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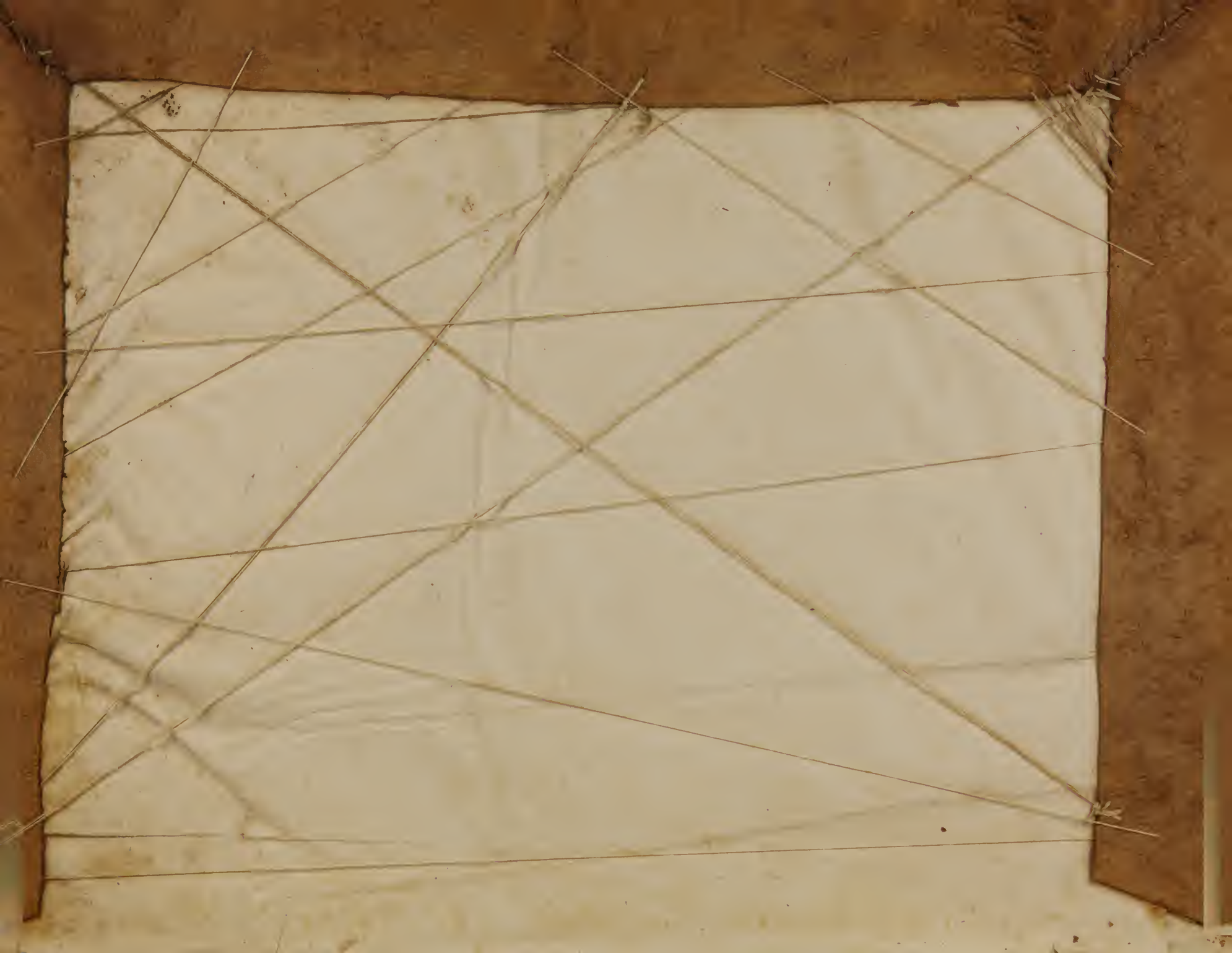

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JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY

OF

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

VOL. I. A—K.

G. Farman. sculp.

Samuel Johnson, L.L.D.

Engraved for the first American edition of Johnson's Quarto Dictionary Published by M. Thomas.

PHILADELPHIA

1818

J. Porter Printer

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A DICTIONARY

OF

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH

THE WORDS ARE DEDUCED FROM THEIR ORIGINALS,

AND

ILLUSTRATED IN THEIR DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS BY EXAMPLES FROM THE BEST WRITERS.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED

A HISTORY OF THE LANGUAGE, AND AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D.

IN TWO VOLUMES—VOL. I.

FIRST AMERICAN, FROM THE ELEVENTH LONDON EDITION.

Cum tabulis animum censoris sumet honesti:
Audebit, quæcunque parùm splendoris habebunt,
Et sine pondere erunt, et honore indigna ferentur,
Verba movere loco; quamvis invita recedant,
Et versentur adhuc intra penetralia Vestæ:
Obscurata diu populo bonus eruet, atque
Proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum,
Quæ priscis memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis
Nunc situs informis premit, et deserta vetustas. HOR.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

WALKER'S PRINCIPLES OF ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION.

PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JAMES MAXWELL.
1819.

PREFACE.

IT is the fate of those who toil at the lower employments of life, to be rather driven by the fear of evil, than attracted by the prospect of good; to be exposed to censure, without hope of praise; to be disgraced by miscarriage, or punished for neglect, where success would have been without applause, and diligence without reward.

Among these unhappy mortals is the writer of dictionaries; whom mankind have considered, not as the pupil, but the slave of science, the pioneer of literature, doomed only to remove rubbish and clear obstructions from the paths through which Learning and Genius press forward to conquest and glory, without bestowing a smile on the humble drudge that facilitates their progress. Every other author may aspire to praise; the lexicographer can only hope to escape reproach, and even this negative recompense has been yet granted to very few.

I have, notwithstanding this discouragement, attempted a Dictionary of the *English* language, which, while it was employed in the cultivation of every species of literature, has itself been hitherto neglected; suffered to spread, under the direction of chance, into wild exuberance; resigned to the tyranny of time and fashion; and exposed to the corruptions of ignorance, and caprices of innovation.

When I took the first survey of my undertaking, I found our speech copious without order, and energetick without rules: wherever I turned my view, there was perplexity to be disentangled, and confusion to be regulated; choice was to be made out of boundless variety, without any established principle of selection; adulterations were to be detected, without a settled test of purity; and modes of expression to be rejected or received, without the suffrages of any writers of classical reputation or acknowledged authority.

Having therefore no assistance but from general grammar, I applied myself to the perusal of our writers; and noting whatever might be of use to ascertain or illustrate any word or phrase, accumulated in time the materials of a dictionary, which, by degrees, I reduced to method, establishing to myself, in the progress of the work, such rules as experience and analogy suggested to me; experience, which practice and observation were continually increasing; and analogy, which, though in some words obscure, was evident in others.

In adjusting the ORTHOGRAPHY, which has been to this time unsettled and fortuitous, I found it necessary to distinguish those irregularities that are inherent in our tongue, and perhaps coeval with it, from others which the ignorance or negligence of later writers has produced. Every language has its anomalies, which, though inconvenient, and in themselves once unnecessary, must be tolerated among the imperfections of human things, and which require only to be registered, that they may not be increased, and ascertained, that they may not be confounded: but every language has likewise its improprieties and absurdities, which it is the duty of the lexicographer to correct or proscribe.

As language was at its beginning merely oral, all words of necessary or common use were spoken before they were written; and while they were unfixed by any visible signs, must have been spoken with great diversity, as we now observe those who cannot read to catch sounds imperfectly, and utter them negligently. When this wild and barbarous jargon was first reduced to an alphabet, every penman endeavoured to express, as he could, the sounds which he was accustomed to pronounce or to receive, and

vitiated in writing such words as were already vitiated in speech. The powers of the letters, when they were applied to a new language, must have been vague and unsettled, and therefore different hands would exhibit the same sound by different combinations.

From this uncertain pronunciation arise in a great part the various dialects of the same country, which will always be observed to grow fewer, and less different, as books are multiplied; and from this arbitrary representation of sounds by letters, proceeds that diversity of spelling observable in the *Saxon* remains, and I suppose in the first books of every nation, which perplexes or destroys analogy, and produces anomalous formations, that, being once incorporated, can never be afterwards dismissed or reformed.

Of this kind are the derivatives *length* from *long*, *strength* from *strong*, *darling* from *dear*, *breadth* from *broad*, from *dry*, *drought*, and from *high*, *height*, which *Milton*, in zeal for analogy, writes *highth; Quid te exempta juvat spinis de pluribus una?* to change all would be too much, and to change one is nothing.

This uncertainty is most frequent in the vowels, which are so capriciously pronounced, and so differently modified, by accident or affectation, not only in every province, but in every mouth, that to them, as is well known to etymologists, little regard is to be shown in the deduction of one language from another.

Such defects are not errours in orthography, but spots of barbarity impressed so deep in the *English* language, that criticism can never wash them away: these, therefore, must be permitted to remain untouched; but many words have likewise been altered by accident, or depraved by ignorance, as the pronunciation of the vulgar has been weakly followed; and some still continue to be variously written, as authors differ in their care or skill: of these it was proper to inquire the true orthography, which I have always considered as depending on their derivation, and have therefore referred them to their original languages: thus I write *enchant, enchantment, enchanter*, after the *French*, and *incantation* after the *Latin;* thus *entire* is chosen rather than *intire*, because it passed to us not from the *Latin integer*, but from the *French entier.*

Of many words it is difficult to say whether they were immediately received from the *Latin* or the *French*, since at the time when we had dominions in *France*, we had *Latin* service in our churches. It is, however, my opinion, that the *French* generally supplied us; for we have few *Latin* words, among the terms of domestick use, which are not *French;* but many *French*, which are very remote from *Latin.*

Even in words of which the derivation is apparent, I have been often obliged to sacrifice uniformity to custom; thus I write, in compliance with a numberless majority, *convey* and *inveigh*, *deceit* and *receipt*, *fancy* and *phantom;* sometimes the derivative varies from the primitive, as *explain* and *explanation*, *repeat* and *repetition.*

Some combinations of letters having the same power, are used indifferently without any discoverable reason of choice, as in *choak, choke; soap, sope; fewel, fuel*, and many others; which I have sometimes inserted twice, that those who search for them under either form, may not search in vain.

In examining the orthography of any doubtful word, the mode of spelling by which it is inserted in the series of the dictionary, is to be considered as that to which I give, perhaps not often rashly, the preference. I have left, in the examples, to every author his own practice unmolested, that the reader may balance suffrages, and judge between us: but this question is not always to be determined by reputed or by real learning; some men, intent upon greater things, have thought little on sounds and derivations; some, knowing in the ancient tongues, have neglected those in which our words are commonly to be sought. Thus *Hammond* writes *fecibleness* for *feasibleness*, because I suppose he imagined it derived immediately from the *Latin;* and some words, such as *dependant, dependent; dependance, dependence*, vary their final syllable, as one or another language is present to the writer.

In this part of the work, where caprice has long wantoned without control, and vanity sought praise by petty reformation, I have endeavoured to proceed with a scholar's reverence for antiquity, and a grammarian's regard to the genius of our tongue. I have attempted few alterations, and among those few, perhaps the greater part is from the modern to the ancient practice; and I hope I may be allowed to recommend

to those, whose thoughts have been perhaps employed too anxiously on verbal singularities, not to disturb, upon narrow views, or for minute propriety, the orthography of their fathers. It has been asserted, that for the law to be *known*, is of more importance than to be *right*. Change, says *Hooker*, is not made without inconvenience, even from worse to better. There is in constancy and stability a general and lasting advantage, which will always overbalance the slow improvements of gradual correction. Much less ought our written language to comply with the corruptions of oral utterance, or copy that which every variation of time or place makes different from itself, and imitate those changes, which will again be changed, while imitation is employed in observing them.

This recommendation of steadiness and uniformity does not proceed from an opinion, that particular combinations of letters have much influence on human happiness; or that truth may not be successfully taught by modes of spelling fanciful and erroneous: I am not yet so lost in lexicography, as to forget that *words are the daughters of earth, and that things are the sons of heaven.* Language is only the instrument of science, and words are but the signs of ideas: I wish, however, that the instrument might be less apt to decay, and that signs might be permanent, like the things which they denote.

In settling the orthography, I have not wholly neglected the pronunciation, which I have directed, by printing an accent upon the acute or elevated syllable. It will sometimes be found, that the accent is placed by the author quoted, on a different syllable from that marked in the alphabetical series; it is then to be understood, that custom has varied, or that the author has, in my opinion, pronounced wrong. Short directions are sometimes given where the sound of letters is irregular; and if they are sometimes omitted, defect in such minute observations will be more easily excused, than superfluity.

In the investigation both of the orthography and signification of words, their ETYMOLOGY was necessarily to be considered, and they were therefore to be divided into primitives and derivatives. A primitive word, is that which can be traced no further to any *English* root; thus *circumspect, circumvent, circumstance, delude, concave,* and *complicate,* though compounds in the Latin, are to us primitives. Derivatives, are all those that can be referred to any word in *English* of greater simplicity.

The derivatives I have referred to their primitives, with an accuracy sometimes needless; for who does not see that *remoteness* comes from *remote, lovely* from *love, concavity* from *concave,* and *demonstrative* from *demonstrate?* but this grammatical exuberance the scheme of my work did not allow me to repress. It is of great importance, in examining the general fabric of a language, to trace one word from another, by noting the usual modes of derivation and inflection; and uniformity must be preserved in systematical works, though sometimes at the expense of particular propriety.

Among other derivatives I have been careful to insert and elucidate the anomalous plurals of nouns and preterites of verbs, which in the *Teutonick* dialects are very frequent, and, though familiar to those who have always used them, interrupt and embarrass the learners of our language.

The two languages from which our primitives have been derived are the *Roman* and *Teutonick:* under the *Roman* I comprehend the *French* and provincial tongues; and under the *Teutonick* range the *Saxon, German,* and all their kindred dialects. Most of our polysyllables are *Roman,* and our words of one syllable are very often *Teutonick.*

In assigning the *Roman* original, it has perhaps sometimes happened that I have mentioned only the *Latin,* when the word was borrowed from the *French;* and considering myself as employed only in the illustration of my own language, I have not been very careful to observe whether the *Latin* word be pure or barbarous, or the *French* elegant or obsolete.

For the *Teutonick* etymologies I am commonly indebted to *Junius* and *Skinner,* the only names which I have forborn to quote when I copied their books; not that I might appropriate their labours or usurp their honours, but that I might spare a general repetition by one general acknowledgment. Of these, whom I ought not to mention but with the reverence due to instructors and benefactors, *Junius* appears to

have excelled in extent of learning, and *Skinner* in rectitude of understanding. *Junius* was accurately skilled in all the northern languages, *Skinner* probably examined the ancient and remoter dialects only by occasional inspection into dictionaries; but the learning of *Junius* is often of no other use than to show him a tract by which he may deviate from his purpose, to which *Skinner*, always presses forward by the shortest way. *Skinner* is often ignorant, but never ridiculous: *Junius* is always full of knowedge; but his variety distracts his judgment, and his learning is very frequently disgraced by his absurdities.

The votaries of the northern muses will not perhaps easily restrain their indignation, when they find the name of *Junius* thus degraded by a disadvantageous comparison; but whatever reverence is due to his diligence, or his attainments, it can be no criminal degree of censoriousness to charge that etymologist with want of judgment, who can seriously derive *dream* from *drama*, because *life is a drama, and a drama is a dream;* and who declares with a tone of defiance, that no man can fail to derive *moan* from μόνος, *monos*, *single* or *solitary*, who considers that grief naturally loves to be *alone*.*

Our knowledge of the northern literature is so scanty, that of words undoubtedly *Teutonick*, the original is not always to be found in any ancient language; and I have therefore inserted *Dutch* or *German* substitutes, which I consider not as radical, but parallel, not as the parents, but sisters of the *English*.

The words which are represented as thus related by descent or cognation, do not always agree in sense; for it is incident to words, as to their authors, to degenerate from their ancestors, and to change their manners when they change their country. It is sufficient, in etymological inquiries, if the senses of kindred words be found such as may easily pass into each other, or such as may both be referred to one general idea.

The etymology, so far as it is yet known, was easily found in the volumes where it is particularly and professedly delivered; and, by proper attention to the rules of derivation, the orthography was soon adjusted. But to COLLECT the WORDS of our language was a task of greater difficulty: the deficiency of dictionaries was immediately apparent; and when they were exhausted, what was yet wanting, must be sought by fortuitous and unguided excursions into books, and gleaned as industry should find, or chance should offer it, in the boundless chaos of a living speech. My search, however, has been either skilful or lucky; for I have much augmented the vocabulary.

As my design was a dictionary, common or appellative, I have omittted all words which have relation to proper names; such as *Arian, Socinian, Calvinist, Benedictine, Mahometan;* but have retained those of a more general nature, as *Heathen, Pagan*.

Of the terms of art I have received such as could be found either in books of science or technical dictionaries; and have often inserted, from philosophical writers, words which are supported perhaps only by a single authority, and which being not admitted into general use, stand yet as candidates or probationers, and must depend for their adoption on the suffrage of futurity.

* That I may not appear to have spoken too i rreverently of *Junius*, I have here subjoined a few specimens of his etymological extravagance.

BANISH, *religare, ex banno vel territorio exigere*, in *exilium agere*. G. *bannir*. It *bandire, bandeggiare*. H. *bandir*. B. bannen. Ævi medii scriptores bannire dicebant. V. Spelm. in Bannum et in Banleuga. Quoniam verò regionum urbiumq; limites arduis plerumq; montibus, altis fluminibus, longis deniq; flexuosisq: angustissimarum viarum amfractibus includebantur, fieri potest id genus limites *ban* dici ab eo quod Βανάται et Βάνατροι Tarentinis olim, sicuti tradit Hesychius, vocabantur *αἱ λοξοὶ καὶ μὴ ἰθυτενεῖς ὁδοι*, "obliquæ ac minimè in rectum tendentes viæ." Ac fortasse quoque huc facit, quod Βανὸυς, eodem Hesychio teste, dicebant ὄρη σταγγύλη, montes arduos.

EMPTY, emtie, *vacuus, inanis*. A. S. Æmtiȝ. Nescio an sint ab ἐμέω vel ἐμεῖάω. Vomo, evomo, vomitu evacuo. Videtur interim etymologium hanc non obscurè firmare codex Rush. Mat. xii. 22. ubi antiquè scriptum invenimus ȝemoeteð hit emetiȝ. "Invenit eam vacantem."

HILL, *mons, collis*. A. S. hỳll. Quod videri potest abscissum ex κολώνη vel κολωνὸς. Collis, tumulus, locus in plano editior. Hom. Il. b. v. 811. ἔϛι δέ τις πϱοπάϱοιθε πόλεος ἀιπεῖα κολώνη. Ubi authori brevium scholiorum κολώνη exp. τόπος εις ὕψος ἀνήκων, γεώλοφος ἐξοχή.

NAP, *to take a nap*. *Dormire, condormiscere*. Cym. heppian. A. S. hnæppan. Quod postremum videri potest desumptum ex κνέφας, obscuritas, tenebræ: nihil enim æque solet conciliare somnum, quàm caliginosa profundæ noctis obscuritas.

STAMMERER, Balbus, blæsus. Goth. STAMMS, A. S. ϸtamep, ϸtamuȝ. D. stam. B. stameler. Su. stamma. Ist. stamr. Sunt a ϛωμυλεῖν vel ϛωμύλλειν, nimiâ loquacitate alios offendere; quod impeditè loquentes libentissimè garrire soleant; vel quòd aliis nimii semper videantur, etiam parcissimè loquentes.

The words which our authors have introduced by their knowledge of foreign languages, or ignorance of their own, by vanity or wantonness, by compliance with fashion or lust of innovation, I have registered as they occurred, though commonly only to censure them, and warn others against the folly of naturalizing useless foreigners to the injury of the natives.

I have not rejected any by design, merely because they were unnecessary or exuberant; but have received those which by different writers have been differently formed, as *viscid*, and *viscidity*, *viscous*, and *viscosity*.

Compounded or double words I have seldom noted, except when they obtain a signification different from that which the components have in their simple state. Thus *highwayman*, *woodman*, and *horsecourse*, require an explanation; but of *thieflike* or *coachdriver* no notice was needed, because the primitives contain the meaning of the compounds.

Words arbitrarily formed by a constant and settled analogy, like diminutive adjectives in *ish*, as *greenish*, *bluish;* adverbs in *ly*, as *dully*, *openly;* substantives in *ness*, as *vileness*, *faultiness*, were less diligently sought, and sometimes have been omitted, when I had no authority that invited me to insert them; not that they are not genuine and regular offsprings of *English* roots, but because their relation to the primitive being always the same, their signification cannot be mistaken.

The verbal nouns in *ing*, such as the *keeping* of the *castle*, the *leading* of the *army*, are always neglected, or placed only to illustrate the sense of the verb, except when they signify things as well as actions, and have therefore a plural number, as *dwelling*, *living;* or have an absolute and abstract signification, as *colouring*, *painting*, *learning*.

The participles are likewise omitted, unless, by signifying rather habit or quality than action, they take the nature of adjectives; as a *thinking* man, a man of prudence; a *pacing* horse, a horse that can pace: these I have ventured to call *participial adjectives*. But neither are these always inserted, because they are commonly to be understood, without any danger of mistake, by consulting the verb.

Obsolete words are admitted, when they are found in authors not obsolete, or when they have any force or beauty that may deserve revival.

As composition is one of the chief characteristicks of a language, I have endeavoured to make some reparation for the universal negligence of my predecessors, by inserting great numbers of compounded words, as may be found under *after*, *fore*, *new*, *night*, *fair*, and many more. These, numerous as they are, might be multiplied, but that use and curiosity are here satisfied, and the frame of our language and modes of our combination amply discovered.

Of some forms of composition, such as that by which *re* is prefixed to note *repetition*, and *un* to signify *contrariety* or *privation*, all the examples cannot be accumulated, because the use of these particles, if not wholly arbitrary, is so little limited, that they are hourly affixed to new words as occasion requires, or is imagined to require them.

There is another kind of composition more frequent n our language than perhaps in any other, from which arises to foreigners the greatest difficulty. We modify the signification of many words by a particle subjoined; as to *come off*, to escape by a fetch; to *fall on*, to attack; to *fall off*, to apostatize; to *break off*, to stop abruptly; to *bear out*, to justify; to *fall in*, to comply; to *give over*, to cease; to *set off*, to embellish; to *set in*, to begin a continual tenour; to *set out*, to begin a course or journey; to *take off*, to copy; with innumerable expressions of the same kind, of which some appear widely irregular, being so far distant from the sense of the simple words, that no sagacity will be able to trace the steps by which they arrived at the present use. These I have noted with great care; and though I cannot flatter myself that the collection is complete, I believe I have so far assisted the students of our language, that this kind of phraseology will be no longer insuperable; and the combinations of verbs and particles, by chance omitted, will be easily explained by comparison with those that may be found.

Many words yet stand supported only by the name of *Bailey, Ainsworth, Philips,* or the contracted *Dict.* for *Dictionaries* subjoined; of these I am not always certain that they are read in any book but the works of lexicographers. Of such I have omitted many, because I had never read them; and many I have inserted, because they may perhaps exist, though they have escaped my notice: they are, however, to be yet considered as resting only upon the credit of former dictionaries. Others, which I considered as useful, or know to be proper, though I could not at present support them by authorities, I have suffered to stand upon my own attestation, claiming the same privilege with my predecessors, of being sometimes credited without proof.

The words, thus selected and disposed, are grammatically considered; they are referred to the different parts of speech; traced, when they are irregularly inflected, through their various terminations; and illustrated by observations, not indeed of great or striking importance, separately considered, but necessary to the elucidation of our language, and hitherto neglected or forgotten by *English* grammarians.

That part of my work on which I expect malignity most frequently to fasten, is the *Explanation;* in which I cannot hope to satisfy those, who are perhaps not inclined to be pleased, since I have not always been able to satisfy myself. To interpret a language by itself is very difficult; many words cannot be explained by synonimes, because the idea signified by them has not more than one appellation; nor by paraphrase, because simple ideas cannot be described. When the nature of things is unknown, or the notion unsettled and indefinite, and various in various minds, the words by which such notions are conveyed, or such things denoted, will be ambiguous and perplexed. And such is the fate of hapless lexicography, that not only darkness, but light, impedes and distresses it; things may be not only too little, but too much known, to be happily illustrated. To explain, requires the use of terms less abstruse than that which is to be explained, and such terms cannot always be found; for as nothing can be proved but by supposing something intuitively known, and evident without proof, so nothing can be defined but by the use of words too plain to admit a definition.

Other words there are, of which the sense is too subtle and evanescent to be fixed in a paraphrase; such are all those which are by the grammarians termed *expletives,* and, in dead languages, are suffered to pass for empty sounds, of no other use than to fill a verse, or to modulate a period, but which are easily perceived in living tongues to have power and emphasis, though it be sometimes such as no other form of expression can convey.

My labour has likewise been much increased by a class of verbs too frequent in the *English* language, of which the signification is so loose and general, the use so vague and indeterminate, and the senses detorted so widely from the first idea, that it is hard to trace them through the maze of variation, to catch them on the brink of utter inanity, to circumscribe them by any limitations, or interpret them by any words of distinct and settled meaning; such are *bear, break, come, cast, full, get, give, do, put, set, go, run, make, take, turn, throw.* If of these the whole power is not accurately delivered, it must be remembered, that while our language is yet living, and variable by the caprice of every one that speaks it, these words are hourly shifting their relations, and can no more be ascertained in a dictionary, than a grove, in the agitation of a storm, can be accurately delineated from its picture in the water.

The particles are among all nations applied with so great latitude, that they are not easily reducible under any regular scheme of explication: this difficulty is not less, nor perhaps greater, in *English,* than in other languages. I have laboured them with diligence, I hope with success; such at least as can be expected in a task, which no man, however learned or sagacious, has yet been able to perform.

Some words there are which I cannot explain, because I do not understand them; these might have been omitted very often with little inconvenience, but I would not so far indulge my vanity as to decline this confession: for when *Tully* owns himself ignorant whether *lessus,* in the twelve tables, means a *funeral*

song, or *mourning garment;* and *Aristotle* doubts whether ουρεύς, in the Iliad, signifies a *mule*, or *muleteer*, I may surely, without shame, leave some obscurities to happier industry, or future information.

The rigour of interpretative lexicography requires that *the explanation, and the word explained, should be always reciprocal;* this I have always endeavoured, but could not always attain. Words are seldom exactly synonimous; a new term was not introduced, but because the former was thought inadequate: names, therefore, have often many ideas; but few ideas have many names. It was then necessary to use the proximate word, for the deficiency of single terms can very seldom be supplied by circumlocution; nor is the inconvenience great of such mutilated interpretations, because the sense may easily be collected entire from the examples.

In every word of extensive use, it was requisite to mark the progress of its meaning, and show by what gradations of intermediate sense it has passed from its primitive to its remote and accidental signification; so that every foregoing explanation should tend to that which follows, and the series be regularly concatenated from the first notion to the last.

This is specious, but not always practicable; kindred senses may be so interwoven, that the perplexity cannot be disentangled, nor any reason be assigned why one should be ranged before the other. When the radical idea branches out into parallel ramifications, how can a consecutive series be formed of senses in their nature collateral? The shades of meaning sometimes pass imperceptibly into each other; so that though on one side they apparently differ, yet it is impossible to mark the point of contact. Ideas of the same race, though not exactly alike, are sometimes so little different, that no words can express the dissimilitude, though the mind easily perceives it, when they are exhibited together; and sometimes there is such a confusion of acceptations, that discernment is wearied, and distinction puzzled, and perseverance herself hurries to an end, by crowding together what she cannot separate.

These complaints of difficulty will, by those that have never considered words beyond their popular use, be thought only the jargon of a man willing to magnify his labours, and procure veneration to his studies by involution and obscurity. But every art is obscure to those that have not learned it: this uncertainty of terms, and commixture of ideas, is well known to those who have joined philosophy with grammar; and if I have not expressed them very clearly, it must be remembered that I am speaking of that which words are insufficient to explain.

The original sense of words is often driven out of use by their metaphorical acceptations, yet must be inserted for the sake of a regular origination. Thus I know not whether *ardour* is used for *material heat*, or whether *flagrant*, in *English*, ever signifies the same with *burning;* yet such are the primitive ideas of these words, which are therefore set first, though without examples, that the figurative senses may be commodiously deduced.

Such is the exuberance of signification which many words have obtained, that it was scarcely possible to collect all their senses; sometimes the meaning of derivatives must be sought in the mother term, and sometimes deficient explanations of the primitives may be supplied in the train of derivation. In any case of doubt or difficulty, it will be always proper to examine all the words of the same race; for some words are slightly passed over to avoid repetition, some admitted easier and clearer explanation than others, and all will be better understood, as they are considered in greater variety of structures and relations.

All the interpretations of words are not written with the same skill, or the same happiness: things equally easy in themselves, are not all equally easy to any single mind. Every writer of a long work commits errours, where there appears neither ambiguity to mislead, nor obscurity to confound him; and in a search like this, many felicities of expression will be casually overlooked, many convenient parallels will be forgotten, and many particulars will admit improvement from a mind utterly unequal to the whole performance.

But many seeming faults are to be imputed rather to the nature of the undertaking, than the negligence of the performer Thus some explanations are unavoidably reciprocal or circular, as *hind, the female of*

the stag; stag, the male of the hind: sometimes easier words are changed into harder, as *burial* into *sepulture* or *interment, drier* into *desiccative, dryness* into *siccity* or *aridity, fit* into *paroxysm;* for the easie s word, whatever it be, can never be translated into one more easy. But easiness and difficulty are merely relative, and if the present prevalence of our language should invite foreigners to this dictionary, many will be assisted by those words which now seem only to increase or produce obscurity. For this reason I have endeavoured frequently to join a *Teutonick* and *Roman* interpretation, as to CHEER, to *gladden,* or *exhilarate,* that every learner of *English* may be assisted by his own tongue.

The solution of all difficulties, and the supply of all defects, must be sought in the examples, subjoined to the various senses of each word, and ranged according to the time of their authors.

When I first collected these authorities, I was desirous that every quotation should be useful to some other end than the illustration of a word; I therefore extracted from philosophers principles of science; from historians remarkable facts; from chymists complete processes; from divines striking exhortations; and from poets beautiful descriptions. Such is design, while it is yet at a distance from execution. When the time called upon me to range this accumulation of elegance and wisdom into an alphabetical series, I soon discovered that the bulk of my volumes would fright away the student, and was forced to depart from my scheme of including all that was pleasing or useful in *English* literature, and reduce my transcripts very often to clusters of words, in which scarcely any meaning is retained; thus to the weariness of copying, I was condemned to add the vexation of expunging. Some passages I have yet spared, which may relieve the labour of verbal searches, and intersperse with verdure and flowers the dusty deserts of barren philology.

The examples, thus mutilated, are no longer to be considered as conveying the sentiments or doctrine of their authors; the word for the sake of which they are inserted, with all its appendant clauses, has been carefully preserved; but it may sometimes happen, by hasty detruncation, that the general tendency of the sentence may be changed: the divine may desert his tenets, or the philosopher his system.

Some of the examples have been taken from writers who were never mentioned as masters of elegance or models of style; but words must be sought where they are used; and in what pages, eminent for purity, can terms of manufacture or agriculture be found? Many quotations serve no other purpose, than that of proving the bare existence of words, and are therefore selected with less scrupulousness than those which are to teach their structures and relations.

My purpose was to admit no testimony of living authors, that I might not be misled by partiality, and that none of my cotemporaries might have reason to complain; nor have I departed from this resolution, but when some performance of uncommon excellence excited my veneration, when my memory supplied me, from late books, with an example that was wanting, or when my heart, in the tenderness of friendship, solicited admission for a favourite name.

So far have I been from any care to grace my pages with modern decorations, that I have studiously endeavoured to collect examples and authorities from the writers before the restoration, whose works I regard as *the wells of English undefiled,* as the pure sources of genuine diction. Our language, for almost a century, has, by the concurrence of many causes, been gradually departing from its original *Teutonick* character, and deviating towards a *Gallick* structure and phraseology, from which it ought to be our endeavour to recal it, by making our ancient volumes the ground-work of style, admitting among the additions of later times, only such as may supply real deficiencies, such as are readily adopted by the genius of our tongue, and incorporate easily with our native idioms.

But as every language has a time of rudeness antecedent to perfection, as well as of false refinement and declension, I have been cautious lest my zeal for antiquity might drive me into times too remote, and crowd my book with words now no longer understood. I have fixed *Sidney's* work for the boundary, beyond which I make few excursions. From the authors which rose in the time of *Elizabeth,* a

speech might be formed adequate to all the purposes of use and elegance. If the language of theology were extracted from *Hooker* and the translation of the Bible; the terms of natural knowledge from *Bacon;* the phrases of policy, war, and navigation from *Raleigh;* the dialect of poetry and fiction from *Spenser* and *Sidney;* and the diction of common life from *Shakspeare*, few ideas would be lost to mankind, for want of *English* words, in which they might be expressed.

It is not sufficient that a word is found, unless it be so combined as that its meaning is apparently determined by the tract and tenour of the sentence; such passages I have therefore chosen, and when it happened that any author gave a definition of a term, or such an explanation as is equivalent to a definition, I have placed his authority as a supplement to my own, without regard to the chronological order, that is otherwise observed.

Some words, indeed, stand unsupported by any authority, but they are commonly derivative nouns, or adverbs, formed from their primitives by regular and constant analogy, or names of things seldom occurring in books, or words of which I have reason to doubt the existence.

There is more danger of censure from the multiplicity than paucity of examples; authorities will sometimes seem to have been accumulated without necessity or use, and perhaps some will be found, which might, without loss, have been omitted. But a work of this kind is not hastily to be charged with superfluities: those quotations, which to careless or unskilful perusers appear only to repeat the same sense, will often exhibit, to a more accurate examiner, diversities of signification, or, at least, afford different shades of the same meaning: one will show the word applied to persons, another to things; one will express an ill, another a good, and a third a neutral sense; one will prove the expression genuine from an ancient author; another will show it elegant from a modern: a doubtful authority is corroborated by another of more credit; an ambiguous sentence is ascertained by a passage clear and determinate; the word, how often soever repeated, appears with new associates and in different combinations, and every quotation contributes something to the stability or enlargement of the language.

When words are used equivocally, I receive them in either sense; when they are metaphorical, I adopt them in their primitive acceptation.

I have sometimes, though rarely, yielded to the temptation of exhibiting a genealogy of sentiments, by showing how one author copied the thoughts and diction of another: such quotations are indeed little more than repetitions, which might justly be censured, did they not gratify the mind, by affording a kind of intellectual history.

The various syntactical structures occurring in the examples have been carefully noted; the license or negligence with which many words have been hitherto used, has made our style capricious and indeterminate; when the different combinations of the same word are exhibited together, the preference is readily given to propriety, and I have often endeavoured to direct the choice.

Thus have I laboured by settling the orthography, displaying the analogy, regulating the structures, and ascertaining the signification of *English* words, to perform all the parts of a faithful lexicographer: but I have not always executed my own scheme, or satisfied my own expectations. The work, whatever proofs of diligence and attention it may exhibit, is yet capable of many improvements: the orthography which I recommend is still controvertible, the etymology which I adopt is uncertain, and perhaps frequently erroneous; the explanations are sometimes too much contracted, and sometimes too much diffused, the significations are distinguised rather with subtilty than skill, and the attention is harassed with unnecessary minuteness.

The examples are too often injudiciously truncated, and perhaps sometimes, I hope very rarely, alleged in a mistaken sense; for in making this collection I trusted more to memory, than, in a state of disquiet and embarrassment, memory can contain, and purposed to supply at the review what was left incomplete in the first transcription.

Many terms appropriated to particular occupations, though necessary and significant, are undoubtedly omitted; and of the words most studiously considered and exemplified, many senses have escaped observation.

Yet these failures, however frequent, may admit extenuation and apology. To have attempted much is always laudable, even when the enterprise is above the strength that undertakes it: To rest below his own aim is incident to every one whose fancy is active, and whose views are comprehensive; nor is any man satisfied with himself because he has done much, but because he can conceive little. When first I engaged in this work, I resolved to leave neither words nor things unexamined, and pleased myself with the prospect of the hours which I should revel away in feasts of literature, with the obscure recesses of northern learning which I should enter and ransack; the treasures with which I expected every search into those neglected mines to reward my labour, and the triumph with which I should display my acquisitions to mankind. When I had thus inquired into the original of words, I resolved to show likewise my attention to things; to pierce deep into every science, to inquire the nature of every substance of which I inserted the name, to limit every idea by a definition strictly logical, and exhibit every production of art or nature in an accurate description, that my book might be in place of all other dictionaries whether appellative or technical. But these were the dreams of a poet doomed at last to wake a lexicographer. I soon found that it is too late to look for instruments, when the work calls for execution, and that whatever abilities I had brought to my task, with those I must finally perform it. To deliberate whenever I doubted, to inquire whenever I was ignorant, would have protracted the undertaking without end, and, perhaps, without much improvement; for I did not find by my first experiments, that what I had not of my own was easily to be obtained: I saw that one inquiry only gave occasion to another, that book referred to book, that to search was not always to find, and to find was not always to be informed; and that thus to pursue perfection, was, like the first inhabitants of Arcadia, to chase the sun, which, when they had reached the hill where he seemed to rest, was still beheld at the same distance from them.

I then contracted my design, determining to confide in myself, and no longer to solicit auxiliaries, which produced more incumbrance than assistance: by this I obtained at least one advantage, that I set limits to my work, which would in time be ended, though not completed.

Despondency has never so far prevailed as to depress me to negligence; some faults will at last appear to be the effects of anxious diligence and persevering activity. The nice and subtle ramifications of meaning were not easily avoided by a mind intent upon accuracy, and convinced of the necessity of disentangling combinations, and separating similitudes. Many of the distinctions, which to common readers appear useless and idle, will be found real and important by men versed in the school philosophy, without which no dictionary can ever be accurately compiled, or skilfully examined.

Some senses however there are, which, though not the same, are yet so nearly allied, that they are often confounded. Most men think indistinctly, and therefore cannot speak with exactness; and consequently some examples might be indifferently put to either signification: this uncertainty is not to be imputed to me, who do not form, but register the language; who do not teach men how they should think, but relate how they have hitherto expressed their thoughts.

The imperfect sense of some examples I lamented, but could not remedy, and hope they will be compensated by innumerable passages selected with propriety, and preserved with exactness; some shining with sparks of imagination, and some replete with treasures of wisdom.

The orthography and etymology, though imperfect, are not imperfect for want of care, but because care will not always be successful, and recollection or information come too late for use.

That many terms of art and manufacture are omitted, must be frankly acknowledged; but for this defect I may boldly allege that it was unavoidable: I could not visit caverns to learn the miner's language, nor take a voyage to perfect my skill in the dialect of navigation, nor visit the warehouses of merchants, and shops of artificers, to gain the names of wares, tools and operations, of which no mention is found in books;

what favourable accident, or easy inquiry brought within my reach, has not been neglected; but it had been a hopeless labour to glean up words, by courting living information, and contesting with the sullenness of one, and the roughness of another.

To furnish the academicians *della Crusca* with words of this kind, a series of comedies called *la Fiera*, or *the Fair*, was professedly written by *Buonaroti;* but I had no such assistant, and therefore was content to want what they must have wanted likewise, had they not luckily been so supplied.

Nor are all words which are not found in the vocabulary to be lamented as omissions. Of the laborious and mercantile part of the people, the diction is in a great measure casual and mutable; many of their terms are formed for some temporary or local convenience, and though current at certain times and places, are in others utterly unknown. This fugitive cant, which is always in a state of increase or decay, cannot be regarded as any part of the durable materials of a language, and therefore must be suffered to perish with other things unworthy of preservation.

Care will sometimes betray to the appearance of negligence. He that is catching opportunities which seldom occur, will suffer those to pass by unregarded, which he expects hourly to return; he that is searching for rare and remote things, will neglect those that are obvious and familiar: thus many of the most common and cursory words have been inserted with little illustration, because in gathering the authorities, I forbore to copy those which I thought likely to occur whenever they were wanted. It is remarkable that, in reviewing my collection, I found the word SEA unexemplified.

Thus it happens, that in things difficult there is danger from ignorance, and in things easy from confidence; the mind, afraid of greatness, and disdainful of littleness, hastily withdraws herself from painful searches, and passes with scornful rapidity over tasks not adequate to her powers, sometimes too secure for caution, and again too anxious for vigorous effort; sometimes idle in a plain path, and sometimes distracted in labyrinths, and dissipated by different intentions.

A large work is difficult because it is large, even though all its parts might singly be performed with facility; where there are many things to be done, each must be allowed its share of time and labour, in the proportion only which it bears to the whole; nor can it be expected, that the stones which form the dome of a temple, should be squared and polished like the diamond of a ring.

Of the event of this work, for which, having laboured it with so much application, I cannot but have some degree of parental fondness, it is natural to form conjectures. Those who have been persuaded to think well of my design, will require that it should fix our language, and put a stop to those alterations which time and chance have hitherto been suffered to make in it without opposition. With this consequence I will confess that I flattered myself for a while; but now begin to fear that I have indulged expectation which neither reason nor experience can justify. When we see men grow old and die at a certain time one after another, from century to century, we laugh at the elixir that promises to prolong life to a thousand years; and with equal justice may the lexicographer be derided, who being able to produce no example of a nation that has preserved their words and phrases from mutability, shall imagine that his dictionary can embalm his language, and secure it from corruption and decay, that it is in his power to change sublunary nature, and clear the world at once from folly, vanity and affectation.

With this hope, however, academies have been instituted, to guard the avenues of their languages, to retain fugitives, and repulse intruders; but their vigilance and activity have hitherto been vain; sounds are too volatile and subtle for legal restraints; to enchain syllables, and to lash the wind, are equally the undertakings of pride, unwilling to measure its desires by its strength. The *French* language has visibly changed under the inspection of the academy; the style of *Amelot's* translation of father *Paul* is observed by *Le Courayer* to be *un peu passe;* and no *Italian* will maintain, that the diction of any modern writer is not perceptibly different from that of *Boccace, Machiavel,* or *Caro.*

Total and sudden transformations of a language seldom happen; conquests and migrations are now very rare: but there are other causes of change, which, though slow in their operation, and invisible in their progress, are perhaps as much superiour to human resistance, as the revolutions of the sky, or intumescence of the tide. Commerce, however necessary, however lucrative, as it depraves the manners, corrupts the language; they that have frequent intercourse with strangers, to whom they endeavour to accommodate themselves, must in time learn a mingled dialect, like the jargon which serves the traffickers on the *Mediterranean* and *Indian* coasts. This will not always be confined to the exchange, the warehouse, or the port, but will be communicated by degrees to other ranks of the people, and be at last incorporated with the current speech.

There are likewise internal causes equally forcible. The language most likely to continue long without alteration, would be that of a nation raised a little, and but a little, above barbarity, secluded from strangers, and totally employed in procuring the conveniencies of life; either without books, or, like some of the *Mahometan* countries, with very few: men thus busied and unlearned, having only such words as common use requires, would perhaps long continue to express the same notions by the same signs. But no such constancy can be expected in a people polished by arts, and classed by subordination, where one part of the community is sustained and accommodated by the labour of the other. Those who have much leisure to think, will always be enlarging the stock of ideas; and every increase of knowledge, whether real or fancied, will produce new words, or combinations of words. When the mind is unchained from necessity, it will range after convenience; when it is left at large in the fields of speculation, it will shift opinions; as any custom is disused, the words that expressed it must perish with it; as any opinion grows popular, it will innovate speech in the same proportion as it alters practice.

As by the cultivation of various sciences a language is amplified, it will be more furnished with words deflected from their original sense; the geometrician will talk of a courtier's zenith, or the eccentrick virtue of a wild hero, and the physician of sanguine expectations and phlegmatick delays. Copiousness of speech will give opportunities to capricious choice, by which some words will be preferred, and others degraded; vicissitudes of fashion will enforce the use of new, or extend the signification of known terms. The tropes of poetry will make hourly encroachments, and the metaphorical will become the current sense: pronunciation will be varied by levity or ignorance, and the pen must at length comply with the tongue; illiterate writers will, at one time or other, by public infatuation, rise into renown, who, not knowing the original import of words, will use them with colloquial licentiousness, confound distinction, and forget propriety. As politeness increases, some expressions will be considered as too gross and vulgar for the delicate, others as too formal and ceremonious for the gay and airy; new phrases are therefore adopted, which must, for the same reasons, be in time dismissed. *Swift*, in his petty treatise on the *English* language, allows that new words must sometimes be introduced, but proposes that none should be suffered to become obsolete. But what makes a word obsolete, more than general agreement to forbear it? and how shall it be continued, when it conveys an offensive idea, or recalled again into the mouths of mankind, when it has once become unfamiliar by disuse, and unpleasing by unfamiliarity?

There is another cause of alteration more prevalent than any other, which yet in the present state of the world cannot be obviated. A mixture of two languages will produce a third distinct from both, and they will always be mixed, where the chief part of education, and the most conspicuous accomplishment, is skill in ancient or in foreign tongues. He that has long cultivated another language, will find its words and combinations crowd upon his memory; and haste and negligence, refinement and affectation, will obtrude borrowed terms and exotick expressions.

The great pest of speech is frequency of translation. No book was ever turned from one language into another, without imparting something of its native idiom; this is the most mischievous and comprehensive innovation; single words may enter by thousands, and the fabrick of the tongue continue the same; but

new phraseology changes much at once; it alters not the single stones of the building, but the order of the columns. If an academy should be established for the cultivation of our style, which I, who can never wish to see dependance multiplied, hope the spirit of *English* liberty will hinder or destroy, let them, instead of compiling grammars and dictionaries, endeavour, with all their influence, to stop the license of translators, whose idleness and ignorance, if it be suffered to proceed, will reduce us to babble a dialect of *France*.

If the changes that we fear be thus irresistible, what remains but to acquiesce with silence, as in the other insurmountable distresses of humanity? It remains that we retard what we cannot repel, that we palliate what we cannot cure. Life may be lengthened by care, though death cannot be ultimately defeated: tongues, like governments, have a natural tendency to degeneration; we have long preserved our constitution, let us make some struggles for our language.

In hope of giving longevity to that which its own nature forbids to be immortal, I have devoted this book, the labour of years, to the honour of my country, that we may no longer yield the palm of philology, without a contest, to the nations of the continent. The chief glory of every people arises from its authors: whether I shall add any thing by my own writings to the reputation of *English* literature, must be left to time: much of my life has been lost under the pressures of disease; much has been trifled away; and much has always been spent in provision for the day that was passing over me; but I shall not think my employment useless or ignoble, if by my assistance foreign nations, and distant ages, gain access to the propagators of knowledge, and understand the teachers of truth; if my labours afford light to the repositories of science, and add celebrity to *Bacon*, to *Hooker*, to *Milton*, and to *Boyle*.

When I am animated by this wish, I look with pleasure on my book, however defective, and deliver it to the world with the spirit of a man that has endeavoured well. That it will immediately become popular I have not promised to myself: a few wild blunders, and risible absurdities, from which no work of such multiplicity was ever free, may for a time furnish folly with laughter, and harden ignorance in contempt; but useful diligence will at last prevail, and there never can be wanting some who distinguish desert; who will consider that no dictionary of a living tongue ever can be perfect, since while it is hastening to publication, some words are budding, and some falling away; that a whole life cannot be spent upon syntax and etymology, and that even a whole life would not be sufficient; that he, whose design includes whatever language can express, must often speak of what he does not understand; that a writer will sometimes be hurried by eagerness to the end, and sometimes faint with weariness, under a task, which *Scaliger* compares to the labours of the anvil and the mine; that what is obvious is not always known, and what is known is not always present; that sudden fits of inadvertency will surprise vigilance, slight avocations will seduce attention, and casual eclipses of the mind will darken learning; and that the writer shall often in vain trace his memory at the moment of need, for that which yesterday he knew with intuitive readiness, and which will come uncalled into his thoughts tomorrow.

In this work, when it shall be found that much is omitted, let it not be forgotten that much likewise is performed; and though no book was ever spared out of tenderness to the author, and the world is little solicitous to know whence proceeded the faults of that which it condemns; yet it may gratify curiosity to inform it, that the *English Dictionary* was written with little assistance of the learned, and without any patronage of the great; not in the soft obscurities of retirement, or under the shelter of academick bowers, but amidst inconvenience and distraction, in sickness and in sorrow. It may repress the triumph of malignant criticism to observe, that if our language is not here fully displayed, I have only failed in an attempt which no human powers have hitherto completed. If the lexicons of ancient tongues, now immutably fixed, and comprised in a few volumes, be yet, after the toil of successive ages, inadequate and delusive; if the aggregated knowledge, and co-operating diligence of the *Italian* academicians, did not secure them from the censure of *Beni;* if the embodied criticks of *France*, when fifty years had been spent upon their

work, were obliged to change its economy, and give their second edition another form, I may surely be contented without the praise of perfection, which, if I could obtain, in this gloom of solitude, what would it avail me? I have protracted my work till most of those whom I wished to please have sunk into the grave, and success and miscarriage are empty sounds: I therefore dismiss it with frigid tranquillity having little to fear or hope from censure or from praise.

ADVERTISEMENT

TO

THE FOURTH EDITION.

MANY are the works of human industry, which to begin and finish are hardly granted to the same man. He that undertakes to compile a Dictionary, undertakes that, which, if it comprehends the full extent of his design, he knows himself unable to perform. Yet his labours, though deficient, may be useful, and with the hope of this inferiour praise, he must incite his activity, and solace his weariness.

Perfection is unattainable, but nearer and nearer approaches may be made; and finding my Dictionary about to be reprinted, I have endeavoured, by a revisal, to make it less reprehensible. I will not deny that I found many parts requiring emendation, and many more capable of improvement. Many faults I have corrected, some superfluities I have taken away, and some deficiencies I have supplied. I have methodized some parts that were disordered, and illuminated some that were obscure. Yet the changes or additions bear a very small proportion to the whole. The critick will now have less to object, but the student who has bought any of the former copies, needs not repent; he will not, without nice collation, perceive how they differ; and usefulness seldom depends upon little thiugs.

For negligence, or deficience, I have perhaps not need of more apology than the nature of the work will furnish: I have left that inaccurate which never was made exact, and that imperfect which never was completed.

1773.

THE HISTORY

OF

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

THOUGH the *Britains* or *Welsh* were the first possessors of this island, whose names are recorded, and are therefore in civil history always considered as the predecessors of the present inhabitants; yet the deduction of the *English* language, from the earliest times of which we have any knowledge to its present state, requires no mention of them: for we have so few words which can, with any probability, be referred to *British* roots, that we justly regard the *Saxons* and *Welsh* as nations totally distinct. It has been conjectured, that when the *Saxons* seized this country, they suffered the *Britains* to live among them in a state of vassalage, employed in the culture of the ground, and other laborious and ignoble services. But it is scarcely possible, that a nation, however depressed, should have been mixed with another in considerable numbers, without some communication of their tongue, and therefore, it may, with great reason, be imagined, that those, who were not sheltered in the mountains, perished by the sword.

The whole fabrick and scheme of the *English* language is *Gothick* or *Teutonick:* it is a dialect of that tongue, which prevails all over the northern countries of *Europe*, except those where the *Sclavonian* is spoken. Of these languages Dr. *Hickes* has thus exhibited the genealogy.

GOTHICK.

ANGLO-SAXON,	FRANCICK,	CIMBRICK,
Dutch, Frisick, English,	German.	Islandick, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish.

Of the *Gothick*, the only monument remaining is a copy of the gospels somewhat mutilated, which, from the silver with which the characters are adorned, is called the *silver-book*. It is now preserved at *Upsal*, and having been twice published before, has been lately reprinted at *Oxford*, under the inspection of Mr. *Lye*, the editor of *Junius*. Whether the diction of this venerable manuscript be purely *Gothick*, has been doubted; it seems however to exhibit the most ancient dialect now to be found of the *Teutonick* race; and the *Saxon*, which is the original of the present *English*, was either derived from it, or both have descended from some common parent.

What was the form of the *Saxon* language, when, about the year 450, they first entered *Britain*, cannot now be known. They seem to have been a people without learning, and very probably without an alphabet; their speech, therefore, having been always cursory and extemporaneous, must have been artless and unconnected, without any modes of transition or involution of clauses; which abruptness and inconnexion may be observed even in their later writings. This barbarity may be supposed to have continued during their wars with the *Britains*, which for a time left them no leisure for softer studies; nor is there any reason for supposing it abated, till the year 570, when *Augustine* came from *Rome* to convert them to Christianity. The Christian religion always implies or produces a certain degree of civility and learning; they then became by degrees acquainted with the *Roman* language, and so gained, from time to time, some knowledge and elegance, till in three centuries they had formed a language capable of expressing all the sentiments of a civilized people, as appears by king *Alfred's* paraphrase or imitation of *Boethius*, and his short preface, which I have selected as the first specimen of ancient *English*.

CAP. I.

ON ðæne tiðe þe Lotan of ðiððiu mægþe wiþ Romana rice gewin upahofon. ⁊ miþ heora cýningum. Ræðgota and Eallerica wæron hatne. Romane burig abræcon. and eall Italia rice þ is betwux þam muntum ⁊ Sicilia ðam ealonde in anwald gerehton. ⁊ þa ægter þam forespreceman cýningum Ðeodric feng to þam ilcan rice se Ðeodric wæf Amulinga. he wæs Cristen. þeah he on þam Arrianiscan gedwolan ðurhwunode. Þe gehet Romanum his freondscipe. swa þ hi mostan heora ealdrihta wýrðe beon. Ac he þa gehat swiðe ýfele gelæste. ⁊ swiðe snaþe geendode mid manegum mane. þ wæs to eacan oþrum unarimedum ýflum. þ he Iohannes þone papan het offlean. Ða wæs sum consul. þ we heretoha hataþ. Boetius wæs haten. se wæs in boccræftum ⁊ on worulð þeawum se rihtwisesta. Se ða ongeat þa manigfealdan ýfel þe se cýning Ðeodric wiþ þam Cristenandome ⁊ wiþ þam Romaniscum witum dýde. he þa gemunde ðara ehnessa ⁊ þara ealdrihta ðe hi under ðam Casenum hæfdon heora ealdhlaforddum. Ða ongan he smeagan ⁊ leornigan on him selfum hu he þ rice ðam unrihtwisan cýninge afernan mihte. ⁊ on rýht geleaffulra and on rihtwisra anwald gebringan. Sende þa digellice ærendgewritu to þam Casere to Constantinopolim. þær is Creca heah burg ⁊ heora cýnestol. for þam se Casere wæs heora ealdhlaford cýnnes. bædon hine þæt he him to heora Cristendome ⁊ to heora ealdrihtum gefultumede. Ða þ ongeat se wælhreowa cýning Ðeodric. ða het he hine gebringan on carcerne ⁊ þær inne belucan. Ða hit ða gelomp þ se arwýrða wæs on swa micelre nearanesse becom. þa wæs he swa micle sþiðor on his Mode gedrefed. swa

hiꝛ Mod æꝛ ꝛꝑiðoꝛ to þam populð ꝛælþum unzepoð peꝛ. ⁊ he ða nanꝛe ꝑꝛoꝑꝛe be innan þam capcenne ne zemunde. ac he zeꝛeoll mipol oꝛ dune on þa ꝑloꝛ. ⁊ hine aꝛtnehte ꝛꝑiþe unꝛoꝛ. and oꝛmod hine ꝛelꝑne ꝛonzan pepan ⁊ þuꝛ ꝛingende cpæþ.

CAP. II.

ÐA hoð þe ic ꝑnecca zeo luꝛtbæꝛlice ꝛonz. ic ꝛceal nu heoꝛiende ꝛingan. ⁊ mid ꝛꝑi unzeꝛaðum poꝛðum zeꝛettan. þeah ic zeo hꝑilum zecoplice ꝑunde. ac ic nu pepende ⁊ zioꝛciende oꝛ zeꝛaðna poꝛða miꝛꝑo. me ablendan þaꝛ unzetpeoꝛan poꝛuld ꝛælþa. ⁊ me þa ꝛoꝛletan ꝛꝑa blindne on þiꝛ dimme hol. Ða beꝛeaꝛodon ælcepe luꝛtbæꝛnepꝛe þa ða ic him æꝛꝑe betꝛt tꝛuþode, ða pendon hi me heoꝛa bæc to and me mid ealle ꝑnomzepitan. To þon ꝛceoldan la mine ꝑꝛiend ꝛezzan þæt ic zeꝛæliz mon pæꝛe. hu mæz ꝛe beon zeꝛæliz ꝛe ðe on ðam zeꝛælþum ðuꝛhꝑuman ne mot:·

CAP. III.

ÐA ic þa ðiꝛ leoþ. cpæð Boetiuꝛ. zeomꝛiende aꝛunzen hæꝛde. ða com ðæꝛ zan in to me heoꝛencund hiꝛdom. ⁊ þ min muꝛnende Mod mid hiꝛ poꝛðum zezꝛette. ⁊ þuꝛ cpæþ. Þu ne eaꝛt þu ꝛe mon þe on minꝛe ꝛcole pæne aꝛed ⁊ zelæꝛed. Ac hponon puꝛde þu mid þiꝛꝛum poꝛuld ꝛoꝛzum puꝛ ꝑꝛiþe zeꝛꝑenced. buton ic paꝛ þ þu hæꝛꝑt ðaꝛa pæpna to hꝛaþe ꝛoꝛziten ðe ic þe æꝛ ꝛealde. Ða clipode ꝛe hiꝛdom ⁊ cpæþ. Lepicaþ nu apiꝛzede poꝛuld ꝛoꝛza oꝛ mineꝛ þezeneꝛ Mode. ꝛoꝛþam ze ꝛind þa mæꝛtan ꝛceaþan. Lætaþ hine eꝛt

LUCÆ, Cap. I.

FORÐAM þe ꝑitodlice maneza þohton þaꝛa ꝑinza ꝛace ze-endebýꝛdan þe on uꝛ zeꝛýllede ꝛýnt.

2 ȣpa uꝛ betæhtun þa ðe hit oꝛ ꝛnýmðe zeꝛapon. and þæꝛe ꝛꝑnæce þenaꝛ pæꝛon.

3 Me zeþuhte [oꝛ-þýhzde ꝛꝑom ꝛꝑuma] zeoꝛnlice eallum. [mið] endebýꝛdneꝛꝛe ꝑꝛitan ðe. þu ðe ꝛelupta Theophiluꝛ.

4 Ðæt þu oncnaꝛe þaꝛa poꝛða ꝛoðꝛæꝛtneꝛꝛe. oꝛ þam ðe þu zelæꝛed eaꝛt:·

5 On Þeꝛodeꝛ dazum Iudea cýninczeꝛ. pæꝛ ꝛum ꝛaceꝛd on naman Zachaꝛiaꝛ. oꝛ Abian tune. ⁊ hiꝛ piꝛ pæꝛ oꝛ Aaꝛoneꝛ dohtꝛum. and hýꝛe nama pæꝛ Elizabeth:·

6 ȣðlice hiz pæꝛon butu ꝛihtꝑiꝛe beꝛoꝛan Lode. zanzende on eallum hiꝛ bebodum ⁊ ꝛihtꝑiꝛneꝛꝛum butan ꝑnohte:·

7 And hiz næꝛðon nan beaꝛn. ꝛoꝛþam ðe Elizabeth pæꝛ unbeꝛende. ⁊ hý on hýꝛa dazum butu ꝛoꝛð-eodun:·

8 ȣðlice pæꝛ zeꝛoꝛden þa Zachaꝛiaꝛ hýꝛ raceꝛdhadeꝛ bꝛeac on hiꝛ zeꝛꝛixleꝛ endebýꝛdneꝛꝛe beꝛoꝛan Lode.

9 Æꝛteꝛ zeꝛunan þæꝛ raceꝛdhadeꝛ hlotecꝛ. he eode þ he hiꝛ oꝛꝑꝛunze ꝛette. ða he on Loðeꝛ tempel eode.

10 Eall peꝛod þæꝛ ꝛolceꝛ pæꝛ ute zebiddende on þæꝛe oꝛꝑꝛunze timan:·

11 Ða ætýꝛde him Dnihtneꝛengel ꝛtandende on þæꝛ peoꝛodeꝛ ꝛꝑiðꝛan healꝛe.

12 Ða peaꝛð Zachaꝛiaꝛ zeðneꝛed þ zeꝛeonde. ⁊ him eze onhneaꝛ:·

13 Ða cpæð ꝛe engel him to. Ne ondꝛæd þu ðe Zachaꝛiaꝛ. ꝛoꝛþam þin ben iꝛ zehýꝛed. ⁊ þin piꝛ Elizabeth þe ꝛunu cenð. and þu nemꝛt hýꝛ naman Iohanneꝛ.

hpeoꝛꝛan to minum laꝛum. Ða eode ꝛe hiꝛdom neaꝛ. cpæþ Boetiuꝛ. minum hpeoꝛꝛiendan zeþohte. ⁊ hit ꝛꝑa moꝛolil hꝑæt hꝑeza upaꝛæde. aðꝛizde þa mineneꝛ Modeꝛ eazan. and hit ꝑnan blipum poꝛðum. hꝑæþeꝛ hit oncneope hiꝛ ꝛoꝛteꝛnmodoꝛ. mid ðam þe ða þ Mod piþ bepende. ða zecneoꝛ hit ꝑꝛiþe ꝑeoꝛcele hiꝛ azne modoꝛ. þ pæꝛ ꝛe hiꝛdom þe hit lanze æꝛ týde ⁊ læꝛde. ac hit onzeat hiꝛ laꝛe ꝑꝛiþe totoꝛenne ⁊ ꝑꝛiþe tobꝛocenne mid ðýꝛizꝛa hondum. ⁊ hine þa ꝑnan hu þ zeꝛuꝛde. Ða andꝛꝑýꝛde ꝛe hiꝛdom him ⁊ ꝛæde. þ hiꝛ zinzꝛan hæꝛdon hine ꝛꝑa totopenne. þæꝛ þæꝛ hi teohhodon þ hi hine eallne habban ꝛceoldon. ac hi zeꝛaðeꝛiað monꝛealð ðýꝛiz on þæꝛe ꝛoꝛtꝛupunza. ⁊ on þam zilꝛe butan heoꝛa hpelc eꝛt to hýꝛe bote zeciꝛꝛe:·

This may perhaps be considered as a specimen of the *Saxon* in its highest state of purity, for here are scarcely any words borrowed from the *Roman* dialects.

Of the following version of the gospels the age is not certainly known, but it was probably written between the time of *Alfred* and that of the *Norman* conquest, and therefore may properly be inserted here.

Translations seldom afford just specimens of a language, and least of all those in which a scrupulous and verbal interpretation is endeavoured, because they retain the phraseology and structure of the original tongue; yet they have often this convenience, that the same book, being translated in different ages, affords opportunity of marking the gradations of change, and bringing one age into comparison with another. For this purpose I have placed the *Saxon* version and that of *Wickliffe*, written about the year 1380, in opposite columns; because the convenience of easy collation seems greater than that of regular chronology.

LUK, Chap. I.

IN the dayes of Eroude kyng of Judee ther was a prest Zacarye by name: of the sort of Abia, and his wyf was of the doughtris of Aaron: and hir name was Elizabeth.

2 An bothe weren juste bifore God: goynge in alle the maundementis and justifyingis of the Lord withouten playnt.

3 And thei hadden no child, for Elizabeth was bareyn and bothe weren of greet age in her dayes.

4 And it befel that whanne Zacarye schould do the office of presthod in the ordir of his course to fore God.

5 Aftir the custom of the presthood, he wente forth by lot and entride into the temple to encensen.

6 And at the multitude of the puple was without forth and preyede in the our of encensying.

7 And an aungel of the Lord apperide to him: and stood on the right half of the auter of encense.

8 And Zacarye seynge was afrayed: and drede fel upon him.

9 And the aungel sayde to him, Zacarye drede thou not: for thy preier is herd, and Elizabeth thi wif schal bere to thee a sone: and his name schal be clepid Jon.

14 ⁊ he bẏð þe to ȝefean ⁊ to blifre. ⁊ maneȝa on hẏr acennednerre ȝefaȝniað:·

15 ſoðlice he bẏð mæne befopan Dnihtne. and he ne dnincð pin ne beop. ⁊ he bið ȝefẏlled on halizum Lafte. þonne ȝẏt of hir modop innðe.

16 And maneȝa Irnahela beanna he ȝecẏnð to Dnihtne hẏna Lode.

17 And he ȝæð tofopan him on ȝafte. ⁊ Eliaf mihte. þ he fæden heoftan to hẏna beannum ȝecẏnre. ⁊ ungeleaffulle to nihtfirna ȝleaffcẏpe. Dnihtne fulfnemed folc ȝeȝeanpian:·

18 Ða cpæð Zachapiaf to þam enȝele. Þpanun pat ic þir. ic eom nu ealð. and min pif on hẏne dazum foncðeode:·

19 Ða andfpapode him fe enȝel. Ic eom Labniel. ic þe fcande befopan Lode. and ic eom apend pið þe fpnecan. ⁊ þe þir bodian.

20 And nu þu birt fupiȝende. ⁊ þu fpnecan ne mihte oð þone dæȝ þe þar þinȝ ȝefunðað. fonþam þu minum fondum ne ȝelẏfdeft. þa beoð on hẏna timan ȝefẏlledе:·

21 And þ folc pæf Zachapiam ȝe·anbidiȝende. and pundnodon þ he on þam temple læt pæf:·

22 Ða he ut-eode ne mihte he him to-fpnecan. ⁊ hiȝ oncneopon þ he on þam temple fume ȝefihtðe ȝefeah. ⁊ he pæf bicniende hẏm. ⁊ dumb þunhpunede:·

23 Ða pæf ȝefonden þa hif þenunza dazaf ȝefẏllede pæfon. he fefde to hif hufe:·

24 ſoðlice æftef dazum Elizabeth hif pif ȝeeacnode. and heo bedizlude hiȝ fif monþaf. ⁊ cpæð.

25 ſoðlice me Dnihten ȝedẏde þuf. on þam dazum þe he ȝefeah minne hofp betpux mannum afẏnnan:·

26 ſoðlice on þam fẏxtan monðe pæf apend Labniel fe enȝel fnam Dnihtne on Lalilea ceaftre. þæne nama pæf Nazaneth.

27 To befeddudne fæmnan anum pefe. þæf nama þæf Iofef. of Dauidef hufe. ⁊ þæne fæmnan nama þæf Mapia:·

28 Ða cpæð fe enȝel inȝanȝende. Þal pef þu mið ȝẏfe ȝefẏlled. Dnihten mið þe. ðu eaft ȝebletfud on f fum:·

29 Ða peanð heo on hif fpnæce ȝednefed. and þohte hpæt feo ȝnetinȝ pæne:·

30 Ða cpæð fe enȝel. Ne ondnæd þu ðe Mapia, foðlice þu ȝẏfe mið Lode ȝemetteft.

31 ſoðlice nu. þu on innðe ȝe-eacnaft. and funu cenft. and hif naman Þælend ȝenemneft.

32 ſe bið mæne. ⁊ þæf hehftan funu ȝenemned. and him fẏlð Dnihten Lod hif fæden Dauidef fetl.

33 And he nicað on ecnefre on Iacobef hufe. ⁊ hif nicef ende ne bið:·

34 Ða cpæð Mapia to þam engle. hu ȝefẏnð þif. fonþam ic pene ne oncnape:·

35 Ða andfpapode hẏne fe enȝel. ſe halga Laft on þe becẏmð. ⁊ þæf heahftan mihte þe ofenfceadað. and fonþam þ halize þe of þe acenned bið. bið Lodef funu ȝenemned.

36 And nu. Elizabeth þin maȝe funu on hẏne ẏlde ȝeacnode. and þef monað if hẏne fẏxta. feo if unbenende ȝenemned.

37 Fonþam nif ælc pond mið Lode unmihtelic:·

38 Ða cpæð Mapia Þef if Dnihtnef þinen. ȝefunðe me æftef þinum fonde:. And fe enȝel hẏne fnamȝepat:·

39 ſoðlice on þam dazum anaf Mapia ⁊ fende on muntland mið offte. on Iudeifcne ceaftre.

10 And joye and gladyng schal be to thee: and manye schulen have joye in his natyvyte.

11 For he schal be great bifore the Lord: and he schal not drinke wyn ne sydyr, and he schal be fulfild with the holy gost yit of his modir wombe.

12 And he schal converte manye of the children of Israel to her Lord God.

13 And he schal go bifore in the spiryte and vertu of Helye: and he schal turne the hertis of the fadris to the sonis, and men out of beleeve: to the prudence of just men, to make redy a perfyt puple to the Lord.

14 And Zacarye seyde to the aungel: whereof schal Y wyte this? for Y am old: and my wyf hath gon fer in hir dayes.

15 And the aungel answerde and seyde to him, for Y am Gabriel that stonde nygh bifore God, and Y am sent to thee to speke and to evangelise to thee these thingis, and lo thou schalt be doumbe.

16 And thou schalt not mowe speke, til into the day in which these thingis schulen be don, for thou hast not beleved to my wordis, whiche schulen be fulfild in her tyme.

17 And the puple was abidynge Zacarye: and thei wondriden that he taryede in the temple.

18 And he gede out and myghte not speke to hem: and thei knewen that he hadde seyn a visioun in the temple, and he bekenide to hem: and he dwellide stille doumbe.

19 And it was don whanne the dayes of his office weren fulfillid: he wente into his hous.

20 And aftir these dayes Elizabeth his wif conseyvede and hidde hir fyve monethis and seyde.

21 For so the Lord dide to me in the dayes in whiche he biheld to take awey my reprof among men.

22 But in the sixte monethe the aungel Gabriel was sent from God: into a cytee of Galilee whos name was Nazareth.

23 To a maydun weddid to a man; whos name was Joseph of the hous of Dauith, and the name of the maydun was Marye.

24 And the aungel entride to hir, and sayde, heil ful of grace the Lord be with thee: blessid be thou among wymmen.

25 And whanne sche hadde herd: sche was troublid in his word, and thoughte what manner salutacioun this was.

26 And the aungel seid to hir, ne drede not thou Marye: for thou hast founden grace anentis God.

27 Lo thou schalt conseyve in wombe, and schalt bere a sone: and thou shalt clepe his name Jhesus.

28 This shall be gret: and he schal be clepid the sone of higheste, and the Lord God schal geve to him the seete of Dauith his fadir.

29 And he schal regne in the hous of Jacob withouten ende, and of his rewme schal be noon ende.

30 And Marye seyde to the aungel, on what maner schal this thing be don? for Y knowe not man.

31 And the aungel answerde and seyde to hir, the holy Gost schal came fro above into thee: and the vertu of the higheste schal ouer schadowe thee: and therfore that holy thing that schal be borun of thee: schal be clepid the sone of God.

32 And to Elizabeth thi cosyn, and sche also hath conseyved a sone in hir eelde, and this monethe is the sixte to hir that is clepid bareyn.

33 For every word schal not be impossyble anentis God.

34 And Marye seide to the hond maydun of the Lord: be it doon to me aftir thi word; and the aungel departide fro hir.

35 And Marye roos up in tho dayes and wente with haste into the mountaynes into a citee of Judee.

40 ⁊ eode into Zachariaſ huſe. ⁊ grette Elizabeth:·

41 Ða wæſ ge worden þa Elizabeth gehýrde Marian gretinge. ða gewagnude þ cild on hýre innoðe. and þa weard Elizabeth haligum Laſte gefýlled.

42 ⁊ heo clýpode mýcelre ſtefne. and cwæð. Ðu eart betwux wifum gebletſud. and gebletſud iſ þinef innoðef wæſtm.

43 ⁊ hwanun iſ me hiſ. þ minef Drihtnef modor to me cume:.

44 ſona ſwa þinre gretinge ſtefn on minum earum geworden wæſ. þa fahnude [in glædnſe] min cild on minum innoþe.

45 And eadig þu eart þu þe gelýfdeſt. þ fulfremede ſýnt þa þing þe ſwam Drihtne gewæde ſýnd:.

46 Ða cwæð Maria. Min ſawel mærað Drihten.

47 ⁊ min gaſt geblifſude on Lode minum Þælende.

48 Forþam þe he geſeah hiſ þinene eað-modneſſe. ſoðlice heonun-forð me eadige ſecgað ealle cneoreſſa.

49 Forþam þe me mýcele þing dýde ſe ðe mihtig iſ. ⁊ hiſ nama iſ halig.

50 ⁊ hiſ mild-heortnef of cneoreſſe on cneoreſſe hine ondrædendum:·

51 Þe worhte mægne on hiſ earme. he to dælde þa oferſ-modan on mode hýra heortan.

52 Þe awearp þa rican of ſetle. and þa eað-modan upahof.

53 Þingfigende he mid godum gefýlde. ⁊ oferſmode idele forlet.

54 Þe afeng Iſrahel hiſ cnihт. ⁊ gemunde hiſ mild-heortneſſe.

55 ſwa he ſpræc to urum fæderum. Abrahame and hiſ sæde on á weorulde:·

56 ſoðlice Maria wunode mid hýre ſýlce þrý monðaſ. ⁊ gewende þa to hýre huſe:·

57 Ða wæſ gefýlled Elizabethe cenning-tid. and heo sunu cende.

58 ⁊ ýhre nehchebuſaſ ⁊ hýre cuðan þ gehýrdon. þ Drihten hiſ mild heortneſſe mid hýre mærſude ⁊ hig mid hýre hlifſoden:·

59 Ða on þam ehteoðan dæge hig comon þ cild ymbrniðan. and nemdon hine hiſ fæder naman Zachariam:.

60 Ða andſwarode hiſ modor. Ne ſe foðer. ac he bið Iohanneſ genemned:.

61 Ða cwæðon hi to hýre. Niſ nan on þinre mægðe þyſſum naman genemned:·

62 Ða bicnodon hi to hiſ fæder. hwæt he wolde hýne genemnedne beon:.

63 ða wſat he gebedenum wex-bredе. Iohanneſ iſ hiſ nama. ða wundrodon hig ealle:.

64 Ða wearð wona hiſ muð ⁊ hiſ tunge geopenod. ⁊ he wſræc. Drihten bletſigende:·

65 Ða wearð ege geworden ofer ealle hýra nehchebuſaſ. and ofer ealle Iudea munt-land wæſon þaſ word gewidmærode.

66 ⁊ ealle þa ðe hit gehýrdon. on hýra heortan ſettun ⁊ cwæðon. Henſt ðu hwæt býð þef cnapa. witodlice Drihtneſ hand wæſ mid him:.

67 And Zachariaſ hiſ fæder wæſ mid halegum Laſte gefýlled. ⁊ he witegode and cwæð.

68 Lebletſud ſý Drihten Iſrahela Lod. forþam þe he geneorude. ⁊ hiſ folcef alýſedneſſe dýde.

69 And he uſ hæle horn arærde on Dauidef huſe hiſ cnihtef.

70 ſwa he ſpræc þurh hiſ halegra witegena muð. þa ðe of worldef frum ðe ſpræcon.

36 And sche entride into the hous of Zacarye and grette Elizabeth.

37 And it was don as Elizabeth herde the salutacioun of Marye the young childe in hir wombe gladide, and Elizabeth was fulfild with the holy Gost.

38 And cryede with a gret voice and seyde, blessid be thou among wymmen; and blessid be the fruyt of thy wombe.

39 And wherof is this thing to me, that the modir of my Lord come to me?

40 For lo as the vois of thi salutacioun was maad in myn eeris: the young child gladide in joye in my wombe.

41 And blessid be thou that hast beleeved: for thilke thingis that ben seid of the Lord to thee schulen be parfytly don.

42 And Marye seyde, my soul magnifieth the Lord.

43 And my spiryt hathe gladid in God myn helthe.

44 For he hath behulden the mekenesse of his hand-maydun: for lo for this alle generatiouns schulen seye that I am blessid.

45 For he that is mighti hath don to me grete thingis, and his name is holy.

46 And his mersy is fro kyndrede into kyndredis to men that dreden him.

47 He made myght in his arm, he scateride proude men with the thoughte of his herte.

48 He sette doun myghty men fro seete and enhaunside meke men.

49 He hath fulfillid hungry men with goodis, and he has left riche men voide.

50 He havynge mynde of his mercy took up Israel his child,

51 As he hath spokun to oure fadris, to Abraham, and to his seed into worldis.

52 And Marye dwellide with hir as it were thre monethis and turned agen into his hous.

53 But the tyme of beringe child was fulfillid to Elizabeth, and sche bar a son.

54 And the neyghbouris and cosyns of hir herden that the Lord hadde magnyfied his mercy with hir, and thei thankiden him.

55 And it was doon in the eightithe day thei camen to circumside the child, and thei clepiden him Zacarye by the name of his fadir.

56 And his modir answeride and seide, nay; but he schall be clepid Jon.

57 And thei seiden to hir, for no man is in thi kynrede that is clepid this name.

58 And thei bikenyden to his fadir, what he wolde that he were clepid.

59 And he axinge a poyntel wroot seyinge, Jon is his name, and alle men wondriden.

60 And annoon his mouth was openyd and his tunge, and he spak and blesside God.

61 And drede was maad on all hir neighbouris, and all the wordis weren puplischid on alle the mounteynes of Judee.

62 And alle men that herden puttiden in her herte, and seiden what manner child schal this be, for the hond of the Lord was with him.

63 And Zacarye his fadir was fulfillid with the holy Gost, and profeciede and seide.

64 Blessid be the Lord God of Israel: for he has visited and maad redempcioun of his puple.

65 And he has rered to us an horn of helthe in the hous of Dauith his child.

66 As he spak by the mouth of hise holy prophetis that weren fro the world.

71 ⁊ he alẏſde uſ oꝼ uꞃum ꝼeondum. and oꝼ ealꞃa þaꞃa handa þe uſ hatedon
72 Mild-heoꞃtneſſe to ẏẏꞃcenne mid uꞃum ꝼædeꞃum. ⁊ ȝemunan hiſ haleȝan cẏðneſſe.
73 Þẏne uẏ to ſẏllenne þone að þe he uꞃum ꝼæðeꞃ Abꞃahame ſẏoꞃ.
74 Ðæt ẏe butan eȝe. oꝼ uꞃe ꝼeonda handa alẏſede. him þeoẏian
75 On haliȝneſſe beꝼoꞃan him eallum uꞃum daȝum: ·

76 And þu cnapa biſt þæſ hehſtan pitegа ȝenemned. þu ȝæſt beꝼoꞃan Dꞃihtneſ anſẏne. hiſ ẏeȝaſ ȝeaꞃẏian.

77 To ſẏllene hiſ ꝼolce hæle ȝeẏit on hẏꞃa ſẏnna ꝼoꞃȝẏꝼneſſe.
78 Ðuꞃh innoðaſ uꞃeſ Lodeſ mild-heoꞃtneſſe. on þam he uſ ȝeneoſude oꝼ eaſtdæle up-ſẏꞃinȝende.
79 Onlẏhtan þam þe on þẏſtꞃum ⁊ on deaðeſ ſceade ſittað. uꞃe ꝼet to ȝeꞃeccenne on ſibbe ẏeȝ: ·
80 Soðlice ſe cnapa ẏeox. ⁊ ẏæſ on ȝaſte ȝeſtꞃanȝod. ⁊ ẏæſ on ẏeſtenum oð þone dæȝ hẏſ ætẏẏedneſſum on Iſꞃahel: ·

67 Helth fro oure enemyes, and fro the hond of alle men that hatiden us.
68 To do mersy with oure fadris, and to have mynde of his holy testament.
69 The grete ooth that he swoor to Abraham our fadir.

70 To geve himself to us, that we without drede delyvered fro the hond of oure enemyes serve to him,
71 In holynesse and rightwisnesse before him, in alle our dayes.
72 And thou child schalt be clepid the profete of the higheste, for thou schalt go before the face of the Lord to meke redy hise weyes.
73 To geve science of heelth to his puple into remissioun of her synnes.
74 By the inwardeness of the mersy of oure God, in the which he springyng up fro on high hath visited us.
75 To geve light to them that sitten in derknessis, and in schadowe of deeth, to dresse oure feet into the weye of pees;
76 And the childe wexide, and was confortid in spiryt, and was in desert placis till to the day of his schewing to Ysrael.

Of the *Saxon* poetry some specimen is necessary, though our ignorance of the laws of their metre and the quantities of their syllables, which it would be very difficult, perhaps impossible, to recover, excludes us from that pleasure which the old bards undoubtedly gave to their contemporaries.

The first poetry of the *Saxons* was without rhyme, and consequently must have depended upon the quantity of their syllables; but they began in time to imitate their neighbours, and close their verses with correspondent sounds.

The two passages, which I have selected, contain apparently the rudiments of our present lyrick measures, and the writers may be justly considered as the genuine ancestors of the *English* poets.

Þe mai him ſoꞃe adꞃeden,
Ðæt he ðanne oꞃe bidde ne muȝen,
Uoꞃ þ bilimꝼeð ilome.
Þæ iſ ẏiſ þ bit and bote
And bet biuoꞃen dome.
Deað com on ðiſ midelaꞃd
Ðuꞃð ðæſ deꝼleſ onde,
And ſenne and ſoſȝe and iſẏinc,
On ſe and on londe.
Ic am eldeꞃ ðanne ic ẏeſ,
A ẏintꞃe ⁊ ec a loꞃe.
Ic ealdi moꞃe ðanne ic dede,
Mi ẏit oȝhte to bi moꞃe.
Se þ hine ſelue uoꞃȝet,
Uoꞃ ẏiue oþeꞃ uoꞃ childe.
Þe ſal comen on euele ſtede,
Bute ȝod him bi milde.
Ne hopie ẏiꝼ to hiꞃe ẏeꞃe,
Ne ẏeꞃe to hiſ ẏiue.
Bi ꝼoꞃ him ſelue euꞃich man,
Ðæꞃ ẏile he bieð aliue.
Euꞃich man mid þ he haueð,
Mai beȝȝen heueꞃiche.
Se ðe leſſe ⁊ ſe ðe moꞃe,
Þeꞃe aideꞃ iliche.
Þeuene and eꞃðe he oueꞃſieð,
Þiſ eȝhen bið ꝼulbꞃiht.
Sunne ⁊ mone ⁊ alle ſteꞃꞃen,
Bieð ðieſtꞃe on hiſ lihte.
Þe ẏot hẏet ðencheð and hẏet doþ,
Alle quike ẏihte.
Niſ no loueꞃd ſẏich iſ xiſt,
Ne no kinȝ ſẏich iſ dꞃihte.

Þeuene ⁊ eꞃðe ⁊ all ðat iſ,
Biloken iſ on hiſ honde.
Þe deð al þ hiſ ẏille iſ,
On ſea and ec on londe.
Þe iſ oꞃd albuten oꞃde,
And ende albuten ende.
Þe one iſ euꞃe on eche ſtede,
Wende ẏeꞃ ðu þende.
Þe iſ buuen uſ and bineðen,
Biuoꞃen and ec bihind
Se man þ ȝodeſ ẏille deð,
Þie mai hine aihẏaꞃ uinde.
Eche ꞃune he iheꞃð
And ẏot eche dede.
Þe ðuꞃh ſiȝð echeſ iðanc,
Wai hẏat ſel uſ to ꞃede.
Se man neuꞃe nele don ȝod,
Ne neuꞃe ȝod liꝼ leden.
Eꞃ deð ⁊ dom come to hiſ duꞃe.
Þe mai him ſoꞃe adꞃeden.
Þunȝeꞃ ⁊ ðuꞃſt hete ⁊ chele,
Ecðe and all unhelðe.
Ðuꞃh deð com on ðiſ midelaꞃd,
And oðeꞃ uniſelðe.
Ne mai non heꞃte hit iþenche,
Ne no tunȝe telle.
Þu muchele pinum and hu uele,
Bieð inne helle.
Louie Lod mid uꞃe hieꞃte.
And mid all uꞃe mihte.
And uꞃe emcꞃiſtene ſẏo uſ ſelꝼ,
Sẏo uſ leꞃeð dꞃihte.
Sume ðeꞃ habbeð leſſe meꞃȝðe,
And ſume ðeꞃ habbeð moꞃe.
Ech eꝼteꞃ ðan þ he dede,
Eꝼteꞃ þ he ſẏanc ſoꞃe.
Ne ſel ðeꞃ bi bꞃed ne ẏin,
Ne oþeꞃ kenneſ eſte.
Lod one ſel bi echeſ liꝼ,
And bliſce and eche ꞃeſte.
Ne ſal ðaꞃ bi ꝼcete ne ſcꞃud,
Ne ẏoꞃldeſ ẏele none.
Ac ſi meꞃȝþe þ menuſ bihat,
All ſall ben ȝod one.
Nemai no meꞃȝþe bi ſẏo muchel,
Sẏo iſ ȝodeſ iſihðe.

Þi ir for rune and briht,
And dai bute mihte.
Þer ir pele bute pane
And nerte buten irpinche.
Se þ mai and nele ðeðer come,
Sore hit rel uorðenche.
Þer ir blirce buten trege,
And lir buter deaðe.
Þet eure rullen rume ðer,
Bliðe hi bieþ and eaðe.
Þer ir zeuzeþe buten elde,
And elde buten unhelþe.
Nir ðer forze ne for non,
Ne non unirelðe.
Þer me rel brihten iren,
Spo are he ir mid irirre.
Þe one mai and rel al bien,
Engler and manner blirce.
To ðare blirce ur bring god,
Þet rixeð buten ende.
Þanne he ure raula unbint,
Or lichamlice bend.
Lnirt zeue ur lede rpich lir,
And habbe rpichne ende.
Þet pe moten ðiðer cumen,
Þanne pe henner pende.

About the year 1150, the *Saxon* began to take a form in which the beginning of the present *English* may be plainly discovered; this change seems not to have been the effect of the *Norman* conquest, for very few *French* words are found to have been introduced in the first hundred years after it; the language must therefore have been altered by causes like those which, notwithstanding the care of writers and societies instituted to obviate them, are even now daily making innovations in every living language. I have exhibited a specimen of the language of this age from the year 1135 to 1140 of the *Saxon* chronicle, of which the latter part was apparently written near the time to which it relates.

Þir zære for þe king Stephne oþer ræ to Normandi. ⁊ þer per under-fangen. forði þ hi penden þ he rculde ben alruic alre þe eom per. ⁊ for he hadde zet hir tneþor. ac he to deld it ⁊ rcateȝed notlice. Micel hadde Henri king zadered zold ⁊ rýlued. and na zod ne dide me for hir raule þan of. Þa þe king Stephne to Engla-land com þa macod he hir zadering æt Oxene-ford. ⁊ þan he nam þe birrop Rozer of Serer-beri. ⁊ Alexander birrop of Lincoln. ⁊ te Lancelen Rozer hire neuer. ⁊ dide ælle in prirun. til hi jaren up here cartler. Þa þe ruiker underzæton þ he milde man þar ⁊ rorte ⁊ god. ⁊ na jurtire ne dide. þa diden hi alle þunder. Þi hadden him manred maked and aðer ruoren. ac hi nan treuðe ne heolden. alle he pæron for-rworen. ⁊ here treoðer for-loren. for æuric rice man hir cartler makede and agæner him heolden. and rýlden þe land rull of cartler. Þi ruencten ruiðe þe precce men of þe land mid cartel-peorcer. þa þe cartler paren maked. þa rýlden hi mid deouler and yuele men. Þa namen hi þa men þe hi penden þ ani god herden baðe be mihter and be dæier. caplmen ⁊ pimmen. and diden heom in prirun erter zold and rýluer ⁊ pined heom un-tellendlice pining. for ne pæren næure nan martýr rra pined alre hi pæron. Me henzed up bi þe fet and rmoked heom mid rul rmoke. me henzed bi þe þumber. oðder bi þe here. ⁊ henzen bnýnizer on her fet. Me dide cnotted rtrenzer abuton here hæued. ⁊ uurýðen to þ it zæde to þe hærner. Þi diden heom in quarterne þar nadner ⁊ rnaker ⁊ pader pæron inne. ⁊ dnapen heom rra. Sume hi diden in cnucethur. þ ir in an certe þ par rcort ⁊ nareu. ⁊ un-der. ⁊ dide rcærpe rtaner þer inne. ⁊ þrenzde þe man þær inne. þ hi bræcon alle þe limer. In mani or þe carcler pæron lor ⁊ zh.ī þ pæron rachenteȝer þ tra oðer þre men hadden onoh to bæron onne. þ par rra maced þ ir færtned to an beom. ⁊ diden an rcærp iren abuton þa manner þrote ⁊ hir halr. þ he ne mihte nopider pander ne pitten. ne lien. ne rlepen. oc bæron al þ iren. Mani þuren hi dnapen mid hunzær. J ne canne. ⁊ ne mai tellen alle þe punder. ne alle þe piner þ hi diden pnecce men on hir land. ⁊ þ lartede þa xix. pintre pile Stephne par king. ⁊ æure it par uuerre and uuerre. Þi læidenzæilder on þe tuner æureū pile. ⁊ clepeden it tenrenie. þa þe pnecce men ne hadden nan more to ziuen. þa næueden hi and brendon alle þe tuner. þ pel þu mihter paren all adæir pare rculdert þu neure finden man in tune rittende. ne land tiled. Þa par corn dæne. ⁊ flec. ⁊ cære. ⁊ butere. for nan ne pær o þe. land. Wnecce men rtunuen of hunzær rume leden on ælmer þe paren rum pile rice men. rum fluzen ut of lande. Wer næure zæt mare pnecceheð on land. ne næure heðen men perre ne diden þan hi diden. for ouen riðon ne for-baren hi nouðen circe. ne cýrce-iærð. oc nam al þe zod þ þan inne par. ⁊ brenden rýðen þe cýrce ⁊ altezæderne. Ne hi ne for-baren birceper land ne abboter. ne rheorter. ac næueden munecer. ⁊ clenekr. ⁊ æuric man oðer þe ouen mýhte. Lir tra men oðer þre coman ridend to an tun. al þe tunrcipe flugæn for heom. penden þ hi pæron næuener. Þe birceper ⁊ lened men heom cunrede æure. oc par heom nabt þan of for hi pæron all for-cunræd ⁊ for-ruoren ⁊ forloren. War ræ me dilede. þe erðe ne ban nan corn. for þe land par all for-don mid ruilce dæder. ⁊ hi præden openlice þ Lnirt rlep. ⁊ hir halechen. Suilc ⁊ mare þanne pe cunnen præn. pe bolenden xix. pintre for ure rinner. On al þir ýuele time heold Martin abbot hir abbotrice xx. pinter. ⁊ half zær ⁊ viii. dæir. mid micel ruinc. ⁊ rand þe muneker. ⁊ te zerter al þ heom behoued. ⁊ heold mýcel capited in the hur. and þoð peðere prohte on þe circe ⁊ rette þan to lander ⁊ penter. ⁊ zoded it ruýðe and læt it nepen. and brohte heom into þe nepæ mýnrtre on r. Petner mærre-dæi mid micel purtrcire. þ par anno ab incarnatione Dom. MCXL. a comburtione loci XXIII. And he for to Rome ⁊ þæn pær pæl under-fangen fram þe Pape Eugenie. ⁊ bezæt thare priuilezier. an of alle þe lander of þabbotrice. ⁊ an oðer of þe lander þe lien to þe ciricepican. ⁊ zif he lenz morte liuen. alre he mint to don of þe horder-pýcan. And he bezæt in lander þ rice men herden mid rtrenzþe. of Willelm Malduit þe heold Rozingham þæ cartel he pan Lotingham ⁊ Ertun. ⁊ of Þugo of Waltuile he pan Þýrtlingh. ⁊ Stanepiz ⁊ lx. rot of Aldepingle ælc zær. And he makede manie muneker. ⁊ plantede piniærd. ⁊ makede manie peorker. ⁊ pende þe tun betere þan it æn pær. and pær god munec ⁊ god man. ⁊ forði hi luueden Lod and zode men. Nu þe pillen rægen rum del pat belamp on Stephne kinzer time. On hir time þe Judeur of Norpic bohton an Lnirten cild beforen Ertren. and pineden him alle þe ilce pining þ ure Dnihtin par pined. and on langfridæi him on rode henzen for ure Dnihtner luue. ⁊ rýðen býrieden him. Wenden þ it rculde ben forholen. oc ure Dnihtin atýbede þ he par hali martýr. ⁊ to muneker him namen. ⁊ bebýried him heglice. in ðe mýnrtre. ⁊ he maket þur ure Dnihtin punderlice and manifældlice miracler ⁊ hatte he r. Willelm:·

On þir zær com Dauid king of Scotland mid orimeze færd to þir land polde tinnan þir land. ⁊ him com tozæner Willelm corl of Albaman þe king adde betehr Euorpic. ⁊ to oðer æuez men mid fæu men ⁊ fuhten pid

heom. ⁊ flemden þe kinȝ æt te ſtandaȝd. ⁊ ſlozen ſuiðe micel oþ hiſ ȝenȝe:·

On þiſ ȝæſ polde þe kinȝ Stephne tæcen Rodbeꝛt eoꝛl oþ Lloucestꝛe. þe kinȝeſ ſune Henꝛiet. ac he ne mihte ꝼoꝛ he paꝛt it paſ. Ða eftes hi þe lenȝten beꝛtenede þe ſunne ⁊ te dæi abuton nontid dejeſ. þa men eten þ me lihtede candleſ to æten bi. ⁊ þ paſ xiii. k. t. Apꝛil. pæſnon men ſuiðe oþſundꝛed. Ðeſ eftes ſoꝛdꝼeoꝛde Willelm Æſtce-biſcop oþ Lantꝛaſ-bỳꝛig. ⁊ te kinȝ makede Teobald Æſtce-biſcop. þe paſ abbot in þe Bec. Ðeſ eftes pæx ſuiðe micel uueſꝛe betuỳx þe kinȝ ⁊ Randolꝼ eoꝛl oþ Læſtꝛe noht ſoꝛðiþ he ne jaꝼ him al þ he cuðe axen him. alſe he dide alle oðꝛe. oc æſꝛe þe maꝛe iaꝼ heom þe pæſꝛe hi pæſnon him. Ðe eoꝛl heold Lincol aȝæneꝛ þe kinȝ. ⁊ benam him al þ he ahte to hauen. ⁊ te kinȝ ꝼoꝛ þiðeꝛ ⁊ beꝛætte him ⁊ hiꝛ bꝛoðeꝛ Willelm de K . . . aſe in þe caꝛtel. ⁊ te eoꝛl ſtæl ut ⁊ ſenðe eftes Rodbeꝛt eoꝛl oþ Lloucestꝛe. ⁊ bꝛoht him þiðeꝛ mid micel ſeꝛð. and ſuhten ſþiðe on Landelmaſſeðæi aȝeneꝛ heoꝛe laueꝛð ⁊ namen him. ꝼoꝛ hiꝛ men him ſuỳken ⁊ ſluȝæn. and læð him to Bꝛiſtoꝛe and diden þaꝛ in pꝛiſun. ⁊ . . . teneꝛ. Ða paꝛ all Engle-land ſtỳned maꝛ þan æꝛ pæꝛ. and all ỳuel pæꝛ in lande. Ðeꝛ eftes com þe kinȝeꝛ dohteꝛ Henꝛieꝛ þe heꝛde ben Empeꝛic on Alamanie. ⁊ nu pæꝛ cunteſſe in Anȝou. ⁊ com to Lundene. ⁊ te Lundenisſce ꝼolc hiꝛe polde tæcen ⁊ ſcæ ſleh. ⁊ ꝼoꝛleꝛ paꝛ michl:· Ðeꝛ eftes þe biꝛcop oþ Win-ceſtꝛe Henꝛi. þe kinȝeꝛ bꝛoðeꝛ Stephneꝛ. ſpac þið Rodbeꝛt eoꝛl ⁊ þið þempeꝛice and ſpoꝛ heom aðaꝛ þ he neuꝛe ma mið te kinȝ hiꝛ bꝛoðeꝛ polde halden. ⁊ cuꝛꝛede alle þe men þe mið him heolden. and ræde heom þ he polde iiuen heom up Win-ceſtꝛe. ⁊ dide heom cumen þiddi. Ða hi þæꝛ inne pæꝛen þa com þe kinȝeꝛ cuen . . . hiꝛe ſtenȝðe ⁊ beꝛæt heom. þ þeꝛ pæꝛ inne micel hunȝæꝛ. Ða hi ne lenȝ ne muhten ꝼolen. þa ſtali hi ut ⁊ ſluȝen. ⁊ hi puꝛðen paꝛ piðuten ⁊ ꝼolecheden heom. and namen Rodbeꝛt eoꝛl oþ Llou-ceſtꝛe and ledden him to Roue-ceſtꝛe. and diden him þaꝛe in pꝛiſun. and te empeꝛice ſleh into an mỳnſtꝛe. Ða ſeoꝛðen ða piꝛe men betỳx. þe kinȝeꝛ ſtneond ⁊ te eoꝛleꝛ ſtneond. and ſahtlede ꝛua þ me ſculde leten ut þe kinȝ oþ pꝛiſun ꝼoꝛ þe eoꝛl. ⁊ te eoꝛl ꝼoꝛ þe kinȝ. ⁊ ꝛua diden. Siðen ðeꝛ eftes ſathleden þe kinȝ ⁊ Randolꝼ eoꝛl at Stan-ꝼoꝛd ⁊ aðeꝛ ſſoꝛen and tneuðeꝛ ſæꝛton þ heꝛ nouðeꝛ ſculde beꝛuiken oðeꝛ. ⁊ it ne ꝼoꝛ-ſtod naht. ꝼoꝛ þe kinȝ him ſiðen nam in Þamtun. þuꝛhe þicci ſæð. ⁊ dide him in pꝛiſun. ⁊ eꝛ ſoneꝛ he let him ut þuꝛhe pæſꝛe ſeð to þ ſoneꝼaꝛde þ he ſuoꝛ on halidom. ⁊ ȝỳſleꝛ ſand. þ he alle hiꝛ caꝛtleꝛ ſculde iiuen up. Sume he iaꝼ up and ſume ne iaꝼ he noht. and dide þanne pæꝛe ðanne he hæꝛ ſculde. Ða paꝛ Engle-land ſuiðe to-deled. ſume helden mid te kinȝ. ⁊ ſume mid þempeꝛice. ꝼoꝛ þa þe kinȝ paꝛ in pꝛiſun. þa penden þe eoꝛleꝛ ⁊ te ſice men þ he neuꝛe maꝛe ſculde cumme ut. ⁊ ſæhtleden þỳð þempeꝛice. ⁊ bꝛohten hiꝛe into Oxenꝼoꝛd. and iauen hiꝛe þe buꝛh:· Ða ðe kinȝ paꝛ ute. þa heꝛde þ ſæȝen. and toc hiꝛ ſeoꝛð ⁊ beꝛæt hiꝛe in þe tuꝛ. ⁊ me læt hiꝛe ðun on niht oþ þe tuꝛ mid naꝛeꝛ. ⁊ ſtal ut ⁊ ſcæ ſleh ⁊ iæde on ꝼote to Walinȝ-ꝼoꝛd. Ðæꝛ eftes ſcæ ſenðe oꝼeꝛ ſæ. ⁊ hi oþ Noꝛmandi penden alle ſna þe kinȝ to þe eoꝛl of Anȝæu. ſume heꝛe þankeꝛ ⁊ ſume heꝛe un-þankeꝛ. ꝼoꝛ he beꝛæt heom til hi aiauen up heꝛe caꝛtleꝛ. ⁊ hi nan helpe ne hæꝛden oþ þe kinȝ. Ða ſenðe Eustace þe kinȝeꝛ ſune to Fnance. ⁊ nam þe kinȝeꝛ ſuſtenn oþ Fnance to piꝛe. penðe to biȝæton Noꝛmandi þæꝛ þuꝛh. oc he ſpedde litel. ⁊ be ȝode ſihte. ꝼoꝛ he paꝛ an ỳuel man. ꝼoꝛ paꝛe ꝛe he . . . . diðe maꝛe ỳuel þanne ȝod he neuede þe landeꝛ ⁊ læiðe mic . . . . . ſon. he bꝛohte hiꝛ piꝛ to Engle-land. ⁊ diðe hiꝛe in þe caꝛte . . . . . teð. ȝod pimman ſcæ pæſ. oc ſcæ hedde litel bliſſe mið him. ⁊ xpiſt ne polde þ he ſculde lanȝe ſixan. ⁊ pæſnð deð and hiꝛ moðeꝛ beien. ⁊ te eoꝛl oþ Anȝæu pæſnð deð. ⁊ hiꝛ ſune Henꝛi toc to þe ſice. And to cuen oþ Fnance to-dælde ſna þe kinȝ. ⁊ ſcæ com to þe iunȝe eoꝛl Henꝛi. ⁊ he tochiꝛe to ſiue. ⁊ al Peitou mid hiꝛe. Ðꝛ ſeꝛðe he mid micel ſæꝛð into Engle-land. ⁊ ſan caꝛtleꝛ. ⁊ te kinȝ ſeꝛðe aȝeneꝛ him micel maꝛe ſeꝛð. ⁊ þo ðꝛæþeꝛe ſuten hi noht. oc ſeꝛðen þe Æſtce-biꝛcop ⁊ te ſiꝛe men betꝛux heom. ⁊ makede þ ſahte þ te kinȝ ſculde ben laueꝛð ⁊ kinȝ ſile he liuede. ⁊ aftes hiꝛ ðæi paſe Henꝛi kinȝ. ⁊ he helde him ꝼoꝛ ꝼaðiꝛ ⁊ he him ꝼoꝛ ſune. and ſið ⁊ ſæhte ſculde ben betỳx heom ⁊ on al Engle-land. Ðiꝛ and te oðꝛe ſoꝛuuaꝛðeꝛ þet hi makeden ſuoꝛen to halden þe kinȝ ⁊ te eoꝛl. and te biꝛcop. ⁊ te eoꝛleꝛ. ⁊ ſicemen alle. Ða paꝛ þe eoꝛl undeꝛꝼanȝen æt Win-ceſtꝛe and æt Lundene mid micel ſuſtſcipe. and alle diden him man-ſeð. and ſuoꝛen þe paiꝛ to halden. and liꝛ paꝛð ſone ſuiðe ȝod paiꝛ ſua þ neuꝛe paꝛ heꝛe. Ða paꝛ ðe kinȝ ſtenenȝeꝛe þanne he æueꝛt heꝛ paꝛ. ⁊ te eoꝛl ſeꝛðe ouen ſæ. ⁊ al ꝼolc him luuede. ꝼoꝛ he diðe ȝod juſtiꝛe ⁊ makede paiꝛ:·

Nearly about this time, the following pieces of poetry seem to have been written, of which I have inserted only short fragments; the first is a rude attempt at the present measure of eight syllables, and the second is a natural introduction to *Robert of Gloucester*, being composed in the same measure, which, however rude and barbarous it may seem, taught the way to the *Alexandrines* of the *French* poetry.

FUR in see bi west spaỳnge.
Is a lond ihone cokaỳgne.
Ðer nis lond under heuenriche.
Of wel of godnis hit iliche.
Ðoỳ paradis be miri and briỳt.
Cokaỳgn is of fairir siỳt.
What is per in paradis.
Bot grasse and flure and greneris.
Ðoỳ per be ioi and gret bute.
Ðer nis met bote frute.
Ðer nis halle bure no bench.
Bot watir man is burste quench.
Beþ per no men but two.
Þelỳ and enok also.
Liuglich maỳ hi go.
Whar per woniþ men no mo.
In cokaỳgne is met and drink.
Wiþute care how and swink.
Ðe met is trie þe drink so clere.
To none russin and sopper.
I sigge for soþ boute were.
Ðer nis lond on erþe is pere.
Under heuen nis lond i wisse.
Of so mochil ioi and blisse.
Ðer is mani swete siỳte.
Al is dai nis per no miỳte.
Der nis baret noþer strif.
Nis per no deþ ac euer lif.
Ðer nis lac of met no cloþ.
Ðer nis no man no woman wroþ.
Ðer nis serpente wolf no fox.
Þors no capil. kowe no ox.
Ðer nis schepe no swine no gote.
No non horwỳla god it wote.
Noþer harate noþher stode.
Ðe land is ful of oþer gode.

Nis þer flei fle no lowse.
In cloþ in toune beð no house,
Ðer nis dunnir slete no hawle.
No non vile worme no snawile.
No non storm rein no winde.
Ðer nis man no woman blinde.
Ok al is game ioi ant gle.
Wel is him þat þer mai be.
Ðer beþ rivers gret and fine.
Of oile melk honi and wine.
Watir seruiþ þer to noþing.
Bot to siȝt and to waussing.

SANCTA MARGARETTA.

OLDE ant ȝonge i preit ou oure sohes for to lete.
Ðenchet on god þat ȝef ou wit oure sunnes to bete.
Þere mai tellen ou. wið wordes feire and swete.
Ðe vie of one meidan. was hoten Maregrete.
Þire fader was a patriac. as ic how tellen maȝ.
In auntioge wif eches i ðe false laȝ.
Deve godes ant doumbe. he serveð nitt ant daȝ.
So ðeden monȝ oþere. þat singet weilaweȝ.
Theodosius was is nome. on crist nc levede he noutt.
Þe levede on þe false godes. ðat peren wið honden wroutt.
Ðo þat child sculde christine ben. ic com him well in þoutt.
Ꞓ bed wen it were ibore. to deþe it were ibroutt,
Ðe moder was an heþene wif þat hire to wȳman bere.
Ðo þat child ibore was. nolde ho hit furfare.
Þo sende it into asȳe. wið messagers ful ȳare.
To a nonice þat hire wiste. ant sette hire to lore.
Ðe norice þat hire wiste. children aheuede seuene.
Ðe eitteþe was maregrete. cristes maȝ of heuene.
Tales ho ani tolde. ful feire ant ful euene.
Wou ho poleden martirdom. sein Laurence ant seinte steuene.

In these fragments, the adulteration of the *Saxon* tongue, by a mixture of the *Norman*, becomes apparent; yet it is not so much changed by the admixture of new words which might be imputed to commerce with the continent, as by changes of its own form and terminations; for which no reason can be given.

Hitherto the language used in this island, however different in successive time, may be called *Saxon;* nor can it be expected, from the nature of things gradually changing, that any time can be assigned, when the *Saxon* may be said to cease, and the *English* to commence. *Rooert of Glouccster*, however, who is placed by the criticks in the thirteenth century, seems to have used a kind of intermediate diction, neither *Saxon* nor *English;* in his work therefore we see the transition exhibited, and, as he is the first of our writers in rhyme, of whom any large work remains, a more extensive quotation is extracted. He writes apparently in the same measure with the foregoing author of St. *Margarite*, which, polished into greater exactness, appeared to our ancestors so suitable to the genius of the *English* language, that it was continued in use almost to the middle of the seventeenth century.

OF þe bataȳles of Denemarch, þat hii dude in þȳs londe
þat worst were of alle oþere, we mote abbe an honde.
Worst hii were, vor oþere adde somwanne ȳdo,
As Romeȳns & Saxons, & wel wuste þat lond þerto.
Ac hii ne kept ȳt holde noȝt, botc robbȳ, and ssende,
And destrue, & berne, & sle, & ne couþe abbe non ende.
And bote lute ȳt nas worþ, þeȳ hii were ouercome ȳlome.
Vor mȳd ssȳpes and gret poer as prest efsone hii come,
Kȳng Adelwolf of þȳs lond kȳng was tuentȳ ȝer.
þe Dencȳs come bȳ hȳm rȳuor þan hii dude er.
Vor in þe al our vorst ger of ȳs kȳnedom
Mȳd þre & þrȳttȳ ssȳpuol men her prince hȳder come,
And at Souþamtone arȳuedc, an hauene bȳ Souþc.
Another gret ost þulke tȳme arȳuede at Portesmouþe.
þe kȳng nuste weþer kepe, at delde ȳs ost atuo.
þe Denes adde þemaȳstre. þoal was ȳdo,
And bȳ Estangle and Lȳndeseȳe hii wende vorþ atte laste,
And so hamward al bȳ Kent, & slowe & barnde vaste,
Aȝen wȳnter hii wende hem. anoþer ȝer eft hii come.
And destrude Kent al out, and Londone nome.
þus al an ten ȝer þat lond hii broȝte þer doune,
So þat in þe teþe ȝer of þe kȳnge's croune.
Al bȳsouþe hii come alond, and þet folc of Somersete
þoru þe bȳssop Alcston and ther folc of Dorsete
Hii come & smȳte an bataȳle, & þere, þoru Gode's grace,
þe Deneȳs were al bȳneþe, & þe lond folc adde þc place,
And more prowessc dude þo, þan þe kȳng mȳȝte bȳuore,
þeruore godc lond men ne beþ noȝt al verlorc.
þe kȳng was þe boldore þo, & aȝen hem þe more drou,
And ȳs foure godes sones woxe vaste ȳ nou,
Edebold and Adelbrȳȝt, Edelred and Alfred.
þȳs was a stalwarde tem, & of gret wȳsdom & red,
And kȳnges were al foure, & defendede wel þȳs lond,
An Deneȳs dude ssame ȳnou, þat me volwel vond.
In sȳxteþe ȝere of þe kȳnge's kȳnedom
Is eldeste sone Abelbold gret ost to hȳm nome,
And ȳs fader also god, and oþere heȳe men al so,
And wende aȝen þȳs Deneȳs, þat muche wo adde ȳ do.
Vor mȳd tuo hondred ssȳpes & an alf at Temse mouþ hii come,
And Londone, and Kanterburȳ, and oþer tounes nome,
And so vorþ in to Soþereȳe, & slowe & barnde vaste,
þere þe kȳng and ȳs sone hem mette atte laste.
þere was bataȳle strong ȳnou ȳsmȳte in an þrowe.
þe godes kȳnȝtes leȳe adoun as gras, wan medeþ mowe.
Heueden, (þar were of ȳsmȳte,) & oþer lȳmes also,
Flete in blode al fram þe grounde, ar þe bataȳle were ȳdo.
Wanne þat blod stod al abrod, vas þer gret wo ȳ nou.
Nȳs ȳt reuþe vorto hure, þat me so volc slou?
Ac our suete Louerd atte laste sscwede ȳs suete grace,
And sende þe Cristȳne Englȳsse men þe maȳstrȳe in þe place,
And þe heþene men of Denemarch bȳneþe were echon.
Nou nas þer ȝut in Denemarch Cristendom non:
þe kȳng her after to holȳ chȳrche ȳs herte þe more drou,
And teþeȝede wel & al ȳs lond, as hii aȝte, wel ȳ nou.
Seȳn Swȳthȳn at Wȳnchestre bȳssop þo was,
And Alcston at Sȳrcbourne, þat amendede muche þȳs cas.
þc kȳng was wel þe betere man þoru her beȳre red,
Tuentȳ wȳnter he was kȳng, ar he were ded.
At Wȳnchestre he was ȳbured, as he ȝut lȳþ þere.
Hȳs tueȳe sones he ȝef ȳs lond, as he bȳ ȝet hamere.
Adelbold, the eldore, þe kȳnedom of Estsex,
And suþþe Adelbrȳȝt, Kent and Westscx,
Eȳȝte hondred ȝer ȳt was and scucne and fȳftȳ al so,
After þat God anerþc com, þat þȳs dede was ȳdo.
Boþe hii wuste bȳ her tȳmc wel her kȳncdom,
At þe vȳfte ȝer Adelbold out of þȳs lȳue nome.
At Ssȳrebourne he was ȳbured, & ȳs broþer Adelbrȳȝt
His kȳncdom adde after hȳm, as lawc was and rȳȝt.
Bȳ ȳs daȳe þc verde com of þe heþenc men wel prout,
And Hamtcssȳre and destrude Wȳnchestre al out.
And þat lond folc of Hamtessȳrc her red þo nome
And of Barcssȳre, and soȝte and þe ssrewen ouercome.
Adelbrȳȝt was kȳng of Kent ȝcres folle tenc,
And of Westsex bote vȳue, þo he deȳde ȳch wene.

ADELRED was after hym kyng y mad in pe place,
Eyzte hondred & seuene & syxty as in pe zer of grace.
pe vorste zer of ys kynedom pe Deneys pycke com,
And robbede and destrude, and cytes vaste nome.
Maystres hii adde of her ost, as yt were dukes, tueye.
Hynguar and Hubba, pat ssrewen were beye,
In Est Angle hii byleuede, to rest hem as yt were,
Myd her ost al pe wynter, of pe vorst zere.
pe oper zer hii dude hem vorp, & ouer Homber come,
And slowe to grounde & barnde, & Euerwyk nome.
per was batayle strong y nou, vor yslawe was pere
Osryc kyng of Homberlond, & monye pat with hym were.
po Homberlond was pus yssend, hii wende & tounes nome.
So pat atte laste to Estangle azen hym come.
per hii barnde & robbede, and pat folc to grounde slowe,
And, as wolues among ssep, reulych hem to drowe.
Seynt Edmond was po her kyng, & po he sey pat deluol cas
pat me morprede so pat folc, & non amendement nas,
He ches leuere to deye hymsulf, pat such sorwe to ysey.
He dude hym vorp among hys fon, nolde he nopyg fle.
Hii nome hym & scourged hym, & suppe naked hym bounde
To a tre, & to hym ssote, & made hym mony a wounde,
pat pe arewe were on hym po pycce, pat no stede nas byleuede.
Atte laste hii martred hym, and smyte of ys heued.
pe syxte zer of pe crounement of Aldered pe kyng
A nywe ost com into pys lond, gret poru alle pyng,
And anon to Redynge robbede and slowe.
pe king and Alfred ys broper nome men ynowe,
Mette hem, and a batayle smyte vp Assesdoune.
per was mony moder chyld, pat sone lay per doune.
pe batayle ylaste vorte nyzt, and per were aslawe
Vyf dukes of Denemarch, ar hii wolde wyp drawe,
And mony pousend of oper men, & po gonne hii to fle;
Ac hii adde alle ybe assend, zys pe nyzt nadde y be.
Tueye batayles her after in pe sulf zere
Hii smyte, and at bope pe hepene maystres were.
pe kyng Aldered sone po pen wey of dep nome,
As yt vel, pe vyfty zer of ys kynedom.
At Wymbourne he was ybured, as God zef pat cas,
pe gode Alfred, ys broper after hym kyng was.

ALFRED pys noble man, as in pe zer of grace he nom
Eyzte hondred & syxty & tuelue pe kyndom.
Arst he adde at Rome ybe, &, vor ys grete wysdom,
pe pope Leo hym blessede, po he puder com,
And pe kynge's croune of hys lond, pat in pys lond zut ys:
And he led hym to be kyng, ar he kyng were ywys.
An he was kyng of Engelond, of alle pat per come,
pat vorst pus ylad was of pe pope of Rome,
An suppe oper after hym of pe erchebyssopes echon.
So pat hyuor hym pore kyng nas per non.
In pe Soup syde of Temese nyne batayles he nome.
Azen pe Deneys pe vorst zer of ys kynedom.
Nye zer he was pus in pys lond in batayle & in wo,
An ofte sype aboue was, and bynepe oftor mo;
So longe, pat hym nere by leuede bote pre ssyren in ys hond,
Hamtessyre; and Wyltessyre, and Somersete, of al ys lond.
A day as he wery was, and asuoddrynge hym nome
And ys men were ywend auysseþ, Seyn Cutbert to hym com.
" Ich am," he seyde, " Cutbert, to pe ycham ywend
" To brynge pe gode tytynges. Fram God ycham ysend.
" Vor pat folc of pys lond to synne her wylle al zeue,
" And zut nolle herto her synnes byleue
" poru me & oper halewen, pat in pys lond were ybore;
" pan vor zou byddep God, wanne we bep hym byuore,
" Hour Louerd myd ys eyen of milce on pe lokep peruore,
" And py poer pe wole zyue azen, pat pou ast ney verlore.
" And pat pou per of sop yse, pou ssalt abbe tokynynge.
" Vor pym men, pat bep ago to day auyssynge,
" In lepes & in confles so muche vyss hii ssolde hym brynge,
" pat ech man wondry ssal of so gret cacchynge.
" And pe mor vor pe harde vorste; pat pe water yfrore hys,
" pat pe more azen pe kunde of vyssynge yt ys.
" Of serue yt wel azen God, and ylef me ys messager,
" And pou ssal py wylle abyde, as ycham ytold her."
As pys kyng herof awoc, and of pys syzte pozte,
Hys vyssares come to hym, & so gret won of fyss hym brozte,
pat wonder yt was, & namelyche vor pe weder was so colde.
po lyuede pe god man wel, pat Seyn Cutbert adde ytold.
In Deuenyssyre per after aryuede of Deneys
pre and tuenty ssypuol men, all azen pe peys,
pe kynge's broper of Denemarch duc of ost was.
Oure kynge's men of Engelond mette hem by cas,
And smyte per an batayle, and her gret duc slowe,
And eyzte hondred & fourty men, & her caronyes to drowe.
po kyng Alfred hurde pys, ys herte gladede po,
pat lond folc to hym come so pycke so yt myzte go,
Of Somersete, of Wyltessyre, of Hamtessyre perto,
Euere as he wende, and of ys owe folc al so.
So pat he adde poer ynou, and atte laste hii come,
And a batayle at Edendone azen pe Deneys nome.
And slowe to grounde, & wonne pe maystre of the velde.
pe kyng & ys grete duke bygonne hem to zelde
To pe kyng Alfred to ys wylle, and ostages toke,
Vorto wende out of ys lond, zyf he yt wolde loke;
And zut perto, vor ys loue, to auonge Cristendom.
Kyng Gurmund, pe hexte kyng, vorst per to come.
Kyng Alfred ys godfader was. p ybaptysed ek per were
prettp of her hexte dukes. and muche of pat folc pere
Kyng Alfred hem huld wyp hym tuelf dawes as he hende,
And suppe he zef hem large zyftes, and let hym wende.
Hii, pat nolde Cristyn, be, of lande flowe po,
And byzonde see in France dude wel muche wo.
zut pessrewen come azen, and muche wo here wrozte,
Ac pe kyng Alfred atte laste to ssame hem euere brozte.
Kyng Alfred was pe wysost kyng, pat long was byuore.
Vorpey me segge pe lawes bep in worre tyme vorlore,
Nas yt nozt so hiis daye. vor pey he in worre were,
Lawes he made ryztuollore, and strengore pan er were.
Clerc he was god ynou, and zut, as me telleþ me,
He was more pan ten zer old, ar he coupe ys abece.
Ac ys gode moder ofte smale zyftes hym tok,
Vor to byleue oper ple, and loky on ys boke.
So pat by por clergye ys ryzt lawes he wonde,
pat neuere er nere y mad, to gouerny ys lond.
And vor pe worre was so muche of pe luper Deneys,
pe men of pys sulue lond were of pe worse peys.
And robbede and slowe opere, peruor he byuonde,
pat per were hondredes in eche contreye of ys lond,
And in ech toune of pe hondred a tepynge were also,
And pat ech man wypoute gret lond in tepynge were ydo,
And pat ech man knewe oper pat in tepynge were,
And wuste somdel of her stat, zyf me pu vp hem bere.
So streyt he was, pat pey me ledde amydde weye heye
Seluer, pat non man ne dorste yt nyme, pey ne yt seye.
Abbeys he rerde mony on, and mony studes ywys.
Ac Wynchestrye he rerde on, pat nywe munstre ycluped ys.
Hys lyf eyzte and tuenty zer in ys kynedom ylaste.
After ys dep he wos ybured at Wynchestre attte laste.

Sir *John Mandeville* wrote, as he himself informs us, in the fourteenth century, and his work, which comprising a relation of many different particulars, consequently required the use of many words and phrases, may be properly specified in this place. Of the following quotations, I have chosen the first, because it shows, in some measure, the state of *European* science as well as of the *English* tongue; and the second, because it is valuable for the force of thought and beauty of expression.

IN that lond, ne in many othere bezonde that, no man may see the sterre transmontane, that is clept the sterre of the see, that is unmevable, and that is toward the Northe, that we clepen the lode sterre. But men seen another sterre, the contrarie to him, that is toward the Southe, that is clept Antartyk. And right as the schip men taken here avys here, and governe hem be the lode sterre, right so don schip men bezonde the parties, be the sterre of the Southe, the which sterre appereth not to us. And this sterre that is toward the Northe, that wee clepen the lode sterre, ne apperethe not to hem. For whiche cause, men may wel perceyve, that the lond and the sec ben of rownde schapp and forme. For the partie of the firmament schewethe in o contree, that schewethe not in another contree. And men may well preven be experience and sotyle compassement of wytt, that zif a man fond passages be schippes, hat wolde go to serchen the world, men myghte go be schippe all aboute the world, and aboven and benethen. The whiche thing I prove thus, aftre that I have seyn. For I have been toward the parties of Braban, and beholden the Astrolabre, that the sterre that is clept the transmontayne, is 53 degrees highe. And more forthere in Almayne and Bewme, it hathe 58 degrees. And more forthe toward the parties septemtrioneles, it is 62 degrees of heghte, and certyn mynutes. For I my self have mesured it by the Astrolabre. Now schulle ze knowe, that azen the Transmontayne, is the tother sterre, that is clept Antartyk; as I have seyd before. And tho 2 sterres ne meeven nevere. And be hem turnethe alle the firmament, righte as dothe a wheel, that turnethe be his axille tree; so that tho sterres beren the firmament in 2 egalle parties; so that it hathe als mochel aboven, as it hath benethen. Aftre this, I hav gon toward the parties meridionales, that is toward the Southe: And I have founden that in Lybye, men seen first the sterre Antartyk. And so fer I have gone more in tho contrees, that I have founde that sterre more high; so that toward the highe Lybye, it is 18 degrees of heghte, and certeyn minutes (of the which, 60 minutes maken a degree) after goynge be see and be londe, toward this contree, of that I have spoke, and to other yles and londes bezonde that contree, I have founden the sterre Antartyk of 33 degrees of heghte, and mo mynutes. And zif I hadde had companye and schippynge, for to go more bezonde, I trowe wel in certyn, that wee scholde have seen alle the roundnesse of the firmament alle aboute. For as I have seyd zou be forn, the half of the firmament is betwene tho 2 sterres: the whiche halfondelle I have seyn. And of the other halfondelle, I have seyn toward the Northe, undre the Transmontane 62 degrees and 10 mynutes, and toward the partie meridionalle, I have seen undre the Antartyk 33 degrees and 16 mynuts: and thanne the halfondelle of the firmament in alle, ne holdethe not but 180 degrees. And of tho 180, I have seen 62 on that o part, and 33 on that other part, that ben 95 degrees, and nyghe the halfondelle of a degree; and so there ne faylethe but that I have seen alle the firmament, saf 84 degrees and the halfondelle of a degree; and that is not the fourthe part of the firmament. For the 4 partie of the roundnesse of the firmament holt 90 degrees: so there faylethe but 5 degrees and an half of the fourthe partie. And also I have seen the 3 parties of alle the roundnesse of the firmament, and more zit 5 degrees and an half. Be the whiche I seye zou certeynly, that men may envirowne alle the erthe of alle the world, as wel undre as aboven, and turnen azen to his contree, that hadde companye and schippynge and conduyt: and alle weyes he scholde fynde men, londes, and yles, als wel as in this contree. For zee wyten welle, that thei that ben toward the Antartyk, thei ben streghte, feet azen feet of hem, that dwellen undre the transmontane; als wel as wee and thei that dwellyn undre us, been feet azenst feet. For alle the parties of see and of lond han here appositees, habitables or trepassables, and thei of this half and bezond half. And wytethe wel, that aftre that, that I may parceyve and comprehende, the londes of Prestre John, emperour of Ynde ben undre us. For in goynge from Scotland or from Englond toward Jerusalem, men gon upward alweys. For oure lond is in the lowe partie of the erthe, toward the West: and the lond of Prestre John is the low partie of the erthe, toward the Est: and thei han there the day, whan wee have the nyghte, and also highe to the contrarie, thei han the nyghte, whan wee han the day. For the erthe and the see ben of round forme and schapp; as I have seyd beforn. And than that men gon upward to o cost, men gon dounward to another cost. Also zee have herd me seye, that Jerusalem is in the myddes of the world; and that may men preven and schewen there, be a spere, that is pighte in to the erthe, upon the hour of mydday, whan it is equenoxium, that schewethe no schadwe on no syde. And that it scholde ben in the myddes of the world, David wytnessethe it in the Psautre, where he seythe, Deus operatus est salutē in medio terre. Thanne thei that parten fro the parties of the West for to go toward Jerusalem, als many iorneyes as thei gon upward for to go thidre, in als many iorneyes may thei gon fro Jerusalem, unto other confynyes of the superficialtie of the erthe bezonde. And whan men gon bezonde tho iourneys, towarde Ynde and to the foreyn yles, alle is envyronynge the roundnesse of the erthe and of the see, undre oure contrees on this half. And therefore hathe it befallen many tymes of o thing, that I have herd cownted, whan I was zong; how a worthi man departed sometyme from our countrees, for to go serche the worlde. And so he passed Ynde, and the yles bezonde Ynde, where ben mo than 5000 yles: and so longe he wente be see and lond, and so enviround the world be many seysons, that he found an yle, where he herde speke his own language, callynge on oxen in the plowghe, suche wordes as men speken to bestes in his owne contree: whereof he hadde gret mervayle: for he knewe not how it myghte be. But I seye, that he had gon so longe, be londe and be see, that he had envyround alle the erthe, that he was comen azen envirounynge, that is to seye, goynge aboute, unto his owne marches, zif, he wolde have passed forthe, til he had founden his contree and his owne knouleche. But he turned azen fro thens, from whens he was come fro; and so he loste moche peynefulle labour, as him self seyde, a gret while aftre, that he was comen hom. For it befelle aftre, that he wente in to Norweye; and there tempest of the see toke him; and he arryved in an yle; and whan he was in that yle, he knew wel, that it was the yle where he had herd spoke his owne langage before, and the callynge of the oxen at the plowghe: and that was possible thinge. But how it seemethe to symple men unlerned, that menne mowe not go undre the erthe, and also that men scholde falle toward the hevene, from undre! But that may not be, upon lesse, than wee mowe falle toward hevene, fro the erthe, where wee ben. For fro what partie of the erthe that men duelle, outher aboven or benethen, it semethe alweyes to hem that duellen, that thei gon more righte than ony other folk. And righte as it semethe to us, that thei ben undre us, righte so it semethe hem, that wee ben undre hem. For zif a man myghte falle fro the erthe unto the firmament; be grettere resoun, the erthe and the see, that ben so grete and so hevy, scholde fallen to the fir-

mament: but that may not be: and therefore seithe oure Lord God, Non timeas me, qui suspendi terrã ex nichilo? And alle be it, that it be possible thing, that men may so envyronne alle the world, natheles of a 1000 persones, on ne myghte not happen to returnen in to his contree. For, for the gretnesse of the erthe and of the see, men may go be a 1000 and a 1000 other weyes, that no man cowde reyde him perfitely toward the parties that he cam fro, but zif it were be aventure and happ, or be the grace of God. For the erthe is fulle large and fulle gret, and holt in roundnesse and aboute envyroun, be aboven and be benethen 20425 myles, aftre the opynyoun of the old wise astronomeres. And here seyenges I repreve noughte. But aftre my lytylle wyt, it semethe me, savynge here reverence, that it is more. And for to have bettere understondynge, I seye thus, be ther ymagyned a figure, that hathe a gret compas; and aboute the poynt of the gret compas, that is clept the centre, be made another litille compas: than aftre, be the gret compas devised be lines in manye parties; and that alle the lynes meeten at the centre; so that in as manye parties, as the grete compas schal be departed, in als manye, schalle be departed the littile, that is aboute the centre, alle be it, that the spaces ben lesse. Now thanne, be the gret compas represented for the firmament, and the litille compas represented for the erthe. Now thanne the firmament is devysed, be astronomers, in 12 signes; and every signe is devysed in 30 degrees, that is 360 degrees, that the firmament hathe aboven. Also, be the erthe devysed in als manye parties, as the firmament; and let every partye answere to a degree of the firmament: and wytethe it wel, that aftre the auctoures of astronomye, 700 furlonges of erthe answeren to a degree of the firmament: and tho ben 87 miles and 4 furlonges. Now be that here multiplyed be 360 sifthes; and than thei ben 31500 myles, every of 8 furlonges, aftre myles of oure contree. So moche hath the erthe in roundnesse, and of heghte enviroun, aftre myn opynyoun and myn undirstondynge. And zee schulle undirstonde, that aftre the opynyoun of olde wise philosophres and astronomeres, our contree ne Irelond ne Wales ne Scotland ne Norweye ne the other yles costynge to hem, ne ben not in the superficyalte cownted aboven the erthe; as it schewethe be alle the bokes of astronomye. For the superficialtee of the erthe is departed in 7 parties, for the 7 planetes: and tho parties been clept clymates. And oure parties be not of the 7 clymates: for thei ben descendynge toward the West. And also these yles of Ynde, which beth evene azenst us, beth noght reckned in the clymates: for thei ben azenst us, that ben in the lowe contree. And the 7 clymates strecchen hem envyrounynge the world.

II. And I John Maundeville knyghte aboveseyd, (alle thoughe I be unworthi) that departed from our contrees and passed the see, the zeer of grace 1322. that have passed manye londes and many yles and contrees, and cerched manye fulle straunge places, and have ben in manye a fulle gode honourable companye, and at manye a faire dede of armes, (alle be it that I dide none myself, for myn unable insuffisance) now I am comen hom (mawgree myself) to reste; for gowtes, artetykes, that me distreymen, tho diffynen the ende of my labour, azenst my will (God knowethe.) And thus takynge solace in my wretched reste, recordynge the tyme passed, I have fulfilled theise thinges and putte hem wryten in this boke, as it wolde come in to my mynde, the zeer of grace 1356 in the 34 zeer that I departede from our contrees. Wherefore I preye to alle the rederes and hereres of this boke, zif it plese hem, that thei wolde preyen to God for me: and I schalle preye for hem. And alle tho that seyn for me a Pater noster, with an Ave Maria, that God forzeve me my synnes, I make hem partneres and graunte em part of alle the gode pilgrymages and of alle the gode dedes, that I hav don, zif ony be to his plesance: and noghte only of tho, but of alle that evere I schalle do unto my lyfes ende. And I beseche Almyghty God, fro whom alle godenesse and grace comethe fro, that he vouchesaf, of his excellent mercy and habundant grace, to fulle fylle hire soules with inspiracioun of the Holy Gost, in makynge defence of alle hire gostly enemyes here in erthe, to hire salvacioun, both of body and soule; to worschipe and thankynge of him, that is three and on, withouten begynnynge and withouten endynge; that is withouten qualitee, good, and without quantytee, gret; that, inalle places is present; and alle thinges contenynynge; the whiche that no goodnesse may amende, ne non evelle empeyre; that in perfeyte trynytee lyvethe and regnethe God, be alle worldes and be alle tymes. Amen, Amen, Amen.

The first of our authours, who can be properly said to have written *English*, was Sir *John Gower*, who, in his *Confession of a Lover*, calls *Chaucer* his disciple, and may therefore be considered as the father of our poetry.

NOWE for to speke of the commune,
It is to drede of that fortune,
Which hath befalle in sondrye londes:
But ofte for defaute of bondes
All sodeinly, er it be wist,
A tunne, when his lie arist
Tobreketh, and renneth all aboute,
Whiche els shudde nought gone out.
And eke full ofte a littell skare
Vpon a banke, er men be ware,
Let in the streme, whiche with gret peine,
If any man it shall restreine.
Where lawe failleth, errour groweth,
He is not wise, who that ne troweth.
For it hath proued oft er this.
And thus the common clamour is
In euerye londe, where people dwelleth:
And eche in his complainte telleth,
How that the worlde is miswent,
And thervpon his argument
Yeueth euery man in sondrie wise:
But what man wolde him selfe auise
His conscience, and nought misuse,
He maie well at the first excuse
His God, whiche euer stant in one,
In him there is defaute none
So must it stand vpon vs selue,
Nought only vpon ten ne twelue,
But plenarly vpon vs all.
For man is cause of that shall fall.

The history of our language is now brought to the point at which the history of our poetry is generally supposed to commence, the time of the illustrious *Geoffry Chaucer*, who may, perhaps, with great justice, be styled the first of our versifiers who wrote poetically. He does not, however, appear to have deserved all the praise which he has received, or all the censure that he has suffered. *Dryden*, who, mistaking genius for learning, in confidence of his abilities, ventured to write of what he had not examined, ascribes to *Chaucer* the first refinement of our numbers, the first production of easy and natural rhymes, and the improvement of our language, by words borrowed from the more polished languages of the continent. *Skinner* contrarily blames him in harsh terms for having vitiated his native speech by *whole cartloads of foreign words*. But he that reads the works of *Gower* will find smooth numbers and easy rhymes, of which *Chaucer* is supposed to have been the inventor, and the *French* words, whether good or bad, of which *Chaucer* is charged as the importer. Some innovations he might probably make, like

others, in the infancy of our poetry, which the paucity of books does allow us to discover with particular exactness; but the works of *Gower* and *Lydgate* sufficiently evince, that his diction was in general like that of his contemporaries; and some improvements he undoubtedly made by the various dispositions of his rhymes, and by the mixture of different numbers, in which he seems to have been happy and judicious.

I have selected several specimens both of his prose and verse: and among them, part of his translation of *Boetius*, to which another version, made in the time of queen *Mary*, is opposed. It would be improper to quote very sparingly an author of so much reputation, or to make very large extracts from a book so generally known.

CHAUCER.

ALAS! I wepyng am constrained to begin verse of sorrowfull matter, that whilom in florishying studie made delitable ditess. For lo! rendyng muses of a Poetes enditen to me thinges to be writen, and drerie teres. At laste no drede ne might overcame tho muses, that thei ne weren fellowes, and foloweden my waie, that is to saie, when I was exiled, thei that weren of my youth whilom welfull and grene, comforten now sorowfull wierdes of me olde man: for elde is comen unwarely upon me, hasted by the harmes that I have, and sorowe hath commaunded his age to be in me. Heres hore aren shad overtimeliche upon my hed: and the slacke skinne tremblethe of mine empted bodie. Thilke deth of men is welefull, that he ne cometh not in yeres that be swete, but cometh to wretches often icleped! Alas! alas! with how defe an ere deth cruell turneth awaie fro wretches, and naieth for to close wepyng eyen. While fortune unfaithfull favoured me with light godes; that sorowfull houre, that is to saie, the deth, had almoste drent myn hedde: but now for fortune cloudie hath chaunged her decevable chere to mewarde, myne unpitous life draweth along ungreable dwellynges. O ye my frendes, what, or whereto avaunted ye me to ben welfull? For he that hath fallin, stode in no stedfast degre.

IN the mene while, that I still record these thynges with my self, and marked my wepelie complainte with office of poinctell: I saugh stondyng aboven the hight of myn hed a woman of full grete reverence, by semblaunt. Her eyen brennyng, and clere, seyng over the common might of menne with a lively colour, and withe soche vigour and strength that it ne might not be nempned, all were it so, that she were full of so grete age, that menne wouiden not trowen in no manere, that she were of our elde.

The stature of her was of doutous Judgementc, for sometyme she constrained and shronke her selven, like to the common mesure of menne: And somctyme it semed, that she touched the heven with the hight of her hedde. And when she hove her hedde higher, she perced the self heven, so that the sight of menne lokyng was in ydell: her clothes wer maked of right delie thredes, and subtel craft of perdurable matter. The whiche clothes she had woven with her owne handes, as I knewe well after by her self declaryng, and shewyng to me the beautie; The whiche clothes a darknesse of a forleten and dispised elde had dusked and darked, as it wonte to darke by smoked Images.

In the netherest hemme and border of these clothes menne redde iwoven therein a Grekishe A. that signifieth the life

COLVILLE.

I That in tyme of prosperite, and floryshing studye, made plesaunte and delectable dities, or verses: alas now beyng heauy and sad ouerthrowed in aduersitie, am compelled to fele and tast heuines and greif. Beholde the muses Poeticall, that is to saye: the pleasure that is in poctes verses, do appoynt me, and compel me to writ these verses in meter, and the sorowfull verses do wet my wretched face with very waterye teares, yssuinge out of my eyes for sorowe. Whiche muses no feare without doute could ouercome, but that they wold folow me in my iourney of exile or banishment. Sometime the ioye of happy and lusty delectable youth dyd comfort me, and nowe the course of sorowfull olde age causeth me to reioyse. For hasty old age vnloked for is come vpon me with al her incommodities and euyls, and sorowe hath commaunded and broughte me into the same old age, that is to say: that sorowe causeth me to be olde, before my time come of old age. The hoer heares do growe vntimely vpon my heade, and my reuiled skynne trembleth my flesh, cleane consumed and wasted with sorowe. Mannes death is happy, that cometh not in youth, when a man is lustye, and in pleasure or welth: but in time of aduersitie, when it is often desyred. Alas Alas howe dull and deffe be the eares of cruel death vnto men in misery that would fayne dye: and yet refusythe to come and shutte vp theyr carefull wepying eyes. Whiles that false fortune fauoryd me with her transitorye goodes, then the howre of death had almost ouercom me. That is to say deathe was redy to oppresse me when I was in prosperitie. Nowe for by cause that fortune beynge turned, from prosperitie into aduersitie (as the clere day is darkyd with cloudes) and hath chaungyd her deceyuable countenaunce: my wretched life is yet prolonged, and doth continue in dolour. O my frendes, why haue you so often bosted me, sayinge that I was happy when I had honor possessions riches, and authoritie whych be transitory thynges. He that hath fallen was in no stedefast degre.

WHYLES that I considerydde pryuylye with myselfe the thynges before sayd, and descrybed my wofull complaynte after the maner and offyce of a wrytter, me thought I sawe a woman stand ouer my head of a reurend countenaunce, hauyng quycke and glysteryng clere eyes, abouc the common sorte of men in lyuely and delectable coloure, and ful of strength, although she semed so olde that by no meanes she is thought to be one of this oure tyme, her stature is of douteful knowledge, for nowe she shewethe herselfe at the commen length or statur of men, and other whiles she semeth so high, as though she touched heuen with the crown of her hed. And when she wold stretch fourth her hed hygher, it also perced through heauen, so that mens syghte coulde not attaine to behold her. Her vestures or cloths were perfyt of the finyste thredes, and subtyll workemanshyp, and of substaunce permanent, whych vesturs she had wouen with her own hands as I perceyued after by her owne saiynge. The kynde or beawtye of the whyche vestures, a certayne darkenes or rather ignoraunce of oldenes forgotten hadde obscuryd and darkened, as the smoke is wont to darken Images that stand nyghe the smoke. In the lower parte of the said vestures was read the Greke letter P. wouen whych signifyeth practise or actyffe, and in the higher parte of the vestures the

active, and above that letter, in the hiest bordure, a Grekishe C. that signifieth the life contemplatise. And betwene these two letters there were seen degrees nobly wrought, in maner of ladders, by whiche degrees menne might climben from the netherest letter to the upperest; nathelesse handes of some men hadden kerve that clothe, by violence or by strength, and everiche manne of 'hem had borne awaie soche peces, as he might getten. And forsothe this foresaid woman bare smale bokes in her righte hande, and in her left hand she bare a scepter. And when she sawe these Poeticall muses approchyng about my bed, and endityng wordes to my wepynges, she was a litle amoved, and glowed with cruell eyen. Who (qꝺ she) hath suffered approchen to this sike manne these commen strompettes, of which is the place that menne callen Theatre, the whiche onely ne asswagen not his sorowes with remedies, but thei would feden and norishe hym with swete venime? Forsothe, that ben tho that with thornes, and prickynges of talentes of affeccions, whiche that ben nothyng fructuous nor profitable, distroien the Corne, plentuous of fruictes of reson. For the holden hertes of men in usage, but thei ne deliver no folke fro maladie. But if ye muses had withdrawen fro me with your flatteries any unconmyng and unprofitable manne, as ben wont to finde commenly emong the peple, I would well suffre the lasse grevously. For why, in soche an unprofitable man myne ententes were nothyng endamaged. But ye withdrowen from me this man, that hath ben nourished in my studies or scoles of Eleaticis, and of Academicis in Grece. But goeth now rather awaie ye Mermaidens; whiche that ben swete, till it be at the last, and suffreth this man to be cured and healed by my muses, that is to say, by my notefull sciences. And thus this companie of muses iblamed casten wrothly the chere dounward to the yerth, and shewing by rednesse their shame, thei passeden sorowfully the thresholde. And I of whom the sight plounged in teres was darked, so that I ne might not know what that woman was, of so Imperial aucthoritie, I woxe all abashed and stonied, and cast my sight doune to the yerth, and began still for to abide what she would doen afterward. Then came she nere, and set her doune upon the utterest corner of my bed, and she beholdyng my chere, that was cast to the yerth, hevie and grevous of wepyng, complained with these wordes (that I shall saine) the perturbacion of my thought.

The Conclusions of the Astrolabie.

This book (written to his son in the year of our Lord 1391, and in the 14 of King Richard II.) standeth so good at this day, especially for the horizon of Oxford, as in the opinion of the learned it cannot be amended, says an Edit. of Chaucer.

LYTEL Lowys my sonne, I perceve well by certaine evidences thyne abylyte to lerne scyences, touching nombres and proporcions, and also well consydre I thy besye prayer in especyal to lerne the tretyse of the astrolabye. Than for as moche as a philosopher saithe, he wrapeth hym in his frende, that condiscendeth to the ryghtfull prayers of his frende: therefore I have given the a sufficient astrolabye for oure orizont, compowned after the latitude of Oxenforde: upon the whiche by mediacion of this lytell tretise, I purpose to teche the a certaine nombre of conclusions, pertainynge to this same instrument. I say a certain nombre of conclusions for thre causes, the first cause is this. Truste wel that al the conclusions that have be founden, or ells posiblye might be founde in so noble an instrument as in the astrolabye; ben unknowen perfitely to anye mortal man in this region, as I suppose. Another cause is this, that sothely in any cartes of the astrolabye that I have ysene, ther ben some conclusions, that wol not in al thinges perfourme ther behestes: and some of 'hem ben to harde to thy tender age of ten yere to conceve. This tretise divided in five partes, wil I shewe the wondir light rules and naked wordes in Englishe, for Latine ne canst thou nat yet but smale, my litel sonne. But neverthelesse suffiseth to the these trewe conclusyons in Englishe, as wel as suffiseth to these noble clerkes Grekes these same conclusyons in Greke, and to the Arabines in Arabike, and to the Jewes in Hebrewe, and to the Latin folke in Latyn: whiche Latyn folke had 'hem firste out of other divers langages, and write 'hem in ther owne tonge, that is to saine in Latine.

And God wote that in all these langages and in manye mo, have these conclusyons ben sufficientlye lerned and taught, and yet by divers rules, right as divers pathes leden divers folke the right waye to Rome.

Now wol I pray mekely every person discrete, that redeth or hereth this lityl tretise to have my rude ententing excused, and my superfluite of wordes, for two causes. The first cause is, for that curious endityng and harde sentences is ful hevy at ones, for soch a childe to lerne. And the seconde

Greke letter T. whych estandeth for theorica, that signifieth speculacion or contemplation. And betwene both the sayd letters were sene certayne degrees, wrought after the maner of ladders, wherein was as it were a passage or waye in steppes or degrees from the lower part where the letter P. was which is vnderstand from practys or actyf, unto the hygher parte wher the letter T. was whych is vnderstand speculacion or contemplacion. Neuthertheles the handes of some vyolente persones had cut the sayde vestures and had taken awaye certayne pecis thereof, such as euery one coulde catch. And she her selfe dyd bare in her right hand litel bokes, and in her lefte hande a sceptre, which foresayd phylosophy (when she saw the muses poetical present at my bed, spekyng sorowfull wordes to my wepynges) beyng angry sayd (with terrible or frownynge countenance) who suffred these crafty harlottes to com to thys sycke man? whych can help him by no means of hys griefe by any kind of medicines, but rather increase the same with swete poyson. These be they that doo dystroye the fertile and plentious commodytyes of reason and the fruytes thereof with their pryckynge thornes, or barren affectes, and accustome or subdue mens myndes with sickeness, and heuynes, and do not delyuer or heale them of the same. But yf your flatterye had conueyed or wythdrawen from me, any vnlernyd man as the comen sorte of people are wonte to be, I could haue ben better contentyd, for in that my worke should not be hurt or hynderyd. But you haue taken and conueyed from me thys man that hath ben broughte vp in the studyes of Aristotel and of Plato. But yet get you hence maremaids (that seme swete untyll you haue brought a man to deathe) and suffer me to heale thys my man with my muses or scyences that be holsome and good. And after that philosophy had spoken these wordes the said companye of the musys poeticall beynge rebukyd and sad, caste downe their countenaunce to the grounde, and by blussyng confessed their shamefastnes, and went out of the dores. But I (that had my syght dull and blynd wyth wepyng, so that I knew not what woman this was hauyng soo great aucthoritie) was amasyd or astonyed, and lokyng downeward, towarde the ground, I began pryvyle to look what thyng she would saye ferther, then she had said. Then she approaching and drawynge nere vnto me, sat downe vpon the vttermost part of my bed, and lokyng vpon my face sad with weping, and declynyd toward the earth for sorow, bewayled the trouble of my minde wyth these sayinges folowynge.

cause is this, that sothely me semeth better to writen unto a childe twise a gode sentence, that he foriete it ones. And, Lowis, if it be so that I shewe the in my lith Englishe, as trew conclusions touching this matter, and not only as trewe but as many and subtil conclusions as ben yshewed in Latin, in any comon tretise of the astrolabye; conne me the more thanke, and praye God save the kinge, that is lorde of this langage, and all that him faith bereth, and obeieth everiche in his degree, the more and the lasse. But consydreth well, that I ne usurpe not to have founden this werke of my labour or of myne engin. I n'ame but a leude compilatour of the laboure of olde astrologiens, and have it translated in myn Englishe onely for thy doctrine: and with this swerde shal I slene envy.

The first party.

The first partye of this tretise shall reherce the figures, and the membres of thyne astrolaby, bycause that thou shalte have the greter knowinge of thine owne instrument.

The seconde party.

The seconde partye shal teche the to werken the very practike of the foresaid conclusions, as ferforthe and also narowe as may be shewed in so smale an instrument portatife aboute. For wel wote every astrologien, that smallest fractions ne wol not be shewed in so smal an instrument, as in subtil tables calculed for a cause.

The Prologue of the Testament of LOVE.

MANY men ther ben, that with eres openly sprad so moche swalowen the deliciousnesse of jestes and of ryme, by queint knittinge coloures, that of the godenesse or of the badnesse of the sentence take they litel hede or els none.

Sothelye dulle witte and a thoughtfulle soule so sore have mined and graffed in my spirites, that soche craft of enditinge woll nat ben of mine acquaintaunce. And for rude wordes and boistous percen the herte of the herer to the inrest point, and planten there the sentence of thinges, so that with litel helpe it is able to spring, this boke, that nothynge hath of the grete flode of wytte, ne of semelyche colours, is dolven with rude wordes and boistous, and so drawe togiðer to maken the catchers therof ben the more redy to hent sentence.

Some men there ben, that painten with colours riche and some with wers, as with red inke, and some with coles and chalke: and yet is there gode matter to the leude peple of thylke chalkye purtreyture, as 'hem thinketh for the time, and afterward the syght of the better colours yeven to 'hem more joye for the first leudenesse. So sothly this leude clowdy occupacyon is not to prayse, but by the leude, for comenly leude leudenesse commendeth. Eke it shal yeve sight that other precyous thynges shall be the more in reverence. In Latin and French hath many soveraine wittes had grete delyte to endite, and have many noble thinges fulfilde, but certes there ben some that speken ther poise mater in Frenche, of whiche speche the Frenche men have as gode a fantasye as we have in heryng of Frenche mens Englishe. And many termes ther ben in Englishe, whiche unneth we Englishe men connen declare the knowleginge: howe should than a Frenche man borne soche terms connejumpere in his matter, but as the jay chattereth Englishe? Right so truely the understandyn of Englishmen woll not stretche to the privie termes in Frenche, what so ever we bosten of straunge langage. Let than clerkes enditen in Latin, for they have the propertie of science, and the knowinge in that facultie: and lette Frenche men in ther Frenche also enditen ther queint termes, for it is kyndely to ther mouthes: and let us shewe our fantasies in such wordes as we ierneden of our dame's tonge. And although this boke be lytel thank worthy for the leudenesse in travail, yet such writing exiten men to thilke thinges that ben necessarie: for every man therby may as by a perpetual myrrour sene the vices or vertues of other; in whyche thynge lightly may be conceved to eschue perils, and necessaries to catch, after as aventures have fallen to other peple or persons.

Certes the soverainst thinge of desire and most creture resonable, have or els shuld have full appetite to ther perseccyon: unresonable bestes mowen not, sithe reson hath in 'hem no workinge: than resonable that wol not, is comparisoned to unresonable, and made lyke 'hem. Forsothe the most soveraine and final perfeccion of man is in knowynge of a sothe, withouten any entent decevable, and in love of one very God, that is inchaungeable, that is to knowe, and love his creatour.

Nowe principally the mene to brynge in knowleging and lovynge his creatour, is the consideracyon of thinges made by the creatour, wher through by thylke thinges that ben made, understandynge here to our wyttes, arne the unsene pryvities of God made to us syghtfull and knowynge, in our contemplacion and understondinge. These thinges than forsothe moche bringen as to the ful knowleginge sothe, and to the parfyte love of the maker of heavenly thynges. Lo! David saith: thou haste delighted me in makinge, as who saith, to have delite in the tune how God hat lent me in consideracion of thy makinge. Whereof Aristotle in the boke de Animalibus, saith to naturell philosophers: it is a grete likynge in love of knowinge ther cretoure: and also in knowinge of causes in kindelye thynges, considrid forsothe the formes of kindelye thynges and the shap, a gret kindelye love we shulde have to the werkman that 'hem made. The craft of a werkman is shewed in the werk. Herefore trulie the philosophers with a lyvely studie manie noble thinges, righte precious, and worthy to memorye, writen, and by a gret swet and travaile to us leften of causes the properties in natures of thinges, to whiche therefore philosophers it was more joy, more lykinge, more herty lust in kindely vertues and matters of reson the perfeccion by busy study to knowe, than to have had all the tresour, al the richesse, all the vaine glory, that the passed emperours princes, or kinges hadden. Therefore the names of 'hem in the boke of perpetuall memorie in vertue and pece arne writen; and in the contrarie, that is to saine, in Styxe the foule pitte of helle arne thilke pressed that soch godeness hated. And bicause this boke shall be of love and the prime causes of stering in that doinge with passions and diseses for wantinge of desire, I wil that this boke be cleped the testament of love.

But nowe thou reder, who is thilke that will not in scorne laughe to here a dwarfe or els halfe a man, say he will rende out the swerde of Hercules handes, and also he shulde set Hercules Gades a mile yet ferther, and over that he had power of strength to pull up the spere, that Alisander the noble myght never wagge, and that passinge al thinge to ben mayster of Fraunce by might, there as the noble gracious Edwarde the thirde for al his grete prowesse in victories ne might al yet conquere?

Certes I wote well, ther shall be made more scorne and jape of me, that I so unworthely clothed altogither in the cloudie cloude of unconning, wil putten me in prees to speke of love, or els of the causes in that matter, sithen al the gretest clerkes han had ynough to don, and as who saith gathered up clene toforne 'hem, and with their sharp sithes of conning al mowen and made therof grete rekes and noble, ful of al plenties to fede me and many an other. Envye forsothe commendeth noughte his reson, that he hath in hain, be it never so trusty. And although these noble repers, as gode work-

men and worthy ther hier, han al draw and bounde up in the sheves, and made many shockes, yet have I ensample to gaðer the smale crommes, and fullin ma walet of tho that falled from the bourde among the small houndes, notwithstanding the travaile of the almoigner, that hath draw up in the cloth al the remissailes, as trenchours, and the relefe to bere to the almesse. Yet also heve I leve of the noble husbande Boece, although I be a straunger of conninge to come after his doctrine, and these grete workmen, and glene my handfuls of the shedynge after ther handes, and yf me faile ought of my ful, to encrese my porcion with that I shal drawe by privyties out of shockes; a slye servaunte in his owne helpe is often moche commended; knowynge of trouthe in causes of thynges, was more hardier in the firste sechers, and so sayth Aristotle, and lighter in us that han folowed after. For ther passing study han freshed our wittes, and oure understandynge han excited in consideracion of trouth by sharpenes of ther resons. Utterly these thinges be no dremes ne japes, to throwe to hogges, it is lyfelych mete for children of trouth, and as they me betiden whan I pilgramed out of my kith in wintere, whan the wether out of mesure was boistous, and the wyld wynd Boreas, as his kind asketh, with dryinge coldes maked the wawes of the ocean se so to arise unkindely over the commune bankes that it was in point to spill all the erthe.

The Prologues of the Canterbury Tales of CHAUCER, from the MSS.

WHEN that Aprilis with his shouris sote,
The drought of March had percid to the rote,
And bathid every veyn in such licour,
Of which vertue engendrid is the flour.
When Zephyrus eke, with his swetè breth
Enspirid hath, in every holt and heth
The tender croppis; and that the young Sunn
Hath in the Ramm his halvè cours yrunn:
And smalè foulis makin melodye,
That slepin allè night with opin eye,
(So prickith them nature in ther corage)
Then longin folk to go on pilgrimage:
And palmers for to sekin strangè strondes,
To servin hallowes couth in sondry londes:
And specially fro every shir'is end
Of England, to Canterbury they wend,
The holy blisfull martyr for to seke,
That them hath holpin, whan that they were seke.
Befell that in that seson on a day
In Southwerk at the Tabberd as I lay,
Redy to wendin on my pilgrimage
To Canterbury, with devote corage,
At night wer come into that hostery
Wele nine and twenty in a cumpany
Of sundrie folk, by aventure yfall
In felaship; and pilgrimes wer they all;
That toward Canterbury wouldin ride.
The chambers and the stablis werin wide,
And well we werin esid at the best:
And shortly whan the sunnè was to rest,
So had I spokin with them everych one,
That I was of ther felaship anone;
And madè forward erli for to rise,
To take our weye, ther as I did devise.
But nathless while that I have time and space,
Er' that I farther in this talè pace,
Methinkith it accordaunt to reson,
To tell you allè the condition
Of ech of them, so as it semid me,
And which they werin, and of what degree,
And eke in what array that they wer in:
And at a knight then woll I first begin.

The Knight.

A knight ther was, and that a worthy man,
That fro the timè that he first began
To ridin out, he lovid Chevalrie;
Trouth and honour, fredome and curtesy.
Full worthy was he in his lordis werre,
And thereto had he ridden nane more ferre
As well in Christendom, as in Hethness;
And evyr honoured for his worthiness.
At Alessandre he was whan it was won;
Full oft timis he had the bord begon
Abovin allè naciouns in Pruce;
In Lettow had he riddin, and in Luce,
No Christen-man so oft of his degree
In Granada; in the sege had he be
Of Algezir, and ridd in Belmary;
At Leyis was he, and at Sataly,
Whan that they wer won; and in the grete see
At many'a noble army had he be:
At mortal battails had he ben fiftene,
And foughtin for our feith at Tramesene,
In listis thrys, and alwey slein his fo.
This ilke worthy knight hath been also
Sometimis with the lord of Palathy,
Ayens anothir hethin in Turky;
And evirmore he had a sov'rane prize;
And though that he was worthy, he was wise;
And of his port as meke as is a maid,
He nevir yet no villany ne said
In all his life unto no manner wight:
He was a very parfit gentil knight.
But for to tellin you of his array,
His hors wer good; but he was nothing gay,
Of fustian he werid a gipon,
Allè besmottrid with his haburgeon.
For he was late ycome from his viage,
And wenté for to do his pilgrimage.

The House of FAME.

The First Boke.

NOW herkin, as I have you saied,
What that I mette or I abraied,
Of December the tenith daie,
When it was night, to slepe I laie,
Right as I was wonte for to doen,
And fill aslepè wondir sone,
As he that was werie forgo
On pilgrimagè milis two
To the corps of sainct Leonarde,
To mankin lithe that erst was harde.
But as slept me mette I was
Within a temple' imade of glas,
In whiche there werin mo images
Of golde, standyng in sondrie stages,
Sette in mo riche tabirnacles,
And with perrè no pinnacles,
And mo curious portraituris,
And queint manir of figuris
Of golde worke, then I sawe evir.
But certainly I n'ist nevir
Where that it was, but well wist I
It was of Venus redily
This temple, for in purtreiture
I sawe anone right her figure,
Nakid yfletyng in a se,
And also on her hedde parde
Her rosy garland white and redde,
And her combe for to kembe her hedde
Her dovis, and Dan Cupido
Her blindè sonne, and Vulcano,
That in his face ywas full broune.
But as I romid up and doune,
I founde that on the wall there was
Thus writtin on a table' of bras.
I woll now syng, if that I can,
The armis, and also the man,

That first came through his destine
Fugitife fro Troye the countre
Into Itaile, with full moche pine,
Unto the strondis of Lavine,
And tho began the storie' anone,
As I shall tellin you echone.
First sawe I the distruccion
Of Troie, through the Greke Sinon,
With his false untrue forswerynges,
And with his chere and his lesynges,
That made a horse, brought into Troye,
By whiche Trojans loste all their joye.
And aftir this was graved, alas!
How Ilions castill assailed was,
And won, and kyng Priamus slain,
And Polites his sonne certain,
Dispitously of Dan Pyrrhus.
And next that sawe I howe Venus,
When that she sawe the castill brende,
Doune from hevin she gan discende,
And bade her sonne Æneas fle,
And how he fled, and how that he
Escapid was from all the pres,
And toke his fathre', old Anchises,
And bare hym on his backe awaie,
Crying alas and welawaie!
The whiche Anchises in his hande,
Bare tho the goddis of the lande
I mene thilke that unbrennid were.
Then sawe I next that all in fere
How Creusa, Dan Æneas wife,
Whom that he lovid all his life,
And her yong sonne clepid Julo,
And eke Ascanius also,
Fleddin eke, with full drerie chere,
That it was pite for to here,
And in a forest as thei went
How at a tournyng of a went
Creüsa was iloste, alas!
That rede not I, how that it was
How he her sought, and how her ghoste
Bad hym to flie the Grekis hoste,
And saied he must into Itaile,
As was his destinie, sauns faile,
That it was pitie for to here,
When that her spirite gan appere,
The wordis that she to hym saied,
And for to kepe her sonne hym praied.
There sawe I gravin eke how he
His fathir eke, and his meinè,
With his shippis began to saile
Toward the countrey of Itaile,
As streight as ere thei mightin go.
There sawe I eke the, cruill Juno,
That art Dan Jupiter his wife,
That hast ihated all thy life
Merciless all the Trojan blode,
Rennin and crie as thou were wode
On Æolus, the god of windes,
To blowin out of allè kindes
So loudè, that he should ydrenche
Lorde, and ladie, and grome, and wenche
Of all the Trojanis nacion,
Without any' of ther salvacion.
There sawe I soche tempest arisc,
That evèry herte might agrise,
To se it paintid on the wall.
There sawe I eke gravin withall,
Venus, how ye, my ladie dere,
Ywepyng with full wofull chere
Ypraid Jupiter on hie,
To save and kepin that navie
Of that dere Trojan Æneas,
Sithins that he your sonne ywas.

Gode Counsaile of Chaucer.

FLIE fro the prese and dwell with sothfastnesse,
Suffise unto thy gode though it be small,
For horde hath hate, and climbyng tikilnesse,
Prece hath envie, and wele it brent oer all,
Savour no more than the behovin shall,
Rede well thy self, that othir folke canst rede,
And trouthe the shall delivir it 'is no drede,
Painè the not eche crokid to redresse,
In trust of her that tournith as a balle,
Grete rest standith in litil businesse,
Beware also to spurne against a nalle,
Strive not as doith a crocke with a walle,
Demith thyself that demist othir's dede,
And trouthe the shall deliver it 'is no drede.
That the is sent receve in buxomenesse;
The wrastlyng of this worlde askith a fall;
Here is no home, here is but wildirnesse,
Forthe pilgrim, forthe o best out of thy stall,
Loke up on high, and thanke thy God of all,
Weivith thy luste and let thy ghost the lede,
And trouthe the shall delivir, it 'is no drede.

Balade of the village without paintyng.

THIS wretchid world'is transmutacion
As wele and wo, nowe pore, and now honour,
Without ordir or due discrecion
Govirnid is by fortun'is errour,
But nathèlesse the lacke of her favour
Ne maie not doe me syng though that I die,
J'ay tout perdu, mon temps & mon labeur,
For finally fortune I doe defie,
Yet is me left the sight of my resoun
To knowin frende fro foe in thy mirrour,
So moche hath yet thy tournyng up and doun,
I taughtin me to knowin in an hour,
But truily no force of thy reddour
To hym that ovir hymself hath maistrie,
My suffisaunce yshal be my succour,
For finally fortune I do defie.
O Socrates, thou stedfast champion;
She ne might nevir be thy turmentour,
Thou nevir dreddist her oppression,
Ne in her chere foundin thou no favour,
Thou knewe wele the disceipt of her colour,
And that her moste worship is for to lie,
I knowe her eke a false dissimulour,
For finally fortune I doe defie.

The answere of Fortune.

No man is wretchid but himself it wene,
He that yhath hymself hath suffisaunce,
Why saiest thou then I am to the so kene,
That hast thy self out of my govirnaunce?
Saie thus grant mercie of thin habundaunce,
That thou hast lent or this, thou shalt not strive,
What wost thou yet how I the woll avaunce?
And eke thou hast thy bestè frende alive.
I have the taught division betwene
Frende of effecte, and frende of countinaunce,
The nedith not the gallè of an hine,
That curith eyin derke for ther penaunce,
Now seest thou clere that wer in ignoraunce,
Yet holt thine anker, and thou maiest arive
There bountie bereth the key of my substaunce,
And eke thou hast thy bestè frende alive.
How many have I refused to sustene
Sith I have the fostrid in thy plesaunce?
Wolt thou then make a statute on thy quene,
That I shall be aie at thine ordinaunce?
Thou born art in my reign of variaunce,
About the whele with othir must thou drive
My lore is bet, then wicke is thy grevaunce,
And eke thou hast thy bestè frende alive.

The answere to Fortune.

Thy lore I dampne, it is adversitie,
My frend maist thou not revin blind goddesse,
That I thy frendis knowe I thanke it the,
Take 'hem again, let 'hem go lie a presse,

The nigardis in kepyng ther richesse
Pronostike is thou wolt ther toure assaile,
Wicke appetite cometh aie before sicknesse;
In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

Fortune.

Thou pinchist at my mutabilitie,
For I the lent a droppe of my richesse.
And now me likith to withdrawin me,
Why shouldist thou my roialtie oppresse?
The se mai ebbe and flowin more and lesse,
The welkin hath might to shine, rain, and haile,
Right so must I kithin my brotilnesse,
In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

The Plaintiffe.

Lo, the' execucion of the majestie,
That all purveighith of his rightwisenesse,
That samè thyng fortune yclepin ye,
Ye blindè bestis full of leudènesse!
The heven hath propirtie of sikirness,
This worldè hath evir restlesse travaile,
The last daie is the ende of myne entresse,
In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

Th' envoye of Fortune.

Princes I praie you of your gentilnesse,
Let not this man and me thus crie and plain,
And I shall quitin you this businesse,
And if ye liste releve hym of his pain,
Praie ye his best frende of his noblenesse
That to some bettir state he maie attain.

Lydgate was a monk of *Bury*, who wrote about the same time with *Chaucer*. Out of his prologue to his third book of the *Fall of Princes* a few stanzas are selected, which, being compared with the style of his two contemporaries, will show that our language was then not written by caprice, but was in a settled state.

LIKE a pilgrime which that goeth on foote,
And hath none horse to releue his trauayle,
Whote, drye and wery, and may find no bote
Of wel cold whan thrust doth hym assayle,
Wine nor licour, that may to hym auayle,
Tight so fare I which in my businesse,
No succour fynde my rudenes to redresse.
I meane as thus, I haue no fresh licour
Out of the conduites of Calliope,
Nor through Clio in rhethorike no floure,
In my labour for to refresh me;
Nor of the susters in noumber thrise three,
Which with Cithera on Parnaso dwell,
They neuer me gaue drinke once of their wel.
Nor of theyr springes clere and christaline.
That sprange by touchyng of the Pegase,
Their fauour lacketh my making ten lumine
I fynde theyr bawme of so great scarcitie,
To tame their tunnes with some drop of plentie
For Poliphemus throw his great blindnes,
Hath in me derked of Argos the brightnes.
Our life here short of wit the great dulnes
The heuy soule troubled with trauayle,
And of memorye the glasyng brotelnes,
Drede and vncunning haue made a strong batail
With werines my spirite to assayle,
And with their subtil creping in most queint
Hath made my spirit in makyng for to feint.
And ouermore, the ferefull frowardnes
Of my stepmother called obliuion,
Hath a bastyll of foryetfulnes,
To stoppe the passage, and shadow my reason
That I might haue no clere direccion,
In translating of new to quicke me,
Stories to write of old antiquite.
Thus was I set and stode in double werre
At the metyng of fearful wayes tweyne,
The one was this, who euer list to lere,
Whereas good wyll gan me constrayne,
Bochas taccomplish for to doe my payne,
Came ignoraunce, with a menace of drede,
My penne to rest I durst not procede.

Fortescue was chief justice of the Common-Pleas, in the reign of king *Henry* VI. He retired in 1471, after the battle of Tewkesbury, and probably wrote most of his works in his privacy. The following passage is selected from his book of the *Difference between an absolute and limited Monarchy*.

HYT may peraventure be marvelid by some men, why one Realme is a Lordshyp only *Royall*, and the Prynce thereof rulyth yt by his Law, callid *Jus Regale;* and another Kyngdome is a Lordschip, *Royal and Politike*, and the Prince thereof rulyth by a Lawe, callyd *Jus Politicum et Regale;* sythen thes two Princes beth of egall Astate.

To this dowte it may be answeryd in this manner; The first Institution of thes twoo Realmys, upon the Incorporation of them, is the Cause of this diversyte.

When Nembroth by Might, for his own Glorye, made and incorporate the first Realme, and subduyd it to hymself by Tyrannye, he would not have it governyd by any other Rule or Lawe, but by his own Will; by which and for th' accomplishment thereof he made it. And therfor, though he had thus made a Realme, holy Scripture denyd to cal hym a Kyng, *Quia Rex dicitur a Regendo;* Whych thyng he did not, but oppressyd the People by Myght, and therfor he was a Tyrant, and called *Primus Tyrannorum.* But holy Writ callith hym *Robustus Venator coram Deo.* For as the Hunter takyth the wyld beste for to scle and eate hym; so Nembroth subduyd to him the People with Might, to have their service and their goods, using upon them the Lordschip that is callid *Dominium Regale tantum.* After hym Belus that was callid first a Kyng, and after hym his Sone Nynus, and after hym other Panyms; They, by Example of Nembroth, made them Realmys, would not have them rulyd by other Lawys than by their own Wills. Which Lawys ben right good under good Princes; and their Kyngdoms a then most resemblyd to the Kyngdome of God, which reyneth upon Man, rulyng him by hys own Will. Wherfor many Crystyn Princes usen the same Lawe; and therfor it is, that the Lawys sayen, *Quod Principi placuit Legis habet vigorem.* And thus I suppose first beganne in Realmys, *Dominium tantum Regale.* But afterward, when mankynd was more mansuete, and better disposyd to Vertue, Grete Communalties, as was the Feliship, that came into this Lond with Brute, wyllyng to be unyed and made a Body Politike called a Realme, havyng an Heed to governe it: as after the Saying of the Philosopher, every Communaltie unyed of many parts must needs have an Heed; than they chose the same Brute to be their Heed and Kyng. And they and he upon this Incorporation and Institution, and onyng of themself into a Realme, ordeynyd the same Realme so to be rulyd and justyfyd by such Laws, as they al would assent unto; which Law therfor is callid *Politicum;* and bycause it is mynystrid by a Kyng, it is callid *Regale. Dominium Politicum dicitur quasi Regi-*

men, plurium Scientia, sive Consilio ministratum. The Kyng of Scotts reynith upon his People by his Lawe, *videlicet, Regimine Politico et Regali.* And as Diodorus Syculus saith, in his Boke *de priscis Historiis*, The Realme of Egypte is rulid by the same Lawe, and therfor the Kyng therof chaungith not his Lawes, without the Assent of his People. And in like forme as he saith is ruled the Kyngdome of Saba, in Felici Arabia, and the Lond of *Libie;* And also the more parte of al the Realmys in *Afrike*. Which manner of Rule and Lordship, the sayd Diodorus in that Boke, praysith gretely. For it is not only good for the Prince, that may thereby the more sewerly do Justice, than by his owne Arbitriment; but it is also good for his People that receyve therby, such justice as they desyer themself. Now as me seymth, it ys shewyd opinly ynough, why one Kyng rulyth and reynith on his People *Dominio tantum Regali*, and that other reynith *Dominio Politico et Regali:* For that one Kyngdome beganne, of and by, the Might of the Prince, and that other beganne, by the Desier and Institution of the People of the same Prince.

Of the works of Sir *Thomas More* it was necessary to give a larger specimen, both because our language was then in a great degree formed and settled, and because it appears from *Ben Jonson*, that his works were considered as models of pure and elegant style. The tale, which is placed first, because earliest written, will show what an attentive reader will, in perrusing our old writers, often remark, that the familiar and colloquial part of our language, being diffused among those classes who had no ambition of refinement, or affectation of novelty has suffered very little change. There is another reason why the extracts from this author are more copious: his works are carefully and correctly printed, and may therefore be better trusted than any other edition of the *English* books of that or the preceding ages.

A merry iest how a sergeant would learne to playe the frere. Written by maister Thomas More in hys youth.

WYSE men alway,
Affyrme and say,
That best is for a man:
Diligently,
For to apply,
The busines that he can,
And in no wyse,
To enterpryse,
An other faculte,
For he that wyll,
And can no skyll,
Is neuer lyke to the.
He that hath lafte,
The hosiers crafte,
And falleth to making shone,
The smythe that shall,
To paynting fall,
His thrift is well nigh done.
A blacke draper,
With whyte paper,
To goe to writyng scole,
An olde Butler,
Becum a cutler,
I wene shall proue a fole.
And an olde trot,
That can I wot,
Nothyng but kysse the cup,
With her phisick,
Wil kepe one sicke,
Tyll she haue soused hym vp.
A man of lawe,
That neuer sawe.
The wayes to buye and sell,
Wenying to ryse,
By marchaundise,
I wish to spede hym well.
A marchaunt eke,
That wyll goo seke,
By all the meanes he may,
To fall in sute,
Tyll he dispute,
His money cleane away,
Pletyng the lawe,
For euery strawe,
Shall proue a thrifty man,
With bate and strife,
But by my life,
I cannot tell you whan.
Whan an hatter
Wyll go smatter
In philosophy,
Or a pedlar,
Ware a medlar,
In theology,
All that ensue,
Suche craftes new,
They driue so farre a cast,
That euermore,
They do therfore,
Beshrewe themselfe at last.
This thing was tryed
And verefyed,
Here by a sergeaunt late,
That thriftly was,
Or he coulde pas,
Rapped about the pate,
Whyle that he would,
See how he could,
A little play the frere:
Now yf you wyll,
Knowe how it fyll,
Take hede and ye shall here.
It happed so,
No long ago,
A thrifty man there dyed,
An hundred pounde,
Of nobles rounde,
That had he layd a side:
His sonne he wolde,
Should haue this golde,
For to beginne with all:
But to suffise
His chylde, well thrise,
That money was to smal.
Yet or this day,
I have hard say,
That many a man certesse,
Hath with good cast,
Be ryche at last,
That hath begonne with lesse.
But this yonge manne,
Se well beganne,
His money to imploy,
That certainly,
His policy,
To see it was a joy,
For lest sum blast,
Myght ouer cast,
His ship, or by mischaunce,
Men with sum wile,
Myght hym begyle,
And minish his substaunce,
For to put out,
Al maner dout,
He made a good puruay,
For euery whyt,
By his owne wyt,
And toke an other way:
First fayre and wele,
Thereof much dele,
He dygged it in a pot,
But then him thought,
That way was nought,
And there he left it not.
So was he faine,
From thence agayne,
To put it in a cup,
And by and by,
Couetously,
He supped it fayre vp,
In his owne brest,
He thought it best,
His money to enclose,
Then wist he well,
What euer fell,
He coulde it neuer lose.
He borrowed then,
Of other men,
Money and marchaundise:
Neuer payd it,
Up he laid it,
In lyke maner wyse,
Yet on the gere,
That he would were,
He reight not what he spent,
So it were nyce,
As for the price,
Could him not miscontent.
With lusty sporte,
And with resort,
Of ioly company,
In mirth and play,
Full many a day,
He liued merely.
And men had sworne,
Some man is borne,

To haue a lucky howre,
And so was he,
For such degre,
He gat and suche honour,
That without dout,
Whan he went out,
A sergeaunt well and fayre,
Was redy strayte,
On him to wayte,
As sone as on the mayre.
But he doubtlesse,
Of his mekenesse,
Hated such pompe and pride,
And would not go
Companied so,
But drewe himself a side,
To saint Katharine,
Streight as a line,
He gate him at a tyde,
For deuocion,
Or promocion,
There would he nedes abyde.
There spent he fast,
Till all were past,
And to him came there meny,
To aske theyr det,
But none could get,
The valour of a peny.
With visage stout,
He bare it out,
Euen vnto the harde hedge,
A month or twaine,
Tyll he was fayne,
To laye his gowne to pledge.
Than was he there,
In greater feare,
Than ere that he came thither,
And would as fayne,
Depart againe,
But that he whist not whither,
Than after this,
To a frende of his,
He went and there abode,
Where as he lay,
So sick alway,
He myght not come abrode.
It happed than,
A marchant man,
That he ought money to,
Of an officere,
Than gan enquere,
What him was best to do.
And he answerde,
Be not aferde,
Take an accion therfore,
I you beheste,
I shall him reste,
And then care for no more.
I feare quod he,
It wyll not be,
For he wyll not come out.
The sergeaunt said,
Be not afrayd,
It shall be brought about.
In many a game,
Lyke to the same,
Haue I bene well in vre,
And for your sake,
Let me be bake,
But yf I do this cure.
Thus part they both,
And foorth then goth,
A pace this officere,
And for a day,
All his array,
He chaunged with a frere.
So was he dight,
That no man might,
Hym for a frere deny,
He dooped and dooked,
He spake and looked,
So religiously.
Yet in a glasse,
Or he would passe,
He toted and he peered,
His harte for pryde,
Lepte in his syde,
To see how well he freered.
Than forth a pace,
Unto the place,
He goeth withouten shame
To do this dede,
But now take hede,
For here begynneth the game.
He drew him ny,
And softely,
Streyght at the dore he knocked:
And a damsell,
That hard hym well,
There came and it vnlocked.
The frere sayd,
Good spede fayre mayd,
Here lodgeth such a man,
It is told me:
Well syr quod she,
And if he do what than.
Quod he maystresse,
No harme doutlesse:
It longeth for our order,
To hurt no man,
But as we can,
Euery wight to forder.
With hym truly,
Fayne speake would I.
Sir quod she by my fay,
He is so sike
Ye be not lyke,
To speake with him to day.
Quod he fayre may,
Yet I you pray,
This much at my desire,
Vouchesafe to do,
As go hym to,
And say an austen frere
Would with hym speke,
And matters breake,
For his auayle certayn.
Quod she I wyll,
Stonde ye here styll,
Tyll I come downe agayn.
Vp is she go,
And told hym so,
As she was bode to say,
He mistrustyng,
No maner thyng,
Sayd mayden go thy way,
And fetch him hyder,
That we togyder,
May talk. A downe she gothe,
Vp she hym brought,
No harme she thought,
But it made some folke wrothe.
This officere,
This fayned frere,
Whan he was come aloft,
He dopped than,
And grete this man,
Religiously and oft.
And he agayn,
Right glad and fayn,
Toke hym there by the hande,
The frere then sayd,
Ye be dismayd,
With trouble I understande.
In dede quod he,
It hath with me,
Bene better than it is.
Syr quod the frere,
Be of good chere,
Yet shall it after this.
But I would now,
Comen with you,
In counsayle yf you please,
Or ellys nat
Of matters that,
Shall set your heart at ease.
Downe went the mayd,
The marchaunt sayd,
Now say on gentle frere,
Of thys tydyng,
That ye me bryng,
I long full sore to here.
Whan there was none,
But they alone,
The frere with euyll grace,
Sayd, I rest the,
Come on with me,
And out he toke his mace:
Thou shalt obay,
Come on thy way,
I have the in my clouche,
Thou goest not hence,
For all the pense,
The mayre hath in his pouche.
This marchaunt there,
For wrath and fere,
He waxyng welnygh wood,
Sayd horson thefe,
With a mischefe,
Who hath taught the thy good.
And with his fist,
Vpon the lyst,
He gaue him such a blow,
That backward downe,
Almost in sowne,
The frere is ouerthrow.
Yet was this man,
Well fearder than,
Lest he the frere had slayne,
Till he with good rappes,
And heuy clappes,
He dawde hym vp agayn.
The frere toke harte,
And vp he starte,
And well he layde about,
And so there goth,
Betwene them both,

Many a lusty clout.
They rent and tere,
Eche others here,
And claue togyder fast,
Tyll with luggyng,
And with tuggyng,
They fell downe bothe at last.
Than on the grounde,
Togyder rounde,
With many a sadde stroke,
They roll and rumble,
They turn and tumble,
As pygges do in a poke.
So long aboue,
They heue and shoue,
Togider that at last,
The mayd and wyfe,
To breake the strife,
Hyed them vpward fast
And whan they spye,
The captaynes lye,
Both waltring on the place,
The freres hood,
They pulled a good,
Adowne about his face.

Whyle he was blynde,
The wenche behynde,
Lent him leyd on the flore,
Many a ioule,
About the noule,
With a great batyldore.
The wyfe came yet,
And with her fete,
She holpe to kepe him downe,
And with her rocke,
Many a knocke,
She gaue him on the crowne.
They layd his mace,
About his face,
That he was wood for payne:
The fryre frappe,
Gate many a swappe,
Tyll he was full nygh slayne.
Vp they hym lift,
And with yll thrift,
Hedlyng a long the stayre,
Downe they hym threwe,
And sayde adewe,
Commende us to the mayre.

The frere arose,
But I suppose,
Amased was his hed,
He shoke his eares,
And from grete feares,
He thought hym well yfled.
Quod he now lost,
Is all this cost,
We be neuer the nere.
Ill mote he be,
That caused me,
To make my self a frere
Now masters all,
Here now I shall,
Ende there as I began,
In any wyse,
I would auyse,
And counsayle euery man,
His own craft vse
All newe refuse,
And lyghtly let them gone:
Play not the frere,
Now make good chere,
And welcome euerych one.

A ruful lamentacion (written by master Thomas More in his youth) of the deth of quene Elisabeth mother to king Henry the eight, wife to king Henry the seuenth, and eldest doughter to king Edward the fourth, which quene Elisabeth dyed in childbed in February in the yere of our Lord 1503, and in the 18 yere of the raigne of king Henry the seuenth.

O YE that put your trust and confidence,
In worldly ioy and frayle prosperite,
That so lyue here as ye should neuer hence,
Remember death and loke here vppon me.
Ensaumple I thynke there may no better be.
Your selfe wotte well that in this realme was I,
Your quene but late, and lo now here I lye.
Was I not borne of olde worthy linage?
Was not my mother queene, my father kyng?
Was I not a kinges fere in marriage?
Had I not plenty of euery pleasaunt thyng?
Mercifull god this is a straunge reckenyng:
Rychesse, honour, welth, and auncestry,
Hath me forsaken and lo now here I ly.
If worship myght haue kept me, I had not gone.
If wyt myght haue me saued, I neded not fere.
If money myght have holpe, I lacked none.
But O good God what vayleth all this gere,
When deth is come thy mighty messangere,
Obey we must there is no remedy,
Me hath he summoned, and lo now here I ly.
Yet was I late promised otherwyse,
This yere to liue in welth and delice.
Lo where to commeth thy blandishyng promyse,
O false astrolagy and deuynatrice,
Of goddes secretes makyng thy selfe so wyse.
How true is for this yere thy prophecy.
The yere yet lasteth, and lo nowe here I ly.
O bryttill welth, as full of bitternesse,
Thy single pleasure doubled is with payne.
Account my sorow first and my distresse,
In sondry wyse, and recken there agayne,
The ioy that I haue had, and I dare sayne,
For all my honour, endured yet haue I,
More wo then welth, and lo now here I ly.

Where are our castels, now where are our towers,
Goodly Rychmonde sone art thou gone from me,
At Westminster that costly worke of yours,
Myne owne dere lorde now shall I neuer see.
Almighty god vouchesafe to graunt that ye,
For you and your children well may edefy.
My palyce bylded is, and lo now here I ly.
Adew myne owne dere spouse my worthy lorde,
The faithfull loue, that dyd vs both combyne,
In mariage and peasable concorde,
Into your handes here I cleane resyne,
To be bestowed vppon your children and myne.
Erst wer you father, and now must ye supply,
The mothers part also, for lo now here I ly.
Farewell my doughter lady Margerete.
God wotte full oft it greued hath my mynde,
That ye should go where we should seldome mete.
Now am I gone, and haue left you behynde.
O mortall folke that we be very blynde.
That we least feare, full oft it is most nye,
From you depart I fyrst, and lo now here I lye.
Farewell Madame my lordes worthy mother,
Comfort your sonne, and be ye of good chere.
Take all a worth, for it will be no nother.
Farewell my doughter Katherine late the fere,
To prince Arthur myne owne chyld so dere,
It booteth not for me to wepe or cry,
Pray for my soule, for lo now here I ly.
Adew lord Henry my louing sonne adew,
Our lorde encrease your honour and estate.
Adew my doughter Mary bright of hew,
God make you virtuous wise and fortunate.
Adew swete hart my little doughter Kate,
Thou shalt swete babe such is thy desteny,
Thy mother neuer know, for lo now here I ly
Lady Cicyly Anne and Katheryne,
Farewell my welbeloved sisters three;
O lady Briget other sister myne,
Lo here the ende of worldly vanitee.
Now well are ye that earthly foly flee,
And heuenly thynges loue and magnify,
Farewell and pray for me, for lo now here I ly.
Adew my lordes, adew my ladies all,

Adew my faithful seruauntes euerych one,
Adew my commons whom I neuer shall
See in this world, wherfore to the alone,
Immortall god verely three in one,
I me commende. Thy infinite mercy,
Shew to thy seruant, for lo now here I ly.

Certain meters in English written by master Thomas More in hys youth for the boke of fortune, and caused them to be printed in the begynnyng of that boke.

The wordes of Fortune to the people.

MINE high estate power and auctoritie,
If ye ne know, enserche and ye shall spye,
That richesse, worship, welth, and dignitie,
Joy, rest, and peace, and all thing fynally,
That any pleasure or profit may come by,
To mannes comfort, ayde, and sustinaunce,
Is all at my deuyse and ordinaunce.
Without my fauour there is nothyng wonne.
Many a matter haue I brought at last,
To good conclusion, that fondly was begonne.
And many a purpose, bounden sure and fast,
With wise prouision, I haue ouercast.
Without good happe there may no wit suffise,
Better is to be fortunate than wyse.
And therefore hath there some men bene or this,
My deadly foes and written many a boke,
To my disprayse. And other cause there nys,
But for me list not frendly on them loke.
Thus lyke the fox they fare that once forsoke,
The pleasaunt grapes, and gan for to defy them,
Because he lept and yet could not come by them.
But let them write theyr labour is in vayne.
For well ye wote, myrth, honour, and richesse,
Much better is than penury and payne.
The nedy wretch that lingereth in distresse,
Without myne helpe is euer comfortlesse,
A wery burden odious and loth,
To all the world, and eke to him selfe both.
But he that by my fauour may ascende,
To mighty power and excellent degree,
A common wele to gouerne and defende,
O in how blist condicion standeth he:
Him self in honour and felicite,
And ouer that, may forther and increase,
A region hole in ioyfull rest and peace.
Now in this poynt there is no more to say,
Eche man hath of him self the gouernaunce.
Let euery wight than folowe his owne way,
And he that out of pouertee and mischaunce,
List for to liue, and wyll him selfe enhaunce,
In wealth and richesse, come forth and wayte on me.
And he that wyll be a beggar, let hym be.

Thomas More to them that trust in Fortune.

THOU that art prowde of honour, shape or kynne,
That hepest vp this wretched worldes treasure,
Thy fingers shrined with gold, thy tawny skynne,
With fresh apparyle garnished out of measure,
And wenest to haue fortune at thy pleasure,
Cast vp thyne eye, and loke how slipper chaunce,
Illudeth her men with chaunge and varyaunce.
Sometyme she loketh as louely, fayre and bright,
As goodly Uenus mother of Cupyde.
She becketh and she smileth on euery wight.
But this chere fayned, may not long abide.
There cometh a cloude, and farewell all our pryde.
Like any serpent she beginneth to swell,
And looketh as fierce as any fury of hell.
Yet for all that we brotle men are fayne,
(So wretched is our nature and so blynde)
As soone as Fortune list to laugh agayne,
With fayre countenaunce and disceitfull mynde,
To crouche and knele and gape after the wynde,
Not one or twayne but thousandes in a rout,
Lyke swarmyng bees come flickeryng her aboute.
Then as a bayte she bryngeth forth her ware,
Siluer, gold, riche perle, and precious stone:
On whiche the mased people gase and stare,
And gape therefore, as dogges doe for the bone.
Fortune at them laugheth, and in her trone
Amyd her treasure and her waueryng rychesse,
Prowdly she houeth as lady and empresse.
Fast by her syde doth wery labour stand,
Pale fere also, and sorow all bewept,
Disdayn and hatred on that other hand,
Eke restles watche fro slepe with trauayle kept,
His eyes drowsy and lokyng as he slept.
Before her standeth daunger and enuy,
Flattery, dysceyt, mischiefe and tiranny.
About her commeth all the world to begge.
He asketh lande, and he to pas would bryng
This toye and that, and all not worth an egge:
He would in loue prosper aboue all thyng:
He kneleth downe and would be made a kyng:
He forceth not so he may money haue,
Though all the worlde accompte hym for a knaue.
Lo thus ye see diuers heddes, diuers wittes.
Fortune alone as diuers as they all,
Vnstable here and there among them flittes:
And at auenture downe her giftes fall,
Catch who so may she throweth great and small
Not to all men, as commeth sonne or dewe,
But for the most part, all among a fewe.
And yet her brotell giftes long may not last.
He that she gaue them, loketh prowde and hye.
She whirlth about and pluckth away as fast,
And geueth them to an other by and by.
And thus from man to man continually,
She vseth to geue and take, and slily tosse,
One man to wynnyng of an others losse.
And when she robbeth one, down goth his pryde.
He wepeth and wayleth and curseth her full sore.
But he that receueth it, on that other syde,
Is glad, and blesth her often tymes therefore.
But in a whyle when she loueth him no more,
She glydeth from hym, and her giftes to,
And he her curseth, as other fooles do.
Alas the folysh people can not cease,
Ne voyd her trayne, tyll they the harme do fele,
About her alway, besely they preace.
But lord how he doth thynk hym self full wele,
That may set once his hande vppon her whele.
He holdeth fast: but vpward as he flieth,
She whippeth her whele about, and there he lyeth.
Thus fell Julius from his mighty power.
Thus fell Darius the worthy kyng of Perse.
Thus fell Alexander the great conquerour.
Thus many mo than I may well reherse.
Thus double fortune, when she lyst reuerse
Her slipper fauour fro them that in her trust,
She fleeth her wey and leyeth them in the dust.
She sodeinly enhaunceth them aloft.
And sodeynly mischeueth all the flocke.
The head that late lay easily and full soft,

In stede of pylows lyeth after on the blocke.
And yet alas the most cruell proude mocke:
The deynty mowth that ladyes kissed haue,
She brygeth in the case to kysse a knaue.
In chaungyng of her course, the chaunge shewth this,
Vp startth a knaue, and downe there falth a knight,
The beggar ryche, and the ryche man pore is.
Hatred is turned to loue, loue to despyght.
This is her sport, thus proueth she her myght.
Great boste she maketh yf one be by her power,
Welthy and wretched both within an howre.
Pouertee that of her gyftes will nothing take,
Wyth mery chere, looketh vppon the prece,
And seeth how fortunes housho.d goeth to wrake.
Fast by her standeth the wyse Socrates,
Arristippus, Pythagoras, and many a lese
Of olde philosophers. And eke against the sonne
Bekyth him poore Diogenes in his tonne.
With her is Byas, whose countrey lackt defence,
And whylom of their foes stode so in dout,
That eche man hastely gan to cary thence
And asked hym why he nought caryed out.
I bere quod he all myne with me about:
Wisedom he ment, not fortunes brotle fees.
For nought he counted his that he might leese.
Heraclitus eke, lyst fellowship to kepe
With glad pouertee, Democritus also:
Of which the fyrst can neuer cease but wepe,
To see how thick the blynded people go,
With labour greate to purchase care and wo.
That other laugheth to see the foolysh apes,
Howe earnestly they walk about theyr capes.
Of this poore sect, it is comen vsage,
Onely to take that nature may sustayne,
Banishing cleane all other surplusage,
They be content, and of nothyng complayne.
No nygarde eke is of his good so sayne.
But they more pleasure haue a thousande folde,
The secrete draughtes of nature to beholde.
Set fortunes servauntes by them and ye wull,
That one is free, that other euer thrall,
That one content, that other neuer full,
That one in suretye, that other lyke to fall.
Who lyst to aduise them bothe, parceyue he shall,
As great difference between them as we see,
Betwixte wretchednes and felicite.
Nowe haue I shewed you bothe: these whiche ye lyst,
Stately fortune, or humble pouertee:
That is to say, nowe lyeth it in your fyst,
To take here bondage, or free libertee.
But in thys poynte and ye do after me,
Draw you to fortune, and labour her to please,
If that ye thynke your selfe to well at ease.
And fyrst vppon the louely shall she smile,
And frendly on the cast her wandering eyes,
Embrace the in her armes, and for a whyle,
Put the and kepe the in a fooles paradise:
And foorth with all what so thou lyst deuise,
She wyll the graunt it liberally parhappes:
But for all that beware of after clappes.
Reckon you neuer of her fauoure sure:
Ye may in clowds as easily trace an hare,
Or in drye lande cause fishes to endure,
And make the burnyng fyre his heate to spare,
And all thys worlde in compace to forfare,
As her to make by crafte or engine stable,
That of her nature is euer variable.
Serue her day and night as reuerently,
Vppon thy knees as any seruaunt may,
And in conclusion, that thou shalt winne thereby
Shall not be worth thy servyce I dare say.
And looke what yet she geueth the to day,
With labour wonne she shall happly to morow
Plucke it agayne out of thyne hand with sorow.
Wherefore yf thou in suretye lyst to stande,
Take pouerties parte and let prowde fortune go,
Receyue nothyng that commeth from her hande.
Loue maner and vertu: they be onely tho
Whiche double fortune may not take the fro.
Then mayst thou boldly defye her turnyng chaunce:
She can the neyther hynder nor auaunce.
But and thou wylt nedes medle with her treasure,
Trust not therein, and spende it liberally,
Beare the not proude, nor take not out of measure.
Bylde not thyne house on heyth vp in the skye,
None falleth farre, but he that climbeth hye.
Remember nature sent the hyther bare,
The gyftes of fortune count them borowed ware.

THOMAS MORE to them that seke Fortune.

WHO so delyteth to prouen and assay,
Of wavering fortune the vncertayne lot,
If that the aunswere please you not alway,
Blame ye not me: for I commaunde you not
Fortune to trust, and eke full well ye wot,
I haue of her no brydle in my fist,
She renneth loose, and turneth where she lyst.
The rollyng dyse in whome your lucke doth stande,
With whose vnhappy chance ye be so wroth,
Ye knowe your selfe came neuer in myne hande.
Lo in this ponde be fyshe and frogges both.
Cast in your nette: but be you liefe or lothe,
Hold you content as fortune lyst assyne:
For it is your own fyshyng and not myne.
And though in one chaunce fortune you offend,
Grudge not there at, but beare a mery face.
In many an other she shall it amende.
There is no manne so farre out of her grace,
But he sometyme hath comfort and solace:
Ne none agayne so farre foorth in her fauour,
That is full satisfyed with her behauiour.
Fortune is stately, solemne, prowde, and hye:
And rychesse geueth, to haue seruyce therefore.
The nedy begger catcheth an halfpeny:
Some manne a thousande pounde, some lesse some more.
But for all that she kepeth euer in store,
From euery manne some parcell of his wyll,
That he may pray therfore and serue her styll.
Some manne hath good, but chyldren hath he none.
Some manne hath both, but he can get none health.
Some hath al thre, but vp to honours trone,
Can he not crepe, by no maner of stelth.
To some she sendeth children, ryches, welthe,
Honour, woorshyp, and reuerence all hys lyfe:
But yet she pyncheth hym with a shrewde wife.
Then for asmuch as it is fortunes guyse,
To graunt no manne all thyng that he wyll axe,
But as her selfe lyst order and deuyse,
Doth euery manne his parte diuide and tax,
I counsayle you eche one trusse vp your packes,
And take no thyng at all, or be content,
With suche rewarde as fortune hath you sent.
All thynges in this boke that ye shall rede,
Doe as ye lyst, there shall no manne you bynde,
Them to beleue, as surely as your crede.
But notwithstandyng certes in my mynde,
I durst well swere, as true ye shall them fynde,
In euery poynt eche answere by and by,
As are the iudgementes of astronomye.

The Descripcion of Richard the thirde.

RICHARDE the third sonne, of whom we nowe entreate, was in witte and courage egall with either of them, in bodye and prowesse farre vnder them bothe, little of stature, ill fetured of limmes, croke backed, his left shoulder much higher than his right, hard fauoured of visage, and such as is in states called warlye, in other menne otherwise, he was malicious, wrathfull, enuious, and from afore his birth, euer frowarde. It is for trouth reported, that the duches his mother had so much a doe in her trauaile, that shee coulde not bee deliuered of hym vncutte: and that he came into the world with the feete forwarde, as menne bee borne outwarde, and, (as the fame runneth) also not vntothed, whither menne of hatred reporte aboue the trouthe, or elles that nature chaunged her course in hys beginninge, whiche in the course of hys lyfe many thinges vnnaturallye committed. None euill captaine was hee in the warre, as to which his disposicion was more metely then for peace. Sundrye victories hadde hee, and sommetime ouerthrowes, but neuer in defaulte as for his owne parsone, either of hardinesse or polytike order, free was hee called of dyspence, and sommewhat aboue hys power liberall, with large giftes hee get him vnstedfaste frendeshippe, for whiche hee was fain to pil and spoyle in other places, and get him stedfast hatred. Hee was close and secrete, a deepe dissimuler, lowlye of counteynaunce, arrogant of heart, outwardly coumpinable where he inwardely hated, not letting to kisse whome hee thoughte to kyll: dispitious and cruell, not for euill will alway, but after for ambicion, and either for the suretie and encrease of his estate. Frende and foo was muche what indifferent, where his aduauntage grew, he spared no mans deathe, whose life withstoode his purpose. He slewe with his owne handes king Henry the sixt, being prisoner in the Tower, as menne constantly saye, and that without commaundement or knoweledge of the king, whiche wovlde vndoubtedly yf he had entended that thinge, haue appointed that boocherly office, to some other than his owne borne brother.

Somme wise menne also weene, that his drift couertly conuayde, lacked not in helping furth his brother of Clarence to his death: whiche hee resisted openly howbeit somwhat (as menne deme) more faintly then he that wer hartely minded to his welth. And they that thus deme, think that he long time in king Edwardes life, forethought to be king in that case the king his brother, (whose life hee looked that euill dyete shoulde shorten) shoulde happen to decease (as in dede he did) while his children wer yonge. And thei deme, that for thys intente he was gladde of his brothers death the duke of Clarence, whose life must nedes haue hindered him so entendynge, whither the same duke of Clarence hadde kepte him true to his nephew the yonge king, or enterprised to be kyng hymselfe. But of al this pointe, is there no certaintie, and whoso diuineth vppon coniectures, maye as wel shote to farre as to short. Howbeit this haue I by credible informacion learned, that the self nighte in whiche kynge Edwarde died, one Mystlebrooke long ere mornynge, came in greate haste to the house of one Pottyer dwelling in Reddecrosse strete without Crepulgate: and when he was with hastye rappyng quickly letten in, hee shewed vnto Pottyer that kynge Edwarde was departed. By my trouthe manne quod Pottyer then wyll my mayster the duke of Gloucester bee kynge. What cause he hadde soo to thynke harde it is to saye, whyther hee being toward him, anye thynge knewe that hee suche thynge purposed, or otherwyse had anye inkelynge therof: for hee was not likelye to speake it of noughte.

But nowe to returne to the course of this hystorye, were it that the duke of Gloucester hadde of old foreminded this conclusion, or was nowe at erste thercunto moued, and putte in hope by the occasion of the tender age of the younge princes, his nephues (as opportunitye and lykelyhoode of spede, putteth a manne in courage of that hee never entended) certayn is it that hee contriued theyr destruccion, with the vsurpacion of the regal dignitye vppon hymselfe. And for as muche as hee well wiste and holpe to mayntayn, a long continued grudge and hearte brennynge betwene the quenes kinred and the kinges blood eyther partye enuying others authoritye, he nowe thought that their deuision shoulde bee (as it was in dede) a fortherlye begynnynge to the pursuite of his intente, and a sure ground for the foundacion of al his building yf he might first vnder the pretext or reuengynge of old displeasure, abuse the anger and ygnoraunce of the tone partie, to the destruccion of the tother: and then wynne to this purpose as manye as he coulde: and those that coulde not be wonne, myght be loste ere they looked therefore. For of one thynge was hee certayne, that if his entente were perceiued, he shold soone haue made peace beetwene the bothe parties, with his owne bloude.

Kyng Edwarde in his life, albeit that this discencion betwene hys frendes sommewhat yrked hym: yet in his good health he sommewhat the lesse regarded it, because hee thought whatsoeuer busines shoulde falle betwene them, hymselfe should alwaye bee hable to rule bothe the parties.

But in his last sicknesse, when he receiued his naturall strengthe soo sore enfebled, that hee dyspayred all recouerye, then hee consyderynge the youthe of his chyldren, albeit hee nothynge lesse mistrusted then that that happened, yet well forseynge that manye harmes myghte growe by theyr debate, whyle the youth of hys chyldren shoulde lacke discrecion of themself, and good counsayle of their frendes, of whiche either party should counsayle for their owne commodity and rather by pleasaunte aduyse too wynne themselfe fauour, then by profitable aduertisemente to do the children good, he called some of them before him that were at variaunce, and in especyall the lorde marques Dorsette the quenes sonne by her fyrste housebande, and Richarde the lorde Hastynges, a noble man; than lorde chaumberlayne agayne whome the quene specially grudged, for the great fauoure the king bare him, and also for that shee thoughte hym secretelye familyer with the kynge in wanton coumpanye. Her kynred also bare hym sore, as well for that the kynge hadde made hym captayne of Calyce (whiche office the lorde Ryuers, brother to the quene, claimed of the kinges former promyse) as for diuerse other great giftes whiche hee receyued, that they loked for. When these lordes with diuerse other of bothe the parties were comme in presence, the kynge liftinge vppe himselfe and vndersette with pillowes, as it is reported on this wyse sayd vnto them, My lordes, my dere kinsmenne and alies, in what plighte I lye you see, and I feele. By whiche the lesse whyle I looke to lyue with you, the more depelye am I moued to care in what case I leaue you, for such as I leaue you, suche bee my children lyke to fynde you. Whiche if they shoulde (that Godde forbydde) fynde you at varyaunce, might happe to fall themselfe at warre ere their discrecion would serue to sette you at peace. Ye se their youthe, of whiche I recken the onely suretie to reste in youre concord. For it suffiseth not al you loue them, yf eche of you hate other. If they wer menne, your faithfulnesse happelye woulde suffise. But childehood must be maintained by mens authoritye, and slipper youth vnderdropped with elder counsayle, which neither they can haue, but ye geue it, nor ye geue it, yf ye gree not. For wher eche laboureth to breake that the other maketh, and for hatred of eche of others parson, impugneth eche others counsayle, there must it nedes bee long ere anye good conclusion goe forwarde. And also while either partye laboureth to be chiefe, flattery shall haue more place then plaine and faithfull aduyse, of whyche muste needes ensue the euyll bringing vppe of the prynce, whose mynd in tender youth

infect, shall redily fal to mischief and riot, and drawe down with this noble realme to ruine: but if grace turn him to wisdom, which it God send, then thei that by euill menes before pleased him best, shal after fall farthest out of fauour, so that euer at length euill driftes dreue to nought, and good plain wayes prosper. Great variaunce hath ther long bene betwene you, not alway for great causes. Sometime a thing right wel intended, our misconstruccion turneth vnto worse or a smal displeasure done vs, eyther our owne affeccion or euil tongues agreueth. But this wote I well ye neuer had so great a cause of hatred, as ye have of loue. That we be al men, that we be christen men, this shall I leaue for prechers to tel you (and yet I wote nere whither any preachers wordes ought more to moue you, then his that is by and by gooying to the place that thei all preache of.) But this shal I desire you to remember, that the one parte of you is of my bloode, the other of myne alies, and eche of yow with other, eyther of kindred or affinitie whiche spirytual kynred of affynyty, if the sacramentes of Christes churche, beare that weyghte with vs that woulde Godde thei did, shoulde no lesse moue vs to charitye, then the respecte of fleshlye consanguinitye. Oure Lorde forbydde, that you loue together the worse, for the selfe cause that you ought to love the better. And yet that happeneth. And no where fynde wee so deadlye debate, as amonge them, whyche by nature and lawe, moste oughte to agree together. Suche a pestilente serpente is ambicion and desyre of vaine glorye and soueraintye, whiche amonge states where he once entreth crepeth foorth so farre, tyll with deuision and variaunce hee turneth all to mischiefe. Firste longing to be nexte the best, afterwarde egall with the beste, and at laste chiefe and aboue the beste. Of which immoderate appetite of woorship, and thereby of debate and dissencion what losse, what sorowe, what trouble hathe within these fewe yeares growen in this realme, I praye Godde as wel forgeate as wee wel remember.

Whiche thinges yf I coulde as well haue foresene, as I haue with my more payne then pleasure proued, by Goddes blessed Ladie (that was euer his othe) I would neuer haue won the courtesye of mennes knees, with the losse of soo many heades. But sithen thynges passed cannot be gaine called, muche oughte wee the more beware, by what occasion we haue taken soo greate hurte afore, that we eftesoones fall not in that occasion agayne. Nowe be those griefes passed, and all is (Godde be thanked) quiete, and likelie righte wel to prosper in wealthfull peace vnder youre coseyns my children, if Godde sende them life and you loue. Of which twoo thinges, the lesse losse wer they by whome thoughe Godde dydde hys pleasure, yet shoulde the realme alway finde kinges and peraduenture as good kinges. But yf you among youre selfe in a childes reygne fall at debate, many a good man shall perish and happely he to, and ye to, ere thys land finde peace again. Wherfore in these laste wordes that euer I looke to speake with you: I exhort you and require you al, for the loue that you haue euer borne to me, for the loue that I haue euer borne to you, for the loue that our Lord beareth to vs all, from this time forwarde, all grieues forgotten, eche of you loue other. Whiche I verelye truste you will, if ye any thing earthly regard, either Godde or your king, affinitie or kinred, this realme, your owne countrey, or your owne surety. And therewithal the king no longer enduring to sitte vp, laide him down on his right side, his face towarde them: and none was there present that coulde refrain from weping. But the lordes recomforting him with as good wordes as they could, and answering for the time as thei thought to stand with his pleasure, there in his presence (as by their wordes appered) eche forgaue other, and ioyned their hands together, when (as it after appeared by their dedes) their hearts wer far a sonder. As sone as the king was departed, the noble prince his sonne drew toward London, which at the time of his decease, kept his houshold at Ludlow in Wales. Which countrey being far of from the law and recourse to iustice, was begon to be farre out of good wyll and waxen wild, robbers and riuers walking at libertie vncorrected. And for this encheason the prince was in the life of his father sente thyther, to the ende that the authoritie of his presence should refraine euill disposed parsons fro the boldnes of their former outerages, to the gouernáunce and ordering of this yong prince at his sendyng thyther, was there appointed Sir Anthony Woduile lord Riuers and brother vnto the quene, a right honourable man, as valiaunte of hande as politike in counsayle. Adioyned wer there vnto him other of the same partie, and in effect euery one as he was nerest of kin vnto the quene, so was planted next about the prince. That drifte by the quene not vnwisely deuised, whereby her bloode mighte of youth be rooted in the princes fauour, the duke of Gloucester turned unto their destruccion, and vpon that grounde set the foundacion of all his vnhappy building. For whom soeuer he perceived, either at variance with them, or bearing himself their fauor, hee brake vnto them, som by mouth, som by writing or secret messengers, that it neyther was reason nor in any wise to be suffered, that the yong king their master and kinsmanne, shoold bee in the handes and custodye of his mothers kinred, sequestred in maner from theyr compani and attendance, of which eueri one ought him as faithful seruice as they, and manye of them far more honorable part of kin then his mothers side: whose blood (quod he) sauing the kinges pleasure, was ful vnmetely to be matched with his: whiche nowe to be as who say remoued from the kyng, and the lesse noble to be left aboute him, is (quod he) neither honorable to hys magestie, nor vnto vs, and also to his grace no surety to haue the mightiest of his frendes from him, and vnto vs no little ieopardy, to suffer our welproued euil willers, to grow in ouergret authoritie with the prince in youth, namely which is lighte of beliefe and sone perswaded. Ye remember I trow king Edward himself, albeit he was a manne of age and of discrecion, yet was he in manye thynges ruled by the bende, more than stode either with his honour, or our profite, or with the commoditie of any manne els, except onely the immoderate aduauncement of them selfe. Whiche whither they sorer thirsted after their own weale, or our woe, it wer harde I wene to gesse. And if some folkes friendship had not holden better place with the king, then any respect of kinred, thei might peraduenture easily haue be trapped and brought to confusion somme of vs ere this. Why not as easily as they haue done some other alreadye, as neere of his royal bloode as we. But our Lord hath wrought his wil, and thanke be to his grace that peril is paste. Howe be it as great is growing, yf wee suffer this yonge kyng in oure enemyes hande, whiche without his wyttyng, might abuse the name of his commaundement, to ani of our vndoing, which thyng God and good prouision forbyd. Of which good prouision none of vs hath any thing the lesse nede, for the late made attonemente, in whiche the kinges pleasure hadde more place then the parties willes. Nor none of vs I beleue is so vnwyse, ouersone to truste a newe frende made of an olde foe, or to think that an houerly kindnes, sodainely contract in one houre continued, yet scant a fortnight, shoid be deeper setled in their stomackes: then a long accustomed malice many yeres rooted.

With these wordes and writynges and suche other, the duke of Gloucester sone set a fyre, them that were of themselfe ethe to kindle, and in especiall twayne, Edwarde duke of Buckingham, and Richarde lorde Hastinges and chaumberlayn, both men of honour and of great power. The tone by longe succession from his ancestrie, the tother by his office and the kinges fauor. These two not bearing eche to other so muche loue, as hatred bothe vnto the quenes parte: in this

poynte accorded together wyth the duke of Gloucester, that they wolde vtterlye amoue fro the kinges companye, all his mothers frendes, vnder the name of their enemyes. Vpon this concluded, the duke of Gloucester vnderstandyng, that the lordes whiche at that tyme were aboute the kyng, entemned to bryng him vppe to his coronacion, accompanied with suche power of theyr frendes, that it shoulde bee harde for hym to brynge his purpose to passe, without the gathering and great assemble of people and in maner of open warre, whereof the ende he wiste was doubtuous, and in which the kyng being on their side, his part should haue the face and name of a rebellion: he secretly therefore by diuers meanes caused the quene to be perswaded and brought in the mynd, that it neither wer nede, and also shold be ieopardous, the king to come vp strong. For where as nowe euery lorde loued other, and none other thing studyed vppon, but aboute the coronacion and honoure of the king: if the lordes of her kinred shold assemble in the kinges name muche people, thei should geue the lordes atwixte whome and them hadde bene sommetyme debate, to feare and suspecte, leste they shoulde gather thys people, not for the kynges sauegarde whome no manne empugned, but for theyr destruccion, hauying more regarde to their old variaunce, then their newe atonement. For whiche cause thei shoulde assemble on the other partie much people agayne for their defence, whose power she wyste wel farre stretched. And thus should al the realme fall on a rore. And of al the hurte that therof should ensue, which was likely not to be litle, and the most harme there like to fal wher she lest would, al the worlde woulde put her and her kinred in the wyght, and say that thei had vnwyselye and vntrewlye also, broken the amitie and peace that the kyng her husband so prudentelye made, betwene hys kinne and hers in his death bed, and whiche the other party faithfully obserued.

The quene being in this wise perswaded, suche woorde sente vnto her sonne, and vnto her brother being aboute the kynge, and ouer that the duke of Gloucester hymselfe and other lordes the chiefe of hys bende, wrote vnto the kynge soo reuerentlye, and to the queenes frendes there soo louyngelye, that they nothyng earthely mystrustynge, broughte the kynge vppe in greate haste, not in good spede with a sober coumpanye. Now was the king in his waye to London gone, from Northampton, when these dukes of Gloucester and Buckyngham came thither. Where remained behynd, the lorde Ryuers the kinges vncle, attending on the morowe to folow the kynge, and bee with him at Stonye Stratford.

miles thence, earely or hee departed. So was there made that nyghte muche frendely chere betwene these dukes and the lorde Riuers a great while. But incontinente after that they were oppenlye with greate courtesye departed, and the lorde Riuers lodged, the dukes secretelye with a fewe of their moste priuye frendes, sette them downe in counsayle, wherin they spent a great parte of the nyght. And at their risinge in the dawnyng of the day, thei sent about priuily to their seruantes in the innes and lodgynges about, geuinge them commaundemente to make them selfe shortely readye, for their lordes wer to horsebackward. Vppon whiche messages, manye of their folke were attendaunt, when manye of the lorde Riuers seruantes were vnreadye. Nowe hadde these dukes taken also into their custodye the kayes of the inne, that none shoulde passe foorth without their licence.

And ouer this in the hyghe way towarde Stonye Stratforde where the kynge laye, they hadde beestowed certayne of theyr folke, that shoulde sende backe agayne, and compell to retourne, anye manne that were gotten oute of Northampton toward Stonye Stratforde, tyll they should geue other lycence. For as muche as the dukes themselfe entended for the shewe of theire dylygence, to bee the fyrste that shoulde that daye attende vppon the kynges highnesse oute of that towne: thus bare they folke in hande. But when the lorde Ryuers vnderstode the gates closed, and the wayes on euerye side besette, neyther hys seruauntes nor hymself suffered to go oute, parceiuyng well so greate a thyng without his knowledge not begun for noughte, comparyng this maner present with this last nightes chere, in so few houres so gret a chaunge marueylouslye misliked. How be it sithe hee coulde not geat awaye, and keepe himselfe close, hee woulde not, leste he shoulde seeme to hyde himselfe for some secret feare of hys owne faulte, whereof he saw no such cause in hym self: he determined vppon the suretie of his own conscience, to go boldelye to them, and inquire what thys matter myghte meane. Whome as soone as they saw, they beganne to quarrell with hym, and saye, that hee intended to sette distaunce betweene the kynge and them, and to brynge them to confusion, but it shoulde not lye in hys power. And when hee beganne (as he was a very well spoken manne) in goodly wise to excuse himself, they taryed not the ende of his aunswere, but shortely tooke him and putte him in warde, and that done, foorthwyth wente to horsebacke, and tooke the waye to Stonye Stratforde. Where they founde the kinge with his companie readye to leape on horsebacke, and departe forwarde, to leaue that lodging for them, because it was to streighte for bothe coumpanies. And as sone as they came in his presence, they lighte adowne with all their companie aboute them. To whome the duke of Buckingham saide, goe afore gentlemenne and yeomen, kepe youre rowmes. And thus in goodly arraye, thei came to the kinge, and on theire knees in very humble wise, salued his grace, whiche receuyed them in a very ioyous and amiable maner, nothinge earthyle knowing nor mistrustinge as yet. But euen by and by in his presence, they piked a quarrell to the lorde Richarde Graye, the kynges other brother by his mother, sayinge that hee with the lord marques his brother and the lorde Riuers his vncle, had coumpassed to rule the kinge and the realme, and to sette variaunce among the states, and to subdewe and destroye the noble blood of the realm. Toward the accomplishinge whereof, they sayde that the lorde Marques hadde entered into the Tower of London, and thence taken out the kinges treasor, and sent menne to the sea. All whiche thinge these dukes wiste well were done for good purposes and necessari by the whole counsaile at London, sauing that sommewhat thei must sai. Vnto whiche woordes, the king aunswered, what my brother Marques hath done I cannot saie. But in good faith I dare well aunswere for myne vncle Riuers and my brother here, that thei be innocent of any such matters. Ye my liege, quod the duke of Buckingham, thei haue kepte theire dealing in these matters farre fro the knowledge of your good grace. And foorthwith thei arrested the lord Richarde and Sir Thomas Waughan knighte, in the kinges presence, and broughte the king and all backe vnto Northampton, where they tooke againe further counsaile. And there they sent awaie from the kinge whom it pleased them, and sette newe seruantes about him, suche as lyked better them than him. At whiche dealinge he wepte and was nothing contente, but it booted not. And at dyner the duke of Gloucester sente a dishe from his own table to the lord Riuers, prayinge him to be of good chere, all should be well inough. And he thanked the duke, and prayed the messenger to beare it to his nephewe the lorde Richard with the same message for his comfort, who he thought had more nede of comfort, as one to whom such aduersitie was straunge. But himselfe had been al his dayes in vre therewith, and therfore coulde beare it the better. But for al this coumfortable courtesye of the duke of Gloucester he sent the lorde Riuers and the lorde Richarde with Sir Thomas Vaughan into the Northe countrey into diuers places to prison, and afterward al to Pomfrait, where they were in conclusion beheaded.

A letter written with a cole by Sir THOMAS MORE to hys doughter maistres MARGARET ROPER, within a whyle after he was prisoner in the Towre.

MYNE own good doughter, our Lorde be thanked I am in good helthe of bodye, and in good quiet of minde: and of worldly thynges I no more desyer then I haue. I beseche hym make you all mery in the hope of heauen. And such thynges as I somewhat longed to talke with you all, concerning the worlde to come, our Lorde put theim into your myndes, as I truste he doth and better to by hys holy spirite: who blesse you and preserue you all. Written wyth a cole by your tender louing father, who in hys pore prayers forgetteth none of you all, nor your babes, nor your nurses, nor your good husbandes, nor your good husbandes shrewde wyues, nor your fathers shrewde wyfe neither, nor our other frendes. And thus fare ye hartely well for lacke of paper.

THOMAS MORE, knight.

Two short Ballettes which Sir TOMAS MORE made for hys pastime while he was prisoner in the Tower of London.

LEWYS the lost louer.

EY flatering fortune, loke thou neuer so fayre,
Or neuer so plesantly begin to smile,
As though thou wouldst my ruine all repayre,
During my life thou shalt not me begile.
Trust shall I God, to entre in a while:
Hys hauen or heauen sure and vniforme.
Euer after thy calme, loke I for a storme.

DAUY the dycer.

LONG was I lady Lucke your seruing man,
And now haue lost agayne all that I gat,
Wherfore whan I thinke on you nowe and than,
And in my mynde remember this and that,
Ye may not blame me though I beshrew your cat,
But in fayth I blesse you agayne a thousand times,
For lending me some laysure to make rymes.

At the same time with Sir *Thomas More* lived *Skelton*, the poet laureate of *Henry* VIII. from whose works it seems proper to insert a few stanzas, though he cannot be said to have attained great elegance of language.

The Prologue to the Bouge of Courte.

IN Autumpne when the sonne in vyrgyne
By radyante hete enryped hath our corne,
Whan Luna full of mutabylyte
As Emperes the dyademe hath worne
Of our pole artyke, smylynge halfe in a scorne
At our foly, and our vnstedfastnesse
The time whan Mars to warre hym dyd dres,
I callynge to mynde the greate auctoryte
Of poetes olde, whiche full craftely
Under as couerte termes as coulde be
Can touche a trouth, and cloke subtylly
With freshe vtteraunce full sentencyously
Dyuerse in style some spared not vyce to wryte
Some of mortalitie nobly dyd endyte
Whereby I rede, theyr renome and theyr fame
May neuer dye, but euermore endure
I was sore moued to a forse the same
But ignoraunce full soone dyde me dyscure
And shewed that in this arte I was not sure
For to illumine she sayd I was to dulle
Aduysynge me my penne awaye to pulle
And not to write, for he so wyll atteyne
Excedyng ferther than his connynge is
His heed maye be harde, but feeble is brayne
Yet haue I knowen suche er this
But of reproche surely he maye not mys
That clymmeth hyer than he may fotinge haue
What and he slyde downe, who shall him saue?
Thus vp and downe my mynde was drawen and cast
That I nerwyste what to do was beste
So sore enwered that I was at the laste
Enforsed to slepe, and for to take some reste
And to lye downe as soone as I my dreste
At Harwyche porte slumbrynge as I laye
In myne hostes house called powers keye.

Of the wits that flourished in the reign of *Henry* VIII. none has been more frequently celebrated than the earl of *Surry;* and this history would therefore have been imperfect without some specimens of his works, which yet it is not easy to distinguish from those of Sir *Thomas Wyat* and others, with which they are confounded in the edition that has fallen into my hands. The three first are, I believe *Surry's;* the rest, being of the same age, are selected, some as examples of different measures, and one as the oldest composition which I have found in blank verse.

Description of Spring, wherein eche thing renewes, save only the lover.

THE soote season that bud, and bloom fourth bringes,
With grene hath cladde the hyll, and eke the vale,
The Nightingall with fethers new she singes;
The turtle to her mate hath told the tale:
Somer is come, for every spray now springes,
The hart hath hunge hys olde head on the pale,
The bucke in brake his winter coat he flynges;
The fishes flete with newe repayred scale:
The adder all her slough away she flynges,
The swift swallow pursueth the flyes smalle,
The busy bee her honey how she mynges;
Winter is worne that was the floures bale.
And thus I see among these pleasant thynges
Eche care decayes, and yet my sorrow sprynges.

Descripcion of the restless estate of a lover.

WHEN youth had led me half the race,
That Cupides scourge had made me runne;
I looked back to meet the place,
From whence my weary course begunne:
And then I saw howe my desyre
Misguiding me had led the waye,
Myne eyne to greedy of theyre hyre,
Had made me lose a better prey.
For when in sighes I spent the day,
And could not cloake my grief with game;
The boyling smoke dyd still bewray,
The present heat of secret flame:
And when salt teares do bayne my breast,
Where love his pleasent traynes hath sown,
Her beauty hath the fruytes opprest,
Ere that the buddes were spronge and blowne.
And when myne eyen dyd still pursue,
The flying chase of theyre request;
Theyre greedy looks dyd oft renew,
The hydden wounde within my breste.

When every loke these cheekes might stayne,
From dedly pale to glowing red;
By outward signes appeared playne,
To her for helpe my hart was fled.
But all to late Love learneth me,
To paynt all kynd of Colours new;
To blynd theyre eyes that else should see
My speckled chekes with Cupids hew.
And now the covert brest I clame,
That worshipt Cupide secretely;
And nourished hys sacred flame,
From whence no blairing sparks do flye.

Descripcion of the fickle Affections, Pangs, and Sleightes of Love.

SUCH wayward wayes hath Love, that most part in discord,
Our willes do stand, whereby our hartes but seldom do accord:
Decyte is hys delighte, and to begyle and mocke,
The simple hartes which he doth strike with froward divers stroke.
He causeth th' one to rage with golden burning darte,
And doth alay with Leaden cold, again the others harte.
Whose gleames of burning fyre and easy sparkes of flame,
In balance of unequal weyght he pondereth by ame
From easye ford where I myghte wade and pass full well,
He me withdrawes and doth me drive, into a depe dark hell:
And me witholdes where I am calde and offred place,
And willes me that my mortal foe I do beseke of Grace;
He lettes me to pursue a conquest welnere wonne
To follow where my paynes were lost, ere that my sute begunne.
So by this means I know how soon a hart may turne
From warre to peace, from truce to stryfe, and so agayne returne.
I know how to content my self in others lust,
Of little stuffe unto my self to weave a webbe of trust:
And how to hyde my harmes with sole dyssembling chere,
Whan in my face the painted thoughtes would outwardly appeare.
I know how that the bloud forsakes the face for dred,
And how by shame it staynes agayne the Chekes with flamyng red:
I know under the Grene, the Serpent how he lurkes:
The hammer of the restless forge I wote eke how it workes.
I know and con by roate the tale that I woulde tell
But ofte the woordes come fourth awrye of him that loveth well.
I know in heate and colde the Lover how he shakes,
In synging how he doth complayne, in sleeping how he wakes
To languish without ache, sickelesse for to consume,
A thousand thynges for to devyse, resolvynge of his fume;
And though he lyste to see his Ladyes Grace full sore
Such pleasures as delyght his Eye, do not his helthe restore.
I know to seke the tracte of my desyred foe,
And fere to fynde that I do seek, but chiefly this I know,
That Lovers must transfourme into the thynge beloved,
And live (alas! who would believe?) with sprite from Lyfe removed.
I knowe in harty sighs and laughters of the spleene,
At once to chaunge my state, my will, and eke my colour clene.
I knowe how to deceyve my self wythe others helpe,
And how the Lyon chastised is, by beatynge of the whelpe.
In standynge nere the fyre, I know how that I frease;
Farre of I burne, in bothe I waste, and so my Lyfe I leese.
I know how Love doth rage upon a yeylding mynd,
How smalle a nete may take and mase a harte of gentle kynde:
Or else with seldom swete to season hepes of gall,
Revived with a glympse of Grace old sorrowes to let fall.
The hidden traynes I know, and secret snares of Love,
How soone a loke will prynte a thoughte that never may remove.
The slypper state I know, the sodein turnes from welthe,
The doubtfull hope, the certaine wooe, and sure despaired helthe.

A praise of his ladie.

GEVE place you ladies and be gone,
Boast not your selves at all,
For here at hande approcheth one,
Whose face will stayne you all.
The vertue of her lively lookes
Excels the precious stone,
I wishe to have none other bookes
To reade or look upon.
In eche of her two christall eyes,
Smyleth a naked boy;
It would you all in heart suffise
To see that lampe of joye.
I think nature hath lost the moulde,
Where she her shape did take;
Or else I doubte if nature coulde
So fayre a creature make.
She may be well comparde
Unto the Phenix kinde,
Whose like was never seene nor heard,
That any man can fynde.
In lyfe she is Diana chast
In trouth Penelopey,
In woord and eke in dede stedfast;
What will you more we say:
If all the world were soughte so farre,
Who could finde suche a wight,
Her beauty twinkleth lyke a starre
Within the frosty night.

The Lover refused of his love, embraceth vertue.

MY youthfull yeres are past,
My joyfull dayes are gone,
My lyfe it may not last,
My grave and I am one.
My myrth and joyes are fled,
And I a Man in wo,
Desirous to be ded,
My misciefe to forgo.
I burne and am a colde,
I freese amyddes the fyer,
I see she doth witholde
That is my honest desyre.
I see my helpe at hande,
I see my lyfe also,
I see where she doth stande
That is my deadly fo.
I see how she doth see,
And yet she wil be blynd,
I see in helpyng me,
She sekes and will not fynde.
I see how she doth wrye,
When I begynne to mone,
I see when I come nye,
He fayne she would be gone.
I see what wil ye more,
She will me gladly kill,
And you shall see therfore
That she shall have her will.

I cannot live with stones,
It is too hard a foode,
I wil be dead at ones
To do my Lady good.

The Death of ZOROAS, an Egiptian astronomer, in the first fight that Alexander had with the Persians.

Now clattring armes, now raging broyls of warre,
Gan passe the noys of dredfull trumpetts clang,
Shrowded with shafts, the heaven with cloude of dartes,
Covered the ayre Against full fatted bulles,
As forceth kyndled yre the lyons keene,
Whose greedy gutts the gnawing hunger prickes;
So Macedons against the Persians fare,
Now corpses hyde the purpurde soyle with blood;
Large slaughter on eche side, but Perses more,
Moyst fieldes hebled, theyr heartes and numbers bate,
Fainted while they gave backe, and fall to flighte.
The litening Macedon by swordes, by gleaves,
By bandes and troupes of footemen, with his garde,
Speedes to Dary, but hym his merest kyn,
Oxate preserves with horsemen on a plumpe
Before his carr, that none his charge should give.
Here grunts, here groans, eche where strong youth is spent:
Shaking her bloudy hands, Bellone among
The Perses soweth all kind of cruel death:
With throte yrent he roares, he lyeth along
His entrailes with a launce through gryded quyte,
Him smytes the club, hym woundes farre stryking bowe,
And hym the sling, and him the shining sword;
He dyeth, he is all dead, he pantes, he restes.
Right over stoode in snowwhite armour brave,
The Memphite Zoroas, a cunnyng clarke,
To whom the heaven lay open as his booke;
And in celestiall bodies he could tell
The moving meeting light, aspect, eclips,
And influence, and constellations all;
What earthly chaunces would betyde, what yere,
Of plenty storde, what signe forewarned death,
How winter gendreth snow, what temperature,
In the prime tyde doth season well the soyle,
Why summer burnes, why autumne hath ripe grapes,
Whither the circle quadrate may become,
Whether our tunes heavens harmony can yelde
Of four begyns among themselves how great
Proportion is; what sway the erryng lightes
Doth send in course gayne that fyrst movyng heaven;
What grees one from another distance be,
What starr doth lett the hurtfull fyre to rage,
Or him more mylde what opposition makes,
What lyre doth qualifye Mavorses lyre,
What house eche one doth seeke, what plannett raignes
Within this heaven sphere, nor that small thynges
I speake, whole heaven he closeth in his brest.
This sage then in the starres hath spyed the fates
Threatned him death without delay, and, sith,
He saw he could not fatall order chaunge,
Foreward he prest in battayle, that he might
Mete with the ruler of the Macedons,
Of his right hand desirous to be slain,
The bouldest borne, and worthiest in the feilde;
And as a wight, now wery of his lyfe,
And seking death, in fyrst front of his rage,
Comes desperately to Alexanders face,
At him with dartes one after other throwes,
With reckelesse wordes and clamour him provokes,
And sayth, Nectanaks bastard shamefull stayn
Of mothers bed, why losest thou thy strokes,
Cowardes among, Turn thee to me, in case
Manhood there be so much left in thy heart,
Come fight with me, that on my helmet weare
Apollo's laurell both for learninges laude,
And eke for martiall praise, that in my shielde
The seven fold Sophie of Minerve contein,
A match more mete, Syr King, then any here,
The noble prince amoved takes ruth upon
The wilfull wight, and with soft wordes ayen,
O monstrous man (quoth he) what so thou art,
I pray thee live, ne do not with thy death
This lodge of Lore, the Muses mansion marre;
That treasure house this hand shall never spoyle,
My sword shall never bruise that skilfull brayne,
Long gather'd heapes of science sone to spill;
O how fayre fruites may you to mortall men
From Wisdoms garden give; how many may
By you the wiser and the better prove:
What error, what mad moode, what frenzy thee
Perswades to be downe, sent to depe Averne,
Where no artes flourish, nor no knowledge vailes
For all these sawes. When thus the sovereign said,
Alighted Zoroas with sword unsheathed,
The careless king there smoate above the greve,
At th' opening of his quishes wounded him,
So that the blood down trailed on the ground:
The Macedon perceiving hurt, gan gnashe,
But yet his mynde he bent in any wise
Hym to forebeare, sett spurrs unto his stede,
And turnde away, lest anger of his smarte
Should cause revenger hand deale balefull blowes,
But of the Macedonian chieftaines knights,
One Meleager could not bear this sight,
But ran upon the said Egyptian rude,
And cutt him in both knees: he fell to ground,
Wherewith a whole rout came of sondiours sterne,
And all in pieces hewed the sely seg,
But happely the soul fled to the starres,
Where, under him, he hath full sight of all,
Whereat he gazed here with reaching looke.
The Persians waild such sapience to forgoe,
The very sone the Macedonians wisht
He would have lived, king Alexander selfe
Demde him a man unmete to dye at all;
Who wonne like praise for conquest of his Yre,
As for stoute men in field that day subdued,
Who princes taught how to discerne a man,
That in his head so rare a jewel beares,
But over all those same Camenes, those same
Divine Camenes, whose honour he procurde,
As tender parent doth his daughters weale,
Lamented, and for thankes, all that they can,
Do cherish hym deceast, and sett him free,
From dark oblivion of devouring death.

Barclay wrote about 1550; his chief work is the *Ship of Fooles*, of which the following extract will shew his style.

Of Mockers and Scorners, and false Accusers.

O Heartless fooles, haste here to our doctrine,
Leave off the wayes of your enormitie,
Enforce you to my preceptes to encline,
For here shall I shewe you good and veritie:
Encline, and ye finde shall great prosperitie,
Ensuing the doctrine of our fathers olde,
And godly lawes in valour worth great golde.
Who that will followe the graces manyfolde
Which are in vertue, shall finde auauncement:

Wherefore ye fooles that in your sinne are bolde,
Ensue ye wisdome, and leaue your lewde intent,
Wisdome is the way of men most excellent:
Therefore haue done, and shortly spede your pace,
To quaynt your self and company with grace.
Learne what is vertue, therin is great solace,
Learne what is truth, sadnes and prudence,
Let grutche be gone, and grauitie purchase,
Forsake your folly and inconuenience,
Cease to be fooles, and ay to sue offence,
Followe ye vertue, chiefe roote of godlynes,
For it and wisedome is ground of clenlynes.
Wisedome and vertue two thinges are doubtles,
Whiche man endueth with honour speciall,
But suche heartes as slepe in foolishnes
Knoweth nothing, and will nought know at all:
But in this little barge in principall
All foolish mockers I purpose to repreue,
Clawe he his backe that feeleth itch or greue.
Mockers and scorners that are harde of beleue,
With a rough comb here will I clawe and grate,
To proue if they will from their vice remeue,
And leaue their folly, which causeth great debate:
Suche caytiues spare neyther poore man nor estate,
And where their selfe are moste worthy derision,
Other men to scorne is all their most condition.
Yet are mo fooles of this abusion,
Whiche of wise men despiseth the doctrine,
With mowes, mockes, scorne, and collusion,
Rewarding rebukes for their good discipline:
Shewe to suche wisdome, yet shall they not encline
Unto the same, but set nothing therby
But mocke thy doctrine, still or openly.
So in the worlde it appeareth commonly,
That who that will a foole rebuke or blame,
A mock or mowe shall he haue by and by:
Thus in derision haue fooles their speciall game.
Correct a wise man that woulde eschue ill name,
And fayne woulde learne, and his lewde life amende,
And to thy wordes he gladly shall intende.
If by misfortune a rightwise man offende,
He gladly suffereth a iuste correction,
And him that him teacheth taketh for his frende,
Him selfe putting mekely unto subiection,
Folowing his preceptes and good direction:
But yf that one a foole rebuke or blame,
He shall his teacher hate, slaunder and diffame.
Howbeit his wordes oft turne to his own shame,
And his own dartes retourne to him agayne,
And so is he sore wounded with the same,
And in wo endeth, great misery and payne.
Is also proued full often is certayne,
That they that on mockers alway their mindes cast,
Shall of all other be mocked at the last.
He that goeth right, stedfast, sure, and fast,
May him well mocke that goeth halting and lame,
And he that is white may well his scornes cast,
Agaynst a man of Inde: but no man ought to blame
Anothers vice, while he vseth the same.
But who that of sinne is cleane in deede and thought,
May him well scorne whose liuing is starke nought.
The scornes of Naball full dere should haue been bought,
If Abigayl his wife discrete and sage,
Had not by kindnes right crafty meanes sought,
The wrath of Dauid to temper and asswage.
Hath not two beares in their fury and rage
Two and fortie children rent and torne,
For they the prophete Helyseus did scorne.
So might they curse the time that they were borne,
For their mocking of this prophet diuine:
So many other of this sort often mourne
For their lewde mockes, and fall into ruine.
Thus it is foly for wise men to encline,
To this lewde flocke of fooles, for see thou shall
Them moste scorning that are most bad of all.

The Lenuoy of Barclay to the fooles.

Ye mocking fooles that in scorne set your ioy,
Proudly despising Gods punition:
Take ye example by Cham the sonne of Noy,
Which laughed his father vnto derision,
Which him after cursed for his transgression,
And made him seruaunt to all his lyne and stocke.
So shall ye caytifs at the conclusion,
Since ye are nought and other scorne and mocke.

About the year 1553 wrote Dr. *Wilson*, a man celebrated for the politeness of his style, and the extent of his knowledge: what was the state of our language in his time, the following may be of use to show.

PRonunciation is an apte orderinge bothe of the voyce, countenaunce, and all the whole bodye, accordynge to the worthines of such woordes and mater as by speache are declared. The vse hereof is suche for anye one that liketh to haue prayse for tellynge his tale in open assemblie, that hauing a good tongue, and a comelye countenaunce, he shal be thought to passe all other that haue the like vtteraunce: thoughe they haue muche better learning. The tongue geueth a certayne grace to euerye matter, and beautifieth the cause in like maner, as a swete soundynge lute muche setteth forthe a meane deuised ballade. Or as the sounde of a good instrumente styrreth the hearers, and moueth muche delite, so a cleare soundyng voice comforteth muche our deintie eares, with muche swete melodie, and causeth us to allowe the matter rather for the reporters sake, then the reporter for the matters sake. Demosthenes therfore, that famouse oratour, beyng asked what was the chiefest point in al oratorie, gaue the chiefe and onely praise to Pronunciation; being demaunded, what was the seconde, and the thirde, he stil made answere, Pronunciation, and would make none other aunswere, till they lefte askyng, declaryng hereby that arte without vtteraunce can dooe nothyng, vtterance without arte can dooe right muche. And no doubte that man is in outwarde apparaunce halfe a good clarke, that hath a cleane tongue, and a comely gesture of his body. Æschines lykewyse being bannished his countrie through Demosthenes, when he had redde to the Rhodians his own oration, and Demosthenes aunswere thereunto, by force whereof he was banished, and all they marueiled muche at the excellencie of the same: then (q d Æschines) you would have marueiled muche more if you had heard hymselfe speak it. Thus beyng cast in miserie and banished for euer, he could not but geue such greate reporte of his deadly and mortal enemy.

Thus have I deduced the *English* language from the age of *Alfred* to that of *Elizabeth;* in some parts imperfectly for want of materials; but I hope at least, in such a manner that its progress may be easily traced, and the gradations observed, by which it advanced from its first rudeness to its present elegance.

A GRAMMAR

OF

THE ENGLISH TONGUE.

GRAMMAR, which is *the art of using words properly*, comprises four parts; Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody.

In this division and order of the parts of grammar I follow the common grammarians, without inquiring whether a fitter distribution might not be found. Experience has long shown this method to be so distinct as to obviate confusion, and so comprehensive as to prevent any inconvenient omissions. I likewise use the terms already received, and already understood, though perhaps others more proper might sometimes be invented. Sylburgius, and other innovators, whose new terms have sunk their learning into neglect, have left sufficient warning against the trifling ambition of teaching arts in a new language.

ORTHOGRAPHY is *the art of combining letters into syllables, and syllables into words.* It therefore teaches previously the form and sound of letters.

The letters of the English language are,

Saxon.	Roman.	Italick.	Old English.	Name.
A a	A a	*A a*	𝔄 𝔞	*a*
B b	B b	*B b*	𝔅 𝔟	*bee*
C c	C c	*C c*	ℭ 𝔠	*see*
D d	D d	*D d*	𝔇 𝔡	*dee*
E e	E e	*E e*	𝔈 𝔢	*e*
F f	F f	*F f*	𝔉 𝔣	*eff*
G g	G g	*G g*	𝔊 𝔤	*jee*
H h	H h	*H h*	ℌ 𝔥	*aitch*
I ı	I i	*I i*	𝔦	*i* (or *ja*
	J j	*J j*	𝔍 𝔧	*j* consonant.
K k	K k	*K k*	𝔎 𝔨	*ka*
L l	L l	*L l*	𝔏 𝔩	*el*
M m	M m	*M m*	𝔐 𝔪	*em*
N n	N n	*N n*	𝔑 𝔫	*en*
O o	O o	*O o*	𝔒 𝔬	*o*
P p	P p	*P p*	𝔓 𝔭	*pee*
Q q	Q q	*Q q*	𝔔 𝔮	*cue*
R r	R r	*R r*	ℜ 𝔯	*ar*
S ſ	S ſs	*S ſs*	𝔖 𝔰𝔰	*ess*
T t	T t	*T t*	𝔗 𝔱	*tee*
U u	U u	*U u*	𝔲	*u* (or *av*
V v	V v	*V v*	𝔙 𝔳	*v* consonant.
W p	W w	*W w*	𝔚 𝔴	double *u*
X x	X x	*X x*	𝔛 𝔵	*ex*
Y ẏ	Y y	*Y y*	𝔜 𝔶	*wy*
Z z	Z z	*Z z*	ℨ 𝔷	*zed*, more commonly called *izzard* or *uzzard*, that is, *ſ hard.*

To these may be added certain combinations of letters, universally used in printing; as ct, ſt, fl, ſl, ſb, ſk, ff, ffl, fi, ffi, ffi, and &, or *and per se, and.* ct, ſt, ſt, ſt, ſb, ſk, ff, ffl, ſi, ffi, ffi, ffl, & ct, ſt, ſt, ſt, ſt, ſt, ſt, ſt, ffi, ffi, ſ.

Our letters are commonly reckoned twenty-four, because anciently *i* and *j*, as well as *u* and *v*, were expressed by the same character; but as those letters, which had always different powers, have now different forms, our alphabet may be properly said to consist of twenty-six letters.

None of the small consonants have a double form, except *f, s;* of which *ſ* is used in the beginning and middle, and *s* at the end.

Vowels are five, *a, e, i, o, u.*

Such is the number generally received; but for *i* it is the practice to write *y* in the end of words, as *thy, holy;* before *i*, as from *die, dying;* from *beautify, beautifying;* in the words *says, days, eyes;* and in words derived from the Greek, and written originally with *υ*, as *system, σύστημα; sympathy, συμπάθεια.*

For *u* we often write *w* after a vowel, to make a diphthong; as *raw, grew, view, vow, flowing, lowness.*

The sounds of all the letters are various.

In treating on the letters, I shall not, like some other grammarians, inquire into the original of their form, as an antiquarian; nor into their formation and prolation by the organs of speech, as a mechanick, anatomist, or physiologist; nor into the properties and gradation of sounds, or the elegance or harshness of particular combinations, as a writer of universal and transcendental grammar. I consider the English alphabet only as it is English; and even in this narrow disquisition I follow the example of former grammarians, perhaps with more reverence than judgment, because by writing in English I suppose my reader already acquainted with the English language, and consequently able to pronounce the letters, of which I teach the pronunciation; and because of sounds in general it may be observed, that words are unable to describe them. An account therefore of the primitive and simple letters is useless almost alike to those who know their sound, and those who know it not.

Of VOWELS.

A.

A has three sounds, the slender, open, and broad.

A slender is found in most words, as *face, mane;* and in words ending in *ation*, as *creation, salvation, generation.*

The *a* slender is the proper English *a*, called very justly by Erpenius, in his Arabick Grammar, *a Anglicum cum e mistum*, as having a middle sound between the open *a* and the *e*. The French have a similar sound in the word *pais*, and in their *e* masculine.

A open is the *a* of the Italian, or nearly resembles it; as *father, rather, congratulate, fancy, glass.*

A broad resembles the *a* of the German; as *all, wall, call.*

Many words pronounced with *a* broad were anciently written with *au*, as *fault, mault;* and we still say *fault, vault.* This was probably the Saxon sound, for it is yet retained in the northern dialects, and in the rustic pronunciation; as *maun* for *man, haund* for *hand.*

The short *a* approaches to the *a* open, as *grass.*

The long *a*, if prolonged by *e* at the end of the word, is always slender, as *graze, fame.*

A forms a diphthong only with *i* or *y*, and *u* or *w*. *Ai* or *ay*, as in *plain, wain, gay, clay*, has only the sound of the long and slender *a*, and differs not in the pronunciation from *plane, wane.*

Au or *aw* has the sound of the German *a*, as *raw, naughty.*

Æ is sometimes found in Latin words not completely naturalized or assimilated, but is no English diphthong; and is more properly expressed by single *e*, as *Cesar*, *Eneas*.

E.

E is the letter which occurs most frequently in the English language.

E is long, as in *scēne;* or short, as in *cĕllar*, *sĕparate*, *cĕlebrate*, *mĕn*, *then*.

It is always short before a double consonant, or two consonants, as in *vĕx*, *pĕrplexity*, *relent*, *mĕdlar*, *rĕptile*, *sĕrpĕnt*, *cĕllar*, *cĕssation*, *blĕssing*, *fell*, *fĕlling*, *dĕbt*.

E is always mute at the end of a word, except in monosyllables that have no other vowel, as *the;* or proper names, as *Penelope*, *Phebe*, *Derbe;* being used to modify the foregoing consonant, as *since*, *once*, *hedge*, *oblige;* or to lengthen the preceding vowel, as *ban*, *bāne; can*, *cāne; pĭn*, *pīne; tŭn*, *tūne; rŏb*, *rōbe; pŏp*, *pōpe; fĭr*, *fīre; cŭr*, *cūre; tŭb*, *tūbe*.

Almost all words which now terminate in consonants ended anciently in *e*, as *yeare*, *yeare;* *wilderness*, *wildernesse;* which *e* probably had the force of the French *e* feminine, and constituted a syllable with its associate consonant; for in old editions, words are sometimes divided thus, *elea-re*, *fel-le*, *knowled-ge*. This *e* was perhaps for a time vocal or silent in poetry, as convenience required; but it has been long wholly mute. Camden in his *Remains* calls it the silent *e*.

It does not always lengthen the foregoing vowel, as *glŏve*, *lĭve*, *gĭve*.

It has sometimes in the end of words a sound obscure, and scarcely perceptible, as *open*, *shapen*, *shotten*, *thistle*, *participle*, *lucre*.

This faintness of sound is found when *e* separates a mute from a liquid, as in *rotten;* or follows a mute and liquid as in *cattle*.

E forms a diphthong with *a*, as *near;* with *i*, as *deign*, *receive;* and with *u* or *w*, as *new*, *flew*.

Ea sounds like *e* long, as *mean;* or like *ee*, as *dear*, *clear*, *near*.

Ei is sounded like *e* long, as *seize*, *perceiving*.

Eu sounds as *u* long and soft.

E, *a*, *u*, are combined in *beauty* and its derivatives, but have only the sound of *u*.

E may be said to form a diphthong by reduplication, as *agree*, *sleeping*.

Eo is found in *yeomen*, where it is sounded as *e* short; and in *people*, where it is pronounced like *ee*.

I.

I has a sound, long, as *fīne;* and short, as *fĭn*.

That is eminently observable in *i*, which may be likewise remarked in other letters, that the short sound is not the long sound contracted, but a sound wholly different.

The long sound in monosyllables is always marked by the *e* final, as *thīn*, *thīne*.

I is often sounded before *r* as a short *u;* as *flirt*, *first*, *shirt*.

It forms a diphthong only with *e*, as *field*, *shield*, which is sounded as the double *ee;* except *friend*, which is sounded as *frĕnd*.

I is joined with *eu* in *lieu;* and *ew* in *view;* which triphthongs are sounded as the open *u*.

O

O is long, as *bōne*, *ōbedient*, *corrōding;* or short, as *blŏck*, *knŏck*, *ŏblique*, *lŏll*.

Women is pronounced *wimen*.

The short *o* has sometimes the sound of a close *u*, as *son*, *come*.

O coalesces into a diphthong with *a*, as *moan*, *groan*, *approach; oa* has the sound of *o* long.

O is united to *e* in some words derived from Greek, as *economy;* but *oe* being not an English diphthong, they are better written as they are sounded with only *e*, *economy*.

With *i*, as *oil*, *soil*, *moil*, *noisome*.

This coalition of letters seems to unite the sounds of the two letters as far as two sounds can be united without being destroyed, and therefore approaches more nearly than any combination in our tongue to the notion of a diphthong.

With *o*, as *boot*, *hoot*, *cooler; oo* has the sound of the Italian *u*.

With *u* or *w*, as *our*, *power*, *flower;* but in some words has only the sound of *o* long, as in *soul*, *bowl*, *sow*, *grow*. These different sounds are used to distinguish different significations; as *bow*, an instrument for shooting; *bow*, a depression of the head; *sow*, the she of a boar; *sow*, to scatter seed; *bowl*, an orbicular body; *bowl*, a wooden vessel.

Ou is sometimes pronounced like *o* soft, as *court;* sometimes like *o* short, as *cough;* sometimes like *u* close, as *could;* or *u* open, as *rough*, *tough;* which use only can teach.

Ou is frequently used in the last syllable of words which in Latin end in *or*, and are made in English, as *honour*, *labour*, *favour*, from *honor*, *labor*, *favor*.

Some late innovators have rejected the *u*, without considering that the last syllable gives the sound neither of *or*, nor *ur*, but a sound between them, if not compounded of both; besides that they are probably derived to us from the French nouns, in *eur*, as *honneur*, *faveur*.

U.

U is long in *ūse*, *confūsion;* or short, as *ŭs*, *concŭssion*.

It coalesces with *a*, *e*, *i*, *o;* but has rather in these combinations the force of the *w*, as *quaff*, *quest*, *quit*, *quite*, *languish;* sometimes in *ui* the *i* loses its sound, as in *juice*. It is sometimes mute before *a*, *e*, *i*, *y*, as *guard*, *guest*, *guise*, *buy*.

U is followed by *e* in *virtue*, but the *e* has no sound.

Ue is sometimes mute at the end of a word, in imitation of the French, as *prorogue*, *synagogue*, *plague*, *vague*, *harangue*.

Y.

Y is a vowel, which, as Quintilian observes of one of the Roman letters, we might want without inconvenience, but that we have it. It supplies the place of *i* in the end of words, as *thy;* before an *i*, as *dying;* and is commonly retained in derivative words where it was part of a diphthong in the primitive; as *destroy*, *destroyer; betray*, *betrayed*, *betrayer; pray*, *prayers; say*, *sayer; day*, *days*.

Y being the Saxon vowel ẏ, which was commonly used where *i* is now put, occurs very frequently in old books.

General Rules.

A vowel in the beginning or middle syllable, before two consonants, is commonly short, as *ŏppŏrtunity*.

In monosyllables a single vowel before a single consonant is short, as *stăg*, *frŏg*.

Many is pronounced as if it were wrote *manny*.

OF CONSONANTS.

B.

B has one unvaried sound, such as it obtains in other languages.

It is mute in *debt*, *debtor*, *subtle*, *doubt*, *lamb*, *limb*, *dumb*, *thumb*, *limb*, *comb*, *womb*.

It is used before *l* and *r*, as *black*, *brown*.

C.

C has before *e* and *i* the sound of *s*; as *sincerely*, *centrick*, *century*, *circular*, *cistern*, *city*, *siccity*; before *a*, *o* and *u*, it sounds like *k*, as *calm*, *concavity*, *coffer*, *incorporate*, *curiosity*, *concupiscence*.

C might be omitted in the language without loss, since one of its sounds might be supplied by *s*, and the other by *k*, but that it preserves to the eye the etymology of words, as *face* from *facies*, *captive* from *captivus*.

Ch has a sound which is analyzed into *tsh*, as *church*, *chin*, *crutch*. It is the same sound which the Italians give to the *c* simple before *i* and *e*, as *citta*, *cerro*.

Ch is sounded like *k* in words derived from the Greek, as *chymist*, *scheme*, *choler*. *Arch* is commonly sounded *ark* before a vowel, as *archangel*; and with the English sound of *ch* before a consonant, as *archbishop*.

Ch, in some French words not yet assimilated, sounds like *sh* as *machine*, *chaise*.

C, having no determinate sound, according to English orthography, never ends

a word; therefore we write *stick*, *block*, which were originally *sticke*, *blocke*. In such words, *c* is now mute.

It is used before *l* and *r*, as *clock*, *cross*.

D.

Is uniform in its sound, as *death*, *diligent*.

It is used before *r*, as *draw*, *dross*; and *w*, as *dwell*.

F.

F, though having a name beginning with a vowel, is numbered by the grammarians among the semivowels; yet has this quality of a mute, that it is commodiously sounded before a liquid, as *flask*, *fly*, *freckle*. It has an unvariable sound, except that *of* is sometimes spoken nearly as *ov*.

G.

G has two sounds; one hard, as in *gay*, *go*, *gun*; the other soft, as in *gem*, *giant*.

At the end of a word it is always hard, *ring*, *snug*, *song*, *frog*.

Before *e* and *i* the sound is uncertain.

G before *e* is soft, as *gem*, *generation*, except in *gear*, *geld*, *geese*, *get*, *gewgaw*, and derivatives from words ending in *g* as *singing*, *stronger*, and generally before *er* at the end of words, as *finger*.

G is mute before *n*, as *gnash*, *sign*, *foreign*.

G before *i* is hard, as *give* except in *giant*, *gigantick*, *gibbet*, *gibe*, *gibblets*, *Giles*, *gill*, *gilliflower*, *gin*, *ginger*, *gingle*, to which may be added *Egypt* and *gypsey*.

Gh, in the beginning of a word, has a sound of the hard *g*, as *ghostly*; in the middle and sometimes at the end, it is quite silent, as *though*, *right*, *sought*, spoken *tho'*, *rite*, *soute*.

It has often at the end the sound of *f*, as *laugh*, whence *laughter* retains the same sound in the middle; *cough*, *trough*, *sough*, *tough*, *enough*, *slough*.

It is not to be doubted, but that in the original pronunciation *g* had the force of consonant deeply guttural, which is still continued among the Scotch.

G is used before *h*, *l*, and *r*.

H.

H is a note of aspiration, and shows that the following vowel must be pronounced with a strong emission of breath, as *hat*, *horse*.

It seldom begins any but the first syllable, in which it is always sounded with a full breath, except in *heir*, *herb*, *hostler*, *honour*, *humble*, *honest*, *humour*, and their derivatives.

It sometimes begins middle or final syllables in words compounded, as *blockhead*; or derived from the Latin, as *comprehended*.

J.

J consonant sounds uniformly like the soft *g*, and is therefore a letter useless, except in etymology, as *ejaculation*, *jester*, *jocund*, *juice*.

K.

K has the sound of hard *c*, and is used before *e* and *i*, where, according to English analogy, *c* would be soft, as *kept*, *king*, *skirt*, *skeptick*, for so it should be written, not *sceptick*, because *sc* is sounded like *s*, as in *scene*.

It is used before *n*, as *knell*, *knot*, but totally loses its sound in modern pronunciation.

K is never doubled; but *c* is used before it to shorten the vowel by a double consonant, as *căckle*, *pĭckle*.

L.

L has in English the same liquid sound as in other languages.

The custom is to double the *l* at the end of monosyllables, as *kill*, *will*, *full*. These words were originally written *kille*, *wille*, *fulle*; and when the *e* first grew silent and was afterward omitted, the *ll* was retained, to give force, according to the analogy of our language, to the foregoing vowel.

L is sometimes mute, as in *calf*, *half*, *halves*, *calves*, *could*, *would*, *should*, *psalm*, *talk*, *salmon*, *falcon*.

The Saxons, who delighted in guttural sounds, sometimes aspirated the *l* at the beginning of words, as hlaf, *a loaf*, or *bread*; hlaford, *a lord*; but this pronunciation is now disused.

Le at the end of words is pronounced like a weak *el*, in which the *e* is almost mute, as *table*, *shuttle*.

M.

M has always the same sound, as *murmur*, *monumental*.

N.

N has always the same sound, as *noble*, *manners*.

N is sometimes mute after *m*, as *damn*, *condemn*, *hymn*.

P.

P has always the same sound, which the Welsh and Germans confound with *b*.

P is sometimes mute, as in *psalm*, and between *m* and *t*, as *tempt*.

Ph is used for *f* in words derived from the Greek, as *philosopher*, *philanthropy*, *Philip*.

Q.

Q, as in other languages is always followed by *u*, and has a sound which our Saxon ancestors well expressed by cp, *cw*, as *quadrant*, *queen*, *equestrian*, *quilt*, *inquiry*, *quire*, *quotidian*. *Qu* is never followed by *u*.

Qu is sometimes sounded, in words derived from the French, like *k*, as *conquer*, *liquor*, *risque*, *chequer*.

R.

R has the same rough snarling sound as in other tongues.

The Saxons used often to put *h* before it, as before *l* at the beginning of words.

Rh is used in words derived from the Greek, as *myrrh*, *myrrhine*, *catarrhous*, *rheum*, *rheumatic*, *rhyme*.

Re at the end of some words derived from the Latin or French, is pronounced like a weak *er*, as *theatre*, *sepulchre*.

S.

S has a hissing sound, as *sibilation*, *sister*.

A single *s* seldom ends any word, except in the third person of verbs, as *loves*, *grows*; and the plurals of nouns, as *trees*, *bushes*, *distresses*; the pronouns *this*, *his*, *ours*, *yours*, *us*; the adverb *thus*; and words derived from Latin, as *rebus*, *surplus*; the close being always either in *se*, as *house*, *horse*, or *ss*, as *grass*, *dress*, *bliss*, *less*, anciently *grasse*, *dresse*.

S single, at the end of words, has a grosser sound, like that of *z*, as *trees*, *eyes*, except *this*, *thus*, *us*, *rebus*, *surplus*.

It sounds like *z* before *ion*, if a vowel goes before it, as *intrusion*; and like *s*, if it follows a consonant, as *conversion*.

It sounds like *z* before *e* mute, as *refuse*, and before *y* final, as *rosy*; and in those words *bosom*, *desire*, *wisdom*, *prison*, *prisoner*, *présent*, *present*, *damsel*, *casement*.

It is the peculiar quality of *s*, that it may be sounded before all consonants except *x* and *z*, in which *s* is comprised, *x* being only *ks* and *z* a hard or gross *s*. This *s* is therefore termed by grammarians *suæ potestatis litera*; the reason of which the learned Dr. Clarke erroneously supposed to be, that in some words it might be doubled at pleasure. Thus we find in several languages:
Σκεννυμι, *scatter*, *sdegno*, *sdrucciolo*, *sfavellare*, σφιγξ, *sgombrare*, *sgranare*, *shake*, *slumber*, *smell*, *snipe*, *space*, *splendour*, *spring*, *squeeze*, *shrew*, *step*, *strength*, *stramen*, *stripe*, *sventura*, *swell*.

S is mute in *isle*, *island*, *demesne*, *viscount*.

T.

T has its customary sound, as *take*, *temptation*.

Ti before a vowel has the sound of *si*, as *salvation*, except an *s* goes before, as question; excepting likewise derivatives from words ending in *ty*, as *mighty*, *mightier*.

Th has two sounds; the one soft, as *thus*, *whether*; the other hard, as *thing*, *think*. The sound is soft in these words, *then*, *thence*, and *there*, with their derivatives and compounds; and in *that*, *these*, *thou*, *thee*, *thy*, *thine*, *their*, *they*, *this*, *those*, *them*, *though*, *thus*, and in all words between two vowels, as *father*, *whether*; and between *r* and a vowel, as *burthen*.

In other words it is hard, as *thick*, *thunder*, *faith*, *faithful*. Where it is softened at the end of a word, an *e* silent must be added, as *breath*, *breathe; cloth*, *clothe*.

V.

V has a sound of near affinity to that of *f*, *vain*, *vanity*.

From *f*, in the Islandick alphabet, *v* is only distinguished by a diacritical point.

W.

Of *w*, which in diphthongs is often an undoubted vowel, some grammarians have doubted whether it ever be a consonant; and not rather, as it is called, a double *u*, or *ou*, as *water* may be resolved into *ouater*: but letters of the same sound are always reckoned consonants in other alphabets: and it may be observed, that *w* follows a vowel without any hiatus or difficulty of utterance, as *frosty winter*:

Wh has a sound accounted peculiar to the English, which the Saxons better expressed by hp *hw*, as *what*, *whence*, *whiting*; in *whore* only, and sometimes in *wholesome*, *wh* is sounded like a simple *h*.

X.

X begins no English word; it has the sound of *ks*, as *axle*, *extraneous*.

Y.

Y, when it follows a consonant, is a vowel: when it precedes either a vowel or a diphthong, is a consonant, *ye*, *young*. It is thought by some to be in all cases a vowel. But it may be observed of *y* as of *w*, that it follows a vowel without any hiatus, as *rosy youth*.

The chief argument by which *w* and *y* appear to be always vowels is, that the sounds which they are supposed to have, as consonants, cannot be uttered after a vowel, like that of all other consonants; thus we say, *tu*, *ut; do*, *odd;* but in *wed*, *dew*, the two sounds of *w* have no resemblance to each other.

Z.

Z begins no word originally English; it has the sound, as its name *izzard* or *s hard* expresses, of an *s* uttered with a closer compression of the palate by the tongue, as *freeze*, *froze*.

In orthography I have supposed *orthoepy*, or *just utterance of words*, to be included; orthography being only the art of expressing certain sounds by proper characters. I have therefore observed in what words any of the letters are mute.

Most of the writers of English grammar have given long tables of words pronounced otherwise than they are written, and seem not sufficiently to have considered, that of English, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation, one cursory and colloquial, the other regular and solemn. The cursory pronunciation is always vague and uncertain, being made different in different mouths by negligence, unskilfulness, or affectation. The solemn pronunciation, though by no means immutable and permanent, is yet always less remote from the orthography, and less liable to capricious innovation. They have however generally formed their tables according to the cursory speech of those with whom they happened to converse; and concluding that the whole nation combines to vitiate language in one manner, have often established the jargon of the lowest of the people as the model of speech.

For pronunciation the best general rule is to consider those as the most elegant speakers who deviate least from the written words.

There have been many schemes offered for the emendation and settlement of our orthography, which, like that of other nations, being formed by chance, or according to the fancy of the earliest writers in rude ages, was at first very various and uncertain, and as yet sufficiently irregular. Of these reformers some have endeavoured to accommodate orthography better to the pronunciation, without considering that this is to measure by a shadow, to take that for a model or standard which is changing while they apply for it. Others, less absurdly indeed, but with equal unlikelihood of success, have endeavoured to proportion the number of letters to that of sounds, that every sound may have its own character, and every character a single sound. Such would be the orthography of a new language to be formed by a synod of grammarians upon principles of science. But who can hope to prevail on nations to change their practice, and make all their old books useless? or what advantage would a new orthography procure equivalent to the confusion and perplexity of such an alteration?

Some of these schemes I shall, however, exhibit, which may be used according to the diversities of genius, as a guide to reformers, or terrour to innovators.

One of the first who proposed a scheme of regular orthography, was Sir Thomas Smith, secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth, a man of real learning, and much practised in grammatical disquisitions. Had he written the following lines according to his scheme, they would have appeared thus:

At length Erasmus, that great injur'd name,
The glory of the priesthood and the shame,
Stemm'd the wild torrent of a barb'rous age,
And drove those holy Vandals off the stage.

At lengθ Erasmus, θat grēt inzurd nām,
Ae glori of θe prēsthūd, and θe zām,
Stemmd θe ωild torrent of a harb'rous âg,
And drov θōs hōli Vandals off θe stag.

After him another mode of writing was offered by Dr. Gill the celebrated master of St. Paul's school in London; which I cannot represent exactly for want of types, but will approach as nearly as I can by means of characters now in use, so as to make it understood, exhibiting two stanzas of Spenser in the reformed orthography.

Spenser, Book iii. Canto 5.

Unthankful wretch, said he, is this the meed,
With which her sovereign mercy thou dost quite?
Thy life she saved by her gracious deed;
But thou dost ween with villainous despight,
To blot her honour, and her heav'nly light.
Die, rather die, than so disloyally
Deem of her high desert, or seem so light.
Fair death it is to shun more shame; then die.
Die, rather die, than ever love disloyally.
But if to love disloyalty it be,
Shall I then hate her, that from deathes door
Me brought? ah! far be such reproach from me.
What can I less do, than her love therefore,
Sith I her due reward cannot restore?
Die, rather die, and dying do her serve,
Dying her serve, and living her adore.
Thy life she gave, thy life she doth deserve;
Die, rather die, than ever from her service swerve.

Ynθankful wrεd, said hj, iz θis θe mjd,
Wiθ ωiθ her soūrain mersi θou dust qujt?
Dj ljf rj saūd hj her grasius djd;
But θou dust wen wiθ ūilεnus dispjt.
Tu blot her honor, and her heūnlj liht,
Dj, raθer dj, θen so disloialj
Djm of her hih dεzert, or sjm so liht.
Fair deθ it iz tu run mar rām; θen dj.
Dj, raθer dj, θen θer luθ disloialj.
But if tu luv disloialtj it bj,
Sal I θen hāt her θat from deθez dar
Mj brouht? ah! far bj suθ reproθ from mj,
Wat kan I les du θen her luθ θerfar,
Sih I her du reward kanot restar?
Dj, raθer dj, and djiz du her serθ,
Djiz her serθ, and liθiz her adar.
Dj ljf rj gāθ, θj ljf rj duh dεzerθ;
Dj, raθer dj, θen θer from her serθis swerθ.

Dr. Gill was followed by Charles Butler, a man who did not want an understanding, which might have qualified him for better employment. He seems to have been more sanguine than his predecessors, for he printed his book according to his own scheme; which the following specimen will make easily understood.

But whensoever you have occasion to trouble their patience, or to come among them being troubled, it is better to stand upon your guard, than to trust to their gentleness. For the safeguard of your face, which they have most mind unto, provide a pursehood, made of course boultering, to be drawn and knit about your collar, which for more safety is to be lined against the eminent parts with woollen cloth. First cut a piece about an inch and a half broad, and a half a yard long, to reach round by the temples and forehead, from one ear to the other; which being sowed in his place, join unto it two short pieces of the same breadth under the eyes, for the halls of the cheeks, and then set another piece about the breadth of a shilling against the top of the nose. At other times, when they are not angered, a little piece half a quarter broad, to cover the eyes and parts about them, may serve, though it be in the heat of the day.

Bet pensoëver you hav' occasion to trubble θeir patienc', or to coom among θem beeing trubled, it is better to stand upon your gard, θan to trust to θeir gentlenes. For θe saf' gard of your fac', piθ θey hav' most mind' unto, provid' a pursehood, mad' of coorse boultering, to bee drawn and knit about your collar, piθ for mor' saf'ty is to bee lined against θ' eminent parts wit woollen clot. First cut a peec' about an inθ and a half broad, and half a yard long, to reaθ round by θe temples and for'head, from one ear to θe oθer; piθ beeing sowed in his plac', join unto it two port peeces of the sam breadt under θe eys, for the bals of θe cheeks, and then set an oθer peec' about θe breadt of a pilling against the top of θe nose. At oθer tim's, pεn θey ar' not angered, a little piec' half a quarter broad, to cover θe eys and parts about them, may serve, θowz it be in the heat of the day.

Butler on the Nature and Properties of Bees, 1634.

In the time of Charles I. there was a very prevalent inclination to change the orthography; as appears among other books, in such editions of the works of Milton as were published by himself. Of these reformers every man had his own scheme; but they agreed in one general design of accommodating the letters to the pronunciation, by ejecting such as they thought superfluous. Some of them would have written these lines thus:

——————All the erth
Shall then be paradis, far happier place
Than this of Eden, and far happier dais.

Bishop Wilkins afterward, in his great work of the philosophical language, proposed, without expecting to be followed, a regular orthography; by which the Lord's prayer is to be written thus:

Yur Fádher hwitsh art in héven, halloed bi dhyi nám, dhyi cingdým cým, dhy will bi dýn in erth as it is in héven, &c.

We have since had no general reformers; but some ingenious men have endeavoured to deserve well of their country, by writing *honor* and *labor* for *honour* and *labour*, *red* for *read* in the preter tense, *sais* for *says*, *repete* for *repeat*, *explane* for *explain*, or *declame* for *declaim*. Of these it may be said, that as they have done no good, they have done little harm; both because they have innovated little, and because few have followed them.

The English language has properly no dialects; the style of writers has no professed diversity in the use of words, or of their flexions, and terminations, nor differs but by different degrees of skill or care. The oral diction is uniform in no spacious country, but has less variation in England than in most other nations of equal extent. The language of the northern counties retains many words now out of use, but which are commonly of the genuine Teutonick race, and is uttered with a pronunciation which now seems harsh and rough, but was probably used by our ancestors. The northern speech is therefore not barbarous but obsolete. The speech in the western provinces seems to differ from the general diction rather by a depraved pronunciation, than by any real difference which letters would express.

ETYMOLOGY.

ETYMOLOGY teaches the deduction of one word from another, and the various modifications by which the sense of the same word is diversified: as *horse*, *horses;* I *love*, I *loved.*

Of the Article.

The English have two articles, *an* or *a*, and *the*.

An, a.

A has an indefinite signification, and means *one*, with some reference to more; as *This is a good book*, that is, *one among the books that are good. He was killed by a sword*, that is, *some sword. This is a better book for a man than a boy*, that is, *for one of those that are men than one of those that are boys. An army might enter without resistance*, that is, *any army.*

In the senses in which we use *a* or *an* in the singular, we speak in the plural without an article: as, *these are good books.*

I have made *an* the original article, because it is only the Saxon *an*, or æn, *one*, applied to a new use, as the German *ein*, and the French *un;* the *n* being cut off before a consonant in the speed of utterance.

Grammarians of the last age direct, that *an* should be used before *h;* whence it appears that the English anciently aspirated less. *An* is still used before the silent *h*, as *an herb*, *an honest man:* but otherwise *a;* as,

A horse, *a* horse, my kingdom for *a* horse. *Shakspeare.*

An or *a* can only be joined with a singular, the correspondent plural is the noun without an article: as *I want a pen*, *I want pens:* or with the pronominal adjective *some*, as *I want some pens.*

The.

The has a particular and definite signification.

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into *the* world. *Milton.*

That is, *that particular fruit*, and *this world in which we live.* So, *He giveth fodder for* the *cattle*, *and green herbs for* the *use of man; that is, for those beings that are cattle*, and *his use that is man.*

The is used in both numbers.

I am as free as nature first made man,
Ere *the* base laws of servitude began,
When wild in woods *the* noble savage ran. *Dryden.*

Many words are used without articles; as,

1. Proper names, as *John*, *Alexander*, *Longinus*, *Aristarchus*, *Jerusalem*, *Athens*, *Rome*, *London.* God is used as a proper name.

2. Abstract names, as *blackness*, *witchcraft*, *virtue*, *vice*, *beauty*, *ugliness*, *love*, *hatred*, *anger*, *good-nature*, *kindness.*

3. Words in which nothing but the mere being of any thing is implied: This is not *beer*, but *water:* this is not *brass*, but *steel.*

Of Nouns Substantives.

The relations of English nouns to words going before or following, are not expressed by *cases*, or changes of termination, but as in most of the other European languages by prepositions, unless we may be said to have a genitive case.

Singular.

Nom.	Magister,	*a* Master, *the* Master
Gen.	Magistri,	*of a* Master, *of the* Master *or* Masters, *the* Masters,
Dat.	Magistro,	*to a* Master, *to the* Master.
Acc.	Magistrum,	*a* Master, *the* Master.
Voc.	Magister,	Master, *O* Master.
Abl.	Magistro,	*from a* Master, *from the* Master.

Plural.

Nom.	Magistri,	Masters, *the* Masters.
Gen.	Magistrorum,	*of* Masters, *of the* Masters.
Dat.	Magistris,	*to* Masters, *to the* Masters.
Acc.	Magistros,	Masters, *the* Masters.
Voc.	Magistri,	Masters, *O* Masters.
Abl.	Magistris,	*from* Masters, *from the* Masters.

Our nouns are therefore only declined thus:

Master,	*Gen.* Masters.	*Plur.* Masters.
Scholar,	*Gen.* Scholars.	*Plur.* Scholars.

These genitives are always written with a mark of elision, *master's*, *scholar's*, according to an opinion long received, that the 's is a contraction of *his*, as *the soldier's valour*, for *the soldier* his *valour:* but this cannot be the true original, because 's is put to female nouns, *Woman's beauty*, the *Virgin's delicacy; Haughty Juno's unrelenting hate;* and collective nouns, as *Women's passions*, *the rabble's insolence*, *the multitude's folly:* in all these cases it is apparent that *his* cannot be understood. We say likewise, *the foundation's strength*, *the diamond's lustre*, *the winter's severity;* but in these cases *his* may be understood, *he* and *his* having formerly been applied to neuters in the place now supplied by *it* and *its.*

The learned and sagacious Wallis, to whom every English grammarian owes a tribute of reverence, calls this modification of the noun an *adjective possessive;* I think with no more propriety than he might have applied the same to the genitive in *equitum decus*, *Trojæ oris*, or any other Latin genitive. Dr. Lowth, on the other part, supposes the possessive pronouns *mine* and *thine* to be genitive cases.

This termination of the noun seems to constitute a real genitive, indicating possession. It is derived to us from those who declined ꝛmiđ, *a smith;* Gen. ꝛmiđer, *of a smith;* Plur. ꝛmiđer, or ꝛmiđar, *smiths;* and so in two other of their seven declensions.

It is a further confirmation of this opinion, that in the old poets both the genitive and plural were longer by a syllable than the original word: *knitis* for *knight's*, in Chaucer; *leavis* for *leaves*, in Spenser.

When a word ends in *s*, the genitive may be the same with the nominative, as *Venus Temple.*

The Plural is formed by adding *s*, as *table*, *tables; fly*, *flies; sister*, *sisters; wood*, *woods;* or *es* where *s* could not otherwise be sounded, as after *ch*, *s*, *sh*, *x*, *z;* after *c* sounded like *s*, and *g* like *j;* the mute *e* is vocal before *s*, as *lance*, *lances; outrage*, *outrages.*

The formation of the plural and genitive singular is the same.

A few words yet make the plural in *n*, as *men*, *women*, *oxen*, *swine*, and more anciently *eyne*, and *shoon.* This formation is that which generally prevails in the Teutonick dialects.

Words that end in *f* commonly form the plural by *ves*, as *loaf*, *loaves; calf*, *calves.*

Except a few, *muff*, *muffs; chief*, *chiefs.* So *hoof*, *roof*, *proof*, *relief*, *mischief*, *puff*, *cuff*, *dwarf*, *handkerchief*, *grief.*

Irregular plurals are *teeth* from *tooth*, *lice* from *louse*, *mice* from *mouse*, *geese* from *goose*, *feet* from *foot*, *dice* from *die*, *pence* from *penny*, *brethren* from *brother*, *children* from *child*.

Plurals ending in *s* have for the most part no genitives; but we say Womens *excellencies*, and *Weigh the* mens *wits against the* ladies *hairs*. Pope.

Dr. Wallis thinks the *Lord's house* may be said for the *house of Lords;* but such phrases are not now in use; and surely an English ear rebels against them. They would commonly produce a troublesome ambiguity, as *the Lord's house* may be the *house of Lords*, or *the house of a Lord*. Besides that the mark of elision is improper, for in *the Lord's house* nothing is cut off.

Some English substantives, like those of many other languages, change their termination as they express different sexes, as *prince, princess; actor, actress; lion, lioness; hero, heroine*. To these mentioned by Dr. Lowth may be added *arbitress, poetess, chauntress, duchess, tigress, governess, tutress, peeress, authoress, traytress*, and perhaps others. Of these variable terminations we have only a sufficient number to make us feel our want; for when we say of a woman that she is a *philosopher*, an *astronomer*, a *builder*, a *weaver*, a *dancer*, we perceive an impropriety in the termination which we cannot avoid; but we can say that she is an *architect*, a *botanist*, a *student*, because these terminations have not annexed to them the notion of sex. In words which the necessities of life are often requiring, the sex is distinguished not by different terminations but by different names, as, a *bull*, a *cow;* a *horse*, a *mare; equus, equa;* a *cock*, a *hen;* and sometimes by pronouns prefixed, as *a* he-*goat*, *a* she-*goat*.

Of Adjectives.

Adjectives in the English language are wholly indeclinable; having neither case, gender, nor number, and being added to substantives in all relations without any change; as *a good woman, good women, of a good woman; a good man, good men, of good men.*

The Comparison of Adjectives.

The comparative degree of adjectives is formed by adding *er*, the superlative by adding *est*, to the positive; as *fair*, fairer, fair*est; lovely*, lovelier, lovelie*st; sweet*, sweeter, sweet*est; low*, lower, low*est; high*, higher, high*est*.

Some words are irregularly compared; as *good, better, best; bad, worse, worst; little, less, least; near, nearer, next; much, more, most; many* (or *moe*), *more* (for *moer*), *most* (for *moest*); *late, later, latest* or *last*.

Some comparatives form a superlative, by adding *most*, as *nether, nethermost; outer, outmost; under, undermost; up, upper, uppermost; fore, former, foremost*.

Most is sometimes added to a substantive, as *topmost, southmost*.

Many adjectives do not admit of comparison by terminations, and are only compared by *more* and *most*, as *benevolent, more benevolent, most benevolent*.

All adjectives may be compared by *more* and *most*, even when they have comparatives and superlatives regularly formed; as *fair; fairer*, or *more fair; fairest*, or *most fair*.

In adjectives that admit a regular comparison, the comparative *more* is oftener used than the superlative *most*, as *more fair*, is oftener written for *fairer*, than *most fair* for *fairest*.

The comparison of adjectives is very uncertain; and being much regulated by commodiousness of utterance, or agreeableness of sound, is not easily reduced to rules.

Monosyllables are commonly compared.

Pollysyllables, or words of more than two syllables, are seldom compared otherwise than by *more* and *most*, as *deplorable, more deplorable, most deplorable*.

Dissyllables are seldom compared if they terminate in *some*, as *fulsome, toilsome;* in *ful*, as *careful, spleenful, dreadful;* in *ing*, as *trifling, charming;* in *ous*, as *porous;* in *less*, as *careless, harmless;* in *ed*, as *wretched;* in *id*, as *candid;* in *al*, as *mortal;* in *ent*, as *recent, fervent;* in *ain*, as *certain;* in *ive*, as *missive;* in *dy*, as *woody;* in *fy*, as *fluffy;* in *ky*, as *rocky*, except *lucky;* in *my*, as *roomy;* in *ny*, as *skinny;* in *py*, as *ropy*, except *happy;* in *ry*, as *hoary*.

Some comparatives and superlatives are yet found in good writers, formed without regard to the foregoing rules: but in a language subjected so little and so lately to grammar, such anomalies must frequently occur.

So *shady* is compared by *Milton*.

> She in *shadiest* covert hid,
> Tun'd her nocturnal note. *Paradise Lost*

And *virtuous*.

> What she wills to say or do,
> Seems wisest, *virtuousest*, discreetest, best. *Paradise Lost.*

So *trifling* by *Ray*, who is indeed of no great authority.

> It is not so decorous, in respect of God, that he should immediately do all the meanest and *triflingest* things himself, without making use of any inferior or subordinate minister. *Ray on the Creation.*

Famous, by *Milton*.

> I shall be nam'd among the *famousest*
> Of women, sung at solemn festivals. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Inventive, by *Ascham*.

> Those have the *inventivest* heads for all purposes, and roundest tongues in all matters. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

Mortal, by *Bacon*.

> The *mortalest* poisons practised by the West Indians, have some mixture of the blood, fat, or flesh of man. *Bacon.*

Natural, by *Wotton*.

> I will now deliver a few of the properest and *naturallest* considerations that belong to this piece. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Wretched, by *Jonson*.

> The *wretcheder* are the contemners of all helps; such as, presuming on their own naturals, deride diligence, and mock at terms when they understand not things. *Ben Jonson.*

Powerful, by *Milton*.

> We have sustained one day, in doubtful fight,
> What heav'n's great King hath *pow'rfullest* to send
> Against us from about his throne. *Paradise Lost.*

The termination in *ish* may be accounted in some sort a degree of comparison by which the signification is diminished below the positive, as *black, blackish*, or tending to blackness; *salt, saltish*, or having a little taste of salt: they therefore admit of no comparison. This termination is seldom added but to words expressing sensible qualities, nor often to words of above one syllable, and is scarcely used in the solemn or sublime style.

Of Pronouns.

Pronouns in the English language, are, *I, thou, he*, with their plurals, *we, ye, they, it, who, which, what, whether, whosoever, whatsoever, my, mine, our, ours, thy, thine, your, yours, his, her, hers, their, theirs, this, that, other, another*, the *same, some*.

The pronouns personal are irregularly inflected.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	I	We
Accus. and other oblique cases	Me	Us
Nom.	Thou	Ye
Oblique.	Thee	You

You is commonly used in modern writers for *ye*, particularly in the language of ceremony, where the second person plural is used for the second person singular, *You are my friend.*

	Singular.	Plural.	
Nom.	He	They	Applied to masculines.
Oblique	Him	Them	
Nom.	She	They	Applied to feminines.
Oblique.	Her	Them	
Nom.	It	They	Applied to neuters or things.
Oblique.	Its	Them	

For *it* the practice of ancient writers was to use *he*, and for *its, his*.

The possessive pronouns, like other adjectives, are without cases or change of termination.

The possessive of the first person is *my, mine, our, ours;* of the second, *thy, thine, your, yours;* of the third, from *he, his;* from *she, her*, and *hers;* and in the plural *their, theirs*, for both sexes.

Ours, yours, hers, theirs, are used when the substantive preceding is separated by a verb, as *These are* our *books. These books are* ours. Your *children excel* ours *in stature, but* ours *surpass* yours *in learning.*

Ours, yours, hers, theirs, notwithstanding their seeming plural termination, are applied equally to singular and plural substantives, as *This book is* ours. *These books are* ours.

Mine and *thine* were formerly used before a vowel, as *mine amiable lady*; which, though now disused in prose, might be still properly continued in poetry; they are used as *ours* and *yours*, and are referred to a substantive preceding, as *thy* house is larger than *mine*, but *my* garden is more spacious than *thine*.

Their and *theirs* are the possessives likewise of *they*, when *they* is the plural of *it*, and are therefore applied to things.

Pronouns relative are, *who*, *which*, *what*, *whether*, *whosoever*, *whatsoever*.

Sing. and Plur.		Sing. and Plur.	
Nom.	Who	*Nom.*	Which
Gen.	Whose	*Gen.*	Of which, *or* whose
Other oblique cases.	Whom	*Other oblique cases.*	Which

Who is now used in relation to persons, and *which* in relation to things; but they were anciently confounded. At least it was common to say, the man *which*, though I remember no example of the thing *who*.

Whose is rather the poetical than regular genitive of *which*.

> The fruit
> Of that forbidden tree, *whose* mortal taste
> Brought death into the world. *Milton.*

Whether is only used in the nominative and accusative cases; and has no plural, being applied only to *one* of a number, commonly to one or two, as Whether *of these is left I know not.* Whether *shall I choose?* It is now almost obsolete.

What, whether relative or interrogative, is without variation.

Whosoever, *whatsoever*, being compounded of *who* or *what*, and *soever*, follow the rule of their primitives.

	Singular.	Plural.
In all cases,	This	These
	That	Those
	Other	Others
	Whether	

The plural *others* is not used but when it is referred to a substantive preceding, as *I have sent* other *horses. I have not sent the same horses but* others.

Another being only *an other*, has no plural.

Here, *there*, and *where*, joined with certain particles, have a relative and pronominal use. *Hereof*, *herein*, *hereby*, *hereafter*, *herewith*, *thereof*, *therein*, *thereby*, *thereupon*, *therewith*, *whereof*, *wherein*, *whereby*, *whereupon*, *wherewith*, which signify, *of this*, *in this*, &c. *of that*, *in that*, &c. *of which*, *in which*, &c.

Therefore and *wherefore*, which are properly *there for* and *where for*, *for that*, *for which*, are now reckoned conjunctions, and continued in use. The rest seem to be passing by degrees into neglect, though proper, useful, and analagous. They are referred both to singular and plural antecedents.

There are two more words used only in conjunction with pronouns, *own* and *self*.

Own is added to possessives, both singular and plural, as *my* own *hand*, *our* own *house*. It is emphatical, and implies a silent contrariety or opposition; as *I live in my own house*, that is, *not in a hired house. This I did with my own hand*, that is, *without help*, or *not by proxy*.

Self is added to possessives, as *myself*, *yourselves;* and sometimes to personal pronouns, as *himself*, *itself*, *themselves*. It then, like *own*, expresses emphasis and opposition, as *I did this myself*, that is, *not another;* or it forms a reciprocal pronoun, as *We hurt ourselves by vain rage.*

Himself, *itself*, *themselves*, are supposed by Wallis to be put, by corruption, for *his self*, *it' self*, *their selves;* so that *self* is always a substantive. This seems justly observed, for we say, *He came himself*, *Himself shall do this;* where *himself* cannot be an accusative.

Of the Verb.

English verbs are active, as *I love;* or neuter, as *I languish*. The neuters are formed like the actives.

Most verbs signifying *action* may likewise signify *condition* or *habit*, and become *neuters*, as *I love*, I am in love; *I strike*, I am now striking.

Verbs have only two tenses inflected in their terminations, the present and simple preterit; the other tenses are compounded of the auxiliary verbs *have*, *shall*, *will*, *let*, *may*, *can*, and the infinitive of the active or neuter verb.

The passive voice is formed by joining the participle preterit to the substantive verb, as *I am loved.*

To have. Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Sing. *I* have; *thou* hast; *he* hath *or* has;
Plur. *We* have; *ye* have; *they* have.

Has is a termination corrupted from *hath*, but now more frequently used both in verse and prose.

Simple Preterit.

Sing. *I* had; *thou* hadst; *he* had;
Plur. *We* had; *ye* had; *they* had.

Compound Preterit.

Sing. *I* have had; *thou* hast had; *he* has, *or* hath had;
Plur. *We* have had, *ye* have had; *they* have had.

Preterpluperfect.

Sing. *I* had had; *thou* hadst had; *he* had had;
Plur. *We* had had; *ye* had had; *they* had had.

Future.

Sing. *I* shall have; *thou* shalt have; *he* shall have;
Plur. *We* shall have; *ye* shall have; *they* shall have.

Second Future.

Sing. *I* will have; *thou* wilt have; *he* will have;
Plur. *We* will have, *ye* will have; *they* will have.

By reading these future tenses, may be observed the variations of *shall* and *will*.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Have, *or* have *thou;* let *him* have;
Plur. Let *us* have; have, *or* have *ye;* let *them* have.

Conjunctive Mood.

Present.

Sing. *I* have; *thou* have; *he* have;
Plur. *We* have; *ye* have; *they* have.

Preterit Simple, as in the Indicative.

Preterit Compound.

Sing. *I* have had; *thou* have had; *he* have had;
Plur. *We* have had; *ye* have had; *they* have had.

Future.

Sing. *I* shall have; as in the Indicative.

Second Future.

Sing. *I* shall have had; *thou* shalt have had; *he* shall have had;
Plur. *We* shall have had; *ye* shall have had; *they* shall have had.

Potential.

The potential form of speaking is expressed by *may*, *can*, in the present; and *might*, *could*, or *should*, in the preterit, joined with the infinite mood of the verb.

Present.

Sing. *I* may have; *thou* mayst have; *he* may have;
Plur. *We* may have; *ye* may have; *they* may have.

Preterit.

Sing. *I* might have; *thou* mightst have; *he* might have;
Plur. *We* might have; *ye* might have; *they* might have.

Present.

Sing. *I* can have; *thou* canst have; *he* can have;
Plur. *We* can have; *ye* can have; *they* can have.

Preterit.

Sing. *I* could have; *thou* couldst have; *he* could have.
Plur. *We* could have; *ye* could have; *they* could have.
In like manner *should* is united to the verb.

There is likewise a double *Preterit.*

Sing. *I* should have had; *thou* shouldst have had; *he* should have had;
Plur. *We* should have had; *ye* should have had; *they* should have had.

In like manner we use, *I might* have had; *I could* have had, &c.

Infinitive Mood.

Present. To have. *Preterit.* To have had.
Participle present. Having. *Participle preterit.* Had.

Verb Active. *To love.*

Indicative. *Present.*

Sing. *I* love; *thou* lovest; *he* loveth, or loves;
Plur. *We* love; *ye* love; *they* love.

Preterit Simple.

Sing. *I* loved; *thou* lovedst; *he* loved.
Plur. *We* loved; *ye* loved; *they* loved.

Preterperfect compound. I have loved, &c.
Preterpluperfect. *I* had loved, &c.
Future. *I* shall love, &c. *I* will love, &c.

Imperative.

Sing. Love, *or* love *thou;* let *him* love;
Plur. Let *us* love; love, *or* love *ye;* let *them* love.

Conjunctive. *Present.*

Sing. *I* love; *thou* love; *he* love.
Plur. *We* love; *ye* love; *they* love.

Preterit simple, as in the Indicative.
Preterit compound. *I* have loved, &c.
Future. *I* shall love, &c.
Second Future. *I* shall have loved, &c.

Potential.

Present. *I* may *or* can love, &c.
Preterit. *I* might, could, *or* should love, &c.
Double Preterit. *I* might, could, *or* should have loved, &c.

Infinitive.

Present. To love. *Preterit.* To have loved, &c.
Participle present. Loving. *Participle past.* Loved.

The passive is formed by the addition of the participle preterit to the different tenses of the verb *to be*, which must therefore be here exhibited.

Indicative. *Present.*

Sing. *I* am; *thou* art; *he* is;
Plur. *We* are, *or* be; *ye* are, *or* be; *they* are, *or* be.

The plural *be* is now little in use.

Preterit.

Sing. *I* was; *thou* wast, *or* wert; *he* was;
Plur. *We* were: *ye* were; *they* were.

Wert is properly of the sonjunctive mood, and ought not to be used in the indicative.

Preterit compound. *I* have been, &c.
Preterpluperfect. *I* had been, &c.
Future. *I* shall or will be, &c.

Imperative.

Sing. Be *thou*; let *him* be;
Plur. Let *us* be; be *ye;* let *them* be.

Conjunctive. *Present.*

Sing. *I* be; *thou* beest; *he* be;
Plur. *We* be; *ye* be; *they* be.

Preterit.

Sing. *I* were; *thou* wert; *he* were;
Plur. *We* were; *ye* were; *they* were.

Preterit compound. *I* have been, &c.
Future. *I* shall have been, &c.

Potential.

I may *or* can; would, could, *or* should be; could, would, *or* should have been, &c.

Infinitive.

Present. To be. *Preterit.* To have been.
Participle present. Being. *Participle preterit.* Having been.

Passive Voice. Indicative Mood.

I am loved, &c. *I* was loved, &c. *I* have been loved, &c.

Conjunctive Mood

If *I* be loved, &c. If *I* were loved, &c. If *I* shall have been loved, &c.

Potential Mood.

I may *or* can be loved, &c. *I* might, could, *or* should be loved, &c. *I* might, could, *or* should have been loved, &c.

Infinitive.

Present. To be loved. *Pret.* To have been loved.
Participle. Loved.

There is another form of English verbs, in which the infinitive mood is joined to the verb *do* in its various inflections, which are therefore to be learned in this place.

To Do.

Indicative. *Present.*

Sing. *I* do; *thou* dost; *he* doth;
Plur. *We* do; *ye* do; *they* do.

Preterit.

Sing. *I* did; *thou* didst; *he* did;
Plur. *We* did; *ye* did; *they* did.

Preterit, &c. *I* have done, &c. *I* had done, &c.
Future. *I* shall *or* will do, &c.

Imperative.

Sing. Do *thou;* let *him* do;
Plur. Let *us* do; do *ye;* let *them* do.

Conjunctive. *Present.*

Sing *I* do; *thou* do; *he* do;
Plur. *We* do; *ye* do; *they* do.

The rest are as in the Indicative.

Infinitive. To do; to have done.
Participle present. Doing. *Participle preterit.* Done.

Do is sometimes used superfluously, as *I* do *love*, *I* did *love;* simply for *I love*, or *I loved;* but this is considered as a vitious mode of speech.

It is sometimes used emphatically; as,

I do *love thee, and when I love thee not,*
Chaos is come again. Shakspeare.

It is frequently joined with a negative; as *I like her, but I* do *not love her; I wished him success, but* did *not help him.* This, by custom at least, appears more easy than the other form of expressing the same sense by a negative adverb after the verb, *I like her, but* love *her* not.

The imperative prohibitory is seldom applied in the second person, at least in prose, without the word *do;* as *Stop him, but* do *not hurt him; Praise beauty, but* do *not dote on it.*

Its chief use is in interrogative forms of speech, in which it is used through all the persons; as Do *I live?* Dost *thou strike me?* Do *they rebel?* Did *I complain?* Didst *thou love her?* Did *she die?* So likewise in negative interrogations; Do *I not yet grieve?* Did *she not die?*

Do and *did* are thus used only for the present and simple preterit.

There is another manner of conjugating neuter verbs, which, when it is used, may not improperly denominate them *neuter passives*, as they are inflected according to the passive form by the help of the verb substantive *to be.* They answer nearly to the reciprocal verbs in French; as

I am risen, surrexi, *Latin ;* Je me suis levé, *French.*
I was walked out, exieram; Je m'étois promené.

In like manner we commonly express the present tense; as I am going, *eo.* I am grieving, *doleo.* She is dying, *illa moritur.* The tempest is raging, *furit procella.* I am pursuing an enemy, *hostem insequor.* So the other tenses, as, *We were walking,* ἐτυγχανομεν περιπατουντες, *I have been walking, I had been walking, I shall* or *will be walking.*

There is another manner of using the active participle, which gives it a passive signification: as, The grammar is now printing, *grammatica jam nunc chartis imprimitur.* The brass is forging, *æra excuduntur.* This is, in my opinion, a vitious expression, probably corrupted from a phrase more pure, but now somewhat obsolete: *The book is a printing, The brass is a forging; a* being properly *at*, and *printing* and *forging* verbal nouns signifying action, according to the analogy of this language.

The indicative and conjunctive moods are by modern writers frequently confounded, or rather the conjunctive is wholly neglected, when some convenience of versification does not invite its revival. It is used among the purer writers of former times, after *if, though, ere, before, till,* or *until, whither, except, unless, whatsoever, whomsoever,* and words of wishing; as, *Doubtless thou art our father,* though *Abraham* be *ignorant of us, and Israel* acknowledge *us not.*

Of Irregular Verbs.

The English verbs were divided by Ben Jonson into four conjugations, without any reason arising from the nature of the language, which has properly but one conjugation, such as has been exemplified; from which all deviations are to be considered as anomalies, which are indeed in our monosyllable Saxon verbs, and the verbs derived from them, very frequent; but almost all the verbs which have been adopted from other languages follow the regular form.

Our verbs are observed by Dr. Wallis to be irregular only in the formation of the preterit, and its participle. Indeed, in the scantiness of our conjugations, there is scarcely any other place for irregularity.

The first irregularity is a slight deviation from the regular form, by rapid utterance or poetical contraction: the last syllable *ed* is often joined with the former by the suppression of *e;* as *lov'd* for *loved;* after *c, ch, sh, f, k, x,* and after the consonants *s, th,* when more strongly pronounced, and sometimes after *m, n, r,* if preceded by a short vowel, *t* is used in pronunciation, but very seldom in writing, rather than *d;* as *plac't snatch't, fish't, wak't, dwel't, smel't;* for *plac'd, snatch'd, fish'd, wak'd, dwel'd, smel'd;* or *placed, snatched, fished, waked, dwelled, smelled.*

Those words which terminate in *l* or *ll*, or *p*, make their preterit in *t*, even in solemn language, as *crept, felt, dwelt;* sometimes after *x, ed* is changed into *t*, as *vext:* this is not constant.

A long vowel is often changed into a short one; thus *kept, slept, wept, crept, swept;* from the verbs to *keep*, to *sleep*, to *weep*, to *creep*, to *sweep.*

Where *d* or *t* go before, the additional letter *d* or *t*, in this contracted form, coalesce into one letter with the radical *d* or *t:* if *t* were the radical, they coalesce into *t;* but if *d* were the radical, then into *d* or *t*, as the one or the other letter may be more easily pronounced; as *read, lead, spread, shed, shred, bid, hid, chid, fed, bled, bred, sped, strid, slid, rid;* from the verbs to *read*, to *lead*, to *spread*, to *shed*, to *shread*, to *bid*, to *hide*, to *chide*, to *feed*, to *bleed*, to *breed*, to *speed*, to *stride*, to *slide*, to *ride.* And thus, *cast, hurt, cost, burst, eat, beat, sweat, sit, quit, smit, writ, bit, hit, met, shot;* from the verbs to *cast*, to *hurt*, to *cost*, to *burst*, to *eat*, to *beat*, to *sweat*, to *sit*, to *quit*, to *smite*, to *write*, to *bite*, to *hit*, to *meet*, to *shoot.* And in like manner, *lent, sent, rent, girt;* from the verbs to *lend*, to *send*, to *rend*, to *gird.*

The participle preterit or passive is often formed in *en*, instead of *ed;* as *been, taken, given, slain, known;* from the verbs to *be*, to *take*, to *give*, to *slay*, to *know.*

Many words have two or more participles, as not only *written, bitten, eaten, beaten, hidden, chidden, shotten, chosen, broken;* but likewise *writ, bit, eat, beat, hid, chid, shot, chose, broke*, are promiscuously used in the participle, from the verbs to *write*, to *bite*, to *eat*, to *beat*, to *hide*, to *chide*, to *shoot*, to *choose*, to *break*, and many such like.

In the same manner *sown, shewn, hewn, mown, loaden, laden*, as well as *sow'd, shew'd, hew'd, mow'd, loaded, laded*, from the verbs to *sow*, to *shew*, to *hew*, to *mow*, to *load*, or *lade.*

Concerning these double participles it is difficult to give any rule; but he shall seldom err who remembers, that when a verb has a participle distinct from its preterit, as *write, wrote, written*, that distinct participle is more proper and elegant, as *The book is* written, is better than *the book is* wrote. *Wrote*, however, may be used in poetry; at least if we allow any authority to poets, who, in the exultation of genius, think themselves perhaps entitled to trample on grammarians.

There are other anomalies in the preterit.

1. *Win, spin, begin, swim, strike, stick, sing, sting, fling, ring, wring, spring, swing, drink, sink, shrink, stink, come, run, find, bind, grind, wind*, both in the preterit imperfect and participle passive, give *won, spun, begun, swum, struck, stuck, sung, stung, flung, rung, wrung, sprung, swung, drunk, sunk, shrunk, stunk, come, run, found, bound, ground, wound.* And most of them are also formed in the preterit by *a*, as *began, rang, sang, sprang, drank, came, ran*, and some others; but most of these are now obsolete. Some in the participle passive likewise take *en*, as *stricken, strucken, drunken, bounden.*

2. *Fight, teach, reach, seek, beseech, catch, buy, bring, think, work*, make *fought, taught, wrought, sought, besought, caught, bought, brought, thought, wrought.*

But a great many of these retain likewise the regular form, as *teached, reached, beseeched, catched, worked.*

3. *Take, shake, forsake, wake, awake, stand, break, speak, bear, shear, swear, tear, wear, weave, cleave, strive, thrive, drive, shine, rise, arise, smite, write, bide, abide, ride, choose, chuse, tread, get, beget, forget, seethe*, make in both preterit and participle *took, shook, forsook, woke, awoke, stood, broke, spoke, bore, shore, swore, tore, wore, wove, clove, strove, throve, drove, shone, rose, arose, smote, wrote, bode, abode, rode, chose, trode, got, begot, forgot, sod.* But we say likewise, *thrive, rise, smit, writ, abid, rid.* In the preterit some are likewise formed by *a*, as *brake, spake, bare, share, sware, tare, ware, clave, gat, begat, forgat*, and perhaps some others, but more rarely. In the participle passive many of them are formed by *en*, as *taken, shaken, forsaken, broken, spoken, born, shorn, sworn, torn, worn, woven, cloven, thriven, driven, risen, smitten, ridden, chosen, trodden, gotten, begotten, forgotten, sodden.* And many do likewise retain the analogy in both, as *waked, awaked, sheared, weaved, leaved, abided, seethed.*

4. *Give, bid, sit*, make in the preterit *gave, bade, sate;* in the participle passive *given, bidden, sitten;* but in both *bid.*

5. *Draw*, *know*, *grow*, *throw*, *blow*, *crow*, like a cock, *fly*, *slay*, *see*, *ly*, make their preterit *drew*, *knew*, *grew*, *threw*, *blew*, *crew*, *flew*, *slew*, *saw*, *lay*; their participles passive by *n*, *drawn*, *known*, *grown*, *thrown*, *blown*, *flown*, *slain*, *seen*, *lien*, *lain*. Yet from *flee* is made *fled*; from *go*, *went*, from the old *wend*, the participle is *gone*.

Of Derivation.

That the English language may be more easily understood, it is necessary to inquire how its derivative words are deduced from their primitives, and how the primitives are borrowed from other languages. In this inquiry I shall sometimes copy Dr. Wallis, and sometimes endeavour to supply his defects, and rectify his errours.

Nouns are derived from verbs.

The thing implied in the verb, as done or produced, is commonly either the present of the verb; as to love, *love*; to fright, a *fright*; to fight, a *fight*; or the preterit of the verb, as to strike, I strick *or* strook, a *stroke*.

The action is the same with the participle present, as *loving*, *frighting*, *fighting*, *striking*.

The agent, or person acting, is denoted by the syllable *er* added to the verb, as *lover*, *frighter*, *striker*.

Substantives, adjectives, and sometimes other parts of speech, are changed into verbs: in which case the vowel is often lengthened, or the consonant softened; as a house, *to house*; brass, *to braze*; glass, *to glaze*; grass, *to graze*; price, *to prize*; breath, *to brrathe*; a fish, *to fish*; oil, *to oil*; further, *to further*; forward, *to forward*; hinder, *to hinder*.

Sometimes the termination *en* is added, especially to adjectives; as haste, *to hasten*; length, *to lengthen*; strength, *to strengthen*; short, *to shorten*; fast, *to fasten*; white, *to whiten*; black, *to blacken*; hard, *to harden*; soft, *to soften*.

From substantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *y*; as a louse, *lousy*; wealth, *wealthy*; health, *healthy*; might, *mighty*; worth, *worthy*; wit, *witty*; lust, *lusty*; water, *watrry*; earth, *earthy*; wood, a wood, *woody*; air, *airy*; a heart, *hearty*; a hand, *handy*.

From substantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *ful*, denoting abundance; as joy, *joyful*; fruit, *fruitful*; youth, *youthful*; care, *careful*; use, *useful*; delight, *delightful*; plenty, *plentiful*; help, *helpful*.

Sometimes, in almost the same sense, but with some kind of diminution thereof, the termination *some* is added, denoting *something*, or *in some degree*; as delight, *delightsome*; game, *gamesome*; irk, *irksome*; burden, *burdensome*; trouble, *troublesome*; light, *lightsome*; hand, *handsome*; alone, *lonesome*; toil, *toilsome*.

On the contrary, the termination *less* added to substantives, makes adjectives signifying want; as *worthless*, *witless*, *heartless*, *joyless*, *careless*, *helpless*. Thus comfort, *comfortless*; sap, *sapless*.

Privation or contrariety is very often denoted by the particle *un* prefixed to many adjectives, or *in* before words derived from the Latin; as pleasant, *unpleasant*; wise, *unwise*; profitable, *unprofitable*; patient, *impatient* Thus *unworthy*, *unhealthy*, *unfruitful*, *unusful*, and many more.

The original English primitive is *un*; but as we often borrow from the Latin, or its descendants, words already signifying privation, as *inefficacious*, *impious*, *indiscreet*, the inseparable particles *un* and *in* have fallen into confusion, from which it is not easy to disentangle them.

Un is prefixed to all words originally English; as *untrue*, *untruth*, *untaught*, *unhandsome*.

Un is prefixed to all participles made privative adjectives, as *unfeeling*, *unassisting*, *unaided*, *undelighted*, *unendeared*.

Un ought never to be prefixed to a participle present, to mark a forbearance of action, as *unsighing*; but a privation of habit, as *unpitying*.

Un is prefixed to most substantives which have an English termination, as *unfertileness*, *unperfectness*, which, if they have borrowed terminations, take *in* or *im* as *infertility*, *imperfection*, *uncivil*, *incivility*, *unactive*, *inactivity*.

In borrowing adjectives, if we receive them already compounded, it is usual to retain the particle prefixed, as *indecent*, *inelegant*, *improper*; but if we borrow the adjective, and add the privative particle, we commonly prefix *un*, as *unpolite*, *ungallant*.

The prepositive particles *dis* and *mis*, derived from the *des* and *mes* of the French, signify almost the same as *un*; yet *dis* rather imports contrariety than privation, since it answers to the Latin preposition *de*. *Mis* insinuates some errour, and for the most part may be rendered by the Latin words *male*, or *perperam*. To like; *to dislike*; honour, *dishonour*; to honour, to grace, *to dishonour*, *to disgrace*; to deign, *to disdeign*; chance, hap, *mischance*, *mishap*; to take, *to mistake*; deed, *misdeed*; to use, *to misuse*; to employ, *to misemploy*; to apply, *to misapply*.

Words derived from Latin written with *de* or *dis* retain the same signification; as *distinguish*, distinguo; *detract*, detraho; *defame*, defamo; *detain*, detineo.

The termination *ly* added to substantives, and sometimes to adjectives, forms adjectives that import some kind of similitude or agreement, being formed by contraction of *lick* or *like*.

A giant, *giantly*, *giantlike*; earth, *earthly*; heaven, *heavenly*; world, *worldly*; God, *godly*; good, *goodly*.

The same termination *ly* added to adjectives forms adverbs of like signification; as beautiful, *beautifully*; sweet, *sweetly*; that is *in a beautiful manner*; *with some degree of sweetness*.

The termination *ish* added to adjectives, imports diminution: and added to substantives, imports similitude or tendency to a character; as green, *greenish*; white, *whitish*; soft, *softish*; a thief, *thievish*; a wolf, *wolvish*; a child, *childish*.

We have forms of diminutives in substantives, though not frequent; as a hill, *a hillock*; a cock, *a cockrel*; a pike, a *pickrel*; this is a French termination: a goose, *a gosling*; this is a German termination: a lamb, *a lambkin*; a chick, *a chicken*; a man, *a manikin*; a pipe, *a pipkin*; and thus *Halkin*, whence the patronimick, *Hawkins*, *Wilkin*, *Thomkin*, and others.

Yet still there is another form of diminution among the English by lessening the sound itself, especially of vowels; as there is a form of augmenting them by enlarging, or even lengthening it; and that sometimes not so much by change of the letters, as of their pronunciation; as *sup*, *sip*, *soop*, *sop*, *sippet*, where, beside the extenuation of the vowel, there is added the French termination *et*; *top*, *tip*; *spit*, *spout*; *babe*, *baby*; *booby*, *βυπαις*; *great* pronounced long, especially if with a stronger sound, *grea-t*; little pronounced long, *lee-tle*; *ting*, *tang*, *tong*, imports a succession of smaller and then greater sounds; and so in *jingle*, *jangle*, *tingle*, *tangle*, and many other made words.

Much however of this is arbitrary and fanciful, depending wholly on oral utterance, and therefore scarcely worthy the notice of Wallis.

Of concrete adjectives are made abstract substantives, by adding the termination *ness*, and a few in *hood* or *head*, noting character or qualities; as white, *whiteness*; hard, *hardness*; great, *greatness*; skilful, *skilfulness*; *unskilfulness*; *godhead*; *manhood*, *maidenhead*, *widowhood*, *knighthood*, *priesthood*, *likelihood*, *falsehood*.

There are other abstracts, partly derived from adjectives, and partly from verbs, which are formed by the addition of the termination *th*, a small change being sometimes made, as long, *length*; strong, *strength*; broad, *breadth*; wide, *width*; deep, *depth*; true, *truth*; warm, *warmth*; dear, *dearth*; slow, *sloth*; merry, *mirth*; heal, *health*; well, weal, *wealth*; dry, *droughth*; young, *youth*; and so moon, *month*.

Like these are some words derived from verbs; die, *death*; till, *tilth*; grow, *growth*; mow, later *mowth*; after *mow'th*; commonly spoken and written later *math*, after *math*; steal, *stealth*; bear, *birth*; rue, *ruth*; and probably *earth* from to *ear* or *plow*; fly, *flight*; weigh, *weight*; fray, *fright*; to draw, *draught*.

These should rather be written *flighth*, *frighth*, only that custom will not suffer *h* to be twice repeated.

The same form retain *faith*, *spight*, *wreathe*, *wrath*, *broth*, *froth*, *breath*, *sooth*, *worth*, *light*, *wight*, and the like, whose primitives are either entirely obsolete or seldom occur. Perhaps they are derived from *fey* or *foy*, *spry*, *wry*, *wreak*, *brew*, *mow*, *fry*, *bray*, *say*, *work*.

Some ending in *ship*, imply an office, employment, or condition; as *kingship*, *wardship*, *guardianship*, *partnership*, *stewardship*, *headship*, *lordship*.

Thus *worship*, that is, *worthship*; whence *worshipful*, and to *worship*.

Some few ending in *dom*, *rick*, *wick*, do especially denote dominion, at least state or condition; and *kingdom*, *dukedom*, *earl-*

dom, princedom, popedom, christendom, freedom, wisdom, whoredom, bishoprick, bailiwick.

Ment and *age* are plainly French terminations, and are of the same import with us as among them, scarcely ever occurring, except in words derived from the French, as *commandment, usage.*

There are in English often long trains of words allied by their meaning and derivation; as *to beat, a bat, batoon, a battle, a beetle, a battledoor, to batter, batter,* a kind of a glutinous composition for food, made by *beating* different bodies into one mass. All these are of similar signification, and perhaps derived from the Latin *batuo.* Thus *take, touch, tickle, tack, tackle,* all imply a local conjunction, from the Latin *tango, tetigi, tactum.*

From *two* are formed *twain, twice, twenty, twelve, twins, twine, twist, twirl, twig, twitch, twinge, between, betwixt, twilight, twibil.*

The following remarks, extracted from Wallis, are ingenious, but of more subtlety than solidity, and such as perhaps might in every language be enlarged without end.

Sn usually imply the *nose,* and what relates to it. From the Latin *nasus* are derived the French *nez* and the English *nose;* and *nesse,* a promontory, as projecting like a nose. But as if from the consonants *ns* taken from *nasus,* and transposed, that they may the better correspond, *sn* denote *nasus;* and thence are derived many words that relate to the nose, as *snout, sneeze, snore, snort, sneer, snicker, snot, sncvil, snite, snuff, snuffle, snaffle, snarle, snudge.*

There is another *sn,* which may perhaps be derived from the Latin *sinuo,* as *snake, sneak, snail, snare;* so likewise *snap,* and *snatch, snib, snub.*

Bl imply a *blast;* as *blow, blast, to blast, to blight,* and, metaphorically, *to blast* one's reputation; *bleat, bleak,* a *bleak* place, to look *bleak,* or weatherbeaten, *bleak, blay, bleach, bluster, blurt, blister, blab, bladder, bleb, blister, blabber-lip't, blubber-cheek't, bloted, blote-herrings, blast, blaze, to blow,* that is *blossom, bloom;* and perhaps *blood* and *blush.*

In the native words of our tongue is to be found a great agreement between the letters and the things signified; and therefore the sounds of letters smaller, sharper, louder, closer, softer, stronger, clearer, more obscure, and more stridulous, do very often intimate the like effects in the things signified.

Thus words that begin with *str* intimate the force and effect of the thing signified, as if probably derived from στρωννυμι, or *strenuus,* as *strong, strength, strew, strike, streak, stroke, stripe, strive, strife, struggle, strout, strut, stretch, strait, strict, streight,* that is narrow, *distrain, stress, distress, string, strap, stream, streamer, strand, strip, stray, struggle, strange, stride, straddle.*

St in like manner imply strength, but in a less degree, so much only as is sufficient to preserve what has been already communicated, rather than acquire any new degree; as if it were derived from the Latin *sto:* for example, *stand, stay,* that is, to remain, or to prop; *staff, stay,* that is, to oppose; *stop, to stuff, stifle, to stay,* that is, to stop; *a stay,* that is, an obstacle; *stick, stut, stutter, stammer, stagger, stickle, stick, stake,* a sharp pale, and any thing deposited at play, *stock, stem, sting, to sting, stink, stitch, stud, stanchion, stub, stubble, to stub* up, *stump,* whence *stumble, stalk, to stalk, step, to stamp* with the feet, whence *to stamp,* that is, to make an impression and a stamp; *stow, to stow, to bestow, steward* or *stoward, stead, steady, steadfast, stable, a stable, a stall, to stall, stool, stall, still, stall, stallage, stall, stage, still* adj. and *still* adv. *stale, stout, sturdy, steed, stoat, stallion, stiff, stark-dead, to starve* with hunger or cold; *stone, steel, stern, stanch, to stanch* blood, *to stare, steep, steeple, stair, standard,* a stated measure, *stately.* In all these, and perhaps some others, *st* denote something firm and fixed.

Thr imply a more violent degree of motion, as *throw, thrust, throng, throb, through, threat, threaten, thrall, throws.*

Wr imply some sort of obliquity or distortion, as *wry, to wreath, wrest, wrestle, wring, wrong, wrinch, wrench, wrangle, wrinkle, wrath, wreak, wrack, wrench, wrist, wrap.*

Sw imply a silent agitation, or a softer kind of lateral motion; as *sway, swag, to sway, swagger, swerve, sweat, sweep, swill, swim, swing, swift, sweet, switch, swinge.*

Nor is there much difference of *sm* in *smooth, smug, smile, smirk, smite,* which signifies the same as to *strike,* but is a softer word; *small, smell, smack, smother, smart,* a *smart* blow properly signifies such a kind of stroke as with an originally silent motion, implied in *sm,* proceeds to a quick violence, denoted by *ar* suddenly ended, as is shewn by *t.*

Cl denote a kind of adhesion or tenacity, as in *cleave, clay, cling, climb, clamber, clammy, clasp, to clasp, to clip, to clinch, cloak, clog, close, to close, a clod, a clot,* as a *clot* of blood, *clouted* cream, *a clutter, a cluster.*

Sp imply a kind of dissipation or expansion, especially a quick one, particularly if there be an *r,* as if it were from *spargo,* or *separo:* for example, *spread, spring, sprig, sprout, sprinkle, split, splinter, spill, spit, sputter, spatter.*

Sl denote a kind of silent fall, or a less observable motion; as in *slime, slide, slip, slipper, sly, sleight, slit, slow, slack, slight, sling, slap.*

And so likewise *ash,* in *crash, rash, gash, flash, clash, lash, slash, plash, trash,* indicate something acting more nimbly and sharply. But *ush,* in *crush, rush, gush, flush, blush, brush, hush, push,* implies something as acting more obtusely and dully. Yet in both there is indicated a swift and sudden motion, not instantaneous, but gradual, by the continued sound, *sh.*

Thus in *fling, sling, ding, swing, cling, sing, wring, sting,* the tingling of the termination *ng,* and the sharpness of the vowel *i,* imply the continuation of a very slender motion or tremor, at length indeed vanishing, but not suddenly interrupted. But in *tink, wink, sink, clink, chink, think,* that end in a mute consonant, there is also indicated a sudden ending.

If there be an *l,* as in *jingle, tinkle, tingle, mingle, sprinkle, twinkle,* there is implied a frequency, or iteration of small acts. And the same frequency of acts, but less subtile by reason of the clearer vowel *a,* is indicated in *jangle, tangle, spangle, mangle, wrangle, brangle, dangle;* as also in *mumble, grumble, jumble, tumble, stumble, rumble, crumble, fumble.* But at the same time the close *u* implies something obscure or obtunded; and a congeries of consonants *mbl* denotes a confused kind of rolling or tumbling, as in *ramble, scamble, scramble, wamble, amble;* but in these there is something acute.

In *nimble,* the acuteness of the vowel denotes celerity. In *sparkle, sp* denote dissipation, *ar* an acute crackling, *k* a sudden interruption, *l* a frequent iteration; and in like manner in *sprinkle,* unless *in* may imply the subtility of the dissipated guttules. *Thick* and *thin* differ, in that the former ends with an obtuse consonant, and the latter with an acute.

In like manner in *squeek, squeak, squeal, squall, braul, wraul, yaul, spaul, screek, shriek, shrill, sharp, shrivel, wrinkle, crack, crash, clash, gnash, plush, crush, hush, hisse, fisse, whist, soft, jarr, hurl, curl, whirl, buz, bustle, spindle, dwindle, twine, twist,* and in many more, we may observe the agreement of such sort of sounds with the thing signified: and this so frequently happens, that scarce any language which I know can be compared with ours. So that one monosyllable word, of which kind are almost all ours, emphatically expresses what in other languages can scarce be explained but by compounds, or decompounds, or sometimes a tedious circumlocution.

We have many words borrowed from the Latin; but the greatest part of them were communicated by the intervention of the French; as *grace, face, elegant, elegance, resemble.*

Some verbs which seemed borrowed from the Latin, are formed from the present tense, and some from the supines.

From the present are formed *spend, expend,* expendo; *conduce,* conduco; *despise,* despicio; *approve,* approbo; *conceive,* concipio.

From the supines, *supplicate,* supplico; *demonstrate,* demonstro; *dispose,* dispono; *expatiate,* expatior; *suppress,* supprimo; *exempt,* eximo.

Nothing is more apparent than that Wallis goes too far in quest of originals. Many of these which seem selected as immediate descendants from the Latin, are apparently French; as *conceive, approve, expose, exempt.*

Some words purely French, not derived from the Latin, we have transferred into our language: as *garden, garter, buckler, to advance, to cry, to plead,* from the French, *jardin, jartier, bouclier, avancer, crier, plaider;* though indeed, even of these, part is of Latin original.

As to many words which we have in common with the Germans, it is doubtful whether the old Teutons borrowed them from the Latins, or the Latins from the Teutons, or both had them from some common original; as *wine,* vinum; *wind,* ventus; *went,* veni; *way,* via; *wall,* vallum; *wallow,* volvo; *wool,* vellus; *will,* volo; *worm,* vermis; *worth,* virtus; *wasp,* vespa; *day,* dies; *draw,* traho; *tame,* domo; δομαω; *yoke,* jugum, ζευγος; *over, upper,* super, υπερ; *am,* sum, ειμι; *break,* frango; *fly,* volo; *blow,* flo. I make no doubt but the Teutonick is more ancient than the Latin; and it is no less certain, that the Latin, which borrowed a great number of words not only from the Greek, especially the Æolick, but from other neighbouring languages, as the Oscan and others, which have long become obsolete, received not a few from the Teutonick. It is certain, that the English, German, and other Teutonick languages, retained some derived from the Greek, which the Latin has not; as *ax, achs, mit, ford, pfurd, daughter, tochter, mickle, mingle, moon, sear, grave, graff, to grave, to scrape, whole,* from αξινη, μετα, ποεθμος, θυγατηρ, μεγαλος, μιγνυω, μηνη, ξηρος, γραφω, ολος. Since they received these immediately from the Greeks, without the intervention of the Latin language, why may not other words be derived immediately from the same fountain, though they be likewise found among the Latins?

Our ancestors were studious to form borrowed words, however long, into monosyllables; and not only cut off the formative terminations, but cropped the first syllable, especially in words beginning with a vowel; and rejected not only vowels in the middle, but likewise consonants of a weaker sound, retaining the stronger, which seem the bones of words, or changing them for others of the same organ, in order that the sound might become the softer; but especially transposing their order, that they might the more readily be pronounced without the intermediate vowels. For example in expendo, *spend;* exemplum, *sample;* excipio, *scape;* extraneus, *strange;* extractum, *stretch'd;* excrucio, *to screw;* exscorio, *to scour;* excorio, *to scourge;* excortico, *to scratch;* and others beginning with *ex:* as also, emendo, *to mend;* episcopus, *bishop;* in Danish, *bisp;* epistola, *epistle;* hospitale, *spittle;* Hispania, *Spain;* historia, *story.*

Many of these etymologies are doubtful, and some evidently mistaken.

The following are somewhat harder, *Alexander, Sander; Elisabetha, Betty;* apis, *bee;* aper, *bar; p* passing into *b*, as in *bishop;* and by cutting off *a* from the beginning, which is restored in the middle: but for the old *bar* or *bare*, we now say *boar;* as for *lang, long;* for *bain, bane;* for *stane, stone;* aprugna, *brawn, p* being changed into *b*, and *a* transposed, as in *aper*, and *g* changed into *w* as in pignus, *pawn;* lege, *law;* αλοπηξ, *fox;* cutting off the beginning, and changing *p* into *f*, as in pellis, *a fell;* pullus, *a foal;* pater, *father;* pavor, *fear;* polio, *file;* pleo, impleo, *fill, full;* piscis, *fish;* and transposing *o* into the middle, which was taken from the beginning; apex, *a piece;* peak, *pike;* zophorus, *freeze;* mustum, *stum;* defensio, *fence;* dispensator, *spencer;* asculto, escouter, Fr. *scout;* excalpo, *scrape;* restoring *l* instead of *r*, and hence *scrap, scrabble, scrawl;* exculpo, *scoop;* exterritus, *start;* extonitus, attonitus, *stoun'd;* stomachus, *maw;* offendo, *fined;* obstipo, *stop;* audere, *dare;* cavere, *ware;* whence *a-ware, be-ware, wary, warn, warning*, for the Latin *v* consonant formerly sounded like our *w*, and the modern sound of the *v* consonant was formerly that of the letter *f*, that is, the Æoliek digamma, which had the sound of *φ*, and the modern sound of the letter *f* was that of the Greek *φ* or *ph;* ulcus, ulcere, *ulcer, sore*, and hence *sorry, sorrow, sorrowful;* ingenium, *engine, gin;* scalenus, *leaning*, unless you would rather derive it from κλινο, whence inclino; infundibulum, *funnel;* gagates, *jett;* projectum, *to jett forth, a jetty;* cucullus, *a cowl.*

There are syncopes somewhat harder; from tempore, *time;* from nomine, *name;* domina, *dame;* as the French *homme, femme, nom*, from homine, fœmina, nomine. Thus pagina, *page;* ποτηριον, *pot;* κυπελλα, cup; cantharus, *can;* tentorium, *tent;* precor, *pray;* præda, *prey;* specio, speculor, *spy;* plico, *ply;* implico, *imply;* replico, *reply;* complico, *comply;* sedes episcopalis, *see.*

A vowel is also cut off in the middle, that the number of the syllables may be lessened; as amita, *aunt;* spiritus, *spright;* debitum, *debt;* dubito, *doubt;* comes, comitis, *count;* clericus, *clerk;* quietus, *quit, quite;* acquieto, *to acquit;* separo, *to spare;* stabilis, *stable;* stabulum, *stable;* palatium, *palace, place;* rabula, *rail; rawl, wraul, brawl, rable, brable;* quæsitio, *quest.*

As also a consonant, or at least one of a softer sound, or even a whole syllable; rotundus, *round;* fragilis, *frail;* securus, *sure;* regula, *rule;* tegula, *tile;* subtilis, *subtle;* nomen, *noun;* decanus, *dean;* computo, *count;* subitaneus, *suddain, soon;* superare, *to soar;* periculum, *peril;* mirabile, *marvel;* as magnus, *main;* dignor, *deign;* tingo, *stain;* tinctum, *taint;* pingo, *paint;* prædari, *reach.*

The contractions may seem harder, where many of them meet, as κυριακος, *kyrk, church;* presbyter, *priest;* sacristanus, *sexton;* frango, fregi, *break, breach;* fagus, φηγος, *beech; f* changed into *b*, and *g* into *ch*, which are letters near a-kin; frigesco, *freeze;* frigeseo, *fresh; sc* into *sh*, as above in *bishop, fish*, so in scapha, *skiff, skip*, and refrigeseo, *refresh;* but viresco, *fresh;* phlebotomus, *fleam;* bovina, *beef;* vitulina, *veal;* scutifer, *squire;* pœnitentia, *penance;* sanctuarium, *sanctuary, sentry;* quæsitio, *chase;* perquisitio, *purchase;* anguilla, *eel;* insula, *isle, ile, island, iland;* insuletta, *islet, ilet; eyght;* and more contractedly *ey*, whence *Ousney, Ruley, Ely;* examinare, *to scan*, namely, by rejecting from the beginning and end *e* and *o*, according to the usual manner, the remainder *xamin*, which the Saxons, who did not use *x*, writ *csamen* or *scamen*, is contracted into *scan;* as from dominus, *don;* nomine, *noun;* abomino, *ban;* and indeed, *apum examen* they turned into *sciame;* for which we say *swarme*, by inserting *r* to denote the murmuring; thesaurus, *store;* sedile, *stool;* υελος, *wel;* sudo, *sweat;* gaudium, *gay;* jocus, *joy;* sueeus, *juice;* catena, *chain;* caliga, calga; chause, chausse, Fr. *hose;* extinguo, *stanch, squench, quench, stint;* foras, *forth;* species, *spice;* recito, *read;* adjuvo, *aid;* αιων, ævum, *ay, age, ever;* floccus, *lock;* excerpo, *scrape, scrabble, scrawl;* extravagus, *stray, straggle;* collectum, *clot, clutch;* colligo, *coil;* recolligo, *recoil;* severo, *swear;* stridulus, *shrill;* procurator, *proxy;* pulso, *to push;* calamus, *a quill;* impetere, *to impeach;* augeo, auxi, *wax;* and vanesco, vanui, *wane;* syllabare, *to spell;* puteus, *pit;* granum, *corn;* comprimo, *cramp, crump, crumple, crimple.*

Some may seem harsher, yet may not be rejected, for it at least appears that some of them are derived from proper names, and there are others whose etymology is acknowledged by every body; as Alexander, *Elick, Scander, Sander, Sandy, Sanny;* Elizabetha, *Elizabeth, Elisabeth, Betty, Bess;* Margaretta, *Margaret, Marget, Meg, Peg;* Maria, *Mary, Mal, Pal, Malkin, Mawkin, Mawkes;* Matthæus, *Mattha, Matthew;* Martha, *Malt, Pat;* Gulielmus, *Wilhelmus, Girolamo, Guillaume, William, Will, Bill, Wilkin, Wicken, Wicks, Weeks.*

Thus cariophyllus, flos; gerofilo, Ital, giriflée, gilofer, Fr. *gilliflower*, which the vulgar call *julyflower*, as if derived from the month *July;* petroselinum, *parsley;* portulaca, *purslain;* cydonium, *quince;* cydoniatum, *quiddeny;* persicum, *peach;* eruca, *eruke;* which they corrupt to *ear-wig*, as if it took its name from the ear; annulus geminus, *a gimmal*, or *gimbal ring;* and thus the word *gimbal* and *jumbal* is transferred to other things thus interwoven; quelques choses, *kickshaws.* Since the origin of these, and many others, however foreed, is evident, it ought to appear no wonder to any one if the ancients have thus disfigured many, especially as they so much affected monosyllables; and, to make them sound the softer, took this liberty of maiming, taking away, changing, transposing, and softening them.

But while we derive these from the Latin, I do not mean to say, that many of them did not immediately come to us from the Saxon, Danish, Dutch, and Teutonick languages, and other dialects, and some taken more lately from the French, Italians, or Spaniards.

The same word according to its different significations, often has a different origin; as *to bear a burden*, from *fero;* but to *bear*, whence *birth, born, bairn*, comes from *pario*, and a *bear*, at least if it be of Latin original, from *fera.* Thus *perch*, a fish, from *perca;* but *perch*, a measure, from *pertica*, and likewise *to perch. To spell* is from *syllaba;* but *spell*, an enchantment, by which it is believed that the boundaries are so fixed in lands, that none can pass them against the master's will, from *expello;* and *spell*, a messenger, from *epistola;* whence *gospel, goodspel*, or *god-spell.* Thus *freese*, or *freeze*, from *frigesco;* but *freeze*, an architectonic word, from *zophorus;* but *freese*, for cloth, from *Frisia*, or perhaps from *frigesco*, as being more fit than any other for keeping out the cold.

There are many words among us, even monosyllables, compounded of two or more words, at least serving instead of compounds, and comprising the signification of more words than one; as from *scrip* and *roll*, comes *scroll;* from *proud* and *dance, prance;* from *st* of the verb *stay*, or *staul* and *out*, is made *stout;* from *stout* and *hardy, sturdy;* from *sp* of *spit* or *spew*, and *out*, comes *spout;* from the same *sp*, with the termination *in*, is *spin;* and adding *out, spin out;* and from the same *sp*, with *it*, is *spit*, which only differs from *spout* in that it is smaller, and with less noise and force; but *sputter* is because of the obscure *u*, something between *spit* and *spout;* and by reason of adding *r*, it intimates a frequent iteration and noise, but obscurely confused: whereas *spatter*, on account of the sharper and clearer vowel *a*, intimates a more distinct noise, in which it chiefly differs from *sputter.* From the same *sp*, and the termination *ark*, comes *spark*, signifying a single emission of fire with a noise; namely, *sp* the emission, *ar* the more acute noise, and *k* the mute consonant, intimates its being suddenly terminated, but adding *l*, is made the frequentative *sparkle.* The same *sp*, by adding *r*, that is *spr*, implies a more lively impetus of diffusing or expanding itself; to which adding the termination *ing*, it becomes *spring;* its vigour *spr* imports, its sharpness the termination *ing;* and lastly *in* acute and tremulous, ending in the mute consonant *g* denotes the sudden ending of any motion that is meant in its primary signification, of a single, not a complicated exilition. Hence we call *spring* whatever has an elastick force; as also a fountain of water, and thence the origin of any thing; and to *spring*, to germinate; and *spring*, one of the four seasons. From the same *spr* and *out*, is formed *sprout*, and with the termination *ig*, *sprig;* of which the following, for the most part, is the difference; *sprout*, of a grosser sound, imports a fatter or grosser bud; *sprig*, of a slenderer sound, denotes a smaller shoot. In like manner, from *str* of the verb *strive*, and *out*, come *strout* and *strut.* From the same *str*, and the termination *uggle*, is made *struggle;* and this *gl* imports, but without any great noise, by reason of the obscure sound of the vowel *u.* In like manner from *throw* and *roll* is made *trull;* and almost in the same sense is *trundle*, from *throw* or *thrust*, and *rundle.* Thus *graff* or *grough* is compounded of *grave* and *rough;* and *trudge* from *tread* or *trot* and *drudge.*

In these observations it is easy to discover great sagacity and great extravagance, an ability to do much defeated by the desire of doing more than enough. It may be remarked,

1. That Wallis's derivations are often so made, that by the same licence any language may be deduced from any other.

2. That he makes no distinction between words immediately derived by us from the Latin, and those which being copied from other languages, can therefore afford no example of the genius of the English language, or its laws of derivation.

3. That he derives from the Latin, often with great harshness and violence, words apparently Teutonick; and therefore according to his own declaration, probably older than the tongue to which he refers them.

4. That some of his derivations are apparently erroneous.

SYNTAX.

The established practice of grammarians requires that I should here treat of the Syntax; but our language has so little inflection, or variety of terminations, that its construction neither requires nor admits many rules. Wallis therefore has totally neglected it; and Jonson, whose desire of following the writers upon the learned languages made him think a syntax indispensably necessary, has published such petty observations as were better omitted.

The verb, as in other languages, agrees with the nominative in number and person: as, *Thou fliest from good; He runs to death.*

Our adjectives and pronouns are invariable.

Of two substantives the noun possessive is the genitive: as, *His father's glory; The sun's heat.*

Verbs transitive require an oblique case: as, *He loves me; You fear him.*

All prepositions require an oblique case: as, *He gave this* to *me; He took this* from *me; He says this* of *me; He came* with *me.*

PROSODY.

It is common for those that deliver the grammar of modern languages to omit their Prosody. So that of the Italians is neglected by *Buomattei;* that of the French by *Desmarais;* and that of the English by *Wallis, Cooper*, and even by *Jonson*, though a poet. But as the laws of metre are included in the idea of a grammar, I have thought it proper to insert them.

Prosody comprises *orthoepy*, or the rules of pronunciation: and *orthometry*, or the laws of versification.

PRONUNCIATION is just when every letter has its proper sound, and when every syllable has its proper accent, or which in English versification is the same, its proper quantity.

The sounds of the letters have been already explained; and rules for the accent or quantity are not easily to be given, being subject to innumerable exceptions. Such however as I have read or formed, I shall here propose.

1. Of dissyllables formed by affixing a termination, the former syllable is commonly accented, as *chíldish*, *kíngdom*, *áctest*, *ácted*, *tóilsome*, *lóver*, *scóffer*, *fáirer*, *fóremost*, *zéalous*, *fúlness*, *gódly*, *méekly*, *ártist*.

2. Dissyllables formed by prefixing a syllable to the radical word, have commonly the accent on the latter; as *to begét*, *to beséem*, *to bestów*.

3. Of dissyllables, which are at once nouns and verbs, the verb has commonly the accent on the latter, and the noun on the former syllable; as *to descánt*, *a déscant*; *to cemént*, *a cément*; *to contráct*, *a cóntract*.

This rule has many exceptions. Though verbs seldom have their accent on the former, yet nouns often have it on the latter syllable; as, *delíght*, *perfúme*.

4. All dissyllables ending in *y*, as *cránny*; in *our*, as *labour*, *fávour*; in *ow*, as *willow*, *wállow*, except *allów*; in *le*, as *báttle*, *bíble*; in *ish*, as *bánish*; in *ck*, as *cámbrick*, *cássock*; in *ter*, as *to bátter*; in *age*, as *cóurage*; in *en*, as *fásten*; in *et*, as *quíet*, accent the former syllable.

5. Dissyllable nouns in *er*, as *cánker*, *bútter*, have the accent on the former syllable.

6. Dissyllable verbs terminating in a consonant and *e* final, as *comprise*, *escápe*; or having a diphthong in the last syllable, as *appéase*, *revéal*; or ending in two consonants, as *attend*, have the accent on the latter syllable.

7. Dissyllable nouns having a diphthong in the latter syllable, have commonly their accent on the latter syllable, as *applaúse*; except words in *ain*, *cértain*, *moúntain*.

8. Trissyllables formed by adding a termination, or prefixing a syllable, retain the accent of the radical word, as *lóveliness*, *ténderness*, *contémner*, *wágonner*, *phy'sical*, *bespátter*, *cómmenting*, *comménding*, *assúrance*.

9. Trissyllables ending in *ous*, as *grácious*, *árduous*; in *al*, as *cápital*; in *ion*, as *mention*, accent the first.

10. Trissyllables ending in *ce*, *ent*, and *ate*, accent the first syllable, as *coúntenance*, *cóntinence*, *ármament*, *ímminent*, *élegant*, *própagate*, except they be derived from words having the accent on the last, as *connívance*, *acquáintance*; or the middle syllable hath a vowel before two consonants, as *promúlgate*.

11. Trissyllables ending in *y*, as *éntity*, *spécify*, *líberty*, *víctory*, *súbsidy*, commonly accent the first syllable.

12. Trissyllables in *re* or *le* accent the first syllable, as *légible*, *théatre*; except *discíple*, and some words which have a position, as *exámple*, *epístle*.

13. Trissyllables in *ude* commonly accent the first syllable, as *plénitude*.

14. Trissyllables ending in *ator*, or *atour*, as *creátor*, or having in the middle syllable a diphthong, as *endeávour*; or a vowel before two consonants, as *doméstick*, accent the middle syllable.

15. Trissyllables that have their accent on the last syllable are commonly French, as *acquiésce*, *repartée*, *magazíne*; or words formed by prefixing one or two syllables to an acute syllable, as *immatúre*, *overchárge*.

16. Pollysyllables, or words of more than three syllables, follow the accent of the words from which they are derived, as *árrogating*, *cóntinency*, *incóntinently*, *commendable*, *communicableness*. We should therefore say *dispútable*, *indispútable*, rather than *disputable*, *indísputable*; and *advertísement* rather than *advértisement*.

17. Words in *ion* have the accent upon the antepenult, as *salvátion*, *perturbátion*, *concóction*; words in *atour* or *ator* on the penult, as *dedicátor*.

18. Words ending in *le* commonly have the accent on the first syllable, as *ámicable*, unless the second syllable have a vowel before two consonants, as *combústible*.

19. Words ending in *ous* have the accent on the antepenult, as *uxórious*, *volúptuous*.

20. Words ending in *ty* have their accent on the antepenult, as *pusillanímity*, *activity*.

These rules are not advanced as complete or infallible, but proposed as useful. Almost every rule of every language has its exceptions; and in English, as in other tongues, much must be learned by example and authority. Perhaps more and better rules may be given that have escaped my observation.

VERSIFICATION is the arrangement of a certain number of syllables according to certain laws.

The feet of our verses are either iambick, a *alóft*, *creáte*; or trochaick, as *hóly*, *lófty*.

Our iambick measure comprises verses
Of four syllables,
Most good, most fair,
Or things as rare,
To call you's lost;
For all the cost
Words can bestow,
So poorly show
Upon your praise,
That all the ways
Sense hath, come short. *Drayton.*

With ravish'd ears
The monarch hears. *Dryden.*

Of six,
This while we are abroad,
Shall we not touch our lyre?
Shall we not sing an ode?
Shall not that holy fire,
In us that strongly glow'd,
In this cold air expire?

Though in the utmost Peak
Awhile we do remain,
Amongst the mountains bleak,
Expos'd to sleet and rain,
No sport our hours shall break,
To exercise our vein.

What though bright Phœbus' beams
Refresh the southern ground,
And though the princely Thames
With beauteous nymphs abound,
And by old Camber's streams
Be many wonders found:

Yet many rivers clear
Here glide in silver swathes,
And what of all most dear,
Buxton's delicious baths,
Strong ale and noble chear,
T' assuage breem winter's scathes.

In places far or near,
Or famous or obscure,
Where wholsom is the air,
Or where the most impure,
All times and every where,
The muse is still in ure. *Drayton.*

Of eight; which is the usual measure for short poems,
And may at last my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage,
The hairy gown, and mossy cell,
Where I may sit and nightly spell

Of ev'ry star the sky doth shew,
And ev'ry herb that sips the dew. *Milton.*

Of ten, which is the common measure of heroick and tragick poetry,

Full in the midst of this created space,
Betwixt heav'n, earth, and skies, there stands a place
Confining on all three; with triple bound;
Whence all things, though remote, are view'd around,
And thither bring their undulating sound.
The palace of loud Fame, her seat of pow'r,
Plac'd on the summit of a lofty tow'r;
A thousand winding entries long and wide
Receive of fresh reports a flowing tide.
A thousand crannies in the walls are made;
Nor gate nor bars exclude the busy trade.
'Tis built of brass, the better to diffuse
The spreading sounds, and multiply the news;
Where echoes in repeated echoes play:
A mart for ever full; and open night and day.
Nor silence is within, nor voice express,
But a deaf noise of sounds that never cease;
Confus'd, and chiding, like the hollow roar
Of tides receding from th' insulted shore:
Or like the broken thunder, heard from far,
When Jove to distance drives the rolling war.
The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din
Of crowds, or issuing forth, or ent'ring in:
A thorough-fare of news, where some devise
Things never heard, some mingle truth with lies:
The troubled air with empty sounds they beat,
Intent to hear, and eager to repeat. *Dryden.*

In all these measures the accents are to be placed on even syllables; and every line considered by itself is more harmonious as this rule is more strictly observed. The variations necessary to pleasure belong to the art of poetry, not the rules of grammar.

Our trochaick measures are

Of three syllables,

Here we may
Think and pray
Before death
Stops our breath:
Other joys
Are but toys. *Walton's Angler.*

Of five,

In the days of old,
Stories plainly told,
Lovers felt annoy. *Old Ballad.*

Of seven,

Fairest piece of well-form'd earth,
Urge not thus your haughty birth. *Waller.*

In these measures the accent is to be placed on the odd syllables.

These are the measures which are now in use, and above the rest those of seven, eight, and ten syllables. Our ancient poets wrote verses sometimes of twelve syllables, as Drayton's Polyolbion.

Of all the Cambrian shires their heads that bear so high,
And farth'st survey their soils with an ambitious eye,
Mervinia for her hills, as for her matchless crowds,
The nearest that are said to kiss the wand'ring clouds,
Especial audience craves, offended with the throng,
That she of all the rest neglected was so long;
Alleging for herself, when through the Saxon's pride,
The godlike race of Brute to Severn's setting side
Were cruelly enforced, her mountains did relieve
Those whom devouring war else every where did grieve.
And when all Wales beside (by fortune or by might)
Unto her ancient foe resigned her ancient right,
A constant maiden still she only did remain,
The last her genuine laws which stoutly did retain,
And as each one is praised for her peculiar things,
So only she is rich in mountains, meres, and springs;
And holds herself as great in her superfluous waste,
As others by their towns and fruitful tillage grac'd.

And of fourteen, as Chapman's Homer.

And as the mind of such a man, that hath a long way gone,
And either knoweth not his way, or else would let alone
His purpos'd journey, is distract.

The measures of twelve and fourteen syllables were often mingled by our old poets, sometimes in alternate lines, and sometimes in alternate couplets.

The verse of twelve syllables called an *Alexandrine*, is now only used to diversify heroick lines.

Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the full resounding line,
The long majestic march, and energy divine. *Pope.*

The pause in the Alexandrine must be at the sixth syllable.

The verse of fourteen syllables is now broken into a soft lyrick measure of verses consisting alternately of eight syllables and six.

She to receive thy radiant name,
Selects a whiter space. *Fenton.*

When all shall praise, and ev'ry lay
Devote a wreath to thee,
That day, for come it will, that day
Shall I lament to see. *Lewis to Pope.*

Beneath this tomb an infant lies
To earth whose body lent,
Hereafter shall more glorious rise,
But not more innocent.
When the archangel's trump shall blow,
And souls to bodies join,
What crowds shall wish their lives below
Had been as short as thine! *Wesley.*

We have another measure very quick and lively, and therefore much used in songs, which may be called the *anapestick*, in which the accent rests upon every third syllable.

May I govern my passion with absolute sway,
And grow wiser and better as life wears away. Dr. *Pope.*

In this measure a syllable is often retrenched from the first foot, as

Diogenes surly and proud. Dr. *Pope.*

When present we love, and when absent agree,
I think not of Iris nor Iris of me. *Dryden.*

These measures are varied by many combinations, and sometimes by double endings, either with or without rhyme, as in the heroick measure.

'Tis the divinity that stirs *within us*,
'Tis Heaven itself that points out an *hereafter*,
And intimates eternity to man. *Addison.*

So in that of eight syllables.

They neither added nor confounded,
They neither wanted nor abounded. *Prior.*

In that of seven,

For resistance I could fear none,
But with twenty ships had done,
What thou, brave and happy Vernon,
Hast achieved with six alone. *Glover.*

In that of six,

'Twas when the seas were roaring,
With hollow blasts of wind,
A damsel lay deploring,
All on a rock reclin'd. *Gay.*

In the anapestick.

When terrible tempests assail us,
And mountainous billows affright,
Nor power nor wealth can avail us,
But skilful industry steers right. *Ballad.*

To these measures and their laws, may be reduced every species of English verse.

Our versification admits of few licences, except a *synalœpha*, or elision of *e* in *the* before a vowel, as *th' eternal;* and more rarely of *o* in *to*, as *t'accept;* and a *synæresis*, by which two short vowels coalesce into one syllable, as *question*, *special;* or a word is contracted by the expulsion of a short vowel before a liquid, as *av'rice*, *temp'rance.*

Thus have I collected rules and examples by which the English language may be learned, if the reader be already acquainted with grammatical terms, or taught by a master to those that are more ignorant. To have written a grammar for such as are not yet initiated in the schools, would have been tedious, and perhaps at last ineffectual.

PREFACE

TO

WALKER'S DICTIONARY.

FEW subjects have of late years more employed the pens of every class of critics, than the improvement of the English language. The greatest abilities in the nation have been exerted in cultivating and reforming it; nor have a thousand minor critics been wanting to add their mite of amendment to their native tongue. Johnson, whose large mind and just taste made him capable of enriching and adorning the language with original composition, has condescended to the drudgery of disentangling, explaining, and arranging it, and left a lasting monument of his ability, labour, and patience: and Dr. Lowth, the politest scholar of the age, has veiled his superiority in his short Introduction to English Grammar. The ponderous folio has gravely vindicated the rights of analogy; and the light ephemeral sheet of news has corrected errors in grammar, as well as in politicks, by slyly marking them in italicks.

Nor has the improvement stopped here. While Johnson and Lowth have been insensibly operating on the orthography and construction of our language, its pronunciation has not been neglected. The importance of a consistent and regular pronunciation was too obvious to be overlooked; and the want of this consistency and regularity induced several ingenious men to endeavour at a reformation; who, by exhibiting the anomalies of pronunciation, and pointing out its analogies, have reclaimed some words that were not irrecoverably fixed in a wrong sound, and prevented others from being perverted by ignorance or caprice.

Among those writers who deserve the first praise on this subject, is Mr. Elphinston; who, in his principles of the English language, has reduced the chaos to a system, and, by a deep investigation of the analogies of our tongue, laid the foundation of a just and regular pronunciation.

After him Dr. Kenrick contributed a portion of improvement by his Rhetorical Dictionary; in which the words are divided into syllables as they are pronounced, and figures placed over the vowels to indicate their different sounds. But this gentleman has rendered his dictionary extremely imperfect, by entirely omitting a great number of words of doubtful and difficult pronunciation—those very words for which a dictionary of this kind would naturally be consulted.

To him succeeded Mr. Sheridan; who not only divided the words into syllables, and placed figures over the vowels as Dr. Kenrick had done, but by spelling these syllables as they are pronounced, seemed to complete the idea of a pronouncing dictionary, and to leave but little expectation of future improvement. It must, indeed, be confessed, that Mr. Sheridan's dictionary is greatly superiour to every other that preceded it; and his method of conveying the sound of words, by spelling them as they are pronounced, is highly rational and useful—But here sincerity obliges me to stop. The numerous instances I have given of impropriety, inconsistency, and want of acquaintance with the analogies of the language, sufficiently show how imperfect* I think his dictionary is upon the whole, and what ample room is left for attempting another that might better answer the purpose of a guide to pronunciation.

The last writer on this subject is Mr. Nares; who, in his Elements of Orthöepy, has shown a clearness of method and an extent of observation which deserve the highest encomiums. His preface alone proves him an elegant writer, as well as a philosophical observer of language; and his alphabetical index, referring near five thousand words to the rules for pronouncing them, is a new and useful method of treating the subject; but he seems, on many occasions, to have mistaken the best usage, and to have paid too little attention to the first principles of pronunciation.

Thus I have ventured to give my opinion of my rivals and competitors, and I hope without envy or self-conceit. Perhaps it would have been policy in me to have been silent on this head, for fear of putting the public in mind that others have written on the subject as well as myself: but this is a narrow policy which, under the colour of tenderness to others, is calculated to raise ourselves at their expense. A writer, who is conscious he deserves the attention of the public, (and unless he is thus conscious he ought not to write,) must not only wish to be compared with those who have gone before him, but will promote the comparison by informing his readers what others have done, and on what he founds his pretensions to a preference; and if this be done with fairness and impartiality, it can be no more offensive to modesty, than it is to honesty and plain dealing.

The work I have to offer on the subject has, I hope, added something to the public stock. It not only exhibits the principles of pronunciation on a more extensive plan than others have done, divides the words into syllables, and marks the sounds of the vowels, like Dr. Kenrick, spells the words as they are pronounced like Mr. Sheridan, and directs the inspector to the rule by the word like Mr. Nares; but where words are subject to different pronunciations, it shows the reasons from analogy for each; produces authorities for one side and the other, and points out the pronunciation which is preferable. In short, I have endeavoured to unite the science of Mr. Elphinston, the method of Mr. Nares, and the general utility of Mr. Sheridan; and to add to these advantages, have given critical observa-

* See Principles, No. 124, 126, 129, 386, 454, 462, 479, 480, 530, and the words ASSUME, COLLECT, COVETOUS, DIS, DONATIVE, EPHEMERA, and SATIETY.

tions on such words as are subject to a diversity of pronunciation. How I have succeeded, must be left to the decision of the publick.

But to all works of this kind there lies a formidable objection; which is, that the pronunciation of a language is necessarily indefinite and fugitive, and that all endeavours to delineate or settle it are in vain. Dr. Johnson, in his grammar prefixed to his dictionary, says: "Most of the writers of English grammar have given long tables of words pronounced otherwise than they are written; and seem not sufficiently to have considered, that, of English, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation; one, cursory and colloquial; the other, regular and solemn. The cursory pronunciation is always vague and uncertain, being made different, in different mouths, by negligence, unskilfulness, or affectation. The solemn pronunciation, though by no means immutable and permanent, is yet always less remote from the orthography, and less liable to capricious innovation. They have, however, generally formed their tables according to the cursory speech of those with whom they happened to converse; and concluding, that the whole nation combines to vitiate language in one manner, have often established the jargon of the lowest of the people as the model of speech. For pronunciation, the best general rule is, to consider those as the most elegant speakers who deviate least from the written words."

Without any derogation from the character of Dr. Johnson, it may be asserted, that in these observations we do not perceive that justness and accuracy of thinking for which he is so remarkable. It would be doing great injustice to him to suppose, that he meant to exclude all possibility of conveying the actual pronunciation of many words that depart manifestly from their orthography, or of those that are written alike, and pronounced differently, and inversely. He has marked these differences with great propriety himself in many places of his dictionary; and it is to be regretted that he did not extend these remarks farther. It is impossible, therefore, he could suppose, that, because the almost imperceptible glances of colloquial pronunciation were not to be caught and described by the pen, that the very perceptible difference between the initial accented syllables of *money* and *monitor*, or the final unaccented syllables of *finite* and *infinite*, could not be sufficiently marked upon paper. Cannot we show that *cellar*, a vault; and *seller*, one who sells, have exactly the same sound; or that the monosyllable *full*, and the first syllable of *fulminate*, are sounded differently, because there are some words in which solemnity will authorize a different shade of pronunciation from familiarity? Besides; that colloquial pronunciation which is perfect, is so much the language of solemn speaking, that, perhaps, there is no more difference than between the same picture painted to be viewed near and at a distance. The symmetry in both is exactly the same; and the distinction lies only in the colouring. The English language, in this respect, seems to have a great superiority over the French; which pronounces many letters in the poetick and solemn style that are wholly silent in the prosaick and familiar. But if a solemn and familiar pronunciation really exists in our language, is it not the business of a grammarian to mark both? And if he cannot point out the precise sound of *unaccented* syllables, (for these only are liable to obscurity,) he may, at least, give those sounds which approach the nearest; and by this means become a little more useful than those who so liberally leave every thing to the ear and taste of the speaker.

The truth is, Dr. Johnson seems to have had a confused idea of the distinctness and indistinctness with which, on solemn or familiar occasions, we sometimes pronounce the *unaccented* vowels; and with respect to these, it must be owned, that his remarks are not entirely without foundation. The English language, with respect to its pronunciation, is evidently divisible into accented and unaccented sounds. The accented syllables, by being pronounced with greater force than the unaccented, have their vowels as clearly and distinctly sounded as any given note in musick; while the unaccented vowels, for want of the stress, are apt to slide into an obscurity of sound, which though sufficiently distinguishable to the ear, cannot be so definitely marked out to the eye by other sounds as those vowels that are under the accent. Thus some of the vowels, when neither under the accent, nor closed by a consonant, have a longer or a shorter, an opener or a closer sound, according to the solemnity or familiarity, the deliberation or rapidity of our delivery. This will be perceived in the sound of the *e* in *emotion*,* of the *o* in *obedience*, and of the *u* in *singular*. In the hasty pronunciation of common speaking, the *e* in *emotion* is often shortened, as if spelt *im-mo-tion;* the *o* in *obedience* is shortened and obscured, as if written *ub-be-di-ence;* and the *u* in *monument* changed into *e*, as if written *mon-ne-ment;* while the deliberate and elegant sound of these vowels is the long open sound they have, when the accent is on them in *equal*, *over*, and *unit;* but *a*, when unaccented seems to have no such diversity; it has generally a short obscure sound, whether ending a syllable, or closed by a consonant. Thus the *a* in *able* has its definite and distinct sound; but the same letter in *tolerable*† goes into an obscure indefinite sound approaching to short *u;* nor can any solemnity or deliberation give it the long open sound it has in the first word. Thus, by distinguishing vowels into their accented and unaccented sounds, we are enabled to see clearly what Dr. Johnson saw but obscurely; and by this distinction entirely to obviate the objection.

Equally indefinite and uncertain is his general rule, that those are to be considered as the most elegant speakers who deviate least from the written words. It is certain, where custom is equal, this ought to take place; and if the whole body of respectable English speakers were equally divided in their pronunciation of the word *busy*, one half pronouncing it *bew-ze*,‡ and the other half *biz-ze*, that the former ought to be accounted the most elegant speakers; but till this is the case, the latter pronunciation, though a gross deviation from orthography, will still be esteemed the most elegant. Dr. Johnson's general rule, therefore, can only take place where custom has not plainly decided; but unfortunately for the English language, its orthography and pronunciation are so widely different, that Dr. Watts and Dr. Jones lay it down as a maxim in their treatises on spelling, that all words which can be sounded different ways, must be written according to that sound which is most distant from the true pronunciation; and consequently, in such a language a pronouncing dictionary must be of essential use.

But still it may be objected to such an undertaking, that the fluctuation of pronunciation is so great as to render all attempts to settle it useless. What will it avail us, it may be said, to know the pronunciation of the present day, if, in a few years, it will be altered? And how are we to know even what the present pronunciation is, when the same words are often differently pronounced by different speakers, and those, perhaps, of equal numbers and reputation? To which it may be answered, that the fluctuation of our language, with respect to its pronunciation, seems to have been greatly exaggerated.§ Except a very

* See the words COLLECT, COMMAND, DESPATCH, DOMESTICK, EFFACE, OCCASION.

† Principles, No. 88, 545. ‡ Principles, No. 173.

§ The old and new Ἀτθὶς, with all the various dialects, must have occasioned infinite irregularity in the pronunciation of the Greek tongue; and if we may judge of the Latin pronunciation by the ancient inscriptions, it was little less various and irregular than the Greek. Aulus Gellius tells us, that Nigidius, a grammarian who lived a little more than a century before him, acuted the first syllable of *Valeri;* but, says he, "si quis nunc *Valerium* appellans in casu vocandi secundum id preceptum Nigidii acuerit primam, non aberit quin rideatur." Whoever now should place the accent on the first syllable of *Valerius*,

few single words, which are generally noticed in the following dictionary, and the words where *e* comes before *r*, followed by another consonant, as *merchant*, *service*, &c. The pronunciation of the language is probably in the same state it was in a century ago; and had the same attention been then paid to it as now, it is not likely even that change would have happened. The same may be observed of those words which are differently pronounced by different speakers: if the analogies of the language were better understood, it is scarcely conceivable that so many words in polite usage would have a diversity of pronunciation, which is at once so ridiculous and embarrassing; nay, perhaps it may be with confidence asserted, that if the analogies of the language were sufficiently known, and so near at hand as to be applicable on inspection to every word, that not only many words which are wavering between contrary usages would be settled in their true sound, but that many words, which are fixed by custom to an improper pronunciation, would by degrees grow regular and analogical; and those which are so already would be secured in their purity, by a knowledge of their regularity and analogy.

But the utility of a work of this kind is not confined to those parts of language where the impropriety is gross and palpable; besides those imperfections in pronunciation, which disgust every ear not accustomed to them, there are a thousand insensible deviations, in the more minute parts of language, as the unaccented syllables may be called, which do not strike the ear so forcibly as to mark any direct impropriety in particular words, but occasion only such a general imperfection as gives a bad impression upon the whole. Speakers with these imperfections pass very well in common conversation; but when they are required to pronounce with emphasis, and for that purpose to be more distinct and definite in their utterance, here their ear fails them; they have been accustomed only to loose cursory speaking, and for want of a firmness of pronunciation, are like those painters who draw the muscular exertions of the human body without any knowledge of anatomy. This is one reason, perhaps, why we find the elocution of so few people agreeable when they read or speak to an assembly, while so few offend us by their utterance in common conversation. A thousand faults lie concealed in a miniature, which a microscope brings to view; and it is only by pronouncing on a larger scale, as publick speaking may be called, that we prove the propriety of our elocution. As, therefore, there are certain deviations from analogy which are not at any rate tolerable, there are others which only, as it were, tarnish the pronunciation, and make it less brilliant and agreeable. There are few who have turned their thoughts on this subject without observing, that they sometimes pronounce the same word or syllable in a different manner; and as neither of these manners offend the ear, they are at a loss to which they shall give the preference; but as one must necessarily be more agreeable to the analogy of the language than the other, a display of these analogies, in a dictionary of this kind, will immediately remove this uncertainty; and in this view of the variety we shall discover a fitness in one mode of speaking, which will give a firmness and security to our pronunciation, from a confidence that it is founded on reason, and the general tendency of the language. See Principles, No. 530, 547, 551, &c.

But, alas! reasoning on language, however well founded, may be all overturned by a single quotation from Horace:

"————usus
" Quem penès arbitrium est, & jus & norma loquendi."

This it must be owned, is a succinct way of ending the controversy; and by virtue of this argument we may become criticks in language without the trouble of studying it. Not that I would be thought, in the most distant manner, to deny, that Custom is the sovereign arbiter of language. Far from it. I acknowledge its authority, and know there is no appeal from it. I wish only to dispute where this arbiter has not decided; for if once Custom speak out, however absurdly, I sincerely acquiesce in its sentence.

But what is this custom to which we must so implicitly submit? Is it the usage of the multitude of speakers, whether good or bad? This has never been asserted by the most sanguine abettors of its authority. Is it the majority of the studious in schools and colleges, with those of the learned professions, or of those who, from their elevated birth or station, give laws to the refinements, and elegancies of a court? To confine propriety the latter, which is too often the case, seems an injury to the former; who, from their very profession, appear to have a natural right to a share, at least, in the legislation of language, if not to an absolute sovereignty. The polished attendants on a throne are as apt to depart from simplicity in language as in dress and manners; and novelty, instead of custom, is too often the *jus & norma loquendi* of a court.

Perhaps an attentive observation will lead us to conclude, that the usage, which ought to direct us, is neither of these we have been enumerating, taken singly, but a sort of compound ratio of all three. Neither a finical pronunciation of the court, nor a pedantic Græcism of the schools, will be denominated respectable usage, till a certain number of the general mass of speakers have acknowledged them; nor will a multitude of common speakers authorise any pronunciation which is reprobated by the learned and polite.

As those sounds, therefore, which are the most generally received among the learned and polite, as well as the bulk of speakers, are the most legitimate, we may conclude that a majority of two of these states ought always to concur, in order to constitute what is called good usage.

But though custom, when general, is commonly well understood, there are several states and degrees of it which are exceedingly obscure and equivocal; and the only method of knowing the extent of custom in these cases, seems to be an

when a vocative case, would set every body a-laughing. Even that highly polished language the French, if we may believe a writer in the Encyclopédie, is little less irregular in this respect than our own.

Il est arrivé, says he, par les altérations qui se succedent rapidement dans la manière de prononcer, et les corrections qui s'introduisent lentement dans la manière d'écrire, que la prononciation et l'écriture ne marchent point ensemble, et que quoiqu'il y ait chez les peuples les plus policés de l'Europe, des sociétés d'hommes de lettres chargés des les modérer, des les accorder, et de les rapprocher de la même ligne, elles se trouvent enfin à une distance inconcevable; ensorte que de deux choses dont l'une n'a été imaginée dans son origine, que pour représenter fidellement l'autre, celle-ci ne differe guère moins de celle-là que le portrait de la même personne peinte dans deux ages très-eloignés. Enfin l'inconvénient s'est accru à un tel excès qu'on n'ose plus y remédier. On prononce une langue, on écrit une autre: et l'on s'accoutume tellement pendant le reste de la vie à cette bisarrerie qui a fait verser tant de larmes dans l'enfance, que si l'on renongoit à sa mauvaise orthographe pour une plus voisine de la prononciation, on ne reconnoîtroit plus la langue parlée sous cette nouvelle combinaison de caractères. S'il y en a qui ne pourroient se succéder sans une grande fatigue pour l'organe, ou ils ne se rencontrent point, ou ils ne durent pas. Ils sont échappés de la langue par l'euphonie, cette loi puissante, qui agit continuellement et universellement sans égard pour l'étymologie et ses défenseurs, et qui tend sans intermission à amener des êtres qui ont les mêmes organes, le même idiôme, les mêmes mouvemens prescrits, à-peu-près à la même pronociation. Les causes dont l'action n'est point interrompue, deviennent toujours les plus fortes avec les tems, quelque foibles qu'elles soient en elles-mêmes, et il n'y a presque pas une seule voyelle, une seule dipthongue, une seule consonne dont la valeu soit tellement constante, que l'euphonie n'en puisse disposer, soit en altérant le son, soit en le supprimant

I shall not decide upon the justness of these complaints, but must observe, that a worse picture could scarcely be drawn of the English or the most barbarous language of Europe. Indeed a degree of versatility seems involved in the very nature of language, and is one of those evils left by Providence for man to correct: a love of order, and the utility of regularity, will always incline him to confine this versatility within as narrow bounds as possible.

inspection of those dictionaries which professedly treat of pronunciation. We have now so many works of this kind, that the general current of custom, which respect to the sound of words, may be collected from them with almost as much certainty as the general sense of words from Johnson. An exhibition of the opinions of orthoepists about the sound of words always appeared to me a very rational method of determining what is called custom. This method I have adopted in the following work; and if I have sometimes dissented from the majority, it has been, either from a persuasion of being better informed of what was the actual custom of speaking, or from a partiality to the evident analogies of the language.

And here I must intreat the candid reader to make every reasonable allowance for the freedom with which I have criticised other writers on this subject, and particularly Mr. Sheridan. As a man, a gentleman, and a scholar, I knew Mr. Sheridan, and respected him; and think every lover of elocution owes him a tribute of thanks for his unwearied addresses to the publick, to rouse them to the study of the delivery of their native tongue. But this tribute, however just, does not exempt him from examination. His credit with the world necessarily subjects him to animadversion, because the errors of such a writer are dangerous in proportion to his reputation: this has made me zealous to remark his inaccuracies, but not without giving my reasons: nor have I ever taken advantage of such faults as may be called inadvertencies*. On the same principles I have ventured to criticise Dr. Johnson, (*See Sceptic*, *Scirrhus*, *Codle*, *Further*, &c.) whose friendship and advice I was honoured with, whose memory I love, and whose intellectual powers impress me with something like religious veneration and awe I do not pretend to be exempt from faults myself; in a work like the present, it would be a miracle to escape them; nor have I the least idea of deciding as a judge, in a case of so much delicacy and importance, as the pronunciation of a whole people: I have only assumed the part of an advocate to plead the cause of consistency and analogy, and where custom is either silent or dubious, to tempt the lovers of their language to incline to the side of propriety; so that my design is principally to give a kind of history of pronunciation, and a register of its present state; and where the authorities of dictionaries or speakers are found to differ, to give such a display of the analogies of the language as may enable every inspector to decide for himself.

With respect to the explanation of words, except in very few instances, I have scrupulously followed Dr. Johnson. His dictionary has been deemed lawful plunder by every subsequent lexicographer; and so servilely has it been copied, that such words as he must have omitted merely by mistake, as *Predilection*, *Respectable*, *Descriptive*, *Sulky*, *Inimical*, *Interference*, and many others, are neither in Mr. Sheridan's, Dr. Kenrick's, nor several other dictionaries.

Rules to be observed by the Natives of Ireland in order to obtain a just pronunciation of English.

As Mr. Sheridan was a native of Ireland, and had the best opportunities of understanding those peculiarites of pronunciation which obtain there, I shall extract his observations on that subject as the best general direction, and add a few of my own, by way of supplement, which I hope will render this article of instruction still more complete.

The reader will be pleased to take notice, that as I have made a different arrangement of the vowels, and have adopted a notation different from Mr. Sheridan, I am obliged to make use of different figures to mark the vowels, but still such as perfectly correspond to his.

* The inspector will be pleased to take notice, that my observations on Mr. Sheridan relate to the first edition, published in his lifetime, and the second, some time after his death. Whatever alterations may have been made by his subsequent editors, I am totally unacquainted with.

"The chief mistakes made by the Irish in pronouncing English, lie for the most part in the sounds of the two first vowels, "*a* and *e;* the former being generally sounded å by the Irish, as "in the word bår, in most words where it is pronounced å, as "in *day*, by the English. Thus the Irish say, pårton, mårton, "the vowel å having the same sound as in the word fåther; "whilst the English pronounce them as if written *paytron*, *may*-"*tron*. The following rule, strictly attended to, will rectify this "mistake through the whole language.

"When the vowel *a* finishes a syllable, and has the accent on "it, it is invariably pronounced å [day] by the English. To "this rule there are but three exceptions in the whole language "to be found in the words fåther, papå, mamå. The Irish may "think also the word *rather* an exception, as well as *father;* "and so it would appear to be in their manner of pronouncing it "rå-ther, laying the accent on the vowel *a;* but in the English "pronunciation the consonant *th* is taken into the first syllable, "as thus, *rath'er*, which makes the difference.

"Whenever a consonant follows the vowel *a* in the same "syllable, and the accent is on the consonant, the vowel *a* has "always its fourth sound, as hât, mân; as also the same sound "lengthened when it precedes the letter *r*, as fâr, bâr, though "the accent be on the vowel; as likewise when it precedes *lm*, "as bâlm, psâlm. The Irish, ignorant of this latter exception, pronounce all words of that structure as if they were written *hawm*, *psawm*, *quawm*, *cawm*, &c. In the third sound of *a* "marked by different combinations of vowels, or consonants, "such as *au*, in Paul; *aw*, in law; *all*, in call; *ald*, in bald; *alk*, in "talk, &c. the Irish make no mistake, except in that of *lm*, "as before mentioned.

"The second vowel, *e*, is for the most part sounded *ee* by the "English, when the accent is upon it; whilst the Irish in most "words give it the sound of slender å, as in *hate*. This sound of "é [ee] is marked by different combinations of vowels, such as "*ea*, *ei*, *e* final mute, *ee*, and *ie*. In the two last conbinations of *ee* "and *ie*, the Irish never mistake; such as in *meet*, *seem*, *field*, "*believe*, &c.; but in all the others, they almost universally "change the sound of é into å. Thus in the combination *ea*, they "pronounce the words *tea*, *sea*, *please*, as if they were spelt *tay*, "*say*, *plays;* instead of *tee*, *see*, *pleese*. The English constantly "give this sound to *ea* whenever the accent is on the vowel *e*, "except in the following words, *great*, a *pear*, a *bear*, to *bear*, "to *forbear*, to *swear*, to *tear*, to *wear*. In all which the *e* has the "sound of å in hâte. For want of knowing these exceptions, "the gentlemen of Ireland, after some time of residence in London, are apt to fall into the general rule, and pronounce these "words as if spelt *greet*, *beer*, *swear*, &c.

"*Ei* is also sounded *ee* by the English, and as å by the Irish; "thus the word de*ceit*, re*ceive*, are pronounced by them as if "written de*sate*, re*save*. *Ei* is always sounded *ee*, except "when a *g* follows it, as in the words *reign*, *feign*, *deign*, &c.; "as also in the words *rein* (of a bridle), *rein*-deer, *vein*, *drein*, "*veil*, *heir*, which are pronounced like *rain*, *vain*, *drain*, *vail*, *air*.

"The final mute *e* makes the preceding *e* in the same syl-"lable, when accented, have the sound of *ee*, as in the words "suprême, sincére, replête. This rule is almost universally "broken through by the Irish, who pronounce all such words "as if written supråme, sincâre, replâte, &c. There are but two "exceptions to this rule in the English pronunciation, which "are the words *there*, *where*.

"In the way of marking this sound, by a double *e*, as thus *ee*, "as the Irish never make any mistakes, the best method for "all who want to acquire the right pronunciation of these several combinations is, to suppose that *ea*, *ei*, and *e*, attended "by a final mute *e*, are all spelt with a double *e*, or *ee*.

"*Ey* is always sounded like å by the English, when the accent is upon it; as in the words *prey*, *convey*, pronounced "*pray*, *convay*. To this there are but two exc eptions, in "the words kéy and léy, sounded *kee*, *lee*. The Irish, in at-

" tempting to pronounce like the English, often give the same " sound to *ey*, as usually belongs to *ei;* thus for *prey*, *convey*, " they say, *pree*, *convee*.

" A strict observation of these few rules, with a due atten- " tion to the very few exceptions enumerated above, will enable " the well-educated natives of Ireland to pronounce their words " exactly in the same way as the more polished part of the in- " habitants of England do, so far as the vowels are concerned. " The diphthongs they commit no fault in except in the sound of " i, which has been already taken notice of in the Grammar: * " where likewise, the only difference in pronouncing any of the " consonants has been pointed out; which is, the thickening " the sounds of *d* and *t*, in certain situations; and an easy " method proposed of correcting this habit.†

" In order to complete the whole, I shall now give a list of " such detached words, that do not come under any of the above " rules, as are pronounced differently in Ireland from what they " are in England:

Irish pron.	*English pron.*	*Irish pron.*	*Eng. pron.*
chĕ′ arful	chĕr′ful	lĕnth (*length*)	lĕnkth
fĕ′ arful	fĕr′ful	strûv (*strove*)	strôve
dôôr	dôre	drûv (*drove*)	drôve
flôôr	flôre	tĕn′ ure	tē′ nure
gāpe	gāpe	tĕn′ able	tē′ nable
gĕth′ er (*gather*)	gāth′ er	wrāth	wrăth
bĕard	bĕrd	wrāth (*wroth*)	wrôth
bûll	bûll	fā′ rewel	fār′ wel
bûsh	bûsh	rôde	rôd
pûsh	pûsh	strôde	strôd
pûll	pûll	shône	shŏn
pûl′ pit	pûl′pit	shĭsm (*schism*)	sĭzm
cālf	cālf	whē′ refore	whĕr′ fore
kĕtch (*catch*)	cătch	thē′ refore	thĕr′ fore
côarse (*coarse*)	côarse	brĕth (*breadth*)	brĕdth
côurse (*course*)	côarse	cowld (*cold*)	cōld
côurt	côurt	bowld (*bold*)	bōld
malē′ cious	malĭsh′ us	côf′ fer	cŏ′fer
pûdding	pûdding	endā′ avour	endĕv′ûr
quôsh (*quash*)	quāsh	fût (*foot*)	fût
lĕzh′ ur (*leisure*)	lē′ zhur	mischē′ evous	mĭs′ chivos
clā′ mour	clām′ mur	ĭn′ ion (*onion*)	ŭn′ nyun
Mē′ kil (*Michael*)	Mĭ′ kel	pût	pût
drôth (*drought*)	drout	rĕtsh (*reach*)	rēach
sārch (*search*)	sĕrch	squā′ dron	squŏd′ run
sôurce (*source*)	sôrce	zāa′ lous	zēl′ lus
cûshion	cûsnion	zāa′ lot	zēl′ lut
strĕnth (*strength*)	strĕnkth		

* " Vide p. 11, (Walker's Grammar.) where the true manner of pro- " nouncing the diphthong *i* is pointed out; the Irish pronouncing it much " in the same manner as the French."

† " The letter *d* has always the same sound by those who pronounce English well; but the Provincials, particularly the Irish, Scotch, and Welch, in many words thicken the sound by a mixture of breath. Thus though they sound the *d* right in the positive *loud* and *broad* in the comparative degree they thicken it by an aspiration, and sound it as if it were written *loudher*, *broadher*. This vicious pronunciation is produced by pushing the tongue forward so as to touch the teeth in forming that sound; and the way to cure it is easy; for as they can pronounce the *d* properly in the word loud, let them rest a little upon that syllable keeping the tongue in the position of forming *d*, and then let them separate it from the upper gum without pushing it forward, and the sound *der* will be produced of course; for the organ being left in the position of sounding *d* at the end of the syllable *loud*, is necessarily in the position of forming the same *d* in uttering the last syllable, unless it makes a new movement, as in the case of protruding it so as to touch the teeth. This letter is sometimes, though not often quiescent, as in the words *handkerchief*, *handsome*, *handsel*.

" In pronouncing the letter *t* the Irish and other Provincials thicken the sound, as was before mentioned with regard to the *d;* for " These, after the closest attention, are all the words, not in- " cluded in the rules before laid down, that I have been able to " collect, in which the well-educated natives of Ireland differ " from those of England."

I shall make no observations on the accuracy of this list, but desire my reader to observe, that the strongest characteristics of the pronunciation of Ireland is the rough jarring pronunciation of the letter *R*, and the aspiration or rough breathing before all the accented vowels. For the true sound of *R*, see that letter in the Principles, No. 419. And for the rough breathing or aspiration of the vowels, the pupil should be told not to bring the voice suddenly from the breast, but to speak, as it were, from the mouth only.

It may be observed too, that the natives of Ireland pronounce *rm* at the end of a word so distinctly as to form two separate syllables. Thus *storm* and *farm* seem sounded by them as if written *staw-rum*, *fa-rum;* while the English sound the *r* so soft and so close to the *m*, that it seems pronounced nearly as if written *stawm*, *faam*.

Nearly the same observations are applicable to *lm*. When these letters end a word they are, in Ireland, pronounced at such a distance, that *helm* and *realm* sound as if written *hell-um* and *real-um;* but in England the *l* and *m* are pronounced as close as possible, and so as to form but one syllable. To remedy this, it will be necessary for the pupil to make a collection of words terminating with these consonants, and to practise them over till a true pronunciation is acquired.

Rules to be observed by the natives of Scotland for attaining a just pronunciation of English.

THAT pronunciation which distinguishes the inhabitants of Scotland is of a very different kind from that of Ireland, and may be divided into the quantity, quality, and accentuation, of the vowels. With respect to quantity, it may be observed, that the Scotch pronounce almost all their accented vowels long. Thus, if I am not mistaken, they would pronounce *habit*, *hay-bit; tepid*, *tee-pid; sinner*, *see-ner; conscious*, *cone-shus:* and *subject*, *soob-ject:*‡ it is not pretended, however, that every accented vowel is so pronounced, but that such a pronunciation is very general, and particularly of the *i*. This vowel is short in English pronunciation where the other vowels are long; thus *evasion*, *adhesion*, *emotion*, *confusion*, have the *a*, *e*, *o*, and *u*, long; and in these instances the Scotch would pronounce them like

better, they say *betther;* for *utter*, *utther;* and so on in all words of that structure. This faulty manner arises from the same cause that was mentioned as affecting the sound of the *d;* I mean the protruding of the tongue so as to touch the teeth, and is curable only in the same way."

‡ That this is the general mode of pronouncing these words in Scotland, is indisputable; and it is highly probable that the Scotch have preserved the old English pronunciation, from which the English themselves have insensibly departed. Dr. Hicks observed long ago, that the Scotch *Saxonised* in their language much more than the English; and it is scarcely to be doubted that a situation nearer to the Continent, and a greater commercial intercourse with other nations, made the English admit of numberless changes which never extended to Scotland. About the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the Greek and Latin languages were cultivated, and the pedantry of shewing an acquaintance with them became fashionable, it is not improbable that an alteration in the quantity of many words took place: for as in Latin almost every vowel before a single consonant is short, so in English almost every vowel in the same situation was supposed to be long, or our ancestors would not have doubled the consonant in the participles of verbs to prevent the preceding vowel from lengthening. But when once this affectation of Latinity was adopted, it is no wonder it should extend beyond its principles, and shorten several vowels in English, because they were short in the original Latin; and in this manner, perhaps, might the diversity between the quantity of the English and Scotch pronunciation arise, (542)(543). See Drama.

the English; but in *vision*, *decision*, &c. where the English pronounce the *i* short, the Scotch lengthen this letter by pronouncing it like *ee*, as if the words were written *vee-sion*, *decee-sion*, &c. and this peculiarity is universal. The best way, therefore, to correct this, will be to make a collection of the most usual words which have the vowel short, and to pronounce them daily till a habit is formed. See Principles, No. 507.

With respect to the quality of the vowels, it may be observed, that the inhabitants of Scotland are apt to pronounce the *a* like *aw*, where the English give it the slender sound: thus *Satan* is pronounced *Sawtan*, and *fatal*, *fawtal*. It may be remarked too, that the Scotch give this sound to the *a* preceded by *w*, according to the general rule, without attending to the exceptions, Principles, No. 88; and thus, instead of making *wax*, *waft*, and *twang*, rhyme with *tax*, *shaft*, and *hang*, they pronounce them so as to rhyme with *box*, *soft* and *song*. The short *e* in *bed*, *fed*, *red*, &c. borders too much upon the English sound of *a* in *bad*, *lad*, *mad*, &c. and the short *i* in *bid*, *lid*, *rid*, too much on the English sound of *e* in *bed*, *led*, *red*. To correct this error, it would be useful to collect the long and short sounds of these vowels, and to pronounce the long ones first, and to shorten them by degrees till they are perfectly short; at the same time preserving the radical sound of the vowel in both. Thus the correspondent long sounds to the *e* in *bed*, *fed*, *red*, are *bade*, *fade*, *rade*, and that of the short *i* in *bid*, *lid*, *rid*, are *bead*, *lead*, *reed;* and the former of these classes will naturally lead the ear to the true sound of the latter, the only difference lying in the quantity. The short *o* in *not*, *lodge*, *got*, &c. is apt to slide into the short *u*, as if the words were written *nut*, *ludge*, *gut*, &c. To rectify this, it should be remembered, that this *o* is the short sound of *aw*, and ought to have the radical sound of the deep *a* in *ball*. Thus the radical sound corresponding to the *o* in *not*, *cot*, *sot*, is found in *naught*, *caught*, *sought*, &c. and these long sounds, like the former, should be abbreviated into the short ones. But what will tend greatly to clear the difficulty will be, to remember that only those words which are collected in the Principles, No. 165, have the *o* sounded like short *u* when the accent is upon it: and with respect to *u*, in *bull*, *full*, *pull*, &c. it may be observed, that the pronunciation peculiar to the English is only found in the words enumerated, Principles, No. 174.

In addition to what has been said, it may be observed, that *oo* in *food*, *mood*, *moon*, *soon*, &c. which ought always to have a long sound, is generally shortened in Scotland to that middle sound of the *u* in *bull;* and it must be remembered, that *wool*, *wood*, *good*, *hood*, *stood*, *foot*, are the only words where this sound of *oo* ought to take place.

The accentuation, both in Scotland and Ireland, (if by accentuation we mean the stress, and not the kind of stress) is so much the same as that of England, that I cannot recollect many words in which they differ. Indeed, if it were not so, the versification of each country would be different: for as English verse is formed by accent or stress, if this accent or stress were upon different syllables in different countries, what is verse in England would not be verse in Scotland or Ireland; and this sufficiently shows how very indefinitely the word accent is generally used.

Mr. Elphinston, who must be allowed to be a competent judge in this case, tells us, that in Scotland they pronounce *silence*, *bias*, *canvas*, *sentence*, *triumph*, *comfort*, *solace*, *construe*, *rescue*, *respite*, *govern*, *harass*, *ransack*, *cancel*, with the accent on the last syllable instead of the first. To this list may be added the word *menace*, which they pronounce as if written *menass;* and though they place the accent on the last syllable of *canal*, like the English, they broaden the *a* in the last syllable, as if the word were spelt *canawl*. It may be farther observed, that they place an accent on the comparative adverb, *as*, in the phrases *as much*, *as little*, *as many*, *as great*, &c. while the English, except in some very particular emphatical cases, lay no stress on this word, but pronounce these phrases like words of two or three syllables without any accent on the first.

But besides the mispronunciation of single words, there is a tone of voice with which these words are accompanied, that distinguishes a native of Ireland or Scotland as much as an improper sound of the letters. This is vulgarly, and, if it does not mean stress only, but the kind of stress, I think, not improperly called the accent.* For though there is an asperity in the Irish dialect, and a drawl in the Scotch, independent of the slides or inflections they make use of, yet it may with confidence be affirmed, that much of the peculiarity which distinguishes these dialects may be reduced to a predominant use of one of these slides. Let any one who has sufficiently studied the speaking voice to distinguish the slides, observe the pronunciation of an Irishman and a Scotchman, who have much of the dialect of their country, and he will find that the former abounds with the falling, and the latter with the rising inflexion;† and if this is the case, a teacher, if he understands these slides, ought to direct his instruction so as to remedy the imperfection. But as avoiding the wrong, and seizing the right at the same instant, is, perhaps, too great a task for human powers, I would advise a native of Ireland, who has much of the accent, to pronounce almost all his words, and end all his sentences with the rising slide; and a Scotchman in the same manner, to use the falling inflexion; this will, in some measure, counteract the natural propensity, and bids fairer for bringing the pupil to that nearly equal mixture of both slides which distinguishes the English speaker, than endeavouring at first to catch the agreeable variety. For this purpose the teacher ought to pronounce all the single words in the lesson with the falling inflexion to a Scotchman, and with the rising to an Irishman; and should frequently give the pauses in a sentence the same inflexions to each of these pupils, where he would vary them to a native of England. But while the human voice remains unstudied, there is little expectation that this distinction of the slides should be applied to these useful purposes.

Besides a peculiarity of inflexion, which I take to be a falling circumflex, directly opposite to that of the Scotch, the Welch pronounce the sharp consonants and aspirations instead of the flat. (See Principles, No. 29, 41.) Thus for *big* they say *pick;* for *blood*, *ploot;* and for *good*, *coot*. Instead of *virtue* and *vice*, they say *firtue* and *fice;* instead of *zeal* and *praise*, they say *seal* and *prace;* instead of *these* and *those*, they say *th*ece and *th*oce; and instead of *azure* and *osier*, they say *aysher* and *osher;* and for *jail*, *chail*. Thus there are nine distinct consonant sounds which, to the Welch, are entirely useless. To speak with propriety, therefore, the Welch ought for some time to pronounce the flat consonants and aspirations only; that is, they ought not only to pronounce them where the letters require the flat sound, but even where they require the sharp sound; this will be the best way to acquire a habit; and when this is once done, a distinction will be easily made, and a just pronunciation more readily acquired.

There is scarcely any part of England remote from the capital where a different system of pronunciation does not prevail. As in Wales they pronounce the sharp consonants for the flat, so in Somersetshire they pronounce many of the flat instead of the sharp. Thus for *Somersetshire*, they say *Zomerzetshire;* for *father*, *vather;* for *th*ink, THink; and for *sure*, *zhure*.‡

There are dialects peculiar to Cornwall, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and every distant county in England; but as a consideration of these would lead to a detail too minute for the present

* See this more fully exemplified in Elements of Elocution, Vol. II. page 13.

† Or rather the rising circumflex. For an explanation of this inflexion, see Melody of Speaking Delineated, page 16.

‡ See the word CHANGE

occasion, I shall conclude these remarks with a few observations on the peculiarities of my countrymen, the Cockneys; who, as they are the models of pronunciation to the distant provinces, ought to be the more scrupulously correct.

First Fault of the Londoners.

Pronouncing s *indistinctly after* st.

The letter *s* after *st*, from the very difficulty of its pronunciation, is often sounded inarticulately. The inhabitants of London, of the lower order, cut the knot, and pronounce it in a distinct syllable, as if *e* were before it; but this is to be avoided as the greatest blemish in speaking: the three last letters in *fiosts*, *fists*, *mists*, &c. must all be distinctly heard in one syllable, and without permitting the letters to coalesce. For the acquiring of this sound, it will be proper to select nouns that end in *st* or *ste;* to form them into plurals, and pronounce them forcibly and distinctly every day. The same may be observed of the third person of verbs ending in *sts* or *stes*, as *persists*, *wastes*, *hastes*, &c.

Second Fault.

Pronouncing w *for* v, *and inversely.*

The pronunciation of *v* for *w*, and more frequently of *w* for *v*, among the inhabitants of London, and those not always of the lower order, is a blemish of the first magnitude. The difficulty of remedying this defect is the greater, as the cure of one of these mistakes has a tendency to promote the other.

Thus, if you are very careful to make a pupil pronounce *veal* and *vinegar*, not as if written *weal* and *winegar*, you will find him very apt to pronounce *wine* and *wind*, as if written *vine* and *vind*. The only method of rectifying this habit seems to be this: Let the pupil select from a dictionary, not only all the words that begin with *v*, but as many as he can of those that have this letter in any other part. Let him be told to bite his under lip while he is sounding the *v* in those words, and to practise this every day till he pronounces the *v* properly at first sight: then, and not till then, let him pursue the same method with the *w;* which he must be directed to pronounce by a pouting out of the lips without suffering them to touch the teeth. Thus by giving all the attention to only one of these letters at a time, and fixing by habit the true sound of that, we shall at last find both of them reduced to their proper pronunciation in a shorter time than by endeavouring to rectify them both at once.

Third Fault.

Not sounding h *after* w.

The aspirate *h* is often sunk, particularly in the capital, where we do not find the least distinction of sound between *while* and *wile*, *whet* and *wet*, *where* and *were*, &c. The best method to rectify this is, to collect all the words of this description from a dictionary, and write them down; and instead of the *wh* to begin them with *hoo* in a distinct syllable, and so to pronounce them. Thus let *while* be written and sounded *hoo-ile; whet*, *hoo-et; where*, *hoo-are; whip*, *hoo-ip*, &c. This is no more, as Dr. Lowth observes, than placing the aspirate in its true position before the *w*, as it is in the Saxon, which the words come from; where we may observe, that though we have altered the orthography of our ancestors, we have still preserved their pronunciation.

Fourth Fault.

Not sounding h *where it ought to be sounded, and inversely.*

A still worse habit than the last prevails, chiefly among the people of London, that of sinking the *h* at the beginning of words where it ought to be sounded, and of sounding it, either where it is not seen, or where it ought to be sunk. This we not unfrequently hear, especially among children *heart* pronounced *art*, and *arm*, *harm*. This is a vice perfectly similar to that of pronouncing the *v* for the *w*, and the *w* for the *v*, and requires a similar method to correct it.

As there are so very few words in the language where the initial *h* is sunk, we may select these from the rest, and, without setting the pupil right when he mispronounces these, or when he prefixes the *h* improperly to other words, we may make him pronounce all the words where *h* is sounded, till he has almost forgot there are any words pronounced otherwise. Then he may go over those words to which he improperly prefixes the *h*, and those were the *h* is seen but not sounded, without any danger of an interchange. As these latter words are but few, I shall subjoin a catalogue of them for the use of the learner. *Heir*, *heiress*, *herb*, *herbage*, *honest*, *honesty*, *honestly*, *honour*, *honourable*, *honourably*, *hospital*, *hostler*, *hour*, *hourly*, *humble*, *humbly*, *humbles*, *humour*, *humourist*, *humorous*, *humorously*, *humoursome*. Where we may observe, that *humour* and its compounds not only sink the *h* but sound the *u* like the pronoun *you*, or the noun *yew*, as if written *yewmour*, *yewmorous*, &c.

Thus I have endeavoured to correct some of the more glaring errors of my countrymen; who with all their faults, are still upon the whole the best pronouncers of the English language. For though the pronunciation of London is certainly erroneous in many words, yet, upon being compared with that of any other place, it is undoubtedly the best; that is, not only the best by courtesy, and because it happens to be the pronunciation of the capital, but best by a better title; that of being more generally received: or, in other words, though the people of London are erroneous in the pronunciation of many words, the inhabitants of every other place are erroneous in many more. Nay, harsh as the sentence may seem, those at a considerable distance from the capital do not only mispronounce many words taken separately, but they scarcely pronounce with purity a single word, syllable, or letter. Thus, if the short sound of the letter *u* in *trunk*, *sunk*, &c. differ from the sound of that letter in the northern parts of England, where they sound it like the *u* in *bull*, and nearly as if the words were written *troonk*, *soonk*, &c. it necessarily follows that every word where that letter occurs must by those provincials be mispronounced.

But though the inhabitants of London have this manifest advantage over all the other inhabitants of the island, they have the disadvantage of being more disgraced by their peculiarities than any other people. The grand difference between the metropolis and the provinces is, that people of education in London are generally free from the vices of the vulgar; but the best educated people in the provinces, if constantly resident there, are sure to be strongly tinctured with the dialect of the country in which they live. Hence it is, that the vulgar pronunciation of London, though not half so erroneous as that of Scotland, Ireland, or any of the provinces, is, to a person of correct taste, a thousand times more offensive and disgusting.

DIRECTIONS TO FOREIGNERS,

IN ORDER TO ATTAIN A KNOWLEDGE OF THE MARKS IN THIS DICTIONARY, AND TO ACQUIRE A RIGHT PRONUNCIATION OF EVERY WORD IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

AS the sounds of the vowels are different in different languages, it would be endless to bring parallel sounds from the various languages of Europe; but as the French is so generally understood upon the continent, if we can reduce the sounds of the English letters to those of the French, we shall render the pronunciation of our language very generally attainable: and this, it is presumed, will be pretty accurately accomplished by observing the following directions:

RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY FOREIGNERS.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R
ei bi ci di i ef dgi etch aï djé qué ell em en o pi kiou arr
S T U V W X Y Z
ess ti iou vi dobliou ex ouai zedd.

The French have all our vowel sounds, and will therefore find the pronunciation of them very easy. The only difficulty they will meet with seems to be *i*, which, though demonstrably composed of two successive sounds, has passed for a simple vowel with a very competent judge of English pronunciation*. The reason is, these two sounds are pronounced so closely together as to require some attention to discover their component parts: this attention Mr. Sheridan† never gave, or he would not have told us that this diphthong is a compound of our fullest and slenderest sounds à and é; the first made by the largest, and the last by the smallest aperture of the mouth. Now nothing is more certain than the inaccuracy of this definition. The third sound of *a*, which is perfectly equivalent to the third sound of *o*, when combined with the first sound of *e*, must inevitably form the diphthong in *boy*, *joy*, &c. and not the diphthongal sound of the vowel *i* in *idle*, and the personal pronoun *I;* this double sound will, upon a close examination, be found to be composed of the Italian *a* in the last syllable of *papa*, and the first sound of *e*, pronounced as closely together as possible;‡ and for the exactness of this definition, I appeal to every just English ear in the kingdom.

The other diphthongal vowel *u* is composed of the French *i*, pronounced as closely as possible to their diphthong *ou*, or the English ĕĕ and ŏ, perfectly equivalent to the sound the French would give to the letters *you*, and which is exactly the sound the English give to the plural of the second personal pronoun.

The diphthong *oi* or *oy* is composed of the French *â* and *i;* thus *toy* and *boy* would be exactly expressed to a Frenchman by writing them *tâi* and *bâi*.

The diphthongs *ou* and *ow*, when sounded like *ou*, are composed of the French *â* and the diphthong *ou;* and the English sounds of *thou* and *now* may be expressed to a Frenchman by spelling them *thâou* and *nâou*.

W is no more than the French diphthong *ou;* thus *West* is equivalent to *Ouest*, and *wall* to *ouâll*.

Y is perfectly equivalent to the French letter of that name, and may be supplied by *i;* thus *yoke*, *you*, &c. is expressed by *ioke*, *iou*, &c.

J, or *I* consonant, must be pronounced by prefixing *d* to the French *j;* thus *jay*, *joy*, &c. sound to a Frenchman as if spelled *djé*, *djâi*, &c. If any difficulty be found in forming this combination of sounds, it will be removed by pronouncing the *d*, *ed*, and spelling these words *edjé*, *edjâi*, &c.

Ch, in English words not derived from the Greek, Latin, or French, is pronounced as if *t* were prefixed; thus the sound of *chair*, *cheese*, *chain*, &c. would be understood by a Frenchman if the words were written *tchére*, *tchize*, *tchéne*.

Sh in English is expressed by *ch* in French; thus *shame*, *share*, &c. would be spelled by a Frenchman *chéme*, *chére*, &c.

The ringing sound *ng* in *long*, *song*, &c. may be perfectly conceived by a pupil who can pronounce the French word *Encore*, as the first syllable of this word is exactly correspondent to the sound in those English words; and for the formation of it, see Principles, No. 57; also the word ENCORE.

* Elements of Orthoepy, page 2.

† See Section III. of his Prosodial Grammar prefixed to his dictionary.

‡ Holder, the most philosophical and accurate investigator of the formation and powers of the letters, says: "Our vulgar *i*, as in *stile*, "seems to be such a diphthong, (or rather syllable, or part of a syllable,) "composed of *a*, *i*, or *e*, *i*, and not a simple original vowel." Elements of Speech, page 95.

Dr. Wallis, speaking of the long English *i*, says it is sounded "eodem "ferè modo quo Gallorum *ai* in vocibus *main*, manus; *pain*, panis, &c. "Nempe sonum habet compositum ex Gallorum *è* fœminino & *i* vel *y*." Grammatica Linguæ Anglicanæ, pag. 48.

But the greatest difficulty every foreigner finds in pronouncing English, is the lisping consonant *th*. This, it may be observed, has, like the other consonants, a sharp and flat sound: sharp as in *thin*, *bath;* flat as in *that*, *with*. To acquire a true pronunciation of this difficult combination, it may be proper to begin with those words where it is initial: and first, let the pupil protrude his tongue a little way beyond the teeth, and press it between them as if going to bite the tip of it; while this is doing, if he wishes to pronounce *thin*, let him hiss as if to sound the letter *s;* and after the hiss, let him draw back his tongue within his teeth, and pronounce the preposition *in*, and thus will the word *thin* be perfectly pronounced. If he would pronounce *that*, let him place the tongue between the teeth as before; and while he is hissing as to sound the letter *z*, let him withdraw his tongue into his mouth, and immediately pronounce the preposition *at*. To pronounce this combination when final in *bath*, let him pronounce *ba*, and protrude the tongue beyond the teeth, pressing the tongue with them, and hissing as if to sound *s;* if he would pronounce *with*, let him first form *wi*, put the tongue in the same position as before, and hiss as if to sound *z*. It will be proper to make the pupil dwell some time with the tongue beyond the teeth in order to form a habit, and to pronounce daily some words out of a dictionary beginning and ending with these letters.

These directions, it is presumed, if properly attended to, will be sufficient to give such foreigners as understand French, and have not access to a master, a competent knowledge of English pronunciation; but to render the sounds of the vowels marked by figures in this dictionary still more easily to be comprehended—with those English words which exemplify the sounds of the vowels, I have associated such French words as have vowels exactly corresponding to them, and which immediately convey the true English pronunciation These should be committed to memory, or written down and held in his hand while the pupil is inspecting the dictionary.

Perhaps the greatest advantage to foreigners and provincials will be derived from the classification of words of a similar sound, and drawing the line between the general rule and the exception. This has been an arduous task; but it is hoped the benefit arising from it will amply repay it. When the numerous varieties of sounds annexed to vowels, diphthongs, and consonants, lie scattered without bounds, a learner is bewildered and discouraged from attempting to distinguish them; but when they are all classed, arranged, and enumerated, the variety seems less, the number smaller, and the distinction easier. What an inextricable labyrinth do the diphthongs *ea* and *ou* form as they lie loose in the language! but classed and arranged as we find them, No. 226, &c. and 313, &c. the confusion vanishes, they become much less formidable, and a learner has it in his power, by repeating them daily, to become master of them all in a very little time.

The English accent is often an insurmountable obstacle to foreigners, as the rules for it are so various, and the exceptions so numerous; but let the inspector consult the article Accent in the Principles, particularly No. 492, 505, 506, &c. and he will soon perceive how much of our language is regularly accented, and how much that which is irregular is facilitated by an enumeration of the greater number of exceptions.

But scarcely any method will be so useful for gaining the English accent as the reading of verse. This will naturally lead the ear to the right accentuation; and though a different position of the accent is frequently to be met with in the beginning of a verse, there is a sufficient regularity to render the pronouncing of verse a powerful means of obtaining such a distinction of force and feebleness as is commonly called the accent. For it may be observed, that a foreigner is no less distinguishable by placing an accent upon certain words to which the English give no stress, than by placing the stress upon a wrong syllable. Thus if a foreigner, when he calls for bread at

table, by saying *give me some bread*, lays an equal stress upon every word, though every word should be pronounced with its exact sound, we immediately perceive he is not a native. An Englishman would pronounce these four words like two, with the accent on the first syllable of the first, and on the last syllable of the last, as if written *gíveme somebréad*; or rather *gívme sumbréd:* or more commonly, though vulgarly, *gímme somebréd.* Verse may sometimes induce a foreigner, as it does sometimes injudicious natives, to lay the accent on a syllable in long words which ought to have none, as in a couplet of Pope's Essay on Criticism:

"False eloquence, like the prismatic glass,
"Its gaudy colours spreads on every place."

Here a foreigner would be apt to place an accent on the last syllable of *eloquence* as well as the first, which would certainly be wrong; but this fault is so trifling, when compared with that of laying the accent on the second syllable, that it almost vanishes from observation; and this misaccentuation, verse will generally guard him from. The reading of verse, therefore, will, if I am not mistaken, be found a powerful regulator, both of accent and emphasis.

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PRINCIPLES

OF

ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION.

1. THE first principles or elements of pronunciation are letters.

The letters of the English language are:

Roman.	Italic.	Name.
A a	*A a*	*a*
B b	*B b*	*bee*
C c	*C c*	*see*
D d	*D d*	*dee*
E e	*E e*	*e*
F f	*F f*	*eff*
G g	*G g*	*jee*
H h	*H h*	*aitch*
I i	*I i*	*i* or *eye*
J j	*J j*	*j* consonant, or *jay*
K k	*K k*	*kay*
L l	*L l*	*el*
M m	*M m*	*em*
N n	*N n*	*en*
O o	*O o*	*o*
P p	*P p*	*pee*
Q q	*Q q*	*cue*
R r	*R r*	*ar*
S ſ s	*S ſ s*	*ess*
T t	*T t*	*tee*
U u	*U u*	*u* or *you*
V v	*V v*	*v* consonant, or *vee*
W w	*W w*	double *u*
X x	*X x*	*eks*
Y y	*Y y*	*wy*
Z z	*Z z*	*zed* or *izzard.* (483).

2. To these may be added certain combinations of letters universally used in printing; as ct, ſt, fl, ſl, ſb, ſk, ff, ffl, fi, ffi, fi, ffi, fll, and &, or *and per se and*, or rather *et per se and*. *ct*, *ſt*, *ſl*, *ſl*, *ſb*, *ſk*, *ff*, *ffl*, *fi*, *ffi*, *fi*, *ffi*, *ffl*, *&*.

3. Our letters, says Dr. Johnson, are commonly reckoned twenty-four, because anciently *i* and *j*, as well as *u* and *v*, were expressed by the same character; but as these letters, which had always different powers, have now different forms, our alphabet may be properly said to consist of twenty-six letters.

4. In considering the sounds of these first principles of language, we find that some are so simple and unmixed, that there is nothing required but the opening of the mouth to make them understood, and to form different sounds. Whence they have the names of *vowels*, or *voices* or *vocal sounds*. On the contrary, we find that there are others, whose pronunciation depends on the particular application and use of every part of the mouth, as the teeth, the lips, the tongue, the palate, &c. which yet cannot make any one perfect sound but by their union with those vocal sounds; and these are called *consonants*, or letters sounding with other letters.

Definition of Vowels and Consonants.

5. Vowels are generally reckoned to be five in number; namely, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*; *y* and *w* are called vowels when they end a syllable or word, and consonants when they begin one.

6. The definition of a vowel, as little liable to exception as any, seems to be the following: A vowel is a simple sound formed by a continued effusion of the breath, and a certain conformation of the mouth, without any alteration in the position, or any motion of the organs of speech, from the moment the vocal sound commences till it ends.

7. A consonant may be defined to be, an interruption of the effusion of vocal sound, arising from the application of the organs of speech to each other.

8. Agreeably to this definition, vowels may be divided into two kinds, the simple and compound. The simple *a*, *e*, *o*, are those which are formed by one conformation of the organs only; that is, the organs remain exactly in the same position at the end as at the beginning of the letter; whereas in the compound vowels *i* and *u*, the organs alter their position before the letter is completely sounded. Nay, these letters, when commencing a syllable, do not only require a different position of the organs in order to form them perfectly, but demand such an application of the tongue to the roof of the mouth, as is inconsistent with the nature of a pure vowel; for the first of these letters *i*, when sounded alone, or ending a syllable with the accent upon it, is a real diphthong, composed of the sound of *a* in *father*, and of *e* in *the*, exactly correspondent to the sound of the noun *eye;* and when this letter commences a syllable, as in *min-ion*, *pin-ion*, &c. the sound of *e* with which it terminates is squeezed into a consonant sound, like the double *e* heard in *queen*, different from the simple sound of that letter in *quean*, and this squeezed sound in the commencing *i* makes it exactly similar to *y* in the same situation; which, by all grammarians, is acknowledged to be a consonant.* The latter of these compound vowels,

* How so accurate a grammarian as Dr. Lowth could pronounce so definitively on the nature of *y*, and insist on its being always a vowel, can only be accounted for by considering the small attention which is generally paid to this part of grammar. His words are these:

"The same sound which we express by the initial *y* our Saxon ancestors in many instances expressed by the vowel *e;* as *eower*, *your;* and by the vowel *i;* as *iw*, *yew; iong*, *young*. In the word *yew* the initial *y* has precisely the same sound with *i* in the words *view*, *lieu*, *adieu;* the *i* is acknowledged to be a vowel in these latter, how then can the *y*, which has the very same sound, possibly be a consonant in the former? Its initial sound is generally like that of *i* in *shire*, or *ee* nearly; it is formed by the opening of the mouth without any motion or contact of the parts: in a word, it has every property of a vowel and not one of a consonant." Introd. to Eng. Gram. page 3.

Thus far the learned bishop, who has too fixed a fame to suffer any diminution by a mistake in so trifling part of literature as this: but it may be asked if *y* has every property of a vowel and not one of a consonant, why, when it begins a word, does it not admit of the euphonic article *an* before it?

u, when initial, and not shortened by a consonant, commences with this squeezed sound of *e* equivalent to the *y*, and ends with a sound given to *oo* in *woo* and *coo*, which makes its name in the alphabet exactly similar to the pronoun *you*.* If, therefore, the common definition of a vowel be just, these two letters are so far from being simple vowels, that they may more properly be called semi-consonants.

9. That *y* and *w* are consonants when they begin a word, and vowels when they end one, is generally acknowledged by the best grammarians; and yet Dr. Lowth has told us, that *w* is equivalent to *oo;* but if this were the case, it would always admit the particle *an* before it: for though we have no word in the language which commences with these letters, we plainly perceive, that if we had such a word, it would readily admit of *an* before it, and consequently that these letters are not equivalent to *w*. Thus we find that the common opinion, with respect to the double capacity of these letters, is perfectly just.

10. Besides the vowels already mentioned, there is another simple vowel sound found under the *oo* in the words *woo* and *coo;* these letters have, in these two words, every property of a pure vowel, but when found in *food*, *mood*, &c. and in the word *too*, pronounced like the adjective *two:* here the *oo* has a squeezed sound, occasioned by contracting the mouth, so as to make the lips nearly touch each other; and this makes it, like the *i* and *u*, not so much a double vowel as a sound between a vowel and a consonant.

Classification of Vowels and Consonants.

11. Vowels and consonants being thus defined, it will be necessary in the next place to arrange them into such classes, as their similitudes and specific differences seem to require.

12. Letters, therefore, are naturally divisible into vowels and consonants.

13. The vowels are *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u;* and *y* and *w* when ending a syllable.

14. The consonants are *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *v*, *x*, *z*, and *y* and *w* when beginning a syllable.

15. The vowels may be subdivided into such as are simple and pure, and into such as are compound and impure. The simple or pure vowels are such as require only one conformation of the organs to form them, and no motion in the organs while forming.

16. The compound or impure vowels are such as require more than one conformation of the organs to form them, and a motion in the organs while forming. These observations premised, we may call the following scheme:

An analogical Table of the Vowels.

a	pa-per	Simple or pure vowels
a	fa-ther	
a	wa-ter	
e	me-tre	
o	no-ble	
oo	coo	
i	ti-tle	compound or impure vowels
y	cy-der	
u	lu-cid	
w	pow-er	

* An ignorance of the real composition of *u* and a want of knowing that it partook of the nature of a consonant, has occasioned a great diversity and uncertainty in prefixing the indefinite article *an* before it. Our ancestors, judging of its nature from its name, never suspected that it was not a pure vowel, and constantly prefixed the article *an* before nouns beginning with this letter: an *union*, *an useful book*. They were confirmed in this opinion by finding the *an* always adapted to the short *u*, as *an umpire*, *an umbrella*, without ever dreaming that the short *u* is a pure vowel, and essentially different from the long one. But the moderns, not resting in the name of a letter, and consulting their ears rather than their eyes, have frequently placed the *a* instead of *an* before the long *u*, and we have seen *a union*, *a university*, *a useful book*, from some of the most respectable pens of the present age. Nor can we doubt a moment of the propriety of this orthography, when we reflect that these words actually begin to the ear with *y*, and might be spelled *younion*, *youniversity*, *youseful*, and can therefore no more admit of *an* before them than *year* and *youth*.

Diphthongs and Triphthongs enumerated.

17. Two vowels forming but one syllable are generally called a diphthong; and three a triphthong. These are the following:

ae Cæsar	*eo* people	*oe* œconomy	*aye* (for ever)
ai aim	*eu* feud	*oi* voice	*eau* beauty
ao gaol	*ew* jewel	*oo* moon	*eou* plenteous
au taught	*ey* they	*ou* found	*ieu* adieu
aw law	*ia* poniard	*ow* now	*iew* view
ea clean	*ie* friend	*y* boy	
ee reed	*io* passion	*ue* mansuetude	
ei ceiling	*oa* coat	*ui* languid	*oeu* manœuvre

Consonants enumerated and distinguished into Classes.

18. The consonants are divisible into mutes, semivowels, and liquids.

19. The mutes are such as emit no sound without a vowel, as *b*, *p*, *t*, *d*, *k*, and *c* and *g* hard.

20. The semi-vowels are such as emit a sound without the concurrence of a vowel, as *f*, *v*, *s*, *z*, *x*, *g* soft or *j*.

21. The liquids are such as flow into, or unite easily with the mutes, as *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*.

22. But, besides these, there is another classification of the consonants, of great importance to a just idea of the nature of the letters, and that is, into such as are sharp or flat, and simple or aspirated.

23. The sharp consonants are *p*, *f*, *t*, *s*, *k*, *c* hard.

24. The flat consonants are, *b*, *v*, *d*, *z*, *g* hard.

25. The simple consonants are those which have always the sound of one letter unmixed with others, as *b*, *p*, *f*, *v*, *k*, *g* hard, and *g* soft, or *j*.

26. The mixed or aspirated consonants are those which have sometimes a hiss or aspiration joined with them, which mingles with the letter, and alters its sound, as *t* in *motion*, *d* in *soldier*, *s* in *mission*, and *z* in *azure*.

27. There is another distinction of consonants arising either from the seat of their formation, or from those organs which are chiefly employed in forming them. The best distinction of this kind seems to be that which divides them into labials, dentals, gutturals, and nasals.

28. The labials are *b*, *p*, *f*, *v*. The dentals are *t*, *d*, *s*, *z*, and soft *g* or *j*. The gutturals are *k*, *q*, *c*, hard, and *g* hard. The nasals are *m*, *n*, and *ng*.

29. These several properties of the consonants may be exhibited at one view in the following table, which may be called

An analogical Table of the Consonants.

Mute labials	Sharp *p*, *pomp*				labio-nasal
	Flat *b*, *bomb*				
Hissing labials	Sharp *f*, *if*				liquid *m*
	Flat *v*, *of*				
Mute dentals	Sharp *t*	*tat*	aspirated	*etch*	dento-nasal
	Flat *d*	*dad*		*edge* or *j*	liquid *n*
Hissing dentals	Sharp *s*	*say*	aspir.	*esh* *passion*	dental liquid *l*
	Flat *z*	*as*		*ezhe* *vision*	
Lisping dentals	Sharp *eth*, *death*				
	Flat *the*, *scythe*				
Gutturals	Sharp *k*, *kick*				guttural liquid *r*
	Flat *g* hard, *gag*				

Dento-guttural or nasal *ng*, *hang*.

30. Vowels and consonants being thus defined and arranged, we are the better enabled to enter upon an inquiry into their different powers, as they are differently combined with each other. But previous to this, that nothing may be wanting to form a just idea of the first principles of pronunciation, it may not be improper to show the organic formation of each other.

Organic Formation of the Letters.

31. Though I think every mechanical account of the organic formation of the letters rather curious than useful, yet, that nothing which can be presented to the eye may be wanting to inform the ear, I shall in this follow those who have been at the pains to trace every letter to its seat, and make us, as it were, touch the sounds we articulate.

Organic Formation of the vowels.

32. It will be necessary to observe, that there are three long sounds of the letter *a*, which are formed by a greater or less expansion of the internal parts of the mouth.

33. The German *a*, heard in *ball*, *wall*, &c. is formed by a strong and grave expression of the breath through the mouth, which is open nearly in a circular form, while the tongue, contracting itself to the root, as to make way for the sound, almost rests upon the under jaw.

34. The Italian *a*, heard in *father*, closes the mouth a little more than the German *a;* and by raising the lower jaw, widening the tongue, and advancing it a little nearer to the lips, renders its sound less hollow and deep.

35. The slender *a*, or that heard in *lane*, is formed in the mouth still higher than the last; and in pronouncing it the lips, as if to give it a slender sound, dilate their aperture horizontally; while the tongue, to assist this narrow emission of breath, widens itself to the cheeks, raises itself nearer the palate, and by these means a less hollow sound than either of the former is produced.

36. The *e* in *e-qual*, is formed by dilating the tongue a little more, and advancing it nearer to the palate and the lips, which produces the slenderest vowel in the language: for the tongue is, in the formation of this letter, as close to the palate as possible, without touching it; as the moment the tongue touches the palate, the squeezed sound of *ee* in *thee* and *meet* is formed, which, by its description, must partake of the sound of the consonant *y*.

37. The *i* in *i-dol*, is formed by uniting the sound of the Italian *a* in *father* and the *e* in *e-qual*, and pronouncing them as closely together as possible. See Directions to Foreigners.

38. The *o* in *o-pen*, is formed by nearly the same position of the organs as the *a* in *water;* but the tongue is advanced a little more into the middle of the mouth; the lips are protruded, and form a round aperture like the form of the letter, and the voice is not so deep in the mouth as when *a* is formed, but advances to the middle or hollow of the mouth.

39. The *u* in *u-nit* is formed by uniting the squeezed sound *ee* to a simple vowel sound, heard in *woo* and *coo;* the *oo* in these words is formed by protruding the lips a little more than in *o*, forming a smaller aperture with them, and instead of swelling the voice in the middle of the mouth, bringing it as forward as possible to the lips.

40. *Y* final in *try*, is formed like *i:* and *w* final in *now*, like the *oo*, which has just been described.

In this view of the organic formation of the vowels we find that *a*, *e*, and *o*, are the only simple or pure vowels: that *i* is a diphthong, and that *u* is a semi-consonant. If we were inclined to contrive a scale for measuring the breadth or narrowness, or as others term it, the openness or closeness of the vowels, we might begin with *e* open, as Mr. Elphinston calls it, and which he announces to be the closest of all the vocal powers. In the pronunciation of this letter we find the aperture of the mouth extended on each side; the lips almost closed, and the sound issuing horizontally. The slender *a* in *waste*, opens the mouth a little wider. The *a* in *father*, opens the mouth still more without contracting the corners. The German *a* heard in *wall*, not only opens the mouth wider than the former *a*, but contracts the corners of the mouth so as to make the aperture approach nearer to a circle, while the *o* opens the mouth still more, and contracts the corners so as to make it the *os rotundum*, a picture of the letter it sounds. If therefore the other vowels were, like *o*, to take their forms from the aperture of the mouth in pronouncing them, the German *a* ought necessarily to have a figure as nearly approaching the *o* in form as it does in sound; that is, it ought to have that elliptical form which approaches nearest to the circle; as the *a* of the Italians, and that of the English in *father*, ought to form ovals, in exact proportion to the breadth of their sounds; the English *a* in *waste* ought to have a narrower oval; the *e* in *the* ought to have the curve of a parabola, and the squeezed sound of *ee* in *seen* a right line; or to reduce these lines to solids, the *o* would be a perfect globe, the German *a* an obiate spheroid like the figure of the earth, the Italian like an egg, the English slender *a* a Dutch skittle, the *e* a rolling pin, and the double *e* a cylinder.

Organic Formation of the Consonants.

41. The best method of shewing the organic formation of the consonants will be to class them into such pairs as they naturally fall into, and then by describing one, we shall nearly describe its fellow; by which means the labour will be lessened, and the nature of the consonants better perceived. The consonants that fall into pairs are the following:

p	*f*	*t*	*s*	*sh*	*th*	*k*	*ch*	*chair*
b	*v*	*d*	*z*	*zh*	*dh*	*g*	*j*	*jail.*

42. Holder, who wrote the most elaborately and philosophically upon this subject, tells us, in his *Elements of Speech*, that when we only whisper we cannot distinguish the first rank of these letters from the second. It is certain the difference between them is very nice; the upper letters seeming to have only a smarter, brisker appulse of the organs than the latter; which may not improperly be distinguished by sharp and flat. The most marking distinction between them will be found to be a sort of guttural murmur, which precedes the latter letters when we wish to pronounce them forcibly, but not the former. Thus if we close the lips, and put the fingers on them to keep them shut, and strive to pronounce the *p*, no sound at all will be heard; but in striving to pronounce the *b* we shall find a murmuring sound from the throat, which seems the commencement of the letter; and if we do but stop the breath by the appulse of the organs, in order to pronounce with greater force, the same may be observed of the rest of the letters.

43. This difference in the formation of these consonants may be more distinctly perceived in the *s* and *z* than in any other of the letters; the former is sounded by the simple issue of the breath between the teeth, without any vibration of it in the throat, and may be called a hissing sound: while the latter cannot be formed without generating a sound in the throat, which may be called a vocal sound. The upper rank of letters, therefore, may be called breathing consonants; and the lower vocal ones.

44. These observations premised, we may proceed to describe the organic formation of each letter.

45. *P* and *B* are formed by closing the lips till the breath is collected, and then letting it issue by forming the vowel *e*.

46. *F* and *V* are formed by pressing the upper teeth upon the under lip, and sounding the vowel *e* before the former and after the latter of these letters.

47. *T* and *D* are formed by pressing the tip of the tongue to the gums of the upper teeth, and then separating them, by pronouncing the vowel *e*.

48. *S* and *Z* are formed by placing the tongue in the same position as in *T* and *D*, but not so close to the gums as to stop

the breath: a space is left between the tongue and the palate for the breath to issue, which forms the hissing and buzzing sound of these letters.

49. *SH* heard in *mission*, and *zh* in *evasion*, are formed in the same seat of sound as *s* and *z;* but in the former, the tongue is drawn a little inwards, and at a somewhat greater distance from the palate, which occasions a fuller effusion of breath from the hollow of the mouth, than in the latter; which are formed nearer to the teeth.

50. *TH* in *think*, and the same letters in *that*, are formed by protruding the tongue between the fore teeth, pressing it against the upper teeth, and at the same time endeavouring to sound the *s* or *z;* the former letter to sound *th* in *think*, and the latter to sound *th* in *that*.

51. *K* and *G* hard are formed by pressing the middle of the tongue to the roof of the mouth near the throat, and separating them a little smartly to form the first, and more gently to form the last of these letters.

52. *CH* in *chair*, and *J* in *jail*, are formed by pressing *t* to *sh* and *d* to *zh*.

53. *M* is formed by closing the lips, as in *P* and *B*, and letting the voice issue by the nose.

54. *N* is formed by resting the tongue in the same position as, in *T* or *D*, and breathing through the nose, with the mouth open.

55. *L* is formed by nearly the same position of the organs as *t* and *d*, but more with the tip of the tongue, which is brought a little forwarder to the teeth, while the breath issues from the mouth.

56. *R* is formed by placing the tongue nearly in the position of *t*, but at such a distance from the palate as suffers it to jarr against it, when the breath is propelled from the throat to the mouth.

57. *NG* in *ring*, *sing*, &c. is formed in the same seat of sound as hard *g;* but while the middle of the tongue presses the roof of the mouth, as in *G*, the voice passes principally through the nose, as in *N*.

58. *Y* consonant is formed by placing the organs in the position of *e*, and squeezing the tongue against the roof of the mouth which produces *ee*, which is equivalent to initial *y*. (36).

59. *W* consonant is formed by placing the organs in the position of *oo*, described under *u*, and closing the lips a little more, in order to propel the breath upon the succeeding vowel which it articulates.

60. In this sketch of the formation and distribution of the consonants, it is curious to observe on how few radical principles the almost infinite variety of combination in language depends. It is with some degree of wonder we perceive that the slightest aspiration, the almost insensible inflection of nearly similar sounds, often generate the most different and opposite meanings. In this view of nature, as in every other, we find uniformity and variety very conspicuous. The single *fiat*, at first impressed on the chaos, seems to operate on languages; which, from the simplicity and paucity of their principles, and the extent and power of their combinations, prove the goodness, wisdom, and omnipotence, of their origin.

61. This analogical association of sounds is not only curious, but useful: it gives us a comprehensive view of the powers of the letters, and from the small number that are radically different, enables us to see the rules on which their varieties depend. It discovers to us the genius and propensities of several languages and dialects, and, when authority is silent, enables us to decide agreeably to analogy.

62. The vowels, diphthongs, and consonants, thus enumerated and defined, before we proceed to ascertain their different powers as they are differently associated with each other, it may be necessary to give some account of those distinctions of sound in the same vowels which express their quantity as long or short, or their quality as open or close, or slender and broad. This will appear the more necessary as these distinctions so frequently occur in describing the sounds of the vowels, and as they are not unfrequently used with too little precision by most writers on the subject.

Of the Quantity and Quality of the Vowels.

63. The first distinction of sound that seems to obtrude itself upon us when we utter the vowels, is a long and a short sound according to the greater or less duration of time taken up in pronouncing them. This distinction is so obvious as to have been adopted in all languages, and is that to which we annex clearer ideas than to any other: and though the short sounds of some vowels have not in our language been classed with sufficient accuracy with their parent long ones: yet this had bred but little confusion, as vowels long and short are always sufficiently distinguishable; and the nice appropriation of short sounds to their specific long ones, is not necessary to our conveying what sound we mean, when the letter to which we apply these sounds is known, and its power agreed upon.

64. The next distinction of vowels into their specific sounds, which seems to be the most generally adopted, is that which arises from the different apertures of the mouth in forming them. It is certainly very natural, when we have so many more simple sounds than we have characters by which to express them, to distinguish them by that which seems their organic definition; and we accordingly find vowels denominated by the French, *ouvert and ferme*, *by the Italians*, *aperto* and *chiuso;* and by the English, *open* and *shut*.

65. But whatever propriety there may be in the use of these terms in other languages, it is certain they must be used with caution in English for fear of confounding them with long and short. Dr. Johnson and other grammarians call the *a* in *father* the open *a;* which may, indeed, distinguish it from the slender *a* in *paper;* but not from the broad *a* in *water*, which is still more open. Each of these letters has a short sound, which may be called a shut sound; but the long sounds cannot be so properly denominated open as more or less broad: that is, the *a* in *paper*, the slender sound; the *a* in *father*, the broadish or middle sound; and the *a* in *water*, the broad sound. The same may be observed of the *o*. This letter has three long sounds, heard in *move*, *note*, *nor;* which graduate from slender to broadish, and broad like the *a*. The *i* also in *mine* may be called the broad *i*, and that in *machine* the slender *i;* though each of them are equally long; and though these vowels that are long may be said to be more or less open according to the different apertures of the mouth in forming them; yet the short vowels cannot be said to be more or less shut. For as short always implies shut (except in verse), though long does not always imply open, we must be careful not to confound long and open, and close and shut when we speak of the quantity and quality of the vowels. The truth of it is; all vowels, either terminate a syllable, or are united with a consonant. In the first case, if the accent be on the syllable the vowel is long, though it may not be open: in the second case, where a syllable is terminated by a consonant, except that consonant be *r*, whether the accent be on the syllable or not, the vowel has its short sound, which, compared with its long one, may be called shut. But as no vowel can be said to be shut that is not joined to a consonant, all vowels that end syllables may be said to be open whether the accent be on them or not. (550) (551).

66 But though the terms long and short, as applied to vowels, are pretty generally understood, an accurate ear will easily perceive that these terms do not always mean the long and short sounds of the respective vowels to which they are applied; for if we choose to be directed by the ear in denominating vowels, long or short, we must certainly give these appellations to those sounds only which have exactly the same radical tone, and differ only in the long or short emission of that tone. Thus measuring the sounds of the vowels by this scale, we shall find that the long *I* and *y* have properly no short sounds but such as seem essentially distinct from their long ones; and that

the short sound of these vowels is no other than the short sound of *e*, which is the latter letter in the composition of these diphthongs.

67. The same want of correspondence in classing the long and short vowels we find in *a*, *e*, *o*, and *u*; for as the *e* in *theme* does not find its short sound in the same letter in *them*, but in the *i* in *him*; so the *e* in *them* must descend a step lower into the province of *a* for its long sound in *tame*. The *a* in *carry* is not the short sound of the *a* in *care*, but of that in *car*, *father*, &c. as the short broad sound of the *a* in *want* is the true abbreviation of that in *wall*. The sound of *o* in *don*, *gone*, &c. is exactly correspondent to the *a* in *swan*, and finds its long sound in the *a* in *wall*, or the diphthong *aw* in *dawn*, *lawn*, &c.; while the short sound of the *o* in *tone* is nearly that of the same letter in *ton*, (a weight,) and corresponding with what is generally called the short sound of *u* in *tun*, *gun*, &c. as the long sound of *u* in *pule* must find its short sound in the *u* in *pull*, *bull*, &c.; for this vowel, like the *i* and *y*, being a diphthong, its short sound is formed from the latter part of the letter equivalent to double *o*; as this word, if spelled according to the sound, might be written *peoole*.

68. Another observation preparatory to a consideration of the various sounds of the vowels and consonants seems to be the influence of the accent: as the accent or stress which is laid upon certain syllables has so obvious an effect upon the sounds of the letters, that unless we take accent into the account, it will be impossible to reason rightly upon the proper pronunciation of the Elements of Speech.

Of the Influence of Accent on the Sounds of the Letters.

69. It may be first observed, that the exertion of the organs of speech necessary to produce the accent or stress, has an obvious tendency to preserve the letters in their pure and uniform sound, while the relaxation or feebleness which succeeds the accent as naturally suffers the letters to slide into a somewhat different sound a little easier to the organs of pronunciation. Thus the first *a* in *cabbage* is pronounced distinctly with the true sound of that letter, while the second *a* goes into an obscure sound bordering on the *i* short; the slenderest of all sounds: so that *cabbage* and *village* have the *a* in the last syllable scarcely distinguishable from the *e* and *i* in the last syllables of *college* and *vestige*.

70. In the same manner the *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *y*, coming before *r* in a final unaccented syllable, go into an obscure sound so nearly approaching to the short *u*, that if the accent were carefully kept upon the first syllables of *liar*, *lier*, *elixir*, *mayor*, *martyr*, &c. these words, without any perceptible change in the sound of their last syllables, might all be written and pronounced, *liur*, *liur*, *elixur*, *mayur*, *martur*, &c.

71. The consonants also are no less altered in their sound by the position of the accent than the vowels. The *k* and *s* in the composition of *x*, when the accent is on them, in *exercise*, *execute*, &c. preserve their strong pure sound; but when the accent is on the second syllable, in *exact*, *exonerate*, &c. these letters slide into the duller and weaker sounds of *g* and *z*, which are easier to the organs of pronunciation. Hence not only the soft *c* and the *s*, go into *sh*, but even the *t* before a diphthong slides into the same letters when the stress is on the preceding syllable. Thus in *society* and *satiety* the *c* and *t* preserve their pure sound, because the syllables *ci* and *ti* have the accent on them: but in *social* and *satiate* these syllables come after the stress, and from the feebleness of their situation naturally fall into the shorter and easier sound, as if written *soshial* and *sashiate*. See the word *satiety*.

A

72. A has three long sounds and two short ones.

73. The first sound of the first letter in our alphabet is that which among the English is its name. This is what is called by most grammarians its slender sound (35); we find it in the words *lade*, *spade*, *trade*, &c. In the diphthong *ai*, we have exactly the same sound of this letter, as in *pain*, *gain*, *stain*, &c. and sometimes in the diphthong *ea*, as *bear*, *swear*, *pear*, &c. nay, twice we find it, contrary to every rule of pronunciation, in the words *where* and *there*, and once in the anomalous diphthong *ao* in *gaol*. It exactly corresponds to the sound of the French *e* in the beginning of the words *être* and *tête*.

74. The long slender *a* is generally produced by a silent *e* at the end of the syllable; which *e* not only keeps one single intervening consonant from shortening the preceding vowel, but sometimes two: thus we find the mute *e* makes of *rag*, *rage*, and keeps the *a* open even in *range*, *change*, &c: *hat*, with the mute *e* becomes *hate*, and the *a* continues open, and, perhaps, somewhat longer in *haste*, *waste*, *paste*, &c. though it must be confessed this seems the privilege only of *a*; for the other vowels contract before the consonants *ng* in *revenge*, *cringe*, *plunge*; and the *ste* in our language is preceded by no other vowel but this. Every consonant but *n* shortens every vowel but *a* when soft *g* and *e* silent succeed; as *bilge*, *badge*, *hinge*, *sponge*, &c.

75. Hence we may establish this general rule: *A* has the long, open, slender sound, when followed by a single consonant, and *e* mute, as *lade*, *made*, *fade*, &c. The only exceptions seem to be, *have*, *are*, *gape*, and *bade*, the past time of to *bid*.

76. *A* has the same sound, when ending an accented syllable, as *pa-per*, *ta-per*, *spec-ta-tor*. The only exceptions are *fa-ther*, *ma-ster*, *wa-ter*.

77. As the short sound of the long slender *a* is not found under the same character, but in the short *e* (as may be perceived by comparing *mate* and *met*) we proceed to delineate the second sound of this vowel, which is that heard in *father*, and is called by some the open sound (34); but this can never distinguish it from the deeper sound of the *a* in *all*, *ball*, &c. which is still more open: by some it is styled the middle sound of *a*, as between the *a* in *pale*, and that in *wall*. It answers nearly to the Italian *a* in *Toscano*, *Romana*, &c. or to the final *a* in the naturalized Greek words *papa* and *mama*; and in *baa*; the word adopted in almost all languages to express the cry of sheep. We seldom find the long sound of this letter in our language, except in monosyllables ending with *r* as *far*, *tar*, *mar*, &c. and in the word *father*. There are certain words from the Latin, Italian, and Spanish languages, such as *lumbago*, *bravado*, *tornado*, &c. which are sometimes heard with this sound of *a*; but except in *bravo*, heard chiefly at the theatres, the English sound of *a* is preferable in all these words.

78. The long sound of the middle or Italian *a* is always found before *r* in monosyllables, as *car*, *far*, *mar*, &c. before the liquids *lm*; whether the latter only be pronounced as in *psalm*, or both, as in *psalmist*; sometimes before *lf*, and *lve*, as *calf*, *half*, *calve*, *halve*, *salve*, &c. and lastly before the sharp aspirated dental *th* in *bath*, *path*, *lath*, &c. and in the word *father*: this sound of the *a* was formerly more than at present found before the nasal liquid *n*, especially when succeeded by *t* or *c* as *grant*, *dance*, *glance*, *lance*, *France*, *chance*, *prance*, *slant*, *slander*, &c.

79. The hissing consonant *s* was likewise a sign of this sound of the *a*, whether double, as in *glass*, *grass*, &c. or accompanied by *t*, as in *last*, *fast*, &c. but this pronunciation of *a* seems to have been for some years advancing to the short sound of this letter, as heard in *hand*, *land*, *grand*, &c. and pronouncing the *a* in *after*, *answer*, *basket*, *plant*, *mast*, &c. as long as in *half*, *calf*, &c. borders very closely on vulgarity: it must be observed, however, that the *a* before *n* in monosyllables, and at the end of words, was anciently written with *u* after it, and so probably pronounced as broad as the German *a*. For Dr. Johnson observes, "many words pronounced with *a* broad, were "anciently written with *au*, as *fault*, *mault*; and we still write "*fault*, *vault*. This was probably the Saxon sound, for it is yet "retained in the northern dialects, and in the rustic pronuncia- "tion, as *maun* for *man*, *haund* for *hand*." But since the *u* has vanished, the *a* has been gradually pronounced slenderer and

shorter, till now almost every vestige of the ancient orthography seems lost; though the termination *mand* in *command*, *demand*, &c. formerly written *commaund*, *demaund*, still retains the long sound inviolably.*

80. As the mute *l* in *calm*, *psalm*, *calf*, *half*, &c. seems to lengthen the sound of this letter, so the abbreviation of some words by apostrophe seems to have the same effect. Thus when, by impatience, that grand corrupter of manners, as well as language, the *no* is cut out of the word *cannot*, and the two syllables reduced to one, we find the *a* lengthened to the Italian or middle *a*, as *cannot*, *can't; have not*, *han't; shall not*, *sha'n't*, &c. This is no more than what the Latin language is subject to; it being a known rule in that tongue, that when, by composition or otherwise, two short syllables become one, that syllable is almost always long, as *alius* has the penultimate long because it comes from *aliius*, and the two vowels in the last of *Orpheus* make one long syllable, as formed of *Orpheüs*, where they make two short ones.

81. The short sound of the middle or Italian *a*, which is generally confounded with the short sound of the slender *a*, is the sound of this vowel in *man*, *pan*, *tan*, *mat*, *hat*, &c. we generally find this sound before any two successive consonants but those excepted in the foregoing remarks, even when it comes before an *r*, if a vowel follow, or the *r* be double; for if this consonant be doubled, in order to produce another syllable, the long sound becomes short, as *mar*, *marry; tar*, *tarry; car*, *carry*, &c. where we find the monosyllables have the long, and the dissyllable the short sound; but if *a* come before *r*, followed by another consonant, it has its long sound, as in *part*, *partial*, &c.

82. The only exception to this rule is, in adjectives derived from substantives ending in *r:* for in this case the *a* continues long, as in the primitive. Thus the *a* in *starry*, or full of stars, is as long as in *star;* and the *a* in the adjective *tarry*, or besmeared with tar, is as long as in the substantive *tar*, though short in the word *tarry*, (to stay).

83. The third long sound of *a* is that which we more immediately derive from our maternal language the Saxon; but which at present we use less than any other: this is the *a* in *fall*, *ball*, *all* (33): we find a correspondent sound to this *a* in the diphthongs *au* and *aw;* as *laud*, *law*, *saw*, &c. though it must here be noted, that we have improved upon our German parent, by giving a broader sound to this letter in these words than the Germans themselves would do, were they to pronounce them.

84. The long sound of the deep broad German *a* is produced by *ll* after it, as in *all*, *wall*, *call;* or indeed by one *l*, and any other consonant except the mute labials *p*, *b*, *f*, and *v*, and the sharp and flat gutturals *c* or *k* and *g;* as *salt*, *bald*, *false*, &c. The exceptions to this rule are generally words from the Arabic and Latin languages; as *Alps*, *Albion*, *asphaltic*, *salve*, *calculate*, *amalgamate*, *Alcoran*, and *Alfred*, &c.; the two last of which may be considered as ancient proper names which have been frequently latinized, and by this means have acquired a slenderer sound of *a*. This rule, however, must be understood of such syllables only as have the accent on them; for when *al*, followed by a consonant, is in the first syllable of a word, having the accent on the second, it is then pronounced as in the first syllables of *al-ley*, *val-ley*, &c. as *alternate*, &c. Our modern orthography, which has done its utmost to perplex pronunciation, has made it necessary to observe, that every word compounded of a monosyllable with *ll*, as *albeit*, *also*, *almost*, *downfal*, &c. must be pronounced as if the two liquids were still remaining, notwithstanding our word-menders have wisely taken one away, to the destruction both of sound and etymology; for, as Mr. Elphinston shrewdly observes, " Every reader, young and " old, must now be so sagacious an analyst as to discern at once " not only what are compounds and what their simples, but that " *al* in composition is equal to *all* out of it; or in other words, that " it is both what it is, and what it is not. Prin. Eng. Language. Vol. 1. page 60. See No. 404.

85. The *w* has a peculiar quality of broadening this letter, even when prepositive: this is always the effect, except when the vowel is closed by the sharp or flat guttural *k* or *g*, *x*, *ng*, *nk*, or the sharp labial *f*, as *wax*, *waft*, *thwack*, *twang:* thus we pronounce the *a* broad, though short, in *wad*, *wan*, *want*, *was*, *what*, &c. and though other letters suffer the *a* to alter its sound before *ll*, when one of these letters goes to the formation of the latter syllable, as *tall*, *tal-low: hall*, *hal-low: call*, *cal-low*, &c. yet we see *w* preserve the sound of this vowel before a single consonant, as *wal-low*, *swal-low*, &c.

86. The *q* including the sound of the *w*, and being no more than this letter preceded by *k*, ought, according to analogy, to broaden every *a* it goes before like the *w:* thus *quantity* ought to be pronounced as if written *kwontity*, and *quality* should rhyme with *jollity:* instead of which we frequently hear the *w* robbed of its rights in its proxy; and *quality* so pronounced as to rhyme with *legality:* while to rhyme quantity, according to this affected mode of pronouncing it, we must coin such words as *plantity* and *consonantity*. The *a* in *Quaver* and *Equator* is an exception to this rule, from the preponderancy of another which requires *a*, ending a syllable under the accent, to have the slender sound of that letter; to which rule, *father*, *master*, and *water*, are the only exceptions.

87. The short sound of this broad *a* is heard when it is preceded by *w*, and succeeded by a single consonant in the same syllable, as *wal-low*, *swal-low*, &c. or by two consonants in the same syllable, as *want*, *wast*, *wasp*, &c.; but when *l* or *r* is one of the consonants, the *a* becomes long, as *walk*, *swarm*, &c.

Irregular and unaccented Sounds.

88. But besides the long and short sounds common to all the vowels, there is a certain transient indistinct pronunciation of some of them, when they are not accented, that cannot be so easily settled: when the accent is not upon it, no vowel is more apt to run into this imperfect sound than the *a:* thus the particle *a* before participles, in the phrases *a*-going, *a*-walking, *a*-shooting, &c. seems, says Dr. Lowth, to be the true and genuine preposition *on*, a little disguised by familiar use and quick pronunciation: the same indistinctness, from rapidity and coincidence of sound, has confounded the pronunciation of this mutilated preposition to the ear, in the different questions *what's o'clock*, when we would know the hour, and *what's a'clock* when we would have the description of that horary machine; and if the accent be kept strongly on the first syllable of the word *tolerable*, as it always ought to be, we find scarcely any distinguishable difference to the ear, if we substitute *u* or *o* instead of *a* in the penultimate syllable. Thus *tolerable*, *toleroble*, and *toleruble*, are exactly the same word to the ear, if pronounced without premeditation or transposing the accent for the real purpose of distinction; and *inwards*, *outwards*, &c. might, with respect to sound, be spelt *inwurds*, *outwurds*, &c. Thus the word

* Since the first publication of this Dictionary the Public have been favoured with some very elaborate and judicious observations on English pronunciation by Mr. Smith, in a Scheme of a French and English Dictionary. In this work he departs frequently from my judgment, and particularly in the pronunciation of the letter *a*, when succeeded by *fs*, *st*, or *n*, and another consonant; as *pafs*, *last*, *chance*, &c. to which he annexes the long sound of *a* in *father*. That this was the sound formerly, is highly probable from its being still the sound given it by the vulgar who are generally the last to alter the common pronunciation; but that the short *a* in these words is now the general pronunciation of the polite and learned world seems to be candidly acknowledged by Mr. Smith, himself: and as every correct ear would be disgusted at giving the *a* in these words the full long sound of the *a* in *father*, any middle sound ought to be discountenanced, as tending to render the pronunciation of a language obscure and indefinite. (163).

Ben Jonson in his Grammar classes *salt*, *malt*, *balm*, and *calm*, as having the same sound of *a;* and *aunt*, as having the same diphthongal sound as *audience*, *author*, *law*, *saw*, *draw*, &c.

man, when not under the accent, might be written *mun*, in *nobleman*, *husbandman*, *woman*, &c. The same observation will hold good in almost every final syllable where *a* is not accented: as *medal*, *dial*, *giant*, *bias*, &c. *defiance*, *temperance*, &c. (92)

89. There is a corrupt, but a received, pronunciation of this letter in the words *any*, *many*, *Thames*, where the *a* sounds like short *e*, as if written *enny*, *menny*, *Tems*. *Catch*, among Londoners, seems to have degenerated into *Ketch*.

90. The *a* goes into a sound approaching the short *i*, in the numerous termination in *age*, when the accent is not on it, as *cabbage*, *village*, *courage*, &c. and are pronounced nearly as if written *cabbige*, *villige*, *courige*, &c.

91. The *a* in the numerous termination *ate*, when the accent is not on it, is pronounced somewhat differently in different words. If the word be a substantive, or an adjective, the *a* seems to be shorter than when it is a verb: thus a good ear will discover a difference in the quantity of this letter, in *delicate* and *dedicate*, in *climate*, *primate*, and *ultimate;* and *calculate*, *regulate*, and *speculate*, where we find the nouns and adjectives have the *a* considerably shorter than the verbs. *Innate*, however, preserves the *a* as long as if the accent were on it. But the unaccented terminations in *ace*, whether nouns or verbs, have the *a* so short and obscure as to be nearly similar to the *u* in *us*: thus *palace*, *solace*, *menace*, *pinnace*, *populace*, might, without any great departure from their common sound, be written *pallus*, *sollus*, &c. while *furnace* almost changes *a* into *i*, and might be written *furniss*.

92. When the *a* is preceded by the gutturals, hard *g* or *c*, it is, in polite pronunciation, softened by the intervention of a sound like *e*, so that *card*, *cart*, *guard*, *regard*, are pronounced like *ke-ard*, *ke-art*, *ghe-ard*, *re-ghe-ard*. When the *a* is pronounced short, as in the first syllable of *cabbage*, *gander*, &c. the interposition of the *e* is very perceptible and indeed unavoidable: for though we can pronounce *guard* and *cart* without interposing the *e*, it is impossible to pronounce *garrison* and *carriage* in the same manner. This sound of the *a* is taken notice of in Steel's Grammar, page 49, which proves it is not the offspring of the present day (160); and I have the satisfaction to find Mr. Smith, a very accurate inquirer into the subject, entirely of my opinion. But the sound of the *a*, which I have found the most difficult to appreciate, is that where it ends the syllable, either immediately before or after the accent. We cannot give it any of its three open sounds without hurting the ear. Thus in pronouncing the words *abound* and *diadem*, *ay-bound*, *ah-bound*, and *aw-bound*; *di-ay-dem*, *di-ah-dem*, and *di-aw-dem*, are all improper; but giving the *a* the second or Italian sound, as *ah-bound* and *di-ah-dem*, seems the least so. For which reason I have, like Mr. Sheridan, adopted the short sound of this letter to mark this unaccented *a*. But if the unaccented *a* be final, which is not the case in any word purely English, it then seems to approach still nearer to the Italian *a* in the last syllable of *papa*, and to the *a* in *father;* as may be heard in the deliberate pronunciation of the words *idea*, *Africa*, *Delta*, &c. (88).

E.

93. The first sound of *e* is that which it has when lengthened by the mute *e* final, as in *glebe*, *theme*, &c. or ending a syllable, as *se-cre-tion*, *ad-he sion*, &c. (36).

94. The exceptions to this rule are, the words *where* and *there:* in which the first *e* is pronounced like *a*, as if written *whare*, *thare*, and the auxiliary verb *were:* where the *e* has its short sound, as if written *werr*, rhyming with the last syllable of *prefer*. *Ere* (before) sounds like *air*.

95. The short sound of *e* is that heard in *bed*, *fed*, *red*, *wed*, &c.; this sound before *r* is apt to slide into short *u:* and we sometimes hear *mercy* sounded as if written *murcy:* but this, though very near, is not the exact sound.

Irregular and unaccented Sounds.

96. The *e* at the *end* of the monosyllables *be*, *he*, *me*, *we*, is pronounced *ee;* as if written *bee*, *hee*, &c. It is silent at the end of words purely English, but is pronounced distinctly at the end of some words from the learned languages, as *epitome*, *simile*, &c.

97. The first *e* in the poetic contractions; *e'er* and *ne'er*, is pronounced like *a*; as if written *air* and *nair*.

98. The *e* in *her* is pronounced nearly like short *u;* and as we hear it in the unaccented terminations of *writer*, *reader*, &c. pronounced as if written *writur*, *readur*, where we may observe that the *r* being only a jar, and not a definite distinct articulation like the other consonants, instead of stopping the vocal efflux of voice, lets it imperfectly pass, and so corrupts and alters the true sound of the vowel. The same may be observed of the final *e* after *r* in words ending in *cre*, *gre*, *tre*, where the *e* is sounded as if it were placed before the *r* as in *lucre*, *maugre*, *theatre*, &c. pronounced *lukur*, *maugur*, *theatur*, &c. See No. 418. It may be remarked, that though we ought cautiously to avoid pronouncing the *e* like *u* when under the accent, it would be *nimis Attice*, and border too much on affectation of accuracy to preserve this sound of *e* in unaccented syllables before *r;* and though *terrible* should never be pronounced as if written *turrible*, it is impossible without pedantry to make any difference in the sound of the last syllables of *splendour*, and *tender: sulphur* and *suffer:* or *martyr* and *garter*. But there is a small deviation from rule when this letter begins a word, and is followed by a double consonant with the accent on the second syllable: in this case we find the vowel lengthen as if the consonant were single. See Effack, Despatch, Embalm.

99. This vowel, in a final unaccented syllable, is apt to slide into the short *i:* thus *faces*, *ranges*, *praises*, are pronounced as if written *faciz*, *rangiz*, *praiziz: poet*, *covet*, *linen*, &c. as if written *poit*, *covit*, *linin*, &c. Where we may observe, that though the *e* goes into the short sound of *i*, it is exactly that sound which corresponds to the long sound of *e*. See Port Royal Grammaire Latin, page 142.

100. There is a remarkable exception to the common sound of this letter in the words *clerk*, *serjeant*, and a few others, where we find the *e* pronounced like the *a* in *dark* and *margin*. But this exception, I imagine, was, till within these few years, the general rule of sounding this letter before *r*, followed by another consonant. See Merchant. Thirty years ago every one pronounced the first syllable of *merchant* like the monosyllable *march*, and as it was anciently written *marchant*. *Service* and *servant* are still heard among the lower order of speakers, as if written *sarvice* and *sarvent:* and even among the better sort, we sometimes hear the salutation, *Sir, your sarvant;* though this pronunciation of the word singly would be looked upon as a mark of the lowest vulgarity. The proper names, *Draby* and *Berkeley*, still retain the old sound, as if written *Darby* and *Barkeley;* but even these, in polite usage, are getting into the common sound, nearly as if written *Durby* and *Burkeley*. As this modern pronunciation of the *e* has a tendency to simplify the language by lessening the number of exceptions, it ought certainly to be indulged.

101. This letter falls into an irregular sound, but still a sound which is its nearest relation, in the words, *England*, *yes*, and *pretty*, where the *e* is heard like short *i*. Vulgar speakers are guilty of the same irregularity in *engine*, as if written *ingine;* but this cannot be too carefully avoided.

102. The vowel *e* before *l* and *n* in the final unaccented syllable, by its being sometimes suppressed and sometimes not, forms one of the most puzzling difficulties in pronunciation. When any of the liquids preceded these letters, the *e* is heard distinctly as *woollen*, *flannel*, *women*, *syren;* but when any of the

other consonants come before these letters, the *e* is sometimes heard, as in *novel*, *sudden;* and sometimes not, as in *swivel*, *raven*, &c. As no other rule can be given for this variety of pronunciation, perhaps the best way will be to draw the line between those words where *e* is pronounced, and those where it is not; and this, by the help of the Rhyming Dictionary, I am luckily enabled to do. In the first place, then, it may be observed, the *e* before *l*, in a final unaccented syllable, must always be pronounced distinctly, except in the following words: *shekel*, *weasel*, *ousel*, *nousel*, (better written *nuzzle*), *navel*, *ravel*, *snivel*, *rivel*, *drivel*, *shrivel*, *shovel*, *grovel*, *hazel*, *drazel*, *nozel*. These words are pronounced as if that *e* were omitted by an apostrophe, as *shek'l*, *weas'l*, *ous'l*, &c. or rather as if written *sheckle*, *weazle*, *ouzle*, &c.; but as these are the only words of this termination that are so pronounced, great care must be taken that we do not pronounce *travel*, *gravel*, *rebel*, (the substantive), *parcel*, *chapel*, and *vessel*, in the same manner; a fault to which many are very prone.

103. *E* before *n* in a final unaccented syllable, and not preceded by a liquid, must always be suppressed, except in the following words: *sudden*, *mynchen*, *kitchen*, *hyphen*, *chicken*, *ticken*, (better written *ticking*), *jerken*, *aspen*, *platen*, *paten*, *marten*, *latten*, *patten*, *leaven*, or *leven*, *sloven*, *mittens*. In these words the *e* is heard distinctly, contrary to the general rule which suppresses the *e* in these syllables, when preceded by a mute, as *harden*, *heathen*, *heaven*, as if written *hard'n*, *heathe'n*, *heav'n*, &c. nay, even when preceded by a liquid in the words *fallen*, and *stolen*, where the *e* is suppressed, as if they were written *fall'n*, and *stoll'n: garden* and *burden*, therefore, are very analogically pronounced *gard'n*, and *burd'n;* and this pronunciation ought the rather to be indulged, as we always hear the *e* suppressed in *gardener* and *burdensome*, as if written *gard'ner* and *burd'nsome*.

104. This diversity in the pronunciation of these terminations ought the more carefully to be attended to, as nothing is so vulgar and childish as to hear *swivel* and *heaven* pronounced with the *e* distinctly, or *novel* and *chicken* with the *e* suppressed. But the most general suppression of this letter is in the participial termination *ed:* here, where the *e* is not preceded by *d* or *t*, the *e* is almost universally sunk (362), and the two final consonants are pronounced in one syllable: thus *loved*, *lived*, *barred*, *marred*, are pronounced as if written *lovd*, *livd*, *bard*, *mard*. The same may be observed of this letter when silent in the singulars of nouns, or the first persons of verbs, as *theme*, *make*, &c. which form *themes*, *makes*, &c. where the last *e* is silent, and the words are pronounced in one syllable. When the noun or first person of the verb ends in *y*, with the accent on it, the *e* is likewise suppressed, as *a reply*, *two replies*, *he replies*, &c. When words of this form have the accent on the preceding syllables, the *e* is suppressed, and the *y* pronounced like short *i*, as *cherries*, *marries*, *carries*, &c. pronounced *cherriz*, *marriz*, *carriz*, &c. In the same manner, *carried*, *married*, *imbodied*, &c. are pronounced as if written *carrid*, *marrid*, *imbodid*, &c. But it must be carefully noted, that there is a remarkable exception to many of these contractions when we are pronouncing the language of Scripture: here every participial *ed* ought to make a distinct syllable, where it is not preceded by a vowel. Thus, "Who hath *believed* our report, and to whom is the arm of the Lord *revealed?*" Here the participles are both pronounced in three syllables; but in the following passage, "Whom "he did predestinate, them he also *called;* and whom he called, "them he also *justified;* and whom he *justified*, them he also "*glorified*." *Called* preserves the *e*, and is pronounced in two syllables; and *justified* and *glorified* suppress the *e*, and are pronounced in three.

I.

105. This letter is a perfect diphthong, composed of the sound of *a* in *father*, and *e* in *he*, pronounced as closely together as possible (57). When these sounds are openly pronounced they produce the familiar assent *ay;* which, by the old English dramatic writers, was often expressed by *I*. This sound is heard when the letter is lengthened by final *e*, as *time*, *thine*, or ending a syllable with the accent upon it, as *ti-tle*, *di-al;* in monosyllables ending with *nd*, as *bind*, *find*, *mind*, &c.; in three words ending with *ld*, as *child*, *mild*, *wild;* and in one very irregularly ending with *nt*, as *pint*. (37).

106. There is one instance where this letter, though succeeded by final *e*, does not go into the broad English sound like the noun *eye*, but into the slender foreign sound like *e*. This is in the word *shire*, pronounced as if written *sheer*, both when single, as a *knight of the shire;* or in composition, as in *Nottinghamshire*, *Leicestershire*, &c. This is the sound Dr. Lowth gives it in his Grammar, page 4: and it is highly probable that the simple *shire* acquired this slender sound from its tendency to become slender in the compounds, where it is at a distance from the accent, and where all the vowels have a natural tendency to become short and obscure. See SHIRE.

107. The short sound of this letter is heard in *him*, *thin*, &c. and when ending an unaccented syllable, as *van-i-ty*, *qual-i-ty*, &c. where, though it cannot be properly said to be short, as it is not closed by a consonant, yet it has but half its diphthongal sound. This sound is the sound of *e*, the last letter of the diphthong that forms the long *I;* and it is not a little surprising that Dr. Johnson should say that the short *i* was a sound wholly different from the long one. (551).

108. When this letter is succeeded by *r*, and another consonant not in a final syllable, it has exactly the sound of *e* in *vermin*, *vernal*, &c. as *virtue*, *virgin*, &c. which approaches to the sound of short *u;* but when it comes before *r*, followed by another consonant in a final syllable, it acquires the sound of *u* exactly; as *bird*, *dirt*, *shirt*, *squirt*, &c. *Mirth*, *birth*, *gird*, *girt*, *girl*, *whirl*, and *firm*, are the only exceptions to this rule; where *i* is pronounced like *e*, and as if the word were written, *merth*, *berth*, and *ferm*.

109. The letter *r*, in this case, seems to have the same influence on this word, as it evidently has on *a* and *o*. When these vowels come before double *r*, or single *r*, followed by a vowel, as in *arable*, *carry*, *marry*, *orator*, *horrid*, *forage*, &c. they are considerably shorter than when the *r* is the final letter of the word, or when it is succeeded by another consonant, as in *arbour*, *car*, *mar*, *or*, *nor*, *for*. In the same manner, the *i*, coming before either double *r*, or single *r*, followed by a vowel, preserves its pure, short sound; as in *irritate*, *conspiracy*, &c. but when *r* is followed by another consonant, or is a final letter of a word with the accent upon it, the *i* goes into a deeper and broader sound, equivalent to short *e*, as heard in *virgin*, *virtue*, &c. So *fir*, a tree, is perfectly similar to the first syllable of *ferment*, though often corruptly pronounced like *fur*, a skin. *Sir* and *stir* are exactly pronounced as if written *Sur* and *stur*. It seems, says Mr. Nares, that our ancestors distinguished these sounds more correctly. Bishop Gardiner, in his first letter to Cheke, mentions a witticism of Nicholas Rowley, a fellow Cantab. with him to this effect: "Let handsome girls be called *virgins*, plain ones *vurgins*,"

"Si pulchra est, *virgo*, sin turpis, *vurgo* vocetur."

Which says Mr. Elphinston, may be modernised by the aid of a far more celebrated line:

"Sweet *virgin* can alone the fair express,
"*Fine by degrees, and beautifully less:*
"But let the hoyden, homely, rough-hewn *vurgin*,
"Engross the homage of a *Major Sturgeon*."

110. The sound of *i*, in this situation, ought to be the more carefully attended to, as letting it fall into the sound of *u*, where it should have the sound of *e*, has a grossness in it approaching to vulgarity. Perhaps the only exception to this rule is when the succeeding vowel is *u;* for this letter being a semi conso-

nant, has some influence on the preceding *i*, though not so much as a perfect consonant would have. This makes Mr. Sheridan's pronunciation of the *i* in *virulent*, and its compounds, like that in *virgin*, less exceptionable than I at first thought it; but since we cannot give a semi-sound of short *i* to correspond to the semi-consonant sound of *u*, I have preferred the pure sound which I think the most agreeable to polite usage.

Irregular and unaccented Sounds.

111. There is an irregular pronunciation of this letter which has greatly multiplied within these few years, and that is, the slender sound heard in *ee*. This sound is chiefly found in words derived from the French and Italian languages; and we think we show our breeding by a knowledge of those tongues, and an ignorance of our own:

> "Report of fashions in proud Italy,
> "Whose manners still our tardy apish nation
> "Limps after, in base awkward imitation."
>
> *Shakspeare, Richard II.*

When Lord Chesterfield wrote his letters to his son, the word *oblige* was, by many polite speakers, pronounced as if written *obleege*, to give a hint of their knowledge of the French language; nay, Pope has rhymed it to this sound:

> "Dreading ev'n fools, by flatterers *besieg'd*,
> "And so *obliging*, that he ne'er *oblig'd*."

But it was so far from having generally obtained, that Lord Chesterfield strictly enjoins his son to avoid this pronunciation as affected. In a few years, however, it became so general, that none but the lowest vulgar ever pronounced it in the English manner; but upon the publication of this nobleman's letters, which was about twenty years after he wrote them, his authority has had so much influence with the polite world as to bid fair for restoring the *i*, in this word, to its original rights; and we not unfrequently hear it now pronounced with the broad English *i*, in those circles where, a few years ago it would have been an infallible mark of vulgarity.

Mr. Sheridan, W. Johnston, and Mr. Barclay, give both sounds, but place the sound of *oblige* first. Mr. Scott gives both, but places *obleege* first. Dr. Kenrick and Buchanan give only *oblige;* and Mr. Elphinston, Mr Perry, and Fenning, give only *obleege;* but though this sound has lost ground so much, yet Mr. Nares, who wrote about twelve years ago, says *oblige*, still I think retains the sound of long *e*, notwithstanding the proscription of that pronunciation by the late Lord Chesterfield.

112. The words that have preserved the foreign sound of *i*, like *ee*, are the following: *Ambergris*, *verdegris*, *antique*, *becafico*, *bombasin*, *brasil*, *captivi*, *capuchin*, *colbertine*, *chioppine*, *caprice*, *chagrin*, *chevaux de frise*, *critique* (for criticism), *festucine*, *frize*, *gabardine*, *haberdine*, *sordine*, *rugine*, *trephine*, *quarantine*, *routine*, *fascine*, *fatigue*, *intrigue*, *glacis*, *invalid*, *machine*, *magazine*, *marine*, *palanquin*, *pique*, *police*, *profile*, *recitative*, *tabourine*, *tambourine*, *tontine*, *transmarine*, *ultramarine*. In all these words, if for the last *i* we substitute *ee*, we shall have the true pronunciation. In *signior* the first *i* is thus pronounced. Mr. Sheridan pronounces *vertigo* and *serpigo*, with the accent on the second syllable, and the *i* long, as in *tie* and *pie*. Dr. Kenrick gives these words the same accent, but sounds the *i*, as *e* in *te* and *pea*. The latter is, in my opinion, the preferable pronunciation. But if the English ear were unbiassed by the long *i* in Latin, which fixes the accent on the second syllable, and could free itself from the slavish imitation of the French and Italians, there is little doubt but these words would have the accent on the first syllable, and that the *i* would be pronounced regularly like the short *e;* as in *Indigo* and *Portico*. See VERTIGO.

113. There is a remarkable alteration in the sound of this vowel, in certain situations, where it changes to a sound equivalent to initial *y*. The situation that occasions this change is, when the *i* precedes another vowel in an unaccented syllable, and is not preceded by any of the dentals: thus we hear *iary* in *mil-iary*, *bil-iary*, &c. pronounced as if written *mil-yary*, *bil-yary*, &c. *Min-ion* and *pin-ion*, as if written *min-yon* and *pin-yon*. In these words the *i* is so totally altered to *y*, that pronouncing the *ia* and *io* in separate syllables would be an error the most palpable; but where the other liquids or mutes precede the *i* in this situation, the coalition is not so necessary: for though the two latter syllables of *convivial*, *participial*, &c. are extremely prone to unite into one, they may, however, be separated, provided the separation be not too distant. The same observations hold good of *e*, as *malleable*, pronounced *mal-ya-ble*.

114. But the sound of the *i*, the most difficult to reduce to rule, is, when it ends a syllable, immediately before the accent. When either the primary or secondary accent is on this letter, it is invariably pronounced either as the long *i* in *title*, the short *i* in *tittle*, or the French *i* in *magazine*; and when it ends a syllable after the accent, it is always sounded like *e*, as *sen-si-ble*, *ra-ti-fy*, &c. But when it ends a syllable, immediately before the accent, it is sometimes pronounced long, as in *vi-ta-li-ty*, where the first syllable is exactly like the first of *vi-al*; and sometimes short, as in *di-gest*, where the *i* is pronounced as if the word were written *de-gest*. The sound of the *i*, in this situation, is so little reducible to rule, that none of our writers on the subject have attempted it; and the only method to give some idea of it, seems to be the very laborious one of classing such words together as have the *i* pronounced in the same manner, and observing the different combinations of other letters that may possibly be the cause of the different sounds of this.

115. In the first place, where the *i* is the only letter in the first syllable, and the accent is on the second, beginning with a consonant, the vowel has its long diphthongal sound, as in *idea*, *identity*, *idolatry*, *idoneous*, *irascible*, *ironical*, *isosceles*, *itinerant*, *itinerary*. *Imagine* and its compounds seem the only exceptions. But to give the inspector some idea of general usage, I have subjoined examples of these words as they stand in our different Pronouncing Dictionaries:

īdea. Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Kenrick.
ĭdea. Perry.
īdentity. Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Kenrick.
ĭdentity. Perry.
īdolatry. Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Kenrick.
ĭdolatry. Perry.
īdoneus. Sheridan, Kenrick.
īrascible. Sheridan, Scott, W. Johnston, Kenrick.
ĭrascible. Perry.
īsosceles. Sheridan, Scott, Perry.
ītinerary. Sheridan, Scott, W. Johnston, Kenrick.
ĭtinerary. Perry.
ītinerant. Sheridan, Scott, W. Johnston, Nares.
ĭtinerant. Buchanan, Perry.

116. When *i* ends the first syllable, and the accent is on the second, commencing with a vowel, it generally preserves its diphthongal sound. Thus in *di-ameter*, *di-urnal*, &c. the first syllable is equivalent to the verb to *die*. A corrupt, foreign manner of pronouncing these words may sometimes mince the *i* into *e*, as if the words were written *de-ameter*, *de-urnal*, &c.; but this is disgusting to every just English ear, and contrary to the whole current of analogy. Besides, the vowel that ends, and the vowel that begins a syllable, are, by pronouncing the *i* long, kept more distinct, and not suffered to coalesce, as they are apt to do if *i* has its slender sound. This proneness of the *e*, which is exactly the slender sound of *i* to coalesce with the succeeding vowel, has produced such monsters in pronunciation as *joggraphy* and *jommetry* for *geography* and *geometry;* and *jorgics* for *georgics*. The latter of these words is fixed in this absurd pronunciation without remedy; but the two former seem recovering their right to four syllables; though Mr. Sheridan has endeavoured to deprive them of it, by spelling them with three. Hence we may observe, that those who wish to

pronounce correctly, and according to analogy, ought to pronounce the first syllable of *bi-ography*, as the verb to *buy*, and not as if written *be-ography*.

117. When *i* ends an initial syllable without the accent, and the succeeding syllable begins with a consonant, the *i* is generally slender, as if written *e*. But the exceptions to this rule are so numerous, that nothing but a catalogue will give a tolerable idea of the state of pronunciation in this point.

118. When the prepositive *bi*, derived from *bis* (twice) ends a syllable immediately before the accent, the *i* is long and broad, in order to convey more precisely the specific meaning of the syllable. Thus *bi-capsular*, *bi-cipital*, *bi-cipitous*, *bi-cornous*, *bi-corporal*, *bi-dental*, *bi-farious*, *bi-furcated*, *bi-linguous*, *bi-nocular*, *bi-pennated*, *bi-petalous*, *bi-quadrate*, have the *i* long.

119. The same may be observed of words beginning with *tri*, having the accent on the second syllable. Thus *tri-bunal*, *tri-corporal*, *tri-chotomy*, *tri-gintals*, have the *i* ending the first syllable long, as in *tri-al*. To this class ought to be added, *di-petalous* and *di-lemma*, though the *i* in the first syllable of the last word is pronounced like *e*, and as if written *de-lemma*, by Mr. Scott and Mr. Perry, but long by Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, and Buchanan; and both ways by W. Johnston, but placing the short first. And hence we may conclude, that the verb to *bi-sect*, and the noun *bi-section*, ought to have the *i* at the end of the first syllable, pronouncing like *buy*, as Mr. Scott and Dr. Kenrick have marked it, though otherwise marked by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan.

120. When the first syllable is *chi*, with the accent on the second, the *i* is generally long, as *chi-ragrical*, *chi-rurgic*, *chi-rurgeon*, *chi-rographist*, *chi-rographer*, *chi-rography*. *Chi-mera* and *chi-merical* have the *i* most frequently short, as pronounced by Buchanan and Perry; though otherwise marked by Sheridan, Scott, W. Johnston, and Kenrick; and, indeed, the short sound seems now established. *Chicane* and *chicanery*, from the French, have the *i* always short; or more properly slender.

121. *Ci* before the accent has the *i* generally short, as *ci-vilian*, *ci-vility*, and, I think, *ci-licious*, and *ci-nerulent*, though otherwise marked by Mr. Sheridan. *Ci-barious* and *ci-tation* have the *i* long.

122. *Cli* before the accent has the *i* long, as *cli-macter*.

123. *Cri* before the accent has the *i* generally long, as *cri-nigerous*, *cri-terion*; though we sometimes hear the latter as if written *cre-terion*, but I think improperly.

124. *Di* before the accented syllable, beginning with a consonant, has the *i* almost always short; as *digest*, *digestion*, *digress*, *digression*, *dilute*, *dilution*, *diluvian*, *dimension*, *dimensive*, *dimidiation*, *diminish*, *diminutive*, *diploma*, *direct*, *direction*, *diversify*, *diversification*, *diversion*, *diversity*, *divert*, *divertisement*, *divertive*, *divest*, *divesture*, *divide*, *dividable*, *dividant*, *divine*, *divinity*, *divisible*, *divisibility*, *divorce*, *divulge*. To these, I think, may be added, *dicacity*, *didactic*, *dilacerate*, *dilaceration*, *dilaniate*, *dilapidation*, *dilate*, *dilatable*, *dilatability*, *dilection*, *dilucid*, *dilucidate*, *dilucidation*, *dinetical*, *dinumeration*, *diverge*, *divergent*, *divan;* though Mr. Sheridan has marked the first *i* in all these words long; some of them may undoubtedly be pronounced either way; but why he should make the *i* in *diploma* long, and W. Johnston should give it both ways, is unaccountable; as Mr. Scott, Buchanan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and the general usage, is against them. *Diæresis* and *dioptrics* have the *i* long, according to the general rule (116), though the last is absurdly made short by Dr. Kenrick, and the diphthong is made long in the first by Mr. Sheridan, contrary to one of the most prevailing idioms in pronunciation; which is, the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent (503). Let it not be said that the diphthong must be always long, since *Cæsarea* and *Dædalus*, have the *æ* always short

125. The long *i*, in words of this form, seems confined to the following: *Digladiation*, *dijudication*, *dinumeration*, *divaricate*, *direption*, *diruption*. Both Johnson and Sheridan, in my opinion, place the accent of the word *didascalic* improperly upon the second syllable; it should seem more agreeable to analogy to class it with the numerous terminations in *ic*, and place the accent on the penultimate syllable (509); and, in this case, the *i* in the first will be shortened by the secondary accent, and the syllable pronounced like *did* (527). The first *i* in *dimissory*, marked long by Mr. Sheridan, and with the accent on the second syllable, contrary to Dr. Johnson, are equally erroneous. The accent ought to be on the first syllable, and the *i* short, as in the adjective *dim*. See POSSESSORY.

126. *Fi* before the accent ought always to be short: this is the sound we generally give to the *i* in the first syllable of *fidelity*; and why we should give the long sound to the *i* in *fiducial* and *fiduciary*, as marked by Mr. Sheridan, I know not: he is certainly erroneous, in marking the first *i* in *frigidity* long, and equally so in placing the accent upon the last syllable of *finite*. *Finance* has the *i* short universally.

127. *Gigantic* has the *i* in the first syllable always long.

128. *Li* has the *i* generally long, as *li-bation*, *li-brarian*, *li-bration*, *li-centious*, *li-pothymy*, *li-quescent*, *li-thography*, *li-thotomy*. *Litigious* has the *i* in the first syllable always short. The same may be observed of *libidinous*, though otherwise marked by Mr. Sheridan.

129. *Mi* has the *i* generally short, as in *minority*, *militia*, *mimographer*, *minacious*, *minacity*, *miraculous;* though the four last are marked with the long *i* by Mr. Sheridan; and what is still more strange, he marks the *i* which has the accent on it long in *minatory;* though the same word, in the compound *comminatory*, where the *i* is always short, might have shewn him his error. The word *mimetic*, which, though in very good use, is neither in Johnson nor Sheridan, ought to be pronounced with the first *i* short, as if written *mim-et-ic*. The *i* is generally long in *micrometer*, *micrography*, and *migration*.

130. *Ni* has the *i* long in *nigrescent*. The first *i* in *nigrification*, though marked long by Mr. Sheridan is shortened by the secondary accent (527), and ought to be pronounced as if divided into *nig-ri-fi-cation*.

131. *Phi* has the *i* generally short, as in *philanthropy*, *philippic*, *philosopher*, *philosophy*, *philosophize;* to which we may certainly add, *philologer*, *philologist*, *philology*, *philological*, notwithstanding Mr. Sheridan has marked the *i* in these last words long.

132. *Pi* and *pli* have the *i* generally short, as *pilaster*, *pituitous*, *pilosity*, *plication*. *Piaster* and *piazza*, being Italian words, have the *i* short before the vowel, contrary to the analogy of words of this form (166), where the *i* is long, as in *pi-acular*, *pri-ority*, &c. *Piratical* has the *i* marked long by Mr. Sheridan, and short by Dr. Kenrick. The former is, in my opinion more agreeable both to custom and analogy, as the sound of the *i* before the accent is often determined by the sound of that letter in the primitive word.

133. *Pri* has the *i* generally long, as in *primeval*, *primevous*, *primitial*, *primero*, *primordial*, *privado*, *privation*.

134. *Ri* has the *i* short, as in *ridiculous*. *Rigidity* is marked with the *i* long by Mr. Sheridan, and short by Dr. Kenrick: the latter is undoubtedly right. *Rivality* has the *i* long in the first syllable, in compliment to *rival*, as *piratical* has the *i* long, because derived from *pirate*. *Rhinoceros* has the *i* long in Sheridan, Scott, Kenrick, W. Johnston, and Buchanan; and short in Perry.

135. *Si* has the *i* generally short, as *similitude*, *siriasis*, and ought certainly to be short in *silicious*, (better written *cilicious*,) though marked long by Mr. Sheridan. *Simultaneous* having the secondary accent on the first syllable, does not come under this head, but retains the *i* long, notwithstanding the shortening power of the accent it is under. (527).

136. *Ti* has the *i* short, as in *timidity*.

137. *Tri* has the *i* long, for the same reason as *bi*, which see. (118).

138. *Vi* has the *i* so unsettled as to puzzle the correctest speakers. The *i* is generally long in *vicarious*, notwithstanding the short *i* in *vicar*. It is long in *vibration*, from its relation to *vibrate*. *Vitality* has the *i* long, like *vital*. In *vivifick*, *vivificate*, and *viviparous*, the first *i* is long to avoid too great a sameness with the second. *Vivaceous* and *vivacity* have the *i* almost as often long as short; Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Dr. Kenrick, make the *i* in *vivacious* long, and Mr. Perry and Buchanan short; Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and W. Johnston, make the *i* in the first of *vivacity* long, and Perry and Buchanan short: but the short sound seems less formal and most agreeable to polite usage. *Vicinity*, *vicinal*, *vicissitude*, *vituperate*, *vimineous* and *virago*, seem to prefer the short *i*, though Mr. Sheridan has marked the three last words with the first vowel long. But the diversity will be best seen by giving the authorities for all these words:

Vīcinity. Dr. Kenrick.
Vĭcinity. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, and Perry.
Vĭcinal. Mr. Sheridan.
Vĭcissitude. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Buchanan, and Perry.
Vītuperate. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston.
Vĭtuperate. Mr. Perry.
Vīmineous. Mr. Sheridan.
Vīrago. Mr. Sheridan, and W. Johnston.
Vĭrago. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, and Perry.

I have classed *vicinal* here as a word with the accent on the second syllable as it stands in Sheridan's Dictionary, but think it ought to have the accent on the first. See MEDICINAL.

139. The same diversity and uncertainty in the sound of this letter seem to reign in those final unaccented syllables which are terminated with the mute *e*. Perhaps the best way to give some tolerable idea of the analogy of the language in this point will be, to show the general rule, and mark the exceptions; though these are sometimes so numerous as to make us doubt of the rule itself; in which case, the best way will be to give a catalogue of both.

140. There is, however, one rule of very great extent, in words of this termination, which have the accent on the penultimate syllable, and that is, that the *i* in the final syllable of these words is short. Thus *servile*, *hostile*, *respite*, *deposite*, *adamantine*, *amethystine*, &c. are pronounced as if written *servil*, *hostil*, *respit*, *deposit*, &c. The only exceptions in this numerous class of words seem to be the following: *Exile*, *senile*, *edile*, *empire*, *umpire*, *rampire*, *feline*, *ferine*, *archives*; the substantives, *cònfine*, and *sùpine*, while the adjectives *saline* and *contrite* have sometimes the accent on the first, and sometimes on the last syllable; but in either case the *i* is long. *Quagmire* and *pismire* have the *i* long also; *likewise* has the *i* long, but *otherwise* has it more frequently short. *Myrrhine*, *vulpine*, and *gentile*, though marked with the *i* long by Mr. Sheridan, ought, in my opinion, to conform to the general rule and be pronounced with the *i* short. *Vulpine*, with the *i* long, is adopted by Mr. Scott; and W. Johnston, Mr. Scott, and Buchanan, agree with Mr. Sheridan in the last syllable of *gentile;* and this seems agreeable to general usage, though not to analogy. See VULPINE.

141. But when the accent is on the last syllable but two in words of this termination, the length of the vowel is not so easily ascertained.

142. Those ending in *ice* have the *i* short, except *sacrifice* and *cockatrice*.

143. Those ending in *ide* have the *i* long, notwithstanding we sometimes hear *suicide* absurdly pronounced, as if written *suicid*.

144. Those ending in *ife* have the *i* long, except *housewife*, pronounced *huzzwiff*, according to the general rule, notwithstanding the *i* in *wife*, is always long. *Midwife* is sometimes shortened in the same manner by the vulgar; and *se'nnight*, for *sevennight*, is gone irrecoverably into the same analogy; though *fortnight*, for *fourteennight*, is more frequently pronounced with the *i* long than short.

145. Those ending in *ile* have the *i* short, except *reconcile*, *chamomile*, *estipile*. *Juvenile*, *mercantile* and *puerile*, have the *i* long in Sheridan's Dictionary, and short in Kenrick's. In my opinion the latter is the much more prevalent and polite pronunciation; but *infantile* though pronounceable both ways, seem inclinable to lengthen the *i* in the last syllable. See JUVENILE.

146. In the termination *ime*, *pantomime* has the *i* long, rhyming with *time;* and *maritime* has the *i* short, as if written *maritim*.

147. Words in *ine* that have the accent higher than the penultimate syllable, have the quantity of *i* so uncertain, that the only method to give an idea of it will be to exhibit a catalogue of words where it is pronounced differently.

148. But first it may not be improper to see the different sounds given to this letter in some of the same words by different orthöepists:

Columbīne. Sheridan, Nares, W. Johnston.
Columbĭne. Kenrick, Perry.
Saccharīne. Sheridan, Nares.
Saccharĭne. Kenrick, Perry.
Saturnīne. Sheridan, Nares, Buchanan.
Saturnine. Kenrick, Perry.
Metallīne. Kenrick.
Metallĭne. Sheridan, W. Johnston, Perry.
Crystallīne. Kenrick.
Crystallĭne. Sheridan, Perry.
Uterīne. Sheridan, Buchanan, W. Johnston.
Uterĭne. Kenrick, Scott, Perry.

149. In these words, I do not hesitate to pronounce, that the general rule inclines evidently to the long *i*, which, in doubtful cases, ought always to be followed; and for which reason I shall enumerate those words first where I judge the *i* ought to be pronounced long. *Canabine*, *carabine*, *columbine*, *bizantine*, *gelantine*, *legatine*, *oxyrrhodine*, *concubine*, *muscadine*, *incarnadine*, *celandine*, *almadine*, *secundine*, *amygdaline*, *crystalline*, *vituline*, *calamine*, *asinine*, *saturnine*, *saccharine*, *adulterine*, *viperine*, *uterine*, *lamentine*, *armentine*, *serpentine*, *turpentine*, *vespertine*, *belluine*, *porcupine*, *countermine*, *leonine*, *sappherine*, and, I think, *metalline*.

150. The words of this termination, where the *i* is short, are the following: *Jacobine*, *medicine*, *discipline*, *masculine*, *jessamine*, *feminine*, *heroine*, *nectarine*, *libertine genuine*, *hyaline*, *palatine*. To these, I think, ought to be added, *alkaline*, *aquiline*, *coralline*, *brigantine*, *eglantine:* and to this pronunciation of the *i*, the proper names, *Valentine* and *Constantine* seem strongly to incline, and *Cymbelline* has entirely adopted.

151. The only words ending in *ire*, with the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, is *acrospire:* and in this the *i* is long; the last syllable sounding like the *spire* of a church.

152. Words ending in *ise* have the *i* short, when the accent is on the last syllable but one, as *franchise*, except the compounds ending in *wise*, as *likewise*, *lengthwise*, &c. as marked by Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan: but even among these words we sometimes hear *otherwise*, pronounced *otherwiz* as marked by Mr. Sheridan and W. Johnston; but, I think, improperly.

153. When the accent is on the last syllable but two in these words, they are invariably pronounced with the *i* long, as *criticise*, *equalise*.

154. In the termination *ite*, when the accent is on it, the *i* is always long, as *requite*. When the accent is on the last syllable but one, it is always short, as *respite* (140); pronounced as if written *respit*, except *contrite;* but when the accent is on the last syllable but two, the *i* is generally long: the exceptions,

however, are so many, that a catalogue of both will be the best rule.

155. The *i* is long in *expedite*, *recondite*, *incondite*, *hermaphrodite*, *carmelite*, *theodolite*, *cosmopolite*, *chrysolite*, *bedlamite*, *eremite*, *aconite*, *margarite*, *marcasite*, *parasite*, *appetite*, *bipartite*, *tripartite*, *quadripartite*, *convertite*, *anchorite*, *pituite*, *satellite*. As the word stands, in Kenrick's Dictionary *sa-tell-it*, having the *i* short, and the accent on the second syllable, it is doubly wrong. The *i* in the last syllable is shortened also by W. Johnston and Perry, but made long, as it ought to be, by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott and Mr. Nares. See RECONDITE.

156. The *i* is short in *cucurbite*, *ingenite*, *definite*, *indefinite*, *infinite*, *hypocrite*, *favourite*, *requisite*, *pre-requisite*, *perquisite*, *exquisite*, *apposite*, and *opposite*. *Heteroclite* has the *i* long in Sheridan, but short in Kenrick. The former is, in my opinion, the best pronunciation, (see the word in the Dictionary); but *ite*, in what may be called a Gentile termination, has the *i* always long, as in *Hivite*, *Samnite*, *cosmopolite*, &c.

157. The termination *ive*, when the accent is on it, is always long, as in *hive*, except in the two verbs, *give*, *live*, and their compounds, *giving*, *living*, &c.; for the adjective *live*, as a *live animal* has the *i* long, and rhymes with *strive;* so has the adjective and adverb, *lively*, and *livelily:* the noun *livelihood*, follows the same analogy; but the adjective *live-long*, as the *live-long day* has the *i* short, as in the verb. When the accent is not on the *i* in this termination it is always short, as *sportive*, *plaintive*, &c. rhyming with *give*.

158. All the other adjectives and substantives of this termination, when the accent is not on it, have the *i* invariably short, as *offensive*, *defensive*, &c. The *i* in *salique*, is short, as if written *sallick*, but long in *oblique*, rhyming with *pike*, *strike*, &c.: while the *i* in *antique* has the *i* long and slender, and rhymes with *speak*. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Barclay, have *obleek*, for *oblique;* Mr. Scott has it both ways, but gives the slender sound first; and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, and W. Johnston, *oblike*. The latter is, in my opinion, more agreeable to polite usage, but the former more analogical: for as it comes from the French *oblique*, we cannot write it *oblike*, as Mr. Nares wishes, any more than *antique*, and *antike*, for fear of departing too far from the Latin *antiquus*, and *obliquus*. *Opaque*, Mr. Nares observes, has become *opake;* but then it must be remembered, that the Latin is *opacus*, and not *opaquus*.

159. All the terminations in *ize* have the *i* long, except to *endenize;* which, having the accent on the second syllable, follow the general rule, and has the *i* short, pronounced as in the verb *is*, (140). To these observations we may add, that though *evil*, and *devil*, suppress the *i* as if written *ev'l* and *dev'l*, yet that *cavil* and *pencil* preserve its sound distinctly, and that *Latin* ought never to be pronounced as it is generally at schools, as if written *Latt'n*. *Cousin* and *cozen* both drop the last vowels, as if spelled *cozn*, and are only distinguishable to the eye.

Thus we see how little regularity there is in the sound of this letter, when it is not under the accent, and, when custom will permit, how careful we ought to be to preserve the least trace of analogy, that "confusion may not be worse confounded." The sketch that has been just given may, perhaps, afford something like a clew to direct us in this labyrinth, and it is hoped it will enable the judicious speaker to pronounce with more certainty and decision.

160. It was remarked under the vowel *A*, that when a hard *g* or *c* preceded that vowel, a sound like *e* interposed, the better to unite the letters, and soften the sound of the consonant. The same may be observed of the letter *I*. When this vowel is preceded by hard *g* or *k*, which is but another form for hard *c*, it is pronounced as if an *e* were inserted between the consonant and the vowel. Thus *sky*, *kind*, *guide*, *guise*, *disguise*, *guile*, *beguile*, *mankind*, are pronounced as if written *ske-y ke-ind*, *gue-ise*, *disgue-ise*, *gue-ile*, *begue-ile*, *manke-ind*. At first sight we are surprised that two such different letters as *a* and *i* should be affected in the same manner by the hard gutturals, *g*, *c*, and *k;* but when we reflect that *i* is really composed of *a* and *e*, our surprise ceases; and we are pleased to find the ear perfectly uniform in its procedure, and entirely unbiassed by the eye. From this view of the analogy we may see how greatly mistaken is a very solid and ingenious writer on this subject, who says that "*ky-ind* for *kind* is a monster of pronunciation, heard only on our stage." Nares' Orth. p. 28. See No. 92.

It may not perhaps seem unworthy of notice, that when this letter is unaccented in the numerous terminations *ity*, *ible*, &c. it is frequently pronounced like short *u*, as if the words *sensible*, *visible*, &c. were written *sensubble*, *visubble*, &c. and *charity*, *chastity*, &c. like *charutty*, *chastutty*, &c.; but it may be observed that the pure sound of *i* like *e* in these words is as much the mark of an elegant speaker as that of the *u* in *singular*, *educate*, &c. See No. 179.

O.

161. Grammarians have generally allowed this letter but three sounds. Mr. Sheridan instances them in *not*, *note*, *prove*. For a fourth, I have added the *o* in *love*, *dove*, &c. for the fifth, that in *or*, *nor*, *for;* and a sixth, that in *woman*, *wolf*, &c.

162. The first, and only peculiar sound of this letter, is that by which it is named in the alphabet. It requires the mouth to be formed, in some degree, like the letter, in order to pronounce it. This may be called its long open sound, as the *o* in *prove* may be called its long slender sound, (65). This sound we find in words ending with silent *e*, as *tone*, *bone*, *alone;* or when ending a syllable with the accent upon it, as *mo-tion*, *potent*, &c. likewise in the monosyllables, *go*, *so*, *no*. This sound is found under several combinations of other vowels with this letter, as in *moan*, *groan*, *bow*, (to shoot with,) *low* (not high.)

163. The second sound of this letter is called its short sound, and is found, in *not*, *got*, *lot*, &c. though this, as in the other short vowels, is by no means the short sound of the former long one, but corresponds exactly to that of *a* in *what*, with which the words *not*, *got*, *lot*, are perfect rhymes. The long sound, to which the *o* in *not* and *sot* are short ones, is found under the diphthong *au* in *naught*, and the *ou* in *sought;* corresponding exactly to the *a* in *hall*, *ball*, &c. The short sound of this letter, like the short sound of *a* in *father* (78) (79), is frequently, by inaccurate speakers, and chiefly those among the vulgar, lengthened to a middle sound approaching to its long sound, the *o* in *or*. This sound is generally heard, as in the case of *a*, when it is succeeded by two consonants. Thus Mr. Smith pronounces *broth*, *froth*, and *moth*, as if written *brawth*, *frawth*, and *mawth*. Of the propriety or impropriety of this, a well educated ear is the best judge; but as was observed under the article A, (79), if this be not the sound heard among the best speakers, no middle sound ought to be admitted, as good orators will ever incline to definite and absolute sounds rather than such as may be called *non-descripts* in language.

164. The third sound of this letter, as was marked in the first observation, may be called its long slender sound, corresponding to the double *o*. The words where this sound of *o* occurs are so few, that it will be easy to give a catalogue of them. *Prove*, *move*, *behove*, and their compounds, *lose*, *do*, *ado*, *Rome*, *poltron*, *ponton*, *sponton*, *who*, *whom*, *womb*, *tomb*. *Sponton* is not in Johnson; and this and the two preceding words ought rather to be written with *oo* in the last syllable. *Gold* is pronounced like *gold* in familiar conversation; but in verse and solemn language, especially that of the scripture, ought always to rhyme with *old*, *fold*, &c. See ENCORE, GOLD, and WIND.

165. The fourth sound of this vowel is that which is found in *love*, *dove*, &c. and the long sound, which seems the nearest relation to it, is the first sound of *o* in *note*, *tone*, *rove*, &c. This sound of *o* is generally heard when it is shortened by the succeeding liquids *n*, *m*, *r*, and the semivowels *v*, *z*, *th:* and as an ingenious writer has given a catalogue of those words, I shall avail myself of his labour. *Above*, *affront*, *allonge*, *among*,

amongst, attorney, bomb, bombard, (the noun), *borage, borough, brother, cochineal, colour, come, comely, comfit, comfort, company, compass, comrade, combat, conduit, coney, conjure, constable, covenant, cover, coverl, covet, covey, cozen, discomfit, done, doth, dost, dove, dozen, dromedary, front, glove, govern, honey, love, Monday, money, mongrel, monk, monkey, month, mother, none, nothing, one, onion, other, oven, plover, pomegranate, pommel, pother, romage, shove, shovel, sloven, smother, some, Somerset, son, sovereign, sponge, stomach, thorough, ton, tongue, word, work, wander, world, worry, worse, worship, wort, worth;* to which may be added, *rhomb, once, comfrey,* and *collander.*

166. In these words the accent is on the *o* in every word, except *pomegranate:* but with very few exceptions, this letter has the same sound in the unaccented terminations, *oc, ock, od, ol, om, on, op, or, ot,* and *some,* as *mammoc, cassoc, method, carol, kingdom, union, gallop, tutor, turbot, troublesome,* &c. all which are pronounced as if written *mammuc, cassuc, methud,* &c. The *o* in the adjunct *munger* as *cheesemonger,* &c. has always this sound. The exceptions to this rule are technical terms from the Greek or Latin, as *Achor,* a species of the herpes; and proper names, as *Calor,* a river in Italy.

167. The fifth sound of *o* is the long sound produced by *r* final, or followed by another consonant, as *for, former.* This sound is perfectly equivalent to the diphthong *au;* and *for* and *former* might, on account of sound only, be written *faur* and *faurmer.*

168. *O,* like *A,* is lengthened before *r,* when terminating a monosyllable, or followed by another consonant; and, like *a* too, is shortened by a duplication of the liquid; as we may hear by comparing the conjunction *or* with the same letters in *torrid, florid,* &c. for though the *r* is not double to the eye in *florid,* yet as the accent is on it, it is as effectually doubled to the ear, as if written *florrid;* so if a consonant of another kind succeed the *r* in this situation, we find the *o* as long as in a monosyllable. Thus the *o* in *orchard* is as long as in the conjunction *or,* and that in *formal* as in the word *for:* but the *o* in *orifice* and *forage:* where the *r* is followed by a vowel, the *o* is as short as if the *r* were double, and the words written *orrifice* and *forrage.*

169. There is a sixth sound of *o* exactly corresponding to the *u* in *bull, full, pull,* &c. which, from its existing only in the following words, may be called its irregular sound. These words are, *woman, bosom, worsted, wolf,* and the proper names, *Wolsey, Worcester,* and *Wolverhampton.*

Irregular and unaccented Sounds.

170. What was observed of the *a,* when followed by a liquid and a mute, may be observed of the *o* with equal justness. This letter, like *a,* has a tendency to lengthen, when followed by a liquid and another consonant, or by *s, ss* or *s* and a mute. But this length of *o,* in this situation, seems every day growing more and more vulgar: and, as it would be gross to a degree to sound the *a* in *castle, mask,* and *plant,* like the *a* in *palm, psalm,* &c. so it would be equally exceptionable to pronounce the *o* in *moss, dross,* and *frost,* as if written *mauwse, drawse,* and *frawst,* (78) (79). The *o* in the compounds of *solve,* as *dissolve, absolve, resolve,* seem the only words where a somewhat longer sound of the *o* is agreeable to polite pronunciation. On the contrary when the *o* ends a syllable, immediately before or after the accent, as in *polite, im-potent,* &c. there is an elegance in giving it the open sound nearly as long as in *po-lar,* and *po-tent,* &c. See Domestic, Collect, and Command. It may like wise be observed, that the *o* like the *e* (102) is supressed in a final unaccented syllable when preceded by *c* or *k* and followed by *n;* as *bacon, beacon, deacon, beckon, reckon,* pronounced *bak'n, beak'n, deak'n, beck'n, reck'n;* and when *c* is preceded by another consonant, as *falcon,* pronounced *fawk'n.* The *o* is likewise mute in the same situation, when preceded by *d* in *pardon;* pronounced *pard'n,* but not in *Guerdon.* It is mute when preceded by *p* in *weapon, capon,* &c. pronounced *weap'n, cap'n,* &c. and when preceded, by *s* in *reason, season, treason, oraison, benison, denison, unison, foison, poison, prison, damson, crimson, advowson,* pronounced *reaz'n, treaz'n,* &c.; and *mason, bason, garrison, lesson, caparison, comparison, disinherison, parson,* and *person,* pronounced *mas'n, bas'n,* &c. *Unison, diapason,* and *cargason,* seem particularly in solemn speaking, to preserve the sound of *o* like *u,* as if written *unisun, diapazun,* &c. The same letter is suppressed in a final unaccented syllable beginning with *t,* as *Seton, cotton, button, mutton, glutton;* pronounced as if written *Set'n, cott'n,* &c. When *x* precedes the *t,* the *o* is pronounced distinctly, as in *Sexton.* When *l* is the preceding letter, the *o* is generally suppressed as in the proper names *Stilton cheese, Wilton carpets,* and *Melton Mowbray,* &c. Accurate speakers sometimes struggle to preserve it in the name of our great epic poet *Milton;* but the former examples sufficiently shew the tendency of the language; and this tendency cannot be easily counteracted. This letter is likewise suppressed in the last syllable of *blazon,* pronounced *blaz'n;* but is always to be preserved in the same syllable of *horizon.* This suppression of the *o* must not be ranked among those careless abbreviations found only among the vulgar, but must be considered as one of those devious tendencies to brevity, which has worn itself a currency in the language, and has at last become a part of it. To pronounce the *o* in those cases where it is suppressed, would give a singularity to the speaker bordering nearly on the pedantic; and the attention given to this singularity by the hearer would necessarily diminish his attention, to the subject, and consequently deprive the speaker of something much more desirable.

U.

171. The first sound of *u,* heard in *tube,* or ending an unaccented syllable, as in *cu-bic,* is a diphthongal sound, as if *e* were prefixed, and these words were spelt *tewbe* and *kewbic.* The letter *u* is exactly the pronoun *you.*

172. The second sound of *u* is the short sound, which tallies exactly with the *o* in *done, son,* &c. which every ear preceives might as well for the sound's sake be spelt *dun, sun,* &c.

173. The third sound of this letter, and that in which the English more particularly, depart from analogy, is the *u* in *bull, full, pull,* &c. The first, or diphthongal *u* in *tube,* seems almost as pecular to the English as the long sound of the *i* in *thine, mine,* &c. but here, as if they chose to imitate the Latin, Italian, and French *u,* they leave out the *e* before the *u* which is heard in *tube, mule,* &c. and do not pronounce the latter part of *u* quite so long as the *oo* in *pool,* nor so short as the *u* in *dull,* but with a middle sound between both, which is the true short sound of the *oo* in *coo* and *woo,* as may be heard by comparing *woo* and *wool;* the latter of which is a perfect rhyme to *bull.*

174. This middle sound of *u,* so unlike the general sound of that letter, exists only in the following words: *bull, full, pull,* words compounded of *full,* as *wonderfull, dreadfull,* &c. *bullock, bully, bullet, bulwark, fuller, fullingmill, pulley, pullet, push, bush, bushel, pulpit, puss, bullion, butcher, cushion, cuckoo, pudding, sugar, hussar, huzza,* and *put* when a verb: but few as they are, except *full,* which is a very copious termination, they are sufficient to puzzle Englishmen who reside at any distance from the capital, and to make the inhabitants of Scotland and Ireland, (who, it is highly probable, received a much more regular pronunciation from our ancestors) not unfrequently the jest of fools.

175. But vague and desultory as this sound of the *u* may at first seem, on a closer view we find it chiefly confined to words which begin with the mute labials *b, p, f,* and end with the liquid labial *l,* or the dentals *s, t,* and *d,* as in *bull, full, pull, bush, push, pudding, puss, put,* &c. Whatever, therefore, was the cause of this whimsical deviation, we see its primatives are confined to a very

narrow compass: *put*, has this sound only when it is a verb; for *putty*, a paste for glass, has the common sound of *u*, and rhymes exactly with *nutty*, (having the qualities of a nut); so *put*, the game at cards, and the vulgar appellation of *country put*, follow the same analogy. All *Bull's* compounds regularly follow their primative. But though *fuller*, a whitener of cloth, and *Fulham*, a proper name, are not compounded of *full*, they are sounded as if they were; while *Putney*, follows the general rule, and has its first syllable pronounced like the noun *put*. *Pulpit* and *pullet* comply with the peculiarity on account of their resemblance to *pull*, though nothing related to it; and *butcher* and *puss* adopt this sound of *u* for no reason but the nearness of their form to the other words: and when to these we have added *cushion*, *sugar*, *cuckoo*, *hussar*, and the interjection *huzza*, we have every word in the whole language where the *u* is thus pronounced.

176. Some speakers, indeed, have attempted to give *bulk*, and *punish*, this obtuse sound of *u*, but luckily have not been followed. The words which have already adopted it are sufficiently numerous; and we cannot be too careful to check the growth of so unmeaning an irregularity.

177. It must be remarked, that this sound of *u* except in the word *fuller*, never extends to words from the learned languages; for *fulminant*, *fulmination*, *ebullition*, *repulsion*, *sepulchre*, &c. sound the *u* as in *dull*, *gull*, &c. and the *u* in *pus* and *pustule*, is exactly like the same letter in *thus*. So the pure English words *buss*, *bulge*, *bustle*, *bustard*, *buzzard*, preserve the *u* in its second sound, as in *us*, *hull* and *custard*. It may likewise not be unworthy of remark, that the letter *u* is never subject to the shortening power of either the primary or secondary accent; but when accented, is always long, unless shortened by a double consonant. See the words DRAMA and MUCULENT, and No. 503, 534.

Irregular and unaccented Sounds.

178. But the strangest deviation of this letter from its regular sound is in the words *busy*, *business*, and *bury*. We laugh at the Scotch for pronouncing these words, as if written *bewsy*, *bewsiness*, and *bewry*; but we ought rather to blush for ourselves in departing so wantonly from the general rule as to pronounce them *bizzy*, *bizness*, and *berry*.

179. There is an incorrect pronunciation of this letter when it ends a syllable, not under the accent which prevails, not only among the vulgar, but is sometimes found in better company; and that is givng the *u* an obscure sound which confounds it with vowels of a very different kind. Thus we not unfrequently hear *singular*, *regular*, and *particular* pronounced as if written *sing-e-lar*, *reg-e-lar*, and *par-tic-e-lar*; but nothing tends more to tarnish and vulgarize the pronunciation than this short and obscure sound of the unaccented *u*. It may indeed, be observed, that there is scarcely any thing more distinguishes a person of mean and good education than the pronunciation of the unaccented vowels, (547) (558). When vowels are under the accent, the prince and the lowest of the people, with very few exceptions, pronounce them in the same manner; but the unaccented vowels in the mouth of the former have a distinct, open, and specific sound, while the latter often totally sink them, or change them into some other sound. Those, therefore, who wish to pronounce elegantly must be particularly attentive to the unaccented vowels; as a neat pronunciation of these, forms one of the greatest beauties of speaking.

Y final.

180. *Y* final either in a word or syllable, is a pure vowel, and has exactly the same sound as *i* would have in the same situation. For this reason printers, who have been the great correctors of our orthography, have substituted the *i* in its stead, on account of the too great frequency of this letter in the English language. That *y* final is a vowel, is universally acknowledged; nor need we any other proof of it, than its long sound, when followed by *e* mute, as in *thyme*, *rhyme*, &c. or ending a syllable with the accent upon it, as *buy*, *cyder*, &c. this may be called its first vowel sound.

181. The second sound of the vowel *y* is its short sound, heard in *system*, *syntax*, &c.

Irregular and unaccented Sounds.

182. The unaccented sound of this letter at the end of a syllable, like that of *i* in the same situation, is always like the first sound of *e*. Thus *vanity*, *pleurisy*, &c. and if sound alone were consulted, might be written *vanitee*, *pleurisee*, &c.

183. The exception to this rule is, when *f* precedes the *y* in a final syllable, the *y* is then pronounced as long and open as if the accent were on it. Thus *justify*, *qualify*, &c. have the last syllable sounded like that in *defy*. This long sound continues when the *y* is changed into *i*, in *justifiable*, *qualifiable*, &c. The same may be observed of *multiply*, *multipliable*, &c. *occupy* and *occupiable*, &c. (512).

184. There is an irregular sound of this letter when the accent is on it in *panegyric*, when it is frequently pronounced like the second sound of *e;* but would, perhaps, be more correct if its true sound were preserved, and it were to rhyme with *Pyrrhic;* or as Swift does with *Satiric:*

"On me when dunces are satirick,
"I take it for a *panegyrick*."

185. But the most uncertain sound of this letter is, when it ends a syllable immediately preceding the accent. In this case it is subject to the same variety as the letter *i* in the same situation, and nothing but a catalogue will give us any idea of the analogy of the language in this point.

186. The *y* is long in *chylaceous*, but shortened by the secondary accent in *chylifaction* and *chylifactive*, (530); though without the least reason from analogy, Mr. Sheridan has marked them both long.

187. Words composed of *hydro*, from the Greek ὕδωρ, *water*, have the *y* before the accent generally long, as *hydrography*, *hydrographer*, *hydrometry*, *hydropic;* all which have the *y* long in Mr. Sheridan but *hydrography*, which must be a mistake of the press; and this long sound of *y* continues in *hydrostatic*, in spite of the shortening power of the secondary accent, (530). The same sound of *y* prevails in *hydraulics* and *hydatides*. *Hygrometer* and *hygrometry* seem to follow the same analogy, as well as *hyperbola* and *hyperbole;* which are generally heard with the *y* long; though Kenrick has marked the latter short. *Hypostasis* and *hypothenuse* ought to have the *y* long likewise. In *hypothesis* the *y* is more frequently short than long, and in *hypothetical* it is more frequenty long than short; but *hypocrisy* has the first *y* always short. *Myrabolan* and *myropolist* may have the *y* either long or short. *Mythology* has the first *y* generally short, and *mythological*, from the shortening power of the secondary accent, (530), almost always. *Phytivorous*, *phytography*, *phytology*, have the first *y* always long. In *phylactory* the first *y* is generally short, and in *physician* always. *Pylorus* has the *y* long in Mr. Sheridan, but, I think, improperly. In *pyramidal* he marks the *y* long, though, in my opinion, it is generally heard short, as in *pyramid*. In *pyrites*, with the accent on the second syllable, he marks the *y* short, much more correctly than Kenrick, who places the accent on the first syllable, and marks the *y* long, (see the word). *Synodic*, *synodical*, *synonima* and *synopsis*, have the *y* always short: *synechdoche* ought likewise to have the same letter short, as we find it in Perry's and Kenrick's Dictionaries; though in Sheridan's we find it long. *Typography* and *typographer* ought to have the first *y* long, as we find it in Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Kenrick, and Perry, though frequently heard short; and though *tyrannical* has the *y* marked short by Mr. Perry, it ought rather to have the long sound, as we see it marked by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, and Kenrick.

188. From the view that has been taken of the sound of the

i and *y* immediatcly before thc accent, it may justly be called thc most uncertain part of pronunciation. Scarcely any rcason can bc given why custom prefcrs one sound to the other in some words; and why, in othcrs, we may usc eithcr one or thc other indiscriminately. It is strongly to bc presumed that the *i* and *y*, in this situation, particularly the last, was generally pronouncd long by our ancestors, but that custom has gradually inclned to the shorter sound as more readily pronounced, and as more like the sound of these letters when they end a syllable after the accent; and, perhaps, we should contribute to the regularity of the language, if, when we are in doubt, we should rathcr inclinc to the short than the long sound of these letters.

W final.

189. That *w* final is a vowel, is not disputed (9); whcn it is in this situation, it is equivalent to *oo;* as may be perceived in the sound of *vow*, *tow-el*, &c.where it forms a real dipthong, composcd of the *a* in *wa-ter*, and the *oo* in *woo* and *coo*.

It is often joined to *o* at the end of a syllable, without affecting the sound of that vowel; and in this situation it may be called servile, as in *bow*, to shoot with; *crow*, *low* (not high), &c.

DIPHTHONGS.

190. A diphthong is a doublc vowcl, or the union or mixture of two vowels pronouncd together, so as only to make one syllable: as the Latin *a e* or *æ*, *o e* or *œ*, the Greek *αι*, the English *ai*, *au*, &c.

191. This is thc general definition of a diphthong; but if we examinc it closely, we shall find in it a want of precision and accuracy.* If a diphthong be two vowel sounds in succession, they must necessarily form two syllables, and therefore, by its very definition, cannot be a diphthong; if it be such a mixture of two vowels as to form but one simple sound, it is very improperly called a diphthong; nor can any such simple mixture exist.

192. The only way to reconcile this seeming contradiction, is to suppose that two vocal sounds in succession were sometimcs pronounced so closely together as to form only the time of one syllable in Greck and Latin verse. Some of thesc diphthongal syllables we have in our own language, which only pass for monosyllables in poetry. Thus *hire* (wages) is no more than one syllable in verse, though perfectly equivalent to *higher* (more high) which generally passes for a dissyllable: the same may be observed of *dire* or *dyer*, *hour* and *power*, &c. This is not uniting two vocal sounds into one simple sound, which is impossible, but pronouncing two vocal sounds in succession so rapidly and so closely as to go for only onc syllable in poetry.

193. Thus the best definition I have found of a diphthong is that given us by Mr. Smith in his scheme for a French and English Dictionary. "A diphthong (says this gentleman) I "would define to be two simple vocal sounds uttered by one "and the same emission of breath, and joined in such a manner "that each loses a portion of its natural length; but from the "junction produceth a compound sound, equal in thc time of "pronouncing to either of them taken separately, and so ma-"king still but one syllable."

194. "Now if we apply this definition (says Mr. Smith) to "the sevcral combinations that may have been laid down and "denominated diphthongs by former orthoepists, I believe we "shall find only a small number of them meriting this "name." As a proof of the truth of this observation, wc find, that most of those vocal assemblages that go under the name of diphthongs emit but a simple sound, and that not compounded of the two vowels, but one of them only sounded long: thus *plain*, and *plane*, *pail*, and *pale*, *hear* and *here*, are perfcctly the same sounds.

195. These observations naturally lead us to a distinction of diphthongs in to proper and improper. The proper are such as have two distinct vocal sounds, and the improper such as have but one.

196. The proper diphthongs are,

ea ocean	*io* passion	*oy* boy
eu feud	*oi* voice	*ua* assuage
ew jewel	*ou* pound	*ue* mansuetude
ia poniard	*ow* now	*ui* languid.
ie spaniel		

In this assemblage it is impossible not to see a manifest distinction between those which begin with *e* or *i*, and the rest. In those beginning with either of these vowels we find a squeezed sound like the commencing or consonant *y* interpose, as it were, to articulate the latter vowel, and that the words where these diphthongs are found, might, agreeably to the sound, be spelt *oshe-yan*, *f-yude*, *j-yewel*, *pon-yard*, *span-yel*, *pash-yon*, &c.; and as these diphthongs (which, from their commencing with the sound of *y* consonant, may not improperly be called *semi-consonant diphthongs*) begin in that part of the mouth where *s*, *c* soft, and *t* are formed, we find that coalescence ensue which forms the aspirated hiss in the numerous terminations *sion*, *tion*, *tial*, &c. and by direct consequence in those ending in *ure*, *une*, as *future*, *fortune*, &c. for the letter *u*, when long, is exactly one of these semi-consonant diphthongs (8); and when immediately after the accent it coalesces with the preceding *s*, *c*, or *t*, and draws them into the aspirated hiss of *sh* or *tsh*, (459). Those found in the termination *ious* may be called semi-consonant diphthongs also, as the *o* and *u* have but the sound of one vowel. It may be observed too, in passing, that the reason why in *mansuetude* the *s* does not go into *sh* is, because when *u* is followed by another vowel it drops its consonant sound at the beginning, and becomes merely double *o*.

197. The improper diphthongs are,

ea Cæsar	*ea* clean	*ie* friend
ai aim	*ee* reed	*oa* coat
ao gaol	*ei* ceiling	*oe* oeconomy
au taught	*eo* people	*oo* moon
aw law	*ey* they	*ow* crow.

198. The triphthongs having but two sounds are merely ocular, and must therefore be classed with the proper diphthongs:

aye (for ever)	*eou* plenteous	*iew* view
eau beauty	*ieu* adieu	*oeu* manoeuvre.

Of all these combinations of vowels we shall treat in their alphabetical order.

A E.

199. *Ae* or *æ* is a diphthong, says Dr. Johnson, of very frequent use in the Latin language, which seems not properly to have any place in the English; since the *æ* of the Saxons has been long out of use, being changed to *e* simple; to which, in words frequently occurring, the *æ* of the Romans is, in the same manner, altered, as in *equator*, *equinoctial*, and even in *Eneas*.

200. But though the diphthong *æ* is perfectly useless in our language, and the substitution of *e* in its stead, in *Cesar* and *Eneas*, is recommended by Dr. Johnson, we do not find his authority has totally annihilated it; especially in proper names and technical terms, derived from the learned languages. *Cæsar*, *Æneas*, *Æsop*, *pæan*, *æther*, *æthiops* mineral, *amphisbæna*, *anacephalæosis*, *aphæresis*, *ægilops*, *ozæna*, &c. seem to preserves the diphthong as well as certain words which are either plurals or genitives, in Latin words not naturalised as *cornucopiæ*, *exuviæ*, *aqua vitæ*, *minutiæ*, *striæ*, &c.

201. This diphthong, when not under the accent in *Michaelmas*, and when accented in *Dædalus*, is pronounced like short

* We see how many disputes the simple and ambiguous nature of vowels created among grammarians, and how it has begot the mistake concerning diphthongs: all that are properly so are syllables, and not diphthongs, as intended to be signified by that word. *Holder.*

e. It is, like *e*, subject to the short sound when under the secondary accent, as in *Ænobarbus*, where *æn*, in the first syllable, is pronounced exactly like the letter *n*, (530).

AI.

202. The sound of this diphthong is exactly like the long slender sound of *a;* thus *fail*, a vessel, and *pale*, a colour, are, perfectly the same sound. The exceptions are but few.

203. When *said* is the third person preterimperfect tense of the verb to *say*, *ai* has the sound of short *e*, and *said* rhymes with *bed:* but when this word is an adjective, as the *said* man, it is regular, and rhymes with *trade*.

204. *Plaid*, a striped garment, rhymes with *mad*.

205. *Raillery* is a perfect rhyme to *salary;* and *raisin*, a fruit, is pronounced exactly like *reason*, the distinctive faculty of man. See both these words in the Dictionary.

206. *Again* and *against* sound as if written *agen* and *agenst*.

207. The *aisle* of a church is pronounced exactly like *isle*, an island; and is some times written *ile*.

208. When this diphthong is in a final unaccented syllable, the *a* is sunk, and the *i* pronounced short. Thus *mountain*, *fountain*, *captain*, *curtain*, *villain*, are all pronounced as if written *mountin*, *fountin*, *captin*, *curtin*, *villin;* but when the last word takes an additional syllable, the *i* is dropped, and the *a* has its short sound; as *villanous*, *villany*. See the words in the Dictionary.

209. The *ai* in *Britain* has the short sound approaching to *u*, so common with all the vowels in final unaccented syllables, and is pronounced exactly like *Briton*.

210. *Plait*, a fold of cloth, is regular, and ought to be pronounced like *plate*, a dish; pronouncing it so as to rhyme with *meat* is a vulgarism, and ought to be avoided.

211. *Plaister* belongs no longer to this class of words, being now more properly written *plaster*, rhyming with *caster*.

AO.

212. This combination of vowels in a diphthong is only to be met with in the word *gaol*, now more properly written, as it is pronounced, *jail*.

AU.

213. The general sound of this diphthong is that of the noun *awe;* as *taught*, *caught*, &c. or of the *a* in *hall*, *ball*, &c.

214. When these letters are followed by *n* and by another consonant, they change to the second sound of *a*, heard in *far*, *farther*, &c. Thus *aunt*, *haunt*, *daunt*, *askaunce*, *askaunt*, *flaunt*, *haunt*, *gauntlet*, *jaunt*, *haunch*, *launch*, *craunch*, *jaundice*, *laundry*, have the Italian sound of the *a* in the last syllable of *papa* and *mamma*. To these I think ought to be added, *daunt*, *paunch*, *gaunt*, and *saunter*, as Dr. Kenrick has marked them with the Italian *a*, and not as if written *dawnt*, *pawnch*, &c. as Mr. Sheridan sounds them. *Maund*, a basket is always pronounced with the Italian *a*, and nearly as if written *marnd*; for which reason *Maundy* Thursday, which is derived from it, ought, with Mr. Nares, to be pronounced in the same manner, though generally heard with the sound of *aw*. To *maunder*, to grumble, though generally heard as if written *mawnder*, ought certainly to be pronounced as Mr. Nares has classed it, with the Italian *a*. The same may be observed of *taunt*, which ought to rhyme with *aunt*, though sounded *tawnt*, by Mr. Sheridan; and being left out of the above list, supposed to be so pronounced by Mr. Nares. But Mr. Elphinston has placed the analogy of these words in so strong and curious a light, that I cannot help presenting them to the reader in his own words though a different orthography: "*U* meritoriously distinguishes *aunt*, the parent's "sister, from *ant* the emmet, and gives *a* slender shut, the ser- "vile of *a* broad open, yet without pretence of so dangerous or "any coincidence; in defiance of both sisters, his *aunt* had pow- "er to retain the company of *jaunt*, *haunt*, *vaunt*, *taunt*, *daunt*, "*gaunt*, *gauntlet*; in all of which the *u* does precisely the same "duty it formely did in *chaunt*, *graunt*, *maund*, and *commaund;* "in *saunter*, and *saunder*, as well as in *braunch*, *haunch*, *paunch*, "*launch*, *staunch*; all now justly as genealogically, *chant*, *grant*, "*mand*, (the old basket), *command*, *santer*, *sander*; *branch*, "*hanch*, *panch*, *lanch*, *stanch*. *Jaundice* alone pleaded *u* radical; "and yet was found mere *jandice*. So with *aunt*, must return to "truth and etymology (who do not always join issue) *jant*, *hant*, "*vant*, *tant*, *dant*, *gant*, *gantlet;* and even the venerable *Mandy* "*Thursday*, with her *mand* or basket in her hand. She had, indeed "almost left the language, though Astrea had not left the land, "when analogy (or harmony) enacted: *a* broad (*au*) shall not in "English precede *n*, followed either by a dry dental, or by a si- "bilation; that is, *au* shall not be followed by *nt*, *nd*, *nce*, *nch*, or "*nge*. No such sounds being sufferable in the English system, as "*aunt*, *aund*, *aunch*, *aunce*, or *aunge;* there shall be no such "semblances. Alike are therefore indispensable *chant*, and "*jant; hand* and *mand*, *chance* and *lance*, *branch* and *lanch*, *ban-* "*ter* and *santer; Sande* and his full self *Alexander*. In all such, "*a*, far from broad or open, is slender and shut; yet hardly shor- "ter than if the silent aspiration interposed in *ahnt*, *sahnter*, "*lahnce*, *lahnch*, and the rest. Before *nge*, indeed, *a*, is also "slender, but open; not *ah*, but *a;* guarded therefore by its own "(*i*) servile (as we saw in its place) against every danger of "*change*. *Faun* and *fawn* remain doubtless in *fauns*, and *pawns*, "unaltered by the adscititious depressive sibilant." Propriety Ascertained in her Picture, vol. i. pag. 171.

215. *Laugh* and *draught*, which are very properly classed by Mr. Nares among these words which have the long Italian *a* in *father*, are marked by Mr. Sheridan with his first sound of *a* in *hat*, lengthened into the sound of *a* in *father*, by placing the accent on it. *Staunch* is spelled without the *u* by Johnson, and therefore improperly classed by Mr. Nares in the above list.

216. *Vaunt* and *avaunt* seem to be the only real exceptions to this sound of *a* in the whole list; and as these words are chiefly confined to tragedy, they may be allowed to "fret and strut their hour upon the stage" in the old traditionary sound of *awe*.

217. This diphthong is pronounced like long *o* in *hautboy*, as if written *ho-boy;* and like *o* short in *cauliflower*, *laurel*, and *laudanum;* as if written *colliflower*, *lorrel*, and *loddanum*. In *gauge*, *au* has the sound of slender *a*, and rhymes with *page*.

218. There is a corrupt pronunciation of this diphthong among the vulgar, which is giving the *au* in *daughter*, *sauce*, *saucer*, and *saucy*, the sound of the Italian *a*, and nearly as if written *darter*, *sarce*, *sarcer*, and *sarcy*; but this pronunciation cannot be too carefully avoided. *Au* in *sausage* also, is sounded by the vulgar with short *a*, as if written *sassage*; but in this, as in the other words *au* ought to sound *awe*. See the words in the Dictionary.

AW.

219. Has the long broad sound of *a* in *ball*, with which the word *bawl* is perfectly identical. It is always regular.

AY.

220. This diphthong, like its near relation *ai*, has the sound of slender *a* in *pay*, *day*, &c. and is pronounced like long *e* in the word *quay*, which is now sometimes seen written *key;* for if we cannot bring the pronunciation to the spelling, it is looked upon as some improvement to bring the spelling to the pronunciation; a most pernicious practice in language. See Bowl.

221. To *flay*, to strip off the skin also, is corruptly pronounced *flea;* but the diphthong in this word seems to be recovering its rights.

222. There is a wanton departure from analogy in orthography, by changing the *y* in this diphthong to *i* in the words *paid*, *said*, *laid*, for *payed*, *sayed*, and *layed*. Why these words should be written with *i* and thus contracted, and *played*, *prayed*, and *delayed*, remain at large, let our wise correctors of ortho-

graphy determine. *Stayed* also, a participial adjective, signifying *steady*, is always written *staid*.

223. When *ay* comes immediately after the accent in a final syllable, like *ai*, it drops the former vowel, in the colloquial pronunciation of the days of the week. Thus as we pronounce *captain*, *curtin*, &c. as if written *captin*, *curtin*, &c. so we hear, *Sunday*, *Monday*, &c. as if written *Sundy*, *Mundy*, &c. A more distinct pronunciation of *day*, in these words, is a mark of the northern dialect, (208).

224 The familliar assent *ay* for *yes*, is a combination of the long Italian *a* in the last syllable of *papa*, and the first sound of *e*. If we give the *a* the sound of that letter in *ball*, the word degenerates into a coarse rustic pronunciation. Though in the House of Commons, where this word is made a noun, we frequently, but not correctly, hear it so pronounced, in the phrase *the ayes have it*.

AYE.

225. This triphthong is a combination of the slender sound of *a*, heard in *pa-per*, and the *e* in *me-tre*. The word which it composes, signifying *ever*, is almost obsolete.

EA.

226. The regular sound of this diphthong, is that of the first sound of *e* in *here;* but its irregular sound of short *e* is so frequent as to make a catalogue of both necessary; especially for those who are unsettled in the pronunciation of the capital, and wish to practise in order to form a habit.

227. The first sound of *ea* is like open *e*, and is heard in the following words: *Afeard*, *affear*, *anneal*, *appeal*, *appear*, *appease*, *arread*, *arrear*, *beacon*, *beadle*, *beadroll*, *beads*, *beadsman*, *beagle*, *beak*, *beaker*, *beam*, *bean*, *beard*, *bearded*, *beast*, *beat*, *beaten*, *beaver*, *beleaguer*, *beneath*, *bequeath*, *bereave*, *besmear*, *bespeak*, *bleach*, *bleak*, *blear*, *bleat*, *bohea*, *breach*, *bream*, to *breathe*, *cease*, *cheap*, *cheat*, *clean*, *cleanly* (adverb) *clear*, *clearance*, *cleave*, *cochineal*, *colleague*, *conceal*, *congeal*, *cream*, *creak*, *crease*, *creature*, *deacon*, *deal*, *dean*, *deanery*, *dear*, *decease*, *defeasance*, *defeasible*, *defeat*, *demean*, *demeanor*, *decrease*, *dream*, *drear*, *dreary*, *each*, *eager*, *eagle*, *eagre*, *ear*, *east*, *easter*, *easy*, to *eat*, *eaten*, *eaves*, *entreat*, *endear*, *escheat*, *fear*, *fearful*, *feasible*, *feasibility*, *feast*, *feat*, *feature*, *flea*, *fleam*, *freak*, *gear*, *gleam*, *glean*, to *grease*, *grease*, *greaves*, *heal*, *heap*, *hear*, *heat*, *heath*, *heathen*, *heave*, *impeach*, *increase*, *inseam*, *interleave*, *knead*, to *lead*, *leaf*, *league*, *leak*, *lean*, *lease*, *leash*, *leasing*, *least*, *leave*, *leaves*, *mead*, *meagre*, *meal*, *mean*, *meat*, *measles*, *meath*, *neap*, *near*, *neat*, *pea*, *peace*, *peak*, *peal*, *pease*, *peat*, *plea*, *plead*, *please*, *reach*, to *read*, *ream*, *reap*, *rear*, *rearward*, *reason*, *recheat*, *redstreak*, *release*, *repeal*, *repeat*, *retreat*, *reveal*, *screak*, *scream*, *seal*, *sea*, *seam*, *seamy*, *sean*, *sear*, *searcloth*, *season*, *seat*, *shear*, *shears*, *sheath*, *sheathe*, *sheaf*, *sleasy*, *sneak*, *sneaker*, *sneakup*, *speak*, *spear*, *steal*, *steam*, *streak*, *stream*, *streamer*, *streamy*, *surcease*, *tea*, *teach*, *tead*, *teague*, *teal*, *team*, *tear*, *tease*, *teat*, *treacle*, *treason*, *treat*, *treatise*, *treatment*, *treaty*, *tweag*, *tweak*, *tweague*, *veal*, *undeneath*, *uneasy*, *unreave*, *uprear*, *weak*, *weaken*, *weal*, *weald*, *wean*, *weanling*, *weariness*, *wearisome*, *weary*, *weasand*, *weasel*, *weave*, *wheal*, *wheat*, *wheaten*, *wreak*, *wreath*, *wreathe*, *wreathy*, *yea*, *year*, *yeanling*, *yearling*, *yearly*, *yest*, *zeal*.

228. In this catalogue we find *beard* and *bearded* sometimes pronounced as if written *berd* and *berded:* but this corruption of the diphthong, which Mr. Sheridan has adopted, seems confined to the Stage. See the word.

229. The preter imperfect tense of *eat*, is sometimes written *ate*, particularly by Lord Bolingbroke, and frequently, and, perhaps, more correctly, pronounced *et*, especially in Ireland, but *eaten* always preserves the *ea*, long.

230. *Ea* in *fearful* is long when it signifies *timorous*, and short when it signifies *terrible*, as if written *ferful*. See the word.

231. To *read* is long in the present tense, and short in the past, and participle; which are sometimes written *zed*.

232. *Teat*, a dug, is marked by Dr. Kendrick, Mr. Elphinston, and Mr. Nares, with short *e*, like *tit;* but more properly by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, with the long *e*, rhyming with *meat*.

233. *Beat*, the preterimperfect tense and participle of to *beat*, is frequently pronounced in Ireland like *bet* (a wager): and if utility were the only object of language, this would certainly be the preferable pronunciation, as nothing tends more to obscurity than verbs which have no different form for their present and past times; but fashion in this, as in many other cases, triumphs over use and propriety; and *bet*, for the past time and participle of *beat*, must be religiously avoided.

234. *Ea* is pronounced like the short *e* in the following words: *Abreast*, *ahead*, *already*, *bedstead*, *behead*, *bespread*, *bestead*, *bread*, *breath*, *breadth*, *breakfast*, *breast*, *breath*, *cleanse*, *cleanly* (adjective) *cleanlily*, *dead*, *deadly*, *deaf*, *deafen*, *dearth*, *death*, *earl*, *earldom*, *early*, *earn*, *earnest*, *earth*, *earthen*, *earthly*, *endeavour*, *feather*, *head*, *heady*, *health*, *heard*, *hearse*, *heaven*, *heavy*, *jealous*, *impearl*, *instead*, *lead*, *leaden*, *leant*, (the past time and participle of to *lean*), *learn*, *learning*, *leather*, *leaven*, *meadow*, *meant*, *measure*, *pearl*, *peasant*, *pheasant*, *pleasant*, *pleasantry*, *pleasure*, *read*, (past time and participle) *readily*, *readiness*, *ready*, *realm*, *rehearsal*, *rehearse*, *research*, *seamstress*, *searce*, *search*, *spread*, *stead*, *steadfast*, *steady*, *stealth*, *stealthy*, *sweat*, *sweaty*, *thread*, *threaden*, *threat*, *threaten*, *treachery*, *tread*, *treadle*, *treasure*, *uncleanly*, *wealth*, *wealthy*, *weapon*, *weather*, *yearn*, *zealot*, *zealous*, *zealously*.

235. I have given the last three words, compounded of *zeal*, as instances of the short sound of the diphthong, because it is certainly the more usual sound; but some attempts have lately been made in the House of Commons to pronounce them long, as in the noun. It is a commendable zeal to endeavour to reform the language as well as the constitution; but whether, if these words were altered, it would be real reformation, may admit of some dispute. See Enclitical Termination, No 515, and the word ZEALOT.

236. *Heard*, the past time and participle of *hear*, is sometimes corruptly pronounced with the diphthong long, so as to rhyme with *rear'd*; but this is supposing the verb to be regular; which, from the spelling, is evidently not the case.

237. It is, perhaps, worth observation, that when this diphthong comes before *r*, it is apt to slide into the short *u*, which is undoubtedly very near the true sound, but not exactly. Thus pronouncing *earl*, *earth*, *derth*, as if written *url*, *urth*, *durth*, is a slight deviation from the true sound which is exactly that of *i* before *r*, followed by another consonant, in *virtue*, *virgin;* and that is the true sound of short *e* in *vermin*, *vernal*, &c. (108).

238. *Leant*, the past time and participle of to *lean*, is grown vulgar: the regular form *leaned* is preferable.

239. The past time and participle of the verb to *leap* seems to prefer the irregular form; therefore, though we almost always hear to *leap*, rhyming with *reap*, we generally hear *leaped* written and pronounced *leapt*, rhyming with *wept*.

240. *Ea* is pronounced like long slender *a* in *bare*, in the following words: *Bear*, *bearer*, *break*, *forbear*, *forswear*, *great*, *pear*, *steak*, *swear*, to *tear*, *wear*.

241. The word *great* is sometimes pronounced as if written *greet*, generally by people of education, and almost universally in Ireland; but this is contrary to the fixed and settled practice in England. That this is an affected pronunciation will be perceived in a moment by pronouncing this word in the phrase, *Alexander the Great;* for those who pronounce the word *greet*, in other cases, will generally in this rhyme it with *fate*. It is true the *ee* is the regular sound of this diphthoug; but this slender sound of *e* has, in all probability, given way to that of *a* as deeper and more expressive of the epithet *great*.

242. The same observations are applicable to the word *break;* which is much more expressive of the action when pronounced *brake* than *breek*, as it is sometimes affectedly pronounced.

243. *Ea* is pronounced like the long Italian *a* in *father*, in the following words: *Heart*, *hearty*, *hearten*, *hearth*, *hearken*.

244. *Ea*, unaccented, has an obscure sound approaching to short *u* in *vengeance*, *serjeant*, *pageant*, and *pageantry*.

EAU.

245. This is a French, rather than an English, triphthong, being found only in words derived from that language. Its sound is that of long open *o*, as *beau*, *bureau*, *flambeau*, *portmanteau*. In *beauty*, and its compounds it has the first sound of *u*, as if written *bewty*.

EE.

246. This diphthong, in all words, except those that end in *r*, has a squeezed sound of long open *e* formed by a closer application of the tongue to the roof of the mouth, than in that vowel singly, which is distinguishable to a nice ear, in the different sounds of the verbs to *flee* and to *meet*, and the nouns *flea* and *meat*. This has always been my opinion; but upon consulting some good speakers on the occasion, and in particular Mr. Garrick, who could find no difference in the sounds of these words, I am less confident in giving it to the public. At any rate the difference is but very trifling, and I shall therefore consider *ee* as equivocal to the long open *e*.

247. This diphthong is irregular only in the word *breeches*, pronounced as if written *britches*. *Cheesecake*, sometimes pronounced *chizcake*, and *breech*, *britch*, I look upon as vulgarisms. *Beelzebub*, indeed, in prose, has generally the short sound of *e*, as in *bell:* and when these two letters form but one syllable, in the poetical contraction of *e'er*, and *ne'er*, for *ever* and *never*, they are pronounced as if written *air* and *nair*.

EI.

248. The general sound of this diphthong seems to be the same as *ey*, when under the accent; which is like long slender *a;* but the other sounds are so numerous as to require a catalogue of them all.

249. *Ei* has the sound of long slender *a* in *deign*, *vein*, *rein*, *reign*, *feign*, *feint*, *veil*, *heinous*, *heir*, *heiress*, *inveigh*, *weigh*, *neigh*, *skein*, *reins*, *their*, *theirs*, *eight*, *freight*, *weight*, *neighbour*, and their compounds.

250. *Ei* has the sound of long open *e* in *here*, in the following words and their compounds: to *ceil*, *ceiling*, *conceit*, *deceit*, *reciept*, *conceive*, *perceive*, *deceive*, *receive*, *inveigle*, *seize*, *seisin*, *seignor*, *seignory*, *seinc*, *plebeian*. *Obeisance*, ought to be in the preceding class. See the word.

251. *Leisure* is somtimes pronounced as rhyming with *pleasure;* but, in my opinion, very improperly; for if it be allowed that custom is equally divided, we ought, in this case to pronounce the diphthong long, as more expressive of the idea annexed to it. (241).

252. *Either* and *neither* are so often pronounced *eye-ther* and *nigh-ther*, that it is hard to say to which class they belong. Analogy, however, without hesitation, gives the diphthong the sound of long open *e*, rather than that of *i*, and rhymes them with *breather*, one who breathes. This is the pronunciation Mr. Garrick always gave to these words; but the true analogical sound of the diphthong in these words is that of the slender *a*, as if written *ay-ther* and *nay-ther*. This pronunciation is adopted in Ireland, but is not favoured by one of our orthöepists; for Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Perry, Mr. Smith, Steele's Grammar, and Dr. Jones, all pronounce these words with the diphthong like long *e*. W. Johnston alone adopts the sound of long *i*, exclusively; Dr. Kenrick gives both *ēther* and *īther* but prefers the first, but gives *neither* the sound of long *e* exclusively; Mr. Coote says these words are generally pronounced with the *ei* like the *i* in *mine*. Mr. Barclay gives no description of the sound of *ei* in *either*, but says *neither* is sometimes pronounced *nīther*, and by others *nēther*; and Mr. Nares says, "*either* and *neither* are spoken by some with the "sound of long *i;* I have heard even that of long *a* given to "them; but as the regular way is also in use, I think it is pre- "ferable. These differences seem to have arisen from igno- "rance of the regular sound of *ei*."

If by the regular way and the regular sound of this diphthong Mr. Nares means the long sound of *e*, we need only inspect No. 249 and 250, to see that the sound of *a* is the general sound, and therefore ought to be called, the regular; but where there are so many instances of words where this diphthong has the long sound of *e*, and custom is so uniform in these words, there can be no doubt which is the true sound.

253. *Ei* has the sound of long open *i*, in *height* and *sleight*, rhyming with *white* and *right*. *Height* is, indeed, often heard rhyming with *eight* and *weight*, and that among very respectable speakers; but custom seems to decide in favour of the other pronunciation, that it may better tally with the adjective *high*, of which it is the abstract.

254. *Ei* has the sound of short *e*, in the two words *heifer* and *nonpareil*, pronounced *heffer* and *nonperell*.

255. This diphthong, when unaccented, like *ai* (208) drops the former vowel, and is pronounced like short *i*, in *foreign*, *foreigner*, *forfeit*, *forfeiture*, *kerchief*, *handkerchief*, *sovereign*, *sovereignty*, *surfeit*, *counterfeit*.

EO.

256. This diphthong is pronounced like *e* long in *people*, as if written *peeple;* and like *e* short in *leopard* and *jeopardy*, as if written *leppard* and *jeppardy;* and in the law terms *feoffee*, *feoffer*, and *feoffment*, as if written *feffee*, *feffer*, and *feffment*.

257. We frequently hear these vowels contracted into short *o* in *geography* and *geometry*, as if written *joggraphy* and *jommetry;* but this gross pronunciation seems daily wearing away, and giving place to that which separates the vowels into two distinct syllables, as it is always heard in *geographical*, *geometer*, *geometrical*, and *geometrician*. *Georgic* is always heard as if written *jorgic*, and must be given up as incorrigible (116).

258 *Eo* is heard like long *u* in *feod*, *feodal*, *feodatory*, which are sometimes written as they are pronounced, *feud*, *feudal*, *feudatory*.

259. *Eo*, when unaccented, has the sound of *u* short in *surgeon*, *sturgeon*, *dudgeon*, *gudgeon*, *bludgeon*, *curmudgeon*, *dungeon*, *luncheon*, *puncheon*, *truncheon*, *burgeon*, *habergeon;* but in *scutcheon*, *escutcheon*, *pigeon*, and *widgeon*, the *eo* sounds like short *i*.

260. *Eo* sounds like long *o* in *yeoman*, and *yeomanry;* the first syllable of which words rhyme with *go*, *no*, *so*. See the word.

261. *Eo* in *galleon*, a Spanish ship, sounds as if written *galloon*, rhyming with *moon*.

EOU.

262. This triphthong is often contracted into one syllable in prose, and poets never make it go for two. In *cutaneous* and *vitreous* two syllables are palpable; but in *gorgeous* and *outrageous* the soft *g* coalescing with *e* seems to drop a syllable.

263. The triphthong is never found but in an unaccented syllable, and generally a final one; and when it is immediately preceded by the dentals *d* or *t*, it melts them into the sounds of *j* and *tch*. Thus *hideous* and *piteous* are pronounced as if written *hijeous* and *pitcheous*. The same may be observed of *righteous*, *plenteous*, *bounteous*, *courteous*, *beauteous*, *courteous*, *beauteous*, and *duteous*, (293) (294).

EU.

264. This diphthong is always sounded like long *u* or *ew;* and is never irregular. Thus *feud*, *deuce*, &c. are pronounced as if written *fewd*, *dewce*, &c.

DIFFERENT SOUNDS OF *EW, EWE, EY, EYE, IA, IE, IEU, IEW, IO, IOU.*

EW.

265. This diphthong is pronounced like long *u*, and is almost always regular. There is a corrupt pronunciation of it like *oo* chiefly in London, where we sometimes hear *dew* and *new* pronounced as if written *doo* and *noo*.

266. *Shew* and *strew* have almost left this class, and by Johnson's recommendation are become *show* and *strow*, as they are pronounced. The proper name *Shrewsbury*, however, still retains the *e*, though always pronounced *Shrowsbury*. *Sew*, with a needle, always rhymes with *no;* and *sewer*, signifying a drain, is generally pronounced *shore*; but *sewer*, an officer, rhymes with *fewer*. See SEWER.

267. *Ew* is sometimes pronounced like *aw* in the verb to *chew*, but this is gross and vulgar. To *chew* ought always to rhyme with *new*, *view*, &c.

EWE.

268. This triphthong exists only in the word *ewe*, a female sheep; which is pronounced exactly like *yew*, a tree. There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word as if written *yoe*, rhyming with *doe*, which must be carefully avoided. See the word.

EY.

267. When the accent is on this diphthong it is always pronounced like *ay*, or like its kindred diphthong *ei*, in *vein*, *reign*, &c. Thus *bey*, *dey*, *grey*, *prey*, *they*, *trey*, *whey*, *obey*, *convey*, *purvey*, *survey*, *hey*, *eyre*, and *eyry*, are always heard as if written *bay*, *day*, &c. *Key* and *ley* are the only exceptions which always rhyme with *sea*, (220).

270. *Ey*, when unaccented, is pronounced like *ee;* thus *galley*, *valley*, *alley*, *barley*, &c. are pronounced as if written *gallee*, *vallee*, &c. The noun *survey* therefore, if we place the accent on the first syllable, is anomalous. See the word.

EYE.

271. This triphthong is only found in the word *eye*, which is always pronounced like the letter *I*.

IA.

272. This diphthong, in the terminations *ian*, *ial*, *iard*, and *iate*, forms but one syllable, though the *i* in this situation having the squeezed sound of *ee* perfectly similar to *y*, gives the syllable a double sound, very distinguishable in its nature from a syllable formed without the *i*. Thus *Christian*, *filiat*, *poniard*, *conciliate*, sound as if written, *Christ-yan*, *fil-yal*, *pon-yard*, *concil-yate*, and have in the last syllable an evident duplicity of sound. (113).

273. In *diamond*, these vowels are properly no diphthong; and in prose, the word ought to have three distinct syllables; but we frequently hear it so pronounced as to drop the *a* entirely, and as if written *dimond*. This however, is a corruption that ought to be avoided by all elegant speakers.

274. In *carriage*, *marriage*, *parliament*, and *miniature*, the *a* is dropped, and the *i* has its short sound as if written *carridge*, *marridge*, *parliment*, *mineture*. (90).

IE.

275. The regular sound of this diphthong is that of *ee*, as in *grieve*, *thieve*, *fiend*, *lief*, *liege*, *auctionier*, *grenadier*, &c. as if written *greeve*, *theeve*, *feend*, &c.

276. It has the sound of long *i* in *die*, *hie*, *lie*, *pie*, *tie*, *vie*, as if written *dy*, *hy*, &c.

277. The short sound of *e* is heard in *friend*, and the long sound of the same letter in *tier*, *frieze*.

278. In *variegate* the best pronunciation is to pronounce both vowels distinctly like *e* as if written *vary-e-gate*.

279. In the numeral terminations in *ieth*, as *twentieth*, *thirtieth*, &c. the vowels ought also to be kept distinct; the first like open *e*, as heard in the *y* in *twenty*, *thirty*, &c. and the second like short *e*, heard in *breath*, *death*, &c.

280. In *fiery*, too, the vowels are heard distinctly.

281. In *orient* and *spaniel*, where these letters come after a liquid, they are pronounced distinctly; and great care should be taken not to let the last word degenerate into *spannel*.

282. When these letters meet, in consequence of forming the plurals of nouns, they retain either the long or short sound they had in the singular, without increasing the number of syllables. Thus a *fly* makes *flies*, a *lie* makes *lies*, *company* makes *companies*, and *dignity*, *dignities*. The same may be observed of the third persons and past participles of verbs, as *I fly*, *he flies*, *I deny*, *he denies*, *he denied*, *I sully*, *he sullied*, &c. which may be pronounced as if written *denize*, *denide*, *sullid*, &c.

283. When *ie* is in a termination without the accent, it is pronounced, like *e* only, in the same situation. Thus *brazier*, *grazier*, and *glazier*, have the last syllable sounded, as if written *brazhur*, *grazhur*, and *glazhur;* or rather as *braze-yur*, *graze-yur*, &c.

IEU.

284. These vowels occur in *adieu*, *lieu*, *purlieu*, where they have the sound of long *u*, as if written *adeu*, *leu*, *purleu*.

285. In one word, *lieutenant*, these letters are pronounced like short *e*, as if written *lev-tenant*.

IEW.

286. These letters occur only in the word *view*, where they sound like *ee*, rhyming with *few*, *new*.

IO.

287. When the accent is upon the first of these vowels they form two distinct syllables, as *priory*, *violent*, *violet;* the last of which is sometimes corruptly pronounced *vi-let*.

288. In *marchioness* the *i* is entirely sunk, and the unaccented *o* pronounced, as it usually is in this situation, like short *u*, as if written *marshuness*. (352).

289. In *cushion* the *o* is sunk, and the word pronounced *cushin*. See the word.

290. In the very numerous termination *ion*, these vowels are pronounced in one syllable like short *u*; but when they are preceded by a liquid as in *million*, *minion*, *clarion*, &c. (113) the two vowels, though they make but one syllable are heard distinctly: the same may be observed when they are preceded by any of the other consonants, except *s* and *t;* as *champion*, *scorpion*, &c. where the vowels are heard separately: but the termination, *tion* and *sion*, are pronounced in one syllable, and exactly like the verb *shun*.

291. The only exception to this rule is, when the *t* is preceded by *s:* in this case the *t* goes into *tch*, and the *i* is in a small degree audible like short *e*. This may be heard in *question*, *mixtion*, *digestion*, *combustion*, and what is an instance of the same kind in *Christian*, as if written *quest-yun*, *mixt-yun*, &c. (464)

IOU.

292. This triphthong, when preceded by a liquid, or any mute but a dental, is heard distinctly in two syllables, as in *bilious*, *various*, *glorious*, *abstemious*, *ingenious*, *copious;* but when preceded by the dentals *t*, soft *c* and *s*, these vowels coalesce into one syllable, pronounced exactly like *shus:* thus *precious*, *factious*, *noxious*, *anxious*, are pronounced as if written *presh-us*, *fac-shus*, *nock-shus*, *ang-shus*.

293. The same tendency of these vowels to coalesce after a dental, and draw it to aspiration, makes us hear *tedious, odious*, and *insidious*, pronounced as if written *te-je-us, o-jee-us*, and *in-sid-je-us*; for as *d* is but flat *t*, it is no wonder it should be subject to the same aspiration, when the same vowels follow. Nay, it may be affirmed, that so agreeable is this sound of the *d* to the analogy of English pronunciation, that, unless we are upon our guard, the organs naturally slide into it. It is not, however, pretended that this is the politest pronunciation; for the sake of analogy it were to be wished it were: but an ignorance of the real powers of the letters, joined with a laudable desire of keeping as near as possible to the orthography, is apt to prevent the *d* from going into *j*, and to make us hear *o-de-us, te-de-ous*, &c. On the other hand, the vulgar, who in this case are right by instinct, not only indulge the aspiration of the *d*, which the language is so prone to, but are apt to contract the succeeding syllable too closely, and instead of *o-je-us* and *te-je-ous*, say *o-jus* and *te-jus*.

294. It is with some satisfaction I see Mr. Sheridan adopt this pronunciation of these terminations, though his manner of spelling them is too apt to incline us to a too close contraction of them. Nor can I conceive why he should spell *melodious, me-lo-dzhus*, and *commodious, com-mo-dy-us*, as there can be no possible difference in the sound of the terminations. If the *y* is distinctly pronounced, it sufficiently expresses the aspiration of the *d*, and is in my opinion, the preferable mode of delineating the sound, as it keeps the two last syllables from uniting too closely. Where analogy, therefore, is so clear, and custom so dubious, we ought not to hesitate a moment at pronouncing *odious, tedious, perfidious, fastidious, invidious, compendious, melodious, commodious, preludious*, and *studious*, as if written *o-je-ous, te-je-ous*, &c. or rather *o-dyus, te-dyus*, &c.; nor should we forget that *Indian* comes under the same analogy, and ought, though contrary to respectable usage, to be pronounced as if written *Indyan*, and nearly as *In-je-an.* (376).

OA.

295. This diphthong is regularly pronounced as the long open sound of *o*, as in *boat, coat, oat, coal, loaf*, &c. The only exceptions are, *broad, abroad, groat*, which sound as if written *brawd, abrawd, grawt*. *Oatmeal* is sometimes pronounced *otmeal*, but seems to be recovering the long sound of *o*, as in *oat*.

OE.

296. Whether it be proper to retain the *o* in this diphthong, or to banish it from our orthography, as Dr. Johnson advises, certain it is, that it is always pronounced like single *e*, and comes entirely under the same laws as that vowel. Thus, when it ends a syllable, with the accent upon it, it is long, as in *An-toe-ci, Peri-oe-ci*. When under the secondary accent, in *oec-umenical, oec-onomics*, it is like *e* short. It is long *e* in *foe-tus*, and short *e* in *foet-id* and *assafoet-ida*. In *doe, foe, sloe, toe, throe, hoe*, (to dig), and *bilboes*, it is sounded exactly like long open *o*. In *canoe* and *shoe*, like *oo*, as if written *canoo* and *shoo*; and in the verb *does*, like short *u*, as if written *duz*.

OEI.

297. There is but one word where this triphthong occurs, and that is in Shakspeare's King Lear, in the word *oeiliads* (glances). If it were necessary to pronounce it, in my opinion it ought to be sounded as if written *e-il-yads*.

OEU.

298. This diphthong is from the French, in the word *manoeuvre;* a word, within these few years, of very general use in our language. It is not in Johnson, and the *oeu* is generally pronounced by those who can pronounce French, in the French manner; but this is such a sound of the *u* as does not exist in English, and therefore it cannot be described. The nearest sound is *oo;* with which, if this word is pronounced by an English speaker, as if written *manoovre*, it may, except with very nice French ears, escape criticism.

OI.

299. The general, and almost universal sound of this diphthong, is that of *a* in *water*, and the first *e* in *me-tre*. This double sound is very distinguishable in *boil, toil, spoil, joint, point, anoint*, &c. which sound ought to be carefully preserved, as there is a very prevalent practice among the vulgar of dropping the *o*, and pronouncing these words as if written *bile, tile, spile*, &c.

300. The only instance which admits of a doubt in the sound of this diphthong, when under the accent, is in the word *choir;* but this word is now so much more frequently written *quire*, that uniformity strongly inclines us to pronounce the *oi* in *choir* like long *i*, and which, by the common orthography, seems fixed beyond recovery. But it may be observed, that either the spelling or the pronunciation of *Chorister*, commonly pronounced *Quirister*, ought to be altered. See the words.

301. When this diphthong is not under the accent, it is variously pronounced. Dr. Kenrick places the accent on the first syllable of *turcois*, and, for I know not what reason, pronounces it as if written *turkiz;* and *turkois* with the *oi* broad as in *boys*. Mr. Sheridan places the accent on the second syllable, and gives the diphthong the French sound, as if written *turkaze*. In my opinion the best orthography is *turquoise*, and the best pronunciation with the accent on the last syllable, and the *oi* sounded like long *e*, as if written *turkeeze:* as we pronounce *tortoise*, with the accent on the first syllable, and the *oi* like short *i*, as if written *tortiz*.

302. In *avoirdupois*, the first diphthong is pronounced like short *e*, as if written *averdupoise*.

303. In *connoisseur* the same sound of *e* is substituted, as if written *connesseur*.

304. In *shamois*, or *chamois*, a species of leather, the *oi* is pronounced like long *e*, as if written *shammee*.

305. *Adroit* and *devoir*, two scarcely naturalized French words, have the *oi* regular.

OO.

306. The sound of this diphthong is regular, except in a few words. It is pronounced long in *moon, soon, fool, rood, food, mood*, &c. This is its regular sound.

307. It has a shorter sound corresponding to the *u* in *bull*, in the words *wool, wood, good, hood, foot, stood, understood:* and these are the only words where this diphthong has this middle sound.

308. It has the sound of short *u* in the two words *blood* and *flood*, rhyming with *mud*.

309. *Soot* is vulgarly pronounced so as to rhyme with *but, hut*, &c. but ought to have its long, regular sound, rhyming with *boot;* as we always hear it in the compound *sooty*. See the word.

310 *Door* and *floor* are universally pronounced by the English as if written *dore* and *flore;* but in Ireland they preserve the regular sound of *oo*.

311. *Moor*, a black man, is regular in polite pronunciation, and like *more* in vulgar. *Moor*, a marsh, is sometimes heard rhyming with *store;* but more correct speakers pronounce it regularly, rhyming with *poor*.

OU.

312. This sound is the most irregular assemblage of words in our language. Its most common sound is that heard in

bound, found, ground, &c. and this may be called its proper sound; but its deviations are so many and so various, that the best idea of it will be conveyed by giving the simples of all its different sounds.

313. The first or proper sound of this diphthong is composed of the *a* in *ball*, and the *oo* in *woo*, or rather the *u* in *bull*, and is equivalent to the *ow* in *down, frown*, &c. This sound is heard in *abound, about, account, accoustics, aground, aloud, amount, around, arouse, astound, avouch, bough, bounce, bound, bounty, bounteous, bout, carouse, chouse, cloud, clough, clout, clouterly, compound, couch, couchant, crouch, deflour, devour, devout, doubt, doubtful, drought, doughty, douse, encounter, espouse, expound, flout, foul, flounder, found, foundling, fountain, frousy, glout, gout* (a disease), *ground, grout, hound, hour, house, impound, loud, lounge, louse, lout, mound, mountain, mountebank, mouse, mouth, noun, ounce, our, oust, out, outer, outermost, paramount, plough, pouch, pounce, pound, pout, profound, pronounce, propound, proud, rebound, recount, redoubt, redoubted, redound, rencounter, round, roundelay, rouse, rout, scoundrel, scour, scout, shout, shroud, slouch, spouse, spout, sprout, stout, surround, south, thou, thousand, touse, trounce, trousers, trout, wound*, (did wind), *slough* (a miry place), *vouch, vouchsafe, without*, and in *pronoun* and *scaramouch;* though, in these words, the accent is not on the diphthong.

314. The second sound is that of short *u* in *bud*, and is heard in the following words and their compounds: *Adjourn, journey, journal, bourgeon, country, cousin, couple, accouple, double, trouble, courteous, courtesy, courage, encourage, joust, gournet, housewife, flourish, mounch, nourish, enough, chough, rough, tough*, (a cast skin), *scourge, southerly, southern, southernwood, southward, touch, touchy, young, younker*, and *youngster*, but *southern, southerly*, and *southward*, are sometimes pronounced regularly like *south:* this, however, is far from the prevailing pronunciation. This is the sound this diphthong always has when the accent is not on it, unless in very few instances, where the compound retains the sound of the simple, as in *pronoun;* but in *sojourn*, and *sojourner*, with the accent on the first syllable, and in every unaccented termination, in *our*, and *ous*, this diphthong has exactly the sound of short *u*. Thus *favour, honour*, and *famous*, are pronounced as if written *favur, honur*, and *famus*.

315. The third sound given to these vowels is that of *oo* in *roo* and *woo* (39): and is found in the following words: *Bouge, croup, group, aggroup, amour, paramour, bouse, bousy, boutefeu, capouch, cartouch, fourbe, gout* (taste), and *ragout* (pronounced *goo* and *ragoo*), *rendezvous, rouge, soup, sous* (pronounced *soo*), *surtout, through, thoroughly, toupee*, or *toupet, you, your, youth, tour, contour, tourney, tournay, tournament, four*, and *route* (a road), *accoutre, billet doux, agouti, uncouth, wound* (a hurt), and *routine* (a beaten road), though the diphthong on the latter has not the accent. See Tourney.

316. The verb to *pour* is sometimes pronounced to *pore*, and sometimes to *poor;* in each case it interferes with a word of a different signification, and the best pronunciation, which is that similar to *power*, is as little liable to that exception as either of the others. See the word.

317. To *wound* is sometimes pronounced so as to rhyme with *found;* but it is directly contrary to the best usage; but *route* (a road, as to take a different *route*), is often pronounced so as to rhyme with *doubt* by respectable speakers.

318. The fourth sound of this diphthong is that of long open *o*, and is heard in the following words; *though, although, coulter, court, accourt, gourd, courtier, course, discourse source, recourse, resource, bourn, dough, doughy, four, mould, mouldy, moult, shoulder, smoulder, soul, poultice, poult, poulterer, poultry, troul* (to roll smoothly, marked by Mr. Sheridan as rhyming with *doll*, but more properly by Dr. Kenrick with *roll*), and *borough, thorough, forlough, fourteen, concourse*, and *intercourse*, preserve the diphthong in the sound of long *o*, though not under the accent.

319. The fifth sound of *ou* is like the noun *awe*, and is heard only in the following words: *ought, bought, sought, besought, fought, nought, thought, methought, wrought*.

320. The sixth sound is that of short *oo*, or the *u* in *bull*, and is heard only in the auxiliary verbs *would, could, should*, rhyming with *good, hood, stood*, &c.

321. The seventh sound is that of short *o*, and heard only in the words *cough* and *trough;* rhyming exactly with *off* and *scoff:* and in *lough* and *shough*, pronounced *lock* and *shock*.

OW.

322. The elementary sound of this diphthong is the same as the first sound of *ou*, and is heard in *how, now*, &c. but the sound of long *o* obtains in so many instances, that it will be necessary to give a catalogue of both.

323. The general sound, as the elementary sound may be called, is heard in *mow, how, bow* (a mark of respect), *mow* (a heap of barley, &c.) *cow, brow, brown, browse, plow, sow, vow, avow, allow, disallow, endow, down, clown, frown, town, crown, drown, gown, renown, dowager, dowdy, dower, dowre, dowry, dowery, dowlas, drowse, drowsy, flower, bower, lower*, (to look gloomy,) *power, powder prowess, prow, prowl, vowel, towel, bower, rowel, scowl, crowd, shower, tower, sowins, sowl, thowl, low* (to bellow as a cow). This word is generally pronounced as *low*, not *high;* but if custom, in this case, has not absolutely decided, it ought, in my opinion, to have the first sound of this diphthong, rhyming with *how*, as much more expressive of the noise it signifies; which, where sounds are the ideas to be expressed, ought to have great weight in pronunciation (241) 251).

324. The second sound of this diphthong is heard in *blow, slow, crow, grow, flow, glow, bow*, (to shoot with), *know, low*, (not high), *mow* (to cut grass,), *row, show, sow*, (to scatter grain) *strow, slow, snow, trow, below, bestow, own, owner, flown, froward, toward, grown, growth, know, known, sown, lower* (to bring low), *throw, thrown;* in all these words the *ow* sounds like long *o* in *go, no, so*, &c.

325. The noun *prow*, signifying the forepart of a ship, rhymes with *go* in Mr. Sheridan, and with *now* in Dr. Kenrick. The latter is, in my opinion, the preferable sound; while the verb to *prowl* (to seek for prey) rhymes with *owl* according to Mr. Sheridan, and with *soul* according to Dr. Kenrick: the latter has the old spelling *prole* to plead, but the former has, in my opinion, both analogy and the best usage on its side. Both these writers unite in giving the first sound of this diphthong to *prowess:* which is unquestionably the true pronunciation. See to Prowl.

326. The proper names *How, Howel, Howard*, and *Powel*, generally are heard with the first sound of this diphthong, as in *how, now*, &c. but *Howes* and *Stow* (the Historian) commonly rhyme with *knows* and *know*. *Howard*, among people of rank, is generally pronounced with the second sound, rhyming with *froward;* and *Grosvenor*, as if written *Gravenor*.

> "So much they hate the crowd, that if the throng
> "By chance go right, they purposely go wrong." *Pope.*

Snowdon is frequently pronounced with the first sound of *ow;* but the second sound seems preferable; as it is not improbable that these mountains had their name, like the Alps, from the snow on their tops.

327. When this diphthong is in a final unaccented syllable it has always the second sound, like long *o*, in *borrow, sorrow, fellow, willow*, &c. The vulgar shorten this sound, and pronounce the *o* obscurely, and sometimes as if followed by *r*, as *winder* and *feller* for *window* and *fellow;* but this is almost too despicable for notice. Good speakers preserve the diphthong in this situation as distinct as if the accent were on it, and give it the full sound of open *o*, rhyming with *no, so*, &c.

328. This diphthong, in the word *knowledge*, has of late

years undergone a considerable revolution. Some speakers, who had the regularity of their language at heart, were grieved to see the compound depart so far from the sound of the simple, and with heroic fortitude have opposed the multitude by pronouncing the first syllable of this word as it is heard in the verb to *know*. The pulpit and the bar have for some years given a sanction to this pronunciation; but the senate and the stage hold out inflexibly against it; and the nation at large seem insensible of the improvement. They still continue to pronounce, as in the old ludicrous rhymes——

"Among the mighty men of *knowledge*,
"That are professors at Gresham College."

But if ever this word should have the good fortune to be restored to its rights, it would be but charity to endeavour the restoration of a great number of words in a similar situation, such as *breakfast*, *vineyard*, *bewilder*, *meadow*, *hearken*, *pleasure*, *whitster*, *shepherd*, *windward*, and a long catalogue of fellow sufferers, (515). But before we endeavour this restoration we should consider, that contracting the sound of the simple, when it acquires an additional syllable, is an idiom of pronunciation to which our language is extremely prone; nor is it certain that crossing this tendency would produce any real advantage; at least, not sufficient to counterbalance the diversity of pronunciation which must for a long time prevail, and which must necessarily call off our attention from things to words. See Enclitical Termination.

OY.

329. This diphthong is but another form for *oi*, and is pronounced exactly like it. When *alloy* is written with this diphthong, it ought never to be pronounced *allay*. Custom seems to have appropriated the former word to the noun, and the latter to the verb; for the sake of consistency, it were to be wished it were always written *allay;* but it is not to be expected that poets will give up so good a rhyme to *joy*, *cloy*, and *destroy*.

330. The only word in which this diphthong is not under the accent, is the proper name *Savoy:* for *savoy*, a plant, has the accent on the second syllable; but the dipththong in both is pronounced in the same manner.

UA.

331. When the *a* in this diphthong is pronounced, the *u* has the power of *w*, which unites both into one syllable; thus *antiquate*, *antiquary*, *assuage*, *persuade*, *equal*, *language*, &c. are pronounced *antikwate*, *antikwary*, *asswage*, *perswade*, *ekwal*, *langwage*, &c.

332. The *u* in this diphthong is silent, in *guard*, *guardian*, *guarantee*, and *piquant;* pronounced *gard*; *gardian*, *garantee*, and *pikant* (92).

333. In *Mantua*, the town of Italy, both vowels are heard distinctly. The same may be observed of the habit so called; but in *mantuamaker* vulgarity has sunk the *a*, and made it *mantumaker*. The same vulgarity at first, but now sanctioned by universal custom, has sunk both letters in *victuals*, and its compounds *victualling* and *victualler*, pronounced *vittles*, *vittling*, and *vittler*. See Mantua.

UE.

334. This diphthong, like *ua*, when it forms only one syllable, and both letters are pronounced, has the *u* sounded like *w;* as *consuetude*, *dessuetude*, and *mansuetude*, which are pronounced *conswetude*, *desswetude*, and *manswetude*. Thus *conquest* is pronounced according to the general rule, as if written *conkwest;* but the verb to *conquer* has unaccountably deviated into *conker*, particularly upon the stage. This error, however, seems not to be so rooted in the general ear as to be above correction; and analogy undoubtedly demands *conkwer*.

335. This diphthong, when in a final syllable, sinks the *e*, as *clue*, *cue*, *due*, *blue*, *glue*, *hue*, *flue*, *rue*, *sue*, *true*, *mue*, *accrue*, *ensue*, *endue*, *imbue*, *imbrue*, *pursue*, *subdue*, *perdue*, *argue*, *residue*, *avenue*, *revenue*, *continue*, *retinue*, *construe*, *statue*, *tissue*, *issue*, *virtue*, *value*, *ague;* in all these words, whether the accent be on the diphthong *ue* or not, it is pronounced like long open *u*. When the accent is not on this diphthong as in the latter portion of these words from *argue*, it is apt to be feebly and indistinctly pronounced, and therefore care ought to be taken to sound it as if these words were written *argew*, *residew*, &c. In *Tuesday*, *u* though not ending a syllable, the dipththong is pronounced in the same manner.

336. In some words the *u* is silent, and the *e* pronounced short, as in *guess*, *guest*, *guerkin*, *guerdon*, where the *u* acts as a servile to preserve the *g* hard.

337. In some words both the vowels are sunk, as in *antique*, *oblique*, *league*, *feague*, *teague*, *colleague*, *plague*, *vague*, *intrigue*, *fatigue*, *harangue*, *tongue*, *disembogue*, *collogue*, *rogue*, *prorogue*, *brogue*, *fugue;* in all which the *ue* is silent, and the *g* pronounced hard. The *q* in *antique* and *oblique*, is pronounced like *k;* as if the words were written *anteek* and *oblike*.

338. The terminations in *ogue* from the Greek, are pronounced in the same manner. Thus *pedagogue*, *demagogue*, *ptysmagogue*, *menagogue*, *emmenagogue*, *synagogue*, *mystagogue*, *decalogue*, *dialogue*, *trialogue*, *catalogue*, *theologue*, *eclogue*, *monologue*, *prologue*, and *epilogue*, are all pronounced as if written, *pedagog*, *demagog*, &c.

339. This diphthong after *r* becomes *oo*. Thus *true* is pronounced *troo*.

UI.

340. The *u* in this diphthong, as in *ua* and *ue*, when both vowels are pronounced without forming two syllables; is pronounced like *w;* thus *languid*, *anguish*, *languish*, *extinguish*, *distinguish*, *relinguish*, *vanquish*, *linguist*, *penguin*, *pursuivant*, *guiacum*, are pronounced as if written *langwid*, *angwish*, &c. and *cuiss* and *cuisses*, as if written *kwiss* and *kwisses*, and *cuirass*, *kwirass*.

341. The *u* is silent, and the *i* pronounced long, in *guide*, *disguise*, *guile*, *beguile;* but the *u* is silent and *i* short, in *guild*, *build*, *guilt*, *guinea*, *guitar*. *Guild*, in *Guildhall*, is, by the lower people of London, pronounced so as to rhyme with *child;* but this is directly opposite to the best usage, and contrary to its etymology; as it is a compound of *guild* (a corporation, always pronounced like the verb to *gild*), and *hall*. Dr. Jones, who wrote in Queen Anne's time, tells us it was then pronounced as if written *Gildhall*. In *circuit* and *biscuit* the *u* is merely servile; in both the *c* is hard, and the *i* short, as if written *surkit*, and *bisket*. *Conduit* is pronounced *condit*.

342. In *juice*, *sluice*, *suit*, and *pursuit*, the *i* is silent, and the *u* has its diphthongal sound, as if preceded by *e*, and the words were written *slewce*, *jewce*, *sewt*, *pursewt*.

343. When this diphthong is preceded by *r*, it is pronounced like *oo;* thus *bruise*, *cruise*, *fruit*, *bruit*, *recruit*, are pronounced as if written *broose*, *crooze*, *broot*, *froot*, *recroot*, (339.)

UO.

344. The *u* in this diphthong, as in the three last, is pronounced like *w* in *quote*, *quota*, *quotation*, *quotient*, *quotidian*, *quorum*, *quondam*, *siliquose;* *quoth*, as if written *kwote*, *kwota*, *kwotation*, &c. *Coif* and *coit*, commonly pronounced *kwoif* and *kwoit*, do not come under this class. See the words.

UY

345. This diphthong, with the accent on it, sinks the *u*, and pronounces the *y* like long *i;* thus *buy*, the only word where *uy* has the accent, rhymes with *dry*, *fly*, &c. When the ac-

cent is not on this diphthong it is sounded like long *e*, as *plaguy*, *roguy*, *gluy*, pronounced *pla-guee*, *ro-guee*, *glu-ee*. The same may be observed of *obloquy*, *ambiloquy*, *pauciloquy*, *soliloquy*, *ventriloquy*, *alloquy*, *colloquy*, pronounced *oblo-quee*, *ambilo-quee*, &c.

UOY.

346. This diphthong is found only in the word *buoy*, pronounced as if written *bwoy*, but too often exactly like *boy*. This, however, is an impropriety which ought to be avoided by correct speakers.

OF THE CONSONANTS.

B.

347. When *b* folows *m* in the same syllable it is generally silent, as in *lamb*, *kemb*, *limb*, *comb*, *dumb*, &c. except *accumb* and *succumb*. It is silent also before *t* in the same syllable, as in *debt*, *doubt*, *redoubt*, *redoubted*, and their compounds. It is silent before *t*, when not in the same syllable, in the word *subtle* (cunning), often inaccurately used for *subtile* (fine), where the *b* is always pronounced. In the mathematical term *rhomb* the *b* is always heard, and the word pronounced as if written *rhumb*. *Ambs-ace* is pronounced *Aims-ace*.

C.

348. *C* is always hard like *k* before *a*, *o*, and *u*, as *card*, *cord*, *curd*; and soft, like *s* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as *cement*, *city*, *cynic*.

349. When *c* ends a word, or syllable, it is always hard, as in *music*, *flaccid*, *sic-city* pronounced *musick*, *flack-sid*, *sick-sity*. See EXAGGERATE.

350. In the words *sceptic*, where the first *c*, according to analogy, ought to be pronounced like *s*, Dr. Johnson has not only given his approbation to the sound of *k*, but has, contrary to general practice, spelt the word *skeptic*. It may be observed, perhaps, in this, as on other occasions, of that truly great man, that he is but seldom wrong; but when he is so, that he is generally wrong to absurdity. What a monster does this word *skeptic* appear to an eye the least classical or correct! and if this alteration be right, why should we hesitate to write and pronounce *scene*, *scepter*, and *Lacedæmon*, *skene*, *skepter*, and *Lakedæmon*, as there is the same reason for *k* in all? It is not, however, my intention to cross the general current of polite and classical pronunciation, which I know is that of sounding the *c* and *k*; my objection is only to writing it with the *k*; and in this I think I am supported by the best authorities since the publication of Johnson's Dictionary.

351. *C* is mute in *Czar*, *Czarina*, *victuals*, *indict*, *arbuscle*, *corpuscle*, and *muscle*, it sounds like *tch* in the Italian words *vermicelli* and *violincello*; and like *z* in *suffice*, *sacrifice*, and *discern*.

352. This letter, when connected with *h*, has two sounds; the one like *tch*, in *child*, *chair*, *rich*, *which*, &c. pronounced as if written *tchild*, *tchair*, *ritch*, *whitch*, &c.; the other like *sh*, after *l* or *n*, as in *belch*, *bench*, *filch*, &c. pronounced *belsh*, *bensh*, *filsh*, &c. This latter sound is generally given to words from the French, as *chaise*, *chagrin*, *chamade*, *champagne*, *champignon*, *chandelier*, *chaperon*, *charlatan*, *chevalier*, *cheveron*, *chicane*, *capuchin*, *cartouch*, *machine*, *machinist*, *chancre*, *marchioness*.

353. *Ch*, in words from the learned languages, are generally pronounced like *k*, as *chalcography*, *chalybeate*, *chamæleon*, *chamomile*, *chaos*, *character*, *cart*, *chasm*, *chemist*, (if derived from the Arabic, and *chymist* if from the Greek.) *chersonese*, *chimera*, *chirography*, *chiromancy*, *cholorosis*, *cholor*, *chorus*, *chord*, *chorography*, *chyle*, and its compounds; *anchor*, *anchoret*, *cachexy*, *catechism*, *catechise*, *catechetical*, *catechumen*, *echo*, *echinus*, *epoch*, *epocha*, *ichor*, *machination*, *machinal*, *mechanic*, *mechanical*, *orchestra*, *orchestre*, *technical*, *anarch*, *anarchy*, *conch*, *cochleary*, *distich*, *hemistich*, *monostich*, *cunuch*, *monarch*, *monarchical*, *hierarch*, *heresiarch*, *pentateuch*, *stomach*, *stomachic*, *scheme*, *school*, *scholar*, *schesis*, *mastich*, and in all words where it is followed by *r*, as *Christ*, *Christian*, *chronology*, *chronicle*, &c. To these may be added the *Celtic* word *loch* (a lake). The exceptions to these are, *charity*, *charge*, *archer*, and *archery*.

354. When *arch*, signifying chief, begins a word from the Greek language, and is followed by a vowel, it is always pronounced *ark*, as in *archangel*, *archipelago*, *architect*, *archives*, *archetype*, *archaism*, *archiepiscopal*, *archidiaconal*, *architrave*, *archaiology*. But when we prefix *arch* to a word of our own, and this word begins with a consonant, we pronounce it so as to rhyme with *march*, as *archduke*, *archdeacon*, *archbishop*; and sometimes, when the following word begins with a vowel, if it is a composition of our own, and the word does not come to us compounded from the Greek or Latin, as *arch-enemy*.

355. The word *ache*, (a pain), pronounced *ake*, comes from the Greek, and was by Shakspeare extended to two syllables, *aches* with *ch*, as in *watches*: but this is obsolete. It is now almost universally written *ake* and *akes*, except where it is compounded with another word, as *head-ach*, *heart-ach*, &c. and by thus absurdly retaining the *ch* in the compound, we are puzzled how to form the plural, without pronouncing *aches* in two syllables: but if this remnant of Greek must be retained, the best way would be to spell the compound *head-ache*, as the simple *ache*, with a final *e*.

356. In *choir* and *chorister* the *ch* is almost universally pronounced like *qu* (300): in *ostrich*, like *dge*, as spelled *ostridge*. It is silent in *schedule*, *schism*, and *yacht*; pronounced *seddule*, *sizm*, and *yot*. It is sunk in *drachm*, but heard in *drachma*; pronounced *dram* and *drackma*.

357. When *c* comes after the accent, either primary or secondary, and is followed by *ea*, *ia*, *ie*, *io*, or *eous*, it takes the sound of *sh*; thus *ocean*, *social*, *Phocion*, *saponaceous*, are pronounced as if written *oshean*, *sosheal*, *Phoshean*, *saponasheous*, *fasciation*, *negociation*, &c. (196).

D.

358. In order to have a just idea of the alterations of sound this letter undergoes, it will be necessary to consider its near relation to *T* (41). These consonants, like *p*, and *b*, *f*, and *v*, *k*, and hard *g*, and *s*, and *z*, are letters of the same organ; they differ by the nicest shades of sound, and are easily convertible into each other; *t*, *p*, *f*, *k*, and *s*, may, for the sake of distinction, be called sharp, and *d*, *b*, *v*, *g*, and *z*, may be called flat. For this reason, when a singular ends in a sharp consonant, the *s*, which forms the plural, preserves its sharp sound, as in *cuffs*, *packs*, *lips*, *hats*, *deaths*; and when the singular ends with a flat consonant, the plural *s*, has the sound of *z*, as *drabs*, *bags*, *beads*, *lives*.

359. In the same manner, when a verb ends with a sharp consonant, the *d*, in the termination *ed*, assumed by the preterit and participle, becomes sharp, and is sounded like *t*; thus *stuffed*, *tripped*, *cracked*, *passed*, *vouched*, *faced*, (where the *e* is suppressed, as it always ought to be except when we are pronouncing the language of Scripture) (104) change the *d* into *t*, as if written *stuft*, *tript*, *crackt*, *past*, *voucht*, *faste*. So, when the verb ends in a flat consonant, the *d* preserves its true flat sound, as *drubbed*, *pegged*, *lived*, *buzzed*, where the *e* is suppressed, and the words pronounced in one syllable, as if written *drubb'd*, *pegg'd*, *liv'd*, *buzz'd*. It may be observed too, that when the verb ends in a liquid, or a liquid and mute *e*, the participial *d* always preserves its pure sound; as *blamed*, *joined*, *filled*, *barred*, pronounced *blam'd*, *join'd*, *fill'd*, *barr'd*. This contraction of the participial *ed*, and the verbal *en* (103), is so fixed an idiom of our pronunciation, that to alter it, would be to alter the sound of the whole language. It must, however,

be regretted, that it subjects our tongue to some of the most hissing, snapping, clashing, grinding, sounds that ever grated the ears of a Vandal. Thus *rasped*, *scratched*, *wrenched*, *bridled*, *fangled*, *birchen*, *hardened*, *strengthened*, *quickened*, &c. almost frighten us when written as they are actually pronounced, as *raspt*, *scratcht*, *wrencht*, *bridl'd*, *fangl'd*, *birch'n*, *strength'n'd*, *quick'n'd*, &c. but to compensate for these Gothick sounds, which, however, are not without their use, our language is full of the smoothest and most sonorous terminations of the Greeks and Romans.

360. By the forgoing rule of contraction, arising from the very nature of the letters, we see the absurdity of substituting the *t* for *ed*, when the verb ends in a sharp consonant; for, when the pronunciation cannot be mistaken, it is folly to alter the orthography. Thus the *Distressed Mother*, the title of a tragedy, needs not to be written *Distrest Mother*, as we generally find it, because, though we write it in the former manner, it must necessarily be pronounced in the latter.

361. By this rule, too, we may see the impropriety of writing *blest* for *blessed*, when a participle.

"Blest in thy genius, in thy love too blest" *Pope.*

But when the word *blessed* is an adjective, it ought always to be pronounced, even in the most familiar conversation, in two syllables, as this is a *blessed* day, the *blessed* thistle, &c.

362 This word, with *learned*, *cursed*, and *winged* are the only participle adjectives which are constantly pronounced in two syllables, where the participles are pronounced in one: thus *a learned man*, *a cursed thing*, *a winged horse*, preserve the *ed* in a distinct syllable; while the same words, when verbs, as *he learned to write*, *he cursed the day*, *they winged their flight*, are heard in one syllable, as if written *learnd*, *curst*, and *wingd*; the *d* in *cursed* changing to *t*, from its following the sharp consonant *s*, (358).

363. Poetry, however, (which has been one great cause of improper orthography) assumes the privilege of using these words, when adjectives, either as monosyllable or dissyllables; but correct prose rigidly exacts the pronunciation of *ed* in these words, when adjectives, as a distinct syllable. The *ed* in *aged* and *winged*, always make a distinct syllable, as *an aged man*; the *winged courser;* but when this word is compounded with another, the *ed* does not form a syllable, as *a full-ag'd horse; a sheath-wing'd fowl.*

364. It is, perhaps, worthy of notice, that when adjectives are changed into adverbs by the addition of the termination *ly*, we often find the participial termination *ed* preserved long and distinct, even in those very words where it was contracted when used adjectively. Thus though we always hear *confess'd*, *profess'd*, *design'd*, &c. we as constantly hear *con-fess-ed-ly; pro-fess-ed-ly*, *de-sign-ed-ly*, &c. The same may be observed by the following list of words, which, by the assistance of the Rhyming Dictionary, I am enabled to give, as, perhaps, the only words in the language in which the *ed* is pronounced as a distinct syllable in the adverb, where it is contracted in the participial adjective: *Forcedly*, *enforcedly*, *unveiledly*, *deformedly*, *feignedly*, *unfeignedly*, *discernedly*, *resignedly*, *definedly*, *restrainedly*, *concernedly*, *unconcernedly*, *discernedly*, *undiscernedly*, *preparedly*, *assuredly*, *advisedly*, *dispersedly*, *diffusedly*, *confusedly*, *unperceivedly*, *resolvedly*, *deservedly*, *undeservedly*, *reservedly*, *unreservedly*, *avowedly*, *perplexedly*, *fixedly*, *amazedly.*

365. To this catalogue may be added several abstract substantives formed from participles in *ed;* which *ed* makes a distinct syllable in the former though not in the latter. Thus *blearedness*, *preparedness*, *assuredness diseasedness*, *advised ness*, *reposedness*, *composedness*, *diffusedness*, *confusedness*, *distressedness*, *resolvedness*, *reservedness*, *perplexedness*, *fixedness*, *amazedness*, have *ed* pronounced distinctly.

366. The adjectives *naked*, *wicked*, *picked*, (pointed), *hooked*, *crooked*, *forked*, *tusked*, and *wretched*, are not derived from verbs, and are therefore pronounced in two syllables. The same may be observed of *scabbed*, *crabbed*, *chubbed*, *stubbed*, *shagged*, *snagged*, *ragged*, *crabbed*, *scrubbed*, *dogged*, *rugged*, *scragged*, *hawked*, *jagged;* to which we may add the solemn pronunciation of *stiffnecked;* and these, when formed into nouns by the addition of *ness*, preserve the *ed* in a distinct syllable, as *wickedness*, *scabbedness*, *raggedness*, &c.

367. *Passed*, in the sense of beyond, becomes a preposition, and may allowably be written *past*, as *past twelve o'clock;* but when an adjective, though it is pronounced in one syllable, it ought to be written with two, as *passed pleasures are present pain:* this I know is contrary to usage; but usage is, in this case, contrary to good sense, and the settled analogy of the language.

368. It need scarcely be observed, that when the verb ends in *t* or *d*, the *ed* in the past time and participle has the *d* pronounced with its own sound, and always forms an additional syllable as *landed*, *matted*, &c. otherwise the final *d* could not be pronounced at all.

369. And here, perhaps, it may not be useless to take notice of the very imperfect and confused idea that is given in our best grammar, of what are called contracted verbs, such as *snacht*, *checkt*, *snapt*, *mixt*, *dwelt* and *past*, for *snatched*, *checked*, *snapped*, *mixed*, *dwelled*, and *passed*. To these are added, those that end in *l*, *m*, and *n*, or *p*, after a diphthong, which either shorten the diphthong or change it into a single vowel; and instead of *ed*, take *t* only for the preterit, as *dealt*, *dreamt*, *meant*, *felt*, *slept*, *crept;* and these are said to be considered not as irregular, but contracted only. Now nothing can be clearer than that verbs of a very different kind are here huddled together as of the same. *Snatched*, *checked*, *snapped*, *mixed*, and *passed*, are not irregular at all; if they are ever written *snatcht*, *checkt*, *snapt*, *mixt*, and *past*, it is from pure ignorance of analogy, and not considering that if they were written with *ed*, unless we were to pronounce it as a distinct syllable, contrary to the most settled usage of the language, the pronunciation, from the very nature of the letters must be the same. It is very different with *dwelled;* here, as a liquid, and not a sharp mute, ends the verb, *d* might be pronounced without going into *t*, just as well as in *fell'd*, the participle of to *fell* (to cut down trees). Here then we find custom has determined an irregularity, which cannot be altered, without violence to the language; *dwell* may be truly called an irregular verb, and *dwelt* the preterit and participle.

370. The same may be observed of *deal*, *dream*, *mean*, *feel*, *weep*, *sleep*, and *creep*. It is certain we can pronounce *d* after the four first of these words, as well as in *sealed*, *screamed*, *cleaned*, and *reeled;* but custom has not only annexed *t* to the preterit of these verbs, but has changed the long diphthongal sound into a short one; they are therefore doubly irregular. *Weep*, *sleep*, and *creep*, would not have required *t* to form their preterits any more than *peeped* and *steeped*; but custom, which has shortened the diphthong in the former words, very naturally annexed *t* as the simplest method of conveying the sound.

371. The only two words which occasion some doubt about classing them are, to *learn* and to *spell*. The vulgar (who are no contemptible guides on this occasion) pronounce them in the preterit *learnt* and *spelt*; but as *n* and *l* will readily admit of *d* after them, it seems more correct to favour a tendency to regularity, both in writing and speaking, which the literary world has given into, by spelling them *learned*, and *spelled*, and pronouncing them *learn'd*, and *spell'd*. Thus *earned*, the preterit of to *earn*, has been recovered from the vulgar *earnt*, and made a perfect rhyme to *discerned*.

372. To these observations may be added, that, in such irregular verbs as have the present, the preterit and participle the same, as *cast*, *cost*, *cut*, &c. the second person singular of the

preterit of these verbs take *ed* before the *est*, as *I cast, or did cast; Thou castedst, or didst cast*, &c. for if this were not the case, the second person of the preterit might be mistaken for the second person of the present tense, which in these words would render "confusion worse confounded."

373. I have been led insensibly to these observations by their connexion with pronunciation; and if the reader should think them too remote from the subject, I must beg his pardon, and resume my remarks on the sound of the letter *d*.

374. The vulgar drop this letter in *ordinary*, and *extraordinary*, and make them *or'nary* and *extr'or'nary;* but this is a gross abbreviation; the best pronunciation is sufficiently short, which is *ord'nary* and *extrord'nary;* the first in three, and last in four syllables: but solemn speaking preserves the *i*, and makes the words consist of five syllables.

375. Our ancestors, feeling the necessity of showing the quantity of a vowel followed by *ge* when it was to be short, inserted *d*, as *wedge, ridge, badge*, &c. The same reason induced them to write *colledge* and *alledge*, with the *d;* but modern reformers, to the great injury of the language, have expelled the *d*, and left the vowel to shift for itself; because there is no *d* in the Latin words from which these are derived.

376. *D* like *t*, to which it is so nearly related, when it comes after the accent, and is followed by the diphthong *ie, io, ia* or *eou*, slides into *gzh*, or the consonant *j;* thus *soldier* is universally and justly pronounced as if written *sol-jer; grandeur, granjeur;* and *verdure* (where it must be remembered that *u* is a diphthong) *ver-jure;* and, for the same reason, *education* is elegantly pronounced *ed-jucation*. But *duke* and *reduce*, pronounced *juke* and *re-juce*, where the accent is after the *d*, cannot be too much reprobated.

F.

377. *F* has its pure sound in *often, off*, &c. but in the preposition *of*, slides into its near relation *v*, as if written *ov*. But, when this preposition is in composition at the end of a word, the *f* becomes pure; thus; though we sound *of* singly *ov*, we pronounce it as if the *f* were double in *whereof*.

378. There is a strong tendency to change the *f* into *v* in some words, which confounds the plural number and the genitive case. Thus we often hear of a *wive's jointure*, a *calve's head*, and *houze rent*, for *a wife's jointure, a calf's head*, and *house rent*.

G.

379. *G* like *C*, has two sounds, a hard and a soft one. It is hard before *a, o, u, l*, and *r*, as *game, gone, gull, glory, grandeur. Gaol* is the only exception; now more commonly written *jail*, (212).

380. *G* before *e* and *i* is sometimes hard and sometimes soft. It is generally soft before words of Greek, Latin or French original, and hard before words from the Saxon. These latter, forming by far the smaller number, may be considered as exceptions.

381. *G.* is hard before *e*, in *gear, geck, geese, geld, gelt, gelding, get, gew-gaw, shagged, snagged, ragged, cragged, scragged, dogged, rugged, toged*, (dressed in a toga), *dagger, swagger, stagger, trigger, dogger, pettyfogger, tiger, auger, eager, meager, anger, finger, linger, conger, longer, stronger, younger, longest, strongest, youngest*. The last of these words are generally pronounced in Ireland, so as to let the *g* remain in its nasal sound, without articulating the succeeding vowel; thus *longer* (more long) is so pronounced as to sound exactly like the noun a *longer* (one who longs or wishes for a thing); the same may be observed of the rest. That the pronunciation of Ireland is analigocal, appears from the same pronunciation of *g* in *string-y, spring-y*, full of strings and springs; and *wronger* and *wrongest*, for more and most wrong. But though resting *g* in the nasal sound, without articulating the succeeding vowel, is absolutely necessary in verbal nouns, derived from verbs ending in *ing*, as *singer, bringer, slinger*, &c.; and though analogical, is provincial, in the words above mentioned; for *younger* ought to rhyme exactly with the termination *monger*, which has always the *g* hard, and articulating the vowel; and this pronunciation is approved by Mr. Nares. *Forget, target*, and *together*, fall into this class.

382. *G* is hard before *i*, in *gibbe, gibcat, gibber, gibberish, gibbous, giddy, gift, gig, giggle, giglet*, (properly *gigglet*), *gild, gill* (of a fish), *gimlet, gimp, gird, girdle, girl, girth, gizzard, begin, give, forgive, biggin, piggin, noggin:* also derivatives from nouns or verbs ending in hard *g*, as *druggist, waggish, riggish, hoggish, doggish, sluggish, rigging, digging*, &c.

383. *G* before *y* is generally soft as in *elegy, apology*, &c and almost in all words from the learned languages; but hard in words from the Saxon, which are formed from nouns or verbs ending in *g* hard, as *shaggy, jaggy, knaggy, snaggy, craggy, scraggy, guaggy, swaggy, dreggy, spriggy, twiggy, boggy, foggy, cloggy, buggy, muggy. Gyve*, from its Celtic original, ought to have the *g* hard, but has decidedly adopted the soft *g*.

GN in the same syllable at the beginning of a word.

384. The *g* in this situation is always silent, as *gnaw, gnash, gnat, gnarl, gnomon, gnomonics;* pronounced *naw, nash, nat, narl, nomon, nomonics*.

GN in the same syllable at the end of a word.

385. No combination of letters has more puzzled the critics than this. Two actresses of distinguished merit in *Portia*, in the *Merchant of Venice*, pronounced the word *impugn* differently, and each found her advocate in the newspapers. One critic affirmed, that Miss Young, by preserving the sound of *g*, pronounced the word properly; and the other contended, that Mrs. Yates was more judicious in leaving it out. The former was charged with harshness; the latter, with mutilating the word, and weakening its sound: but if analogy may decide, it is clearly in favour of the latter; for there is no axiom in our pronunciation more indisputable than that, which makes *g* silent before *n* in the same syllable. This is constantly the case in *sign* and all its compounds, as *resign, design, consign, assign;* and in *indign, condign, malign, benign;* all pronounced as if written *sine, resine*, &c. In which words we find the vowel *i* long and open, to compensate, as it were, for the suppression of *g;* as every other word ending in *gn*, when the accent is on the syllable, has a diphthong pronounced like a long open vowel, as *arraign, campaign, feign, reign, deign*, and consequently, unless the vowel *u* can produce some special privilege which the other vowels have not, we must, if we pronounce according to analogy, make the *u* in this situation long, and sound *impugn* as if written *impune*.

386. The same analogy will oblge us to pronounce *impregn, oppugn, expugn, propugn*, as if written *imprene, oppune, expune, propune*, not only when these verbs are in the infinitive mood, but in the preterits, participles, and verbal nouns, formed from them; as *impugned, impugning*, and *impugner*, must be pronounced, *impuned, impuning*, and *impuner*. The same may be observed of the rest. Perhaps it will gratify a curious observer of pronunciation to see the diversity and uncertainty of our orthöepists in their notation of the words before us:

impūne. Sheridan, Scott, Nares, Murray, (author of an English Grammar). Barclay says the *g* in this word and its derivatives is mute, but takes no notice of the quantity of the *u*.
impŭn. Buchanan, Kenrick, Perry.
impŭgn. W. Johnston.
oppūne. Sheridan, Scott, Nares, Murray.
oppŭn. Kenrick, Perry, Barclay.
oppŭgn. W. Johnston.

profūne. Sheridan, Scott, Perry, Nares.
profŭng. Barclay.
imprēne. Nares, Murray.
imprĕn. Sheridan, Kenrick, Perry. Barclay says the *g* is mute, but says nothing of the quantity of the *e.*
expūne. Sheridan, Scott, Nares.
expŭn. Perry, Barclay.
impūner. Sheridan.
impūned. Murray.
impŭnner. Perry, Barclay.
oppŭgner. Sheridan.
propŭgner. Sheridan.
propūner. Scott.
propŭnner. Perry.

Nothing is clearer than that all these words ought to follow the same fortune, and should be pronounced alike. How then shall be reconciled Mr. Sheridan's pronouncing *impugn*, *oppugn*, *expugn*, and *propugn*, with the *u* long, and *impregn* with the *e* short? Kenrick, who has not the word *propugn*, is consistent in pronouncing the rest with the vowel short. The same may be observed of Scott, who adopts the long sound, but has not the word *impregn.* Mr Perry gives the short sound to all but *propugn*, where he makes the *u* long; and W. Johnston, who has only *impugn* and *oppugn*, pronounces the vowel short, and spells them *impung* and *oppung.* Barclay, under the word *impugn*, says the *g* in this word and its derivatives is mute, without noticing the quantity of the vowels, but spells *oppugn*, *oppún;* and of *impregn*, only says the *g* is mute; but writes *propugn*, *propung*, in the manner that W. Johnston does *impugn* and *oppugn:* but Mr. Nares observes, that analogy seems to require a similar pronunciation in all these words, and that the vowel should be long.

The same inconsistency is observable in Mr. Sheridan's pronunciation of the verbal nouns; for he expunges the *g* in *impugner*, and writes it *impuner*, but preserves it in *oppugner* and *propugner.* Mr. Scott has only the word *propugner*, which he very properly, as well as consistently, spells *propuner.* Mr. Perry has *propunner* and *impunner*, and Barclay *impunner* only.

The inconsistency here remarked arises from not attending to the analogy of pronunciation, which requires every verbal noun to be pronounced exactly like the verb, with the mere addition of the termination. Thus *singer* is only adding *er* to the verb *sing*, without suffering the *g* to articulate the *e* as it does in *finger* and *linger*, &c. The same may be observed of a *signer*, one who *signs:* and as a corroboration of this doctrine, we may take notice that the additional *er* and *est*, in the comparatives and superlatives of adjectives, makes no alteration in the sound of the radical word; this is obvious in the words *benigner*, *benignest*, &c. except *younger*, *longer*, and *stronger.* See No. 381.

387. But in every other compound where these letters occur, the *n* articulates the latter syllable, and *g* is heard distinctly in the former, as *sig-nify*, *malig-nity*, *assig-nation*, &c. Some affected speakers, either ignorant of the rules for pronouncing English, or over-complaisant to the French, pronounce *physiognomy*, *cognizance*, and *recognizance*, without the *g;* but this is a gross violation of the first principles of spelling. The only words to keep these speakers in countenance are, *poignant* and *champignion*, not long ago imported from France, and pronounced *poiniant*, *champinion.* The first of these words will be probably hereafter written without the *g;* while the latter, confined to the kitchen, may be looked upon as technical, and allowed an exclusive privilege. See COGNIZANCE.

388. *Bagnio*, *seignior*, *seraglio*, *intaglio*, and *oglio*, pronounced *ban-yo*, *seen-yor*, *seral-yo*, *intal-yo*, and *ole-yo*, may be considered as foreign coxcombs, and treated with civility, by omitting the *g*, while they do not pervert the pronunciation of our native English words.

GM in the same syllable.

389. What has been said of *gn* is applicable to *gm.* We have but one word in the language where these letters end a word with the accent on it, and that in *phlegm;* in this the *g* is always mute, and the *e*, according to analogy, ought to be pronounced long, as if the word were written *fleme;* but a short pronunciation of the *e* has generally obtained, and we commonly hear it *flem.* It is highly probable Pope pronounced it properly, where he says,

"Our critics take a contrary extreme;
"They judge with fury, but they write with *phlegm.*"
Essay on Criticism.

Perhaps it would not be difficult to reduce this word to analogy, as some speakers still pronounce the *e* long: but in the compounds of this word, as in those where *gn* occur, the vowel is shortened, and the *g* pronounced, as in *phleg-mon*, *phleg-monous*, *phleg-matic*, and *phleg-magogues;* though Mr. Sheridan, for no reason I can conceive, sinks the *g* in the last word. When these letters end a syliable, not under the accent, the *g* is silent, but the preceding vowel is shortened. Thus *paradigm*, *paraphegm*, *diaphragm*, *apophthegm*, are pronounced *paradim*, *paraphem*, *diaphram*, *apothem.*

GH.

390. This combination, at the beginning of a word, drops the *h*, as in *ghost*, *ghastly*, *aghast*, *gherkin*, pronounced *gost*, rhyming with *most; gastly*, *agast*, *guerken.* But when these letters come at the end of a word they form some of the greatest anomalies in our language; *gh*, at the end of words, is generally silent, and consequently the preceding vowel or diphthong is long, as *high*, *nigh*, *thigh*, *neigh*, *weigh*, *inveigh*, *eugh* (the obsolete way of spelling *yew*, a tree), *bough*, *dough*, *though*, *although*, *clough* (a cliff), *plough*, *furlough*, *slough* (a miry place), *through*, *throughout*, *thorough*, *borough*, *usquebaugh*, *hugh!*

391. *Gh* is frequently pronounced like *f*, as *laugh*, *laughter*, *cough*, *chough*, *clough*, (an allowance in weight), *slough* (the cast skin of a snake or sore), *enough*, *rough*, *tough*, *trough.*

392. *Gh* is sometimes changed into *ck*, as *hough*, *shough*, *lough;* sometimes we hear only the *g* sounded, as in *burgh*, *burgher*, and *burghership.*

GHT.

393. *Gh* in this termination is always silent, as *fight*, *night*, *bought*, *fought*, &c. The only exception is *draught;* which, in poetry, is most frequently rhymed with *caught*, *taught*, &c. but, in prose, is so universally pronounced as if written *draft*, that the poetical sound of it grows uncouth, and is becoming obsolete. *Draughts*, the game, is also pronounced *drafts.* *Drought* (dryness) is vulgarly pronounced *drowth:* it is even written so by Milton; but in this he is not to be imitated, having mistaken the analogy of this word, as well as that of *height*, which he spells *heighth*, and which is frequently so pronounced by the vulgar. See the words HEIGHT and DROUGHT.

H.

394. This letter is no more than breathing forcibly before the succeeding vowel is pronounced- At the beginning of words, it is always sounded, except in *heir*, *heiress*, *honest*, *honesty*, *honour*, *honourable*, *herb*, *herbage*, *hospital*, *hostler*, *hour*, *humble*, *humour*, *humourous*, *humoursome.* Ben Johnson leaves out the *h* in *host*, and classes it in this respect with *honest.*

395. *H* is always silent after *r*, as *rhetorick*, *rhapsody*, *rheum*, *rheumatism*, *rhinoceros*, *rhomb*, *rhubarb*, *myrrh*, *catarrh*, and their compounds.

396. *H* final, preceded by a vowel, is always silent, as *ah! hah! oh! foh! sirrah*, *hallelujah*, *Messiah.*

397. This letter is often sunk after *w*, particularly in the capital, where we do not find the least distinction of sound between *while* and *wile*, *whet* and *wet*, *where* and *wear*. Trifling as this difference may appear at first sight, it tends greatly to weaken and empoverish the pronunciation, as well as sometimes to confound words of a very different meaning. The Saxons, as Dr. Lowth observes, placed the *h* before the *w*, as *hwat;* and this is certainly its true place: for in the pronunciation of all words, beginning with *wh*, we ought to breathe forcibly before we pronounce the *w*, as if the words were written *hoo-at*, *hoo-ile*, &c. and then we shall avoid that feeble, cockney pronunciation, which is so disagreeable to a correct ear.

J.

398 *J* is pronounced exactly like soft *g*, and is perfectly uniform in its sound, except in the word *hallelujah*, where it is pronounced like *y*.

K.

399. *K* has exactly the sound of hard *c*. It is always silent before *n* in the same syllable, as *knee*, *kneel*, *knack*, *knight*, *know*, *knuckle*, *knab*, *knag*, *knap*, *knare*, *knave*, *knit*, *knock*, *knot*, *knoll*.

400. It has been a custom within these twenty years to omit the *k* at the end of words, when preceded by *c*. This has introduced a novelty into the language which is that of ending a word with an unusual letter, and is not only a blemish in the face of it, but may possibly produce some irregularity in future formatives; for *mimicking* must be written with the *k*, though to *mimic* is without it. If we use *colic* as a verb, which is not uncommon, we must write *colicking* and *colicked;* and though *physicking* and *physicked* are not the most elegant words, they are not quite out of the line of formation. This omission of *k* is, however, too general to be counteracted, even by the authority of Johnson, but it is to be hoped it will be confined to words from the learned languages: and indeed, as there is not the same vanity of appearing learned in the Saxon as in the Latin and Greek, there is no great fear that *thick* and *stick* will lose their *k*, though they never had it in the original.

L.

401. Ben Jonson says *L* melteth in the sounding, and is therefore called a liquid. This, however, cannot be the reason that *r* is called a liquid; for no two letters can, in this respect, be more opposite. See No. 21.

L is mute in *almond*, *calf*, *half*, *calve*, *halve*, *chaldron*, *falcon*, *folk*, *yolk* (better written *yelk* with the *l* sounded) *fusil*, *halser*, *malmsey*, *salmon*, *salve*, *talbot* (a species of dog). See SALVE.

402. *L* is mute also between *l* and *k* in the same syllable, as *balk*, *chalk*, *talk*, *stalk*, *walk*.

403. *L* is silent likewise between *a* and *m* in the same syllable, as *alms*, *balm*, *calm*, *palm*, *psalm*, *qualm*, *shalm*; but when the *m* is detached from the *l* by commencing another syllable, the *l* becomes audible. Thus, though the *l* is mute in *psalm*, it is always heard in *psal-mist*, *psal-mody*, and *pal-mistry;* but in *balmy* and *palmy*, where the *y* is an adjective termination of our own, no alteration is made in the sound of the substantive which sinks the *l* (386). *Calmer* and *calmest* ought to have the *l* mute, as they are only degrees of comparison; and *palmer* and *palmerworm* (except in the language of scripture, where the *l* in *palmerworm* ought to be heard) are only a sort of verbal nouns, which never alter the sound of the original word, and therefore ought to have the *l* mute. But though *l* is sometimes mute in the noun *salve*, and in the verb to *salve*, it is always heard in *salver* (a kind of plate). See the word SALVE.

404. *L* ought always to be suppressed in the auxiliary verbs *would*, *could*, *should:* it is sometimes suppressed in *fault*; but this suppression is become vulgar, (see the word). In *soldier*, likewise, the *l* is sometimes suppressed, and the word pronounced *so-jer;* but this is far from being the most correct pronunciation: *l* ought always to be heard in this word, and its compounds *soldierly*, *soldiership*, &c.

405. *L*, preceded by a mute, and followed by *e*, in a final syllable, has an imperfect sound, which does not do much honour to our language. The *l*, in this situation, is neither sounded like *el* nor *le*, but the *e* final is suppressed, and the preceding mute articulates the *l*, without either a preceding or a succeeding vowel; so that this sound may be called a monster in Grammar—a syllable without a vowel. This will easily be perceived in the words *able*, *iable*, *circle*, &c. which are pronounced as if written *abl*, *tabl*, *circl*, &c. and in those still more Gothick and uncouth abbreviated participial terminations, *peopl'd*, *bridled*, *saddled*, *trifles*, *gaffles*, &c. pronounced *peepl'd*, *bri-dl'd*, *sad-dl'd tri-flz*, *gaf-flz*, &c. (359.)

406. This letter has not only, like *f* and *s*, the privilege of doubling itself at the end of a word, but it has an exclusive privilege of being double where they remain single; though by what right cannot well be conceived. Thus, according to the general rule, when a verb ends in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, and the accent is on the last syllable, the consonant is doubled when a participial termination is added, as, *abet*, *abetting*, *beg*, *begging*, *begin*, *beginning*, &c. but when the accent is not on the last syllable of the verb, the consonant remains single, as *suffered*, *suffering*, *benefiting*, &c. but the *l* is doubled, whether the accent be on the last syllable or not, as *duelling*, *levelling*, *victualling*, *travelling*, *traveller*, &c. This gross irregularity, however, would not have been taken notice of in this place, if it had not suggested an absurdity in pronunciation, occasioned by the omission of *l*. Though the double *l* is useless in *traveller*, *victualler*, &c. it is not so in *controller:* for as *ll* is a mark of the deep broad sound of *a* in *ball*, *tall*, *all*, &c. (84); so the same letters are the sign of the long open sound of *o* in *boll* (a round stalk of a plant) to *joll*, *noll*, (the head), *knoll* (a little hill), *poll*, *clodpoll*, *roll*, *scroll*, *droll*, *troll*, *stroll*, *toll:* for which reason, leaving out one *l* in *bethral*, *catcal*, *miscal*, *overfal*, *forestal*, *reinstal*, *downfal*, *withal*, *control*, and *unrol*, as we find them in Johnson's Dictionary, is an omission of the uttermost importance to the sound of the words; for as the pronunciation sometimes alters the spelling, so the spelling sometimes alters the pronunciation. Accordingly we find some speakers, chiefly the natives of Ireland, inclined to give the *a* its middle sound, to words commencing with *al*, followed by another consonant, because they do not see the *ll* in the *all* with which these words are compounded. Thus we sometimes hear *Almighty*, *albeit*, so pronounced as to make their first syllable rhyme with the first of *al-ley*, *val-ly;* and *extol* is pronounced by the Scotch so as to rhyme with *coal;* and with just as much reason as we pronounce *control* in the same manner. For though compounds may, in some cases, be allowed to drop such letters of their simples, as either are not necessary to the sound as in *Christmas;* or might possibly lead to a wrong one, as in *Reconcileable* (which see); yet where, by omitting a letter, the sound may be altered, the omission is pernicious and absurd (84). The same observations might be extended to the numerous termination *full*, where, in compounds, one *l* is omitted, though nothing can be more certain, than that *ful*, with a single *l*, has not the same sound as when this letter is doubled: but this abbreviation is too inveterate and extensive to afford any hope, that the great arbiters of orthography, the printers, will ever submit to the additional trouble of putting another *l*.

M.

407. *M* preserves its sound in every word, except *comptroller; compt* and *accompt* are now universally written as they

are pronounced *count* and *account;* and though *m* and *p* are preserved to the eye in the officer called a *comptroller*, the word is pronounced exactly like the noun *controller*, one who controls.

N.

408. *N* has two sounds; the one simple and pure, as in *man*, *net*, &c. the other compounded and mixed, as in *hang*, *thank*, &c. The latter sound is heard when it is followed by the sharp or flat guttural mutes, *g* hard, or *k;* or its representatives, *c* hard, *qu* or *x;* but it may be observed, that so prone is our language to the flat mutes, that when *n* is followed by *k*, or its representatives the flat mute *g* seems interposed between them. Thus *thank*, *banquet*, *anxious*, are pronounced as if written, not *than-k*, *ban-quet*, *an-xious*, but, *thanck*, *bancquet*, *anckshus*. But this coalition of the sound of *n* and *g*, or hard *c*, is only when the accent is on them; for when the *g* or hard *c* articulates the accented syllable, the *n* becomes pure. Thus, though *congress* and *congregate* are pronounded as if written *cong-gress* and *cong-gregate*, yet the first syllable of *congratulate* and *congressive* ought to be pronounced without the ringing sound of *n*, and exactly like the same syllable in *contrary*. The same difference may be observed in the words *concourse* and *concur;* the first word, which has the accent on the first syllable, is pronounced as if written *cong-course;* and the last, which has the accent on the second syllable, with *n* pure. It must however be carefully observed, that the secondary accent has the same power of melting the *n* into the succeeding hard *g* or *c* as the primary (522). Thus *congregation* and *concremation* have the first syllable pronounced as if written *cong*.

409. It may, perhaps, be worthy of notice, that when *n* is followed by *k*, the *k* has a finished or complete sound, as in *link*, *think*, &c. but when *n* is followed by hard *g*, the *g* has an unfinished and imperfect sound, as in *hang*, *bang*, &c. where we may observe the tongue to rest upon the palate in the sound of *g;* but when this letter is carried off to articulate another syllable, its sound is completed, as in *anger* and *Bangor* (the name of a town), where the sound of *g* may be perceived to be very different from the noun *hanger* (a sword), and *banger* (one who beats or bangs). This perfect sound of *g* is heard in all simples, as *anger*, *angle*, *finger*, *linger*, *conger*, *anguish*, *languish*, *distinguish*, *extinguish*, *unguent:* but in words derived from verbs or adjectives, ending in *ng*, the *g* continues imperfect, as it was in the theme. Thus a *singer* (one who sings), does not finish the *g* like *finger*, but is merely *er* added to *sing:* the same may be observed of *sing-ing*, *bring-ing*, and *hang-ing*. So adjectives formed by the addition of *y* have the imperfect sound of *g*, as in the original word. Thus *springy*, *stringy*, and *wingy*, are only the sound of *e* added to *spring*, *string*, and *wing;* but the comparative and superlative adjectives, *longer*, *stronger*, and *younger; longest*, *strongest*, and *youngest;* have the *g* hard and perfectly sounded, as if written *long-ger*, *strong-ger*, and *young-ger*, &c. where the *g* is hard, as in *finger*, *linger*, &c. And it may be looked upon as a general rule, that nouns, adjectives, or verbs, do not alter their original sound upon taking an additional syllable. In these three words, therefore, the Irish pronounce more agreeably to analogy than the English; for, if I mistake not, they do not articulate the *g* (381).

410. Hitherto we have considered these letters as they are heard under the accent; but when they are unaccented in the participial termination *ing*, they are frequently a cause of embarrassment to speakers who desire to pronounce correctly. We are told, even by teachers of English, that *ing*, in the word *singing*, *bringing*, and *swinging*, must be pronounced with the ringing sound, which is heard when the accent is on these letters, in *king*, *sing*, and *wing*, and not as if written without the *g*, as *singin*, *bringin*, *swingin*. No one can be a greater advocate than I am for the strictest adherence to orthography, as long as the public pronunciation pays the least attention to it; but when I find letters given up by the public, with respect to sound, I then consider them as cyphers; and, if my observation does not greatly fail me, I can assert, that our best speakers do not invariably pronounce the participial *ing*, so as to rhyme with *sing*, *king*, and *ring*. Indeed, a very obvious exception seems to offer itself in those verbs that end in these letters, as a repetition of the ringing sound in successive syllables would produce a *Tautophony*, (see the word), and have a very bad effect on the ear; and therefore, instead of *singing*, *bringing*, and *flinging*, our best speakers are heard to pronounce *sing-in*, *bring-in*, and *fling-in;* and for the very same reason that we exclude the ringing sound in these words, we ought to admit it when the verb ends with *in;* for if, instead of *sinning*, *pinning*, and *beginning*, we should pronounce *sin-nin*, *pin-nin*, and *begin-nin*, we should fall into the same disgusting repetition as in the former case. The participial *ing*, therefore, ought always to have its ringing sound, except in those words formed from verbs in this termination; for *writing*, *reading*, and *speaking*, are certainly preferable to *writin*, *readin*, and *speakin*, wherever the pronunciation has the least degree of precision or solemnity.

411. *N* is mute when it ends a syllable, and is preceded by *l* or *m*, as *kiln*, *hymn*, *limn*, *solemn*, *column*, *autumn*, *condemn*, *contemn*. In *hym-ning*, and *lim-ning* the *n* is generally pronounced, and sometimes, in very solemn speaking, in *condem-ning* and *contem-ning;* but, in both cases, contrary to analogy, which forbids any sound in the participle that was not in the verb (381).

P.

412. This letter is mute before *s* and *t* at the beginning of words, as *psalm*, *psalmist*, *psalmody*, *psalmography*, *psalter*, *psaltery;* the prefix *pseudo*, signifying false, as *pseudography*, *pseudology*, and the interjection *pshaw!* To these we may add *ptisan*, *ptyalism*, *ptysmagogue*. It is mute in the middle of words between *m* and *t*, in *empty*, *sempstress*, *peremptory*, *sumptuous*, *presumptuous*, *redemption*, *exemption* and *raspberry*. In *cupboard*, it coalesces with, and falls into its flat sound *b*, as if written *cubboard*. It is mute in a final syllable between the same letters, as *tempt*, *attempt*, *contempt*, *exempt*, *prompt*, *accompt*. In *receipt* it is mute between *i* and *t*, and in the military *corps* (a body of troops), both *p* and *s* are mute, as custom has acquiesced in the French pronunciation of most military terms.

PH.

413. *Ph* is generally pronounced like *f*, as in *philosophy*, *phantom*, &c. In *nephew* and *Stephen* it has the sound of *v*. In *diphthong* the sound of *p* only is heard; in *apophthegm* both letters are entirely dropped. The same may be observed of *phthisis*, *phthisic*, and *phthisical*. In *sapphire* the first *p* slides into *ph*, by an accentual coalition of similar letters, very agreeable to analogy. See EXAGGERATE.

Q.

414. *Q* has always the sound of *k:* it is constantly followed by *u*, pronounced like *w;* and its general sound is heard in *quack*, *quill*, *queen*, &c. pronounced *kwack*, *kwill*, *kween*, &c. That the *u* subjoined to this letter has really the power of *w*, may be observed in the generality of words where *a* succeeds; for we find the vowel go into the broad sound in *quart*, *quarrel*, *quantity*, &c. as much as in *war*, *warrant*, *want*, &c. (85). But it must be carefully noted, that this broad sound is only heard under the accent; when the *a*, preceded by *qu*, is not accented, it has the sound of every other accented *a* in the language (92). Thus the *a* in *quarter*, *quarrel*, *quadrant*, &c. because it has the accent is broad; the same may be observed when the accent is secondary only (522) (527), as in *quadrage-imal*, *quadrisyllable*, &c.; but when the accent is on the succeeding syllable, as in *qua-dratick*, *qua-drangular*, &c. the *a* goes into the obscure sound approaching the Italian *a* (92).

415. As a great number of words derived from the French, have these letters in them, according to our usual complaisance for that language, we adopt the French pronunciation: thus in *coquet*, *doquet*, *etiquette*, *masquerade*, *harlequin*, *oblique*, *antique*, *opaque*, *pique*, *piquant*, *piquet*, *burlesque*, *grotesque*, *casque*, *mosque*, *quadrille*, *quater-cousin*, the *qu* is pronounced like *k*. *Quoif* and *quoit* ought to be written and pronounced *coif*, *coit*. *Paquet*, *laquey*, *chequer*, and *risque*, have been very properly spelled by Johnson as they are pronounced *packet*, *lackey*, *checker*, and *risk*. *Quoth* ought to be pronounced with the *u*, as if written *kwoth*, and therefore is not irregular. *Liquor* and *harlequin* always lose the *u;* and *conquer*, *conquerable*, and *conqueror*, sometimes, particularly on the stage. This deviation, however, seems not to have gone beyond recovery; and *conquest* is still regularly pronounced *conkwest*. *Quote* and *quotation* are perfectly regular, and ought never to be pronounced as some do, *cote*, and *cotation*. *Cirque*, contracted from *circus*, and *cinque*, *cinque-foil*, *cinque-ports*, *cinque-spotted*, are pronounced *sirk* and *sink;* and *critique*, when we mean a criticism, to distinguish it from *critick*, is pronounced *criteek*, rhyming with *speak*. See QUOIT and QUOTATION.

R.

416. This letter is never silent, but its sound is sometimes transposed. In a final unaccented syllable, terminating with *re*, the *r* is pronounced after the *e*, as *acre*, *lucre*, *sabre*, *fibre*, *ocre*, *eagre*, *maugre*, *sepulchre*, *theatre*, *spectre*, *metre*, *petre*, *mitre*, *nitre*, *antre*, *lustre*, *accoutre*, *massacre;* to which we may add, *centre* and *sceptre;* sometimes written *center* and *sceptter;* but, in my opinion, very improperly, as this peculiarity is fixed, and easily understood; while reducing *meagre* to *meager* disturbs the rule, and adds another anomaly to our pronunciation, by making the *g* hard before *e* (98).

417. The same transposition of *r* is always perceived in the pronunciation of *apron* and *iron;* and often in that of *citron* and *saffron*, as if written *apurn*, *irun*, *citurn*, *saffurn:* nor do I think the two first can be pronounced otherwise without a disagreeable stiffness; but the two last may preserve the *r* before the vowel with great propriety. *Children* and *hundred* have slid into this analogy, when used colloquially, but preserve the *r* before the *e* in solemn speaking.

418. As this letter is but a jar of the tongue, sometimes against the roof of the mouth, and sometimes at the orifice of the throat, it is the most imperfect of all the consonants: and, as its formation is so indefinite, no wonder, when it is not under the accent, that the vowels which precede it should be so indefinite in their sounds; as we may perceive in the words *friar*, *lier*, *elixir*, *nadir*, *mayor*, *martyr*, which with respect to sound, might be written *friur*, *liur*, *elixur*, *nadur*, *mayur*, *martur* (98). These inaccuracies in pronunciation, says an ingenious writer, 'we seem to have derived from our Saxon 'ancestors. Dr. Hicks observes in the first chapter of his 'Saxon Grammar, that "Comparativa apud eos (Anglo-saxo-"nas) indifferenter exeunt in *ar*, *ær*, *er*, *ir*, *or*, *ur*, *yr;* et Su-"perlativa in *ast*, *æst*, *est*, *ist*, *ost*, *ust*, *yst;* participia præ-"sentis temporis in *and*, *ænd*, *end*, *ind*, *ond*, *und*, *ynd;* præte-"riti vero in *ad*, *æd*, *id*, *od*, *ud*, *yd;* pro vario scilicet vel ævi "vel loci dialecto." 'Upon various other occasions also they 'used two or more vowels and diphthongs indifferently; and 'this not alway from difference of age or place, because 'these variations are frequently found in the same page. This 'will account for the difference between the spelling and pro-'nunciation of such anomalous words as *busy* and *bury*, now 'pronounced as if written *bisy* and *bery*, (the *i* and *e* having 'their common short sound), and formerly spelt indifferently 'with *e*, *u*, or *y*.' *Essay on the Harmony of Language.* Robs. 1774.

419. There is a distinction in the sound of this letter, scarcely ever noticed by any of our writers on the subject, which is in my opinion, of no small importance; and that is, the rough and smooth *r*. Ben Jonson in his Grammar says it is sounded firm in the beginning of words, and more liquid in the middle and ends, as in *rarer*, *riper;* and so in the Latin. The rough *r* is formed by jarring the tip of the tongue against the roof of the mouth near the fore teeth: the smooth *r* is a vibration of the lower part of the tongue, near the root, against the inward region of the palate, near the entrance of the throat. This latter *r* is that which marks the pronunciation of England, and the former that of Ireland. In England, and particularly in London, the *r* in *lard*, *bard*, *card*, *regard*, &c. is pronounced so much in the throat as to be little more than the middle or Italian *a*, lengthened into *baa*, *baad*, *caad*, *regaad;* while in Ireland the *r*, in these words, is pronounced with so strong a jar of the tongue against the forepart of the palate, and accompanied with such an aspiration or strong breathing at the beginning of the letter, as to produce that harshness we call the Irish accent. But if this letter is too forcibly pronounced in Ireland, it is often too feebly sounded in England, and particularly in London, where it is sometimes entirely sunk; and it may, perhaps, be worthy of observation, that, provided we avoid a too forcible pronunciation of the *r*, when it ends a word, or is followed by a consonant in the same syllable, we may give as much force as we please to this letter at the beginning of a word, without producing any harshness to the ear. Thus, *Rome*, *river*, *rage*, may have the *r* as forcible as in Ireland; but *bar*, *bard*, *card*, *hard*, &c. must have it nearly as soft as in London.

S.

420. As the former letter was a jar, this is a hiss; but a hiss, which forms a much more definite and complete consonant than the other. This consonant, like the other mutes, has a sharp and a flat sound; the sharp sound is heard in the name of the letter, and in the words *same*, *sin*, *this;* the flat sound is that of *z*, heard in *is*, *his*, *was;* and these two sounds, accompanied by the aspirate, or *h*, form all the varieties found under this letter (41).

421. *S* has always its sharp hissing sound at the beginning of words, as *soon*, *sin*, &c. and when it immediately follows any of the sharp mutes, *f*, *k*, *p*, *t*, as *scoffs*, *blocks*, *hips*, *pits*, or when it is added to the mute *e* after any of these letters, as *strifes*, *flakes*, *pipes*, *mites*.

422. *S* is sharp and hissing at the end of the monosyllables *yes*, *this*, *us*, *thus*, *gas:* and at the end of words of two or more syllables, if it be preceded by any of the vowels but *e*, and forms a distinct syllable. Thus *es* in *pipes* and *mites* do not form a distinct syllable; and as they are preceded by a sharp mute, the *s* is sharp likewise; but in *prices*, these letters form a syllable, and the *s* is pronounced like *z*, according to the general rule.

423. The only exception to this rule is, the words *as*, *whereas*, *has*, *his*, *was;* for *bias*, *dowlas*, *Atlas*, *metropolis*, *basis*, *chaos*, *tripos*, *pus*, *chorus*, *cyprus*, &c. have the final *s* pronounced sharp and hissing.

424. Agreeably to this rule, the numerous terminations in *ous*, as *pious*, *superfluous*, &c. have the *s* sharp, and are pronounced exactly like the pronoun *us;* and every double *s* in the language is pronounced in the same manner, except in the words *dissolve*, *possess*, and their compounds; *scissors*, *hussy*, and *hussar*.

425. *S* in the inseparable preposition *dis*, when either the primary or secondary accent is on it (522), is always pronounced sharp and hissing. The word *dismal*, which seems to be an exception, is not so in reality; for, in this word, *dis* is not a preposition: thus *dissolute*, *dissonant*, &c. with the primary accent on *dis;* and *disability*, *disagree*, &c. with the secondary accent on the same letters, have the *s* sharp and his-

sing; but when the accent is on the second syllable, the *s* is either sharp or flat, as it is followed either by a vowel, or a sharp or flat consonant: thus *disable*, *disaster*, *disease*, *disinterested*, *dishonest*, *disorder*, *disuse*, have all of them the *s* in *dis* flat like *z*, because the accent is not on it, and a vowel begins the next syllable; but *discredit*, *disfavour*, *diskindness*, *dispense*, *distaste*, have the *s* sharp and hissing, because a sharp consonant begins the succeeding accented syllable; and *disband*, *disdain*, *disgrace*, *disjoin*, *disvalue*, have the *s* flat like *z*, because they are succeeded by a flat consonant in the same situation (435).

426. *S* in the inseparable preposition *mis* is always sharp and hissing, whether the accent be on it or not; or whether it be followed either by a vowel, or a sharp or flat consonant, as *miscreant*, *misaim*, *misapply*, *misorder*, *misuse*, *misbegot*, *misdeem*, *misgovern*, &c. See Mis.

427. *S*, followed by *e* in the final syllable of adjectives, is always sharp and hissing, as *base*, *obese*, *precise*, *concise*, *globose*, *verbose*, *morbose*, *pulicose*, *tenebricose*, *corticose*, *jocose*, *oleose*, *rugose*, *desidiose*, *close*, *siliculose*, *calculose*, *tumulose*, *animose*, *venenose*, *arenose*, *siliginose*, *crinose*, *loose*, *operose*, *morose*, *edematose*, *comatose*, *acetose*, *aquose*, *siliquose*, *actuose*, *diffuse*, *profuse*, *occluse*, *recluse*, *abstruse*, *obtuse*, except *wise* and *otherguise*.

428. *S*, in the adjective termination *sive*, is always sharp and hissing, as *suasive*, *persuasive*, *assuasive*, *dissuasive*, *adhesive*, *cohesive*, *decisive*, *precisive*, *incisive*, *derisive*, *cicatrisive*, *visive*, *plausive*, *abusive*, *diffusive*, *infusive*, *inclusive*, *conclusive*, *exclusive*, *elusive*, *delusive*, *prelusive*, *allusive*, *illusive*, *collusive*, *amusive*, *obtrusive*, &c.

429. *S*, in the adjectives ending in *sory*, is always sharp and hissing, as *suasory*, *persuasory*, *dicisory*, *derisory*, *delusory*, &c.

430. The same may be observed of *s* in the adjectives ending in *some*, as *troublesome*, &c. and substantives in *osity*, as *generosity*, &c.

431. *Se*, preceded by the liquids *l*, *n*, or *r*, has the *s* sharp and hissing, as *pulse*, *appulse*, *dense*, *tense*, *intense*, *sense*, *verse*, *adverse*, &c. except *cleanse*.

S *pronounced like* z.

432. *S* has always its flat buzzing sound, as it may be called, in monosyllables, when it immediately follows any of the flat mutes *b*, *d*, *g* hard, or *v*, as *ribs*, *heads*, *rags*, *sieves* (24).

433. *S* is pronounced like *z*, when it forms an additional syllable with *e* before it, in the plurals of nouns, and the third person singular of verbs; even though the singulars and first persons end in sharp hissing sounds, as *asses*, *riches*, *cages*, *boxes*, &c. Thus *prices* and *prizes* have both the final *s* flat, though the preceding mute in the first word is sharp, (422).

434. As *s* is hissing, when preceded by a liquid, and followed by *e* mute, as *transe*, *tense*, &c.; so when it follows any of the liquids without the *e*, it is pronounced like *z*, as *morals*, *means*, *seems*, *hers*. In the same analogy, when *s* comes before any of the liquids, it has the sound of *z* as *Cosmo*, *cosmetic*, *dismal*, *pismire*, *chasm*, *prism*, *theism*, *schism*, and all polysyllables ending in *asm*, *ism*, *osm*, or *ysm*, as *enthusiasm*, *judaism*, *microcosm*, *paroxysm*, &c.

435. *S*, in the preposition *dis*, is either sharp or flat, as it is accented or unaccented, as explained above; but it ought always to be pronounced like *z*, when it is not under the accent, and is followed by a flat mute, a liquid, or a vowel, as *disable*, *disease*, *disorder*, *disuse*, *disband*, *disdain*, *disgrace*, *disvalue*, *disjoin*, *dislike*, *dislodge*, *dismay*, *dismember*, *dismount*, *dismiss*, *disnatured*, *disrank*, *disrelish*, *disrobe* (425). Mr. Sheridan and those orthoepists who have copied him, seem to have totally overlooked this tendency in the liquids to convert the *s* to *z* when this letter ends the first syllable without the accent, and the liquids begin the second syllable with it.

436. *S* is pronounced like *z*, in the monosyllables *is*, *his*, *was*, *these*, *those;* and in all plurals whose singulars end in a vowel, followed by *e* mute, as *commas*, *operas*, *shoes*, *aloes*, *dues*, and consequently when it follows the *w* or *y*, in the plurals of nouns, or the third person singular of verbs, as *ways*, *betrays*, *news*, *views*, &c.

437. Some verbs ending in *se* have the *s* like *z*, to distinguish them from nouns or adjectives of the same form. Examples:

Nouns	Verbs	Nouns	Verbs
grease	to *grease*	*excuse*	to *excuse*
close	to *close*	*refuse*	to *refuse*
house	to *house*	*diffuse*	to *diffuse*
mouse	to *mouse*	*use*	to *use*
louse	to *louse*	*rise*	to *rise*
abuse	to *abuse*	*premise*	to *premise*

438. *Sy* and *sey*, at the end of words, have the *s* pronounced like *z*, if it has a vowel before it, with the accent on it, as *easy*, *greasy*, *queasy*, *cheesy*, *daisy*, *misy*, *rosy*, *causey*, *noisy;* but if the accent is on the antepenultimate syllable, the *s* is sharp, as *heresy*, *poesy*, &c.; if a sharp mute precede, the *s* is sharp, as *tricksy*, *tipsy*; if a liquid precede, and the accent is on the penultimate syllable, the *s* is flat, as *palsy*, *flimsy*, *clumsy*, *pansy*, *tansy*, *phrensy*, *quinsy*, *tolsey*, *whimsey*, *malmsey*, *jersey*, *kersey*. *Pursey* has the *s* sharp and hissing from its relation to *purse*, and *minstrelsey* and *consroversy* have the antepenultimate and preantepenultimate accent. Thus we see why *busy*, *bousy*, *lousy*, and *drowsy*, have the *s* like *z*, and *jealousy* the sharp hissing *s*.

439. *S*, in the termination *sible*, when preceded by a vowel, is pronounced like *z*, as *persuasible*, *risible*, *visible*, *divisible*, *infusible*, *conclusible;* but if a liquid consonant precede the *s*, the *s* then becomes sharp and hissing, as *sensible*, *responsible*, *tensible*, *reversible*, &c.

440. *S*, in the terminations *sary* and *sory*, is sharp and hissing, as *dispensary*, *adversary*, *snasory*, *persuasory*, *decisory*, *incisory*, *derisory*, *depulsory*, *compulsory*, *incensory*, *compensory*, *suspensory*, *sensory*, *responsory*, *cursory*, *discursory*, *lusory*, *elusory*, *delusory*, *illusory*, *collusory*. *Rosary*, and *misery*, which have the *s* like *z*, are the only exceptions.

441. *S*, in the termination *ise*, is pronounced like *z*, except in the adjectives before mentioned, and a few substantives, such as *paradise*, *anise*, *rise*, *grise*, *verdigrise*, *mortise*, *travise*.

442. *S*, in the terminations *sal* and *sel*, when preceded by a vowel, is pronounced like *z*, as *nasal*, *ousel*, *housel*, *nousel*, *refusal*, *proposal*, *refusal*, and sharp and hissing when preceded by a consonant, as *mensal*, *universal*, &c.

443. *S*, in the terminations *son*, *sen*, and *sin*, is pronounced like *z*, as *reason*, *season*, *treason*, *cargason*, *diapason*, *orison*, *benison*, *venison*, *denison*, *unison*, *foison*, *poison*, *prison*, *damson*, *crimson*, *chosen*, *resin*, *rosin*, *raisin*, *cousin*. But the *s* in *mason*, *bason*, *garrison*, *caparison*, *comparison*, *parson*, and *person*, is sharp and hissing (170).

444. *S*, after the inseparable prepositions *pre* and *pro*, is sharp, as in *presage*, *preside*, *presidial*, *preseance*, *presension*, *prosecute*, *prosecution*, *prosody*, *prosopopeia*, but flat like *z*, in *presence*, *president*, *presidency*, *presume*, *presumptive*, *presumption;* but where the *pre* is prefixed to a word, which is significant when alone, the *s* is always sharp, as *presuppose*, *presurmise*, &c.

445. *S*, after the inseparable preposition *re*, is almost always pronounced like *z*, as *resemble*, *resent*, *resentment*, *reserve*, *reservation*, *reservoir*, *residue*, *resident*, *residentiary*, *reside*, *resign*, *resignment*, *resignation*, *resilience*, *resiliency*, *resilition*, *resin*, *resist*, *resistance*, *resolve*, *resolution*, *resolute*, *result*, *resume*, *resumption*, *resurrection*.

446. *S*, is sharp after *re* in *resuscitation*, *respination*, &c. and when the word added to it is significant by itself, as *research*, *resiege*, *reseat*, *resurvey*. Thus to *resign*, with the *s* like *z*, signifies to yield up; but to *resign*, to sign again, has

the *s* sharp, as in *sign:* so to *resound*, to reverberate, has the *s* like *z;* but to *resound*, to sound again, has the *s* sharp and hissing.

447. Thus we see, after pursuing this letter through all its combinations, how difficult it often is to decide by analogy, when we are to pronounce it sharp and hissing, and when flat like *z*. In many cases it is of no great importance: in others, it is the distinctive mark of a vulgar or a polite pronunciation. Thus *design* is never heard with the *s* like *z*, but among the lowest order of the people; and yet there is not the least reason from analogy why we should not pronounce it in this manner, as well as in *resign:* the same may be observed of *preside* and *desist*, which have the *s* sharp and hissing; and *reside* and *resist*, where the same letter is pronounced like *z*. It may, however, be remarked, that *re* has the *s* like *z* after it more regularly than any other of the prefixes.

448. It may, perhaps, be worthy of observation, that though *s* becomes sharp or flat, as it is followed by a sharp or flat consonant, or a liquid, as *cosmetic*, *dismal*, *disband*, *disturb*, &c. yet if it follows a liquid or a flat consonant, except in the same syllable, it is generally sharp. Thus the *s* in *tubs*, *suds*, &c. is like *z;* but in *subserve*, *subside*, *subsist*, it is sharp and hissing; and though it is flat in *absolve*, it is sharp in *absolute* and *absolution;* but if a sharp consonant precede, the *s* is always sharp and hissing, as *tipsy*, *tricksy*. Thus, in the pronunciation of the word *Glasgow*, as the *s* is always sharp and hissing, we find the *g* invariably slide into its sharp sound *k;* and this word is always heard as if written *Glaskow*. We see, therefore, that a preceding sharp consonant makes the succeeding *s* sharp, but not inversely.

449. *S* is always sharp and hissing when followed by *c*, except in the word *discern*.

S *aspirated, or sounding like* sh, *or* zh.

450. *S*, like its fellow dental *t*, becomes aspirated, and goes into the sharp sound *sh*, or the flat sound *zh*, when the accent is on the preceding vowel, and it is followed by a semi-consonant diphthong, as *nauseate*, or a diphthongal vowel, as *pleasure*, pronounced *nausheate* and *plezhure* (195).

451. *S*, in the termination *sion*, preceded by a vowel, goes into the flat aspiration *zh*, as *evasion*, *cohesion*, *decision*, *confusion*, pronounced *evazhion*, &c. but when it is preceded by a liquid, or another *s*, it has the sharp aspiration *sh*, as *expulsion*, *dimension*, *reversion*, pronounced *expulshun*, &c.

452. The same may be observed of *s* before *u;* when a vowel precedes the *s*, with the accent on it, the *s* goes into the flat aspiration, as *pleasure*, *measure*, *treasure*, *rasure*, pronounced *plezhure*, &c. but when preceded by a liquid, or another *s*, it is sounded *sh*, as *sensual*, *censure*, *tonsure*, *pressure*, pronounced *censhure*, &c.

453. From the clearness of this analogy, we may perceive the impropriety of pronouncing *Asia* with the sharp aspiration, as if written *Ashia;* when, by the foregoing rule, it ought undoubtedly to be pronounced *Azhia*, rhyming with *Arfiasia*, *euthanasia*, &c. with the flat aspiration of *z*. This is the Scotch pronunciation of this word, and unquestionably the true one; but if I mistake not, *Persia* is pronounced in Scotland with the same aspiration of *s*, and as if written *Perzhia;* which is as contrary to analogy as the other is agreeable to it.

454. The tendency of the *s* to aspiration before a diphthongal sound has produced several anomalies in the language, which can only be detected by recurring to first principles; for which purpose it may be necessary to observe, that the accent or stress naturally preserves the letters in their true sound; and as feebleness naturally succeeds force, so the letters, immediately after the stress have a tendency to slide into different sounds, which require less exertion of the organs. Hence the omission of one of the vowels in the pronunciation of the last syllable of *fountain*, *mountain*, *captain*, &c. (208); hence the short sound of *i* in *respite*, *servile*, &c. hence the *s* pronounced like *z* in *disable*, where the accent is on the second syllable; and like *s* sharp and hissing in *disability*, where there is a secondary stress on the first syllable; and hence the difference between the *x* in *exercise*, and that in *exert;* the former having the accent on it, being pronounced *cks*, as if the word were written *ecksercise;* and the latter without the accent, pronounced *gz*, as if the word were written *egzert* This analogy leads us immediately to discover the irregularity of *sure*, *sugar*, and their compounds, which are pronounced *shure* and *shugar*, though the accent is on the first syllable, and ought to preserve the *s* without aspiration; and a want of attending to this analogy has betrayed Mr. Sheridan into a series of mistakes in the sound of *s* in the words *suiside*, *presume*, *resume*, &c. as if written *shoo-icide*, *pre-zhoom*, *re-zhoom*, &c. but if this is the true pronunciation of these words, it may be asked, why is not *suit*, *suitable*, *pursue*, &c. to be pronounced *shoot*, *shoot-able*, *purshoo*, &c.? If it be answered, custom, I own this decides the question at once. Let us only be assured, that the best speakers pronounce *a* like *o*, and that is the true pronunciation: but those who see analogy so openly violated, ought to be assured of the certainty of the custom before they break through all the laws of language to conform to it (69) (71). See Superable.

455. We have seen, in a great variety of instances, the versatility of *s*, how frequently it slides into the sound of *z;* but my observation greatly fails me if it ever takes the aspiration, unless it immediately follows the accent, except in the words *sure*, *sugar*, and their compounds; and these irregularities are sufficient without adding to the numerous catalogue we have already seen under this letter.

456. The analogy we have just been observing directs us in the pronunciation of *usury*, *usurer*, and *usurious*. The two first have the accent on the first syllable, which permits the *s* to go into aspiration, as if the words were written *uzhury*, and *uzhurer;* but the accent being on the second *u* in the last word, the *s* is prevented from going into aspiration, and is pronounced *uzurious* (479) (480.)

457. Though the *ss* in *passion*, *mission*, &c. belong to separate syllables, as if spelt *pas-sion*, *mis-sion*, &c. yet the accent presses the first into the same aspiration as the last, and they are both pronounced with the sharp aspirated *hiss*, as if there were but one *s*. See Exaggerate.

458. *S* is silent in *isle*, *island*, *aisle*, *demesne*, *puisne*, *viscount*, and at the end of some words from the French, as *glacis*, *pas*, *sous*, *vis-a-vis;* and in *corps* the two last letters are silent, and the word pronounced *core* (412).

T.

459. *T* is the sharp sound of *D* (41); but though the latter is often changed into the former, the former never goes into the latter. The sound to which this letter is prone is that of *s*. This sound, the *t* was anciently accused of usurping in the Greek language, and this usurpation has been continued through most modern tongues. That *p* and *b*, *t* and *d*, *k* and *g* hard, *s* and *z*, should slide into each other, is not surprising, as they are distinguished only by a nice shade of sound; but that *t* should alter to *s* seems a most violent transition, till we consider the organic formation of these letters, and of those vowels which always occasion it. If we attend to the formation of *t*, we shall find that it is a stoppage of the breath by the application of the upper part of the tongue near the end, to the correspondent part of the palate; and that if we just detach the tongue from the palate, sufficiently to let the breath pass, a hiss is produced which forms the letter *s*. Now the vowel that occasions this transition of *t* to *s* is the squeezed sound of *e*. as heard in *y* consonant (8): which squeezed sound is a species of hiss; and this hiss, from the absence of accent, easily slides into the *s*, and *s* as easily into *sh*. Thus *mechanically* is generated that hissing termination *tion*, which forms but one syllable, as if written *shun* (195).

460. But it must be carefully remarked, that this hissing sound, contracted by the *t* before certain diphthongs, is never heard but immediately after the accent: when the accent falls on the vowel immediately after the *t*, this letter, like *s* or *c* in the same situation, preserves its simple sound. Thus the *c* in *social* goes into *sh*, because the accent is on the preceding vowel; but it preserves the simple sound of *s* in *society*, because the accent is on the succeeding vowel. The same analogy is obvious in *satiate* and *satiety;* and is perfectly agreeable to that difference made by accent in the sound of other letters (71). See SATIETY.

461. As the diphthongs *ia*, *ie*, *io*, or *iu*, when coming after the accent, have the power of drawing the *t* into *sh*, so the diphthongal vowel *u*, in the same situation, has a similar power. If we analyse the *u*, we shall find it commence with the squeczed sound of *e*, equivalent to the consonant *y*. This letter produces the small hiss before taken notice of, and which may be observed in the pronunciation of *nature*, and borders so closely on *natshur*, that it is no wonder Mr. Sheridan adopted this latter mode of spelling the word to express its sound. The only fault of Mr. Sheridan in depicting the sound of this word, seems to be that of making the *u* short, as in *bur*, *cur*, &c. as every correct ear must perceive an elegance in lengthening the sound of the *u*, and a vulgarity in shortening it. The true pronunciation seems to lie between both.

462. But Mr. Sheridan's greatest fault seems to lie in not attending to the nature and influence of the accent; and because *nature*, *creature*, *feature*, *fortune*, *misfortune*, &c. have the *t* pronounced like *ch*, or *tsh*, as if written *crea-chure*, *fea-tshure*, &c. he has extended this change of *t* into *tch*, or *tsh*, to the word *tune*, and its compounds, *tutor*, *tutoress*, *tutorage*, *tutelage*, *tutelar*, *tutelary*, &c. *tumult*, *tumour*, &c. which he spells *tshoon*, *tshoon-eble*, &c. *tshoo-tur*, *tshoo-triss*, *tshoo-tur-idzh*, *tshoo-tel-idzh*, *tshoo-tel-er*, *tshoo-tel-er-y*, &c. *tshoo-mult*, *tshoo-mur*, &c. Though it is evident, from the foregoing observations, that as the *u* is under the accent, the preceding *t* is preserved pure, and that the words ought to be pronounced as if written *tewtor*, *tewmult*, *tewmour*, &c. and neither *tshootur*, *tshoomult*, *tshoomour*, as Mr. Sheridan writes them, nor *tootor*, *toomult*, *toomour*, as they are often pronounced by vulgar speakers. See SUPERABLE.

463. Here, then, the line is drawn by analogy. Whenever *t* comes before these vowels, and the accent immediately follows it, the *t* preserves its simple sound, as in *Miltiades*, *elephantiasis*, *satiety*, &c; but when the accent preeedes the *t*, it then goes into *sh*, *tch*, or *tsh*, as *na-tshure*, *na-shion*, *vir-tshue*, *patient*, &c. or *natchure*, *nashion*, *virtchue*, *pashent*, &c. (464). In similar circumstances, the same may be observed of *d*, as *arduous*, *hideous*, &c. (293) (294) (376).

464. This pronunciation of *t* extends to every word where the diphthong or diphthongal sound commences with *i* or *e*, except in the terminations of verbs and adjectives, which preserve the simple in the augment, without suffering the *t* to go into the hissing sound, as *I pity*, *thou pitiest*, *he pities*, or *pitied*, *mightier*, *worthier*, *twentieth*, *thirtieth*, &c. This is agreeable to the general rule, which forbids the adjectives or verbal terminations to alter the sound of the primitive verb or noun. See No. 381. But in the words *bestial*, *celestial*, *frontier*, *admixtion*, &c. where the *s* or *n* precedes the *t*, this letter is pronounced like *tch* instead of *sh*, (291), as *bes-tchial*, *celes-tchial*, *frontcheer*, *admix-tchion*, &c.; as also when the *t* is followed by *eou*, whatever letter precede, as *righteous*, *piteous*, *plenteous*, &c. pronounced *righ-tcheous*, *pit-cheous*, *plen-tcheous*, &c. The same may be observed of *t* when succeeded by *uou*, as *unctuous*, *presumptuous*, &c. pronounced *ung-tchuous*, *prezumptchuous*, &c. See the words.

TH.

465. This lisping sound, as it may be called, is almost peculiar to the English (41) (50) (469). The Greek Θ was certainly not the sound we give it: like its principal letter, it has a sharp and a flat sound; but these are so little subject to rule, that a catalogue will, perhaps, be the best guide.

466. *Th*, at the beginning of words, is sharp, as in *thank*, *think*, &c. except in the following words: *This*, *that*, *than*, *the*, *thee*, *their*, *them*, *then*, *thence*, *there*, *these*, *they*, *thine*, *thither*, *those*, *thou*, *though*, *thus*, *thy*, and their compounds.

467. *Th*, at the end of words, is sharp, as *death*, *breath*, &c. except in *beneath*, *booth*, *with:* and the verbs to *wreath*, to *loath*, to *uncloath*, to *seeth*, to *smooth*, to *scoth*, to *mouth:* all which ought to be written with the *e* final; not only to distinguish them from the nouns, but to show that *th* is soft; for though *th*, when final, is sometimes pronounced soft, as in to *loath*, to *mouth*, &c. yet *the* final is never pronounced hard. There is as obvious an analogy for this sound of the *th* in these verbs, as for the *z* sound of *s* in verbs ending in *se* (437), and why we should write some verbs with *e*, and others without it, is inconceivable. The best way to show the absurdity of our orthography in this particular, will be to draw out the nouns and verbs as they stand in Johnson's Dictionary.

Adjectives and Nouns.	Verbs.
breath,	to *breathe*,
wreath,	to *wreath*, to *inwreathe.*
loath,	to *loathe.*
cloth,	to *cloathe*, to *uncloath.*
bath,	to *bathe.*
smooth,	to *smooth.*
mouth,	to *mouth.*
swath,	to *swathe.*
sheath,	to *sheath.* / to *sheathe.*
sooth,	to *sooth.*

Surely nothing can be more evident than the analogy of the language in this case. Is it not absurd to hesitate a moment at writing all the verbs with the *e* final? This is a departure from our great lexicographer, which he himself would approve, as nothing but inadvertency could have led him into this unmeaning irregularity.

468. *Th*, is hard in the middle of words, either when it precedes, or follows a consonant, as *panther*, *nepenthe*, *orthodox*, *orthography*, *orthoëpy*, *thwart*, *athwart*, *ethnic*, *misanthrope*, *philanthropy*, &c. except *brethren*, *farthing*, *farther*, *northern*, *worthy*, *burthen*, *murther*, where the *th* is flat; but the two last words are better written *burden* and *murder*.

469. *Th* between two vowels is generally soft in words purely English, as *father*, *feather*, *heathen*, *hither*, *thither*, *whither*, *whether*, *either*, *neither*, *weather*, *wether*, *wither*, *gather*, *together*, *pother*, *mother*.

470. *Th* between two vowels, in words from the learned languages, is generally hard, as *apathy*, *sympathy*, *antipathy*, *Athens*, *atheist*, *authentic*, *author*, *authority*, *athirst*, *cathartic*, *cathedral*, *catholic*, *catheter*, *ether*, *ethics*, *lethargy*, *Lethe*, *leviathan*, *litharge*, *lithotomy*, *Lutheran*, *mathesis*, *mathematics*, *method*, *pathetic*, *plethora*, *polymathy*, *prothonotary*, *anathema*, *amethyst*, *theatre*, *amphitheatre*, *apothecary*, *apotheosis*.

471. *Th* is sometimes pronounced like simple *t*, as *Thomas*, *thyme*, *Thames*, *asthma*, *phthisis*, *phthisic*, *phthisical*, and is silent in *twelfthtide*, pronounced *twelftide*.

T silent.

472. *T* is silent when preceded by *s*, and followed by the abbreviated terminations *en* and *le*, as *hasten*, *chasten*, *fasten*, *listen*, *glisten*, *christen*, *moisten*, which are pronounced as if written *hace'n*, *chace'n*, &c.; in *bursten* the *t* is heard: so *castle*, *nestle*, *trestle*, *wrestle*, *thistle*, *whistle*, *epistle*, *bristle*, *gristle*, *jostle*, *apostle*, *throstle*, *bustle*, *justle*, *rustle*, are pronounced as if written *cassle*, *nessle*, &c. in *pestle* the *t* is pronouneed; in *often*, *fasten*, and *soften*, the *t* is silent, and at the end of several words from the French, as *trait*, *gout* (taste), *eclat*. In the first

of these words the *t* begins to be pronounced; in the last, it has been sometimes heard, but in the second, never. *Toupet* is more frequently written *toupee*, and is therefore not irregular. In *billetdoux* the *t* is silent, as well as in *hautboy*. The same silence of *t* may be observed in the English words, *Christmas*, *chetsnut*, *mortgage*, *ostler*, *bankruptcy*, and in the second syllable of *mistletoe*. In *currant* and *currants* the *t* is always mute.

V.

473. *V* is flat *f*, and bears the same relation to it as *b* does to *p*, *d* to *t*, hard *g* to *k*, and *z* to *s* (41). It is never irregular; and if ever silent, it is in the word *twelvemonth*, were both that letter and the *e* are, in colloquial pronunciation, generally dropped, as if written *twel'month*.

W initial.

474. That *w* at the beginning of a word is a consonant, has been proved already, (9) (59). It is always silent before *r*, as in *wrack*, *wrangle*, *wrap*, *wrath*, *wreak*, *wreath*, *wreck*, *wren*, *wrench*, *wrest*, *wrestle*, *wretch*, *wriggle*, *wright*, *wring*, *wrinkle*, *wrist*, *write*, *writhe*, *wrong*, *wrought*, *wry*, *awry*, *bewray;* and before *h* and the vowel *o*, when long, as *whole*, *who*, &c. pronounced *hole*, *hoo*, &c.

475. *W* before *h* is pronounced as if it were after the *h*, as *hoo-y*, *why*, *hoo-en*, *when*, &c. but in *whole*, *whoop*, &c. the single and double *o* coalescing with the same sound in *w*, this last letter is scarcely perceptible. In *swoon*, however, this letter is always heard; and pronouncing it *soon*, is vulgar. In *sword* and *answer*, it is always silent. In *two* it mingles with its kindred sound, and the number *two* is pronounced like the adverb *too*. The same may be observed of *toward* and *towards*, where the *w* is dropped, as if written *toard* and *toards*, rhyming with *hoard* and *hoards*, but in the adjectives and adverbs *toward* and *towardly*, *froward* and *frowardly*, the *w* is heard distinctly. It is sometimes dropped in the last syllable of *awkward*, as if written *awkard;* but this pronunciation is vulgar.

X.

476. *X* is a letter composed of those which have been already considered, and therefore will need but little discussion, (48) (51). It is flat or sharp like its component letters, and is subject to the same laws.

477. *X* has a sharp sound like *ks*, when it ends a syllable with the accent upon it, as *exercise*, *excellence*, &c. or when the accent is on the next syllable, if it begin with a consonant, as *excuse*, *expense*, &c. (71).

478. *X* has its flat sound like *gz*, when the accent is not on it, and the following syllable begins with a vowel, as *exert*, *example*, *exist*, &c. pronounced *egzert*, *egzample*, *egzist*, &c. The same sound may be observed if *h* follow, as in *exhibit*, *exhale*, &c. pronounced *egzhibit*, *egzhale:* but if the secondary accent be on the *x* in the polysyllables *exhibition*, *exhalation*, &c. this letter is then sharp, as in *exercise* (71).

479. *X*, like *s*, is aspirated only when the accent is before it: hence the difference between *luxury* and *luxurious*, *anxious* and *anxiety:* in the true pronunciation of which words, nothing will direct us but recurring to first principles. It was observed that *s* is never aspirated, or pronounced like *sh*, but when the accent is on the preceding syllable (450); and that when the accent is on the succeeding vowel, though the *s* frequently is pronounced like *z*, it is never sounded *zh;* from which premises we may conclude, that *luxury* and *luxurious* ought to be pronounced *luckshury*, and *lugzurious*, and not *lug-zho-ryus*, as Mr. Sheridan spells it. The same error runs through his pronunciation of all the compounds, *luxuriance*, *luxuriant*, *luxuriate*, &c. which unquestionably ought to be pronounced *lug-zu-ri-ance*, *lug-zu-ri-ant*, *lug-zu-ri-ate*, &c. in four syllables, and not in three only, as they are divided in his Dictionary.

480. The same principle will lead us to decide in the words *anxious* and *anxiety:* as the accent is before the *x* in the first word, it is naturally divisible into *ank-sious*, and as naturally pronounced *ank-shus;* but as the accent is after the *x* in the second word, and the hissing sound cannot be aspirated (456), it must necessarily be pronounced *ang-ziety*. But Mr. Sheridan, without any regard to the component letters of these words, or the different position of the accent, has not only spelled them without aspiration, but without letting the *s*, in the composition of the last word, go into *z;* for thus they stand in his Dictionary: *ank-syus*, *ank-si-e-ty* (456).

481. The letter *x*, at the beginning of words, goes into *z*, as *Xerxes*, *Xenophon*, &c. pronounced *Zerkses*, *Zenophon*, &c. it is silent at the end of the French word *billet-doux*, and pronounced like *s* in *beaux;* often and better written *beaus*.

Y initial.

482. *Y*, as a consonant, has always the same sound; and this has been sufficiently described in ascertaining its real character; when it is a vowel at the end of a word or syllable with the accent upon it, it is sounded exactly like the first sound of *i*, as *cyder*, *tyrant*, *reply*, &c.; but at the end of a word or syllable, without the accent, it is pronounced like the first sound of *e*, *liberty*, *fury*, *tenderly*, &c.

Z.

483. *Z* is the flat *s*, and bears the same relation to it as *b* does to *p*, *d* to *t*, hard *g* to *k*, and *v* to *f*. Its common name is *izzard*, which Dr Johnson explains into *s* hard; if, however, this be the meaning, it is a gross misnomer; for the *z* is not the hard, but the soft *s;** but as it has a less sharp, and therefore not so audible a sound, it is not impossible but it may mean *s surd*. *Zed*, borrowed from the French, is the more fashionable name of this letter; but, in my opinion, not to be admitted, because the names of the letters ought to have no diversity.

484. *Z*, like *s*, goes into aspiration before a diphthong, or a diphthongal vowel after the accent, as is heard in *vizier*, *glazier*, *grazier*, &c. pronounced *vizh-i-er*, *glazh-i-er*, *grazh-i-er*, &c. The same may be observed of *azure*, *razure*, &c.

485. *Z* is silent in the French word *rendezvous;* and is pronounced in the Italian manner, as if *t* were before it, in *mezzotinto*, as if written *metzotinto*.

Thus have we endeavoured to exhibit a just idea of the principles of pronunciation, both with respect to single letters, and their various combinations into syllables and words. The attentive reader must have observed how much the sounds of the letters vary, as they are differently associated, and how much the pronunciation of these associations depends upon the position of the accent. This is a point of the utmost importance, and a want of attending to it has betrayed several ingenious men into the grossest absurdities. This will more fully appear in the observations on accent; which is the next point to be considered.

OF THE NATURE OF ACCENT.

486. The accent of the ancients is the opprobrium of modern criticism. Nothing can show more evidently the fallibility of the human faculties than the total ignorance we are in at pre-

* Professor Ward, speaking of the reason for doubling the *s* at the end of words, says, "*s* doubled retains its proper force, which, when "single at the end of words, is *softened* into *z*, as *his*, *hiss*." And Dr. Wallis tells us, that it is almost certain when a noun has *s* hard in the last syllable, and becomes a verb; that in the latter case the *s* becomes soft, as a *house* is pronounced with the hard *s;* and to *house* with the *s* soft.

sent of the nature of the Latin and Greek accent. This would be still more surprising if a phenomenon of a similar kind did not daily present itself to our view. The accent of the English language, which is constantly sounding in our ears, and every moment open to investigation, seems as much a mystery as that accent which is removed almost two thousand years from our view. Obscurity, perplexity, and confusion, run through every writer on the subject, and nothing could be so hopeless as an attempt to explain it, did not a circumstance present itself, which at once accounts for the confusion, and affords a clue to lead us out of it.

487. Not one writer on accent has given us such a definition of the voice, as acquaints us with its essential properties. They speak of high and low, loud and soft, quick and slow; but they never once mention that striking property which distinguishes singing from speaking sounds; and which, from its sliding from high to low, and from low to high, may not improperly be called the inflection of the voice. No wonder, when writers left this out of the account, that they should blunder about the nature of accent: it was impossible they should do otherwise; so partial an idea of the speaking voice must necessarily lead them into inextricable difficulties. But let us once divide the voice into its rising and falling inflection, the obscurity vanishes; and accent becomes as intelligible as any other part of language.

488. Keeping this distinction in view, let us compare the accented syllable with others, and we shall find this general conclusion may be drawn: "The accented syllable is always "louder than the rest; but when it has the rising inflection, it "is higher than the preceding, and lower than the succeeding "syllable; and when it has the falling inflection, it is pronounc- "ed higher as well as louder than the other syllables, either "preceding or succeeding." The only exception to this rule is, "when the accent is on the last syllable of a word which has "no emphasis; and which is the concluding word of a dis- "course." Those who wish to see this clearly demonstrated must consult Elements of Elocution, vol. ii. p. 5. On the present occasion it will be sufficient to observe, that the stress we call accent is as well understood as is necessary for the pronunciation of single words, which is the object of this treatise; and therefore, without disturbing the common opinion concerning accent, we shall proceed to make some remarks on its proper position in a word, and endeavour to detect some errors in the use and application of it.

The different Positions of the English Accent.

489. Accent, in its very nature, implies a comparison with other syllables less forcible; hence we may conclude, that monosyllables, properly speaking, have no accent: when they are combined with other monosyllables and form a phrase, the stress which is laid upon one, in preference to others, is called emphasis As emphasis evidently points out the most significant word in a sentence, so, where other reasons do not forbid, the accent always dwells with greatest force on that part of the word which, from its importance, the hearer has always the greatest occasion to observe; and this is necessa.ily the root, or body of the word. But as harmony of termination frequently attracts the accent from the root to the branches of words, so the first and most natural law of accentuation seems to operate less in fixing the stress than any of the other Our own Saxon terminations, indeed, with perfect uniformity, leave the principal part of the word in quiet possession of what seems its lawful property (501); but Latin and Greek terminations, of which our language is full, assume a right of preserving their original accent, and subject many of the words they bestow upon us, to their own classical laws. But it may be observed in passing, that when we adopt a Latin word into our language, and cut off a syllable at the end, we generally place the accent two syllables higher than in the original word (503). See ACADEMY.

490. Accent, therefore, seems to be regulated, in a great measure, by etymology. In words from the Saxon, the accent is generally on the root; in words from the learned languages, it is generally on the termination; and if to these we add the different accent we lay on some words, to distinguish them from others, we seem to have the three great principles of accentuation; namely, the radical, the terminational, and the distinctive.

Accent on Dissyllables.

491. Every word of two syllables has necessarily one of them accented, and but one. It is true, for the sake of emphasis, we sometimes lay an equal stress upon two successive syllables, as *di-rect*, *some-times;* but when these words are pronounced alone, they have never more than one accent For want of attending to this distinction, some writers have roundly asserted, that many dissyllables have two accents, such as *convoy*, *concourse*, *discord*, *shipwreck:* in which, and similar instances, they confound the distinctness, with which the latter syllables are necessarily pronounced, with accentual force; though nothing can be more different. Let us pronounce the last syllable of the noun *torment* as distinctly as we please, it will still be very different with respect to force, from the same syllable in the verb to *torment*, where the accent is on it; and if we do but carefully watch our pronunciation, the same difference will appear in every word of two syllables throughout the language. The word *Amen* is the only word which is pronounced with two consecutive accents when alone.

492. There is a peculiarity of accentuation in certain words of two syllables, which are both nouns and verbs, that is not unworthy of notice; the former having the accent on the first syllable, and the latter on the last. This seems an instinctive effort in the language (if the expression will be allowed me) to compensate in some measure for the want of different terminations for these different parts of speech. The words which admit of this diversity of accent are the following :

Nouns.	Verbs.	Nouns.	Verbs.
ábject	to *abjéct*	*dígest*	to *digést*
ábsent	to *absént*	*éssay*	to *essáy*
ábstract	to *abstráct*	*éxport*	to *expórt*
áccent	to *accént*	*éxtract*	to *extráct*
áffix	to *affíx*	*éxile*	to *exíle*
ássign	to *assígn*	*férment*	to *fermént*
áugment	to *augmént*	*fréquent*	to *frequént*
bómbard	to *bombárd*	*ímport*	to *impórt*
cément	to *cemént*	*íncense*	to *incénse*
cólleague	to *colléague*	*ínsult*	to *insúlt*
cóllect	to *collect*	*óbject*	to *objéct*
cómpact	to *compáct*	*pérfume*	to *perfúme*
cómpound	to *compóund*	*pérmit*	to *permít*
cómpress	to *compréss*	*préfix*	to *prefíx*
cóncert	to *concért*	*prémise*	to *premíse*
cóncrete	to *concréte*	*présage*	to *preságe*
cónduct	to *condúct*	*présent*	to *presént*
cónfine	to *confíne*	*próduce*	to *produce*
cónflict	to *conflíct*	*próject*	to *project*
cónserve	to *consérve*	*prótest*	to *protést*
cónsort	to *consórt*	*rébel*	to *rebél*
cóntest	to *contést*	*récord*	to *recórd*
cóntract	to *contráct*	*réfuse*	to *refúse*
cóntrast	to *contrást*	*súbject*	to *subjéct*
cónvent	to *convént*	*súrvey*	to *survéy*
cónverse	to *convérse*	*tórment*	to *torménť*
cónvert	to *convért*	*tráject*	to *trajéct*
cónvict	to *convíct*	*tránsfer*	to *transfér*
désert	to *desért*	*tránsport*	to *transpórt*
díscount	to *discóunt*	*áttribute*	to *attríbute.*
déscant	to *descánt*		

493. To this analogy, some speakers are endeavouring to reduce the word *contents;* which, when it signifies the matter contained in a book, is often heard with the accent on the first syllable; but though this pronunciation serves to distinguish words which are different in signification, and to give, in some measure, a difference of form to the noun and verb, in which our tongue is remarkably deficient, still it is doubtful whether this distinction be of any real advantage to the language. See Bowl. This diversity of accentuation seems to have place in compound verbs. See Counterbalance.

494. Sometimes words have a different accent, as they are adjectives or substantives.

Substantives.	Adjectives.
A'ugust, the month	*augúst*, noble
cómpact	*compáct*
cóntext	*contéxt*
champáign, wine	*chámpaign*, open
éxile, banishment	*exíle*, small
gallánt, a lover	*gállant*, bold
ínstinct,	*instínct*
invalíd	*inválid*
Levánt, a place	*lévant*, eastern
mínute of time	*minúte*, small
súpine, in grammar	*supíne*, indolent.

495. Sometimes the same parts of speech have the accent on different syllables, to mark a difference of signification.

to *cónjure*, to practise magic	to *conjúre*, to summon in a sacred name
désert, a wilderness	*desért*, merit
búffet, a blow	*buffét*, a cupboard
sínister, insidious	*sinístor*, the left side.

496. In this analogy some speakers pronounce the word *Concordance* with the accent on the first syllable, when it signifies a dictionary of the Bible; and with the accent on the second, when it signifies agreement: but besides that there is not the same reason for distinguishing nouns from each other, as there is nouns from verbs; the accent on the first syllable of the word *Concordance* gives a harshness and poverty to its sound, which ought to be avoided.

495. But though the different accentuation of nouns and verbs of the same form does not extend so far as might be expected, it is certain, that in words of two syllables, where the noun and verb are of different forms, there is an evident tendency in the language to place the accent upon the first syllable of the noun, and on the last of the verb. Hence the nouns *outrage*, *upstart*, and *uproar*, have the accent on the first syllable; and the verbs to *uplift*, to *uphold*, and to *outstrip*, on the last.

498. This analogy will appear still more evident if we attend to the accent of those nouns and verbs which are compounded of two words. Every dissyllable compounded of words which, taken separately, have a meaning, may be deemed a qualified substantive; and that word, which qualifies or describes the other, is that which most distinguishes it, and consequently is that which ought to have the accent. Accordingly we find that *inkhorn*, *outrage*, *chairman*, *freehold*, *sand-box*, *book-case*, *pen-knife*, have the accent on the first syllable, which is the specifying part of the word; while *gainsay*, *foresee*, *overlook*, *undersell*, have the accent on the last syllable, which is the least distinguishing part of the word. This rule, however, is, either by the caprice of custom, or the love of harmony, frequently violated, but is sufficiently extensive to mark the general tendency of the language.

Akenside brings the verb to *comment* under this analogy:

> "——————— The sober zeal
> "Of age, *commenting* on prodigious things."
> *Pleasures of the Imagination.*

And Milton in the same manner the verb to *commerce:*

> "And looks *commercing* with the skies,
> "Thy rapt soul sitting in thine eyes." *Il Penseroso.*

499. Something very analogous to this we find in the nouns we verbalize, by changing the *s* sharp of the noun into the *s* flat, or *z* of the verb (437), as a *use*, and to *use;* where we may remark, that when the word in both parts of speech is a monosyllable, and so not under the laws of accent, the verb, however, claims the privilege of lengthening the sound of the consonant when it can, as well as when it cannot, prolong the accentuation. Thus we not only find *grass* altered to *graze*, *brass* to *braze*, *glass* to *glaze*, *price* to *prize*, *breath* to *breathe*, &c. but the *c* or *s* sharp altered to the *s* flat in *advice* to *advise*, *excuse* to *excuse*, *device* to *devise*, &c. The noun adopting the sharp hissing sound, and the verb the soft buzzing one, without transferring the accent from one syllable to another. The vulgar extend this analogy to the noun *practice* and the verb to *practise*, pronouncing the first with the *i* short and the *c* like sharp *s*, as if written *practiss*, and the last with the *i* long and the *s* like *z*, as if written *practize;* but correct speakers pronounce the verb like the noun; that is, as if written *practiss*. The noun *prophecy*, and the verb to *prophesy* follow thisanalogy, only by writing the noun with the *c* and the verb with the *s*, and without any difference of sound, except pronouncing the *y* in the first like *e*, and in the last like *i* long; where we may still discover a trace of the tendency to the barytone pronunciation in the noun, and the oxytone in the verb (467). See Supplement.

500. This seems to be the favourite tendency of English verbs; and where we find it crossed, it is generally in those formed from nouns, rather than the contrary: agreeably to this, Dr. Johnson has observed, that though nouns have often the accent on the latter, yet verbs have it seldom on the former syllable; those nouns which, in the common order of language, must have preceded the verbs, often transmit this accent to the verbs they form, and inversely. Thus the noun *water* must have preceded the verb to *water*, as the verb to *correspond* must have preceded the noun *correspondent*; and to *pursue* must claim priority to *pursuit*. So that we may conclude, wherever verbs deviate from this rule, it is seldom by chance, and generally in those words only where a superior law of accent takes place.

Accent on Trisyllables.

501. As words increase in syllables, the more easily is their accent known. Nouns sometimes acquire a syllable by becoming plural: adjectives increase a syllable by being compared; and verbs, by altering their tense, or becoming participles: adjectives become adverbs, by adding *ly* to them; and prepositions precede nouns or verbs without altering the accent of the word to which they are prefixed: so that when once the accent of dissyllables is known, those polysyllables whose terminations are perfectly English, have likewise their accent invariably settled. Thus *lion* becomes *lioness; poet*, *poetess; polite* becomes *politer*, or *politely*, or even *politelier; mischief*, *mischievous; happy*, *happiness;* nay *lioness* becomes *lionesses; mischief*, *mischievousness;* and *service*, *serviceable*, *serviceableness*, *serviceably*, and *unserviceably*, without disturbing the accent, either on account of the prepositive *un*, or the subjunctives *able*, *ably*, and *ableness*.

502. Hence we may perceive the glaring absurdity which prevails even in the first circles; that of pronouncing the plural of *princess*, and even the singular, with the accent on the second syllable, like *success* and *successes;* for we might just as well say, *dutchess* and *dutchésses*, as *princéss* and *princésses;* nor would a correct ear be less hurt with the latter than with the former.

503. So few verbs of three syllables follow the analogy observable in those of two, that of protracting the accent to the last syllable, that this œconomy seems peculiar to dissyllables: many verbs, indeed, of three syllables are compounded of a preposition of two syllables: and then, according to the primary law of accentuation, and not the secondary of distinction, we may esteem them radical, and not distinctive: such are *contradict*, *intercede*, *supersede*, *contraband*, *circumscribe*, *superscribe*, &c. while the generality of words, ending in the verbal terminations *ise* and *ize*, retain the accent of the simple as *criticise*, *tyrannise*, *modernise*, &c.: and the whole tribe of trisyllable verbs in *ate*, very few excepted, refuse the accent on the last syllable: but words of three syllables often take their accent from the learned languages from which they are derived: and this makes it necessary to inquire how far English accent is regulated by that of the Greek and Latin.

On the influence of the Greek and Latin Accent, on the Accent of English Polysyllables.

As our language borrows so largely from the learned languages, it is not wonderful that its pronunciation should be in some measure influenced by them. The rule for placing the Greek accent was, indeed, essentially different from that of the Latin; but words from the Greek, coming to us through the Latin, are often so much latinized, as to lose their original accent, and to fall into that of the Latin; and it is the Latin accent which we must chiefly regard, as that which influences our own.

The first general rule that may be laid down, is, that when words come to us whole from the Greek or Latin, the same accent ought to be preserved as in the original. Thus *horizon*, *sonorous*, *decorum*, *dictator*, *gladiator*, *mediator*, *delator*, *spectator*, *adulator*, &c. preserve the penultimate accent of the original; and yet the antepenultimate tendency of our language has placed the accent on the first syllable of *orator*, *senator*, *auditor*, *cicatrix*, *plethora*, &c. in opposition to the Latin pronunciation of these words, and would have infallibly done the same by *abdomen*, *bitumen*, and *acumen*, if the learned had not stepped in to rescue these classical words from the invasion of the Gothic accent, and to preserve the stress inviolably on the second syllable. Nor has even the interposition of two consonants been always able to keep the accent from mounting up to the antepenultimate syllable, as we may see in *minister*, *sinister*, *character*, &c. and this may be said to be the favourite accent of our language.

But notwithstanding this prevalence of the antepenultimate accent, the general rule still holds good; and more particularly in words a little removed from common usage, such as terms in the arts and sciences: these are generally of Greek original; but coming to us through the Latin, most commonly contract the Latin accent when adopted into our language. This will appear more distinctly by a list, which may serve as a rule for all the rest: and first, let us select some, where the Greek and Latin accent coincide:

plethōra,	πληθώρα,	*antiphrăsis*,	αντίφρασις,
metabăsis,	μετάβασις,	*prothăsis*,	πρόθασις,
emphăsis,	ἔμφασις,	*metathĕsis*,	μετάθεσις,
antisphăsis,	ἀντίσπασις,	*epenthĕsis*,	ἐπένθεσις,
antithĕsis,	ἀντίθεσις,	*aphærĕsis*,	ἀφαίρεσις.

Another list will show us where the accent of these languages differ:

antanaclāsis,	ἀνταν́κλασις,	*hydrophōbia*,	ὑδροφοβία,
catachrēsis,	κατάχρησις,	*cyclopædia*,	κυκλοπαιδεία,
paracentēsis,	παρακέντησις,	*aporĭa*,	ἀπορία,
aposiopēsis,	ἀποσιώπησις,	*prosopopœia*,	προσωποποία,
antiptōsis,	ἀντίπτωσις,	*epiphonēma*,	ἐπιφώνημα,
anadiplōsis,	ἀναδίπλωσις,	*diaphorēsis*,	διαφόρησις,
auxēsis,	ἄυξησις,	*diplōma*,	δίπλωμα,
mathēsis,	μάθησις,	*paragōge*,	παραγωγή
exegēsis,	ἐξήγησις,	*apostrŏphe*,	ἀποστροφή.

In this list we perceive the peculiar tendency of the Latin language to accent the long penultimate vowel, and that of the Greek, to pay no regard to it if the last vowel is short, but to place the accent on the antepenultimate. It will, however, be easily perceived, that in this case we follow the Latin analogy.

The next rule we may venture to lay down as a pretty general one, is, that if the words derived from the learned languages, though anglicised by altering the termination, contain the same number of syllables as in the original languages, they are generally to be pronounced with the same accent: that is, with the same accent as the first person present of the indicative mood active voice, or as the present participle of the same verb.

The reality of this rule will best appear by a selection of such classes of words as have an equal number of syllables in both languages.

Words which have *a* in the penultimate syllable:

prevalent,	*prævălens*,	infamous,	*infāmis*,
equivalent,	*æquivălens*,	propagate,	*propāgo*,
adjacent,	*adjăcens*,	indagate,	*indāgo*,
ligament,	*ligāmen*,	suffragan,	*suffrāgans*.

In this small class of words we find all but the two first have a different accent in English from that of the Latin. The rule for placing the accent in that language being the simplest in the world: if the penultimate syllable is long, the accent is on it; if short, the accent is on the antepenultimate.

Words which have *e* in the penultimate syllable:

penetrate,	*penĕtro*,	exuberant,	*exuběrans*,
discrepant,	*discrĕpans*,	eminent,	*emĭnens*,
precedent,	*præcēdens*,	excellent,	*excēllens*,
elegant,	*elĕgans*,	alienate,	*alīēno*,
exuperant,	*exupĕrans*,	delegate,	*delēgo*.

In this class we find the penultimate *e* accented in English as in Latin, except in the three last words. The word *alienate* departs from the Latin accentuation, by placing the stress on the first syllable, as if derived from the English noun *alien*. The *e* in *penetro* is either long or short in Latin, and in this case we generally prefer the short sound to the long one.

Words which have *i* in the penultimate syllable:

ultimate,	*ultĭmus*,	efficience,	*efficĭens*,
proximate,	*proxĭmus*,	sufficience,	*sufficĭens*,
acclivous,	*acclīvus*,	perspicience,	*perspicĭens*,
declivous,	*declīvus*,	conscience,	*conscĭens*,
proclivous,	*proclīvus*,	obedience,	*obedĭens*,
litigant,	*litĭgans*,	pestilence,	*pestĭlens*,
mitigant,	*mitĭgans*,	supplicate,	*supplĭcans*,
sibilant,	*sibĭlans*,	explicate,	*explĭcans*,
vigilant,	*vigĭlans*,	abdicate,	*abdĭcans*,
fulminant,	*fulmĭnans*,	providence,	*provĭdens*,
discriminate,	*discrimĭno*,	festinate,	*festīno*,
habitant,	*habĭtans*,	mendicant,	*mendīcans*,
beneficent,	*benefĭcus*,	resident,	*resīdens*,
accident,	*accĭdens*,	diffidence,	*diffīdens*,
evident,	*evĭdens*,	confidence,	*confīdens*,
indigent,	*indĭgens*,	investigate,	*investīgo*,
diligent,	*dilĭgens*,	castigate,	*castīgo*,
negligent,	*neglĭgens*,	extricate,	*extrīco*,
exigence,	*exĭgens*,	irritate,	*irrīto*,
intelligence,	*intellĭgens*,	profligate,	*profligo*,
deficience,	*deficĭens*,	instigate,	*instīgo*.

In the foregoing list of words we find a very general coincidence of the English and Latin accent, except in the last eleven words, where we depart from the Latin accent on the penultimate, and place it on our own favourite syllable the antepenultimate. These last words must therefore be ranked as exceptions.

Words which have *o* in the penultimate syllable:

arrogant,	*arrògans*,	omnipotent,	*omnipŏtens*,
dissonant,	*dissònans*,	innocent,	*innŏcens*,
redolent,	*redòlens*,	desolate,	*desōlo*,
insolent,	*insòlens*,	decorate,	*decōro*,
benevolent,	*benevòlus*,	elaborate,	*elabōro*,
condolence,	*condòlens*,	laborant,	*labōrans*.
indolence,	*indòlens*,	ignorant,	*ignōrans*,
armipotent,	*armipŏtens*,	suffocate,	*suffōco*.

In this list the difference of the English and Latin accent is considerable. The six last words desert the Latin penultimate for the English antepenultimate accent, and *condolence* falls into an accentuation diametrically opposite.

Words which have *u* in the penultimate syllable:

fabulate,	*fabŭlor*,	populate,	*popŭlo*,
maculate,	*macŭlo*,	subjugate,	*subjŭgo*,
adjuvate,	*adjŭvo*,	abducent,	*abdūcens*,
corrugate,	*corrŭgo*,	relucent,	*relūcens*,
petulant,	*petŭlans*,	imprudent,	*imprūdens*,
disputant,	*dispŭtans*,	adjutant,	*adjūtans*,
impudent	*impŭdent*,	peculate,	*pecūlor*,
speculate,	*specŭlor*,	indurate,	*indūro*,
pullulate,	*pullŭlo*,	obdurate,	*obdūro*.

Here we find the general rule obtain, with, perhaps, fewer exceptions than in any other class. *Adjuvate*, *peculate*, and *indurate*, are the only absolute deviations; for *obdurate* has the accent frequently on the second syllable. See the word.

To these lists, perhaps, might be added the English words ending in *tion*, *sion*, and *ity:* for though *tion* and *sion* are really pronounced in one syllable, they are by almost all our orthoepists generally divided into two; and consequently *nation*, *pronunciation*, *occasion*, *evasion*, &c. contain the same number of syllables as *natio*, *pronunciatio*, *occasio*, *evasio*, &c. and have the accent, in both English and Latin, on the antepenultimate syllable. The same may be observed of words ending in *ity*, as *diversity*, *variety*, &c. from *diversitas*, *varietas*, &c.

By this selection (which, though not an exact enumeration of every particular instance, is yet a sufficient specimen of the correspondence of Latin and English accent) we may perceive that there is a general rule running through both languages respecting the accent of polysyllables, which is, that when a single vowel in the penultimate is followed by a single consonant, the accent is on the antepenultimate. This is so agreeable to English analogy, that in words derived from the Latin, where the penultimate vowel, followed by a single consonant, is long, and consequently has the accent, we almost always neglect this exception, as it may be called, in the Latin language, and fall into our own general rule of accenting the antepenultimate. Nor is it, perhaps, unworthy of being remarked, that when we neglect the accent of the original, it is almost always to place it at least a syllable higher; as *adjacent* and *condolence* are the only words in the whole selection, where the accent of the English word is placed lower than in the Latin.

There is, indeed, a remarkable coincidence of accent between Latin verbs of three syllables, commencing with a preposition, and the English words of two syllables, derived from them by dropping a syllable,* as *excēllo*, *rebēllo*, *inquīro*, *confīno*, *confūto*, *consūmo*, *desīro*, *explōro*, *procēdo*, *poclāmo*, have the accent in Latin on the second syllable; and the English verbs *excel*, *rebel*, *inquire*, *confine*, *confute*, *consume*, *desire*, *explore*, *proceed*, *proclaim*, have the accent on the same syllable. This propensity of following the Latin accent, in these words, perhaps, in this, as well as in other cases, formed a general rule, which at last, neglected the Latin accent, in words of this kind; as we find *prefer*, *confer*, *defer*, *desert*, *compare*, *compleat*, *congeal*, *divide*, *dispute*, *prepare*, have the accent on the second syllable, though *præfero*, *defero*, *confero*, *desero*, *compāro*, *compleo*, *congelo*, *divido*, *disputo*, *prepāro*, have the accent on the first; and this propensity, perhaps, laid the foundation of that distinction of accent which is so remarkable between dissyllable nouns, and verbs of the same form. See No. 492.

But when English polysyllables are derived from the Latin by dropping a syllable, scarcely any analogy is more apparent than the coincidence of the principal accent of the English word, and the secondary accent (522), we give to the Latin word, in the English pronunciation of it. Thus *darsimony*, *ceremony*, *matrimony*, *melancholy*, &c. have the accent on the first syllable, because in pronouncing the Latin words *parsimonia*, *cæremonia*, *matrimonia*, *melancholia*, &c. we are permitted, and prone in our English pronunciation of these words, to place a secondary accent on that syllable. See ACADEMY, IRREPARABLE, &c.

With respect to the quantity of the antepenultimate syllable in polysyllables, it may be observed, that regardless of the quantity of the original, we almost, without exception, follow the analogy of our own language. This analogy uniformly shortens the vowel, unless it be *u*, followed by a single consonant, or any other vowel followed by a single consonant, succeeded by a semi-consonant diphthong. Thus the first *u* in *dūbious* is pronounced long, though short in the Latin word *dŭbĭus;* the same may be observed of the *e* and *o* in *mĕdium* and *emŏrium;* and the first *i* in *delīrium*, and the first *e* in *dēlicate*, are pronounced short in English according to our own analogy (507), though these letters are long in the Latin *delīdium* and *dēlicatus*. For the quantity of English dissyllables derived from the Greek and Latin, see No. 542, 543, 544, &c.

Terminational Accent.

504. We have seen that the Saxon terminations, regardless of harmony, always leave the accent where they found it, let the adventitious syllables be ever so numerous. The Saxons, attentive chiefly to sense, preserved the same simplicity in the accentuation, as in the composition of their words; and, if sense were the only object of language, it must be confessed, that our ancestors were, in this respect, superior to the Greeks and Romans. What method could so rigidly preserve, and so strongly convey, the sense of words, as that which always left the accent on the root, where the principal meaning of the word undoubtedly lies? But the necessities of human nature require that our thoughts should not only be conveyed with force, but with ease; to give language its due effect, it must be agreeable as well as forceful; and the ear must be addressed while we are informing the mind. Here, then, terminational accent, the music of language, interposes; corrects the discordant, and strengthens the feeble sounds; removes the difficulty of pronunciation which arises from placing the accent on initial syllables, and brings the force gently down to the latter part of the word, where a cadence is formed, on the principles of harmony and proportion.

505. To form an idea of the influence of termination upon accent, it will be sufficient to observe, that words which have *ei*, *ia*, *ie*, *io*, *eou*, in their termination, always have the accent on the preceding syllable: thus *atheist*, *alien*, *regalia*, *ambrosia*, &c. the numerous terminations in *ion*, *ian*, &c. as *gradation*, *promotion*, *confusion*, *logician*, *physician*, &c. those in *ious*, as *harmonious*, *abstemious*, &c. those in *eous*, as *outrageous*, *advantageous*, &c. These may not improperly be styled semi-consonant diphthongs (196).

506. The only exceptions to this rule are one word in *iac*, as *elegiac*, which has the accent on the *i*, and the following words in *iacal*, as *prosodiacal*, *cardiacal*, *heliacal*, *genethliacal*, *mania-*

* Ben Jonson seems to have had a faint idea of this coincidence, where he says, "all verbs coming from the Latin, either of the supine "or otherwise, hold the accent as it is found in the first person present "of those Latin verbs, as *ánimo*, *ánimate*, *célebro*, *célebrate;* except "words compounded of *facio*, as *liquefacio*, *liquefy;* and of *statuo*, as *con*-"*stituto*, *constitúte*." English Grammar. Of the extent and justness of these observations, the critical reader will be the best judge.

cal, demoniacal, ammoniacal, theriacal, paradisiacal, aphrodisiacal, and *hypochondriacal;* all which have the accent on the antepenultimate *i*, and that long and open, as in *idle, title*, &c.

507. Nothing can be more uniform than the position of the accent in words of these terminations; and, with very few exceptions, the quantity of the accented vowel is as regular as the accent; for when these terminations are preceded by a single consonant, every accented vowel is long, except *i;* which in this situation, is as uniformly short. Thus *occasion, adhesion, erosion*, and *confusion*, have the *a, e, o*, and *u*, long; while *vision* and *decision* have the *i* short. The same may be observed of *probation, concretion, devotion, ablution*, and *exhibition*. The exceptions are, *impetuous, especial, perpetual, discretion* and *battalion*, which last ought to be spelt with double *l*, as in the French, from which it is derived, and then it would follow the general rule. *National*, and *rational*, form two more exceptions; and these are almost the only irregularities to which these numerous classes of words are subject.

508. Nearly the same uniformity, both of accent and quantity, we find in words ending in *ic*. The accent immediately precedes this termination, and every vowel under this accent but *u* is short. Thus *Satanic, pathetic, elliptic, harmonic*, &c. have the accent on the penultimate, and the vowel short; while *tunic, runic*, and *cubic*, have the accented vowel long.

509. The same may be observed of words ending in *ical*, as *fanatical, poetical, levitical, canonical*, &c. which have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, and the vowels *a, e, i*, and *o*, short; but *cubical* and *musical*, with the accent on the same syllable, have the *u* long.

510. The only exceptions to this rule are, *Bucolic, arsenic, choleric, ephemeric, turmeric, emperic, rhetoric, bishopric*, (better written *bishoprick*, see No. 400.) *lunatic, arithmetic, splenetic, heretic, politic*, and, perhaps, *phlegmatic;* which, though more frequently heard with the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, ought, if possible, to be reduced to regularity. Words ending in *scence* have uniformly the accent on the penultimate syllable, as *quiescence, reminiscence*, &c.; *concupiscence*, which has the accent on the antepenultimate, is the only exception. This accentuation seems to arise as much from the correspondence to the Latin words of the same number of syllables, as to the concurrence of two consonants (503). See SUPPLEMENT.

511. In the same manner, if we take a view of the words ending in *ity*, we find the accent invariably placed on the preceding syllable as in *diversity, congruity*, &c. On a closer inspection we find every vowel in this antepenultimate syllable, when no consonant intervenes, pronounced long, as *deity, piety*, &c. A nearer inspection shows us, that, if a consonant precede this termination, the preceding accented vowel is short, except it be *u*, as *severity, curiosity, impunity*, &c. we find too, that even *u* contracts itself before two consonants, as in *curvity, taciturnity*, &c. and that *scarcity* and *rarity* (signifying uncommonness; for *rarity*, thinness, has the *a* short) are the only exceptions to this rule throughout the language. The same observations are applicable to words ending in *ify*, as *justify, clarify*, &c. The only words where the antepenultimate accent in words of this termination does not shorten the vowel are, *glorify* and *notify*. The *y* in these words is always long, like the first sound of *i;* and both accent and quantity are the same when these words take the additional syllable *able*, as *justifiable, rarefiable*, &c. (183.)

512. To these may be added the numerous class of words ending in *arous, erous*, and *orous*, as *barbarous, meteorous*, and *humourous;* all which have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, except *canorous* and *sonorous;* which some unlucky sicholar happening to pronounce with the accent on the penultamate syllable, in order to show their derivation from the Latin adjectives, *canorus* and *sonorus*, they stand like strangers amidst a crowd of similar words, and are sure to betray a mere English scholar into a wrong pronunciation.

To polysyllables in these terminations might be added those in *ative, atory, ctive*, &c.; words ending in *ative* can never have the accent on the penultimate syllable, if there is a higher syllable to place it on, except in the word *creative;* and when this is the case, as it is seldom otherwise, the accent seems to rest on the root of the word, or on that syllable which has the accent on the noun, adjective or verb with which the word in *ative* corresponds. Thus *copulative, estimative, alterative*, &c. follow the verbs to *copulate*, to *estimate*, to *alter*, &c. When derivation does not operate to fix the accent, a double consonant will attract it to the antepenultimate syllable, as *appellative;* and two consonants have sometimes this power in opposition to derivation, as *adversative* and *argumentative. Indicative* and *interrogative* are likewise exceptions, as they do not follow the verbs to *indicate* and *interrogate;* but as they are grammatical terms, they seem to have taken their accent from the secondary accent, we sometimes give to the Latin words *indicativus* and *interrogativè* (see the word ACADEMY). Words ending in *ary, ery*, or *ory*, have generally the accent on the root of the word; which, if it consists of three syllables, must necessarily be accented on the first, as *contrary, treachery, factory*, &c.; if of four or five, the accent is generally on that syllable which has the accent in the related or kindred words; thus *expostulatory* has the accent on the same radical syllable as *expostulate;* and *congratulatory*, as *congratulate: interrogatory* and *derogatory* are exceptions here, as in the termination *ative;* and if* *pacificatory, sacrificatory, significatory*, &c. have not the accent on the first syllable, it seems to arise from the aversion we seem to have at placing even the secondary accent on the antepenultimate *a*, (which we should be very apt to do if the principal accent were on the first syllable,) and the difficulty there would be in pronouncing such long words with so many unaccented syllables at the end, if we were to lay the accent on the first. Words ending in *ctive* have the accent regularly on the penultimate syllable, except *adjective*, which, like *indicative*, being a grammatical word, seems to have taken its accent from the secondary stress of the Latin *adjectivus*, (see ACADEMY;) and every word ending in *tive*, preceded by a consonant, has the accent on the penultimate syllable likewise, except *substantive;* and, perhaps, for the reason just given. After all, it must be owned, that words ending in *ative* and *atory*, are the most irregular and desultory of any in the language; as they are generally accented very far from the end, they are the most difficult to pronounce; and therefore whenever usage will permit, we should incline the stress as much as possible to the latter syllables. Thus *refractory* ought never to have the accent on the first syllable; but *refectory*, with the accent on the first, is a school term, and, like *substantive, adjective, indicative*, and *interrogative*, must be left in quiet possession of their Latin secondary accent.

Enclitical Accent.

513. I have ventured to give the name of *enclitical* to the accent of certain words, whose terminations are formed of such words as seem to lose their own accent, and throw it back on the last syllable of the word with which they coalesce, such as *theology, orthography*, &c. The readiness with which these words take the antepenultimate accent, the agreeable flow of sound to the ear, and the unity it preserves in the sense, are sufficient proofs of the propriety of placing the accent on this syllable, if custom were ambiguous. I do not remember to

* These words ought certainly to be accented alike; and accordingly we find Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Barclay, and Mr. Smith, place the accent on the second syllable; but though Fenning accents *significatory* in the same manner, he places the accent on the antepenultimate of *pacificatory;* and Kenrick likewise accents the second syllable of *significatory*, but the first of *pacificatory:* the other orthoepists who have not got these words have avoided these inconsistencies.

have heard the accent disputed in any word ending in *ology;* but *orthography* is not unfrequently pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, like *orthodoxy*. The temptation we are under to discover our knowledge of the component parts of words, is very apt to draw us into this pronunciation; but as those words which are derived from the Greek, and are compounded of λογος, have universally given into this enclitical accentuation, no good reason appears for preventing a similar pronunciation in those compounded of γραφω, as by placing the accent on the antepenultimate syllable the word is much more fluent and agreeable to the ear. It is certain, however, that at first sight the most plausible reasoning in the world seems to lie against this accentuation. When we place the accent on the first syllable, say our opponents, we give a kind of subordinate stress to the third syllable *graph:* by which means the word is divided into its primitives οξθος and γραφω, and those distinct ideas it contains, are preserved, which must necessarily he confounded hy the contrary mode; and that pronunciation of compounds, say they, must certainly be the best which best preserves the import of the simples.

514. Nothing can be more specious than this reasoning, till we look a little higher than language, and consider its object; we shall then discover, that in uniting two words under one accent, so as to form one compound term, we do but imitate the superior operations of the mind, which in order to collect and convey knowledge, unite several simple ideas into one complex one. "The end of language," says Mr. Locke, "is by short "sounds to signify with ease and dispatch general conceptions, "wherein not only abundance of particulars are contained, but "also a great variety of independant ideas are collected into "one complex one, and that which holds these different parts "together in the unity of one complex idea, is the word weannex "to it. For the connexion between the loose parts of those "complex ideas being made by the mind, this union, which has "no particular foundation in nature, would cease again, were "there not something that did, as it were, hold it together, and "keep the parts from scattering; though, therefore, it be the "mind that makes the collection, 'tis the name which is, as it "were, the knot which ties them fast together." This reasoning, with respect to words and ideas, is so exactly applicable to accent and words, that we need but change the names to have an argument in form for that accentuation which unites the different parts of a word under one forcible pressure of the voice; for, as Mr. Locke continues, "Men, in framing ideas, seek "more the convenience of language and quick dispatch by "short and comprehensive signs, than the true and precise "nature of things; and, therefore, he who has made a complex "idea of a body with life, sense, and motion, with a faculty of rea- "son joined to it, need but use the short monosyllable, man, to "express all particulars that correspond to that complex idea." So it may be subjoined, that in framing words for the purpose of immediate communication, the end of this communication is best answered by such a pronunciation as unites simples into one compound, and at the same time renders the compound as much a simple as possible: but it is evident that this is done by no mode of accentuation, so well as that which places the accent on the antepenultimate syllable of the words *theólogy, orthógraphy;* and therefore that this accentuation, without insisting on its superior harmony, must best answer the great end of language (328).

515. This tendency in our language, to simplify compounds, is sufficiently evident in that numerous catalogue of words, where we find the long vowel of the simple changed into a short one in the compound, and by this means losing much of its original import to the ear; thus *breakfast, shepherd, vineyard, meadow, shadow, zealous, hearken, valley, cleanse, cleanly* neat) *forehead, wilderness, bewilder, kindred, knowledge, darling, fearful, pleasant, pleasure, whitster, whitleather, seamstress, stealth, wealth, health, wisdom, wizard, parentage, lineage, children, pasty, gosling, collier, holiday, Christmas, Michaelmas, windless, cripple, hinder, stripling, starling, housewife, husband, primer, peascod, fieldfare, birth* from *bear, dearth* from *dear, weary* from *wear*, and many others, entirely lose the sound of the simple in their compound or derivative.

516. The long *i* in *white*, when a simple, is almost universally changed into a short one in proper names, as *Whitchurch, Whitefield, Whitbread, Whitlock, Whitaker*, &c. for compendiousness and dispatch being next in importance to perspicuity, when there is no danger of mistake, it is no wonder that the organs should fall into the shortest and easiest sounds.

517. It must, however, be observed, that this tendency to unite simples into a compound, by placing an accent exactly where the two words coalesce, is still subservient to the laws of harmony. The Greek word δοκεω, which signifies opinion, and from which the last syllables of *orthodoxy* are derived, was never a general subjunctive word like λογος and γραφω; and even if it had been so, the assemblage of consonants in the letter *x* would have prevented the ear from admitting an accent on the syllable immediately preceding, as the *x* would, by this means, become difficult to pronounce. Placing the accent, therefore, on the first syllable of *orthodoxy*, gives the organs an opportunity of laying a secondary stress upon the third, which enables them to pronounce the whole with distinctness and fluency. Thus *Galaxy* and *Cachexy*, having the accent on the first syllable, are very difficult to pronounce; but this difficulty is removed by placing the accent a syllable higher in the words *apoplexy, ataraxy*, and *anorexy*. See the words.

518. But the numerous classes of words that so readily adopt this enclitical accent sufficiently prove it to be agreeable to the genius of our pronunciation. This will more evidently appear by adducing examples. Words in the following terminations, have always the accent on that syllable where the two parts unite, that is, on the antepenultimate syllable.

In *logy*, as *apology, ambilogy, genealogy*, &c.
In *graphy*, as *geography, orthography, historiography*, &c.
In *phagus*, as *sarophagus, ichthyophagus, anthrophagus*, &c.
In *loquy*, as *obloquy, soliloquy, ventriloquy*, &c.
In *strophe*, as *catastrophe, apostrophe, anastrophe*, &c.
In *meter*, as *geometer, barometer, thermometer*, &c.
In *gonal*, as *diagonal, octagonal, polygonal*, &c.
In *vorous*, as *carnivorous, granivorous, piscivorous*, &c.
In *ferous*, as *bacciferous, cocciferous, somniferous*, &c.
In *fluous*, as *superfluous, mellifluous, fellifluous*, &c.
In *fluent*, as *mellifluent, circumfluent, interfluent*, &c.
In *vomous*, as *ignivomous, flammivomous*, &c.
In *parous*, as *viviparous, oviparous, deiparous*, &c.
In *cracy*, as *theocracy, aristocracy, democracy*, &c.
In *gony*, as *theogony, cosmogony, hexagony*, &c.
In *phony*, as *symphony, cacophony, colophony*, &c.
In *machy*, as *theomachy, logomachy, sciomachy*, &c.
In *nomy*, as *economy, astronomy, Deuteronomy*, &c.
In *tomy*, as *anatomy, lithotomy, arteriotomy*, &c.
In *scopy*, as *metoposcopy, deuteroscopy, aeroscopy*, &c.
In *pathy*, as *apathy, antipathy, idiopathy*, &c.
In *mathy*, as *opsimathy, polymathy*, &c. &c. &c.

519. Some of these Greek compounds seem to refuse the antepenultimate accent for the same reason as *orthodoxy;* such as *necromancy, chiromancy, hydromancy;* and those terminating in *archy*, as *hierarchy, oligarchy, patriarchy:* all of which have the accent on the first syllable, which gives the organs time to recover their force upon the third, and to pronounce the two consonants with much more ease, than if the accent immediately preceded them; but *periphrasis* and *antiphrasis*, besides their claim to the accent of their originals, readily admit of the accent on the second syllable, because the consonants in the two last syllables do not come together, and are therefore easily pronounced after the accent. *Orthöepy*

having no consonant in the antepenultimate syllable, naturally throws its accent on the first.

520. By this view of the enclitical terminations we may easily perceive how readily our language falls into the antepenultimate accent, in these compounded polysyllables; and that those terminations which seem to refuse this accent, do it rather from a regard to etymology than analogy. Thus words ending in *asis*, as *periphrasis*, *apophasis*, *hypostasis*, &c. have the antepenultimate accent of their originals. The same may be observed of those ending in *esis*, as *hypothesis*, *antithesis*, *parenthesis*, &c. but *exegesis*, *mathesis*, *auxesis*, *catachresis*, *paracentesis*, *aposiopesis*, have the accent on the penultimate syllable, because the vowel in this syllable is long in Greek and Latin. But all words ending in *osis* have the accent on the penultimate, except *metamorphosis* and *apotheosis*, which desert the accent of their Latin originals, while those in *ysis* are accented regularly on the antepenultimate in Greek, Latin, and English, as *analysis*, *paralysis*, &c. We may note too that every *s* in all these terminations is sharp and hissing.

521. Words of three syllables ending in *ator* have the accent on the penultimate, as *spectator*, *collator*, *delator*, &c. except *orator*, *senator*, *legator*, and *barrator*. But words in this termination of more than three syllables, though they have generally the accent on the penultimate, are subject to a diversity not easily reduced to rule: thus *navigator*, *propagator*, *dedicator*, &c. are sometimes pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, and sometimes on the third: but as these words may be pronounced with an accent on both these syllables, it is of less consequence on which syllable we place the accent, when we use only one. The general rule certainly inclines to the penultimate accent; but as all these words are verbal nouns, and, though generally derived from Latin words of the some terminations, have verbs corresponding to them in our own language, it is very natural to preserve the accent of the verb in these words, as it gives an emphasis to the most significant part of them: thus *equivocator*, *prevaricator*, *dedicator*, might be regularly formed from the verbs to *equivocate*, to *prevaricate*, and to *dedicate;* and agreeably to analogy, would have been written *equivocater*, *prevaricater*, and *dedicater;* but an affectation of preferring every analogy to our own, has given these words a Latin termination, which answers no purpose, but to involve our language in absurdities; but the ear, in this case, is not quite so servile as the eye: and though we are obliged to write these words with *or*, and not *er*, we generally hear them pronounced as if they were formed from our own verbs, and not from Latin nouns in *ator*. But when the word has no verb in our own language to correspond to it, the accent is then placed with great propriety upon the *a*, as in Latin; thus *violator*, *instigator*, *navigator*, &c ought to have the accent on the first syllable; and *emendator*, *gladiator*, *adulator*, &c. on the last but one.

SECONDARY ACCENT.

522. Hitherto we have considered that accent only, which necessarily distinguishes one syllable in a word from the rest; and which, with very little diversity, is adopted by all who speak the English language.

523. The secondary accent is that stress we may occasionally place upon another syllable, besides that which has the principal accent, in order to pronounce every part of the word more distinctly, forcibly, and harmoniously. Thus this accent is on the first syllable of *conversation*, *commendation*, &c.

524. There are few authors who have not taken notice of two accents upon some of the longer polysyllables, but none have once hinted that one of these is not essential to the sound of the word: they seem to have supposed both accents equally necessary, and without any other difference, than that one was pronounced more forcibly than the other. This mistake arose from a want of studying the speaking voice. A knowledge of this would have told them, that one accent only was essential to every word of more than one syllable, and that the secondary stress might, or might not, be adopted, as distinctness, force, or harmony, should require: thus *complaisant*, *contraband*, *caravan;* and *violin*, *partisan*, *artisan*, *courtisan*, *metaphysic*, have frequently an accent on the first, as well as on the last syllable, though a somewhat less forcible one. The same may be observed of *repartee*, *referee*, *privateer*, *domineer*, &c. but it must still be observed, that though an accent be allowed on the first syllable of these words, it is by no means necessary; they may all be pronounced with one accent, and that on the last syllable, without the least deviation from propriety.

525. In order to give some idea of the nature of the secondary accent, let us suppose, that, in giving our opinion of an argument, we say,

"It is a diréct demonstrátion of the Copernican system."

In this sentence, as an accent is necessarily upon the last syllable of *direct*, we seldom lay a stress on the first syllable of *demonstration*, except we mean to be uncommonly emphatical. But in the following sentence,

"It is a démonstrátion of the Copernican system."

Here, as no accented word precedes *demonstration*, the voice finds a rest, and the ear a force, in placing an accent on the first, as well as on the third syllable of this word.

526. But though we may, or may not, use the secondary accent at pleasure, it is by no means a matter of indifference on what syllable we place it: this is fixed, with as much certainty as the place of the principal accent itself; and a wrong position of one, would as much derange the sound of the word as a wrong position of the other: and it must be carefully noted, that though we lay no stress upon the syllable which may have the secondary accent, the consonants and vowels have exactly the same sound as if the doubtful syllable (as it may be called) were accented. Thus though I lay no stress upon the second syllable of *negociation*, *pronunciation*, *ecclesiastic*, &c. the *c* and *s* go into the sound of *sh* and *zh*, as if the secondary accent were on the preceding syllable (357) (451) (459).

527. It may be observed, in the first place, that the secondary accent is always two syllables, at least, distant from the principal accent: thus in *demonstration*, *lamentation*, *provocation*, &c. the secondary accent is on the first syllable, and the principal on the third; and in *arteriotomy*, *meteorology*, and *hypochondriacal*, the secondary accent is on the first, and the principal on the fourth syllable; and in the word *indivisibility* we may place two secondary accents, one upon the first and the other upon the third syllable.

528. In the next place it may be observed, that though the syllable on which the principal accent is placed, is fixed and certain, yet we may, and do, frequently make the secondary principal, and the principal secondary: thus *caravan*, *complaisant*, *violin*, *repartee*, *referee*, *privateer*, *domineer*, may all have the greatest stress on the first, and the least on the last syllable, without any violent offence to the ear: nay, it may be asserted, that the principal accent on the first syllable of these words, and none at all on the last, though certainly improper, has nothing in it grating or discordant; but placing an accent on the second syllable of these words would entirely derange them, and produce an intolerable harshness and dissonance. The same observations may be applied to *demonstration*, *lamentation*, *provocation*, *navigator*, *propagator*, *alligator*, and every similar word in the language. But, as we have observed, the consonants *t*, *d*, *c*, and *s*, after the secondary accent, are exactly under the same predicament as after the primary; that is, if they

are followed by a diphthong or diphthongal vowel, these consonants are pronounced like *sh*, *tsh*, *zh*, or *j*, as *sententiosity*, *partiality*, &c. (526).

QUANTITY.

529. In treating this part of pronunciation, it will not be necessary to enter into the nature of that quantity which constitutes poetry; the quantity here considered will be that which relates to words taken singly; and this is nothing more than the length or shortness of the vowels, either as they stand alone, or as they are differently combined with vowels or consonants (63).

530. Quantity, in this point of view, has already been fully considered under every vowel and diphthong in the language. What remains to be said on this subject is, the quantity of vowels under the secondary accent. We have seen that vowels under the principal accent, before the diphthongs *ia*, *ie*, *eou*, *ion*, are all long, except *i*, (507). That all vowels are long before the terminations *ity* and *ety* (511); that if one consonant precede these terminations, every preceding accented vowel, except the *a* in *scarcity*, and *rarity* signifying uncommonness, is short but *u;* and that the same analogy of quantity is found before the terminations *ic* and *ical*, and the numerous enclitical terminations we have just been pointing out. Here we find custom conformable to analogy; and that the rules for the accent and quantity of these words admit of scarcely any exceptions. In other parts of the language where custom is more capricious, we can still discover general rules; and there are but very few words in which the quantity of the vowel under the principal accent is not ascertained. Those who have but a common share of education, and are conversant with the pronunciation of the capital, are seldom at a loss for the quantity of the vowel under that accent which may be called principal; but the secondary accent in the longer polysyllables does not seem to decide the quantity of the vowels, so invariably. Mr. Sheridan divides the words *deglutition*, *depravation*, *degradation*, *dereliction*, and *democratical*, into *de-glu-ti-tion*, *de-pra-va-tion*, *de-gra-da-tion*, *de-re-lic-tion*, and *de-mo-crat-i-cal;* while Dr. Kenrick, more accurately divides them into *deg-lu-ti-tion*, *dep-ra-va-tion*, *deg-ra-da-tion*, and *dem-o-crat-i-cal;* but makes not any distinction between the first *o* in *profanation* and *profane;* *prodigality* and *prodigious;* *prorogation* and *prorogue;* though he distinguishes this letter in the first syllable of *progress* and that in *progression*. And though Mr. Sheridan divides *retrograde* into *ret-ro-grade*, he divides *retrogradation*, *retrogression*, *retrospect*, *retrospection*, and *retrospective*, into *re-tro-gra-dation*, *re-tro-gres-sion*, *re-tro-spect*, *re-tro-spec-tion*, and *re-tro-spec-tive*. At the first sight of these words we are tempted to prefer the preposition in a distinct syllable, as supposing that mode to convey more distinctly each part of the word; but custom at large, the best interpreter of nature, soon lets us see that these prepositions coalesce with the word they are prefixed to, for reasons greatly superior to those which present themselves at first (514). If we observe the tendency of pronunciation, with respect to inseparable prepositions, we shall find, that those compound words which we adopt whole from other languages we consider as simples, and pronounce them without any respect to their component parts; but those compounds which we form ourselves retain the traces of their formation, in the distinction which is observable, between the prepositive and radical part of the word: thus *retrogade*, *retrogression*, *retrospect* and *retrospective*, coming compounded to us from the Latin, ought, when the accent is on the preposition, to shorten the vowel, and unite it to the root, as in *res-ur-rec-tion*, *rec-ollec-tion*, *pref-o-si-tion*, &c. while *re-commit*, *re-convey*, &c. being compounds of our own, must preserve it separate.

531. From what has been observed arises this general rule: where the compound retains the primary sense of the simples, and the parts of the word are the same in every respect, both in and out of composition, then the preposition is pronounced in a distinct syllable; but when the compound departs ever so little from the literal sense of the simples, the same departure is observable in the pronunciation; hence the different syllabication and pronunciation of *re-com-mence* and *rec-om-mend;* the former signifies a repetition of a commencement, but the latter does not imply a repetition of a commendation: thus *re-petition* would signify to petition again; while *rep-etition* signifies only an iteration of the same act, be it what it will. The same may be observed of the words *re-create* and *rec-reate*, *re-formation* and *ref-ormation*.

532. That this is perfectly agreeable to the nature of the language, appears from the short pronunciation of the vowel in the first syllable of *preface*, *prelate*, *prologue*, *prelude*, &c. as if divided into *pref-ace*, *prel-ate*, *prol-ogue*, *prel-ude*. &c.; and that it is agreeable to the nature of things, may be collected from observing, that the utility of language does not consist in keeping the simples in a word so distinct as that each of the component parts shall remain in a state of separation, but in uniting several parts into one undistinguished compound; which compound shall often have an idea annexed to it somewhat different from the simples that compose it (514).

533. It will be necessary, however, to observe, that in forming a judgment of the propriety of these observations, the nicest care must be taken not to confound those prepositions which are under the primary and secondary accent, with those which immediately precede the stress; for *preclude*, *pretend*, &c. are under a very different predicament from *prologue*, *preposition*, &c.; and the very same law that obliges us to pronounce the vowel short in the firstsyllable of *prov-i-dence*, *prov-o-cation*, and *prof-a-nation*, obliges us to pronounce the vowel open, and with some degree of length in *pro-vide*, *pro-voke*, and *pro-fane*. The same may be observed of the *e* in *re-pair* and *rep-a-ration; re-ply* and *rep-li-ca-tion; re-peat* and *rep-e-tition;* the accent making the whole difference between the quantity of the vowel in one word and the other.

534. The only exception to the shortening power of the secondary accent is the same as that which prevents the shortening power of the primary accent (503). namely, the vowel *u*, as in *lucubration*, or when any other of the vowels are succeeded by a semi-consonant diphthong, (196): thus *mediator* and *mediatorial* have the *e* in the first syllable as long as in *mediate: deviation* has the *e* in the first syllable as long as in *deviate*, notwithstanding the secondary accent is on it, and which, would infallibly have shortened it, if it had not been for the succeeding diphthong *ia;* and even this diphthong in *gladiator* has not the power of preserving the first syllable long; though Mr. Sheridan, by his marking it, seems to be of a different opinion.

535. From what has been seen of accent and quantity, it is easy to perceive how prone our language is to an antepenultimate accent, and how naturally this accent shortens the vowel it falls upon: nay, so great a propensity have vowels to shrink under this accent, that the diphthong itself in some words and analogy in others, are not sufficient to prevent it, as *valiant*, *retaliate*. Thus, by the subjoining only of *al* to *nation*, with the *a* long, it becomes *national*, with the *a* short, though contrary to its relation with *occasion* and *congregation;* which do not shorten the *a* upon being made *occasional* and *congregational:* in like manner the acquisition of the same termination to the word *nature*, makes it *nat-u-ral;* but this, it may be presumed, is derived from the Latin *naturalis;* and not from adding *al* to the English word as in the foregoing instances; and thus it comes under the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent, notwithstanding the semi-consonant diphthong, *u*.

536. The same shortening power in the antepenultimate accent may be observed in *rational* and *ratiocinate*, where the first *a* in the first word, and the *o* in the second are short. The first *a* in the second word is short also by the power of the secondary accent; though Mr. Sheridan has, in my opinion, very erroneously divided *ratiocination* into *ra-sho-sy-*

na-shun; that is, into a syllable less than it ought to have, and marked the *o* long instead of short.

537. The accent on the Latin antepenultimate seemed to have something of a similar tendency: for though the great difference in the nature of the Latin and English accent will allow us to argue from one to the other, but in very few circumstances (503), yet we may perceive in that accent, so different from ours in general, a great coincidence in this particular; namely, its tendency to shorten an antepenultimate syllable. Bishop Hare tells us, that "Quæ acuuntur in tertia ab extrema, "interdum acuta corripiunt, si positione sola longa sunt, ut *óp-* "*time*, *sérvitus*, *pérvelim*, *Pámphilus*, et pauca alia, quo Creti- "ci mutantur, in Anapestos. Idem factum est in *néutiquam*, "licet incipiat diphthongo." De Metr. Comic, p. 62.—Those words, which have the acute accent on the antepenultimate syllable, have sometimes that syllable shortened, if it was only long by position, as *óptime*, *sérvitus*, *pérvelim*, *Pámphilus*, and a few others, which by this means are changed from Cretic to Anapestic feet: nay, *néutiquam* undergoes the same fate, though it begin with a diphthong.

SYLLABICATION.

538. Dividing words into syllables is a very different operation, according to the different ends proposed by it. The object of syllabication may be, either to enable children to discover the sound of words they are unacquainted with, or to show the etymology of a word, or to exhibit the exact pronunciation of it.

539. When a child has made certain advances in reading, but is ignorant of the sound of many of the longer words, it may not be improper to lay down the common general rule to him, that a consonant between two vowels must go to the latter; and that two consonants coming together must be divided. Farther than this, it would be absurd to go with a child; for telling him that compounds must be divided into their simples, and that such consonants as may begin a word may begin a syllable, requires a previous knowledge of words, which children cannot be supposed to have; and which, if they have, makes the division of words into syllables unnecessary. Children, therefore, may be very usefully taught the general rule above mentioned, as, in many cases, it will lead them to the exact sound of the word, as in *pro-vi-ded;* and in others, it will enable them to give a good guess at it, as in *de-li-cate;* and this is all that can be expected. This procedure may be called synthetic, as it proceeds from parts to the whole; and when we are to form an unknown compound sound, out of several known simple sounds, (which is the case with children, when we wish them to find out the sound of a word by spelling it); this, I say, is the only method that can be taken.

540. But an etymological division of words is a different operation. This syllabication, which has etymology for its object, is an analytic division; that is, the division of a person acquainted with the whole word, and who wishes to convey, by this division, a knowledge of its constituent parts, as *orthography*, *theology*, &c.

541. In the same manner, a person, who is pre-acquainted with the whole compound sound of a word, and wants to convey the sound of each part to one unacquainted with it, must adopt the analytic method, by dividing it into such partial sounds as, when put together again, will exactly form the whole, as *orthog-ra-phy*, *the-ol-o-gy*, &c. This is the method adopted by those who would convey the whole sound, by giving distinctly every part; and, when this is the object of syllabication, Dr. Lowth's rule is certainly to be followed. "The best and easi- "est rule," says the learned bishop, "for dividing the syllables "in spelling, is, to divide them as they are naturally divided "in a right pronunciation, without regard to the derivation of "words, or the possible combination of consonants, at the be- "ginning of a syllable." *Introduction to Eng. Gram.* page 7.

542. In this view of syllabication we consider it only as the picture of actual pronunciation; but may we not consider it as directed likewise by some laws of its own? Laws, which arise out of the very nature of enunciation, and the specific qualities of the letters? These laws certainly direct us to separate double consonants, and such as are uncombinable from the incoalescence of their sounds: and if such a separation will not paint the true sound of the word, we may be certain that such sound is unnatural, and has arisen from caprice. Thus the words *Chamber*, *Cambridge*, and *Cambrick*, must be divided at the letter *m*, and as this letter, by terminating the syllable according to the settled rules of pronunciation, shortens the vowel —the general pronunciation given to these words must be absurd, and contrary to the first principles of the language. *Angel*,* *ancient*, and *manger*, are under the same predicament; but the paucity of words of this kind, so far from weakening the general rule, strengthen it. See CHANGE.

543. By an induction which demonstrates the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent, has been shown the propriety of uniting the consonant to the vowel in the first syllable of *demonstration*, *lamentation*, *propagation*, &c. and thus deciding upon the quantity of these vowels, which are so uncertain in our best dictionaries; and may we not hope, by a similar induction, and with the first principles of language in view, to decide the true, genuine, and analogical sound of some words of another kind which waver between different pronunciations? The antepenultimate accent has unquestionably a shortening power; and I have not the smallest doubt that the penultimate accent has a lengthening power: that is, if our own words, and words borrowed from other languages of two syllables, with but one consonant in the middle, had been left to the general ear, the accent on the first syllable would have infallibly lengthened the first vowel. A strong presumption of this arises from our pronunciation of all Latin dissyllables in this manner, without any regard to the quantity of the original, (see DRAMA,) and the ancient practice of doubling the consonant when preceded by a single vowel in the participial terminations: and I believe it may be confidently affirmed, that words of two syllables from the Latin, with but one consonant in the middle, would always have had the first vowel long, if a pedantic imitation of Latin quantity had not prevented it, (see DRAMA.) Let an Englishman, with only an English education, be put to pronounce *zephyr*, and he will, without hesitation, pronounce the *e* long as in *zenith:* if you tell him the *e* is pronounced short in the Latin *zephyrus*, which makes it short in English, and he should happen to ask you the Latin quantity of the first syllable of *comic*, *mimic*, *solace*, &c. your answer would be a contradiction to your rule.

544. But the small dependance of the English quantity on that of the Latin will be best seen by a selection of words of two syllables, with the accent on the first, and but one consonant in the middle, and comparing them with the Latin words from which they are derived.

English dissyllables which have but one consonant, or a mute and liquid in the middle, and have the first syllable pronounced long, with the Latin words from which they are derived, marked with their respective quantities.

Words in which the first vowel in both languages is long:

pica,	*pīca.*	penal,	*pœnālis.*
drama,	*drāma.*	final,	*fīnālis.*
labra,	*lābra, lăbra.*	spinal,	*spīnālis.*
hydra,	*hydra, y* long.	trinal,	*trīnus.*
era,	*æra.*	horal,	*hōra.*
strata,	*strāta.*	thoral,	*thōra.*
icon,	*εἰκὼν.*	floral,	*flōrālis.*
stipend,	*stīpēndium.*	nasal,	*nāsŭs.*

* It is highly probable, that in Ben Jonson's time the *a* in this word was pronounced as *an*, since he classes it to show the short sound of *a* with *art*, *act*, and *apple*. Grammar.

notice,	*nōtĭtia.*	fatal,	*fātālis.*
fragrance,	*frāgro.*	natal,	*nātālis.*
licence,	*lĭcentia.*	vital,	*vītālis.*
credence,	*crēdentia.*	naval,	*nāvālis.*
female,	*fœmina.*	rival,	*rīvālis.*
edile,	*ædīlis.*	oval,	*ōvālis.*
feline,	*fēlīnus.*	April,	*āprīlis, ăprīlis.*
rasure,	*rāsūra.*	idol,	*īdōlum.*
fibre,	*fĭbra, fībra.*	grecism,	*græcīsmus.*
metre,	*mētrum, mĕtrum*	stratum,	*strātum.*
nature,	*nātūra.*	pagan,	*pāgānus.*
placate,	*plācātus.*	flamen,	*flāmen.*
primate,	*prīmātus.*	omen,	*ōmen.*
climate,	*clīma.*	siren,	*sīrēn.*
librate,	*lībrātus.*	siphon,	*σιφον, sīphon.*
vibrate,	*vībro, vĭbro.*	colon,	*κῶλον, cōlon.*
private,	*prīvātus.*	demon,	*dæmon.*
cerate,	*cērātus.*	fico,	*fīcus.*
finite,	*fīnītus.*	halo,	*hālo.*
levite,	*lēvīta.*	solo,	*sōlo.*
native,	*nātīvus.*	tyro,	*tīro.*
motive,	*mōtīvus.*	solar,	*sōlāris.*
votive,	*vōtīvus.*	lazar,	*lāzărus.*
vocal,	*vōcālis.*	sober,	*sōbrĭus.*
predal,	*præda.*	tyger,	*tīgris, tĭgris.*
regal,	*rēgālis.*	ether,	*æther.*
legal,	*lēgālis.*	oker,	*ωχρα.*
mimer,	*mīmus.*	fragrant,	*frāgrans.*
caper,	*cāppăres.*	cogent,	*cōgent.*
viper,	*vīpera.*	moment,	*mōmentum.*
pretor,	*prætor.*	ponent,	*pōnens.*
fetor,	*fætor.*	precept,	*præceptum.*
motor,	*mōtŏr.*	digest, sub.	*dīgestus.*
flavour,	*flāvŭs.*	plenist,	*plēnus.*
feces,	*fæces.*	papist,	*pāpa.*
manes,	*mānēs.*	climax,	*clīmax.*
iris,	*īrĭs.*		
crisis,	*κρισις, crīsis.*	reflex,	*rēflexus,* / *rĕflexus.*
gratis,	*grātis.*		
egress,	*ēgrēssus.*	prefix,	*præfixum.*
regress,	*rēgrēssus,* / *rĕgrēssus.*	phenix,	*phœnix.*
		matrix,	*mātrix.*
		varix,	*vārix.*
tygress,	*tīgris, tĭgris.*	syrinx,	*sīrynx, συριγξ.*
rebus,	*rēbus.*	reflux,	*rēfluxus.* / *rĕfluxus.*
bolus,	*bōlus, bŏlus.*		
camus,	*cāmus.*	trophy,	*trōphæum,* / *trŏphæum.*
limous,	*līmōsus.*		
spinous,	*spīnōsus.*	chely,	*chēle.*
vinous,	*vīnōsus.*	spiny,	*spīna.*
crebrous,	*crēber.*	chary,	*cārus.*
fetus,	*fætus.*	query,	*quære.*
edict,	*ēdīctum.*	glory,	*glōria.*
secret,	*sēcrētus.*	story,	*hīstŏria.*
fibrit,	*fĭbra, fĭbra.*	naval,	*nāvālis.*

Words in which the same vowel is long in English, and short in Latin:

tumid,	*tūmĭdŭs.*	trident,	*trĭdens,*
coma,	*cŏma.*	trigon,	*trĭgon.*
quota,	*quŏta.*	negro,	*nĭgĕr.*
tripod,	*trĭpus.*	hero,	*hĕros.*
sequence,	*sĕquentia.*	polar,	*pŏlāris.*
cadence,	*cădens.*	paper,	*păpyrus.*
silence,	*sĭlentium.*	vapour,	*văpŏr.*
monade,	*mŏnas.*	fever,	*fĕbris, fēbris.*
trochee,	*trŏchæus.*	fragor,	*frăgor.*
satire,	*sătyră, y* short.	rigor,	*rĭgor.*
vacate,	*văco.*	ichor,	*ἰχωρ.*
cavate,	*căvo.*	achor,	*ăchŏr.*
dative,	*dătīvus.*	sapor,	*săpŏr.*
triumph,	*trĭumphus.*	tepor,	*tĕpŏr.*
focal,	*focus.*	favour,	*favor.*
local,	*lŏcālis.*	labour,	*labŏr.*
gregal,	*grĕgālis.*	odour,	*ŏdŏr.*
choral,	*chŏrŭs.*	tremour,	*tremŏr.*
nival,	*nĭvālis.*	vapour,	*văpor.*
label,	*lăbellum.*	pedal,	*pĕdālis.*
libel,	*lĭbellus.*	petal,	*pĕtālis.*
serum,	*sĕrum.*	lapis,	*lăpĭs.*
forum,	*fŏrum.*	basis,	*băsĭs.*
satan,	*sātan.*	phasis,	*φάσις.*
hymen,	*hĭmen.*	schesis,	*σχέσις, schĕsis.*
thesis,	*θέσις, thĕsis,*	regent,	*rēgens.*
tripos,	*trĭpos,*	client,	*clĭens.*
focus,	*fŏcŭs,*	silent,	*sĭlentium.*
crocus,	*crŏcŭs,*	parent,	*părens.*
modus,	*mŏdŭs,*	patent, adj.	*pătens.*
genus,	*gĕnŭs,*	latent,	*lătens.*
sinus,	*sĭnŭs,*	potent,	*potĕns.*
garous,	*gărum.*	gerent,	*gerens.*
scabrous,	*scaber,*	virent,	*vĭrens.*
notus,	*nŏtŭs.*	frequent,	*frĕquens.*
epact,	*ἐπάκται.*	sequent,	*sĕquens.*
roset,	*rŏsa.*	sacrist,	*săcer.*
vacant,	*văcans.*	locust,	*lŏcūstă.*
secant,	*sĕcans.*	phalanx,	*phalanx.*
vagrant,	*văgus.*	apex,	*ăpex,*
tyrant,	*tĭrannus.*	calix,	*călix.*
blatant,	*blătĕrans.*	helix,	*ἕλιξ.*
natant,	*nătans,*	pharynx,	*φαρυγξ.*
recent,	*rĕcens*	larynx,	*λαρυγξ.*
decent,	*dĕcens.*	onyx,	*ŏnyx.*

English dissyllables which have but one consonant, or a mute and liquid in the middle, and have the first syllable pronounced short, with the Latin words from which they are derived, marked with their respective quantities.

Words in which the same vowel is short in both languages:

magic,	*măgĭcus.*	anise,	*ănīsum.*
tragic,	*trăgĭcus.*	image,	*ĭmāgo.*
logic,	*lŏgica.*	refuge,	*rĕfŭgium.*
colic,	*cŏlĭcus.*	adage,	*ădagium.*
chronic,	*chrŏnicus.*	aloe,	*ălŏe.*
lyric,	*lyrĭcus, y* short	gracile,	*gracilis.*
rabid,	*răbĭdus.*	docile,	*dŏcĭlis.*
acid,	*ăcidus.*	agile,	*agĭlis.*
placid,	*plăcĭdus.*	fragile,	*frăgĭlis.*
rigid,	*rĭgĭdus.*	febrile,	*fĕbrĭlis, fēbrĭlis*
calid,	*călĭdus.*	virile,	*vĭrĭlus.*
valid,	*vălĭdus.*	globule,	*glŏbŭlus.*
gelid,	*gĕlĭdus.*	macule,	*măcŭla.*
olid,	*ŏlĭdus.*	platane,	*plătănŭs.*
solid,	*sŏlĭdus.*	sabine,	*săbīni.*
timid,	*tĭmĭdus.*	famine,	*fămes.*
rapid,	*răpĭdus.*	rapine,	*răpīna.*
sapid,	*săpĭdus.*	patine,	*pătĭna.*
vapid,	*văpĭdus.*	tribune,	*trĭbūnus.*
tepid,	*tĕpĭdus.*	stature,	*stătūra.*
nitid,	*nĭtĭdus.*	anise,	*ănīsum.*
second,	*sĕcūndus.*	refuse,	*rĕfūsus.*
decade,	*dĕcăs.*	palate,	*pălātum.*
method,	*mĕthŏdus.*	senate,	*senātus.*
palace,	*pălātium.*	agate,	*ăchātes.*
amice,	*ămĭctus.*	tribute,	*trĭbūtio.*
chalice,	*călix.*	minute,	*mĭnūtus.*
malice,	*mălĭtĭa.*	statute,	*stătūtus.*
value,	*vălor.*	dragon,	*drăco.*

statue,	*stătŭa.*	canon,	*cănon.*
monarch,	*mŏnarcha.*	cavern,	*căverna.*
stomach,	*stŏmachus.*	tavern,	*tăberna.*
epoch,	*ephŏcha.*	saturn,	*săturnus.*
polish,	*pŏlitus.*	vicar,	*vĭcārius.*
famish,	*fămes.*	scholar,	*schŏlāris.*
perish,	*pĕrĭo.*	slaver,	*sălīva.*
parish,	*părŏchia.*	proper,	*prŏpĕrĭus.*
ravish,	*răpio.*	zephir,	*zĕphyrŭs* *y* short
corinth,	*cŏrinthus.*	liquour,	*lĭquor.*
epic,	*ĕpĭcŭs.*	vigour,	*vĭgor.*
tonic,	*tŏnĭcus.*	rigour,	*rĭgŏr.*
conic,	*cŏnĭcus.*	valour,	*văl or.*
topic,	*tŏpĭcus.*	colour,	*cŏlor.*
tropic,	*trŏpĭcus.*	tenor,	*tĕnor.*
cynic,	*cynĭcus*, *y* short	dolour,	*dŏlŏr.*
static,	*stătĭcus.*	honour,	*hŏnŏr.*
critic,	*crĭtĭcus.*	aloes,	*ălōes.*
metal,	*mĕtallum.*	relict,	*rĕlictus.*
rebel,	*rĕbello.*	prophet,	*prŏphēta.*
model,	*mŏdŭllus.*	comet,	*cŏmēta.*
camel,	*căm elus.*	planet,	*plănēta.*
chapel,	*căpella.*	tenet,	*tĕnĕo.*
novel,	*nŏvellus.*	tapet,	*tăpes.*
sigil,	*sĭgillum.*	habit,	*hăbĭtus.*
vigil,	*vĭgĭlia.*	obit,	*ŏbiit.*
steril,	*stĕrĭlis.*	placit,	*plăcĭtum.*
basil,	*băsĭlicum.*	tacit,	*tăcĭtus.*
cavil,	*căvillor.*	adit,	*ădĭtus.*
devil,	*dĭăbolus.*	vomit,	*vŏmo.*
atom,	*ătŏmus.*	merit,	*mĕritum.*
sophism,	*sŏphĭsma.*	talent,	*tălentum.*
minum,	*mĭnus.*	patent, sub.	*păteo.*
alum,	*ălūmen.*	modest,	*mŏdestus.*
ebon,	*ĕbĕnus.*	forest,	*fŏrestum.*
platin,	*plătĭna.*	lyrist,	*lĭristes.*
robin,	*rŭbĭcula.*	nephew,	*nĕpos.*
cumin,	*cŭminum.*	sinew,	*sĭnuo.*
latin,	*lătĭnus.*	money,	*mŏneta.*
cavin,	*căvea.*	gelly,	*gĕlidus.*
savin,	*săbina.*	study,	*stŭdiūm.*
column,	*cŏlumna.*		

Words in which the same vowel is short in English, and long in Latin:

Regulus,	*Rēgulus.*	rorid,	*rōrĭdus.*
mimic,	*mīmicus.*	fetid,	*fœtĭdus.*
ethic,	*ἠθικη.*	livid,	*līvĭdus.*
tabid,	*tābĭdus.*	vivid,	*vīvĭdus.*
frigid,	*frīgĭdus.*	facund,	*fācūndus.*
squalid,	*squālĭdus.*	fecund,	*fœcūndus.*
acrid,	*ācer.*	prebend,	*præbēnd.*
arid,	*ārĭdus.*	solace,	*sōlātium.*
florid,	*flōrĭdus.*	preface,	*præfatis.*
pumice,	*pūmex.*	felon,	*fēlōnia.*
penance,	*pœna.*	melon,	*mēlo.*
florence,	*flōrentia.*	lemons,	*līmōnes.*
province,	*prōvincia.*	echo,	*ēchō*, *ἠχω.*
produce,	*prōductio.*	bishop,	*epĭscopus.*
flabile,	*flābĭllas.*	leper,	*lēpra*, *lĕπρα*
debile,	*dēbĭlis.*	primer,	*prīmitius*
granule,	*grānŭlum.*	profur,	*prōsfur.*
promise,	*prōmitto.*	river,	*rīvus.*
ceruse,	*cērūssa.*	sever,	*sēpăro.*
legate,	*lēgātus.*	clamour,	*clāmŏr.*
granate,	*grānātus.*	ethics,	*ἠθικα.*
granite,	*grānātus.*	crasis,	*crāsis.*
spinach,	*spīnāchia.*	process,	*prōcessus.*
radish,	*rādix.*	spirits,	*spīritus*,
planish,	*plānus.*	traject,	*trājectus.*
vanish,	*vānesco.*	project,	*prōjectus.*
finish,	*fīnio.*	product,	*prōductus.*
punish,	*pūnio.*	credit,	*crēdĭtus.*
flourish,	*flōrio.*	profit,	*prōfĭcio.*
nourish,	*nūtrio.*	limit,	*līmĭtatio.*
comic,	*cōmĭcus.*	spirit,	*spīrītus.*
coral,	*cōrăllium.*	visit,	*vīsĭto.*
moral,	*mōrālis.*	pedant,	*pædānus.*
tramel,	*trāma.*	clement,	*clēmens.*
civil,	*cīvīlis.*	cement,	*cæmentum.*
linen,	*līnum.*	present,	*præsens.*
seven,	*sēptēm.*	protest,	*prōtestor.*
florin,	*flōrēntia.*	lily,	*līlĭum.*
resin,	*rēsina.*	filly,	*fīlĭa.*
rosin,	*rēsina.*	very,	*vērè.*
matin,	*mātūtīnus.*	city,	*cīvĭtas.*
solemn,	*sōlēmnes.*	privy,	*prīvus.*

545. In this view of the Latin and English quantity, we see how uncertain it is to argue from the former to the latter; for though the Latin *accent* is frequently a rule for placing the English accent, as in words derived whole from that language, as *abdomen*, *acumen*, &c. (503), or preserving the same number of syllables, as in *impudent*, *elegant*, from *impudens*, *elegans*, &c. (503), yet the *quantity* of the Latin seems to have no influence on that of the English. In words of two syllables, where one consonant comes between two vowels, as *focus*, *basis*, *local*, &c. though the vowel in the first syllable is short in Latin, it is long in English; and inversely, *florid*, *frigid*, *livid*, &c. have the vowels in the first syllable short, though these vowels are long in *floridus*, *frigidus*, *lividus*, &c.; so that if any thing like a rule can be formed, it is, that when a word of three syllables in Latin, with the two first short, is anglicised by dropping the last syllable; we shorten the first syllable of the English dissyllable, unless it ends with the vowel *u*, (535). Thus we see the shortening power of our English antepenultimate accent, which shortens every antepenultimate vowel but *u* in our pronunciation of Latin words, as in *mimicus*, *vividus*, &c. continues its shortening power in the penultimate accent of these words when anglicised into *mimick* and *vivid;* and hence it is that the short quantity of the first vowel in dissyllables is become so prevalent in our language, to the great detriment of its sound, and the disturbance of its simplicity.

It may be necessary in the next place to take a view of such words as are either of Saxon or French original, or not so immediately derived from the Latin, as to be influenced by its quantity.

Dissyllables with but one consonant in the middle, having the first syllable pronounced long:

sofa,	hazel,	taper,	tiny,
aga,	focil,	toper,	pony,
epha,	evil,	water,	crony,
gala,	acorn,	waver,	tory,
china,	mason,	lever,	misy,
æra,	dado,	over,	gravy,
bifold,	sago,	rigol,	ivy,
dotard,	bravo,	token,	hazy,
dotage,	trochar,	megrim,	nizy,
coping,	polar,	besom,	clover,
lilach,	grocer,	bosom,	sizer,
triglyph,	spider,	raven,	nadir,
garish,	cider,	even,	tabour,
zenith,	wafer,	zechin,	wages,
cadi,	wager,	bason,	bolis,
sophi,	egre,	eapon,	tophet,

will direct us to the degree of openness, with which we must pronounce the first unaccented *o* in *docility*, *domestic*, *potential*, *proceed*, *monastic*, *monotony*, &c. we may be assured that it is exactly under the same predicament, with respect to sound, in all these words: and as they can never be pronounced short and shut, as if written *dossility*, *dommestic*, &c. without hurting the dullest ear; so the *e* in *event*, *evangelist*, &c. and the *i* in the third syllable of *utility*, and in the second, fourth, and sixth of *indivisibility*, can never be sounded as if joined to the consonant without offending every delicate ear, and overturning the first principles of pronunciation.

553. The only considerable exception to this general rule of syllabication which determines the sound of the unaccented vowels, is when *e* succeeds the accent, and is followed by *r*, as in *literal*, *general*, *misery*, &c. which can never be pronounced *lit-e-ral*, *gen-e-ral*, *mis-e-ry*, &c. without the appearance of affectation. In this situation we find the *r* corrupt the sound of the *e*, as it does that of every other vowel when in a final unaccented syllable. For this consonant being nothing more than a jar, it unavoidably mixes with the *e* in this situation, and reduces it to the obscure sound of short *u* (418), a sound to which the other unaccented vowels before *r* have sometimes so evident a tendency.

554. An obscure idea of the principles of syllabication just laid down, and the contradiction to them perceived in this exception, has made most of our orthöepists extremely wavering and uncertain in their division of words into syllables, when the unaccented *e* has preceded *r*. Perhaps nothing will better show the justness of this observation than a view of the varieties which our best writers have adopted when these letters have occurred in this situation, where we not only find them differing from each other, but sometimes even from themselves:

Sheridan.	Kenrick.	Scott.	Perry.
miz-ur-ubl,	———	*mis-e-ra-bl,*	*mis-er-a-ble,*
miz-zur-y,	*mis-er-y,*	*mis-e-ry,*	*mis-e-ry,*
sur-dzhur-y,	*sur-ge-ry,*	*sur-ge-ry,*	*surg-e-ry,*
sor-cer-y,	*sor-ce-ry,*	*sor-ce-ry,*	*sor-ce-ry,*
rob-bur-y,	———	*rob-ber-y,*	*rob-be-ry,*
fore-jer-y,	*for-ge-ry,*	*for-ge-ry,*	*forg-e-ry,*
slave-er-y,	*sla-ve-ry,*	*sla-ve-ry,*	*sla-ve-ry,*
na-vur-y,	*kna-ve-ry,*	*kna-ve-ry,*	*knav-e-ry,*
bra-vu-ry,	———	*bra-ve-ry,*	*brav-e-ry,*
cook-er-y,	———	*cook-e-ry,*	*cook-e-ry,*
rook-ur-y,	*rook-er-y,*	*rook-e-ry,*	*rook-e-ry,*
monk-ur-y,	*monk-e-ry,*	*monk-e-ry,*	———
mock-kur-y,	*mock-er-y,*	*mock-e-ry,*	*mock-e-ry,*
im-midzh-ry,	*im-a-ger-y,*	*im-a-ger-y,*	*im-a-ge-ry,*
flum-mur-y,	*flum-mer-y,*	*flum-ma-ry,*	*flum-mer-y,*
mum-mur-y,	*mum-mer-y,*	*mum-me-ry,*	*mum-me-ry,*
mur-der-ur,	———	*mur-der-er,*	*mur-der-er,*
mur-dur-us,	———	*mur-der-ous,*	*mur-der-ous,*
chi-ka-nur-y,	*chi-ca-ne-ry,*	*chi-ca-ne-ry,*	*chi-cane-ry,*
fine-ur-y,	———	*fi-ne-ry,*	*fine-ry,*
gun-nur-y,	*gun-ner-y,*	*gun-ne-ry,*	*gun-ne-ry,*
nun-nur-y,	*nun-ne-ry,*	*nun-ne-ry,*	*nun-ne-ry,*
vet-er-en,	*vet-e-ran,*	*vet-er-an,*	*vet-e-ran,*
dan-je-rus,	*dan-ger-ous,*	*dan-ger-ous,*	*dang-er-ous,*
vo-sif-er-us,	*vo-cif-e-rous,*	*vo-cif-er-ous,*	*vo-cif-e-rous,*
som-nif-fer-us,	*som-nif-e-rous,*	*som-nif-er-ous,*	*som-nif-e-rous,*
nu-mer-rus,	*nu-me-rous,*	*nu-me-rous,*	*nu-me-rous,*
in-nu-mur-us,	———	*in-nu-me-rous,*	*in-nu-me-rous,*
fros-per-us,	———	*fros-per-ous,*	*fros-per-ous,*
im-fros-pur-us,	———	*un-fros-per-ous*	*un-fros-per-ous*

thing but the actual pronunciation of the word will direct us whether we ought to unite the preceding vowel to the first consonant, or leave it open; but if the actual pronunciation of the word be already known, there can be no reason for dividing it into syllables, but conveying the sound of it to others; and this is a very different operation from endeavouring to discover the sound of it ourselves, (538) (542).

Sheridan.	Kenrick.	Scott.	Perry.
ut-tur-ebl,	———	*ut-ter-a-ble,*	*ut-ter-a-ble,*
un-ut-ter-ebl,	———	*un-ut-ter-a-ble,*	*un-ut-ter-a-ble,*
re-kuv-ur,	———	*re-cov-er,*	*re-cov-er,*
re-kuv-ur-y,	———	*re-cov-e-ry,*	*re-cov-er-y,*
re-kuv-ur-abl,	———	*re-cov-er-a-ble,*	*re-cov-er-a-ble,*
dis-kuv-ur,	———	*dis-cov-er,*	*dis-cov-er,*
dis-kuv-er-y,	———	*dis-cov-e-ry,*	*dis-cov-er-y,*

555. I have been the more copious in my collection of these varieties, that I might not appear to have taken the advantage of any oversight or mistake of the press. Nor is it any wonder when the principles of syllabication so strongly incline us to leave the vowel *e*, like the other vowels, open before a single consonant; and the ear so decidedly tells us, that this letter is not always open when preceded by the accent, and followed by *r*, it is no wonder, I say, that a writer should be perplexed, and that he should sometimes incline to one side, and sometimes to the other. I am conscious I have not always been free from this inconsistency myself. The examples therefore which I have selected, will, I hope, fully justify me in the syllabication I have adopted; which is, that of sometimes separating the *e* from the *r* in this situation, and sometimes not. When solemn and deliberate speaking has seemed to admit of lengthening the *e*, I have sometimes made it end the syllable; when this was not the case, I have sometimes joined it to the *r*. Thus as *e* in the penultimate syllable of *incarcerate*, *reverberate*, &c. seems, in solemn speaking, to admit of a small degree of length and distinctness, it ends a syllable; but as no solemnity of pronunciation seems to admit of the same length and openness of the *e* in *tolerate*, *deliberate*, &c. it is united with *r*, and sounded in the notation by short *u*. It ought, however, to be carefully observed, that though the *e* in this situation is sometimes separated from the *r*, there is no speaking, however deliberate and solemn, that will not admit of uniting it to *r*, and pronouncing it like short *u* without offending the nicest and most critical ear.

556. It must also be noted, that this alteration of the sound of *e* before *r* is only when it follows the accent, either primary or secondary (522) (530); for when it is in the first syllable of a word, though unaccented, it keeps its true sound Thus, though the *e* is pronounced like *u* in *alter*, *alteration*, &c. yet in *perfection*, *terrific*, &c. this letter is as pure as when the accent is on it in *perfect*, *terrible*, &c.

557. Something like the corruption of the sound of unaccented *e* before *r* we may perceive in the colloquial pronunciation of the vowel *o* in the same situation; and accordingly we find our best orthöepists differ in their notation of this letter: thus *memory*, *memorable*, *immemorable*, *memorably*, *memorize*, have the *o* pronounced like short *u* by Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott, and *memorandum* with the *o*, as in *open;* while Dr. Kenrick gives the *o* in all these words the sound it has in the conjunction *or*. Mr. Sheridan marks the unaccented *o* in *corporal*, *corporate*, and *corporation*, like the *o* in *open;* but Mr. Scott pronounces this *o* in *corporal*, *corporate*, and *corporation*, like short *u*, and the same letter in *incorporate* and *incorporation* like Mr. Sheridan; and Dr. Kenrick like the *o* in the former instances. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott are uniform in their pronunciation of the same vowel like short *u* in *armour*, *armorer*, *armory*, *pillory*, *suasory*, *persuasory*, *allegory*, *compulsory*, *cursory*, and *predatory;* while Dr. Kenrick pronounces the *o* in *armour* and *armory* like the *o* in *open*, and the same letter in *pillory*, *allegory*, and *cursory*, like the *o* in *or*, *nor*, &c. This diversity, among good judges, can arise from nothing but the same uncertainty of the sound of this letter that we have just observed of the *e;* but if we narrowly watch our pronunciation, we shall find that the unaccented *o* may be opened and lengthened, in deliberate speaking, without hurting the ear, which is not always the case with *e;* and this has induced me generally to separate the *o* from the succeeding *r* when immediately

following the accent; though I am sensible that the rapidity of colloquial speaking often reduces it to short *u* without offending the ear: but when the *o* is removed more than one syllable from the accent, the most deliberate speaking generally lets it slide into the other vowel; for which reason I have commonly marked it in this manner. See COMMAND.

558. It may, perhaps, appear to some of my readers, that too much time has been spent upon these nice distinctions of sound, in which judges themselves are found to disagree; but when we consider how many syllables in the language are unaccented, and that these syllables are those in which the peculiar delicacy of the pronunciation of natives consists; when we reflect on the necessity of having as distinct and permanent sounds as possible, to which we may refer these fleeting and evanescent ones, we shall not look upon an attempt to arrest and investigate them as a useless part of philology.

SUPPLEMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

APOTHEOSIS. This word, like *Metamorphosis*, has deserted its Latin accentuation on the penultimate syllable, and returned to the original Greek accent on the antepenultimate. See Principles, No. 503. The other words in this termination, as *Anadiplosis*, *Antiptosis*, &c. retain the Latin accent, though all these words in Greek have the accent on the antepenultimate. This accentuation is so agreeable to the genius of our own tongue, that it is no wonder it is so prevalent. Johnson, Sheridan, Kenrick, Ash, Scott, Buchanan, Bailey, and Perry, have adopted it as I have done; and only Smith, Entick, and Barclay, accent the penultimate.

> " Allots the prince of his celestial line,
> " An *apotheosis*, and rites divine."———*Garth.*

AXILLARY. This word is accented improperly on the second syllable instead of the first: for the reasons, see MAXILLARY and MAMMILLARY.

BUCOLIC. Upon a more mature consideration of the analogies of the language, I think this word ought to have the accent on the second rather than the first syllable; for though few rules are more uniform than that which removes the accent a syllable higher, when a final syllable is dropped in the original, (see ACADEMY, and No. 503,) yet the termination in *ic* generally attracts the accent to the preceding syllable: and though there are several exceptions, as may be seen No. 510, yet they are such deviations as ought not to be indulged.

CAPABLE. After this word, see INCAPABLE.

CAPILLARY. This word ought to have been accented on the first syllable: for the reasons, see MAXILLARY and MAMMILLARY.

CHILIAEDRON ought to have the accented *e* long, as in PENTAEDROUS; not on account of the quantity in the Greek word, but because where no rule forbids, we ought to make the vowel accented on the penultimate long (542), when followed by a single consonant, or a mute and liquid.

CONCAVATION. As the secondary accent is on the first syllable of this word, and the *n* comes before hard *c*, it has the ringing sound as much as if the principal accent were upon it, and ought therefore to have been so marked in the notation. See Principles, 408, 409, 432.

DECOROUS. The last word of the observation under this word ought to have been short instead of long.

DENIGRATE. In the accentuation of this word I have followed the general voice of all our orthöepists, except Johnson; but did not recollect that the *i* in the Latin *denigro* might be pronounced either long or short: for when this is the case, we generally adopt the short sound in words derived from that language. See Principles, No. 503, and Principles, No. 545.

DESULTORY. After this word, see SUBSULTORY.

DIASTYLE. The reason why this word is pronounced in three syllables, and *Diastole* in four, is that the latter is perfect Greek διαστολή, and the former is a compound of our own, formed from δια and στυλος, a pillar. The same reason holds good for pronouncing *Apocope*, as divided into *A-poc-o-pe*, and *Osteoscope* into *Os-te-o-scope*.

DISSOLUBLE. After this word, see RESOLUBLE.

DOCIBLE. The first syllable of this word ought to have the *o* short, as in *Dross*. See INDOCIL.

EITHER and NEITHER. For the different pronunciations of these words, and the authorities for each, see Principles, No. 252.

GUERDON. Since I wrote the observations on this word, I have found that Ben Jonson classes the *gu* with the same letters in *anguish:* but as these letters are unaccented in the last word, the analogy is different; and the sound I have given remains still the most agreeable to rule.

IDYL. As there is sometimes an erroneous pronunciation of this word by making the *i* short, as in *idiot*, I have thought it necessary here to add the authorities for pronouncing it long, as in *idle:* namely Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Entick. Dr. Ash, Barclay, and Fenning, do not distinguish it from the *i* in *idiot;* and Dr. Kenrick, as usual with him when any thing difficult occurs, does not divide it into syllables. But the authorities I have produced are sufficient to vindicate the long sound of *i*, without recurring to the diphthong in εἰδυλλίον; as the Greek and Latin quantity are very uncertain and fallacious guides in the quantity of English words. See Principles, No. 544, 545, &c.

INTERSTICE. To the list of words, which show the impropriety of pronouncing this word with the accent on the second syllable, might have been added the word *superfice.*

INSITION. This word, like *Transition*, and for the same reason, would certainly have gone into *insizhon*, had it not been for the interference of this pronunciation with *incision;* a word of very different signification.

MAMMILLARY. There is an error of the press in spelling this word with single *m*.

MEMOIR. This word appears to me to be sufficiently anglicised to admit of one pronunciation; which is, that which rhymes with *devoir*. Mr. Sheridan has given the two ways of pronouncing it; and by placing this first, seems to prefer it.

OPTATIVE. Upon a more mature recollection of the analogies of the language, I am still more convinced of the justness of the decision on the accentuation of this word. A critic, with whom I lately conversed upon it, contended, that the accent ought to be upon the *a*, because it was on that letter in

the preterperfect tense of the verb *opto*, *optavi*. I desired him to put his argument into form, and tell me whether all words of this termination were to have the same accent as in the preterperfect tense of the verb—here he could go no farther: I could have immediately confronted him with *tentative*, from *tento*, *tentavi;* with *negative*, from *nego*, *negavi;* with *vocative*, from *voco*, *vocavi;* and twenty other examples, which would have shown the weakness of his reason: and yet this gentleman is a real scholar, and a man of good sense and great acuteness. See Principles, No. 503, on the influence of the Greek and Latin accent on that of the English; No. 544, on the influence of the Greek and Latin quantity on that of the English; and No. 512, on the terminations *ative* and *atory*.

Oxytone. As I have frequently met with this word in writers on prosody, I have made use of it in the Principles, No. 499; but not having met with it in any Dictionary, I forgot to insert it, though *Barytone* has not escaped me. It will be necessary therefore to tell the inspector, that *Oxytone* comes from the Greek word ὀξύτονος, and signifies having an acute accent on the last syllable. For what the acute accent means, see Barytone.

Satire. See Principles, No. 507, 508, 509. To which we may add, that though poets often bend the rhyme to their verse, when they cannot bring their verse to the rhyme; yet, where custom is equivocal, they certainly are of some weight. In this view we may look upon Pope's couplet in his Essay on Criticism;

> "Leave dang'rous truths to unsuccessful *satires;*
> "And flattery to fulsome dedicators."

Sciomachy. Dr. Johnson's folio accents this word properly on the second syllable, (see Principles, No. 518,) but the quarto on the first.

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2. å. The long Italian *a*, as in fâr, få-ther, pa-på, mam-må, (77)	*a* in *fable, rable.*
3. å. The broad German *a*, as in fåll, wåll, wå-ter, (83)	*â* in *âge, Châlons.*
4. â. The short sound of this Italian *a*, as in fât, mât, mâr-ry, (81)	*a* in *fat, matin.*
1. ė. The long *e*, as in mė, hėre, mė-tre, mė-dium, (93)	*i* in *mitre, epitre.*
2. ė. The short *e*, as in mėt, lėt, gėt, (95)	*e* in *mette, nette.*
1. ì. The long diphthongal *i*, as in pìne, tì-tle, (105)	*aï* in *laïque, naif.*
2. î. The short simple *i*, as in pîn, tît-tle, (107)	*i* in *inné, titré.*
1. ȯ. The long open *o*, as in nȯ, nȯte, nȯ-tice, (162)	*o* in *globe, lobe.*
2. ȯ. The long close *o*, as in mȯve, prȯve, (164)	*ou* in *mouvoir, pouvoir.*
3. ȯ. The long broad *o*, as in nȯr, fȯr, ȯr; like the broad å, (167)	*o* in *or, for, encor.*
4. ô. The short broad *o*, as in nôt, hôt, gôt, (163)	*o* in *hotte, cotte.*
1. ù. The long diphthongal *u*, as in tùbe, cù-pid, (171)	*iou* in *Cioutat, chiourme.*
2. ů, The short simple *u* as in tůb, cůp, sůp, (172)	*eu* in *neuf, veuf.*
3. ů. The middle or obtuse *u*, as in bůll, fůll, půll, (173)	*ou* in *boule, foule, poule.*
ȯ͡ì. The long broad ȯ, and the short ì, as in ȯ͡ìl, (299)	*oï* in *cycloïde, heroïque.*
ȯ͡ů. The long broad ȯ, and the middle obtuse ů, as in thȯ͡ů, pȯ͡ůnd, (313)	*aoû* in *Août.*

Th. The acute or sharp *th*, as in *th*ink, *th*in, (466).
Th. The grave or flat th, as in this, that, (41) (50) (469).

560. When *G* is printed in the Roman character, it has its hard sound in *get, gone*, &c. as go, give, geese, &c.; when it has its soft sound, it is spelled in the notation by the consonant *J*, as *giant, ginger, ji-ant, jin-ger.* The same may be observed of *S:* the Roman character denotes its hard sound in *sin, sun*, &c. as so, sit, sense, &c.; its soft sound is spelled by *z*, as *rose, raise*, &c. *roze, raze*, &c.

☞ If the inspector should not find the satisfaction he wants respecting any word in the body of the Dictionary, he is requested to look for it in the Principles, under the vowel, diphthong, or consonant, the sound of which he is in doubt of. Thus the silence of *g* in *impugn, oppugn*, &c. may be seen more fully treated under the letter *G*, No. 386; the sound of *i* before or after the accent, under *I*, No. 114, 115, 116, &c.; the sound of *ei* in *Either* and *Neither*, No. 252; and if he still wants farther information, perhaps he may find it in the *Supplement.*

A DICTIONARY

OF

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A, THE first letter of the European alphabets, has, in the English language, three different sounds; which may be termed the broad, open, and slender.

The broad sound, resembling that of the German *a*, is found in many of our monosyllables, as *all*, *wall*, *malt*, *salt;* in which *a* is pronounced as *au* in *cause*, or *aw* in *law*. Many of these words were anciently written with *au*, as *sault*, *waulk;* which happens to be still retained in *fault*. This was probably the ancient sound of the Saxons, since it is almost uniformly preserved in the rustick pronunciation, and the northern dialects, as *maun* for *man*, *haund* for *hand*.

A open, not unlike the *a* of the Italians, is found in *father*, *rather*, and more obscurely in *fancy*, *fast*, &c.

A, slender or close, is the peculiar *a* of the English language, resembling the sound of the French *e* masculine, or diphthong *ai* in *plaïs;* or perhaps a middle sound between them, or between the *a* and *e:* to this the Arabick *a* is said nearly to approach. Of this sound we have examples in the words, *place*, *face*, *waste;* and all those that terminate in *ation*, as, *relation*, *nation*, *generation*.

A is short, as *glass*, *grass;* or long, as *glaze*, *graze:* it is marked long, generally, by an *e* final, *plane*, or by an *i* added, as *plain*. The short *a* is open, the long *a* close.

1. A, an article set before nouns of the singular number; *a* man, *a* tree; denoting the number *one*, as, *a* man is coming; that is, *no more than one;* or an indefinite indication, as, *a man* may come this way; that is, *any* man. This article has no plural signification. Before a word beginning with a vowel, it is written *an*, as, *an* ox, *an* egg, of which *a* is the contraction.

2. A, taken materially, or for itself, is a noun; as, a great *A*, a little *a*.

3. A is placed before a participle, or participial noun; and is considered by Wallis as a contraction of *at*, when it is put before a word denoting some action not yet finished; as, I am *a* walking. It also seems to be anciently contracted from *at*, when placed before local surnames; as, Thomas *a* Becket. In other cases, it seems to signify *to*, like the French *à*.

A hunting Chloë went. *Prior.*

They go *a* begging to a bankrupt's door. *Dryden.*

May peace still slumber by these purling fountains!
Which we may every year
Find when we come *a* fishing here. *Wotton.*

Now the men fell *a* rubbing of armour, which a great while had lain oiled. *Wotton.*

He will knap the spears *a* pieces with his teeth. *Mores Antid. Athm.*

Another falls *a* ringing a Pescennius Niger, and judiciously distinguishes the sound of it to be modern. *Addison on Medals.*

4. A has a peculiar signification, denoting the proportion of one thing to another. Thus we say, The landlord hath a hundred *a* year; the ship's crew gained a thousand pounds *a* man.

The river Inn passes through a wide open country, during all its course through Bavaria; which is a voyage of two days, after the rate of twenty leagues *a* day. *Addison on Italy.*

5. A is used in burlesque poetry, to lengthen out a syllable, without adding to the sense.

For cloves and nutmegs to the line-*a*,
And even for oranges to China. *Dryden.*

6. A is sometimes, in familiar writings, put by a barbarous corruption for *he;* as, will *a* come, for will *he* come.

7. A, in composition, seems to have sometimes the power of the French *a* in these phrases, *a droit*, *a gauche*, &c. and sometimes to be contracted from *at*, as, *aside*, *aslope*, *afoot*, *asleep*, *athirst*, *aware*.

I gin to be *a weary* of the sun;
And wish the state of th' world were now undone. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

And now a breeze from shore began to blow,
The sailors ship their oars, and cease to row;
Then hoist their yards *a-trip*, and all their sails
Let fall, to court the wind, and catch the gales. *Dryden's Ceyx and Alcyone.*

A little house with trees *a* row,
And, like its master, very low. *Pope's Horace.*

8. A is sometimes redundant; as, *arise*, *arouse*, *awake;* the same with rise, rouse, wake.

9. A, in abbreviations, stands for *artium*, or arts; as, A. B. bachelor of arts, *artium baccalaureus;* A. M. master of arts, *artium magister;* or, *anno;* as, A. D. *anno domini*.

AB, åb. at the beginning of the names of places, generally shows that they have some relation to an abbey, as *Abingdon*. *Gibson.*

ABA'CKE, å-bâk'. *adv.* [from *back*.] Backwards. Obsolete.

But when they came where thou thy skill didst show,
They drew *abacke*, as half with shame confound. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

ABA'CTOR, åb-åk'tŏr. *n. s.* [Latin.] One who drives away or steals cattle in herds, or great numbers at once, in distinction from those that steal only a sheep or two. *Blount.*

A'BACUS, åb'å-kŭs. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. A counting-table, anciently used in calculations.

2. [In architecture.] The uppermost member of a column, which serves as a sort of crowning both to the capital and column. *Dict.*

ABA'FT, å-bâft'.[545] *adv.* [of abaftan, Sax. behind.] From the fore-part of the ship, towards the stern. *Dict.*

ABAI'SANCE, å-bā'sânse. *n. s.* [from the French *abaisser*, to depress, to bring down.] An act of reverence, a bow.

Obeysance is considered by *Skinner* as a corruption of *abaisance*, but is now universally used.

To ABA'LIENATE, âb-âle'yén-âte. *v. a.* [from *abalieno*, Lat.] To make that another's, which was our own before. A term of the civil law, not much used in common speech.

ABALIENA'TION, âb-âle'yén-â-shûn. *n. s.* [Lat. *abalienatio.*] The act of giving up one's right to another person; or a making over an estate, goods, or chattels by sale, or due course of law. *Dict.*

To ABA'ND, â-bând'. *v. a.* [A word contracted from *abandon*, but not now in use. See ABANDON.] To forsake.

They stronger are
Than they which sought at first their helping hand,
And Vortiger enforced the kingdom to *aband.*
Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. ii. *cant.* 10.

To ABA'NDON, â-bân'dûn. *v. a.* [Fr. *abandonner.* Derived, according to *Menage*, from the Italian *abandonare*, which signifies to forsake his colours; *bandum* [*vexillum*] *deserere. Pasquier* thinks it a coalition of *a ban donner*, to give up to a proscription; in which sense we, at this day, mention the ban of the empire. Ban, in our own old dialect, signifies a curse; and to *abandon*, if considered as compounded between French and Saxon, is exactly equivalent to *diris devovere.*]

1. To give up, resign, or quit; often followed by the particle *to.*

If she be so *abandon'd to* her sorrow,
As it is spoke, she never will admit me.
Shakspeare's Twelfth Night.

The passive gods behold the Greeks defile
Their temples, and *abandon to* the spoil
Their own abodes; we, feeble few, conspire
To save a sinking town, involv'd in fire.
Dryden's Æneid.

Who is he so *abandoned to* sottish credulity, as to think, that a clod of earth in a sack, may ever, by eternal shaking, receive the fabric of man's body?
Bentley's Sermons.

Must he, whose altars on the Phrygian shore,
With frequent rites, and pure, avow'd thy pow'r,
Be doom'd the worst of human ills to prove,
Unbless'd, *abandon'd to* the wrath of Jove?
Pope's Odyssey.

2. To desert; to forsake: in an ill sense.

The princes using the passions of fearing evil, and desiring to escape, only to serve the rule of virtue, not to *abandon* one's self, leapt to a rib of the ship. *Sidney.*

Seeing the hurt stag alone,
Left and *abandon'd* of his velvet friends;
'Tis right, quoth he; thus misery doth part
The flux of company. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

What fate a wretched fugitive attends,
Scorn'd by my foes, *abandon'd* by my friends.
Dryden.

But to the parting goddess thus she pray'd:
Propitious still be present to my aid,
Nor quite *abandon* your once favour'd maid.
Dryden's Fables.

3. To forsake; to leave.

He boldly spake, Sir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this forestalled place at erst,
For fear of further harm, I counsel thee.
Spenser's Fairy Queen

To ABA'NDON O'VER, â-bân'dûn ô'-vûr. *v. a.* [a form of writing not usual, perhaps not exact.] To give up to, to resign.

Look on me as a man *abandon'd o'er*
To an eternal lethargy of love;
To pull, and pinch, and wound me, cannot cure,
And but disturb the quiet of my death. *Dryden.*

ABA'NDONED, â-bân'dûnd,[362] *particip. adj.* Corrupted in the highest degree: as, *an* abandoned *wretch.* In this sense, it is a contraction of a longer form, abandoned [given up] to wickedness.

ABA'NDONING, â-bân'dûn-ing. [a verbal noun, from *abandon.*] Desertion, forsaking.

He hoped his past meritorious actions might outweigh his present *abandoning* the thought of future action. *Clarendon.*

ABA'NDONMENT, â-bân'dûn-mênt. *n. s.* [*abandonnement*, French.]

1. The act of abandoning.
2. The state of being abandoned. *Dict.*

ABANNI'TION, â-bân-nî'shûn. *n. s.* [Lat. *abannitio.*] A banishment for one or two years, for manslaughter. Obsolete. *Dict.*

To ABA'RE, â-bâ'rc. *v. a.* [abaɲian, Sax.] To make bare, uncover, or disclose. *Dict.*

ABARTICULA'TION, âb-âr-tîk-û-lâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *ab*, from, and *articulus*, a joint, Lat.] A good and apt construction of the bones, by which they move strongly and easily; or that species of articulation that has manifest motion. *Dict.*

To ABA'SE, â-bâse'. *v. a.* [Fr. *abaisser*, from the Lat. *basis*, or *bassus*, a barbarous word, signifying low, base.]

1. To depress; to lower.

It is a point of cunning to wait upon him with whom you speak with your eye; yet with a demure *abasing* of it sometimes. *Bacon.*

2. To cast down; to depress; to bring low: in a figurative and personal sense, which is the common use.

Happy shepherd, to the gods be thankful, that to thy advancement their wisdoms have thee *abased.*
Sidney.

Behold every one that is proud, and *abase* him.
Job.

With unresisted might the monarch reigns;
He levels mountains, and he raises plains;
And, not regarding diff'rence of degree,
Abas'd your daughter, and exalted me. *Dryden.*

If the mind be curbed and humbled too much in children; if their spirits be *abased* and broken much by too strict an hand over them; they lose all their vigour and industry. *Locke on Educ.*

ABA'SED, â-bâ'sêd. *adj.* [with heralds.] A term used of the wings of eagles, when the top looks downwards towards the point of the shield; or when the wings are shut; the natural way of bearing them being spread, with the top pointing to the chief of the angle.
Bailey. Chambers.

ABA'SEMENT, â-bâse'mênt. *n. s.* The state of being brought low; the act of bringing low; depression.

There is an *abasement* because of glory; and there is that lifteth up his head from a low estate. *Ecclus.*

To ABA'SH, â-bâsh'. *v. a.* [See BASHFUL. Perhaps from *abaisser*, French.]

1. To put into confusion; to make ashamed It generally implies a sudden impression of shame.

They heard and were *abash'd.* *Milt. Par. Lost.*

This heard, th' imperious queen sat mute with fear;
Nor further durst incense the gloomy thunderer.
Silence was in the court at this rebuke:
Nor could the gods, *abash'd*, sustain their sovereign's look. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. The passive admits the particle *at*, sometimes *of*, before the causal noun.

In no wise speak against the truth, but be *abash'd of* the error of thy ignorance. *Ecclus.*

I said unto her, from whence is this kid? Is it not stolen? But she replied upon me, it was given for a gift, more than the wages: however, I did not believe her, and I was *abashed at* her. *Tobit.*

In the admiration only of weak minds,
Led captive: cease t' admire, and all her plumes
Fall flat, and sink into a trivial toy,
At every sudden slighting quite *abasht.*
Milton's Paradise Lost.

The little Cupids hov'ring round,
(As pictures prove) with garlands crown'd,
Abasht at what they saw and heard,
Flew off, nor ever more appear'd.
Swift's Miscellanies.

To ABA'TE, â-bâte'.[645] *v. a.* [from the French *abbatre*, to beat down.]

1. To lessen; to diminish.

Who can tell whether the divine wisdom, to *abate* the glory of those kings, did not reserve this work to be done by a queen, that it might appear to be his own immediate work? *Sir J. Davies on Ireland.*

If you did know to whom I gave the ring,
And how unwillingly I left the ring,
You would *abate* the strength of your displeasure.
Shakspeare.

Here we see the hopes of great benefit and light, from expositors and commentators, are in a great part *abated;* and those who have most need of their help, can receive but little from them.
Locke's Essay on St. Paul's Epistles.

2. To deject, or depress the mind.

This iron world
Brings down the stoutest hearts to lowest state:
For misery doth bravest minds *abate.*
Spenser's Hubberd's Tale.

Have the power still
To banish your defenders, till at length
Your ignorance deliver you,
As most *abated* captives, to some nation
That won you without blows? *Shakspeare.*

Time that changes all, yet changes us in vain,
The body, not the mind; nor can control
Th' immortal vigour, or *abate* the soul.
Dryden's Æneid.

3. [In commerce.] To let down the price in selling, sometimes to beat down the price in buying.

To ABA'TE, â-bâ'te. *v. n.*

1. To grow less: as, his passion *abates;* the storm *abates.* It is used sometimes with the particle *of* before the thing lessened.

Our physicians have observed, that, in process of time, some diseases have *abated of* their virulence, and have, in a manner, worn out their malignity, so as to be no longer mortal.
Dryden's Hind and Panther.

2. [In common law.]

It is in law used both actively and neuterly; as, to *abate* a castle, to beat it down. To *abate* a writ, is, by some exception, to defeat or overthrow it. A stranger *abateth*, that is, entereth upon a house or land void by the death of him that last possessed it, before the heir take his possession, and so keepeth him out. Wherefore, as he that putteth out him in possession, is said to disseise; so he that steppeth in between the former possessor and his heir, is said to *abate.* In the neuter signification thus: The writ of the demandment shall *abate*, that is, shall be disabled, frustrated, or overthrown. The appeal *abateth* by covin, that is, that the accusation is defeated by deceit. *Cowell.*

3. [In horsemanship.] A horse is said to abate or take down his curvets; when, working upon curvets, he puts his two

hind-legs to the ground both at once, and observes the same exactness in all the times. *Dict.*

ABA'TEMENT, â-bâte'mênt. *n. s.* [*abatement*, Fr.]

1. The act of abating or lessening.

Xenophon tells us, that the city contained about ten thousand houses, and allowing one man to every house, who could have any share in the government (the rest, consisting of women, children, and servants), and making other obvious *abatements*, these tyrants, if they had been careful to adhere together, might have been a majority even of the people collective. *Swift on the Contests of Athens and Rome.*

2. The state of being abated.

Coffee has, in common with all nuts, an oil strongly combined and entangled with earthy particles. The most noxious part of the oil exhales in roasting, to the *abatement* of near one quarter of its weight. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. The sum or quantity taken away by the act of abating.

The law of works is that law, which requires perfect obedience, without remission or *abatement;* so that, by that law, a man cannot be just, or justified, without an exact performance of every tittle. *Locke.*

4. The cause of abating; extenuation.

As our advantages towards practising and promoting piety and virtue were greater than those of other men; so will our excuse be less, if we neglect to make use of them. We cannot plead, in *abatement* of our guilt, that we were ignorant of our duty, under the prepossession of ill habits, and the bias of a wrong education. *Atterbury.*

5. [In law.] The act of the abator; as, the *abatement* of the heir into the land before he hath agreed with the lord. The affection or passion of the thing abated; as, *abatement* of the writ. *Cowell.*

6. [With heralds.] An accidental mark, which being added to a coat of arms, the dignity of it is abased, by reason of some stain or dishonourable quality of the bearer. *Dict.*

ABA'TER, â-bâ tûr.[98] *n. s.* The agent or cause by which an abatement is procured; that by which any thing is lessened.

Abaters of acrimony or sharpness, are expressed oils of ripe vegetables, and all preparations of such; as of almonds, pistachoes, and other nuts. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ABA'TOR, â-bâ'tûr. *n. s.* [a law term.] One who intrudes into houses or land, void by the death of the former possessour, and yet not entered upon or taken up by his heir. *Dict.*

A'BATUDE, â'bâ-tûde. *n. s.* [old records.] Any thing diminished. *Bailey.*

A'BATURE, â'bâ-tûre. *n. s.* [from *abatre*, French.] Those sprigs of grass which are thrown down by a stag in his passing by. *Dict.*

ABB, âb. *n. s.* The yarn on a weaver's warp: a term among clothiers. *Chambers.*

A'BBA, âb'bâ. *n. s.* [Heb. אב.] A Syriac word, which signifies *father*.

A'BBACY, âb'bâ-sé.[482] *n. s.* [Lat. *abbatia.*] The rights or privileges of an abbot. See ABBEY.

According to Felinus, an *abbacy* is the dignity itself, since an abbot is a term or word of dignity, and not of office; and, therefore, even a secular person, who has the care of souls, is sometimes, in the canon law, also stiled an abbot. *Ayliffe's Par. Juris Canonici.*

A'BBESS, âb'bès. *n. s.* [Latin *abbatissa*, from whence the Saxon abuðirre, then probably *abbatess*, and by contraction *abbesse* in Fr. and *abbess*, Eng.] The superiour or governess of a nunnery or monastery of women.

They fled
Into this abbey, whither we pursued them;
And here the *abbess* shuts the gate on us,
And will not suffer us to fetch him out. *Shaksp.*

I have a sister, *abbess* in Terceras,
Who lost her lover on her bridal day. *Dryden.*

Constantia, as soon as the solemnities of her reception were over, retired with the *abbess* into her own apartment. *Addison.*

A'BBEY, or ABBY, âb'bé.[270] *n. s.* [Lat. *abbatia;* from whence probably first ABBACY; which see.] A monastery of religious persons, whether men or women; distinguished from religious houses of other denominations by larger privileges. See ABBOT.

With easy roads he came to Leicester;
Lodg'd in the *abbey*, where the reverend abbot,
With all his convent, honourably received him. *Shakspeare.*

A'BBEY-LUB'BER, âb'bé-lûb'bûr. *n. s.* [See LUBBER.] A slothful loiterer in a religious house, under pretence of retirement and austerity.

This is no father Dominic, no huge overgrown *abbey-lubber;* this is but a diminutive sucking friar. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

A'BBOT, âb'bût.[166] *n. s.* [in the lower Latin *abbas*, from אב, father, which sense was still implied; so that the abbots were called *patres*, and abbesses *matres monasterii.* Thus Fortunatus to the abbot Paternus: *Nominis officium jure, Paterne, geris.*] The chief of a convent, or fellowship of canons. Of these, some in England were mitred, some not: those that were mitred, were exempted from the jurisdiction of the diocesan, having in themselves episcopal authority within their precincts, and being also lords of parliament. The other sort were subject to the diocesan in all spiritual government. *Cowell.* See ABBEY.

A'BBOTSHIP, âb'bût-shîp. *n. s.* The state or privilege of an abbot. *Dict.*

To ABBRE'VIATE, âb-brè'vé-âte.[505] *v. a.* [Lat. *abbreviare.*]

1. To shorten by contraction of parts, without loss of the main substance; to abridge.

It is one thing to *abbreviate* by contracting, another by cutting off. *Bacon, Essay* 26.

The only invention of late years, which hath contributed towards politeness in discourse, is that of *abbreviating* or reducing words of many syllables into one, by lopping off the rest. *Swift.*

2. To shorten, to cut short.

Set the length of their days before the flood; which were *abbreviated* after, and contracted into hundreds and threescores. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 6.

ABBREVIA'TION, âb-brè-vé-â'shûn. *n. s.*

1. The act of abbreviating.

2. The means used to abbreviate, as characters signifying whole words; words contracted.

Such is the propriety and energy in them all, that they never can be changed, but to disadvantage, except in the circumstance of using *abbreviations.* *Swift.*

ABBREVIA'TOR, âb-brè-vé-â'tûr.[521] *n. s.* [*abbreviateur*, Fr.] One who abbreviates, or abridges.

ABBRE'VIATURE, âb-brè'-vé-â-tchûre.[461] *n. s.* [*abbreviatura*, Lat.]

1. A mark used for the sake of shortening.

2. A compendium or abridgment.

He is a good man, who grieves rather for him that injures him, than for his own suffering; who prays for him that wrongs him, forgiving; all his faults; who sooner shews mercy than anger; who offers violence to his appetite, in all things endeavouring to subdue the flesh to the spirit. This is an excellent *abbreviature* of the whole duty of a christian. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

ABBREUVOIR, âb-brè'voir. [French, a watering place. Ital. *abbeverato*, dal verbo *bevere.* Lat. *bibere.* Abbeverari i cavalli. This word is derived by *Menage*, not much acquainted with the Teutonick dialects, from *adbibare* for *adbibere;* but more probably it comes from the same root with *brew.* See BREW.] Among masons, the joint or juncture of two stones, or the interstice between two stones to be filled up with mortar. *Dict.*

A'BBY, âb'bé. See ABBEY.

A, B, C, â, bé, sé.

1. The alphabet; as, he has not learned his *a, b, c.*

2. The little book by which the elements of reading are taught.

Then comes question like an *a, b, c,* book. *Shakspeare.*

To A'BDICATE, âb-dé-kâte.[503] *v. a.* [Lat. *abdico.*] To give up right; to resign; to lay down an office.

Old Saturn, here, with upcast eyes,
Beheld his *abdicated* skies. *Addison.*

ABDICA'TION, âb-dé-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*abdicatio*, Lat.] The act of abdicating; resignation; quitting an office by one's own proper act before the usual or stated expiration.

Neither doth it appear how a prince's *abdication* can make any other sort of vacancy in the throne, than would be caused by his death; since he cannot *abdicate* for his children, otherwise than by his own consent in form to a bill from the two houses. *Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of England Man.*

A'BDICATIVE, âb'-dé-kâ-tîve.[512] *adj.* That which causes or implies an abdication. *Dict.*

A'BDITIVE, âb-dé'tîve. *adj.* [from *abdo*, to hide.] That which has the power or quality of hiding. *Dict.*

ABDO'MEN, âb-dô'-mên.[503] *n. s.* [Lat. from *abdo*, to hide.] A cavity commonly called the lower venter or belly: it contains the stomach, guts, liver, spleen, bladder, and is within lined with a membrane called the peritonæum. The lower part is called the hypogastrium;

the foremost part is divided into the epigastrium, the right and left hypochondria, and the navel; 'tis bounded above by the cartilago ensiformis and the diaphragm; sideways by the short or lower ribs, and behind by the vertebræ of the loins, the bones of the coxendix, that of the pubes, and os sacrum. It is covered with several muscles, from whose alternate relaxations and contractions in respiration, digestion is forwarded, and the due motion of all the parts therein contained promoted, both for secretion and expulsion. *Quincy.*

The *abdomen* consists of parts containing and contained. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

ABDO'MINAL, åb-dôm'mė-nål. } *adj.* Re-
ABDO'MINOUS, åb-dôm'mė-nůs. } lating to the abdomen.

To ABDU'CE, åb-důse'. *v. a* [Lat. *abduco.*] To draw to a different part; to withdraw one part from another. A word chiefly used in physick or science.

If we *abduce* the eye unto either corner, the object will not duplicate; for, in that position, the axis of the cones remain in the same plain; as is demonstrated in the optics delivered by Galen. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 20.

ABDU'CENT, åb-dů'sênt. *adj.* Muscles abducent, are those which serve to open or pull back divers parts of the body; their opposites being called adducent. *Dict.*

ABDU'CTION, åb-důk'shůn. *n. s.* [*abductio*, Lat.]

1. The art of drawing apart, or withdrawing one part from another.
2. A particular form of argument.

ABDU'CTOR, åb-důk'tôr.[166] *n. s* [*abductor*, Lat.] The name given by anatomists to the muscles, which serve to draw back the several members.

He supposed the constrictors of the eyelids must be strengthened in the supercilious; the *abductors* in drunkards, and contemplative men, who have the same steady and grave motion of the eye. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

ABECEDA'RIAN, å-bė-sė-dâ'rė-ân. *n. s.* [from the names of *a*, *b*, *c*, the three first letters of the alphabet.] He that teaches or learns the alphabet, or first rudiments of literature.

This word is used by *Wood* in his *Athenæ Oxonienses*, where mentioning Farnaby the critic, he relates, that, in some part of his life, he was reduced to follow the trade of an *abecedarian* by his misfortunes.

A'BECEDARY, å-bė-sė-dâ'rė. *adj.* [See ABECEDARIAN.]

1. Belonging to the alphabet.
2. Inscribed with the alphabet.

This is pretended from the sympathy of two needles touched with the loadstone, and placed in the centre of two *abecedary* circles or rings of letters, described round about them, one friend keeping one, and another the other, and agreeing upon an hour wherein they will communicate. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 3.

ABE'D, å-bêd'. *adv.* [from *a*, for *at*, and *bed.*] In bed.

It was a shame for them to mar their complexions, yea and conditions too, with long lying *abed:* when she was of their age, she would have made a handkerchief by that time o'day. *Sydney, b.* ii.

She has not been *abed*, but in her chapel
All night devoutly watch'd. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

ABE'RRANCE, åb-êr'rânse. } *n. s.* [from
ABE'RRANCY, åb-êr'rân-sė. } *aberro*, Lat. to wander from the right way.] A deviation from the right way; an errour; a mistake; a false opinion.

They do not only swarm with errours, but vices depending thereon. Thus they commonly affect no man any farther than he deserts his reason, or complies with their *aberrancies.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 3.

Could a man be composed to such an advantage of constitution, that it should not at all adulterate the images of his mind; yet this second nature would alter the crasis of his understanding, and render it as obnoxious to *aberrances*, as now. *Glanville's Scepsis Scientifica, c.* 16.

ABE'RRANT, åb-êr'rânt. *adj.* [from *aberrans*, Lat.] Deviating, wandering from the right or known way. *Dict.*

ABERRA'TION, åb-êr-râ'shůn. *n. s.* [from *aberratio*, Lat.] The act of deviating from the common or from the right track.

If it be a mistake, there is no heresy in such an harmless *aberration;* the probability of it will render it a lapse of easy pardon. *Glanville's Scepsis Scientifica, c.* 11.

ABE'RRING, åb-êr'ring.[410] *part.* [from the verb *aberr*, of *aberro*, Lat.] Wandering, going astray.

Of the verb *aberr* I have found no example.

Divers were out in their account, *aberring* several ways from the true and just compute, and calling that one year, which perhaps might be another. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 12.

To ABERU'NCATE, åb-ė-růn'kåte.[91] *v. a.* [*averunco*, Lat.] To pull up by the roots; to extirpate utterly. *Dict.*

To ABE'T, å-bêt'. *v. a.* [from betan, Sax. signifying to enkindle or animate.] To push forward another, to support him in his designs, by connivance, encouragement, or help. It was once indifferent, but is almost always taken by modern writers in an ill sense; as may be seen in ABETTER.

To *abet* signifieth, in our common law, as much as to encourage or set on. *Cowell.*

Then shall I soon, quoth he, return again,
Abet that virgin's cause disconsolate,
And shortly back return. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

A widow who by solemn vows,
Contracted to me, for my spouse,
Combin'd with him to break her word,
And has *abetted* all. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *cant.* 3.

Men lay so great weight upon right opinions, and eagerness of *abetting* them, that they account that the unum necessarium. *Decay of Piety.*

They *abetted* both parties in the civil war, and always furnished supplies to the weaker side, lest there should be an end put to these fatal divisions. *Addison. Freeholder*, No. 28.

ABE'TMENT, å-bêt'mênt. *n. s.* The act of abetting. *Dict*

ABE'TTER, or ABE'TTOR, å-bêt'-tůr.[166 418] *n. s.* He that abets; the supporter or encourager of another.

Whilst calumny has two such potent *abettors*, we are not to wonder at its growth: as long as men are malicious and designing, they will be traducing. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

You shall be still plain Torrismond with me,
Th' *abettor*, partner (if you like the name,)
The husband of a tyrant, but no king;
Till you deserve that title by your justice.
Dryden's Spanish Friar

These considerations, though they may have no influence on the multitude, ought to sink into the minds of those who are their *abettors*, and who, if they escape punishment here, must know, that these several mischiefs will be one day laid to their charge. *Addison. Freeholder*, No. 50.

ABEY'ANCE, å-bå'ânse. *n. s.* [from the French *aboyer*, *ullatrare*, to bark at.] This word, in *Littleton*, *cap. Discontinuance*, is thus used. The right of fee-simple lieth in *abeyance*, when it is all only in the remembrance, intendment and consideration of the law. The frank tenement of the glebe of the parsonage, is in no man during the time that the parsonage is void, but is in *abeyance.* *Cowell.*

ABGREGA'TION, åb-grė-gå'shůn. *n. s.* [*abgregatio*, Lat.] a separation from the flock. *Dict.*

To ABHO'R, åb-hôr'.[168] *v. a.* [*abhorreo*, Lat.] To hate with acrimony; to detest to extremity; to loath; to abominate.

Whilst I was big in clamour, came a man,
Who having seen me in my worser state,
Shunn'd my *abhorr'd* society. *Shakspeare's K. Lear.*

Justly thou *abhorr'st*
That son, who on the quiet state of men
Such trouble brought, affecting to subdue
Rational liberty. *Milt. Parad. Lost, b.* xii. *l.* 79.

The self-same thing they will *abhor*
One way, and long another for. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 1.

A church of England man *abhors* the humour of the age, in delighting to fling scandals upon the clergy in general; which, besides the disgrace to the reformation, and to religion itself, cast an ignominy upon the kingdom. *Swift. Ch. of Eng.*

ABHO'RRENCE, åb-hôr'rênse. } *n. s.* [from
ABHO'RRENCY, åb-hôr'rên-sė. } *abhor.*]

1. The act of abhorring, detestation.

It draws upon him the hatred and *abhorrence* of all men here; and subjects him to the wrath of God hereafter. *South's Sermons.*

2. The disposition to abhor, hatred.

Even a just and necessary defence does, by giving men acquaintance with war, take off somewhat from the *abhorrence* of it, and insensibly dispose them to hostilities. *Decay of Piety.*

The first tendency to any injustice that appears, must be suppressed with a show of wonder and *abhorrency* in the parents and governours. *Locke on Education*, § 110.

ABHO'RRENT, åb-hôr'rênt.[168] *adj.* [from *abhor.*]

1. Struck with abhorrence; loathing.

For if the worlds
In worlds inclos'd could on his senses burst,
He would *abhorrent* turn. *Thomson's Summer, l.* 310.

2. Contrary to, foreign from, inconsistent with. It is used with the particles *from* or *to*, but more properly with *from.*

This I conceive to be an hypothesis, well worthy a rational belief; and yet it is so *abhorrent from* the vulgar, that they would as soon believe Anaxagoras, that snow is black, as him that should affirm it is not white. *Glanville's Scepsis Scient. c.* 12.

Why then these foreign thoughts of state employments,
Abhorrent to your function and your breeding?
Poor droning truants of unpractis'd cells,
Bred in the fellowship of bearded boys,
What wonder is it if you know not men? *Dryden.*

ABHO'RRER, åb-hôr'růr.[28] *n. s.* [from *ab-*

hor.] The person that abhors; a hater; detester.

The lower clergy were railed at, for disputing the power of the bishops, by the known *abhorrers* of episcopacy, and abused for doing nothing in the convocations, by these very men who wanted to bind up their hands. *Swift. Examiner*, No. 21.

ABHO'RRING, âb-hôr'îng. The object of abhorrence. This seems not to be the proper use of the participial noun.

They shall go forth, and look upon the carcases of the men that have transgressed against Me: for their worm shall not die, neither shall their fire be quenched, and they shall be an *abhorring* unto all flesh. *Isaiah*, lxvi. 44.

To ABI'DE, â-bîde'. *v. n.* I abode or abid. [from bıdıan, or aubıdıan, Sax.]

1. To dwell in a place; not remove; to stay.

Thy servant became surety for the lad unto my father, saying, if I bring him not unto thee, then I shall bear the blame to my father for ever. Now therefore I pray thee, let thy servant *abide* instead of the lad, a bondman to my lord; and let the lad go up with his brethren. *Gen.* xliv. 32, 33.

2. To dwell.

The Marquis Dorset, as I hear, is fled
To Richmond, in the parts where he *abides*.
Shaksp. Richard III.

Those who apply themselves to learning, are forced to acknowledge one God, incorruptible and unbegotten; who is the only true being, and *abides* for ever above the highest heavens, from whence He beholds all the things that are done in heaven and earth. *Stillingfl. Defence of Disc. on Idolat.*

3. To remain; not to cease or fail; to be immovable.

They that trust in the Lord shall be as mount Zion, which cannot be removed, but *abideth* for ever. *Psalm* cxxv. 1.

4. To continue in the same state.

The fear of the Lord tendeth to life; and he that hath it shall *abide* satisfied. *Prov.* xix. 23.

There can be no study without time; and the mind must *abide* and dwell upon things, or be always a stranger to the inside of them. *South.*

5. To endure without offence, anger, or contradiction.

Who can *abide*, that, against their own doctors, six whole books should by their fatherhoods be imperiously obtruded upon God and his church? *Hall.*

6. It is used with the particle *with* before a person, and *at* or *in* before a place.

It is better that I give her to thee, than that I should give her to another man: *Abide* with me. *Gen.* xxix. 19.

For thy servant vowed a vow, while I *abode at* Geshur in Syria, saying, if the Lord shall bring me again indeed to Jerusalem, then I will serve the Lord. 2 *Sam.* xv. 8.

7. It is used with *by* before a thing; as, to *abide by* his testimony; to *abide by* his own skill; that is, *to rely upon them;* to *abide by* an opinion; *to maintain it;* to *abide by* a man, is also, *to defend or support him.* But these forms are something low.

Of the participle *abid*, I have found only the example in Woodward, and should rather determine that *abide* in the active sense has no passive participle, or compounded preterite.

To ABI'DE, â-bîde'. *v. a.*

1. To wait for, expect, attend, wait upon, await; used of things prepared for persons, as well as of persons expecting things.

Home is he brought, and laid in sumptuous bed,
Where many skilful leeches him *abide*,
To salve his hurts. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* i. *c.* 5. *st.* 17.

While lions war, and battle for their dens,
Poor harmless lambs *abide* their enmity.
Shaksp. Hen. VI. *p.* 3.

Bonds and afflictions *abide* me. *Acts*, xx. 23.

2. To bear or support the consequences of a thing.

Ah me! they little know
How dearly I *abide* that boast so vain.
Milton's Par. Lost.

3. To bear or support, without being conquered or destroyed.

But the Lord he is the true God, he is the living God, and an everlasting king: At his wrath the earth shall tremble, and the nations shall not be able to *abide* his indignation. *Jer.* x. 10.

It must be allowed a fair presumption in favour of the truth of my doctrines, that they have *abid* a very rigorous test now for above thirty years, and the more strictly they are looked into, the more they are confirmed. *Woodward, Letter* i.

4. To bear without aversion; in which sense it is commonly used with a negative.

Thou canst not *abide* Tiridates; this is but love of thyself. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

Thy vile race,
Though thou didst learn, had that in't, which good natures
Could not *abide* to be with; therefore wast thou
Deservedly confin'd unto this rock.
Shaksp. Tempest.

5. To bear or suffer.

Girt with circumfluous tides,
He still calamitous constraint *abides*.
Pope's Odyss. b. iv. *l.* 750.

ABI'DER, â-bî'dûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *abide*.] The person that abides or dwells in a place; perhaps that lives or endures. A word little in use.

ABI'DING, â-bî'dîng.[410] *n. s.* [from *abide*.] Continuance; stay; fixed state.

We are strangers before Thee and sojourners, as were all our fathers: our days on the earth are as a shadow, and there is none *abiding*. 1 *Chron.* xxix. 15.

The air in that region is so violently removed, and carried about with such swiftness, as nothing in that place can consist or have *abiding*.
Raleigh's History of the World.

A'BJECT, âb'jêkt.[49] *adj.* [*abjectus*, Lat.] thrown away as of no value.

1. Mean; worthless; base; groveling; spoken of persons, or their qualities.

Rebellion
Came like itself in base and *abject* routs,
Led on by bloody youth goaded with rage,
And countenanc'd by boys and beggary.
Shakspeare's Henry IV.

I was at first, as other beasts that graze
The trodden herb, of *abject* thoughts and low.
Milt. Paradise Lost, *b.* ix. *l.* 571.

Honest men, who tell their sovereigns what they expect from them, and what obedience they shall be always ready to pay them, are not upon an equal foot with base and *abject* flatterers.
Addison's Whig Examiner.

2. Being of no hope or regard; used of condition.

The rarer thy example stands,
By how much from the top of wond'rous glory,
Strongest of mortal men,
To lowest pitch of *abject* fortune thou art fall'n.
Milton's Sampson Agonistes.

We see man and woman in the highest innocence and perfection, and in the most *abject* state of guilt and infirmity. *Addison. Spectator*, No. 279.

3. Mean and despicable; used of actions.

The rapine is so *abject* and profane,
They not from trifles, nor from gods refrain.
Dryden's Juvenal, Sat. 8

To what base ends, and by what *abject* ways
Are mortals urg'd through sacred lust of praise?
Pope's Essay on Criticism.

A'BJECT, âb'jêkt. *n. s.* A man without hope; a man whose miseries are irretrievable; one of the lowest condition.

Yea, the *abjects* gathered themselves together against me. *Psalm* xxxv. 15.

To ABJE'CT, âb-jêkt'.[492] *v. a.* [*abjicio*, Lat.] To throw away. A word rarely used.

ABJE'CTEDNESS, âb-jêk'têd-nês. *n. s.* [from *abject*.] The state of an abject.

Our Saviour would love at no less rate than death; and, from the supereminent height of glory, stooped and abased himself to the sufferance of the extremest of indignities, and sunk himself to the bottom of *abjectedness*, to exalt our condition to the contrary extreme. *Boyle's Works.*

ABJE'CTION, âb-jêk'shûn. *n. s.* [from *abject*.] Meanness of mind; want of spirit; servility; baseness.

That this should be termed baseness, *abjection* of mind, or servility, is it credible? *Hooker*, *b.v.* § 47.

The just medium lies betwixt pride and *abjection*, the two extremes. *L'Estrange.*

A'BJECTLY, âb'jêkt-lê.[452] *adv.* [from *abject*.] In an abject manner, meanly, basely, servilely, contemptibly.

A'BJECTNESS, âb'jêkt-nêss. *n. s.* [from *abject*.] Abjection, servility, meanness.

Servility and *abjectness* of humour is implicitly involved in the charge of lying.
Government of the Tongue, § 8.

By humility I mean not the *abjectness* of a base mind: but a prudent care not to over-value ourselves upon any account.
Grew's Cosmologia Sacra, *b.* ii. *c.* 7.

ABI'LITY, â-bîl'ê-tê.[482] *n. s.* [*Habileté*, Fr.]

1. The power to do any thing, whether depending upon skill, or riches, or strength, or any other quality.

Of singing thou hast got the reputation,
Good Thyrsis, mine I yield to thy *ability;*
My heart doth seek another estimation.
Sidney, *b.* i.

If aught in my *ability* may serve
To lighten what thou suffer'st, and appease
Thy mind with what amends is in my pow'r.
Milton's Sampson Agonistes, *l.* 744.

They gave after their *ability* unto the treasure.
Ezra, ii. 69.

If any man minister, let him do it as of the *ability* which God giveth: that God in all things may be glorified through Jesus Christ. 1 *Pet.* iv. 11.

Wherever we find our *abilities* too weak for the performance, he assures us of the assistance of his Holy Spirit. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Capacity of mind; force of understanding; mental power.

Children in whom there was no blemish, but well-favoured, and skilful in all wisdom, and cunning in knowledge, and understanding science, and such as had *ability* in them to stand in the king's palace. *Dan.* i. 4.

3. When it has the plural number, *abilities*, it frequently signifies the faculties or powers of the mind, and sometimes the force of understanding given by nature, as distinguished from acquired qualifications.

Whether it may be thought necessary, that in certain tracts of country, like what we call parishes, there should be one man, at least, of *abilities* to read and write? *Swift.*

ABINTE'STATE, âb-în-tês'tât. *adj.* [of *ab*,

from, and *intestatus*, Lat.] A term of law, implying him that inherits from a man, who, though he had the power to make a will, yet did not make it.

To A'BJUGATE, åb'jù-gåte. *v. a.* [*abjugo*, Lat.] To unyoke, to uncouple. *Dict.*

ABJURA'TION, åb-jù-rå'shůn. *n. s.* [from *abjure*.] The act of abjuring. The oath taken for that end.

Until Henry VIII. his time, if a man, having committed felony, could go into a church, or churchyard, before he were apprehended, he might not be taken from thence to the usual trial of law, but confessing his fault to the justices, or to the coroner, gave his oath to forsake the realm for ever, which was called *abjuration*.

There are some *abjurations* still in force among us here in England; as, by the statute of the 25th of king Charles II. all persons that are admitted into any office, civil or military, must take the test; which is an *abjuration* of some doctrines of the church of Rome.

There is likewise another oath of *abjuration*, which laymen and clergymen are both obliged to take; and that is to abjure the Pretender.

Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.

To ABJU'RE, åb-jù're. *v. a.* [*abjuro*, Lat.]

1. To cast off upon oath, to swear not to do or not to have something.

Either to die the death, or to *abjure*
For ever the society of man.

Shakspeare's Midsum. Night's Dream.

No man, therefore, that hath not *abjured* his reason, and sworn allegiance to a preconceived fantastical hypothesis, can undertake the defence of such a supposition. *Hale.*

2. To retract, recant, or abnegate a position upon oath.

To ABLAC'TATE, åb-låk'tåte.[91] *v. a.* [*ablacto*, Lat.] To wean from the breast.

ABLACTA'TION, åb-låc-tå'shůn. *n. s.* One of the methods of grafting; and, according to the signification of the word, as it were a weaning of a cyon by degrees from its mother stock; not cutting it off wholly from the stock, till it is firmly unitcd to that on which it is grafted.

ABLAQUEA'TION, åb-lå-kwė-å'shůn.[534] *n. s.* [*ablaqueatio*, Lat.] The art or practice of opening the ground about the roots of trees, to let the air and water operate upon them.

Trench the ground, and make it ready for the spring: Prepare also soil, and use it where you have occasion: Dig borders. Uncover as yet roots of trees, where *ablaqueation* is requisite.

Evelyn's Kalendar.

The tenure in chief is the very root that doth maintain this silver stem, that by many rich and fruitful branches spreadeth itself: so if it be suffered to starve, by want of *ablaqueation*, and other good husbandry, this yearly fruit will much decrease. *Bacon's Office of Alienations.*

ABLA'TION, åb-lå'shůn. *n. s.* [*ablatio*, Lat.] The act of taking away.

A BLATIVE, åb'lå-tĭv.[158] *n. a.* [*ablativus*, Lat.]

1. That which takes away.
2. The sixth case of the Latin nouns; the case which, among other significations, includes the person from whom something is taken away. A term of grammar.

A'BLE, å'bl. *adj.* [*habilé*, Fr. *habilis*, Lat.] skilful, ready.

1. Having strong faculties, or great strength or knowledge, riches, or any other power of mind, body, or fortune.

Henry VII. was not afraid of an *able* man, as Lewis the Eleventh was. But, contrariwise, he was served by the *ablest* men that were to be found; without which his affairs could not have prospered as they did. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Such gambol faculties he hath, that shew a weak mind and an *able* body, for the which the prince admits him. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p.* ii.

2. Having power sufficient; enabled.

All mankind acknowledge themselves *able* and sufficient to do many things, which actually they never do. *South's Serm.*

Every man shall give as he is *able*, according to the blessing of the Lord thy God, which he hath given thee. *Deut.* xvi. 17.

3. Before a verb, with the particle *to*, it signifies generally having the power.

Wrath is cruel, and anger is outrageous; but who is *able* to stand before envy? *Prov.* xxvii. 4.

4. With *for* it is not often nor very properly used.

There have been some inventions also, which have been *able for* the utterance of articulate sounds, as the speaking of certain words.

Wilkins's Mathematical Magic.

To A'BLE, å'bl.[405] *v. a.* To make able; to enable, which is the word commonly used. See ENABLE.

Plate sin with gold,
And the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks:
Arm it with rags, a pigmy's straw doth pierce it.
None does offend, none, I say none; I'll *able* 'em;
Take that of me, my friend. *Shakspeare's K. Lear.*

A'BLE-BO'DIED, å'bl-bŏd'dĭd.[99] *adj.* Strong of body.

It lies in the power of every fine woman, to secure at least half a dozen *able-bodied* men to his majesty's service. *Addison. Freeholder*, No. 4.

To A'BLEGATE, åb'lė-gåte. *v. a.* [*ablego*, Lat.] To send abroad upon some employment; to send out of the way. *Dict.*

ABLEGA'TION, åb-lė-gå'shůn. *n. s.* [from *ablegate*.] The act of sending abroad. *Dict.*

A'BLENESS, å'bl-nėss. *n. s.* [from *able*.] Ability of body or mind, vigour, force.

That nation doth so excel, both for comeliness and *ableness*, that from neighbour countries they ordinarily come, some to strive, some to learn, some to behold. *Sidney*, b. ii.

ABLE'PSY, åb-lėp'sė.[482] *n. s.* [ἀβλεψία, Gr.] Want of sight, blindness; unadvisedness. *Dict.*

To A'BLIGATE, åb'lĭ-gåte. *v. a.* [*abligo*, Lat.] To tie up from. *Dict.*

ABLIGURI'TION, åb-lĭ-gů-rĭ'shůn. *n. s.* [*abliguritio*, Lat.] Prodigal expense on meat and drink. *Dict.*

To A'BLOCATE, åb'lò-kåte. *v. a.* [*abloco*, Lat.] To let out to hire.

Perhaps properly by him who has hired it from another.

Calvin's Lexicon Juridicum.

ABLOCA'TION, åb-lò-kå'shůn. *n. s.* [from *ablocate*.] A letting out to hire.

To ABLU'DE, åb-lů'de. *v. n.* [*abludo*, Lat.] To be unlike. *Dict.*

A'BLUENT, åb'lů-ėnt. *adj.* [*abluens*, Lat. from *abluo*, to wash away.]

1. That which washes clean.
2. That which has the power of cleansing. *Dict.*

ABLU'TION, åb-lů'shůn. *n. s.* [*ablutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of cleansing, or washing clean.

There is a natural analogy between the *ablution* of the body and the purification of the soul; between eating the holy bread and drinking the sacred chalice, and a participation of the body and blood of Christ. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

2. The water used in washing.

Wash'd by the briny wave, the pious train
Are cleans'd, and cast th' *ablutions* in the main.

Pope's Iliad.

3. The rinsing of chymical preparations in water, to dissolve and wash away any acrimonious particles.
4. The cup given, without consecration, to the laity in the popish churches.

To A'BNEGATE, åb'nė-gåte. *v. a.* [from *abnego*, Lat.] To deny.

ABNEGA'TION, åb-nė-gå'shůn. *n. s.* [*abnegatio*, Lat. denial, from *abnego*, to deny.] Denial, renunciation.

The *abnegation* or renouncing of all his own holds and interests, and trusts of all that man is most apt to depend upon, that he may the more expeditely follow Christ. *Hammond.*

ABNODA'TION, åb-nò-då'shůn. *n. s.* [*abnodatio*, Lat.] The act of cutting away knots from trees; a term of gardening. *Dict.*

ABNO'RMOUS, åb-nôr'můs. *adj.* [*abnormis*, Lat. out of rule.] Irregular, mishapen. *Dict.*

ABO'ARD, å-bò'rd.[295] *adv.* [a sea-term, but adopted into common language; derived immediately from the French *à bord*, as, *aller à bord*, *envoyer à bord*. *Bord* is itself a word of very doubtful original, and perhaps, in its different acceptations, deducible from different roots. Boꞃd, in the ancient Saxon, signified a *house;* in which sense, *to go aboard*, is to take up residence in a ship.]

1. In a ship.

He loudly call'd to such as were *aboard*,
The little bark unto the shore to draw,
And him to ferry over that deep ford.

Fairy Queen, b. ii. *cant.* 6.

He might land them, if it pleased him, or otherwise keep them *aboard*. *Sir W. Raleigh's Essays.*

2. Into a ship.

When morning rose, I sent my mates to bring
Supplies of water from a neighb'ring spring,
Whilst I the motions of the winds explor'd;
Then summon'd in my crew, and went *aboard*.

Addison's Ovid's Metamorphoses, b. iii.

ABO'DE, å-bò'de. *n. s.* [from *abide*.]

1. Habitation, dwelling, place of residence.

But I know thy *abode* and thy going out, and thy coming in. *2 Kings*, xix. 27.

Others may use the ocean as their road,
Only the English make it their *abode;*
Whose ready sails with every wind can fly,
And make a cov'nant with th' inconstant sky.

Waller.

2. Stay, continuance in a place.

Sweet friends, your patience for my long *abode;*
Not I, but my affairs, have made you wait.

Shakspeare's Merchant of Venice.

Making a short *abode* in Sicily the second time, landing in Italy, and making the war, may be reasonably judged the business but of ten months.

Dryden's Dedicat. to Æneid.

The woodcocks early visit, and *abode*
Of long continuance in our temp'rate clime,
Foretel a liberal harvest. *Phillips.*

3. *To make abode.* To dwell, to reside, to inhabit.

Deep in a cave the Sibyl makes *abode;*
Thence full of fate returns, and of the God.
Dryd. Æn. 6.

To ABO'DE, â-bō'de. *v. a.* [See BODE.] To foretoken or foreshow; to be a prognostick, to be ominous. It is taken, with its derivatives, in the sense either of good or ill.

Every man,
After the hideous storm that follow'd, was
A thing inspir'd; and, not consulting, broke
Into a general prophecy, that this tempest,
Dashing the garment of this peace, *aboded*
The sudden breach of it. *Shakspeare's Henry* VIII.

ABO'DEMENT, â-bōde'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *To abode.*] A secret anticipation of something future; an impression upon the mind of some event to come; prognostication; omen.

I like not this.
For many men that stumble at the threshold,
Are well foretold that danger lurks within.—
—Tush! man, *abodements* must not now affright us.
Shakspeare's Henry VI. *p.* iii.

My lord bishop asked him, Whether he had never any secret *abodement* in his mind? No, replied the duke; but I think some adventure may kill me as well as another man. *Wotton.*

To ABO'LISH, â-bŏl'lĭsh. *v. a.* [*aboleo*, Lat.]

1. To annul; to make void. Applied to laws or institutions.

For us to *abolish* what he hath established, were presumption most intolerable. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 10.

On the parliament's part it was proposed, that all the bishops, deans, and chapters, might be immediately taken away, and *abolished.*
Clarendon, b. viii.

2. To put an end to, to destroy.

The long continued wars, between the English and the Scots, had then raised invincible jealousies and hate, which long continued peace hath since *abolished.* *Sir John Hayward.*

That shall Perocles well requite, I wot,
And, with thy blood, *abolish* so reproachful blot.
Fairy Queen.

More destroy'd than they,
We should be quite *abolish'd*, and expire. *Milton.*

Or wilt thou thyself
Abolish thy creation, and unmake
For him, what for thy glory thou hast made?
Milton, b. iii. *l.* 163.

Nor could Vulcanian flame
The stench *abolish*, or the savour tame.
Dryd. Virg. Geo. iii.

Fermented spirits contract, harden, and consolidate many fibres together, *abolishing* many canals; especially where the fibres are the tenderest, as in the brain. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

ABO'LISHABLE, â-bŏl'lĭsh-â-bl. *adj* [from *abolish.*] That which may be abolished.

ABO'LISHER, â-bŏl'lĭsh-ûr.[91] *n. s.* [from *abolish.*] He that abolishes.

ABO'LISHMENT, â-bŏl'lĭsh-mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *abolish.*] The act of abolishing.

The plain and direct way had been to prove, that all such ceremonies, as they required to be abolished, are retained by us with the hurt of the church, or with less benefit than the *abolishment* of them would bring. *Hooker, b.* iv.

He should think the *abolishment* of episcopacy among us, would prove a mighty scandal and corruption to our faith, and manifestly dangerous to our monarchy. *Swift's Church of England Man.*

ABOLI'TION, â-bō-lĭsh'ŭn.[544] *n. s* [from *abolish.*] The act of abolishing. This is now more frequently used than *abolishment.*

From the total *abolition* of the popular power, may be dated the ruin of Rome: for had the reducing hereof to its ancient condition, proposed by Agrippa, been accepted instead of Mæcenas's model, that state might have continued unto this day.
Grew's Cosmologia Sacra, b. iii. *c.* 4.

An apoplexy is a sudden *abolition* of all the senses, and of all voluntary motion, by the stoppage of the flux and reflux of the animal spirits through the nerves destined for those motions.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

ABO'MINABLE, â-bŏm'ĕ-nâ-bl. *adj.* [*abominabilis*, Lat.]

1. Hateful, detestable; to be loathed.

This infernal pit
Abominable, accurs'd, the house of woe. *Milton.*

The queen and ministry might easily redress this *abominable* grievance, by endeavouring to choose men of virtuous principles.
Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion.

2. Unclean.

The soul that shall touch any unclean beast, or any *abominable* unclean thing, even that soul shall be cut off from his people. *Leviticus*, vii. 21.

3. In low and ludicrous language, it is a word of loose and indeterminate censure.

They say you are a melancholy fellow.—I am so; I do love it better than laughing.—Those that are in extremity of either, are *abominable* fellows, and betray themselves to every modern censure, worse than drunkards. *Shakspeare's As you like it.*

ABO'MINABLENESS, â-bŏm'ĕ-nâ-bl-nĕss. *n. s.* [from *abominable.*] The quality of being abominable; hatefulness, odiousness.

Till we have proved, in its proper place, the eternal and essential difference between virtue and vice, we must forbear to urge atheists with the corruption and *abominableness* of their principles.
Bentley's Sermons.

ABO'MINABLY, â-bŏm'ĕ-nâ-blĕ. *adv.* [from *abominable.*] A word of low or familiar language, signifying excessively, extremely, exceedingly; in an ill sense. It is not often seriously used.

I have observed great abuses and disorders in your family; your servants are mutinous and quarrelsome, and cheat you most *abominably.* *Arbuthnot.*

To ABO'MINATE, â-bŏm'ĕ-nâte. *v. a.* [*abominor*, Lat.] To abhor, detest, hate utterly.

Pride goes, hated, cursed, and *abominated* by all.
Hammond.

We are not guilty of your injuries,
No way consent to them; but do abhor,
Abominate, and loath this cruelty.
Southern's Oroonoko.

He professed both to *abominate* and despise all mystery, refinement, and intrigue, either in a prince or minister. *Swift.*

ABOMINA'TION, â-bŏm-ĕ-nâ'shŭn. *n. s.*

1. Hatred, detestation.

To assist king Charles by English or Dutch forces, would render him odious to his new subjects, who have nothing in so great *abomination*, as those whom they hold for heretics. *Swift.*

2. The object of hatred.

Every shepherd is an *abomination* to the Egyptians. *Genesis*, xlvi. 34.

3. Pollution, defilement.

And there shall in no wise enter into it any thing that defileth, neither whatsoever worketh *abomination*, or maketh a lie. *Rev.* xxi. 27.

4. Wickedness; hateful or shameful vice

Th' adulterous Antony, most large
In his *abominations*, turns you off,
And gives his potent regiment to a trull,
That noses it against us.
Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.

5. The cause of pollution

And the high places that were before Jerusalem, which were on the right hand of the mount of corruption, which Solomon the king of Israel had builded for Ashtoreth the *abomination* of the Zidonians, and for Chemosh the *abomination* of the Moabites, and for Milcom the *abomination* of the children of Ammon, did the king defile. 2 *Kings*, xxiii. 13.

ABORI'GINES, âb-ō-rĭdge'ĕ-nēz. *n. s.* [Lat.] The earliest inhabitants of a country; those of whom no original is to be traced; as, the Welsh in Britain.

To ABO'RT, â-bŏrt'. *v. n.* [*aborto*, Lat.] To bring forth before the time; to miscarry. *Dict.*

ABO'RTION, â-bŏr'shŭn. *n. s.* [*abortio*, Lat.] 1. The act of bringing forth untimely.

These then need cause no *abortion.* *Sandys.*

2. The produce of an untimely birth.

His wife miscarried; but, as the *abortion* proved only a female fœtus, he comforted himself.
Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.

Behold my arm thus blasted, dry and wither'd,
Shrunk like a foul *abortion*, and decay'd,
Like some untimely product of the seasons. *Rowe.*

ABO'RTIVE, â-bŏr'tĭv.[157] *n. s.* That which is born before the due time. Perhaps anciently any thing irregularly produced.

No common wind, no customed event,
But they will pluck away its nat'ral causes,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs,
Abortives, and presages, tongues of heav'n,
Plainly denouncing vengeance upon John.
Shaksp. King John.

Take the fine skin of an *abortive*, and, with starch thin laid on, prepare your ground or tablet.
Peacham on Drawing.

Many are preserved, and do signal service to their country, who, without a provision, might have perished as *abortives*, or have come to an untimely end, and perhaps have brought, upon their guilty parents, the like destruction. *Addison. Guardian*, No 106.

ABO'RTIVE, â-bŏr'-tĭv. *adj.* [*abortivus*, Lat.]

1. That which is brought forth before the due time of birth.

If ever he have child, *abortive* be it,
Prodigious, and untimely brought to light.
Shaksp. Richard III.

All th' unaccomplished works of nature's hand,
Abortive, monstrous, or unkindly mix'd,
Dissolv'd on earth, fleet hither.
Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii. *l.* 456.

Nor will his fruit expect
Th' autumnal season, but, in summer's pride
When other orchards smile, *abortive* fail. *Phillips.*

2. Figuratively, that which fails for want of time.

How often hast thou waited at my cup,
Remember it, and let it make thee crest-faln;
Ay, and allay this thy *abortive* pride.
Shaksp. Henry VI. *p.* ii.

3. That which brings forth nothing.

The void profound
Of unessential night receives him next,
Wide-gaping; and with utter loss of being
Threatens him, plung'd in that *abortive* gulf.
Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. *l.* 451.

4. That which fails or miscarries, from whatever cause. This is less proper.

Many politic conceptions, so elaborately formed and wrought, and grown at length ripe for delivery, do yet, in the issue, miscarry and prove *abortive.*
South's Sermons.

ABO'RTIVELY, â-bŏr'tĭv-lĕ. *adv.* [from *abortive.*] Born without the due time; immaturely, untimely.

ABO'RTIVENESS, â-bŏr'tĭv-nĕss. *n. s.* [from *abortive.*] The state of abortion.

ABO'RTMENT, å-bôrt'mênt. *n. s.* [from *abort.*] The thing brought forth out of time; an untimely birth.

Concealed treasures, now lost to mankind, shall be brought into use by the industry of converted penitents, whose wretched carcases the impartial laws dedicate, as untimely feasts, to the worms of the earth, in whose womb those deserted mineral riches must ever lie buried as lost *abortments*, unless those be made the active midwives to deliver them. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*

ABO'VE, å-bûv'.[165] *prep.* [from *a*, and bufan, Saxon; *boven*, Dutch.]

1. To a higher place; in a higher place.

So when with crackling flames a cauldron fries,
The bubbling waters from the bottom rise;
Above the brims they force their fiery way;
Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day.
Dryden, Æneid, vii. *l.* 643.

2. More in quantity or number.

Every one that passeth among them, that are numbered from twenty years old and *above*, shall give an offering unto the Lord. *Exodus*, xxx. 14.

3. In a superiour degree, or to a superiour degree of rank, power, or excellence.

The Lord is high *above* all nations, and his glory *above* the heavens. *Psalm* cxiii. 4.

The public power of all societies is *above* every soul contained in the same societies. *Hooker*, *b.* i.

There is no riches *above* a sound body, and no joy *above* the joy of the heart. *Ecclesiasticus*, xxx. 16.

To her
Thou didst resign thy manhood, and the place
Wherein God set thee *above* her, made of thee,
And for thee: whose perfection far excell'd
Hers, in all real dignity. *Milton's Par. Lost*, *b.* x.

Latona sees her shine *above* the rest,
And feeds with secret joy her silent breast.
Dryden's Æneid.

4. In a state of being superiour to; unattainable by.

It is an old and true distinction, that things may be *above* our reason, without being contrary to it. Of this kind are the power, the nature, and the universal presence of God, with innumerable other points. *Swift.*

5. Beyond; more than.

We were pressed out of measure, *above* strength; insomuch that we despaired even of life. 2 *Cor.* i. 8.

In having thoughts unconfused, and being able to distinguish one thing from another, where there is but the least difference, consists the exactness of judgment and clearness of reason, which is in one man *above* another. *Locke.*

The inhabitants of Tirol have many privileges *above* those of the other hereditary countries of the emperour. *Addison.*

6. Too proud for; too high for. A phrase chiefly used in familiar expression.

Kings and princes, in the earlier ages of the world, laboured in arts and occupations, and were *above* nothing that tended to promote the conveniences of life. *Pope's Odyssey; notes.*

ABO'VE, å-bûv'. *adv.*

1. Over-head; in a higher place.

To men standing below, men standing aloft seem much lessened; to those *above*, men standing below, seem not so much lessened. *Bacon.*

When he established the clouds *above;* when he strengthened the fountains of the deep; when he gave to the sea his decree, that the waters should not pass his commandment; when he appointed the foundations of the earth; then I was by him, as one brought up with him: and I was daily his delight, rejoicing always before him. *Proverbs*, viii. 29.

Every good gift, and every perfect gift, is *from above*, and cometh down from the father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning. *James* i. 17.

The Trojans *from above* their foes beheld;
And with arm'd legions all the rampires fill'd.
Dryden, Æneid.

2. In the regions of heaven.

Your praise the birds shall chant in every grove,
And winds shall waft it to the pow'rs *above*.
Pope's Pastorals.

3. Before. [See ABOVE-CITED.]

I said *above*, that these two machines of the balance, and the dira, were only ornamental, and that the success of the duel had been the same without them. *Dryd. Dedicat. Æneid.*

ABOVE A'LL, å-bûv-à'll. In the first place; chiefly.

I studied Virgil's design, his disposition of it, his manners, his judicious management of the figures, the sober retrenchments of his sense, which always leaves something to gratify our imagination, on which it may enlarge at pleasure; but *above all*, the elegance of his expression, and the harmony of his numbers. *Dryden's Dedicat. Æneid.*

ABOVE-BO'ARD, å-bûv'bôrd.

1. In open sight; without artifice or trick. A figurative expression, borrowed from gamesters, who, when they put their hands under the table, are changing their cards. It is used only in familiar language.

It is the part also of an honest man to deal *above-board*, and without tricks. *L'Estrange.*

2. Without disguise or concealment.

Though there have not been wanting such heretofore, as have practised these unworthy arts, for as much as there have been villains in all places, and all ages, yet now-a-days they are owned *above-board*. *South's Sermons.*

ABO'VE-CI'TED, å-bûv'si-têd. Cited before. A figurative expression, taken from the ancient manner of writing books on scrolls; where whatever is cited or mentioned before in the same page, must be *above*.

It appears from the authority *above-cited*, that this is a fact confessed by heathens themselves. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

ABO'VE-GROU'ND, å-bûv'grôûnd. An expression used to signify alive; not in the grave.

ABO'VE-ME'NTIONED, å-bûv'mên-shûnd. See ABOVE-CITED.

I do not remember, that Homer any where falls into the faults *above-mentioned*, which were indeed the false refinements of latter ages. *Addison. Spectator*, No. 279.

To ABO'UND, å-bôû'nd.[548] *v. n.* [*abundo*, Lat. *abonder*, French.]

1. To have in great plenty; to be copiously stored. It is used sometimes with the particle *in*, and sometimes the particle *with*.

The king-becoming graces,
I have no relish of them, but *abound*
In the division of each several crime,
Acting it many ways. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Corn, wine, and oil, are wanting to this ground,
In which our countries fruitfully *abound*.
Dryden's Indian Emperor.

A faithful man shall *abound with* blessings: but he that maketh haste to be rich, shall not be innocent. *Proverbs*, xxviii. 20.

Now that languages are made, and *abound with* words standing for combinations, an usual way of getting complex ideas, is by the explication of those terms that stand for them. *Locke.*

2. To be in great plenty.

And because iniquity shall *abound*, the love of many shall wax cold. *Matthew*, xxiv. 12.

Words are like leaves, and where they most *abound*,
Much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found.
Pope's Essay on Criticism.

ABO'UT, å-bôû't.[548] *prep.* [abutan, or abuton, Sax. which seems to signify encircling on the outside.]

1. Round, surrounding, encircling.

Let not mercy and truth forsake thee. Bind them *about* thy neck; write them upon the table of thy heart. *Proverbs*, iii. 3.

She cries, and tears her cheeks,
Her hair, her vest; and, stooping to the sands,
About his neck she cast her trembling hands.
Dryden's Fables.

2. Near to.

Speak unto the congregation, saying, get you up from *about* the tabernacle of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram. *Exodus.*

Thou dost nothing, Sergius,
Thou canst endeavour nothing, nay, not think:
But I both see and hear it; and am with thee,
By and before, *about* and in thee too.
Ben Jons. Catiline.

3. Concerning, with regard to, relating to.

When Constantine had finished an house for the service of God at Jerusalem, the dedication he judged a matter not unworthy, *about* the solemn performance whereof, the greatest part of the bishops in Christendom should meet together. *Hooker.*

The painter is not to take so much pains *about* the drapery as *about* the face where the principal resemblance lies. *Dryd.*

They are most frequently used as words equivalent, and do both of them indifferently signify either a speculative knowledge of things, or a practical skill *about* them, according to the exigency of the matter or thing spoken of. *Tillot. Sermon* i.

Theft is always a sin, although the particular species of it, and the denomination of particular acts, doth suppose positive laws *about* dominion and property. *Stillingfleet.*

Children should always be heard, and fairly and kindly answered, when they ask after any thing they would know, and desire to be informed *about*. Curiosity should be as carefully cherished in children, as other appetites suppressed. *Locke.*

It hath been practised as a method of making men's court, when they are asked *about* the rate of lands, the abilities of tenants, the state of trade, to answer, that all things are in a flourishing condition. *Swift's Short View of Ireland.*

4. In a state of being engaged in, or employed upon.

Our blessed Lord was pleased to command the representation of his death and sacrifice on the cross should be made by breaking of bread and effusion of wine; to signify to us the nature and sacredness of the liturgy we are *about*. *Taylor.*

Labour, for labour's sake, is against nature. The understanding, as well as all the other faculties, chooses always the shortest way to its end, would presently obtain the knowledge it is *about*, and then set upon some new inquiry. But this, whether laziness or haste, often misleads it. *Locke.*

Our armies ought to be provided with secretaries, to tell their story in plain English, and to let us know, in our mother tongue, what it is our brave countrymen are *about*. *Addison. Spect.* No. 309.

5. Appendant to the person; as clothes.

If you have this *about* you,
As I will give you when we go, you may
Boldly assault the necromancer's hall.
Milton's Comus.

It is not strange to me, that persons of the fairer sex should like, in all things *about* them, that handsomeness for which they find themselves most liked. *Boyle on Colours.*

6. Relating to the person, as a servant, or dependant.

Liking very well the young gentleman, such I took him to be, admitted this Deiphantus *about* me, who well shewed, there is no service like his that serves because he loves. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

7. Relating to person, as an act or office.

Good corporal, for my old dame's sake, stand my friend: she hath no body to do any thing *about* her

when I am gone, and she is old and cannot help herself. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

ABO'UT, å-bôût'. *adv.*

1. Circularly, in a round; *circum.*

The weyward sisters, hand in hand,
Posters of the sea and land,
Thus do go *about, about,*
Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine,
And thrice again to make up nine.
Shaksp. Macbeth.

2. In circuit, in compass.

I'll tell you what I am *about.*—Two yards and more.—No quips now, Pistol: indeed I am in the waist two yards *about;* but I am about no waste, I am about thrift. *Shakspeare.*

A tun *about* was ev'ry pillar there,
A polish'd mirrour shone not half so clear.
Dryd. Fables.

3. Nearly; *circiter.*

When the boats were come within *about* sixty yards of the pillar, they found themselves all bound, and could go no farther; yet so as they might move to go about, but might not approach nearer.
Bacon's New Atalantis.

4. Here and there; every way; *circa.*

Up rose the gentle virgin from her place,
And looked all *about,* if she might spy
Her lovely knight.
Fairy Queen, b. i. *cant.* ii. *stanz.* 33.

A wolf that was past labour, in his old age, borrows a habit, and so *about* he goes, begging charity from door to door, under the disguise of a pilgrim.
L'Estrange.

5. With *to* before a verb; as, *about to fly;* upon the point, within a small distance of.

These dying lovers, and their floating sons,
Suspend the fight, and silence all our guns:
Beauty and youth, *about* to perish, finds
Such noble pity in brave English minds. *Waller.*

6. Round; the longest way, in opposition to the short straight way.

Gold hath these natures; greatness of weight; closeness of parts; fixation; pliantness, or softness; immunity from rust; colour, or tincture of yellow: Therefore the sure way (though most *about*) to make gold, is to know the causes of the several natures before rehearsed. *Bacon's Natural Hist.* No. 328.

Spies of the Volscians
Held me in chace, that I was forced to wheel
Three or four miles *about;* else had I, Sir,
Half an hour since brought my report.
Shaksp. Coriolanus.

7. *To bring about;* to bring to the point or state desired; as, *he has brought about his purposes.*

Whether this will be brought *about,* by breaking his head, I very much question. *Spectator*

8. *To come about;* to come to some certain state or point. It has commonly the idea of revolution, or gyration.

Wherefore it came to pass, when the time was come *about,* after Hannah had conceived, that she bare a son. 1 *Sam.* i. 20.

One evening it befel, that looking out,
The wind they long had wish'd was come *about:*
Well pleas'd, they went to rest; and, if the gale
Till morn continu'd, both resolv'd to sail.
Dryd. Fables.

9. *To go about;* to prepare to do it.

Did not Moses give you the law? and yet none of you keepeth the law. Why go ye *about* to kill me? *John,* vii. 19.

In common language they say, to *come about* a man, to *circumvent* him.

Some of these phrases seem to derive their original, from the French *à bout; venir à bout d'une chose; venir à bout de quelqu'un.*

A. Bp. for Archbishop; which see.

ABRACADA'BRA, åb-rå-kå-dåb'rå. A superstitious charm against agues.

To ABRA'DE, å-brâde'. *v. a.* [*abrado,* Lat.] To rub off; to wear away from the other parts; to waste by degrees.

By this means there may be a continued supply, of what is successively *abraded* from them by decursion of waters. *Hale.*

A'BRAHAM'S BA'LM, å'brå-hâm's-bâm. The name of an herb.

ABRA'SION, å-brå'-zhûn. *n. s.* [See ABRADE.]

1. The act of abrading, or rubbing off.
2. [In medicine.] The wearing away of the natural mucus, which covers the membranes, particularly those of the stomach and guts, by corrosive or sharp medicines or humours. *Quincy.*
3. The matter, worn off by the attrition of bodies.

ABRE'AST, å-brêst'.[545] *adv.* [See BREAST.] Side by side; in such a position, that the breasts may bear against the same line.

——— My cousin Suffolk
My soul shall thine keep company to heav'n:
Tarry, sweet soul, for mine; then fly *abreast.*
Shaksp. Henry V.

For honour travels in a streight so narrow,
Where one but goes *abreast.*
Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.

The riders rode *abreast;* and one his shield,
His lance of cornel wood another, held.
Dryden's Fables.

A'BRICOT, å-brê-kôt. See APRICOT.

To ABRI'DGE, å-brîdje'. *v. a.* [*abreger,* Fr. *abbrevio,* Lat.]

1. To make shorter in words, keeping still the same substance.

All these sayings, being declared by Jason of Cyrene in five books, we will essay to *abridge* in one volume. 2 *Macc.* ii. 23.

2. To contract, to diminish, to cut short.

The determination of the will, upon enquiry, is following the direction of that guide; and he, that has a power to act or not to act, according as such determination directs, is free. Such determination *abridges* not that power, wherein liberty consists.
Locke.

3. To deprive of; to cut off from. In which sense it is followed by the particle *from,* or *of,* preceding the thing taken away.

I have disabled mine estate,
By showing something a more swelling port,
Than my faint means would grant continuance;
Nor do I now make moan, to be *abridg'd*
From such a noble rate.
Shakspeare's Merchant of Venice.

They were formerly, by the common law, discharged from pontage and murage; but this privilege has been *abridged* them since, by several statutes. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

ABRI'DGED OF, å-brîjd' ôv'. *part.* Deprived of, debarred from, cut short.

ABRI'DGER, å-brîd'jûr. *n. s.*

1. He that abridges; a shortener.
2. A writer of compendiums or abridgments.

ABRI'DGMENT, å-brîdje'mênt. *n. s.* [*abregement,* French.]

1. The epitome of a larger work, contracted into a small compass; a compend; a summary.

Surely this commandment containeth the law and the prophets; and, in this one word, is the *abridgment* of all volumes of scripture. *Hooker, b.* ii. § 5.

Idolatry is certainly the first-born of folly, the great and leading paradox; nay, the very *abridgment* and sum-total of all absurdities.
South's Sermons.

2. A diminution in general.

All trying, by a love of littleness,
To make *abridgments,* and to draw to less,
Even that nothing, which at first we were.
Donne.

3. Contraction; reduction.

The constant desire of happiness, and the constraint it puts upon us, no body (I think) accounts an *abridgment* of liberty; or at least an *abridgment* of liberty to be complained of. *Locke.*

4. Restraint from any thing pleasing; contraction of any thing enjoyed.

It is not barely a man's *abridgment* in his external accommodations, which makes him miserable; but, when his conscience shall tell him, that it was his sin and his folly which brought him under that *abridgment.* *South.*

ABRO'ACH, å-brôtsh'.[295] *adv.* [See *To* BROACH.]

1. In a posture, to run out, or yield the liquor contained; properly spoken of vessels.

The jarrs of gen'rous wine
He set *abroach,* and for the feast prepar'd.
Dryd. Virgil.

The Templer spruce, while ev'ry spout's *abroach,*
Stays till 'tis fair, yet seems to call a coach.
Swift's Miscel.

2. In a figurative sense; in a state to be diffused or extended; in a state of such beginning, as promises a progress.

That man, that sits within a monarch's heart,
And ripens in the sunshine of his favour,
Would he abuse the count'nance of the king,
Alack! what mischiefs might be set *abroach,*
In shadow of such greatness?
Shakspeare's Henry IV. p. ii.

ABRO'AD, å-brâw'd.[295] *adv.* [compounded of *a* and *broad.* See BROAD.]

1. Without confinement; widely; at large.

Intermit no watch
Against a wakeful foe; while I *abroad,*
Thro' all the coasts of dark destruction, seek
Deliverance. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* ii. *l.* 463.

Again, the lonely fox roams far *abroad,*
On secret rapine bent, and midnight fraud;
Now haunts the cliff, now traverses the lawn,
And flies the hated neighbourhood of man. *Prior.*

2. Out of the house.

Welcome, Sir!
This cell's my court; here have I few attendants,
And subjects none *abroad.* *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

Lady ——— walked a whole hour *abroad,* without dying after it. *Pope's Letters.*

3. In another country.

They thought it better, to be somewhat hardly yoked at home; than for ever *abroad,* and discredited. *Hooker, Pref.*

Whosoever offers at verbal translation, shall have the misfortune of that young traveller, who lost his own language *abroad,* and brought home no other instead of it. *Sir J. Denham.*

What learn our youth *abroad,* but to refine
The homely vices of their native land?
Dryd. Span. Friar.

He, who sojourns in a foreign country, refers what he sees and hears *abroad,* to the state of things at home. *Atterb. Serm.*

4. In all directions, this way and that; with wide expansion.

Full in the midst of this infernal road,
An elm displays her dusky arms *abroad.*
Dryd. Virg. Æn. vi.

5. Without, not within.

Bodies politic, being subject (as much as natural) to dissolution, by divers means, there are undoubtedly more states overthrown, through diseases

bred within themselves, than through violence from *abroad*. *Hooker, Dedication.*

To A'BROGATE, åb-rō-gāte. *v. a.* [*abrogo*, Lat.] To take away from a law its force; to repeal; to annul.

Laws have been made, upon special occasions; which occasions ceasing, laws of that kind do *abrogate* themselves. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 14.

The negative precepts of men may cease, by many instruments; by contrary customs, by public disrelish, by long omission: but the negative precepts of God never can cease, but when they are expressly *abrogated* by the same authority. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

ABROGA'TION, åb-rō-gā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*abrogatio*, Lat.] The act of abrogating; the repeal of a law.

The commissioners from the confederate Roman catholics, demanded the *abrogation* and repeal of all those laws, which were in force against the exercise of the Roman religion. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

To ABRO'OK, å-brŏŏk. *v. a.* [from *To brook*, with *a* superabundant, a word not in use.] To brook, to bear, to endure.

Sweet Nell, ill can thy noble mind *abrook*
The abject people, gazing on thy face
With envious looks, still laughing at thy shame.
Shakspeare's Henry VI. *p.* ii.

\BRU'PT, åb-rŭpt'. *adj.* [*abruptus*, Lat. broken off.]

1. Broken, craggy.

Resistless, roaring, dreadful, down it comes
From the rude mountain and the mossy wild,
Tumbling through rocks *abrupt*. *Thoms. Winter.*

2. Divided, without any thing intervening.

Or spread his airy flight,
Upborn with indefatigable wings,
Over the vast *abrupt*, ere he arrive
The happy isle.
Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. *l.* 409.

3. Sudden, without the customary or proper preparatives.

My lady craves
To know the cause of your *abrupt* departure.
Shakspeare.

The *abrupt* and unkind breaking off the two first parliaments was wholly imputed to the duke of Buckingham. *Clarendon.*

Abrupt, with eagle-speed she cut the sky,
Instant invisible to mortal eye:
Then first he recogniz'd th' ethereal guest.
Pope's Odyss, b. i.

4. Unconnected.

The *abrupt* stile, which hath many breaches, and doth not seem to end but fall. *Ben Jonson's Disc.*

ABRU'PTED, åb-rŭpt'ĕd. *adj.* [*abruptus*, Lat. a word little in use.] Broken off suddenly.

The effects of their activity are not precipitously *abrupted*, but gradually proceed to their cessations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. 10.

ABRU'PTION, åb-rŭp'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*abruptio*, Lat.] Breaking off, violent and sudden separation.

Those, which are inclosed in stone, marble, or such other solid matter; being difficultly separable from it, because of its adhesion to all sides of them; have commonly some of that matter still adhering to them, or at least marks of its *abruption* from them, on all their sides. *Woodw. Nat. Hist. p.* 4

ABRU'PTLY, åb-rŭpt'-lė. *adv.* [See ABRUPT.] Hastily, without the due forms of preparation.

The sweetness of virtue's disposition, jealous even over itself, suffered her not to enter *abruptly* into questions of Musidorus. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Now missing from their joy, so lately found,
So lately found, and so *abruptly* gone.
Par. Regain. b. ii.

They (both of them) punctually observed the time, thus agreed upon; and that, whatever company or business they were engaged in, they left it *abruptly* as soon as the clock warned them to retire. *Addison, Spectator.* No. 241.

ABRU'PTNESS, åb-rŭpt'-nĕss. *n. s.* [from *abrupt.*]

1. An abrupt manner, haste, suddenness, untimely vehemence.

2. The state of an abrupt or broken thing; roughness, cragginess; as of a fragment violently disjoined.

The crystallized bodies found in the perpendicular intervals, have always their root, as the jewellers call it, which is only the *abruptness* at the end of the body, whereby it adhered to the stone or sides of the intervals: which *abruptness* is caused, by its being broke off from the said stone. *Woodw. Nat. Hist. p.* 4.

A'BSCESS, åb'-sĕss. *n. s.* [*abscessus*, Lat.] A morbid cavity in the body; a tumour, filled with matter; a term of chirurgery.

If the patient is not relieved, nor dies in eight days; the inflammation ends in a suppuration and an *abscess* in the lungs, and sometimes in some other part of the body. *Arbuth. of Diet*

Lindanus conjectured it might be some hidden *abscess* in the mesentery; which, breaking some few days after, was discovered to be an apostem of the mesentery. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

To ABSCI'ND, åb-sĭnd'. *v. a.* To cut off, either in a natural or figurative sense.

ABSCI'SSA, åb-sĭz-så. [Lat.] Part of the diameter of a conick section, intercepted between the vertex and a semi-ordinate.

ABSCI'SSION, åb-sĭzh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*abscissio*, Lat.]

1. The act of cutting off.

Fabricius ab Aquapendente renders the *abscission* of them difficult enough, and not without danger. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

2. The state of being cut off.

By cessation of oracles, with Montacutius, we may understand this intercision, not, *abscission*, or consummate desolation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 12.

To ABSCO'ND, åb-skŏnd'. *v. n.* [*abscondo*, Lat.] To hide one's self; to retire from the publick view: generally used of persons in debt, or criminals eluding the law.

The marmotte or mus alpinus, which *absconds* all winter, lives on its own fat: for in autumn, when it shuts itself up in its hole, it is very fat; but in the spring-time, when it comes forth again, very lean. *Ray on the Creation.*

ABSCO'NDER, åb-scŏn'dŭr. *n. s.* [from *abscond.*] The person, that absconds.

A'BSENCE, åb'-sĕnse. *n. s.* [See ABSENT.]

1. The state of being absent, opposed to presence.

Sir, 'tis fit
You have strong party to defend yourself,
By calmness, or by *absence:* all's in danger.
Shakspeare's Coriolanus.

His friends beheld, and pity'd him in vain,
For, what advice can ease a lover's pain?
Absence, the best expedient they could find,
Might save the fortune, if not cure the mind.
Dryd. Fab.

You have given no dissertation, upon the *absence* of lovers; nor laid down any methods, how they should support themselves under those separations. *Addison, Spectator*, No. 241.

2. Want of appearance, in the legal sense.

Absence is of a fourfold kind or species. The first is a necessary *absence*, as in banished persons; this is entirely necessary. A second, necessary and voluntary; as, upon the account of the commonwealth, or in the service of the church. The third kind the civilians call a probable *absence*; as, that of students on the score of study. And the fourth, an *absence* entirely voluntary; as, on the account of trade, merchandise, and the like. Some add a fifth kind of *absence*, which is committed *cum dolo et culpa*, by a man's non-appearance on a citation; as, in a contumacious person, who, in hatred to his contumacy, is (by the law) in some respects, reputed as a person present. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

3. Inattention, heedlessness, neglect of the present object.

I continued my walk, reflecting on the little *absences* and distractions of mankind. *Addison, Spectator*, No. 77.

4. It is used with the particle *from.*

His *absence from* his mother oft he'll mourn,
And, with his eyes, look wishes to return.
Dryd. Juv. Sat. ii.

A'BSENT, åb-sĕnt'.[492] *adj.* [*absens*, Lat.]

1. Not present: used with the particle *from.*

In spring the fields, in autumn hills I love;
At morn the plains, at noon the shady grove;
But Delia always: *absent from* her sight,
Nor plains at morn, nor groves at noon delight.
Pope's Past.

Where there is advantage to be given,
Both more and less have given him the revolt;
And none serve with him, but constrained things,
Whose hearts are *absent* too. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Whether they were *absent* or present, they were vexed alike. *Wisd.* xi. 11.

2. Absent in mind; inattentive, regardless of the present object.

I distinguish a man that is *absent*, because he thinks of something else, from him that is *absent*, because he thinks of nothing. *Addison, Spectator*, No. 77.

To ABSE'NT, åb-sĕnt'. *v. a* To withdraw, to forbear to come into presence.

If thou didst ever hold me in thy heart,
Absent thee from felicity a while,
And in this harsh world draw thy breath in pain,
To tell my tale. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

Go!—for thy stay, not free, *absents* thee more.
Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix. *l.* 372.

Tho' I am forc'd thus to *absent* myself
From all I love; I shall contrive some means,
Some friendly intervals, to visit thee.
Southern's Spartan Dame.

The Arengo is still called together in cases of importance; and if, after due summons, any member *absents* himself, he is to be fined to the value of about a penny English. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

ABSENTA'NEOUS, åb-sĕn-tā'-nė-ŭs. *adj.* Relating to absence; absent. *Dict.*

ABSENTE'E, åb-sĕn-tē'. *n. s.* He, that is absent from his station, or employment, or country. A word used commonly with regard to Irishmen, living out of their country.

Then was the first statute made against *absentees;* commanding all such, as had land in Ireland, to return and reside thereupon. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

A great part of estates in Ireland are owned by *absentees;* and such as draw over the profits raised out of Ireland, refunding nothing. *Child's Discourse on Trade.*

ABSI'NTHIATED, åb-sĭn'-*thė*-ā-tĕd. *part.* [from *absinthium*, Lat. wormwood.] Imbittered, impregnated with wormwood. *Dict.*

To ABSI'ST, åb-sĭst'. *v. n.* [*absisto*, Lat.] To stand off, to leave off. *Dict.*

To ABSO'LVE, åb-zŏlv'.[448] *v. a.* [*absolvo*, Lat.]

1. To clear, to acquit of a crime, in a judicial sense.

Your great goodness, out of holy pity,
Absolv'd him with an axe. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

Our victors, blest in peace, forget their wars,
Enjoy past dangers, and *absolve* the stars. *Tickell.*

As he hopes, and gives out, by the influence of his wealth, to be here *absolved;* in condemning this man, you have an opportunity of belying that general scandal, of redeeming the credit lost by former judgments. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

2. To set free from an engagement or promise.

Compell'd by threats to take that bloody oath,
And the act ill, I am *absolv'd* by both.
Waller's Maid's Tragedy.

This command, which must necessarily comprehend the persons of our natural fathers, must mean a duty we owe them, distinct from our obedience to the magistrate, and from which the most absolute power of princes cannot *absolve* us. *Locke.*

3. To pronounce sin remitted in the ecclesiastical sense.

But all is calm, in this eternal sleep:
Here grief forgets to groan, and love to weep;
Ev'n superstition loses ev'ry fear;
For God, not man, *absolves* our frailties here.
Pope's Eloisa to Abelard.

4. To finish, to complete. This use is not common.

What cause
Mov'd the Creator, in his holy rest
Through all eternity, so late to build
In chaos; and the work begun, how soon
Absolv'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* vii. *l.* 94.

If that, which is so supposed infinitely distant, from what is now current, is distant from us by a finite interval, and not infinitely; then that one circulation, which preceded it, must necessarily be like ours; and consequently *absolved* in the space of twenty-four hours. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

A'BSOLUTE, âb'-sò-lûte.[448] *adj.* [*absolutus*, Lat.]

1. Complete; applied, as well to persons, as to things.

Because the things, that proceed from him, are perfect, without any manner of defect or maim; it cannot be, but that the words of his mouth are *absolute*, and lack nothing which they should have, for performance of that thing whereunto they tend.
Hooker, b. ii. § 6.

What is his strength by land?—
—Great and increasing: but, by sea,
He is an *absolute* master.
Shakspeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

2. Unconditional, as an *absolute* promise.

Although it runs in forms *absolute*, yet it is indeed conditional; as depending upon the qualification of the person, to whom it is pronounced.
South's Sermons.

3. Not relative; as, *absolute* space.

I see still the distinctions of sovereign and inferior, of *absolute* and relative worship, will bear any man out in the worship of any creature with respect to God; as well at least, as it doth in the worship of images. *Stillingfl. Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*

An *absolute* mode is that, which belongs to its subject, without respect to any other beings whatsoever; but a relative mode is derived from the regard that one being has to others. *Watts's Logic.*

In this sense we speak of the ablative case *absolute* in grammar.

4. Not limited; as, *absolute* power.

My crown is *absolute*, and holds of none:
I cannot in a base subjection live;
Nor suffer you to take, tho' I would give.
Dryd. Ind. Emp.

5. Positive; certain; without any hesitation. In this sense it rarely occurs.

Long is it, since I saw him:
But time hath nothing blurr'd those lines of favour,
Which then he wore; the snatches in his voice,
And burst of speaking, were as his: I'm *absolute*,
'Twas very Cloten. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

A'BSOLUTELY, âb'-sò-lûte-lè. *adv.* [from *absolute.*]

1. Completely, without restriction.

All the contradictions, which grow in those minds, that neither *absolutely* climb the rock of virtue, nor freely sink into the sea of vanity. *Sidney.*

What merit they can build upon having joined with a protestant army, under a king they acknowledge, to defend their own liberties and properties, is, to me, *absolutely* inconceivable; and, I believe, will equally be so for ever. *Swift's Presb. Plea.*

2. Without relation; in a state unconnected.

Absolutely we cannot discommend, we cannot *absolutely* approve either willingness to live, or forwardness to die. *Hooker, b.* v.

These then being the perpetual causes of zeal; the greatest good, or the greatest evil; either *absolutely* so in themselves, or relatively so to us; it is therefore good, to be zealously affected for the one against the other. *Sprat's Sermons.*

No sensible quality (as light, and colour, and heat, and sound) can be subsistent in the bodies themselves, *absolutely* considered, without a relation to our eyes and ears and other organs of sense. These qualities are only the effects of our sensation; which arise from the different motions, upon our nerves, from objects without, according to their various modifications and positions. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. Without limits or dependence.

The prince long time had courted fortune's love;
But, once possess'd, did *absolutely* reign:
Thus, with their Amazons, the heroes strove,
And conquer'd first those beauties they would gain.
Dryden's Annus Mirabilis.

4. Without condition.

And of that nature (for the most part) are things, *absolutely* unto all men's salvation necessary, either to be held or denied, either to be done or avoided.
Hooker's Preface.

5. Peremptorily, positively.

Being as I am, why didst not thou
Command me *absolutely* not to go;
Going into such danger, as thou saidst?
Parad. Lost, b. ix.

A'BSOLUTENESS, âb'-sò-lûte-nèss. *n. s.* [from *absolute.*]

1. Completeness.

2. Freedom from dependence, or limits.

The *absoluteness* and illimitedness of his commission was generally much spoken of.
Clarendon, b. viii.

There is nothing, that can raise a man to that generous *absoluteness* of condition, as neither to cringe, to fawn, or to depend meanly; but that, which gives him that happiness within himself, for which men depend upon others. *South's Serm.*

3. Despotism.

He kept a strait hand on his nobility; and chose rather to advance clergymen and lawyers, which were more obsequious to him, but had less interest in the people: which made for his *absoluteness*, but not for his safety. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

They dress up power with all the splendor and temptation *absoluteness* can add to it. *Locke.*

ABSOLU'TION, âb-sò-lû'-shûn. *n. s.* [*absolutio*, Lat.]

1. Acquittal.

Absolution, in the civil law, imports a full *acquittal* of a person by some final sentence of law; also, a temporary discharge of his farther attendance upon a mesne process, through a failure or defect in pleading: as it does likewise in the canon law; where, and among divines, it likewise signifies a relaxation of him from the obligation of some sentence, pronounced either in a court of law, or else *in foro pœnitentiali.* Thus there is, in this kind of law, one kind of *absolution*, termed judicial; and another, styled a declaratory or extra-judicial *absolution.* *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

2. The remission of sins, or penance, declared by ecclesiastical authority.

The *absolution* pronounced by a priest, whether papist or protestant, is not a certain infallible ground to give the person, so absolved, confidence towards God. *South's Sermons.*

A'BSOLUTORY, âb-sôl'-ù-tûr-rè. *adj.* [*absolutorius*, Lat.] That which absolves.

Though an *absolutory* sentence should be pronounced in favour of the persons, upon the account of nearness of blood; yet, if adultery shall afterwards be truly proved, he may be again proceeded against as an adulterer. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

A'BSONANT, âb'-sò-nânt.[444] *adj.* [See ABSONOUS.] Contrary to reason, wide from the purpose.

A'BSONOUS, âb'-sò-nûs. *adj.* [*absonus*, Lat. ill-sounding.] Absurd, contrary to reason. It is not much in use; and it may be doubted, whether it should be followed by *to* or *from.*

To suppose an unitcr of a middle constitution, that should partake of some of the qualities of both, is unwarranted by any of our faculties; yea, most *absonous* to our reason.
Glanville's Scepsis Scientifica, c. 4.

To ABSO'RB, âb-sòrb'. *v. a.* [*absorbeo*, Lat. preter. *absorbed;* part. pret. *absorbed*, or *absorpt.*]

1. To swallow up.

Moses imputed the deluge, to the disruption of the abyss; and St. Peter, to the particular constitution of that earth, which made it obnoxious to be *absorpt* in water. *Burnet's Theory.*

Some tokens shew
Of fearless friendship, and their sinking mates
Sustain; vain love, tho' laudable, *absorpt*
By a fierce eddy, they together found
The vast profundity. *Phillips.*

2. To suck up. See ABSORBENT.

The evils that come of exercise are, that it doth *absorb* and attenuate the moisture of the body.
Bacon.

Supposing the forementioned consumption should prove so durable, as to *absorb* and extenuate the said sanguine parts to an extreme degree; it is evident, that the fundamental parts must necessarily come into danger. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

While we perspire, we *absorb* the outward air.
Arbuthnot.

ABSO'RBENT, âb-sò'r-bènt. *n. s.* [*absorbens*, Lat.]

A medicine that, by the softness or porosity of its parts, either eases the asperities of pungent humours, or dries away superfluous moisture in the body.
Quincy.

There is a third class of substances, commonly called *absorbents*; as, the various kinds of shells, coral, chalk, crabs-eyes, *&c.* which likewise raise an effervescence with acids, and are therefore called alkalis, though not so properly, for they are not salts. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ABSO'RPT, âb-sò'rpt. *part.* [from *absorb.*] Swallowed up; used as well in a figurative sense, of persons, as, in the primitive, of things.

What can you expect from a man, who has not talked these five days? who is withdrawing his thoughts, as far as he can, from all the present world, its customs and its manners, to be fully possessed and *absorpt* in the past. *Pope's Letters.*

ABSO'RPTION, âb-sòrp'-shûn. *n. s.* [from *absorb.*] The act of swallowing up.

It was below the dignity of those sacred penmen, or the Spirit of God that directed them, to shew us the causes of this disruption, or of this *absorption:* this is left to the enquiries of men.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

To ABSTA'IN, åb-stâne'. *v. n.* [*abstineo*, Lat.] To forbear, to deny one's self any gratification; with the particle *from*.

If thou judge it hard and difficult,
Conversing, looking, loving, to *abstain*
From love's due rites, nuptial embraces sweet;
And, with desires, to languish without hope.
Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 993.

To be perpetually longing, and impatiently desirous of any thing, so that a man cannot *abstain from* it, is to lose a man's liberty, and to become a servant of meat and drink, or smoke.
Taylor's Rule of living holy.

Even then the doubtful billows scarce *abstain*
From the toss'd vessel on the troubled main.
Dryd. Virgil.

ABSTE'MIOUS, åb-stê'-mê-ûs. *adj.* [*abstemius*, Lat.] Temperate, sober, abstinent, refraining from excess or pleasures. It is used of persons; as, an *abstemious* hermit: and of things; as, an *abstemious* diet. It is spoken likewise of things that cause temperance.

The instances of longevity are chiefly amongst the *abstemious*. Abstinence in extremity will prove a mortal disease; but the experiments of it are very rare. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Clytorean streams the love of wine expel;
Such is the virtue of th' *abstemious* well;
Whether the colder nymph that rules the flood,
Extinguishes, and balks the drunken god;
Or that Melampus (so have some assur'd)
When the mad Prætides with charms he cur'd,
And pow'rful herbs, both charms and simples cast
Into the sober spring, where still their virtues last.
Dryd. Fab.

ABSTE'MIOUSLY, åb-stê'-mê-ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *abstemious*.] Temperately, soberly, without indulgence.

ABSTE'MIOUSNESS, åb-stê'-mê-ûs-nêss. *n. s.* [See ABSTEMIOUS.] The quality of being abstemious.

ABSTE'NTION, åb-stên'-shûn. *n. s.* [from *abstineo*, Lat.] The act of holding off, or restraining; restraint. *Dict.*

To ABSTE'RGE, åb-stêrje'. *v. a.* [*abstergo*, Lat.] To cleanse by wiping; to wipe.

ABSTE'RGENT, åb-stêr'-jênt. *adj.* Cleansing; having a cleansing quality.

To ABSTE'RSE, åb-stêrse'. [See ABSTERGE.] To cleanse, to purify: a word very little in use, and less analogical than *absterge*.

Nor will we affirm, that iron receiveth, in the stomach of the ostrich, no alteration; but we suspect this effect, rather from corrosion than digestion; not any tendence to chilification by the natural heat, but rather some attrition from an acid and vitriolous humidity in the stomach, which may *absterse* and shave the scorious parts thereof.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii.

ABSTE'RSION, åb-stêr'-shûn. *n. s.* [*abstersio*, Lat.] The act of cleansing. See ABSTERGE.

Abstersion is plainly a scouring off, or incision of the more viscous humours, and making the humours more fluid, and cutting between them and the part; as is found in nitrous water, which scoureth linen cloth speedily from the foulness.
Bacon's Natural History, No. 42.

ABSTE'RSIVE, åb-stêr'-sîv.[428] *adj.* [from *absterge*.] That has the quality of absterging or cleansing.

It is good, after purging, to use apozemes and broths; not so much opening, as those used before purging: but *abstersive* and mundifying clysters also are good to conclude with, to draw away the reliques of the humours. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A tablet stood of that *abstersive* tree,
Where Æthiops' swarthy bird did build to nest.
Sir John Denham.

There, many a flow'r *abstersive* grew,
Thy fav'rite flow'rs of yellow hue. *Swift's Miscel.*

A'BSTINENCE, åb'stê-nênse. *n. s.* [*abstinentia*, Lat.]

1. Forbearance of any thing; with the particle *from*.

Because the *abstinence from* a present pleasure, that offers itself, is a pain; nay, oftentimes a very great one: it is no wonder that that operates after the same manner pain does; and lessens, in our thoughts, what is future; and so forces, us as it were, blindfold into its embraces. *Locke.*

2. Fasting, or forbearance of necessary food. It is generally distinguished from temperance, as the greater degree from the less: sometimes as single performances, from habits; as, a day of *abstinence*, and a life of temperance.

Say, can you fast? your stomachs are too young;
And *abstinence* engenders maladies.
Shaksp. Love's Labour Lost.

And the faces of them, which have used *abstinence*, shall shine above the stars; whereas our faces shall be blacker than darkness. 2 *Esdras*, vii. 55.

Religious men, who hither must be sent
As awful guides of heavenly government;
To teach you penance, fasts, and *abstinence*,
To punish bodies for the soul's offence.
Dryden's Indian Emp.

A'BSTINENCY, åb'-stê-nên-sê. *n. s.* The same with ABSTINENCE.

Were our rewards, for the *abstinencies* or riots of this present life, under the prejudices of short or finite: the promises and threats of Christ would lose much of their virtue and energy.
Hammond's Fundam.

A'BSTINENT, åb'-stê-nênt. *adj.* [*abstinens*, Lat.] That uses abstinence; in opposition to covetous, rapacious, or luxurious. It is used chiefly of persons.

ABSTO'RTED, åb'-stôrt-êd. *adj.* [*abstortus*, Lat.] Forced away, wrung from another by violence. *Dict.*

To ABSTRA'CT, åb-strâkt'. *v. a.* [*abstraho*, Lat.]

1. To take one thing from another.

Could we *abstract* from these pernicious effects, and suppose this were innocent, it would be too light, to be matter of praise. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To separate by distillation.

Having dephlegmed spirit of salt, and gently *abstracted* the whole spirit, there remaineth in the retort a styptical substance. *Boyle.*

3. To separate ideas.

Those, who cannot distinguish, compare, and *abstract*, would hardly be able to understand and make use of language, or judge or reason to any tolerable degree. *Locke.*

4. To reduce to an epitome.

If we would fix in the memory the discourses we hear, or what we design to speak, let us *abstract* them into brief compends, and review them often.
Watts's Imp. of the Mind.

A'BSTRACT, åb-strâkt'. *adj.* [*abstractus*, Lat. See the verb *To* ABSTRACT.]

1. Separated from something else: generally used, with relation to mental perceptions; as, *abstract* mathematicks, *abstract* terms, in opposition to concrete.

Mathematics, in its latitude, is usually divided into pure and mixed: and, though the pure do handle only *abstract* quantity in general, as geometry, arithmetic; yet that, which is mixed, doth consider the quantity of some particular determinate subject: so astronomy handles the quantity of heavenly motions; music, of sounds; and mechanics, of weights and powers. *Wilkin's Mathematical Magick.*

Abstract terms signify the mode or quality of a being, without any regard to the subject in which it is; as, whiteness, roundness, length, breadth, wisdom, mortality, life, death. *Watts's Logick.*

2. With the particle *from*.

Another fruit from the considering things in themselves, *abstract from* our opinions, and other men's notions and discourses on them, will be, that each man will pursue his thoughts in that method, which will be most agreeable to the nature of the thing, and to his apprehension of what it suggests to him. *Locke.*

A'BSTRACT, åb'-strâkt.[492] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A smaller quantity, containing the virtue or power of a greater.

You shall there find a man, who is the *abstract*
Of all faults all men follow.
Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.

If you are false, these epithets are small;
You're then the things, and *abstract* of them all.
Dryd. Aur.

2. An epitome, made by taking out the principal parts.

When Mnemon came to the end of a chapter, he recollected the sentiments he had remarked; so that he could give a tolerable analysis and *abstract* of every treatise he had read, just after he had finished it. *Watts's Imp. of the Mind.*

3. The state of being abstracted, or disjoined.

The hearts of great princes, if they be considered, as it were in *abstract*, without the necessity of states, and circumstances of time, can take no full and proportional pleasure in the exercise of any narrow bounty. *Wotton.*

ABSTRA'CTED, åb-strâk'-têd. *part. adj.* [from *abstract*.]

1. Separated; disjoined.

That space, the evil one *abstracted* stood
From his own evil; and, for the time, remain'd
Stupidly good. *Milton.*

2. Refined, purified.

Abstracted spiritual love, they like
Their souls exhal'd. *Donne.*

3. Abstruse; difficult.

4. Absent of mind, inattentive to present objects; as, an *abstracted* scholar.

ABSTRA'CTEDLY, åb-strâk'-têd-lê. *adv.* With abstraction, simply, separately from all contingent circumstances.

Or whether more *abstractedly* we look,
Or on the writers, or the written book;
Whence, but from heav'n, could men unskill'd in arts,
In several ages born, in several parts,
Weave such agreeing truths? or how, or why,
Should all conspire, to cheat us with a lie?
Unask'd their pains, ungrateful their advice,
Starving their gain, and martyrdom their price!
Dryden's Religio Laici.

ABSTRA'CTION, åb-strâk'-shûn. *n. s.* [*abstractio*, Lat.]

1. The act of abstracting.

The word *abstraction* signifies a withdrawing some part of an idea, from other parts of it; by which means such abstracted ideas are formed, as neither represent any thing corporeal or spiritual; that is, any thing peculiar or proper to mind or body. *Watts's Logick.*

2. The state of being abstracted.

3. Absence of mind; inattention.

4. Disregard of worldly objects.

A hermit wishes to be praised for his *abstraction*.
Pope's Letters.

ABSTRA'CTIVE, åb-strâk'-tîv. *adj.* [from

abstract.] Having the power or quality of abstracting.

ABSTRA'CTLY, åb-strâkt'-lė. *adv.* [from *abstract.*] In an abstract manner, absolutely, without reference to any thing else.

Matter, *abstractly* and absolutely considered, cannot have born an infinite duration now past and expired. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ABSTRA'CTNESS, åb-strâkt'-nėss. *n. s.* [from *abstract.*] Subtilty; separation from all matter or common notion.

I have taken some pains, to make plain and familiar to your thoughts, truths; which, established prejudice, or the *abstractness* of the ideas themselves, might render difficult. *Locke.*

ABSTRI'CTED, åb-strîkt'-ėd. *part. adj.* [*abstrictus*, Lat.] Unbound. *Dict.*

To ABSTRI'NGE, åb-strînje'. *v. a.* To unbind. *Dict.*

To ABSTRU'DE, åb-strûde'. *v. a.* [*abstrudo*, Lat.] To thrust off, or pull away. *Dict.*

ABSTRU'SE, åb-strûse'.[427] *adj.* [*abstrusus*, Lat. thrust out of sight.]

1. Hidden.

Th' eternal eye, whose sight discerns
Abstrusest thoughts, from forth his holy mount,
And from within the golden lamps that burn
Nightly before him, saw, without their light,
Rebellion rising.
Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v. l. 712.

2. Difficult; remote from conception or apprehension. It is opposed to *obvious* and *easy*.

So spake our Sire, and by his countenance seem'd
Ent'ring on studious thoughts *abstruse*.
Paradise Lost, b. viii.

The motions and figures within the mouth are *abstruse*, and not easy to be distinguished, especially those of the tongue; which is moved, through the help of many muscles, so easily and habitually and variously; that we are scarce able, to give a judgment of motions and figures thereby framed. *Holder.*

No man could give a rule of the greatest beauties, and the knowledge of them was so *abstruse*, that there was no manner of speaking, which could express them. *Dryd. Dufresnoy.*

ABSTRU'SELY, åb-strûse'-lė. *adv.* In an abstruse manner; obscurely, not plainly, or obviously.

ABSTRU'SENESS, åb-strûse'-nėss. *n. s.* [from *abstruse.*] The quality of being abstruse; difficulty, obscurity.

It is not oftentimes so much, what the scripture says, as what some men persuade others it says, that makes it seem obscure; and that, as to some other passages that are so indeed (since it is the *abstruseness* of what is taught in them, that makes them almost inevitably so) it is little less saucy, upon such a score, to find fault with the style of the scripture, than to do so with the author for making us but men. *Boyle on the Scripture.*

ABSTRU'SITY, åb-strû'-sė-tė.[511] *n. s.* [from *abstruse.*]

1. Abstruseness.

2. That which is abstruse. A word seldom used.

Authors are also suspicious, nor greedily to be swallowed; who pretend to write of secrets, to deliver antipathies, sympathies, and the occult *abstrusities* of things. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

To ABSU'ME, åb-sûme'. *v. a.* [*absumo*, Lat.] To bring to an end by a gradual waste; to eat up. An uncommon word.

That which had been burning an infinite time could never be burnt; no, not so much as any part of it: for, if it had burned part after part, the whole must needs be *absumed* in a portion of time. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ABSU'RD, åb-sûrd'. *adj.* [*absurdus*, Lat.]

1. Unreasonable; without judgment, as used of men.

Seeming wise men may make shift to get opinion; but let no man chuse them for employment: for certainly you had better take for business a man somewhat *absurd*, than over formal. *Bacon.*

A man, who cannot write with wit on a proper subject, is dull and stupid; but one, who shews it in an improper place, is as impertinent and *absurd*. *Addison, Spectator*, No. 291.

2. Inconsistent, contrary to reason; used of sentiments or practices.

The thing itself appeared desirable to him; and accordingly he could not but like and desire it: but then, it was after a very irrational *absurd* way, and contrary to all the methods and principles of a rational agent; which never wills a thing really and properly, but it applies to the means, by which it is to be acquired. *South's Sermons.*

But grant, that those can conquer, these can cheat;
'Tis phrase *absurd*, to call a villain great:
Who wickedly is wise, or madly brave,
Is but the more a fool, the more a knave.
Pope's Essay on Man.

ABSU'RDITY, åb-sûr'-dė-tė.[511] *n. s.* [from *absurd.*]

1. The quality of being absurd; want of judgment, applied to men; want of propriety, applied to things.

How clear soever this idea of the infinity of number be, there is nothing more evident, than the *absurdity* of the actual idea of an infinite number. *Locke.*

2. That which is absurd; as, his travels were full of *absurdities*. In which sense it has a plural.

That satisfaction we receive from the opinion of some pre-eminence in ourselves, when we see the *absurdities* of another, or when we reflect on any past *absurdities* of our own. *Addison.*

ABSU'RDLY, åb-sûrd'-lė. *adv.* [from *absurd.*] After an absurd manner; improperly; unreasonably.

But man, we find the only creature;
Who, led by folly, combats nature;
Who, when she loudly cries, Forbear,
With obstinacy fixes there;
And, where his genius least inclines,
Absurdly bends his whole designs. *Swift's Miscel.*

We may proceed yet further, with the atheist; and convince him, that not only his principle is absurd, but his consequences also as *absurdly* deduced from it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ABSU'RDNESS, åb-sûrd'-nėss. *n. s.* [from *absurd.*] The quality of being absurd; injudiciousness; impropriety. See ABSURDITY; which is more frequently used.

ABU'NDANCE, å-bûn'-dânse. *n. s.* [*abundance*, Fr.]

1. Plenty; a sense chiefly poetical.

At the whisper of thy word,
Crown'd *abundance* spreads my board. *Crashaw.*

The doubled charge, his subjects' love supplies;
Who, in that bounty, to themselves are kind:
So glad Egyptians see their Nilus rise,
And, in his plenty, their *abundance* find.
Dryd. Ann. Mir.

2. Great numbers.

The river Inn is shut up between mountains, covered with woods of fir-trees. *Abundance* of peasants are employed, in hewing down the largest of these trees; that, after they are barked and cut into shape, are tumbled down. *Addison on Italy.*

3. A great quantity.

Their chief enterprise was the recovery of the Holy Land: in which worthy, but extremely difficult, action, it is lamentable to remember, what *abundance* of noble blood hath been shed, with very small benefit unto the Christian state. *Sir Walter Raleigh's Essays.*

4. Exuberance; more than enough.

For well I wot, most mighty sovereign,
That all this famous antique history,
Of some, th' *abundance* of an idle brain,
Will judged be, and painted forgery. *Spenser.*

ABU'NDANT, å-bûn'-dânt. *adj.* [*abundans*, Lat.]

1. Plentiful.

Good, the more
Communicated, more *abundant* grows;
The author not impair'd, but honour'd more.
Paradise Lost, b. v.

2. Exuberant.

If the vessels are in a state of too great rigidity, so as not to yield, a strong projectile motion occasions their rupture, and hæmorrhages, especially in the lungs, where the blood is *abundant*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Fully stored. It is followed sometimes by *in*, commonly by *with*.

The world began but some ages before these were found out; and was *abundant with* all things at first; and men not very numerous; and therefore were not put so much to the use of their wits, to find out ways for living commodiously. *Burnet.*

4. It is applied generally to things, sometimes to persons.

The Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious, long-suffering and *abundant in* goodness and truth. *Exod.* xxxiv. 6.

ABU'NDANTLY, å-bûn'-dânt-lė. *adv.* [from *abundant.*]

1. In plenty.

Let the waters bring forth *abundantly* the moving creature that hath life. *Genesis*, i. 20.

God on thee
Abundantly his gifts hath also pour'd;
Inward and outward both, his image fair.
Paradise Lost, b. viii.

2. Amply, liberally, more than sufficiently.

Ye saw the French tongue *abundantly* purified. *Sprat.*

Heroic poetry has ever been esteemed the greatest work of human nature. In that rank has Aristotle placed it: and Longinus is so full of the like expressions, that he *abundantly* confirms the other's testimony. *Dryden's State of Innocence, Pref.*

What the example of our equals wants of authority, is *abundantly* supplied in the imaginations of friendship, and the repeated influences of a constant conversation. *Rogers's Serm.*

To ABU'SE, å-bûze'.[437] *v. a.* [*abutor*, *abusus*, Lat.] In *abuse* the verb, *s* has the sound of *z*; in the noun, the common sound.

1. To make an ill use of.

They, that use this world, as not *abusing* it; for the fashion of this world passeth away. 1 *Cor.* vii. 31.

He has fixed and determined the time for our repentance, beyond which he will no longer await the perverseness of men, no longer suffer his compassion to be *abused*. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. To violate; to defile.

Arachne figured, how Jove did *abuse*
Europa like a bull, and on his back
Her through the sea did bear. *Spenser.*

3. To deceive; to impose upon,

He perhaps,
Out of my weakness and my melancholy,
As he is very potent with such spirits,
Abuses me to damn me. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

The world hath been much *abused*, by the opinion of making gold: the work itself, I judge to be possible; but the means, hitherto propounded, are (in the practice) full of error. *Bacon's N. Hist.* No. 126.

It imports the misrepresentation of the qualities of things and actions, to the common apprehensions of men, *abusing* their minds with false notions; and so, by this artifice, making evil pass for good, and good for evil, in all the great concerns of life.
South's Sermons.

Nor be with all these tempting words *abus'd;*
These tempting words were all to Sappho us'd.
Pope.

4. To treat with rudeness; to reproach.

I am no strumpet; but of life as honest,
As you that thus *abuse* me. *Shaksp. Othello.*

But he mocked them, and laughed at them, and *abused* them shamefully, and spake proudly.
1 *Mac.* vii. 34.

Some praise at morning, what they blame at night;
But always think the last opinion right.
A muse by these is, like a mistress, us'd;
This hour she's idoliz'd, the next *abus'd.*
Pope's Essay on Criticism.

The next criticism seems to be introduced for no other reason, but to mention Mr. Bickerstaff, whom the author every where endeavours to imitate and *abuse.* *Addison.*

ABU'SE, â-bû'se.[437] *n. s.* [from the verb *abuse.*]

1. The ill use of any thing.

The casting away things profitable for the sustenance of man's life, is an unthankful *abuse* of the fruits of God's good providence towards mankind.
Hooker, b. v. § 9.

Little knows
Any, but God alone, to value right
The good before him, but perverts best things
To worst *abuse*, or to their meanest use.
Paradise Lost, b. iv.

2. A corrupt practice, bad custom.

The nature of things is such, that, if *abuses* be not remedied, they will certainly increase.
Swift for Advancement of Religion.

3. Seducement.

Was it not enough for him, to have deceived me: and, through the deceit, abused me; and, after the *abuse*, forsaken me: but, that he must now, of all the company, and before all the company, lay want of beauty to my charge? *Sidney, b.* ii.

4. Unjust censure, rude reproach, contumely.

I dark in light, expos'd
To daily fraud, contempt, *abuse*, and wrong.
Sampson Agonistes.

ABU'SER, â-bû'-zûr. *n. s.* [from the verb *abuse.*]

1. He that makes an ill use.
2. He that deceives.

Next thou, the *abuser* of thy prince's ear.
Denham's Sophy.

3. He, that reproaches with rudeness.
4. A ravisher, a violater.

ABU'SIVE, â-bû'-sîv.[428] *adj.* [from *abuse.*]

1. Practising abuse.

The tongue mov'd gently first, and speech was low;
Till wrangling science taught it noise and show,
And wicked wit arose, thy most *abusive* foe.
Pope's Miscellanies.

Dame Nature, as the learned shew,
Provides each animal its foe:
Hounds hunt the hare; the wily fox
Devours your geese, the wolf your flocks:
Thus envy pleads a natural claim,
To persecute the muse's fame;
On poets, in all times, *abusive;*
From Homer, down to Pope, inclusive.
Swift's Miscel.

2. Containing abuse; as, an *abusive* lampoon.

Next, Comedy appear'd with great applause,
Till her licentious and *abusive* tongue
Waken'd the magistrate's coercive power. *Roscom.*

3. Deceitful; a sense little used, yet not improper.

It is verified, by a number of examples; that whatsoever is gained by an *abusive* treaty, ought to be restored *in integrum.*
Bacon's Considerations on War with Spain.

ABU'SIVELY, â-bû'-sîv-lè. *adv.* [from *abuse.*]

1. Improperly, by a wrong use.

The oil (*abusively* called spirit) of roses swims at the top of the water, in the form of a white butter; which I remember not to have observed in any other oil drawn in any limbeck. *Boyle's Sceptical Chymist.*

2. Reproachfully.

ABU'SIVENESS, â-bû'-sîv-nês. *n. s.* [from *abuse.*] The quality of being abusive; foulness of language.

Pick out of mirth, like stones out of thy ground,
Profaneness, filthiness, *abusiveness:*
These are the scum, with which coarse wits abound;
The fine may spare these well, yet not go less.
Herbert.

To ABU'T, â-bût'. *v. n.* obsolete. [*aboutir*, to touch at the end, Fr.] To end at, to border upon; to meet, or approach to, with the particle *upon.*

Two mighty monarchies,
Whose high upreared and *abutting* fronts
The narrow perilous ocean parts asunder.
Shakspeare's Henry V.

The Looes are two several corporations, distinguished by the addition of east and west, *abutting upon* a navigable creek, and joined by a fair bridge of many arches. *Carew.*

ABU'TTAL, â-bût'-tâl.[167] *n. s.* [from *abut.*] The butting or boundaries of any land. A writing, declaring on what lands, highways, or other places, it does abut. *Dict.*

ABU'TMENT, â-bût'-mênt. *n. s.* [from *abut.*] That, which abuts, or borders, upon another.

ABY'SM, â-bîm'. *n. s.* [*abysme*, old Fr. now written contractedly *abîme.*] A gulf; the same with *abyss.*

My good stars, that were my former guides,
Have empty left their orbs, and shot their fires
Into the *abysm* of hell. *Shakspeare's Ant. and Cleop.*

ABY'SS, â-bîss'. *n. s.* [*abyssus*, Lat. ἄβυσσος bottomless, Gr.]

1. A depth without bottom.

Who shall tempt with wand'ring feet
The dark, unbottom'd, infinite *abyss;*
And, through the palpable obscure, find out
This uncouth way. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Thy throne is darkness, in th' *abyss* of light;
A blaze of glory, that forbids the sight.
O teach me, to believe thee thus conceal'd;
And search no farther, than thyself reveal'd.
Dryden.

Jove was not more pleas'd
With infant nature, when his spacious hand
Had rounded this huge ball of earth and seas,
To give it the first push, and see it roll
Along the vast *abyss.* *Addison, Guard.* No. 110.

2. A great depth, a gulf; hyperbolically.

The yawning earth disclos'd th' *abyss* of hell.
Dryden's Virg. Georg. i.

3. In a figurative sense; that, in which any thing is lost.

For sepulchres themselves must crumbling fall
In time's *abyss*, the common grave of all.
Dryden's Juvenal, Sat. x.

If, discovering how far we have clear and distinct ideas, we confine our thoughts within the contemplation of those things, that are within the reach of our understandings; and launch not out into that *abyss* of darkness, out of a presumption that nothing is beyond our comprehension. *Locke.*

4. The body of waters, supposed at the centre of the earth.

We are here to consider, what is generally understood by the great *abyss*, in the common explication of the deluge; and 'tis commonly interpreted, either to be the sea, or subterraneous waters, hid in the bowels of the earth. *Burnet's Theory.*

5. In the language of divines, hell.

From that insatiable *abyss*,
Where flames devour, and serpents hiss,
Promote me to thy seat of bliss. *Roscommon.*

AC, AK, or AKE, âk, âk, â'ke.

Being initials in the names of places, as *Acton*, signify an oak, from the Saxon ac, an oak.
Gibson's Camden.

ACA'CIA, â-kâ'-shè-â.[503] *n. s.* [Lat.]

1. A drug, brought from Egypt; which, being supposed the inspissated juice of a tree, is imitated by the juice of sloes, boiled to the same consistence.
Dictionnaire de Comm. Savary. Trevoux.

2. A tree, commonly so called here; though different from that, which produces the true *acacia;* and therefore termed *pseudocacia*, or *Virginian acacia.* *Miller.*

ACADE'MIAL, âk-â-dè'-mè-âl. *adj.* [from *academy.*] Relating to an academy, belonging to an academy.

ACADE'MIAN, âk-â-dè'-mè-ân. *n. s.* [from *academy.*] A scholar of an academy or university; a member of an university.
Wood, in his *Athenæ Oxonienses*, mentions a great feast made for the *academians.*

ACADE'MICK, âk-â-dêm'îk. *n. s.* [from *academy.*] A student of an university.

A young *academic* shall dwell upon a journal, that treats of trade, and be lavish in the praise of the author; while persons, skilled in those subjects, hear the tattle with contempt.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

ACADE'MICK, âk-â-dêm'îk. *adj.* [*academicus*, Lat.] Relating to an university.

While through poetic scenes the genius roves,
Or wanders wild in *academic* groves.
Dunciad, b. iv. *l.* 481.

ACADE'MICAL, âk-â-dêm'mè-kâl. *adj.* [*academicus*, Lat.] Belonging to an university.

He drew him first into the fatal circle, from a kind of resolved privateness: where, after the *academical* life, he had taken such a taste of the rural, as I have heard him say, that he could well have bent his mind to a retired course. *Wotton.*

ACADEMI'CIAN, âk-â-dè-mîsh'ân, *n. s.* [*academicien*, Fr.] The member of an academy. It is generally used, in speaking of the professors in the academies of France.

ACA'DEMIST, â-câd'dè-mîst, or âk'â-dêmîst. *n. s.* [from *academy.*] The member of an academy. This is not often used.

It is observed, by the Parisian *academists*, that some amphibious quadrupeds, particularly the seacalf or seal, hath his epiglottis extraordinarily large.
Ray on the Creation.

A'CADEMY, â-kâd'dè-mè, or âk'â-dêm'è *n. s.* [anciently, and properly, with the accent on the first syllable, now frequently on the second *Academia*, Lat. from *Academus* of Athens, whose house was turned into a school, from whom the *Groves of Academe*, in Milton.]

1. An assembly or society of men, uniting for the promotion of some art.

Our court shall be a little *academy*,

Still and contemplative in living arts.
Shakspeare's Love's Labour Lost.

2. The place, where sciences are taught.
Amongst the *academies*, which were composed by the rare genius of those great men, these four are reckoned as the principal; namely, the Athenian school, that of Sicyon, that of Rhodes, and that of Corinth. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. An university.

4. A place of education, in contradistinction to the universities or publick schools. The thing, and therefore the name, is modern.

ACA'NTHUS, â-kân'*th*ûs.[704] *n. s.* [Lat.] The name of the herb Bear's-breech; remarkable, for being the model of the foliage on the Corinthian chapiter.

On either side
Acanthus, and each od'rous bushy shrub,
Fenc'd up the verdant wall.
Milt. Parad. Lost, b. iv. *l.* 696.

ACATALE'CTIC, â-kât-â-lêk'tik. *n. s.* [ἀκαταληκτικὸς, Gr.] A verse, which has the complete number of syllables, without defect or superfluity.

To ACCE'DE, âk-sêdê'. *v. n.* [*accedo*, Lat.] To be added to, to come to; generally used in political accounts; as, another power has *acceded* to the treaty; that is, has become a party.

To ACCE'LERATE, âk-sêl'lûr-âte. *v. a.* [*accelero*, Lat.]

1. To make quick, to hasten, to quicken motion; to give a continual impulse to motion, so as perpetually to increase.
Take new beer, and put some quantity of stale beer into it; and see, whether it will not *accelerate* the clarification, by opening the body of the beer, whereby the grosser parts may fall down into lees.
Bacon's Natural History, No. 307.
By a skilful application of those notices, may be gained the *accelerating* and bettering of fruits, and the emptying of mines, at much more easy rates, than by the common methods. *Glanville, Scepsis.*
If the rays endeavour to recede, from the densest part of the vibration; they may be alternately *accelerated* and retarded, by the vibrations overtaking them. *Newton's Optics.*
Spices quicken the pulse, and *accelerate* the motion of the blood, and dissipate the fluids; from whence leanness, pains in the stomach, loathings, and fevers.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.
Lo! from the dread immensity of space
Returning, with *accelerated* course,
The rushing comet to the sun descends.
Thoms. Sum. l. 1690.

2. It is generally applied to matter, and used chiefly in philosophical language; but it is sometimes used on other occasions.
In which council the king himself (whose continual vigilancy did suck-in sometimes causeless suspicions, which few else knew) inclined to the *accelerating* a battle. *Bacon's Henry* VII.
Perhaps it may point out to a student now and then, what may employ the most useful labours of his thoughts, and *accelerate* his diligence in the most momentous enquiries. *Watts.*

ACCELERA'TION, âk-sêl-lûr-â'shûn.[555] *n. s.* [*accelleratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of quickening motion.
The law of the *accleration* of falling bodies, discovered first by Galileo, is; that the velocities, acquired by falling, being as the time in which the body falls; the spaces, through which it passes, will be as the squares of the velocities; and the velocity and time taken together, as in a quadruplicate ratio of the spaces.

2. The state of the body accelerated, or quickened in its motion.
The degrees of *acccleration* of motion, the gravitation of the air, the existence or non-existence of empty spaces, either coacervate or interspersed, and many the like, have taken up the thoughts and times of men in disputes concerning them.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

3. The act of hastening.
Considering the languor ensuing that action in some, and the visible *acceleration* it maketh of age in most, we cannot but think, venery much abridgeth our days. *Brown.*

To ACCE'ND, âk-sênd'. *v. a.* [*accendo*, Lat.] To kindle, to set on fire; a word very rarely used.
Our devotion, if sufficiently *accended*, would (as theirs) burn up innumerable books of this sort.
Decay of Piety.

ACCE'NSION, âk-sên'-shûn. *n. s.* [*accensio*, Lat.] The act of kindling, or the state of being kindled.
The fulminating damp will take fire, at a candle or other flame; and, upon its *accension*, gives a crack or report, like the discharge of a gun; and makes an explosion so forcible, as sometimes to kill the miners, shake the earth, and force bodies (of great weight and bulk) from the bottom of the pit or mine. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

A'CCENT, âk'sênt. *n. s.* [486] [*accentus*, Lat.]

1. The manner of speaking or pronouncing with regard either to force or elegance.
I know, Sir, I am no flatterer: he, that beguiled you in a plain *accent*, was a plain knave; which, for my part, I will not be. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

2. The sound given to the syllable pronounced.
Your *accent* is something finer, than you could purchase in so removed a dwelling.
Shakspeare's As you like it.

3. In grammar, the marks made upon syllables, to regulate their pronunciation.
Accent, as in the Greek names and usage, seems to have regarded the tune of the voice; the acute *accent*, raising the voice in some certain syllables, to a higher, (*i. e.* more acute) pitch or tone; and the grave, depressing it lower; and both having some emphasis, *i. e.* more vigorous pronunciation. *Holder.*

4. Poetically, language or words.
How many ages hence
Shall this our lofty scene be acted o'er,
In states unborn, and *accents* yet unknown.
Shakspeare's Julius Cæsar.
Winds! on your wings to heav'n her *accents* bear!
Such words as heav'n alone is fit to hear. *Dryden.*

5. A modification of the voice, expressive of the passions or sentiments.
The tender *accent* of a woman's cry
Will pass unheard, will unregarded die;
When the rough seaman's louder shouts prevail,
When fair occasion shews the springing gale.
Prior.

To A'CCENT, âk-sênt.'[492] *v. a.* [from *accentus*, Lat.] formerly elevated at the second syllable, now at the first.

1. To pronounce, to speak words with particular regard to the grammatical marks or rules
Having got somebody to mark the last syllable but one, where it is long, in words above two syllables; which is enough, to regulate her pronunciation, and *accenting* the words; let her read daily in the gospels, and avoid understanding them in Latin, if she can. *Locke on Education*, § 177.

2. In poetry; to pronounce or utter in general.
O my unhappy lines! you, that before
Have serv'd my youth, to vent some wanton cries.
And now, congeal'd with grief, can scarce implore
Strength to *accent*, Here my Alhertus lies! *Wotton.*

3. To write or note the accents.

To ACCE'NTUATE, âk-sên'tshû-âte, *v. a.* [*accentuer*, Fr.] To place the proper accents over the vowels.

ACCENTUA'TION, âk-sên-tshû-â'shûn, *n. s.* [from *accentuate.*]

1. The act of placing the accent in pronunciation.

2. Marking the accent in writing.

To ACCE'PT, âk-sêpt'. *v. a.* [*accipio*, Lat. *accepter*, Fr.]

1. To take with pleasure; to receive kindly; to admit with approbation. It is distinguished from *receive*, as *specifick* from *general;* noting a particular manner of receiving.
Neither do ye kindle fire on my altar for nought. I have no pleasure in you, saith the Lord of hosts, neither will I *accept* an offering at your hand.
Malachi, i. 10.
God is no respecter of persons: but, in every nation, he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness, is *accepted* with him. *Acts*, x. 34, 35.
You have been graciously pleased, to *accept* this tender of my duty.
Dryden's Dedication to his Fables.
Charm by *accepting*, by submitting sway;
Yet have your humour most when you obey. *Pope.*

2. It is used in a kind of juridical sense; as, to *accept* terms, *accept* a treaty.
They slaughter'd many of the gentry; for whom no sex or age could be *accepted* for excuse. *Sidney.*
His promise Palamon *accepts;* but pray'd
To keep it better, than the first he made.
Dryden's Fables.
Those, who have defended the proceedings of our negociators at the treaty of Gertruydenburgh, dwell upon their zeal and patience in endeavouring to work the French up to their demands, but say nothing of the probability, that France would ever *accept* them. *Swift.*

3. In the language of the Bible, to *accept persons*, is to act with personal and partial regard.
He will surely reprove you if ye do secretly *accept* persons. *Job*, xiii. 10.

4. It is sometimes used with the particle *of.*
I will appease him with the present, that goeth before me; and afterward I will see his face: peradventure he will *accept of* me. *Genesis*, xxxii. 20.

ACCEPTABI'LITY, âk sêp-tâ-bîl'lê-tê. *n. s.* The quality of being acceptable. See ACCEPTABLE.
He hath given us his natural blood to be shed, for the remission of our sins, and for the obtaining the grace and *acceptability* of repentance.
Taylor's Worthy Communicant.

ACCE'PTABLE, âk'sêp-tâ-bl, *adj.* [*acceptable*, Fr. from the Latin.] It is pronounced by some, with the accent on the first syllable, as by Milton; by others, with the accent on the second, which is more analogical.

1. That which is likely to be accepted; grateful; pleasing. It is used with the particle *to*, before the person *accepting.*
This woman, whom thou mad'st to be my help,
And gav'st me as thy perfect gift, so good,
So fit, so *acceptable*, so divine,
That from her hand I could expect no ill.
Paradise Lost, b. ii.

I do not see any other method left, for men of that function to take, in order to reform the world, than by using all honest arts, to make themselves *acceptable to* the laity. *Swift.*

After he had made a peace so *acceptable to* the church, and so honourable to himself, he died with an extraordinary reputation of sanctity. *Addison on Italy.*

ACCE'PTABLENESS, åk'sêp-tâ-bl-nêss. *n. s.* [from *acceptable*.] The quality of being acceptable.

It will thereby take away the *acceptableness* of that conjunction. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra, b.* ii. *c.* 2.

ACCE'PTABLY, åk'sêp-tâ-blè, *adv.* [from *acceptable*.] In an acceptable manner; so as to please; with the particle *to*. For the accent, see ACCEPTABLE.

Do not omit thy prayers, for want of a good oratory: for he, that prayeth upon God's account, cares not what he suffers, so he be the friend of Christ; nor where nor when he prays, so he may do it frequently, fervently, and *acceptably*. *Taylor.*

If you can teach them to love and respect other people, they will, as your age requires it, find ways to express it *acceptably* to every one. *Locke on Education*, § 145.

ACCE'PTANCE, åk-sêp'tânse. *n. s.* [*acceptance*, Fr.]

1. Reception with approbation.

By that acceptance of his sovereignty, they also accepted of his laws; why then should any other laws now be used amongst them? *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

If he tells us his noble deeds, we must also tell him our noble *acceptance* of them. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

Thus I embolden'd spake, and freedom us'd
Permissive, and *acceptance* found. *Paradise Lost, b.* viii. *l.* 435.

Some men cannot be fools with so good *acceptance* as others. *South's Sermons.*

2. The meaning of a word, as it is received or understood; *acceptation* is the word now commonly used.

That pleasure is man's chiefest good, because indeed it is the perception of good that is properly pleasure, is an assertion most certainly true; though, under the common *acceptance* of it, not only false but odious: for, according to this, pleasure and sensuality pass for terms equivalent; and therefore he, who takes it in this sense, alters the subject of the discourse. *South.*

ACCE'PTANCE, åk-sêp'tânse. [in law.] The receiving of a rent, whereby the giver binds himself for ever, to allow a former act done by another, whether it be in itself good or not. *Cowell.*

ACCEPTA'TION, åk-sêp-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *accept*.]

1. Reception, whether good or bad. This large sense seems now wholly out of use.

Yet, poor soul! knows he no other, but that I do suspect, neglect, yea, and detest him? For, every day, he finds one way or other, to set forth himself unto me; but all are rewarded with like coldness of *acceptation*. *Sidney, b* ii.

What is new, finds better *acceptation* than what is good or great. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. Good reception; acceptance.

Cain, envious of the *acceptation* of his brother's prayer and sacrifice, slew him; making himself the first manslayer, and his brother the first martyr. *Raleigh's History of the World, b.* i.

3. The state of being acceptable; regard.

Some things, although not so required of necessity; that, to leave them undone, excludeth from salvation, are, notwithstanding, of so great dignity and *acceptation* with God, that most ample reward in heaven is laid up for them. *Hooker, b.* ii.

They have those enjoyments, only as the consequences of the state of esteem and *acceptation* they are in with their parents and governours. *Locke on Education*, § 53.

4. Acceptance in the juridical sense. This sense occurs rarely.

As, in order to the passing away a thing by gift, there is required a surrender of all right, on his part that gives; so there is required also an *acceptation* on his part, to whom it is given. *South's Sermons.*

5. The meaning of a word, as it is commonly received.

Thereupon the earl of Lauderdale made a discourse upon the several questions, and what *acceptation* these words and expressions had. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

All matter is either fluid or solid, in a large *acceptation* of the words; that they may comprehend even all the middle degrees, between extreme fixedness and coherency, and the most rapid intestine motion of the particles of bodies. *Bentley's Serm.*

ACCE'PTER, åk-sêp'tûr. *n. s.* [from *accept*.] The person that accepts.

ACCEPTILA'TION, åk-sêp-tè-lâ'shûn. *n s.* [*acceptilatio*, Lat.] A term of the civil law; importing the remission of a debt, by an acquittance from the creditor; testifying the receipt of money, which has never been paid.

ACCE'PTION, åk-sêp'shûn. *n. s.* [*acception*, Fr. from *acceptio*, Lat.] The received sense of a word; the meaning. Not in use.

That this hath been esteemed the due and proper *acception* of this word, I shall testify by one evidence, which gave me the first hint of this notion. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

ACCE'SS, åk-sêss'. *n. s.* [In some of its senses, it seems derived from *accessus*; in others, from *accessio*, Lat. *acces*, Fr.]

1. The way by which any thing may be approached.

The *access* of the town was only by a neck of land. *Bacon.*

There remained very advantageous *accesses*, for temptations to enter and invade men; the fortifications being very slender, little knowledge of immortality, or any thing beyond this life; and no assurance, that repentance would be admitted for sin. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

And here th' *access*, a gloomy grove defends;
And here th' unnavigable lake extends;
O'er whose unhappy waters, void of light,
No bird presumes to steer his airy flight.
Dryden's Æneid, vi.

2. The means, or liberty, of approaching either to things or men.

When we are wronged, and would unfold our griefs;
We are deny'd *access* unto his person,
Ev'n by those men that most have done us wrong.
Shakspeare.

They go, commission'd to require a peace;
And carry presents to procure *access*.
Dryden's Æneid, vii. *l.* 209.

He grants what they besought;
Instructed, that to God is no *access*,
Without Mediator; whose high office now
Moses in figure bears.
Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii. *l.* 239.

3. Encrease, enlargement, addition.

The gold was accumulated, and store treasures, for the most part; but the silver is still growing. Besides, infinite is the *access* of territory and empire, by the same enterprize. *Bacon.*

Nor think superfluous their aid:
I, from the influence of thy looks, receive *Access* in every virtue; in thy sight
More wise, more watchful, stronger.
Paradise Lost, b. ix.

Although to opinion, there be many gods, may seem an *access* in religion, and such as cannot at all consist with atheism; yet doth it deductively and upon inference, include the same: for unity is the inseparable and essential attribute of Deity. *Browns Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 10.

The reputation
Of virtuous actions past, if not kept up
With an *access* and fresh supply of new ones,
Is lost and soon forgotten. *Denham's Sophy.*

4. It is sometimes used, after the French, to signify the returns or fits of a distemper; but this sense seems yet scarcely received into our language.

For as relapses make diseases
More desperate than their first *accesses*. *Hudibras.*

A'CCESSARINESS, åk'sês-sâ're-nêss. *n. s.* [from *accessary*.] The state of being accessary.

Perhaps this will draw us into a negative *accessariness* to the mischiefs. *Decay of Piety.*

A'CCESSARY, åk'sês-sâ-rè. *adj.* [A corruption, as it seems of the word *accessory*, which see; but now more commonly used than the proper word.] That which, without being the chief constituent of a crime, contributes to it. But it had formerly a good and general sense.

As for those things that are *accessary* hereunto; those things, that so belong to the way of salvation, &c. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 3.

He hath taken upon him the government of Hull, without any apprehension or imagination, that it would ever make him *accessary* to rebellion. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

ACCE'SSIBLE, åk-sês'sè-bl. *adj.* [*accessibilis*, Lat. *accessible*, Fr.] That, which may be approached; that which we may reach or arrive at.

It is applied both to persons and things, with the particle *to*.

Some lie more open to our senses and daily observation; others are more occult and hidden: and though *accessible* (in some measure) to our senses, yet not without great search and scrutiny, or some happy accident. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Those things which were indeed inexplicable, have been rackt and tortured to discover themselves; while the plainer and more *accessible* truths, as if despicable while easy, are clouded and obscured. *Decay of Piety.*

As an island we are *accessible* on every side, and exposed to perpetual invasions; against which it is impossible to fortify ourselves sufficiently, without a power at sea. *Addison's Freeholder.*

In conversation, the tempers of men are open and *accessible*, their attention is awake, and their minds disposed to receive the strongest impressions, and, what is spoken, is generally more affecting, and more apposite to particular occasions. *Rogers.*

ACCE'SSION, åk-sêsh'un. *n. s.* [*accessio*, Lat. *accession*, Fr.]

1. Increase, by something added; enlargement, augmentation.

Nor could all the king's bounties, nor his own large *accessions*, raise a fortune to his heir; but, after vast sums of money, and great wealth gotten, he died unlamented. *Clarendon.*

There would not have been found the difference (here set down) betwixt the force of the air, when expanded, and what that force should have been according to the theory; but that the included inch of air received some little *accession*, during the trial. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

The wisest among the nobles began to apprehend the growing power of the people; and therefore,

knowing what an *accession* thereof would accrue to them, by such an addition of property, used all means to prevent it. *Swift.*

Charity indeed, and works of munificence, are the proper discharge of such over-proportioned *accessions*, and the only virtuous enjoyment of them. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. The act of coming to, or joining one's self to; as, *accession* to a confederacy.

Beside, what wise objections he prepares
Against my late *accession* to the wars:
Does not the fool perceive, his argument
Is with more force against Achilles bent?
Dryden's Fables.

3 The act of arriving at; as, the king's *accession* to the throne.

A'CCESSORILY, åk'sĕs-sŏ-rĕ-lĕ. *adv.* [from *accessory.*] In the manner of an accessory.

A'CCESSORY, åk'sĕs-sŏ-rĕ. *adj.*[557] Joined to another thing, so as to increase it; additional.

In this kind there is not the least action, but it doth somewhat make to the *accessory* augmentation of our bliss. *Hooker.*

A'CCESSORY, åk'sĕs-sŏ-rĕ.[557] *n. s.* [*accessorius*, Lat. *accessoire*, Fr. This word, which had anciently a general signification, is now almost confined to forms of law.]

1. Applied to persons.

A man, that is guilty of a felonious offence, not principally, but by participation; as, by commandment, advice, or concealment. And a man may be *accessory* to the offence of another, after two sorts; by the common law, or by statute: and, by the common law two ways also; that is, before or after the fact. Before the fact; as, when one commandeth or adviseth another to commit a felony, and is not present at the execution thereof; for his presence makes him also a principal: wherefore there cannot be an *accessory* before the fact, in manslaughter; because manslaughter is sudden and not prepensed. *Accessory* after the fact is, when one receiveth him, whom he knoweth to have committed felony. *Accessory* by statute is he, that abets, counsels, or hides any man committing, or having committed an offence, made felony by statute. *Cowell.*

By the common law, the *accessories* cannot be proceeded against, till the principal has received his trial. *Spens. State of Ireland.*

But pause, my soul! and study, ere thou fall
On accidental joys, th' essential.
Still before *accessories* do abide
A trial, must the principal be try'd. *Donne.*

Now were all transform'd
Alike, to serpents all, as *accessories*
To his bold riot. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* x. *l.* 520.

2. Applied to things.

An *accessory* is said to be that which does accede unto some principal fact or thing in law; and, as such, generally speaking, follows the reason and nature of its principal. *Ayliffe.*

A'CCIDENCE, åk'sĕ-dĕnse. *n. s.* [a corruption of *accidents*, from *accidentia*, Lat.] The little book, containing the first rudiments of grammar, and explaining the properties of the eight parts of speech.

I do confess I do want eloquence,
And never yet did learn mine *accidence.*
Taylor the Water Poet.

A'CCIDENT, åk'sĕ-dĕnt. *n. s.* [*accidens*, Lat.]

1. The property or quality of any being, which may be separated from it, at least in thought.

If she were but the body's *accident*,
And her sole being did in it subsist,
As white in snow; she might herself absent,
And in the body's substance not be miss'd.
Sir J. Davies.

An accidental mode, or an *accident*, is such a mode, as is not necessary to the being of a thing; for the subject may be without it, and yet remain of the same nature that it was before: or it is that mode, which may be separated or abolished from its subject. *Watts's Logick.*

2. In grammar, the property of a word.

The learning of a language is nothing else, but the informing of ourselves, what composures of letters are, by consent and institution, to signify such certain notions of things, with their modalities and *accidents.* *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

3. That which happens unforeseen; casualty, chance.

General laws are like general rules in physick: according whereunto, as no wise man will desire himself to be cured, if there be joined with his disease some special *accident;* in regard whereof, that, whereby others (in the same infirmity, but without the like accident) recover health, would be to him either hurtful, or at the least unprofitable. *Hooker, b.* v. § 9.

The flood, and other *accidents* of time, made it one common field and pasture with the land of Eden. *Raleigh's Hist. of World.*

Our joy is turn'd
Into perplexity and new amaze;
For, whither is he gone? What *accident*
Hath rapt him from us? *Paradise Regained*

And trivial *accidents* shall be forborn,
That others may have time to take their turn.
Dryden's Fables.

The reformation owed nothing to the good intentions of king Henry. He was only an instrument of it (as the logicians speak) by *accident.* *Swift's Miscellanies.*

ACCIDE'NTAL, åk-sĕ-dĕn'tål. *n. s.* [*accidental*, Fr. See ACCIDENT.] A property non essential.

Conceive, as much as you can, of the essentials of any subject, before you consider its *accidentals.* *Watts' Logick.*

ACCIDE'NTAL, åk-sĕ-dĕn'tål. *adj.* [from *accident.*]

1. Having the quality of an accident, non-essential; used with the particle *to*, before that, in which the acccident inheres.

A distinction is to be made, between what pleases naturally in itself, and what pleases upon the account of machines, actors, dances, and circumstances, which are merely *accidental to* the tragedy. *Rymer's Tragedies of the last Age.*

This is *accidental to* a state of religion, and therefore ought to be reckoned among the ordinary difficulties of it. *Tillotson.*

2. Casual, fortuitous, happening by chance.

Thy sin's not *accidental*, but a trade.
Shaksp. Meas. for Meas.

So shall you hear
Of *accidental* judgments, casual slaughters;
Of deaths, put on by cunning and forc'd cause.
Shaksp. Hamlet.

Look upon things of the most *accidental* and mutable nature; *accidental*, in their production; and mutable in their continuance: yet God's prescience of them is as certain in him, as the memory of them is, or can be, in us. *South's Sermons.*

3. In the following passage, it seems to signify *adventitious.*

Ay, such a minister, as wind to fire;
That adds an *accidental* fierceness to
Its natural fury. *Denham's Sophy.*

ACCIDE'NTALLY, åk-sĕ-dĕn'tål-lĕ. *adv.* [from *accidental.*]

1. After an accidental manner; nonessentially.

Other points no less concern the commonwealth, though but *accidentally* depending upon the former. *Spenser's St. of Irel.*

I conclude choler *accidentally* bitter, and acrimonious, but not in itself. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

2. Casually, fortuitously.

Although virtuous men do sometimes *accidentally* make their way to preferment; yet the world is so corrupted, that no man can reasonably hope to be rewarded in it, merely upon account of his virtue. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

ACCIDE'NTALNESS, åk-sĕ-dĕn'tål-nĕss. *n. s.* [from *accidental.*] The quality of being accidental. *Dict.*

ACCI'PIENT, åk-sĭp'pĕ-ĕnt. *n. s.* [*accipiens*, Lat.] A receiver, perhaps sometimes used for *recipient.* *Dict.*

To ACCI'TE, åk-sīte'. *v. a.* [*accito*, Lat.] To call, to summons; a word not in use now.

Our coronation done, we will *accite*
As I before remember'd all our state;
And (Heav'n consigning to my good intents)
No prince, no peer shall have just cause to say,
Heav'n shorten Harry's happy life one day.
Shaksp. Henry IV.

ACCLA'IM, åk-klāme'. *n. s.* [*acclamo*, Lat. from which probably first the verb *acclaim*, now lost, and then the noun.] A shout of praise, acclamation.

Back from pursuit thy pow'rs, with loud *acclaim*,
Thee only extoll'd. *Milton's Par Lost, b.* iii. *l.* 397.

The herald ends; the vaulted firmament
With loud *acclaims* and vast applause, is rent.
Dryd. Fables.

ACCLAMA'TION, åk-klå-må'shŭn, *n. s.* [*acclamatio*, Lat.] Shouts of applause; such as those, with which a victorious army salutes the general.

It hath been the custom of Christian men, in token of the greater reverence, to stand, to utter certain words of *acclamation;* and, at the name of Jesus to bow. *Hooker, b.* v. § 29.

Gladly then he mix'd
Among those friendly pow'rs, who him receiv'd
With joy and *acclamations* loud, that one,
That (of so many myriads fall'n) yet one
Returned, not lost. *Milt. Par. Lost, b.* vi. *l.* 23.

Such an enchantment is there in words; and so fine a thing does it seem to some, to be ruined plausibly, and to be ushered to their destruction with panegyrick and *acclamation.* *South.*

ACCLI'VITY, åk-klĭv'vĕ-tĕ.[511] *n. s.* [from *acclivus*, Lat.] The steepness or slope of a line inclining to the horizon, reckoned upwards; as, the ascent of an hill is the *acclivity*, the descent is the declivity. *Quincy.*

The men, leaving their wives and younger children below, do (not without some difficulty) clamber up the *acclivities*, dragging their kine with them; where they feed them, and milk them, and make butter and cheese, and do all the dairy work. *Ray on the Creation.*

ACCLI'VOUS, åk-klī'vŭs. *adj.* [*acclivus*, Lat.] Rising with a slope.

To ACCLO'Y, åk-klŏĕ'.[329] *v. a.* [See CLOY.]

1. To fill up, in an ill sense; to crowd, to stuff full; a word almost obsolete.

At the well head the purest streams arise:
But mucky filth his branching arms annoys,
And with uncomely weeds the gentle wave *accloys.*
Fairy Queen.

2. To fill to satiety; in which sense *cloy* is still in use.

They, that escape best in the temperate zone, would be *accloycd* with long nights, very tedious, no less than forty days. *Ray on the Creation.*

To Acco'IL, âk-kôll'.[229] *v. n.* [See COIL.] To crowd, to keep a *coil* about, to bustle, to be in a hurry: a word now out of use.

About the cauldron many cooks *accoil'd*,
With hooks and ladles as need did require;
The while the viands in the vessel boil'd,
They did about their business sweat, and sorely toil'd. *Fairy Queen.*

A'CCOLENT, âk'kô-lênt.[544] *n. s.* [*accolens*, Lat.] He that inhabits near a place; a borderer. *Dict.*

Acco'MMODABLE, âk-kôm'mô-dâ-bl. *adj.* [*accommodabilis*, Lat.] That which may be fitted; with the particle *to*.

As there is infinite variety in the circumstances of persons, things, actions, times, and places; so we must be furnished with such general rules, as are *accommodable to* all this variety, by a wise judgment and discretion. *Watts's Logick.*

To ACCO'MMODATE, âk-kôm'mô-dâte. *v. a.* [*accommodo*, Lat.]

1. To supply with conveniences of any kind. It has *with* before the thing

These three
(The rest do nothing) with this word, stand! stand!
Accommodated by the place (more charming
With their own nobleness, which could have turn'd
A distaff to a lance) gilded pale looks.
Shaksp. Cymbeline.

2. With the particle *to;* to adapt, to fit, to make consistent with.

He had altered many things; not, that they were not natural before; but that he might *accommodate* himself *to* the age in which he lived.
Dryden on Dramatic Poetry

'Twas his misfortune to light upon an hypothesis, that could not be *accommodated to* the nature of things and human affairs: his principles could not be made to agree with that constitution and order which God hath settled in the world. *Locke.*

3. To reconcile; to adjust what seems inconsistent or at variance; to make consistency appear.

Part know, how to *accommodate* St. James and St. Paul, better than some late reconcilers. *Norris.*

To Acco'MMODATE, âk-kôm'mô-dâte. *v. n.* To be conformable to.

They make the particular ensigns of the twelve tribes *accommodate*, unto the twelve signs of the zodiac. *Brown.*

Neither sort of chymists have duly considered, how great variety there is in the textures and consistencies of compound bodies; and how little the consistence and duration of many of them seem to *accommodate* and be explicable by the proposed notion. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

Acco'MMODATE, âk-kôm'mô-dâte. *adj.* [*accommodatus*, Lat.] Suitable, fit; used sometimes with the particle *for*, but more frequently with *to*.

They are so acted and directed by nature, as to cast their eggs in such places, as are most *accommodate for* the exclusion of their young; and where there is food ready for them, so soon as they be hatched. *Ray on the Creation.*

In these cases we examine the why, the what, and the how, of things; and propose means *accommodate to* the end. *L'Estrange.*

God did not primarily intend to appoint this way of worship; and to impose it upon them as that which was most proper and agreeable to him: but that he condescended to it, as most *accommodate to* their present state and inclination. *Tillotson.*

Acco'MMODATELY, âk-kôm'mô-dâte-lê.[91] *adv.* [from *accommodate*.] Suitably, fitly.

Accommoda'TION, âk-kôm-mô-dâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *accommodate*.]

1. Provision of conveniences.

2. In the plural, conveniencies, things requisite to ease or refreshment.

The king's commissioners were to have such *accommodations*, as the other thought fit to leave to them; who had been very civil to the king's commissioners. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

3. Adaptation, fitness; with the particle *to*.

Indeed that disputing physiology is no *accommodation to* your designs; which are not to teach men, to cant endlessly about *materia* and *forma*.
Glanville's Scepsis.

The organization of the body, with *accommodation to* its functions, is fitted with the most curious mechanism. *Hale's Origin.*

4. Composition of a difference, reconciliation, adjustment.

Acco'MPANABLE, âk-kûm'pâ-nâ-bl. *adj.* [from *accompany*.] Sociable: a word now not used.

A show (as it were) of an *accompanable* solitariness, and of a civil wildness. *Sidney, b.* i.

Acco'MPANIER, âk-kûm'-pâ-nê-ûr. *n. s.* [from *accompany*.] The person, that makes part of the company; companion. *Dict.*

To ACCO'MPANY, âk-kûm'pâ-nê.[166] *v. a.* [*accompagner*, Fr.] To be with another, as a companion. It is used, both of persons and things.

Go visit her, in her chaste bower of rest,
Accompany'd with angel-like delights.
Spenser, Sonnet iii.

The great business of the senses being to make us take notice of what hurts or advantages the body, it is wisely ordered by nature, that pain should *accompany* the reception of several ideas. *Locke.*

As folly is usually *accompanied* with perverseness, so it is here. *Swift's Short View of Ireland.*

To Acco'MPANY, âk-kûm'pâ-nê. *v. n.* To associate with; to become a companion to.

No man in effect doth *accompany* with others, but he learneth, ere he is aware, some gesture, voice, or fashion. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Acco'MPLICE, âk-kôm'-plis.[142] *n. s.* [*complice*, Fr. from *complex*, a word in the barbarous Lat. much in use.]

1. An associate, a partaker; usually in an ill sense.

There were several scandalous reports, industriously spread by Wood and his *accomplices*, to discourage all opposition against his infamous project. *Swift.*

2. A partner, or a co-operator; in a sense indifferent.

If a tongue would be talking, without a mouth; what could it have done, when it had all its organs of speech, and *accomplices* of sound, about it?
Addison, Spectator, No. 247.

3. It is used with the particle *to*, before a thing; and *with*, before a person.

Childless Arturious, vastly rich before,
Thus by his losses multiplies his store;
Suspected for *accomplice to* the fire,
That burnt his palace, but to build it higher.
Dryd. Juv. Sat.

Who, should they steal for want of his relief,
He judg'd himself *accomplice with* the thief.
Dryd. Fables.

To ACCO'MPLISH, âk-kôm'plish, *v. a.* [*accomplir*, Fr. from *compleo*, Lat.]

1. To complete, to execute fully; as, to *accomplish* a design.

He that is far off, shall die of the pestilence; and he that is near, shall fall by the sword; and he that remaineth, and is besieged, shall die by the famine. Thus will I *accomplish* my fury upon them.
Ezekiel, vi. 12.

2. To complete a period of time.

He would *accomplish* seventy years, in the desolations of Jerusalem. *Daniel*, ix. 2.

3. To fulfil; as, a prophecy.

The vision,
Which I made known to Lucius ere the stroke
Of this yet scarce cold battle, at this instant
Is full *accomplish'd*. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

We see every day those events exactly *accomplished*, which our Saviour foretold at so great a distance. *Addison.*

4. To gain, to obtain.

Tell him from me (as he will win my love)
He bear himself with honourable action;
Such, as he hath observ'd in noble ladies
Unto their lords, by them *accomplish'd*.
Shakspeare's Taming of a Shrew

I'll make my heaven in a lady's lap.
Oh miserable thought, and more unlikely,
Than to *accomplish* twenty golden crowns.
Shaksp. Henry V.

5. To adorn or furnish either mind or body.

From the tents,
The armourers *accomplishing* the knights,
With busy hammers closing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation.
Shaksp. Henry V.

Acco'MPLISHED, âk-kôm'plish-êd. *participial adj.*

1. Complete in some qualification.

For, who expects, that under a tutor a young gentleman should be an *accomplished* publick orator or logician. *Locke.*

2. Elegant, finished; in respect of embellishments; used commonly of acquired qualifications, without including moral excellence.

The next I took to wife,
(O, that I never had! fond wish too late)
Was in the vale of Sorec, Dalila;
That specious monster, my *accomplish'd* snare.
Sampson Agon.

Acco'MPLISHER, âk-kôm'plish-ûr. *n. s.* [from *accomplish*.] The person that accomplishes. *Dict.*

Acco'MPLISHMENT, âk-kôm'plish-mênt. *n. s.* [*accomplissement*, Fr.]

1. Completion, full performance, perfection.

This would be the *accomplishment* of their common felicity; in case by their evil, either through destiny or advice, they suffered not the occasion to be lost. *Sir John Haywood.*

Thereby he might evade the *accomplishment* of those afflictions, he now but gradually endureth.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

He thought it impossible to find, in any one body, all those perfections which he sought for the *accomplishment* of a Helena; because nature, in any individual person, makes nothing that is perfect in all its parts. *Dryden's Dufresnoy, Preface.*

2. Completion; as, of a prophecy.

The miraculous success of the apostles' preaching, and the *accomplishment* of many of their predictions, which, to those early christians, were matters of faith only, are, to us, matters of sight and experience.
Atterbury's Sermons.

3. Embellishment, elegance, ornament of mind or body.

Young heirs and elder brothers, from their own reflecting upon the estates they are born to, and therefore thinking all other *accomplishments* unnecessary, are of no manner of use, but to keep up their families. *Addison, Spectator*, No. 123

4. The act of obtaining or perfecting any thing; attainment: completion.

The means suggested by policy and wordly wisdom, for the attainment of those earthly enjoyments, are unfit for that purpose; not only upon the account of their insufficiency for, but also of their frequent opposition and contrariety to, the *accomplishment* of such ends. *South's Sermons.*

ACCO'MPT, åk-kôůnt'.[407] *n. s.* [Fr. *compter* and *compte*, anciently *accompter*. *Skinner.*] An account, a reckoning. See ACCOUNT.

The soul may have time, to call itself to a just *accompt* of all things past; by means whereof repentence is perfected. *Hooker, b.* v. § 46.

Each Christmas they *accompts* did clear,
And wound their bottom round the year. *Prior.*

ACCO'MPTANT, åk-kôůn'tånt.[412] *n. s.* [*accomptant*, Fr.] A reckoner, computer. See ACCOUNTANT.

As the accompt runs on, generally the *accomptant* goes backward. *South's Sermons.*

ACCO'MPTING DAY, åk-kôůnt'ing dâ. The day on which the reckoning is to be settled.

To whom thou much dost owe, thou much must pay;
Think on the debt against th' *accompting day.*
Sir J. Denham.

To ACCO'RD, åk-kôrd'. *v. a.* [derived, by some, from *corda*, the string of a musical instrument; by others from *corda*, hearts; in the first, implying *harmony;* in the other, *unity.*]

1. To make agree; to adjust one thing to another; with the particle *to.*

The first sports the shepherds shewed, were full of such leaps and gambols; as, being *accorded to* the pipe which they bore in their mouths, even as they danced, made a right picture of their chief god Pan, and his companions the satyrs. *Sydney, b.* i.

Her hands *accorded* the lute's musick *to* the voice: her panting heart danced to the musick.
Sidney, b. ii.

The lights and shades, whose well *accorded* strife
Gives all the strength and colour of our life.
Pope's Epist.

2. To bring to agreement; to compose; to accommodate.

Men would not rest upon bare contracts, without reducing the debt, into a specialty; which created much certainty, and *accorded* many suits.
Sir M. Hale.

To ACCO'RD, åk-kôrd.' *v. n.* To agree, to suit one with another; with the particle *with.*

Things are often spoke, and seldom meant,
But (that my heart *accordeth with* my tongue,
Seeing the deed is meritorious,
And to preserve my sovereign from his foe)
Say but the word, and I will be his priest.
Shaksp. Henry VI.

Several of the main parts of Moses's history, as concerning the flood, and the first fathers of the several nations of the world, do very well *accord with* the most ancient accounts of profane history.
Tillotson, Sermon i.

Jarring int'rests of themselves create
Th' *according* musick of a well mixt state. *Pope.*

ACCO'RD, åk-kôrd'. *n. s.* [*accord* Fr.]

1. A compact; an agreement; adjustment of a difference.

There was no means for him, to satisfy all obligations to God and man; but to offer himself, for a mediator of an *accord* and peace between them.
Bacon's Hen. VII.

If both are satisfy'd with this *accord*,
Swear by the laws of knighthood on my sword.
Dryden. Fab.

2. Concurrence, union of mind.

At last such grace I found, and means I wrought,
That I that lady to my spouse had won;
Accord of friends, consent of parents sought,
Affiance made, my happiness begun.
Spenser's Fairy Queen.

They gathered themselves together, to fight with Joshua and Israel, with one *accord. Joshua,* ix. 2.

3. Harmony, symmetry, just correspondence of one thing with another.

Beauty is nothing else but a just *accord* and mutual harmony of the members, animated by a healthful constitution. *Dryden's Dufresnoy, Pref.*

4. Musical note.

Try, if there were in one steeple two bells of unison, whether the striking of the one would move the other, more than if it were another *accord.*
Bacon's Natural History, No. 281.

We must not blame Apollo, but his lute,
If false *accords* from her false strings be sent.
Sir J. Davies.

5. Own accord; voluntary motion: used both of persons and things.

Ne Guyon yet spake word,
Till that they came unto an iron door,
Which to them open'd of its own *accord.*
Fairy Queen.

Will you blame any man for doing that of his own *accord*, which all men should be compelled to do, that are not willing of themselves. *Hooker.*

All animal substances, exposed to the air, turn alkaline of their own *accord;* and some vegetables, by heat, will not turn acid, but alkaline.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

6. Action in speaking, correspondent to the words.

Titus, I am come to talk with thee;—
—No, not a word: how can I grace my talk,
Wanting a hand to give it that *accord?*
Shakspeare's Tit. And.

ACCO'RDANCE, åk-kôr'dånse. *n. s.* [from *accord.*]

1. Agreement with a person; with the particle *with.*

And prays he may in long *accordance* bide,
With that great worth, which hath such wonders wrought. *Fairfax, b.* ii. *stanza* 63.

2. Conformity to something.

The only way of defining of sin, is by the contrariety to the will of God, as of good, by the *accordance with* that will. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

ACCO'RDANT, åk-kôr'dånt. *adj.* [*accordant*, Fr.] Willing; in a good humour. Not in use.

The prince discovered, that he loved your niece; and meant to acknowledge it this night, in a dance; and, if he found her *accordant*, he meant to take the present time by the top, and instantly break with you of it. *Shaksp. Much ado about Nothing.*

ACCO'RDING, åk-kôr'ding. *prep.* [from *accord*, of which it is properly a participle, and is therefore never used but with *to.*]

1. In a manner suitable to, agreeably to, in proportion

Our churches are places provided, that the people might there assemble themselves in due and decent manner, *according* to their several degrees and orders. *Hooker, b.* v. § 13.

Our zeal then should be, *according to* knowledge: and what kind of knowledge? Without all question, first, *according to* the true, saving, evangelical knowledge. It should be *according to* the gospel, the whole gospel: not only *according to* its truths, but precepts; not only *according to* its free grace, but necessary duties; not only *according to* its mysteries, but also its commandments. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Noble is the fame, that is built on candour and ingenuity, *according to* those beautiful lines of Sir John Denham. *Addison, Spectator.*

2. With regard to.

God made all things, in number, weight, and measure; and gave them, to be considered by us *according to* these properties, which are inherent in created beings. *Holder on Time.*

3. In proportion. The following phrase is, I think, vitious.

A man may, with prudence and a good conscience, approve of the professed principles of one party more than the other, *according* as he thinks they best promote the good of church and state.
Swift's Church of England Man.

ACCO'RDINGLY, åk-kôr'ding-lê'. *adv.* [from *accord.*] Agreeably, suitably, conformably.

As the actions of men are of sundry distinct kinds, so the laws thereof must *accordingly* be distinguished.
Hooker, b. i.

Sirrah, thou art said to have a stubborn soul,
That apprehends no further than this world;
And squar'st thy life *accordingly.*
Shakspeare's Meas. for Meas.

Whoever is so assured of the authority and sense of scripture, as to believe the doctrine of it, and to live *accordingly*, shall be saved. *Tillots. Preface.*

Mealy substances, fermented, turn sour. *Accordingly*, given to a weak child, they still retain their nature; for bread will give them the cholic.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

To ACCO'ST, åk-kôst'. *v. a.* [*accoster*, Fr.] To speak to first; to address; to salute.

You mistake, knight: *accost* her, front her, board her, woo her, assail her.
Shakspeare's Twelfth Night.

At length, collecting all his serpent wiles,
With soothing words renew'd, him thus *accosts.*
Parad. Reg.

I first *accosted* him: I su'd, I sought;
And, with a loving force, to Pheneus brought.
Dryden's Æneid.

ACCO'STABLE, åk-kôs'tâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *accost.*] Easy of access; familiar. Not in use.

They were both indubitable, strong, and high-minded men, yet of sweet and *accostable* nature, almost equally delighting in the press and affluence of dependants and suitors. *Wotton.*

ACCO'UNT, åk-kôůnt'.[407] *n. s.* [from the old French *accompt*, from *computus*, Lat. It was originally written *accompt*, which see; but, by gradually softening the pronunciation, in time the orthography changed to *account.*]

1. A computation of debts or expenses; a register of facts relating to money.

At many times I brought in my *accounts*,
Laid them before you: you would throw them off;
And say you found them in mine honesty.
Shakspeare's Timon.

When my young master has once got the skill of keeping *accounts* (which is a business of reason, more than arithmetic) perhaps it will not be amiss, that his father from thenceforth require him to do it in all his concernments. *Locke on Educ.*

2. The state or result of a computation; as, the *account* stands thus between us.

Behold, this have I found, saith the Preacher; counting one by one, to find out the *account.*
Ecclesiasticus, vii. 27.

3. Such a state of persons or things, as may make them more or less worthy of being considered in the reckoning. Value, or estimation.

For the care, that they took for their wives and their children, their brethren and kinsfolks, was in least *account* with them: but the greatest and principal fear was, for the holy temple.
2 *Maccab.* xv. 18.

That good affection, which things of smaller *account* have once set on work, is by so much the more easily raised higher. *Hooker, b.* v. § 35.

I should make more *account* of their judgment, who are men of sense, and yet have never touched a pencil; than of the opinion, given by the greatest part of painters. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

4. Profit; advantage; to *turn to account*, is to produce advantage.

We would establish our souls in such a solid and substantial virtue, as will *turn to account* in that great day, when it must stand the test of infinite wisdom and justice. *Add. Spect.* No. 399.

5. Distinction, dignity, rank.

There is such a peculiarity in Homer's manner of apostrophizing Eumæus: it is generally applied, by that poet, only to men of *account* and distinction. *Pope's Odyssey; notes.*

6. A reckoning verified, by finding the value of a thing, equal to what it was accounted.

Considering the usual motives of human actions, which are pleasure, profit, and ambition; I cannot yet comprehend, how those persons find their *account* in any of the three. *Swift.*

7. A reckoning, referred to, or sum charged upon any particular person; and thence, figuratively, regard; consideration; sake.

If he hath wronged thee, or oweth thee aught, put that on my *account*. *Philemon*, i. 8.

This must be always remembered; that nothing can come into the *account* of recreation, that is not done with delight. *Locke on Education*, § 197.

In matters, where his judgment led him to oppose men on a public *account*, he would do it vigorously and heartily. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

The assertion is our Saviour's, though uttered by him in the person of Abraham the father of the faithful; who, on the *account* of that character, is very fitly introduced. *Atterbury.*

These tribunes kindled great dissentions between the nobles and the commons, on the *account* of Coriolanus, a nobleman, whom the latter had impeached. *Swift's Contests in Athens and Rome.*

Nothing can recommend itself to our love, on any other *account*, but either as it promotes our present, or is a means to assure to us a future happiness. *Rogers's Sermon* v.

Sempronius gives no thanks on this *account*. *Addison's Cato.*

8. A narrative, relation; in this use it may seem to be derived from *conte*, Fr. a tale, a narration.

9. The review or examination of an affair taken by authority; as, the magistrate took an *account* of the tumult.

Therefore is the kingdom of heaven likened unto a certain king, which would take *account* of his servants; and, when he had begun to reckon, one was brought unto him, which owed him ten thousand talents. *Matt.* xix. 23, 24.

10. The relation and reasons of a transaction, given to a person in authority.

What need we fear, who knows it, when none can call our power to *account*. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

The true ground of morality can only be the will and law of a God, who sees men in the dark, has in his hands rewards and punishments, and power enough to call to *account* the proudest offender. *Locke.*

11. Explanation; assignment of causes.

It is easy to give *account*, how it comes to pass, that though all men desire happiness, yet their wills carry them so contrarily. *Locke.*

It being in our author's *account*, a right acquired by begetting, to rule over those he had begotten, it was not a power possible to be inherited; because the right, being consequent to, and built on, an act perfectly personal, made that power so too, and impossible to be inherited. *Locke.*

12. An opinion, previously established.

These were designed to join with the forces at sea; there being prepared a number of flat-bottomed boats, to transport the land forces under the wing of the great navy: for they made no *account*, but that the navy should be absolutely master of the seas. *Bacon's Considerations on War with Spain.*

A prodigal young fellow, that had sold his clothes; upon the sight of a swallow, made *account*, that summer was at hand, and away went his shirt too. *L'Estrange, Fab.* cxxvii.

13. The reasons of any thing collected.

Being convinced, upon all *accounts*, that they had the same reason to believe the history of our Saviour, as that of any other person, to which they themselves were not actually eye-witnesses; they were bound, by all the rules of historical faith, and of right reason, to give credit to this history. *Addison.*

14. In law.

Account is, in the common law, taken for a writ or action, brought against a man; that, by means of office or business undertaken, is to render an *account* unto another; as, a bailiff toward his master, a guardian to his ward. *Cowell.*

To Acco'UNT, åk-kôůnt'. *v. a.* [See ACCOUNT.]

1. To esteem, to think, to hold in opinion.

That also was *accounted* a land of giants. *Deut.*

2. To reckon, to compute.

Neither the motion of the moon, whereby months are computed, nor the sun, whereby years are *accounted*, consisteth of whole numbers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

3. To assign to, as a debt; with the particle *to*.

For some years really accrued the yearly sum of two hundred thousand pounds to the king's coffers; and it was, in truth, the only project, that was *accounted to* his own service. *Clarendon.*

4. To hold in esteem; with *of*.

Silver was nothing *accounted of*, in the days of Solomon. *Chron.*

To Acco'UNT, åk-kôůnt'. *v. n.*

1. To reckon.

The calendar months are likewise arbitrarily and unequally settled, by the same power; by which months we, to this day, *account:* and they measure and make up that, which we call the Julian year. *Holder on Time.*

2. To give an account, to assign the causes; in which sense it is followed by the particle *for*.

If any one should ask, why our general continued so easy to the last? I know no other way to *account for* it, but by that unmeasurable love of wealth, which his best friends allow to be his predominant passion. *Swift.*

3. To make up the reckoning; to answer; with *for*.

Then thou shalt see him plung'd when least he fears;
At once *accounting for* his deep arrears.
Dryden's Juv. Sat. xiii.

They have no uneasy presages of a future reckoning, wherein the pleasures they now taste must be *accounted for;* and may perhaps be outweighed by the pains, which shall then lay hold of them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. To appear as the medium, by which any thing may be explained.

Such, as have a faulty circulation through the lungs, ought to eat very little at a time; because the increase of the quantity of fresh chyle must make that circulation still more uneasy: which, indeed, is the case of consumptive and some asthmatic persons; and *accounts for* the symptoms, they are troubled with after eating. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

Acco'UNTABLE, åk-kôůn'tâ-bl. *adj.* [from *account.*] Of whom an account may be required; who must answer for: followed by the particle *to*, before the person; and *for*, before the thing.

Accountable to none,
But to my conscience and my God alone. *Oldham.*

Thinking themselves excused, from standing upon their own legs, or being *accountable for* their own conduct, they very seldom trouble themselves with enquiries. *Locke on Education.*

The good magistrate will make no distinction: for the judgment is God's; and he will look upon himself, as *accountable* at his bar *for* the equity of it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Acco'UNTANT, åk-kôůn'tânt. *adj.* [from *account.*] Accountable to; responsible for. Not in use.

His offence is so, as it appears
Accountant to the law upon that pain.
Shakspeare's Meas. for Meas.

I love her too;
Not out of absolute lust (though peradventure
I stand *accountant* for as great a sin)
But partly led to diet my revenge. *Shaksp. Othello.*

Acco'UNTANT, åk-kôůn'tânt. *n. s* [See ACCOMPTANT.] A computer; a man, skilled or employed in accounts.

The different compute of divers states; the short and irreconcileable years of some; the exceeding errour in the natural frame of others; and the false deductions of ordinary *accountants* in most. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Acco'UNT-BOOK, åk-kôůnt'-bôôk. *n. s.* A book containing accounts.

I would endeavour, to comfort myself upon the loss of friends, as I do upon the loss of money; by turning to my *account-book*, and seeing whether I have enough left for my support. *Swift.*

Acco'UNTING, åk-kôůn'tĭng. *n s.* [from *account.*] The act of reckoning, or making up of accounts.

This method, faithfully observed, must keep a man from breaking, or running behind-hand, in his spiritual estate; which, without frequent *accountings*, he will hardly be able to prevent. *South's Sermons.*

To Acco'UPLE, åk-kůp'pl. *v. a.* [*accoupler*, Fr.] To join, to link together. We now use *couple.*

He sent a solemn embassage, to treat a peace and league with the king; *accoupling* it with an article in the nature of a request. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To Acco'URAGE, åk-kůr'rĭdje. *v. a.* [Obsolete. See COURAGE.] To animate.

That forward pair she ever would assuage,
When they would strive due reason to exceed;
But that same froward twain would *accourage*,
And of her plenty add unto their need.
Fairy Queen, b. ii. *c.* 2.

To Acco'URT, åk-kôrt'.[318] *v. a.* [See *To* COURT.] To entertain with courtship, or courtesy; a word now not in use.

Who all this while were at their wanton rest,
Accourting each her friend with lavish feast.
Fairy Queen.

To ACCO'UTRE, åk-kôô'tůr. *v. a.* [*accoûtrer*, Fr.] To dress, to equip.

Is it for this they study? to grow pale,
And miss the pleasures of a glorious meal?
For this, in rags *accoutred* are they seen,
And made the May-game of the public spleen?
Dryden.

Acco'UTREMENT, åk-kôô'tůr-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*accoûtrement*, Fr.] Dress, equipage; furniture, relating to the person; trappings, ornaments.

I profess requital to a hair's breadth; not only in the simple office of love, but in all the *accoutrement*. complement, and ceremony of it.
Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

Christianity is lost among them, in the trappings and *accoutrements* of it; with which, instead of adorning religion, they have strangely disguised it; and quite stifled it, in the crowd of external rites and ceremonies. *Tillotson, Sermon* xxviii.

I have seen the pope officiate at St. Peter's; where, for two hours together, he was busied in putting on or off his different *accoutrements*, according to the different parts he was to act in them.
Addison, Spectator, No. 201.

How gay with all th' *accoutrements* of war,
The Britons come, with gold well-fraught they come.
Phil.

ACCRE'TION, åk-krė'shůn. *n. s.* [*accretio*, Lat.] The act of growing to another, so as to increase it.

Plants do nourish; animated bodies do not: they have an *accretion*, but no alimentation.
Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 602.

The changes seem to be effected by the exhaling of the moisture; which may leave the tinging corpuscles more dense, and something augmented by the *accretion* of the oily and earthy parts of that moisture. *Newton's Optics.*

Infants support abstinence worst, from the quantity of aliment consumed in *accretion*.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

ACCRE'TIVE, åk-krė'tĭv.[158] *adj.* [from *accretion*.] Growing; that, which by growth is added.

If the motion be very slow, we perceive it not: we have no sense of the *accretive* motion of plants and animals; and the sly shadow steals away upon the dial; and the quickest eye can discover no more, but that it is gone. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

To ACCRO'ACH, åk-krōtsh'.[295] *v. a.* [*accrocher*, Fr.] To draw to one, as with a hook; to gripe; to draw away by degrees, what is another's.

ACCRO'ACHMENT, åk-krōtsh-mėnt. *n. s.* from *accroach*.] The act of accroaching.
Dict.

To ACCRU'E, åk-krōō'.[339] *v. n.* [from the participle *accrû*, formed from *accroître*, Fr.]

1. To accede to, to be added to; as a natural production or effect, without any particular respect to good or ill.

The Son of God, by his incarnation, hath changed the manner of that personal subsistence; no alteration thereby *accruing* to the nature of God.
Hooker, b. v. § 54.

2. To be added, as an advantage or improvement, in a sense inclining to good rather than ill; in which meaning it is more frequently used, by later authors.

From which compact there arising an obligation upon every one, so to convey his meaning; there *accrues* also a right to every one, by the same signs, to judge of the sense or meaning of the person, so obliged to express himself. *South's Sermons.*

Let the evidence of such a particular miracle be never so bright and clear, yet it is still but particular; and must therefore want that kind of force, that degree of influence, which *accrues* to a standing general proof, from its having been tried or approved, and consented to, by men of all ranks and capacities, of all tempers and interests, of all ages and nations. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. To append to, or arise from: as, an ill consequence; this sense seems to be less proper.

His scholar Aristotle, as in many other particulars, so likewise on this, did justly oppose him, and became one of the authors; choosing a certain benefit, before the hazard that might *accrue* from the disrespects of ignorant persons. *Wilkins.*

4. In a commercial sense, to be produced, or arise; as, profits

The yearly benefit that, out of those his works, *accrueth* to her majesty, amounteth to one thousand pounds. *Carew's Survey.*

The great profits, which have *accrued* to the duke of Florence from his free port, have set several of the states of Italy on the same project.
Addison on Italy.

5. To follow, as loss; a vitious use.

The benefit or loss of such a trade *accruing* to the government, until it comes to take root in the nation. *Temple's Misc.*

ACCUBA'TION, åk-kŭ-bā'shůn. *n. s.* [from *accubo*, to lie down to, Lat.] The ancient posture of leaning at meals.

It will appear, that *accubation*, or lying down at meals, was a gesture used by very many nations.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

To ACCU'MB, åk-kůmb'.[347] *v. a.* [*accumbo*, Lat.] To lie at the table, according to the ancient manner. *Dict.*

ACCU'MBENT, åk-kům'bėnt. *adj.* [*accumbens*, Lat.] Leaning.

The Roman recumbent, or (more properly) *accumbent* posture in eating, was introduced after the first Punic war. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To ACCU'MULATE, åk-kŭ'mů-lāte.[91] *v. a.* [from *accumulo*, Lat.] To heap one thing upon another; to pile up, to heap together. It is used either literally, as, to *accumulate* money; or figuratively, as, to *accumulate* merit or wickedness.

If thou dost slander her, and torture me,
Never pray more; abandon all remorse;
On horror's head horrors *accumulate;*
For nothing canst thou to damnation add.
Shakspeare's Othello.

Crusht by imaginary treasons weight,
Which too much merit did *accumulate.*
Sir John Denham.

ACCUMULA'TION, åk-kŭ-mů-lā'shůn. *n. s.* [from *accumulate*.]

1. The act of accumulating.

One of my place in Syria, his lieutenant,
For quick *accumulation* of renown,
Which he achiev'd by th' minute, lost his favour.
Shakspeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

Some perhaps might otherwise wonder, at such an *accumulation* of benefits; like a kind of embroidering, or listing of one favour upon another.
Wotton.

2. The state of being accumulated

By the regular returns of it in some people, and their freedom from it after the morbid matter is exhausted, it looks, as there were regular *accumulations* and gatherings of it, as of other humours in the body. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ACCU'MULATIVE, åk-kŭ'mů-lā-tĭv. *adj.* [from *accumulate*.]

1. That, which accumulates.
2. That, which is accumulated.

If the injury meet not with meekness, it then acquires another *accumulative* guilt; and stands answerable not only for its own positive ill, but for all the accidental, which it causes in the sufferer.
Government of the Tongue.

ACCUMULA'TOR, åk-kŭ'mů-lā-tůr.[521] *n. s.* [from *accumulate*.] He, that accumulates; a gatherer or heaper together.

Injuries may fall upon the passive man; yet, without revenge, there would be no broils and quarrels, the great *accumulators* and multipliers of injuries.
Decay of Piety.

A'CCURACY, åk'kŭ-rå-sė. *n. s.* [*accuratio*, Lat.] Exactness, nicety.

This perfect artifice and *accuracy* might have been omitted, and yet they have made shift to move.
More.

Quickness of imagination is seen in the invention, fertility in the fancy, and the *accuracy* in the expression. *Dryden.*

The man who hath the stupid ignorance, or hardened effrontery, to insult the revealed will of God; or the petulant conceit, to turn it into ridicule; or the arrogance, to make his own perfections the measure of the Divinity: or, at best, that can collate a text, or quote an authority, with an insipid *accuracy;* or demonstrate a plain proposition, in all formality: these now are the only men worth mentioning. *Delany.*

We consider the uniformity of the whole design, *accuracy* of the calculations, and skill in restoring and comparing passages of ancient authors.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

A'CCURATE, åk'kŭ-råte.[91] *adj.* [*accuratus*, Lat.]

1. Exact, as opposed to negligence or ignorance, applied to persons.
2. Exact, without defect or failure, applied to things.

No man living has made more *accurate* trials than Reaumure, that brightest ornament of France.
Colson.

3. Determinate; precisely fixed.

Those conceive, the celestial bodies have more *accurate* influences upon these things below, than indeed they have but in gross. *Bacon.*

A'CCURATELY, åk'kŭ-råte-lė. *adv.* [from *accurate*.] In an accurate manner; exactly, without errour, nicely.

The sine of incidence is either *accurately*, or very nearly, in a given ratio to the sine of refraction. *Newton.*

That all these distances, motions, and quantities of matter, should be so *accurately* and harmoniously adjusted in this great variety of our system, is above the fortuitous hits of blind material causes; and must certainly flow, from that eternal fountain of wisdom. *Bentley.*

A'CCURATENESS, åk'kŭ-råte-nėss. *n. s.* [from *accurate*.] Exactness, nicety.

But sometime after, suspecting that in making this observation I had not determined the diameter of the sphere with sufficient *accurateness*, I repeated the experiment. *Newton.*

To ACCU'RSE, åk-kůrse'. *v. a.* [See CURSE.] To doom to misery; to invoke misery upon any one.

As if it were an unlucky comet, or as if God had so *accursed* it; that it should never shine, to give light in things concerning our duty any way towards him. *Hooker.*

When Hildebrand *accursed*, and cast down from his throne, Henry IV; there were none so hardy, as to defend their lord. *Sir Walter Raleigh's Essays.*

ACCU'RSED, åk-kůr'sėd.[362] *part. adj.*

1. That, which is cursed or doomed to misery.

'Tis the most certain sign the world's *accurst*,
That the best things corrupted are and worst.
Denham.

2. That, which deserves the curse; execrable, hateful, detestable; and, by consequence, wicked, malignant.

A swift blessing
May soon return, to this our suffering country,
Under a hand *accurs'd!* *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

The chief part of the misery of wicked men, and those *accursed* spirits, the devils, is this; that they are of a disposition contrary to God. *Tillotson.*

They, like the seed from which they sprung,
accurst,
Against the gods immortal hatred nurst. *Dryden.*

ACCU'SABLE, åk-kŭ'zå-bl.[405] *adj.* [from

the verb *accuse.*] That, which may be censured; blamable, culpable.

There would be a manifest defect, and Nature's improvision were justly *accusable;* if animals, so subject unto diseases from bilious causes, should want a proper conveyance for choler. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ACCUSA'TION, âk-kû-zâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *accuse.*]

1. The act of accusing.

Thus they in mutual *accusation* spent
The fruitless hours, but neither self-condemning;
And, of their vain contest, appear'd no end. *Milt.*

2. The charge, brought against any one by the accuser.

You read
These *acusations;* and these grievous crimes,
Committed by your person and your followers. *Shakspeare.*

All *accusation*, in the very nature of the thing, still supposing, and being founded upon some law: for, where there is no law, there can be no transgression; and, where there can be no transgression, I am sure, there ought to be no *accusation.* *South.*

3. [In the sense of the courts.] A declaration of some crime, preferred before a competent judge, in order to inflict some judgment on the guilty person. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ACCU'SATIVE, âk-kû'zâ-tîv. *adj.* [*accusativus*, Lat.] A term of grammar, signifying the relation of the noun, on which the action implied in the verb terminates.

ACCU'SATORY. âk-kû'zâ-tô'-rê.[612] *adj.* [from *accuse.*] That, which produceth or containeth an accusation.

In a charge of adultery, the accuser ought to set forth, in the *accusatory* libel, some certain and definite time. *Ayliffe.*

To ACCU'SE, âk-kûze'. *v. a.* [from *accuso*, Lat.]

1. To charge with a crime. It requires the particle *of*, before the subject of accusation.

He stripp'd the bears-foot of its leafy growth;
And, calling western winds, *accus'd* the spring *of* sloth. *Dryden's Virgil.*

The professors are *accused of* all the ill practices, which may seem to be the ill consequences of their principles. *Addison.*

2. It sometimes admits the particle *for.*

Never send up a leg of a fowl at supper, while there is a cat or dog in the house, that can be *accused for* running away with it: but, if there happen to be neither, you must lay it upon the rats, or a strange greyhound. *Swift.*

3. To blame or censure, in opposition to applause or justification.

Their conscience bearing witness, and their thoughts the mean while *accusing* or else excusing one another. *Rom.* ii. 15.

Your valour would their sloth too much *accuse;*
And therefore, like themselves, they princes choose. *Dryden's Tyrannick Love.*

ACCU'SER, âk-kû'zûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *accuse.*] He, that brings a charge against another.

There are some persons forbidden to be *accusers*, on the score of their sex, as women; others, of their age, as pupils and infants; others, upon the account of some crimes committed by them; and others, on the score of some filthy lucre they propose to gain thereby; others on the score of their conditions, as libertines against their patrons; and others, through a suspicion of calumny, as having once already given false evidence; and lastly others, on account of their poverty, as not being worth more than fifty aurei. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

—That good man, who drank the pois'nous draught,
With mind serene; and could not wish, to see
His vile *accuser* drink as deep as he. *Dryden.*

If the person accused maketh his innocence plainly to appear upon his trial, the *accuser* is immediately put to an ignominious death; and, out of his goods and lands, the innocent person is quadruply recompensed. *Gulliver's Travels.*

To ACCU'STOM, âk-kûs'tûm. *v. a.* [*accoûtumer*, Fr.] To habituate, to inure, with the particle *to.* It is used chiefly of persons.

How shall we breathe in other air
Less pure, *accustom'd to* immortal fruits? *Milton.*

It has been some advantage, to *accustom* one's self *to* books of the same edition. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To ACCU'STOM, âk-kûs'tûm. *v. n.* To be wont to do any thing. Obsolete.

A boat over-freighted sunk, and all drowned, saving one woman, that in her first popping-up again (which most living things *accustom*) got hold of the boat. *Carew.*

ACCU'STOMABLE, âk-kûs'tûm-mâ-bl. *adj.* [from *accustom.*] Of long custom or habit; habitual, customary.

Animals (even of the same original, extraction, and species) may be diversified by *accustomable* residence in one climate, from what they are in another. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ACCU'STOMABLY, âk-kûs'tûm-mâ-blê. *adv.* According to custom.

Touching the king's fines, *accustomably* paid for the purchasing of writs original, I find no certain beginning of them; and do therefore think, that they grew up with the chancery. *Bacon's Alienation.*

ACCU'STOMANCE, âk-kûs'tûm-mânse. *n. s.* [*accoûtumance*, Fr.] Custom, habit, use.

Through *accustomance* and negligence, and perhaps some other causes, we neither feel it in our own bodies, nor take notice of it in others. *Boyle.*

ACCU'STOMARILY, âk-kûs'tûm-mâ-rê-lê. *adv.* In a customary manner; according to common or customary practice.

Go on, rhetorick; and expose the peculiar eminency, which you *accustomarily* marshal before logick to public view. *Cleaveland.*

ACCU'STOMARY, âk-kûs'tûm-mâ-rê.[512] *adj.* [from *accustom.*] Usual, practised; according to custom.

ACCU'STOMED, âk-kûs'tûm-êd.[362] *adj.* [from *accustom.*] According to custom; frequent; usual.

Look, how she rubs her hands!—It is an *accustomed* action with her, to seem thus washing her hands: I have known her continue in this a quarter of an hour. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

ACE, âse. *n. s.* [*As* not only signified a piece of money, but any integer: from whence is derived the word *ace*, or unit. Thus, *As* signified the whole inheritance. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*]

1. An unit; a single point, on cards or dice.

When lots are shuffled together in a lap, urn, or pitcher; or if a man blindfold casts a die, what reason in the world can he have to presume, that he shall draw a white stone rather than a black, or throw an *ace* rather than a sise? *South.*

2. A small quantity; a particle; an atom.

He will not bate an *ace* of absolute certainty; but however doubtful or improbable the thing is, coming from him it must go for an indisputable truth. *Government of the Tongue.*

I'll not wag an *ace* farther: the whole world shall not bribe me to it. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

ACE'PHALOUS, â-sê'fâl-ûs. *adj.* [ἀκέφαλος, Gr.] Without a head. *Dict.*

ACE'RB, â-sêrb'. *adj.* [*acerbus*, Lat.] Acid, with an addition of roughness; as most fruits are, before they are ripe. *Quincy.*

ACE'RBITY, â-sêr'-bê-tê.[611] *n. s.* [*acerbitas*, Lat.]

1. A rough sour taste.

2. Applied to men, sharpness of temper; severity.

True it is, that the talents for criticism (namely, smartness, quick censure, vivacity of remark; indeed all, but *acerbity*) seem rather the gifts of youth, than of old age. *Pope.*

To ACE'RVATE, â-sêr'vâte.[91] *v. a.* [*acervo*, Lat.] To heap up. *Dict.*

ACERVA'TION, âs-êr-vâ'shûn.[627] *n. s.* [from *acervate.*] The act of heaping together.

ACE'RVOSE, â-sêr'vôs. *adj.* Full of heaps. *Dict.*

ACE'SCENT, â-sês'sênt. *adj.* [*acescens*, Lat.] That which has a tendency to sourness or acidity.

The same persons (perhaps) had enjoyed their health as well, with a mixture of animal diet, qualified with a sufficient quantity of *acescents;* as, bread, vinegar, and fermented liquors. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ACETO'SE, âs-ê-tôse'.[427] *adj.* That which has in it any thing sour.

ACETO'SITY, âs-ê-tôs'ê-tê.[611] *n. s.* [from *acetose.*] The state of being acetose, or of containing sourness. *Dict.*

ACE'TOUS, â-sê'tûs.[314] *adj.* [from *acetum*, vinegar, Lat.] Having the quality of vinegar; sour.

Raisins, which consist chiefly of the juice of grapes, inspissated in the skins or husks by the avolation of the superfluous moisture through their pores, being distilled in a retort, did not afford any vinous, but rather an *acetous*, spirit. *Boyle.*

ACHE, âke. *n. s.* [ace, Sax, ἄχος, Gr. now generally written *ake*, and in the plural *akes*, of one syllable: the primitive manner being preserved chiefly in poetry, for the sake of the measure.] A continued pain. See AKE.

I'll rack thee with old cramps;
Fill all thy bones with *aches*, make thee roar,
That beasts shall tremble at thy din. *Shaksp.*

A coming show'r your shooting corns presage,
Old *aches* throb, your hollow tooth will rage. *Swift.*

To ACHE, âke. *v. n.* [See ACHE. To be in pain.

Upon this account, our senses are dulled and spent by any extraordinary intention; and our very eyes will *ache*, if long fixed upon any difficultly discerned object. *Glanville.*

To ACHI'EVE, âk-tshêve'. *v. a.* [*achever*, Fr. to complete.]

1. To perform, to finish a design prosperously.

Our toils, my friends, are crown'd with sure success:
The greater part perform'd, *achieve* the less. *Dryd.*

2. To gain, to obtain.

Experience is by industry *achier'd*,
And perfected by the swift course of time. *Shaksp.*

Tranio, I burn, I pine; I perish, Tranio,
If I *achieve* not this young modest girl. *Shaksp.*

Thou hast *achiev'd* our liberty, confin'd
Within hell-gates till now. *Milton.*

Show all the spoils by valiant kings *achiev'd*,
And groaning nations by their arms reliev'd. *Prior.*

ACHI'EVER, ȧt-tshē'vŭr. *n. s.* He, that performs; he, that obtains, what he endeavours after

A victory is twice itself, when the *achiever* brings home full numbers.
Shakspeare's Much ado about Nothing.

ACHI'EVEMENT, ȧt-tshēve'mĕnt. *n. s.* [*achevement*, Fr.]

1. The performance of an action.

From every coast, that heaven walks about,
Have thither come the noble martial crew,
That famous hard *achievements* still pursue.
Fairy Queen.

2. The escutcheon or ensigns armorial, granted to any man for the performance of great actions.

Then shall the war, and stern debate, and strife
Immortal, be the bus'ness of my life;
And in thy fame, the dusty spoils among,
High on the burnish'd roof, my banner shall be hung,
Rank'd with my champion's bucklers; and below,
With arms revers'd, th' *achievements* of the foe.
Dryden.

Achievement, in the first sense, is derived from *achieve*, as it signifies *to perform*; in the second, from *achieve*, as it imports *to gain*.

A'CHING, ȧ'kĭng. *n. s.* [from *ache*.] Pain; uneasiness.

When old age comes, to wait upon a great and worshipful sinner; it comes, attended with many painful girds and *achings*, called the gout. *South.*

A'CHOR, ȧ'kôr.[166] *n. s.* [*achor*, Lat. ἀχώρ, Gr. *furfur*.] A species of the herpes; it appears with a crusty scab, which causes an itching on the surface of the head, occasioned by a salt sharp serum oozing through the skin. *Quincy.*

A'CID, ȧs'sĭd. *adj.* [*acidus*, Lat. *acide*, Fr.] Sour, sharp.

Wild trees last longer, than garden trees; and in the same kind, those, whose fruit is *acid*, more than those, whose fruit is sweet.
Bacon's Natural History.

Acid or sour proceed from a salt of the same nature, without mixture of oil; in austere tastes, the oily parts have not disentangled themselves from the salts and earthy parts; such is the taste of unripe fruits. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Liquors and substances are called *acids*, which, being composed of pointed particles, affect the taste in a sharp and piercing manner. The common way of trying, whether any particular liquor hath in it any particles of this kind, is by mixing it with syrup of violets, when it will turn of a red colour; but if it contains alkaline or lixivial particles, it changes that syrup green. *Quincy.*

ACI'DITY, ȧ-sĭd'dė-tė.[511] *n. s.* [from *acid*.] The quality of being acid; an acid taste; sharpness; sourness.

Fishes, by the help of a dissolvent liquor, corrode and reduce their meat, skin, bones and all, into a chylus or cremor; and yet this liquor manifests nothing of *acidity* to the taste. *Ray.*

When the taste of the mouth is bitter, it is a sign of a redundance of a bilious alkali; and demands a quite different diet, from the case of *acidity* or sourness. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

A'CIDNESS, ȧs'sĭd-nĕss. *n. s.* [from *acid*.] The quality of being acid: acidity. See ACIDITY.

ACI'DULÆ, ȧ-sĭd'dŭ-lė.[199] *n. s.* [that is, *aquæ acidulæ*.] Medicinal springs impregnated with sharp particles; as all the nitrous, chalybeate, and alum springs are. *Quincy.*

The *acidulæ*, or medical springs, emit a greater quantity of their minerals than usual; and even the ordinary springs, which were before clear, fresh, and limpid, become thick and turbid, and are impregnated with sulphur and other minerals, as long as the earthquake lasts.
Woodward's Natural History.

To ACI'DULATE, ȧ-sĭd'dŭ-lȧte.[91] *v. a.* [*aciduler*, Fr.] To impregnate or tinge with acids in a slight degree.

A diet of fresh unsalted things, watery liquors *acidulated*, farinaceous emollient substances, sour milk, butter, and acid fruits.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

To ACKNO'WLEDGE, ȧk-nŏl-lĕdj.[328] *v. a.* [a word formed, as it seems, between the Latin and English, from *agnosco* and *knowledge*; which is deduced from the Saxon cnapan *to know*.

1. To own the knowledge of; to own any thing or person in a particular character.

My people do already know my mind;
And will acknowledge you and Jessica,
In place of lord Bassanio and myself. *Shaksp.*

None, that *acknowledge* God or providence,
Their soul's eternity did ever doubt. *Davies.*

2. To confess; as, a fault.

For I *acknowledge* my transgressions; and my sin is ever before me. *Psalm* li. 3.

3. To own; as, a benefit; sometimes with the particle *to*, before the person conferring the benefit.

His spirit
Taught them; but they his gifts *acknowledged* not. *Milton.*

In the first place, therefore, I thankfully *acknowledge to* the Almighty power the assistance he has given me, in the beginning and the prosecution of my present studies. *Dryden.*

ACKNO'WLEDGING, ȧk-nŏl'lĕdj-ĭng. *adj.* [from *acknowledge*.] Grateful; ready to acknowledge benefits received. A Gallicism, *reconnoissant*.

He has shewn his hero *acknowledging* and ungrateful, compassionate and hard-hearted; but, at the bottom, fickle and self-interested.
Dryden's Virgil.

ACKNO'WLEDGMENT, ȧk-nŏl'lĕdje-mĕnt.[328] *n. s.* [from *acknowledge*.]

1. Concession of any character in another; as, existence, superiority.

The due contemplation of the human nature doth, by a necessary connection and chain of causes, carry us up to the unavoidable *acknowledgment* of the Deity; because it carries every thinking man, to an original of every successive individual.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

2. Concession of the truth of any position.

Immediately upon the *acknowledgment* of the christian faith, the eunuch was baptized by Philip.
Hooker.

3. Confession of a fault.

4. Confession of a benefit received; gratitude.

5. Act of attestation to any concession; such as homage.

There be many wide countries in Ireland, in which the laws of England were never established, nor any *acknowledgment* of subjection made.
Spenser's State of Ireland.

6. Something given or done, in confession of a benefit received.

The second is an *acknowledgment* to his majesty, for the leave of fishing upon his coasts; and though this may not be grounded upon any treaty, yet, if it appear to be an ancient right on our side, and custom on theirs, not determined or extinguished by any treaty between us, it may with justice be insisted on. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

A'CME, ȧk'mė. *n. s.* [ἄκμη, Gr.] The height of any thing; more especially used to denote the height of a distemper, which is divided into four periods. 1. The *arche*, the beginning or first attack. 2. *Anabasis*, the growth. 3. *Acme*, the height. And, 4. *Paracme*, which is the declension of the distemper.
Quincy.

ACO'LOTHIST, ȧ-kŏl'lŏ-thĭst. *n. s.* [ἀκολουθέω, Gr.] One of the lowest order, in the Romish church; whose office is, to prepare the elements for the offices, to light the church, &c.

It is duty, according to the papal law, when the bishop sings mass, to order all the inferior clergy to appear in their proper habits; and to see that all the offices of the church be rightly performed; to ordain the *acolothist*, to keep the sacred vessels.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

A'COLYTE, ȧk'ŏ-lĭte.[544] *n. s.* [The same with ACOLOTHIST.]

A'CONITE, ȧk'kŏ-nite.[155] *n. s.* [*aconitum*, Lat.] Properly the herb wolfs-bane; but commonly used in poetical language, for poison in general.

Our land is from the rage of tygers freed,
Nor nourishes the lion's angry seed;
Nor pois'nous *aconite* is here produc'd,
Or grows unknown, or is (when known) refus'd.
Dryden.

Despair, that *aconite* does prove,
And certain death to others love,
That poison never yet withstood,
Does nourish mine, and turns to blood. *Granville.*

A'CORN, ȧ'kôrn. *n. s.* [Æcopn, Sax. from ac, an oak, and copn, corn or grain; that is, the grain or fruit of the oak.] The seed or fruit, born by the oak.

Errours, such as are but *acorns* in our younger brows, grow oaks in our older heads, and become inflexible. *Brown.*

Content with food, which nature freely bred,
On wildings and on strawberries they fed:
Cornels and bramble-berries gave the rest;
And falling *acorns* furnished out a feast.
Dryden's Ovid.

He, that is nourished by the *acorns* he picked up under an oak, or the apples he gathered from the trees in the wood, has certainly appropriated them to himself. *Locke.*

A'CORNED, ȧ'kôrnd. *adj.* [from *acorn*.] Stored with acorns.

Like a full *acorn'd* boar. *Shakspeare.*

ACO'USTICKS, ȧ-kōō'stĭks.[318] *n. s.* [ἀκουστικὰ, of ἀκούω, Gr. to hear.]

1. The doctrine or theory of sounds.

2. Medicines to help the hearing. *Quincy.*

To ACQUA'INT, ȧk-kwānt'. *v. a.* [*accointer*, Fr.]

1. To make familiar with; applied either to persons or things. It has *with*, before the object.

We, that *acquaint* ourselves *with* every zone,
And pass the tropicks, and behold each pole;
When we come home, are to ourselves unknown,
And unacquainted still with our own soul. *Davies.*

There *with* thee, new welcome saint,
Like fortunes may her soul *acquaint*. *Milton.*

Before a man can speak on any subject, it is necessary to be *acquainted with* it. *Locke on Education.*

Acquaint yourselves *with* things ancient and modern, natural, civil, and religious, domestic and na-

tional, things of your own and foreign countries; and, above all, be well *acquainted with* God and yourselves; learn animal nature, and the workings of your own spirits. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To inform. *With* is more in use before the object, than *of*.

But for some other reasons, my grave Sir,
Which is not fit you know, I not *acquaint*
My father *of* this business. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*

A friend in the country *acquaints* me, that two or three men of the town are got among them, and have brought words and phrases, which were never before in those parts. *Tatler.*

ACQUA'INTANCE, åk-kwånt'ånse. *n. s.* [*accointance*, Fr.]

1. The state of being acquainted with; familiarity, knowledge. It is applied, as well to persons as things, with the particle *with*.

Nor was his *acquaintance* less *with* the famous poets of his age, than *with* the noblemen and ladies. *Dryden.*

Our admiration of a famous man lessens, upon our nearer *acquaintance with* him; and we seldom hear of a celebrated person, without a catalogue of some notorious weaknesses and infirmities. *Addison.*

Would we be admitted into an *acquaintance with* God, let us study to resemble him. We must be partakers of a divine nature, in order to partake of this high privilege and alliance. *Atterbury.*

2. Familiar knowledge; simply, without a preposition.

Brave soldier, pardon me,
That any accent, breaking from my tongue,
Should 'scape the true *acquaintance* of mine ear.
Shakspeare.

This keeps the understanding long in converse with an object, and long converse brings *acquaintance*. *South.*

In what manner he lived with those, who were of his neighbourhood and *acquaintance;* how obliging his carriage was to them, what kind offices he did, and was always ready to do them; I forbear particularly to say. *Atterbury.*

3. A slight or initial knowledge, short of friendship, as applied to persons.

I hope, I am pretty near seeing you; and therefore I would cultivate an *acquaintance:* because, if you do not know me, when we meet; you need only keep one of my letters, and compare it with my face; for my face and letters are counterparts of my heart. *Swift to Pope.*

A long noviciate of *acquaintance* should precede the vows of friendship. *Bolingbroke.*

4. The person with whom we are acquainted; him, of whom we have some knowledge, without the intimacy of friendship.

In this sense, the plural is, in some authors, *acquaintance;* in others, *acquaintances*.

But she, all vow'd unto the red-cross knight,
His wand'ring peril closely did lament;
Ne in this new *acquaintance* could delight,
But her dear heart with anguish did torment.
Fairy Queen.

That young men travel under some tutor, I allow well; so that he be such a one, that may be able to tell them, what *acquaintances* they are to seek, what exercises or discipline the place yieldeth. *Bacon.*

This, my lord, has justly acquired you as many friends, as there are persons, who have the honour to be known to you; mere *acquaintance* you have none; you have drawn them all into a nearer line; and they, who have conversed with you, are for ever after inviolably yours. *Dryden.*

We see, he is ashamed of his nearest *acquaintances.* *Boyle against Bentley.*

ACQUA'INTED, åk-kwånt'ĕd. *adj.* [from *acquaint.*] Familiar, well known; not new.

Now call we our high court of parliament;
That war or peace, or both at once, may be
As things *acquainted* and familiar to us. *Shaksp.*

ACQUE'ST, åk-kwĕst'. *n. s.* [*acquest*, Fr from *acquerir;* written by some *acquist*, with a view to the word *acquire*, or *acquisita.*] Attainment, acquisition; the thing gained.

New *acquests* are more burden than strength. *Bacon.*

Mud, reposed near the ostea of rivers, makes continual additions to the land, thereby excluding the sea; and preserving these shells, as trophies and signs of its new *acquests* and encroachments. *Woodward.*

To ACQUIE'SCE, åk-kwė-ĕss'. *v. n.* [*acquiescer*, Fr. *acquiescere*, Lat.] To rest in, or remain satisfied with, without opposition or discontent. It has *in*, before the object.

Others will, upon account of the receivedness of the proposed opinion, think it rather worthy to be examined, than *acquiesced in.* *Boyle.*

Neither a bare approbation of, nor a mere wishing, nor unactive complacency in; nor, lastly, a natural inclination to things virtuous and good, can pass before God for a man's willing of such things: and, consequently, if men, upon this account, will needs take up and *acquiesce in* an airy ungrounded persuasion, that they will those things which really they not will; they fall thereby into a gross and fatal delusion. *South.*

He hath employed his transcendent wisdom and power, that by these he might make way for his benignity; as the end, wherein they ultimately *acquiesce.* *Grew.*

ACQUIE'SCENCE, åk-kwė-ĕss'ĕnse. *n. s.* [from *acquiesce.*]

1. A silent appearance of content; distinguished on one side, from avowed consent; on the other, from opposition.

Neither from any of the nobility, nor of the clergy, who were thought most averse from it, there appeared any sign of contradiction to that; but an entire *acquiescence* in all, the bishops thought fit to do. *Clarendon.*

2. Satisfaction, rest, content.

Many indeed have given over their pursuits after fame, either from disappointment, or from experience of the little pleasure which attends it, or the better informations or natural coldness of old age; but seldom from a full satisfaction and *acquiescence* in their present enjoyments of it. *Addison.*

3. Submission, confidence.

The greatest part of the world take up their persuasions concerning good and evil, by an implicit faith, and a full *acquiescence* in the word of those, who shall represent things to them under these characters. *South.*

ACQUI'RABLE, åk-kwi'rå-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *acquire.*] That, which may be acquired or obtained; attainable.

Those rational instincts, the connate principles engraven in the human soul, though they are truths *acquirable* and deducible by rational consequence and argumentation, yet seem to be inscribed in the very crasis and texture of the soul, antecedent to any acquisition by industry or the exercise of the discursive faculty in man. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

If the powers of cogitation and volition and sensation, are neither inherent in matter as such, nor *acquirable* to matter by any motion or modification of it; it necessarily follows, that they proceed from some cogitative substance, some incorporeal inhabitant within us, which we call spirit and soul. *Bentley.*

To ACQUI'RE, åk-kwire'. *v. a.* [*acquevir*, Fr. *acquiro*, Lat.]

1. To gain, by one's own labour or power; to obtain, what is not received from nature, or transmitted by inheritance.

Better to leave undone, than by our deed
Acquire too high a fame; while he, we serve, 's away. *Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

2. To come to; to attain.

Motion cannot be perceived, without the perception of its terms; viz. the parts of space, which it immediately left; and those, which it next *acquires.* *Glanville's Scepsis.*

ACQUI'RED, åk-kwi'rĕd.[362] *particip. adj.* [from *acquire.*] Gained by one's self; in opposition to those things, which are bestowed by nature.

We are seldom at ease, and free enough from the solicitation of our natural or adopted desires; but a constant succession of uneasinesses, out of that stock, which natural wants or *acquired* habits have heaped up, take the will in their turns. *Locke.*

ACQUI'RER, åk-kwi'rûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *acquire.*] The person, that acquires; a gainer.

ACQUI'REMENT, åk-kwire'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *acquire.*] That, which is acquired; gain; attainment. The word may be properly used, in opposition to the gifts of nature.

These his *acquirements*, by industry, were exceedingly both enriched and enlarged, by many excellent endowments of nature. *Hayward on Edward VI.*

By a content and acquiescence in every species of truth, we embrace the shadow thereof; or so much, as may palliate its just and substantial *acquirements.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

It is very difficult, to lay down rules for the *acquirement* of a taste: the faculty must, in some degree, be born with us. *Addison.*

ACQUISI'TION, åk-kwė-zĭsh'shŭn. *n. s* [*acquisitio*, Lat.]

1. The act of acquiring or gaining.

Each man has but a limited right to the good things of the world; and the natural allowed way by which he is to compass the possession of these things, is by his own industrious *acquisition* of them *South.*

2. The thing gained; acquirement.

Great Sir, all *acquisition*
Of glory as of empire, here I lay before
Your royal feet. *Denham's Sophy.*

A state can never arrive to its period, in a more deplorable crisis; than, when some prince lies hovering like a vulture, to dismember its dying carcase; by which means it becomes only an *acquisition* to some mighty monarchy, without hopes of a resurrection. *Swift.*

ACQUI'SITIVE, åk-kwĭz'zė-tĭv.[157] *adj.* [*acquisitivus*, Lat.] That, which is acquired or gained.

He died not in his *acquisitive*, but in his native soil; nature herself, as it were, claiming a final interest in his body, when fortune had done with him. *Wotton.*

ACQUI'ST, åk-kwĭst'. *n. s.* [See ACQUEST.] Acquirement; attainment; gain. Not in use.

His servent he, with new *acquist*
Of true experience from this great event,
With peace and consolation hath dismist. *Milton.*

To ACQUI'T, åk-kwĭt'.[415] *v. a.* [*acquiter*, Fr. See QUIT.]

1. To set free.

Ne do I wish (for wishing were but vain)
To be *acquit* from my continual smart;
But joy, her thrall for ever to remain,
And yield for pledge my poor captiv'd heart. *Spenser.*

2. To clear from a charge of guilt; to absolve; opposed to *condemn*, either simply with an accusative, as, *the jury acquitted him;* or with the particles *from* or *of*.

which is more common, before the crime.

If I sin, then thou markest me, and thou wilt not *acquit* me *from* mine iniquity *Job*, x. 14.

By the suffrage of the most and best, he is already *acquitted;* and, by the sentence of some, condemned. *Dryden.*

He that judges, without informing himself to the utmost that he is capable, cannot *acquit* himself *of* judging amiss. *Locke.*

Neither do I reflect upon the memory of his majesty, whom I entirely *acquit of* any imputation. *Swift.*

3. To clear from any obligation.

Steady to my principles, and not dispirited with my afflictions, I have, by the blessing of God on my endeavours, overcome all difficulties; and, in some measure, *acquitted* myself *of* the debt, which I owed the publick, when I undertook this work. *Dryden.*

4. In a similar sense, it is said, *The man hath acquitted himself well;* that is, he hath discharged his duty.

Acqui'tment, ăk-kwĭt'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *acquit*.] The state of being acquitted; or act of acquitting.

The word imports properly an *acquitment* or discharge of a man, upon some precedent accusation; and a full trial and cognizance of his cause, had thereupon. *South.*

Acqui'ttal, ăk-kwĭt'tăl. *n. s.* In law, is a deliverance and setting free, from the suspicion or guiltiness of an offence. *Cowell.*

The constant design of both these orators was, to drive some one particular point, either the condemnation or *acquittal* of an accused person. *Swift.*

To Acqui'ttance, ăk-kwĭt'tănse. *v. a.* To procure an acquittance; to acquit; a word not in present use.

But, if black scandal and foul-fac'd reproach
Attend the sequel of your imposition;
Your mere enforcement shall *acquittance* me
From all the impure blots and stains thereof.
Shakspeare.

Acqui'ttance, ăk-kwĭt'tănse. *n. s.* [from *acquit*.]

1. The act of discharging from a debt.

But soon shall find
Forbearance, no *acquittance*, ere day end
Justice shall not return, as beauty, scorn'd. *Milton.*

2. A writing, testifying the receipt of a debt.

You can produce *acquittances*
For such a sum, from special officers
Of Charles his father. *Shakspeare's Love's Labour Lost.*

They quickly pay their debt; and then
Take no *acquittances*, but pay again. *Donne.*

The same man bought and sold to himself, paid the money, and gave the *acquittance*. *Arbuthnot.*

A'cre, ā'kŭr.[98 416] *n. s.* [Æcpe, Sax.] A quantity of land containing, in length, forty perches, and four in breadth, or four thousand eight hundred and forty square yards. *Dict.*

Search every *acre* in the high-grown field,
And bring him to our eye. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

A'crid, ăk'krĭd. *adj.* [*acer*, Lat.] Of a hot biting taste; bitter; so as to leave a painful heat upon the organs of taste.

Bitter and *acrid* differ, only by the sharp particles of the first, being involved in a greater quantity of oil, than those of the last. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Acrimo'nious, ăk-krĕ-mō'nĕ-ŭs.[314] *adj.* Abounding with acrimony; sharp; corrosive.

If gall cannot be rendered *acrimonious* and bitter of itself; then, whatever acrimony or amaritude redounds in it, must be from the admixture of melancholy. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

A'crimony, ăk'krĕ-mō-nė.[557] *n. s.* [*acrimonia*, Lat.]

1. Sharpness, corrosiveness.

There be plants, that have a milk in them when they are cut; as, figs, old lettuce, sow-thistles, spurge. The cause may be an inception of putrefaction; for those milks have all an *acrimony*, though one would think they should be lenitive. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The chymists define salt, from some of its properties, to be a body fusible in the fire; congealable again by cold, into brittle glebes or crystals; soluble in water, so as to disappear; not malleable; and having something in it, which affects the organs of taste with a sensation of *acrimony* or sharpness. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Sharpness of temper, severity, bitterness of thought or language.

John the Baptist set himself, with much *acrimony* and indignation, to baffle this senseless arrogant conceit of theirs; which made them huff at the doctrine of repentance, as a thing below them, and not at all belonging to them. *South.*

A'critude, ăk'krĕ-tūde. *n. s.* [from *acrid*.] An acrid taste; a biting heat on the palate.

In green vitriol, with its astringent and sweetish tastes, is joined some *acritude*. *Grew's Musæum.*

Acroama'tical, ăk'krō-ă-măt'tĕ-kăl.[509] *adj.* [ἀκροάομαι, Gr. I hear.] Of or pertaining to deep learning; the opposite of exoterical.

Acroa'ticks, ăk-krō-ăt'tĭks. *n. s.* [ἀκροατικὰ, Gr.] Aristotle's lectures, on the more nice and principal parts of philosophy; to which, none but friends and scholars were admitted by him.

Acro'nycal, ăk-krŏn'ė-kăl. *adj.* [from ἄκρος, *summus*, and νὺξ *nox;* importing the beginning of night.] A term of astronomy applied to the stars; of which the rising or setting is called *acronycal*, when they either appear above or sink below the horizon at the time of sunset. It is opposed to *cosmical*.

Acro'nycally, ăk-krŏn'ė-kăl-lė. *adv.* from *acronycal*. At the acronycal time.

He is tempestuous in the summer, when he rises heliacally; and rainy in the winter, when he rises *acronycally*. *Dryden.*

A'crospire, ăk'krō-spīre.[151] *n. s.* [from ἄκρος and σπείρα, Gr.] A shoot or sprout from the end of seeds, before they are put in the ground.

Many corns will smilt, or have their pulp turned into a substance like thick cream; and will send forth their substance in an *acrospire*. *Mortimer.*

A'crospired, ăk'krō-spī-rĕd.[362] *part. adj.* Having sprouts, or having shot out.

For want of turning, when the malt is spread on the floor, it comes and sprouts at both ends; which is called *acrospired*, and is fit only for swine. *Mortimer.*

Acro'ss, ă-krŏss'. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, or the French *à*, as it is used in *à travers*, and *cross*.] Athwart; laid over something so as to cross it.

The harp hath the concave, not along the strings, but *across* the strings; and no harp hath the sound, so melting and prolonged, as the Irish harp. *Bacon.*

This view'd, but not enjoy'd, with arms *across*
He stood, reflecting on his country's loss. *Dryden.*

There is a set of artisans; who, by the help of several poles, which they lay *across* each others shoulders, build themselves up into a kind of pyramid; so that you see a pile of men in the air, of four or five rows, rising one above another. *Addison.*

An Acro'stick, ă-krŏss'tĭk. *n. s.* [from ἄκρος and στίχος, Gr.] A poem, in which the first letter of every line being taken, makes up the name of the person or thing, on which the poem is written.

Acro'stick, ă-krŏss'tĭk. *adj.*

1. That, which relates to an acrostick.

2. That, which contains acrosticks.

Leave writing plays; and choose for thy command
Some peaceful province in *acrostick* land:
There thou may'st wings display, and altars raise,
And torture one poor word ten thousand ways.
Dryden.

A'CROTERS, or *ACROTE'RIA*, ăk'krō-tŭrs. *n. s.* [from ἄκρον, Gr. the extremity of any body.] Little pedestals without bases, placed at the middle and the two extremes of pediments; sometimes serving, to support statues.

To ACT, ăkt. *v. n.* [*ago*, *actum*, Lat.]

1. To be in action, not to rest.

He hangs between, in doubt to *act* or rest. *Pope.*

2. To perform the proper functions.

Albeit the will is not capable of being compelled to any of its actings; yet it is capable, of being made to *act* with more or less difficulty, according to the different impressions it receives from motives or objects. *South.*

3. To practise arts or duties; to conduct one's self.

'Tis plain, that she (who for a kingdom now
Would sacrifice her love, and break her vow)
Not out of love, but interest, *acts* alone;
And would, ev'n in my arms, lie thinking of a throne.
Dryden's Conquest of Granada.

The desire of happiness, and the constraint it puts upon us to *act* for it, no body accounts an abridgment of liberty. *Locke.*

The splendor of his office, is the token of that sacred character, which he inwardly bears; and one of these ought constantly to put him in mind of the other, and excite him to *act* up to it, through the whole course of his administration. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

It is our part and duty, to co-operate with this grace, vigorously to exert those powers, and *act* up to those advantages to which it restores us. He has given eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame. *Rogers's Sermons.*

4. To produce effects, in some passive subject.

Hence, 'tis we wait the wond'rous cause to find,
How body *acts* upon impassive mind. *Garth's Dispensary.*

The stomach, the intestines, the muscles of the lower belly, all *act* upon the aliment: besides, the chyle is not sucked, but squeezed, into the mouths of the lacteals, by the action of the fibres of the guts. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To Act, ăkt. *v. a.*

1 To bear a borrowed character, as a stage-player.

Honour and shame from no condition rise:
Act well your part; there all the honour lies. *Pope.*

2. To counterfeit; to feign by action.

His former trembling once again renew'd,
With *acted* fear the villain thus pursu'd. *Dryden.*

3. To actuate; to put in motion; to regulate the movements.

Most people in the world are *acted* by levity and humour, by strange and irrational changes. *South.*

Perhaps they are as proud as Lucifer, as covetous as Demas, as false as Judas; and, in the whole course of their conversation, *act* and are *acted*, not by devotion, but design. *South.*

We suppose two distinct incommunicable consciousnesses *acting* the same body; the one constantly by day, the other by night; and, on the

other side, the same consciousness *acting* by intervals two distinct bodies. *Locke.*

Act, åkt. *n. s.* [*actum*, Lat.]

1. Something done; a deed; an exploit, whether good or ill.

A lower place, not well,
May make too great an *act:*
Better to leave undone, than by our deed
Acquire too high a fame.
Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.

The conscious wretch must all his *acts* reveal;
Loth to confess, unable to conceal;
From the first moment of his vital breath,
To his last hour of unrepenting death. *Dryden.*

2. Agency; the power of producing an effect.

I will try the forces
Of these thy compounds on such creatures, as
We count not worth the hanging, but none human;
To try the vigour of them, and apply
Allayments to their *act*; and by them gather
Their several virtues and effects. *Shaksp. Cymb.*

3. Action; the performance of exploits; production of effects.

'Tis so much in your nature to do good, that your life is but one continued *act* of placing benefits on many; as the sun is always carrying his light, to some part or other of the world. *Dryden's Fables.*

Who forth from nothing call'd this comely frame,
His will and *act*, his word and work the same. *Prior.*

4. The doing of some particular thing; a step taken; a purpose executed.

This *act* persuades me,
That this remotion of the duke and her
Is practice only. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

5. A state of reality; effect.

The seeds of herbs and plants at the first are not in *act* (but in possibility) that, which they afterwards grow to be. *Hooker.*

God alone excepted; who actually and everlastingly is, whatsoever he may be; and which cannot hereafter be that, which now he is not: all other things besides are somewhat in possibility, which as yet they are not in *act*. *Hooker.*

Sure, they're conscious
Of some intended mischief; and are fled,
To put it into *act*. *Denham's Sophy.*

6. Incipient agency; tendency to an effort.

Her legs were buskin'd; and the left before,
In *act* to shoot: a silver bow she bore. *Dryden.*

7. A part of a play, during which the action proceeds without interruption.

Many never doubt, but the whole condition required by Christ (the repentance, he came to preach) will, in that last scene of their last *act*, immediately before the exit, be as opportunely and acceptably performed, as at any other point of their lives. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Five *acts* are the just measure of a play. *Roscommon.*

8. A decree of a court of justice, or edict of a legislature.

They make edicts for usury, to support usurers; repeal daily any wholesome *act*, established against the rich; and provide more piercing statutes daily, to chain-up and restrain the poor. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

You, that are king, though he do wear the crown,
Have caus'd him, by new *act* of parliament,
To blot out me. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

9. Record of judicial proceedings.

Judicial *acts* are all those matters, which relate to judicial proceedings; and, being reduced into writing by a public notary, are recorded by the authority of the judge. *Ayliffe.*

A'ction, åk'shûn.[290] *n. s.* [*action*, Fr. *actio*, Lat.]

1. The quality or state of acting, opposite to *rest*.

O noble English! that could entertain,
With half their forces, the full power of France;
And let another half stand laughing by,
All out of work, and cold for *action*. *Shakspeare's Henry V.*

2. An act or thing done; a deed.

This *action*, I now go on
Is for my better grace. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

God never accepts a good inclination instead of a good *action*, where that *action* may be done; nay, so much the contrary, that, if a good inclination be not seconded by a good *action*, the want of that *action* is made so much the more criminal and inexcusable. *South.*

3. Agency, operation.

It is better therefore, that the earth should move about its own center, and make those useful vicissitudes of night and day, than expose always the same side to the *action* of the sun. *Bentley.*

He has settled laws, and laid down rules; conformable to which, natural bodies are governed in their *actions* upon one another. *Cheyne.*

4. The series of events, represented in a fable.

This *action* should have three qualifications. First, it should be but one *action;* secondly, it should be an entire *action;* and, thirdly, it should be a great *action*. *Addison.*

5. Gesticulation; the accordance of the motions of the body, with the words spoken; a part of oratory.

—He, that speaks, doth gripe the hearer's wrist;
While he, that hears, makes fearful *action*
With wrinkled brows. *Shakspeare's King John.*

Our orators are observed, to make use of less gesture or *action*, than those of other countries. *Addison.*

6. [In law.] It is used with the preposition *against*, before the person; and *for*, before the thing.

Actions are personal, real, and mixed. *Action* personal belongs to a man *against* another, by reason of any contract, offence, or cause; of like force with a contract or offence, made or done by him or some other, for whose fact he is to answer. *Action* real is given to any man *against* another, that possesses the thing required or sued for, in his own name, and no other man's. *Action* mixt is that, which lies as well *against* or *for* the thing, which we seek; as *against* the person, that hath it: called *mixt*, because it hath a mixt respect, both to the thing and to the person.

Action is divided into civil, penal, and mixt. *Action* civil is that, which tends only to the recovery of that, which is due to us; as a sum of money formerly lent. *Action* penal is that, which aims at some penalty or punishment in the party sued, be it corporal or pecuniary; as, in common law, the next friends of a man feloniously slain shall pursue the law *against* the murderer. *Action*, mixt is that, which seeks both, the thing whereof we are deprived, and a penalty also for the unjust detaining of the same.

Action upon the case, is an *action* given for redress of wrongs, done without force *against* any man, by law not specially provided for.

Action upon the statute, is an *action* brought *against* a man upon breach of a statute. *Cowell.*

There was never man, could have a juster *action against* filthy fortune, than I; since, all other things being granted me, her blindness is the only let. *Sidney.*

For our reward then;
First, all our debts are paid; dangers of law,
Actions, decrees, judgments, *against* us, quitted.
B. Jonson.

7. In the plural, in France, the same as *stocks* in England.

A'ctionable, åk'shûn-â-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *action*.] That, which admits an action in law to be brought against it; punishable.

His process was formed; whereby he was found guilty of nought else, that I could learn, which was *actionable*, but of ambition. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

No man's face is *actionable:* these singularities are interpretable from more innocent causes. *Collier.*

A'ctionary, or **A'ctionist**, åk'shûn-â-rê, åk'shûn-ist. *n. s.* [from *action*.] One, that has a share in *actions* or stocks.

A'ction-ta'king, åk'shûn-tâ'kîng. *adj.* Accustomed, to resent by means of law; litigious.

A knave, a rascal, a filthy worsted-stocking knave; a lily-liver'd *action-taking* knave. *Shaksp.*

Actita'tion, åk-ti-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *actito*, Lat.] Action quick and frequent. *Dict.*

To **A'ctivate**, åk-tê-vâte. *v. a.* [from *active*.] To make active. This word is perhaps used only by the author alleged.

As snow and ice, especially being holpen, and their cold *activated* by nitre or salt, will turn water into ice, and that in a few hours; so, it may be, it will turn wood or stiff clay into stone, in longer time. *Bacon.*

A'ctive, åk'tîv.[151] *adj.* [*activus*, Lat.]

1. That, which has the power or quality of acting.

These particles have not only a *vis inertiæ*, accompanied with such passive laws of motion, as naturally result from that force; but also they are moved by certain *active* principles, such as is that of gravity; and that, which causes fermentation, and the cohesion of bodies. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. That which acts; opposed to *passive*, or that which suffers.

—When an even flame two hearts did touch;
His office was, indulgently to fit
Actives to passives: correspondency
Only his subject was. *Donne.*

If you think that, by multiplying the additaments in the same proportion that you multiply the ore, the work will follow, you may be deceived: for quantity in the passive will add more resistance, than the quantity in the *active* will add force. *Bacon.*

3. Busy, engaged in action; opposed to *idle* or *sedentary*, or any state of which the duties are performed only by the mental powers.

'Tis virtuous action, that must praise bring forth;
Without which, slow advice is little worth:
Yet they, who give good counsel, praise deserve;
Tho', in the *active* part, they cannot serve. *Denham.*

4. Practical; not merely theoretical.

The world hath had in these men fresh experience, how dangerous such *active* errors are. *Hooker.*

5. Nimble; agile; quick.

Some bend the stubborn bow for victory;
And some with darts their *active* sinews try. *Dryd*

6. In grammar.

A verb *active* is that, which signifies action; as *I teach*. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

A'ctively, åk'tîv-lê. *adv.* [from *active*.] In an active manner; busily; nimbly. In an active signification; as, *the word is used actively.*

A'ctiveness, åk'tîv-nêss. *n. s.* [from *active*.] The quality of being active; quickness; nimbleness. This is a word more rarely used than *activity*.

What strange agility and *activeness*, do our common tumblers and dancers on the rope attain to, by continual exercise! *Wilkin's Math. Magick.*

Acti'vity, åk-tîv'ê-tê.[516] *n. s.* [from *active*.] The quality of being active, applied either to things or persons.

Salt put to ice, as in the producing of the artificial ice, increaseth the *activity* of cold. *Bacon.*

Our adversary will not be idle, though we are: he watches every turn of our soul, and incident of

our life; and, if we remit our *activity*, will take advantage of our indolence. *Rogers.*

A'CTOR, åk'tůr.[93 418] *n. s.* [*actor*, Lat.]

1. He, that acts, or performs any thing.

The virtues of either age may correct the defects of both: and good for succession, that young men may be learners, while men in age are *actors*. *Bacon.*

He, who writes an *Encomium Neronis*, if he does it heartily, is himself but a transcript of Nero in his mind; and would gladly enough see such pranks, as he was famous for, acted again, though he dares not be the *actor* of them himself. *South.*

2. He, that personates a character; a stage-player.

Would you have
Such an Herculean *actor* in the scene,
And not this hydra? They must sweat no less,
To fit their properties, than t' express their parts.
Ben Jonson.

When a good *actor* doth his part present,
In every act he our attention draws;
That, at the last, he may find just applause. *Denham.*

These false beauties of the stage are no more lasting, than a rainbow; when the *actor* ceases to shine upon them, they vanish in a twinkling.
Dryden's Spanish Friar.

A'CTRESS, åk'trěss. *n. s.* [*actrice*, Fr.]

1. She, that performs any thing.

Virgil has indeed admitted Fame, as an *actress*, in the *Æneid:* but the part she acts, is very short: and none of the most admired circumstances of that divine work. *Addison.*

We sprights have just such natures,
We had (for all the world) when human creatures;
And therefore I, that was an *actress* here,
Play all my tricks in hell, a goblin there. *Dryden.*

2. A woman, that plays on the stage.

A'CTUAL, åk'tshů-ål.[461] *adj.* [*actuel*, Fr.]

1. That, which comprises action.

In this slumbry agitation, besides her walking and other *actual* performances, what, at any time, have you heard her say? *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

2. Really in act; not merely potential.

Sin, there in pow'r, before
Once *actual;* now in body, and to dwell
Habitual habitant. *Milton.*

3. In act; not purely in speculation.

For he, that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an *actual* fault:
Then, what must he expect, that still proceeds
To finish sin, and work-up thoughts to deeds? *Dryden.*

ACTUA'LITY, åk-tshů-ål'lė-tė. *n. s.* [from *actual.*] The state of being actual.

Th' *actuality* of these spiritual qualities is thus imprisoned, though their potentiality be not quite destroyed: and thus a crass, extended, impenetrable, passive, divisible, unintelligent substance is generated, which we call matter. *Cheyne.*

A'CTUALLY, åk'tshů-ål-lė. *adv.* [from *actual.*] In act; in effect; really.

All mankind acknowledge themselves able and sufficient to do many things, which *actually* they never do. *South.*

Read one of the Chronicles; and you will think, you were reading a history of the kings of Israel or Judah, where the historians were *actually* inspired; and where, by a particular scheme of providence, the kings were distinguished by judgments or blessings, according as they promoted idolatry, or the worship of the true God. *Addison.*

Though our temporal prospects should be full of danger, or though the days of sorrow should *actually* overtake us, yet we still must repose ourselves on God. *Rogers.*

A'CTUALNESS, åk'tshů-ål-nėss. *n. s.* [from *actual* The quality of being actual.

A'CTUARY, åk'tshů-å-rė. *n. s.* [*actuarius*, Lat.] The register, who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of a court; a term of the civil law.

Suppose the judge should say, that he would have the keeping of the acts of court remain with him, and the notary will have the custody of them with himself; certainly in this case, the *actuary* or writer of them ought to be preferred. *Ayliffe.*

A'CTUATE, åk'tshů-åte. *adj.* [from the verb *To actuate.*] Put into action; animated; brought into effect.

The active informations of the intellect, filling the passive reception of the will, like form closing with matter, grew *actuate* into a third and distinct perfection of practice. *South.*

To A'CTUATE, åk'tshů-åte.[91] *v. a.* [from *ago*, *actum*, Lat.] To put into action; to invigorate, or increase the powers of motion.

The light, made by this animal, depends upon a living spirit; and seems by some vital irradiation, to be *actuated* into this lustre. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Such is every man, who has not *actuated* the grace given him, to the subduing of every reigning sin. *Decay of Piety.*

Men of the greatest abilities are most fired with ambition; and, on the contrary, mean and narrow minds are the least *actuated* by it. *Addison.*

Our passions are the springs, which *actuate* the powers of our nature. *Rogers.*

ACTUO'SE, åk'tshů-ōse. *adj.* [from *act.*] That, which hath strong powers of action; a word little used.

To A'CUATE, åk'ů-åte. *v. a.* [*acuo*, Lat.] To sharpen; to invigorate, with any powers of sharpness.

Immoderate feeding upon powdered beef, pickled meats, and debauching with strong wines, do inflame and *acuate* the blood; whereby it is capacitated, to corrode the lungs. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

ACU'LEATE, å-ků'lė-åte.[91] *adj.* [*aculeatus*, Lat.] That, which has a point or sting; prickly: that, which terminates in a sharp point.

ACU'MEN, å-ků'mėn.[503] *n. s.* [Lat.] A sharp point; figuratively, quickness of intellects.

The word was much affected by the learned Aristarchus in common conversation, to signify genius or natural *acumen.* *Pope.*

ACU'MINATED, å-ků'mė-nå-tėd. *particip. adj.* Ending in a point; sharp-pointed.

This is not *acuminated* and pointed, as in the rest; but seemeth, as it were, cut off.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

I appropriate this word, *Noli me tangere*, to a small round *acuminated* tubercle; which hath not much pain, unless touched or rubbed, or exasperated by topicks. *Wiseman.*

ACU'TE, å-kůte'. *adj.* [*acutus*, Lat.]

1. Sharp, ending in a point; opposed to *obtuse* or *blunt.*

Having the ideas of an obtuse and an *acute* angled triangle, both drawn from equal bases and between parallels; I can, by intuitive knowledge, perceive the one not to be the other; but cannot that way know, whether they be equal. *Locke.*

2. In a figurative sense, applied to men; ingenious; penetrating; opposed to *dull* or *stupid.*

The *acute* and ingenious author, among many very fine thoughts and uncommon reflections, has started the notion of seeing all things in God. *Locke.*

3. Spoken of the senses, vigorous; powerful in operation.

Were our senses altered, and made much quicker and *acuter*, the appearance and outward scheme of things would have quite another face to us. *Locke.*

4. *Acute* disease. Any disease, which is attended with an increased velocity of blood, and terminates in a few days; opposed to *chronical.* *Quincy.*

5. *Acute* accent; that, which raises or sharpens the voice.

ACU'TELY, å-kůte'lė. *adv.* [from *acute.*] After an acute manner; sharply: it is used, as well in the figurative, as primitive sense.

He, that will look into many parts of Asia and America, will find men reason there perhaps as *acutely* as himself, who yet never heard of a syllogism. *Locke.*

ACU'TENESS, å-kůte'nėss. *n. s.* [from *acute*, which see.]

1. Sharpness.

2. Force of intellects.

They would not be so apt to think, that there could be nothing added to the *acuteness* and penetration of their understandings. *Locke.*

3. Quickness and vigour of senses.

If eyes so framed could not view at once the hand and the hour-plate, their owner could not be benefited by that *acutencss;* which, whilst it discovered the secret contrivance of the machine, made him lose its use. *Locke.*

4. Violence and speedy crisis of a malady.

We apply present remedies, according to indications; respecting rather the *acuteness* of the disease, and precipitancy of the occasion, than the rising and setting of stars. *Brown.*

5. Sharpness of sound.

This *acuteness* of sound will shew that, whilst to the eye the bell seems to be at rest, yet the minute parts of it continue in a very brisk motion, without which they could not strike the air. *Boyle.*

ADA'CTED, å-dåk'tėd. *particip. adj.* [*adactus*, Lat.] Driven by force; a word little used. The verb *adact* is not used. *Dict.*

A'DAGE, åd'åje.[90] *n. s.* [*adagium*, Lat.] A maxim, handed down from antiquity; a proverb.

Shallow unimproved intellects are confident pretenders to certainty; as if, contrary to the *adage*, science had no friend but ignorance.
Glanville's Scepsis Scientifica.

Fine fruits of learning! old ambitious fool,
Dar'st thou apply that *adage* of the school:
As if 'tis nothing worth, that lies conceal'd;
And science is not science, till reveal'd? *Dryden.*

ADA'GIO, å-då'jė-ō. *n. s.* [Italian, at leisure.] A term used by musicians, to mark a slow time.

A'DAMANT, åd'å-mânt. *n. s.* [*adamas*, Lat. ἀδάμας, Gr. from α and δαμάω, to tame or subdue: that is *insuperable, infrangible.*]

1. A stone, imagined by writers, of impenetrable hardness.

So great a fear my name amongst them spread;
That they suppos'd, I could rend bars of steel,
And spurn in pieces posts of *adamant.* *Shakspeare.*

Satan, with vast and haughty strides advanc'd,
Came tow'ring, arm'd in *adamant* and gold. *Milt.*

Eternal Deities,
Who rule the world with absolute decrees;
And write, whatever time shall bring to pass,
With pens of *adamant*, on plates of brass. *Dryden*

2. The diamond.

Hardness, wherein some stones exceed all other bodies; and among them, the *adamant* all other stones, being exalted to that degree thereof, that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it: the factitious stones of chymists, in imitation, being easily detected by an ordinary lapidist. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Adamant is taken for the loadstone.

You draw me, you hard-hearted *adamant!*

But yet you draw not iron; for my heart
Is true, as steel. *Shakspeare.*

Let him change his lodging from one part of the town to another, which is a great *adamant* of acquaintance. *Bacon.*

ADAMANTE'AN, âd-â-mân-tè'ân. *adj.* [from *adamant.*] Hard, as adamant.

He weaponless himself,
Made arms ridiculous, useless the forgery
Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd cuirass,
Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail
Adamantean proof. *Milton.*

This word occurs perhaps only in this passage.

ADAMA'NTINE, âd-â-mân'tîn.[140] *adj.* [*adamantinus*, Lat.]

1. Made of adamant.

Wide is the fronting gate; and, rais'd on high
With *adamantine* columns, threats the sky. *Dryd.*

2. Having the qualities of adamant; as, hardness, indissolubility.

Could Eve's weak hand, extended to the tree,
In sunder rend that *adamantine* chain;
Whose golden links, effects and causes be:
And which, to God's own chair, doth fix'd remain?
Davies.

An eternal sterility must have possessed the world, where all things had been fixed and fastened everlastingly with the *adamantine* chains of specific gravity; if the Almighty had not spoken and said, 'Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit, after its kind:' and it was so. *Bentley.*

In *adamantine* chains shall death be bound,
And hell's grim tyrant feel th' eternal wound. *Pope.*

Tho' *adamantine* bonds the chief restrain,
The dire restraint his wisdom will defeat,
And soon restore him to his regal seat. *Pope.*

A'DAM'S-A'PPLE, âd'âmz-âp'pl. *n. s.* [in anatomy.] A prominent part of the throat.

To ADA'PT, â-dâpt'. *v. a.* [*adapto*, Lat.] To fit one thing to another; to suit; to proportion.

'Tis true, but let it not be known,
My eyes are somewhat dimmish grown;
For nature, always in the right,
To your decays *adapts* my sight. *Swift.*

It is not enough, that nothing offends the ear; but a good poet will *adapt* the very sounds, as well as words, to the things he treats of. *Pope's Letters.*

ADAPTA'TION, âd-âp-tâ'shûn.[627] *n. s.* [from *adapt.*] The act of fitting one thing to another: the fitness of one thing to another.

Some species there be of middle natures; that is, of bird and beast, as batts: yet are their parts so set together, that we cannot define the beginning or end of either; there being a commixtion of both, rather than *adaptation* or cement of the one unto the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Adhesion may be in part ascribed, either to some elastical motion in the pressed glass, or to the exquisite *adaptation* of the almost numberless (though very small) asperities of the one, and the numerous little cavities of the other: whereby the surfaces do lock in with one another, or are (as it were) clasped together. *Boyle.*

ADA'PTION, â-dâp'shûn. *n. s.* [from *adapt.*] The act of fitting.

It were alone a sufficient work, to shew all the necessities, the wise contrivances, and prudent *adaptions*, of these admirable machines, for the benefit of the whole. *Cheyne.*

ADA'PTNESS, â-dâpt'nêss. *n. s.* [for *adaptedness*, from *adapt.*]

Some notes are, to display the *adaptness* of the sound to the sense. *Dr. Newton.*

This word I have found no where else.

To ADCO'RPORATE, âd-kôr'pô'râte. *v. a.* [from *ad* and *corpus.*] To unite one body with another; more usually wrote *accorporate;* which see.

To ADD, âd. *v. a.* [*addo*, Lat.]

1. To join something to that, which was before.

Mark, if his birth makes any difference;
If, to his words, it *adds* one grain of sense. *Dryd.*

They, whose muses have the highest flown,
Add not to his immortal memory,
But do an act of friendship to their own. *Dryd.*

2. To perform the mental operation, of adding one number or conception to another. To *add to*, is proper; but, to *add together*, seems a solecism.

Whatsoever positive idea a man has in his mind, of any quantity; he can repeat it, and *add* it to the former, as easily, as he can *add together* the ideas of two days or two years. *Locke.*

A'DDABLE, âd'dâ-bl. *adj.* [from *add.*] That, to which something may be added: *Addible* is more proper. It signifies more properly that, which may be added.

The first number, in every addition, is called the *addable* number; the other, the number or numbers added; and the number, invented by the addition, the aggregate or sum. *Cocker.*

To ADDE'CIMATE, âd-dês'sê-mâte.[91] *v. a.* [*addecimo*, Lat.] To take or ascertain tithes. *Dict.*

To ADDE'EM, âd-dêêm'. *v. a.* [from *deem.*] To esteem; to account. This word is now out of use.

She scorns to be *addeem'd* so worthless-base,
As to be mov'd to such an infamy.
Daniel's Civil Wars.

A'DDER, âd'dûr.[98 418] *n. s.* [Ættep, Ættop, Naddre, as it seems from ettre, Sax. poison.] A serpent, a viper, a poisonous reptile; perhaps of any species. In common language, *adders* and *snakes* are not the same.

Or is the *adder* better than the eel,
Because his painted skin contents the eye? *Shaksp.*

An *adder* did it; for, with doubler tongue
Than thine, thou serpent, never *adder* stung. *Shaksp.*

The *adder* teaches us where to strike, by her curious and fearful defending of her head. *Taylor.*

A'DDER'S-GRA'SS, âd'dûrz-grâss. *n. s.* The name of a plant, imagined by *Skinner* to be so named, because serpents lurk about it.

A'DDER'S-TO'NGUE, âd'dûrz-tûng. *n. s.* [*ophioglossum*, Lat.] The name of an herb.

It hath no visible flower; but the seeds are produced on a spike, which resembles a serpent's tongue; which seed is contained in many longitudinal cells. *Miller.*

The most common simples are comfrey, bugle, agrimony, saniele, paul's-betony, fluellin, periwinkle, *adder's-tongue.* *Wiseman's Surgery.*

A'DDER'S-WO'RT, âd'dûrz-wûrt. *n. s.* An herb; so named, on account of its virtue, real or supposed, of curing the bite of serpents.

A'DDIBLE, âd'dê-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *add.*] Possible to be added. See ADDABLE.

The clearest idea it can give of infinity, is the confused, incomprehensible remainder of endless, *addible* numbers, which affords no prospect of stop or boundary. *Locke.*

ADDIBI'LITY, âd'dê-bîl'lê-tê.[511] *n. s.* [from *addible.*] The possibility of being added.

This endless addition or *addibility* (if any one like the word better) of numbers, so apparent to the mind, is that, which gives us the clearest and most distinct idea of infinity. *Locke.*

A'DDICE, âd'dîs.[142] *n. s.* [for which we corruptly speak and write *adz*, from adese, Sax. an axe.]

The *addice* hath its blade made thin, and somewhat arching. As the axe hath its edge parallel to its handle, so the *addice* hath its edge athwart the handle, and is ground to a basil on its inside to its outer edge. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

To ADDI'CT, âd-dîkt'. *v. a.* [*addico*, Lat.]

1. To devote, to dedicate, in a good sense; which is rarely used.

Ye know the house of Stephanus; that they have *addicted* themselves, to the ministry of the saints. 1 *Cor.* xvi. 15.

2. It is commonly taken in a bad sense; as, *he addicted himself to vice.*

3. To devote one's self to any person, party, or persuasion. A Latinism.

I am neither author or fautor of any sect: I will have no man *addict* himself to me; but, if I have any thing right, defend it as truth's. *Ben Jonson.*

ADDI'CTEDNESS, âd-dîk'têd-nêss. *n. s.* [from *addicted.*] The quality or state of being addicted.

Those know, how little I have remitted of my former *addictedness* to make chymical experiments. *Boyle.*

ADDI'CTION, âd-dîk'shûn. *n. s.* [*addictio*, Lat.]

1. The act, of devoting or giving up.

2. The state, of being devoted.

It is a wonder, how his grace should glean it;
Since his *addiction* was, to courses vain;
His companies, unletter'd, rude, and shallow;
His hours, fill'd-up with riots, banquets, sports.
Shaksp.

A'DDITAMENT, âd-dît'â-mênt. *n. s.* [*additamentum*, Lat.] The addition, or thing added

Iron will not incorporate with brass, nor other metals, of itself, by simple fire; so as the enquiry must be upon the calcination, and the *additament*, and the charge of them. *Bacon.*

In a palace, there is first the case or fabrick, or moles of the structure itself; and, besides that, there are certain *additaments*, that contribute to its ornament and use; as, various furniture, rare fountains and aqueducts, divers things appendicated to it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ADDI'TION, âd-dîsh'shûn.[469] *n. s.* [from *add.*]

1. The act, of adding one thing to another; opposed to *diminution.*

The infinite distance, between the Creator and the noblest of all creatures, can never be measured, nor exhausted by endless *addition* of finite degrees. *Bentley.*

2. Additament, or the thing added.

It will not be modestly done, if any of our own wisdom intrude or interpose, or be willing to make *additions*, to what Christ and his apostles have designed. *Hammond.*

Some such resemblances, methinks, I find
Of our last evening's talk, in this thy dream;
But, with *addition* strange! *Milton.*

The abolishing of villanage, together with the custom (permitted among the nobles) of selling their lands, was a mighty *addition* to the power of the commons. *Swift.*

3. In arithmetick.

Addition is the reduction of two or more numbers of like kind together into one sum or total. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

4. In law. A title given to a man, over and above his christian name and surname; shewing his estate, degree, occupation, trade, age, place of dwelling. *Cowell.*

Only retain
The name, and all th' *addition* to a king;
The sway, revenue, execution,
Beloved sons, be yours; which to confirm,
This coronet part between you. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

From this time,
For what he did before Corioli, call him,
With all th' applause and clamour of the host,
Caius Marcius Coriolanus. Bear th' *addition* nobly ever. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

There arose new disputes, upon the persons named by the king; or rather, against the *additions* and appellations of title, which were made to their names. *Clarendon.*

ADDI'TIONAL, åd-dîsh'shŭn-âl. *adj.* [from *addition.*] That which is added.

Our kalendar being once reformed and set right, it may be kept so, without any considerable variation, for many ages, by omitting one leap-year; *i. e.* the *additional* day, at the end of every 134 years. *Holder on Time.*

The greatest wits, that ever were produced in one age, lived together in so good an understanding, and celebrated one another with so much generosity; that each of them receives an *additional* lustre, from his cotemporaries. *Addison.*

They include in them that very kind of evidence, which is supposed to be powerful: and do (withal) afford us several other *additional* proofs, of great force and clearness. *Atterbury.*

ADDI'TIONAL, åd-dîsh'shŭn-âl. *n. s.* Additament; something added. Not in use.

May be, some little *additional* may further the incorporation. *Bacon.*

A'DDITORY, åd'dė-tŏ-rė.[512] *adj.* [from *add.*] That, which has the power or quality of adding.

The *additory* fiction gives to a great man a larger share of reputation, than belongs to him; to enable him, to serve some good end or purpose. *Arbuthnot.*

A'DDLE, åd'dl.[405] *adj.* [from ædel, a disease, Sax. according to *Skinner* and *Junius:* perhaps from ẏdel, idle, barren, unfruitful.] Originally applied to eggs; and signifying such, as produce nothing, but grow rotten under the hen: thence transferred to brains, that produce nothing.

There's one with truncheon, like a ladle;
That carries eggs too fresh or *addle;*
And still at random, as he goes,
Among the rabble-rout bestows. *Hudibras.*

After much solitariness, fasting, or long sickness, their brains were *addle;* and their bellies as empty of meat, as their heads of wit. *Burton on Melancholy.*

Thus far the poet: but his brains grow *addle;*
And all the rest is purely from this noddle. *Dryd.*

To A'DDLE, åd'dl.[405] *v. a.* [from *addle, adj.*] To make addle; to corrupt; to make barren.

This is also evidenced in eggs, whereof the sound ones sink; and such, as are *addled*, swim; as do also those, that are termed *hypanemiæ*, or wind-eggs. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To A'DDLE, åd'dl.[405] *v. n.* To grow; to increase. Obsolete.

Where ivy embraceth the tree very sore,
Kill ivy, else tree will *addle* no more. *Tusser's Husbandry.*

A'DDLE-PATED, åd'dl-pâ-tėd. *adj.* Having addled brains. See ADDLE.

Poor slaves in metre, dull and *addle-pated;*
Who rhyme, below even David's psalms translated. *Dryden.*

To ADDRE'SS, åd-drês'. *v. a.* [*addresser*, Fr. from *dereçar*, Span. from *dirigo, directum*, Lat.]

1. To prepare one's self, to enter upon any action; as, *he addressed himself to the work.* It has *to*, before the thing.

With him the Palmer eke, in habit sad,
Himself *addrest to* that adventure hard. *Fairy Queen.*

It lifted up its head, and did *address*
Itself *to* motion, like as it would speak. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

Then Turnus, from his chariot leaping light,
Address'd himself on foot to single fight. *Dryden.*

2. To get ready; to put in a state, for immediate use.

They fell directly on the English battle; whereupon the earl of Warwick *addressed* his men, to take the flank. *Hayward.*

Duke Frederick hearing, how that every day
Men of great worth resorted to this forest,
Address'd a mighty power, which were on foot,
In his own conduct purposely to take
His brother here. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

To-night in Harfleur we will be your guest;
To-morrow for the march we are *addrest.* *Shaksp.*

3. To apply to another by words, with various forms of construction.

4. Sometimes without a preposition.

To such I would *address*, with this most affectionate petition. *Decay of Piety.*

Among the crowd, but far above the rest,
Young Turnus to the beauteous maid *addrest.* *Dryden.*

Are not your orders to *address* the senate? *Addison.*

5. Sometimes with *to.*

Addressing to Pollio, his great patron, and himself no vulgar poet, he began to assert his native character, which is sublimity. *Dryden.*

6. Sometimes with the reciprocal pronoun; as, *he addressed himself to the general.*

7. Sometimes with the accusative of the matter of the address, which may be the nominative to the passive.

The young hero had *addressed* his *prayers* to him for his assistance. *Dryden.*

The prince himself, with awful dread possess'd,
His *vows* to great Apollo thus *addrest.* *Dryden.*

His suit was common; but, above the rest,
To both the brother-princes thus *addrest.* *Dryden.*

8. To address [in law] is, to apply to the king in form.

The representatives of the nation in parliament, and the privy-council, *address'd* the king, to have it recalled. *Swift.*

ADDRE'SS, åd-drês'. *n. s.* [*addresse*, Fr.]

1. Verbal application to any one, by way of persuasion; petition.

Henry, in knots involving Emma's name,
Had half-confess'd and half-conceal'd his flame
Upon this tree: and, as the tender mark
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark,
Venus had heard the virgin's soft *address;*
That, as the wound, the passion might increase. *Prior.*

Most of the persons, to whom these *addresses* are made, are not wise and skilful judges; but are influenced, by their own sinful appetites and passions. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Courtship.

They often have reveal'd their passion to me:
But, tell me, whose *address* thou favour'st most;
I long to know, and yet I dread to hear it. *Addison.*

A gentleman, whom (I am sure) you yourself would have approved, made his *addresses* to me. *Addison.*

3. Manner of addressing another; as, we say, *a man of an happy or a pleasing address; a man of an awkward address.*

4. Skill dexterity.

I could produce innumerable instances from my own observation, of events imputed to the profound skill and *address* of a minister; which, in reality, were either mere effects of negligence, weakness, humour, passion, or pride; or at best, but the natural course of things, left to themselves. *Swift.*

5. Manner of directing a letter; a sense chiefly mercantile.

ADDRE'SSER, åd-drês'sŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *address.*] The person, that addresses or petitions.

ADDU'CENT, åd-dû'sênt. *adj.* [*adducens*, Lat.] A word applied to those muscles, that bring forward, close, or draw together, the parts of the body, to which they are annexed. *Quincy.*

To ADDU'LCE, åd-dŭlse'. *v. a.* [*addoucir*, Fr. *dulcis*, Lat.] To sweeten; a word, not now in use.

Thus did the French embassadors, with great shew of their king's affection, and many sugared words, seek to *addulce* all matters between the two kings. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

A'DELING, å'dlîng. *n. s.* [from ædel, Sax. illustrious.] A word of honour among the Angles, properly appertaining to the king's children: king Edward the Confessor, being without issue, and intending to make Edgar his heir, called him *Adeling.* *Cowell.*

ADENO'GRAPHY, åd-dė-nŏg'grâ-fė.[518] *n. s.* [from ἀδην a gland, and γραφω to write, Gr.] A treatise of the glands.

ADE'MPTION, â-dêm'shŭn.[412] *n. s.* [*adimo, ademptum*, Lat.] Taking away; privation. *Dict.*

ADE'PT, â-dêpt'. *n. s.* [from *adeptus*, Lat. that is, *adeptus artem.*] He, that is completely skilled in all the secrets of his art. It is, in its original signification, appropriated to the chymists; but is now extended to other artists.

The preservation of chastity is easy to true *adepts.* *Pope.*

ADE'PT, â-dêpt'. *adj.* Skilful; thoroughly versed.

If there be really such *adept* philosophers, as we are told of; I am apt to think that, among their arcana, they are masters of extremely potent menstruums. *Boyle.*

A'DEQUATE, åd'-ė-kwâte.[91] *adj.* [*adequatus*, Lat.] Equal to; proportionate; correspondent to, so as to bear an exact resemblance or proportion. It is used generally in a figurative sense, and often with the particle *to.*

Contingent death seems to be the whole *adequate* object of popular courage; but a necessary and unavoidable coffin strikes paleness into the stoutest heart. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The arguments were proper, *adequate*, and sufficient to compass their respective ends. *South.*

All our simple ideas are *adequate;* because, being nothing but the effects of certain powers in things, fitted and ordained by God to produce such sensations in us, they cannot but be correspondent and *adequate to* those powers. *Locke.*

Those are *adequate* ideas, which perfectly represent their archetypes or objects. Inadequate are but a partial or incomplete representation of those archetypes, to which they are referred. *Watts's Logick.*

A'DEQUATELY, åd'ė-kwâte-lė. *adv.* [from *adequate.*]

1. In an adequate manner; with justness of representation; with exactness of proportion.

Gratitude consists *adequately*, in these two things: first, that it is a debt; and, secondly, that it is such a debt, as is left to every man's ingenuity, whether he will pay or no. *South.*

2. It is used with the particle *to*.

Piety is the necessary Christian virtue, proportioned *adequately* to the omniscence and spirituality of that infinite Deity. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

A'DEQUAIENESS, âd'ė-kwâte-nėss. *n. s.* [from *adequate*.] The state of being adequate, justness of representation; exactness of proportion.

ADESPO'TICK, â'dė-spôt'îk. *adj.* Not absolute; not despotick. *Dict.*

To ADHE'RE, âd-hėre'. *v. n.* [*adhæreo*, Lat.]

1. To stick to; as, wax to the finger; with *to*, before the thing.

2. To stick, in a figurative sense; to be consistent; to hold together.

Why every thing *adheres* together, that no dram of a scruple, no scruple of a scruple, no incredulous or unsafe circumstance—
Shakspeare's Twelfth Night.

3. To remain firmly fixed, to a party, person, or opinion.

Good gentlemen, he hath much talk'd of you;
And sure I am, two men there are not living,
To whom he more *adheres*. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

Every man of sense will agree with me, that singularity is laudable; when, in contradiction to a multitude, it *adheres* to the dictates of conscience, morality, and honour. *Boyle.*

ADHE'RENCE, âd-hė'rėnse. *n. s.* [from *adhere*.] See ADHESION.

1. The quality of adhering or sticking; tenacity.

2. In a figurative sense, fixedness of mind; steadiness; fidelity.

The firm *adherence* of the Jews to their religion is no less remarkable, than their dispersion; considering it, as persecuted or contemned over the whole earth. *Addison.*

A constant *adherence* to one sort of diet may have bad effects on any constitution.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

Plain good sense, and a firm *adherence* to the point, have proved more effectual, than those arts, which are contemptuously called the spirit of negociating. *Swift.*

ADHE'RENCY, âd-hė'rėn-sė.[182] *n. s.* [The same with *adherence*.]

1. Steady attachment.

2. That, which adheres.

Vices have a native *adherency* of vexation.
Decay of Piety.

ADHE'RENT, âd-hė'rėnt. *adj.* [from *adhere*.]

1. Sticking to.

Close to the cliff, with both his hands he clung;
And stuck *adherent*, and suspended hung. *Pope.*

2. United with.

Modes are said to be inherent or *adherent;* that is proper or improper. *Adherent* or improper modes arise, from the joining of some accidental substance to the chief subject, which yet may be separated from it: so, when a bowl is wet, or a boy is clothed, these are *adherent* modes; for the water and the clothes are distinct substances, which adhere to the bowl, or to the boy. *Watts's Logick.*

ADHE'RENT, âd-hė'rėnt. *n. s.* [from *adhere*.]

1. The person, that adheres; one, that supports the cause, or follows the fortune of another; a follower, a partisan.

Princes must give protection to their subjects and *adherents* when worthy occasion shall require it.
Raleigh.

A new war must be undertaken, upon the advice of those; who, with their partisans and *adherents*, were to be the sole gainers by it. *Swift.*

2. Any thing, outwardly belonging to a person.

When they cannot shake the main fort, they must try, if they can possess themselves of the outworks; raise some prejudice against his discretion, his humour, his carriage, and his extrinsic *adherents*. *Government of the Tongue.*

ADHE'RER, âd-hė'rûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *adhere*.] He, that adheres.

He ought to be indulgent to tender consciences; but, at the same time, a firm *adherer* to the established church. *Swift.*

ADHE'SION, âd-hė'zhûn.[451] *n. s.* [*adhæsio*, Lat.]

1. The act or state, of sticking to something. *Adhesion* is generally used, in the natural; and *adherence*, in the metaphorical sense: as, *the adhesion of iron to the magnet;* and *adherence of a client to his patron.*

Why therefore may not the minute parts of other bodies, if they be conveniently shaped for *adhesion*, stick to one another, as well as stick to this spirit? *Boyle.*

The rest (consisting wholly in the sensible configuration, as smooth and rough; or else more or less firm *adhesion* of the parts, as hard and soft, tough and brittle) are obvious. *Locke.*

——Prove, that all things (on occasion)
Love union, and desire *adhesion*. *Prior.*

2. It is sometimes taken (like *adherence*) figuratively, for firmness in an opinion, or steadiness in a practice.

The same want of sincerity, the same *adhesion* to vice, and aversion from goodness, will be equally a reason for their rejecting any proof whatsoever. *Atterbury.*

ADHE'SIVE, âd-hė'sîv.[158 428] *adj.* [from *adhesion*.] Sticking; tenacious.

If slow, yet sure, *adhesive* to the tract,
Hot-steaming up. *Thomson.*

To ADHI'BIT, âd-hîb'bît. *v. a.* [*adhibeo*, Lat.] To apply; to make use of.

Salt, a necessary ingredient in all sacrifices, was *adhibited* and required in this view only, as an emblem of purification.
President Forbes's Letter to a Bishop.

ADHIBI'TION, âd-hė-bîsh'shûn.[507] *n. s.* [from *adhibit*.] Application; use. *Dict.*

ADJA'CENCY, âd-jâ'sėn-sė.[182] *n. s.* [from *adjaceo*, Lat.]

1. The state, of lying close to another thing.

2. That, which is adjacent. See ADJACENT.

Because the Cape hath sea on both sides near it, and other lands (remote as it were) equidistant from it; therefore, at that point, the needle is not distracted by the vicinity of *adjacencies*.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

ADJA'CENT, âd-jâ'sėnt. *adj* [*adjacens*, Lat.] Lying near or close; bordering upon something.

It may corrupt within itself, although no part of it issue into the body *adjacent*. *Bacon.*

Uniform pellucid mediums, such as water, have no sensible reflection, but in their external superfices, where they are *adjacent* to other mediums of a different density. *Newton.*

ADJA'CENT, âd-jâ'sėnt. *n. s.* That, which lies next another.

The sense of the author goes visibly, in its own train; and the words, receiving a determined sense from their companions and *adjacents*, will not consent to give countenance and colour, to what must be supported at any rate. *Locke.*

ADIA'PHOROUS, â-dė-âf'fò-rûs. *adj.* [ἀδιάφορος, Gr.] Neutral; particularly used of some spirits and salts, which are neither of an acid or alkaline nature.
Quincy.

Our *adiaphorous* spirit may be obtained, by distilling the liquor, that is afforded by woods and divers other bodies. *Boyle.*

ADIA'PHORY, â-dė-âf'fò-rė.[534] *n. s.* [ἀδιαφορία, Gr.] Neutrality; indifference.

To ADJE'CT, âd-jėct' *v. a.* [*adjicio*, *adjectum*, Lat.] To add to; to put to another thing.

ADJE'CTION, âd-jėk'shûn, *n. s.* [*adjectio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adjecting or adding.

2. The thing, adjected or added.

That unto every pound of sulphur, an *adjection* of one ounce of quicksilver; or unto every pound of petre, one ounce of sal-ammoniac, will much intend the force, and consequently the report, I find no verity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ADJECTI'TIOUS, âd-jėk-tîsh'ûs. *adj.* [from *adjection*.] Added; thrown-in upon the rest.

A'DJECTIVE, âd'jėk-tîv.[512] *n. s.* [*adjectivum*, Lat.] A word added to a noun, to signify the addition or separation of some quality, circumstance, or manner of being; as, *good*, *bad*, are *adjectives;* because, in speech, they are applied to nouns, to modify their signification, or intimate the manner of existence in the things signified thereby.
Clarke's Latin Gram.

All the versification of Claudian is included within the compass of four or five lines, perpetually closing his sense at the end of a verse; and that verse commonly, which they call golden; or two substantives and two *adjectives*, with a verb betwixt them, to keep the peace. *Dryden.*

A'DJECTIVELY, âd'jėk-tîv-lė. *adv.* [from *adjective*.] After the manner of an adjective; a term of grammar.

ADIEU', â-dû'.[284] *adv.* [from *à Dieu*, used elliptically for *à Dieu je vous commende*, used at the departure of friends.] The form of parting, originally importing a commendation to the Divine care; but now used, in a popular sense, sometimes to things inanimate; farewell!

Ne gave him leave, to bid that aged sire,
Adieu; but nimbly ran her wonted course.
Fairy Queen.

Use a more spacious ceremony, to the noble lords; you restrained yourself, within the list of too cold an *adieu:* be more expressive to them.
Shakspeare's All's well that ends well.

While now I take my last *adieu*,
Heave thou no sigh, nor shed a tear;
Lest yet my half-clos'd eye may view
On earth an object worth its care. *Prior.*

To ADJO'IN, âd-jôin'.[299] *v. a.* [*adjoindre*, Fr. *adjungo*, Lat.]

1. To join to; to unite to; to put to.

As one, who long in populous city pent,
Forth issuing on a summer's morn to breathe
Among the pleasant villages and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight.
Milton.

Corrections or improvements should be as remarks *adjoined*, by way of note or commentary, in their proper places; and superadded, to a regular treatise. *Watts*

2. To fasten by a joint or juncture.

As a massy wheel,
Fixt on the summit of the highest mount,
To whose huge spoke ten thousand lesser things
Are mortis'd and *adjoined*. *Shakspeare.*

To ADJO'IN, âd-jôin'. *v. n.* To be contiguous to; to lie next, so as to have nothing between.

Th' *adjoining* fane, th' assembled Greeks express'd,
And hunting of the Caledonian beast. *Dryden.*

In learning any thing, as little should be proposed to the mind at once, as is possible; and, that being understood and fully mastered, proceed to the next *adjoining*, yet unknown, simple, unperplexed proposition, belonging to the matter in hand, and tending to the clearing what is principally designed. *Locke.*

To ADJO'URN, âd-jûrn.'[314] *v. a.* [*adjourner*, Fr.]

1. To put off to another day, naming the time; a term used in juridical proceedings; as, of parliaments, or courts of justice.

The queen being absent, 'tis a needful fitness,
That we *adjourn* this court to further day. *Shaksp.*

By the king's authority alone, and by his writs, they are assembled; and, by him alone, are they prorogued and dissolved: but each house may *adjourn* itself. *Bacon.*

2. To put off; to defer; to let stay to a future time.

Then, Jupiter, thou king of gods,
Why hast thou thus *adjourn'd*
The graces for his merits due,
Being all to dolours turn'd. *Shaksp. Cymb.*

Crown high the goblets with a cheerful draught:
Enjoy the present hour, *adjourn* the future thought. *Dryden.*

The formation of animals being foreign to my purpose, I shall *adjourn* the consideration of it to another occasion. *Woodward's Natural History.*

ADJO'URNMENT, âd-jûrn'mênt. *n. s.* [*adjournement*, Fr.]

1. An assignment of a day; or a putting off, till another day.

Adjournment in eyre, an appointment of a day, when the justices in eyre mean to sit again. *Cowell.*

2. Delay; procrastination; dismission to a future time.

We will, and we will not; and then we will not again, and we will. At this rate we run our lives out, in *adjournment* from time to time; out of a fantastical levity, that holds us off and on, betwixt hawk and buzzard. *L'Estrange.*

A'DIPOUS, âd'dê-pûs.[314] *adj.* [*adiposus*, Lat.] Fat. *Dict.*

A'DIT, âd'ît. *n. s.* [*aditus*, Lat.] A passage, for the conveyance of water under ground; a passage under ground in general; a term among the minemen.

For conveying away the water, they stand in aid of sundry devices; as, *adits*, pumps, and wheels, driven by a stream, and interchangeably filling and emptying two buckets. *Carew.*

The delfs would be so flown with waters (it being impossible, to make any *adits* or soughs to drain them) that no gins or machines could suffice, to lay and keep them dry. *Ray.*

ADI'TION, âd-îsh'shûn.[469] *n. s.* [from *adeo*, *aditum*, Lat.] The act, of going to another *Dict.*

To ADJU'DGE, âd-jûdje'. *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.]

1. To give the thing controverted, to one of the parties, by a judicial sentence; with the particle *to*, before the person.

The way of disputing in the schools is, by insisting on one topical argument; by the success of which, victory is *adjudged to* the opponent or defendant. *Locke.*

The great competitors for Rome,
Cæsar and Pompey, on Pharsalian plains;
Where stern Bellona, with one final stroke,
Adjudged the empire of this globe *to* one. *Phillips.*

2. To sentence, or condemn to a punishment; with *to* before the thing.

But though thou art *adjudged to* the death;
Yet I will favour thee, in what I can. *Shaksp.*

3. Simply, to judge; to decree; to determine.

He *adjudged* him unworthy of his friendship, purposing sharply to revenge the wrong he had received. *Knolles.*

ADJUDICA'TION, âd-jû-dê-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*adjudicatio*, Lat.] The act of judging, or of granting something to a litigant, by a judicial sentence.

To ADJU'DICATE, âd-jû'dê-kâte. *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.] To adjudge; to give something controverted to one of the litigants, by a sentence or decision.

To A'DJUGATE, âd'jû-gâte.[91] *v a.* [*adjugo*, Lat.] To yoke to; to join to another by a yoke. *Dict.*

A'DJUMENT, âd'jû-mênt. *n. s.* [*adjumentum*, Lat.] Help; support. *Dict.*

A'DJUNCT, âd'jûnkt. *n. s.* [*adjunctum*, Lat.]

1. Something adherent or united to another, though not essentially part of it.

Learning is but an *adjunct* to ourself;
And, where we are, our learning likewise is. *Shak.*

But I make haste, to consider you as abstracted from a court; which (if you will give me leave to use a term of logick) is only an *adjunct*, not a propriety, of happiness. *Dryden.*

The talent of discretion, in its several *adjuncts* and circumstances, is no where so serviceable as to the clergy. *Swift.*

2. A person joined to another. This sense rarely occurs.

He made him the associate of his heir-apparent, together with the lord Cottington (as an *adjunct* of singular experience and trust) in foreign travels, and in a business of love. *Wotton.*

A'DJUNCT, âd'jûnkt. *adj.* United with; immediately consequent.

So well, that what you bid me undertake,
Though that my death were *adjunct* to my act,
I'll do it. *Shaksp. King John.*

ADJU'NCTION, âd-jûnk'shûn. *n. s.* [*adjunctio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adjoining or coupling together.

2. The thing joined.

ADJU'NCTIVE, âd-jûnk'tîv.[168] *n. s.* [*adjunctivus*, Lat.]

1. He, that joins.

2. That, which is joined.

ADJURA'TION, âd-jû-râ'shûn. *n. s.* [*adjuratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adjuring, or proposing an oath to another.

2. The form of oath, proposed to another.

When these learned men saw sickness and frenzy cured, the dead raised, the oracles put to silence, the dæmons and evil spirits forced to confess themselves no gods, by persons, who only made use of prayer and *adjurations* in the name of their crucified Saviour; how could they doubt of their Saviour's power on the like occasions?
Addison on the Christian Religion.

To ADJU'RE, âd-jûre'. *v. a.* [*adjuro*, Lat.] To impose an oath upon another, prescribing the form in which he shall swear.

Thou know'st, the magistrates
And princes of my country came in person;
Solicited, commanded, threaten'd, urg'd,
Adjur'd by all the bonds of civil duty
And of religion; press'd, how just it was,
How honourable. *Milton.*

Ye lamps of heaven! (he said, and lifted high
His hands now free) thou venerable sky!
Ye sacred altars, from whose flames I fled!
Be all of you *adjured*. *Dryden.*

To ADJU'ST, âd-jûst'. *v. a.* [*adjuster*, Fr.]

1. To regulate; to put in order; to settle in the right form.

Your lordship removes all our difficulties, and supplies all our wants, faster than the most visionary projector can *adjust* his schemes. *Swift.*

2. To reduce to the true state or standard; to make accurate.

The names of mixed modes, for the most part, want standards in nature, whereby men may rectify and *adjust* their signification; therefore they are very various and doubtful. *Locke.*

3. To make conformable. It requires the particle *to*, before the thing, to which the conformity is made.

As to the accomplishment of this remarkable prophecy, whoever reads the account given by Josephus, without knowing his character; and compares it, with what our Saviour foretold; would think the historian had been a Christian; and that he had nothing else in view, but to *adjust* the event *to* the prediction. *Addison.*

ADJU'STMENT, âd-jûst'mênt. *n. s.* [*adjustement*, Fr.]

1. Regulation; the act of putting in method; settlement.

The farther and clearer *adjustment* of this affair, I am constrained to adjourn to the larger treatise. *Woodward.*

2. The state, of being put in method, or regulated.

It is a vulgar idea we have of a watch or clock, when we conceive of it, as an instrument made to shew the hour: but it is a learned idea, which the watch-maker has of it; who knows all the several parts of it, together with the various connections and *adjustments* of each part. *Watts's Logick.*

A'DJUTANT, âd'jû-tânt. *n. s.* A petty officer, whose duty is to assist the major, by distributing the pay, and overseeing the punishment of the common men.

To ADJU'TE, âd-jûte'. *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, *adjutum*, Lat.] To help; to concur: a word not now in use.

For there be
Six bachelors as bold as he,
Adjuting to his company;
And each one hath his livery. *Ben Jonson.*

ADJU'TOR, âd-jû'tûr.[98] [166] *n. s.* [*adjutor*, Lat.] A helper. *Dict.*

ADJU'TORY, âd'jû-tûr-re'.[512] [557] *adj.* [*adjutorius*, Lat.] That which helps. *Dict.*

ADJU'TRIX, âd'jû-trîks. *n. s.* [Lat.] She, who helps. *Dict.*

A'DJUVANT, âd'jû-vânt. *adj.* [*adjuvans*, Lat.] Helpful; useful. *Dict.*

To A'DJUVATE, âd'jû-vâte.[503] *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, Lat.] To help; to further; to put forward. *Dict.*

ADME'ASUREMENT, âd-mêzh'ûre-mênt. *n. s.* [See MEASURE.] The adjustment

of proportions; the act or practice of measuring according to rule.

Admeasurement is a writ, which lieth for the bringing of those to a mediocrity, that usurp more than their part. It lieth in two cases: one is termed *admeasurement* of dower, where the widow of the deceased holdeth (from the heir or his guardian) more in the name of her dower, than belongeth to her: the other is *admeasurement* of pasture, which lieth between those, that have common of pasture appendant to their freehold, or common by vicinage; in case, any one of them (or more) do surcharge the common with more cattle, than they ought. *Cowell.*

In some counties they are not much acquainted, with *admeasurement* by acre; and thereby the writs contain twice or thrice so many acres more, than the land hath. *Bacon.*

ADMENSURA'TION, åd-mẽn-shù-rå'shůn.[452] *n. s.* [*ad* and *mensura*, Lat.] The act, or practice, of measuring out to each his part.

ADMI'NICLE, åd-mĭn'ė-kl.[405] *n. s.* [*adminiculum*, Lat.] Help; support; furtherance. *Dict.*

ADMINI'CULAR, åd-mė-nĭk'ù-lår.[418] *adj.* [from *adminiculum*, Lat.] That, which gives help. *Dict.*

To ADMI'NISTER, åd-mĭn'nĭs-tůr.[98] *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.]

1. To give; to afford; to supply.

Let zephyrs bland
Administer their tepid genial airs;
Naught fear he from the west, whose gentle warmth
Discloses well the earth's all-teeming womb. *Philips.*

2. To act, as the minister or agent in any employment or office; generally, but not always, with some hint of subordination: as, to *administer* the government.

For forms of government let fools contest;
Whate'er is best *administer'd*, is best. *Pope.*

3. To administer justice; to distribute right.
4. To administer the sacraments, to dispense them.

Have not they the old popish custom of *administering* the blessed sacrament of the holy eucharist with wafer-cakes? *Hooker.*

5. To administer an oath; to propose or require an oath authoritatively; to tender an oath.

Swear by the duty that you owe to heav'n,
To keep the oath that we *administer*. *Shakspeare*

6. To administer physick; to give physick as it is wanted.

I was carried on men's shoulders, *administering* physick and phlebotomy. *Wafer's Voyage.*

7. *To administer to;* to contribute; to bring supplies.

I must not omit, that there is a fountain rising in the upper part of my garden, which forms a little wandering rill; and *administers* to the pleasure, as well as the plenty, of the place. *Spectator.*

8. To perform the office of an administrator, in law. See ADMINISTRATOR.

Neal's order was never performed, because the executors durst not *administer*.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

To ADMI'NISTRATE, åd-mĭn'nĭs-tråte.[91] *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.] To exhibit; to give as physick. Not in use.

They have the same effects in medicine, when inwardly *administrated* to animal bodies.
Woodward.

ADMINISTRA'TION, åd-mĭn-nĭs-trå'shůn.[527] *n. s.* [*administratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of administering or conducting any employment; as, the conducting the publick affairs; dispensing the laws.

I then did use the person of your father;
The image of his power lay then in me:
And in th' *administration* of his law,
While I was busy for the commonwealth,
Your highness pleased to forget my place. *Shaksp.*

In the short time of his *administration*, he shone so powerfully upon me; that, like the heat of a Russian summer, he ripened the fruits of poetry in a cold climate. *Dryden.*

2. The active or executive part of government.

It may pass for a maxim in state, that the *administration* cannot be placed in too few hands, nor the legislature in too many. *Swift.*

3. Collectively; those, to whom the care of publick affairs is committed; as,

The *administration* has been opposed in parliament.

4. Distribution; exhibition; dispensation.

There is, in sacraments, to be observed their force, and their form of *administration*. *Hooker.*

By the universal *administration* of grace (begun by our blessed Saviour, enlarged by his apostles, carried on by their immediate successors, and to be completed by the rest to the world's end) all types, that darkened this faith, are enlightened.
Sprat's Sermons.

ADMI'NISTRATIVE, åd-mĭn'nĭs-trå-tĭv.[157] *adj.* [from *administrate*.] That, which administers; that, by which any one administers.

ADMINISTRA'TOR, åd-mĭn-nĭs-trå'tůr.[98 527] *n. s.* [*administrator*, Lat.]

1. It is properly taken for him, that has the goods of a man dying intestate, committed to his charge by the ordinary; and is accountable for the same, whenever it shall please the ordinary to call upon him thereunto. *Cowell.*

He was wonderfully diligent to enquire and observe, what became of the king of Arragon, in holding the kingdom of Castille; and whether he did hold it in his own right, or as *administrator* to his daughter. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. He, that officiates in divine rites.

I feel my conscience bound to remember the death of Christ, with some society of Christians or other, since it is a most plain command; whether the person, who distributes these elements, be only an occasional or a settled *administrator*. *Watts.*

3. He, that conducts the government.

The residence of the prince, or chief *administrator* of the civil power. *Swift.*

ADMINISTRA'TRIX, åd-mĭn-nĭs-trå'trĭks.[527] *n. s.* [Lat.] She, who administers in consequence of a will.

ADMINISTRA'TORSHIP, åd-mĭn-nĭs-trå'tůr-shĭp. *n. s.* [from *administrator*.] The office of administrator.

ADMIRABI'LITY, åd-mė-rå-bĭl'lė-tė. *n. s* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] The quality or state of being admirable. *Dict.*

A'DMIRABLE, åd'mė-rå-bl.[405] *adj.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] To be admired; worthy of admiration; of power to excite wonder: always taken in a good sense, and applied either to persons or things.

The more power he hath to hurt, the more *admirable* is his praise, that he will not hurt *Sidney.*

God was with them, in all their afflictions; and at length, by working their *admirable* deliverance, did testify that they served him not in vain.
Hooker.

What *admirable* things occur, in the remains of several other philosophers! Short, I confess, of the rules of christianity, but generally above the lives of christians. *South's Sermons.*

You can at most
To an indiff'rent lover's praise pretend:
But you would spoil an *admirable* friend. *Dryden.*

A'DMIRABLENESS, åd'mė-rå-bl-nẽss. *n. s.* [from *admirable*.] The quality of being admirable; the power of raising wonder.

A'DMIRABLY, åd'mė-rå-blė. *adv.* [from *admirable*.] So, as to raise wonder; in an admirable manner.

The theatre is the most spacious, of any I ever saw; and so *admirably* well contrived, that, from the very depth of the stage, the lowest sound may be heard distinctly to the farthest part of the audience, as in a whispering place; and yet, raise your voice as high as you please, there is nothing (like an echo) to cause the least confusion. *Addison.*

A'DMIRAL, åd'mė-rål. *n.s.* [*amiral*, Fr. of uncertain etymology.]

1. An officer or magistrate, that has the government of the king's navy, and the hearing and determining all causes (as well civil as criminal) belonging to the sea. *Cowell.*
2. The chief commander of a fleet.

He also, in battle at sea, overthrew Rodericus Rotundus, *admiral* of Spain; in which fight, the *admiral* with his son were both slain, and seven of his gallies taken. *Knolles.*

Make the sea shine with gallantry, and all
The English youth flock to their *admiral*. *Waller.*

3. The ship which carries the admiral or commander of the fleet.

The *admiral* galley, wherein the emperor himself was, by great mischance struck upon a sand.
Knolles.

A'DMIRALSHIP, åd'mė-rål-shĭp'. *n.s.* [from *admiral*.] The office or power of an admiral.

ADMIRA'LTY, åd'mė-rål-tė. *n. s.* [*amiraulté*, Fr.] The power or officers, appointed for the administration of naval affairs.

ADMIRA'TION, åd-mė-rå'shůn. *n. s.* [*admiratio*, Lat.]

1. Wonder; the act of admiring or wondering.

Indu'd with human voice and human sense,
Reasoning to *admiration*. *Milton.*

The passions always move, and therefore (consequently) please: for, without motion, there can be no delight; which cannot be considered, but as an active passion. When we view those elevated ideas of nature, the result of that view is *admiration*, which is always the cause of pleasure. *Dryden.*

There is a pleasure in *admiration;* and this is that, which properly causeth *admiration;* when we discover a great deal in an object, which we understand to be excellent; and yet we see (we know not how much) more beyond that, which our understandings cannot fully reach and comprehend.
Tillotson.

2. It is taken sometimes in a bad sense, though generally in a good.

Your boldness I with *admiration* see;
What hope had you to gain a queen like me?
Because a hero forc'd me once away,
Am I thought fit to be a second prey? *Dryden.*

To ADMI'RE, åd-mire'. *v. a.* [*admiro*, Lat. *admirer*, Fr.]

1. To regard with wonder: generally in a good sense.

'Tis here, that knowledge wonders; and there is an admiration, that is not the daughter of ignorance. This indeed stupidly gazeth at the unwonted effect.

but the philosophic passion truly *admires* and adores the supreme efficient. *Glanville.*

2. It is sometimes used, in more familiar speech, for *to regard with love.*

3. It is used, but rarely, in an ill sense.

You have displac'd the mirth, broke the good meeting,
With most *admir'd* disorder. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

To ADM'IRE, âd-mîre'. *v. n.* To wonder; sometimes with the particle *at.*

The eye is already so perfect, that I believe the reason of a man would easily have rested here, and *admir'd at* his own contrivance. *Ray on the Creation.*

ADMI'RER, âd-mî'rûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *admire.*]

1. The person, that wonders, or regards with admiration.

Neither Virgil nor Horace would have gained so great reputation, had they not been the friends and *admirers* of each other. *Addison.*

Who most, to shun or hate mankind, pretend;
Seek an *admirer*, or would fix a friend. *Pope.*

2. In common speech, a lover.

ADMI'RINGLY, âd-mî'rîng-lè *adv.* [from *admire.*] With admiration; in the manner of an admirer.

The king very lately spoke of him *admiringly* and mournfully. *Shaksp. All's well that ends well.*

We may yet further *admiringly* observe, that men usually give freeliest, where they have not given before. *Boyle.*

ADMI'SSIBLE, âd-mîs'sê-bl.[405] *adj.* [*admitto, admissum*, Lat.] That, which may be admitted.

Suppose that this supposition were *admissible;* yet this would not any way be inconsistent, with the eternity of the divine nature and essence.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

ADMI'SSION, âd-mîsh'shûn. *n. s.* [*admissio*, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of admitting.

There was also enacted that charitable law, for the *admission* of poor suitors without fee; whereby poor men became rather able to vex, than unable to sue. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

By means of our solitary situation, and our rare *admission* of strangers, we know most part of the habitable world, and are ourselves unknown.
Bacon's New Atalantis.

2. The state of being admitted.

My father saw you ill designs pursue;
And my *admission* shew'd his fear of you. *Dryden.*

God did then exercise man's hopes with the expectations of a better paradise, or a more intimate *admission* to himself. *South's Sermons.*

Our king descends from Jove:
And hither are we come by his command,
To crave *admission* in your happy land. *Dryden.*

3. Admittance; the power of entering, or being admitted.

All springs have some degree of heat, none ever freezing, no not in the longest and severest frosts; especially those, where there is such a site and disposition of the strata, as gives free and easy *admission* to this heat. *Woodward's Natural History.*

4. [In the ecclesiastical law.] It is, when the patron presents a clerk to a church that is vacant; and the bishop, upon examination, admits and allows of such clerk to be fitly qualified, by saying, *admitto te habilem.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. The allowance of an argument; the grant of a position not fully proved.

To ADMI'T, âd-mît'. *v. a.* [*admitto*, Lat.]

1. To suffer to enter; to grant entrance.

Mirth, *admit* me of thy crew. *Milton.*

Does not one table Bavius still *admit?* *Pope.*

2. To suffer to enter upon an office; in which sense the phrase of *admission into a college*, &c. is used.

The treasurer found it no hard matter, so far to terrify him; that, for the king's service, as was pretended, he *admitted*, for a six-clerk, a person recommended by him. *Clarendon.*

3. To allow an argument or position.

Suppose, no weapon can thy valour's pride
Subdue; that, by no force, thou may'st be won;
Admit, no steel can hurt or wound thy side;
And be it, heav'n hath thee such favour done.
Fairfax.

This argument is like to have the less effect on me, seeing I cannot easily *admit* the inference.
Locke

4. To allow or grant, in general; sometimes with the particle *of.*

If you once *admit* of a latitude, that thoughts may be exalted, and images raised above the life; that leads you insensibly, from your own principles to mine. *Dryden.*

ADMI'TTABLE, âd-mît'tâ-bl. *adj.* [from *admit*] The person or thing which may be admitted.

Because they have not a bladder, like those we observe in others, they have no gall at all, is a paralogism not *admittable;* a fallacy, that needs not the sun to scatter it. *Brown.*

The clerk, who is presented, ought to prove to the bishop, that he is a deacon, and that he has orders; otherwise, the bishop is not bound to admit him: for, as the law then stood, a deacon was *admittable.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ADMI'TTANCE, âd-mît'tânse. *n. s.* [from *admit.*]

1. The act of admitting; allowance or permission to enter.

It cannot enter any man's conceit to think it lawful, that every man which listeth should take upon him charge in the church; and therefore a solemn *admittance* is of such necessity, that, without it, there can be no church polity. *Hooker.*

As to the *admittance* of the weighty elastic parts of the air into the blood, through the coats of the vessels; it seems contrary to experiments upon dead bodies. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The power or right of entering.

What,
If I do line one of their hands?—'tis gold,
Which buys *admittance.* *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

Surely a daily expectation at the gate is the readiest way, to gain *admittance* into the house.
South's Sermons.

There's news from Bertran: he desires
Admittance to the king; and cries aloud,
This day shall end our fears. *Dryden.*

There are some ideas, which have *admittance* only through one sense, which is peculiarly adapted to receive them. *Locke.*

3. Custom or prerogative, of being admitted to great persons: a sense now out of use.

Sir John, you are a gentlemen of excellent breeding, of great *admittance;* authentick, in your place and person; generally allowed for your many warlike, courtlike, and learned preparations. *Shaksp.*

4. Concession of a position.

Nor could the Pythagoreans give easy *admittance* thereto; for, holding that separate souls successively supplied other bodies, they could hardly allow the raising of souls from other worlds.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

To ADMI'X, âd-mîks'. *v a* [*admisceo*, Lat.] To mingle with something else.

ADMI'XTION, âd-mîks'tshûn, *n. s.* [from *admix.*] The union of one body with another, by mingling them.

All metals may be calcined, by strong waters; or by *admixtion* of salt, sulphur, and mercury. *Bacon.*

The elements are no where pure, in these lower regions; and, if there is any free from the *admixtion* of another, sure it is above the concave of the moon. *Glanville.*

There is no way, to make a strong and vigorous powder of saltpetre, without the *admixtion* of sulphur. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ADMI'XTURE, âd-mîks'tshûre.[461] *n. s.* [from *admix.*] The body, mingled with another; perhaps sometimes the act of mingling.

Whatever acrimony or amaritude at any time redounds in it, must be derived from the *admixture* of another sharp bitter substance. *Harvey on Consump.*

A mass, which to the eye appears to be nothing but mere simple earth, shall, to the smell or taste, discover a plentiful *admixture* of sulphur, alum, or some other mineral. *Woodward's Natural History.*

To ADMO'NISH, âd-mŏn'nîsh. *v. a.* [*admoneo*, Lat.] To warn of a fault; to reprove gently; to counsel against wrong practices; to put in mind of a fault or a duty: with the particle *of*, or *against;* which latter is more rare: or the infinitive mood of a verb.

One of his cardinals, who better knew the intrigues of affairs, *admonished* him *against* that unskilful piece of ingenuity. *Decay of Piety.*

He *of* their wicked ways
Shall them *admonish*, and before them set
The paths of righteousness. *Milton.*

But, when he was *admonished* by his subject *to descend*, he came down, gently circling in the air and singing, to the ground. *Dryden.*

ADMO'NISHER, âd-mŏn'nîsh-ûr. *n. s.* [from *admonish.*] The person that admonishes, or puts another in mind of his faults or duty.

Horace was a mild *admonisher;* a court-satirist, fit for the gentle times of Augustus. *Dryden.*

ADMO'NISHMENT, âd-mŏn'nîsh-mênt. *n. s.* [from *admonish.*] Admonition; the notice, by which one is put in mind of faults or duties: a word not often used.

But yet be wary, in thy studious care.—
—Thy grave *admonishments* prevail with me.
Shakspeare's Henry V. p. I.

To th' infinitely Good we owe
Immortal thanks; and his *admonishment*
Receive, with solemn purpose to observe
Immutably his sovereign will, the end
Of what we are. *Milton.*

ADMONI'TION, âd-mŏ-nîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [*admonitio*, Lat.] The hint of a fault or duty; counsel; gentle reproof.

They must give our teachers leave, for the saving of souls, to intermingle sometimes with other more necessary things, *admonition* concerning these not unnecessary. *Hooker.*

From this *admonition* they took only occasion, to redouble their fault, and to sleep again; so that, upon a second and third *admonition*, they had nothing to plead for their unseasonable drowsiness.
South's Sermons.

ADMONI'TIONER, âd-mŏ-nîsh'ûn-ûr. *n. s.* [from *admonition.*] A liberal dispenser of admonition; a general adviser. A ludicrous term.

Albeit, the *admonitioners* did seem at first, to like no prescript form of prayer at all; but thought it the best, that their minister should always be left at liberty to pray, as his own discretion did serve; their defender, and his associates, have sithence proposed to the world a form as themselves did like.
Hooker.

ADMO'NITORY, âd-mŏn'nè-tûr-rè. *adj.* [*admonitorius*, Lat.] That, which admonishes.

The sentence of reason is either mandatory, shewing what must be done; or else permissive, declaring only what may be done; or thirdly, *admoni-*

tory, opening what is the most convenient for us to do. *Hooker.*

ADMURMURA'TION, åd-mûr-mû-rå'shûn. *n. s.* [*admurmuro*, Lat.] The act of murmuring or whispering to another. *Dict.*

To ADMO'VE, åd-môôve'. *v. a.* [*admoveo*, Lat.] To bring one thing to another. A word not in use.

If, unto the powder of loadstone or iron, we *admove* the north-pole of the loadstone; the powders, or small divisions, will erect and conform themselves thereto. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ADO', å-dôô'. *n. s.* [from the verb *to do*, with *a* before it, as the Frence *affaire*, from *à* and *faire*.]

1. Trouble, difficulty.

He took Clitophon prisoner; whom, with much *ado*, he keepeth alive; the Helots being villainously cruel. *Sidney.*

They moved, and in the end persuaded (with much *ado*) the people, to bind themselves by solemn oath. *Hooker.*

He kept the borders and marches of the pale, with much *ado*; he held many parliaments, wherein sundry laws were made. *Sir John Davies.*

With much *ado*, he partly kept awake;
Not suff'ring all his eyes, repose to take. *Dryden.*

2. Bustle; tumult; business; sometimes with the particle *about*.

Let's follow to see the end of this *ado*. *Shaksp.*

All this *ado*, *about* Adam's fatherhood and the greatness of its power, helps nothing to establish the power of those that govern. *Locke.*

3. It has a light and ludicrous sense, implying more tumult and show of business, than the affair is worth: in this sense it is of late generally used.

I made no more *ado*, but took all their seven points in my target, thus. *Shaksp. Henry* IV.

We'll keep no great *ado*:—a friend or two—
It may be thought, we held him carelessly,
Being our kinsman, if we revel much. *Shaksp.*

Come, says Puss, without any more *ado*, 'tis time to go to breakfast; cats don't live upon dialogues. *L'Estrange.*

ADOLE'SCENCE, åd-ô-lês'sênse. } *n. s.* [*ado-*
ADOLE'SCENCY, åd-ô lês'sên-sê. } *lescentia*, Lat.] The age, succeeding childhood, and succeeded by puberty: more largely, that part of life, in which the body has not yet reached its full perfection.

He was so far from a boy, that he was a man born, and at his full stature; if we believe Josephus, who places him in the last *adolescency*, and makes him twenty-five years old. *Brown.*

The sons must have a tedious time of childhood and *adolescency*, before they can either themselves assist their parents, or encourage them with new hopes of posterity. *Bentley.*

To ADO'PT, å-dôpt'. *v. a.* [*adopto*, Lat.]

1. To take a son by choice; to make him a son, who was not so by birth.

Were none of all my father's sisters left;
Nay, were I of my mother's kin bereft;
None, by an uncle's or a grandame's side;
Yet I could some *adopted* heir provide. *Dryden.*

2. To place any person or thing, in a nearer relation, than they have by nature, to something else.

Whether, *adopted* to some neighb'ring star,
Thou roll'st above us in thy wand'ring race;
Or, in procession fix'd and regular,
Mov'd with the heav'ns majestic pace;
Or call'd to more celestial bliss,
Thou tread'st with seraphims the vast abyss. *Dryd.*

We are seldom at ease, from the solicitation of our natural or *adopted* desires; but a constant succession of uneasinesses (out of that stock, which natural wants or acquired habits have heaped-up) take the will in their turns. *Locke.*

ADO'PTEDLY, å-dôp'tèd-lè. *adv.* [from *adopted*.] After the manner of something adopted.

Adoptedly, as school-maids change their names,
By vain (though apt) affection. *Shakspeare.*

ADOP'TER, å-dôp'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *adopt*.] He, that gives some one by choice the rights of a son.

ADO'PTION, å-dôp'shûn.[469] *n. s.* [*adoptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adopting, or taking to one's self what is not native.

2. The state of being adopted.

My bed shall be abused, my reputation gnawn at; and I shall not only receive this villainous wrong, but stand under the *adoption* of abominable terms; and by him, that does me the wrong. *Shaksp.*

She purpos'd,
When she had fitted you with her craft, to work
Her son into th' *adoption* of the crown. *Shakspeare.*

In every act of our Christian worship, we are taught to call upon him under the endearing character of our Father, to remind us of our *adoption*; that we are made heirs of God, and joint-heirs of Christ. *Rogers's Sermons.*

ADO'PTIVE, å-dôp'tîv.[157] *adj.* [*adoptivus*, Lat.]

1. He, that is adopted by another, and made his son.

It is impossible, an elective monarch should be so free and absolute, as an hereditary; no more than it is possible for a father, to have so full power and interest in an *adoptive* son, as in a natural. *Bacon.*

2. He, that adopts another, and makes him his son.

An adopted son cannot cite his *adoptive* father into court, without his leave. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ADO'RABLE, å-dô'rå-bl.[405] *adj.* [*adorable*, Fr.] That, which ought to be adored; that, which is worthy of divine honours.

'On these two, the love of God and our neigh-'bour, hang both the law and the prophets,' says the *adorable* Author of Christianity; and the Apostle says, 'the end of the law is charity.' *Cheyne.*

ADO'RABLENESS, å-dô'rå-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *adorable*.] The quality of being adorable; worthiness of divine honours.

ADO'RABLY, å-dô'rå-blè. *adv.* [from *adorable*.] In a manner worthy of adoration.

ADORA'TION, åd-dô-rå'shûn. *n. s.* [*adoratio*, Lat.]

1. The external homage, paid to the Divinity, distinct from mental reverence.

Solemn and serviceable worship we name, for distinction sake, whatsoever belongeth to the church (or publick society) of God, by way of external *adoration*. *Hooker.*

It is possible to suppose, that those, who believe a supreme excellent Being, may yet give him no external *adoration* at all. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Homage, paid to persons in high place or esteem.

O ceremony! shew me but thy worth!
What is thy toll, O *adoration!*
Art thou naught else, but place, degree, and form,
Creating awe and fear in other men?
Wherein thou art less happy, being fear'd,
Than they in fearing.
What drink'st thou oft, instead of homage sweet,
But poison'd flattery? *Shakspeare's Henry* V.

To ADO'RE, å-dôre'. *v. a.* [*adoro*, Lat.]

1. To worship with external homage; to pay divine honours.

The mountain nymphs and Themis they *adore*,
And from her oracles relief implore. *Dryden.*

2. It is used popularly, to denote a high degree of reverence or regard; to reverence; to honour; to love.

The people appear *adoring* their prince, and their prince *adoring* God. *Tatler*, No. 57.

Make future times, thy equal act *adore*;
And be, what brave Orestes was before. *Pope's Od.*

ADO'REMENT, å-dôre'mênt. *n. s.* [from *adore*.] Adoration; worship: a word scarcely used.

The priests of elder times deluded their apprehensions, with sooth-saying, and such oblique idolatries; and won their credulities to the literal and downright *adorement*, of cats, lizards, and beetles. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ADO'RER, å-dô'rûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *adore*.]

1. He, that adores; a worshipper; a term, generally used in a low sense; as, by lovers. or admirers.

Being so far provoked (as I was) in France, I would abate her nothing; though I profess myself her *adorer*, not her friend. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

Whilst as th' approaching pageant does appear,
And echoing crowds speak mighty Venus near;
I, her *adorer*, too, devoutly stand,
Fast on the utmost margin of the land. *Prior.*

2. A worshipper: in a serious sense.

He was so severe an *ardorer* of truth, as not to dissemble; or to suffer any man to think, that he would do any thing, which he resolved not to do. *Clarendon.*

To ADO'RN, å-dôrn'.[167] *v. a.* [*adorno*, Lat.]

1. To dress; to deck the person with ornaments.

He hath clothed me, with the garments of salvation; he hath covered me, with the robe of righteousness; as a bridegroom decketh himself with ornaments, and as a bride *adorneth* herself with her jewels. *Isa.* lxi. 10.

Yet 'tis not to *adorn* and gild each part,
That shews more cost than art;
Jewels, at nose and lips, but ill appear. *Cowley.*

2. To set-out any place or thing, with decorations.

A gallery, *adorned* with the pictures or statues of the invention of things useful to human life. *Cowley.*

3. To embellish with oratory, or elegance of language.

This will supply men's tongues, with many new things; to be named, *adorned*, and described, in their discourse. *Sprat.*

Thousands there are, in darker fame that dwell,
Whose names some nobler poem shall *adorn*;
For, tho' unknown to me, they sure fought well. *Dryden.*

ADO'RN, å-dôrn'.[167] *adj.* [from the verb.] Adorned; decorated: a word, peculiar to Milton.

She'll to realities yield all her shows;
Made so *adorn*, for thy delight the more. *Milton.*

ADO'RNMENT, å-dôrn'mênt. *n. s.* [from *adorn*.] Ornament; embellishment; elegance: not now in use.

This attribute was not given to the earth, while it was confused; nor to the heavens, before they had motion and *adornment*. *Raleigh's History.*

She held the very garment of Posthumus in more respect, than my noble and natural person, together with the *adornment* of my qualities. *Shaksp.*

ADO'WN, å-dôûn'.[323] *adv.* [from *a* and *down*.] Down; on the ground.

Thrice did she sink *adown*, in deadly sound;
And thrice he her reviv'd, with busy pain. *Fairy Queen.*

ADO'WN, å-dôûn'. *prep.* Down; towards the ground; from a higher situation, towards a lower.

In this remembrance, Emily ere day
Arose, and dress'd herself in rich array;
Fresh as the mouth, and as the morning fair:
Adown her shoulders fell her length of hair. *Dryd.*

ADRE'AD, â-drêd'.[234] *adv* [from *a* and *dread;* as, *aside*, *athirst*, *asleep*.] In a state of fear; frighted; terrified: now obsolete.

And thinking, to make all men *adread* to such a one; an enemy, who would not spare nor fear, to kill so great a prince. *Sidney.*

ADRI'FT, â-drift'. *adv.* [from *a* and *drift*, from *drive*.] Floating at random; as any impulse may drive.

Then shall this mount
Of Paradise, by might of waves, be moved
Out of his place; push'd by the horned flood
(With all his verdure spoil'd, and trees *adrift*)
Down the great river, to the opening gulf;
And there take root. *Milton.*

It seem'd a corps *adrift*, to distant sight;
But, at a distance, who could judge aright? *Dryd.*

The custom of frequent reflection will keep their minds, from running *adrift;* and call their thoughts home, from useless unattentive roving.
Locke on Education.

ADROIT, â-drôît'.[305] *adj.* [French.] Dextrous; active; skilful.

An *adroit* stout fellow would sometimes destroy a whole family, with justice apparently against him the whole time. *Jervas's Don Quixote.*

ADROI'TNESS, â-drôît'nêss. *n. s.* [from *adroit*.] Dexterity; readiness; activity. Neither this word, nor *adroit*, seem yet completely naturalized.

ADRY', â-drî'. *adv.* [from *a* and *dry*.] A-thirst; thirsty; in want of drink.

He never told any of them, that he was his humble servant, but his well-wisher; and would rather be thought a malcontent, than drink the king's health when he was not *adry*. *Spectator.*

ADSCITI'TIOUS, âd-sê-tîsh'ûs.[314] *adj.* [*adscititius*, Lat.] That, which is taken in, to complete something else, though originally extrinsick; supplemental; additional.

ADSTRI'CTION, âd-strîk'shûn. *n. s.* [*adstrictio*, Lat.] The act of binding together; and applied generally, to medicaments and applications, which have the power of making the part contract.

To ADVA'NCE, âd-vânse':[78] *v. a.* [*avancer*, Fr.]

1. To bring forward, in the local sense.

Now morn, her rosy steps in th' eastern clime
Advancing, sow'd the earth with orient pearl. *Milt.*

2. To raise to preferment; to aggrandize.

He hath been ever constant, in his course of *advancing* me: from a private gentlewoman, he made me a marchioness; and from a marchioness, a queen; and now he intends to crown my innocency, with the glory of martyrdom. *Bacon.*

The declaration of the greatness of Mordecai, whereunto the king *advanced* him. *Esther*, x. 2.

3. To improve.

What laws can be advised more proper and effectual, to *advance* the nature of man to its highest perfection, than these precepts of Christianity?
Tillotson

4. To heighten; to grace; to give lustre to

As the calling dignifies the man, so the man much more *advances* his calling. As a garment, though it warms the body, has a return with an advantage, being much more warmed by it. *South's Sermons.*

5. To forward; to accelerate.

These three last were slower, than the ordinary Indian wheat of itself; and this culture did rather retard than *advance*. *Bacon.*

6. To propose; to offer to the publick; to bring to view or notice.

Phedon I hight, quoth he; and do *advance*
My ancestry from famous Coradin. *Fairy Queen.*

I dare not *advance* my opinion, against the judgment of so great an author; but I think it fair, to leave the decision to the publick. *Dryden.*

Some ne'er *advance* a judgment of their own,
But catch the spreading notion of the town. *Pope.*

To ADVA'NCE, âd-vânse'. *v. n.*

1. To come forward.

At this the youth, whose vent'rous soul
No fears of magick art control,
Advanc'd in open sight. *Parnel.*

2. To make improvement.

They, who would *advance* in knowledge, and not deceive and swell themselves with a little articulated air, should not take words for real entities in nature, till they can frame clear and distinct ideas of those entities. *Locke.*

ADVA'NCE, âd-vânse'.[79] *n. s.* [from *To advance*.]

1. The act of coming forward.

All the foot were put into Abington, with a resolution to quit or defend the town, according to the manner of the enemy's *advance* towards it. *Clarendon.*

So, like the sun's *advance*, your titles shew;
Which, as he rises, does the warmer grow. *Waller.*

2. A tendency, to come forward to meet a lover; an act of invitation.

In vain are all the practis'd wiles,
In vain those eyes would love impart;
Not all th' *advances*, all the smiles,
Can move one unrelenting heart. *Walsh.*

His genius was below
The skill of ev'ry common beau;
Who, though he cannot spell, is wise
Enough to read a lady's eyes;
And will each accidental glance
Interpret, for a kind *advance*. *Swift.*

He has described the unworthy passion of the goddess Calypso, and the indecent *advances* she made to detain him from his own country. *Pope.*

That prince applied himself, first to the Church of England; and, upon their refusal to fall-in with his measures, made the like *advances* to the Dissenters. *Swift.*

3. Gradual progression; rise, from one point to another.

Our Saviour raised the ruler's daughter, the widow's son, and Lazarus: the first of these, when she had just expired; the second, as he was carried to the grave on his bier; and the third, after he had been some time buried. And, having (by these gradual *advances*) manifested his divine power, he at last exerted the highest and most glorious degree of it; and raised himself also, by his own all-quickening virtue, and according to his own express prediction. *Atterbury.*

Men of study and thought, that reason right, and are lovers of truth, do make no great *advances* in their discoveries of it. *Locke.*

4. Improvement; progress towards perfection

The principle and object, of the greatest importance (in the world) to the good of mankind, and for the *advance* and perfecting of human nature. *Hale.*

ADVA'NCEMENT, âd-vânse'mênt. *n. s.* [*advancement*, Fr.]

1. The act of coming forward.

This refinement makes daily *advancements;* and, I hope, in time will raise our language to the utmost perfection. *Swift.*

2. The state of being advanced; preferment.

The Percies of the North,
Finding his usurpation most unjust,
Endeavour'd my *advancement* to the throne. *Shaksp.*

3. The act of advancing another.

In his own grace, he doth exalt himself
More, than in your *advancement*. *Shaks. King Lear.*

4. Improvement; promotion to a higher state of excellence.

Nor can we conceive it unwelcome unto those worthies, who endeavour the *advancement* of learning. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

5. Settlement on a wife. This sense is now disused.

The jointure or *advancement* of the lady was the third part of the principality of Wales. *Bacon.*

ADVA'NCER, âd-vân'sûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *advance*.] He, that advances any thing; a promoter; forwarder.

Soon after the death of a great officer, who was judged no *advancer* of the king's matters; the king said to his solicitor, 'Tell me truly, what say you of your cousin that is gone?' *Bacon.*

The reporters are greater *advancers* of defamatory designs, than the very first contrivers.
Government of the Tongue

ADVA'NTAGE, âd-vân'tâdje.[90] *n. s.* [*avantage*, Fr.]

1. Superiority: often with *of* or *over*, before a person.

In the practical prudence of managing such gifts, the laity may have some *advantage over* the clergy; whose experience is, and ought to be, less of this world than the other. *Sprat.*

All other sorts and sects of men would evidently have the *advantage of* us, and a much surer title to happiness than we. *Atterbury.*

2. Superiority, gained by stratagem or unlawful means.

The common law hath left them this benefit, whereof they make *advantage*, and wrest it to their bad purposes. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

But specially he took *advantage* of the night, for such privy attempts; insomuch, that the bruit of his manliness was spread every where. 2. *Macc.* viii. 7.

Great malice, backed with a great interest, yet can have no *advantage* of a man; but from his own expectations of something, that is without him.
South's Sermons.

As soon, as he was got to Sicily, they sent for him back; designing to take *advantage*, and prosecute him in the absence of his friends. *Swift.*

3. Opportunity; convenience.

Give me *advantage*, of some brief discourse
With Desdemona alone. *Shaksp.*

4. Favourable circumstances.

Like jewels to *advantage* set,
Her beauty by the shade does get. *Waller.*

A face, which is over-flushed, appears to *advantage* in the deepest scarlet; and the darkest complexion is not a little alleviated, by a black hood.
Addison.

True wit is nature, to *advantage* dress'd;
What oft was thought, but ne'er so well express'd.
Pope.

5. Superiour excellence.

A man, born with such *advantage* of constitution, that it adulterates not the images of his mind.
Glanville.

6. Gain; profit.

For thou saidst, 'What *advantage* will it be unto thee, and what profit shall I have, if I be cleansed from my sin?' *Job.*

Certain it is, that *advantage* now sits in the room of conscience; and steers all. *South's Sermons.*

7. Overplus; something more, than the mere lawful gain.

We owe thee much: within this wall of flesh,
There is a soul, counts thee her creditor;
And, with *advantage*, means to pay thy love. *Shaksp.*

You said, you neither lend nor borrow
Upon *advantage*. *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.*

8 Preponderation, on one side of the comparison.

Much more should the consideration of this pattern arm us with patience, against ordinary calamities; especially, if we consider his example with this *advantage;* that though his sufferings were

wholly undeserved, and not for himself but for us, yet he bore them patiently. *Tillotson.*

To ADVA'NTAGE, åd-vân'tâdje.[90] *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To benefit.

Convey, what I set down, to my lady; it shall *advantage* more, than ever the bearing of letter did. *Shaksp.*

The trial hath endamag'd thee no way;
Rather more honour left, and more esteem;
Me naught *advantag'd*, missing what I aim'd. *Milt.*

The great business of the senses being, to make us take notice of what hurts or *advantages* the body; it is wisely ordered by nature, that pain, should accompany the reception of several ideas. *Locke.*

We should have pursued some other way, more effectual, for distressing the common enemy, and *advantaging* ourselves. *Swift.*

2. To promote; to bring forward; to gain ground to.

The stoics (that opinioned, the souls of wise men dwelt about the moon, and those of fools wandered about the earth) *advantaged* the conceit of this effect. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To ennoble it with the spirit, that inspires the Royal Society, were to *advantage* it in one of the best capacities, in which it is improveable. *Glanville's Scepsis Scientifica.*

ADVA'NTAGEABLE, åd-vân-tâ'jâ-bl. *adj.* [from *advantage.*] Profitable; convenient; gainful.

As it is *advantageable* to a physician, to be called to the cure of a declining disease; so it is for a commander, to suppress a sedition which has passed the height. *Sir J. Hayward.*

ADVA'NTAGED, åd-vân'tâ-jêd.[362] *adj.* [from *To advantage.*] Possessed of advantages; commodiously situated or disposed.

In the most *advantaged* tempers, this disposition is but comparative; whereas the most of men labour under disadvantages, which, nothing can rid them of. *Glanville.*

ADVA'NTAGE-GROUND, *n. s.* åd-vân'tâje-grôûnd. Ground, that gives superiority, and opportunities of annoyance or resistance.

This excellent man, who stood not upon the *advantage-ground* before; from the time of his promotion to the archbishoprick, provoked, or underwent the envy, and reproach, and malice, of men of all qualities and conditions; who agreed in nothing else. *Clarendon.*

ADVANTA'GEOUS, åd-vân-tâ'jûs. *adj.* [*avantageux*, Fr.]

1. Of advantage; profitable; useful; opportune; convenient.

The time of sickness, or affliction is, like the cool of the day to Adam, a season of peculiar propriety for the voice of God to be heard; and may be improved, into a very *advantageous* opportunity of begetting or increasing spiritual life. *Hammond.*

Here perhaps
Some *advantageous* act may be achiev'd,
By sudden onset; either with hell-fire
To waste his whole creation, or possess
All as our own. *Milton.*

2. It is used, with relation to persons; and followed, by *to*.

Since every painter paints himself in his own works, 'tis *advantageous to* him to know himself; to the end, that he may cultivate those talents, which make his genius. *Dryden.*

ADVANTA'GEOUSLY, åd-vân-tâ'jûs-lê. *adv.* [from *advantageous.*] Conveniently; opportunely; profitably.

It was *advantageously* situated; there being an easy passage, from it to India, by sea. *Arbuthnot.*

ADVANTA'GEOUSNESS, åd-vân-tâ'jûs-nêss *n. s.* [from *advantageous.*] Quality of being advantageous; profitableness; usefulness; convenience.

The last property, which qualifies God for the fittest object of our love, is the *advantageousness* of his to us, both in the present and the future life. *Boyle's Seraphic Love.*

To ADVE'NE, åd-vêne'. *v. n.* [*adv nio*, Lat.] To accede to something; to become part of something else, without being essential; to be superadded.

A cause, considered in judicature, is stiled an accidental cause; and the accidental of any act is said to be, whatever *advenes* to the act itself already substantiated. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ADVE'NIENT, åd-vê'nê-ênt. *adj.* [*adveniens*, Lat.] Advening; coming, from outward causes; superadded.

Being thus divided from truth in themselves, they are yet farther removed by *advenient* deception; for they are daily mocked into errour, by subtler devisers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If, to suppose the soul a distinct substance from the body, and extrinsically *advenient*, be a great errour in philosophy, almost all the world hath been mistaken. *Glanville's Vanity of Dogmatism.*

A'DVENT, åd'vênt. *n. s.* [from *adventus*; that is, *adventus Redemptoris.*] The name of one of the holy seasons, signifying the *coming*; that is, the *coming* of our Saviour: which is made the subject of our devotion, during the four weeks before Christmas. *Common Prayer.*

ADVE'NTINE, åd-vên'tîn.[140] *adj.* [from *advenio*, *adventum.*] Adventitious; that, which is extrinsically added; that, which comes from outward causes: a word scarcely in use.

As for the peregrine heat, it is thus far true; that, if the proportion of the *adventine* heat be greatly predominant to the natural heat and spirits of the body, it tendeth to dissolution or notable alteration. *Bacon.*

ADVENTI'TIOUS, åd-vên-tîsh'ûs. *adj.* [*adventitius*, Lat.] That, which advenes; accidental; supervenient; extrinsically added, not essentially inherent.

Diseases of continuance get an *adventitious* strength from custom, besides their material cause from the humours. *Bacon.*

Though we may call the obvious colours natural, and the others *adventitious*; yet such changes of colours, from whatsoever cause they proceed, may be properly taken-in. *Boyle.*

If his blood boil, and the *adventitious* fire
(Rais'd by high meats, and higher wines) require
To temper and allay the burning heat;
Waters are brought, which by decoction get
New coolness. *Dryden.*

In the gem-kind, of all the many sorts reckoned-up by lapidaries, there are not above three or four that are original; their diversities, as to lustre, colour, and hardness, arising from the different admixture of other *adventitious* mineral matter. *Woodward.*

ADVE'NTIVE, åd-vên'tîv.[157] *n. s.* [from *advenio*, Lat.] The thing or person, that comes from without: a word not now in use.

That the natives be not so many, but that there may be elbow-room enough for them, and for the *adventives* also. *Bacon.*

ADVE'NTUAL, åd-vên'tshû-âl.[461] *adj.* [from *advent.*] Relating to the season of advent.

I do also daily use one other collect; as, namely, the collects *adventual*, quadragesimal, paschal, or pentecostal, for their proper seasons. *Bishop Saunderson.*

ADVE'NTURE, åd-vên'tshûre.[461] *n. s.* [*aventure*, Fr.]

1. An accident; a chance; a hazard; an event, of which we have no direction.

The general summoned three castles: one, desperate of succour, and not desirous to dispute the defence, presently yielded; but two stood upon their *adventure*. *Hayward.*

2. In this sense is used the phrase, *at all adventures*; [*à l'aventure*, Fr.] By chance; without any rational scheme

Blows flew *at all adventures*; wounds and deaths, given and taken unexpected; many scarce knowing their enemies, from their friends. *Hayward.*

Where the mind does not perceive probable connection, there men's opinions are the effects of chance and hazard; of a mind, floating *at all adventures*, without choice and without direction. *Locke.*

3. The occasion of casual events; an enterprise, in which something must be left to hazard.

For I must love, and am resolv'd to try
My fate; or, failing in th' *adventure*, die. *Dryden.*

4. This noun, with all its derivatives, is frequently written without *ad*; as, *venture*, *venturous*.

To ADVE'NTURE, åd-vên'tshûre. *v. n.* [*aventurer*, Fr.]

1. To try the chance; to dare.

Be not angry,
Most mighty princess, that I have *adventur'd*
To try your taking of a false report. *Shakspeare.*

The tender and delicate woman among you, which would not *adventure* to set the sole of her foot upon the ground, for delicateness and tenderness. *Deuter.* xxviii. 26.

To ADVE'NTURE, åd-vên'tshûre. *v. a.* To put into the power of chance.

For my father fought for you, and *adventured* his life for; and delivered you, out of the hand of Midian. *Judges*, ix. 17.

It is often used, with the reciprocal pronoun; as, *he adventured himself.*

ADVE'NTURER, åd-vên'tshûr-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [*aventurier*, Fr.] He, that seeks occasions of hazard; he, that puts himself in the hands of chance.

He is a great *adventurer*, said he,
That hath his sword through hard assay foregone. *Spenser.*

The kings of England did not make the conquest of Ireland: it was begun, by particular *adventurers*, and other voluntaries, who came to seek their fortunes. *Sir John Davies.*

He intended, to hazard his own action; that so the more easily he might win *adventurers*, who else were like to be less forward. *Raleigh.*

Had it not been for the British, which the late wars drew over; and *adventurers* or soldiers, scated here; Ireland had, by the last war and plague, been left destitute. *Temple.*

Their wealthy trade from pirates' rapine free,
Our merchants shall no more *advent'rers* be. *Dryden.*

ADVE'NTUROUS, åd-vên'tshûr-ûs. *adj.* [*adventureux*, Fr.]

1. He, that is inclined to adventures; and, consequently, bold, daring, courageous.

At land and sea, in many a doubtful fight,
Was never known a more *advent'rous* knight;
Who oftner drew his sword, and always for the right. *Dryden.*

2. Applied to things: that, which is full of hazard; which requires courage; dangerous.

But I've already troubled you too long;
Nor dare attempt a more *advent'rous* song:
My humble verse demands a softer theme;
A painted meadow, or a purling stream. *Addison.*

ADVE'NTUROUSLY, åd-vên'tshûr-ûs-lê. *adv*

[from *adventurous.*] After an adventurous manner; boldly; daringly.

They are both hanged; and so would this be, if he durst steal any thing *adventurously.* *Shakspeare.*

ADVE'NTURESOME, ăd-vĕn'tshŭr-sŭm. *adj.* [from *adventure.*] The same, with *adventurous:* a low word, scarcely used in writing.

ADVE'NTURESOMENESS, ăd-vĕn'tshŭr-sŭm-nĕss.[461] *n. s.* [from *adventuresome.*] The quality of being adventuresome. *Dict.*

A'DVERB, ăd'vĕrb. *n.s* [*adverbium*, Lat.] A word, joined to a verb or adjective; and solely applied, to the use of qualifying and restraining the latitude of their signification, by the intimation of some circumstance thereof; as, of quality, manner, degree. *Clarke's Latin Gram.*

Thus we say, he runs *swiftly;* the bird flies *aloft;* he lives *virtuously.*

ADVE'RBIAL, ăd-vĕr'bē-ăl. *adj.* [*adverbialis*, Lat.] That, which has the quality or structure of an adverb.

ADVE'RBIALLY, ăd-vĕr'bē-ăl-lē. *adv.* [*adverbialiter*, Lat.] Like an adverb; in the manner of an adverb.

I should think, *alta* was joined *adverbially* with *tremit;* did Virgil make use of so equivocal a syntax. *Addison.*

ADVE'RSABLE, ăd-vĕr'să-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *adverse.*] Contrary to; opposite to. *Dict.*

ADVERSA'RIA, ăd-vĕr-să'rē-ă. *n. s.* [Lat. A book, as it should seem in which *Debtor* and *Creditor* were set in opposition] A common-place; a book, to note in.

These parchments are supposed to have been St. Paul's *adversaria.* *Bull's Sermons.*

A'DVERSARY, ăd'vĕr-să-rē.[512] *n. s.* [*adversaire*, Fr. *adversarius*, Lat.] An opponent; antagonist; enemy: generally applied to those, that have verbal or judicial quarrels; as, controvertists or litigants: sometimes, to an opponent in single combat. It may sometimes imply an open profession of enmity; as we say, a secret enemy is worse, than an open *adversary.*

Yet am I noble, as the *adversary*
I come to cope. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

Those rites and ceremonies of the church therefore (which are the self-same now, that they were, when holy and virtuous men maintained them, against profane and deriding *adversaries*) her own children have in derision. *Hooker.*

Mean while th' *adversary* of God and man,
Satan, with thoughts inflam'd, of highest design,
Puts on swift wings. *Milton.*

An *adversary* makes a stricter search into us, and discovers every flaw and imperfection in our tempers: a friend exaggerates a man's virtues; an enemy inflames his crimes. *Addison.*

ADVE'RSATIVE, ăd-vĕr'să-tĭv.[512] *adj.* [*adversativus*, Lat.] A term of grammar, applied to a word, which makes some opposition or variety; as, in this sentence; *This diamond is orient*, but *it is rough: But* is an *adversative* conjunction.

A'DVERSE, ăd'vĕrse. *adj.* [*adversus*, Lat.] In prose, it has now the accent on the first syllable; in verse, it is accented on the first by *Shakspeare;* on either, indifferently, by *Milton;* on the last, by *Dryden;* on the first, by *Roscommon.*

1. Acting with contrary directions; as, two bodies in collision.

Was I, for this, nigh wreckt upon the sea;
And twice, by *adverse* winds, from England's bank
Drove back again unto my native clime? *Shaksp.*

As, when two polar winds, blowing *adverse,*
Upon the Cronian sea together drive
Mountains of ice. *Milton.*

With *adverse* blast upturns them from the south,
Notus and Afer. *Milton.*

A cloud of smoke envelops either host;
And, all at once, the combatants are lost;
Darkling they join *adverse*, and shock unseen;
Coursers with coursers justling, men with men.
Dryden.

2. Figuratively; contrary to the wish or desire; thence, calamitous; afflictive; pernicious. It is opposed to *prosperous.*

What, if he hath decreed, that I shall first
Be try'd in humble state, and things *adverse;*
By tribulations, injuries, insults,
Contempts, and scorns, and snares, and violence?
Milton.

Some, the prevailing malice of the great
(Unhappy men!) or *adverse* fate
Sunk deep, into the gulfs of an afflicted state.
Roscommon.

3. Personally opponent; the person, that counteracts another, or contests any thing.

Well she saw her father was grown her *adverse* party; and yet her fortune such, as she must favour her rivals. *Sidney.*

ADVE'RSITY, ăd-vĕr'sē-tē.[511] *n. s.* [*adversité*, Fr.] Affliction; calamity; that is, opposition to our wishes.

1 The cause of our sorrow; affliction; misfortune. In this sense, it may have a plural.

Let me embrace these four *adversities;*
For wise men say it is the wisest course.
Shakspeare's Henry VI.

2. The state of unhappiness; misery.

Concerning deliverance itself from all *adversity*, we use not to say 'Men are in *adversity*,' whensoever they feel any small hindrance of their welfare in this world; but, when some notable affliction or cross, some great calamity or trouble, befalleth them. *Hooker.*

Sweet are the uses of *adversity;*
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head. *Shaksp.*

A remembrance of the good use he had made of prosperity, contributed to support his mind under the heavy weight of *adversity*, which then lay upon him. *Atterbury.*

A'DVERSELY, ăd'vĕrse-lē. *adv.* [from *adverse.*] In an adverse manner; oppositely; unfortunately.

What I think, I utter, and spend my malice in my breath: if the drink you give me, touch my palate *adversely;* I make a crooked face at it. *Shaksp.*

To ADVE'RT, ăd-vĕrt'. *v. n.* [*adverto*, Lat.] To attend to; to regard; to observe: with the particle *to*, before the object of regard.

The mind of man being not capable, at once to *advert to* more than one thing; a particular view and examination of such an innumerable number of vast bodies, will afford matter of admiration. *Ray on the Creation.*

Now *to* the universal whole *advert:*
The earth regard, as of that whole a part;
In which wide frame, more noble worlds abound;
Witness, ye glorious orbs, which hang around.
Blackmore.

We sometimes say, *To* advert *the mind* to *an object.*

ADVE'RTENCE, ăd-vĕr'tĕnse. *n. s.* [from *advert.*] Attention to; regard to; consideration.

Christianity may make Archimedes his challenge: give it, but where it may set its foot; allow, but a sober *advertence to* its proposals; and it will move the whole world. *Decay of Piety.*

ADVE'RTENCY, ăd-vĕr'tĕn-sē. *n. s.* [from *advert.*] The same with *advertence.* Attention; regard; heedfulness.

Too much *advertency* is not your talent; or else you had fled from that text, as from a rock. *Swift.*

ADVE'RTENT, ăd-vĕr'tĕnt. *adj.* [from *advert.*] Attentive; vigilant; heedful.

This requires choice parts, great attention of mind, sequestration from the importunity of secular employments, and a long *advertent* and deliberate connexing of consequents. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To ADVERTI'SE, ăd-vĕr-tize'. *v. a.* [*advertir*, Fr. It is now spoken with the accent upon the last syllable; but appears, to have been anciently accented on the second.]

1. To inform another; to give intelligence: with an accusative, of the person informed.

The bishop did require a respite,
Wherein he might the king his lord *advertise,*
Whether our daughter were legitimate. *Shaksp.*

As I by friends am well *advertised;*
Sir Edmund Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more confederates, are in arms. *Shaksp.*

The king was not so shallow, nor so ill *advertised,* as not to perceive the intention of the French king. *Bacon.*

I hope, you will *advertise* me fairly of what they dislike. *Digby.*

2. To inform; to give notice: with *of*, before the subject of information.

Ferhates, understanding that Solyman expected more assured advertisement, unto the other Bassas declared the death of the emperor; *of* which they *advertised* Solyman, firming those letters with all their hands and seals. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

They were to *advertise* the chief hero, *of* the distresses of his subjects occasioned by his absence. *Dryden.*

3. To give notice of any thing, by means of an *advertisement* in the public prints; as, *He* advertised *his loss.*

ADVERTI'SEMENT, or ADVE'RTISEMENT, ăd-vĕr'tĭz-mĕnt, or ăd-vĕr-tize'mĕnt. *n.s.* [*advertissement*, Fr.]

1. Instruction; admonition.

—'Tis all men's office, to speak patience
To those, that wring under the load of sorrow;
But no man's virtue nor sufficiency,
To be so moral, when he shall endure
The like himself: therefore give me no counsel;
My griefs are louder than *advertisement.*
Shakspeare's Much ado about Nothing.

Cyrus was once minded, to have put Crœsus to death; but, hearing him report the *advertisement* of Solon, he spared his life. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

2. Intelligence; information.

Then, as a cunning prince that useth spies,
If they return no news, doth nothing know;
But, if they make *advertisement* of lies,
The prince's counsels all awry do go. *Sir J. Davies.*

He had received *advertisement*, that the party which was sent for his relief, had received some brush, which would much retard their march. *Clarendon.*

The drum and trumpet, by their several sounds, serve for many kinds of *advertisements*, in military affairs: the bells serve, to proclaim a scare-fire; and, in some places, water-breaches; the departure of a man, woman, or child; time of divine service; the hour of the day; day of the month. *Holder.*

3. Notice of any thing, published in a paper of intelligence.

ADVERTI'SER, åd-vêr-tï'zûr.[98] *n. s.* [*advertiseur*, Fr.]

1. He, that gives intelligence or information.
2. The paper, in which advertisements are published.

ADVE'RTISING, or ADVERTI'SING, åd-vêr-tï'zing. *part. adj.* [from *advertise.*] Active, in giving intelligence; monitory: a word, not now in use.

As I was then
Advertising, and holy to your business,
Not changing heart with habit; I am still
Attornied at your service. *Shaksp. Meas. for Meas.*

To ADVE'SPERATE, åd-vês'pê-råte.[91] *v. n.* [*advespero*, Lat.] To draw towards evening. *Dict.*

ADVI'CE, åd-vïse'.[499] *n. s.* [*avis, advis*, Fr. from *adviso*, low Lat.]

1. Counsel; instruction: except that, instruction implies superiority, and *advice* may be given by equals or inferiours.

Break we our watch up; and, by my *advice*,
Let us impart, what we have seen to-night,
Unto young Hamlet. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

O troubled, weak and coward as thou art!
Without thy poor *advice*, the lab'ring heart
To worse extremes with swifter steps would run;
Not sav'd by virtue, yet by vice undone. *Prior.*

2. Reflection; prudent consideration: as, he always acts, with good *advice*.

What he hath won, that he hath fortified:
So hot a speed, with such *advice* dispos'd;
Such temperate order, in so fierce a course;
Doth want example. *Shaksp. King John.*

3. Consultation; deliberation: with the particle *with*.

Great princes, taking *advice with* workmen, with no less cost, set their things together. *Bacon's Essays*

4. Intelligence: as, the merchants received *advice* of their loss. This sense is somewhat low, and chiefly commercial.

ADVI'CE-BO'AT, åd-vïse'-bôte. *n. s.* A vessel, employed to bring intelligence.

ADVI'SABLE, åd-vï'zâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *advise.*] Prudent; fit to be advised.

Some judge it *advisable* for a man, to account with his heart every day; and this, no doubt, is the best and surest course: for still, the oftner, the better. *South's Sermons.*

It is not *advisable* to reward, where men have the tenderness not to punish. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

ADVI'SABLENESS, åd-vï'zâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *advisable.*] The quality of being advisable, or fit; fitness; propriety.

To ADVI'SE, åd-vïze'.[437] *v. a.* [*adviser*, Fr.]

1. To counsel: with the particle *to*, before the thing advised.

If you do stir abroad, go arm'd.——
——Arm'd, brother!——
——Brother, I *advise* you *to* the best.
Shakspeare's King Lear.

I would *advise* all gentlemen, *to* learn merchants' accounts; and not to think it a skill, that belongs not to them. *Locke.*

When I consider the scruples and cautions, I here lay in your way; methinks it looks, as if I *advised* you *to* something, which I would have offered at, but in effect not done. *Locke.*

2. To give information; to inform; to make acquainted with any thing: often with the particle *of*, before the thing told.

You were *advis'd*, his flesh was capable
Of wounds and scars; and that his forward spirit
Would lift him, where most trade of danger rang'd.
Shakspeare.

Such discourse bring on,
As may *advise* him *of* his happy state;
Happiness in his power, left free to will. *Par. Lost.*

A posting messenger, dispatch'd, from hence,
Of this fair troop *advised* their aged prince. *Dryden.*

To ADVI'SE, åd-vïze'.[499] *v. n.*

1. To consult: with the particle *with*, before the person consulted; as, *he advised with his companions.*
2. To consider; to deliberate.

Advise, if this be worth
Attempting; or to sit in darkness here,
Hatching vain empires. *Milt. Par. Lost, b.* ii.

ADVI'SED, åd-vï'zêd.[362] *par. adj.* [from *advise.*]

1. Acting with deliberation and design; prudent; wise.

Let his travel appear, rather in his discourse, than in his apparel or gesture; and, in his discourse, let him be rather *advised* in his answers, than forward to tell stories. *Bacon's Essays.*

Th' Almighty Father, where he sits
Shrin'd in his sanctuary of heav'n secure,
Consulting on the sum of things foreseen,
This tumult (and permitted all) *advis'd*.
Paradise Lost, b. vi.

2. Performed with deliberation; done on purpose; acted with design.

By that, which we work naturally, (as, when we breathe, sleep, and move) we set forth the glory of God, as natural agents do; albeit we have no express purpose, to make that our end; nor any *advised* determination therein to follow a law.
Hooker, b. i. *p.* 49.

In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow of the self-same flight,
The self-same way, with more *advised* watch,
To find the other forth; by vent'ring both,
I oft found both. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

ADVI'SEDLY, åd-vï'zêd-lê.[364] *adv.* [from *advised.*] Soberly; heedfully; deliberately; purposely; by design; prudently.

This book *advisedly* read, and diligently followed but one year at home, would do more good than three years travel abroad. *Ascham.*

Surprise may be made by moving things, when the party is in haste; and cannot stay, to consider *advisedly* of that which is moved. *Bacon, Essay* xxiii.

Thou stilest second thoughts, (by all allowed the best,) a relapse; and accusest constancy of mischief, in what is natural, and *advisedly* undertaken.
Sir John Suckling.

ADVI'SEDNESS, åd-vï'zêd-nêss.[365] *n. s.* [from *advised.*] Deliberation; cool and prudent procedure.

While things are in agitation, private men may modestly tender their thoughts to the consideration of those, that are in authority; to whose care it belongeth, in prescribing concerning indifferent things, to proceed with all just *advisedness* and moderation. *Saunderson's Judgment in one View.*

ADVI'SEMENT, åd-vïze'mênt. *n. s.* [*advisement*, Fr.]

1. Counsel; information.

Mote I wote,
What strange adventure do ye now pursue?
Perhaps my succour, or *advisement* meet,
Mote stead you much. *Fairy Queen.*

I will, according to your *advisement*, declare the evils, which seem most hurtful.
Spenser's State of Ireland.

2. It is taken likewise, in old writers, for prudence and circumspection. It is now, in both senses, antiquated.

ADVI'SER, åd-vï'zûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *advise.*] The person, that advises, or gives counsel; a counsellor.

Here, free from court compliances, he walks;
And with himself, his best *adviser*, talks. *Waller.*

They never fail of their most artful and indefatigable address, to silence this impertinent *adviser*, whose severity awes their excesses. *Rogers's Serm.*

ADULA'TION, åd-jû-lâ'shûn.[394] *n. s.* [*adulation*, Fr. *adulatio*, Lat.] Flattery; high compliment.

O be sick, great Greatness!
And bid thy ceremony give thee cure.
Think'st thou the fiery fever will go out
With titles blown from *adulation? Shaksp. Henry V.*

They, who flattered him most before, mentioned him now with the greatest bitterness; without imputing the least crime to him, committed since the time of that exalted *adulation*; or that was not then as much known to them, as it could be now. *Clarendon.*

ADULA'TOR, åd-jû-lâ'tûr.[521] *n. s.* [*adulator*, Lat.] A flatterer. *Dict.*

A'DULATORY, åd'jû-lâ-tûr'rê. *adj* [*adulatorius*, Lat.] Flattering; full of compliments.

ADU'LT, â-dûlt'. *adj.* [*adultus*, Lat.] Grown up; past the age of infancy and weakness.

They would appear less able to approve themselves, not only to the confessor, but even to the catechist, in their *adult* age; than they were in their minority; as having scarce ever thought of the principles of their religion, since they owned them to avoid correction. *Decay of Piety.*

The earth, by these applauded schools, 'tis said,
This single crop of men and women bred;
Who grown *adult*, so chance (it seems) enjoin'd,
Did, male and female, propagate their kind.
Blackmore.

ADU'LT, â-dûlt'. *n. s.* A person above the age of infancy, or grown to some degree of strength; sometimes, full grown: a word used chiefly by medicinal writers.

The depression of the cranium, without a fracture, can but seldom occur; and then it happens to children, whose bones are more pliable and soft, than those of *adults*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

ADU'LTNESS, â-dûlt'nêss. *n. s.* [from *adult.*] The state of being adult. See ADOLESCENCE. *Dict.*

To ADU'LTER, â-dûl'tûr.[98 556] *v. a.* [*adulterer*, Fr. *adultero*, Lat.] To commit adultery with another: a word not classical.

His chaste wife
He *adulters* still: his thoughts lie with a whore.
Ben Jonson.

ADU'LTERANT, â-dûl'tûr-ânt. *n. s.* [*adulterans*, Lat.] The person or thing which adulterates.

To ADU'LTERATE, â-dûl'tûr-âte.[91] *v. a.* [*adulterer*, Fr. *adultero*, Lat.]

1. To commit adultery.

But fortune, (oh!)
Adulterates hourly with thine uncle John. *Shaksp.*

2. To corrupt by some foreign admixture; to contaminate.

Common pot-ashes, bought of them, that sell it in shops; who are not so foolishly knavish, as to *adulterate* them with salt-petre, which is much dearer than pot-ashes. *Boyle.*

Could a man be composed to such an advantage of constitution, that it should not at all *adulterate* the images of his mind; yet this second nature would alter the crasis of his understanding.
Glanville's Scepsis Scientifica, c. xvi.

The present war has so *adulterated* our tongue, with strange words; that it would be impossible for one of our great grandfathers, to know what his posterity has been doing. *Spectator.*

ADU'LTERATE, â-dûl'tûr-âte.[91] *adj.* [from *To adulterate.*]

1. Tainted with the guilt of adultery.

I am possess'd with an *adulterate* blot:
My blood is mingled with the grime of lust;
Being strumpeted, by thy contagion.
Shaksp. Comedy of Errours.

—— That incestuous, that *adulterate* beast. *Shaksp.*

2. Corrupted, with some foreign mixture.

It does indeed differ no more, than the maker of *adulterate* wares does from the vender of them.
Government of the Tongue.

They will have all their gold and silver; and may keep their *adulterate* copper at home. *Swift's Misc.*

ADUL'TERATENESS, â-dûl'tûr-âte-nêss.[91 98 559] *n. s.* [from *adulterate.*] The quality or state, of being adulterate or counterfeit.

ADULTERA'TION, â-dûl'tûr-â'shûn. *n. s.* [from *adulterate.*]

1. The act of adulterating or corrupting, by foreign mixture; contamination.

To make the compound pass for the rich metal simple, is an *adulteration* or counterfeiting: but if it be done avowedly, and without disguising, it may be a great saving of the richer metal.
Bacon's Natural History, No. 798.

2. The state of being adulterated or contaminated.

Such translations are like the *adulteration* of the noblest wines; where something of the colour, spirit, and flavour, will remain. *Felton on the Classics.*

ADU'LTERER, â-dûl'tûr-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [*adulter*, Lat.] The person, guilty of adultery.

With what impatience must the muse behold
The wife, by her procuring husband sold;
For, tho' the law makes null th' *adulterer's* deed,
Of lands to her, the cuckold may succeed.
Dryden's Juvenal.

ADU'LTERESS, â-dûl'tûr-ês. *n. s.* [from *adulterer.*] A woman, that commits adultery.

The Spartan lady replied, when she was asked, What was the punishment for *adulteresses?* There are no such things here. *Gov. of the Tongue*, § 3.

Helen's rich attire,
From Argos by the fam'd *adult'ress* brought,
With golden flow'rs and winding foliage wrought.
Dryden's Virgil.

ADU'LTERINE, â-dûl'tûr-ine.[149] *n. s.* [*adulterine*, Fr. *adulterinus*, Lat.] A child, born of an adulteress: a term of canon law.

ADU'LTEROUS, â-dûl'tûr-ûs.[314] *adj.* [*adulter*, Lat.] Guilty of adultery.

The *adulterous* Antony, most large
In his abominations, turns you off;
And gives his potent regiment to a trull,
That noses it against us. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

An *adulterous* person is tied to restitution of the injury, so far as it is reparable; and to make provision for the children, that they may not injure the legitimate. *Taylor.*

Think, on whose faith th' *adult'rous* youth rely'd;
Who promis'd, who procur'd the Spartan bride?
Dryden's Æneid.

ADU'LTERY, â-dûl'tûr-ê.[556] *n. s* [*adulterium*, Lat.] The act of violating the bed of a married person.

All thy domestic griefs at home be left,
The wife's *adult'ry*, with the servant's theft;
And, (the most racking thought which can intrude,)
Forget false friends, and their ingratitude.
Dryden's Juvenal.

ADU'MBRANT, âd-ûm'brânt. *adj.* [from *adumbrate.*] That, which gives a slight resemblance.

To ADU'MBRATE, âd-ûm'brâte.[91] *v. a.* [from *adumbro*, Lat.] To shadow-out; to give a slight likeness; to exhibit a faint resemblance, like that, which shadows afford of the bodies which they represent.

Heaven is designed for our reward as well as rescue; and therefore is *adumbrated* by all those positive excellencies, which can endear or recommend. *Decay of Piety.*

ADUMBRA'TION, âd-ûm-brâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *adumbrate.*]

1. The act of adumbrating, or giving a slight and imperfect representation. See ADUMBRATE.

To make some *adumbration* of that we mean; it is rather an impulsation or contusion of the air, than an elision or section of the same.
Bacon's Natural History, No. 187.

2. The slight and imperfect representation of a thing; a faint sketch.

The observers view but the backside of the hangings; the right one is on the other side the grave: and our knowledge is, but like those broken ends; at best, a most confused *adumbration.*
Glanville's Scepsis Scientifica.

Those of the first sort have some *adumbration* of the rational nature, as vegetables have of the sensible. *Hale's Origin.*

ADUNA'TION, âd-û-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *ad* and *unus*, Lat.] The state of being united; union: a word of little use.

When, by glaciation, wood, straw, dust, and water, are supposed to be united into one lump, the cold does not cause any real union or *adunation;* but, only hardening the aqueous parts of the liquor into ice, the other bodies (being accidentally present in that liquor) are frozen up in it, but not really united.
Boyle.

ADU'NCITY, â-dûn'sê-tê.[511] *n. s.* [*aduncitas*, Lat.] Crookedness; flexure inwards; hookedness.

There can be no question but the *aduncity* of the pounces and beaks of the hawks, is the cause of the great and habitual immorality of those animals.
Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.

ADU'NQUE, â-dûnk'.[415] *adj.* [*aduncus*, Lat.] Crooked; bending inwards; hooked.

The birds, that are speakers, are parrots, pies, jays, daws, and ravens; of which, parrots have an *adunque* bill, but the rest not.
Bacon's Natural History, No. 238.

A'DVOCACY, âd'vô-kâ-sê.[510] *n. s.* [from *advocate.*] The act of pleading; vindication; defence; apology: a word in little use.

If any there are, who are of opinion, that there are no antipodes, or that the stars do fall; they shall not want herein the applause or *advocacy* of Satan.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i.

A'DVOCATE, âd'vô-kâte. *n. s.* [*advocatus*, Lat.]

1. He, that pleads the cause of another, in a court of judicature.

An *advocate*; (in the general import of the word,) is that person, who has the pleading and management of a judicial cause. In a strict way of speaking, only that person is stiled *advocate*, who is the patron of the cause; and is often in Latin termed *togatus*, and in English a person of the long robe.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

Learn, what thou ow'st thy country and thy friend;
What's requisite to spare, and what to spend:
Learn this; and after, envy not the store
Of the greas'd *advocate* that grinds the poor.
Dryd. Persius.

2. He, that pleads any cause, in whatever manner, as a controvertist or vindicator.

If she dares trust me with her little babe,
I'll shew 't the king; and undertake, to be
Her *advocate* to th' loudest. *Shakspeare.*

Of the several forms of government, that have been, or are in the world; that cause seems commonly the better, that has the better *advocate*, or is advantaged by fresher experience. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

3. It is used, with the particle *for*, before the person or thing, in whose favour the plea is offered.

Foes to all living worth, except your own;
And *advocates, for* folly dead and gone. *Pope.*

4. In the scriptural and sacred sense, it stands for one of the offices of our Redeemer.

Me, his *advocate*
And propitiation; all his works on me,
Good, or not good, ingraft. *Paradise Lost.*

ADVOCA'TION, âd-vô-kâ'shûn, *n. s.* [from *advocate.*] The office or act of pleading; plea; apology.

My *advocation* is not now in tune;
My lord is not my lord; nor should I know him,
Were he in favour, as in humour, alter'd. *Shaksp.*

ADVOLA'TION, âd-vô-lâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*advolo, advolatum*, Lat.] The act, of flying to something. *Dict.*

ADVOLU'TION, âd-vô-lû'shûn. *n. s.* [*advolutio*, Lat.] The act of rolling to something.

ADVO'UTRY, âd-vôû'trê.[313] *n. s.* [*avoutrie*, Fr.] Adultery.

He was the most perfidious man upon the earth, and he had made a marriage compounded between an *advoutry* and a rape. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

ADVOWE'E, âd-vôû-êê'. *n. s.* He that has the right of advowson. See ADVOWSON.

ADVO'WSON, or ADVO'WZEN, âd-vôû'zûn.[170] *n. s.* [In common law.] A right, to present to a benefice; and signifies as much, as *Jus Patronatûs.* In the canon law, it is so termed; because they, that originally obtained the right of presenting to any church, were great benefactors thereto; and are therefore termed sometimes *Patroni*, sometimes *Advocati.* *Cowell.*

To ADU'RE, â-dûre'. *v. n.* [*aduro*, Lat.] To burn up; not in use.

Such a degree of heat, which doth neither melt nor scorch, doth mellow, and not *adure.*
Bacon's Natural History.

ADU'ST, â-dûst'. *adj.* [*adustus*, Lat.]

1. Burnt up; hot, as with fire; scorched.

By this means, the virtual heat of the water will enter; and such a heat as will not make the body *adust* or fragile. *Bacon.*

Which with torrid heat,
And vapours, as the Libyan air, *adust*,
Began to parch that temperate clime. *Par. Lost.*

2. It is generally now applied, in a medicinal or philosophical sense, to the complexion and humours of the body.

Such humours are *adust*, as by long heat, become of a hot and fiery nature, as choler, and the like.
Quincy.

To ease the soul of one oppressive weight,
This quits an empire, that embroils a state.
The same *adust* complexion has impell'd
Charles to the convent, Philip to the field. *Pope.*

ADU'STED, â-dûst'êd. *adj.* [See ADUST.]

1. Burnt; scorched; dried with fire.

Sulphurous and nitrous foam
They found, they mingled, and with subtle art
Concocted, and *adusted*, they reduc'd
To blackest grain, and into store convey'd.
Paradise Lost.

2. Hot, as the complexion.

They are but the fruits of *adusted* choler, and the evaporations of a vindictive spirit. *Howell.*

ADU'STIBLE, â-dûs'tê-bl.[179] *adj.* [from

adust.] That which may be adusted or burnt up. *Dict.*

ADU'STION, â-dŭs'tshŭn [484] *n. s.* [from *adust.*] The act, of burning up or drying, as by fire.

This is ordinarily a consequent of a burning colliquative fever; the softer parts being melted away, the heat continuing its *adustion* upon the drier and fleshy parts, changes into a marcid fever. *Harvey.*

ADZ, ădz'. *n. s.* See ADDICE.

AE, or Æ, ȧ. ė. A diphthong, of very frequent use in the Latin language; which seems not properly to have any place in the English; since the *æ* of the Saxons has been long out of use, being changed to *e* simple; to which, in words frequently occurring, the *æ* of the Romans is (in the same manner) altered; as in *equator*, *equinoctial*, and even in *Eneas.*

Æ'GLOGUE, ėk'lŏg. [338] *n. s* [written instead of *eclogue*, from a mistaken etymology.] A pastoral; a dialogue in verse, between goat-herds.

Which moved him rather in *æglogues* otherwise to write, doubting, perhaps, his ability, which he little needed, or minding to furnish our tongue with this kind wherein it faulteth. *Spens. Past.*

Æ'GILOPS, ė-gĭl'ŏps. *n. s.* [αἴγιλωψ, Gr signifying goat-eyed, the goat being subject to this ailment.] A tumour or swelling in the great corner of the eye, by the root of the nose, either with or without an inflammation: also a plant so called, for its supposed virtues against such a distemper. *Quincy.*

Ægilops is a tubercle in the inner canthus of the eye. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

ÆGYPTI'ACUM, ė-jĭp-tĭ'â-cŭm. [460] *n. s.* An ointment, consisting only of honey, verdigris, and vinegar. *Quincy.*

ÆL, or EAL, or AL; ėl, ăl, ăėl. [in compound names, as πᾶν in the Greek compounds] signifies *all*, or *altogether*. So *Ælwin* is a *complete conqueror: Albert*, *all illustrious: Aldred*, *altogether reverend: Alfred*, *altogether peaceful.* To these *Pammachius*, *Pancratius*, *Pamphilius*, &c. do in some measure answer. *Gibson's Camden.*

ÆLF, ėlf'. [which, according to various dialects, is pronounced *ulf*, *welph hulph*, *hilp*, *helfe;* and, at this day, *helpe*] implies assistance. So *Ælfwin* is *victorious;* and *Ælfwold*; an *auxiliary governour; Ælfgifa*, a *lender of assistance:* with which *Boetius*, *Symmachus*, *Epicurus*, &c. bear a plain analogy. *Gibson's Camden.*

ÆNI'GMA, ė-nĭg'mâ. See ENIGMA.

AE'RIAL, â-ė'rė-ăl. *adj.* [*aërius*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to the air, as consisting of it.

The thunder, when to roll
With terrour through the dark *aerial* hall.
Paradise Lost.

From all that can with fins or feathers fly,
Thro' the *aerial* or the wat'ry sky. *Prior.*

I gathered the thickness of the air, or, *aerial* interval of the glasses at that ring. *Newton's Opt.*

Vegetables abound more with *aerial* particles than animal substances. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Produced by the air.

The gifts of heav'n my foll'wing song pursues;
Aerial honey, and ambrosial dews. *Dryden.*

3. Inhabiting the air.

Where those immortal shapes
Of bright *aerial* spirits live inspher'd,
In regions mild of calm and serene air. *Par. Reg.*

Aerial animals may be subdivided into birds and flies. *Locke.*

4. Placed in the air.

Here subterranean works and cities see;
There towns *aerial* on the waving tree. *Pope.*

5. High; elevated in situation, and therefore in the air.

A spacious city stood, with firmest walls
Sure mounded, and with numerous turrets crown'd,
Aerial spires, and citadels, the seat
Of kings and heroes resolute in war. *Philips*

A'ERIE, ė'rė. *n. s.* [*airie*, Fr.] The proper word (in hawks, and other birds of prey) for that, which we generally call a nest in other birds. *Cowell.*

AERO'LOGY, â-ŭr-ŏl'lŏ-jė. [556] *n. s.* [ἀὴρ and λόλος, Gr.] The doctrine of the air.

A'EROMANCY, â-ŭr-ŏ-măn-sė. [519] *n. s.* [ἀὴρ and μάντις, Gr.] The art of divining by the air. *Dict.*

AERO'METRY, â-ŭr-ŏm'mė-trė. [518] *n.s.* [ἀὴρ and μετρέω, Gr.] The art of measuring the air. *Dict.*

AERO'SCOPY, â-ŭr-ŏs'kŏ-pė. [518] *n s.* [ἀὴρ and σκέπτω, Gr.] The observation of the air. *Dict.*

Æ'THIOPS-MI'NERAL, ė'*th*ė-ŭps-mĭn'ŭr-răl. *n. s.* A medicine, so called from its dark colour; prepared of quicksilver and sulphur, ground together in a marble mortar to a black powder. Such, as have used it most, think its virtues not very great. *Quincy.*

ÆTI'TES, ė-tĭ'tėz. *n. s.* [ἀετός, an eagle.] Eagle stone. It is about the bigness of a chestnut, and hollow; and somewhat in it, that rattles upon shaking. *Quincy*

AFA'R, â-fâr'. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *far.*] See FAR.

1. At a great distance.

So shaken, as we are, so wan with care;
Find we a time for frighted peace, to pant,
And breathe short-winded accents of new broils,
To be commenc'd in strouds *afar* remote? *Shaksp.*

We hear better, when we hold our breath than contrary; insomuch as, in listening to attain a sound *afar* off, men hold their breath. *Bacon.*

2. To or from a great distance.

Hector hastened to relieve his boy;
Dismiss'd his burnish'd helm that shone *afar*,
The pride of warriours, and the pomp of war.
Dryden.

3. *From afar;* from a distant place.

The rough Vulturnus, furious in its course,
With rapid streams divides the fruitful grounds,
And *from afar* in hollow murmur sounds. *Addison.*

4. *Afar off*, remotely distant.

Much suspecting his secret ends, he entertained a treaty of peace with France, but secretly and *afar off*, and to be governed as occasions should vary.
Sir John Hayward.

AFE'ARD, â-fėrd'. *participial adj.* [from *to fear*, for *to fright*, with *a* redundant.]

1. Frighted; terrified; afraid.

He loudly bray'd, that like was never heard;
And from his wide-devouring oven sent
A flake of fire, that flashing in his beard,
Him all amaz'd, and almost made *afeard.*
Fairy Queen.

But tell me, Hal, art thou not horridly *afeard?*
Thou being heir apparent, could the world pick thee out three such enemies again. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

Till he cherish too much beard,
And make Love or me *afeard.* *Ben Jonson.*

2. It has the particle *of*, before the object of fear.

Fear is described by Spenser to ride in armour, at the clashing whereof he looks *afeard of* himself.
Peacham.

It is now obsolete; the last author, whom I have found using it, is *Sedley.*

A'FER, â'fûr. [98] *n. s.* [Lat.] The south-west wind.

With adverse blast upturns them from the south,
Notus and *Afer*, black with thund'rous clouds.
Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.

AFFABI'LITY, âf-fâ-bĭl'lė-tė. *n. s.* [*affabilité*, Fr. *affabilitas.* Lat. See AFFABLE.] The quality, of being affable; easiness of manners; courteousness; civility; condescension. It is commonly used of superiours.

Hearing of her beauty and her wit,
Her *affability* and bashful modesty,
Her wond'rous qualities, and mild behaviour. *Shaks.*

He was a most flowing courtesy and *affability* to all men; and so desirous to oblige them, that he did not enough consider the value of the obligation, or the merit of the person. *Clarendon.*

All instances of charity, sweetness of conversation, *affability*, admonition, all significations of tenderness, care, and watchfulness, must be expressed towards children. *Taylor.*

It is impossible for a publick minister, to be so open and easy to all his old friends, as he was in his private condition: but this may be helped out, by an *affability* of address. *L'Estrange.*

A'FFABLE, âf'fâ-bl. [405] *adj.* [*affable*, Fr. *affabilis*, Lat.]

1. Easy of manners; accostable; courteous; complaisant. It is used of superiours.

He was *affable*, and both well and fair spoken; and would use strange sweetness and blandishment of words, where he desired to affect or persuade any thing, that he took to heart. *Bacon.*

Her father is
An *affable* and courteous gentleman. *Shaksp.*

Gentle to me and *affable* hath been
Thy condescension, and shall be honour'd ever
With grateful memory. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* viii.

2. It is applied, to the external appearance; benign; mild; favourable.

Augustus appeared, looking round him with a serene and *affable* countenance upon all the writers of his age. *Tatler.*

A'FFABLENESS, âf-fâ-bl-nĕss'. *n. s.* [from *affable.*] Courtesy; affability.

A'FFABLY, âf'fâ-blė. *adv.* [from *affable.*] In an affable manner; courteously; civilly.

A'FFABROUS, âf'fâ-brŭs. *adj.* [*affabre*, Fr.] Skilfully made; complete; finished in a workman-like manner. *Dict.*

AFFABULA'TION, âf'fâb-ŭ-lâ-shŭn. *n. s.* [*affabulatio*, Lat.] The moral of a fable. *Dict.*

AFFA'IR, âf-fârė. *n. s.* [*affaire*, Fr.] Business; something to be managed or transacted. It is used, for both private and publick matters.

I was not born, for courts or great *affairs;*
I pay my debts, believe, and say my prayers. *Pope.*

A good acquaintance with method will greatly assist every one, in ranging, disposing, and managing all human *affairs.* *Watts's Logick.*

What St. John's skill in state *affairs*,
What Ormond's valour, Oxford's cares,
To aid their sinking country lent;
Was all destroy'd, by one event. *Swift.*

To AFFE'AR, åf-fêre.[227] *v. n.* [from *affier*, Fr.] To confirm; to give a sanction to; to establish: an old term of law.

Bleed, bleed, poor country!
Great tyranny, lay thou thy basis sure!
For goodness dares not check thee:
His title is *affear'd*. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

AFFE'CT, åf-fêkt'. *n. s.* [from the verb *affect*.]

1. Affection; passion; sensation.

It seemeth that, as the feet have a sympathy with the head, so the wrists have a sympathy with the heart: we see, the *affects* and passions of the heart and spirits are notably disclosed by the pulse. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* No. 97.

2. Quality; circumstance.

I find it difficult, to make-out one single ulcer, as authors describe it; without other symptoms or *affects*, joined to it. *Wiseman.*

This is only the antiquated word, for *affection*.

To AFFE'CT, åf-fêkt'. *v. a.* [*affecter*, Fr. *afficio*, *affectum*, Lat.]

1. To act upon; to produce effects, in any other thing.

The sun
Had first his precept, so to move, so shine,
As might *affect* the earth with cold and heat,
Scarce tolerable. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* x.

The generality of men are wholly governed by names, in matters of good and evil; so far as these qualities relate to, and *affect*, the actions of men. *South's Sermons.*

Yet even those two particles, do reciprocally *affect* each other, with the same force and vigour; as they would do, at the same distance, in any other situation imaginable. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. To move the passions.

As a thinking man cannot but be very much *affected*. with the idea of his appearing in the presence of that Being, whom none can see and live: he must be much more *affected*, when he considers, that this Being, whom he appears before, will examine the actions of his life, and reward or punish him accordingly. *Addison, Spectator*, No. 513.

3. To aim at; to endeavour after: spoken of persons.

Atrides broke
His silence next, but ponder'd ere he spoke:
Wise are thy words, and glad I would obey,
But this proud man *affects* imperial sway. *Dryden.*

4. To tend to; to endeavour after: spoken of things.

The drops of every fluid *affect* a round figure, by the mutual attraction of their parts; as the globe of the earth and sea *affects* a round figure, by the mutual attraction of its parts by gravity. *Newton.*

5. To be fond of; to be pleased with; to love; to regard with fondness.

That little, which some of the heathen did chance to hear, concerning such matter as the sacred Scripture plentifully containeth, they did in wonderful sort *affect*. *Hooker, b.* i.

There is your crown;
And he that wears the crown immortally,
Long guard it yours! If I *affect* it more,
Than as your honour, and as your renown;
Let me no more from this obedience rise. *Shaksp.*

Think not, that wars we love, and strife *affect;*
Or that we hate sweet peace. *Fairfax, b.* ii.

None but a woman, could a man direct,
To tell us women, what we most *affect*. *Dryden.*

6. To make a shew of something; to study the appearance of any thing; with some degree of hypocrisy.

Another nymph, amongst the many fair,
Before the rest *affected* still to stand;
And wateh'd my eye, preventing my command.
Prior.

These often carry the humour so far, till their *affected* coldness and indifference quite kills all the fondness of a lover. *Addison, Spectator*, No. 171.

Coquet and coy at once her air,
Both studied, though both seem neglected;
Careless she is with artful care,
Affecting to seem unaffected. *Congreve.*

The conscious husband, whom like symptoms seize,
Charges on her the guilt of their disease;
Affecting fury, acts a madman's part;
He'll rip the fatal secret from her heart. *Granville.*

7. To imitate in an unnatural and constrained manner.

Spenser, in *affecting* the ancients, writ no language; yet I would have him read for his matter, but as Virgil read Ennius. *Ben Jonson's Discoveries.*

8. To convict of some crime; to attaint with guilt: a phrase, merely juridical.

By the civil law, if a dowry with a wife be promised and not paid, the husband is not obliged to allow her alimony: but, if her parents shall become insolvent by some misfortune, she shall have alimony; unless you can *affect* them with fraud, in promising, what they knew they were not able to perform. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

AFFECTA'TION, åf-fêk-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*affectatio*, Lat.]

1. Fondness; high degree of liking; commonly with some degree of culpability.

In things of their own nature indifferent, if either councils or particular men have at any time, with sound judgment, misliked conformity between the church of God and infidels; the cause thereof hath been somewhat else, than only *affectation* of dissimilitude. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 7.

2. An artificial show; an elaborate appearance; a false pretence.

It has been (from age to age) an *affectation*, to love the pleasure of solitude, among those, who cannot possibly be supposed qualified for passing life in that manner. *Spectator*, No. 264.

AFFE'CTED, åf-fêk'têd. *participial adj.* [from *affect*.]

1. Moved; touched with affection; internally disposed or inclined.

No marvel then, if he were ill *affected*. *Shaksp.*

The model they seemed *affected* to, in their directory, was not like to any of the foreign reformed churches now in the world. *Clarendon.*

2. Studied with over-much care, or with hypocritical appearance.

These antick, lisping, *affected* phantasies, these new tuners of accents. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*

3. In a personal sense, full of affectation; as, *an affected lady*.

AFFE'CTEDLY, åf-fêk'têd-lê. *adv.* [from *affected*.

1. In an affected manner; hypocritically; with more appearance, than reality.

Perhaps they are *affectedly* ignorant: they are so willing, it should be true, that they have not attempted to examine it. *Government of the Tongue*, § 5.

Some indeed have been so *affectedly* vain, as to counterfeit immortality; and have stolen their death, in hopes to be esteemed immortal. *Brown.*

By talking so familiarly of one hundred and ten thousand pounds, by a tax upon a few commodities, it is plain; you are either naturally or *affectedly* ignorant of our condition. *Swift.*

2. Studiously; with laboured intention.

Some mispersuasions, concerning the divine attributes, tend to the corrupting men's manners; as if they were designed, and *affectedly* chosen, for that purpose. *Decay of Piety.*

AFFE'CTEDNESS, åf-fêk'têd-nêss. *n. s* [from *affected*.] The quality, of being affected, or of making false appearances.

AFFE'CTION, åf-fêk'shûn. *n. s.* [*affection*, Fr. *affectio*, Lat.]

1. The state, of being affected by any cause or agent. This general sense is little in use.

Some men there are, love not a gaping pig;
Some, that are mad, if they behold a cat;
And others, when the bag-pipe sings i' th' nose,
Cannot contain their urine for *affection*. *Shaksp.*

2. Passion of any kind.

Then gan the Palmer thus: most wretched man,
That to *affections* does the bridle lend;
In their beginning they are weak and wan,
But soon through sufferance grow to fearful end.
Fairy Queen.

Impute it to my late solitary life, which is prone to *affections*. *Sidney, b.* i

Affections (as, joy, grief, fear and anger, with such like) being (as it were) the sundry fashions and forms of appetite, can neither rise at the conceit of a thing indifferent, nor yet choose but rise at the sight of some things. *Hooker, b.* i.

To speak truth of Cæsar;
I have not known, when his *affections* sway'd
More than his reason. *Shaksp. Julius Cæsar.*

Zeal ought to be composed of the highest degrees of pious *affections;* of which some are milder and gentler, some sharper and more vehement. *Sprat.*

I can present nothing beyond this to your *affections;* to excite your love and desire. *Tillotson.*

3. Love; kindness; good-will to some persons: often with *to* or *towards*, before the person.

I have acquainted you,
With the dear love I bear to fair Anne Page,
Who mutually hath answer'd my *affection*. *Shaksp.*

My king is tangled in *affection*, *to*
A creature of the queen's, lady Anne Bullen. *Shaks.*

What warmth is there in your *affections*, *towards* any of these princely suitors? *Shaksp. Mer. of Venice.*

Make his interest depend, upon mutual *affection* and good correspondence with others. *Collier.*

Nor at first sight, like most, admires the fair:
For you he lives; and you alone shall share
His last *affection*, as his early care. *Pope.*

4. Good-will to any object; zeal; passionate regard.

I have reason, to distrust mine own judgment; as that, which may be overborn by my zeal and *affection* to this cause. *Bacon.*

Set your *affection* upon my words; desire them, and ye shall be instructed. *Wisdom*, vi. 11.

His integrity to the king was without blemish; and his *affection* to the church so notorious, that he never deserted it. *Clarendon.*

All the precepts of christianity command us, to moderate our passions, to temper our *affections*, *towards* all things below. *Temple.*

Let not the mind of a student be under the influence of warm *affections to* things of sense, when he comes to the search of truth. *Watts.*

5. State of the mind, in general.

There grows,
In my most ill compos'd *affection*, such
A stanchless avarice; that were I king,
I should cut-off the nobles for their lands. *Shaksp*

The man, that hath no musick in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils;
The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
And his *affections* dark as Erebus:
Let no such man be trusted. *Shaksp. Mer. of Venice.*

6. Quality; property.

The certainty and accurateness, which is attributed to what mathematicians deliver, must be restrained to what they teach, concerning those purely mathematical disciplines, arithmetick and geometry; where the *affections* of quantity are abstractedly considered. *Boyle.*

The mouth, being necessary to conduct the voice to the shape of its cavity, necessarily gives the voice some particular *affection* of sound in its passage, before it come to the lips. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

God may have joined immaterial souls to other kinds of bodies, and in other laws of union; and,

from those different laws of union, there will arise quite different *affections*, and natures, and species of the compound beings. *Bentley's Sermons.*

7. State of the body, as acted upon by any cause.

It seemed to me a venereal gonorrhœa; and others thought, it arose from some scorbutical *affection*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

8. Lively representation in painting.

Affection is the lively representment of any passion whatsoever; as if the figures stood, not upon a cloth or board, but as if they were acting upon a stage. *Wotton's Architecture.*

9. It is used by Shakspeare sometimes, for *affectation*.

There was nothing in it, that could indict the author of *affection*. *Shaksp.*

AFFE'CTIONATE, âf-fĕk'shŭn-âte. *adj.* [*affectionné*, Fr. from *affection*.]

1. Full of affection; strongly moved; warm, zealous.

In their love of God, and desire to please him, men can never be too *affectionate;* and it is as true, that, in their hatred of sin, men may be sometimes too passionate. *Sprat's Sermons.*

2. Strongly inclined to; disposed to: with the particle *to*.

As for the parliament, it presently took fire; being *affectionate* of old *to* the war of France. *Bacon.*

3. Fond; tender.

He found me sitting; beholding this picture, I know not with how *affectionate* countenance; but, I am sure, with a most *affectionate* mind. *Sidney.*

Away they fly,
Affectionate; and, undesiring, bear
The most delicious morsel to their young. *Thomson.*

4. Benevolent; tender.

When we reflect, on all this *affectionate* care of Providence for our happiness; with what wonder must we observe the little effect it has on men! *Rogers's Sermons.*

AFFE'CTIONATELY, âf-fĕk'shŭn-âte-lĕ. *adv.* [from *affectionate*.] In an affectionate manner; fondly; tenderly; benevolently.

AFFE'CTIONATENESS, âf-fĕk'shŭn-âte-nĕss. *n. s.* [from *affectionate*.] The quality or state, of being affectionate; fondness; tenderness; good-will; benevolence.

AFFE'CTIONED, âf-fĕk'shŭnd.[359] *adj.* [from *affection*.]

1. Affected; conceited. This sense is now obsolete.

An *affectioned* ass, that cons state without book, and utters it by great swaths. *Shaksp.*

2. Inclined; mentally disposed.

Be kindly *affectioned* one to another. *Rom.* xii. 10.

AFFE'CTIOUSLY, âf-fĕk'shŭs-lĕ. *adv.* [from *affect*.] In an *affecting* manner. *Dict.*

AFFE'CTIVE, âf-fĕk'tĭv. *adj.* [from *affect*.] That, which affects; that, which strongly touches. It is generally used for painful.

Pain is so uneasy a sentiment; that very little of it is enough, to corrupt every enjoyment; and the effect, God intends this variety of ungrateful and *affective* sentiments should have on us, is, to reclaim our affections from this valley of tears. *Rogers.*

AFFECTUO'SITY, âf-fĕk-tshŭ-ŏs'sĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* [from *affectuous*.] Passionateness. *Dict.*

AFFE'CTUOUS, âf-fĕk-tshŭ-ŭs, *adj.* [from *affect*.] Full of passion; as, an *affectuous* speech: a word, little used.

To AFFE'RE, âf-fēre'. *v. a.* [*affier*, Fr.] A law term, signifying to confirm. See *To* AFFEAR.

AFFE'RORS, âf-fē-rûr.[314] *n. s.* [from *affere*.] Such as are appointed in court-leets, &c. upon oath, to mulct such as have committed faults, arbitrarily punishable, and have no express penalty set down by statute. *Cowell.*

AFFI'ANCE, âf-fī'ânse. *n. s.* [*affiance*, from *affier*, Fr.]

1. A marriage-contract.

At last such grace I found, and means I wrought,
That I that lady to my spouse had won;
Accord of friends, consent of parents sought,
Affiance made, my happiness begun. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Trust, in general; confidence; secure reliance.

The duke is virtuous, mild; and too well given,
To dream on evil, or to work my downfall.—
Ah! what's more dangerous, than this fond *affiance?*
Seems he a dove? his feathers are but borrowed.
Shaksp. Henry VI.

3. Trust in the divine promises and protection. To this sense it is now almost confined.

Religion receives man, into a covenant of grace; where there is pardon reached-out, to all truly penitent sinners, and assistance promised, and engaged, and bestowed, upon very easy conditions; *viz.* humility, prayer, and *affiance* in him. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

There can be no surer way to success, than by disclaiming all confidence in ourselves, and referring the events of things to God with an implicit *affiance*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To AFFI'ANCE, âf-fī'ânse. *v. a.* [from the noun *affiance*.]

1. To betroth; to bind any one by promise to marriage.

To me, (sad maid, or rather widow sad)
He was *affianced*, long time before;
And sacred pledges he both gave and had;
False errant knight, infamous and foresworn.
Fairy Queen.

Her should Angelo have married, was *affianced* to her by oath, and the nuptial appointed; between which time of the contract, and limit of the solemnity, her brother was wrecked, having in that vessel the dowry of his sister. *Shakspeare.*

2. To give confidence.

Stranger! whoe'er thou art, securely rest
Affianc'd in my faith, a friendly guest. *Pope's Odys.*

AFFI'ANCER, âf-fī'ân-sûr. *n. s.* [from *affiance*.] He, that makes a contract of marriage between two parties. *Dict.*

AFFIDA'TION, âf-fē-dā'shŭn. } *n. s.* [from
AFFIDA'TURE, âffē'-dā-tshûre. } *affido*, Lat. See AFFIED.] Mutual contract; mutual oath of fidelity. *Dict.*

AFFIDA'VIT, âf-fē-dā'vĭt. *n. s.* [*affidavit* signifies, in the language of the common law, *he made oath*.] A declaration upon oath.

You said, if I return'd next 'size in Lent,
I should be in remitter of your grace;
In th' interim, my letters should take place
Of *affidavits*. *Donne.*

Count Rechteren should have made *affidavit*, that his servants had been affronted; and then Monsieur Mesnager would have done him justice. *Spectator.*

AFFI'ED, âf-fī'ĕd. *participial adj.* [from the verb *affy*, derived from *affido*, Lat. Bracton using the phrase *affidare mulieres*.] Joined by contract; affianced.

Be we *affied*, and such assurance ta'en,
As shall with either part's agreement stand. *Shaks.*

AFFILIA'TION, âf-fĭl-lē-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *ad* and *filius*, Lat.] Adoption; the act of taking a son. *Chambers.*

A'FFINAGE, âf'fē-nâje.[90] *n. s.* [*affinage*, Fr.] The act of refining metals by the cuppel. *Dict.*

AFFI'NED, âf-fī'nĕd.[362] *adj.* [from *affinis*, Lat.] Joined by affinity to another; related to another.

If partially *affin'd*, or leagu'd in office,
Thou dost deliver more or less than truth,
Thou art no soldier. *Shaksp. Othello.*

AFFI'NITY, âf-fĭ'nĕ-tĕ.[511] *n. s.* [*affinité*, Fr. from *affinis*, Lat.]

1. Relation by marriage; relation contracted, by the husband to the kindred of the wife, and by the wife to those of the husband. It is opposed to *consanguinity*, or relation by birth.

In this sense it has sometimes the particle *with*, and sometimes *to*, before the person to whom the relation is contracted.

They had left none alive; by the blindness of rage killing many guiltless persons, either for *affinity to* the tyrant, or enmity to the tyrant-killers. *Sidney.*

And Solomon made *affinity with* Pharaoh king of Egypt, and took Pharaoh's daughter. 1 *Kings*, iii. 1.

A breach was made with France itself, notwithstanding so strait an *affinity*, so lately accomplished; as if indeed (according to that pleasant maxim of state) kingdoms were never married. *Wotton.*

2. Relation to; connexion with; resemblance to: spoken of things.

The British tongue or Welsh was in use, only in this island; having great *affinity with* the old Gallick. *Camden.*

All things, that have *affinity with* the heavens, move upon the center of another, which they benefit. *Bacon, Essay.* xxiv.

The art of painting hath wonderful *affinity with* that of poetry. *Dryd. Dufresnoy, Pref.*

Man is more distinguished, by devotion than by reason; as several brute creatures discover something like reason; though they betray not any thing, that bears the least *affinity to* devotion. *Addison.*

To AFFI'RM, âf-fĕrm'.[108] *v. n.* [*affirmo*, Lat.] To declare; to tell confidently: opposed to the word *deny*.

Yet their own authors faithfully *affirm*,
That the land Salike lies in Germany,
Between the floods of Sala and of Elve. *Shaksp.*

To AFFI'RM, âf-fĕrm'. *v. a.*

1. To declare positively; as, to *affirm* a fact.

2. To ratify or approve a former law, or judgment: opposed to *reverse* or *repeal*.

The house of peers hath a power of judicature in some cases, properly to examine, and then to *affirm;* or, if there be cause, to reverse the judgments, which have been given in the court of king's bench. *Bacon's Advice to Sir G. Villiers.*

In this sense we say, *to affirm the truth*.

AFFI'RMABLE, âf-fĕr'mâ-bl. *adj.* [from *affirm*.] That, which may be affirmed.

Those attributes and conceptions, that were applicable and *affirmable* of him when present, are now *affirmable* and applicable to him though past. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

AFFI'RMANCE, âf-fĕr'mânse. *n. s.* [from *affirm*.] Confirmation: opposed to *repeal*.

This statute did but restore an ancient statute, which was itself also made but in *affirmance* of the common law. *Bacon.*

AFFI'RMANT, âf-fĕr'mânt. *n. s.* [from *affirm*.] The person, that affirms; a declarer. *Dict.*

AFFIRMA'TION, âf-fêr-mâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*affirmatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of affirming or declaring: opposed to negation or denial.

This gentleman vouches, upon warrant of bloody *affirmation*, his to be more virtuous, and less attemptable, than any of our ladies. *Shakspeare.*

2. The position affirmed.

That he shall receive no benefit from Christ, is the *affirmation*, whereon his despair is founded; and one way of removing this dismal apprehension is, to convince him, that Christ's death (if he perform the condition required) shall certainly belong to him. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

3. Confirmation; opposed to *repeal.*

The learned in the laws of our land observe, that our statutes sometimes are only the *affirmation* or ratification of that, which by common law was held before. *Hooker.*

AFFI'RMATIVE, âf-fêr'mâ-tîv.[168] *adj.* [from *affirm.*]

1. That, which affirms; opposed to *negative:* in which sense, we use the *affirmative* absolutely; that is, *the affirmative position.*

For the *affirmative*, we are now to answer such proofs of theirs, as have been before alleged. *Hooker.*

Whether there are such beings or not, 'tis sufficient for my purpose, that many have believed the *affirmative*. *Dryden.*

2. That, which can or may be affirmed: a sense, used chiefly in science.

As in algebra, where *affirmative* quantities vanish or cease, there negative ones begin; so in mechanicks, where attraction ceases, there a repulsive virtue ought to succeed. *Newt. Opt.*

3. Applied to persons; he, who has the habit of affirming with vehemence; positive; dogmatical.

Be not confident and *affirmative*, in an uncertain matter; but report things modestly and temperately, according to the degree of that persuasion; which is, or ought to be, begotten by the efficacy of the authority, or the reason inducing thee. *Taylor.*

AFFI'RMATIVELY, âf-fêr'mâ-tîv-lê. *adv.* [from *affirmative.*] In an affirmative manner; on the positive side; not negatively.

The reason of man hath no such restraint: concluding not only *affirmatively*, but negatively; not only affirming, there is no magnitude beyond the last heavens; but also denying, there is any vacuity within them. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

AFFI'RMER, âf-fêr'mûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *affirm.*] The person, that affirms.

If, by the word virtue, the *affirmer* intends our whole duty to God and man; and the denier, by the word virtue, means only courage, or (at most) our duty toward our neighbour, without including (in the idea of it) the duty which we owe to God. *Watts's Logick.*

To AFFI'X, âf-fîks'. *v. a.* [*affigo*, *affixum*, Lat.]

1. To unite to the end, or *à posteriori;* to subjoin.

He, that has settled in his mind determined ideas, with names *affixed* to them, will be able to discern their differences one from another. *Locke.*

If men constantly *affixed* applause and disgrace, where they ought; the principle of shame would have a very good influence, on publick conduct; though, on secret villanies, it lays no restraint. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. To connect consequentially.

The doctrine of irresistibility of grace, in working whatsoever it works; if it be acknowledged, there is nothing to be *affixt* to gratitude. *Hammond.*

3. Simply, to fasten or fix. Obsolete.

Her modest eyes, abashed to behold
So many gazers as on her do stare,
Upon the lowly ground *affixed* are. *Spenser.*

AFFI'X, âf'fîks.[492] *n. s.* [*affixum*, Lat.] A term of grammar. Something, united to the end of a word.

In the Hebrew language, the noun has its *affixa*, to denote the pronouns possessive or relative. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

AFFI'XION, âf-fîk'shûn. *n. s.* [from *affix.*]

1. The act of affixing.

2. The state of being affixed. *Dict.*

AFFLA'TION, âf-flâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*afflo*, *afflatum*, Lat.] The act of breathing upon any thing. *Dict.*

AFFLA'TUS, âf-flâ'tûs. *n. s.* [Lat.] Communication of the power of prophecy.

The poet, writing against his genius, will be like a prophet without his *afflatus*. *Spence on the Odys.*

To AFFLI'CT, âf-flikt'. *v. a.* [*afflicto*, *afflictum*, Lat.]

1. To put to pain; to grieve; to torment.

It teacheth us, how God thought fit to plague and *afflict* them: it doth not appoint, in what form and manner we ought to punish the sin of idolatry in others. *Hooker, b. v. § 17.*

O coward conscience, how dost thou *afflict* me!
The lights burn blue.—Is it not dead midnight?
Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling flesh. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*

Give not over thy mind to heaviness, and *afflict* not thyself in thine own counsel. *Ecclus. xxx. 21.*

A father, *afflicted* with untimely mourning, when he hath made an image of his child soon taken away, now honoured him as a God, which was then a dead man; and delivered, to those that were under him, ceremonies and sacrifices. *Wisdom.*

A melancholy tear *afflicts* my eye;
And my heart labours with a sudden sigh. *Prior.*

2. The passive (*to be afflicted*,) has often *at*, before the causal noun; *by* is likewise proper.

The mother was so *afflicted*, *at* the loss of a fine boy, who was her only son; that she died for grief of it. *Addison, Spect.*

AFFLI'CTEDNESS, âf-flîk'têd-nês. *n. s.* [from *afflicted.*] The state of affliction, or of being afflicted; sorrowfulness; grief.

AFFLI'CTER, âf-flîk'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *afflict.*] The person, that afflicts.

AFFLI'CTION, âf-flîk'shûn. *n. s.* [*afflictio*, Lat.]

1. The cause of pain or sorrow; calamity.

To the flesh (as the apostle himself granteth) all *affliction* is naturally grievous; therefore nature, which causeth fear, teacheth to pray against all adversity. *Hooker, b. v. § 48.*

We'll bring you to one, that you have cozened of money: I think, to repay that money, will be a biting *affliction*. *Shakspeare.*

2. The state of sorrowfulness; misery: opposed to *joy* or *prosperity.*

Besides you know,
Prosperity's the very bond of love;
Whose fresh complexion, and whose heart together,
Affliction alters. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

Where shall we find the man, that bears *affliction*,
Great and majestic in his griefs, like Cato? *Addison.*

Some virtues are only seen in *affliction*, and some in prosperity. *Addison, Spectator*, No. 257.

AFFLI'CTIVE, âf-flîk'tîv.[158] *adj.* [from *afflict.*] That, which causes affliction; painful; tormenting.

They found martyrdom a duty; dressed-up indeed with all that was terrible and *afflictive* to human nature; yet, not at all the less a duty. *South.*

Nor can they find,
Where to retire themselves, or where appease
Th' *afflictive* keen desire of food; exposed
To winds and storms, and jaws of savage death. *Philips.*

Restless Proserpine,—
—On the spacious land and liquid main,
Spreads slow disease, and darts *afflictive* pain. *Prior.*

A'FFLUENCE, âf'flû-ênse. *n. s.* [*affluence*, Fr. *affluentia*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to any place; concourse. It is almost always used figuratively.

I shall not relate the *affluence* of young nobles, from hence into Spain; after the voice of our prince being there, had been noised. *Wotton.*

2. Exuberance of riches; stream of wealth; plenty.

Those degrees of fortune, which give fulness and *affluence* to one station, may be want and penury in another. *Rogers.*

Let joy or ease, let *affluence* or content,
And the gay conscience of a life well spent,
Calm ev'ry thought, inspirit ev'ry grace. *Pope*

A'FFLUENCY, âf'flû-ên-sê. *n. s.* The same with *affluence.*

A'FFLUENT, âf'flû-ênt. *adj.* [*affluent*, Fr. *affluens*, Lat.]

1. Flowing to any part.

These parts are no more, than foundation-piles of the ensuing body; which are afterwards to be increased and raised to a greater bulk, by the *affluent* blood, that is transmitted out of the mother's body. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

2. Abundant; exuberant; wealthy.

I see thee, Lord and end of my desire,
Loaded and blest with all the *affluent* store,
Which human vows and smoking shrines implore. *Prior.*

A'FFLUENTNESS, âf'flû-ênt-nêss. *n. s.* [from *affluent.*] The quality of being affluent. *Dict.*

A'FFLUX, âf'flûks. *n. s.* [*affluxus*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to some place; affluence.

2. That, which flows to another place.

The cause hereof cannot be a supply by procreations; *ergo*, it must be, by new *affluxes* to London out of the country. *Graunt.*

The infant grows bigger out of the womb, by agglutinating one *afflux* of blood to another. *Harvey.*

An animal, that must lie still, receives the *afflux* of colder or warmer, clean or foul water, as it happens to come to it. *Locke.*

AFFLU'XION, âf-flûk-shûn. *n. s* [*affluxio*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to a particular place.

2. That which flows from one place to another.

An inflammation; either simple, consisting of an hot and sanguineous *affluxion;* or else denominable from other humours, according unto the predominancy of melancholy, phlegm, or choler. *Brown.*

To AFFO'RD, âf-fôrd'. *v. a* [*affourrer*, *affourrager*, Fr.]

1. To yield or produce; as, *the soil affords grain; the trees afford fruits.* This seems to be the primitive signification.

2. To grant, to confer any thing; generally in a good sense, and sometimes in a bad, but less properly.

So soon, as Maurmon there arriv'd, the door
To him did open, and *afforded* way. *Fairy Queen.*

This is the consolation of all good men, unto whom his ubiquity *affordeth* continual comfort and security; and this is the affliction of hell, to whom it *affordeth* despair and remediless calamity. *Brown.*

3. To be able to sell. It is used always,

with reference to some certain price; as, *I can afford this for less than the other.*

They fill their magazines, in times of the greatest plenty; that so they may *afford* cheaper, and increase the public revenue, at a small expense to its members. *Addison on Italy.*

4. To be able to bear expenses; as, *traders can afford more finery in peace than in war.*

The same errours run through all families; where there is wealth enough to *afford*, that their sons may be good for nothing. *Swift on Modern Education.*

To AFFO'REST, âf-fôr'rêst.[109 168] *v. a* [*afforestare*, Lat.] To turn ground into forest.

It appeareth, by *Charta de Foresta*, that he *afforested* many woods and wastes, to the grievance of the subject, which by that law were disafforested. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

AFFORESTA'TION, âf-fôr-rês-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *afforest.*]

The charter *de Foresta* was, to reform the encroachments made in the time of *Richard* I, and *Henry* II; who had made new *afforestations*, and much extended the rigour of the forest laws. *Hale.*

To AFFRA'NCHISE, âf-frân'tshîz.[140] *v. a.* [*affrancher*, Fr.] To make free.

To AFFRA'Y, âf-frâ'. *v. a.* [*effrayer*, or *effriger*, Fr. which *Menage* derives from *fragor;* perhaps it comes from *frigus.*] To fright; to terrify; to strike with fear. This word is not now in use.

The same to wight he never would disclose;
But when as monsters huge he would dismay,
Or daunt unequal armies of his foes,
Or when the flying heavens he would *affray.*
Fairy Queen.

AFFRA'Y, or AFFRA'YMENT, âf-frâ', or âf-frâ'mênt. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A tumultuous assault of one or more persons upon others; a law term. A battle: in this sense it is written *fray.*

2. Tumult; confusion: out of use.

Let the night be calm and quietsome,
Without tempestuous storms or sad *affray.* *Spenser.*

AFFRI'CTION, âf-frîk'shûn. *n. s.* [*affrictio*, Lat.] The act of rubbing one thing upon another.

I have divers times observed, in wearing silver-hilted swords, that, if they rubbed upon my clothes, if they were of a light-coloured cloth, the *affriction* would quickly blacken them; and, congruously hereunto, I have found pens blacked almost all over, when I had a while carried them about me in a silver case. *Boyle.*

To AFFRI'GHT âf-frîte'. *v. a.* [See FRIGHT.]

1. To affect with fear; to terrify. It generally implies a sudden impression of fear.

Thy name *affrights* me, in whose sound is death. *Shaksp. Henry* VI.

Godlike his courage seem'd; whom nor delight
Could soften, nor the face of death *affright.* *Waller.*

He, when his country (threaten'd with alarm)
Requires his courage and his conq'ring arm,
Shall more than once the Punic bands *affright.*
Dryden's Æneid.

2. It is used in the passive, sometimes with *at*, before the thing feared.

Thou shalt not be *affrighted at* them; for the Lord thy God is among you. *Deut.* vii. 21.

3. Sometimes with the particle *with*, before the thing feared.

As one *affright*
With hellish fiends, or furies mad uproar,
He then uprose. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *cant.* 5.

AFFRI'GHT, âf-frîte'. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Terrour; fear. This word is chiefly poetical.

As the moon, cloathed with cloudy night,
Does shew to him, that walks in fear and sad *affright.* *Fairy Queen.*

Wide was his parish, not contracted close
In streets, but here and there a straggling house;
Yet still he was at hand, without request,
To serve the sick, to succour the distress'd;
Tempting, on foot, alone, without *affright*,
The dangers of a dark tempestuous night. *Dryden.*

2. The cause of fear; a terrible object; dreadful appearance.

I see the gods
Upbraid our suff'rings, and would humble them,
By sending these *affrights*, while we are here;
That we might laugh, at their ridiculous fear.
B. Jons. Catiline.

The war at hand appears with more *affright*,
And rises ev'ry moment to the sight. *Dryd. Æncid.*

AFFRI'GHTFUL, âf-frîte'fûl. *adj.* [from *affright.*] Full of affright or terrour; terrible; dreadful.

There is an absence of all that is destructive or *affrightful* to human nature. *Decay of Piety.*

AFFRI'GHTMENT, âf-frîte'mênt. *n. s.* [from *affright.*]

1. The impression of fear; terrour.

She awaked, with the *affrightment* of a dream. *Wotton.*

Passionate words or blows, from the tutor, fill the child's mind with terrour and *affrightment;* which immediately takes it wholly up, and leaves no room for other impression. *Locke.*

2. The state of fearfulness.

Whether those, that (under any anguish of mind) return to *affrightments* or doubtings, have not been hypocrites. *Hammond.*

To AFFRO'NT, âf-frûnt'.[165] *v. a.* [*affronter*, Fr. that is, *ad frontem stare; ad frontem contumeliam allidere*, to insult a man to his face.]

1. To meet face to face; to encounter. This seems the genuine and original sense of the word; which was formerly indifferent to good or ill.

We have closely sent for Hamlet hither;
That he, as 'twere by accident, may here
Affront Ophelia. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

The seditious, the next day, *affronted* the king's forces at the entrance of a highway; whom when they found both ready and resolute to fight, they desired enterparlance. *Sir John Hayward.*

2. To meet, in an hostile manner, front to front.

His holy rites and solemn feasts profan'd,
And with their darkness durst *affront* his light.
Paradise Lost.

3. To offer an open insult; to offend avowedly. With respect to this sense, it is observed by Cervantes; that, 'if a man strike another on the back, and then run away; the person so struck is injured, but not *affronted;* an *affront* always implying a justification of the act.'

Did not this fatal war *affront* thy coast?
Yet sattest thou an idle looker-on. *Fairfax,* i. 51.

But harm precedes not sin; only our foe,
Tempting, *affronts* us with his foul esteem
Of our integrity. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* ix.

I would learn the cause, why Torrismond
(Within my palace walls, within my hearing,
Almost within my sight) *affronts* a prince,
Who shortly shall command him. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

This brings to mind Faustina's fondness for the gladiator, and is interpreted as satire: but how can one imagine, that the Fathers would have dared to *affront* the wife of Aurelius? *Addison.*

AFFRO'NT, âf-frûnt'. *n. s.* [from the verb *affront.*]

1. Open opposition; encounter: a sense not frequent, though regularly deducible from the derivation.

Fearless of danger, like a petty god
I walk'd about admir'd of all, and dreaded
On hostile ground, none daring my *affront.*
Sampson Agonistes.

2. Insult, offered to the face; contemptuous or rude treatment; contumely.

He would often maintain Plantianus, in doing *affronts* to his son. *Bacon's Essays.*

You've done enough; for you design'd my chains:
The grace is vanish'd; but th' *affront* remains.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

He, that is found reasonable in one thing, is concluded to be so in all; and, to think or say otherwise, is thought so unjust an *affront*, and so senseless a censure, that nobody ventures to do it. *Locke.*

There is nothing, which we receive with so much reluctance, as advice: we look upon the man, who gives it us, as offering an *affront* to our understanding, and treating us like children or ideots.
Addison, Spectator, No. 512.

3. Outrage; act of contempt, in a more general sense.

Oft have they violated
The temple, oft the law, with foul *affronts*,
Abominations rather. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

4. Disgrace; shame. This sense is rather peculiar to the Scottish dialect.

Antonius attacked the pirates of Crete; and, by his too great presumption, was defeated; upon the sense of which *affront*, he died with grief.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

AFFRO'NTER, âf-frûn'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *affront.*] The person, that affronts.

AFFRO'NTING, âf-frûn'tîng. *participial adj.* [from *affront.*] That, which has the quality of affronting; contumelious.

Among words, which signify the same principal ideas, some are clean and decent, others unclean; some are kind, others are *affronting* and reproachful; because of the secondary idea, which custom has affixed to them. *Watts's Logick.*

To AFFU'SE, âf-fûze' *v. a.* [*affundo, affusum*, Lat.] To pour one thing upon another.

I poured acid liquors, to try if they contained any volatile salt or spirit; which would probably have discovered itself, by making an ebullition with the *affused* liquor. *Boyle.*

AFFU'SION, âf-fû'zhûn. *n. s.* [*affusio*, Lat.] The act of pouring one thing upon another.

Upon the *affusion* of a tincture of galls, it immediately became as black as ink. *Grew's Musæum.*

To AFFY', âf-fî'. *v. a.* [*affier*, Fr. *affidare mulierem*, Bracton.] To betroth, in order to marriage.

Wedded be thou to the hags of hell,
Far daring to *affy* a mighty lord,
Unto the daughter of a worthless king. *Shaksp.*

To AFFY', âf-fî'. *v. n.* To put confidence in; to put trust in; to confide. Not in use.

Marcus Andronicus, so I do *affy*
In thy uprightness and integrity,
That I will here dismiss my loving friends.
Shaksp. Titus Andr.

AFI'ELD, â-fêêld'.[275] *adv.* [from *a* and *field.* See FIELD.] To the field.

We drove *afield;* and both together heard,
What time the grey fly winds her sultry horn;
Batt'ning our flocks, with the fresh dews of night.
Milton.

Afield I went, amid the morning dew,
To milk my kine; for so should housewives do. *Gay.*

AFLA'T, â-flât'. *adv.* [from *a* and *flat*. See FLAT.] Level with the ground.

When you would have many new roots of fruit-trees, take a low tree, and bow it, and lay all his branches *aflat* upon the ground, and east earth upon them: and every twig will take root. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

AFLO'AT, â-flôte'.[295] *adv.* [from *a* and *float*. See FLOAT.] Floating; born-up in the water; not sinking: in a figurative sense, within view; in motion.

There is a tide, in the affairs of men;
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries,
On such a full sea, are we now *afloat;*
And we must take the current when it serves,
Or lose our ventures. *Shaksp. Julius Cæsar.*

Take any passion of the soul of man, while it is predominant and *afloat;* and, just in the critical height of it, nick it with some lucky or unlucky word; and you may as certainly over-rule it to your own purpose, as a spark of fire, falling upon gunpowder, will infallibly blow it up. *South.*

There are generally several hundred loads of timber *afloat:* for they cut above twenty-five leagues up the river; and other rivers bring in their contributions. *Addison's Italy.*

AFO'OT, â-fût'.[307] *adv.* [from *a* and *foot*]

1. On foot; not on horseback.

He thought it best, to return, for that day, to a village not far off; and, dispatching his horse in some sort, the next day early, to come *afoot* thither. *Shakspeare.*

2. In action; as, *a design is afoot.*

I pr'ythee, when thou seest that act *afoot,*
Ev'n with the very comment of thy soul
Observe mine uncle. *Shaksp.*

3. In motion.

Of Albany's and Cornwall's pow'rs you heard not.
'Tis said, they are *afoot.* *Shaksp. King Lear.*

AFO'RE, â-fôre'. *prep.* [from *a* and *fore*. See BEFORE.]

1. Not behind; as, he held the shield *afore:* not in use.

2. Before; nearer in place to any thing; as, he stood *afore* him.

3. Sooner in time.

If your diligence be not speedy, I shall be there *afore* you. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

AFO'RE, â-fôre'. *adv.*

1. In time foregone or past.

Whosoever should make light of any thing *afore* spoken or written, out of his own house a tree should be taken, and he thereon be hanged. *Esdras*, vi. 22.

If he never drank wine *afore*, it will go near to remove his fit. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

2. First in the way.

Æmilia, run you to the citadel;
And tell my lord and lady, what hath hap'd:
Will you go on *afore?* *Shaksp. Othello.*

3. In front; in the fore-part.

Approaching nigh, he reared high *afore*
His body monstrous, horrible, and vast. *Fairy Q.*

AFO'REGOING, â-fôre'gô-ing. *participial adj.* [from *afore* and *going*] Going before

AFO'REHAND, â-fôre'hând. *adv.* [from *afore* and *hand.*]

1. By a previous provision.

Many of the particular subjects of discourse are occasional, and such as cannot *aforehand* be reduced to any certain account. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

2. Provided; prepared; previous y fitted

For it will be said, that in the former times, whereof we have spoken, Spain was not so mighty as now it is; and England, on the other side, was more *aforehand* in all matters of power.
Bacon's Considerations on War with Spain.

AFO'REMENTIONED, â-fôre'mên-shûnd.[362] *adj.* [from *afore* and *mentioned*] Mentioned before.

Among the nine other parts, five are not in a condition to give alms or relief to those *aforementioned;* being very near reduced themselves, to the same miserable condition. *Addison.*

AFO'RENAMED, â-fôre'nâ-mêd.[362] *adj.* [from *afore* and *named*] Named before.

Imitate something of circular form; in which, as in all other *aforenamed* proportions, you shall help yourself by the diameter. *Peacham on Drawing.*

AFO'RESAID, â-fôre'sâde. *adj.* [from *afore* and *said.*] Said before.

It need not go for repetition, if we resume again that, which we said in the *aforesaid* experiment.
Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 771.

AFO'RETIME, â-fôre'time. *adv.* [from *afore* and *time.*] In time past.

O thou, that art waxen old in wickedness! Now thy sins, which thou hast committed *aforetime*, are come to light. *Susanna.*

AFRA'ID, â-frâde'. *participial adj.* [from the verb *affray:* it should therefore properly be written with *ff.*]

1. Struck with fear; terrified; fearful.

So persecute them with thy tempest, and make them *afraid* with thy storm. *Psalm* lxxxiii. 15.

2 It has the particle *of*, before the object of fear.

There, loathing life, and yet *of* death *afraid*,
In anguish of her spirit thus she pray'd. *Dryden.*

If, while this wearied flesh draws fleeting breath,
Not satisfy'd with life, *afraid of* death,
It hap'ly be thy will, that I should know
Glimpse of delight, or pause from anxious woe;
From now, from instant now, great Sire, dispel
The clouds, that press my soul. *Prior.*

AFRE'SH, â-frêsh'. *adv.* [from *a* and *fresh*. See FRESH.] Anew; again, after intermission.

The Germans, serving upon great horses, and charged with heavy armour, received great hurt by light skirmishes; the Turks, with their light horses, easily shunning their charge, and again (at their pleasure) charging them *afresh*, when they saw the heavy horses almost weary.
Knolles's History of the Turks.

When once we have attained these ideas, they may be excited *afresh* by the use of words.
Watts's Logick.

AFRO'NT, â-frûnt'.[165] *adv.* [from *a* and *front.*] In front; in direct opposition to the face.

These four came all *afront*, and mainly thrust at me. *Shaksp. Henry* IV. *p.* i.

A'FTER, âf'tûr.[98] *prep.* [æfter, Sax.]

1. Following in place. *After* is commonly applied to words of motion; as, he came *after*, and stood *behind* him. It is opposed to *before.*

What says Lord Warwick? Shall we *after* them?
—*After* them! nay, *before* them, if we can. *Shaksp.*

2 In pursuit of.

After whom is the king of Israel come out? *After* whom dost thou pursue? *After* a dead dog, *after* a flea. 1 *Sam.* xxiv. 14.

3 Behind. This is not a common use.

Sometimes I placed a third prism *after* a second, and sometimes also a fourth *after* a third; by all which, the image might be often refracted sideways.
Newton's Opticks.

4. Posterior in time.

Good *after* ill, and *after* pain delight;
Alternate, like the scenes of day and night. *Dryden.*

We shall examine the ways of conveyance of the sovereignty of Adam to princes, that were to reign *after* him. *Locke.*

5. According to.

He, that thinketh Spain our over-match, is no good mint-man; but takes greatness of kingdoms, according to bulk and currency, and not *after* their intrinsic value. *Bacon.*

6 In imitation of.

There are, among the old Roman statues, several of Venus, in different postures and habits; as there are many particular figures of her, made *after* the same design. *Addison's Italy.*

This allusion is *after* the oriental manner: thus, in the Psalms, how frequently are persons compared to cedars. *Pope's Odyssey, notes.*

A'FTER, âf'tûr. *adv.*

1. In succeeding time. It is used of time, mentioned as succeeding some other. So we cannot say, 'I shall be happy *after*, but *hereafter;*' but we say, 'I was first made miserable by the loss, but was *after* happier.'

Far be it from me, to justify the cruelties, which were at first used towards them, which had their reward soon *after.* *Bacon.*

Those, who (from the pit of hell,
Roaming to seek their prey on earth) durst fix
Their seats long *after*, next the seat of God.
Paradise Lost.

2. Following another.

Let go thy hold, when a great wheel runs down a hill; lest it break thy neck; with following it; but the great one, that goes upward, let him draw thee *after.* *Shaksp. King Lear.*

A'FTER, âf'tûr, is compounded with many words, but almost always in its genuine and primitive signification; some, which occurred, will follow, by which others may be explained.

A'FTER-ACCEPTATION, âf'tûr-âk-sêp-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [from *after* and *acceptation.*] A sense afterwards, not at first admitted.

'Tis true, some doctors in a scantier space,
I mean in each apart, contract the place;
Some, who to greater length extend the line,
The church's *after-acceptation* join. *Dryden.*

A'FTERAGES, âf'tûr-â'jêz. *n. s.* [from *after* and *ages.*] Successive times; posterity. Of this word I have found no singular; but see not, why it might not be said, *This will be done in some* after-age.

Not the whole land, which the Chusites should or might, in future time, conquer; seeing, in *after-ages*, they became lords of many nations. *Raleigh's Hist.*

Nor to philosophers is praise deny'd,
Whose wise instructions *after-ages* guide.
Sir J. Denham.

What an opinion will *after-ages* entertain, of their religion; who bid fair for a gibbet, to bring in a superstition, which their fore-fathers perished in flames to keep out. *Addison.*

A'FTERALL, âf'tûr-âll'. *adv.* When all has been taken into the view; when there remains nothing more to be added; at last; in fine; in conclusion; upon the whole; at the most.

They have given no good proof, in asserting this extravagant principle; for which (*after-all*) they have no ground or colour, but a passage or two of scripture, miserably perverted, in opposition to many express texts. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

But *after-all*, if they have any merit, it is to be attributed to some good old authors, whose works I study. *Pope on Pastoral Poetry.*

A'FTERBIRTH, âf'tûr-bêrth. *n. s.* [from *after* and *birth*] The membrane, in which the birth was involved, which is brought away after; the secundine.

The exorbitances or degenerations, whether from a hurt in labour, or from part of the *after-birth* left

behind, produce such virulent distempers of the blood, as make it cast out a tumour. *Wiseman.*

A'FTERCLAP, âf'tûr-klâp. *n. s.* [from *after* and *clap*.] Unexpected events, happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end.

For the next morrow's mead they closely went,
For fear of *after-claps* to prevent. *Spens. Hub. Tale.*

It is commonly taken in an ill sense.

A'FTERCOST, âf'tûr-kôst. *n. s.* [from *after* and *cost*.] The latter charges; the expense, incurred after the original plan is executed.

You must take care to carry off the land-floods and streams, before you attempt draining; lest your *after-cost* and labour prove unsuccessful. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

A'FTERCROP, âf'tûr-krôp. *n. s.* [from *after* and *crop*.] The second crop or harvest of the same year.

After-crops I think neither good for the land, nor yet the hay good for the cattle. *Mortimer.*

A'FTER-DINNER, âf'tûr-dîn'nûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *after* and *dinner*.] The hour passing just after dinner, which is generally allowed to indulgence and amusement.

Thou hast nor youth nor age,
But (as it were) an *after-dinner's* sleep,
Dreaming on both. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*

A'FTER-ENDEAVOUR, âf'tûr-ên-dêv'ûr.[234] *n. s.* [from *after* and *endeavour*.] Endeavours, made after the first effort or endeavour.

There is no reason, why the sound of a pipe should leave traces in their brains; which, not at first, but by their *after-endeavours*, should produce the like sounds. *Locke.*

A'FTER-INQUIRY, âf'tûr-în-kwî'rê. *n. s.* [from *after* and *inquiry*.] Inquiry, made after the fact committed, or after life.

You must either be directed by some, that take upon them to know; or take upon yourself that which (I am sure) you do not know; or lump the *after-enquiry*, on your peril. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

To A'FTEREYE, âf'tûr-î'. *v. a.* [from *after* and *eye*.] To keep one in view; to follow in view. This is not in use.

Thou shouldst have made him,
As little as a crow, or less; ere left
To *after-eye* him. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

A'FTERGAME, âf'tûr-gâme. *n. s.* [from *after* and *game*.] The scheme, which may be laid; or the expedients, which are practised, after the original design has miscarried; methods, taken after the first turn of affairs.

This earl, like certain vegetables, did bud and open slowly; nature sometimes delighting to play an *after-game*, as well as fortune; which had (both) their turns and tides, in course. *Wotton.*

The fables of the axe-handle and the wedge serve to precaution us, not to put ourselves needlessly upon an *after-game*; but to weigh before-hand, what we say and do. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Our first design, my friend, has prov'd abortive;
Still there remains an *after-game* to play. *Addison.*

A'FTERHOURS, âf'tûr-ôûrs.[394 313] *n. s.* [from *after* and *hours*.] The hours, that succeed.

So smile the heav'ns upon this holy act,
That *after-hours* with sorrow chide us not. *Shaksp.*

A'FTER-LIVER, âf'tûr-lîv'vûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *after* and *live*.] He, that lives in succeeding times.

By thee my promise sent
Unto myself, let *after-livers* know. *Sidney, b.* ii.

A'FTERLOVE, âf'tûr-lûv.[165] *n. s.* [from *after* and *love*.] The second or later love.

Intended, or committed, was this fault?
If but the first, how heinous e'er it be;
To win thy *after-love*, I pardon thee. *Shaksp.*

A'FTERMATH, âf'tûr-mâth. *n. s.* [from *after* and *math*, from *mow*.] The latter math; the second crop of grass, mown in autumn. See AFTERCROP.

A'FTERNOON, âf'tûr-nôôn'. *n. s.* [from *after* and *noon*.] The time, from the meridian to the evening.

A beauty-waining and distressed widow,
Ev'n in the *afternoon* of her best days,
Made prize and purchase of his wanton eye. *Shaksp.*

However, keep the lively taste you hold
Of God; and love him now, but fear him more:
And in your *afternoons* think, what you told
And promis'd him at morning-prayer before. *Donne.*

Such, all the morning, to the pleadings run;
But, when the bus'ness of the day is done,
On dice, and drink, and drabs, they spend the *afternoon.* *Dryden's Persius, Sat.* i.

A'FTERPAINS, âf'tûr-pânez. *n. s.* [from *after* and *pain*.]

The pains after birth, by which women are delivered of the secundine.

A'FTERPART, âf'tûr-pârt.[81] *n. s.* [from *after* and *part*.] The latter part.

The flexibleness of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown-up to be headstrong, makes it more governable and safe; and, in the *afterpart*, reason and foresight begin a little to take place, and mind a man of his safety and improvement. *Locke.*

A'FTERPROOF, âf'tûr-prôôf.[306] *n. s.* [from *after* and *proof*.]

1. Evidence, posterior to the thing in question.
2. Qualities, known by subsequent experience.

All know, that he likewise at first was much under the expectation of his *afterproof*; such a solar influence there is, in the solar aspect. *Wotton.*

A'FTERTASTE, âf'tûr-tâste. *n. s.* [from *after* and *taste*.] A taste, remaining upon the tongue after the draught, which was not perceived in the act of drinking.

A'FTERTHOUGHT, âf'tûr-thâwt. *n. s.* [from *after* and *thought*.] Reflections after the act; expedients, formed too late. It is not properly to be used for *second-thought*.

Expence, and *afterthought*, and idle care,
And doubts of motley hue, and dark despair;
Suspicions, and fantastical surmise;
And jealousy, suffus'd with jaundice in her eyes,
Discolouring all she view'd, in tawny dress'd,
Downlook'd, and with a cuckow on her fist.
Dryden's Fables.

A'FTERTIMES, âf'tûr-timez. *n. s.* [from *after* and *time*.] Succeeding times. See AFTER'AGES.

You promis'd once, a progeny divine
Of Romans, rising from the Trojan line,
In *aftertimes* should hold the world in awe,
And to the land and ocean give the law.
Dryden's Virgil.

A'FTERTOSSING, âf'tûr-tôs-îng.[466] *n. s.* [from *after* and *toss*.] The motion of the sea after a storm.

Confusions and tumults are only the impotent remains of an unnatural rebellion; and are no more, than the *aftertossings* of a sea, when the storm is laid. *Addison's Freeholder.*

A FTERWARD, âf'tûr-wârd.[88] *adv.* [from *after* and peapd, Sax.] In succeeding time: sometimes written *afterwards*, but less properly.

Uses, not thought-upon before, may *afterward* spring-up; and be reasonable causes of retaining that, which former considerations did formerly procure to be instituted. *Hooker.*

An anxious distrust of the divine goodness makes a man more and more unworthy of it; and miserable beforehand, for fear of being so *afterward*. *L'Estrange.*

A'FTERWIT, âf'tûr-wît. *n. s.* [from *after* and *wit*.] The contrivance of expedients, after the occasion of using them is past. See AFTERTHOUGHT.

There is no recalling, what's gone and past; so that *afterwit* comes too late, when the mischief is done. *L'Estrange.*

A'FTERWRATH, âf'tûr-râth. *n. s.* [from *after* and *wrath*.] Anger, when the provocation seems past.

I hear him mock
The luck of Cæsar; which the gods give men,
T' excuse their *after-wrath*. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop*

A'GA, â'gâ. *n. s.* The title of a Turkish military officer.

AGA'IN, â-gên'. *adv.* [agen, Sax.]

1. A second time; once more: marking the repetition of the same thing.

The poor remnant of human seed, which remained in their mountains, peopled their country *again* slowly, by little and little. *Bacon's New Atalantis.*

Should Nature's self invade the world *again*,
And o'er the centre spread the liquid main;
Thy pow'r were safe. *Waller.*

Go now, deluded man! And seek *again*
New toils, new dangers, on the dusty plain.
Dryd. Æneid.

Some are already retired into foreign countries; and the rest, who possess lands, are determined never to hazard them *again*, for the sake of establishing their superstition. *Swift.*

2. On the other hand: marking some opposition or contrariety.

His wit increased upon the occasion; and so much the more, if the occasion were sharpened with danger. *Again*, whether it were the shortness of his foresight, or the strength of his will; certain it is, that the perpetual trouble of his fortunes could not have been without defects in his nature. *Bacon.*

Those things, that we know not, what to do withal, if we had them: and those things *again*, which another cannot part with, but to his own loss and shame. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

3. On another part: marking a transition to some new consideration.

Behold yon mountain's hoary height,
Made higher with new mounts of snow;
Again, behold the winter's weight,
Oppress the lab'ring woods below. *Dryden.*

4. In return: noting re-action, or reciprocal action; as, 'his fortune worked upon his nature, and his nature *again* upon his fortune.'
5. Back: in restitution.

When your head did but ake,
I knit my handkerchief about your brows,
The best I had; a princess wrought it me;
And I did never ask it you *again*. *Shaksp. K. John.*

6. In return for any thing; in recompense.

That he hath given, will he pay *again*.
Prov. xix. 27.

7. In order of rank or succession; marking distribution.

Question was asked of Demosthenes, What was the chief part of an orator? He answered, Action. What next? Action: What next, *again*? Action. *Bacon's Essays.*

The cause of the holding green, is the close and compact substance of their leaves, and the pedicles

of them: and the cause of that *again* is, either the tough and viscous juice of the plant, or the strength and heat thereof. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

8. Besides; in any other time or place.

They have the Walloons, who are tall soldiers; yet, that is but a spot of ground: but, on the other side, there is not in the world *again* such a spring and seminary of brave military people; as in England, Scotland, and Ireland. *Bacon.*

9. Twice as much: marking the same quantity once repeated.

There are, whom heav'n has blest with store of wit;
Yet want as much *again*, to manage it;
For wit and judgment ever are at strife,
Tho' meant each others' said, like man and wife.
Pope.

I should not be sorry, to see a chorus on a theatre, more than as large and as deep *again* as ours, built and adorned at a king's charges. *Dryden.*

10. *Again and again;* with frequent repetition: often.

This is not to be obtained, by one or two hasty readings: it must be repeated *again and again*, with a close attention to the tenour of the discourse. *Locke.*

11. In opposition; by way of resistance.

Who art thou, that answerest *again*? *Rom.*

12. Back; as, returning from some message.

Bring us word *again*, which way we shall go. *Deut.* i. 22.

AGA'INST, â-gĕnst'.[206] *prep.* [ænzeon, onzeonð, Sax.]

1. In opposition to any person.

And he will be a wild man: his hand will be *against* every man, and every man's hand *against* him. *Gen.* xvi. 12.

2. Contrary; opposite, in general.

That authority of men should prevail with men either *against* or above reason, is no part of our belief. *Hooker.*

He is melancholy without cause, and merry *against* the hair. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*

We might work any effect, without and *against* matter: and this not holpen, by the co-operation of angels or spirits; but, only by the unity and harmony of nature. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The preventing goodness of God does even wrest him from himself, and save him (as it were) *against* his will. *South.*

The god, uneasy till he slept again,
Resolv'd, at once to rid himself of pain;
And, tho' *against* his custom, call'd aloud. *Dryden.*

Men often say, a thing is *against* their conscience, when really it is not. *Swift's Miscel.*

3. In contradiction to any opinion.

After all, that can be said *against* a thing, this will still be true; that many things possibly are, which we know not of; and that many more things may be, than are: and if so, after all our arguments *against* a thing, it will be uncertain, whether it be or not. *Tillotson.*

The church-clergy have written the best collection of tracts *against* popery, that ever appeared in England. *Swift.*

4. With contrary motion or tendency: used of material action.

Boils and plagues
Plaister you o'er, that one infect another
Against the wind a mile. *Shaksp. Coriol.*

The kite, being a bird of prey, and therefore hot, delighteth in the fresh air; and many times flieth *against* the wind, as trouts and salmons swim *against* the stream. *Bacon.*

5. Contrary to rule or law.

If aught *against* my life
Thy country sought of thee, it sought unjustly,
Against the law of nature, law of nations. *Milton.*
Against the public sanctions of the peace,
Against all omens of their ill success:
With fates averse, the rout in arms resort,
To force their monarch, and insult the court. *Dryd.*

6. Opposite to, in place.

Against the Tiber's mouth, but far away. *Dryd.*

7. To the hurt of another. See sense 5.

And, when thou think'st of her eternity,
Think not that death *against* her nature is;
Think it a birth: and, when thou go'st to die,
Sing like a swan, as if thou went'st to bliss.
Sir J. Davies.

8. In provision for; in expectation of.

This mode of speaking probably had its original from the idea of making provision *against*, or in opposition to, a time of misfortune; but by degrees acquired a neutral sense. It sometimes has the case elliptically suppressed; as, *against* he comes; that is, *against the time*, when he comes.

Thence she them brought into a stately hall,
Wherein were many tables fair dispred,
And ready dight with drapets festival,
Against the viands should be ministred. *Fairy Queen.*

The like charge was given them *against* the time, they should come to settle themselves in the land promised unto their fathers. *Hooker.*

Some say, that ever, *'gainst* that season comes,
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
The bird of dawning singeth all night long:
And then they say, no spirit walks abroad;
The nights are wholesome; then no planets strike;
No fairy tales, no witch hath power to charm;
So hallow'd and so gracious is the time. *Shaksp.*

To that purpose, he made haste to Bristol; that all things might be ready, *against* the prince came thither. *Clarendon.*

Against the promis'd time provides with care,
And hastens in the woof the robes he was to wear.
Dryden.

All which, I grant to be reasonably and truly said; and only desire, they may be remembered *against* another day. *Stillingfleet.*

A'GALAXY, â-gâl'lâk-sè.[517] *n. s.* [from ἀ and γάλα, Gr.] Want of milk. *Dict.*

AGA'PE, â-gâpe'. *adv.*[73] [from *a* and *gape*.] Staring with eagerness; as, a bird gapes for meat.

In himself was all his state;
More solemn, than the tedious pomp, that waits
On princes; when their rich retinue long,
Of horses led, and grooms besmear'd with gold,
Dazzles the crowd, and sets them all *agape*.
Paradise Lost.

Dazzle the crowd, and set them all *agape*. *Philips.*

The whole crowd stood *agape*, and ready to take the doctor at his word. *Spectator*, No. 572.

A'GARICK, âg'â-rîk. *n. s.* [*agaricum*, Lat.] A drug, of use in physick, and the dying trade. It is divided, into male and female; the male is used only in dying, the female in medicine; the male grows on oaks, the female on larches.

There are two excrescences, which grow upon trees; both of them, in the nature of mushrooms: the one, the Romans call *boletus;* which groweth upon the roots of oaks, and was one of the dainties of their table: the other is medicinal, that is called *agarick*, which groweth upon the tops of oaks; though it be affirmed by some, that it groweth also at the roots. *Bacon.*

AGA'ST, â-gâst'. *adj.* [This word, which is usually by later authors written *aghast*, is not improbably the true word, derived from *agaze;* which has been written *aghast*, from a mistaken etymology. See AGHAST.] Struck with terrour; amazed; frighted to astonishment.

Thus roving-on,
In confus'd march forlorn, th' advent'rous bands
(With shudd'ring horrour pale, and eyes *agast*)
View'd first their lamentable lot; and found
No rest. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

A'GATE, âg'ât.[91] *n. s.* [*agate*, Fr. *achates*, Lat.] A precious stone of the lowest class, often clouded with beautiful variegations.

In shape no bigger, than an *agate* stone
On the forefinger of an alderman. *Shaksp.*

Agates are only varieties of the flint kind: they have a grey horny ground, clouded, lineated, or spotted with different colours, chiefly dusky, black, brown, red, and sometimes blue. *Woodward.*

A'GATY, âg'â-tè. *adj.* [from *agate*.] Partaking of the nature of agate.

An *agaty* flint was above two inches in diameter; the whole covered over, with a friable cretaceous crust. *Woodward.*

To AGA'ZE, â-gâze'. *v. a.* [from *a* and *gaze*, to set *a gazing;* as, *amaze*, *amuse*, and others.] To strike with amazement; to stupify with sudden terrour. The verb is now out of use.

So as they travell'd, so they 'gan espy
An armed knight toward them gallop fast;
That seemed from some feared foe to fly,
Or other grisly thing that him *agast*. *Fairy Queen.*

AGA'ZED, â-gâ'zĕd. *particip. adj.* [from *agaze;* which see.] Struck with amazement; terrified to stupidity.

Hundreds he sent to hell; and none durst stand him:
Here, there, and every where, enrag'd he flew:
The French exclaim'd, 'The devil was in arms!'
All the whole army stood *agazed* on him. *Shaksp.*

AGE, âje. *n. s.* [*age*, Fr. anciently *eage*, or *aage:* it is deduced by *Menage*, from *ætatium*, of *ætas;* by *Junius*, from *aa*, which (in the Teutonick dialects) signified long duration.]

1. Any period of time, attributed to something, as the whole or part of its duration: in this sense, we say, the *age* of man, the several *ages* of the world, the golden or iron *age*.

One man in his time plays many parts,
His life being seven *ages*. *Shaksp.*

And Jacob lived in the land of Egypt, seventeen years: so the whole *age* of Jacob was an hundred forty and seven years. *Genesis*, xlvii. 28.

2. A succession or generation of men.

Hence lastly springs care of posterities;
For things, their kind would everlasting make:
Hence is it, that old men do plant young trees,
The fruit whereof another *age* shall take.
Sir J. Davies.

Next to the Son,
Destin'd Restorer of mankind, by whom
New heav'n and earth shall to the *ages* rise,
Or down from heav'n descend. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

No declining *age*
E'er felt the raptures of poetic rage. *Roscommon.*

3. The time, in which any particular man, or race of men, lived, or shall live; as, the *age* of heroes.

No longer now the golden *age* appears,
When patriarch wits surviv'd a thousand years.
Pope.

4. The space of a hundred years; a secular period; a century.

5. The latter part of life; old-age; oldness.

You see, how full of change his *age* is; the observation we have made of it, hath not been little: he always loved our sister most; and, with what poor judgment, he hath now cast her off! *Shaksp.*

Boys must not have th' ambitious care of men;
Nor men, the weak anxieties of *age*. *Roscommon.*

And on this forehead (where your verse has said,
The loves delighted, and the graces play'd)
Insulting *age* will trace his cruel way,
And leave sad marks of his destructive sway. *Prior.*

6. Maturity; ripeness; years of discretion; full strength of life.

A solemn admission of proselytes; all, that either, being of *age*, desire that admission for themselves; or that, in infancy, are by others presented to that charity of the church. *Hammond.*

We thought our sires, not with their own consent,
Had (ere we came to *age*) our portion spent. *Dryd.*

7. In law.

In a man, the *age* of fourteen years is the *age* of discretion; and twenty-one years is the full *age*. In a woman, at seven years of *age*, the lord her father may distrain his tenants for aid to marry her; at the *age* of nine years, she is dowable; at twelve years, she is able finally to ratify and confirm her former consent given to matrimony; at fourteen, she is enabled to receive her land into her own hands; and shall be out of ward, at the death of her ancestor: at sixteen, she shall be out of ward, though at the death of her ancestor, she was within the *age* of fourteen years: at twenty-one, she is able to alienate her lands and tenements. At the *age* of fourteen, a stripling is enabled to choose his own guardian; at the *age* of fourteen, a man may consent to marriage. *Cowell.*

A'GED, ā'jĕd.[363] *adj.* [from *age*. It makes two syllables in poetry.]

1. Old; stricken in years: applied generally, to animate beings.

If the comparison do stand between man and man, the *aged* (for the most part) are best experienced, least subject to rash and unadvised passions. *Hooker.*

Novelty is only in request: and it is as dangerous, to be *aged* in any kind of course; as it is virtuous, to be constant in any undertaking. *Shaksp.*

Kindness itself too weak a charm will prove,
To raise the feeble fires of *aged* love. *Prior.*

2. Old; applied to inanimate things. This use is rare, and commonly with some tendency to the *prosopopœia*.

The people did not more worship the images of gold and ivory, than they did the groves: and the same, Quintilian saith, of the *aged* oaks.
Stillingfleet's Defence of Disc. on Rom. Idol.

A'GEDLY, ā'jĕd-lē. *adv.* [from *aged*.] After the manner of an aged person.

AGE'N, ā-gĕn'.[206] *adv.* [agen, Sax.] Again; in return. See AGAIN.

This word is now only written in this manner (though it be in reality the true orthography) for the sake of rhyme.

Thus Venus: Thus her son reply'd *agen;*
None of your sisters have we heard or seen. *Dryd.*

A'GENCY, ā'jĕn-sē. *n. s.* [from *agent*.]

1. The quality of acting; the state of being in action; action.

A few advances there are in the following papers, tending to assert the superintendence and *agency* of Providence in the natural world. *Woodward.*

2. The office of an agent or factor for another; business performed by an agent.

Some of the purchasers themselves may be content to live cheap in a worse country, rather than be at the charge of exchange and *agencies*. *Swift.*

A'GENT, ā'jĕnt. *adj.* [*agens*, Lat.] That, which acts; opposed to *patient*, or that which is acted upon.

This success is oft' truly ascribed, unto the force of imagination upon the body *agent;* and then, by a secondary means, it may upon a diverse body: as, for example; if a man carry a ring, or some part of a beast, believing strongly that it will help him to obtain his love; it may make him more industrious, and again more confident and persisting, than otherwise he would be. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

A'GENT, ā'jĕnt. *n. s.*

1. An actor; he, that acts; he, that possesses the faculty of action.

Where there is no doubt, deliberation is not excluded, as impertinent unto the thing; but as needless in regard of the *agent*, which seeth already what to resolve upon. *Hooker.*

To whom, nor *agent*, from the instrument;
Nor pow'r of working, from the work is known.
Davies.

Heav'n made us *agents*, free to good or ill;
And forc'd it not though he foresaw the will:
Freedom was first bestow'd on human race,
And prescience only held the second place. *Dryden.*

A miracle is a work, exceeding the power of any created *agent*, consequently being an effect of the divine omnipotence. *South's Sermons.*

2. A substitute; a deputy; a factor; a person, employed to transact the business of another.

—All hearts in love, use your own tongues;
Let every eye negociate for itself,
And trust no *agent*. *Shaksp.*

They had not the wit, to send to them, (in any orderly fashion) *agents* or chosen men, to tempt them, and to treat with them. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Remember, Sir, your fury of a wife;
Who, not content to be reveng'd on you,
The *agents* of your passion will pursue.
Dryden's Aureng.

3. That, which has the power of operating, or producing effects, upon another thing.

They produced wonderful effects, by the proper application of *agents* to patients. *Temple.*

AGGELA'TION, ăj-jĕ-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [Lat. *gelu*.] Concretion of ice.

It is round in hail, and figured in its guttulous descent from the air; growing greater or lesser, according to the accretion or pluvious *aggelation* about the fundamental atoms thereof. *Brown's V. Errours.*

AGGENERA'TION, ăd-jĕn-nŭr-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *ad* and *generatio*, Lat.] The state of growing or uniting to another body.

To make a perfect nutrition, there is required a transmutation of nutriment: now, where this conversion or *aggeneration* is made, there is also required, in the aliment, a similarity of matter.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

To A'GGERATE, ăd'jŭr-āte. *v a.* [from *agger*, Lat.] To heap up. *Dict.*

AGGERO'SE, ăd-jŭr-ōse'. *adj.* [from *agger*, Lat.] Full of heaps. *Dict.*

To AGGLO'MERATE, ăg-glŏm'mŭr-āte. *v. a.* [*agglomero*, Lat.]

1 To gather up in a ball, as thread.

2 To gather together.

To AGGLO'MERATE, ăg-glŏm'mŭr-āte. *v. n.*

Besides the hard *agglomerating* salts,
The spoil of ages, would impervious choke
Their secret channels. *Thomson's Autumn.*

AGGLU'TINANTS, ăg-glū'tē-nănts. *n s.* [from *agglutinate*.] Those medicines or applications, which have the power of uniting parts together.

To AGGLU'TINATE, ăg-glū'tē-nāte. *v. n.* [from *ad* and *gluten*, glue, Lat.] To unite one part to another; to join together, so as not to fall asunder. It is a word, almost appropriated to medicine.

The body has got room enough, to grow into its full dimensions; which is performed, by the daily ingestion of food, that is digested into blood; which, being diffused through the body, is *agglutinated* to those parts, that were immediately *agglutinated* to the foundation parts of the womb.
Harvey on Consumptions.

AGGLUTINA'TION, ăg-glū-tē-nā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *agglutinate*.] Union; cohesion; the act of agglutinating; the state of being agglutinated.

The occasion of its not healing by *agglutination*, as the other did, was from the alteration the ichor had begun to make in the bottom of the wound.
Wiseman's Surgery.

AGGLU'TINATIVE, ăg-glū'tē-nā-tĭv.[512] *adj.* [from *agglutinate*.] That, which has the power of procuring agglutination.

Rowl up the member, with the *agglutinative* rowler. *Wiseman.*

To AGGRANDI'ZE, ăg'grăn-dize.[159] *v. a.* [*aggrandiser*, Fr.] To make great; to enlarge; to exalt; to improve in power, honour, or rank. It is applied to persons generally, sometimes to things.

If the king should use it no better, than the pope did, only to *aggrandize* covetous churchmen; it cannot be called a jewel in his crown.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

These furnish us, with glorious springs and mediums; to raise and *aggrandize* our conceptions, to warm our souls, to awaken the better passions; and to elevate them, even to a divine pitch, and that for devotional purposes. *Watts's Impr. of the Mind.*

A'GGRANDIZEMENT, ăg'grăn-dize-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*aggrandissement*, Fr.] The state of being aggrandized; the act of aggrandizing.

A'GGRANDIZER, ăg'grăn-dize-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *aggrandize*.] The person, that aggrandizes or makes great another.

To AGGRA'TE, ăg-grāte'. *v. a.* [*aggratare*, Ital.] To please; to treat with civilities: a word not now in use.

And in the midst thereof, upon the floor,
A lovely bevy of fair ladies sate,
Courted of many a jolly paramour;
The which them did in modest wise amate,
And each one sought his lady to *aggrate*.
Fairy Queen.

To A'GGRAVATE, ăg'grā-vāte.[91] *v. a.* [*aggravo*, Lat.]

1. To make heavy: used, only in a metaphorical sense; as, to *aggravate* an accusation, or a punishment.

A grove hard by sprung up with this their change,
(His will, who reigns above!) to *aggravate*
Their penance; laden with fruit, like that
Which grew in Paradise, the bait of Eve,
Us'd by the tempter. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Ambitious Turnus in the press appears,
And *aggravating* crimes augments their fears.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. To make any thing worse, by the addition of some particular circumstance, not essential.

This offence, in itself so heinous, was yet in him *aggravated* by the motive thereof; which was not malice or discontent, but an aspiring mind to the papacy. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

AGGRAVA'TION, ăg-grā-vā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *aggravate*.]

1. The act of aggravating, or making heavy,

2. The act of enlarging to enormity.

A painter added a pair of whiskers to the face; and, by a little *aggravation* of the features, changed it into the Saracen's head. *Addison.*

3. The extrinsical circumstances or accidents, which increase the guilt of a crime, or the misery of a calamity

He, to the sins which he commits, hath the *aggravation* superadded, of committing them against knowledge, against conscience, against sight of the contrary law. *Hammond*

If it be weigh'd
By itself, with *aggravations* not surcharg'd,
Or else with just allowance counterpois'd;
I may, if possible, thy pardon find
The easier towards me, or thy hatred less. *Milton.*

A'GGREGATE, åg'grê-gåte.[91] *adj.* [*aggregatus*, Lat.] Framed, by the collection of any particular parts, into one mass, body, or system.

The solid reason of one man with unprejudicate apprehensions, begets as firm a belief, as the authority or *aggregate* testimony of many hundreds. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

They had, for a long time together, produced many other inept combinations, or *aggregate* forms of particular things, and nonsensical systems of the whole. *Ray on the Creation.*

A'GGREGATE, åg'grê-gåte, *n. s.* [from the verb.] The complex or collective result of the conjunction or acervation of many particulars.

The reason of the far greatest part of mankind, is but an *aggregate* of mistaken phantasms; and, in things not sensible, a constant delusion. *Glanville's Scepsis Scientifica.*

A great number of living and thinking particles could not possibly, by their mutual contact, and pressing, and striking, compose one great individual animal, with one mind and understanding, and a vital consension of the whole body; any more, than a swarm of bees, or a crowd of men and women, can be conceived to make up one particular living creature, compounded and constituted of the *aggregate* of them all. *Bentley.*

To A'GGREGATE, åg'grê-gåte. *v. a.* *aggrego*, Lat.] To collect together; to accumulate; to heap many particulars into one mass.

The *aggregated* soil
Death, with his mace petrifick, cold and dry,
As with a trident, smote. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

AGGREGA'TION, åg-grê-gâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *aggregate.*]

1. Collection, or state of being collected.

Their individual imperfections being great, they are moreover enlarged by their *aggregation;* and, being erroneous in their single numbers, once huddled together, they will be errour itself. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. The collection, or act of collecting many particulars into one whole.

The water, resident in the abyss, is (in all parts of it) stored with a considerable quantity of heat; and more especially in those, where these extraordinary *aggregations* of this fire happen. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

3. The whole, composed by the coacervation of many particulars; an aggregate.

To AGGRE'SS, åg-grês'. *v.n.* [*aggredior*, *aggressum*, Lat.] To commit the first act of violence; to begin the quarrel.

The glorious pair advance,
With mingled anger and collected might;
To turn the war, and tell *aggressing* France,
How Britain's sons and Britain's friends can fight. *Prior.*

AGGRE'SSION, åg-grêsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*aggressio*, Lat.] The first act of injury; commencement of a quarrel, by some act of iniquity.

There is no resisting of a common enemy, without an union for a mutual defence; and there may be also, on the other hand, a conspiracy of common enmity and *aggression.* *L'Estrange.*

AGGRE'SSOR, åg-grês'sûr.[98 418] *n. s.* [from *aggress.*] The person, that first commences hostility; the assaulter or invader, opposed to the *defendant.*

Fly in nature's face!
But how, if nature fly in my face first?
Then nature's the *aggressor.* Let her look to't. *Dryden.*

It is a very unlucky circumstance, to be obliged to retaliate the injuries of such authors; whose works are so soon forgotten, that we are in danger already of appearing the first *aggressors.* *Pope and Swift.*

AGGRI'EVANCE, åg-grê'vânse. *n. s.* [See GRIEVANCE.] Injury; hardship inflicted; wrong endured.

To AGGRI'EVE, åg-grêve'.[275] *v. a.* [from *gravis*, Lat. See *To grieve.*]

1. To give sorrow; to cause grief; to vex. It is not improbable, that to *grieve* was originally neuter, and *aggrieve* the active.

But while therein I took my chief delight,
I saw, alas! the gaping earth devour
The spring, the place, and all, clean out of sight:
Which yet *aggrieves* my heart, even to this hour. *Spenser.*

2. To impose some hardships upon; to harass; to hurt in one's right. This is a kind of juridical sense; and whenever it is used now, it seems to bear some allusion to forms of law.

Sewall, archbishop of York, much *aggrieved* with some practices of the pope's collectors, took all patiently. *Camden.*

The landed man finds himself *aggrieved*, by the falling of his rents, and the straightening of his fortune; whilst the monied man keeps up his gain, and the merchant thrives and grows rich by trade. *Locke.*

Of injur'd fame, and mighty wrongs receiv'd,
Chloe complains, and wond'rously's *aggriev'd.* *Granville.*

To AGGROU'P, åg-grôôp'. *v. a.* [*aggroppare*, Ital.] To bring together into one figure; to crowd together: a term of painting.

Bodies of divers natures, which are *aggrouped* (or combined) together, are agreeable and pleasant to the sight. *Dryden.*

AGHA'ST, å-gåst'. *adj.* [either the participle of *agaze* (see AGAZE,) and then to be written *agazed*, or *agast;* or from *a* and gaꝛt, a ghost; which the present orthography favours: perhaps they were originally different words.] Struck with horrour, as at the sight of a spectre; stupified with terrour. It is generally applied to the external appearance.

She (sighing sore, as if her heart in twaine
Had riven been, and all her heart-strings brast)
With dreary drooping eyne look'd up, like one *aghast* *Spenser.*

The aged earth, *aghast*
With terror of that blast,
Shall from the surface to the centre shake. *Milton.*

Aghast he wak'd; and, starting from his bed,
Cold sweat in clammy drops his limbs o'erspread. *Dryden's Æneid.*

I laugh to think, how your unshaken Cato
Will look *aghast*, while unforeseen destruction
Pours in upon him thus from every side. *Addison*

A'GILE, åj'îl.[140] *adj.* [*agile*, Fr. *agilis*, Lat.] Nimble; ready; having the quality of being speedily put in motion; active.

With that he gave his able horse the head;
And, bending forward, struck his *agile* heels
Against the panting sides of his poor jade,
Up to the rowel-head. *Shaksp. Hen.* IV.

The immediate and *agile* subservience of the spirits to the empire of the mind or soul. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To guide its actions with informing care,
In peace to judge, to conquer in the war,
Render it *agile*, witty, valiant, sage;
As fits the various course of human age. *Prior*

A'GILENESS, åj'îl-nêss. *n. s.* [from *agile.*] The quality of being agile; nimbleness; readiness for motion; quickness; activity; agility.

AGI'LITY, å-jîl'ê-tê.[511] *n. s.* [*agilitas*, Lat. from *agilis*, *agile.*] Nimbleness; readiness to move; quickness; activity.

A limb, over-strained by lifting a weight above its power, may never recover its former *agility* and vigour. *Watts.*

AGI'LLOCHUM, å-jîl'ô-kûm. *n. s.* Aloes-wood. A tree in the East-Indies, brought to us in small bits, of a very fragrant scent. It is hot, drying, and accounted a strengthener of the nerves in general: the best is of a blackish purple colour; and so light, as to swim upon water. *Quincy.*

A'GIO, å'jê-ô. *n. s.* [An Italian word, signifying ease or conveniency.] A mercantile term, used chiefly in Holland and Venice, for the difference between the value of bank notes, and the current money. *Chambers.*

To AGI'ST, å-jîst'. *v. a.* [from *giste*, Fr. a bed or resting-place, or from *gister*, i. e. *stabulari.*] To take in and feed the cattle of strangers in the king's forest, and to gather the money. The officers, that do this, are called *agistors;* in English, *guest* or *gist-takers:* their function is termed *agistment;* as, *agistment* upon the sea-banks. This word *agist* is also used, for the taking in of other men's cattle into any man's ground, at a certain rate *per* week. *Blount.*

AGI'STMENT, åj-îst'mênt. *n. s.* [See AGIST.] It is taken by the canon lawyers, in another sense, than is mentioned under *agist.* They seemed to intend by it, a *modus* or composition, or mean rate, at which some right or due may be reckoned: perhaps it is corrupted from *addoucissement*, or *adjustment.*

AGI'STOR, å-jîs'tûr. *n. s.* [from *agist.*] An officer of the king's forest. See AGIST.

A'GITABLE, åj'ê-tâ-bl *adj.* [from *agitate; agitabilis*, Lat.] That, which may be agitated, or put in motion; perhaps that which may be disputed. See AGITATE, and AGITATION.

To A'GITATE, åj'ê-tâte.[91] *v. a.* [*agito*, Lat.]

1. To put in motion; to shake; to move nimbly; as, 'the surface of the waters is *agitated* by the wind; the vessel was broken, by *agitating* the liquor.'

2. To be the cause of motion; to actuate; to move.

Where dwells this sov'reign arbitrary soul,
Which does the human animal controul,
Inform each part, and *agitate* the whole? *Blackmore.*

3. To effect with perturbation: as, 'the mind of man is *agitated* by various passions.'

4. To stir; to bandy from one to another; to discuss; to controvert; as, to *agitate* a question.

Though this controversy be revived, and hotly *agitated* among the moderns; yet I doubt, whether it be not, in a great part, a nominal dispute. *Boyle on Colours.*

5. To contrive; to revolve; to form by laborious thought.

Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are never more studied and elaborate, than when politicians most *agitate* desperate designs. *King Charles.*

AGITA'TION, âj-ė-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *agitate; agitatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of moving or shaking any thing.

Putrefaction asketh rest; for the subtle motion, which putrefaction requireth, is disturbed by any *agitation*. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being moved or agitated; as, the waters, after a storm, are some time in a violent *agitation*.'

3. Discussion; controversial examination.

A kind of a school question is started in this fable, upon reason and instinct: this deliberative proceeding of the crow was rather a logical *agitation* of the matter. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

4. Violent motion of the mind; perturbation; disturbance of the thoughts.

A great perturbation in nature! to receive at once the benefit of sleep, and do the effects of watching. In this slumbry *agitation*, besides her walking, and other actual performances, what have you heard her say? *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

His mother could no longer bear the *agitations* of so many passions, as thronged upon her. *Tatler*, No. 55.

5. Deliberation; contrivance; the state of being consulted upon.

The project now in *agitation*, for repealing of the test act, and yet leaving the name of an establishment to the present national church, is inconsistent. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

AGITA'TOR, âj-ė-tâ'tûr. [521] *n. s.* [from *agitate.*] He, that agitates any thing; he, who manages affairs: in which sense seems to be used, the *agitators* of the army.

A'GLET, âg'lėt. *n. s.* [Some derive it from *αἴγλη*, splendour; but it is apparently to be deduced from *aigulette*, Fr. a tag to a point; and that, from *aigu*, sharp.]

1. A tag of a point, curved into some representation of an animal, generally of a man.

He thereupon gave for the garter a chain, worth 200l. and his gown addressed with *aglets*, esteemed worth 25l. *Hayward.*

Why, give him gold enough, and marry him to a puppet, or an *aglet* baby, or an old trot, and ne'er a tooth in her head. *Shaksp. Taming of the Shrew.*

2. The pendants, at the ends of the chieves of flowers, as in tulips.

A'GMINAL, âg'mė-nâl. *adj.* [from *agmen*, Lat.] Belonging to a troop. *Dict.*

A'GNAIL, âg'nâle. *adj.* [from angle, grieved, and nagle, a nail.] A disease of the nails; a whitlow; an inflammation round the nails.

AGNA'TION, âg-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *agnatus*, Lat.] Descent from the same father, in a direct male line; distinct from *cognation*, or consanguinity; which include descendants from females.

AGNI'TION, âg-nish'ûn. *n. s.* [from *agnitio*, Lat.] Acknowledgment.

To AGNI'ZE, âg-nize'. *v. a.* [from *agnosco*, Lat.] To acknowledge; to own; to avow. This word is now obsolete.

I do *agnize*
A natural and prompt alacrity,
I find in hardness. *Shaksp. Othello.*

AGNOMINA'TION, âg-nôm-mė-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*agnominatio*, Lat.] Allusion of one word to another, by resemblance of sound.

The British continueth yet in Wales, and some villages of Cornwall, intermingled with provincial Latin; being very significative, copious, and pleasantly running upon *agnominations*, although harsh in aspirations. *Camden.*

AGNUS CASTUS, âg'nûs-cås'tûs. *n. s.* [Lat.] The name of the tree, commonly called the *Chaste Tree*, from an imaginary virtue of preserving chastity.

Of laurel some, of woodbine many more,
And wreathes of *agnus castus* others bore. *Dryden.*

AGO' â-gô'. *adv.* [agan, Sax. past or gone; whence writers formerly used, and in some provinces the people still use, *agone* for *ago.*] Past; as, *long ago;* that is, long time has passed since. Reckoning time toward the present, we use, *since;* as, it is a year *since* it happened: reckoning from the present, we use *ago;* as, it happened a year *ago*. This is not, perhaps, always observed.

The great supply
Are wreck'd three nights *ago* on Godwin sands. *Shaksp.*

This, both by others and myself I know:
For I have serv'd their sovereign, long *ago;*
Oft have been caught, within the winding train. *Dryden's Fables.*

I shall set down an account of a discourse I chanced to have with one of them some time *ago*. *Addison.*

AGO'G â-gôg'. *adv.* [a word of uncertain etymology. The French have the term *à gogo*, in low language; as, *ils vivent à gogo*, they live to their wish: from this phrase, our word may be (perhaps) derived.]

1. In a state of desire; in a state of warm imagination; heated, with the notion of some enjoyment; longing; strongly excited.

As for the sense and reason of it, that has little or nothing to do here: only let it sound full and round, and chime right to the humour, which is at present *agog;* just as a big, long, rattling name is said to command even adoration from a Spaniard: and no doubt, with this powerful, senseless engine, the rabble-driver shall be able to carry all before him. *South's Sermons.*

2. It is used, with the verbs *to be*, or *to set;* as, he *is agog*, or you may *set* him *agog*.

The gawdy gossip, when she's *set agog*,
In jewels drest, and at each ear a bob,
Goes flaunting out; and, in her trim of pride,
Thinks, all she says or does is justify'd. *Dryden.*

This maggot has no sooner *set* him *agog*, but he gets him a ship; freights her, builds castles in the air, and conceits both the Indies in his coffers. *L'Estrange.*

3. It has the particles *on*, or *for* before the object of desire.

On which, the saints are all *agog;*
And all this, for a bear and dog. *Hudibr. cant.* ii.

Gypsies generally straggle into these parts, and set the heads of our servant-maids so *agog for* husbands, that we do not expect to have any business done as it should be, whilst they are in the country. *Addison's Spectator.*

AGO'ING, â-gô'ing. [410] *participial adj.* [from *a* and *going.*] In action; into action.

Their first movement, and impressed motions, demanded the impulse of an almighty hand, to set them first *agoing*. *Tatler.*

AGO'NE, â-gôn'. *adv.* [agan, Sax.] Ago; past. See AGO.

Is he such a princely one,
As you spake him long *agone?* *Ben Jonson.*

A'GONISM, âg'ô-nizm. [548] *n. s.* [*αγώνισμος*, Gr.] Contention for a prize. *Dict.*

A'GONIST, âg'ô-nist. *n. s.* [*αγωνίστης*, Gr.] A contender for prizes. *Dict.*

AGONI'STES, âg-ô-nis'tėz. *n. s.* [*αγωνίστης*, Gr.] A prize-fighter; one, that contends at any publick solemnity for a prize. *Milton* has so styled his tragedy; because *Samson* was called out, to divert the Philistines with feats of strength.

AGONIS'TICAL, âg-ô-nis'tė-kâl. *adj.* [from *agonistes.*] Relating to prize-fighting. *Dict.*

To A'GONIZE, âg'ô-nize. *v. n.* [from *agonizo*, low Latin: *αγωνίζω*, Gr. *agoniser*, Fr.] To feel agonies; to be in excessive pain.

Dost thou behold my poor distracted heart,
Thus rent with *agonizing* love and rage;
And ask me, what it means? Art thou not false?
Rowe's Jane Shore.

Or touch, if tremblingly alive all o'er,
To smart and *agonize* at every pore? *Pope.*

AGONOTHE'TICK, âg-ô-nô-thėt'tik. [508] [509] *adj.* [*αλων* and *τίθημι* Gr.] Proposing publick contentions for prizes; giving prizes; presiding at publick games. *Dict.*

A'GONY, âg'ô-nė. [548] *n. s.* [*αγὼν*, Gr. *agon*, low Lat. *agonie*, Fr.]

1. The pangs of death; properly, the last contest between life and death.

Never was there more pity, in saving any, than in ending me; because therein my *agony* shall end. *Sidney.*

Thou, who for me didst feel such pain,
Whose precious blood the cross did stain,
Let not those *agonies* be vain. *Roscommon.*

2. Any violent or excessive pain of body or mind.

Betwixt them both, they have done me to dy,
Through wounds, and strokes, and stubborn handeling;
That death were better, than such *agony*,
As grief and fury unto me did bring. *Fairy Queen.*

Thee I have miss'd, and thought it long, depriv'd
Thy presence; *agony* of love! till now
Not felt, nor shall be twice. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. It is particularly used, in devotions for our Redeemer's conflict in the garden.

To propose our desires, which cannot take such effect as we specify, shall (notwithstanding) otherwise procure us his heavenly grace; even as this very prayer of Christ obtained angels to be sent him, as comforters in his *agony*. *Hooker.*

AGOOD, â-gûd.' *adv.* [*a* and *good.*] In earnest; not fictitiously. Not in use.

At that time I made her weep *agood*,
For I did play a lamentable part. *Shakspeare.*

AGOU'TY, â-gôô'tė. *n. s.* An animal of the Antilles; of the bigness of a rabbet, with bright red hair, and a little tail without hair. He has but two teeth in each jaw; holds his meat in his fore-paws; like a squirrel; and has a very remarkable cry: when he is angry, his hair stands on end; and he strikes the earth with his hind-feet; and, when chased; he flies to a hollow tree, whence he is expelled by smoke. *Trevoux.*

To AGRA'CE, å-grâse'. *v. a.* [from *a* and *grace.*] To grant favours to; to confer benefits upon; a word not now in use.

She granted; and that knight so much *agrac'd*,
That she him taught celestial discipline. *Fairy Q.*

AGRA'MMATIST, å-grâm'må-tist. *n. s.* [α, *priv.* and γράμμα, Gr.] An illiterate man. *Dict.*

AGRA'RIAN, å-grâ'rê-ân. *adj.* [*agrarius*, Lat.] Relating to fields or grounds: a word seldom used, but in the Roman History; where there is mention of the *agrarian* law.

To AGRE'ASE, å-grêze'. *v. a.* [from *a* and *grease.*] To daub; to grease; to pollute with filth.

The waves thereof so slow and sluggish were,
Engross'd with mud; which did them foul *agrease*.
Fairy Queen.

To AGRE'E, å-grêê'. *v. n.* [*agreer*, Fr. from *gré*, liking or good-will; *gratia* and *gratus*; Lat.]

1. To be in concord; to live without contention; not to differ.

The more you *agree* together, the less hurt can your enemies do you. *Broome's View of Epic Poetry.*

2. To grant; to yield to; to admit; with the particles *to*, or *upon*.

And persuaded them, to *agree to* all reasonable conditions. 2 *Maccabees*, xi. 14.

We do not prove the origin of the earth, from a chaos; seeing that is *agreed on* by all, that give it any origin. *Burnet.*

3. To settle amicably.

A form of words were quickly *agreed on* between them, for a perfect combination. *Clarendon*

4. To settle terms, by stipulation; to accord; followed by *with*.

Agree with thine adversary quickly, whilst thou art in the way with him; lest at any time the adversary deliver thee to the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou be cast into prison. *Matt.* v. 25.

5. To settle a price, between buyer and seller.

Friend, I do thee no wrong: didst not thou *agree with* me for a penny? *Matt.* xx. 13.

6. To be of the same mind or opinion.

He exceedingly provoked or underwent, the envy and reproach, and malice of men of all qualities and conditions, who *agreed* in nothing else. *Clarendon.*

Milton is a noble genius; and the world *agrees*, to confess it. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

7. To concur; to co-operate.

Must the whole man (amazing thought!) return,
To the cold marble and contracted urn?
And never shall those particles *agree*,
That were in life this individual he? *Prior.*

8. To settle some point, among many; with *upon*, before a noun.

Strifes and troubles would be endless; except they gave their common consent all, to be ordered by some, whom they should *agree upon*. *Hooker.*

If men, skilled in chymical affairs, shall *agree* to write clearly, and keep men from being stunned by dark or empty words; they will be reduced, either to write nothing; or books that may teach us something. *Boyle.*

9. To be consistent; not to contradict: with *to* or *with*.

For many bear false witness against him; but their witness *agreed* not together. *Mark*, xiv. 56.

They, that stood by, said again to Peter, Surely thou art one of them; for thou art a Galilean, and thy speech *agreeth* thereto. *Mark*, xiv. 70.

Which testimony, I the less scruple to allege; because it *agrees* very well, *with* what has been affirmed to me. *Boyle.*

10. To suit with; to be accommodated to: with *to*, or *with*.

Thou feedest thine own people with angels food; and didst send them from heaven bread, *agreeing to* every taste. *Wisdom.*

His principles could not be made to *agree*, *with* that constitution and order, which God had settled in the world; and therefore must needs clash, with common sense and experience. *Locke.*

11. To cause no disturbance in the body.

I have often thought that, our prescribing asses milk in such small quantities is injudicious; for undoubtedly, with such as it *agrees with*, it would perform much greater and quicker effects, in greater quantities. *Arbuthnot.*

To AGRE'E, å-grêê'. *v. a.*

1. To put an end to a variance.

He saw from far, or seemed for to see,
Some troublous uproar, or contentious fray;
Whereto he drew in haste, it to *agree*. *Fairy Q.*

2. To make friends; to reconcile.

The mighty rivals, whose destructive rage
Did the whole world in civil arms engage,
Are now *agreed*. *Roscommon.*

AGRE'EABLE, å-grêê'å-bl. *adj.* [*agréable*, Fr.]

1. Suitable to; consistent with; conformable to. It has the particle *to*, or *with*.

This paucity of blood is *agreeable to* many other animals; as frogs, lizards, and other fishes. *Brown.*

The delight, which men have in popularity; fame, submission, and subjection of other men's minds; seemeth to be a thing (in itself, without contemplation of consequence) *agreeable* and grateful, *to* the nature of man. *Bacon's Natural History.*

What you do, is not at all *agreeable*, either *with* so good a christian, or so reasonable and so great a person. *Temple.*

That which is *agreeable to* the nature of one thing, is many times contrary to the nature of another. *L'Estrange.*

As the practice of all piety and virtue is *agreeable to* our reason; so is it likewise the interest, both of private persons, and of publick societies. *Tillotson.*

2. In the following passage, the adjective is used (by a familiar corruption) for the adverb *agreeably*.

Agreeable hereunto, perhaps it might not be amiss, to make children (as soon as they are capable of it) often to tell a story. *Locke on Education.*

3. Pleasing; that is suitable, to the inclination, faculties, or temper: it is used in this sense, both of persons and things.

And, while the face of outward things we find
Pleasant and fair, *agreeable* and sweet;
These things transport. *Sir J. Davies.*

I recollect in my mind the discourses, which have passed between us; and call to mind a thousand *agreeable* remarks, which he has made on these occasions. *Addison, Spectator*, No. 241.

AGRE'EABLENESS, å-grêê'å-bl-nêss. *n. s.* [from *agreeable.*]

1. Consistency with; suitableness to: with the particle *to*.

Pleasant tastes depend, not on the things themselves, but their *agreeableness* to this or that particular palate; wherein there is great variety. *Locke.*

2. The quality of pleasing. It is used, in an inferiour sense; to mark the production of satisfaction, calm and lasting, but below rapture or admiration.

There will be occasion for largeness of mind, and *agreeableness* of temper. *Collier of Friendship.*

It is very much an image of that author's writing; who has an *agreeableness* that charms us, without correctness; like a mistress, whose faults we see, but love her with them all. *Pope.*

3. Resemblance; likeness: sometimes, with the particle *between*.

This relation is likewise seen, in the *agreeableness between* man and the other parts of the universe. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

AGRE'EABLY, å-grêê'å-blé. *adv.* [from *agreeable.*]

1. Consistently with; in a manner, suitable to.

They may look into the affairs of Judea and Jerusalem; *agreeably to* that, which is in the law of the Lord. 1 *Esd.* xviii. 12.

2. Pleasingly.

I did never imagine, that so many excellent rules could be produced so advantageously and *agreeably*. *Swift.*

AGRE'ED, å-grêêd'. *participial adj.* [from *agree.*] Settled by consent.

When they had got known and *agreed* names, to signify those internal operations of their own minds; they were sufficiently furnished, to make known by words all their ideas. *Locke.*

AGRE'EINGNESS, å-grêê'ing-nêss. *n. s.* [from *agree.*] Consistence; suitableness.

AGRE'EMENT, å-grêê'mênt. *n. s.* [*agrement*, Fr. in law Latin *agreamentum*, which Coke would willingly derive from *aggregatio mentium.*]

1. Concord.

What *agreement* is there, between the hyena and the dog? and what peace between the rich and the poor? *Ecclus.* xiii. 18.

2. Resemblance of one thing to another.

The division and quavering, which please so much in musick, have an *agreement* with the glittering of light; as the moon-beams, playing upon a wave. *Bacon.*

Expansion and duration have this farther *agreement;* that, though they are both considered by us as having parts, yet their parts are not separable one from another. *Locke.*

3. Compact, bargain; conclusion of controversy; stipulation.

And your covenant with death shall be disannulled, and your *agreement* with hell shall not stand; when the overflowing scourge shall pass through, then shall ye be trodden down by it. *Isaiah*, xxviii. 18.

Make an *agreement* with me by a present, and come out to me; and then eat ye, every man of his own vine, and every one of his fig-tree. 2 *Kings*, xviii. 31.

Frog had given his word, that he would meet the company, to talk of this *agreement*. *Arbuthnot.*

AGRE'STICK, or AGRE'STICAL, å-grês'tik, or å-grês'tê-kål. *adj.* [from *agrestis*, Lat. Having relation to the country; rude; rustick. *Dict.*

AGRICOLA'TION, å-grê-kô-lâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *agricola*. Lat.] Culture of the ground. *Dict.*

A'GRICULTURE, âg'rê-kûl-tchûre.[462] *n. s.* [*agricultura*, Lat.] The art of cultivating the ground; tillage; husbandry, as distinct from pasturage.

He strictly adviseth not to begin to sow before the setting of the stars; which, notwithstanding, without injury to *agriculture*, cannot be observed in England. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

That there was tillage bestowed upon the antediluvian ground, Moses does indeed intimate in general; what sort of tillage that was, is not expressed. I hope to shew that, their *agriculture* was nothing so laborious and troublesome, nor did it take up so much time, as ours doth. *Woodward.*

The disposition of Ulysses inclined him to war, rather than the less lucrative, but more secure,

method of life, by *agriculture* and husbandry.
Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.

A'GRIMONY, ăg'rė-mŭn-nė.[557] *n. s.* [*agrimonia*, Lat.] The name of a plant. The leaves are rough, hairy, pennated, and grow alternately on the branches; the flower-cup consists of one leaf, which is divided into five segments: the flowers have five or six leaves, and are formed into a long spike; which expands, in form of a rose; the fruit is oblong, dry, and prickly, like the burdock; in each of which, are contained two kernels. *Miller*

To AGRI'SE, â-grize. *v. n.* [agpiran, Sax.] To look terrible. Out of use. *Spenser.*

To AGRI'SE, â-grize, *v. a.* To terrify. *Spenser.*

AGRO'UND, â-grŏŭnd'.[313] *adv.* [from *a* and *ground*.]

1. Stranded; hindered by the ground, from passing farther.

With our great ships, we durst not approach the coast; we having been, all of us *aground*.
Sir W. Raleigh's Essays.

Say, what you seek, and whither were you bound? Were you, by stress of weather, cast *aground*?
Dryden.

2. It is likewise figuratively used, for being hindered in the progress of affairs; as, the negociators were *aground* at that objection.

A'GUE, â'gūe.[335] *n. s.* [*aigu*, Fr. *acute*.] An intermitting fever, with cold fits succeeded by hot: the cold fit is, in popular language, more particularly called the *ague;* and the hot, the fever.

Our castle's strength
Will laugh a siege to scorn. Here let them lie.
Till famine and the *ague* eat them up. *Shaksp.*

Though
He feels the heats of youth, and colds of age;
Yet neither tempers nor corrects the other;
As if there were an *ague* in his nature,
That still inclines to one extreme. *Denham's Sophy.*

A'GUED, â'gū-ĕd.[362 359] *adj.* [from *ague*.] Struck with an ague; shivering; chill; cold: a word in little use.

All hurt behind, backs red, and faces pale,
With flight and *agued* fear! *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

A'GUE-FIT, â'gūe-fit. *n. s.* [from *ague* and *fit*.] The paroxysm of the ague.

This *ague-fit* of fear is overblown. *Shaksp.*

A'GUE-PROOF, â'gūe-prōōf. *adj* [from *ague* and *proof*.] Proof against agues; able to resist the causes, which produce agues, without being affected.

When the rain came to wet me once, and the wind to make me chatter; when the thunder would not peace at my bidding; there I found 'em, there I smelt 'em out. They told me, I was every thing: 'tis a lie; I am not *ague-proof*. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

A'GUE-TREE, â'gūe-trēē. *n. s.* [from *ague* and *tree*.] A name sometimes given to sassafras. *Dict*

To A'GUISE, â'gyize.[160 341] *v. a.* [from *a* and *guise*. See GUISE.] To dress; to adorn; to deck: a word not in use now.

As her fantastic wit did most delight,
Sometimes her head she fondly would *aguise*
With gaudy garlands, or fresh flowers dight
About her neck, or rings of rushes plight. *Fairy Q.*

A'GUISH, â'gū-ish *adj.* [from *ague*.] Having the qualities of an ague.

So calm, and so serene, but now,
What means this change, on Myra's brow?
Her *aguish love* now glows and burns,
Then chills and shakes, and the cold fit returns.
Granville.

A'GUISHNESS, â'gū-ish-nĕss. *n. s.* [from *aguish*.] The quality, of resembling an ague.

AH, â. *Interjection.*

1. A word, noting sometimes dislike and censure.

Ah! sinful nation! a people, laden with iniquity, a seed of evil-doers; children, that are corrupters! they have forsaken the Lord. *Isaiah*, i. 4.

2. Sometimes, contempt and exultation.

Let them not say in their hearts, *Ah!* so we would have it: let them not say, we have swallowed him up. *Psalm* xxxv. 25.

3. Sometimes, and most frequently, compassion and complaint.

In youth alone, unhappy mortals live;
But, *ah!* the mighty bliss is fugitive:
Discolour'd sickness, anxious labour come,
And age and death's inexorable doom. *Dryden.*

Ah me! the blooming pride of May,
And that of beauty, are but one:
At morn both flourish bright and gay;
Both fade at evening, pale and gone. *Prior.*

4. When it is followed by *that*, it expresses vehement desire.

In goodness, as in greatness, they excel.
Ah! that we lov'd ourselves, but half so well! *Dryden.*

AHA'! AHA'! â-hâ', â-hâ'. *interjection.* A word, intimating triumph and contempt.

They opened their mouth wide against me, and said, *aha! aha!* our eye hath seen it.
Psalm xxxv. 21

AHE'AD, â-hĕd'. *adv.* [from *a* and *head*.]

1. Farther onward, than another: a sea term.

And now the mighty Centaur seems to lead;
And now the speedy Dolphin gets *ahead*.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. Headlong; precipitantly: used of animals, and figuratively of men.

It is mightily the fault of parents, guardians, tutors, and governours, that so many men miscarry. They suffer them at first to run *ahead;* and, when perverse inclinations are advanced into habits, there is no dealing with them. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

AHE'IGHT, â-hīte'. *adv.* [from *a* and *height*.] Aloft; on high.

But have I fall'n or no,—
—From the dread summit of this chalky bourne?
Look up *aheight!* the shrill'd-gorg'd lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

AHOU'AI, â-hŏŭ-â'. *n. s.* The name of a poisonous plant.

To AID, āde,[202] *v. a.* [*aider*, Fr. from *adjutare*, Lat.] To help; to support; to succour.

Into the lake he leapt, his lord to *aid;*
And, of him catching hold, him strongly staid
From drowning. *Fairy Queen.*

Neither shall they give any thing unto them, that make war upon them, or *aid* them with victuals, weapons, money, or ships. *Maccabees*, viii. 26.

By the loud trumpet which our courage *aids*,
We learn that, sound as well as sense persuades.
Roscommon.

AID, āde. *n. s.* [from *To aid*.]

1. Help; support.

The memory of useful things may receive considerable *aid*, if they are thrown into verse.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

Your patrimonial stores in peace possess;
Undoubted all your filial claim confess;
Your private right should impious power invade,
The peers of Ithaca would arm in *aid*. *Pope's Od.*

2. The person, that gives help or support; a helper; auxiliary.

Thou hast said, it is not good, that man should be alone; let us make unto him an *aid*, like unto himself. *Tobit*, viii. 6.

Great *aids* came in to him, partly upon missives, and partly voluntaries from many parts. *Bacon.*

3. In law.

A subsidy. *Aid* is also particularly used, in matter of pleading, for a petition made in court, for the calling in of help from another, that hath an interest in the cause in question: and is likewise, both to give strength to the party, that prays in *aid* of him; and also, to avoid a prejudice accruing towards his own right, except it be prevented: as, when a tenant for term of life, courtesy, &c. being impleaded touching his estate, he may pray in *aid* of him in the reversion; that is, entreat the court, that he may be called in by writ, to allege what he thinks good for the maintenance both of his right and his own. *Cowell.*

AI'DANCE, āde'ânse. *n. s.* [from *aid*.] Help; support: a word little used.

Oft have I seen a timely parted ghost,
Of ashy semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless,
Being all descended to the lab'ring heart;
Who, in the conflict that it holds with death,
Attracts the same, for *aidance* 'gainst the enemy.
Shaksp. Henry VI.

AI'DANT, āde'ânt. *adj.* [*aidant*, Fr.] Helping, helpful: not in use.

All you, unpublish'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears; be *aidant* and remediate,
In the good man's distress. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

AI'DER, āde'ûr, *n. s.* [from *aid*] He, that brings aid or help; a helper; an ally.

All along, as he went, were punished the adherents and *aiders* of the late rebels. *Bacon.*

AI'DLESS, āde'lĕss. *adj.* [from *aid* and *less*, an inseparable particle.] Helpless; unsupported; undefended.

Alone he enter'd
The mortal gate o' th' city, which he painted
With shunless destiny: *aidless* came off;
And with a sudden re-enforcement, struck
Corioli, like a planet. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

He had met
Already, ere my best speed could prevent,
The *aidless* innocent lady, his wish'd prey. *Milton.*

A'IGULET, â'gū-lĕt. *n. s.* [*aigulet*, Fr.] A point, with tags; points of gold, at the end of fringes.

It all above besprinkled was throughout
With golden *aigulets*, that glister'd bright,
Like twinkling stars; and, all the skirt about,
Was hemm'd with golden fringes. *Fairy Queen.*

To AIL, āle. *v. a.* [eglan, Sax. to be troublesome.]

1. To pain; to trouble; to give pain.

And the angel of God called to Hagar out of heaven, and said unto her; 'What *aileth* thee, Hagar? fear not! for God hath heard the voice of the lad, where he is.' *Gen.* xxi. 17.

2. It is used (in a sense less determinate) for to *affect* in any manner; as, *something* ails *me*, *that I cannot sit still; what* ails *the man, that he laughs without reason?*

Love smiled, and thus said; 'Want, joined to desire, is unhappy; but, if he nought do desire, what can Heraclitus *ail*?' *Sidney.*

What *ails* me, that I cannot lose thy thought!
Command, the empress hither to be brought:
I, in her death, shall some diversion find;
And rid my thoughts at once, of woman-kind.
Dryden's Tyrannick Love.

3. To feel pain; to be incommoded.

4. It is remarkable, that this word is never used, but with some indefinite term, or

the word *nothing:* as, *What ails* him? *What* does he *ail?* He *ails something;* he *ails nothing*. *Something ails* him; *nothing ails* him. Thus we never say, a fever *ails* him, or he *ails* a fever; or use definite terms with this verb.

AIL, åle.[202] *n. s.* [from the verb.] A disease.

Or heal, O Narses, thy obscener *ail*. *Pope.*

AI'LMENT, åle'mênt. *n. s.* [from *ail.*] Pain; disease.

Little *ailments* oft attend the fair,
Not decent for a husband's eye or ear. *Granville.*

I am never ill, but I think of your *ailments;* and repine, that they mutually hinder our being together. *Swift's Letters.*

A'ILING, åle'ing. *participial adj.* [from *To ail.*] Sickly; full of complaints.

To AIM, åme.[202] *v. n.* [It is derived by *Skinner* from *esmer*, to point at; a word which I have not found.]

1. To endeavour, to strike with a missive weapon; to direct towards: with the particle *at*.

Aim'st thou *at* princes, all amaz'd they said,
The last of games? *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To point the view, or direct the steps, towards any thing; to tend towards; to endeavour to reach or obtain: with *to* formerly, now only with *at*.

Lo, here the world is bliss; so here the end,
To which all men do *aim*, rich to be made;
Such grace now, to be happy, is before thee laid. *Fairy Queen.*

Another kind there is; which although we desire for itself, as health, and virtue, and knowledge; nevertheless they are not the last mark, *whereat* we *aim;* but have their further end, whereunto they are referred. *Hooker.*

Swoln with applause, and *aiming* still *at* more,
He now provokes the sea-gods from the shore. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Religion tends to the ease and pleasure, the peace and tranquillity, of our minds; which, all the wisdom of the world did always *aim at*, as the utmost felicity of this life. *Tillotson.*

3. To guess.

To AIM, åme. *v. a.* To direct a missile weapon; more particularly taken, for the act of pointing the weapon by the eye, before its dismission from the hand.

And proud Ideus, Priam's charioteer,
Who shakes his empty reins, and *aims* his airy spear. *Dryden.*

AIM, åme. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The direction of a missile weapon.

Ascanius, young and eager of his game,
Soon bent his bow, uncertain of his *aim:*
But the dire fiend the fatal arrow guides,
Which pierc'd his bowels through his panting sides. *Dryden, Æn.* vii. *l.* 691.

2. The point, to which the thing thrown is directed.

That arrows fled not swifter toward their *aim*,
Than did our soldiers, aiming at their safety,
Fly from the field. *Shaksp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

3. In a figurative sense, a purpose; a scheme; an intention; a design.

He trusted, to have equall'd the Most High,
If he oppos'd: and, with ambitious *aim*,
Against the throne and monarchy of God,
Rais'd impious war. *Milt. Par. Lost, b.* i. *l.* 41.

But see, how oft ambitious *aims* are crost;
And chiefs contend, till all the prize is lost *Pope.*

4. The object of a design; the thing, after which any one endeavours.

The safest way is to suppose, that the epistle has but one *aim;* till (by a frequent perusal of it) you are forced to see, there are distinct independent parts. *Locke's Essay on St. Paul's Epistles.*

5. Conjecture; guess.

It is impossible, by *aim* to tell it; and, for experience and knowledge thereof, I do not think that, there was ever any of the particulars thereof. *Spenser on Ireland.*

There is a history in all men's lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceas'd:
The which observ'd, a man may prophesy
With a near *aim*, of the main chance of things,
As yet not come to life; which, in their seeds
And weak beginnings, lie intreasured. *Shaksp.*

AIR, åre.[202] *n. s.* [*air*, Fr. *aër*, Lat.]

1. The element, encompassing the terraqueous globe.

If I were to tell, what I mean by the word *air;* I may say, it is that fine matter, which we breathe in and breathe out continually: or it is that thin fluid body, in which the birds fly, a little above the earth; or it is that invisible matter, which fills all places near the earth, or which immediately encompasses the globe of earth and water. *Watts's Logick.*

2. The state of the air, or the air, considered with regard to health.

There be many good and healthful *airs*, that do appear by habitation and other proofs; that differ not in smell from other *airs*. *Bacon.*

3. Air in motion; a small gentle wind.

Fresh gales and gentle *airs*
Whisper'd it to the woods; and from their wings
Flung rose, flung odours from the spicy shrub,
Disporting! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* viii. *l.* 515.

But safe repose, without an *air* of breath,
Dwells here; and a dumb quiet, next to death. *Dryden.*

Let vernal *airs* through trembling osiers play,
And Albion's cliffs resound the rural lay. *Pope.*

4. Scent; vapour.

Stinks, which the nostrils straight abhor, are not the most pernicious; but such *airs*, as have some similitude with man's body; and so insinuate themselves, and betray the spirits. *Bacon.*

5. Blast; pestilential vapour.

All the stor'd vengeances of heaven fall
On her ingrateful top! strike her young bones,
You taking *airs*, with lameness. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

6. Any thing light or uncertain; that is as light as air.

O momentary grace of mortal men!
Which we more hunt for, than the grace of God,
Who builds his hope in *air* of your fair looks,
Lives like a drunken sailor on a mast,
Ready with ev'ry nod to tumble down. *Shaksp.*

7. The open weather; air unconfined.

The garden was inclos'd within the square,
Where young Emilia took the morning *air*. *Dryd.*

8. Vent; utterance; emission into the air.

I would have ask'd you, if I durst for shame,
If still you lov'd: you gave it *air* before me.
But ah! why were we not both of a sex?
For then we might have lov'd, without a crime. *Dryden.*

9. Publication; exposure, to the publick view and knowledge.

I am sorry to find, it has taken *air*, that I have some hand in these papers. *Pope's Letters.*

10. Intelligence; information. This is not now in use.

It grew from the *airs*, which the princes and states abroad received from their ambassadors and agents here. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

11. Musick, whether light or serious; sound; air modulated

This musick crept by me upon the waters,
Allaying both their fury and my passion,
With its sweet *air*. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

Call in some musick. I have heard, soft *airs*
Can charm our senses, and expel our cares. *Denham's Sophy.*

The same *airs*, which some entertain with most delightful transports, to others are importune. *Glanville's Scepsis Scientifica.*

Since we have such a treasury of words, so proper for the *airs* of musick; I wonder that, persons should give so little attention. *Addison.*

Borne on the swelling notes, our souls aspire;
While solemn *airs* improve the sacred fire,
And angels lean from heav'n to hear. *Pope.*

—When the soul is sunk with cares,
Exalts her in enliv'ning *airs*. *Pope's St. Cæcilia.*

12. Poetry; a song.

The repeated *air*
Of sad Electra's poet had the pow'r,
To save th' Athenian walls from ruin bare. *Paradise Regained.*

13. The mien, or manner, of the person; the look.

Her graceful innocence, her ev'ry *air*,
Of gesture, or least action, over-aw'd
His malice. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

For the *air* of youth
Hopeful and cheerful, in thy blood shall reign
A melancholy damp of cold and dry,
To weigh thy spirits down, and (last) consume
The balm of life. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

But, having the life before us, besides the experience of all they knew; it is no wonder, to hit some *airs* and features which they have missed. *Dryden.*

There is something wonderfully divine, in the *airs* of this picture. *Addison on Italy.*

Yet should the Graces all thy figures place,
And breathe an *air* divine on ev'ry face. *Pope.*

14. An affected or laboured manner or gesture; as, a lofty *air*, a gay *air*.

Whom Ancus follows, with a fawning *air;*
But vain within, and proudly popular. *Dryden.*

There are of these sorts of beauties, which last but for a moment; as, the different *airs* of an assembly, upon the sight of an unexpected and uncommon object; some particularity of a violent passion, some graceful action, a smile, a glance of an eye, a disdainful look, a look of gravity, and a thousand other such like things. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Their whole lives were employed, in intrigues of state; and they naturally give themselves *airs* of kings and princes, of which the ministers of other nations are only the representatives. *Addison.*

To curl their waving hairs,
Assist their blushes, and inspire their *airs*. *Pope.*

He assumes and affects an entire set of very different *airs:* he conceives himself, a being of a superior nature. *Swift.*

15. Appearance.

As it was communicated with the *air* of a secret, it soon found its way into the world. *Pope.*

16. [In horsemanship.] *Airs* denote the artificial or practised motions of a managed horse. *Chambers.*

To AIR, åre. *v. a.* [from the noun *air.*]

1. To expose to the air; to open to the air.

The others make it a matter of small commendation in itself; if they, who wear it, do nothing else, but *air* the robes, which their place requireth. *Hooker, b.* v. § 29.

Fleas breed principally of straw or mats, where there hath been a little moisture; or the chamber and bed-straw kept close, and not *aired*. *Bacon.*

We have had, in our time, experience twice or thrice; when, both the judges that sat upon the jail, and numbers of those that attended the business, or were present, sickened upon it, and died. Therefore, it were good wisdom, that (in such cases) the jail were *aired*, before they were brought forth. *Bacon's Nat. History*, No. 914.

As the ants were *airing* their provisions one winter, up comes a hungry grasshopper to them, and begs a charity. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Or wicker-baskets weave, or *air* the corn. *Dryd.*

2. To gratify, by enjoying the open air, with the reciprocal pronoun.

Nay, stay a little———

Were you but riding-forth to *air yourself*,
Such parting were too petty. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

I ascended the highest hills of Bagdat, in order to pass the rest of the day in meditation and prayer. As I was here *airing myself*, on the tops of the mountains; I fell into a profound contemplation, on the vanity of human life. *Addison, Spect.*

3. To air liquors; to warm them, by the fire: a term, used in conversation.

4. To breed in nests. In this sense it is derived from *aerie*, a nest: it is now out of use.

You may add their busy, dangerous, discourteous, yea and sometimes despiteful stealing, one from another, of the eggs and young ones; who if they were allowed to *air* naturally and quietly, there would be store sufficient, to kill not only the partridges, but even all the good house-wives' chickens, in a country. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

A'IRBLADDER, åre'blåd-dûr. *n. s.* [from *air* and *bladder*.]

1. Any cuticle or vesicle, filled with air.

The pulmonary artery and vein pass along the surfaces of these *air-bladders*, in an infinite number of ramifications. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The bladder in fishes; by the contraction and dilatation of which, they vary the properties of their weight to that of their bulk, and rise or fail.

Though the *air-bladder* in fishes seems necessary for swimming, yet some are so formed, as to swim without it. *Cudworth.*

A'IRBUILT, åre'bîlt. *adj.* [from *air* and *build*.] Built in the air, without any solid foundation.

Hence the fool's paradise, the statesman's scheme,
The *air-built* castle, and the golden dream,
The maid's romantick wish, the chymist's flame,
And poet's vision of eternal fame. *Pope.*

AIRDRAWN, åre'drâwn. *adj.* [from *air* and *drawn*.] Drawn or painted in air: a word not used.

This is the very painting of your fear;
This is the *air-drawn* dagger, which (you said)
Led you to Duncan. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

A'IRER, åre'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *To air*.] He, that exposes to the air.

A'IRGUN, åre'gûn. *s.* A gun, charged with air instead of powder.

A'IRHOLE, åre'hôle. *n. s.* [from *air* and *hole*.] A hole to admit the air.

A'IRINESS, åre'ê-nês. *n. s.* [from *airy*.]

1. Openness; exposure to the air.

2. Lightness; gayety: levity.

The French have indeed taken worthy pains, to make classick learning speak their language: if they have not succeeded, it must be imputed to a certain talkativeness and *airiness* represented in their tongue; which will never agree, with the sedateness of the Romans, or the solemnity of the Greeks. *Felton.*

A'IRING, åre'ing.[410] *n. s.* [from *air*.] A short journey or ramble, to enjoy the free air.

This little fleet serves, only to fetch them wine, and corn, and to give their ladies an *airing* in the summer season. *Addison.*

A'IRLESS, åre'lês. *adj.* [from *air*.] Wanting communication with the free air.

Nor stony tower, nor walls of beaten brass,
Nor *airless* dungeon, nor strong links of iron,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. *Shaksp.*

A'IRLING, åre'ling.[410] *n s.* [from *air*, for *gayety*.] A young, light, thoughtless, gay person.

Some more there be, slight *airlings*, will be won
With dogs, and horses, and perhaps a whore.
Ben Jonson.

A'IRPUMP, åre'pûmp. *n. s.* [from *air* and *pump*.] A machine, by whose means the air is exhausted out of proper vessels. The principle, on which it is built, is the elasticity of the air; as that, on which the water-pump is founded, is on the gravity of the air. The invention of this curious instrument is ascribed to Otto de Guerick, consul of Magdebourg, in 1654: but his machine laboured under several defects; the force, necessary to work it, was very great; and the progress, very slow; it was to be kept under water, and allowed of no change of subjects for experiments. Mr. Boyle, with the assistance of Dr. Hooke, removed several inconveniencies; though still the working was laborious, by reason of the pressure of the atmosphere at every exsuction: this labour has been since removed, by Mr. Hawksbee; who (by adding a second barrel and piston, to rise as the other fell, and fall as it rose) made the pressure of the atmosphere on the descending one, of as much service, as it was of disservice in the ascending one. Vream made a further improvement, by reducing the alternate motion of the hand and winch to a circular one. *Chambers.*

The air, that, in exhausted receivers of *air-pumps*, is exhaled from minerals, and flesh, and fruits, and liquors, is as true and genuine, as to elasticity and density, or rarefaction, as that we respire in: and yet this factitious air is so far from being fit to be breathed in; that it kills animals in a moment, even sooner than the absence of air, or a vacuum itself. *Bentley.*

A'IRSHAFT, åre'shâft. *n. s.* [from *air* and *shaft*.] A passage for the air into mines and subterraneous places.

By the sinking of an *air-shaft*, the air hath liberty to circulate, and carry out the steams both of the miners' breath and the damps, which would otherwise stagnate there. *Ray.*

A'IRY, åre'ê. *adj.* [from *air; aëreus*, Lat.]

1. Composed of air.

The first is the transmission, or emission, of the thinner and more *airy* parts of bodies; as, in odours and infections: and this is, of all the rest, the most corporeal. *Bacon.*

2. Relating to the air; belonging to the air.

There are fishes, that have wings, that are no strangers to the *airy* region. *Boyle.*

3. High in air.

Whole rivers here forsake the fields below;
And, wond'ring at their height, through *airy* channels flow. *Addison.*

4. Open to the free air.

Joy'd to range abroad in fresh attire,
Thro' the wide compass of the *airy* coast. *Spenser.*

5. Light as air; thin; unsubstantial; without solidity.

I hold ambition of so *airy* and light a quality, that it is but a shadow's shadow. *Shaksp Hamlet*

Still may the dog the wand'ring troops constrain
Of *airy* ghosts, and vex the guilty train. *Dryden.*

6. Wanting reality, having no steady foundation in truth or nature; vain; trifling.

Nor think, with wind
Of *airy* threats to awe, whom yet with deeds
Thou can'st not. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Nor (to avoid such meanness) soaring high,
With empty sound and *airy* notions fly. *Roscommon.*

I have found a complaint, concerning the scarcity of money; which occasioned many *airy* propositions, for the remedy of it. *Temple's Miscel.*

7. Fluttering; loose; as if to catch the air; full of levity.

The painters draw their nymphs, in thin and *airy* habits; but the weight of gold and of embroideries is reserved, for queens and goddesses *Dryden.*

By this name of ladies, he means all young persons, slender, finely shaped, *airy* and delicate: such, as are nymphs and Naïads. *Dryden.*

8. Gay; sprightly; full of mirth; vivacious; lively; spirited; light of heart.

He, that is merry and *airy* at shore, when he sees a sad tempest on the sea; or dances, when God thunders from heaven; regards not, when God speaks to all the world. *Taylor.*

AISLE, île.[207] *n. s.* [Thus the word is written by Addison, but perhaps improperly; since it seems deducible only from either *aile* a wing, or *allée* a path; and is therefore to be written *aile*.] The walks in a church, or wings of a quire.

The abbey is by no means so magnificent, as one would expect from its endowments. The church is one huge nef, with a double *aisle* to it; and, at each end, is a large quire. *Addison.*

AIT, or EYGHT, åte.[202] *n. s.* [supposed, by *Skinner*, to be corrupted from *islet*.] A small island in a river.

A'JUTAGE, âj-jû'tâge. *n. s.* [*ajutage*, Fr.] An additional pipe to water-works. *Dict.*

To AKE, âke.[355] *v. n.* [from ἄχος, Gr. and therefore more grammatically written *ache*.

1. To feel a lasting pain, generally of the internal parts; distinguished from smart, which is commonly used of uneasiness in the external parts: but this is no accurate account.

To sue, and be deny'd such common grace,
My wounds *ake* at you! *Shaksp.*

Let our finger *ake;* and it endues
Our other healthful members, with a sense
Of pain. *Shaksp.*

Were the pleasure of drinking accompanied, the very moment, with that sick stomach and *aking* head, which in some men are sure to follow; I think, no body would ever let wine touch his lips. *Locke.*

His limbs must *ake*, with daily toils oppress;
Ere long-wish'd night brings necessary rest. *Prior.*

2. It is frequently applied, in an improper sense, to the heart; as, *the heart akes;* to imply grief or fear. *Shakspeare* has used it, still more licentiously, of the soul.

My soul *akes*
To know, when two authorities are up,
Neither supreme, how soon confusion
May enter. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

Here shame dissuades him, there his fear prevails;
And each, by turns, his *aking* heart assails. *Addison.*

AKI'N, â-kîn'. *adj.* [from *a* and *kin*.]

1. Related to; allied by blood: used of persons.

I do not envy thee, Pamela; only I wish, that being thy sister in nature, I were not so far off *akin* in fortune. *Sidney.*

2. Allied to by nature; partaking of the same properties: used of things.

The cankered passion of envy is nothing *akin* to the silly envy of the ass. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Some limbs again, in bulk or stature
Unlike, and not *akin* by nature,
In concert act, like modern friends;
Because one serves the other's ends. *Prior.*

He separates it from questions, with which it may

have been complicated; and distinguishes it from questions, which may be *akin* to it.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

AL, ATTLE, ADLE, âl', ât'tl, âd'l, do all seem to be corruptions of the Saxon Æpel, *noble, famous;* as also *Alling* and *Adling* are corruptions of Æpeling, *noble, splendid, famous.*

Al, Ald, being initials, are derived from the Saxon Ealð, *ancient;* and so, (oftentimes) the initial *all,* being melted by the Normans from the Saxon ealð.
Gibson's Camden.

A'LABASTER, âl'â-bâs-tûr.[93] *n. s.* [ἀλάβαστρον.] A kind of soft marble, easier to cut, and less durable, than the other kinds: some is white, which is most common; some of the colour of horn, and transparent; some yellow, like honey, marked with veins. The ancients used it, to make boxes for perfumes.
Savary.

Yet I'll not shed her blood;
Nor scar that whiter skin of hers, than snow;
And smooth, as monumental *alabaster.* *Shaksp.*

A'LABASTER, âl'â-bâs-tûr.[418] *adj.* Made of alabaster.

I cannot forbear mentioning part of an *alabaster* column, found in the ruins of Livia's portico. It is of the colour of fire; and may be seen, over the high altar of St. Maria in Campitello; for they have cut it into two pieces; and fixed it, in the shape of a cross, in a hole of the wall; so that the light passing through it, makes it look (to those in the church) like a huge transparent cross of amber. *Addison.*

ALA'CK, â-lâk'. *interject.* [This word seems only the corruption of *alas.*] Alas; an expression of sorrow.

Alack! when once our grace we have forgot,
Nothing goes right; we would, and we would not.
Shaksp. Measure for Measure.

At thunder now no more I start,
Than at the rumbling of a cart:
Nay (what's incredible) *alack!*
I hardly hear a woman's clack. *Swift.*

ALA'CKADAY, â-lâk'â-dâ. *interject.* [This; like the former, is for *alas the day.*] A word, noting sorrow and melancholy.

ALA'CRIOUSLY, â-lâk'rê-ûs-lè. *adv.* [from *alacrious,* supposed to be formed from *alacris:* but, of *alacrious,* I have found no example.] Cheerfully; without dejection.

Epaminondas *alacriously* expired, in confidence that he left behind him a perpetual memory of the victories he had achieved for his country.
Government of the Tongue.

ALA'CRITY, â-lâk'krè-tè.[511] *n. s.* [*alacritas,* Lat.] Cheerfulness, expressed by some outward token; sprightliness; gayety; liveliness; cheerful willingness.

These orders were, on all sides, yielded unto with no less *alacrity* of mind; than cities, unable to hold out any longer, are wont to shew; when they take conditions, such as it liketh him to offer them, which hath them in the narrow straits of advantage.
Hooker.

Give me a bowl of wine:
I have not that *alacrity* of spirit;
Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have. *Shaksp.*

He, glad that now his sea should find a shore,
With fresh *alacrity* and force renew'd,
Springs upward. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Never did men more joyfully obey,
Or sooner understood the sign to fly:
With such *alacrity* they bore away,
As if, to praise them, all the states stood by. *Dryden.*

ALAMI'RE, â'lâ-mire. *n. s.* The lowest note but one, in Guido Aretine's scale of musick.

ALAMO'DE, âl-â-mòde'. *adv.* [*à la mode,* Fr.] According to the fashion: a low word. It is used likewise by shopkeepers, for a kind of thin silken manufacture.

ALA'ND, â-lând'. *adv.* [from *a* for *at,* and *land.*] At land; landed; on the dry ground.

He only, with the prince his cousin, were cast *aland;* far off from the place, whither their desires would have guided them. *Sidney.*

Three more, fierce Eurus, in his angry mood,
Dash'd on the shallows of the moving sand;
And, in mid ocean, left them moor'd *aland.* *Dryden.*

ALA'RM, â-lârm'. *n. s.* [from the French, *à l'arme,* to arms; as, *crier à l'arme,* to call to arms.]

1. A cry, by which men are summoned to their arms, as, at the approach of an enemy.

When the congregation is to be gathered together, you shall blow; but you shall not sound an *alarm.* *Numbers.*

God himself is with us, for our captain; and his priests with sounding trumpets, to cry *alarms* against you. *Chron.* xiii. 12.

The trumpet's loud clangour
Excites us to arms,
With shrill notes of anger,
And mortal *alarms.* *Dryden.*

Taught by this stroke, renounce the war's *alarms;*
And learn to tremble, at the name of arms. *Pope.*

2. A cry, or notice, of any danger approaching; as, an *alarm* of fire.
3. Any tumult or disturbance.

Crowds of rivals, for thy mother's charms,
Thy palace fill with insults and *alarms.* *Pope's Odys.*

To ALA'RM, â-lârm'. *v. a.* [from *alarm,* the noun.]

1. To call to arms.
2. To disturb; as, with the approach of an enemy.

The wasp the hive *alarms*
With louder hums, and with unequal arms. *Addison.*

3. To surprise with the apprehension of any danger.

When rage misguides me, or when fear *alarms,*
When pain distresses, or when pleasure charms.
Tickell.

4. To disturb in general.

His son, Cupavo, brush'd the briny flood:
Upon his stern, a brawny Centaur stood;
Who heav'd a rock; and, threat'ning still to throw,
With lifted hands, *alarm'd* the seas below. *Dryden.*

ALA'RMBELL, â-lârm'bêll. *n. s.* [from *alarm* and *bell.*] The bell, that is rung at the approach of an enemy.

Th' *alarm-bell* rings, from our Alhambra walls;
And, from the streets, sound drums and ataballes.
Dryden.

ALA'RMING, â-lâr'mîng. *particip. adj.* [from *alarm.*] Terrifying; awakening; surprising; as, an *alarming* message; an *alarming* pain.

ALA'RMPOST, â-lârm'pòst. *n. s.* [from *alarm* and *post.*] The post or place appointed to each body of men to appear at, when an alarm shall happen.

ALA'RUM, â-lâr'ûm. *n. s.* [corrupted, as it seems, from *alarm.* See ALARM.]

Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths,
Our bruised arms hung-up, for monuments;
Our stern *alarums* chang'd, to merry meetings.
Shakspeare.

That Almatro might better hear,
She sets a drum at either ear;
And loud or gentle, harsh or sweet,
Are but the *alarums,* which they beat. *Prior.*

To ALA'RUM, â-lâr'ûm. *v. a.* [corrupted from *To alarm.*] See ALARM.

Withered murder
(*Alarum'd* by his sentinel the wolf,
Whose howl's his watch) thus, with his stealthy pace,
Moves like a ghost. *Shakspeare.*

ALA's, â-lâss'. *interject.* [*helas,* Fr. *eylaes,* Dutch.]

1. A word expressing lamentation, when we use it of ourselves.

But yet, *alas!* O but yet, *alas!* our haps be but hard haps. *Sidney.*

Alas, how little from the grave we claim!
Thou but preserv'st a form, and I a name. *Pope.*

2. A word of pity, when used of other persons.

Alas, poor Protheus! thou hast entertain'd
A fox, to be the shepherd of thy lambs. *Shaksp.*

3. A word of sorrow and concern, when used of things.

Thus saith the Lord God; 'Smite with thine hand, and stamp with thy foot, and say *Alas!* for all the evil abominations of the house of Israel.' *Ezekiel.*

Alas! both for the deed, and for the cause! *Milton.*

Alas! for pity of this bloody field:
Piteous indeed must be; when I, a spirit,
Can have so soft a sense of human woes. *Dryden.*

ALAS-A-DAY, â-lâs'â-dâ. } *interject.*
ALAS-THE-DAY, â-lâs'thê-dâ. } Ah! unhappy day!

Alas-the-day! I never gave him cause. *Shaksp.*

Alas-a-day! you have ruined my poor mistress: you have made a gap, in her reputation; and can you blame her, if she make it up with her husband?
Congreve.

ALAS-THE-WHILE, â-lâs'-thê-while. *interject* Ah! unhappy time!

All as the sheep, such was the shepherd's look;
For pale and wan he was, *alas-the-while!*
May seem, he lov'd, or else some care he took.
Spenser.

ALA'TE, â-lâte'. *adv.* [from *a* and *late.*] Lately; no long time ago.

ALB, âlb. *n. s.* [*album,* Lat.] A surplice; a white linen vestment, worn by priests.

ALBE, âlb. } *adv.* [a coalition of the
ALBE'IT, âl-bê'ît.[84] } words *all be it so.*—*Skinner.*] Although; notwithstanding; though it should be.

Ne wou'd he suffer sleep once thitherward
Approach, *albe* his drowsy den was next. *Spenser.*

This very thing is cause sufficient; why duties, belonging to each kind of virtue (*albeit* the law of reason teach them) should, notwithstanding, be prescribed, even by human law. *Hooker.*

One, whose eyes
(*Albeit,* unused to the melting mood)
Drop tears as fast, as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum. *Shaksp.*

He, who has a probable belief, that he shall meet with thieves in such a road, thinks himself to have reason enough to decline it; *albeit* he is sure to sustain some less (though yet considerable) inconvenience, by his so doing. *South's Sermons.*

ALBUGI'NEOUS, âl-bû-jîn'ê-ûs. *adj.* [*albugo,* Lat.] Resembling the white of an egg.

Eggs will freeze in the *albugineous* part thereof.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

I opened it by incision, giving vent, first to an *albugineous,* then to white concocted matter: upon which the tumour sunk. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

ALBU'GO, âl-bû'gò.[84] *n. s.* [Lat.] A dis-

ease in the eye, by which the cornea contracts a whiteness. The same, with *leucoma*.

A'LBURN-COLOUR, åw'bûrn-kûl'lûr. *n. s.* See AUBURN.

A'LCAHEST, âl'kâ-hêst.[84] *n. s.* An Arabick word, to express an universal dissolvent; pretended to, by Paracelsus and Helmont. *Quincy.*

ALCA'ID, âl-câde'.[84] *n. s.* [from *al*, Arab. and קרקך, the head.]

1. In Barbary, the governour of a castle.

Th' *alcaid*
Shuns me; and with a grim civility,
Bows, and declines my walks. *Dryden.*

2. In Spain, the judge of a city; first instituted by the Saracens. *Du Cange.*

ALCA'NNA, âl-kân'nâ.[84] *n. s.* An Egyptian plant, used in dying; the leaves making a yellow, infused in water; and a red, in acid liquors.

The root of *alcanna*, though green, will give a red stain. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ALCHY'MICAL, âl-kîm'mė-kâl. *adj.* [from *alchymy*.] Relating to alchymy; produced by alchymy.

The rose-noble, then current for six shillings and eight pence, the alchymists do affirm as an unwritten verity, was made by projection or multiplication *alchymical* of Raymond Lully in the tower of London. *Camden's Remains.*

ALCHY'MICALLY, âl-kîm'mė-kâl-lė. *adv.* [from *alchymical*.] In the manner of an alchymist; by means of alchymy.

Raymond Lully would prove it *alchymically*. *Camden.*

A'LCHYMIST, âl'kė-mîst.[84] *n. s.* [from *alchymy*.] One, who pursues or professes the science of alchymy.

To solemnize this day, the glorious sun
Stays in his course, and plays the *alchymist;*
Turning, with splendour of his precious eye,
The meagre cloddy earth to glittering gold. *Shaksp.*

Every *alchymist* knows, that gold will endure a vehement fire for a long time without any change; and, after it has been divided by corrosive liquors into invisible parts, yet may presently be precipitated, so as to appear in its own form. *Grew.*

A'LCHYMY, âl'kė-mė.[84] *n. s.* [of *al*, Arab. and χημα.]

1. The more sublime and occult part of chymistry; which proposes for its object, the transmutation of metals, and other important operations.

There is nothing more dangerous, than this deluding art; which changeth the meaning of words, as *alchymy* doth (or would do) the substance of metals; maketh of any thing, what it listeth; and bringeth, in the end, all truth to nothing. *Hooker.*

O he sits high, in all the people's hearts;
And that, which would appear offence in us,
His countenance, like richest *alchymy*,
Will change to virtue and to worthiness. *Shaksp.*

Compared to this,
All honour's mimick; all wealth, *alchymy* is. *Donne.*

2. A kind of mixed metal, used for spoons and kitchen utensils.

White *alchymy* is made of pan-brass one pound, and arsenicum three ounces; or *alchymy* is made of copper and auripigmentum. *Bacon's Phys. Remains.*

They bid cry,
With trumpets regal sound, the great result:
Tow'rds the four winds, four speedy cherubims
Put to their mouths the sounding *alchymy*,
By herald's voice explained. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

A'LCOHOL, âl'kò-hôl.[84] *n. s.* An Arabick term used by chymists, for a high rectified dephlegmated spirit of wine, or for any thing reduced into an impalpable powder. *Quincy.*

If the same salt shall be reduced into *alcohol*, as the chymists speak, or an impalpable powder; the particles and intercepted spaces will be extremely lessened. *Boyle.*

Sal volatile oleosum will coagulate the serum, on account of the *alcohol* (or rectified spirit) which it contains. *Arbuthnot.*

ALCOHOLIZA'TION, âl'kò-hôl-ė-zâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *alcoholize*.] The act of alcoholizing or rectifying spirits; or of reducing bodies to an impalpable powder.

To A'LCOHOLIZE, âl'kò-hò-lize. *v. a.* [from *alcohol*.]

1. To make an alcohol; that is, to rectify spirits, till they are wholly dephlegmated.

2. To comminute powder, till it is wholly without roughness.

A'LCORAN, âl'kò-rân.[84] *n. s.* [*al* and *koran*, Arab.] The book of the Mahometan precepts and credenda.

If this would satisfy the conscience, we might not only take the present covenant, but subscribe to the council of Trent; yea, and to the Turkish *alcoran;* and swear, to maintain and defend either of them. *Saunderson against the Covenant.*

ALCO'VE, âl-kòve'. *n. s.* [*alcoba*, Span.] A recess, or part of a chamber; separated by an estrade or partition, and other correspondent ornaments; in which is placed a bed of state, and sometimes seats to entertain company. *Trevoux.*

The weary'd champion lull'd in soft *alcoves*,
The noblest boast of thy romantick groves:
Oft, if the muse presage, shall he be seen
By Rosamonda fleeting o'er the green;
In dreams be hail'd by heroes' mighty shades,
And hear old Chaucer warble through the glades. *Tickell.*

Deep in a rich *alcove* the prince was laid,
And slept beneath the pompous colonnade. *Pope.*

A'LDER, âl'dûr.[84] *n. s.* [*alnus*, Lat.] A tree, having leaves resembling those of the hazel: the male flowers, or katkins, are produced at remote distances from the fruit, on the same tree; the fruit is squamose, and of a conical figure: the species are. 1. The common or round-leaved *alder;* 2. The long-leaved *alder;* 3. The scarlet *alder*. These trees delight in a very moist soil: the wood is used, by turners; and will endure long, under ground, or in water *Miller.*

Without the grot, a various sylvan scene
Appear'd around, and groves of living green;
Poplars and *alders* ever-quivering play'd,
And nodding cypress form'd a fragrant shade. *Pope's Odyssey.*

ALDERLI'EVEST, âl-dûr-lîv'êst. *adj. superl.* [from *ald*, *alder*, old, elder, and *lieve*, dear, beloved.] Most beloved; which has held the longest possession of the heart

The mutual conference, that my mind hath had
(In courtly company, or at my beads)
With you, mine *alderlievest* sovereign,
Makes me the bolder. *Shaksp. Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

A'LDERMAN, âl'dûr-mân. *n. s.* [from *ald*, old, and *man*.]

1. The same as senator; *Cowell.* A governour or magistrate, originally, (as the name imports) chosen on account of the experience, which his age had given him.

Tell him, 'Myself, the mayor, and *aldermen*,
Are come to have some conf'rence with his grace.' *Shakspeare.*

Though my own *aldermen* conferr'd my bays,
To me committing their eternal praise;
Their full-fed heroes, their pacifick may'rs,
Their annual trophies, and their monthly wars. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. In the following passage it is, I think, improperly used.

But, if the trumpet's clangour you abhor,
And dare not be an *alderman* of war;
Take to a shop, behind a counter lie. *Dryden.*

A'LDERMANLY, âl'dûr-mân-lė. *adv.* [from *alderman*.] Like an alderman; belonging to an alderman.

These, and many more, suffered death, in envy to their virtues and superiour genius; which emboldened them, in exigencies wanting an *aldermanly* discretion, to attempt service out of the common forms. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

A'LDERN, âl'dûrn.[84 555] *adj.* [from *alder*.] Made of alder.

Then *aldern* boats first plow'd the ocean. *May's Virgil.*

ALE, âle. *n. s.* [eale, Sax.]

1. A liquor, made by infusing malt in hot water, and then fermenting the liquor.

You must be seeing christenings. Do you look for *ale* and cakes here, you rude rascals? *Shaksp.*

The fertility of the soil in grain, and its being not proper for vines, put the Egyptians upon drinking *ale*, of which they were the inventors. *Arbuth.*

2. A merry-meeting, used in country places.

And all the neighbourhood, from old records
Of antick proverbs drawn from Whitson lords,
And their authorities at wakes and *ales*,
With country precedents and old wives tales,
We bring you now. *Ben Jonson.*

A'LEBERRY, âle'bêr-rė. *n. s.* [from *ale* and *berry*.] A beverage, made by boiling ale, with spice and sugar, and sops of bread: a word, now only used in conversation.

Their *ale-berries*, cawdles, possets, each one,
Syllibubs made at the milking pale,
But what are composed of a pot of good ale. *Beaumont.*

A'LE-BREWER, âle'brôô-ûr. *n. s.* [from *ale* and *brewer*.] One that professes to brew ale.

The summer-made malt brews ill, and is disliked by most of our *ale-brewers*. *Mortimer's Husb.*

A'LECONNER, âle'kôn-nûr. *n. s.* [from *ale* and *con*.] An officer, in the city of London; whose business is, to inspect the measures of publick houses. Four of them are chosen (or rechosen) annually, by the common-hall of the city; and, whatever might be their use formerly, their places are now regarded only as sinecures for decayed citizens.

A'LECOST, âle'kôst. *n. s.* [perhaps from *ale*, and *costus*, Lat.] The name of an herb. *Dict.*

ALE'CTRYOMANCY, or ALE'CTOROMANCY, â-lêk'trė-ò-mân-sė, or â-lêk'tò-rò-mân-sė. *n. s.* [ἀλεκτρυὼν, and μάντις.] Divination by a cock. *Dict.*

A'LEGAR, âl'lė-gûr.[98 418] *n. s.* [from *ale*, and *eager*, sour.] Sour ale; a kind of acid, made by ale; as vinegar by wine, which has lost its spirit.

A'LEGER, âl'lė-jêr.[98] *adj.* [*allegre*, Fr. *ala-*

cris, Lat.] Gay; cheerful; sprightly: a word, not now used.

Coffee, the root and leaf betle, and leaf tobacco, of which the Turks are great takers, do all condense the spirits, and make them strong and *aleger*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A'LEHOOF, åle'hôôf. *n. s.* [from *ale* and hoop, head.] Groundivy; so called by our Saxon ancestors, as being their chief ingredient in ale. An herb.

Alehoof or groundivy is, in my opinion, of the most excellent and most general use and virtue, of any plants we have among us. *Temple.*

A'LEHOUSE, åle'hôûse. *n. s.* [from *ale* and *house*.] A house, where ale is publickly sold; a tipling-house. It is distinguished from a tavern, where they sell wine.

Thou, most beauteous inn!
Why should hard-favour'd grief be lodg'd in thee,
When triumph is become an *ale-house* guest?
Shakspeare.

One would think, it should be no easy matter to bring any man of sense in love with an *ale-house;* indeed of so much sense, as seeing and smelling amounts to; there being such strong encounters of both, as would quickly send him packing, did not the love of good fellowship reconcile to these nuisances. *South.*

Thee shall each *ale-house*, thee each gill-house mourn;
And answ'ring ginshops sourer sighs return. *Pope.*

A'LEHOUSE-KEEPER, åle'hôûse-kê-pûr. *n. s.* [from *alehouse*, and *keeper*.] He that keeps ale publickly to sell.

You resemble perfectly the two *alehouse-keepers* in Holland, who were at the same time burgomasters of the town, and taxed one another's bills alternately. *Letter to Swift.*

A'LEKNIGHT, åle'nîte. *n. s.* [from *ale*, and *knight*.] A pot-companion; a tipler: a word now out of use.

The old *ale-knights* of England were well depainted by Hanville, in the ale-house colours of that time. *Camden.*

ALE'MBICK, å-lêm'bîk. *n. s.* A vessel, used in distilling; consisting of a vessel placed over a fire, in which is contained the substance to be distilled; and a concave, closely fitted on, into which the fumes arise by the heat: this cover has a beak or spout, into which the vapours rise; and by which they pass into a serpentine pipe, which is kept cool by making many convolutions in a tub of water, here the vapours are condensed; and what entered the pipe in fumes, comes out in drops.

Though water may be rarefied, into invisible vapours; yet it is not changed into air, but only scattered into minute parts; which, meeting together in the *alembick*, or in the receiver, do presently return into such water, as they constituted before. *Boyle.*

ALE'NGTH, å-lêng*th'*. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *length*.] At full length; along; stretched along the ground.

ALE'RT, å-lêrt'. *adj.* [*alerte*, Fr. perhaps from *alacris;* but probably from *à l'art*, according to art or rule.]

1. In the military sense, on guard; watchful; vigilant; ready at a call.
2. In the common sense, brisk; pert; petulant; smart; implying some degree of censure and contempt.

I saw an *alert* young fellow, that cocked his hat upon a friend of his; and accosted him, Well, Jack, the old prig is dead at last. *Addison, Spectator.*

ALE'RTNESS, å-lêrt'nêss. *n. s.* [from *alert*.] The quality, of being alert; sprightliness; pertness.

That *alertness* and unconcern for matters of common life, a campaign or two would infallibly have given him. *Addison, Spectator.*

A'LETASTER, åle-tâst'ûr. *n. s.*[98] [from *ale*, and *taster*.] An officer, appointed in every court leet; and sworn, to look to the assize and the goodness of bread, and ale or beer, within the precincts of that lordship. *Cowell.*

A'LEVAT, åle'vât. *n. s.* [from *ale*, and *vat*.] The tub, in which the ale is fermented.

A'LEW, å-lû'. *n. s.* Clamour; outcry. Not in use. *Spenser.*

A'LEWASHED, åle'wôsht. *adj.*[369] [from *ale* and *wash*.] Steeped or soaked in ale: not now in use.

What, a beard of the general's cut, and a horrid suit of the camp, will do among foaming bottles and *ale-washed* wits is wonderful to be thought on. *Shakspeare.*

A'LEWIFE, åle'wife. *n. s.* [from *ale*, and *wife*.] A woman, that keeps an ale-house.

Perhaps he will swagger and hector, and threaten to beat and butcher an *ale-wife;* or take the goods by force, and throw them down the bad halfpence. *Swift's Draper's Letters.*

A'LEXANDERS, âl'êgz-ân-dûrz. *n. s.* [*smyrnium*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

A'LEXANDER'S-FOOT, âl'êgz-ân'dûrz-fût.[478] *n. s.* The name of an herb.

ALEXA'NDRINE, å-lêgz-ân'drîn.[150] *n. s.* A kind of verse borrowed from the French; first used in a poem, called *Alexander*. They consist, among the French, of twelve and thirteen syllables, in alternate couplets; and, among us, of twelve.

Our numbers should, for the most part, be lyrical. For variety, or rather where the majesty of thought requires it, they may be stretched to the English heroic of five feet, and to the French *Alexandrine* of six. *Dryden.*

Then, at the last and only couplet, fraught
With some unmeaning thing they call a thought;
A needless *Alexandrine* ends the song;
That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*

ALEXIPHA'RMICK, å-lêk-sê-fâr'mîk. *adj.* [from *αλεξέω* and *φάρμακον*.] That, which drives away poison; antidotal; that, which opposes infection.

Some antidotal quality, it may have; since, not only the bone in the heart, but the horn of a deer, is *alexipharmick*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ALEXITE'RICAL, or ALEXITE'RICK, å-lêk-sê-têr'rê-kâl.[509] or å-lêk-sê-têr'rîk. *adj* [from *αλεξέω*.] That which drives away poison; that which resists fevers.

A'LGATES, âl'gâtes, *adv.* [from *all* and *gate*. *Skinner*. *Gate* is the same as *via;* and still used for *way* in the Scottish dialect.] On any terms; every way: now obsolete.

Nor had the boaster ever risen more,
But that Renaldo's horse ev'n then down fell;
And, with the fall, his leg oppress'd so sore;
That, for a space, there must he *algates* dwell.
Fairfax.

A'LGEBRA, âl'jê-brâ.[84] *n s.* [an Arabic word, of uncertain etymology: derived, by some, from *Geber* the philosopher; by some, from *gefr*, parchment; by others; from *algehista*, a bonesetter; by *Menage*, from *algiabarat*, the restitution of things broken.] A peculiar kind of arithmetick; which takes the quantity sought, whether it be a number or a line, or any other quantity, as if it were granted; and, by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds by consequence, till the quantity (at first only supposed to be known, or at least some power thereof) is found to be equal to some quantity or quantities, which are known; and consequently itself is known. This art was in use among the Arabs, long before it came into this part of the world: and they are supposed to have borrowed it from the Persians; and the Persians, from the Indians. The first Greek author of *algebra* was Diophantus; who, about the year 800, wrote thirteen books: in 1494, Lucas Pacciolus (or Lucas de Burgos) a cordelier, printed a treatise of *algebra* in Italian, at Venice: he says, that *algebra* came originally from the Arabs. After several improvements, by Vieta, Oughtred, Harriot, and Descartes; Sir Isaac Newton brought this art to the height at which it still continues. *Trevoux. Chambers.*

It would surely require no very profound skill in *algebra*, to reduce the difference of ninepence in thirty shillings. *Swift.*

ALGEBRA'ICK, âl-jê-brâ'îk. } *adj.*
ALGEBRA'ICAL, âl-jê-brâ'ê-kâl. }
[from *algebra*.]

1. Relating to algebra; as, an *algebraical* treatise.
2. Containing operations of algebra; as, an *algebraical* computation.

ALGEBRA'IST, âl-jê-brâ'îst. *n. s.* [from *algebra*.] A person, that understands or practises the science of algebra.

When any dead body is found in England, no *algebraist* or uncipherer can use more subtle suppositions to find the demonstration or cipher; than every unconcerned person doth, to find the murderers. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

Confining themselves, to the synthetick and analytick methods of geometricians and *algebraists;* they have too much narrowed the rules of method, as though every thing were to be treated in mathematical forms. *Watts's Logick.*

A'LGID, âl'jîd.[84] *adj.* [*algidus*, Lat.] Cold; chill. *Dict.*

ALGI'DITY, âl-jîd'dê-tê.[511] } *n. s.* from *al-*
A'LGIDNESS, âl-jîd-nêss. } *gid.*] Chilness; cold. *Dict.*

ALGI'FIC, âl-jîf'fîk.[509] *adj.* [from *algor*, Lat.] That, which produces cold. *Dict.*

A'LGOR, âl'gôr. *n. s.* [Lat.] Extreme cold, chilness. *Dict.*

A'LGORISM, âl'gô-rîzm.[557] } *n. s.* Ara-
A'LGORITHM, âl'gô-rî*th*m. } bick words; which are used, to imply the six operations of arithmetick, or the science of numbers. *Dict.*

ALGO'SE, âl'gôse'.[427] *adj.* [from *algor*, Lat.] Extremely cold; chill. *Dict.*

A'LIAS, å'lê-âs. *adv.* A Latin word, signifying *otherwise;* often used in the

trials of criminals, whose danger has obliged them to change their names: as, Simson, *alias* Smith, *alias* Baker; that is, *otherwise* Smith, *otherwise* Baker.

A'LIBLE, âl'lê-bl.[405] *adj.* [*alibilis*, Lat.] Nutritive; nourishing; or that, which may be nourished. *Dict.*

A'LIEN, âle'yên.[405] *adj.* [*alienus*, Lat.]

1. Foreign, or not of the same family or land.

The mother plant admires the leaves unknown
Of *alien* trees, and apples not her own. *Dryden.*

From native soil
Exil'd by fate, torn from the tender embrace
Of his young guiltless progeny, he seeks
Inglorious shelter in an *alien* land. *Philips.*

2. Estranged from; not allied to; adverse to: with the particle *from*, and sometimes *to*, but improperly.

To declare my mind to the disciples of the fire, by a similitude not *alien from* their profession. *Boyle.*

The sentiment, that arises, is a conviction of the deplorable state of nature, to which sin reduced us; a weak, ignorant creature, *alien from* God and goodness, and a prey to the great destroyer. *Rogers.*

They encouraged persons and principles, *alien from* our religion and government, in order to strengthen their faction. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

A'LIEN, âle'yên. [113] [283] *n. s.* [*alienus*, Lat.]

1. A foreigner; not a denison; a man of another country or family; one, not allied; a stranger.

In whomsoever these things are, the church doth acknowledge them for her children: them only she holdeth for *aliens* and strangers, in whom these things are not found. *Hooker.*

If it be prov'd against an *alien*,
He seeks the life of any citizen;
The party, 'gainst the which he doth contrive,
Shall seize on half his goods. *Shaksp.*

The mere Irish were not only accounted *aliens*, but enemies; so as it was no capital offence, to kill them. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

Thy place in council thou hast rudely lost,
Which by thy younger brother is supply'd;
And art almost an *alien to* the hearts
Of all the court and princes of my blood. *Shaksp.*

The lawgiver condemned the persons, who sat idle in divisions dangerous to the government, as *aliens* to the community, and therefore to be cut off from it. *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. In law.

An *alien* is one, born in a strange country, and never enfranchised. A man, born out of the land, so it be within the limits beyond the seas, or of English parents out of the king's obedience, so the parents (at the time of the birth) be of the king's obedience, is not *alien:* if one, born out of the king's allegiance, come and dwell in England; his children (if he beget any here) are not *aliens*, but denisons. *Cotvell.*

To A'LIEN, âle'yên. *v. a.* [*alienor*, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.]

1. To make any thing the property of another.

If the son *alien* lands and then repurchase them again in fee; the rules of descents are to be observed, as if he were the original purchaser. *Hale.*

2. To estrange, to turn the mind or affection; to make averse: with *from*.

The king was disquieted, when he found that, the prince was totally *aliened from* all thoughts of, or inclination to, the marriage. *Clarendon.*

A'LIENABLE, âle'yên-â-bl. *adj.* [from *To alienate.*] That, of which the property may be transferred.

Land is *alienable*, and treasure is transitory; and both must pass from him, by his own voluntary act, or by the violence of others, or at least by fate. *Dennis's Letters.*

To A'LIENATE, âle'yên-âte.[505] [534] *v. a.* [*alienor*, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.]

1. To transfer the property of any thing to another.

The countries of the Turks were once Christian, and members of the church, and where the golden candlesticks did stand; though now they be utterly *alienated*, and no Christians left. *Bacon.*

2. To withdraw the heart or affections; with the particle *from*, where the first possessor is mentioned.

The manner of men's writing must not *alienate* our hearts *from* the truth. *Hooker.*

Be it never so true, which we teach the world to believe; yet, if once their affections begin to be *alienated*, a small thing persuadeth them to change their opinions. *Hooker.*

His eyes survey'd the dark idolatries
Of *alienated* Judah. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

Any thing, that is apt to disturb the world, and to *alienate* the affections of men *from* one another, such as cross and distasteful humours; is, either expressly, or by clear consequence and deduction, forbidden in the New Testament. *Tillotson.*

Her mind was quite *alienated from* the honest Castilian; whom she was taught to look upon, as a formal old fellow. *Addison.*

A'LIENATE, âle'yên-âte. *adj.* [*alienatus*, Lat.] Withdrawn from; stranger to: with the particle *from*.

The Whigs are damnably wicked; impatient, for the death of the queen; ready, to gratify their ambition and revenge by all desperate methods; wholly *alienate* from truth, law, religion, mercy, conscience, or honour. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

ALIENA'TION, âle-yên-â'shûn. *n. s.* [*alienatio*, Lat.]

1. The act, of transferring property.

This ordinance was, for the maintenance of their lands in their posterity, and for excluding all innovation or *alienation* thereof unto strangers. *Spenser.*

God put it into the heart of one of our princes, to give a check to sacrilege. Her successour passed a law, which prevented all future *alienations* of the church revenues. *Atterbury.*

Great changes and *alienations* of property have created new and great dependencies. *Swift.*

2. The state of being alienated; as, the state was wasted during its *alienation.*

3. Change of affection.

It is left, but in dark memory; what was the ground of his defection, and the *alienation* of his heart from the king. *Bacon.*

4. Applied to the mind, it means disorder of the faculties.

Some things are done by man, though not through outward force and impulsion; though not against, yet without, their wills; as, in *alienation* of mind, or any like inevitable utter absence of wit and judgment. *Hooker.*

ALI'FEROUS, â lîf'fêr-ûs.[314] *adj.* [from *ala* and *fero*, Lat.] Having wings *Dict.*

ALI'GEROUS, â-lîj'êr-ûs.[314] *adj.* [*aliger*, Lat.] Having wings; winged *Dict.*

To ALI'GGE, â-lîg'. *v. a.* [from *a*, and *lig*, to lie down.] To lay; to allay; to throw down; to subdue; an old word, even in the time of Spenser; now wholly forgotten.

Thomalin, why sitten we so,
As weren overwent with woe,
Upon so fair a morrow?
The joyous time now nigheth fast,
That shall *aligge* this bitter blast,
And slake the winter sorrow. *Spenser's Past.*

To ALI'GHT, â-lîte'. *v. n.* [ahlıtan, Sax. *aflichten*, Dutch.]

1. To come down, and stop. The word implies the idea of *descending;* as, of a bird, from the wing; a traveller from his horse or carriage; and generally, of resting or stopping.

There ancient night arriving, did *alight*
From her high weary waine. *Fairy Queen.*

There is *alighted*, at your gate,
A young Venetian. *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.*

Slackness breeds worms; but the sure traveller,
Though he *alights* sometimes, still goeth on. *Herbert.*

When marching with his foot, he walks till night;
When with his horse, he never will *alight.* *Denham.*

When Dedalus, to fly the Cretan shore,
His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore;
To the Cumean coast, at length he came;
And, here *alighting*, built this costly frame.
Dryden's Æneid.

When he was admonished by his subject to descend, he came down (gently, and circling in the air, and singing) to the ground: like a lark, melodious in her mounting, and continuing her song till she *alights;* still preparing for a higher flight, at her next sally. *Dryden.*

When finish'd was the fight,
The victors from their lusty steeds *alight:*
Like them, dismounted all the warlike train. *Dryden.*

Should a spirit of superiour rank, a stranger to human nature, *alight* upon the earth, what would his notions of us be? *Addison, Spectator.*

2. It is used also, of any thing thrown or falling; to fall upon.

But storms of stones, from the proud temple's height,
Pour down; and, on our batter'd helms, *alight.* *Dryd.*

ALI'KE, â-like'. *adv.* [from *a* and *like.*] With resemblance; without difference; in the same manner; in the same form. In some expressions, it has the appearance of an adjective, but is always an adverb.

The darkness hideth not from thee; but the night shineth, as the day: the darkness and the light are both *alike* to thee. *Psalm* cxxxix. 12.

With thee conversing, I forget all time;
All seasons, and their change, all please *alike.*
Paradise Lost.

Riches cannot rescue from the grave,
Which claims *alike* the monarch and the slave. *Dryd.*

Let us unite, at least in an equal zeal, for those capital doctrines; which we all equally embrace, and are *alike* concerned to maintain. *Atterbury.*

Two handmaids wait the throne; *alike*, in place;
But diff'ring far, in figure and in face. *Pope.*

A'LIMENT, âl'lê-mênt. *n. s.* [*alimentum*, Lat.] Nourishment; that which nourishes; nutriment; food.

New parts are added to our substance; and, as we die, we are born, daily: nor can we give an account, how the *aliment* is prepared for nutrition; or, by what mechanism, it is distributed. *Glanville's Scepsis Scientifica.*

All bodies, which (by the animal faculties) can be changed into the fluids and solids of our bodies, are called *aliments.* In the largest sense; by *aliment*, I understand every thing, which a human creature takes in common diet; as, meat, drink; and seasoning, as salt, spice, vinegar. *Arbuthnot.*

ALIME'NTAL, âl-lê-mên'tâl. *adj.* [from *aliment.*] That, which has the quality of aliment; that, which nourishes; that, which feeds.

The sun, that light imparts to all, receives
(From all) his *alimental* recompense,
In humid exhalations. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Except they be watered, from higher regions; these weeds must lose their *alimental* sap, and wither. *Brown.*

Th' industrious, when the sun in Leo rides,
Forget not, at the foot of every plant,
To sink a circling trench, and daily pour

A just supply of *alimental* streams,
Exhausted sap recruiting. *Philips.*

ALIME'NTALLY, âl-lê-mên'tâl-ê. *adv.* [from *alimental.*] So, as to serve for nourishment.

The substance of gold is invincible, by the powerfulliest heat; and that, not only *alimentally* in a substantial mutation, but also medicamentally in any corporeal conversion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ALIME'NTARINESS, âl-lê-mên'tâ-rê-nêss. *n. s.* [from *alimentary.*] The quality of being alimentary, or of affording nourishment *Dict.*

ALIME'NTARY, âl-lê-mên'tâ-rê. *adj.* [from *aliment.*]

1. That, which belongs or relates to aliment.

The solution of the *aliment* by mastication is necessary: without it, the aliment could not be disposed for the changes, which it receives, as it passeth through the *alimentary* duct. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. That which has the quality of aliment, or the power of nourishing.

I do not think that water supplies animals, or even plants, with nourishment; but serves, for a vehicle to the *alimentary* particles, to convey and distribute them to the several parts of the body. *Ray on the Creation.*

Of *alimentary* roots, some are pulpy and very nutritious; as, turnips and carrots. These have a fattening quality. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ALIMENTA'TION, âl-lê-mên'tâ-shûn. *n. s.* [from *aliment.*]

1. The power of affording aliment; the quality of nourishing.

2 The state of being nourished by assimilation of matter received.

Plants do nourish; inanimate bodies do not: they have an accretion, but no *alimentation.* *Bacon.*

ALIMO'NIOUS, âl-lê-mô'nê-ûs. *adj.* [from *alimony.*] That which nourishes; a word very little in use.

The plethora renders us lean, by suppressing our spirits; whereby they are incapacitated, of digesting the *alimonious* humours into flesh. *Harvey.*

A'LIMONY, â'lê-mûn-nê.[536] *n. s.* [*alimonia*, Lat.] *Alimony* signifies that legal proportion of the husband's estate; which, by the sentence of the ecclesiastical court, is allowed to the wife for her maintenance, upon the account of any separation from him; provided it be not caused by her elopement or adultery. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

Before they settled hands and hearts,
Till *alimony* or death them parts. *Hudibras.*

A'LIQUANT, âl'lê-qwânt. *adj.* [*aliquantus*, Lat.] Parts of a number; which, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as, 3 is an aliquant of 10; thrice 3 being 9; and four times 3 making 12.

A'LIQUOT, âl'lê-qwôt. *adj.* [*aliquot*, Lat.] Aliquot parts of any number or quantity; such, as will exactly measure it without any remainder: as, 3 is an aliquot part of 12, because, being taken four times; it will just measure it.

A'LISH, âle'ish. *adj.* [from *ale.*] Resembling ale; having qualities of ale.

Stirring it, and beating down the yeast, gives it the sweet *alish* taste. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

A'LITURE, âl'ê-tshûre. *n. s.* [*alitura*, Lat.] Nourishment. *Dict.*

ALI'VE, â-live'. *adj.* [from *a* and *live.*]

1. In the state of life; not dead.

Nor well *alive*, nor wholly dead, they were;
But some faint signs of feeble life appear. *Dryden.*
Not youthful kings, in battle seiz'd *alive*;
Not scornful virgins, who their charms survive. *Pope.*

2. In a figurative sense, unextinguished; undestroyed; active; in full force.

Those good and learned men had reason to wish, that their proceedings might be favoured; and the good affection of such, as inclined toward them, kept *alive.* *Hooker.*

3. Cheerful; sprightly; full of alacrity.

She was not so much *alive*, the whole day; if she slept more than six hours. *Clarissa.*

4. In a popular sense, it is used only to add an emphasis, like the French *du monde;* as, the *best* man *alive;* that is, the *best*, with an emphasis. This sense has been long in use, and was once admitted into serious writings; but is now merely ludicrous.

And to those brethren said, rise, rise, by-live;
And unto battle do yourselves address:
For yonder comes the prowest knight *alive*,
Prince Arthur, flower of grace and nobiless.
Fairy Queen.

The earl of Northumberland, who was the proudest man *alive*, could not look upon the destruction of monarchy with any pleasure. *Clarendon.*

John was quick, and understood business; but no man *alive* was more careless, in looking into his accounts. *Arbuthnot.*

A'LKAHEST, âl'kâ-hêst.[84] *n. s.* A word, used first by Paracelsus, and adopted by his followers, to signify an universal dissolvent; or liquor, which has the power of resolving all things into their first principles.

ALKALE'SCENT, âl-kâ-lês'sênt. *adj.* [from *alkali.*] That which has a tendency to the properties of an alkali.

All animal diet is *alkalescent* or anti-acid. *Arbuth.*

A'LKALI, âl'kâ-lê.[84] *n. s.* [The word *alkali* comes from an herb; called by the Egyptians, *kali;* by us, glasswort. This herb they burnt to ashes; boiled them in water; and, after having evaporated the water, there remained at the bottom a white salt: this they called *sal kali*, or *alkali.* It is corrosive; producing putrefaction in animal substances, to which it is applied. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*] Any substance, which, when mingled with acid, produces effervescence and fermentation.

A'LKALINE, âl'kâ-lîn.[150] *adj.* [from *alkali.*] That, which has the qualities of alkali.

Any watery liquor will keep an animal from starving very long, by diluting the fluids, and consequently keeping them from an *alkaline* state. People have lived twenty-four days, upon nothing but water. *Arbuthnot.*

To ALKA'LIZATE, âl-kâl'lê-zâte. *v. a.* [from *alkali.*] To make bodies alkaline, by changing their nature, or by mixing alkalies with them.

ALKA'LIZATE, âl-kâl'lê-zâte. *adj.* [from *alkali.*] That which has the qualities of alkali; that, which is impregnated with alkali

The odour of the fixed nitre is very languid; but that, which it discovers, being dissolved in hot water, is different, being of kin to that of other *alkalizate* salts. *Boyle.*

The colour of violets in their syrup, by acid liquors, turns red; and, by urinous and *alkalizate*, turns green. *Newton.*

ALKALIZA'TION, âl-kâl-lê-zâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *alkali.*] The act of alkalizating, or impregnating bodies with alkali.

A'LKANET, âl'kâ-nêt. *n. s.* [*anchusa*, Lat.] The name of a plant. This plant is a species of bugloss, with a red root; brought from the southern parts of France, and used in medicine. *Miller.*

ALKEKE'NGI, âl-kê-kên'jê. *n. s.* A medicinal fruit or berry, produced by a plant of the same denomination; popularly also called *winter-cherry:* the plant bears a near resemblance, to Solanum or Nightshade; whence it is frequently called in Latin by that name, with the addition or epithet of *vesicarium.* *Chambers.*

ALKE'RMES, âl-kêr'mêz. *n. s.* In medicine a term borrowed from the Arabs; denoting a celebrated remedy, of the consistence of a confection; whereof the *kermes* berries are the basis. The other ingredients are, pippin-cyder, rose-water, sugar, ambergris, musk, cinnamon, aloes wood, pearls, and leaf-gold; but the sweets are usually omitted. The *confectio alkermes* is chiefly made at Montpellier: the grain, which gives it the denomination, is no where found so plentifully, as there. *Chambers.*

ALL, âll.[77] *adj.* [Æll, Æal, ealle, alle, Saxon; oll, Welsh; al, Dutch; alle, German; ὅλος, Gr.]

1. Being the whole number; every one.

Brutus is an honourable man:
So are they *all*; *all*, honourable men. *Shaksp.*
To graze the herb *all* leaving,
Devour'd each other. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

The great encouragement of *all*, is the assurance of a future reward. *Tillotson.*

2. Being the whole quantity; every part.

Six days thou shalt labour, and do *all* thy work. *Deut.* v. 13.

Political power I take to be a right, of making laws with penalties; and of employing the force of the community, in the execution of such laws, and in the defence of the commonwealth; and *all* this, only for the public good. *Locke.*

3. The whole quantity, applied to duration of time.

On those pastures cheerful spring,
All the year, doth sit and sing;
And rejoicing, smiles to see,
Their green backs wear his livery. *Crashaw.*

4. The whole extent of place.

Gratiano speaks an infinite deal of nothing; more, than any man in *all* Venice. *Shaksp. Merch. of Ven.*

ALL, âll. *adv.* [See ALL, *adj.*]

1. Quite; completely.

How is my love *all* ready forth to come. *Spenser.*
Know, Rome, that *all* alone Marcus did fight
Within Corioli gates. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
He swore so loud;
That, *all* amaz'd, the priest let fall the book. *Shaksp.*

The Saxons could call a comet, a fixed star; which is *all* one with *stella crinita* or *cometa.* *Camden.*

For a large conscience is *all* one,
And signifies the same with none. *Hudibras.*

Balm, from a silver box distill'd around,
Shall *all* bedew the roots, and scent the sacred ground.
Dryden.

I do not remember, he (any where) mentions expressly the title of the first-born; but (*all* along)

keeps himself, under the shelter of the indefinite term, heir. *Locke.*

Justice may be furnished out of fire, as far as her sword goes; and courage may be (*all* over) a continued blaze. *Addison.*

If e'er the miser durst his farthings spare,
He thinly spreads them through the public square:
Where, *all* beside the rail, rang'd beggars lie;
And, from each other, catch the doleful cry. *Gay.*

2. Altogether; wholly; without any other consideration.

I am of the temper of most kings; who love to be in debt; are *all* for present money, no matter how they pay it afterward. *Dryden.*

3. Only; without admission of any thing else.

When I shall wed;
That lord, whose hand must take my plight, shall carry
Half my love with him, half my care and duty:
Sure, I shall never marry, like my sister,
To love my father *all*. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

4. Although. This sense is truly Teutonick, but now obsolete.

Do you not think, th' accomplishment of it
Sufficient work for one man's simple head;
All were it, as the rest, but simply writ. *Spenser.*

5. It is sometimes a word of emphasis; nearly the same with *just*.

A shepherd's swain, say, did thee bring;
All, as his straying flock he fed:
And, when his honour hath thee read,
Crave pardon for thy hardyhead. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

6. It was anciently in English, what it is now in the other Teutonick dialects; a particle of mere enforcement.

He thought them, sixpence (*all*) too dear.
Song in Shakspeare.

Tell us, what occasion of import
Hath *all* so long detain'd you from your wife.
Shakspeare.

ALL, âll. *n. s.*

1. The whole; opposed to part, or nothing.

And will she yet debase her eyes on me;
On me, whose *all* not equals Edward's moiety?
Shakspeare.

Nought's had, *all*'s spent;
Where our desire is got, without content. *Shaksp.*

The youth shall study; and no more engage
Their flattering wishes, for uncertain age:
No more with fruitless care, and cheated strife,
Chace fleeting pleasure through the maze of life;
Finding, the wretched *all* they here can have,
But present food, and but a future grave. *Prior.*

Our *all* is at stake, and irretrievably lost, if we fail of success. *Addison.*

2. Every thing.

Then shall we be news-cramm'd.—*All* the better; we shall be the more remarkable. *Shakspeare.*

Up, with my tent; here will I lie to-night:
But where, to-morrow?—Well, *all*'s one for that.
Shakspeare.

All the fitter, Lentulus; our coming
Is not for salutation; we have bus'ness. *Ben Jonson.*

3. That is, *every thing is the better, the same, the fitter.*

Sceptre and pow'r, thy giving, I assume:
And glad, her shall resign; when, in the end,
Thou shalt be *all* in *all*, and I in thee,
For ever; and in me, all whom thou lov'st. *Milton.*

They, that do not keep up this indifferency for *all* but truth, put coloured spectacles before their eyes, and look through false glasses. *Locke.*

4. The phrase *and all* is of the same kind.

They all fell to work, at the roots of the tree: and left it so little foot-hold, that the first blast of wind laid it flat upon the ground; nest, eagles, *and all*.
L'Estrange;

A torch, snuff *and all*, goes-out in a moment, when dipped in the vapour. *Addison's Rem. on Italy*

5. *All* is much used in composition; but, in most instances, it is merely arbitrary; as, *all-commanding*. Sometimes the words compounded with it, are fixed and classical; as, *Almighty*. When it is connected with a participle, it seems to be a noun; as, *all-surrounding:* in other cases an adverb; as, *all-accomplished*, or completely accomplished. Of these compounds, a small part of those, which may be found, is inserted.

ALL-BEA'RING, âll-bâ'rîng. *adj.* [from *all* and *bear*.] That, which bears every thing; omniparous.

Thus while he spoke, the sovereign plant he drew;
Where, on the *all-bearing* earth, unmark'd it grew.
Pope

ALL-CHEE'RING, âll-tshê'rîng. *adj.* [from *all* and *cheer*.] That, which gives gayety and cheerfulness to all.

Soon, as the *all-cheering* sun
Should, in the farthest east, begin to draw
The shady curtains from Aurora's bed. *Shaksp.*

ALL-COMMA'NDING, âll-kôm-mând'îng. *adj.* [from *all* and *command*.] Having the sovereignty over all.

He now sets before them the high and shining idol of glory, the *all-commanding* image of bright gold. *Raleigh.*

ALL-COMPO'SING, âll-kôm-pô'zîng.[409] *adj.* [from *all* and *compose*.] That, which quiets all men, or every thing.

Wrapt in embow'ring shades, Ulysses lies,
His woes forgot: but Pallas now addrest,
To break the bands of *all-composing* rest. *Pope.*

ALL-CO'NQUERING, âll-cônk'kêr-îng.[334] *adj.* [from *all* and *conquer*.] That, which subdues every thing.

Second of Satan sprung, *all-conquering* death!
What think'st thou of our empire now? *Milton.*

ALL-CONSU'MING, âll-kôn-sû'mîng. *adj.* [from *all* and *consume*.] That, which consumes every thing.

By age unbroke:—but *all-consuming* care
Destroys perhaps the strength, that time would spare.
Pope.

ALL-DEVOURING, âll-dê-vôûr'îng. *adj.* [from *all* and *devour*.] That which eats up every thing.

Secure from flames, from envy's fiercer rage,
Destructive war, and *all-devouring* age. *Pope.*

ALL-FOU'RS, âll-fôrz'. *n. s.* [from *all* and *four*.] A low game at cards; played by two; so named, from the four particulars by which it is reckoned; and which, joined in the hand of either of the parties, are said to make *all-fours*.

ALLHA'IL, âll-hâle'. *n. s.* [from *all* and *hail*, for *health*.] All health! This is therefore not a compound, though perhaps usually reckoned among them; a term of salutation. *Salve*, or *salvete*.

All hail, ye fields, where constant peace attends!
All hail, ye sacred solitary groves!
All hail. ye books, my true, my real friends,
Whose conversation pleases and improves!
Walsh.

ALLHA'LLOW, ALLHA'LLOWS, âll-hâl'lô, âll-hâl'lûs. *n. s.* [from *all* and *hallow*.] All saints day; the first of November.

ALL-HA'LLOWN, âll-hâl'lûn. *adj.* [from *all* and *hallow*, to make holy.] The time, about All saints day.

Farewell, thou latter spring! farewell,
All-hallown summer. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

ALLHA'LLOWTIDE, âll-hâl'lô-tide. *n. s.* [See ALL-HALLOWN.] The term, near All saints, or the first of November.

Cut off the bough about *All-hallowtide*, in the bare place; and set it, in the ground; and it will grow, to be a fair tree in one year. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

ALL-HEA'L, âll-hêle'. *n. s.* [*panax*, Lat.] A species of *ironwort;* which see.

ALL-JUD'GING, âll-jûd'jîng. *adj.* [from *all* and *judge*.] That, which has the sovereign right of judgment.

I look with horror back,
That I detest my wretched self, and curse
My past polluted life. *All-judging* Heaven,
Who knows my crimes, has seen my sorrow for them
Rowe's Jane Shore.

ALL-KNO'WING, âll-nô'îng. *adj.* [from *all* and *know*.] Omniscient; all-wise.

Shall we repine, at a little misplaced charity; we, who could no way foresee the effect? When an *all-knowing*, all-wise Being, showers down every day his benefits on the unthankful and undeserving.
Atterbury's Sermons.

ALL-MA'KING, âll-mâke'îng. *adj.* [from *all* and *make*.] That, created all; omnisick. See ALL-SEEING.

ALL-POW'ERFUL, âll-pôû'ûr-fûl. *adj.* [from *all* and *powerful*.] Almighty; omnipotent; possessed of infinite power.

O *all-powerful* Being! the least motion of whose will can create or destroy a world; pity us, the mournful friends of thy distressed servant. *Swift.*

A'LL SAINTS DA'Y, âll-sânts-dâ'. *n. s.* The day, on which there is a general celebration of the saints. The first of November.

ALL-SE'ER, âll-sêêr'. *n. s.* [from *all* and *see*.] He, that sees or beholds every thing; he, whose view comprehends all things

That high *All-seer*, which I dallied with,
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head;
And giv'n in earnest, what I begg'd in jest. *Shaksp.*

ALL-SE'EING, âll-sêê'îng. *adj.* [from *all* and *see*.] That beholds every thing.

The same First Mover certain bounds has plac'd,
How long those perishable forms shall last:
Nor can they last, beyond the time, assign'd
By that *all-seeing* and *all-making* mind. *Dryden.*

ALL SO'ULS DAY, âll-sôlz-dâ'. *n. s.* The day, on which supplications are made for all souls by the church of Rome; the second of November

This is *all souls day*, fellows! Is it not?—
It is, my lord.—
Why then, *all souls day* is my body's doomsday.
Shaksp.

ALL-SUFFI'CIENT, âll-sûf-fish'ênt. *adj.* [from *all* and *sufficient*.] Sufficient to every thing.

The testimonies of God are perfect: the testimonies of God are *all-sufficient* unto that end, for which they were given. *Hooker.*

He can more than employ all our powers in their utmost elevation; for he is every way perfect and *all-sufficient*. *Norris.*

ALL-WI'SE, âll-wize'. *adj.* [from *all* and *wise*.] Possest of infinite wisdom.

There is an infinite, eternal, *all-wise* mind, governing the affairs of the world. *South.*

Supreme, *all-wise*, eternal, potentate!
Sole author, sole disposer, of our fate! *Prior.*

ALLANTO'IS, or *ALLANTO'IDES*, âl-lân-tô'îz, or âl-lân-tô'îdz. *n. s.* [from ἀλλᾶς a gut, and εἶδος shape.] The urinary tunick, placed between the amnion and

chorion; which, by the navel and urachus (or passage, by which the urine is conveyed from the infant in the womb) receives the urine, that comes out of the bladder. *Quincy.*

To ALLA'Y, âl-là'. *v. a.* [from *alloyer*, Fr. to mix one metal with another, in order to coinage: it is therefore derived by some, from *à la loi, according to law;* the quantity of metals being mixed, according to law: by others, from *allier*, to unite; perhaps from *allocare*, to put together.]

1. To mix one metal with another, to make it fitter for coinage. In this sense, most authors preserve the original French orthography, and write *alloy*. See ALLOY.
2. To join any thing to another, so as to abate its predominant qualities. It is used commonly, in a sense contrary to its original meaning; and is, to make something bad, less bad. To obtund; to repress; to abate

Being brought into the open air,
I would *allay* the burning quality
Of that fell poison. *Shaksp.*

No friendly officers shall alter or *allay* that rancour, that frets in some hellish breasts; which, upon all occasions, will foam out at its foul mouth in slander and invective. *South.*

3. To quict; to pacify; to repress. The word, in this sense, I think not to be derived from the French *alloyer;* but to be the English word *lay*, with *a* before it, according to the old form.

If by your art you have
Put the wild waters in this roar, *allay* them. *Shaksp.*

ALLA'Y, âl-là'. *n. s.* [*alloy*, Fr.]

1. The metal of a baser kind, mixed in coins, to harden them, that they may wear less. Gold is allayed, with silver and copper; two carats, to a pound Troy: silver, with copper only; of which, eighteen pennyweights is mixed with a pound. *Cowell* thinks the allay is added, to countervail the charge of coining: which might have been done, only by making the coin less.

For fools are stubborn in their way,
As coins are harden'd by th' *allay*. *Hudibras.*

2. Any thing, which (being added) abates the predominant qualities of that with which it is mingled; in the same manner, as the admixture of baser metals allays the qualities of the first mass.

Dark colours easily suffer a sensible *allay*, by little scattering light. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Allay, being taken from baser metals, commonly implies something worse than that, with which it is mixed.

The joy has no *allay* of jealousy, hope, and fear. *Roscommon.*

ALLA'YER, âl-là'ûr. *n. s.* [from *allay*.] The person or thing, which has the power or quality of allaying.

Phlegm and pure blood are reputed *allayers* of acrimony: and Avicen countermands letting blood in cholerick bodies; because he esteems the blood a *frænum bilis*, or a bridle of gall, obtunding its acrimony and fierceness. *Harvey.*

ALLA'YMENT, âl-là'mênt. *n. s.* [from *allay*.] That which has the power of allaying or abating the force of another.

If I could temporize with my affection,
Or brew it to a weak and colder palate;
The like *allayment* would I give my grief. *Shaksp.*

ALLEGA'TION, âl-lê-gâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *allege*.]

1. Affirmation; declaration.
2. The thing alleged or affirmed.

Hath he not twit our sovereign lady here
With ignominious words, though darkly coucht?
As if she had suborned some to swear
False *allegations*, to o'erthrow his state.
Shakspeare's Henry VI.

3. An excuse; a plea.

I omitted no means, to be informed of my errours; and I expect not to be excused in any negligence, on account of youth, want of leisure, or any other idle *allegations*. *Pope.*

To ALLE'GE, âl-lêdje'. *v. a.* [*allego*, Lat.]

1. To affirm; to declare; to maintain.
2. To plead, as an excuse; or produce, as an argument.

Surely the present form of church-government is such, as no law of God, or reason of man, hath hitherto been *alleged* of force sufficient, to prove they do ill; who, to the utmost of their power, withstand the alteration thereof. *Hooker.*

If we forsake the ways of grace or goodness, we cannot *allege* any colour of ignorance, or want of instruction; we cannot say, we have not learned them, or we could not. *Sprat.*

He hath a clear and full view; and there is no more to be *alleged*, for his better information. *Locke.*

ALLE'GEABLE, âl-lêdj'â-bl. *adj.* [from *allege*.] That, which may be alleged.

Upon this interpretation, all may be solved, that is *allegeable* against it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ALLE'GEMENT, âl-lêdj'mênt. *n. s.* [from *allege*.] The same with *allegation*. *Dict.*

ALLE'GER, âl-lêdj'ûr. *n. s.* [from *allege*.] He, that alleges.

The narrative, if we believe it as confidently as the famous *alleger* of it (Pamphilio) appears to do, would argue, that there is no other principle requisite, than what may result from the lucky mixture of several bodies. *Boyle.*

ALLE'GIANCE, âl-lê'jânse. *n. s.* [*allegeance*. Fr.] The duty of subjects to the government.

I did pluck *allegiance* from men's hearts,
Loud shouts and salutations from their mouths,
Even in the presence of the crowned king. *Shaksp.*

We charge you, on *allegiance* to ourselves,
To hold your slaughtering hands, and keep the peace. *Shaksp.*

The house of commons, to whom every day petitions are directed by the several counties of England, professing all *allegiance* to them, govern absolutely; the lords concurring, or rather submitting, to whatsoever is proposed. *Clarendon.*

ALLE'GIANT, âl-lê'jânt. *adj.* [from *allege*.] Loyal; conformable to the duty of *allegiance:* a word, not now used.

For your great graces
Heap'd upon me, poor undeserver; I
Can nothing render, but *allegiant* thanks,
My pray'rs to heaven for you. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

ALLEGO'RICK, âl-lê gôr'rîk. *adj* [from *allegory*.] After the manner of an allegory; not real; not literal.

A kingdom they portend thee; but, what kingdom,
Real or *allegorick*, I discern not. *Milton.*

ALLEGO'RICAL, âl-lê-gôr'rê-kâl *adj.* [from *allegory*.] In the form of an allegory; not real; not literal; mystical.

When our Saviour said, in an *allegorical* and mystical sense, 'Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of Man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you;' the hearers understood him literally and grossly. *Bentley.*

The epithet of Apollo for shooting, is capable of two applications; one literal, in respect of the darts and bow, the ensigns of that god; the other *allegorical*, in regard to the rays of the sun. *Pope.*

ALLEGO'RICALLY, âl-lê-gôr'rê-kâl-lê. *adv.* [from *allegory*.] After an allegorical manner.

Virgil often makes Iris the messenger of Juno, *allegorically* taken for the air. *Peacham.*

The place is to be understood *allegorically;* and, what is thus spoken by a Phæacian with wisdom, is (by the Poët) applied to the goddess of it. *Pope.*

ALLEGO'RICALNESS, âl-lê-gôr'rê-kâl-nês. *n. s.* [from *allegorical*.] The quality of being allegorical. *Dict.*

To A'LLEGORIZE, â'lê-gô-rîze. *v. a.* [from *allegory*.] To turn into allegory; to form an allegory; to take in a sense not literal.

He hath very wittily *allegorized* this tree; allowing his supposition of the tree itself to be true. *Raleigh.*

As some would *allegorize* these signs, so others would confine them to the destruction of Jerusalem. *Burnet's Theory.*

An alchymist shall reduce divinity, to the maxims of his laboratory; explain morality by sal sulphur, and mercury; and *allegorize* the scripture itself, and the sacred mysteries thereof, into the philosopher's stone. *Locke.*

A'LLEGORY, âl'lê-gôr-rê.[567] *n. s.* [ἀλληγορία.] A figurative discourse; in which something other is intended, than is contained in the words literally taken; as, *wealth is the daughter of diligence, and the parent of authority.*

Neither must we draw out our *allegory* too long; lest either we make ourselves obscure; or fall into affectation, which is childish. *Ben Jonson.*

This word nympha meant nothing else, but (by *allegory*) the vegetative humour or moisture, that quickeneth and giveth life to trees and flowers, whereby they grow. *Peacham.*

ALLE'GRO, âl-lê'grô. *n. s.* A word, denoting one of the six distinctions of time. It expresses a sprightly motion, the quickest of all, except Presto. It originally means *gay*, as in *Milton.*

ALLELU'JAH, *n. s.* âl-lê-lû'yâ. [This word is falsely written for *Hallelujah*, הללו and יה.] A word of spiritual exultation, used in hymns; it signifies, *Praise God.*

He will set his tongue, to those pious divine strains; which may be a proper præludium to those *allelujahs*, he hopes eternally to sing. *Government of the Tongue.*

ALLEMA'NDE, âl-lê'mând. *n. s.* [Ital.] A grave kind of musick. *Dict.*

To ALLE'VIATE, âl-lê'vê-âte.[91] *v. a.* [*allevo*, Lat.]

1. To make light; to ease; to soften.

The pains, taken in the speculative, will much *alleviate* me in describing the practic part. *Harvey.*

Most of the distempers are the effects of abused plenty and luxury, and must not be charged upon our Maker; who (notwithstanding) hath provided excellent medicines, to *alleviate* those evils, which we bring upon ourselves. *Bentley.*

2. To extenuate or soften; as, he *alleviates* his fault by an excuse.

ALLEVIA'TION, âl-lê-vê-â'shûn. *n. s.* [from *alleviate*.]

1. The act of making light, of allaying, or extenuating.

All apologies for, and *alleviations* of, faults, though they are the heights of humanity; yet they are not the favours, but the duties, of friendship. *South.*

2. That, by which any pain is eased, or fault extenuated.

This loss of one-fifth of their income will sit heavy on them, who shall feel it, without the *alleviation* of any profit. *Locke.*

A'LLEY, âl'lè.[270] *n. s.* [*allée*, Fr.]

1. A walk in a garden.

And all within were walks and *alleys* wide,
With footing worn, and leading inward far. *Spenser.*

Where *alleys* are close gravelled, the earth putteth forth the first year knotgrass, and after spire-grass. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Yonder *alleys* green,
Our walk at noon, with branches overgrown. *Milton*

Come, my fair love! Our morning's task we lose:
Some labour, ev'n the easiest life would choose:
Ours is not great; the dangling bows to crop,
Whose too luxuriant growth our *alleys* stop. *Dryden.*

The thriving plants, ignoble broomsticks made,
Now sweep those *alleys* they were born to shade. *Pope.*

2. A passage in towns, narrower than a street.

A back friend, a shoulder clapper; one that commands the passages of *alleys*, crecks, and narrow lands. *Shakspeare.*

ALLI'ANCE, âl-lî'ânse. *n. s.* [*alliance*, Fr.]

1. The state of connexion with another, by confederacy; a league. In this sense, our histories of queen Anne mention *the grand alliance.*

2. Relation by marriage.

A bloody Hymen shall th' *alliance* join,
Betwixt the Trojan and th' Ausonian line. *Dryd*

3. Relation by any form of kindred.

For my father's sake,
And for *alliance'* sake, declare the cause
My father lost his head. *Shaksp. Henry* VI.

Adrastus soon, with gods averse, shall join
In dire *alliance* with the Theban line;
Thence strife shall rise, and mortal war succeed. *Pope.*

4. The act of forming or contracting relation to another; the act of making a confederacy.

Dorset, your son, that with a fearful soul
Leads discontented steps in foreign soil,
This fair *alliance* quickly shall call home
To high promotions. *Shaksp. Richard* III.

5. The persons allied to each other.

I would not boast the greatness of my father,
But point out new *alliances* to Cato. *Addison.*

ALLICIENCY, âl-lish'yên-sè.[113] *n. s.* [*allicio* Lat to entice or draw] The power of attracting any thing; magnetism; attraction.

The feigned central *alliciency* is but a word; and the manner of it, still occult. *Glanville.*

To A'LLIGATE, âl'lè-gâte.[91] *v. a.* [*alligo*, Lat.] To tie one thing to another; to unite.

ALLIGA'TION, âl-lè-gâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *alligate.*]

1. The act of tying together; the state of being so tied.

2. The arithmetical rule, that teaches to adjust the price of compounds formed of several ingredients of different value.

ALLIGA'TOR, âl-lè-gâ'tûr.[521] *n. s.* The crocodile of America; between which, and that of Africa, naturalists have laid down this difference: that one moves the upper, and the other the lower jaw; but this is now known to be chimerical, the lower jaw being equally moved by both See CROCODILE.

In his needy shop a tortoise hung,
An *alligator* stuff'd, and other skins
Of ill-shap'd fishes. *Shaksp*

Aloft in rows large poppy-heads were strung,
And here a scaly *alligator* hung. *Garth's Dispensary.*

A'LLIGATURE, âl-lig'gâ-tûre.[463] *n. s.* [from *alligate.*] The link or ligature, by which two things are joined together. *Dict.*

ALLI'SION, âl-lizh'ûn *n. s.* [*alido*, *allisum*, Lat.] The act of striking one thing against another.

There have not been any islands of note, or considerable extent, torn and cast off from the continent by earthquakes, or severed from it by the boisterous *allision* of the sea. *Woodward.*

ALLITERA'TION, âl-lit-êr-â'shûn. *n. s.* [*ad* and *litera*, Lat.] Of what the critics call *alliteration*, or beginning of several words in the same verse with the same letter; there are instances in the oldest and best writers, as,

Behemoth biggest born. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

ALLOCA'TION, âl-lô-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*alloco*, Lat.]

1. The act of putting one thing to another.

2. The admission of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account.

3. An allowance made upon an account: a term used in the exchequer. *Chambers.*

ALLOCU'TION, âl-lô-kû'shûn. *n. s.* [*allocutio*, Lat.] The act of speaking to another.

ALLO'DIAL, âl-lô'dè-âl. *adj.* [from *allodium.*] Held without any acknowledgment of superiority; not feudal; independent.

ALLO'DIUM, âl-lô'dè-ûm. *n. s.* [A word of very uncertain derivation, but most probably of German original.] A possession held in absolute independence, without any acknowledgment of a lord paramount: it is opposed to *fee*, or *feudum*, which intimates some kind of dependence. There are no allodial lands in England; all being held either mediately or immediately of the king.

ALLO'NGE, â-lûndje'.[165] *n. s.* [*allonge*, Fr.]

1. A pass or thrust with a rapier; so called from the lengthening of the space taken up by the fencer.

2. It is likewise taken for a long rein, when the horse is trotted in the hand

To ALLO'O, âl-lôô'. *v. a.* [This word is generally spoke *halloo;* and is used to dogs when they are incited to the chase or battle: it is commonly imagined to come from the French *allons;* perhaps from *all lo*, look all; showing the object.] To set on; to incite a dog, by crying *alloo.*

Alloo thy furious mastiff; bid him vex
The noxious herd, and print upon their ears
A sad memorial of their past offence. *Philips.*

A'LLOQUY, âl'lô-kwè. *n. s.* [*alloquium*, Lat.] The act of speaking to another; address; conversation. *Dict.*

To ALLO'T, âl-lôt' *v. a.* [from *lot.*]

1. To distribute by lot.

2. To grant.

Five days we do *allot* thee for provision,
To shield thee from disasters of the world;
And, on the sixth, to turn thy hated back
Upon our kingdom. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

I shall deserve my fate; if I refuse
That happy hour, which heaven *allots* to peace. *Dryden.*

3. To distribute; to parcel out; to give each his share.

Since fame was the only end of all their studies, a man cannot be too scrupulous in *allotting* them their due portion of it. *Tatler.*

ALLO'TMENT, âl-lôt'mênt *n. s.* [from *allot*]

1. That which is allotted to any one; the part, the share, the portion granted.

There can be no thought of security or quiet in this world, but in a resignation to the *allotments* of God and nature. *L'Estrange.*

Though it is our duty, to submit with patience to more scanty *allotments;* yet thus much, we may reasonably and lawfully ask of God. *Rogers's Serm.*

2. Part appropriated.

It is laid out into a grove, for fruits and shade; a vineyard; and an *allotment*, for olives and herbs. *Broome.*

ALLO'TTERY, âl-lôt'tûr-è.[555] *n. s* [from *allot.*] That which is granted to any particular person in a distribution See ALLOTMENT.

Allow me such exercises, as may become a gentleman; or give me the poor *allottery*, my father left me by testament. *Shaksp.*

To ALLO'W, âl-lôû'. *v. a.* [*allouer*, Fr. from *allaudare*, Lat.]

1. To admit; as, to *allow* a position: not to contradict; not to oppose.

The principles, which all mankind *allow* for true, are innate; those, that men of right reason admit, are the principles *allowed* by all mankind. *Locke.*

The pow'r of musick all our hearts *allow;*
And, what Timotheus was, is Dryden now. *Pope.*

That some of the Presbyterians declared openly against the king's murder, I *allow* to be true. *Swift.*

2. To justify; to maintain as right.

The pow'rs above
Allow obedience. *Shakspeare.*

The Lord *alloweth* the righteous. *Bible.*

3. To grant; to yield; to own any one's title to.

We will not, in civility, *allow* too much sincerity to the professions of most men; but think their actions to be interpreters of their thoughts. *Locke.*

I shall be ready to *allow* the pope as little power here, as you please. *Swift.*

4. To grant license to; to permit.

Let's follow the old earl; and get the bedlam,
To lead him where he would: his roguish madness
Allows itself to any thing. *Shaksp.*

But, as we were *allowed* of God to be put in trust with the gospel, even so we speak; not as pleasing men, but God, which trieth our hearts. 1 *Thess.* ii. 4.

They referred all laws, that were to be passed in Ireland, to be considered, corrected, and *allowed* first by the state of England. *Davies on Ireland.*

5. To give a sanction to; to authorize.

There is no slander, in an *allow'd* fool. *Shaksp.*

6. To give to; to pay to.

Ungrateful, then! if we no tears *allow*
To him, that gave us peace and empire too. *Waller.*

7. To appoint for; to set out to a certain use; as, He *allowed* his son the third part of his income.

8. To make abatement or provision; or to settle any thing, with some concessions or cautions regarding something else.

If we consider the different occasions, of ancient and modern medals; we shall find they both agree in recording the great actions and successes in war; *allowing* still for the different ways of making it, and the circumstances that attended it. *Addison.*

ALLO'WABLE, âl-lôû â-bl. *adj.* [from *allow.*]

1. That which may be admitted without contradiction.

It is not *allowable* what is observable in many pieces of Raphael; where Magdalen is represented before our Saviour, washing his feet on her knees: which will not consist with the text. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

2. That which is permitted or licensed, lawful; not forbidden.

In actions of this sort, the light of nature alone may discover that, which is in the sight of God, *allowable*. *Hooker.*

I was, by the freedom *allowable* among friends, tempted to vent my thoughts with negligence. *Boyle.*

Reputation becomes a signal and a very peculiar blessing to magistrates; and their pursuit of it is, not only *allowable*, but laudable. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

ALLO'WABLENESS, âl-lôû â-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *allowable*.] The quality of being allowable; lawfulness; exemption from prohibition.

Lots, as to their nature, use, and *allowableness*, in matters of recreation, are indeed impugned by some, though better defended by others. *South's Sermons.*

ALLO'WANCE, âl-lôû ânse. *n. s.* [from *allow*.]

1. Admission, without contradiction.

That, which wisdom did first begin, and hath been with good men long continued, challengeth *allowance* of them that succeed, although it plead for itself nothing. *Hooker.*

Without the notion and *allowance* of spirits, our philosophy will be lame and defective in one main part of it. *Locke.*

2. Sanction; license; authority.

You sent a large commission to conclude
(Without the king's will, or the state's *allowance*)
A league, between his highness and Ferrara. *Shaksp.*

3. Permission; freedom from restraint.

They should, therefore, be accustomed betimes, to consult and make use of their reason, before they give *allowance* to their inclinations. *Locke.*

4. A settled rate, or appointment for any use

The victual in plantations ought to be expended, almost as in a besieged town; that is, with certain *allowance*. *Bacon.*

And his *allowance* was a continual *allowance*, given him of the king; a daily rate, for every day all his life. *2 Kings.*

5. Abatement, from the strict rigour of a law or demand.

The whole poem, though written in heroick verse, is of the Pindarick nature; as well in the thought, as the expression: and, as such, requires the same grains of *allowance* for it. *Dryden.*

Parents never give *allowances*, for an innocent passion. *Swift.*

6. Established character; reputation.

His bark is stoutly timber'd; and his pilot,
Of very expert and approv'd *allowance*. *Shaksp.*

ALLO'Y, âl-lôé'.[32] *n. s* [See ALLAY.]

1. Baser metal, mixed in coinage.

That precise weight and fineness, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the standard. Fine silver is silver, without the mixture of any baser metal: *Alloy* is baser metal, mixed with it. *Locke.*

Let another piece be coined of the same weight; wherein half the silver is taken out, and copper or other *alloy* put into the place; it will be worth but half as much: for the value of the *alloy* is so inconsiderable as not to be reckoned. *Locke.*

2. Abatement; diminution.

The pleasures of sense are probably relished, by beasts in a more exquisite degree, than they are by men; for they taste them sincere and pure, without mixture or *alloy*. *Atterbury.*

ALLUBE'SCENCY, âl-lû-bês'sên-sê. *n. s.* [*allubescentia*, Lat.] Willingness; content *Dict.*

To ALLU'DE, âl-lûde' *v. n.* [*alludo*, Lat.] To have some reference to a thing without the direct mention of it; to hint at; to insinuate. It is used of persons; as, *he* alludes *to an old story;* or of things, as, *the lampoon* alludes *to his mother's faults.*

These speeches of Jerom and Chrysostom do seem to *allude* unto such ministerial garments as were then in use. *Hooker.*

True it is, that many things of this nature be *alluded* unto; yea, many things declared. *Hooker.*

Then just proportions were taken, and every thing placed by weight and measure: and this, I doubt not, was that artificial structure here *alluded* to. *Burnet.*

ALLU'MINOR, âl-lû'mê-nûr. *n. s.* [*allumer* Fr. to light.] One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment; because he gives graces, light, and ornament, to the letters or figures coloured. *Cowell.*

To ALLU'RE, âl-lûre'. *v. a.* [*leurer*, Fr *looren*, Dutch, belæpen, Sax.] To entice to any thing whether good or bad: to draw toward any thing by enticement.

Unto laws, that men make for the benefit of men, it hath seemed always needful to add rewards; which may more *allure* unto good, than any hardness deterreth from it: and punishments; which may more deter from evil, than any sweetness thereto alloreth. *Hooker.*

The golden sun, in splendour likest heav'n,
Allur'd his eye *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Each flatt'ring hope, and each *alluring* joy.
Lyttleton.

ALLU'RE, âl-lûre'. *n s.* [from the verb *allure*.] Something set up, to entice birds (or other things) to it. We now write *lure*.

The rather to train them to his *allure*, he told them both often, and with a vehement voice, how they were over-topped and trodden down by gentlemen. *Hayward.*

ALLU'REMENT, âl-lûre'mênt. *n. s.* [from *allure*.] That which allures, or has the force of alluring; enticement; temptation of pleasure

Against *allurement*, custom, and a world
Offended; fearless of reproach and scorn,
Or violence. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
—Adam, by his wife's *allurement*, fell.
Paradise Regained.
To shun th' *allurement* is not hard
To minds resolv'd, forewarn'd, and well prepared:
But, wond'rous difficult, when once beset;
To struggle through the straits, and break th' involving net. *Dryden.*

ALLU'RER, âl-lû'rûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *allure*.] The person that allures; enticer; inveigler.

ALLU'RINGLY, âl-lû'rîng-lê. *adv.* [from *allure*.] In an alluring manner; enticingly.

ALLU'RINGNESS, âl-lûr'îng-nês. *n. s* [from *alluring*.] The quality of alluring or enticing; invitation; temptation by proposing pleasure.

ALLU'SION, âl-lû'zhûn. *n. s.* [*allusio*, Lat.] That which is spoken with reference to something supposed to be already known, and therefore not expressed; a hint; an implication. It has the particle *to*.

Here are manifest *allusions* and footsteps of the dissolution of the earth, as it was in the deluge, and will be in its last ruin. *Burnet's Theory.*

This last *allusion* gall'd the Panther more;
Because indeed it rubb'd upon the sore. *Dryden.*

Expressions now out of use, *allusions to* customs lost to us, and various particularities, must needs continue several passages in the dark. *Locke*

ALLU'SIVE, âl-lû sîv.[158 428] *adj.* [*alludo*, *allusum*, Lat.] Hinting at something not fully expressed.

Where the expression in one place is plain, and the sense affixed to it agreeable to the proper force of the words, and no negative objection requires us to depart from it; and the expression, in the other, is figurative or *allusive*, and the doctrine, deduced from it, liable to great objections; it is reasonable, in this latter place, to restrain the extent of the figure and allusion to a consistency with the former. *Rogers's Sermons.*

ALLU'SIVELY, âl-lû'sîv-lê. *adv.* [from *allusive*.] In an allusive manner; by implication; by insinuation.

The Jewish nation, that rejected and crucified him, within the compass of one generation, were, according to his prediction, destroyed by the Romans, and preyed upon by those eagles (*Matt.* xxiv. 28.) by which, *allusively*, are noted the Roman armies, whose ensign was the eagle. *Hammond.*

ALLU SIVENESS, âl-lû'sîv-nêss. *n. s.* [from *allusive*.] The quality of being allusive.

ALLU'VION, âl-lû'vê-ûn *n. s.* [*alluvio*, Lat.]

1. The carrying of any thing to something else by the motion of the water.

2. The thing carried by water to something else.

The civil law gives the owner of land a right to that increase which arises from *alluvion*, which is defined, an insensible increment, brought by the water. *Cowell*

ALLU'VIOUS, âl-lû'vê-ûs.[314] *adj.* [from *alluvion*.] That which is carried by water to another place, and lodged upon something else.

To ALLY' âl-lî'. *v. a.* [*allier*, Fr.]

1. To unite by kindred, friendship, or confederacy.

All these septs are *allied*, to the inhabitants of the north; so, as there is no hope, that they will ever serve faithfully against them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Wants, frailties, passions, closer still *ally*
The common int'rest, or endear the tye. *Pope.*
To the sun *ally'd*,
From him they draw the animating fire. *Thomson.*

2. To make a relation between two things by similitude or resemblance, or any other means.

Two lines are, indeed, remotely *allied* to Virgil's sense; but they are too like the tenderness of Ovid. *Dryden.*

ALLY', âl-lî'. *n. s.* [*allie*, Fr.] One united by some means of connexion; as marriage, friendship, confederacy.

He in court stood, on his own feet; for the most of his *allies*, rather leaned upon him, than shored him. *Wotton.*

We could hinder the accession of Holland to France; either as subjects, with great immunities for the encouragement of trade; or as an inferiour and dependent *ally*, under their protection. *Temple.*

ALMACA'NTAR, âl-mâ-kân'tûr. *n. s.* [An Arabick word, written variously by various authors; by D'Herbelot, *almocantar;* by others, *almucantar*.] A circle drawn parallel to the horizon. It is generally used in the plural; and means a series of parallel circles drawn through the several degrees of the meridian

ALMACA'NTAR'S STAFF, ål-må-kån'tûrz-stâff. *n. s.* An instrument commonly made of pear-tree or box, with an arch of fifteen degrees; used to take observations of the sun about the time of its rising and setting, in order to find the amplitude, and consequently the variations of the compass. *Chambers.*

A'LMANACK, ål'må-nâk.[84] *n. s.* [Derived by some from the Arabick *al* and *manah*, Heb. to *count* or *compute;* by others, from *al*, Arabick, and μην a *month*, or μανακὸς the *course of the months:* by others, from a Teutonick original, *al*, and *mann*, the *moon*, an account of every moon or month. All of them are probable.] A calendar; a book in which the revolutions of the seasons, with the return of feasts and fasts, is noted for the ensuing year.

It will be said, this is an *almanack* for the old year: all hath been well; Spain hath not assailed this kingdom. *Bacon.*

This astrologer made his *almanack* give a tolerable account of the weather, by a direct inversion of the common prognostications. *Government of the Tongue.*

Beware the woman too, and shun her sight,
Who in these studies does herself delight;
By whom a greasy *almanack* is borne,
With often handling, like chaft amber worn. *Dryd.*

I'll have a fasting *almanack* printed, on purpose for her use. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

A'LMANDINE, ål'mân-dine.[140] *n. s.* [Fr. *almandina*, Ital.] A ruby, coarser and lighter than the oriental, and nearer the colour of the granate. *Dict.*

ALMI'GHTINESS, ål-mi'tė nėss. *n. s.* [from *almighty.*] Unlimited power; omnipotence; one of the attributes of God.

It serveth to the world, for a witness of his *almightiness*, whom we outwardly honour with the chiefest of outward things. *Hooker.*

In creating and making existent the world universal, by the absolute act of his own word, God shewed his power and *almightiness.* *Sir Walter Raleigh.*

In the wilderness, the bittern and the stork, the unicorn and the elk, live upon his provisions, and revere his power, and feel the force of his *almightiness.* *Taylor.*

ALMI'GHTY, ål-mi'tė.[84 406] *adj.* [from *all* and *mighty.*] Of unlimited power; omnipotent.

The Lord appeared unto Abraham; and said unto him, I am the *almighty* God: walk before me, and be thou perfect. *Genesis*, xvii. 1.

He wills you, in the name of God *almighty;*
That you divest yourself, and lay apart
The borrowed glories; that, by gift of heav'n,
By law of nature and of nations, 'long
To him and to his heirs. *Shaksp.*

A'LMOND, å'mûnd.[401] *n. s.* [*amand*, Fr. derived by *Menage* from *amandala*, a word in low Latin: by others from *Allemand*, a German; supposing that almonds come to France from Germany.] The nut of the almond tree, either sweet or bitter.

Pound an *almond*, and the clear white colour will be altered into a dirty one; and the sweet taste, into an oily one. *Locke.*

A'LMOND-TREE, å'mûnd-trėė. *n. s.* [*amygdalus*, Lat.] It has leaves and flowers very like those of the peach tree; but the fruit is longer and more compressed; the outer green coat is thinner and drier when ripe, and the shell is not so rugged. *Miller.*

Like to an *almond-tree*, mounted high
On top of Green Selenis, all alone,
With blossoms brave bedecked daintily;
Whose tender locks do tremble every one,
At every little breath that under heav'n is blown.
Fairy Queen.

Mark well the flow'ring *almonds* in the wood:
If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load,
The glebe will answer to the sylvan reign;
Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain.
Dryden.

A'LMONDS OF THE THROAT, or TONSILS, å'mûndz (called improperly, *Almonds of the ears*) are two round glands, placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces: each of them has a large oval sinus, which opens into the fauces; and in it are a great number of lesser ones, which discharge themselves through the great sinus of a mucous and slippery matter into the fauces, larynx, and œsophagus, for the moistening and lubricating those parts. When the œsophagus muscle acts, it compresses the *almonds*, and they frequently are the occasion of a sore throat. *Quincy.*

The tonsils, or *almonds of the ears*, are also frequently swelled in the king's evil; which tumour may be very well reckoned a species of it. *Wiseman.*

A'LMOND-FURNACE, or A'LMAN-FURNACE, å'mûnd-fûr-nis, called also the *Sweep;* is a peculiar kind of furnace used in refining, to separate metals from cinders and other foreign substances. *Chambers*

A'LMONER, or A'LMNER, ål'mô-nûr.[34] *n. s.* [*eleemosynarius*, Lat.] The officer of a prince or other person employed in the distribution of charity.

I enquired for an *almoner;* and the general fame has pointed out your reverence, as the worthiest man. *Dryden.*

AL'MONRY, ål'mûn-rė. *n. s.* [from *almoner.*] The place where the almoner resides, or where the alms are distributed.

ALMO'ST, ål'môst.[84] *adv.* [from *all* and *most;* that is, *most part of all. Skinner.*] Nearly; well nigh; in the next degree to the whole, or to universality.

Who is there *almost;* whose mind, at some time or other, love or anger, fear or grief, has not so fastened to some clog, that it could not turn itself to any other object. *Locke.*

There can be no such thing or notion, as an *almost* infinite; there can be nothing next or second, to an omnipotent God. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Atlas becomes unequal to his freight;
And *almost* faints, beneath the glowing weight.
Addison.

ALMS, åmz.[403] *n. s.* [in Saxon, elmeſ, from *eleemosyna*, Lat.] What is given gratuitously in relief of the poor. It has no singular.

My arm'd knees,
Which bow'd but in my stirrup, bend like his,
That hath receiv'd an *alms.* *Shaksp.*

The poor beggar hath a just demand of an *alms*, from the rich man; who is guilty of fraud, injustice, and oppression, if he does not afford relief according to his abilities. *Swift.*

ALMS-BASKET, åmz'bâs-kit. *n. s.* [from *alms* and *basket.*] The basket in which provisions are put to be given away.

There sweepings do as well,
As the best order'd meal;
For, who the relish of these guests will fit,
Needs set them but the *alms-basket* of wit. *Ben Jons.*

We'll stand up for our properties, was the beggar's song, that lived upon the *alms-basket.* *L'Estrange.*

A'LMSDEED, åmz'dėėd. *n. s.* [from *alms* and *deed.*] An act of charity; a charitable gift.

This woman was full of good works, and *alms-deeds*, which she did. *Acts*, ix. 36.

Hard-favour'd Richard, where art thou?
Thou art not here: murder is thy *alms-deed;*
Petitioner for blood thou ne'er put'st back. *Shaksp.*

A'LMS-GIVER, åmz'giv-ûr. *n. s.* [from *alms* and *giver.*] He that gives alms; he that supports others by his charity.

He endowed many religious foundations, and yet was he a great *alms-giver* in secret; which shewed, that his works in publick were dedicated, rather to God's glory, than his own. *Bacon.*

A'LMSHOUSE, åmz-hôûse. *n. s.* [from *alms* and *house.*] A house devoted to the reception and support of the poor; an hospital for the poor.

The way of providing for the clergy by tithes, the device of *alms-houses* for the poor, and the sorting-out of the people into parishes, are manifest. *Hooker.*

And, to relief of lazars, and weak age
Of indigent faint souls past corporal toil,
A hundred *alms-houses* right well supplied. *Shaksp.*

Many penitents, after the robbing of temples and other rapine, build an hospital or *alms-house*, out of the ruins of the church, and the spoils of widows and orphans. *L'Estrange.*

Behold yon *alms-house*, neat, but void of state;
Where age and want sit smiling at the gate. *Pope.*

A'LMS-MAN, åmz'mân. *n. s.* [from *alms* and *man.*] A man who lives upon alms; who is supported by charity.

I'll give my jewels, for a set of beads;
My gorgeous palace, for a hermitage;
My gay apparel, for an *alms-man's* gown. *Shaksp.*

A'LMUG-TREE, å'mûg-trėė. *n. s.* A tree mentioned in Scripture. Of its wood were made musical instruments; and it was used also in rails, or in a staircase. The Rabbins generally render it *coral*, others *ebony*, *brazil*, or *pine:* in the Septuagint, it is translated *wrought wood;* and in the Vulgate, *Ligna Thyina:* but coral could never answer the purposes of the almugim; the pine-tree is too common in Judea to be imported from Ophir; and the Thyinum or citron-tree, much esteemed by the ancients for its fragrance and beauty, came from Mauritania. By the wood *almugim*, or *algumim*, or simply *gummim*, taking *al* for a kind of article, may be understood oily and gummy sorts of wood; and particularly the trees which produce gum ammoniac, or gum arabick; and is (perhaps) the same with the Shittim wood mentioned by Moses. *Calmet.*

And the navy also of Hiram, that brought gold from Ophir, brought in from Ophir great plenty of *almug-trees* and precious trees. *1 Kings*, x. 11.

A'LNAGAR, A'LNAGER, or A'LNEGER, ål'nå-gûr,[88] ål'nå gûr, ål'nė-gûr. *n. s.* [from *alnage.*] A measurer by the ell: a sworn officer; whose business formerly was to inspect the assize of woollen cloth, and to fix the seals appointed upon it for that purpose: but there are now three

officers belonging to the regulation of cloth manufactures; the *searcher*, *measurer*, and *alneger*. *Dict.*

A'LNAGE, âl'nâje.[90] *n. s.* [from *aulnage*, or *aunage*, Fr.] Ell-measure, or rather the measuring by the ell or yard. *Dict.*

A'LNIGHT, âl'nîte. *n. s.* [from *all* and *night*.]

A service, which they call *alnight*, is a great cake of wax, with the wick in the midst; whereby it cometh to pass, that the wick fetcheth the nourishment farther off. *Bacon.*

A'LOES, âl'ôze. *n. s.* [אחלם, as it is supposed.] A term applied to three different things.

1. A precious wood used in the East for perfumes; of which the best sort is of higher price than gold; and was the most valuable present given by the king of Siam, in 1686, to the king of France: it is called *Tambac;* and is the heart or innermost part of the *aloe tree;* the next part to which is called *Calembac;* which is sometimes imported into Europe, and (though of inferiour value to the *Tambac*) is much esteemed: the part, next the bark, is termed by the Portuguese *Pao d'aquila*, or eagle-wood; but some account the eagle-wood not the outer part of the *Tambac*, but another species. Our knowledge of this wood is yet very imperfect. *Savary.*
2. *Aloes* is a tree, which grows in hot countries, and even in the mountains of Spain.
3. *Aloes* is a medicinal juice, extracted, not from the odoriferous, but the common *aloes tree;* by cutting the leaves, and exposing the juice (that drops from them) to the sun. It is distinguished into Socotorine, and Caballine or horse *aloes:* the first is so called, from *Socotora;* the second, because (being coarser) it ought to be confined to the use of farriers. It is a warm and strong cathartick.

ALOE'TICAL, âl-ô-êt'ê-kâl. *adj.* [from *aloes*.] Consisting chiefly of aloes.

It may be excited, by *aloetical*, scammoniate, or acrimonious medicines. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

ALOE'TICK, âl-ô-êt'ik. *n. s.* [from *aloes*.] Any medicine is so called, which chiefly consists of aloes. *Quincy.*

ALO'FT, â-lôft'. *adv.* [*loffter*, to lift up, *Dan. Loft* air, *Icelandish;* so that *aloft* is into the air] On high; above; in the air: a word used chiefly in poetry.

For I have read in stories oft,
That love has wings, and soars *aloft*. *Suckling.*
Upright he stood; and bore *aloft* his shield,
Conspicuous from afar; and overlook'd the field.
Dryden.

ALO'FT, â-lôft'. *prep.* Above.

The great luminary
(*Aloft* the vulgar constellations thick,
That from his lordly eye keep distance due)
Dispenses light from far. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A'LOGY, âl'ô-jê. *n. s.* [αλογια.] Unreasonableness; absurdity. *Dict.*

ALO'NE, â-lône'.[545] *adj.* [*alleen*, Dutch; from *al* and *een* or *one*, that is, *single*.]

1. Without another.

The quarrel toucheth none, but us *alone;*
Betwixt ourselves let us decide it then. *Shaksp.*
If by a mortal hand my father's throne
Could be defended, 'twas by mine *alone*. *Dryden.*
God, by whose *alone* power and conversation we all live, and move, and have our being. *Bentley.*

2. Without company; solitary.

Eagles we see fly *alone;* and they are but sheep, which always herd together. *Sidney.*
Alone, for other creature in this place,
Living or lifeless, to be found was none. *Milton.*
I never durst in darkness be *alone*. *Dryden.*

ALO'NE, â-lône'.[545] *adv.*

1. This word is seldom used, but with the word *let;* if even then it be an adverb. It implies sometimes an ironical prohibition, forbidding to help a man who is able to manage the affair himself.

Let us *alone*, to guard Corioli:
If they set down before 's; 'fore they remove,
Bring up your army. *Shaksp.*
Let you *alone*, cunning artificer;
See, how his gorget peers above his gown,
To tell the people in what danger he was. *Ben Jons.*

2. To forbear; to leave undone.

His client stole it; but he had better have *let* it *alone;* for he lost his cause by his jest. *Addison.*

ALO'NG, â-lông'. *adv.* [*au longue*, Fr.]

1. At length.

Some rowl a mighty stone; some, laid *along*,
And bound with burning wires, on spokes of wheels are hung. *Dryden.*

2. Through any space measured lengthwise.

A firebrand carried *along*, leaveth a train of light behind it. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Where Ufens glides *along* the lowly lands,
Or the black water of Pomptina stands. *Dryden.*

3. Throughout; in the whole: with *all* prefixed.

Solomon, *all along* in his Proverbs, gives the title of fool to a wicked man. *Tillotson.*
They were *all along*, a cross untoward sort of people. *South.*

4. Joined with the particle *with;* in company; joined with.

I your commission will forthwith dispatch;
And he to England shall *along with* you. *Shaksp.*
Hence then! and Evil go *with* thee *along!*
Thy offspring, to the place of evil, Hell. *Milton.*
Religious zeal is subject to an excess, and to a defect; when something is mingled with it, which it should not have; or, when it wants something, that ought to go *along with* it. *Sprat.*

5. Sometimes *with* is understood.

Command thy slaves: my free-born soul disdains
A tyrant's curb, and restive breaks the reins.
Take this *along;* and no dispute shall rise
(Though mine the woman) for my ravish'd prize.
Dryden.

6. Forward; onward. In this sense it is derived from *allons*, French.

Come then, my friend; my genius, come *along*
Thou master of the poet and the song! *Pope.*

ALO'NGST, â-lôngst'. *adv.* [a corruption, as it seems, from *along*.] Along; through the length.

The Turks did keep strait watch and ward, in all their ports *alongst* the sea coast. *Knolle's History.*

ALO'OF, â-lôôf'. *adv.* [*all off*, that is, *quite off*.]

1. At a distance; with the particle *from*. It generally implies a small distance; such as is within view or observation.

Then bade the knight this lady yede *aloof*,
And to an hill herself withdrew aside;
From whence she might behold the battle's proof,
And else be safe from danger far descried. *Fairy Q.*
As next in worth,
Came singly where he stood, on the bare strand;
While the promiscuous crowd stood yet *aloof*.
Milton's Paradise Lost.
The noise approaches; though our palace stood
Aloof from streets, encompass'd with a wood. *Dryd.*

2. Applied to persons it often insinuates caution and circumspection.

Turn on the bloody hounds, with heads of steel;
And make the cowards, stand *aloof* at bay. *Shaksp.*
Going northwards, *aloof*, as long as they had any doubt of being pursued: at last, when they were out of reach, they turned and cross'd the ocean to Spain. *Bacon.*
The king would not, by any means, enter the city; until he had *aloof* seen the cross set up upon the greater tower of Granada, whereby it became Christian ground. *Bacon.*
Two pots stood by a river, one of brass, the other of clay: the water carried them away; the earthen vessel kept *aloof from* t'other. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
The strong may fight *aloof;* Ancæus try'd
His force too near, and by presuming dy'd. *Dryden.*

3. In a figurative sense, it is used to import art or cunning in conversation, by which a man holds the principal question at a distance.

Nor do we find him forward to be sounded;
But with a crafty madness keeps *aloof*,
When we would bring him on to some confession
Of his true state. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

4. It is used metaphorically of persons that will not be seen in a design.

It is necessary, the queen join: for, if she stand *aloof*, there will be still suspicions; it being a received opinion, that she hath a great interest in the king's favour and power. *Suckling.*

5. It is applied to things not properly belonging to each other.

Love's not love,
When it is mingled with regards, that stand
Aloof from th' entire point. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

ALO'UD, â-lôûd'. *adv.* [from *a* and *loud*.] Loudly; with a strong voice; with a great noise.

Strangled he lies! yet seems to cry *aloud*,
To warn the mighty, and instruct the proud;
That of the great, neglecting to be just,
Heav'n in a moment makes an heap of dust. *Waller.*
Then heav'n's high monarch thund'red thrice *aloud*,
And thrice he shook aloft a golden cloud. *Dryden.*

ALO'W, â-lô'. *adv.* [from *a* and *low*.] In a low place; not aloft.

And now *alow*, and now aloft they fly,
As borne through air; and seem to touch the sky.
Dryden.

A'LPHA, âl'fâ.[84 545] *n. s.* The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to our A; therefore used to signify the first.

I am *alpha* and omega, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord; which is, and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty. *Revelations.*

A'LPHABET, âl'fâ-bêt. *n. s.* [from ἄλφα *alpha* and βῆτα *beta*, the two first letters of the Greeks.] The order of the letters, or elements of speech.

Thou shalt not sigh,
Nor wink, nor nod, nor kneel, nor make a sigh;
But I of these will rest an *alphabet*,
And by still practice learn to know thy meaning.
Shakspeare.

The letters of the *alphabet*, formed by the several motions of the mouth; and the great variety of syllables, composed of letters, and formed with almost equal velocity; and the endless number of words, capable of being framed out of the *alphabet*, either of more syllables or of one, are wonderful. *Holder.*
Taught by their nurses, little children get
This saying, sooner than their *alphabet*.
Dryd. jun. Juv.

To A'LPHABET, âl'fâ-bêt. *v. a.* [from *alphabet*, noun.] To range in the order of the alphabet.

ALPHABE'TICAL, } âl-fâ-bêt'tê-kâl,[508] [509]
ALPHABE'TICK, } âl-fâ-bêt'îk. *adj.* [from *alphabet; alphabetique*, Fr.] In the order of the alphabet; according to the series of letters.

I have digested, in an *alphabetical* order, all the counties, corporations, and boroughs in Great Britain, with their respective tempers. *Swift.*

ALPHABE'TICALLY, âl-fâ-bêt'ê-kâl-lê. *adv.* [from *alphabetical.*] In an alphabetical manner; according to the order of the letters.

I had once in my thoughts, to contrive a grammar, more than I can now comprise in short hints; and a dictionary, *alphabetically* containing the words of the language, which the deaf person is to learn. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

ALRE'ADY, âl-rêd'dê.[84] *adv.* [from *all* and *ready.*] At this present time, or at some time past; opposed to futurity; as, *Will he come soon? He is here* already. *Will it be done? It has been done* already.

Touching our uniformity; that, which hath been *already* answered, may serve for answer. *Hooker.*

You warn'd me still, of loving two;
Can I love him, *already* loving you? *Dryden's I. Emp.*

See, the guards from yon far eastern hill
Already move, no longer stay afford;
High in the air they wave the flaming sword,
Your signal to depart. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

Methods for the advancement of piety are in the power of a prince, limited like ours, by a strict execution of the laws *already* in force. *Swift.*

Methinks, *already* I your tears survey;
Already hear, the horrid things they say;
Already see you, a degraded toast;
And all your honour, in a whisper lost! *Pope.*

ALS, âls' *adv.* [*als*, Dutch.] Also; likewise: a word now out of use.

Sad remembrance now the prince amoves,
With fresh desire his voyage to pursue;
Als Una earn'd her travel to renew. *Fairy Queen.*

A'LSO, âl'sô.[84] *adv.* [from *all* and *so.*]

1. In the same manner; likewise.

In these two, no doubt, are contained the causes of the great deluge; as according to Moses, so *also* according to necessity: for our world affords no other treasures of water. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. *Also* is sometimes nearly the same with *and*, and only conjoins the members of the sentence.

God do so to me, and more *also.* 1 *Samuel*, xiv. 44.

A'LTAR, âl'târ [84] [98] *n. s* [*altare*, Lat. It is observed by *Junius* that the word *altar* is received with christianity in all the European languages; and that *altare* is used by one of the Fathers as appropriated to the Christian worship in opposition to the *aræ* of gentilism.]

1. The place where offerings to heaven are laid.

The goddess of the nuptial bed,
Tir'd with her vain devotions for the dead,
Resolv'd the tainted hand should be repell'd;
Which incense offer'd, and her *altar* held. *Dryden.*

2. The table in Christian churches where the communion is administered.

Her grace rose; and, with modest paces,
Came to the *altar;* where she kneel'd, and saint-like
Cast her fair eyes to heav'n, and pray'd devoutly.
Shakspeare.

A'LTARAGE, âl'tûr-âje.[90] *n. s.* [*altaragium*, Lat.] An emolument arising to the priest from oblations, through the means of the altar. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

A'LTAR-CLOTH, âl'tûr-clôth. *n. s.* [from *altar* and *cloth.*] The cloth thrown over the altar in churches.

I should set down the wealth, books, hangings, and *altar-cloths*, which our kings gave this abbey. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To A'LTER, âl'tûr.[418] *v. a.* [*alterer*, Fr. from *aiter*, Lat.]

1. To change; to make otherwise than it is. *To alter* seems more properly to imply a change made only in some part of a thing; as, to *alter* a writing, may be, to blot or interpolate it: to *change* it, may be, to substitute another in its place. With *from* and *to;* as, her face is *altered from* pale *to* red.

Do you note,
How much her grace is *alter'd* on the sudden?
How long her face is drawn? how pale she looks,
And of an earthly cold? *Shaksp. Henry* VIII.

Acts, appropriated to the worship of God by his own appointment, must continue so, till himself hath otherwise declared: for, who dares *alter*, what God hath appointed? *Stillingfleet.*

2. To take off from a persuasion, practice, or sect.

For the way of writing plays in verse, I find it troublesome and slow: but I am no way *altered*, from my opinion of it; at least with any reasons, which have opposed it. *Dryden.*

To A'LTER, âl'tûr. *v. n.* To become otherwise than it was; as, *the weather* alters *from bright to cloudy.*

A'LTERABLE, âl'tûr-â-bl. *adj.* [from *alter; alterable*, Fr.] That which may be altered or changed by something else; distinct from changeable, or that which changes, or may change itself.

That *alterable* respects are realities in nature, will never be admitted by a considerate discerner. *Glanville.*

Our condition in this world is mutable and uncertain, *alterable* by a thousand accidents, which we can neither foresee nor prevent. *Rogers.*

I wish they had been more clear in their directions upon that mighty point. Whether the settlement of the succession in the House of Hanover be *alterable*, or no? *Swift.*

A'LTERABLENESS, âl'tûr-â-bl-nêss. *n. s.* [from *alterable.*] The quality of being alterable, or admitting change from external causes.

A'LTERABLY, âl'tûr-â-blê. *adv.* [from *alterable.*] In such a manner as may be altered.

A'LTERAGE, âl'tûr-âdje.[90] *n. s.* [from *alo.*] The breeding, nourishing, or fostering of a child.

In Ireland they put their children to fosterers: the rich sell, the meaner sort buying the *alterage* of their children; and the reason is, because, in the opinion of the people, fostering has always been a stronger alliance than blood. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

A'LTERANT, âl'tûr-ânt.[555] *adj.* [*alterant*, Fr.] That which has the power of producing changes in any thing.

And whether the body be *alterant* or altered, evermore a perception precedeth operation; for else all bodies would be alike one to another. *Bacon.*

ALTERA'TION, âl'tûr-â'shûn. *n. s.* [from *alter; alteration*, Fr.]

1. The act of altering or changing.

Alteration, though it be from worse to better, hath in it inconveniencies, and those weighty. *Hooker.*

2. The change made.

Why may we not presume, that God doth even call for such change or *alteration*, as the very condition of things themselves doth make necessary? *Hooker.*

So he, with difficulty and labour hard,
Mov'd on:
But he once past, soon after, when man fell,
Strange *alteration!* Sin, and Death, amain
Following his track (such was the will of heav'n!)
Pav'd after him a broad and beaten way *Milton.*

No other *alteration* will satisfy; nor this neither, very long, without an utter abolition of all order. *South.*

Appius Claudius admitted to the senate the sons of those who had been slaves; by which, and succeeding *alterations*, that council degenerated into a most corrupt body. *Swift.*

A'LTERATIVE, âl'tûr-â-tîv. *adj.* [from *alter.*]

Medicines called *alterative*, are such as have no immediate sensible operation, but gradually gain upon the constitution, by changing the humours from a state of distemperature to health. They are opposed to *evacuants.* *Quincy.*

When there is an eruption of humour in any part, it is not cured merely by outward applications, but by such *alterative* medicines as purify the blood. *Government of the Tongue.*

ALTERCA'TION, âl-tûr-kâ'shûn.[84] *n. s.* [*altercation*, Fr. from *altercor*, Lat.] Debate; controversy; wrangle.

By this hot pursuit of lower controversies amongst men professing religion, and agreeing in the principal foundations thereof, they conceive hope, that, about the higher principles themselves, time will cause *altereation* to grow. *Hooker.*

Their whole life was little else than a perpetual wrangling and *altereation;* and that, many times, rather for victory and ostentation of wit, than a sober and serious search of truth. *Hakewill on Providence.*

ALTE'RN, âl-têrn'.[84] [98] *adj.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Acting by turns, in succession each to the other.

And God made two great lights, great for their use
To man; the greater to have rule by day,
The less by night, *altern.* *Milton.*

ALTE'RNACY, âl-têr'nâ-sê.[84] *n. s.* [from *alternate.*] Action performed by turns.

ALTE'RNATE, âl-têr'nâte.[91] *adj.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Being by turns; one after another; reciprocal.

Friendship consists properly in mutual offices, and a generous strife in *alternate* acts of kindness. *South.*

Hear how Timotheus' various lays surprise,
And bid *alternate* passions fall and rise!
While, at each change, the son of Lybian Jove
Now burns with glory, and then melts with love.
Pope.

ALTE'RNATE ANGLES, âl-têr'nâte-âng-gêls. [in geometry] are the internal angles made by a line cutting two parallels, and lying on the opposite sides of the cutting line; the one below the first parallel, and the other above the second.

ALTE'RNATE, âl-têr'nâte. *n. s.* [from *alternate*, *adj.*] That which happens alternately; vicissitude.

And rais'd in pleasure, or repos'd in ease,
Grateful *alternates* of substantial peace,
They bless the long nocturnal influence shed
On the crown'd goblet, and the genial bed. *Prior.*

To ALTE'RNATE, âl-têr'nâte.[91] *v. a.* [*alterno*, Lat.]

1. To perform alternately.

Those who, in their course,

Melodious hymns about the sov'reign throne
Alternate all night long. *Milton.*

2. To change one thing for another reciprocally.

The most high God, in all things appertaining unto this life, for sundry wise ends, *alternates* the disposition of good and evil. *Grew.*

ALTE'RNATELY, âl-têr'nâte-lė. *adv.* [from *alternate.*] In reciprocal succession, so that each shall be succeeded by that which it succeeds, as light follows darkness, and darkness follows light.

The princess Melesinda, bath'd in tears,
And toss'd *alternately* with hopes and fears,
Would learn from you the fortunes of her lord. *Dryd.*

Unhappy man! whom sorrow thus and rage
To different ills *alternately* engage. *Prior.*

The rays of light are, by some cause or other, *alternately* disposed to be reflected or refracted for many vicissitudes. *Newton.*

ALTE'RNATENESS, âl-têr'nâte-nėss. *n. s.* [from *alternate.*] The quality of being alternate, or of happening in reciprocal succession. *Dict.*

ALTERNA'TION, âl-tûr-nâ'shûn.[555] *n. s.* [from *alternate.*] The reciprocal succession of things.

The one would be oppressed with constant heat, the other with insufferable cold; and so the defect of *alternation* would utterly impugn the generation of all things. *Brown.*

ALTE'RNATIVE, âl-têr'nâ-tîv.[158] *n. s.* [*alternatif*, Fr.] The choice given of two things; so that if one be rejected, the other must be taken.

A strange *alternative*———
Must ladies have a doctor, or a dance? *Young.*

ALTE'RNATIVELY, âl-têr'nâ-tîv-lė. *adv.* from *alternative.*] In an alternate manner; by turns; reciprocally.

An appeal *alternatively* made may be tolerated by the civil law as valid. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ALTE'RNATIVENESS, âl-têr'nâ-tîv-nėss. *n. s.* [from *alternative.*] The quality or state of being alternative; reciprocation. *Dict.*

ALTE'RNITY, âl-têr'nė-tė.[98] *n. s.* [from *altern.*] Reciprocal succession; vicissitude; turn; mutual change of one thing for another; reciprocation.

They imagine, that an animal of the vastest dimensions, and longest duration, should live in a continual motion, without the *alternity* and vicissitude of rest, whereby all other animals continue. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ALTHO'UGH, âl-rhṓ.[84] *conj.* [from *all* and *though.* See THOUGH.] Notwithstanding; however it may be granted; however it may be that.

We all know, that many things are believed, *although* they be intricate, obscure, and dark: *although* they exceed the reach and capacity of our wits; yea, *although* in this world they be no way possible to be understood. *Hooker.*

Me the gold of France did not seduce,
Although I did admit it as a motive
The sooner to effect what I intended. *Shaksp.*

The stress must be laid upon a majority; without which the laws would be of little weight, *although* they be good additional securities. *Swift.*

A'LTIGRADE, âl-tė-grâde' *adj.* [from *altus* and *gradior*, Lat.] Rising on high.

ALTI'LOQUENCE, âl-tîl'lṓ-kwėnse.[98] *n. s.* *altus* and *loquor*, Lat.] High speech, pompous language.

ALTI'METRY, âl-tim'mė-trė.[518] *n. s.* [*altimetria*, Lat. from *altus* and μετρον.] The art of taking or measuring altitudes or heights, whether accessible or inaccessible, generally performed by a quadrant.

ALTI'SONANT, âl-tis'sṓ-nânt[518] } *adj.* [*altisonus*, Lat.] High sounding; pompous or lofty in sound. *Dict.*

A'LTITUDE, âl'tė-tûde. *n. s.* [*altitudo*, Lat.]

1. Height of place; space measured upward.

Ten masts attach'd make not the *altitude*,
Which thou hast perpendicularly fall'n. *Shaksp.*

Some define the perpendicular *altitude* of the highest mountains to be four miles; others but fifteen furlongs. *Brown.*

She shines above, we know, but in what place,
How near the throne, and heav'n's imperial face,
By our weak optics is but vainly guess'd;
Distance and *altitude* conceal the rest. *Dryden.*

2. The elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon.

Even unto the latitude of fifty-two, the efficacy thereof is not much considerable, whether we consider its ascent, meridian, *altitude*, or abode above the horizon. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Has not a poet more virtues and vices within his circle, cannot he observe them and their influences in their oppositions and conjunctions, in their *altitudes* and depressions? *Rymer.*

3. Situation with regard to lower things.

Those members which are pairs, stand by one another in equal *altitude*, and answer on each side one to another. *Ray.*

4. Height of excellence; superiority.

Your *altitude* offends the eyes
Of those who want the power to rise. *Swift.*

5. Height of degree; highest point.

He did it to please his mother, and to be partly proud; which he is, even to the *altitude* of his virtue. *Shakspeare.*

ALTI'VOLANT, âl-tîv'vṓ-lânt.[88] *adj.* [*altivolans*, Lat. from *altus* and *volo.*] High flying. *Dict.*

A'LTOGETHER, âl-tṓ-gė*th*'ûr. *adv.* [from *all* and *together.*]

1. Completely; without restriction; without exception.

It is in vain to speak of planting laws, and plotting policy, till the people be *altogether* subdued. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

We find not in the world any people that hath lived *altogether* without religion. *Hooker.*

If death and danger are things that really cannot be endured, no man could ever be obliged to suffer for his conscience, or to die for his religion; it being *altogether* as absurd to imagine a man obliged to suffer, as to do impossibilities. *South.*

I do not *altogether* disapprove of the manner of interweaving texts of scripture through the style of your sermon. *Swift.*

2. Conjunctly; in company. This is rather *all together.*

Cousin of Somerset, join you with me,
And *altogether* with the duke of Suffolk,
We'll quickly hoist duke Humphry from his seat. *Shakspeare.*

A'LUDEL, âl'ù-dėl. *n. s.* [from *a* and *lutum*; that is, *without lute.*]

Aludels are subliming pots used in chemistry, without bottoms, and fitted into one another, as many as there is occasion for, without luting. At the bottom of the furnace is a pot that holds the matter to be sublimed; and at the top is a head, to retain the flowers that rise up. *Quincy.*

A'LUM, âl'lûm. *n. s.* [*alumen*, Lat.]

A kind of mineral salt, of an acid taste, leaving in the mouth a sense of sweetness, accompanied with a considerable degree of astringency. The ancient naturalists allow of two sorts of *alum*, natural and factitious. The natural is found in the island of Milo, being a kind of whitish stone, very light, friable, and porous, and streaked with filaments resembling silver England, Italy, and Flanders, are the countries where *alum* is principally produced; and the English *roche-alum* is made from a bluish mineral stone, in the hills of Yorkshire and Lancashire.

Saccharine alum is a composition of common *alum*, with rose-water and whites of eggs boiled together, to the consistence of a paste, and thus moulded at pleasure. As it cools, it grows hard as a stone.

Burnt alum is *alum* calcined over the fire.

Plumose or *plume alum* is a sort of saline mineral stone, of various colours, most commonly white, bordering on green; it rises in threads or fibres, resembling those of a feather; whence its name from *pluma*, a feather. *Chambers.*

By long beating the white of an egg with a lump of *alum*, you may bring it, for the most part, into white curds. *Boyle.*

ALUM-STONE, âl'lûm-stṓne. *n. s.* A stone or calx used in surgery; perhaps alum calcined, which then becomes corrosive.

She gargled with oxycrate, and was in a few days cured, by touching it with the vitriol and *alum-stones.* *Wiseman.*

ALU'MINOUS, â-lù'mė-nûs. *adj.* [from *alum.*] Relating to alum, or consisting of alum.

Nor do we reasonably conclude, because, by a cold and *aluminous* moisture, it is able awhile to resist the fire, that, from a peculiarity of nature, it subsisteth and liveth in it. *Brown.*

The tumour may have other mixture with it, to make it of a vitriolick or *aluminous* nature. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

A'LWAYS, âl'wâze. *adv.* [It is sometimes written *alway*, compounded of *all* and *way*; ealle pæga, Sax. *tuttavia*, Ital.]

1. Perpetually; throughout all time; opposed to *sometime*, or to *never.*

That, which sometimes is expedient, doth not *always* so continue. *Hooker.*

Man never is, but *always* to be blest. *Pope.*

2. Constantly; without variation; opposed to *sometimes*, or to *now and then.*

He is *always* great, when some great occasion is presented to him. *Dryden.*

A. M. â. ėm. stands for *artium magister*, or master of arts; the second degree of our universities, which, in some foreign countries, is called doctor of philosophy.

AM, âm. The first person of the verb *to be.* [See *To* BE.]

And God said unto Moses, I *am* that I *am:* and he said, thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, I *am* hath sent me unto you. *Exodus*, iii. 14.

Come then, my soul: I call thee by that name,
Thou busy thing, from whence I know I *am:*
For knowing that I *am*, I know thou art;
Since that must needs exist, which can impart. *Prior.*

AMABI'LITY, âm-â-bîl'ė-tė.[511 527] *n. s.* [from *amabilis*, Lat.] Loveliness; the power of pleasing.

No rules can make *amability*, our minds and apprehensions make that; and so is our felicity. *Taylor.*

AMADE'TTO, âm-â-dėt'tṓ. *n. s.* A sort of pear. [See PEAR.] So called, says *Skinner*, from the name of him who cultivated it.

A'MADOT, âm'â-dṓt.[503] *n. s.* A sort of pear. [See PEAR.]

AMA'IN, âmâne.' *adv.* [from *maine*, or *maigne*, old Fr. derived from *magnus*, Lat.] With vehemence, with vigour;

fiercely; violently. It is used of any action performed with precipitation, whether of fear or courage, or of any violent effort.

Great lords, from Ireland am I come *amain*,
To signify that rebels there are up. *Shaksp.*
What! when we fled *amain*, pursued, and struck
With heav'n's afflicting thunder, and besought
The deep to shelter us? *Milton.*
The hills, to their supply,
Vapour and exhalation, dusk and moist,
Sent up *amain*. *Milton.*
From hence the boar was rous'd, and sprung *amain*,
Like light'ning sudden, on the warriour train,
Beats down the trees before him, shakes the ground;
The forest echoes to the crackling sound,
Shout the fierce youth, and clamours ring around.
Dryden.

AMA'LGAM, â-mâl'gâm. } *n. s.* [αμα
AMA'LGAMA, â-mâl'gâ-mâ. } and γαμεῖν]
The mixture of metals procured by amalgamation. See AMALGAMATION.

The induration of the *amalgam* appears to proceed from the new texture resulting from the coalition of the mingled ingredients, that make up the *amalgam*. *Boyle.*

To AMA'LGAMATE, â-mâl'gâ-mâte. *v. a.* [from *amalgam*.] To unite metals with quicksilver, which may be practised upon all metals, except iron and copper. The use of this operation is, to make the metal soft and ductile. Gold is, by this method, drawn over other materials by the gilders.

AMALGAMA'TION, â-mâl-gâ-mâ-shûn.[84] *n. s.* from [*amalgamate*.] The act or practice of amalgamating metals.

Amalgamation is the mixing of mercury with any of the metals. The manner is thus in gold, the rest are answerable: Take six parts of mercury, mix them hot in a crucible, and pour them to one part of gold made red hot in another crucible; stir these well, that they may incorporate; then cast the mass into cold water, and wash it. *Bacon.*

AMANDA'TION, âm-ân-dâ'shûn.[527] *n. s.* from [*amando*, Lat.] The act of sending on a message, or employment.

AMANUE'NSIS, â-mân-û-ên'sîs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A person who writes what another dictates.

A'MARANTH, âm'â-rânth. *n. s.* [*amaranthus*, Lat. from α and μαραινω.] The name of a plant. The flowers have no petals; the cup of the flower is dry and multifid; the seeds are included in membranaceous vessels, which, when come to maturity, burst transversely or horizontally, like purslane, each of which contains one or more roundish seeds. Among the many species, the most beautiful are, 1. The tree *amaranth*. 2. The long pendulous *amaranth*, with reddish coloured seeds, commonly called *Love lies a bleeding*.

2. In poetry, it is sometimes an imaginary flower, supposed from its name never to fade.

Immortal *amaranth!* a flower which once
In paradise, fast by the tree of life,
Began to bloom; but soon, for man's offence,
To heav'n remov'd, where first it grew, there grows,
And flow'rs aloft, shading the fount of life;
And where the river of bliss, thro' midst of heav'n,
Rowls o'er Elysian flow'rs her amber stream:
With these, that never fade, the spirits elect
Bind their resplendent locks, inwreath'd with beams.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

AMARA'NTHINE, â-mâ-rân'*thîn*.[150] *adj.* [*amaranthinus*, Lat.] Relating to amaranths; consisting of amaranths.

By the streams that ever flow,
By the fragrant winds that blow
O'er the Elysian flow'rs;
By those happy souls that dwell
In yellow meads of asphodel,
Or *amaranthine* bow'rs. *Pope.*

AMA'RITUDE, â-mâr'rê-tûde.[81] *n. s.* [*amaritudo*, Lat.] Bitterness.

What *amaritude* or acrimony is deprehended in choler, it acquires from a commixture of melancholy, or external malign bodies. *Harvey on Consump.*

AMA'RULENCE, â-mâr'û-lênse.[110] *n. s.* [*amaritudo*, Lat.] Bitterness.

AMA'SMENT, â-mâs'mênt. *n. s.* [from *amass*.] A heap; an accumulation; a collection.

What is now, is but an *amasment* of imaginary conceptions, prejudices, ungrounded opinions, and infinite impostures. *Glanville's Scepsis Scientifica.*

To AMA'SS, â-mâs'. *v. a.* [*amasser*, Fr.]

1. To collect together in one heap or mass.

The rich man is not blamed, as having made use of any unlawful means to *amass* riches, as having thriven by fraud and injustice. *Atterbury's Serm.*

When we would think of infinite space, or duration, we, at first step, usually make some very large idea, as, perhaps, of millions of ages, or miles, which possibly we double and multiply several times. All that we thus *amass* together in our thoughts, is positive, and the assemblage of a great number of positive ideas of space or duration. *Locke.*

2. In a figurative sense, to add one thing to another, generally with some share of reproach, either of eagerness or indiscrimination.

Such as *amass* all relations, must err in some, and be unbelieved in many. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Do not content yourselves with mere words, lest your improvements only *amass* a heap of unintelligible phrases. *Watts's Impr. of the Mind.*

The life of Homer has been written, by *amassing* of all the traditions and hints the writers could meet with, in order to tell a story of him to the world. *Pope.*

AMA'SS, â-mâss'. *n. s.* [*amas*, Fr.] An assemblage, an accumulation.

This pillar is but a medley or *amass* of all the precedent ornaments, making a new kind by stealth. *Wotton.*

To AMA'TE, â-mâte.' *v a.* [from *a* and *mate*.] See MATE.

1. To accompany; to entertain as a companion. It is now obsolete.

A lovely bevy of fair ladies sate,
Courted of many a jolly paramour,
The which did them in modest wise *amate*,
And each one sought his lady to aggrate. *Fairy Q.*

2. To terrify; to strike with horrour. In this sense, it is derived from the old French, *matter*, to crush or subdue.

AMATO'RCULIST, âm-â-tôr'kû-list. *n. s.* [*amatorculus*, Lat.] A little insignificant lover; a pretender to affection. *Dict.*

A'MATORY, âm'â-tûr-rê.[512 555] *adj.* [*amatorius*, Lat.] Relating to love; causing love.

It is the same thing whether one ravish Lucretia by force, as Tarquin, or by *amatory* potions not only allure her, but necessitate her to satisfy his lust, and incline her effectually, and draw her inevitably, to follow him spontaneously. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

AMAURO'SIS, âm-âu-rô'sis.[520] *n. s.* [ἀμαυρόω.] A dimness of sight, not from any visible defect in the eye, but from some distemperature of the inner parts, occasioning the representations of flies and dust floating before the eyes: which appearances are the parts of the retina hid and compressed by the blood-vessels being too much distended; so that, in many of its parts, all sense is lost, and therefore no images can be painted upon them; whereby the eyes, continually rolling round, many parts of objects falling successively upon them, are obscure. The cure of this depends upon a removal of the stagnations in the extremities of those arteries which run over the bottom of the eye. *Quincy.*

To AMAZE, â-mâze'. *v. a.* [from *a* and *maze*, perplexity.]

1. To confuse with terrour.

Yea, I will make many people *amazed* at thee, and their kings shall be horribly afraid for thee, when I shall brandish my sword before them, and they shall tremble at every moment; every man for his own life in the day of the fall. *Ezekiel.*

2. To put into confusion with wonder.

Go, heav'nly pair, and with your dazzling virtues,
Your courage, truth, your innocence and love,
Amaze and charm mankind. *Smith.*

3. To put into perplexity.

That cannot choose but *amaze* him. If he be not amazed, he will be mocked; if he be *amazed* he will every way be mocked. *Shaksp.*

AMA'ZE, â-mâze'. *n. s.* [from the verb *amaze*.] Astonishment; confusion, either of fear or wonder.

Fairfax whose name in arms thro' Europe rings,
And fills all mouths with envy or with praise,
And all her jealous monarchs with *amaze*. *Milton.*
Meantime the Trojan cuts his wat'ry way,
Fix'd on his voyage, through the curling sea;
Then casting back his eyes, with dire *amaze*;
Sees on the Punick shore the mounting blaze. *Dryd.*

AMA'ZEDLY, â-mâ'zêd-lê.[364] *adv.* [from *amazed*.] Confusedly; with amazement; with confusion.

I speak *amazedly*, and it becomes
My marvel, and my message. *Shaksp.*
But why
Stands Macbeth thus *amazedly?*
Come, sisters, cheer we up his sprights. *Shaksp.*

AMA'ZEDNESS, â-mâ'zêd-nês.[365] *n. s.* [from *amazed*.] The state of being amazed; astonishment; wonder; confusion.

I was by at the opening of the farthel, heard the old shepherd deliver the manner how he found it; whereupon, after a little *amazedness*, we were all commanded out of the chamber. *Shaksp.*

AMA'ZEMENT, â-mâze'mênt. *n. s.* [from *amaze*.]

1. Such a confused apprehension as does not leave reason its full force; extreme fear; horrour.

He answered nought at all; but adding new
Fear to his first *amazement*, staring wide,
With stony eyes, and heartless hollow hue,
Astonish'd stood, as one that had espy'd
Infernal furies, with their chains unty'd. *F. Queen.*
But look! *amazement* on thy mother sits;
O step between her and her fighting soul:
Conceit in weakest bodies strongest works. *Shaksp.*

2. Extreme dejection.

He ended, and his words impression left
Of much *amazement* to th' infernal crew,

Distracted and surpriz'd with deep dismay
At these sad tidings. *Milton.*

3. Height of admiration.

Had you, some ages past, this race of glory
Run, with *amazement* we should read your story;
But living virtue, all achievements past,
Meets envy still to grapple with at last. *Waller.*

4. Astonishment; wonder at an unexpected event.

They knew that it was he which sat for alms at the Beautiful Gate of the temple, and they were filled with wonder and *amazement* at that which had happened unto him. *Acts.*

AMA'ZING, â-mâ'zing. *participial adj.* [from *amaze.*] Wonderful; astonishing.

It is an *amazing* thing to see the present desolation of Italy, when one considers what incredible multitudes it abounded with during the reigns of the Roman emperours. *Addison.*

AMA'ZINGLY, âm-â'zing-lê. *adv.* [from *amazing.*] To a degree that may excite astonishment; wonderfully.

If we arise to the world of spirits, our knowledge of them must be *amazingly* imperfect, when there is not the least grain of sand but has too many difficulties belonging to it for the wisest philosopher to answer. *Watts's Logick.*

A'MAZON, âm'â-zůn.[166] *n. s.* [*a* and μάζω.] The Amazons were a race of women famous for valour, who inhabited Caucasus; they are so called from their cutting off their breasts, to use their weapons better. A warlike woman; a virago.

Stay, stay thy hands, thou art an *amazon*,
And fightest with the sword. *Shaksp.*

AMBA'GES, âm-bâ'jêz.[503] *n. s.* [Lat.] A circuit of words; a circumlocutory form of speech; a multiplicity of words; an indirect manner of expression.

They gave those complex ideas names, that they might the more easily record and discourse of things they were daily conversant in, without long *ambages* and circumlocutions; and that the things they were continually to give and receive information about, might be the easier and quicker understood. *Locke.*

AMBA'GIOUS, âm-bâ'jůs. *adj.* [from *ambages.*] Circumlocutory; perplexed; tedious. *Dict.*

AMBASSA'DE, âm-bâs-sâde'. *n. s.* [*ambassade*, Fr.] Embassy; character or business of an ambassador: a word not now in use.

When you disgraced me in my *ambassade*,
Then I degraded you from being king. *Shaksp.*

AMBA'SSADOUR, âm-bâs'sâ-důr.[418] *n. s.* [*ambassadeur*, Fr. *embaxador*, Span. It is written differently, as it is supposed to come from the French or Spanish language; and the original derivation being uncertain, it is not easy to settle its orthography. Some derive it from the Hebrew נשׂר *to tell*, and נכשׂר a *messenger;* others from *ambactus*, which, in the old Gaulish, signified a *servant;* whence *ambascia*, in low Latin, is found to signify *service*, and *ambasciator*, a *servant;* others deduce it from *ambacht*, in old Teutonick, signifying a *government;* and *Junius* mentions a possibility of its descent from ἀναξάινω; and others from *am* for *ad*, and *bassus*, *low*, as supposing the act of sending an ambassadour, to be in some sort an act of submission. All these derivations lead to write *ambassadour*, not *embassadour.*] A person sent in a publick manner from one sovereign power to another, and supposed to represent the power from which he is sent. The person of an ambassadour is inviolable.

Ambassadour is, in popular language, the general name of a messenger from a sovereign power, and sometimes, ludicrously, from common persons. In the juridical and formal language, it signifies particularly a minister of the highest rank residing in another country, and is distinguished from an *envoy*, who is of less dignity.

Give first admittance to th' *ambassadours*. *Shaksp.*

Rais'd by these hopes, I sent no news before,
Nor ask'd your leave, nor did your faith implore;
But come without a pledge my own *ambassadour*.
Dryden.

Oft have their black *ambassadours* appear'd
Loaden with gifts, and filled the courts of Zama.
Addison

AMBA'SSADRESS, âm-bâs'sâ-drês. *n. s.* [*ambassadrice*, Fr.]

1. The lady of an ambassadour.
2. In ludicrous language, a woman sent on a message.

Well, my *ambassadress*———
Come you to menace war, and loud defiance?
Or does the peaceful olive grace your brow? *Rowe.*

A'MBASSAGE, âm'bâs-sâje.[50] *n. s.* [from *ambassadour.*] An embassy; the business of an ambassadour.

Maximilian entertained them with dilatory answers; so as the formal part of their *ambassage* might well warrant their further stay. *Bacon.*

A'MBER, âm'bůr.[98] *n. s.* [from *ambar*, Arab. whence the lower writers formed *ambarum.*]

A yellow transparent substance of a gummous or bituminous consistence, but a resinous taste, and a smell like oil of turpentine; chiefly found in the Baltick sea, along the coasts of Prussia. Some naturalists refer it to the vegetable, others to the mineral, and some even to the animal kingdom. Pliny describes it as a resinous juice, oozing from aged pines and firs, and discharged thence into the sea. He adds, that it was hence the ancients gave it the denomination of *succinum*, from *succus*, juice. Some have imagined it a concretion of the tears of birds; others, the urine of a beast; others, the scum of the lake Cephisis, near the Atlantick; others, a congelation formed in the Baltick, and in some fountains, where it is found swimming like pitch. Others suppose it a bitumen trickling into the sea from subterraneous sources; but this opinion also is discarded, as good *amber* having been found in digging at a considerable distance from the sea, as that gathered on the coast. Boerhaave ranks it with camphire, which is a concrete oil of aromatick plants, elaborated by heat into a crystalline form. Within some pieces of *amber* have been found leaves and insects included; which seems to indicate, either that the *amber* was originally in a fluid state, or that, having been exposed to the sun, it was softened, and rendered susceptible of the leaves and insects. *Amber*, when rubbed, draws or attracts bodies to it; and, by friction, is brought to yield light pretty copiously in the dark. Some distinguish *amber* into yellow, white, brown, and black: but the two latter are supposed to be of a different nature and denomination; the one called *jet*, the other *ambergris.* *Trevoux. Chambers.*

Liquid amber is a kind of native balsam or resin, like turpentine; clear, reddish, or yellowish; of a pleasant smell, almost like ambergris. It flows from an incision made in the bark of a fine large tree in New Spain, called by the natives *ososol.* *Chambers.*

If light penetrateth any clear body, that is coloured, as painted glass, *amber*, water, and the like, it gives the light the colour of its medium. *Peacham.*

No interwoven reeds a garland made,
To hide his brows within the vulgar shade;
But poplar wreathes around his temples spread,
And tears of *amber* trickled down his head. *Addison.*

The spoils of elephants the roofs inlay,
And studded *amber* darts a golden ray. *Pope.*

A'MBER, âm'bůr. *adj.* Consisting of amber.

With scarfs, and fans, and double charge of bra-v'ry,
With *amber* bracelets, beads, and all this knav'ry.
Shaksp.

A'MBER-DRINK, âm'bůr-drink. *n. s.* Drink of the colour of amber, or resembling amber in colour and transparency.

All your clear *amber-drink* is flat. *Bacon.*

AM'BERGRIS, âm'bůr-grêse.[112] *n. s.* [from *amber* and *gris*, or *grey;* that is, *grey amber.*]

A fragrant drug, that melts almost like wax, commonly of a greyish or ash colour, used both as a perfume and a cordial. Some imagine it to be the excrement of a bird, which being melted by the heat of the sun, and washed off the shore by the waves, is swallowed by whales, who return it back in the condition we find it. Others conclude it to be the excrement of a cetaceous fish, because sometimes found in the intestines of such animals. But we have no instance of any excrement capable of melting like wax; and if it were the excrement of a whale, it should rather be found where these animals abound, as about Greenland. Others take it for a kind of wax or gum, which distils from trees, and drops into the sea, where it congeals. Many of the orientals imagine it springs out of the sea, as naphtha does out of some fountains. Others assert it to be a vegetable production, issuing out of the root of a tree, whose roots always shoot towards the sea, and discharge themselves into it. Others maintain, that *ambergris* is made from the honey-combs, which fall into the sea from the rocks, where the bees had formed their nests; several persons having seen pieces that were half *ambergris*, and half plain honey-comb; and others have found large pieces of *ambergris*, in which, when broke, honey-comb, and honey too, were found in the middle. Neumann absolutely denies it to be an animal substance, as not yielding in the analysis, any one animal principle. He concludes it to be a bitumen issuing out of the earth into the sea; at first of a viscous consistence, but hardening, by its mixture with some liquid naphtha, into the form in which we find it. *Trevoux. Chambers.*

Bermudas wall'd with rocks, who does not know
That happy island, where huge lemons grow,
Where shining pearl, coral, and many a pound,
On the rich shore, of *ambergris* is found? *Waller.*

A'MBER-SEED, âm'bůr-sêêd, or *musk-seed*, resembles millet, is of a bitterish taste, and brought dry from Martinico and Egypt. *Chambers.*

A'MBER-TREE, âm'bůr-trêê. *n. s.* [*frutex Africanus ambram spirans.*] A shrub, whose beauty is in its small evergreen leaves, which grow as close as heath, and, being bruised between the fingers, emit a very fragrant odour. *Miller.*

AMBIDE'XTER, âm-bê-dêx'têr. *n. s.* [Lat.]

1. A man who has equally the use of both his hands.

Rodiginus, undertaking to give a reason of *ambidexters*, and left-handed men, delivereth a third opinion. *Brown.*

2. A man who is equally ready to act on either side, in party disputes. This sense is ludicrous.

AMBIDEXTE'RITY, âm-bė-dĕx-tĕr'rė-tė. *n. s.* [from *ambidexter*.]

1. The quality of being able equally to use both hands.
2. Double dealing.

AMBIDE'XTROUS, âm-bė-dĕx'trŭs. *adj* [from *ambidexter*, Lat.]

1. Having, with equal facility, the use of either hand.

Others, not considering *ambidextrous* and left-handed men, do totally submit unto the efficacy of the liver. *Brown.*

2. Double-dealing; practising on both sides.

Æsop condemns the double practices of trimmers, and all false, shuffling, and *ambidextrous* dealings. *L'Estrange.*

AMBIDE'XTROUSNESS, âm-bė-dĕx'trŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *ambidextrous*.] The quality of being ambidextrous. *Dict.*

A'MBIENT, âm'bė-ĕnt. *adj.* [*ambiens*, Lat.] Surrounding; encompassing; investing.

This which yields or fills
All space, the *ambient* air wide interfus'd. *Milton.*

The thickness of a plate requisite to produce any colour, depends only on the density of the plate, and not on that of the *ambient* medium. *Newton.*

Around him dance the rosy hours,
And damasking the ground with flow'rs,
With *ambient* sweets perfume the morn. *Fenton*

Illustrious virtues, who by turns have rose,
With happy laws her empire to sustain,
And with full pow'r assert her *ambient* main. *Prior.*

The *ambient* æther is too liquid and empty, to impel horizontally with that prodigious celerity. *Bentley.*

A'MBIGU, âm'bė-gū. *n. s.* [French.] An entertainment, consisting not of regular courses, but of a medley of dishes set on together.

When straiten'd in your time, and servants few,
You'd richly then compose an *ambigu;*
Where first and second course, and your desert,
All in one single table have their part.
King's Art of Cookery.

AMBIGU'ITY, âm-bė-gū'ė-tė. *n. s.* [from *ambiguous*.] Doubtfulness of meaning; uncertainty of signification; double meaning.

With *ambiguities*, they often entangle themselves, not marking what doth agree to the word of God in itself, and what in regard of outward accidents. *Hooker.*

We can clear these *ambiguities*,
And know their spring, their head, their true descent. *Shaksp.*

The words are of single signification, without any *ambiguity;* and therefore I shall not trouble you, by straining for an interpretation, where there is no difficulty; or distinction, where there is no difference. *South.*

AMBI'GUOUS, âm-bĭg'ū-ŭs. *adj.* [*ambiguus*, Lat.]

1. Doubtful; having two meanings; of uncertain signification.

But what have been thy answers, what but dark, *ambiguous*, and with double sense deluding? *Milton.*

Some expressions in the covenant were *ambiguous*, and were left so; because the persons who framed them were not all of one mind. *Clarendon.*

2. Applied to persons using doubtful expressions. It is applied to expressions, or those that use them, not to a dubious or suspended state of mind.

Th' *ambiguous* god, who rul'd her lab'ring breast,
In these mysterious words his mind exprest;
Some truths reveal'd, in terms involv'd the rest.
Dryden.

Silence at length the gay Antinous broke,
Constrained a smile, and thus *ambiguous* spoke.
Pope.

AMBI'GUOUSLY, âm-bĭg'ū-ŭs-lė. *adv.* [from *ambiguous*.] In an ambiguous manner; doubtfully; uncertainly; with double meaning.

AMBI'GUOUSNESS, âm-bĭg'ū-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *ambiguous*.] The quality of being ambiguous; uncertainty of meaning; duplicity of signification.

AMBI'LOGY, âm-bĭl'lŏ-jė.[518] *n. s.* [from *ambo*, Lat. and λογος.] Talk of ambiguous or doubtful signification. *Dict.*

AMBI'LOQUOUS, âm-bĭl'lŏ-kwŭs.[518] *adj.* [from *ambo* and *loquor*, Lat.] Using ambiguous and doubtful expressions. *Dict.*

AMBI'LOQUY, âm-bĭl'lŏ-kwė. *n. s.* [*ambiloquium*, Lat.] The use of doubtful and indeterminate expressions; discourse of doubtful meaning. *Dict.*

A'MBIT, âm'bĭt. *n. s.* [*ambitus*, Lat.] The compass or circuit of any thing; the line that encompasses any thing.

The tusk of a wild boar winds about almost into a perfect ring or hoop; only it is a little writhen. In measuring by the *ambit*, it is long or round about a foot and two inches; its basis an inch over. *Grew's Museum.*

AMBI'TION, âm-bĭsh'ŭn.[507] *n. s.* [*ambitio*, Lat.] The desire of something higher than is possessed at present.

1. The desire of preferment or honour.

Who would think without having such a mind as Antiphilus, that so great goodness could not have bound gratefulness; and so high advancement not have satisfied his *ambition?* *Sidney.*

2. The desire of any thing great or excellent.

The quick'ning power would be, and so would rest;
The sense would not be only, but be well:
But wit's *ambition* longeth to the best,
For it desires in endless bliss to dwell. *Davies.*

Urge them, while their souls
Are capable of this *ambition;*
Lest zeal, now melted by the windy breath
Of soft petitions, pity, and remorse,
Cool and congeal again to what it was. *Shaksp.*

3. It is used with *to* before a verb, and *of* before a noun.

I had a very early *ambition* to recommend myself to your Lordship's patronage. *Addison.*

There was an *ambition* of wit, and an affectation of gayety. *Pope's Preface to his Letters.*

AMBI'TIOUS, âm-bĭsh'ŭs.[495] *adj.* [*ambitiosus*, Lat.]

1. Seized or touched with ambition; desirous of advancement; eager of honours; aspiring. It has the particle *of* before the object of ambition, if a noun; *to*, if expressed by a verb.

We seem *ambitious* God's whole work t' undo.
Donne.

The neighb'ring monarchs, by thy beauty led,
Contend in crowds, *ambitious of* thy bed:
The world is at thy choice, except but one,
Except but him thou canst not choose alone. *Dryd.*

You have been pleased not to suffer an old man to go discontented out of the world, for want of that protection, *of* which he had been so long *ambitious.* *Dryden.*

Trajan, a prince *ambitious of* glory, descended to the mouths of the Tigris and Euphrates, and went upon the ocean, where, seeing a vessel trading to the Indies, he had thoughts of outdoing Alexander. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Eager to grow bigger; aspiring.

I have seen
Th' *ambitious* ocean swell, and rage and foam,
To be exalted with the threat'ning clouds. *Shaksp.*

AMBI'TIOUSLY, âm-bĭsh'ŭs-lė. *adv.* [from *ambitious*.] In an ambitious manner; with eagerness of advancement or preference.

With such glad hearts did our despairing men
Salute th' appearance of the prince's fleet;
And each *ambitiously* would claim the ken,
That with first eyes did distant safety meet. *Dryden.*

Here Flecknoe, as a place to fame well known,
Ambitiously design'd his Sh—'s throne. *Dryden.*

AMBI'TIOUSNESS, âm-bĭsh'ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *ambitious*.] The quality of being ambitious.

A'MBITUDE, âm'bė-tūde.[463] *n. s.* [*ambio*, Lat.] Compass; circuit; circumference. *Dict.*

To A'MBLE, âm'bl.[405] *v. n.* [*ambler*, Fr. *ambulo*, Lat.]

1. To move upon an amble. See AMBLE.

It is good, on some occasions, to enjoy as much of the present, as will not endanger our futurity; and to provide ourselves of the virtuoso's saddle, which will be sure to *amble*, when the world is upon the hardest trot. *Dryden.*

2. To move easily, without hard shocks, or shaking.

Whom *ambles* time withal?—A rich man that hath not the gout; for he lives merrily, because he feels no pain; knowing no burthen of heavy tedious penury: him time *ambles* withal. *Shaksp.*

3. In a ludicrous sense, to move with submission, and by direction; as a horse that *ambles* uses a gait not natural.

A laughing, toying, wheedling, whimpering she,
Shall make him *amble* on a gossip's message,
And take the distaff with a hand as patient,
As e'er did Hercules. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

4. To walk daintily and affectedly.

I am rudely stampt, and want love's majesty,
To strut before a wanton *ambling* nymph. *Shaksp.*

A'MBLE, âm'bl.[405] *n. s.* [from *To amble*.] A pace or movement in which the horse removes both his legs on one side; as, on the far side, he removes his fore and hinder leg of the same side at one time, whilst the legs on the near side stand still; and, when the far legs are upon the ground, the near side removes the fore leg and a hinder leg, and the legs on the far side stand still. An *amble* is the first pace of young colts, but when they have strength to trot, they quit it. There is no *amble* in the manage; riding-masters allow only of walk, trot, and gallop. A horse may be put from a trot to a gallop without stopping; but he cannot be put from an *amble* to a gallop without a stop, which interrupts the justness of the manage. *Farrier's Dict.*

A'MBLER, âm'blŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *To amble*.] A horse that has been taught to amble; a pacer.

A'MBLINGLY, âm'bling-lė. *adv.* [from *ambling*. With an ambling movement.

AMBRO'SIA, âm-brŏ'zhė-â.[505 463 542 543] *n. s.* [αμβροσία.]

1. The imaginary food of the gods, from

which every thing eminently pleasing to the smell or taste is called *ambrosia*.

2. The name of a plant.

It has male flosculous flowers, produced on separate parts of the same plant from the fruit, having no visible petals, the fruit which succeeds the female flowers, is shaped like a club, and is prickly, containing one oblong seed in each.

The species are, 1. The marine or sea *ambrosia*. 2. Taller unsavoury sea *ambrosia*. 3. The tallest Canada *ambrosia*. *Miller.*

AMBRO'SIAL, âm-brô'zhė-âl. *adj.* [from *ambrosia*.] Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambrosia; fragrant; delicious; delectable.

Thus while God spake, *ambrosial* fragrance fill'd
All heaven, and in the blessed spirits elect
Sense of new joy ineffable diffus'd. *Milton.*

The gifts of heaven my following song pursues,
Aerial honey and *ambrosial* dews. *Dryden.*

To farthest shores th' *ambrosial* spirit flies,
Sweet to the world, and grateful to the skies. *Pope.*

A'MBRY, âm'brė. *n. s.* [a word corrupted from *almonry*.]

1. The place where the almoner lives, or where alms are distributed.

2. The place where plate, and utensils for housekeeping, are kept; also a cupboard for keeping cold victuals: a word still used in the northern counties, and in Scotland.

AMBS ACE, âmez-âse'.[347] *n. s.* [from *ambo*, Lat. and *ace*.] A double ace; so called when two dice turn up the ace.

I had rather be in this choice, than throw *ambs ace* for my life. *Shaksp.*

This will be yet clearer, by considering his own instance of easting *ambs ace*, though it partake more of contingency than of freedom. Supposing the posture of the party's hand who did throw the dice, supposing the figure of the table, and of the dice themselves, supposing the measure of force applied, and supposing all other things which did concur to the production of that cast, to be the very same they were, there is no doubt but in this case the cast is necessary. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

AMBULA'TION, âm-bû-lâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*ambulatio*, Lat.] The act of walking.

From the occult and invisible motion of the muscles, in station, proceed more offensive lassitudes than from *ambulation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A'MBULATORY, âm'bû-lâ-tûr-rė.[512] *adj.* [*ambulo*, Lat.]

1. That which has the power or faculty of walking.

The gradient, or *ambulatory*, are such as require some basis, or bottom, to uphold them in their motions: such were those self-moving statues, which, unless violently detained, would of themselves run away. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

2. That which happens during a passage or walk.

He was sent to conduce hither the princess, of whom his majesty had an *ambulatory* view in his travels. *Wotton.*

3. Moveable; as, an *ambulatory* court; a court which removes from place to place for the exercise of its jurisdiction.

A'MBURY, âm'bû-rė *n. s* A bloody wart on any part of a horse's body.

AMBUSCA'DE, âm-bûs-kâde'. *n. s.* [*embuscade*, Fr. See AMBUSH.] A private station in which men lie to surprise others; ambush.

Then waving high her torch, the signal made,
Which rous'd the Grecians from their *ambuscade*. *Dryden.*

When I behold a fashionable table set out, I fancy that gouts, fevers, and lethargies, with innumerable distempers, lie in *ambuscade* among the dishes. *Addison.*

AMBUSCA'DO, âm-bûs-kâ'dô.[77] *n. s.* [*emboscada*, Span.] A private post, in order to surprise an enemy.

Sometimes she driveth o'er a soldier's neck,
And then he dreams of cutting foreign throats,
Of breaches, *ambuscadoes*, Spanish blades,
Of healths five fathom deep. *Shaksp.*

A'MBUSH, âm'bûsh.[175] *n. s.* [*embuche*, Fr. from *bois* a wood; whence *embucher* to hide in woods, ambushes being commonly laid under the concealment of thick forests.]

1. The post where soldiers or assassins are placed, in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy.

The residue retired deceitfully towards the place of their *ambush*, whence issued more. Then the earl maintained the fight. But the enemy, intending to draw the English further into their *ambush* turned away at an easy pace. *Hayward.*

Charge, charge, their ground the faint Taxallans yield,
Bold in close *ambush*, base in open field. *Dryden.*

2. The act of surprising another, by lying in wait, or lodging in a secret post.

Nor shall we need
With dangerous expedition, to invade
Heav'n, whose high walls fear no assault or siege,
Or *ambush* from the deep. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. The state of being posted privately, in order to surprise; the state of lying in wait.

4. Perhaps the persons placed in private stations.

For you, my noble lord of Lancaster,
Once did I lay an *ambush* for your life. *Shaksp.*

A'MBUSHED, âm'bûsh-êd.[359] *adj.* [from *ambush*.] Placed in ambush; lying in wait.

Thick as the shades, there issue swarming bands
Of *ambush'd* men, whom, by their arms and dress,
To be Taxallan enemies I guess. *Dryden.*

A'MBUSHMENT, âm'bûsh-mênt. *n. s.* [from *ambush;* which see.] Ambush; surprise: a word now not used.

I ike as a wily fox, that having spied
Where on a sunny bank the lambs do play,
Full closely creeping by the hinder side,
Lies in *ambushment* of his hoped prey. *Spenser.*

AMBU'ST, âm-bûst'. *adj.* [*ambustus*, Lat.] Burnt; scalded, *Dict.*

AMBU'STION, âm-bûs'tshûn.[464] *n. s.* [*ambustio*, Lat.] A burn; a scald.

A'MEL, âm'mêl. *n. s.* [*email*, Fr.] The matter with which the variegated works are overlaid, which we call *enamelled*.

The materials of glass melted with calcined tin, compose an undiaphanous body. This white *amel* is the basis of all those fine concretes that goldsmiths and artificers employ in the curious art of enamelling. *Boyle on Colours.*

AM'EN, â'mên'.[491] *adv.* [a word, of which the original has given rise to many conjectures. *Scaliger* writes, that it is Arabick; and the Rabbies made it the compound of the initials of three words, signifying *the Lord is a faithful king;* but the word seems merely Hebrew, אמן, which, with a long train of derivatives signifies firmness, certainty, fidelity.] A term used in devotions, by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean, *so be it;* at the end of a creed, *so it is*.

One cried, God bless us! and, *Amen!* the other,
As they had seen me with these hangman's hands.
Listening their fear, I could not say *Amen*,
When they did say God bless us. *Shaksp. Macb.*

Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, from everlasting and to everlasting, *Amen* and *amen*.
Psalm xli. 13.

AME'NABLE, â-mên-â-bl.[405] *adj.* [*amesnable*, Fr. *amener quelqu'un*, in the French courts, signifies, to oblige one to appear to answer a charge exhibited against him.] Responsible; subject so as to be liable to inquiries or accounts.

Again, because the inferiour sort were loose and poor, and not *amenable* to the law, he provided, by another act, that five of the best and eldest persons of every sept, should bring in all the idle persons of their surname, to be justified by the law.
Sir John Davies on Ireland.

A'MENAGE, â-mê'nîdje.[90] } *n. s.* [They
A'MENANCE, â-mê'nânse. } seem to come from *amener*, Fr.] Conduct; behaviour; mien: words disused.

For he is fit to use in all assays,
Whether for arms and warlike *amenance*,
Or else for wise and civil governance. *Spenser.*

Well kend him so far space,
Th' enchanter, by his arms and *amenance*,
When under him he saw his Lybian steed to prance.
Fairy Queen.

To AME'ND, â-mênd'. *v. a.* [*amender*, Fr. *emendo*, Lat.]

1. To correct; to change any that is wrong to something better.

2. To reform the life, or leave wickedness. In these two cases we usually write *mend*. See MEND.

Amend your ways and your doings, and I will cause you to dwell in this place. *Jerem.* vii. 3.

3. To restore passages in writers, which the copiers are supposed to have depraved; to recover the true reading.

To AME'ND, â-mênd'. *v. n.* To grow better. To *amend* differs from to *improve;* to *improve* supposes or not denies that the thing is well already, but to *amend*, implies something wrong.

As my fortune either *amends* or impairs, I may declare it unto you. *Sidney.*

At his touch
Such sanctity hath heaven given his hand,
They presently *amend*. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

AMENDE, â-mând'. *n. s.* [French.] This word, in French, signifies a fine, by which recompense is supposed to be made for the fault committed. We use, in a cognate signification the word *amends*.

AME'NDMENT, â-mênd'mênt. *n. s.* [*amendement*, Fr.]

1. A change from bad for the better.

Before it was presented on the stage, some things in it have passed your approbation and *amendment*. *Dryden.*

Man is always mending and altering his works; but nature observes the same tenour, because her works are so perfect, that there is no place for *amendments;* nothing that can be reprehended. *Ray.*

There are many natural defects in the understanding capable of *amendment*, which are overlooked and wholly neglected. *Locke.*

2. Reformation of life.

Our Lord and Saviour was of opinion, that they which would not be drawn to *amendment* of life, by the testimony which Moses and the prophets have given, concerning the miseries that follow sinners after death, were not likely to be persuaded by

other means, although God from the dead should have raised them up preachers. *Hooker.*

Behold! famine and plague, tribulation and anguish, are sent as scourges for *amendment*.
2 *Esdras*, xvi. 19.

Though a serious purpose of *amendment*, and true acts of contrition, before the habit, may be accepted by God; yet there is no sure judgment whether this purpose be serious, or these acts true acts of contrition. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

3. Recovery of health.

Your honour's players, hearing your *amendment*, Are come to play a pleasant comedy. *Shaksp.*

AME'NDMENT, â-mênd'mênt. *n. s.* [*emendatio*, Lat.] It signifies, in law, the correction of an errour, committed in a process, and espied before or after judgment; and sometimes after the party's seeking advantage by the errour. *Blount.*

AME'NDER, â-mên'dûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *amend*.] The person that amends any thing.

AME'NDS, â-mênds'. *n. s.* [*amende*, Fr. from which it seems to be accidentally corrupted.] Recompense; compensation; atonement.

If I have too austerely punish'd you,
Your compensation makes *amends*. *Shaksp.*

Of the *amends* recovered, little or nothing returns to those that had suffered the wrong, but commonly all runs into the prince's coffers. *Raleigh.*

There I, a pris'ner chain'd, scarce freely draw
The air imprison'd also, close and damp,
Unwholesome draught; but here I feel *amends*,
The breath of heav'n fresh blowing, pure and sweet,
With day-spring born; here leave me to respire.
Milton.

Some little hopes I have yet remaining, that I may make the world some part of *amends* for many ill plays, by an heroick poem. *Dryden.*

If our souls be immortal, this makes abundant *amends* and compensation for the frailties of life, and sufferings of this state. *Tillotson.*

It is a strong argument for retribution hereafter, that virtuous persons are very often unfortunate, and vicious persons prosperous; which is repugnant to the nature of a Being, who appears infinitely wise and good in all his works; unless we may suppose that such a promiscuous distribution, which was necessary for carrying on the designs of providence in this life, will be rectified and made *amends* for in another. *Spectator.*

AME'NITY, â-mên'nê-tê.[611] *n. s.* [*amenité*, Fr. *amœnitas*, Lat.] Pleasantness; agreeableness of situation.

If the situation of Babylon was such at first as in the days of Herodotus, it was a seat of *amenity* and pleasure. *Brown.*

AMENTA'CEOUS, â-mên-tâ'shûs.[367] *adj.* [*amentatus*, Lat.] Hanging as by a thread.

The pine tree hath *amentaceous* flowers or katkins. *Miller.*

To AME'RCE, â-mêrse'. *v. a.* [*amercier*, Fr.] ὀφθαλμων ἄμεν μερσε, seems to give the original.

1. To punish with pecuniary penalty; to exact a fine; to inflict a forfeiture. It is a word originally juridical, but adopted by other writers, and is used by Spenser of punishments in general.

Where every one that misseth then her make,
Shall be by him *amerc'd* with penance due. *Spenser.*

But I'll *amerce* you with so strong a fine,
That you shall all repent the loss of mine. *Shaksp.*

All the suitors were considerably *amerced;* yet this proved but an ineffectual remedy for those mischiefs. *Hale.*

2. Sometimes with the particle *in* before the fine.

They shall *amerce* him *in* an hundred shekels of silver, and give them unto the father of the damsel, because he hath brought up an evil name upon a virgin of Israel. *Deut.* xxii. 19.

3. Sometimes it is used, in imitation of the Greek construction, with the particle *of*.

Millions of spirits, for his fault *amerc'd*
Of heaven, and from eternal splendours flung
For his revolt. *Milton.*

AME'RCER, â-mêr'sûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *amerce*.] He that sets a fine upon any misdemeanour; he that decrees or inflicts any pecuniary punishment or forfeiture.

AME'RCEMENT, â-mêrse'mênt. } *n. s.*
AME'RCIAMENT, â-mêrs'ê-mênt. }
[from *amerce*.] The pecuniary punishment of an offender, who stands at the mercy of the king, or other lord of his court. *Cowell.*

All *amercements* and fines that shall be imposed upon them, shall come unto themselves. *Spenser.*

AMES ACE, âmez-âce'. *n. s.* [a corruption of the word *ambs ace*, which appears, from very old authorities, to have been early softened by omitting the *b*.] Two aces on two dice.

But then my study was to eog the diee,
And dext'rously to throw the lucky sice:
To shun *ames ace*, that sweeps my stakes away;
And watch the box, for fear they should convey
False bones, and put upon me in the play. *Dryden.*

A'MESS, â'mîs. *n. s.* [corrupted from *amice*.] A priest's vestment. *Dict.*

AMETHO'DICAL, â-mê-*th*ôd'ê-kâl. *adj.* [from *a* and *method*.] Out of method; without method, irregular.

A'METHYST, âm'ê-*th*îst. *n. s.* [ἀμέθυς, contrary to wine, or contrary to drunkenness; so called, either because it is not quite the of colour of wine, or because it was imagined to prevent inebriation.]

A precious stone of a violet colour, bordering on purple. The oriental *amethyst*, is the hardest, scarcest, and most valuable; it is generally of a dove colour, though some are purple, and others white like the diamond. The German is of a violet colour, and the Spanish are of three sorts; the best are the blackest or deepest violet: others are almost quite white, and some few tinctured with yellow. The *amethyst*, is not extremely hard, but easy to be engraved upon, and is next in value to the emerald. *Savary. Chambers.*

Some stones approached the granate complexion; and several nearly resembled the *amethyst*. *Woodward.*

A'METHYST, âm'ê-*th*îst. [in heraldry] signifies the same colour in a nobleman's coat, that *purpure* does in a gentleman's.

AMETHY'STINE, âm'ê-*th*îs-tîn.[140] *adj.* [from *amethyst*.] Resembling an amethyst in colour.

A kind of *amethystine* flint, not composed of crystals or grains, but one entire massy stone. *Grew.*

A'MIABLE, â'mê-â-bl.[405] *adj.* [*aimable*, Fr.]

1. Lovely; pleasing.

That which is good in the actions of men, doth not only delight as profitable, but as *amiable* also. *Hooker.*

She told her, while she kept it,
'Twould make her *amiable*, subdue my father
Entirely to her love; but if she lost it,
Or made a gift of it, my father's eye
Should hold her loathed. *Shaksp. Othello.*

2. Pretending love; shewing love.

Lay *amiable* siege to the honesty of this Ford's wife; use your art of wooing. *Shaksp.*

A'MIABLENESS, â'mê-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *amiable*.] The quality of being amiable; loveliness; power of raising love.

As soon as the natural gaiety and *amiableness* of the young man wears off, they have nothing left to commend them, but lie by among the lumber and refuse of the species. *Addison.*

A'MIABLY, â'mê-â-blê. *adv.* [from *amiable*.] In an amiable manner; in such a manner as to excite love.

A'MICABLE, âm'mê-kâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [*amicabilis*, Lat.] Friendly; kind. It is commonly used of more than one; as, they live in an *amicable* manner; but we seldom say, an *amicable* action, or an *amicable* man, though it be so used in this passage.

O grace serene! oh virtue heav'nly fair,
Divine oblivion of low-thoughted care!
Fresh blooming hope, gay daughter of the sky!
And faith, our early immortality!
Enter each mild, each *amicable* guest;
Receive and wrap me in eternal rest. *Pope.*

A'MICABLENESS, âm'mê-kâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *amicable*.] The quality of being amicable; friendliness, good-will.

A'MICABLY, âm'ê-kâ-blê. *adv.* [from *amicable*.] In an amicable manner; in a friendly way; with good-will and concord.

They see
Through the dun mist, in blooming beauty fresh,
Two lovely youths, that *amicably* walkt
O'er verdant meads, and pleas'd perhaps, revolv'd
Anna's late conquests. *Philips.*

I found my subjects *amicably* join
To lessen their defects, by citing mine. *Prior.*

In Holland itself, where it is pretended that the variety of sects live so *amicably* together, it is notorious how a turbulent party, joining with the Arminians, did attempt to destroy the republick.
Swift's Church of England Man.

A'MICE, âm'mîs.[142] *n. s.* [*amictus*, Lat. *amict*, Fr. *Primum ex sex indumentis episcopo et presbyteriis communibus sunt*, amictus, *alba*, *cingulum*, *stola*, *manipulus*, *et planeta*. Du Cange. *Amictus quo collum stringitur*, *et pectus tegitur*, *castitatem interioris hominis designat: tegit enim cor*, *ne vanitates cogitet; stringit autem collum*, *ne inde ad linguam transeat mendacium*. Bruno.] The first or undermost part of a priest's habit, over which he wears the alb.

Thus pass'd the night so foul, till morning fair
Came forth with pilgrim steps in *amice* grey. *Milt.*

On some a priest, succinct in *amice* white,
Attends. *Pope.*

AMI'D, â-mîd'. } *prep.* [from *a* and *mid*,
AMI'DST, â-mîdst'. } or *midst*.]

1. In the midst; equally distant from either extremity.

Of the fruit
Of each tree in the garden we may eat;
But of the fruit of this fair tree *amidst*
The garden, God hath said, ye shall not eat. *Milt.*

The two ports, the bagnio, and Donatelli's statue

of the great duke, *amidst* the four slaves, chained to his pedestal, are very noble sights. *Addison.*

2. Mingled with; surrounded by; in the ambit of another thing.

Amid my flock with woe my voice I tear,
And, but bewitch'd, who to his flock would moan?
Sidney.

So hills *amid* the air, encounter'd hills,
Hurl'd to and fro with jaculation dire. *Milton.*

What have I done, to name that wealthy swain,
The boar *amidst* my chrystal streams I bring,
And southern winds to blast my flow'ry spring.
Dryden.

Amata's breast the fury thus invades,
And fires with rage *amid* the sylvan shades. *Dryden.*

3. Amongst; conjoined with.

What tho' no real voice nor sound
Amid their radiant orbs be found?
In reason's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice,
For ever singing, as they shine,
"The hand that made us is divine." *Addison*

AMI'SS, å-mîss. *adv.* [from *a*, which, in this form of composition, often signifies *according to*, and *miss*, the English particle, which shows any thing, like the Greek παρά, to be wrong, as, to *miscount*, to count erroneously; to *misdo*, to commit a crime; *amiss* therefore signifies *not right*, or *out of order*.]

1. Faulty; criminal.

For that which thou hast sworn to do *amiss*,
Is yet *amiss*, when it is truly done. *Shaksp. K. John*

2. Faultily; criminally.

We hope therefore to reform ourselves, if at any time we have done *amiss*, is not to sever ourselves from the church we were of before. *Hooker.*

O ye powers that search
The heart of man, and weigh his inmost thoughts,
If I have done *amiss*, impute it not! *Addison.*

3. In an ill sense.

She sigh'd withal, they constru'd all *amiss*,
And thought she wish'd to kill who long'd to kiss.
Fairfax.

4. Wrong; improper; unfit.

Examples have not generally the force of laws, which all men ought to keep, but of counsels only and persuasions, not *amiss* to be followed by them, whose case is the like. *Hooker.*

Methinks though a man had all science, and all principles, yet it might not be *amiss* to have some conscience. *Tillotson.*

5. Wrong; not according to the perfection of the thing, whatever it be.

Your kindred is not much *amiss*, 'tis true;
Yet I am somewhat better born than you. *Dryden.*

I built a wall, and when the masons plaid the knaves, nothing delighted me so much as to stand by, while my servants threw down what was *amiss*. *Swift.*

6. Reproachful; irreverent.

Every people, nation, and language, which speak any thing *amiss* against the God of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, shall be cut in pieces, and their houses shall be made a dunghill; because there is no other God that can deliver after this sort. *Daniel*, iii. 29.

7. Impaired in health; as, I was somewhat *amiss* yesterday; but am well to-day.

8. *Amiss* is marked as an adverb, though it cannot always be adverbially rendered; because it always follows the substantive to which it relates, contrary to the nature of adjectives in English; and though we say the action was *amiss*, we never say an *amiss* action.

9. *Amiss* is used by *Shakespeare* as a noun substantive.

To my sick soul, as sin's true nature is,
Each toy seems prologue to some great *amiss*.
Hamlet.

AMI'SSION, å-mîsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*amissio*, Lat.] Loss.

To AMI'T, å-mît'. *v. a.* [*amitto*, Lat.] To lose: a word little in use.

Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air, whereby it acquireth no new form, but rather a consistence or determination of its diffluency, and *amitteth* not its essence, but condition of fluidity.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

A'MITY, âm'mė-tė. [811] *n. s.* [*amitié*, Fr. *amicitia*, Lat.] Friendship, whether publick between nations, opposed to *war;* or among the people; opposed to *discord;* or between private persons.

The prophet David did think, that the very meeting of men together, and their accompanying one another to the house of God, should make the bond of their love insoluble, and tie them in a league of inviolable *amity*. *Hooker.*

The monarchy of Great Britain was in league and *amity* with all the world. *Sir John Davies.*

You have a noble and true conceit
Of godlike *amity;* which appears most strongly
In bearing thus the absence of your Lord. *Shaksp.*

And ye, oh Tyrians, with immortal hate
Pursue this race, this service dedicate
To my deplored ashes; let there be
'Twixt us and them no league nor *amity*. *Denham.*

AMMONI'AC, âm-mò'nė-âk. [505] *n. s.* The name of a drug.

GUM AMMONIAC is brought from the East Indies, and is supposed to ooze from an umbelliferous plant. Dioscorides says, it is the juice of a kind of ferula growing in Barbary, and the plant is called *agasyllis*. Pliny calls the tree *metopion*, which, he says, grows near the Temple of Jupiter Ammon, whence the gum takes its name. It ought to be in dry drops, white within, yellowish without, easily fusible, resinous, somewhat bitter, and of a very sharp taste and smell, somewhat like garlick. This gum is said to have served the ancients for incense, in their sacrifices. *Savary. Trevoux.*

SAL AMMONIAC is a volatile salt of two kinds, ancient and modern. The ancient sort, described by Pliny and Dioscorides, was a native salt, generated in those large inns where the crowds of pilgrims, coming from the temple of Jupiter Ammon, used to lodge; who travelling upon camels, and those creatures in Cyrene, where that celebrated temple stood, urining in the stables, or in the parched sands, out of this urine, which is remarkably strong, arose a kind of salt, denominated sometimes from the temple, *Ammoniac*, and sometimes from the country, *Cyreniac*. No more of this salt is produced there; and, from this deficiency, some suspect there never was any such thing: but this suspicion is removed, by the large quantities of a salt, nearly of the same nature, thrown out by mount Ætna.

The modern *sal ammoniac* is made in Egypt; where long-necked glass bottles, filled with soot, a little sea salt, and the urine of cattle, and having their mouths luted with a piece of wet cotton, are placed over an oven or furnace, in a thick bed of ashes, nothing but the necks appearing, and kept there two days and a night, with a continual strong fire. The steam swells up the cotton, and forms a paste at the vent hole, hindering the salts from evaporating; which stick to the top of the bottle, and are taken out in those large cakes, which they send to England. Only soot exhaled from dung, is the proper ingredient in this preparation; and the dung of camels affords the strongest.

Our chymists imitate the Egyptian *sal ammoniac*, by adding one part of common salt to five of urine; with which some mix that quantity of soot, and putting the whole in a vessel, they raise from it, by sublimation, a white, friable, farinaceous substance, which they call *sal ammoniac*. *Chambers.*

AMMONI'ACAL, âm-mò-nì'å-kâl. [506] *adj.* [from *ammoniac.*] Having the properties of ammoniac salt.

Human blood calcined, yields no fixed salt; nor is it a sal ammoniac; for that remains immutable after repeated distillations; and distillation destroys the *ammoniacal* quality of animal salts, and turns them alkaline: so that it is a salt neither quite fixed, nor quite volatile, nor quite acid, nor quite alkaline, nor quite *ammoniacal;* but soft and benign, approaching nearest to the nature of sal ammoniac. *Arbuthnot.*

AMMUNI'TION, âm-mû-nîsh'ûn. *n. s.* [supposed by some to come from *amonitio*, which, in the barbarous ages, seems to have signified supply of provision; but it surely may be more reasonably derived from *munitio*, fortification; *choses à munitions*, things for the fortresses.] Military stores.

They must make themselves defensible against strangers; and must have the assistance of some able military man, and convenient arms and *ammunition* for their defence. *Bacon.*

The colonel staid to put in the *ammunition* he brought with him; which was only twelve barrels of powder, and twelve hundred weight of match.
Clarendon

All the rich mines of learning ransackt are,
To furnish *ammunition* for this war. *Denham.*

But now his stores of *ammunition* spent,
His naked valour is his only guard:

Rare thunders are from his dumb cannon sent,
And solitary guns are scarcely heard. *Dryden.*

AMMUNI'TION BREAD, âm-mû-nîsh'ûn-brêd. *n. s.* Bread for the supply of the armies or garrisons.

A'MNESTY, âm'nês-tė. *n. s.* [αμνησια.] An act of oblivion; an act by which crimes against the government, to a certain time, are so obliterated, that they can never be brought into charge.

I never read of a law enacted to take away the force of all laws, by which a man may safely commit upon the last of June, what he would infallibly be hanged for, if he committed it on the first of July; by which the greatest criminals may escape, provided they continue long enough in power to antiquate their crimes, and, by stifling them a while, deceive the legislature into an *amnesty*. *Swift.*

AMNI'COLIST, âm-nîk'kò-lîst. *n. s.* [*amnicola*, Lat.] Inhabiting near a river. *Dict.*

AMNI'GENOUS, âm-nêd'jė-nûs. [314] *n. s.* [*amnigenus*, Lat.] Born of a river. *Dict.*

A'MNION, âm'nė-ôn. [166] } *n. s.* [Lat. per-
A'MNIOS, âm'nė-ôs. [166] } haps fr. ἀμνὸς.]

The innermost membrane with which the fœtus in the womb is more immediately covered, and with which the rest of the secundines, the chorion, and alantois, are ejected after birth. It is whiter and thinner than the chorion. It also contains a nutritious humour, separated by glands for that purpose, with which the fœtus is preserved. It is outwardly cloathed with the urinary membrane and the chorion, which sometimes stick so close to one another, that they can scarce be separated. It has also its vessels from the same origin as the chorion. *Quincy.*

AMO'MUM, å-mò'mûm. *n. s.* [Lat.] A sort of fruit.

The commentators on Pliny and Dioscorides suppose it to be a fruit different from ours. The modern *amomum* appears to be the *sison* of the ancients, or *bastard stone-parsley*. It resembles the muscat grape. This fruit is brought from the East Indies, and makes part of treacle. It is of a hot spicy taste and smell. *Trevoux. Chambers.*

AMO'NG, å-mûng'. [168] } *prep.* [amanz,
AMO'NGST, å-mûngst'. [168] } gemanz, Sax.]

1. Mingled with; placed with other persons or things on every side.

Amongst strawberries sow here and there some borage-seed; and you shall find the strawberries under those leaves far more large than their fellows. *Bacon.*

The voice of God they heard,
Now walking in the garden, by soft winds
Brought to their ears, while day declin'd: they heard,
And from his presence hid themselves, *among*
The thickest trees, both man and wife. *Milton.*

2. Conjoined with others, so as to make part of the number.

I have then, as you see, observed the failings of many great wits *amongst* the moderns, who have attempted to write epic poems. *Dryden.*

There were *among* the old Roman statues, several of Venus in different postures and habits; as there are many particular figures of her made after the same design. *Addison.*

A'MORIST, âm'ô-rîst. *n. s.* [from *amour*] An inamorato; a gallant; a man professing love.

Female beauties are as fickle in their faces as their minds; though casualties should spare them, age brings in a necessity of decay; leaving doters upon red and white perplexed by incertainty both of the continuance of their mistress's kindness, and her beauty, both which are necessary to the *amorist's* joy and quiet. *Boyle.*

AMORO'SO, âm-ô-rô'sô. *n. s.* [Ital.] A man enamoured. *Dict.*

A'MOROUS, âm'ô-rûs.[544] *adj.* [*amoroso*, Ital.]

1. In love; enamoured; with the particle *of* before the thing loved; in *Shakspeare*, *on.*

Sure my brother is *amorous on* Hero; and hath withdrawn her father to break with him about it. *Shakspeare.*

The *am'rous* master own'd her potent eyes,
Sigh'd when he look'd, and trembled as he drew;
Each flowing line confirm'd his first surprize,
And as the piece advanc'd, the passion grew. *Prior.*

2. Naturally inclined to love; disposed to fondness; fond.

Apes, as soon as they have brought forth their young, keep their eyes fastened on them, and are never weary of admiring their beauty; so *amorous* is nature *of* whatsoever she produces. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. Relating or belonging to love.

I that am not shap'd for sportive tricks,
Nor made to court an *am'rous* looking-glass,
I, that am rudely stampt. *Shakesp. Rich.* III.

And into all things from her air inspir'd
The spirit of love, and *amorous* delight. *Milton.*

In the *amorous* net
First caught they lik'd; and each his liking chose. *Milton.*

O! how I long my careless limbs to lay
Under the plantane's shade, and all the day
With *am'rous* airs my fancy entertain,
Invoke the muses, and improve my vein! *Waller.*

A'MOROUSLY, âm'ô-rûs-lè. *adv.* [from *amorous.*] Fondly; lovingly.

When thou wilt swim in that live-bath,
Each fish, which every channel hath,
Will *amorously* to thee swim,
Gladder to catch thee, than thou him. *Donne.*

A'MOROUSNESS, âm'ô-rûs-nêss. *n. s.* [from *amorous.*] The quality of being amorous; fondness; lovingness; love.

All Gynecia's actions were interpreted by Basilius, as proceeding from jealousy of his *amorousness.* *Sidney.*

Lindamor has wit, and *amorousness* enough to make him find it more easy to defend fair ladies, than to defend himself against them. *Boyle.*

AMO'RT, â-môrt.' *adv.* [*à la mort*, Fr.] In the state of the dead; dejected; depressed; spiritless.

How fares my Kate? what, sweeting, all *amort?* *Shaksp. Taming of the Shrew.*

AMORTIZA'TION, â-môr-tè-zà'shûn } *n. s.*
AMO'RTIZEMENT, -âmôr'-tîz-mênt. }
[*amortissement*, *amortissable*, Fr.] The right or act of transferring lands to mortmain; that is, to some community, that never is to cease.

Every one of the religious orders was confirmed by one pope or other; and they made an especial provision for them, after the laws of *amortization* were devised and put in use by princes. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

To AMO'RTIZE, â-môr'tîz.[140] *v. a.* [*amortir*, Fr.] To alien lands or tenements to any corporation, guild, or fraternity, and their successours; which cannot be done without license of the king, and the lord of the manour. *Blount.*

This did concern the kingdom, to have farms sufficient to maintain an able body out of penury, and to *amortize* part of the lands unto the yeomanry, or middle part of the people. *Bacon.*

To AMO'VE, â-môve.' *v. a.* [*amoveo*, Lat.]

1. To remove from a post or station; a juridical sense.

2. To remove; to move; to alter: a sense now out of use.

Therewith, *amoved* from his sober mood,
And lives he yet, said he, that wrought this act?
And do the heavens afford him vital food?
Fairy Queen.

At her so piteous cry was much *amov'd*
Her champion stout. *Fairy Queen.*

To AMO'UNT, â-môunt.' *v. n.* [*monter*, Fr.]

1. To rise to in the accumulative quantity; to compose in the whole, with the particle *to.* It is used of several sums in quantities added together.

Let us compute a little more particularly how much this will *amount to*, or how many oceans of water would be necessary to compose this great ocean rowling in the air, without bounds or banks. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. It is used figuratively, of the consequence rising from any thing taken altogether.

The errours of young men are the ruin of business; but the errours of aged men *amount* but *to* this, that more might have been done, or sooner. *Bacon.*

Judgments that are made on the wrong side of the danger, *amount to* no more than an affectation of skill, without either credit or effect. *L'Estrange.*

AMO'UNT, â-môunt.' *n. s.* [from *To amount.*] The sum total; the result of several sums or quantities accumulated.

And now, ye lying vanities of life,
Where are you now, and what is your *amount?*
Vexation, disappointment, and remorse. *Thomson.*

AMO'UR, â-môôr.' *n. s.* [*amour*, Fr. *amor*, Lat.] an affair of gallantry; an intrigue: generally used of vitious love. The *ou* sounds like *oo* in *poor.*

No man is of so general and diffusive a lust, as to prosecute his *amours* all the world over; and let it burn never so outrageously, yet the impure flame will either die of itself, or consume the body that harbours it. *South.*

The restless youth search'd all the world around;
But how can Jove in his *amours* be found? *Addison.*

A'MPER, âm'pûr.[98] *n. s.* [ampne, Sax.] A tumour, with inflammation; bile: a word said, by *Skinner*, to be much used in Essex; but perhaps, not found in books.

AMPHI'BIOUS, âm-fîb'bè-ûs. *adj.* [ἄμφι and βίος.]

1. That which partakes of two natures, so as to live in two elements; as, in air and water.

A creature of *amphibious* nature,
On land a beast, a fish in water. *Hudibras.*

Those are called *amphibious*, which live freely in the air, upon the earth, and yet are observed to live long upon water, as if they were natural inhabitants of that element; though it be worth the examination to know, whether any of those creatures that live at ease, and by choice, a good while, or at any time, upon the earth, can live, a long time together, perfectly under water. *Locke.*

Fishes contain much oil, and *amphibious* animals participate somewhat of the nature of fishes, and are oily. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Of a mixt nature, in allusion to animals that live in air and water.

Traulus of *amphibious* breed,
Motley fruit of mongrel seed;
By the dam from lordlings sprung,
By the sire exhal'd from dung. *Swift.*

AMPHI'BIOUSNESS, âm-fîb'bè-ûs-nêss. *n. s.* [from *amphibious.*] The quality of being able to live in different elements.

AMPHIBOLO'GICAL, âm-fè-bô-lôd'jè-kâl.[509] *adj.* [from *amphibology.*] Doubtful.

AMPHIBOLO'GICALLY, âm-fè-bô-lôd'jè-kâl-lè. *adv.* [from *amphibological.*] Doubtfully; with a doubtful meaning.

AMPHIBO'LOGY, âm-fè-bôl'ô-jè. *n. s.* [ἀμφιβολογία] Discourse of uncertain meaning. It is distinguished from *equivocation*, which means the double signification of a single word; as, *noli regem occidere timere bonum est*, is *amphibology; captare lepores*, meaning by *lepores*, either hares or jests, is *equivocation*

Now the fallacies, whereby men deceive others, and are deceived themselves, the ancients have divided into verbal and real; of the verbal, and such as conclude from mistakes of the word, there are but two worthy our notation; the fallacy of equivocation, and *amphibology.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

He that affirm'd 'gainst sense, snow black to be,
Might prove it by this *amphibology;*
Things are not what they seem. *V. on Cleveland.*

In defining obvious appearances, we are to use what is most plain and easy; that the mind be not misled by *amphibologies* into fallacious deductions. *Glanville.*

AMPHI'BOLOUS, âm-fîb'bô-lûs. *adj.* [ἄμφι and βάλλω.] Tossed from one to another; striking each way.

Never was there such an *amphibolous* quarrel, both parties declaring themselves for the king, and making use of his name in all their remonstrances, to justify their actions. *Howell.*

AMPHI'LOGY, âm-fîl'ô-jè. *n. s.* [ἄμφι and λόγος.] Equivocation; ambiguity. *Dict.*

AMPHISBÆ'NA, âm-fîs-bè'nâ.[92] *n. s.* [Lat. ἀμφισβαίνη.] A serpent supposed to have two heads, and by consequence to move with either end foremost.

That the *amphisbæna*, that is, a smaller kind of serpent, which moveth forward and backward, hath two heads, or one at either extreme, was affirmed by Nicander, and others. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Scorpion, and asp, and *amphisbæna* dire. *Milton*

AMPHI'SCII, âm-fîs'sè-i. *n. s.* [Lat.

ἀμφίσκιοι, of ἀμφι and σκία a shadow.] Those people dwelling in climates, wherein the shadows, at different times of the year, fall both ways; to the north pole, when the sun is in the southern signs; and to the south pole, when he is in the northern signs. These are the people who inhabit the torrid zone.

AMPHITHE'ATRE, âm-fê-*thé*'â-tûr.[516] *n. s.* [of ἀμφιθέατρον, of ἀμφι and θεάομαι.] A building in a circular or oval form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats one above another; where spectators might behold spectacles, as stage-plays, or gladiators. The theatres of the ancients were built in the form of a semicircle only exceeding a just semicircle by one-fourth part of the diameter; and the amphitheatre is two theatres joined together; so that the longest diameter of the amphitheatre was to the shortest, as one and a half to one.

Within, an *amphitheatre* appear'd
Rais'd in degrees; to sixty paces rear'd,
That when a man was plac'd in one degree,
Height was allow'd for him above to see. *Dryden.*

Conceive a man placed in the burning iron chair at Lyons, amid the insults and mockeries of a crowded *amphitheatre*, and still keeping his seat; or stretched upon a grate of iron, over coals of fire, and breathing out his soul among the exquisite sufferings of such a tedious execution, rather than renounce his religion, or blaspheme his Saviour. *Addison.*

A'MPLE, âm'pl.[405] *adj.* [*amplus*, Lat.]

1. Large; wide; extended.

Heav'n descends
In universal bounty, shedding herbs,
And fruits, and flowers, on Nature's *ample* lap. *Thomson.*

2. Great in bulk.

Did your letters pierce the queen to any demonstration of grief?——
She took 'm and read 'm in my presence,
And now and then an *ample* tear trill'd down
Her delicate checks. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

3. Unlimited; without restriction.

Have what you ask, your presents I receive;
Land where and when you please, with *ample* leave *Dryden.*

4. Liberal; large; without parsimony.

If we speak of strict justice, God could no way have been bound to require man's labours in so large and *ample* manner as human felicity doth import; in as much as the dignity of this exceedeth so far the other's value. *Hooker.*

5. Magnificent; splendid.

To dispose the prince the more willingly to undertake his relief, the earl made *ample* promises, that within so many days after the siege should be raised, he would advance his highness's levies with two thousand men. *Clarendon.*

6. Diffusive; not contracted; as, an *ample* narrative, that is, not an epitome.

A'MPLENESS, âm'pl-nês. *n. s.* [from *ample*] The quality of being ample; largeness; splendour

Impossible it is for a person of my condition to produce any thing in proportion either to the *ampleness* of the body you represent, or of the places you bear. *South.*

To A'MPLIATE, âm'plê-âte. *v. a.* [*amplio*, Lat.] To enlarge; to make greater; to extend.

He should look upon it, not to traduce or extenuate, but to explain and elucidate, to add and *ampliate*. *Brown.*

AMPLIA'TION, âm-plê-â'shûn. *n. s.* [from *ampliate*.]

1. Enlargement; exaggeration; extension.

Odious matters admit not of an *ampliation*, but ought to be restrained and interpreted in the mildest sense. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. Diffuseness; enlargement.

The obscurity of the subject, and the prejudice and prepossession of most readers, may plead excuse for any *ampliations* or repetitions that may be found, whilst I labour to express myself plain and full. *Holder.*

To AMPLI'FICATE, âm-plîf'ê-kâte. *v. a.* [*amplifico*, Lat.] To enlarge; to spread out; to amplify. *Dict.*

AMPLIFICA'TION, âm-plê-fê-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*amplification*, Fr. *amplificatio*, Lat.]

1. Enlargement; extension.

2. It is usually taken in a rhetorical sense, and implies exaggerated representation, or diffuse narrative; an image heightened beyond reality; a narrative enlarged with many circumstances.

I shall summarily, without any *amplification* at all, shew in what manner defects have been supplied. *Davies.*

Things unknown seem greater than they are, and are usually received with *amplifications* above their nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Is the poet justifiable for relating such incredible *amplifications*? It may be answered, if he had put these extravagancies into the mouth of Ulysses, he had been unpardonable; but they suit well the character of Alcinous. *Pope.*

A'MPLIFIER, âm'plê-fî-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *To amplify*.] One that enlarges any thing; one that exaggerates; one that represents any thing with a large display of the best circumstances; it being usually taken in a good sense.

Dorillaus could need no *amplifier's* mouth for the highest point of praise. *Sidney.*

To A'MPLIFY, âm'plê-fî.[183] *v. a.* [*amplifier*, Fr.]

1. To enlarge; to increase any material substance, or object of sense.

So when a great monied man hath divided his chests, and coins, and bags, he seemeth to himself richer than he was: and therefore a way to *amplify* any thing, is to break it, and to make anatomy of it in several parts, and to examine it according to the several circumstances. *Bacon.*

All concaves that proceed from more narrow to more broad, do *amplify* the sound at the coming out. *Bacon.*

2. To enlarge; or extend any thing incorporeal.

As the reputation of the Roman prelates grew up in these blind ages, so grew up in them withal a desire of *amplifying* their power, that they might be as great in temporal forces, as men's opinions have formed them in spiritual matters. *Raleigh.*

3. To exaggerate any thing; to enlarge it by the manner of representation.

Thy general is my lover; I have been
The book of his good acts; whence men have read
His fame unparallel'd, hap'ly *amplified*. *Shaksp.*

Since I have plainly laid open the negligence and errors of every age that is past, I would not willingly seem to flatter the present, by *amplifying* the diligence and true judgment of those servitours that have laboured in this vineyard. *Davies.*

4. To enlarge; to improve by new additions

In paraphrase the author's words are not strictly followed, his sense too is *amplified* but not altered, as Waller's translation of Virgil. *Dryden*

I feel age advancing, and my health is insufficient to increase and *amplify* these remarks, to confirm and improve these rules, and to illuminate the several pages. *Watts.*

To A'MPLIFY, âm'plê-fî.[183] *v. n.* Frequently with the particle *on*.

1. To speak largely in many words; to lay one's self out in diffusion.

When you affect to *amplify on* the former branches of a discourse, you will often lay a necessity upon yourself of contracting the latter, and prevent yourself in the most important part of your design. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To form large or pompous representations.

An excellent medicine for the stone might be conceived, by *amplifying* apprehensions able to break a diamond. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

I have sometimes been forced to *amplify on* others; but here, where the subject is so fruitful, that the harvest overcomes the reaper, I am shortened by my chain. *Dryden.*

Homer *amplifies*, not invents; and as there was really a people called Cyclopeans, so they might be men of great stature, or giants. *Pope's Odys.*

A'MPLITUDE, âm'plê-tûde. *n. s.* [*amplitude*, Fr. *amplitudo*, Lat.]

1. Extent.

Whatever I look upon, within the *amplitude* of heaven and earth, is evidence of human ignorance. *Glanville.*

2. Largeness; greatness.

Men should learn how severe a thing the true inquisition of nature is, and accustom themselves, by the light of particulars, to enlarge their minds to the *amplitude* of the world, and not reduce the world to the narrowness of their minds. *Bacon.*

3. Capacity; extent of intellectual faculties.

With more than human gifts from heav'n adorn'd,
Perfections absolute, graces divine,
And *amplitude* of mind to greatest deeds. *Milton.*

4. Splendour; grandeur; dignity.

In the great frame of kingdoms and commonwealths, it is in the power of princes, or estates, to add *amplitude* and greatness to their kingdoms. *Bacon's Essays.*

5. Copiousness; abundance.

You should say every thing which has a proper and direct tendency to this end; always proportioning the *amplitude* of your matter, and the fulness of your discourse, to your great design; the length of your time, to the convenience of your hearers. *Watts's Logick.*

6. *Amplitude of the range of a projectile*, denotes the horizontal line subtending the path in which it moved.

7. *Amplitude*, in astronomy, an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the true east and west point thereof, and the centre of the sun or star at its rising or setting. It is eastern or ortive, when the star rises; and western or occiduous when the star sets. The eastern or western *amplitude* are also called northern or southern, as they fall in the northern or southern quarters of the horizon.

8. *Magnetical amplitude* is an arch of the horizon, contained between the sun at his rising, and the east or west points of the compass; or it is the difference of the rising or setting of the sun, from the east or west parts of the compass. *Chambers.*

A'MPLY, âm'plê. *adv.* [*amplè*, Lat.]

1. Largely; liberally.

For whose well-being,
So *amply*, and with hands so liberal,
Thou hast provided all things. *Milton.*

The evidence they had before was enough, *amply* enough, to convince them; but they were resolved not to be convinced: and to those, who are resolved not to be convinced, all motives, all arguments, are equal. *Atterbury.*

2. At large; without reserve.

At return
Of him so lately promis'd to thy aid,
The woman's seed, obscurely then foretold,
Now *amplier* known thy Saviour, and thy Lord.
Milton.

3. At large; copiously; with a diffusive detail.

Some parts of a poem require to be *amply* written, and with all the force and elegance of words; others must be cast into shadows; that is, passed over in silence, or but faintly touched.
Dryden's Dufresnoy.

To AMPUTATE, ăm'pù-tàte. *v. a* [*amputo*, Lat.] To cut off a limb: a word used only in chirurgery.

Amongst the cruizers, it was complained, that their surgeons were too active in *amputating* fractured members. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

AMPUTA'TION, ăm-pù-tà'shŭn. *n. s.* [*amputatio*, Lat.]

The operation of cutting off a limb, or other part of the body. The usual method of performing it, in the instance of a leg, is as follows: The proper part for the operation being four or five inches below the knee, the skin and flesh are first to be drawn very tight upwards, and secured from returning by a ligature two or three fingers broad: above this ligature another loose one is passed, for the gripe; which being twisted by means of a stick, may be straitened to any degree at pleasure. Then the patient being conveniently situated, and the operator placed to the inside of the limb, which is to be held by one assistant above, and another below the part designed for the operation, and the gripe sufficiently twisted to prevent too large an hæmorrhage, the flesh is, with a stroke or two, to be separated from the bone with the dismembering knife. Then the periostium being also divided from the bone with the back of the knife, saw the bone asunder, with as few strokes as possible. When two parallel bones are concerned, the flesh that grows between them must likewise be separated before the use of the saw. This being done, the gripe may be slackened, to give an opportunity of searching for the large blood-vessels, and securing the hæmorrhage at their mouths. After making proper applications to the stump, loosen the first ligature, and pull both the skin and the flesh, as far as conveniently may be, over the stump to cover it; and secure them with the cross stitch made at the depth of half or three quarters of an inch in the skin. Then apply pledgets, astringents, plaisters, and other necessaries. *Chambers.*

The Amazons, by the *amputation* of their right breast, had the freer use of their bow.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

AMULET, ăm'ù-lĕt. *n. s.* [*amulette*, Fr. *amuletum*, or *amoletum*, *quod malum amolitur*, Lat.] An appended remedy, or preservative; a thing hung about the neck, or any other part of the body, for preventing or curing of some particular diseases.

That spirits are corporeal, seems at first view a conceit derogative unto himself; yet herein he establisheth the doctrine of lustrations, *amulets*, and charms. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

They do not certainly know the falsity of what they report; and their ignorance must serve you as an *amulet* against the guilt both of deceit and malice. *Government of the Tongue.*

AMURCO'SITY, ă-mŭr-kŏs'ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*amurca*, Lat.] The quality of lees or mother of any thing. *Dict.*

To AMU'SE, ă-mùze'. *v. a.* [*amuser*, Fr.]

1. To entertain with tranquillity; to fill with thoughts that engage the mind, without distracting it. To *divert* implies something more lively, and to *please* something more important. It is therefore frequently taken in a sense bordering on contempt.

They think they see visions, and are arrived to some extraordinary revelations; when, indeed, they do but dream dreams, and *amuse* themselves with the fantastic ideas of a busy imagination.
Decay of Piety.

I cannot think it natural for a man, who is much in love, to *amuse* himself with trifles. *Walsh.*

2. To draw on from time to time; to keep in expectation; as, he *amused* his followers with idle promises.

AMU'SEMENT, ă-mùze'mĕnt. *n. s.* [*amusement*, Fr.] That which amuses; entertainment.

Every interest or pleasure of life, even the most trifling *amusement*, is suffered to postpone the one thing necessary. *Rogers.*

During his confinement, his *amusement* was to give poison to dogs and cats, and see them expire, by slower or quicker torments. *Pope.*

I was left to stand the battle, while others, who had better talents than a draper, thought it no unpleasant *amusement* to look on with safety, whilst another was giving them diversion at the hazard of his liberty. *Swift.*

AMU'SER, ă-mù'zŭr.[98] *n. s.* [*amuseur*, Fr.] He that amuses, as with false promises. The French word is always taken in an ill sense.

AMU'SIVE, ă-mù'zĭv.[158 428] *adj.* [from *amuse*.] That which has the power of amusing. I know not that this is a current word.

But amaz'd,
Behold th' *amusive* arch before him fly,
Then vanish quite away. *Thomson.*

AMY'GDALATE, ă-mĭg'dă-làte. *adj.* [*amygdala*, Lat.] Made of almonds.

AMY'GDALINE, ă-mĭg'dă-lĭne. *adj.* [*amygdala*, Lat.] Relating to almonds; resembling almonds.

AN, ăn. *article.* [ane, Saxon; *een*, Dutch; *eine*, German.] The article indefinite, used before a vowel, or *h* mute. See A.

1. One, but with less emphasis; as, there stands *a* house.

Since he cannot be always employed in study, reading, and conversation, there will be many *an* hour, besides what his exercises will take up. *Locke.*

2. Any, or some; as, *an* elephant might swim in this water.

He was no way at *an* uncertainty, nor ever in the least at a loss concerning any branch of it. *Locke.*

A wit's a feather, and a chief a rod,
An honest man's the noblest work of God. *Pope.*

3. Sometimes it signifies, like *a*, some particular state; but this is now disused.

It is certain that odours do, in a small degree, nourish; especially the odour of wine; and we see men *an* hungred do love to smell hot bread. *Bacon.*

4. *An* is sometimes, in old authors a contraction of *and if.*

He can't flatter, he!
An honest mind and plain; he must speak truth,
An they will take it so; if not, he's plain. *Shaksp.*

5. Sometimes a contraction of *and* before *if*.

Well I know
The clerk will ne'er wear hair on's face that had it.
——He will *an' if* he live to be a man. *Shaksp.*

6. Sometimes it is a contraction of *as if*.

My next pretty correspondent, like Shakspeare's lion in Pyramus and Thisbe, roars *an'* it were any nightingale. *Addison.*

A'NA. ă'nă. *adv.* [ἄνα.] A word used in the prescriptions of physick, importing the like quantity; as, wine and honey, ā or *ana* ℥ ii; that is, of wine and honey each two ounces.

In the same weight innocence and prudence take,
Ana of each does the just mixture make. *Cowley.*

He'll bring an apothecary with a chargeable long bill of *anas*. *Dryden.*

A'NA, ă'nă. *n. s.* Books so called from the last syllables of their titles; as, *Scaligerana*, *Thuaniana;* they are loose thoughts, or casual hints dropt by eminent men, and collected by their friends.

ANACA'MPTICK, ăn-ă-kăm'tĭk. *adj.* [ἀνακάμπτω.] Reflecting, or reflected: an *anacamptick* sound, an echo; an *anacamptick* hill, a hill that produces an echo.

ANACA'MPTICKS, ăn-ă-kăm'tĭks. *n. s.* The doctrine of reflected light, or catoptricks. It has no singular.

ANACATHA'RTICK, ăn-ă-kă-*th*ăr'tĭk. *n. s.* [See CATHARTICK.] Any medicine that works upwards. *Quincy.*

ANACEPHALÆO'SIS, ăn-ă-sĕf'ă-lè-ò-sĭs.[520] *n. s.* [ἀνακεφαλαίωσις.] Recapitulation, or summary of the principal heads of a discourse. *Dict.*

ANA'CHORETE, ăn-ăk'ò-rète. } *n. s.*
ANA'CHORITE, ăn-ăk'ò-rite.[165] } [sometimes vitiously written *anchorite;* ἀναχωρητης.] A monk who, with the leave of his superiour, leaves the convent for a more austere and solitary life.

Yet lies not love dead here, but here doth sit,
Vow'd to this trench, like an *anachorite*. *Donne.*

ANA'CHRONISM, ăn-ăk'krò-nĭsm. *n. s.* [from ἀνά and χρόνος.] An errour in computing time, by which events are misplaced with regard to each other. It seems properly to signify an errour by which an event is placed too early; but is generally used for any errour in chronology.

This leads me to the defence of the famous *anachronism*, in making Æneas and Dido cotemporaries: for it is certain, that the hero lived almost two hundred years before the building of Carthage. *Dryd.*

ANACLA'TICKS, ăn-ă-klăt'ĭks. *n. s.* [ἀνά and κλάω.] The doctrine of refracted light; dioptricks. It has no singular.

ANADIPLO'SIS, ăn-ă-dĕ-plò'sĭs.[520] *n. s.* [ἀναδιπλωσις.] Reduplication; a figure in rhetorick, in which the last word of a foregoing member of a period becomes the first of the following; as, *he retained his virtues amidst all his* misfortunes, misfortunes *which only his virtues brought upon him.*

ANAGOGE'TICAL, ân-â-gŏ-jĕt'ĕ-kâl. *adj.* [ανα‍γώγη.] That which contributes or relates to spiritual elevation or religious raptures; mysterious; elevated above humanity. *Dict.*

ANAGO'GICAL, ân-â-gŏd'jĭk-âl.[509] *adj.* [*anagogique*, Fr.] Mysterious; elevated; religiously exalted. *Dict.*

ANAGO'GICALLY, ân-â-gŏd'jĕ-kâl-ĕ. *adv.* [from *anagogical.*] Mysteriously; with religious elevation.

A'NAGRAM, ân'â-grâm. *n. s.* [ανά and γρά‍μμα.] A conceit arising from the letters of a name transposed; as this, of *W,i,l,l,i,a,m, N,o,y*, attorney-general to Charles I. a very laborious man, *I moyl in law.*

Though all her parts be not in th' usual place,
She hath yet the *anagrams* of a good face:
If we might put the letters but one way,
In that lean dearth of words what could we say?
Donne.

Thy genius calls thee not to purchase fame
In keen iambick, but mild *anagram*. *Dryden.*

ANAGRA'MMATISM, ân-â-grâm'mâ-tĭsm,[434] *n. s.* [from *anagram.*] The act or practice of making anagrams.

The only quintessence that hitherto the alchymy of wit could draw out of names, is *anagrammatism*, or metagrammatism, which is a dissolution of a name truly written into his letters, as his elements, and a new connexion of it by artificial transposition, without addition, subtraction, or change of any letter, into different words, making some perfect sense appliable to the person named. *Camden.*

ANAGRA'MMATIST, ân-â-grâm'mâ-tĭst. *n. s.* [from *anagram.*] A maker of anagrams.

To ANAGRA'MMATIZE, ân-â-grâm'mâ-tīze.[159] *v. n.* [*anagrammatiser*, Fr.] To make anagrams.

ANALE'PTICK, ân-â-lĕp'tĭk. *adj.* [ανα‍λη‍πτι‍κός.] Comforting; corroborating: a term of physick.

Analeptick medicines cherish the nerves, and renew the spirits and strength. *Quincy.*

ANA'LOGAL, ân-â'lŏ-gâl. *adj.* [from *analogous.*] Analogous; having relation.

When I see many *analogal* motions in animals, though I cannot call them voluntary, yet I see them spontaneous, I have reason to conclude that these in their principle are not simply mechanical. *Hale.*

ANALO'GICAL, ân-â-lŏd'jĕ-kâl. *adj.* [from *analogy.*]

1. Used by way of analogy. It seems properly distinguished from *analogous*, as words from things; *analogous* signifies having relation, and *analogical* having the quality of representing relation.

It is looked on only as the image of the true God, and that not as a proper likeness, but by *analogical* representation. *Stillingfleet.*

When a word, which originally signifies any particular idea or object, is attributed to several other objects, not by way of resemblance, but on the account of some evident reference to the original idea, this is peculiarly called an *analogical* word; so a sound or healthy pulse, a sound digestion, sound sleep, are so called, with reference to a sound and healthy constitution; but if you speak of sound doctrine, or sound speech, this is by way of resemblance to health, and the words are metaphorical. *Watts.*

2. Analogous; having resemblance or relation.

There is placed the minerals between the inanimate and vegetable province, participating something *analogical* to either. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

ANALO'GICALLY, ân-â-lŏdje-ĕ-kâl-ĕ. *adv.* [from *analogical.*] In an analogical manner; in an analogous manner.

I am convinced, from the simplicity and uniformity of the Divine Nature, and of all his works, that there is some one universal principle, running through the whole system of creatures *analogically*, and congruous to their relative natures. *Cheyne.*

ANALO'GICALNESS, ân-â-lŏdje-ĕ-kâl-nĕss. *n. s.* [from *analogical.*] The quality of being analogical; fitness to be applied for the illustration of some analogy.

ANA'LOGISM, ân-âl'lŏ-jĭzm. *n. s.* [ανα‍λογι‍σμός.] An argument from the cause to the effect.

To ANA'LOGIZE, ân-nâl'lŏ-jize. *v. a.* [from *analogy.*] To explain by way of analogy; to form some resemblance between different things; to consider something with regard to its analogy with somewhat else.

We have systems of material bodies, diversly figured and situated, if separately considered; they represent the object of the desire, which is *analogized* by attraction or gravitation. *Cheyne.*

ANA'LOGOUS, â-nâl'lŏ-gŭs.[314] *adj.* [ανα and λόγος.]

1. Having analogy; bearing some resemblance or proportion; having something parallel.

Exercise makes things easy, that would be otherwise very hard; as, in labour, watchings, heats, and colds; and then there is something *analogous* in the exercise of the mind to that of the body. It is folly and infirmity that makes us delicate and froward. *L'Estrange.*

Many important consequences may be drawn from the observation of the most common things, and *analogous* reasonings from the causes of them. *Arbuth.*

2. It has the word *to* before the thing to which the resemblance is noted.

This incorporeal substance may have some sort of existence, *analogous to* corporeal extension: though we have no adequate conception hereof. *Locke.*

ANA'LOGY, â-nâl'lŏ-jĕ.[518] *n. s.* [ανα‍λογία.]

1. Resemblance between things with regard to some circumstances or effects; as, *learning* is said to *enlighten* the mind; that is, it is to the mind what light is to the eye, by enabling it to discover that which was hidden before.

From God it hath proceeded, that the church hath evermore held a prescript form of common prayer, although not in all things every where the same, yet, for the most part, retaining the same *analogy*. *Hooker.*

What I here observe of extraordinary revelation and prophecy, will, by *analogy* and due proportion, extend even to those communications of God's will, that are requisite to salvation. *South.*

2. When the thing to which the analogy is supposed, happens to be mentioned, *analogy* has after it the particles *to* or *with;* when both the things are mentioned after *analogy*, the particle *between* or *betwixt* is used.

If the body politick have any *analogy to* the natural, an act of oblivion were necessary in a hot distempered state. *Dryden.*

By *analogy with* all other liquors and concretions, the form of the chaos, whether liquid or concrete, could not be the same with that of the present earth. *Burnet's Theory.*

If we make Juvenal express the customs of our country, rather than of Rome, it is when there was some *analogy betwixt* the customs. *Dryden.*

3. By grammarians, it is used to signify the agreement of several words in one common mode; as, from *love* is formed *loved;* from *hate*, *hated;* from *grieve*, *grieved.*

ANA'LYSIS, â-nâl'lĕ-sĭs. *n. s.* [ανά‍λυσις.]

1. A separation of a compound body into the several parts of which it consists.

There is an account of dew falling, in some places, in the form of butter, or grease, which grows extremely fetid; so that the *analysis* of the dew of any place, may, perhaps, be the best method of finding such contents of the soil as are within the reach of the sun. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A consideration of any thing in parts, so as that one particular is first considered, then another.

Analysis consists in making experiments and observations, and in drawing general conclusions from them by induction, and admitting of no objections but such as are taken from experiments, or other certain truths. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. A solution of any thing, whether corporeal or mental, to its first elements; as, of a sentence to the single words; of a compound word, to the particles and words which form it; of a tune, to single notes; of an argument, to simple propositions.

We cannot know any thing of nature, but by an *analysis* of its true initial causes, till we know the first springs of natural motions, we are still but ignorants. *Glanville.*

ANALY'TICAL, ân-â-lĭt'ĕ-kâl. *adj.* [from *analysis.*]

1. That which resolves any thing into first principles; that which separates any compound. See ANALYSIS.

Either may be probably maintained against the inaccurateness of the *analytical* experiments vulgarly relied on. *Boyle.*

2. That which proceeds by analysis, or by taking the parts of a compound into distinct and particular consideration.

Descartes hath here infinitely outdone all the philosophers that went before him, in giving a particular and *analytical* account of the universal fabrick: yet he intends his principles but for hypotheses. *Glanville.*

ANALY'TICALLY, ân-â-lĭt'tĕ-kâl-lĕ. *adv.* [from *analytical.*] In such a manner as separates compounds into simples. See ANALYSIS.

ANALY'TICK, ân-â-lĭt'ĭk. *adj.* [ανα‍λυ‍τι‍κός.] The manner of resolving compounds into the simple constituent or component parts, applied chiefly to mental operations.

He was in logick a great critick,
Profoundly skill'd in *analytick*. *Hudibras.*

Analytick method takes the whole compound as it finds it, whether it be a species or an individual, and leads us into the knowledge of it, by resolving into its first principles, or parts, its generick nature, and its special properties; and therefore it is called the method of its resolution. *Watts's Logick.*

To A'NALYZE, ân'â-lize. *v. a.* [ανα‍λυω.] To resolve a compound into its first principles. See ANALYSIS.

Chemistry enabling us to depurate bodies, and in some measure, to *analyze* them, and take asunder their heterogeneous parts, in many chymical experiments, we may, better than in others, know what manner of bodies we employ; art having made them more simple or uncompounded, than nature alone is wont to present them us. *Boyle.*

To *analyze* the immorality of any action into its last principles; if it be enquired, Why such an action is to be avoided? the immediate answer is, Because it is sin. *Norris's Miscel.*

When the sentence is distinguished into subject and predicate, proposition, argument, act, object, cause, effect, adjunct, opposite, &c. then it is *analyzed* analogically and metaphysically. The last is what is chiefly meant in the theological schools; when they speak of *analyzing* a text of scripture. *Watts's Logick.*

A'NALYZER, ân'â-lì-zŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *To analyze.*] That which has the power of analyzing.

Particular reasons incline me to doubt, whether the fire be the true and universal *analyzer* of mixt bodies. *Boyle.*

ANAMORPHO'SIS, ân-â-mŏr-fŏ'sîs.[520] *n. s.* [ανα and μορφόω.] Deformation; a perspective projection of any thing, so that to the eye, at one point of view, it shall appear deformed, in another, an exact and regular representation. Sometimes it is made to appear confused to the naked eye, and regular, when viewed in a mirrour of a certain form.

ANA'NAS, â-nâ'nâs. *n. s.* The pine-apple.

The species are, 1. Oval-shaped pine-apple, with a whitish flesh. 2. Pyramidal pine-apple, with a yellow flesh. 3. Pine-apple, with smooth leaves. 4. Pine-apple, with shining green leaves, and scarce any spines on their edges. 5. The olive-coloured pine. *Miller.*

Witness thou best *anana*, thou the pride
Of vegetable life, beyond whate'er
The poets imag'd in the golden age. *Thomson.*

ANA'NAS, â-nâ'nâs, *wild.* The same with *penguin.* See *PENGUIN.*

A'NAPÆST, ân'â-pèst. *s.* A foot in poetry, consisting of two short and one long syllable, the reverse of a dactyl.

ANA'PHORA, â-nâf-fŏ-râ.[92] *n. s.* [ἀναφορὰ.] A figure, when several clauses of a sentence are begun with the same word or sound; as, *Where is the wise? Where is the scribe? Where is the disputer of this world?*

ANAPLERO'TICK, â-nâ-plè-rŏt'îk. *adj.* [ἀναπληρόω.] That which fills up any vacuity; used of applications which promote flesh.

A'NARCH, ân'ârk.[353] *n. s.* [See ANARCHY.] An author of confusion.

Him thus the *anarch* old,
With fault'ring speech, and visage incompos'd,
Answer'd. *Milton.*

ANA'RCHICAL, ân-âr'kè-kâl. *adj.* [from *anarchy.*] Confused; without rule or government.

In this *anarchical* and rebellious state of human nature, the faculties belonging to the material world presume to determine the nature of subjects belonging to the supreme spirit. *Cheyne.*

A'NARCHY, ân'ân-kè. *n. s.* [αναρχία.] Want of government; a state in which every man is unaccountable; a state without magistracy.

Where eldest Night
And Chaos, ancestors of Nature, hold
Eternal *anarchy* amidst the noise
Of endless wars, and by confusion stand. *Milton.*

Arbitrary power is but the first natural step from *anarchy*, or the savage life; the adjusting power and freedom being an effect and consequence of maturer thinking. *Swift.*

ANASA'RCA, ân-â-sâr'kâ.[92] *n. s.* [from ἀνα and σαρξ.] A sort of dropsy, where the whole substance is stuffed with pituitous humours. *Quincy.*

When the lympha stagnates, or is extravasated under the skin, it is called an *anasarca.* *Arbuthnot.*

ANASA'RCOUS, ân-â-sâr'kŭs.[314] *adj.* [from *anasarca.*] Relating to an anasarca; partaking of the nature of an anasarca.

A gentlewoman laboured of an ascites, with an *anasarcous* swelling of her belly, thighs, and legs. *Wiseman.*

ANASTOMA'TICK, ân-âs-tò-mât'îk. *adj.* [from ανα and στόμα.] That which has the quality of opening the vessels, or of removing obstructions.

ANASTOMO'SIS, ân-âs-tò-mŏ'sîs. *n. s.* [from ανα and στόμα.] The inosculation of vessels, or the opening of one vessel into another; as, of the arteries into the veins.

ANA'STROPHE, â-nâs'trò-fè.[518] *n. s.* [αναστροφη, a preposterous placing, from αναστρέφω.] A figure whereby words which should have been precedent, are postponed.

ANA'THEMA, â-nâth'è-mâ.[92] *n. s.* [ανάθεμα.]

1. A curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority; excommunication.

Her bare *anathemas* fall but like so many *bruta fulmina* upon the schismatical; who think themselves shrewdly hurt, forsooth, by being cut off from the body, which they choose not to be of. *South.*

2. The object of the curse, or person cursed. This seems the original meaning, though now little used.

ANATHEMA'TICAL, ân-â-*th*è-mât'è-kâl.[509] *adj.* [from *anathema.*] That which has the properties of an anathema; that which relates to an anathema.

ANATHEMA'TICALLY, ân-â-*th*è-mât'è-kâl-lè. *adv.* [from *anathematical.*] In an anathematical manner.

To ANATHE'MATIZE, ân-â*th*'è-mâ-tize.[159] *v. a.* [from *anathema.*] To pronounce accursed by ecclesiastical authority; to excommunicate.

They were therefore to be *anathematized*, and, with detestation, branded and banished out of the church. *Hammond.*

ANATI'FEROUS, ân-â-tîf'fè-rŭs. *adj.* [from *anas* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing ducks. Not in use.

If there be *anatiferous* trees, whose corruption breaks forth into barnacles; yet, if they corrupt, they degenerate into maggots, which produce not them again. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ANA'TOCISM, â-nât'tò-sîzm *n. s.* [*anatocismus*, Lat. αναλοκισμος.] The accumulation of interest upon interest; the addition of the interest due for money lent to the original sum. A species of usury generally forbidden.

ANATO'MICAL, ân-â-tŏm'è-kâl. *adj.* [from *anatomy.*]

1. Relating or belonging to anatomy.

When we are taught by logick to view a thing completely in all its parts, by the help of division, it has the use of an *anatomical* knife, which dissects an animal body, and separates the veins, arteries, nerves, muscles, membranes, &c. and shews us the several parts which go to the composition of a complete animal. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Proceeding upon principles taught in anatomy; considered as the object of anatomy.

There is a natural, involuntary distortion of the muscles, which is the *anatomical* cause of laughter; but there is another cause of laughter, which decency requires. *Swift.*

3. Anatomized; dissected; separated.

The continuation of solidity is apt to be confounded with, and, if we will look into the minute *anatomical* parts of matter, is little different from hardness. *Locke.*

ANATO'MICALLY, ân-â-tŏm'è-kâl-lè. *adv.* [from *anatomical.*] In an anatomical manner; in the sense of an anatomist; according to the doctrine of anatomy.

While some affirmed it had no gall, intending only thereby no evidence of anger or fury, others have construed *anatomically*, and denied that part at all. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ANA'TOMIST, â-nât'ò-mîst. *n. s.* [ἀναλομὸς.] He that studies the structure of animal bodies, by means of dissection; he that divides the bodies of animals, to discover the various parts.

Anatomists adjudged, that if nature had been suffered to run her own course, without this fatal interruption, he might have doubled his age. *Howel.*

Hence when *anatomists* discourse,
How like brutes organs are to ours;
They grant, if higher powers think fit,
A bear might soon be made a wit;
And that, for any thing in nature,
Pigs might squeak love odes, dogs bark satire. *Prior.*

To ANA'TOMIZE, â-nât'tò-mîze. *v. a.* [ανατέμνω.]

1. To dissect an animal; to divide the body into its component or constituent parts.

Our industry must even *anatomize* every particle of that body, which we are to uphold. *Hooker.*

2. To lay any thing open distinctly, and by minute parts.

I speak but brotherly of him, but should I *anatomize* him to thee as he is, I must blush and weep, and then must look pale and wonder. *Shaksp.*

Then dark distinctions Reason's light disguis'd,
And into atoms Truth *anatomiz'd.* *Denham.*

ANA'TOMY, â-nât'ò-mè.[518] *n. s.* [ανατομια.]

1. The art of dissecting the body.

It is proverbially said, *Formicæ sua bilis, inest habet et musca splenem;* whereas these parts *anatomy* hath not discovered in insects. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

It is therefore in the *anatomy* of the mind, as in that of the body; more good will accrue to mankind, by attending to the large, open, and perceptible parts, than by studying too much such finer nerves and vessels, as will for ever escape our observation. *Pope.*

2. The doctrine of the structure of the body, learned by dissection.

Let the muscles be well inserted and bound together, according to the knowledge of them which is given us by *anatomy.* *Dryden.*

3. The act of dividing any thing, whether corporeal or intellectual.

When a moneyed man hath divided his chests, he seemeth to himself richer than he was; therefore, a way to amplify any thing, is to break it, and to make *anatomy* of it in several parts. *Bacon.*

4. The body stripped of its integuments; a skeleton.

O that my tongue were in the thunder's mouth,
Then with a passion I would shake the world,
And rouze from sleep that fell *anatomy,*
Which cannot hear a feeble lady's voice. *Shaksp.*

5. By way of irony or ridicule, a thin meagre person.

They brought one Pinch, a hungry lean-fac'd villain,
A mere *anatomy*, a mountebank,
A thread-bare juggler, and a fortune-teller,
A needy, hollow-ey'd, sharp looking wretch,
A living dead man. *Shakspeare.*

A'NATRON, â'nâ-trŭn. *n. s.* The scum which swims upon the molten glass in the furnace, which, when taken off, melts in the air, and then coagulates into common salt. It is likewise that salt which gathers upon the walls of vaults.

A'NBURY, ân'bŭ-rê. *n. s.* See AMBURY.

A'NCESTOR, ân'sês-tŭr.[98] *n. s.* [*ancestor*, Lat. *ancestre*, Fr.] One from whom a person descends, either by the father or the mother. It is distinguished from *predecessor;* which is not, like *ancestor*, a natural, but civil denomination. An hereditary monarch succeeds to his *ancestors;* an elective, to his *predecessors.*

And she lies buried with her *ancestors*,
O, in a tomb where never scandal slept,
Save this of her's. *Shakspeare.*

Cham was the paternal *ancestor* of Ninus, the father of Chus, the grandfather of Nimrod; whose son was Belus, the father of Ninus. *Raleigh.*

Obscure! why pr'ythee what am I? I know
My father, grandsire, and great grandsire too:
If farther I derive my pedigree,
I can but guess beyond the fourth degree.
The rest of my forgotten *ancestors*
Were sons of earth, like him, or sons of whores.
Dryden.

A'NCESTREL, ân'sês-trêl. *adj.* [from *ancestor.*] Claimed from ancestors; relating to ancestors: a term of law.

Limitation in actions, *ancestrel*, was anciently so here in England. *Hale.*

A'NCESTRY, ân'sês-trê. *n. s.* [from *ancestor*]

1. Lineage; a series of ancestors, or progenitors; the persons who compose the lineage.

Phedon I hight, quoth he; and do advance
Mine *ancestry* from famous Coradin,
Who first to rase our house to honour did begin.
Spenser.

A tenacious adherence to the rights and liberties transmitted from a wise and virtuous *ancestry*, public spirit, and a love of one's country, are the support and ornaments of government. *Addison.*

Say from what scepter'd *ancestry* ye claim,
Recorded eminent in deathless fame? *Pope.*

2. The honour of descent; birth.

Title and *ancestry* render a good man more illustrious, but an ill one more contemptible. *Addison.*

A'NCHENTRY, âne'tshên-trê. *n. s.* [from *ancient*, and therefore properly to be written *ancientry.*] Antiquity of a family; ancient dignity; appearance or proof of antiquity.

Wooing, wedding, and repenting, is a Scotch jig, a measure, and a cinque pace; the first suit is hot and hasty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantastical; the wedding mannerly modest, as a measure full of state and *anchentry;* and then comes repentance, and with his bad legs falls into the cinque pace faster and faster, till he sinks into his grave. *Shaksp.*

A'NCHOR, ânk'ŭr.[363] [413] *n. s.* [*anchora*, Lat.]

1. A heavy iron, composed of a long shank, having a ring at one end to which the cable is fastened, and at the other branching out into two arms or flooks, tending upward, with barbs or edges on each side. Its use is to hold the ship, by being fixed to the ground.

He said, and wept: then spread his sails before
The winds, and reach'd at length the Cuman shore:
Their *anchors* drop, his crew the vessels moor.
Dryden.

2. It is used, by a metaphor, for any thing which confers stability or security.

Which hope we have as an *anchor* of the soul, both sure and stedfast, and which entereth into that within the veil. *Hebrews.*

3. The forms of speech in which it is most commonly used, are, to *cast anchor*, to *lie* or *ride at anchor.*

The Turkish general perceiving that the Rhodians would not be drawn forth to battle at sea, withdrew his fleet, when, *casting anchor*, and landing his men, he burnt the corn. *Knolle's Hist. of the Turks.*

Ent'ring with the tide,
He *dropp'd his anchors*, and his oars he ply'd:
Furl'd every sail, and drawing down the mast,
His vessel moor'd, and made with haulsers fast.
Dryden.

Far from your capital my ship resides
At Reithrus, and secure at *anchor rides.* *Pope.*

To A'NCHOR, ânk'ŭr.[166] *v. n.* [from *anchor.*]

1. To cast anchor; to lie at anchor.

The fishermen that walk upon the beach
Appear like mice; and yon tall *anchoring* bark
Diminish'd to her cock. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

Near Calais the Spaniards *anchor'd*, expecting their land forces, which came not. *Bacon.*

Or the strait course to rocky Chios plow,
And *anchor* under Mimos' shaggy brow. *Pope.*

2. To stop at; to rest on.

My intention, hearing not my tongue,
Anchors on Isabel. *Shaksp.*

To A'NCHOR, ânk'ŭr.[166] *v. a.*

1. To place at anchor; as, he *anchored* his ship.

2. To fix on.

My tongue should to my ears not name my boys,
Till that my nails were *anchor'd* in thine eyes.
Shaksp.

A'NCHOR, ân'kŭr. *n. s. Shakspeare* seems to have used this word for *anchoret*, or an abstemious recluse person.

To desperation turn my trust and hope!
An *anchor's* cheer in prison be my scope! *Shaksp.*

A'NCHOR-HOLD, ânk'ŭr-hôld. *n. s.* [from *anchor* and *hold.*] The hold or fastness of the anchor; and, figuratively, security.

The old English could express most aptly all the conceits of the mind in their own tongue, without borrowing from any; as for example: the holy service of God, which the Latins called *religion*, because it knitted the minds of men together, and most people of Europe have borrowed the same from them, they called most significantly *ean-fastness*, as the one and only assurance and fast *anchor-hold* of our soul's health. *Camden.*

A'NCHOR-SMITH, ân'kŭr-smĭth. *n. s.* [from *anchor* and *smith.*] The maker or forger of anchors.

Smithing comprehends all trades which use either forge or file, from the *anchor-smith* to the watch-maker; they all working by the same rules, though not with equal exactness; and all using the same tools, though of several sizes. *Moxon.*

A'NCHORAGE, ânk'ŭr-âdje.[90] *n. s.* [from *anchor.*]

1. The hold of the anchor.

Let me resolve whether there be indeed such efficacy in nurture and first production; for if that supposal should fail us, all our *anchorage* were loose, and we should but wander in a wild sea. *Wotton.*

2. The set of anchors belonging to a ship.

The bark that hath discharg'd her freight,
Returns with precious lading to the bay,
From whence at first she weigh'd her *anchorage.*
Shaksp.

3. The duty paid for the liberty of anchorage in a port.

A'NCHORED, ânk'ŭr-rêd.[363] *particip. adj.* [from *To anchor.*] Held by the anchor.

Like a well-twisted cable, holding fast
The *anchor'd* vessel in the loudest blast. *Waller.*

A'NCHORET, ânk'ô-rêt.[166] } *n. s.* [contract-
A'NCHORITE, ânk'ô-rite. } from *anachoret*, ἀναχωρητης.] A recluse; a hermit; one that retires to the more severe duties of religion.

His poetry indeed he took along with him; but he made that an *anchorite* as well as himself. *Sprat.*

You describe so well your hermetical state of life, that none of the ancient *anchorites* could go beyond you, for a cave in a rock, with a fine spring, or any of the accommodations that befit a solitary life. *Pope.*

ANCHO'VY, ân-tshô'vê. *n. s.* [from *anchova*, Span. or *anchioe*, Ital. of the same signification] A little sea-fish, much used by way of sauce, or seasoning. *Savary.*

We invent new sauces and pickles, which resemble the animal ferment in taste and virtue, as the falso-acid gravies of meat; the salt pickles of fish, *anchories*, oysters. *Floyer.*

A'NCIENT, âne'tshênt.[542] *adj.* [*ancien*, Fr. *antiquus*, Lat.]

1. Old; that happened long since; of old time; not modern. *Ancient* and *old* are distinguished; *old* relates to the duration of the thing itself, as, an *old* coat, a coat much worn; and *ancient*, to time in general, as, an *ancient* dress, a habit used in former times. But this is not always observed, for we mention *old customs;* but though *old* be sometimes opposed to *modern*, *ancient* is seldom opposed to *new*, but when *new* means *modern.*

Ancient tenure is that whereby all the manours belonging to the crown, in St. Edward's or William the Conquerour's days, did hold. The number and names of which manours, as all others belonging to common persons, he caused to be written in a book, after a survey made of them, now remaining in the Exchequer, and called Doomsday Book; and such as by that book appeared to have belonged to the crown at that time, are called *ancient* demesnes. *Cowell.*

2. Old; that has been of long duration.

With the *ancient* is wisdom, and in length of days understanding. *Job*, xii. 12.

Thales affirms, that God comprehended all things, and that God was of all things the most *ancient*, because he never had any beginning. *Raleigh.*

Industry
Gave the tall *ancient* forest to his axe. *Thomson.*

3. Past; former.

I see thy fury: if I longer stay,
We shall begin our *ancient* bickerings. *Shaksp.*

A'NCIENT, âne'tshênt. *n. s.* [from *ancient*, *adj.*]

1. Those that lived in old time were called *ancients*, opposed to the moderns.

And though the *ancients* thus their rules invade,
As kings dispense with laws themselves have made;
Moderns, beware! or if you must offend
Against the precept, ne'er transgress its end. *Pope.*

2. Senior: not in use.

He toucheth it as a special pre-eminence of Junius and Andronicus, that in Christianity they were his *ancients.* *Hooker.*

A'NCIENT, âne'tshênt. *n. s.*

1. The flag or streamer of a ship, and, formerly, of a regiment.
2. The bearer of a flag, as was *Ancient Pistol;* whence, in present use, ensign.

This is Othello's *ancient*, as I take it.—
The same indeed, a very valiant fellow. *Shaksp.*

A'NCIENTLY, ane'tshent-lė. *adv.* [from *ancient.*] In old times.

Trebisond *anciently* pertained unto this crown; now unjustly possessed, and as unjustly abused, by those who have neither title to hold it, nor virtue to rule it. *Sidney.*

The colewort is not an enemy, though that were *anciently* received, to the vine only, but to any other plant, because it draweth strongly the fattest juice of the earth. *Bacon.*

A'NCIENTNESS, ane'tshent-nėss. *n. s.* [from *ancient.*] Antiquity; existence from old times.

The Fescenine and Saturnian were the same; they were called Saturnian from their *ancientness*, when Saturn reigned in Italy. *Dryden.*

A'NCIENTRY, ane'tshen-trė. *n. s.* [from *ancient.*] The honour of ancient lineage; the dignity of birth.

Of all nations under heaven, the Spaniard is the most mingled, and most uncertain. Wherefore, most foolishly do the Irish think to ennoble themselves, by wresting their *ancientry* from the Spaniard, who is unable to derive himself from any in certain. *Spenser on Ireland.*

There is nothing in the between, but getting wenches with child, wronging the *ancientry*, stealing, fighting. *Shakspeare.*

ANCLE, ank'kl.[405] See ANKLE.

A'NCONY, an'kō-nė. *n. s.* [in the iron mills.] A bloom wrought into the figure of a flat iron bar, about three foot long, with two square rough knobs, one at each end. *Chambers.*

AND, and. *conjunction.*

1. The particle by which sentences or terms are joined, which it is not easy to explain by any synonymous word.

Sure his honesty
Got him small gains, but shameless flattery
And filthy beverage, *and* unseemly thrift,
And borrow base, *and* some good lady's gift. *Spenser.*

What shall I do to be for ever known,
And make the age to come my own? *Cowley.*

The Danes unconquer'd offspring march behind;
And Morini, the last of human kind. *Dryden.*

It shall ever be my study to make discoveries of this nature in human life, *and* to settle the proper distinctions between the virtues *and* perfections of mankind, *and* those false colours *and* resemblances of them that shine alike in the eyes of the vulgar. *Addison.*

2. *And* sometimes signifies *though*, and seems a contraction of *and if.*

It is the nature of extreme self-lovers, as they will set an house on fire, *and* it were but to roast their eggs. *Bacon.*

3. In *and if*, the *and* is redundant, and is omitted by all later writers.

I pray thee, Launce, *an' if* thou seest my boy,
Bid him make haste. *Shaksp. Two Gent. of Verona.*

A'NDIRON, and'i-ûrn.[417] *n. s.* [supposed by *Skinner* to be corrupted from *hand-iron;* an iron that may be moved by the hand, or may supply the place of a hand.] Irons at the end of a fire-grate, in which the spit turns; or irons in which wood is laid to burn.

If you strike an entire body, as an *andiron* of brass, at the top, it maketh a more treble sound, and at the bottom a baser. *Bacon.*

ANDRO'GYNAL, ân-drôdje'ė-nâl. *adj.* [from ανηρ and γυνη.] Having two sexes; hermaphroditical.

ANDRO'GYNALLY, ân-drôdje-ė'nâl-lė. *adv.* [from *androgynal.*] In the form of hermaphrodites; with two sexes.

The examples hereof have undergone no real or new transexion, but were *androgynally* born, and under some kind of hermaphrodites. *Brown.*

ANDRO'GYNOUS, ân-drôdje-ė'nûs.[482] *adj.* The same with *androgynal.*

ANDRO'GYNUS, ân-drôdje-ė'nûs. *n. s.* [See ANDROGYNAL.] An hermaphrodite; one that is of both sexes.

ANDRO'TOMY, ân-drôt'ô-mė. *n. s.* [from ανηρ and τεμνω.] The practice of cutting human bodies. *Dict.*

A'NECDOTE, ân'ėk-dôte. *n. s.* [ανέκδοτον.]

1. Something yet unpublished; secret history.

Some modern *anecdotes* aver,
He nodded in his elbow chair. *Prior.*

2. It is now used, after the French, for a biographical incident; a minute passage of private life.

ANEMO'GRAPHY, ân-ė-môg'grâf-fė.[518] *n. s.* [ἄνεμος and γραφω.] An instrument contrived to measure the strength or velocity of the wind.

ANE'MONE, ân-nėm'ô-nė. *n. s.* [ανεμώνη.] The wind flower.

Upon the top of its single stalk, surrounded by a leaf, is produced one naked flower, of many petals, with many stamina in the centre; the seeds are collected into an oblong head, and surrounded with a copious down. The principal colours in *anemonies*, are white, red, blue, and purple, sometimes curiously intermixed. *Miller.*

Wind flowers are distinguished into those with broad and hard leaves, and those with narrow and soft ones. The broad-leaved *anemony* roots should be planted about the end of September. These with small leaves must not be put into the ground till the end of October. *Mortimer.*

From the soft wing of vernal breezes shed,
Anemonies, auriculas, enrich'd
With shining meal o'er all their velvet leaves. *Thomson.*

A'NEMOSCOPE, â-nėm'ô-skōpe. *n. s.* [ἄνεμος and σκοπος.] A machine invented to foretel the changes of the wind. It has been observed, that hygroscopes made of cat's gut proved very good *anemoscopes*, seldom failing, by the turning the index about, to foretel the shifting of the wind. *Chambers.*

ANE'NT, â-nėnt'. *prep.* A word used in the Scotch dialect.

1. Concerning; about; as, *he said nothing* anent *this particular.*
2. Over against; opposite to; as, *he lives* anent *the market-house.*

ANES, ânes. } *n. s.* The spires or beards
AWNS, âns. } of corn. *Dict.*

A'NEURISM, ân'û-rizm.[503] *n. s.* [ανευρύνω.] A disease of the arteries, in which, either by a preternatural weakness of any part of them, they become excessively dilated; or, by a wound through their coats, the blood is extravasated amongst the adjacent cavities. *Sharp.*

In the orifice, there was a throbbing of the arterial blood, as in an *aneurism.* *Wiseman.*

ANE'W, â-nû'. *adv.* [from *a* and *new.*]

1. Over again; another time; repeatedly. This is the most common use.

Nor, if at mischief taken, on the ground
Be slain, but pris'ners to the pillars bound,
At either barrier plac'd; nor, captives made,
Be freed, or, arm'd *anew*, the fight invade. *Dryd.*

That, as in birth, in beauty you excel,
The muse might dictate, and the poet tell:
Your art no other art can speak; and you,
To show how well you play, must play *anew.* *Prior*

The miseries of the civil war did, for many years, deter the inhabitants of our island from the thoughts of engaging *anew* in such desperate undertakings. *Addison.*

2. Newly; in a new manner.

He who begins late, is obliged to form *anew* the whole disposition of his soul, to acquire new habits of life, to practise duties to which he is utterly a stranger. *Rogers.*

ANFRA'CTUOSE, ân-frâk'tshû-ōse.[427] } *adj.*
ANFRA'CTUOUS, ân-frâk'tshû-ûs.[461] }
[from *anfractus*, Lat.] Winding; mazy; full of turnings and winding passages.

Behind the drum are several vaults and *anfractuose* cavities in the ear-bone, so to intend the least sound imaginable; that the sense might be affected with it; as we see in subterraneous caves and vaults, how the sound is redoubled. *Ray.*

ANFRA'CTUOUSNESS, ân-frâk'tshû-ûs-nėss. [461] *n. s.* [from *anfractuous.*] Fulness of windings and turnings.

ANFRA'CTURE, ân-frâk'tshûre. *n. s.* [from *anfractus*, Lat.] A turning; a mazy winding and turning. *Dict.*

A'NGEL, âne-jėl.[542] *n. s.* [ἄγγελος; *angelus*, Lat.]

1. Originally a messenger. A spirit employed by God in the administration of human affairs.

Some holy *angel*
Fly to the court of England, and unfold
His message ere he come. *Shakspeare.*

Had we such a knowledge of the constitution of man, as it is possible *angels* have, and it is certain his Maker has; we should have a quite other idea of his essence. *Locke.*

2. *Angel* is sometimes used in a bad sense; as, *angels of darkness.*

And they had a king over them, which was the *angel* of the bottomless pit. *Revelations.*

3. *Angel*, in Scripture, sometimes means *man of God, prophet.*
4. *Angel* is used, in the style of love, for a beautiful person.

Thou hast the sweetest face I ever look'd on.
Sir, as I have a soul, she is an *angel.* *Shaksp.*

5. A piece of money anciently coined and impressed with an angel, in memory of an observation of Pope Gregory, that the pagan *Angli*, or English, were so beautiful, that, if they were Christians, they would be *Angeli*, or *angels.* The coin was rated at ten shillings.

Take an empty bason, put an *angel* of gold, or what you will, into it; then go so far from the bason, till you cannot see the *angel*, because it is not in a right line; then fill the bason with water, and you will see it out of its place, because of the reflection. *Bacon.*

Shake the bags
Of hoarding abbots; their imprisoned *angels*
Set thou at liberty. *Shaksp.*

A'NGEL, âne'jėl. *adj.* Resembling angels; angelical.

I have mark'd
A thousand blushing apparitions

Start into her face; a thousand innocent shames
In *angel* whiteness bear away those blushes. *Shaksp.*
Or virgins visited by *angel* powers,
With golden crowns, and wreathes of heav'nly flow'rs. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

A'NGEL-LIKE, ane'jel-like, *adj.* [from *angel* and *like*] Resembling an angel.

In heav'n itself thou sure wert drest
With that *angel-like* disguise. *Waller.*

A'NGEL-SHOT, ane'jel-shot. *n. s.* [perhaps properly *angle-shot*, being folden together with a hinge.] Chain-shot, being a cannon bullet cut in two, and the halves being joined together by a chain. *Dict.*

ANGE'LICA, an-jel'le-ka.[92] *n. s.* [Lat. *ab angelica virtute.*] The name of a plant.

It has winged leaves divided into large segments; its stalks are hollow; and jointed; the flowers grow in an umbel upon the tops of the stalks, and consist of five leaves, succeeded by two large channelled seeds.

The species are, 1. Common or manured *angelica*. 2. Greater wild *angelica*. 3. Shining Canada *angelica*. 4. Mountain perennial *angelica*, with columbine leaves. *Miller.*

ANGE'LICA, an-jel'le-ka. *n. s.* (Berry-bearing) [*aralia*, Lat.] A plant.

The flower consists of many leaves, expanding in form of a rose, which are naked, growing on the top of the ovary: these flowers are succeeded by globular fruits, which are soft and succulent, and full of oblong seeds. *Miller.*

ANGE'LICAL, an-jel'le-kal. *adj.* [*angelicus*, Lat.]

1. Resembling angels.

It discovereth unto us the glorious works of God, and carrieth up, with an *angelical* swiftness, our eyes, that our mind, being informed of his visible marvels, may continually travel upward. *Raleigh.*

2. Partaking of the nature of angels.

Others more mild,
Retreated in a silent valley, sing
With notes *angelical* to many a harp,
Their own heroick deeds, and hapless fall
By doom of battle. *Milton.*

3. Belonging to angels; suiting the nature or dignity of angels.

It may be encouragement to consider the pleasure of speculations, which do ravish and sublime the thoughts with more clear *angelical* contentments. *Wilkins' Dædalus.*

ANGE'LICALNESS, an-jel-le-kal-nes. *n. s.* [from *angelical.*] The quality of being angelical; resemblance of angels; excellence more than human.

ANGE'LICK, an-jel'lik.[508] *adj.* [*angelicus*, Lat.] Partaking of the nature of angels; angelical; above human.

Here happy creature, fair *angelick* Eve,
Partake thou also. *Millon.*
My fancy form'd thee of *angelick* kind,
Some emanation of th' all-beauteous mind. *Pope.*

A'NGELOT, an'jel-lot. *n. s.* A musical instrument somewhat resembling a lute. *Dict.*

A'NGER, ang'gur.[409 93] *n. s.* [A word of no certain etymology, but, with most probability, derived by *Skinner*, from ange, Sax. *vexed;* which, however, seems to come originally from the Latin *ango.*]

1. *Anger* is uneasiness or discomposure of the mind, upon the receipt of any injury, with a present purpose of revenge. *Locke.*

Anger is like
A full hot horse, who being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tires him. *Shaksp.*

Was the Lord displeased against the rivers? was thine *anger* against the rivers; was thy wrath against the sea, that thou didst ride upon thine horses and thy chariots of salvation? *Habb.* iii. 8.

Anger is, according to some, a transient hatred, or at least very like it. *South.*

2. Pain, or smart, of a sore or swelling. In this sense it seems plainly deducible from *angor.*

I made the experiment, setting the moxa where the first violence of my pain began, and where the greatest *anger* and soreness still continued, notwithstanding the swelling of my foot. *Temple.*

To A'NGER, ang'gur. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make angry; to provoke; to enrage.

Who would *anger* the meanest artisan, which carrieth a good mind? *Hooker.*
Sometimes he *angers* me,
With telling me of the moldwarp and the ant. *Shaks.*

There were some late taxes and impositions introduced, which rather *angered* than grieved the people. *Clarendon.*

It *anger'd* Turenne, once upon a day,
To see a footman kick'd that took his pay. *Pope.*

2. To make painful.

He turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, and *angereth* malign ulcers and pernicious imposthumations. *Bacon.*

A'NGERLY, an'gur-le. *adv.* [from *anger.*] In an angry manner; like one offended: it is now written *angrily.*

Why, how now, Hecat? you look *angerly.* *Shaksp.*

Such jesters dishonest indiscretion, is rather charitably to be pitied, than their exception either *angerly* to be grieved at, or seriously to be confuted. *Carew.*

ANGIO'GRAPHY, an-je-og'gra-fe. *n. s.* [from αγγειον, and γραφω.] A description of vessels in the human body; nerves, veins, arteries, and lymphaticks.

ANGIO'LOGY, an-je-ol'o-je. *n. s.* [from αγγειον and λογος.] A treatise or discourse of the vessels of a human body.

ANGIOMONOSPE'RMOUS, an-je-o-mo-nos-per'mus. *adj.* [from αγγειον, μονος, and σπερμα.] Such plants as have but one single seed in the seed-pod.

ANGIO'TOMY, an-je-ot'to-me. *n. s.* [from αγγειον, and τεμνω to cut.] A cutting open of the vessels, as in the opening of a vein or artery.

A'NGLE, ang'gl.[405] *n. s.* [*angle*, Fr. *angulus*. Lat.] The space intercepted between two lines intersecting or meeting, so as, if continued, they would intersect each other.

Angle of the centre of a circle, is an *angle* whose vertex, or angular point, is at the centre of a circle, and whose legs are two semidiameters of that circle. *Stone's Dict.*

A'NGLE, ang'gl. *n. s.* [*angel*, Germ. and Dutch.] An instrument to take fish, consisting of a rod, a line, and a hook.

She also had an *angle* in her hand; but the taker was so taken, that she had forgotten taking. *Sidney.*

Give me thine *angle*, we'll to the river there,
My musick playing far off, I will betray
Tawny-finn'd fish; my bending hook shall pierce
Their slimy jaws. *Shaksp.*

The patient fisher takes his silent stand,
Intent, his *angle* trembling in his hand;
With looks unmov'd, he hopes the scaly breed,
And eyes the dancing cork and bending reed. *Pope.*

To A'NGLE, an'gl. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To fish with a rod and hook.

The ladies *angling* in the crystal lake,
Feast on the waters with the prey they take. *Waller.*

2. To try to gain by some insinuating artifices, as fishes are caught by a bait.

If he spake courteously, he *angled* the people's hearts: if he were silent, he mused upon some dangerous plot. *Sidney.*

By this face,
This seeming brow of justice, did he win
The hearts of all that he did *angle* for. *Shaksp.*

The pleasant'st angling is to see the fish
Cut with her golden oars the silver stream,
And greedily devour the treacherous bait;
So *angle* we for Beatrice. *Shaksp.*

A'NGLE-ROD, ang'gl-rod. *n. s.* [*angel roede*, Dutch.] The stick to which the line and hook are hung.

It differeth much in greatness; the smallest being fit for thatching of houses; the second bigness is used for *angle-rods;* and, in China, for beating of offenders upon the thighs. *Bacon.*

He makes a May-fly to a miracle, and furnishes the whole country with *angle-rods.* *Addison.*

A'NGLER, ang'glur.[98] *n. s.* [from *angle.*] He that fishes with an angle.

He, like a patient *angler*, ere he strook,
Would let them play a while upon the hook. *Dryden.*

Neither do birds alone, but many sorts of fishes, feed upon insects; as is well known to *anglers*, who bait their hooks with them. *Ray.*

A'NGLICISM, ang'gle-sizm. *n. s.* [from *Anglus*, Lat.] A form of speech peculiar to the English language; an English idiom.

They corrupt their stile with untutored *anglicisms.* *Milton.*

A'NGOBER, ang'go-bur.[98] *n. s.* A kind of pear.

A'NGOUR, ang'gur. *n. s.* [*angor*, Lat.] Pain.

If the patient be surprised with a lipothymous *angour*, and great oppression about the stomach, expect no relief from cordials. *Harvey.*

A'NGRILY, ang'gre-le. *adv.* [from *angry.*] In an angry manner; furiously; peevishly.

I will sit as quiet as a lamb;
I will not stir, nor wince, nor speak a word,
Nor look upon the iron *angrily.* *Shaksp.*

A'NGRY, ang'gre.[409] *adj.* [from *anger.*]

1. Touched with anger; provoked.

Oh let not the Lord be *angry*, and I will speak: peradventure there shall be thirty found there. *Gen.* xviii. 30.

2. It seems properly to require, when the object of anger is mentioned, the particle *at* before a thing, and *with* before a person; but this is not always observed.

Your Coriolanus is not much missed, but with his friends: the commonwealth doth stand, and so would do, were he *angry at* it. *Shaksp.*

Now therefore be not grieved, nor *angry with* yourselves, that ye sold me hither: for God did send me before you to preserve life. *Gen.* xiv. 5.

I think it a vast pleasure, that whenever two people of merit regard one another, so many scoundrels envy and are *angry* at them. *Swift.*

3. Having the appearance of anger; having the effect of anger.

The north wind driveth away rain: so doth an *angry* countenance a backbiting tongue. *Prov.* xxv. 23.

4. In chirurgery, painful; inflamed; smarting.

This serum, being accompanied by the thinner parts of the blood, grows red and *angry;* and, wanting its due regress into the mass, first gathers into a hard swelling, and in a few days, ripens into matter, and so dischargeth. *Wiseman.*

A'NGUISH, ang'gwish.[340] *n. s.* [*angoisse*,

Fr. *angor*, Lat.] Excessive pain either of mind or body; applied to the mind, it means the pain of *sorrow*, and is seldom used to signify other passions.

Not all so cheerful seemed she of sight,
As was her sister; whether dread did dwell,
Or *anguish*, in her heart, is hard to tell. *Fairy Queen.*

Virtue 's but *anguish*, when 'tis several,
By occasion wak'd, and circumstantial;
True virtue's soul 's always in all deeds all. *Donne.*

They had persecutors, whose invention was as great as their cruelty. Wit and malice conspired to find out such deaths, and those of such incredible *anguish*, that only the manner of dying was the punishment, death itself the deliverance. *South.*

Perpetual *anguish* fills his anxious breast,
Not stopt by business, nor compos'd by rest;
No musick cheers him, nor no feast can please. *Dryd.*

A'NGUISHED, ăng'gwĭsh-ĕd.[369] *adj.* [from *anguish*.] Seized with anguish; tortured; excessively pained: not in use.

Feel no touch
Of conscience, but of fame, and be
Anguish'd, not that 'twas sin, but that 'twas she.
Donne.

A'NGULAR, ăng'gū-lŭr.[98] *adj.* [from *angle*.]

1. Having angles or corners; cornered.

As for the figure of crystal, it is for the most part hexagonal, or six cornered, being built upon a confused matter, from whence, as it were from a root, *angular* figures arise, even as in the amethyst and basaltes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Consisting of an angle.

The distance of the edges of the knives from one another, at the distance of four inches from the *angular* point, where the edges of the knives meet, was the eighth part of an inch. *Newton's Opticks.*

ANGULA'RITY, ăng-gū-lăr'ĕ-tē. *n. s.* [from *angular*.] The quality of being angular, or having corners.

A'NGULARLY, ăng-gū'lŭr-lē. *adv.* [from *angular*.] With angles or corners.

Another part of the same solution afforded us an ice *angularly* figured. *Boyle.*

A'NGULARNESS, ăng'gū-lŭr-nĕss. *n. s.* [from *angular*.] The quality of being angular.

A'NGULATED, ăng'gū-lā-tĕd. *adj.* [from *angle*.] Formed with angles or corners.

Topazes, amethysts, or emeralds, which grow in the fissures, are ordinarily crystallized, or shot into *angulated* figures; whereas, in the strata, they are found in rude lumps, like yellow, purple, and green pebbles. *Woodward.*

ANGULO'SITY, ăng-gū-lŏs'sĕ-tē. *n. s.* [from *angulous*.] Angularity; cornered form. *Dict.*

A'NGULOUS, ăng'gū-lŭs.[314] *adj.* [from *angle*.] Hooked; angular.

Nor can it be a difference, that the parts of solid bodies are held together by hooks, and *angulous* involutions: since the coherence of the parts of these will be of as difficult a conception. *Glanville.*

ANGU'ST, ăn-gŭst'. [409 98] *adj.* [*angustus*, Lat.] Narrow; strait.

ANGUSTA'TION, ăn-gŭs-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *angustus*.] The act of making narrow; straitening; the state of being narrowed.

The cause may be referred either to the grumousness of the blood, or to obstruction of the vein somewhere in its passage, by some *angustation* upon it by part of the tumour. *Wiseman.*

ANHELA'TION, ăn-hĕ-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*anhelo*, Lat.] The act of panting; the state of being out of breath.

ANHELO'SE, ăn-hĕ-lōse'. *adj.* [*anhelus*, Lat.] Out of breath; panting; labouring of being out of breath. *Dict.*

ANIE'NTED ăn'ē-ĕn-tĕd. *adj.* [*aneantir*, Fr.] Frustrated; brought to nothing.

ANI'GHTS, ă-nītes'. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *night*.] In the night time.

Sir Toby, you must come in earlier *anights;* my lady takes great exceptions at your ill hours. *Shaksp.*

A'NIL, ăn'ĭl. *n. s.* The shrub from whose leaves and stalks indigo is prepared.

ANI'LENESS, ă-nīle'nĕss.[530] } *n. s.* [*anili-*
ANI'LITY, ă-nĭl'lĕ-tē.[530] } *tas*, Lat.] The state of being an old woman; the old age of women.

A'NIMABLE, ăn'nē-mā-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *animate*.] That which may be put into life, or receive animation. *Dict.*

ANIMADVE'RSION, ăn-ē-mād-vĕr'shŭn *n. s.* [*animadversio*, Lat.]

1. Reproof; severe censure; blame.

He dismissed their commissioners with severe and sharp *animadversions*. *Clarendon.*

2. Punishment. When the object of *animadversion* is mentioned, it has the particle *on* or *upon* before it.

When a bill is debating in parliament, it is usual to have the controversy handled by pamphlets on both sides; without the least *animadversion upon* the authors. *Swift.*

3. In law.

An ecclesiastical censure, and an ecclesiastical *animadversion*, are different things; for a censure has a relation to a spiritual punishment, but an *animadversion* has only a respect to a temporal one; as, degradation, and the delivering the person over to the secular court. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. Perception; power of notice: not in use.

The soul is the sole percipient which hath *animadversion* and sense, properly so called. *Glanville.*

ANIMADVE'RSIVE, ăn-ē-mād-vĕr'sĭv.[428] *adj.* [from *animadvert*.] That has the power of perceiving; percipient; not in use.

The representation of objects to the soul, the only *animadversive* principle, is conveyed by motions made on the immediate organs of sense. *Glanville.*

ANIMADVE'RSIVENESS, ăn-ē-mād-vĕr'sĭv-nĕss. *n. s.* [from *animadversive*.] The power of animadverting or making judgment. *Dict.*

To ANIMADVE'RT, ăn-ē-mād-vĕrt'. *v. n.* [*animadverto*, Lat.]

1. To pass censures upon.

I should not *animadvert on* him, who was a painful observer of the decorum of the stage, if he had not used extreme severity in his judgment of the incomparable Shakspeare. *Dryden.*

2. To inflict punishment. In both senses with the particle *upon*.

If the Author of the universe *animadverts upon* men here below, how much more will it become him to do it upon their entrance into a higher state of being? *Grew.*

ANIMADVE'RTER, ăn-ē-mād-vĕr'tŭr. *n. s.* [from *animadvert*.] He that passes censures, or inflicts punishments.

God is a strict observer of and a severe *animadverter upon*, such as presume to partake of those mysteries, without such a preparation. *South.*

A'NIMAL, ăn'ē-măl. *n. s.* [*animal*. Lat.]

1. A living creature corporeal, distinct, on the one side, from pure spirit; on the other, from mere matter.

Animals are such beings, which, beside the power of growing, and producing their like, as plants and vegetables have, are endowed also with sensations and spontaneous motion. Mr. *Ray* gives two schemes of tables of them.

Animals are either
- Sanguineous, that is, such as have blood, which breathe either by
  - Lungs, having either
    - Two ventricles in their heart, and those either
      - Viviparious,
        - Aquatick, as the whale kind,
        - Terrestrial, as quadrupeds;
      - Oviparous, as birds.
    - But one ventricle in the heart, as frogs, tortoises, and serpents.
  - Gills, as all sanguineous fishes, except the whale kind.
- Exsanguineous, or without blood, which may be divided into
  - Greater, and those either
    - Naked,
      - Terrestrial, as naked snails.
      - Aquatick, as the poulp, cuttle-fish, &c.
    - Covered with a tegument, either
      - Crustaceous, as lobsters and crab-fish.
      - Testaceous, either
        - Univalve, as limpets;
        - Bivalve, as oysters, muscles, cockles;
        - Turbinate, as periwinkles, snails, &c.
  - Lesser, as insects of all sorts.

Viviparous hairy *animals*, or quadrupeds, are either
- Hoofed, which are either
  - Whole-footed or hoofed, as the horse and ass;
  - Cloven-footed, having the hoof divided into
    - Two principal parts, called bisulca, either
      - Such as chew not the cud, as swine;
      - Ruminant, or such as chew the cud; divided into
        - Such as have perpetual and hollow horns.
          - Beef-kind,
          - Sheep-kind,
          - Goat-kind.
        - Such as have solid, branched, and deciduous horns, as the deer-kind,
    - Four parts, or quadrisulca, as the rhinoceros and hippopotamus.
- Clawed or digitate, having the foot divided into
  - Two parts or toes, having two nails, as the camel-kind;
  - Many toes or claws, either
    - Undivided, as the elephant;
    - Divided, which have either
      - Broad nails, and an human shape, as apes;
      - Narrower, and more pointed nails,

which in respect of their teeth, are divided into such as have
- Many foreteeth, or cutters, in each jaw;
  - The greater, which have
    - A shorter snout and rounder head, as the cat-kind;
    - A longer snout and head, as the dog-kind.
  - The lesser, the vermin or weazel-kind.
- Only two large and remarkable foreteeth, all which are phytivorous, and are called the hare-kind. *Ray.*

Vegetables are proper enough to repair *animals*, as being near of the same specifick gravity with the animal juices, and as consisting of the same parts with animal substances, spirit, water, salt, oil, earth; all which are contained in the sap they derive from the earth. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Some of the animated substances have various organical or instrumental parts, fitted for a variety of motions from place to place, and a spring of life within themselves, as beasts, birds, fishes and insects; these are called *animals*. Other animated substances are called vegetables, which have within themselves the principles of another sort of life and growth, and of various productions of leaves and fruit, such as we see in plants, herbs, and trees. *Watts's Logick.*

2. By way of contempt, we say of a stupid man, that he is a *stupid animal.*

A'NIMAL, ân'ė-mâl. *adj.* [*animalis*, Lat.]

1. That which belongs or relates to animals.

There are things in the world of spirits, wherein our ideas are very dark and confused; such as their union with *animal* nature, the way of their acting on material beings, and their converse with each other. *Watts's Logick.*

2. *Animal* functions, distinguished from *natural* and *vital*, are the lower powers of the mind; as the will, memory, and imagination.

3. *Animal* life is opposed, on one side, to *intellectual;* and, on the other, to *vegetable.*

4. *Animal* is used in opposition *to spiritual* or *rational;* as, the *animal* nature.

ANIMA'LCULE, ân-ė-mâl'kûle. *n. s.* [*animalculum*, Lat.] A small animal; paticularly those, which are in their first and smallest state.

We are to know, that they all come of the seed of *animalcules* of their own kind, that were before laid there. *Ray.*

ANIMA'LITY, ân-ė-mâl'ė-tė. *n. s.* [from *animal.*] The state of animal existence.

The word animal, in the first proposition, only signifies human *animality.* In the minor proposition, the word animal, for the same reason, signifies the *animality* of a goose: thereby it becomes an ambiguous term, and unfit to build the conclusion upon. *Watts.*

To A'NIMATE, ân'ė-mâte. *v. a.* [*animo*, Lat.]

1. To quicken; to make alive; to give life to: as, the soul *animates* the body; man must have been *animated* by a higher power.

2. To give powers to; to heighten the powers or effect of any thing.

But none, ah! none can *animate* the lyre,
And the mute strings with vocal souls inspire:
Whether the learn'd Minerva be her theme,
Or chaste Diana bathing in the stream;
None can record their heav'nly praise so well
As Helen, in whose eyes ten thousand Cupids dwell. *Dryden.*

3. To encourage; to incite.

The more to *animate* the people, he stood on high, from whence he might be best heard, and cried unto them with a loud voice. *Knolles.*

He was *animated* to expect the papacy; by the prediction of a soothsayer, that, one should succeed Pope Leo, whose name should be Adrian. *Bacon.*

A'NIMATE, ân'ė-mâte. *adj.* [from *To animate.*] Alive; possessing animal life.

All bodies have spirits and pneumatical parts within them; but the main differences between *animate* and inanimate, are two: the first is, that the spirits of things *animate* are all contained within themselves, and are branched in veins and secret canals, as blood is; and, in living creatures, the spirits have not only branches, but certain cells or seats, where the principal spirits do reside, and whereunto the rest do resort: but the spirits in things inanimate are shut in, and cut off by the tangible parts, and are not pervious one to another, as air is in snow. *Bacon.*

Nobler birth
Of creatures *animate* with gradual life,
Of growth, sense, reason, all summ'd up in man. *Milton.*

There are several topicks used against atheism and idolatry; such as the visible marks of divine wisdom and goodness in the works of the creation, the vital union of souls with matter, and the admirable structure of *animate* bodies. *Bentley.*

A'NIMATED, ân'ė-mâ-tėd, *participial adj.* [from *animate.*] Lively; vigorous.

Warriours she fires with *animated* sounds;
Pours balm into the bleeding lover's wounds. *Pope.*

A'NIMATENESS, ân'ė-mâte-nės. *n. s.* [from *animate.*] The state of being animated. *Dict.*

ANIMA'TION, ân-ė-mâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *animate.*]

1. The act of animating or enlivening.

Plants or vegetables are the principal part of the third day's work. They are the first effects of the command *producat*, which is the word of *animation.* *Bacon.*

2. The state of being enlivened.

Two general motions in all *animation* are its beginning and encrease; and two more, to run through its state and declination. *Brown.*

A'NIMATIVE, ân'ė-mâ-tîve.[157] *adj.* [from *animate.*] That which has the power of giving life, or animating.

ANIMA'TOR, ân'ė-mâ-tûr.[521] *n. s.* [from *animate.*] That which gives life; or any thing analagous to life, as motion.

Those bodies being of a congenerous nature, do, readily receive the impressions of their motor; and, if not fettered by their gravity, conform themselves to situations, wherein they best unite to their *animator.* *Brown.*

ANIMO'SE, ân-ė-môse'.[427] *adj.* [*animositas*, Lat.] Full of spirit; hot; vehement. *Dict.*

ANIMO'SENESS, ân-ė-môse'nės. *n. s.* [from *animose.*] Spirit; heat; vehemence of temper. *Dict.*

ANIMO'SITY, ân-ė-môs'sė-tė. *n. s.* [*animositas*, Lat.] Vehemence of hatred; passionate malignity. It implies rather a disposition to break out into outrages, than the outrage itself.

They were sure to bring passion, *animosity*, and malice enough of their own, what evidence soever they had from others. *Clarendon.*

If there is not some method found out for allaying these heats and *animosities* among the fair sex, one does not know to what outrages they may proceed. *Addison.*

No religious sect ever carried their aversions for each other to greater heights, than our state parties have done; who, the more to inflame their passions, have mixed religious and civil *animosities* together; borrowing one of their appellations from the church. *Swift.*

A'NISE, ân'nis.[140] *n. s.* [*anisum*, Lat.] A species of apium or parsley, with large sweet-scented seeds. This plant is not worth propagating in England for use, because the seeds can be had much better and cheaper from Italy. *Miller.*

Ye pay the tythe of mint, and *anise*, and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith: these ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone. *Matt.*

A'NKER, ânk'ûr.[98] [409] *n. s.* [*ancker*, Dutch.] A liquid measure chiefly used at Amsterdam. It is the fourth part of the awm, and contains two stekans: each stekan consists of sixteen mengles; the mengle being equal to two of our wine quarts. *Chambers.*

A'NKLE, ânk'kl.[405] *n. s.* [ancleop, Sax. *anckel*, Dutch.] The joint which joins the foot to the leg.

One of his *ankles* was much swelled and ulcerated on the inside, in several places. *Wiseman.*

My simple system shall suppose,
That Alma enters at the toes;
That then she mounts by just degrees
Up to the *ankles*, legs, and knees. *Prior.*

A'NKLE-BONE, ânk'kl-bône, *n. s.* [from *ankle* and *bone.*] The bone of the ankle.

The shin-bone, from the knee to the instep, is made by shadowing one half of the leg with a single shadow; the *ankle-bone* will shew itself by a shadow given underneath, as the knee. *Peacham.*

A'NNALIST, ân'nâ-list. *n. s.* [from *annals.*] A writer of annals.

Their own *annalist* has given the same title to that of *Syrmium.* *Atterbury.*

A'NNALS, ân'nâlz. *n. s. without singular number.* [*annales*, Lat.] Histories digested in the exact order of time; narratives in which every event is recorded under its proper year.

Could you with patience hear, or I relate,
O nymph! the tedious *annals* of our fate;
Through such a train of woes if I should run,
The day would sooner than the tale be done! *Dryd.*

We are assured, by many glorious examples in the *annals* of our religion, that every one, in the like circumstances of distress, will not act and argue thus; but thus will every one be tempted to act. *Rogers.*

A'NNATS, ân'nâts. *n. s. without singular.* [*annates*, Lat.]

1. First fruits; because the rate of first fruits paid of spiritual livings, is after one year's profit. *Cowell.*

2. Masses said in the Romish church for the space of a year, or for any other time, either for the soul of a person deceased, or for the benefit of a person living. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To A'NNEAL, ân-nėle'. *v. a.* [ælan, to heat, Saxon.]

1. To heat glass, that the colours laid on it may be fixed.

But when thou dost *anneal* in glass thy story,
——— then the light and glory
More rev'rend grows, and more doth win,
Which else shews wat'rish, bleak, and thin. *Herbert.*

When you purpose to *anneal*, take a plate of iron made fit for the oven, or take a blue stone, which being made fit for the oven, lay it upon the cross bars of iron. *Peacham.*

Which her own inward symmetry reveal'd,
And like a picture shone, in glass *anneal'd. Dryden.*

2. To heat glass after it is blown, that it may not break.

3. To heat any thing in such a manner as to give it the true temper.

To ANNE'X, ân-nėks'. *v. a.* [*annecto*, *annexum*, Lat. *annexer*, Fr.]

1. To unite to at the end; as, he *annexed* a codicil to his will.

2. To unite, as a smaller thing to a greater; as, he *annexed* a province to his kingdom.

3. To unite *à posteriori;* annexion always presupposing something: thus we may say, punishment is *annexed* to guilt, but not guilt to punishment.

Concerning fate or destiny, the opinions of those learned men, that have written thereof, may be safely received, had they not thereunto *annexed* and fastened an inevitable necessity, and made it more general and universally powerful than it is. *Raleigh.*

Nations will decline so low
From virtue, which is reason; that no wrong,

But justice, and some fatal curse *annex'd*,
Deprives them of their outward liberty. *Milton.*

I mean not the authority, which is *annexed* to your office; I speak of that only, which is inborn and inherent to your person. *Dryden.*

He cannot but love virtue wherever it is, and *annex* happiness always to the exercise of it. *Atterbury.*

The temporal reward is *annexed* to the bare performance of the action, but the eternal to the obedience. *Rogers.*

ANNE'X, ân-nêks'. *n. s.* [from *To annex.*] The thing annexed; additament.

Failing in his first attempt to be but like the highest in heaven, he hath obtained of men to be the same on earth, and hath accordingly assumed the *annexes* of divinity. *Brown.*

ANNEXA'TION, ân-nêk-sâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *annex.*]

1. Conjunction; addition.

If we can return to that charity and peaceable mindedness, which Christ so vehemently recommends to us; we have his own promise, that the whole body will be full of light, *Matth.* vi. that all other christian virtues will, by way of concomitance or *annexation*, attend them. *Hammond.*

2. Union; act or practice of adding or uniting.

How *annexations* of benefices first came into the church, whether by the prince's authority, or the pope's licence, is a very great dispute. *Ayliffe.*

ANNE'XION, ân-nêk'shûn. *n. s.* [from *annex.*] The act of annexing; addition.

It is necessary to engage the fears of men, by the *annexion* of such penalties, as will overbalance temporal pleasure. *Rogers.*

ANNE'XMENT, ân-nêks'mênt. *n. s.* [from *annex.*]

1. The act of annexing.
2. The thing annexed.

When it falls,
Each small *annexment*, petty consequence,
Attends the boist'rous ruin. *Shaksp.*

ANNI'HILABLE, ân-ni'hê-lâ-bl. *adj.* [from *annihilate.*] That which may be reduced to nothing; that which may be put out of existence.

To ANNI'HILATE, ân-ni'hê-lâte. *v. a.* [*ad* and *nihilum*, Lat.]

1. To reduce to nothing, to put out of existence.

It is impossible for any body to be utterly *annihilated;* but that, as it was the work of the omnipotency of God to make somewhat of nothing, so it requireth the like omnipotency to turn somewhat into nothing. *Bacon.*

Thou taught'st me by making me
Love her, who doth neglect both me and thee,
T' invent and practice this one way, t' *annihilate* all three. *Donne.*

He despaired of God's mercy; he, by a decollation of all hope, *annihilated* his mercy. *Brown.*

Whose friendship can stand against assaults, strong enough to *annihilate* the friendship of puny minds; such an one has reached true constancy. *South.*

Some imagined, water sufficient to a deluge was created; and, when the business was done, disbanded and *annihilated*. *Woodward.*

2. To destroy, so as to make the thing otherwise than it was.

The flood hath altered, deformed, or rather *annihilated*, this place, so as no man can find any mark or memory thereof. *Raleigh.*

3. To annul; to destroy the agency of any thing.

There is no reason, that any one commonwealth should *annihilate* that, whereupon the whole world has agreed. *Hooker.*

ANNIHILA'TION, ân-ni-hê-lâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *annihilate.*] The act of reducing to nothing. The state of being reduced to nothing.

God hath his influence into the very essence of things; without which their utter *annihilation* could not choose but follow. *Hooker.*

That knowledge, which as spirits we obtain,
Is to be valued in the midst of pain:
Annihilation were to lose heav'n more:
We are not quite exil'd, where thought can soar. *Dryden.*

ANNIVE'RSARY, ân-nê-vêr'sâ-rê. *n. s.* [*anniversarius*, Lat.]

1. A day celebrated as it returns in the course of the year.

For encouragement to follow the example of martyrs, the primitive christians met at the places of their martyrdom, to praise God for them, and to observe the *anniversary* of their *sufferings*. *Stillingfleet.*

2. The act of celebration, or performance, in honour of the anniversary day.

Donne had never seen Mrs. Drury, whom he has made immortal in his admirable *anniversary*. *Dryd.*

3. *Anniversary* is an office in the Romish church, celebrated not only once a year, but which ought to be said daily through the year, for the soul of the deceased. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ANNIVE'RSARY, ân-nê-vêr'sâ-rê. *adj.* [*anniversarius*, Lat.] Returning with the revolution of the year; annual; yearly.

The heaven whirled about with admirable celerity, most constantly finishing its *anniversary* vicissitudes. *Ray.*

They deny giving any worship to a creature, as inconsistent with christianity; but confess the honour and esteem for the martyrs, which they expressed by keeping their *anniversary* days, and recommending their example. *Stillingfleet.*

A'NNO DO'MINI, ân'nô-dôm'ê-nê. [Lat.] In the year of our Lord, as *anno domini*, or *A. D.* 1751; that is, in the seventeen hundred and fifty-first year from the birth of our Saviour.

ANNO'ISANCE, ân-nôi'sânse. *n. s.* [from *annoy*, but not now in use.]

It hath a double signification. Any hurt done either to a publick place, as highway, bridge, or common river; or to a private, by laying any thing that may breed infection, by encroaching, or such like means. The writ that is brought upon this transgression. See NUISANCE, the word now used. *Blount.*

A'NNOLIS, ân'nô-lîs. *n. s.* An American animal, like a lizard.

ANNOTA'TION, ân-nô-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*annotatio*, Lat.] Explications or remarks written upon books; notes.

It might appear very improper to publish *annotations*, without the text itself whereunto they relate. *Boyle.*

ANNOTA'TOR, ân-nô-tâ'tûr.[521] *n. s.* [Lat.] A writer of notes, or annotations; a scholiast; a commentator.

I have not that respect for the *annotators*, which they generally meet with in the world. *Felton.*

To ANNO'UNCE, ân-nôûnse'. *v. a.* [*annoncer*, Fr. *annuncio*, Lat.]

1. To publish; to proclaim.

Of the Messiah I have heard foretold
By all the prophets; of thy birth at length
Announc'd by Gabriel with the first I knew. *Milton.*

2. To pronounce; to declare by a judicial sentence.

Those, mighty Jove, mean time, thy glorious care,
Who model nations, publish laws, *announce*
Or life or death. *Prior*

To ANNO'Y, ân-nôê'.[329] *v. a.* [*annoyer*, Fr.] To incommode; to vex; to teaze; to molest.

Woe to poor man, each outward thing *annoys* him;
He heaps in inward grief, that most destroys him. *Sidney.*

Her joyous presence and sweet company
In full content he there did long enjoy;
Ne wicked envy, nor vile jealousy,
His dear delights were able to *annoy*. *Fairy Q.*

As one, who long in populous city pent,
Where houses thick, and sewers, *annoy* the air,
Forth issuing on a summer's morn to breathe
Among the pleasant villages and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight. *Milton.*

Insects seldom use their offensive weapons, unless provoked: let them but alone, and *annoy* them not. *Ray.*

ANNO'Y, ân-nôê. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Injury; molestation; trouble.

Sleep, Richmond, sleep in peace, and wake in joy;
Good angels guard thee from the boar's *annoy*. *Shaks.*

All pain and joy is in their way;
The things we fear bring less *annoy*
Than fear, and hope brings greater joy;
But in themselves they cannot stay. *Donne.*

What then remains, but, after past *annoy*,
To take the good vicissitude of joy? *Dryden.*

ANNO'YANCE, ân-nôê'ânse. *n. s.* [from *annoy.*]

1. That which annoys; that which hurts.

A grain, a dust, a gnat, a wand'ring hair,
Any *annoyance* in that precious sense. *Shaksp.*

Crows, ravens, rooks, and magpies, are great *annoyances* to corn. *Mortimer.*

2. The state of being annoyed; or act of annoying.

The spit venom of their poisoned hearts breaketh out to the *annoyance* of others. *Hooker.*

The greatest *annoyance* and disturbance of mankind has been from one of these two things, force or fraud. *South.*

For the further *annoyance* and terrour of any besieged place, they would throw into it dead bodies. *Wilkins.*

ANNO'YER, ân-nôê'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *To annoy.*] The person that annoys.

A'NNUAL, ân'nû-âl. *adj.* [*annuel*, Fr. from *annus*, Lat.]

1. That which comes yearly.

Annual for me the grape, the rose, renew
The juice nectareous, and the balmy dew. *Pope.*

2. That which is reckoned by the year.

The king's majesty
Does purpose honour to you; to which
A thousand pounds a-year, *annual* support,
Out of his grace he adds. *Shaksp. Henry* VIII.

3. That which lasts only a year.

The dying in the winter of the roots of plants that are *annual*, seemeth to be caused by the over expence of the sap; which being prevented, they will superannuate, if they stand warm. *Bacon.*

Every tree may in some sense, be said to be an *annual* plant; both leaf, flower, and fruit proceeding from the coat, that was superinduced over the wood the last year. *Ray.*

A'NNUALLY, ân'nû-âl-lê. *adv.* [from *annual.*] Yearly; every year.

By two drachms, they thought it sufficient to signify a heart; because the heart at one year weigheth two drachms, that is, a quarter of an ounce; and, unto fifty years, *annually* encreaseth the weight of one drachm. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The whole strength of a nation is the utmost that a prince can raise *annually* from his subjects. *Swift.*

ANNU'ITANT, ân-nû'ê-tânt. *n. s.* [from *an-*

nuity.] He that possesses or receives an annuity.

ANNU'ITY, ân-nû'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*annuité*, Fr.]

1. A yearly rent to be paid for term of life or years. The differences between a rent and an *annuity* are, that every rent is going out of land; but an *annuity* charges only the granter, or his heirs, that have assets by descent. The second difference is, that, for the recovery of an *annuity*, no action lies, but only the writ of *annuity* against the granter, his heirs, or successors; but of a rent, the same actions lie as do of land. The third difference is, that an *annuity* is never taken for assets, because it is no freehold in law; nor shall be put in execution upon a statute merchant, statute staple, or elegit, as a rent may. *Cowell.*

2. A yearly allowance.

He was generally known to be the son of one earl, and brother to another; who supplied his expence, beyond what his *annuity* from his father would bear. *Clarendon.*

To ANNU'L, ân-nûl'. *v. a.* [from *nullus.*]

1. To make void; to nullify; to abrogate; to abolish.

That, which gives force to the law, is the authority that enacts it; and, whoever destroys this authority, does in effect *annul* the law. *Rogers.*

2. To reduce to nothing; to obliterate.

Light, the pure work of God, to me's extinct,
And all her various objects of delight
Annull'd, which might in part my grief have eas'd. *Milton.*

A'NNULAR, ân'nû-lâr.[98] *adj.* [from *annulus*, Lat.] In the form of a ring.

That they might not, in bending the arm or leg, rise up, he has tied them to the bones by *annular* ligaments. *Cheyne.*

A'NNULARY, ân'nû-lâ-rê.[98] *adj.* [from *annulus*, Lat.] In the form of rings.

Because continual respiration is necessary, the wind-pipe is made with *annulary* cartilages, that the sides of it may not flag and fall together. *Ray.*

A'NNULET, ân'nû-lêt. *n. s.* [from *annulus*, Lat.]

1. A little ring.

2. [In heraldry.] A difference or mark of distinction, which the fifth brother of any family ought to bear in his coat of arms.

3. *Annulets* are also a part of the coat-armour of several families; they were anciently reputed a mark of nobility and jurisdiction, it being the custom of prelates to receive their investiture *per baculum et annulum.*

4. [In architecture.] The small square members, in the Dorick capital, under the quarter round, are called *annulets.*

5. *Annulet* is also used for a narrow flat moulding, common to other parts of the column; so called, because it encompasses the column round. *Chambers*

To ANNU'MERATE, ân-nû'mê-râte.[91] *v. a.* [*annumero*, Lat.] To add to a former number; to unite to something before mentioned.

ANNUMERA'TION, ân-nû-mê-râ'shûn *n. s.* [*annumeratio*, Lat.] Addition to a former number.

To ANNU'NCIATE, ân-nûn'shê-âte.[91, 196, 367] *v. a.* [*annuncio*, Lat.] To bring tidings; to relate something that has fallen out: a word not in popular use.

ANNUNCIA'TION-DAY, ân-nûn-shê-â'shûn-dâ. *n. s.* [from *annunciate.*] The day celebrated by the church, in memory of the angel's salutation of the blessed Virgin; solemnized with us on the twenty-fifth of March.

Upon the day of the *annunciation*, or Lady-day, meditate on the incarnation of our blessed Saviour; and so, upon all the festivals of the year. *Taylor.*

A'NODYNE, ân'ô-dine. *adj.* [from α and ὀδύνη.] That which has the power of mitigating pain.

Yet durst she not too deeply probe the wound,
As hoping still the nobler parts were sound:
But strove with *anodynes* t' assuage the smart,
And mildly thus her med'cine did impart. *Dryd.*

Anodynes, or abaters of pain of the alimentary kind, are such things as relax the tension of the affected nervous fibres, as decoctions of emollient substances; those things, which destroy the particular acrimony which occasions the pain; or what deadens the sensation of the brain, by procuring sleep. *Arbuthnot.*

To ANO'INT, â-nôint'. *v. n.* [*oindre*, *enoindre*, part. *oint*, *enoint*, Fr.]

1. To rub over with unctuous matter, as oil, or unguents.

Anointed let me be with deadly venom. *Shaksp.*

Thou shalt have olive trees throughout all thy coasts, but thou shalt not *anoint* thyself with the oil: for thine olive shall cast his fruit. *Deut.* xxviii. 40.

2. To smear; to be rubbed upon.

Warm waters then, in brazen caldrons borne,
Are pour'd to wash his body, joint by joint,
And fragrant oils the stiffen'd limbs *anoint.* *Dryd.*

3. To consecrate by unction.

I would not see thy sister
In his *anointed* flesh stick boarish fangs. *Shaksp.*

ANO'INTER, ân-nôint'ûr. *n. s.* [from *anoint.*] The person that anoints.

ANO'MALISM, â-nôm'â-lizm. *n. s.* [from *anomaly.*] Anomaly; irregularity; deviation from the common rule. *Dict.*

ANOMALI'STICAL, â-nôm-â-lis'tê-kâl.[509] *adj.* [from *anomaly.*] Irregular; applied in astronomy to the year, taken for the time in which the earth passeth through its orbit, distinct from the tropical year.

ANO'MALOUS, â-nôm'â-lûs. *adj.* [α *priv.* and ὁμαλὸς.] Irregular; out of rule; deviating from the general method or analogy of things. It is applied, in grammar, to words deviating from the common rules of inflection; and, in astronomy, to the seemingly irregular motions of the planets.

There will arise *anomalous* disturbances, not only in civil and artificial, but also in military officers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

He being acquainted with some characters of every speech, you may at pleasure make him understand *anomalous* pronunciation. *Holder.*

Metals are gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, and iron; to which we may join that *anomalous* body, quicksilver or mercury. *Locke.*

ANO'MALOUSLY, â-nôm'â-lûs-lê. *adv.* [from *anomalous.*] Irregularly; in a manner contrary to rule.

Eve was not solemnly begotten, but suddenly framed, and *anomalously* proceeded from Adam. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ANO'MALY, â-nôm'â-lê. *n. s.* [*anomalie*, Fr. *anomalia*, Lat. ἀνωμαλία.] Irregularity; deviation from the common rule.

If we should chance to find a mother debauching her daughter, as such monsters have been seen, we must charge this upon a peculiar *anomaly* and baseness of nature. *South.*

I do not pursue the many pseudographies in use; but intend to show, how most of these *anomalies* in writing might be avoided, and better supplied. *Holder.*

A'NOMY, ân'ô-mê. *n. s.* [α *priv.* and νομὸς.] Breach of law.

If sin be good, and just, and lawful; it is no more evil, it is no sin, no *anomy.* *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

ANO'N, â-nôn'. *adv.* [*Junius* imagines it to be an elliptical form of speaking for *in one*, that is, *in one minute; Skinner* from *a* and *nean*, or *near; Minshrew* from *on on.*]

1. Quickly; soon; in a short time.

A little snow, tumbled about,
Anon becomes a mountain. *Shakspeare.*

Will they come abroad *anon?*
Shall we see young Oberon? *Ben Jonson.*

However, witness, Heav'n!
Heav'n, witness thou *anon!* while we discharge
Freely our part. *Milton.*

He was not without design at that present, as shall be made out *anon;* meaning, by that device to withdraw himself. *Clarendon.*

Still as I did the leaves inspire,
With such a purple light they shone,
As if they had been made of fire,
And spreading so would flame *anon.* *Waller.*

2. Sometimes; now and then; at other times. In this sense is used *ever and anon*, for now and then.

Full forty days he pass'd, whether on hill
Sometimes, *anon* in shady vale, each night,
Or harbour'd in one cave, is not reveal'd. *Milton.*

ANO'NYMOUS, â-nôn'ê-mûs. *adj.* [α *priv.* and ονομα.] Wanting a name.

These animalcules serve also for food to another *anonymous* insect of the waters. *Ray.*

They would forthwith publish slanders unpunished, the authors being *anonymous*, the immediate publishers thereof sculking. *Notes on the Dunciad.*

ANO'NYMOUSLY, â-nôn'ê-mûs-lê. *adv.* [from *anonymous.*] Without a name.

I would know, whether the edition is to come out *anonymously*, among complaints or spurious editions. *Swift.*

A'NOREXY, ân'nô-rêk-sê.[617] *n. s.* [ανορεξία.] Inappetency, or loathing of food. *Quincy.*

ANO'THER, ân-ûTH'ûr.[98] *adj.* [from *an* and *other.*]

1. Not the same.

He that will not lay a foundation for perpetual disorder, must of necessity find *another* rise of government than that. *Locke.*

2. One more; a new addition to the former number.

——A fourth?——
What! will the line stretch out to th' crack of doom?
Another yet?—a seventh! I'll see no more. *Shaksp.*

3. Any other; any one else.

If one man sin against *another*, the judge shall judge him. 1 *Samuel*, ii. 25.

Why not of her? preferr'd above the rest
By him with knightly deeds, and open love profess'd,
So had *another* been, where he his vows address'd.
Dryden.

4. Not one's self.

A man shall have diffused his life, his self, and his whole concernments so far, that he can weep his sorrows with *another's* eyes; when he has another heart besides his own, both to share and to support his grief. *South.*

Widely different; much altered.

When the soul is beaten from its station, and the mounds of virtue are broken down; it becomes quite *another* thing, from what it was before. *South.*

ANO'THERGAINES, ân-ŭтн'ûr-gânes. *adj.* [See ANOTHERGUESS.] Of another kind. This word I have found only in *Sidney*.

If my father had not plaid the hasty fool, I might have had *anothergaines* husband than Dametas. *Sidney.*

ANO'THERGUESS, ân-ŭтн'ûr-gês. *adj.* [This word, which though rarely used in writing, is somewhat frequent in colloquial language, I conceive to be corrupted from *another guise;* that is, of a different *guise*, or manner, or form.] Of a different kind.

Oh Hocus! where art thou? It used to go in *another guess* manner in thy time. *Arbuthnot.*

A'NSATED, ân'sâ-tĕd. *adj.* [*ansatus*, Lat.] Having handles; or something in the form of handles.

To A'NSWER, ân'sûr. [475] [98] *v. n.* [The etymology is uncertain; the Saxons had andpaпian, but in another sense; the Dutch have *antwoorden*.]

1. To speak in return to a question.

Are we succour'd? are the Moors removed? *Answer* these questions first, and then a thousand more.

Answer them all together. *Dryden.*

2. To speak in opposition.

No man was able to *answer* him a word. *Matthew*, xxii. 46.

If it be said, we may discover the elementary ingredients of things; I *answer*, that it is not necessary, that such a discovery should be practicable. *Boyle.*

3. To be accountable for: with *for*.

Those many had not dared to do evil,
If the first man, that did th' edict infringe,
Had *answer'd for* his deed. *Shakspeare.*

Some men have sinned in the principles of humanity, and must *answer for* not being men. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If there be any absurdity in this, our author must *answer for* it. *Locke.*

4. To vindicate; to give a justificatory account of: with *for*.

The night, so impudently fixed for my last, made little impression on myself; but I cannot *answer for* my family. *Swift.*

5. To give an account.

How they have been since received, and so well improved, let those *answer* either to God or man, who have been the authors and promoters of such wise council. *Temple.*

He wants a father, to protect his youth,
And rear him up to virtue. You must bear
The future blame, and *answer* to the world,
When you refuse the easy honest means
Of taking care of him. *Southern.*

6. To correspond to; to suit with.

As in water face *answereth* to face, so the heart of man to man. *Prov.* xxvii. 19.

7. To be equivalent to; to stand for something else.

A feast is made for laughter, and wine maketh merry; but money *answereth* all things. *Eccl.* x. 19.

8. To satisfy any claim or petition of right or justice.

Zelmane with rageful eyes bade him defend himself; for no less than his life would *answer* it. *Sidney.*

Revenge the jeering and disdain'd contempt
Of this proud king, who studies day and night
To *answer* all the debt he owes unto you,
Ev'n with the bloody payments of your deaths. *Shaks.*

Let his neck *answer* for it, if there is any martial law in the world. *Shakspeare.*

Men no sooner find their appetites *unanswered*, than they complain the times are injurious. *Raleigh.*

That yearly rent is still paid, even as the former casualty itself was wont to be, in parcel meal paid in and *answered*. *Bacon.*

9. To act reciprocally.

Say, do'st thou yet the Roman harp command?
Do the strings *answer* to thy noble hand? *Dryd.*

10. To stand as opposite or correlative to something else.

There can but two things create love, perfection and usefulness; to which *answer*, on our part, 1. Admiration; and, 2. Desire: and both these are centered in love. *Taylor.*

11. To bear proportion to.

Weapons must needs be dangerous things, if they *answered* the bulk of so prodigious a person. *Swift.*

12. To perform what is endeavoured or intended by the agent.

Our part is, to choose out the most deserving objects, and the most likely to *answer* the ends of our charity; and, when this is done, all is done, that lies in our power: the rest must be left to providence. *Atterbury.*

13. To comply with.

He dies, that touches of this fruit,
Till I and my affairs are *answered*. *Shakspeare.*

14. To succeed; to produce the wished event.

Jason followed her counsel; whereto when the event had *answered*, he again demanded the fleece. *Raleigh.*

In operations upon bodies for their version or alteration, the trial in great quantities doth not *answer* the trial in small: and so deceiveth many. *Bacon.*

15. To appear to any call, or authoritative summons; in which sense, though figuratively, the following passage may be, perhaps, taken.

Thou wert better in thy grave, than to *answer* with thy uncovered body, this extremity of the skies. *Shakspeare.*

16. To be over-against any thing.

Fire *answers* fire; and, by their paly beams,
Each battle sees the other's umber'd face. *Shaksp.*

A'NSWER, ân'sûr. [475] *n. s.* [from *To answer.*]

1. That which is said, whether in speech or writing, in return to a question, or position.

It was a right *answer* of the physician to his patient, that had sore eyes: If you have more pleasure in wine than in your sight, wine is good. *Locke.*

How can we think of appearing at that tribunal, without being able to give a ready *answer* to the questions, which he shall then put to us, about the poor and the afflicted, the hungry and the naked, the sick and imprisoned? *Atterbury.*

2. An account to be given to the demand of justice.

He'll call you to so hot an *answer* for it,
That you shall chide your trespass. *Shakspeare.*

3. In law, a confutation of a charge exhibited against a person.

A personal *answer* ought to have three qualities; it ought to be pertinent to the matter in hand; it ought to be absolute and unconditional; it ought to be clear and certain. *Ayliffe.*

A'NSWER-JOBBER, ân'sûr-jŏb-bûr. *n. s.* [from *answer* and *jobber*.] He that makes a trade of writing answers.

What disgusts me from having any thing to do with *answer-jobbers*, is that they have no conscience. *Swift.*

A'NSWERABLE, ân'sûr-â-bl. [475] *adj.* [from *answer*.]

1. That to which a reply may be made; that which may be answered; as, the argument, though subtle, is yet *answerable*.

2. Obliged to give an account; obliged to answer any demand of justice; or stand the trial of an accusation.

Every chief of every kindred or family should be *answerable*, and bound to bring forth every one of that kindred, at all times, to be justified, when he should be required, or charged with any treason or felony. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Will any man argue, that if a physician should manifestly prescribe poison to all his patients, he cannot be justly punished, but is *answerable* only to God? *Swift.*

He cannot think ambition more justly laid to their charge, than to other men; because that would be, to make church government *answerable* for the errours of human nature. *Swift.*

3. Correspondent.

It was but such a likeness, as an imperfect glass doth give; *answerable* enough in some features and colours, but erring in others. *Sidney.*

The daughters of Atlas were ladies who, accompanying such as came to be registered among the worthies, brought forth children *answerable* in quality to those that begot them. *Raleigh.*

4. Proportionate; suitable.

Only add
Deeds to thy knowledge *answerable;* add faith,
Add virtue, patience, temperance; add love
By name to come call'd charity, the soul
Of all the rest. *Milton.*

5. Suitable; suited.

The following, by certain estates of men, *answerable* to that, which a great person himself professeth (as of soldiers to him, that hath been employed in the wars) hath been a thing well taken even in monarchies. *Bacon.*

If *answerable* style I can obtain
Of my celestial patroness. *Milton.*

6. Equal; equivalent.

There be no kings, whose means are *answerable* unto other men's desires. *Raleigh.*

7. Relative; correlative.

That, to every petition for things needful, there should be some *answerable* sentence of thanks provided particularly to follow, is not requisite. *Hooker.*

A'NSWERABLY, ân'sûr-â-blė. *adv.* [from *answerable.*] In due proportion; with proper correspondence; suitably.

The broader seas are, if they be entire, and free from islands, they are *answerably* deeper. *Brerewood on Languages.*

It bears light sorts, into the atmosphere, to a greater or lesser height, *answerably* to the greater or lesser intenseness of the heat. *Woodward.*

A'NSWERABLENESS, ân'sûr-â-bl-nĕss. *n. s.* [from *answerable.*] The quality of being answerable. *Dict.*

A'NSWERER, ân'sûr-ûr. [554] *n. s.* [from *answer.*]

1. He that answers; he that speaks in return to what another has spoken.

I know your mind, and I will satisfy it; neither will I do it like a niggardly *answerer*, going no further than the bounds of the question *Sidney.*

2. He that manages the controversy against one that has written first.

It is very unfair in any writer to employ ignorance and malice together; because it gives his *answerer* double work. *Swift.*

ANT, ânt. *n. s.* [æmett, Sax. which *Junius* imagines, not without probability, to have been first contracted to æmt, and then softened to *ant*.] An emmet; a pismire. A small insect that lives in great numbers together in hillocks.

We'll set thee to school to an *ant*, to teach thee there is no lab'ring in the winter. *Shakspeare*

Methinks, all cities now but ant-hills are,
Where when the several labourers I see,

For children, house, provision, taking pain;
They're all but *ants*, carrying eggs, straw, and grain.
Donne.

Learn each small people's genius, policies;
The *ant*'s republick, and the realm of bees. *Pope.*

ANT-BEAR, ânt'bâre.[73] *n. s.* [from *ant* and *bear*.] An animal that feeds on ants.

Divers quadrupeds feed upon insects; and some live wholly upon them; as two sorts of tamanduas upon ants, which therefore are called in English *ant-bears*. *Ray.*

ANT-HILL, or HILLOCK, ânt'hîl. *n. s.* [from *ant* and *hill*.] The small protuberances of earth, in which ants make their nests.

Put blue flowers into an *ant-hill*, they will be stained with red; because the ants drop upon them their stinging liquor, which hath the effect of oil of vitriol. *Ray*

Those, who have seen *ant-hillocks*, have easily perceived those small heaps of corn about their nests. *Addison.*

AN'T, ânt. A contraction for *and it*, or rather *and if it;* as, *an't please you;* that is, *and if it please you.*

ANTA'GONIST, ân-tâg'ô-nîst. *n. s.* [ἀντί and ἀγωνίζω.]

1. One who contends with another; an opponent. It implies generally a personal and particular opposition.

Our *antagonists* in these controversies may have met with some not unlike to Ithacius. *Hooker*

What was set before him,
To heave, pull, draw, and break, he still perform'd,
None daring to appear *antagonist*. *Milton.*

It is not fit, that the history of a person should appear, till the prejudice both of his *antagonists* and adherents be softened and subdued. *Addison.*

2. Contrary.

The short club consists of those, who are under five feet; ours is to be composed of such, as are above six. These we look upon, as the two extremes and *antagonists* of the species; considering all those as neuters, who fill up the middle space. *Addison.*

3. In anatomy, the *antagonist* is that muscle which counteracts some other.

A relaxation of a muscle must produce a spasm in its *antagonist*, because the equilibrium is destroyed. *Arbuthnot.*

To ANTA'GONIZE, ân-tâg'ô-nize. *v. n.* [from ἀντί and ἀγωνίζω.] To contend against another. *Dict.*

ANTA'LGICK, ân-tâl'jîk. *adj.* [from ἀντί against, and ἄλγος, pain.] That which softens pain; anodyne.

ANTANACLA'SIS, ânt-â-nâ-klâ'sîs. *n. s.* [Lat. from ἀνταναάκλασις, from ἀνταναακλάω to drive back.]

1. A figure in rhetorick, when the same word is repeated in a different, if not in a contrary signification; as, *In thy youth learn some* craft, *that in old age thou mayst get thy living without* craft. *Craft*, in the first place, signifies science or occupation; in the second, deceit or subtility.

2. It is also a returning to the matter at the end of a long parenthesis; as, Shall that heart, (*which does not only feel them, but hath all motion of his life placed in them*) shall that heart, *I say*, &c. *Smith's Rhetorick.*

ANTAPHRODI'TICK, ânt-â-frô-dît'îk. *adj.* [from ἀντί against, and Ἀφροδίτη, Venus.] That which is efficacious against the venereal disease.

ANTAPOPLE'CTICK, ânt-âp-pô-plêk'tîk. *adj.* [ἀντί against, and ἀποπληξίς an apoplexy.] Good against an apoplexy.

ANTA'RCTICK, ân-târk'tîk. *adj.* [ἀντί against, and ἄρκτος, the bear or northern constellation.] The southern pole, so called, as being opposite to the northern.

Downward as far as *antarctick*. *Milton.*

They that had sail'd from near th' *antarctick* pole,
Their treasure safe, and all their vessels whole,
In sight of their dear country ruined be,
Without the guilt of either rock or sea. *Waller.*

ANTARTHRI'TICK, ânt-âr-*th*rît'îk. *adj.* [ἀντί against, and ἀρθρίτις, the gout. Good against the gout.

ANTASTHMA'TICK, ânt-âst-mât'îk. *adj.* [from ἀντί and ἆσθμα.] Good against the asthma.

A'NTE, ân'tê. A Latin particle signifying *before*, which is frequently used in composition; as, *antediluvian*, before the flood; *antechamber*, a chamber leading into another apartment.

A'NTEACT, ân'tê-âkt. *n. s.* [from *ante* and *act*.] A former act.

ANTEAMBULA'TION, ân-tê-âm-bû-lâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *ante* and *ambulatio*, Lat.] A walking before. *Dict.*

To ANTECE'DE, ân-tê-sêde'. *v. a.* [from *ante*, before, and *cedo*, to go.] To precede; to go before.

It seems consonant to reason, that the fabrick of the world did not long *antecede* its motion. *Hale.*

ANTECE'DENCE, ân-tê-sê'dênse. *n. s.* [from *antecede*.] The act or state of going before; precedence.

It is impossible, that mixed bodies can be eternal; because there is necessarily a pre-existence of simple bodies, and an *antecedence* of their constitution, preceding the existence of mixed bodies. *Hale.*

ANTECE'DENT, ân-tê-sê'dênt. *adj.* [*antecedens*, Lat.]

1. Going before; preceding. *Antecedent* is used, I think, only with regard to time, *precedent* with regard both to time and place.

To assert, that God looked upon Adam's fall as a sin, and punished it, when (without any *antecedent* sin of his) it was impossible for him not to fall; seems a thing that highly reproaches essential equity and goodness. *South.*

2. It has *to* before the thing which is supposed to follow.

No one is so hardy as to say, God is in his debt; that he owed him a nobler being: for existence must be *antecedent* to merit. *Collier.*

Did the blood first exist, *antecedent to* the formation of the heart? But that is, to set the effect before the cause. *Bentley.*

ANTECE'DENT, ân-tê-sê'dênt. *n. s.* [*antecedens*, Lat.]

1. That which goes before.

A duty of so mighty an influence, that it is indeed the necessary *antecedent*, if not also the direct cause of a sinner's return to God. *South.*

2. In grammar, the noun to which the relative is subjoined; as, the *man* who comes hither.

Let him learn the right joining of substantives with adjectives, the noun with the verb, and the relative with the *antecedent*. *Ascham.*

3. In logick, the first proposition of an enthymeme, or argument consisting only of two propositions.

Conditional or hypothetical propositions are those, whose parts are united by the conditional particle *if;* as, *if* the sun be fixed, the earth must move; *if* there be no fire, there will be no smoke. The first part of these propositions, or that wherein the condition is contained, is called the *antecedent;* the other is called the *consequent*. *Watts's Logick.*

ANTECE'DENTLY, ân-tê-sê'dênt-lê. *adv.* [from *antecedent*.] In the state of antecedence, or going before; previously.

We consider him *antecedently* to his creation, while he yet lay in the barren womb of nothing, and only in the number of possibilities. *South*

ANTECE'SSOR, ân-tê-sês'sûr. *n. s.* [Lat.] One who goes before, or leads another; the principal. *Dict.*

ANTECHA'MBER, ân'tê-tshâm-bûr, *n. s.* [from *ante* before, and *chamber;* it is generally written, improperly, *anti-chamber*.] The chamber that leads to the chief apartment.

The empress has the *antichambers* past,
And this way moves with a disorder'd haste. *Dryd.*

His *antichamber*, and room of audience, are little square chambers wainscoted. *Addison.*

ANTECU'RSOR, ân-tê-kûr'sûr. *n. s.* [Lat.] One who runs before. *Dict.*

To A'NTEDATE, ân'tê-dâte. *v. a.* [from *ante*, and *do*, *datum*, Lat.]

1. To date earlier than the real time, so as to confer a fictitious antiquity.

Now thou hast lov'd me one whole day;
To-morrow, when thou leav'st, what wilt thou say?
Wilt thou then *antedate* some new-made vow,
Or say, that now
We are not just those persons, which we were?
Donne.

By reading, a man does (as it were) *antedate* his life, and make himself contemporary with the ages past. *Collier.*

2. To take something before the proper time.

Our joys below it can improve,
And *antedate* the bliss above. *Pope.*

ANTEDILU'VIAN, ân-tê-dê-lû'vê-ân. *adj.* [from *ante* before, and *diluvium*, a deluge.]

1. Existing before the deluge.

During the time of the deluge, all the stone and marble of the *antediluvian* earth were totally dissolved. *Woodward.*

2. Relating to things existing before the deluge.

The text intends only the line of Seth, conduceable unto the genealogy of our Saviour, and the *antediluvian* chronology. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

ANTEDILU'VIAN, ân-tê-dê-lû'vê-ân, *n. s.* One that lived before the flood.

We are so far from repining at God, that he hath not extended the period of our lives to the longevity of the *antediluvians;* that we give him thanks for contracting the days of our trial. *Bentley.*

A'NTELOPE, ân'tê-lôpe. *n. s.* [The etymology is uncertain.] A goat with curled or wreathed horns.

The *antelope*, and wolf both fierce and fell. *Spens.*

ANTEMERI'DIAN, ân-tê-mê-rîdj-ê-ân.[294 376 507] *adj.* [from *ante*, before, and *meridian*, noon.] Before noon.

ANTEME'TICK, ânt-ê-mêt'îk. *adj.* [ἀντί against, and ἐμέω to vomit.] That, which has the power of calming the stomach; of preventing or stopping vomiting.

ANTEMU'NDANE, ân-tè-mûn'dâne. *adj.* [*ante* before, and *mundus* the world.] That which was before the creation of the world.

ANTENU'MBER, ân-tè-nûm'bûr. *n. s.* [from *ante* and *number*.] The number that precedes another.

Whatsoever virtue is in numbers, for conducing to consent of notes, is rather to be ascribed to the *antenumber*, than to the entire number; as that the sound returneth after six, or after twelve: so that the seventh or thirteenth is not the matter, but the sixth or the twelfth. *Bacon.*

A'NTEPAST, ân'tè-pâst. *n. s.* [from *ante*, before, and *pastum* to feed.] A foretaste; something taken before the proper time.

Were we to expect our bliss only in the satiating our appetites, it might be reasonable, by frequent *antepasts*, to excite our gust for that profuse perpetual meal. *Decay of Piety.*

A'NTEPENULT, ân-tè-pè-nûlt.' *n. s.* [*antepenultima*, Lat.] The last syllable but two, as the syllable *te* in *antepenult:* a term of grammar.

ANTEPILE'PTICK, ânt-ép-è-lép'tîk. *adj.* [ἀντὶ and ἐπίληψις] A medicine against convulsions.

That bezoar is antidotal, lapis judaicus diuretical, coral *antepileptical*, we will not deny. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To A'NTEPONE, ân'tè-pône. *v. a.* [*antepono*, Lat.] To set one thing before another; to prefer one thing to another. *Dict.*

ANTEPREDI'CAMENT, ân-tè-prè-dîk'â-mênt. *n. s.* [*antepredicamentum*, Lat.] Something to be known in the study of logick, previously to the doctrine of the predicament.

ANTERIO'RITY, ân-tè-rè-ôr'rè-tè. *n. s.* [from *anteriour*.] Priority; the state of being before, either in time or situation.

ANTE'RIOUR, ân-tè'rè-ûr. *adj.* [*anterior*, Lat.] Going before, either with regard to time or place.

If that be the *anteriour* or upper part, wherein the senses are placed; and that the posteriour and lower part, which is opposite thereunto: there is no inferiour or former part in this animal; for the senses, being placed at both extremes, make both ends *anteriour;* which is impossible. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A'NTES, ân'tèze. *n. s.* [Lat.] Pillars of large dimensions that support the front of a building.

ANTESTO'MACH, ân'tè-stûm-ûk.[186] *n. s.* [from *ante* before, and *stomach*.] A cavity, which leads into the stomach.

In birds there is no mastication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but it is immediately swallowed into a kind of *antestomach*, which I have observed in piscivorous birds. *Ray.*

ANTHELMI'NTHICK, ân-*th*êl-mîn'*th*îk. *adj.* [ἀντὶ against, and ἕλμινθος a worm.] That which kills worms.

Anthelminthicks (or contrary to worms) are things, which are known by experience to kill them, as oils, or honey, taken upon an empty stomach. *Arbuthnot.*

A'NTHEM, ân'*th*êm. *n. s.* [ἄνθυμνος, a hymn sung in alternate parts, and should therefore be written *anthymn*.] A holy song; a song performed as part of divine service.

God Moses first; then David did inspire,
To compose *anthems* for his heavenly quire.
Denham.

There is no passion, that is not finely expressed in those parts of the inspired writings, which are proper for divine songs and *anthems*. *Addison.*

ANTHO'LOGY, ân-*th*ôl-ô'jè.[518] *n. s.* [ἀνθολογία, from ἄνθος a flower, and λεγω to gather.]

1. A collection of flowers.
2. A collection of devotions in the Greek church.
3. A collection of poems.

A'NTHONY'S-FI'RE, ân'tô-nîz-fire'. *n. s.* A kind of erysipelas.

A'NTHRAX, ân'*th*râks. *n. s.* [ἄνθραξ, a burning coal.] A scab or blotch, that is made by a corrosive humour, which burns the skin, and occasions sharp pricking pains; a carbuncle. *Quincy.*

ANTHROPO'LOGY, ân-*th*rô-pôl'ô-jè. *n. s.* [from ἄνθρωπος man, and λεγω to discourse.] The doctrine of anatomy; the form and structure of the body of man.

ANTHROPOMO'RPHITE, ân-*th*rô-pô-môr'fite. *n. s.* [ἀνθρωπομορφος.] One, who believes a human form in the Deity.

Christians, as well as Turks, have had whole sects contending, that the Deity was corporeal and of human shape; though few profess themselves *anthropomorphites*, yet we may find many amongst the ignorant of that opinion. *Locke.*

ANTHROPO'PATHY, ân-*th*rô-pôp'â-*th*è. *n. s.* [ἄνθρωπος man, and παθος passion.] The sensibility of man; the passions of man.

ANTHROPO'PHAGI, ân-*th*rô-pôf'â-jî. *n. s. It has no singular.* [ἄνθρωπος man and φάγω to eat.] Man-eaters; cannibals, those that live upon human flesh.

The cannibals that each other eat,
The *anthropophagi*, and men whose heads
Do grow beneath their shoulders. *Shaksp. Othello.*

ANTHROPOPHAGI'NIAN, ân-*th*rô-pôf-â-jîn'-nè-ân. *n. s.* A ludicrous word, formed by *Shakspeare*, from *anthropophagi*, for the sake of a formidable sound.

Go, knock, and call; he'll speak, like an *anthropophaginian*, unto thee; knock I say. *Shaksp.*

ANTHROPO'PHAGY, ân-*th*rô-pôf'â-jè. *n. s.* [ἄνθρωπος man, and φάγω to eat.] The quality of eating human flesh, or man-eating.

Upon slender foundations was raised the *anthropophagy* of Diomedes his horses. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ANTHROPO'SOPHY, ân-*th*rô-pôs'ô-fè. *n. s.* [ἄνθρωπος man, and σοφία, wisdom.] The knowledge of the nature of man.

ANTHYPNO'TICK, ânt-hîp-nôt'îk. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ against, and ὕπνος sleep.] That, which has the power of preventing sleep; that, which is efficacious against a lethargy.

ANTHYPOCHONDRI'ACK, ânt-hîp-pô-kôn'-drè-âk.[509] *adj.* [from ἀντὶ against, and ὑποχονδρίακος.] Good against hypochondriack maladies.

ANTHYPO'PHORA, ânt-hîp-pôf'fôr-â. *n. s.* [ἀνθυπόφορα'.] A figure in rhetorick, which signifies a contrary illation or inference, and is, when an objection is refuted or disproved by the opposition of a contrary sentence. *Smith.*

ANTHYSTE'RICK, ânt-hîs-têr'rîk.[400] *adj.* [from ἀντὶ against, and ὑστερικος.] Good against hystericks.

A'NTI, ân'tè. [ἀντὶ.] A particle much used in composition, with words derived from the Greek, and signifies *contrary to;* as, *antimonarchical*, opposite to monarchy.

ANTIA'CID, ân-tè-âs'îd. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, and *acidus* sour.] Contrary to sourness; alkaline.

Oils are *antiacids*, so far as they blunt acrimony; but as they are hard of digestion, they produce acrimony of another sort. *Arbuthnot.*

ANTICHACHE'CTICK, ân-tè-kâ-kêk'tîk. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ against, and κακεξίς a bad habit.] Things adapted to the cure of a bad constitution.

ANTICHA'MBER, ân-tè-tshâm'bûr. *n. s.* This word is corruptly written for *antechamber;* which see.

ANTICHRI'STIAN, ân-tè-krîs'tshûn. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ against, and χριστιανὸς christian.] Opposite to christianity.

That despised, abject, oppressed sort of men, the ministers, whom the world would make *antichristian*, and so deprive them of heaven. *South.*

ANTICHRI'STIANISM, ân-tè-krîs'tshûn-îsm. *n. s.* [from *antichristian*.] Opposition or contrariety to christianity.

Have we not seen many, whose opinions have fastened upon one another the brand of *antichristianism?* *Decay of Piety.*

ANTICHRISTIA'NITY, ân-tè-krîs-tshè-ân'è-tè. *n. s.* [from *antichristian*.] Contrariety to christianity.

ANTI'CHRONISM, ân-tè-krô'nîzm. *n. s.* [ἀντὶ against, and χρονος time.] Deviation from the right order or account of time.

To ANTI'CIPATE, ân-tîs'sè-pâte. *v. a.* [*anticipo*, Lat.]

1. To take something sooner than another, so as to prevent him that comes after; to take first possession.

God hath taken care to *anticipate* and prevent every man to draw him early into his church; to give Piety the prepossession, and so to engage him in holiness. *Hammond.*

If our Apostle had maintained such an *anticipating* principle, engraven upon our souls before all exercise of reason; why did he talk of seeking the Lord, seeing that the knowledge of him was innate and perpetual? *Bentley.*

2. To take up before the time at which any thing might be regularly had.

I find, I have *anticipated* already, and taken up from Boccace, before I come to him; but I am of the temper of kings, who are for present money, no matter how they pay it. *Dryden.*

3. To foretaste, or take an impression of something, which is not yet, as if it really was.

The life of the desperate equals the anxiety of death, who but act the life of the damned, and *anticipate* the desolations of hell. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

Why should we
Anticipate our sorrows? 'tis like those,
That die for fear of death. *Denham*

4. To prevent any thing by crowding in before it; to preclude.

Time, thou *anticipat'st* my dread exploits;
The flighty purpose never is o'ertook,
Unless the deed go with it. *Shakspeare.*

I am far from pretending to instruct the profession, or *anticipating* their directions to such as are under their government. *Arbuthnot.*

ANTICIPA'TION, ân-tîs-sê-pâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *anticipate*.]

1. The act of taking up something before its time.

The golden number gives the new moon four days too late, by reason of the aforesaid *anticipation* and our neglect of it. *Holder.*

It is not enough, to be miserable when the time comes; unless we make ourselves so beforehand, and by *anticipation*. *L'Estrange.*

2. Foretaste.

If we really live under the hope of future happiness, we shall taste it by way of *anticipation* and forethought; an image of it will meet our minds often, and stay there, as all pleasing expectations do. *Atterbury.*

3. Opinion implanted before the reasons of that opinion can be known.

The east and west, the north and south, have the same *anticipation* concerning one supreme disposer of things. *Stillingfleet.*

What nation is there, that, without any teaching, have not a kind of *anticipation*, or preconceived notion of a Deity? *Denham.*

A'NTICK, ân'tîk. *adj.* [probably from *antiquus* ancient, as things out of use appear old.] Odd; ridiculously wild; buffoon in gesticulation.

What! dares the slave
Come hither covered with an *antick* face,
And fleer and scorn at our solemnity?
Shakspeare's Romeo and Juliet.

Of all our *antick* sights, and pageantry,
Which English idiots run in crowds to see. *Dryd.*

The prize was to be conferred upon the whistler, that could go through his tune without laughing, though provoked by the *antick* postures of a merry Andrew, who was to play tricks. *Addison.*

A'NTICK, ân'tîk. *n. s.*

1. He that plays anticks; he that uses odd gesticulation; a buffoon.

Within the hollow crown,
That rounds the mortal temples of a king,
Keeps death his court; and there the *antick* sits,
Scoffing his state. *Shakspeare.*

If you should smile, he grows impatient.—
Fear not, my lord, we can contain ourselves,
Were he the veriest *antick* in the world. *Shaksp.*

2. Odd appearance.

A work of rich entail and curious mould,
Woven with *anticks* and wild imagery. *Fairy Q.*

For, ev'n at first reflection, she espies
Such toys, such *anticks*, and such vanities;
As she retires and shrinks, for shame and fear.
Davies.

To A'NTICK, ân'tîk. *v. a.* [from *antick*.] To make antick.

Mine own tongue
Splits what it speaks; the wild disguise hath almost
Antickt us all. *Shakspeare.*

A'NTICKLY, ân'tîk-lê. *adv.* [from *antick*.] In an antick manner; with odd postures; wild gesticulations, or fanciful appearance.

Scrambling, out-facing, fashion-mongring boys;
That lye, and cog, and flout, deprave, and slander,
Go *anticklŷ*, and shew an outward hideousness,
And speak of half a dozen dangerous words. *Shaksp.*

ANTICLI'MAX, ân-tê-klî'mâks. *n. s.* [from ἀντὶ, and κλίμαξ a ladder.] A sentence, in which the last part expresses something lower than the first.

A certain figure, which was unknown to the ancients, is called by some an *anticlimax*. *Addison.*

This distich is frequently mentioned as an example:

Next comes Dalhoussey, the great god of war,
Lieutenant col'nel to the earl of Mar.

ANTICONVU'LSIVE, ân-tê-côn-vûl'sîv. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ against, and *convulsive*.] Good against convulsions.

Whatsoever produces an inflammatory disposition in the blood, produces the asthma, as *anticonvulsive* medicines. *Floyer.*

A'NTICOR, ân'tê-kôr. *n. s.* [from ἀντὶ, against and *cor* the heart.]

A preternatural swelling of a round figure, occasioned by a sanguine and bilious humour, and appearing in a horse's breast, opposite to his heart. An *anticor* may kill a horse, unless it be brought to a suppuration by good remedies. *Farrier's Dict.*

ANTICO'URTIER, ân-tê-côre'tshûr. *n. s.* [from ἀντὶ against, and *courtier*.] One that opposes the court.

A'NTIDOTAL, ân'tê-dô'tâl. *adj.* [from *antidote*.] That which has the quality of an antidote, or the power of counteracting poison.

That bezoar is *antidotal*, we shall not deny. *Brown.*

Animals, that can innoxiously digest these poisons, become *antidotal* to the poison digested. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A'NTIDOTE, ân'tê-dôte. *n. s.* [ἀντίδοτος, *antidotus*, Lat.] A thing given in opposition to something else.

A medicine, given to expel the mischiefs of another, as of poison. *Quincy.*

Trust not the physician;
His *antidotes* are poison, and he slays
More than you rob. *Shakspeare.*

What fool would believe that *antidote*, delivered by Pierius, against the sting of a scorpion? to sit upon an ass, with one's face towards his tail. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Poison will work against the stars: beware;
For ev'ry meal an *antidote* prepare. *Dryden, jun.*

ANTIDYSENTE'RICK, ân-tê-dîs-sên-têr'îk. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ against, and *dysenteria* a bloody flux.] Good against the bloody flux.

ANTIFE'BRILE, ân-tê-fêb'rîl.[140] *adj.* [from ἀντὶ against, and *febris* a fever.] Good against fevers.

Antifebrile medicines check the ebullition. *Floyer.*

ANTILO'GARITHM, ân-tê-lôg'â-rî*th*m. *n. s.* [from ἀντὶ against, and *logarithm*.]

The complement of the logarithm of a sine, tangent, or secant; or the difference of that logarithm, from the logarithm of ninety degrees. *Chambers.*

ANTI'LOGY, ân-tîl'ô-jê.[518] *n. s.* [ἀντιλογία.] A contradiction between any words and passages in an author. *Dict.*

ANTI'LOQUIST, ân-tîl'lô-kwîst. *n. s.* [from ἀντὶ against, and *loquor* to speak.] A contradictor. *Dict.*

ANTIMONA'RCHICAL, ân-tê-mô-nâr'kê-kâl. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ against, and μοναρχία government by a single person.] Against government by a single person.

When he spied the statue of king Charles in the middle of the crowd, and most of the kings ranged over their heads; he concluded, that an *antimonarchical* assembly could never choose such a place. *Addison.*

ANTIMONA'RCHICALNESS, ân-tê-mô-nâr'kê-kâl-nês. *n. s.* [from *antimonarchical*.] The quality of being an enemy to regal power.

ANTIMO'NIAL, ân-tê-mô'nê-âl. *adj.* [from *antimony*.] Made of antimony; having the qualities of antimony; relating to antimony.

They were got out of the reach of *antimonial* fumes. *Grew*

Though *antimonial* cups, prepar'd with art,
Their force to wine through ages should impart;
This dissipation, this profuse expence,
Nor shrinks their size, nor wastes their stores immense. *Blackmore.*

A'NTIMONY, ân'tê-mûn-ê.[556] *n. s.* [The stibium of the ancients, by the Greeks called στίμμι. The reason of its modern denomination is referred to Basil Valentine, a German monk; who, as the tradition relates, having thrown some of it to the hogs, observed that, after it had purged them heartily, they immediately fattened; and therefore he imagined his fellow monks would be the better for a like dose. The experiment, however, succeeded so ill, that they all died of it; and the medicine was thenceforward called *antimoine*, *antimonk*.]

Antimony is a mineral substance, of a metalline nature, having all the seeming characters of a real metal, except malleability; and may be called a semimetal, being a fossile glebe of some undetermined metal, combined with a sulphurous and stony substance. Mines of all metals afford it; that in gold mines is reckoned best. It has also its own mines in Hungary, Germany, and France. Its texture is full of little shining veins or threads, like needles; brittle as glass. Sometimes veins of a red or golden colour are intermixed, which is called *male antimony;* that without them being denominated *female antimony*. It fuses in the fire, though with some difficulty; and dissolves more easily in water. It destroys and dissipates all metals fused with it, except gold; and is therefore useful in refining. It is a common ingredient in speculums, or burning concaves; serving to give them a finer polish. It makes a part in bell metal; and renders the sound more clear. It is mingled with tin, to make it more hard, white, and sound; and with lead, in the casting of printers' letters, to render them more smooth and firm. It is a general help in the melting of metals, and especially in casting of cannon balls. In pharmacy it is used under various forms, and with various intentions, chiefly as an emetick. *Chambers.*

ANTINEPHRI'TICK, ân'tê-nê-frît'îk. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and νεφρίτικος.] Medicines good against diseases of the reins and kidneys.

A'NTINOMY, ân-tîn'ô-mê.[518] *n. s.* [from ἀντὶ and νόμος.] A contradiction between two laws, or two articles of the same law.

Antinomies are almost unavoidable in such variety of opinions and answers. *Baker.*

ANTIPARALY'TICK, ân'tê-pâr-â-lît-îk. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and παράλυσις.] Efficacious against the palsy.

ANTIPATHE'TICAL, ân'tê-pâ-*th*êt'ê-kâl. *adj.* [from *antipathy*.] Having a natural contrariety to any thing.

The soil is fat and luxurious, and *antipathetical* to all venomous creatures. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

ANTIPATHE'TICALNESS, ân'tê-pâ-*th*êt'ê-kâl-nêss. *n. s.* [from *antipathetical*.] The quality or state of having a natural contrariety to any thing. *Dict.*

ANTI'PATHY, ân-tîp'â-*th*ê.[518] *n. s.* [from ἀντὶ against, and πάθος feeling; *antipathie*, Fr.]

1. A natural contrariety to any thing, so as to shun it involuntarily; aversion; dislike. It is opposed to *sympathy*.

No contraries hold more *antipathy*,
Than I and such a knave. *Shakspeare.*

To this perhaps might be justly attributed most of the sympathies and *antipathies* observable in men. *Locke.*

2. It has sometimes the particle *against* before the object of antipathy.

I had a mortal *antipathy against* standing armies in times of peace; because I took armies to be hired by the master of the family to keep his children in slavery. *Swift.*

3. Sometimes *to*.

Ask you, what provocation I have had?
The strong *antipathy* of good *to* bad.
When truth or virtue, an affront endures,
Th' affront is mine, my friend, and should be your's.
Pope.

4. Formerly *with;* but improperly.

Tangible bodies have an *antipathy with* air; and any liquid body, that is more dense, they will draw, condense, and (in effect) incorporate. *Bacon.*

ANTIPERI'STASIS, ân'tê-pê-rîs'tâ-sîs.[520] *n. s.* [from αντιπερισασις, formed of αντὶ, and περισαμαι to stand round.] The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it opposes becomes heightened or intended; or the action by which a body, attacked by another, collects itself, and becomes stronger by such opposition; or an intention of the activity of one quality caused by the opposition of another. Thus quicklime is set on fire by the affusion of cold water; so water becomes warmer in winter than in summer; and thunder and lightning are excited in the middle region of the air, which is continually cold, and all by *antiperistasis*. This is an exploded principle in the Peripatetick philosophy.

Th' *antiperistasis* of age
More inflam'd his am'rous rage. *Cowley.*

The riotous prodigal detests covetousness; yet let him find the springs grow dry which feed his luxury, covetousness shall be called in; and so, by a strange *antiperistasis*, prodigality shall beget rapine. *Decay of Piety.*

ANTIPESTILE'NTIAL, ân'tê-pês-tê-lên'shâl. *adj.* [from αντὶ against, and *pestilential*.] Efficacious against the infection of the plague.

Perfumes correct the air before it is attracted by the lungs; or, rather, *antipestilential* unguents, to anoint the nostrils with. *Harvey on the Plague.*

ANTIPHRASIS, ân-tîf'frâ-sîs.[519] *n. s.* [from αντὶ against, and φρασις a form of speech.] The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning.

You now find no cause to repent, that you never dipt your hands in the bloody high courts of justice, so called only by *antiphrasis*. *South.*

ANTI'PODAL, ân-tîp'ô-dâl.[518] *adj.* [from *antipodes*.] Relating to the countries inhabited by the antipodes.

The Americans are *antipodal* unto the Indians. *Brown.*

ANTI'PODES, ân-tîp'ô-dêz. *n. s. It has no singular.* [from ἀντὶ against, and ποδες feet.] Those people who, living on the other side of the globe, have their feet directly opposite to ours.

We should hold day with the *antipodes*,
If you would walk in absence of the sun. *Shaksp.*

So shines the sun, tho' hence remov'd, as clear,
When his beams warm th' *antipodes*, as here.
Waller.

A'NTIPOPE, ân'tê-pôpe. *n. s.* [from αντὶ against, and *pope*.] He that usurps the popedom, in opposition to the right pope.

This house is famous in history for the retreat of an *antipope*, who called himself Felix V. *Addison.*

ANTIPTO'SIS, ân-tîp-tô'sîs.[520] *n. s.* [αντιπτωσις.] A figure in grammar, by which one case is put for another.

A'NTIQUARY, ân'tê-kwâ-rê. *n. s.* [*antiquarius*, Lat.] A man studious of antiquity; a collector of ancient things.

All arts, rarities, and inventions, are but the relicks of an intellect defaced with sin. We admire it now, only as *antiquaries* do a piece of old coin, for the stamp it once bore. *South.*

With sharpen'd sight pale *antiquaries* pore,
Th' inscription value, but the rust adore. *Pope.*

The rude Latin of the monks is still very intelligible: had their records been delivered in the vulgar tongue, they could not now be understood, unless by *antiquaries*. *Swift.*

A'NTIQUARY, ân'tê-kwâ-rê. *adj.* [This word is improper.] Old; antique.

Here's Nestor,
Instructed by the *antiquary* times;
He must, he is, he cannot but be wise. *Shaksp.*

To A'NTIQUATE, ân'tê-kwâte. *v. a.* [*antiquo*, Lat.] To put out of use; to make obsolete.

The growth of Christianity in this kingdom might reasonably introduce new laws, and *antiquate* or abrogate some old ones, that seemed less consistent with the Christian doctrines.
Hale's Common Law of England.

Milton's Paradise Lost is admirable. But cannot I admire the height of his invention, and the strength of his expression, without defending his *antiquated* words, and the perpetual harshness of their sound? *Dryden.*

Almighty Latium, with her cities crown'd,
Shall like an *antiquated* fable sound. *Addison.*

A'NTIQUATEDNESS, ân-tê-kwâ-têd-nês. *n. s.* [from *antiquated*.] The state of being antiquated, worn out of use, or obsolete.

ANTI'QUE, ân-têêk'.[112] *adj.* [*antique*, Fr. *antiquus*, Lat.] It was formerly pronounced according to the English analogy, with the accent on the first syllable; but now after the French, with the accent on the last, at least in prose; the poets use it variously.]

1. Ancient; old; not modern.

Now, good Cesario, but that piece of song,
That old and *antique* song, we heard last night.
Shakspeare.

Such truth in love, as th' *antique* world did know;
In such a style, as courts might boast of now.
Waller.

2. Of genuine antiquity.

The seals which we have remaining of Julius Cæsar, which we know to be *antique*, have the star of Venus over them. *Dryden.*

My copper lamps, at any rate,
For being true *antique* I bought;
Yet wisely melted down my plate,
On modern models to be wrought;
And trifles I alike pursue,
Because they're old, because they're new. *Prior.*

3. Of old fashion.

Forth came that ancient lord and aged queen,
Array'd in *antique* robes down to the ground,
And sad habiliments right well be seen.
Fairy Queen.

Must he no more divert the tedious day?
Nor sparkling thoughts in *antique* words convey?
Smith to the Memory of Philips.

4. Odd; wild; antick.

Name not these living death-heads unto me;
For these not ancient but *antique* be. *Donne.*

And sooner may a gulling weather-spy,
By drawing forth heav'n's scheme, tell certainly,
What fashion'd hats, or ruffs, or suits, next year
Our giddy-headed *antique* youth will wear. *Donne.*

ANTI'QUE, ân-têêk'.[112] *n. s.* [from *antique*, *adj.*] An antiquity; a remain of ancient times; an ancient rarity.

I leave to Edward, now earl of Oxford, my seal of Julius Cæsar; as also another seal, supposed to be a young Hercules; both very choice *antiques*, and set in gold. *Swift.*

ANTI'QUENESS, ân-têêk'nês. *n. s.* [from *antique*.] The quality of being antique; an appearance of antiquity.

We may discover something venerable in the *antiqueness* of the work; but we would see the design enlarged. *Addison.*

ANTI'QUITY, ân-tîk'kwê-tê. *n. s.* [*antiquitas*, Lat.]

1. Old times; time past long ago.

I mention Aristotle, Polybius, and Cicero, the greatest philosopher, the most impartial historian, and the most consummate statesman, of all *antiquity*. *Addison.*

2. The people of old times; the ancients.

That such pillars were raised by Seth, all *antiquity* has avowed. *Raleigh.*

3. The works or remains of old times.

As for the observation of Machiavel, traducing Gregory the Great, that he did what in him lay to extinguish all heathen *antiquities:* I do not find that those zeals last long; as it appeared in the succession of Sabinian, who did revive the former *antiquities*. *Bacon.*

4. Old age: a ludicrous sense.

Is not your voice broken? your wind short? your chin double? your wit single? and every part about you blasted with *antiquity?* and will you yet call yourself young? *Shakspeare.*

5. Ancientness; as, this ring is valuable for its *antiquity*.

ANTI'SCII, ân-tîs'sê-î. *n. s. It has no singular.* [from αντὶ, and σκια shadow.] In geography, the people who inhabit on different sides of the equator, who consequently at noon have their shadows projected opposite ways. Thus the people of the north are *Antiscii* to those of the south; the one projecting their shadows at noon toward the north pole, and the other toward the south pole. *Chambers.*

ANTISCORBU'TICAL, ân'tê-skôr-bû'tê-kâl. *adj.* [from αντὶ against, and *scorbutum* the scurvy.] Good against the scurvy.

The warm *antiscorbutical* plants, in quantities, will occasion stinking breath, and corrupt the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

ANTISCORBU'TICK, ân'tê-skôr-bû'tik. *adj.* [from αντὶ against, and *scorbutum* the scurvy.] Good against the scurvy.

The warm *antiscorbuticks*, animal diet, and animal salts are proper. *Arbuthnot.*

ANTI'SPASIS, ân-tîs'pâ-sîs. *n. s.* [from αντὶ against, and σπάω to draw.] The revulsion of any humour into another part.

ANTISPASMO'DICK, ân'tê-spâz-môd'îk. *adj.* [from αντὶ against, and σπασμος the cramp.] That which has the power of relieving the cramp.

ANTISPA'STICK, ân-tê-spâs'tîk. *adj.* [from αντὶ and σπαστικος.] Medicines, which cause a revulsion of the humours.

ANTISPLENE'TICK, ân'tê-splên'ê-tîk. *adj.* [from αντὶ and *splenetick*.] Efficacious in diseases of the spleen.

*Antisplenetick*s open the obstructions of the spleen. *Floyer.*

ANTISTROPHE, ân-tîs'trò-fê. *n. s.* [*αντιστροφη*, from *αντι* the contrary way, and *στροφη* turning.] In an ode supposed to be sung in parts, the second stanza of every three, or sometimes every second stanza; so called because the dance turns about.

ANTISTRUMA'TICK, ân'tê-strû-mât'îk. *adj.* [from *αντι*, and *struma* a scrophulous swelling.] Good against the king's evil.

I prescribed him a distilled milk, with *antistrumaticks*, and purged him. *Wiseman.*

ANTITHESIS, ân-tîth'ê-sîs. *n. s.* in the plural *antitheses*. [*αντιθεσις*, placing in opposition.] Opposition of words or sentiments; contrast; as in these lines:

Though gentle, yet not dull;
Strong without rage; without o'erflowing, full.
Denham.

I see a chief, who leads my chosen sons,
All arm'd with points, *antitheses*, and puns. *Pope.*

A'NTITYPE, ân'tê-tîpe. *n. s.* [*αντιτυπος*.] That which is resembled or shadowed out by the type; that of which the type is the representation. It is a term of theology. See TYPE.

When once upon the wing, he soars to an higher pitch, from the type to the *antitype*, to the days of the Messiah, the ascension of our Saviour, and (at length) to his kingdom and dominion over all the earth. *Burnet's Theory.*

He brought forth bread and wine, and was the priest of the most high God; imitating the *antitype*, or the substance, Christ himself. *Taylor.*

ANTITY'PICAL, ân-tê-tîp'ê-kâl. *adj.* [from *antitype*.] That which relates to an antitype; that which explains the type.

ANTIVENE'REAL, ân'tê-vê-nê'rê-âl. *adj.* [from *αντι* and *venereal*.] Good against the venereal disease.

If the lues be joined with it, you will scarce cure your patient without exhibiting *antivenereal* remedies. *Wiseman.*

A'NTLER, ânt'lûr. *n. s.* [*andouillier*, Fr.] Properly the first branches of a stag's horns; but, popularly and generally, any of his branches.

Grown old, they grow less branched, and first lose their brow *antlers*, or lowest furcations next to the head. *Brown.*

A well-grown stag, whose *antlers* rise
High o'er his front, his beams invade the skies.
Dryden.

Bright Diana
Brought hunted wild goats heads, and branching *antlers*
Of stags, the fruit and honour of her toil. *Prior.*

ANTOE'CI, ân-tô'ê-sî. *n. s. It has no singular.* [Lat from *αντι*, and *οικεω*, to inhabit.] In geography, those inhabitants of the earth who live under the same meridian, and at the same distance from the equator; the one towards the north, and the other to the south. Hence they have the same longitude; and their latitude is also the same, but of a different denomination. They are in the same semicircle of the meridian, but opposite parallels. They have precisely the same hours of the day and night, but opposite seasons; and the night of the one is always equal to the day of the other. *Chambers.*

ANTONOMA'SIA, ân-tô-nô-mâ'zhê-â.[463] *n. s.* [from *αντι*, and *ονομα* a name.] A form of speech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of some dignity, office, profession, science, or trade; or when a proper name is put in the room of an appellative. Thus a king is called his majesty; a nobleman, his lordship. We say the philosopher instead of Aristotle, and the orator for Cicero: thus a man is called by the name of his country, a German, an Italian; and a grave man is called a Cato, and a wise man a Solomon. *Smith's Rhetorick.*

A'NTRE, ân'tûr.[416] *n. s.* [*antre*, Fr. *antrum*, Lat.] A cavern; a cave; a den: not in use.

With all my travels history:
Wherein of *antres* vast, and desarts idle,
It was my bent to speak. *Shaksp.*

A'NVIL, ân'vîl. *n. s.* [ænpille, Sax.]

1. The iron block on which the smith lays his metal to be forged.

I saw a smith stand with his hammer, thus,
The whilst his iron did on his *anvil* cool. *Shaksp.*
On their eternal *anvils* here he found
The brethren beating, and the blows go round.
Dryden.

2. Any thing on which blows are laid.

Here I clip
The *anvil* of my sword, and do contest
Hotly and nobly. *Shaksp.*

3. Figuratively; to be upon the *anvil*, is to be in a state of formation or preparation.

Several members of our house, knowing what was upon the *anvil*, went to the clergy, and desired their judgment. *Swift.*

ANXI'ETY, ânk-zî'ê-tê.[479] [480] *n. s.* [*anxietas*, Lat.]

1. Trouble of mind, about some future event; suspense, with uneasiness; perplexity; solicitude.

To be happy, is not only to be freed from the pains and diseases of the body, but from *anxiety* and vexation of spirit; not only to enjoy the pleasures of sense, but peace of conscience and tranquillity of mind. *Tillotson.*

2. In the medical language; lowness of spirits, with uneasiness of the stomach.

In *anxieties* which attend fevers, when the cold fit is over, a warmer regimen may be allowed: and, because *anxieties* often happen by spasms from wind, spices are useful. *Arbuthnot.*

A'NXIOUS, ânk'shûs.[480] *adj.* [*anxius*, Lat.]

1. Disturbed, about some uncertain event; solicitous; being in painful suspense; painfully uncertain.

His pensive cheek upon his hand reclin'd,
And *anxious* thoughts revolving in his mind. *Dryd.*
With beating hearts the dire event they wait,
Anxious and trembling for the birth of fate. *Pope.*

2. Careful; full of inquietude; unquiet.

In youth alone, unhappy mortals live;
But, ah! the mighty bliss is fugitive:
Discolour'd sickness, *anxious* labour come,
And age, and death's inexorable doom. *Dryden.*

3. Careful, as of a thing of great importance.

No writings we need to be solicitous about the meaning of, but those that contain truths we are to believe, or laws we are to obey; we may be less *anxious about* the sense of other authors. *Locke*

4. It has generally *for* or *about*, before the object: but sometimes *of*, less properly.

Anxious of neglect, suspecting change. *Granville.*

A'NXIOUSLY, ânk'shûs-lê. *adv.* [from *anxious*.] In an anxious manner; solicitously; unquietly; carefully; with painful uncertainty.

But, where the loss is temporal, every probability of it needs not put us so *anxiously* to prevent it, since it might be repaired again. *South.*

Thou, what befits the new lord mayor,
And what the Gallick arms will do,
Art *anxiously* inquisitive to know. *Dryden.*

A'NXIOUSNESS, ânk'shûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *anxious*.] The quality of being anxious; susceptibility of anxiety.

A'NY, ên'nê.[89] *adj.* [anig, enig; Sax.]

1. Every; whoever he be; whatever it be. It is, in all its senses, applied indifferently to persons or things.

I know, you are now (Sir) a gentleman born;
Ay, and have been so, *any* time these four hours.
Shaksp.

You contented yourself with being capable, as much as *any* whosoever, of defending your country with your sword. *Dryden.*

How fit is this retreat, for uninterrupted study! *Any* one that sees it will own, I could not have chosen a more likely place to converse with the dead in. *Pope.*

2. Whosoever; whatsoever; as distinguished from some other.

What warmth is there in your affection towards *any* of these princely suitors, that are already come? *Shaksp.*

An inverted motion; being begun *any* where below, continues itself all the whole length. *Locke.*

3. It is used, in opposition to *none*.

I wound, and I heal: neither is there *any*, that can deliver out of my hand. *Deut.* xxxii. 39.

A'ORIST, â'ô-rîst. *n. s.* [*αοριστος*.] Indefinite; a term in the Greek grammar.

AO'RTA, â-ôr'tâ *n. s.* [*αορτη*.] The great artery, which rises immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart. *Quincy.*

APA'CE, â-pâse'. *adv.* [from *a* and *pace*; that is, with a great pace.]

1. Quick; speedily: used of things in motion.

Or when the flying libbard she did chace,
She could then nimbly move, and after fly *apace*.
Spenser.

Ay, quoth my uncle Glo'ster,
Small herbs have grace, great weeds do grow *apace*:
And since, methinks, I would not grow so fast,
Because sweet flow'rs are slow, and weeds make haste. *Shaksp.*

He promis'd in his east a glorious race;
Now, sunk, from his meridian, sets *apace*. *Dryden.*

Is not he imprudent; who, seeing the tide making haste towards him *apace*, will sleep till the sea overwhelm him? *Tillotson.*

2. With haste; applied to some action.

The baron now his diamonds pours *apace*;
Th' embroider'd king, who shows but half his face,
And his refulgent queen. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

3. Hastily; with speed: spoken of any kind of progression, from one state to another.

This second course of men,
With some regard to what is just and right,
Shall lead their lives, and multiply *apace*. *Milton.*

The life and power of religion decays *apace* here and at home, while we are spreading the honour of our arms far and wide through foreign nations. *Atterbury.*

If sensible pleasure or real grandeur, be our end, we shall proceed *apace* to real misery. *Watts.*

APAGO'GICAL, â-pâ-gôd'jik-âl. *adj.* [from ἀπαγωγη, compounded of ἀπὸ from, and ἄγω to bring or draw.] An *apogogical* demonstration is such, as does not prove the thing directly; but shews the impossibility or absurdity, which arises from denying it; and is also called *reductio ad impossibile*, or *ad absurdum*. *Chambers.*

APA'RT, â-pârt'. *adv.* [*apart*, Fr.]

1. Separately from the rest, in place.

Since I enter into that question, it behoveth me, to give reason for my opinion, with circumspection; because I walk aside, and in a way *apart* from the multitude. *Raleigh.*

The party discerned, that the earl of Essex would never serve their turn; they resolved to have another army *apart*, that should be at their devotion. *Clarendon.*

2. In a state of distinction; as, to set *apart* for any use.

He is so very figurative, that he requires a grammar *apart*, to construe him. *Dryden.*

The tyrant shall demand yon sacred load,
And gold and vessels, set *apart* for God. *Prior.*

3. Distinctly.

Moses first nameth heaven and earth, putting waters but in the third place, as comprehending waters in the word earth; but afterwards he nameth them *apart*. *Raleigh.*

4. At a distance; retired from the other company.

So please you, madam,
To put *apart* these your attendants. *Shaksp.*

APA'RTMENT, â-pârt'mênt. *n. s.* [*appartement*, Fr.] A part of the house, allotted to the use of any particular person; a room; a set of rooms.

A private gallery 'twixt th' *apartments* led,
Not to the foe yet known. *Sir J. Denham.*

He, pale as death, despoil'd of his array,
Into the queen's *apartment* takes his way. *Dryden.*

The most considerable ruin is that on the eastern promontory, where are still some *apartments* left, very high and arched at top. *Addison.*

A'PATHY, âp'â-*thê*. *n. s.* [ἀ not, and πάθος feeling.] The quality of not feeling; exemption from passion; freedom from mental perturbation.

Of good and evil much they argued then,
Passion and *apathy*, and glory and shame. *Milton.*

To remain insensible of such provocations, is not constancy, but *apathy*. *South.*

In lazy *apathy* let Stoicks boast
Their virtue fix; 'tis fixed as in frost,
Contracted all, retiring to the breast;
But strength of mind is exercise, not rest. *Pope.*

APE, âpe. *n. s.* [*ape*, Icelandish.]

1. A kind of monkey, remarkable for imitating what he sees.

I will be more newfangled, than an *ape;* more giddy in my desires, than a monkey. *Shaksp.*

Writers report, that the heart of an *ape*, worn near the heart, comforteth the heart, and increaseth audacity. It is true, that the *ape* is a merry and bold beast. *Bacon.*

With glittering gold and sparkling gems they shine;
But *apes* and monkeys are the gods within. *Granville.*

Celestial Beings, when of late they saw
A mortal man unfold all Nature's law,
Admir'd such knowledge in a human shape,
And show'd a Newton, as we show an *ape*. *Pope.*

2. An imitator; used generally in the bad sense.

Julio Romano, who, had he himself eternity, and could put breath into his work, would beguile Nature of her custom: so perfectly is he her *ape*. *Shaksp.*

To APE, âpe, *v. a.* [from *ape*.] To imitate, as an *ape* imitates human actions.

Aping the foreigners in every dress;
Which, bought at greater cost, becomes him less. *Dryden.*

Curse on the stripling! how he *apes* his sire!
Ambitiously sententious! *Addison.*

APE'AK, or APE'EK, â-pêke'. *adv.* [probably from *à pique*.] In a posture to pierce; formed with a point.

A'PEPSY, âp'êp-sê.[503] *n. s.* [απεψία] A loss of natural concoction. *Quincy.*

A'PER, â'pûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *ape*.] A ridiculous imitator or mimick.

APE'RIENT, â-pê'rê-ênt. *adj.* [*aperio*, Lat. to open.] That, which has the quality of opening; chiefly used of medicines, gently purgative.

There be bracelets, fit to comfort the spirits: and they be of three intentions; refrigerant; corroborant, and *aperient*. *Bacon.*

Of the stems of plants, some contain a fine *aperient* salt, and are diuretic and saponaceous. *Arbuthnot.*

APE'RITIVE. â-pêr'ê-tîv. *adj.* [from *aperio*, Lat. to open.] That, which has the quality of opening the excrementitious passages of the body

They may make broth, with the addition of *aperative* herbs. *Harvey.*

APE'RT, â-pêrt'. *adj.* [*apertus*, Lat.] Open.

APE'RTION, â'pêr-shûn. *n. s.* [from *apertus*, Lat.]

1. An opening; a passage through any thing; a gap.

The next now in order are the *apertions;* under which term I do comprehend doors, windows, staircases, chimneys, or other conduits; in short, all inlets or outlets. *Wotton.*

2. The act of opening; or state of being opened.

The plenitude of vessels, otherwise called the plethora, when it happens, causeth an extravasation of blood, either by ruption or *apertion* of them. *Wiseman.*

APE'RTLY, â-pêrt-lê. *adv.* [*apertè*, Lat.] Openly; without covert.

APE'RTNESS, â-pêrt'nêss. *n. s.* [from *apert*.] Openness.

The freedom or *apertness*, and vigour of pronouncing, and the closeness of muffling and laziness of speaking, render the sound different. *Holder.*

A'PERTURE, âp'êr-tshûre.[460 463] *n. s.* [from *apertus*, open.]

1. The act of opening.

Hence ariseth the facility of joining a consonant to a vowel; because, from an appulse to an *aperture* is easier, than from one appulse to another. *Holder.*

2. An open place.

If memory be made by the easy motion of the spirits through the opened passages, images (without doubt) pass through the same *apertures*. *Glanville.*

3. The hole next the object glass of a telescope or microscope.

The concave metal bore an *aperture* of an inch; but the *aperture* was limited by an opaque circle, perforated in the middle. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. Enlargement; explanation; a sense seldom found.

It is too much untwisted by the doctors, and, (like philosophy) made intricate by explications, and difficult by the *aperture* and dissolution of distinctions. *Taylor.*

APE'TALOUS, â-pêt'â-lûs.[314] *adj.* [of ἀ *priv.* and πέταλον a leaf.] Without petala or flower leaves.

APE'TALOUSNESS, â-pêt'â-lûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *apetalous*.] Being without leaves.

A'PEX, â'pêks. *n. s. apices*, plur. [Lat.] The tip or point of any thing.

The *apex*, or lesser end of it, is broken off. *Woodward.*

APHÆ'RESIS, â-fê'rê-sîs.[124] *n. s.* [ἀφαίρεσις.] A figure in grammar, that takes away a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.

APHE'LION, â-fê'lê-ûn. *n. s. aphelia*, plur. [from απο, and ηλιος the sun.] That part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at the point remotest from the sun.

The reason, why the comets move not in the zodiack, is, that, in their *aphelia* they may be at the greatest distances from one another; and consequently disturb one another's motions the least that may be. *Cheyne.*

APHE'TA, â-fê'tâ. *n. s.* [with astrologers.] The name of the planet, which is imagined to be the giver or disposer of life in a nativity. *Dict.*

APHE'TICAL, â-fê'tê-kâl. *adj.* [from *apheta*.] Relating to the apheta.

APHILA'NTHROPY, âf'ê-lân'*thr*ò-pê *n. s.* [ἀ without, and φιλανθρωπία love of mankind.] Want of love to mankind.

A'PHONY, âf'ò-nê. *n. s.* [ἀ without, and φώνη speech.] A loss of speech. *Quincy.*

A'PHORISM, âf'ò-rîzm.[503] *n. s.* [αφορισμος.] A maxim; a precept, contracted in a short sentence; an unconnected position.

He will easily discern, how little of truth there is in the multitude; and, though sometimes they are flattered with that *aphorism*, will hardly believe the voice of the people to be the voice of God. *Brown.*

I shall at present consider the *aphorism*, that a man of religion and virtue is a more useful, and consequently a more valuable member of a community. *Rogers.*

APHORI'STICAL, âf-ò-rîs'tê-kâl. *adj.* [from *aphorism*.] In the form of an *aphorism;* in separate and unconnected sentences.

APHORI'STICALLY, âf-ò-rîs'tê-kâl-lê. *adv.* [from *aphoristical*.] In the form of an aphorism.

These, being carried down, seldom miss a cure; as Hippocrates doth always *aphoristically* tell us. *Harvey.*

APHRODISI'ACAL, âf'frò-dê-zi'â-kâl. } *adj.*
APHRODISI'ACK, âf'frò-dîzh'ê-âk.[451] }
[from Αφροδίτη, Venus.] Relating to the venereal disease.

A'PIARY, â'pê-â-rê.[534] *n. s.* [from *apis*, Lat. a bee.] The place, where bees are kept.

Those, who are skilled in bees, when they see a foreign swarm approaching to plunder their hives, have a trick to divert them into some neighbouring *apiary*, there to make what havock they please. *Swift.*

API'CES, âp'ê-sêês. *of a flower.* [Lat. from *apex*, the top.] Little knobs, that grow on the tops of the stamina, in the middle of a flower: they are commonly of a dark purplish colour. By the microscope they have been discovered to be a sort of *capsulæ seminales*, or seed vessels; containing in them small globular (and often oval) particles, of various colours, and exquisitely formed. *Quincy.*

APIECE, â-pèèse'. *adv.* [from *a* for *each*, and *piece* or share.] To the part or share of each.

Men, in whose mouths at first sounded nothing but mortification, were come to think that, they might lawfully have six or seven wives *apiece*. *Hooker.*

I have to-night dispatched sixteen businesses, a month's length *apiece*, by an abstract of success. *Shaksp.*

One copy of this paper may serve a dozen of you, which will be less than a farthing *apiece*. *Swift.*

A'PISH, â'pîsh. *adj.* [from *ape*.]

1. Having the qualities of an ape; imitative.

Report of fashions in proud Italy;
Whose manners still our tardy *apish* nation
Limps after, in base aukward imitation. *Shaksp.*

2. Foppish; affected.

Because I cannot flatter and look fair,
Duck with French nods and *apish* courtesy:
I must be held a rancorous enemy. *Shaksp.*

3. Silly; trifling; insignificant.

All this is but *apish* sophistry; and, to give it a name divine and excellent, is abusive and unjust. *Glanville.*

4. Wanton; playful.

Gloomy sits the queen,
Till happy chance reverts the cruel scene;
And *apish* folly, with her wild resort
Of wit and jest, disturbs the solemn court. *Prior.*

A'PISHLY, â'pîsh-lè. *adv.* [from *apish*.] In an apish manner; foppishly; conceitedly.

A'PISHNESS, â'pîsh-nês. *n. s.* [from *apish*.] Mimickry; foppery; insignificance; playfulness.

APIT'PAT, â-pît'pât. *adv.* [a word formed from the motion.] With quick palpitation.

O, there he comes.—Welcome, my bully, my back! Agad, my heart has gone *apitpat* for you. *Congreve.*

APLU'STRE, â-plûs'tûr.[416] *n. s.* [Lat.] The ancient ensign, carried in sea vessels.

The one holds a sword in her hand, to represent the Iliad; as the other has an *aplustre*, to represent the Odyssey, or voyage of Ulysses. *Addison.*

APO'CALYPSE, â-pôk'â-lîps. *n. s.* [from ἀποκαλύπτω.] Revelation; discovery: a word, used only of the sacred writings.

O, for that warning voice, which he, who saw
Th' *apocalypse*, heard cry in heav'n aloud. *Milton.*

With this throne, of the glory of the Father, compare the throne of the Son of God, as seen in the *apocalypse*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

APOCALY'PTICAL, â-pôk-â-lîp'tè-kâl. *adj.* [from *apocalypse*.] Concerning revelation; containing revelation.

If we could understand that scene, at the opening of this *apocalyptical* theatre, we should find it a representation of the majesty of our Saviour. *Burnet.*

APOCALY'PTICALLY, â-pôk-â-lîp'tè-kâl-lè. *adv.* [from *apocalyptical*.] In such a manner as to reveal something secret.

APO'COPE, â-pôk'ò-pè. *n. s.* [αποκοπή] A figure in grammar, when the last letter or syllable of a word is taken away; as, *ingeni*, for *ingenii*; *apoplex*, for *apoplexy*.

APOCRU'STICK, âp-ò-krûs'tîk. *adj.* [αποκρυστικα, from ἀποκρύω to drive away.] Remedies, endued with a repelling astringent power, by which they prevent the too great afflux of humours. *Chambers.*

APO'CRYPHA, â-pôk'rè-fâ. *n. s.* [αποκρύπτω to put out of sight.] Books, not publickly communicated; books, whose authors are not known. It is used for the books, appended to the sacred writings; which being of doubtful authors, are less regarded.

We hold not the *apocrypha* for sacred, as we do the holy scripture; but, for human compositions. *Hooker.*

APO'CRYPHAL, â-pôk'rè-fâl. *adj.* [from *apocrypha*.]

1. Not canonical; of uncertain authority.

Jerom (who saith that, all writings not canonical, are *apocryphal*) uses not the title *apocryphal*, as the rest of the fathers ordinarily have done; whose custom is, so to name (for the most part) only such, as might not publickly be read or divulged. *Hooker.*

2. Contained in the apocrypha.

To speak of her in the words of the *apocryphal* writers, wisdom is glorious, and never fadeth away. *Addison.*

3. It is sometimes used, for an account of uncertain credit.

APO'CRYPHALLY, â-pôk'rè-fâl-lè. *adv.* [from *apocryphal*.] Uncertainly; not indisputably.

APO'CRYPHALNESS, â-pôk're-fâl-nês. *n. s.* [from *apocryphal*.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness of credit.

APODI'CTICAL, âp-ò-dîk'tè-kâl. *adj.* [from ἀποδειξις evident truth, demonstration.] Demonstrative; evident, beyond contradiction.

Holding an *apodictical* knowledge, and an assured knowledge of it; verily, to persuade their apprehensions otherwise, were to make an Euclid believe, that there were more than one centre in a circle. *Brown.*

We can say all, at the number three, therefore the world is perfect. Tobit went, and his dog followed him; therefore there is a world in the moon, were an argument as *apodictical*. *Glanville.*

APODIXIS, âp-ò-dîk'sîs.[527] *n. s.* [αποδείξις] Demonstration. *Dict.*

APOGÆ'ON, âp-ò-jè'ôn.[527] } *n. s.* [from
A'POGEE, âp'ò-jè.[503] } ἀπὸ from, γῆ
APOGE'UM, âp'ò-jè-ûm. } the earth.]

A point in the heavens, in which the sun, or a planet, is at the greatest distance possible from the earth in its whole revolution, the ancient astronomers regarding the earth as the centre of the system, chiefly regarded the apogæon and perigæon; which the moderns, making the sun the centre, change for the aphelion and perihelion. *Chambers.*

Thy sin is in his *apogæon* placed;
And, when it moveth next, must needs descend. *Fairfax.*

It is not yet agreed, in what time (precisely) the *apogeum* absolveth one degree. *Brown.*

APOLOGE'TICAL, â-pôl-ò-jèt'è-kâl. } *adj.*
APOLOGE'TICK, â-pôl'ò-jet'îk. }

[from ἀπολογέω to defend.] That, which is said in defence of any thing or person.

I design to publish an essay, the greater part of which is *apologetical*, for one sort of chymists. *Boyle.*

APOLOGE'TICALLY, â-pôl-ò-jèt'è-kâl-lè. *adv.* [from *apologetical*.] In the way of defence or excuse.

APO'LOGIST, â-pôl'lò-jîst.[121] *n. s.* [from *To apologize*.] He, that makes an apology; a pleader in favour of another.

To APO'LOGIZE, â-pôl'lò-jîze. *v. n.* [from *apology*.]

1. To plead in favour of any person or thing.

It will be much more seasonable, to reform, than *apologize* or rhetoricate; and therefore it imports those, who dwell secure, to look about them. *Decay of Piety.*

2. It has the particle *for*, before the subject of apology.]

I ought to *apologize*, *for* my indiscretion in the whole undertaking. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

The translator needs not *apologize*, *for* his choice of this piece, which was made in his childhood. *Pope's Preface to Statius.*

A'POLOGUE, âp'ò-lôg.[338 503] *n. s.* [απολογος.] Fable; story, contrived to teach some moral truth.

An *apologue* of Æsop is beyond a syllogism; and proverbs more powerful, than demonstration. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Some men are remarked, for pleasantness in raillery; others for *apologues* and apposite diverting stories. *Locke.*

APO'LOGY, â-pôl'ò-jè.[518] *n. s.* [*apologia*, Lat. απολογια.]

1. Defence; excuse. *Apology* generally signifies, rather excuse than vindication; and tends rather to extenuate the fault, than prove innocence. This is, however, sometimes unregarded by writers.

In her face excuse
Came prologue, and *apology* too prompt;
Which, with bland words at will, she thus address'd. *Milton.*

2. It has *for*, before the object of excuse.

It is not my intention, to make an *apology for* my poem: some will think, it needs no excuse; and others will receive none. *Dryden.*

I shall neither trouble the reader nor myself, with any *apology for* publishing of these sermons; for, if they be (in any measure) truly serviceable to the end, for which they are designed, I do not see what *apology* is necessary; and, if they be not so, I am sure none can be sufficient. *Tillotson.*

APOMECO'METRY, âp'ò mè-kôm'mè-trè.[527] *n. s.* [απὸ from, μῆκος distance, and μετρέω to measure.] The art of measuring things at a distance.

APONEURO'SIS, â-pôn-nû-rò'sîs. *n. s.* [from απὸ from, and νεῦρον a nerve.] An expansion of a nerve into a membrane.

When a cyst rises near the orifice of the artery, it is formed by the *aponeurosis* that runs over the vessel, which becomes excessively expanded. *Sharp.*

APO'PHASIS, â-pôl'â-sîs.[520] *n. s.* [Lat. αποφασις a denying.] A figure in rhetorick; by which the orator, speaking ironically, seems to wave, what he would plainly insinuate; as, *Neither will I mention those things, which if I should, you notwithstanding could neither confute or speak against them.* *Smith's Rhetorick.*

APOPHLE'GMATICK, âp-ò-flêg'mâ-tîk.[510] *n. s.* [απο and φλέγμα] That, which has the quality of drawing away phlegm.

APOPHLE'GMATISM, âp-ò-flêg'mâ-tîzm. *n. s.* [απο and φλέγμα.] A medicine, of which the intention is, to draw phlegm from the blood.

And so it is in *apophlegmatisms* and gargarisms, that draw the rheum down by the palate. *Bacon.*

APOPHLEGMA'TIZANT, åp-ò-flĕg'mà-tè-zânt *n. s.* [απο and φλέγμα.] Any remedy, which causes an evacuation of serous or mucous humour by the nostrils, as particular kinds of sternutatories. *Quincy.*

A'POPHTHEGM, åp'ò-thĕm.[503] *n. s.* [απόφθεγμα.] A remarkable saying; a valuable maxim, uttered on some sudden occasion.

We may magnify the *apophthegms*, or reputed replies of wisdom, whereof many are to be seen in Laertius and Lycosthenes. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

I had a mind, to collect and digest, such observations and *apopthegms*, as tend to the proof of that great assertion, 'All is vanity.' *Prior.*

APO'PHYGE, å-pôf'è-jè. *n. s.* [αποφυγὴ flight or escape.] Is, in architecture, that part of a column, where it begins to spring out of its base; and was originally no more, than the ring or ferrel, which anciently bound the extremities of wooden pillars, to keep them from splitting, and were afterwards imitated in stone work. We sometimes call it the spring of the column. *Chambers.*

APO'PHYSIS, å-pôf'è-sis.[520] *n. s.* [αποφυσις] The prominent parts of some bones; the same, as process. It differs from an epiphysis, as it is a continuance of the bone itself; whereas the latter is somewhat adhering to a bone, and of which it is not properly a part. *Quincy.*

It is the *apophysis* (or head) of the os tibiæ, which makes the knee. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

APOPLE'CTICAL, åp-ò-plĕk'tè-kål. *adj.* [from *apoplexy.*] Relating to an apoplexy.

We meet with the same complaints of gravity in living bodies, when the faculty locomotive seems abolished; as may be observed in supporting persons inebriated, *apoplectical*, or in lipothymies and swoonings. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

In an *apoplectical* case, he found extravasated blood, making way from the ventricles of the brain. *Derham.*

APOPLE'CTICK, åp-ò-plĕk'tĭk. *adj.* [from *apoplexy.*] Relating to an apoplexy.

A lady was seized with an *apoplectick* fit, which afterward terminated in some kind of lethargy. *Wiseman.*

A'POPLEX, åp'ò-plĕks. *n. s.* [See APOPLEXY.] Apoplexy. The last syllable is cut away; but this is only in poetry.

Present punishment pursues his maw;
When, surfeited and swell'd, the peacock raw
He bears into the bath; whence want of breath,
Repletions, *apoplex*, intestate death. *Dryden.*

A'POPLEXED, åp'ò-plĕks-ĕd. *adj* [from *apoplex.*] Seized with an apoplexy.

Sense (sure) you have,
Else could you not have motion; but (sure) that sense
Is *apoplex'd*. *Shakspeare.*

A'POPLEXY, åp'ò-plĕk-sè.[517] *n. s.* [απόπληξις.] A sudden deprivation of all internal and external sensation, and of all motion, unless of the heart and thorax. The cause is generally a repletion; and indicates evacuation joined with stimuli. *Quincy.*

Apoplexy is a sudden abolition of all the senses, external and internal, and of all voluntary motion, by the stoppage of the flux and reflux of the animal spirits through the nerves, destined for those motions. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Peace is a very *apoplexy*; lethargy, mulled, deaf, sleepy, insensible. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

A fever may take away my reason or memory, and an *apoplexy* leave neither sense nor understanding. *Locke.*

APO'RIA, å-pò'rè-å.[505] *n. s.* [απορια.] Is a figure in rhetorick; by which the speaker shews, that he doubts, where to begin for the multitude of matter; or what to say in some strange and ambiguous thing; and doth, as it were, argue the case with himself. Thus Cicero says, *Whether he took them from his fellows more impudently, gave them to a harlot more lasciviously, removed them from the Roman people more wickedly, or altered them more presumptuously, I cannot well declare.* *Smith's Rhetorick.*

APORRHO'EA, åp-pôr-rè'å. *n. s.* [απορροια.] Effluvium; emanation; something emitted by another: not in use.

The reason of this he endeavours to make out, by atomical *aporrhœas*, which, passing from the eruentate weapon to the wound, and being incorporated with the particles of the salve, carry them to the affected part. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

APOSIOPE'SIS, å-pôzh-è-ò-pè'sis.[520] *n. s.* [αποσιώπησις, from απο after, and σιωπαω to be silent.] A form of speech, by which the speaker, through some affection (as sorrow, bashfulness, fear, anger or vehemency,) breaks off his speech before it be all ended. A figure, when, speaking of a thing, we yet seem to conceal it; though indeed we aggravate it; or when the course of the sentence begun is so stayed, as thereby some part of the sentence, not being uttered, may be understood. *Smith's Rhetorick.*

APO'STASY, å-pôs'tå-sè. *n. s.* [αποστασις.] Departure from what a man has professed: it is generally applied to religion; sometimes with the particle *from*.

The canon law defines *apostasy* to be a wilful departure from that state of faith, which any person has professed himself to hold in the Christian church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

The affable archangel had forewarn'd
Adam, by due example, to beware
Apostasy; by what befel in heav'n,
To those apostates. *Milton.*

Vice in us were not only wickedness, but *apostasy*, degenerate wickedness. *Sprat.*

Whoever do give different worships, must bring in more gods, which is an *apostasy from* one God. *Stillingfleet*

APO'STATE, å-pôs'tåte.[91] *n. s.* [*apostata*, Lat. αποστατης.] One, that has forsaken his profession; generally applied to one who has left his religion.

The angels, for disobedience, thou hast reserved to a miserable immortality; but unto man, equally rebellious, equally *apostate from* thee and goodness, thou hast given a Saviour. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Apostates in point of faith are, according to the civil law, subject unto all punishments ordained against heretieks. *Ayliffe.*

APOSTA'TICAL, åp-pôs-tåt'è-kål. *adj.* [from *apostate.*] After the manner of an apostate.

To wear turbants, is an *apostatical* conformity. *Sandys.*

To APO'STATIZE, å-pôs'tå-tize. *v. n.* [from *apostate*] To forsake one's profession: it is commonly used of one, who departs from his religion.

None revolt from the faith, because they must not look upon a woman to lust after her; but, because they are restrained, from the perpetration of their lusts. If wanton glances and libidinous thoughts had been permitted by the gospel, they would have *apostatized* nevertheless. *Bentley.*

To APO'STEMATE, å-pôs'tè-måte.[91] *v. n.* [from *aposteme.*] To become an aposteme; to swell and corrupt into matter.

There is care to be taken in abscesses of the breast and belly, in danger of breaking inwards; yet, by opening these too soon, they sometimes *apostemate* again, and become crude. *Wiseman.*

APOSTEMA'TION, å-pôs-tè-mà'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *apostemate.*] The formation of an aposteme; the gathering of a hollow purulent tumour.

Nothing can be more admirable, than the many ways nature hath provided for preventing or curing of fevers; as, vomitings, *apostemations*, salivations, &c. *Grew.*

A'POSTEME, åp'ò-stème.[503] } *n. s.* [απος-
A'POSTUME, åp'ôs-tûme.[503] } ημα.] A hollow swelling, filled with purulent matter; an abscess.

With equal propriety we may affirm, that ulcers of the lungs, or *apostemes* of the brain, do happen only in the left side. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The opening of *apostemes*, before the suppuration be perfected, weakeneth the heat, and renders them crude. *Wiseman.*

APOS'TLE, å-pôs'tl.[472] *n. s.* [*apostolus*, Lat. αποστολος.] A person sent with mandates by another. It is particularly applied to them, whom our Saviour deputed to preach the gospel.

But all his mind is bent to holiness;
His champions are the prophets and *apostles*. *Shakspeare.*

I am far from pretending infallibility; that would be, to ereet myself into an *apostle;* a presumption in any one, that cannot confirm what he says by miraeles. *Locke.*

We know but a small part of the notion of an *apostle*, by knowing barely that he is sent forth. *Watts's Logick.*

APO'STLESHIP, å-pôs'sl-shîp. *n. s.* [from *apostle.*] The office or dignity of an apostle.

Where, because faith is in too low degree,
I thought it some *apostleship* in me,
To speak things, which by faith alone I see. *Donne.*

God hath ordered it, that St. Paul hath writ epistles; which are all confined within the business of his *apostleship*, and so contain nothing but points of Christian instruction. *Locke.*

APOSTO'LICAL, åp-pôs-tôl'è-kål. *adj* [from *apostolick.*] Delivered or taught by the apostles; belonging to the apostles.

They acknowledge not, that the church keeps any thing as *apostolical*, which is not found in the apostles' writings, in what other records soever it be found. *Hooker.*

Declare yourself for that church, which is founded upon scripture, reason, *apostolical* practice, and antiquity. *Hooker.*

APOSTO'LICALLY, åp-ôs-tôl'è-kål-lè. *adv.* [from *apostolical.*] In the manner of the apostles.

APOSTO'LICALNESS, åp-ôs-tôl'è-kål-nĕss. *n. s.* [from *apostolical.*] The quality of relating to the apostles; apostelical authority.

APOSTO'LICK, åp-ôs-tôl'lĭk.[509] *adj.* [from *apostle.* The accent is placed by Dry-

den on the antipenult.] Taught by the apostles; belonging to an apostle.

Their oppositions, in maintenance of publick superstition against *apostolick* endeavours, were vain and frivolous. *Hooker.*

Or where did I at sure tradition strike,
Provided still it were *apostolick*? *Dryden.*

APO'STROPHE, â-pŏs'trŏ-fē.[518] *n. s.* [αποστροφή, from απο from, and στρέφω to turn.]

1. In rhetorick; a diversion of speech to another person, than the speech appointed did intend or require; or, it is a turning of the speech from one person to another, many times abruptly. A figure, when we break off the course of our speech, and speak to some new person, present or absent; as, to the people or witnesses, when it was before directed to the judges or opponent. *Smith's Rhetorick.*
2. In grammar; the contraction of a word, by the use of a comma; as, *tho'* for *though; reft'* for *reputation.*

Many laudable attempts have been made, by abbreviating words with *apostrophes;* and by lopping polysyllables, leaving one or two syllables at most. *Swift.*

To APO'STROPHIZE, â-pŏs'trŏ-fize. *v. n.* [from *apostrophe.*] To address by an apostrophe.

There is a peculiarity in Homer's manner of *apostrophizing* Eumæus, and speaking of him in the second person: it is generally applied only to men of account. *Pope.*

A'POSTUME, âp'ŏs-tūme.[503] *n. s.* See APOSTEME. [This word is properly *Apostem.*] A hollow tumour filled with purulent matter.

How an *apostume* in the mesentery, breaking, causes a consumption in the parts, is apparent. *Harvey.*

To A'POSTUME, âp'ŏs-tūme.[503] *v. n.* [from *apostume.*] To apostemate. *Dict.*

APO'THECARY, â-pŏth'ĕ-kâ-rē.[470] *n. s.* [*apotheca*, Lat. a repository.] A man, whose employment is to keep medicines for sale.

Give me an ounce of civet, good *apothecary*, to sweeten my imagination. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

They have no other doctor, but the sun and the fresh air, and that, such an one, as never sends them to the *apothecary*. *South.*

Wand'ring in the dark,
Physicians, for the tree, have found the bark;
They, lab'ring for relief of human kind,
With sharpen'd sight some remedies may find;
Th' *apothecary* train is wholly blind. *Dryden.*

A'POTHEGM, âp'ŏ-thĕm.[503] *n. s.* [properly *apophthegm;* which see.] A remarkable saying.

By frequent conversing with him, and scattering short *apothegms* and little pleasant stories, and making useful applications of them, his son was in his infancy taught to abhor vanity and vice as monsters. *Walton's Life of Sanderson.*

APOTHE'OSIS, âp-ŏ-thē'ŏ-sĭs. *n. s.* [αποθέωσις.] Deification; the rite, of adding any one to the number of gods.

As if it could be graved and painted omnipotent, or the nails and the hammer could give it an *apotheosis*. *South.*

Allots the prince of his celestial line,
An *apotheosis*, and rites divine. *Garth.*

APO'TOME, â-pŏt'ŏ-mē. *n. s.* [from αποτέμνω, to cut off.]

1. In mathematicks, the remainder or difference of two incommensurable quantities.
2. In musick, it is the part remaining of an entire tone, after a greater semitone has been taken from it. The proportion (in numbers) of the *apotome*, is that of 2048 to 2187. The Greeks thought that, the greater tone could not be divided into two equal parts; for which reason, they called the first part αποτομη, and the other λημνα. *Chambers.*

A'POZEM, âp'ŏ-zĕm.[503] *n. s.* [απο from, and ζέω to boil.] A decoction; an infusion made by boiling ingredients.

During this evacuation, he took opening broths and *apozems*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

And Squirts read Garth till *apozems* grow cold. *Gay.*

To APPA'L, âp-pâll'.[406] *v. a.* [*appalir*, Fr. It might more properly have been written *appale.*] To fright; to strike with sudden fear; to depress; to discourage.

Whilst she spake, her great words did *appal*
My feeble courage, and my heart oppress,
That yet I quake and tremble over all. *Fairy Q.*

Give with thy trumpet a loud note to Troy,
Thou dreadful Ajax, that th' *appalled* air
May pierce the head of thy great combatant. *Shakspeare.*

The house of peers was somewhat *appalled* at this alarum; but took time to consider of it, till next day. *Clarendon.*

Does neither rage inflame, nor fear *appal*,
Nor the black fear of death that saddens all? *Pope.*

The monster curls
His flaming crest, all other thirst *appall'd;*
Or shiv'ring flies, or choak'd at distance stands. *Thomson.*

APPA'LEMENT, âp-pâll'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *appal.*] Depression; discouragement; impression of fear.

As the furious slaughter of them was a great discouragement and *appalement* to the rest. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

A'PPANAGE, âp'pâ-nâje.[90 503] *n. s.* [*appanagium*, low Latin; probably from *panis*, bread.] Lands set apart by princes for the maintenance of their younger children.

He became suitor for the earldom of Chester, a kind of *appanage* to Wales, and using to go to the king's son. *Bacon.*

Had he thought it fit,
That wealth should be the *appanage* of wit;
The God of light could ne'er have been so blind,
To deal it to the worst of human kind. *Swift.*

APPARA'TUS, âp-pâ-rā'tŭs. *n. s.* [Latin.] Things provided, as means to any certain end; as, the tools of a trade; the furniture of a house; ammunition for war; equipage; show.

There is an *apparatus* of things previous to be adjusted, before I come to the calculation itself. *Woodward.*

Ourselves are easily provided for; it is nothing, but the circumstantials (the *apparatus* or equipage) of human life, that costs so much. *Pope's Letters to Gay.*

APPA'REL, âp-pâr'ĕl. *n. s. It has no plural.* [*appareil*, Fr.]

1. Dress; vesture.

I cannot cog and say, that thou art this and that, like many of those lisping hawthorn buds, that come like women, in men's *apparel*, and smell like Bucklersbury in simpling time. *Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

2. External habiliment.

Our late burnt London, in *apparel* new,
Shook off her ashes, to have treated you. *Waller.*

At publick devotion, his resigned carriage made religion appear in the natural *apparel* of simplicity. *Tatler.*

To APPA'REL, âp-pâr'ĕl. *v. a.* [from *apparel*, the noun.]

1. To dress; to clothe.

With such robes were the king's daughters, that were virgins, *apparelled*. 2 *Sam.* xiii. 18.

Both combatants were *apparelled* only in their doublets and hose. *Hayward.*

2. To adorn with dress.

She did *apparel* her apparel, and with the preciousness of her body, made it most sumptuous. *Sidney.*

3. To cover, or deck, as with dress.

You may have trees *apparelled* with flowers, by boring holes in them, and putting into them earth, and setting seeds of violets. *Bacon.*

Shelves, and rocks, and precipices, and gulfs, being *apparelled* with a verdure of plants, would resemble mountains and valleys. *Bentley's Serm.*

4. To fit out; to furnish; not in use.

It hath been agreed that either of them should send ships to sea, well manned and *apparelled* to fight. *Sir J. Hayward.*

APPA'RENT, âp-pâ'rĕnt. *adj.* [*apparent* Fr. *apparens*, Lat.]

1. Plain; indubitable; not doubtful.

The main principles of reason are in themselves *apparent*. For, to make nothing evident of itself unto man's understanding, were to take away all possibility of knowing any thing. *Hooker.*

2. Seeming; in appearance; not real.

The perception intellective often corrects the report of phantasy; as, in the *apparent* bigness of the sun, in the *apparent* crookedness of the staff in air and water. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. Visible; in opposition to *secret.*

What secret imaginations we entertained, is known to God: this is *apparent*, that we have not behaved ourselves, as if we preserved a grateful remembrance of his mercies. *Atterbury.*

The outward and *apparent* sanctity of actions, should flow from purity of heart. *Rogers.*

4. Open; evident; known; not merely suspected.

As well the fear of harm, as harm *apparent*,
In my opinion ought to be prevented. *Shaksp.*

5. Certain; not presumptive.

He is the next of blood,
And heir *apparent* to the English crown. *Shaksp.*

APPA'RENT, âp-pâ'rĕnt. *n. s.* Elliptically used for *heir apparent.*

Draw thy sword in right.——
I'll draw it, as *apparent* to the crown;
And in that quarrel use it. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*

APPA'RENTLY, âp-pâ-rĕnt-lē. *adv.* [from *apparent.*] Evidently; openly.

Arrest him, officer;
I would not spare my brother in this case,
If he should scorn me so *apparently*. *Shaksp.*

Vices *apparently* tend, to the impairing of men's health. *Tillotson.*

APPARI'TION, âp-pâ-rĭsh-'ŭn. *n. s.* [from *apparco*, Lat. to appear.]

1. Appearance; visibility.

When suddenly stood at my head a dream,
Whose inward *apparition* gently mov'd
My fancy. *Milton.*

My retirement tempted me to divert those melancholy thoughts, which the new *apparitions* of foreign invasion and domestic discontent gave us. *Denham.*

2. The thing appearing; a form; a visible object.

from the *appetibility* of the object; as a man draws a child after him, with the sight of a green bough.
Bramhall against Hobbes.

A'PPETIBLE, åp'pèt-tè-bl.[408] *adj.* [*appetibilis*, Lat.] Desirable; that, which may be the object of appetite.

Power both to slight the most *appetible* objects, and to controul the most unruly passions.
Bramhall against Hobbes.

A'PPETITE, åp'pè-tite.[156] *n. s.* [*appetitus*, Lat.]

1. The natural desire of good; the instinct, by which we are led to seek pleasure.

The will, properly and strictly taken, as it is (of things, which are referred unto the end, that man desireth) differeth greatly from that inferiour natural desire, which we call *appetite*. The object of *appetite* is, whatsoever sensible good may be wished for; the object of will is that good, which reason does lead us to seek. *Hooker.*

2. The desire of sensual pleasure.

Why, she would hang on him,
As if increase of *appetite* had grown
By what it fed on. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

Urge his hateful luxury,
And bestial *appetite* in change of lust. *Shaksp.*

Each tree,
Loaden with fairest fruit, that hung to th' eye
Tempting; stirr'd in me sudden *appetite*
To pluck and eat. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. Violent longing; eagerness after anything.

No man could enjoy his life, his wife, or goods; if a mightier man had an *appetite* to take the same from him. *Davies.*

Hopton had an extraordinary *appetite* to engage Waller in a battle. *Clarendon.*

4. The thing eagerly desired.

Power being the natural *appetite* of princes, a limited monarch cannot gratify it. *Swift.*

5. Keenness of stomach; hunger; desire of food.

There be four principal causes of *appetite;* the refrigeration of the stomach, joined with some dryness; contraction, vellication, and abstertion; besides hunger, which is an emptiness. *Bacon.*

There is continual abundance, which creates such an *appetite* in your reader, that he is not cloyed with any thing, but satisfied with all. *Dryden.*

6. It has sometimes *of* before the object of desire.

The new officer's nature needed some restraint to his immodcrate *appetite of* power. *Clarendon.*

7. Sometimes *to*.

We have generally such an *appetite to* praise, that we greedily suck it in. *Government of the Tongue.*

APPETI'TION, åp-pè-tîsh'ûn.[507] *n. s.* [*appetitio*, Lat.] Desire.

The actual *appetition* or fastening our affections on him. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

We find in animals an estimative or judicial faculty, an *appetition* or aversation. *Judge Hale.*

A'PPETITIVE, åp'pè-tè-tîv. *adj.* [from *appetite.*] That, which desires; that, which has the quality of desiring.

The will is not a bare *appetitive* power, as that of the sensual appetite; but is a rational appetite. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

I find in myself an *appetitive* faculty always in exercise, in the very height of activity and invigoration. *Norris.*

To APPLA'UD, åp-plåwd'. *v. a.* [*applaudo*, Lat.]

1. To praise by clapping the hand.

I would *applaud* thee to the very echo,
That should *applaud* again *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

2. To praise in general.

Nations unborn your mighty names shall sound;
And worlds *applaud*, that must not yet be found!
Pope.

APPLA'UDER, åp-plåw'dûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *applaud.*] He that praises or commends.

I had the voice of my single reason against it drowned in the noise of a multitude of *applauders.*
Glanville's Scepsis.

APPLA'USE, åp-plåwz'. *n. s.* [*applausus*, Lat.] Approbation loudly expressed; praise: properly a clap.

This general *applause*, and cheerful shout,
Argues your wisdom and your love to Richard. *Shaks.*

Sylla wept,
And chid her barking waves into attention;
And fell Charybdis murmur'd soft *applause. Milton.*

Those that are so fond of *applause*, how little do they taste it, when they have it! *South.*

See their wide-streaming wounds! they neither came,
For pride of empire, nor desire of fame:
Kings fight for kingdoms, madmen for *applause;*
But love for love alone, that crowns the lover's cause.
Dryden's Fables.

A'PPLE, åp'pl.[405] *n. s.* [æppel, Saxon.]

1. The fruit of the apple-tree.

Tall thriving trees confess'd the fruitful mold;
The redd'ning *apple* ripens here to gold. *Pope.*

2. The pupil of the eye.

He instructed him: he kept him; as the *apple* of his eye. *Deut.* xxxii. 10.

A'PPLE, åp'pl.[405] *of Love.*

Apples of love are of three sorts; the most common having long trailing branches, with rough leaves and yellow joints, succeeded by apples, as they are called, at the joints; not round, but bunched; of a pale orange shining pulp, and seeds within.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

A'PPLE-GRA'FT, åp'pl-grâft.[79] *n. s.* [from *apple* and *graft.*] A twig of apple-tree, grafted upon the stock of another tree.

We have seen three and twenty sorts of *apple-grafts*, upon the same old plant; most of them adorned with fruit. *Boyle.*

APPLE-TA'RT, åp'pl-tårt'. *n. s.* [from *apple* and *tart.*] A tart, made of apples.

What, up and down carved like an *apple-tart!*
Shaksp.

A'PPLE-TREE, åp'pl-trè. *n. s.* [from *apple* and *tree.*

The fruit of this tree is (for the most part) hollowed about the foot stalk; the cells, inclosing the seed, are separated by cartilaginous partitions; the juice of the fruit is sourish, the tree large and spreading; the flowers consist of five leaves, expanding in form of a rose. There is a great variety of these fruits; those for the dessert are, the white juniting, Margaret apple, summer pearmain, summer queening, embroidered apple, golden reinette, summer white Colville, summer red Colville, silver pippin, aromatick pippin, the grey reinette, la haute-bontc; royal russeting, Wheeler's russet, Sharp's russet, spice apple, golden pippin, nonpareil, and l'api: those for the kitchen use are, codling, summer marigold, summer red pearmain, Holland pippin, Kentish pippin, the hanging body, Loan's pearmain, French reinette, French pippin, royal russet, monstruous reinette, winter pearmain, pomme violette, Spencer's pippin, stone pippin, oakenpin: and those generally used for cyder are, Devonshire royal wilding, redstreaked apple, the whitsour, Herefordshire underleaf, John apple, &c. *Miller.*

Oaks and beeches last longer than *apples* and pears. *Bacon.*

Thus *apple-trees*, whose trunks are strong to bear
Their spreading boughs, exert themselves in air.
Dryden.

A'PPLE-WOMAN, åp'pl-wûm-ûn.[88 169] *n. s.* [from *apple* and *woman.*] A woman, that sells apples, that keeps fruit on a stall.

Yonder are two *apple-women* scolding, and just ready to uncoif one another. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

APPLI'ABLE, åp-plî'å-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *apply.*] That, which may be applied. For this word, the moderns use *applicable;* which see.

Limitations all such principles have, in regard of the varieties of the matter, whereunto they are *applicable.* *Hooker.*

All that I have said of the heathen idolatry is *applicable* to the idolatry of another sort of men in the world. *South.*

APPLIA'NCE, åp-plî'ânse. *n. s.* [from *apply.*] The act of applying; the thing applied.

Diseases desp'rate grown,
By desperate *appliance* are relieved. *Shaksp.*

Are you chaf'd?
Ask God for temperance; 'tis the *appliance* only,
Which your desire requires. *Shaksp.*

APPLICABI'LITY, åp'plè-kå-bîl'è-tè. *n. s.* [from *applicable.*] The quality of being fit to be applied to something.

The action of cold is composed of two parts; the one pressing, the other penetration, which require *applicability.* *Digby.*

A'PPLICABLE, åp'plè-kå-bl. *adj.* [from *apply.*] That, which may applied, as properly relating to something.

What he says of the portrait of any particular person, is *applicable* to poetry. In the character, there is a better or a worse likeness; the better is a panegyrick, and the worse a libel. *Dryden.*

It were happy for us, if this complaint were *applicable* only to the heathen world. *Rogers.*

A'PPLICABLENESS, åp'plè-kå-bl-nès. *n. s.* [from *applicable.*] Fitness to be applied.

The knowledge of salts may possibly, by that little part which we have already delivered of its *applicableness*, be of use in natural philosophy. *Boyle.*

A'PPLICABLY, åp'plè-kå-blè. *adv.* [from *applicable.*] In such a manner, as that it may be properly applied.

A'PPLICATE, åp'plè-kåte.[91] *n. s.* [from *apply.*] A right line drawn across a curve, so as to bisect the diameter thereof.
Chambers.

APPLICA'TION, åp-plè-kå'shûn. *n. s.* [from *apply.*]

1. The act of applying any thing to another; as, he mitigated his pain by the *application* of emollients.

2. The thing applied; as, he invented a new *application*, by which blood might be stanched.

3. The act of applying to any person, as a solicitor or petitioner.

It should seem very extraordinary, that a patent should be passed, upon the *application* of a poor, private, obscure mechanick. *Swift.*

4. The employment of means for a certain end.

There is no stint, which can be set to the value or merit of the sacrificed body of Christ: it hath no measured certainty of limits; bounds of efficacy unto life, it knoweth none; but is also itself infinite, in possibility of *application.* *Hooker.*

If a right course be taken with children, there will not be much need of the *application* of the common rewards and punishments. *Locke.*

5. Intenseness of thought; close study.

I have discovered no other way, to keep our thoughts close to their business; but, by frequent attention and *application*, getting the habit of attention and *application* *Locke.*

6. Attention to some particular affair: with the particle *to*.

His continued *application to* such publick affairs, as may benefit his kingdoms, diverts him from pleasures. *Addison.*

This crime certainly deserves the utmost *application* and wisdom of a people to prevent it. *Addison.*

7. Reference to some case or position; as, the story was told, and the hearers made the *application*.

This principle acts with the greatest force in the worst *application;* and the familiarity of wicked men more successfully debauches, than that of good men reforms. *Rogers.*

A'PPLICATIVE, âp'plé-kâ-tîv.[512] *adj.* [from *apply.*] That which applies.

The directive command, for counsel, is in the understanding; and the *applicative* command, for putting in execution, is in the will. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

A'PPLICATORY, âp'plé-kâ-tûr-ré. *adj.* [from *apply.*] That, which comprehends the act of application.

A'PPLICATORY, âp'plé-kâ-tûr-ré.[512] *n. s.* That, which applies.

There are but two ways of applying the death of Christ: faith is the inward *applicatory;* and, if there be any outward, it must be the sacraments. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

To APPLY', â-plî'. *v. a.* [*applico*, Lat.]

1. To put one thing to another.

He said, and to the sword his throat *applied. Dryd.*

2. To lay medicaments upon a wound.

Apply some speedy cure, prevent our fate;
And succour nature, ere it be too late. *Addison.*

God has addressed every passion of our nature, *applied* remedies to every weakness, warned us of every enemy. *Rogers.*

3. To make use of, as relative or suitable to something.

This brought the death of your father into remembrance; and I repeated the verses, which I formerly *applied* to him. *Dryden's Fables.*

4. To put to a certain use.

The profits thereof might be *applied*, towards the support of the year. *Clarendon.*

5. To use, as means to an end.

These glorious beings are instruments in the hands of God; who *applies* their services, and governs their actions, and disposes even their wills and affections. *Rogers.*

6. To fix the mind upon; to study: with *to*. Locke uses *about*, less properly.

Apply thine heart *unto* instruction, and thine ears *to* the words of knowledge. *Prov.* xxiii. 12.

Every man is conscious to himself, that he thinks; and that, which his mind is *applied about*, whilst thinking, is the ideas that are there. *Locke.*

It is a sign of a capacious mind, when the mind can *apply* itself *to* several objects with a swift succession. *Watts.*

7. To have recourse to, as a solicitor or petitioner; with *to:* as, I *applied* myself *to* him for help.

8. To address to.

God at last
To Satan (first in sin) his doom *apply'd;*
Tho' in mysterious terms, judg'd as then best. *Milt.*
Sacred vows and mystic song *apply'd,*
To grisly Pluto and his gloomy bride. *Pope.*

9. To busy; to keep at work: an antiquated sense; for which, we now use *ply.*

She was skilful in *applying* his humours; never suffering fear to fall to despair, nor hope to hasten to assurance. *Sidney.*

10. To act upon; to ply.

A varlet running towards hastily,
Whose flying feet so fast their way *apply'd,*
That round about a cloud of dust did fly. *Fairy Q.*

To APPLY', â-plî'. *v. n.*

1. To suit; to agree.

Would it *apply* well to the vehemency of your affection, that I should win, what you would enjoy? *Shaksp.*

2. To have recourse to, as a petitioner.

I had no thoughts of *applying to* any, but himself; he desired, I would speak to others. *Swift.*

3. To attach, by way of influence.

God knows every faculty and passion; and, in what manner, they can be most successfully *applied to.* *Rogers.*

To APPO'INT, âp-pôint'. *v. a.* [*appointer*, Fr.]

1. To fix any thing, as to settle the exact time for some transaction.

The time *appointed* of the father. *Galat.* iv. 2.

2. To settle any thing by compact.

He said, *Appoint* me thy wages, and I will pay it. *Genesis.*

Now there was an *appointed* sign, between the men of Israel and the liers in wait. *Judges*, xx. 38.

3. To establish any thing by decree.

It was before the Lord, which chose me before thy father, and before all his house, to *appoint* me ruler over the people of the Lord. 2 *Sam.* vi. 21.

Unto him thou gavest commandment, which he transgressed; and immediately thou *appointedst* death in him, and in his generations. 2 *Esd.* iii. 7.

O Lord, that art the God of the just, thou hast not *appointed* repentance to the just. *Manasseh's Prayer.*

4. To furnish in all points; to equip; to supply with all things necessary: used anciently in speaking of soldiers.

The English being well *appointed*, did so entertain them, that their ships departed terribly torn. *Hayward.*

APPO'INTER, âp-pôin'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *appoint.*] He, that settles or fixes any thing or place.

APPO'INTMENT, âp-pôint'mênt. *n. s.* [*appointement*, Fr.]

1. Stipulation; the act of fixing something in which two or more are concerned.

They had made an *appointment* together, to come to mourn with him, and to comfort him. *Job*, ii. 11.

2. Decree; establishment.

The ways of death be only in his hands, who alone hath power over all flesh, and unto whose *appointment* we ought with patience meekly to submit ourselves. *Hooker.*

3. Direction; order.

That good fellow,
If I command him, follows my *appointment:*
I will have none so near else. *Shaksp.*

4. Equipment; furniture.

They have put forth the haven: further on,
Where their *appointment* we may best discover,
And look on their endeavour. *Shaksp.*

Here art thou in *appointment* fresh and fair,
Anticipating time with starting courage. *Shaksp.*

5. An allowance paid to any man: commonly used, of allowances to public officers.

To APPO'RTION, âp-pôre'shûn. *v. a.* [from *portio*, Lat.] To set out in just proportions.

Try the parts of the body which of them issue speedily, and which slowly, and, by *apportioning* the time, take and leave that quality, which you desire. *Bacon.*

To these it were good, that some proper prayer were *apportioned*, and they taught it. *South.*

An office cannot be *apportioned* out like a common, and shared among distinct proprietors. *Collier.*

APPO'RTIONMENT, âp-pôre'shûn-mênt. *n. s.* [from *apportion.*] A dividing of a rent, into two parts or portions; according as the land, whence it issues, is divided among two or more proprietors. *Chambers.*

To APPO'SE, âp-pôze'. *v. a.* [*appono*, Lat.]

1. To put questions to. This word is not now in use; except that, in some schools, to put grammatical questions to a boy, is called to *pose* him; and we now use *pose* for *puzzle.*

Some procure themselves to be surprised, at such times; as it is like the party, that they work upon, will come upon them: and to be found with a letter in their hand, or doing somewhat, which they are not accustomed; to the end they may be *apposed* of those things, which of themselves they are desirous to utter. *Bacon.*

2. A latinism. To apply to.

By malign putrid vapours, the nutriment is rendered unapt of being *apposed* to the parts. *Harvey.*

A'PPOSITE, âp'pô-zît.[156] *adj.* [*appositus*, Lat.] Proper; fit; well adapted to time, place, or circumstances.

The duke's delivery of his mind was not so sharp, as solid and grave, and *apposite* to the times and occasions. *Wotton.*

Neither was Perkin (for his part) wanting to himself, either in gracious and princely behaviour, or in ready and *apposite* answers. *Bacon.*

Remarkable instances of this kind have been: but it will administer reflections very *apposite* to the design of this present solemnity. *Atterbury.*

A'PPOSITELY, âp'pô-zît-lé. *adv.* [from *apposite.*] Properly; fitly; suitably.

We may *appositely* compare this disease, of a proper and improper consumption, to a decaying house. *Harvey.*

When we come into a government, and see this place of honour allotted to a murderer; another, filled with an atheist or a blasphemer; may we not *appositely* and properly ask, whether there be any virtue, sobriety, or religion, amongst such a people? *South.*

A'PPOSITENESS, âp'pô-zît-nês. *n. s.* [from *apposite.*] Fitness; propriety; suitableness.

Judgment is either concerning things to be known, or of things done; of their congruity, fitness, rightness, *appositeness.* *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

APPOSI'TION, âp-pô-zîsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*apposition*, Lat.]

1. The addition of new matter, so as that it may touch the first mass.

Urine, inspected with a microscope, will discover a black sand; wherever this sand sticks, it grows still bigger, by the *apposition* of new matter. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. In grammar, the putting of two nouns in the same case; as, *Liber Susannæ matris*, the book of his mother Susan.

To APPRA'ISE, âp-prâze'. *v. a.* [*apprecier*, Fr.] To set a price upon any thing, in order to sale.

APPRA'ISER, âp-prâ'zûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *appraise.*] A person appointed to set a price upon things to be sold.

To APPREHE'ND, âp-prê-hênd'. *v. a.* [*apprehendo*, Lat.] To take hold of.

1. To lay hold on.

There is nothing but hath a double handle, or at least we have two hands to *apprehend* it. *Taylor.*

2. To seize in order for trial or punishment.

The governor kept the city with a garrison, desirous to *apprehend* me. 2 *Cor.* xi. 32.

It was the rabble, of which no body was named;

and, which is more strange, not one *apprehended*. *Clarendon.*

3. To conceive by the mind.

The good which is gotten by doing, causeth not action; unless, *apprehending* it as good, we like and desire it. *Hooker.*

Yet this I *apprehend* not, why to those
Among whom God will deign to dwell on earth,
So many and so various laws are given. *Milton.*

The First Being is invisible and incorruptible, and can only be *apprehended* by our minds. *Stilling.*

4. To think on with terrour; to fear

From my grandfather's death I had reason to *apprehend* the stone; and, from my father's life, the gout. *Temple.*

APPREHE'NDER, åp-prè-hĕn'dûr. *n. s.* [from *apprehend.*] Conceiver; thinker.

Gross *apprehenders* may not think it any more strange, than that a bullet should be moved by the rarefied fire. *Glanville.*

APPREHE'NSIBLE, åp-prè-hĕn'sè-bl.[160] *adj* [from *apprehend.*] That which may be apprehended, or conceived.

The north and southern poles are incommunicable and fixed points, whereof the one is not *apprehensible* in the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

APPREHE'NSION, åp-prè-hĕn'shûn. *n. s.* [*apprehensio*, Lat.]

1. The mere contemplation of things, without affirming or denying any thing concerning them. So we think of a horse, high, swift, animal, time, matter, mind, death, &c. *Watts.*

Simple *apprehension* denotes no more than the soul's naked intellection of an object, without either composition or deduction. *Glanville.*

2. Opinion; sentiments; conception.

If we aim at right understanding its true nature, we must examine what *apprehension* mankind make of it. *Digby.*

To be false, and to be thought false, is all one in respect of men who act not according to truth, but *apprehension*. *South.*

The expressions of Scripture are commonly suited in those matters to the vulgar *apprehensions* and conceptions of the place and people where they were delivered. *Locke.*

3. The faculty by which we conceive new ideas, or power of conceiving them.

I nam'd them as they pass'd, and understood
Their nature, with such knowledge God indu'd
My sudden *apprehension*. *Milton.*

4. Fear.

It behoveth that the world should be held in awe, not by a vain surmise, but a true *apprehension* of somewhat which no man may think himself able to withstand. *Hooker.*

And he the future evil shall no less
In *apprehension*, than in substance, feel. *Milton.*

The *apprehension* of what was to come from an unknown, at least unacknowledged successour to the crown, clouded much of that prosperity. *Clarendon.*

As they have no *apprehension* of these things, so they need no comfort against them. *Tillotson.*

After the death of his nephew Caligula, Claudius was in no small *apprehension* for his own life. *Addison.*

5. Suspicion of something to happen, or be done.

I'll note you in my book of memory,
And scourge you for this *apprehension*. *Shaksp.*

That he might take away the *apprehension*, that he meant suddenly to depart, he sent out orders, which he was sure would come into the enemies hands, to two or three villages, that they should send proportions of corn into Basinghouse. *Clarendon.*

6. Seizure.

See that he be convey'd unto the Tower:
And go we, brothers, to the man that took him,
To question of his *apprehension*. *Shaksp.*

7. The power of seizing, catching, or holding.

A lobster hath the chely or great claw of one side longer than the other, but this is not their leg, but a part of *apprehension* whereby they seize upon their prey. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

APPREHE'NSIVE, åp-prè-hĕn'sîv.[158] *adj.* [from *apprehend.*]

1. Quick to understand.

And gives encouragement to those who teach such *apprehensive* scholars. *Holder.*

If conscience be naturally *apprehensive* and sagacious, certainly we should trust and rely upon the reports of it. *South.*

2. Fearful.

The inhabitants of this country, when I passed through it, were extremely *apprehensive* of seeing Lombardy the seat of war. *Addison.*

They are not at all *apprehensive* of evils at a distance, nor tormented with the fearful prospect of what may befal them hereafter. *Tillotson.*

3. Perceptive feeling.

Thoughts, my tormentors, arm'd with deadly stings,
Mangle my *apprehensive* tenderest parts. *Milton.*

APPREHE'NSIVELY, åp-prè-hĕn'sîv-lè. *adv.* [from *apprehensive.*] In an apprehensive manner.

APPREHE'NSIVENESS, åp-prè-hĕn'sîv-nès. *n. s.* [from *apprehensive.*] The quality of being apprehensive.

Whereas the vowels are much more difficult to be taught, you will find, by falling upon them last, great help by the *apprehensiveness* already gained in learning the consonants. *Holder.*

APPRE'NTICE, åp-prĕn'tîs.[140] *n. s.* [*apprenti*, Fr.] One that is bound by covenant to serve another man of trade, for a certain term of years, upon condition that the artificer, or tradesman, shall, in the mean time, endeavour to instruct him in his art or mystery. *Cowell.*

Love enjoined such diligence, that no *apprentice*, no, no bond slave, could ever be more ready than that young princess was. *Sidney.*

He found him such an *apprentice*, as knew well enough how to set up for himself. *Wotton.*

This rule sets the painter at liberty; it teaches him, that he ought not to be subject himself servilely, and be bound like an *apprentice* to the rules of his art. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

To APPRE'NTICE, åp-prĕn'tîs. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put out to a master as an apprentice.

Him portion'd maids, *apprentic'd* orphans blest,
The young who labour, and the old who rest. *Pope.*

APPRE'NTICEHOOD, åp-prĕn'tîs-hûd. *n. s.* [from *apprentice.*] The years of an apprentice's servitude.

Must I not serve a long *apprenticehood*
To foreign passages, and in the end,
Having my freedom, boast of nothing else
But that I was a journeyman to grief? *Shaksp.*

APPRE'NTICESHIP, åp-prĕn'tîs-ship. *n. s.* [from *apprentice.*] The years which an apprentice is to pass under a master.

In every art, the simplest that is, there is an *apprenticeship* necessary, before it can be expected one should work. *Digby.*

Many rushed into the ministry, as being the only calling that they could profess, without serving any *apprenticeship*. *South.*

To APPRI'ZE, åp-prize'. *v. a.* [*apprendre*; part. *appris*, Fr.] To inform; to give the knowledge of any thing.

He considers the tendency of such a virtue or vice; he is well *apprized*, that the representation of some of these things may convince the understanding, and some may terrify the conscience. *Watts.*

It is fit he be *apprized* of a few things, that may prevent his mistaking. *Cheyne.*

But if *appriz'd* of the severe attack,
The country be shut up, lur'd by the scent,
On church-yard drear (inhuman to relate)
The disappointed prowlers fall. *Thomson.*

To APPRO'ACH, åp-prôtsh'. *v. n.* [*approcher*, Fr.]

1. To draw near locally.

'Tis time to look about: the powers of the kingdom *approach* apace. *Shaksp.*

We suppose Ulysses *approaching* toward Polypheme. *Broome.*

2. To draw near, as time.

Hark! I hear the sound of coaches,
The hour of attack *approaches*. *Gay.*

3. To make a progress towards, in the figurative sense, as mentally.

He shall *approach* unto me: for who is this that engaged his heart to *approach* unto me? *Jer.* xxx. 21.

To have knowledge in all the objects of contemplation, is what the mind can hardly attain unto; the instances are few of those who have, in any measure, *approached* towards it. *Locke.*

4. To come near, by natural affinity, or resemblance; as, the cat *approaches* to the tiger.

To APPRO'ACH, åp-prôtsh'. *v. a.*

1. To bring near to. This sense is rather French than English.

This they will nimbly perform, if objected to the extremes; but slowly, and not at all, if *approached* unto their roots. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

By plunging paper thoroughly in weak spirit of wine, and *approaching* it to a candle, the spirituous parts will burn, without harming the paper. *Boyle.*

Approach'd, and looking underneath the sun,
He saw proud Arcite. *Dryden.*

2. To come near to.

He was an admirable poet, and thought even to have *approached* Homer. *Temple.*

APPRO'ACH, åp-prôtsh'. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of drawing near.

If I could bid the seventh welcome with so good a heart as I can bid the other five farewell, I should be glad of his *approach*. *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.*

'Tis with our souls
As with our eyes, that after a long darkness
Are dazzled at th' *approach* of sudden light. *Denh.*

2. Access.

Honour hath in it the vantage ground to do good; the *approach* to kings and principal persons; and the raising of a man's own fortunes. *Bacon.*

3. Hostile advance.

For England his *approaches* makes as fierce
As waters to the sucking of a gulf. *Shaksp.*

4. Means of advancing.

Against beleagur'd heav'n the giants move;
Hills pil'd on hills, on mountains mountains lie,
To make their mad *approaches* to the sky. *Dryden.*

APPRO'ACHER, åp-prô'tshûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *approach.*] The person that approaches or draws near.

Thou gav'st thine ears, like tapsters, that bid welcome,
To knaves and all *approachers*. *Shakspeare.*

APPRO'ACHMENT, åp-prôtsh'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *approach.*] The act of coming near.

As for ice, it will not concrete but in the *approachment* of the air, as we have made trial in glasses of water, which will not easily freeze. *Brown.*

APPROBA'TION, åp-prò-bâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*approbatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of approving, or expressing himself pleased or satisfied.

That not past me, but
By learned *approbation* of my judges. *Shaksp.*

2. The liking of any thing.

There is no positive law of men, whether received by formal consent, as in councils, or by secret *approbation*, as in customs, but may be taken away. *Hooker.*

The bare *approbation* of the worth and goodness of a thing, is not properly the willing of that thing; yet men do very commonly account it so. *South.*

3. Attestation; support.

How many now in health
Shall drop their blood in *approbation*
Of what your reverence shall incite us to. *Shaksp.*

APPRO'OF, å-prôôf' *n. s.* [from *approve*, as *proof* from *prove*.] Approbation; commendation: a word rightly derived, but old.

O most perilous mouths,
That bear in them one and the self-same tongue
Either of condemnation or *approof!* *Shaksp.*

To APPRO'PERATE, åp-prôp'pêr-åte. *v. a.* [*appropero*, Lat.] To hasten; to set forward. *Dict.*

To APPROPI'NQUATE, åp-prô-pîn'kwåte.[91] *v. n.* [*appropinquo*, Lat.] To draw nigh unto; to approach.

To APPROPI'NQUE, åp-prô-pînk'. *v. n.* [*appropinquo*, Lat.] To approach; to draw near to. A ludicrous word.

The clotted blood within my hose,
That from my wounded body flows,
With mortal crisis doth portend
My days to *appropinque* an end. *Hudibras.*

APPRO'PRIABLE, åp-prô'prê-å-bl. *adj.* [from *appropriate*.] That which may be appropriated; that which may be restrained to something particular.

This conceit, applied unto the original of man, and the beginning of the world, is more justly *appropriable* unto its end. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To APPRO'PRIATE, åp-prô'prê-åte.[91] *v. a.* [*approprier*, Fr. *appropriio*, low Lat.]

1. To consign to some particular use or person.

Things sanctified were thereby in such sort *appropriated* unto God, as that they might never afterwards again be made common. *Hooker.*

As for this spot of ground, this person, this thing, I have selected and *appropriated*, I have inclosed it to myself and my own use; and I will endure no sharer, no rival, or companion in it. *South.*

Some they *appropriated* to the gods,
And some to publick, some to private ends.
Roscommon.

Marks of honour are *appropriated* to the magistrate, that he might be invited to reverence himself. *Atterbury.*

2. To claim or exercise; to take to himself by an exclusive right.

To themselves *appropriating*
The spirit of God, promis'd alike and giv'n
To all believers. *Milton.*

Why should people engross and *appropriate* the common benefits of fire, air, and water, to themselves? *L'Estrange.*

Every body else has an equal title to it; and therefore he cannot *appropriate*, he cannot inclose, without the consent of all his fellow commoners, all mankind. *Locke.*

3. To make peculiar to something; to annex by combination.

He need but be furnished with verses of sacred scripture; and his system, that has *appropriated* them to the orthodoxy of his church, makes them immediately irrefragable arguments. *Locke.*

We, by degrees, get ideas and names, and learn their *appropriated* connection one with another. *Locke.*

4. In law, to alienate a benefice. See APPROPRIATION.

Before Richard II. it was lawful to *appropriate* the whole fruits of a benefice to any abbey, the house finding one to serve the cure; that king redressed that horrid evil. *Ayliffe.*

APPRO'PRIATE, åp-prô'prê-åte.[91] *adj.* [from the verb.] Peculiar; consigned to some particular use or person; belonging peculiarly.

He did institute a band of fifty archers, by the name of yeomen of his guard; and that it might be thought to be rather a matter of dignity, than any matter of diffidence *appropriate* to his own case, he made an ordinance not temporary, but to hold in succession for ever. *Bacon.*

The heathens themselves had an apprehension of the necessity of some *appropriate* acts of divine worship. *Stillingfleet.*

APPROPRIA'TION, åp-prô-prê-å'shûn. *n. s.* [from *appropriate*.]

1. The application of something to a particular purpose.

The mind should have distinct ideas of the things, and retain the particular name, with its peculiar *appropriation* to that idea. *Locke.*

2. The claim of any thing as peculiar.

He doth nothing but talk of his horse, and make a great *appropriation* to his good parts, that he can shoe him himself. *Shakspeare.*

3. The fixing a particular signification to a word.

The name of faculty may, by an *appropriation* that disguises its true sense, palliate the absurdity. *Locke.*

4. In law, a severing of a benefice ecclesiastical to the proper and perpetual use of some religious house, or dean, and chapter, bishoprick, or college; because, as persons ordinarily have no right of fee simple, these, by reason of their perpetuity, are accounted owners of the fee simple; and therefore are called proprietors. To an *appropriation*, after the licence obtained of the king in chancery, the consent of the diocesan, patron, and incumbent, are necessary, if the church be full: but if the church be void, the diocesan and the patron, upon the king's licence, may conclude. *Cowell.*

APPROPRIA'TOR, åp-prô-prê-å'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *appropriate*.] He that is possessed of an appropriated benefice.

These *appropriators*, by reason of their perpetuities, are accounted owners of the fee simple; and therefore are called proprietors. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

APPRO'VABLE, åp-prôô'vå-bl. *adj.* [from *approve*.] That which merits approbation.

The solid reason, or confirmed experience, of any men, is very *approvable* in what profession soever. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

APPRO'VAL, åp-prôô'vål. *n. s.* [from *approve*.] Approbation: a word rarely found.

There is a censor of justice and manners, without whose *approval* no capital sentences are to be executed. *Temple.*

APPRO'VANCE, åp-prôô'vånse. *n. s.* [from *approve*.] Approbation: a word not much used.

A man of his learning should not so lightly have been carried away with old wives' tales from *approvance* of his own reason. *Spenser.*

Should she seem
Soft'ning the least *approvance* to bestow,
Their colours burnish, and, by hope inspir'd,
They brisk advance. *Thomson.*

To APPRO'VE, åp-prôôv'. *v. a.* [*approuver*, Fr. *approbo*, Lat.]

1. To like; to be pleased with.

There can be nothing possibly evil which God *approveth*, and that he *approveth* much more than he doth command. *Hooker.*

What power was that, whereby Medea saw,
And well *approv'd*, and prais'd the better course,
When her rebellious sense did so withdraw
Her feeble pow'rs, that she pursu'd the worse?
Davies.

2. To express liking.

It is looked upon as insolence for a man to set up his own opinion against that of some learned doctor, or otherwise *approved* writer. *Locke.*

3. To prove; to show; to justify.

His meaning was not, that Archimedes could simply in nothing be deceived; but that he had in such sort *approved* his skill, that he seemed worthy of credit for ever after, in matters appertaining to the science he was skilful in. *Hooker.*

In religion,
What damned errour, but some sober brow
Will bless it, and *approve* it with a text? *Shaksp.*

I am sorry
That he *approves* the common liar, Fame,
Who speaks him thus at Rome. *Shakspeare.*

Would'st thou *approve* thy constancy? *Approve*
First thy obedience. *Milton.*

Refer all the actions of this short life to that state which will never end; and this will *approve* itself to be wisdom at the last, whatever the world judge of it now. *Tillotson.*

4. To experience: not in use.

Oh! 'tis the curse in love, and still *approv'd*,
When women cannot love, where they're belov'd.
Shakspeare.

5. To make, or show, to be worthy of approbation.

The first care and concern must be to *approve* himself to God by righteousness, holiness, and purity. *Rogers.*

6. It has *of* before the object, when it signifies *to be pleased*, but may be used without a preposition; as, I *approve* your letter, or, *of* your letter.

I showed you a piece of black and white stuff, just sent from the dyer; which you were pleased to *approve of*, and be my customer for. *Swift.*

APPRO'VEMENT, åp-prôôv'mênt. *n. s.* [from *approve*.] Approbation; liking.

It is certain that at the first you were all of my opinion, and that I did nothing without your *approvement*. *Hayward.*

APPRO'VER, åp-prôô'vûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *approve*.]

1. He that approves.

2. He that makes trial.

Their discipline,
Now mingled with their courages, will make known
To their *approvers*; they are people such,
As mend upon the world. *Shakspeare.*

3. In common law, one that, confessing felony of himself, appealeth or accuseth another, one or more, to be guilty of the same: and he is called so, because he must prove what he hath alleged in his appeal. *Cowell.*

APPRO'XIMATE, åp-prôks'ê-måte.[91] *adj.* [from *ad* to, and *proximus* near, Lat.] Near to.

These receive a quick conversion, containing *approximate* dispositions unto animation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

APPROXIMA'TION, åp-prôk-sė-må'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *approximate*.]

1. Approach to any thing.

Unto the latitude of Capricorn, or the winter solstice, it had been a spring; for, unto that position, it had been in a middle point, and that of ascent or *approximation*. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

The fiery region gains upon the inferiour elements; a necessary consequent of the sun's gradual *approximation* towards the earth. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Quadrupeds are better placed according to the degrees of their *approximation* to the human shape. *Grew's Musæum.*

2. In science, a continual approach nearer still, and nearer, to the quantity sought, though perhaps without a possibility of ever arriving at it exactly.

APPU'LSE, åp'pŭlse, *n. s.* [*appulsus*, Lat.] The act of striking against any thing.

An hectick fever is the innate heat kindled into a destructive fire, through the *appulse* of saline steams. *Harvey.*

In vowels, the passage of the mouth is open and free, without any *appulse* of an organ of speech to another; but, in all consonants, there is an *appulse* of the organs. *Holder.*

To A'PRICATE, å'prė-kåte.[91] *v. n.* [*apricor*, Lat.] To bask in the sun. *Dict.*

APRI'CITY, å-prĭs'ė-tė. *n. s.* [*apricitas*, Lat.] Warmth of the sun; sun-shine. *Dict.*

A'PRICOT, or A'PRICOCK, å'prė-kŏt. *n. s.* [from *apricus*, Lat. sunny.] A kind of wall fruit.

A'PRIL, å'prĭl. *n. s.* [*Aprilis*, Lat. *Avril*, Fr.] The fourth month of the year, January counted first.

April is represented by a young man in green, with a garland of myrtle and hawthorn buds; in one hand, primroses and violets; in the other, the sign Taurus. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Men are *April*, when they woo; December, when they wed: Maids are May, when they are maids; but the sky changes, when they are wives. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

A'PRON, å'pŭrn.[417] *n. s.* [A word of uncertain etymology; but supposed by some to be contracted from *afore one*.] A cloth hung before, to keep the other dress clean.

Give us gold, good Timon: hast thou more?
——————Hold up, you sluts,
Your *aprons* mountant. *Shaksp.*

The nobility think scorn, to go in leather *aprons*. *Shaksp.*

How might we see Falstaff, and not ourselves be seen?——Put on two leathern jerkins and *aprons;* and wait upon him at his table, as drawers. *Shaksp.*

In these figures, the vest is gathered up before them, like an *apron*, which you must suppose filled with fruits. *Addison.*

A'PRON, å'pŭrn.[417] *n. s.* [in gunnery.] A piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.

A'PRON *of a goose.* The fat skin, which covers the belly.

A'PRON-MA'N, å'pŭrn-măn'.[81] *n. s.* [from *apron* and *man*.] A man, that wears an apron; a workman; a manual artificer.

You have made good work,
You and your *apron-men;* that stood so much,
Upon the voice of occupation, and
The breath of garlick eaters. *Shaksp.*

A'PRONED, å'pŭrnd.[362] *adj.* [from *apron*.] Wearing an apron.

The cobler *apron'd*, and the parson gown'd. *Pope.*

A'PSIS, åp'sĭs. *n. s. apsides*, plural. [ἄψις, *conjunction*.]

Is applied, in astronomy, to two points in the orbits of planets; in which they are at the greatest and the least distance from the sun or earth. The higher *apsis* is more particularly denominated aphelion, or apogee; the lower, perihelion, or perigee. *Chambers.*

If bodies revolve in orbits that are pretty near circles, and the *apsides* of these orbits be fixed; then the centripetal forces of those bodies will be reciprocally as the squares of the distances. *Cheyne.*

APT, åpt. *adj.* [*aptus*, Lat.]

1. Fit.

This so eminent industry in making proselytes, more of that sex than of the other, groweth; for that, they are deemed *apter*, to serve as instruments in the cause. *Apter* they are through the eagerness of their affection; *apter*, through a natural inclination unto piety; *apter*, through sundry opportunities, &c. Finally, *apter*, through a singular delight, which they take in giving very large and particular intelligence, how all near about them stand affected, as concerning the same cause. *Hooker.*

2. Having a tendency to; liable to.

Things natural, as long as they keep those forms which give them their being, cannot possibly be *apt* or inclinable, to do otherwise than they do. *Hooker.*

My vines and peaches on my best south walls were *apt*, to have a soot or smuttiness upon their leaves and fruits. *Temple.*

3. Inclined to; led to; disposed to.

You may make her you love, believe it; which I warrant, she is *apter* to do, than confess she does. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

Men are *apt*, to think well of themselves and of their nation, of their courage and strength. *Temple.*

One, who has not these lights, is a stranger to what he reads; and *apt* to put a wrong interpretation upon it. *Addison.*

Even those, who are near the court, are *apt* to deduct wrong consequences, by reasoning upon the motives of actions. *Swift.*

What we have always seen to be done in one manner; we are *apt* to imagine there was but that one way. *Bentley.*

4. Ready; quick: as, an *apt* wit.

I have a heart as little *apt* as yours;
But yet a brain, that leads my use of anger
To better vantage. *Shaksp.*

5. Qualified for.

These brothers had a while served the king in war, whereunto they were only *apt*. *Sidney.*

All, that were strong and *apt* for war, even them the king of Babylon brought captive to Babylon. *2 Kings.*

To APT, åpt'. *v. a.* [*apto*, Lat.]

1. To suit; to adapt.

We need a man, that knows the several graces
Of history, and how to *apt* their places;
Where brevity, where splendour, and where height,
Where sweetness is required, and where weight. *Ben Jonson.*

In some ponds, *apted* for it by nature, they become pikes. *Walton.*

2. To fit; to qualify; to dispose; to prepare.

The king is melancholy,
Apted for any ill impressions. *Denham's Sophy.*

To A'PTATE, åp'tåte.[91] *v. a.* [*aptatum*, Lat.] To make fit.

To *aptate* a planet, is to strengthen the planet in position of house and dignities to the greatest advantage, in order to bring about the desired end. *Bailey.*

A'PTITUDE, åp'tė-tŭde. *n. s.* [French.]

1. Fitness.

This evinces its perfect *aptitude* and fitness for the end, to which it was aimed; the planting and nourishing all true virtue among men. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Tendency.

In an abortion, the mother, besides the frustration of her hopes, acquires an *aptitude* to miscarry for the future. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Disposition.

He, that is about children, should study their nature and *aptitudes;* what turns they easily take, and what becomes them; what their native stock is, and what it is fit for. *Locke.*

A'PTLY, åpt'lė. *adv.* [from *apt*.]

1. Properly; with just connexion, or correspondence; fitly.

That part
Was *aptly* fitted, and naturally perform'd. *Shaks.*

But, what the mass nutritious does divide?
What makes them *aptly* to the limbs adhere,
In youth increase them, and in age repair? *Blackmore*

2. Justly; pertinently.

Irenæus very *aptly* remarks, that those nations, who were not possest of the gospels, had the same accounts of our Saviour, which are in the Evangelists. *Addison.*

3. Readily; acutely; as, he learned his business very *aptly*.

A'PTNESS, åpt'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *apt*.]

1. Fitness; suitableness.

The nature of every law must be judged of by the *aptness* of things therein prescribed, unto the same end. *Hooker.*

There are antecedent and independent *aptnesses* in things, with respect to which, they are fit to be commanded or forbidden. *Norris's Miscel.*

2. Disposition to any thing; of persons.

The nobles receive so to heart the banishment of that worthy Coriolanus, that they are in a ripe *aptness* to take all power from the people. *Shaksp.*

3. Quickness of apprehension; readiness to learn.

What should be the *aptness* of birds, in comparison of beasts, to imitate speech, may be enquired. *Bacon.*

4. Tendency; of things.

Some seeds of goodness give him a relish of such reflections, as have an *aptness* to improve the mind. *Addison.*

AP'TOTE, åp'tōte. *n. s.* [of α and πτῶσις *a case*.] A noun, which is not declined with cases.

AQUA, å'kwå. *n. s.* [Latin.] A word signifying *water*, very much used in chymical writings.

AQUA FORTIS, åk-kwå-fôr'tĭs. [Latin.] A corrosive liquor, made by distilling purified nitre, with calcined vitriol, or rectified oil of vitriol in a strong heat: the liquor which rises in fumes red as blood, being collected, is the spirit of nitre, or *aqua fortis;* which serves as a menstruum, for dissolving of silver, and all other metals, except gold. But, if sea salt or sal ammoniac be added to *aqua fortis*, it commences *aqua regia*, and will then dissolve no metal but gold. *Chambers.*

The dissolving of silver in *aqua fortis*, and gold in aqua regia, and not *vice versa*, would not be difficult to know. *Locke.*

AQUA MARINA, åk-kwå-må-rĭ'nå. *of the Italian lapidaries*, is of a sea or bluish green. This stone seems to me, to be the beryllus of Pliny. *Woodward.*

AQUA MIRABILIS, åk-kwå-mĭ-råb'ė-lĭs. [Latin.] The wonderful water, is prepared of cloves, galangals, cubebs, mace, cardomums, nutmegs, ginger, and spirit of wine digested twenty-four hours, then distilled.

AQUA REGIA, or *AQUA REGALIS*, åk-kwâ-rē'jâ.[113] [Latin.] An acid water, so called because it dissolves gold, the king of metals. Its essential ingredient is common sea salt, the only salt which will operate on gold. It is prepared by mixing common sea salt, or sal ammoniac, or the spirit of them, with spirit of nitre, or common aqua fortis. *Chambers.*

He adds to his complex idea of gold, that of fixedness or solubility in *aqua regia*. *Locke.*

AQUA-VITÆ, åk-kwâ-vī'tē. [Lat.] It is commonly understood of what is otherwise called brandy, or spirit of wine, either simple or prepared with aromaticks. But some appropriate the term brandy to what is procured from wine or the grape; *aqua-vitæ*, to that drawn after the same manner from malt. *Chambers.*

I will rather trust a Fleming with my butter, an Irishman with my *aqua vitæ* bottle, or a thief to walk with my ambling gelding, than my wife with herself. *Shaksp.*

AQUA'TICK, å-kwât'ĭk, *adj.* [*aquaticus*, Lat. from *aqua*, water.]

1. That which inhabits the water.

The vast variety of worms found in animals, as well terrestrial as *aquatick*, are taken into their bodies by meats and drinks. *Ray on the Creation.*

Brutes may be considered, as either aerial, terrestrial, *aquatick*, or amphibious. *Aquatick* are those whose constant abode is upon the water. *Locke.*

2. Applied to plants, that which grows in the water.

Flags, and such like *aquaticks* are best destroyed by draining. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

A'QUATILE, åk-kwâ'tĭl.[145 503] *adj.* [*aquatilis*, Lat.] That which inhabits the water.

We behold many millions of the *aquatile* or water frog, in ditches and standing plashes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A'QUEDUCT, åk'kwē-dŭct. *n. s.* [*aquæductus*, Lat.] A conveyance, made for carrying water from one place to another; made on uneven ground, to preserve the level of the water, and convey it by a canal. Some *aqueducts* are under ground, and others above it, supported by arches.

Among the remains of old Rome, the grandeur of the commonwealth shews itself chiefly in temples, highways, *aqueducts*, walls, and bridges of the city. *Addison.*

Hither the rills of water are convey'd,
In curious *aqueducts;* by nature laid,
To carry all the humour. *Blackmore.*

A'QUEOUS, å'kwē-ŭs.[534] *adj.* [from *aqua*, water, Lat.] Watery.

The vehement fire, requisite to its fusion, forced away all the *aqueous* and fugitive moisture. *Ray on the Creation.*

A'QUEOUSNESS, å'kwē-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [*aquositas*, Lat.] Waterishness.

A'QUILINE, åk'wē-lĭn.[145] *adj.* [*aquilinus*, Lat. from *aquila* an eagle.] Resembling an eagle; when applied to the nose, hooked.

His nose was *aquiline*, his eyes were blue,
Ruddy his lips, and fresh and fair his hue. *Dryd.*

Gryps signifies some kind of eagle or vulture; from whence the epithet *grypus*, for an hooked or *aquiline* nose. *Brown.*

AQUO'SE å-kwōse'. *adj.* [from *aqua*, water, Lat.] Watery; having the qualities of water. *Dict.*

AQUO'SITY, å-kwŏs'ē-tē.[511] *n. s.* [from *aquose*.] Wateriness. *Dict.*

A. R. anno regni; that is, the year of the reign: as, *A. R. G. R.* 20. *Anno regni Georgii regis vigesimo*, in the twentieth year of the reign of king George.

A'RABLE, ăr'å-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *aro*, Lat. to plough.] Fit for the plough; fit for tillage; productive of corn.

His eyes he open'd, and beheld a field,
Part *arable*, and tilth; whereon were sheaves
New reap'd. *Milton.*

'Tis good for *arable;* a glebe, that asks
Tough teams of oxen; and laborious tasks. *Dryden.*

Having but very little *arable* land, they are forced to feteh all their corn from foreign countries. *Addison.*

ARACHNOI'DES, å-rāk-nŏī'dēs. *n. s.* [from ἀραχνη a spider, and εἰδος form.]

1. One of the tunicks of the eye, so called from its resemblance to a cobweb.

As to the tunieks of the eye, many things might be taken notiee of; the prodigious fineness of the *arachnoides*, the acute sense of the retina. *Derham.*

2. It is also a fine thin transparent membrane; which, lying between the dura and the pia mater, is supposed to invest the whole substance of the brain. *Chambers.*

ARA'IGNEE, å-rā-nē'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A term in fortification, which sometimes denotes a branch, return, or gallery of a mine. *Dict.*

ARA'NEOUS, å-rā'nē-ŭs, *adj.* [from *aranea*, Lat. a cobweb.] Resembling a cobweb.

The curious *araneous* membrane of the eye constringeth and dilateth it, and so varieth its focus. *Derham.*

ARA'TION, å-rā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*aratio*, Lat.] The act or practice of ploughing.

ARA'TORY, ăr'å-tŭr-rē.[512] *adj.* [from *aro*, Lat. to plough.] That, which contributes to tillage. *Dict.*

A'RBALIST, ăr'bå-lĭst.[503] *n. s.* [from *arcus* a bow, and *balista* an engine to throw stones.] A cross-bow.

It is reported by William Brito, that the arcubalista or *arbalist* was first showed to the French by our king Richard the first, who was shortly after slain by a quarrel thereof. *Camden.*

A'RBITER, ăr'bē-tŭr.[98] *n. s.* [Lat.]

1. A judge appointed by the parties, to whose determination they voluntarily submit.

He would put himself into the king's hands, and make him *arbiter* of the peace. *Bacon.*

2. One, who has the power of decision or regulation; a judge.

Next him, high *arbiter*,
Chance governs all. *Milton.*

His majesty, in this great conjuncture, seems to be generally allowed for the sole *arbiter* of the affairs of Christendom. *Temple.*

A'RBITRABLE, ăr'bē-trā-bl. *adj.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] Arbitrary; depending upon the will.

The ordinary revenue of a parsonage is in land, called the glebe; in tythe, a set part of our goods, rendered to God; in other offerings, bestowed upon God by the people, either in such *arbitrable* proportion, as their own devotion moveth them, or as the laws or customs of particular places do require them. *Spelman.*

ARBI'TRAMENT, ăr-bĭt'trā-mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] Will; determination; choice. This should be written *arbitrement*.

Stand fast! to stand or fall,
Free in thine own *arbitrament* it stands:
Perfect within, no outward aid require,
And all temptation to transgress repel. *Milton.*

A'RBITRARILY, ăr'bē-trā-rē-lē. *adv.* [from *arbitrary*.] With no other rule, than the will; despotically; absolutely.

He governed *arbitrarily:* he was expelled, and came to the deserved end of all tyrants. *Dryden.*

ARBITRA'RIOUS, ăr-bē-trā'rē-ŭs. *adj.* [from *arbitrarius*, Lat.] Arbitrary; depending on the will.

These are standing and irrepealable truths; such as have no precarious existence, or *arbitrarious* dependence upon any will or understanding whatsoever. *Norris.*

ARBITRA'RIOUSLY, ăr-bē-trā'rē-ŭs-lē. *adv.* [from *arbitrarious*.] Arbitrarily; according to mere will and pleasure.

Where words are imposed *arbitrariously*, distorted from their common use; the mind must be led into misprision. *Glanville.*

A'RBITRARY, ăr'bē-trā-rē. *adj.* [*arbitrarius*, Lat.]

1. Despotick; absolute; bound by no law; following the will without restraint. It is applied both to persons and things.

In vain the Tyrian queen resigns her life,
For the chaste glory of a virtuous wife;
If lying bards may false amours rehearse,
And blast her name with *arbitrary* verse. *Walsh.*

Their regal tyrants shall with blushes hide
Their little lusts of *arbitrary* pride,
Nor bear to see their vassals ty'd. *Prior.*

2. Depending on no rule; capricious.

It may be perceived with what insecurity we ascribe effects depending on the natural period of time, unto *arbitrary* calculations, and such as vary at pleasure. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To A'RBITRATE, ăr'bē-trāte.[91] *v. a.* [*arbitror*, Lat.]

1. To decide; to determine.

This might have been prevented, and made whole,
With very easy arguments of love;
Which now, the manage of two kingdoms must,
With fearful bloody issue, *arbitrate*. *Shaksp.*

2. To judge of.

Yet, where an equal poise of hope and fear
Does *arbitrate* the event, my nature is,
That I incline to hope, rather than fear. *Milton.*

To A'RBITRATE, ăr'bē-trāte.[91] *v. n.* To give judgment.

It did *arbitrate* upon the several reports of sense, not like a drowsy judge, only hearing, but also directing their verdict. *South.*

A'RBITRARINESS, ăr'bē-trā-rē-nĕss. *n. s.* [from *arbitrary*.] Despoticalness; tyranny.

He, that by harshness of nature, and *arbitrariness* of commands, uses his children like servants, is what they mean by a tyrant. *Temple.*

ARBITRA'TION, ăr-bē-trā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] The determination of a cause, by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties contending.

ARBITRA'TOR, ăr'bē-trā'tŭr.[521] *n. s.* [from *arbitrate*.]

1. An extraordinary judge between party and party, chosen by their mutual consent. *Cowell.*

Be a good soldier, or upright trustee,
An *arbitrator* from corruption free. *Dryden.*

2. A governour; a president.

Though heav'n be shut,
And heav'n's high *arbitrator* sit secure
In his own strength; this place may be expos'd.
Milton.

3. He, that has the power of prescribing to others without limit or control.

Another Blenheim or Ramillies will make the confederates masters of their own terms, and *arbitrators* of a peace. *Addison on the State of the War.*

4. The determiner; he, that puts an end to any affair.

But now the *arbitrator* of despairs,
Just death, kind umpire of man's miseries,
With sweet enlargement doth dismiss me hence.
Shaksp.

The end crowns all;
And that old common *arbitrator*, time,
Will one day end it. *Shaksp.*

ARBI'TREMENT, år-bît'trė-mėnt. *n. s.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.]

1. Decision; determination.

I know, the knight is incensed against you, even to a mortal *arbitrement*; but nothing of the circumstance more. *Shaksp.*

We of the offending side
Must keep aloof from strict *arbitrement*. *Shaksp.*

Aid was granted, and the quarrel brought to the *arbitrement* of the sword. *Hayward.*

2. Compromise.

Lukewarm persons think they may accommodate points of religion by middle ways and witty reconcilements; as if they would make an *arbitrement* between God and man. *Bacon.*

A'RBORARY, år'bò-rå-rė.[512] *adj.* [*arborarius*, Lat.] Belonging to a tree. *Dict.*

A'RBORET, år'bò-rėt. *n. s.* [*arbor*, Lat. a tree.] A small tree or shrub.

No *arboret*, with painted blossoms drest,
And smelling sweet; but there it might be found,
To bud out fair, and her sweet smells throw all around. *Fairy Queen.*

Now hid, now seen,
Among thick woven *arborets*, and flow'rs
Imbroider'd on each bank. *Milton.*

ARBO'REOUS, år-bò'rė-ûs. *adj.* [*arboreus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to trees; constituting a tree.

A grain of mustard becomes *arboreous*. *Brown.*

2. A term in botany, to distinguish such funguses or mosses as grow upon trees, from those that grow on the ground. *Quincy.*

They speak properly, who make it an *arboreous* excrescence, or rather a superplant bred of a viscous and superfluous lopp, which the tree itself cannot assimulate. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A'RBORIST, år-bò-rist. *n. s.* [*arboriste*, Fr. from *arbor* a tree.] A naturalist, who makes trees his study.

The nature of the mulberry; which the *arborists* observe to be long in the begetting his buds; but, the cold seasons being past, he shoots them all out in a night. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

A'RBOROUS, år'bò-rûs.[314] *adj.* [from *arbor*, Lat.] Belonging to a tree.

From under shady *arborous* roof,
Soon as they forth were come to open sight
Of day-spring and the sun. *Milton.*

A'RBOUR, år'bûr.[514] *n. s.* [from *arbor*, Lat. a tree.] A bower; a place, covered with green branches of trees.

Nay, you shall see mine orchard; where, in an *arbour*, we will eat a last year's pippin of my own graffing. *Shaksp.*

Let us divide our labours: thou, where choice
Leads thee, or where most needs; whether to wind
The woodbine round this *arbour*, or direct
The clasping ivy where to climb. *Milton.*

For noon-day's heat, are closer *arbours* made;
And, for fresh ev'ning air, the op'ner glade. *Dryd.*

A'RBOUR VINE, år'bûr-vine. *n. s.* A species of *bind-weed*; which see.

A'RBUSCLE, år'bûs-sl.[351 405] *n. s.* [*arbuscula*, Lat.] Any little shrub. *Dict.*

A'RBUTE, år'bûte'. *n. s.* [*arbutus*, Lat.] *Arbute*, or strawberry tree, grows common in Ireland. It is difficult, to be raised from the seeds; but may be propagated by layers. It grows, to a goodly tree; endures our climate, unless the weather be very severe; and makes beautiful hedges. *Mortimer.*

Rough *arbute* slips into a hazel bough
Are oft ingrafted; and good apples grow
Out of a plain tree stock. *May's Virgil.*

ARC, årk. *n. s.* [*arcus*, Lat.]

1. A segment; a part of a circle; not more than a semicircle.

Their segments or *arcs*, for the most part exceeded not the third part of a circle. *Newton.*

2. An arch.

Load some vain church with old theatrick state;
Turn *ares* of triumph to a garden gate. *Pope.*

ARCA'DE, år-kåde'. *n. s.* [French.] A continued arch; a walk arched over.

Or call the winds, through long *arcades* to roar;
Proud to catch cold at a Venetian door. *Pope.*

ARCA'NUM, år-kå'nûm.[503] *n. s.* *in the plural* arcana. A Latin word, signifying a secret.

ARCH, årtsh. *n. s.* [*arcus*, Lat.]

1. Part of a circle, not more than the half.

The mind perceives, that an *arch* of a circle is less than the whole circle, as clearly as it does the idea of a circle. *Locke.*

2. A building, open below and closed above, standing by the form of its own curve; used for bridges and other works.

Ne'er through an *arch*, so hurried the blown tide;
As the recomforted, through the gates. *Shaksp.*

Let Rome in Tiber melt, and the wide *arch*
Of the rais'd empire fall! here is my space. *Shaksp.*

The royal squadron marches;
Erect triumphal *arches*. *Dryden's Albion.*

3. The sky, or vault of heaven.

Hath nature given them eyes
To see this vaulted *arch*, and the rich cope
Of sea and land? *Shaksp.*

4. [from ἀρχὸς] A chief: obsolete.

The noble duke, my master,
My worthy *arch* and patron, comes to-night. *Shaksp.*

To ARCH, årtsh. *v. a.* [*arcuo*, Lat.]

1. To build arches.

The nations of the field and wood
Build on the wave, or *arch* beneath the sand. *Pope.*

2. To cover with arches.

Gates of monarchs
Are *arch'd* so high that giants may get through.
Shaksp.

The proud river, which makes her bed at her feet, is *arched* over with such a curious pile of stones; that, considering the rapid course of the deep stream that roars under it, it may well take place among the wonders of the world. *Howel.*

3. To form into arches.

Fine devices of *arching* water without spilling, and making it rise in several forms of feathers and drinking-glasses, be pretty things to look on, but nothing to health and sweetness. *Bacon.*

ARCH, årtsh. *adj.* [from ἀρχὸς chief.]

1. Chief; of the first class.

The tyrannous and bloody act is done;
The most *arch* deed of piteous massacre,
That ever yet this land was guilty of. *Shaksp.*

There is sprung up
An heretick, an *arch* one, Cranmer. *Shaksp.*

2. Waggish; mirthful; triflingly mischievous. This signification it seems to have gained, by being frequently applied to the boy most remarkable for his pranks; as, the *arch* rogue: unless it be derived from *Archy*, the name of the jester to Charles I.

Eugenio set out from the university; he had the reputation of an *arch* lad at school. *Swift.*

ARCH, årtsh. in composition, signifies chief, or of the first class [from ἀρχὸς,] as *archangel*, *archbishop*. It is pronounced variously with regard to the *ch*, which before a consonant sound as in *cheese*, as *archdeacon*; before a vowel like *k*, as *archangel*.

ARCHA'NGEL, årk-åne'jêl.[354] *n. s.* [*archangelus*, Lat.] One of the highest order of angels.

His form had yet not lost
All her original brightness, nor appear'd
Less than *archangel* ruin'd, and th' excess
Of glory obscur'd. *Milton.*

'Tis sure th' *archangel*'s trump I hear,
Nature's great passing-bell; the only call
Of God's, that will be heard by all. *Norris.*

ARCHA'NGEL, årk-åne'jêl.[354] *n. s.* [*lamium*, Lat.] The name of a plant, called also *Dead-nettle*.

ARCHANGE'LICK, årk-ân-jêl'lîk. *adj.* [from *archangel*.] Belonging to archangels.

He ceas'd; and th' *archangelick* pow'r prepar'd
For swift descent; with him the cohort bright
Of watchful cherubim. *Milton.*

ARCHBE'ACON, årtsh-bė'kn. *n. s.* [from *arch* and *beacon*.] The chief place of prospect, or of signal.

You shall win the top of the Cornish *archbeacon* Hainborough; which may, for prospect, compare with Rama in Palestina. *Carew.*

ARCHBI'SHOP, årtsh-bîsh'ûp. *n. s.* [from *arch* and *bishop*.] A bishop of the first class, who superintends the conduct of other bishops his suffragans.

Cranmer is returned with welcome,
Install'd lord *archbishop* of Canterbury. *Shaksp.*

The *archbishop* was the known architect of this new fabrick. *Clarendon.*

ARCHBI'SHOPRICK, årtsh-bîsh-ûp-rîk. *n. s.* [from *archbishop*.] The state or jurisdiction of an archbishop.

'Tis the cardinal;
And, merely to revenge him on the emperor,
For not bestowing on him at his asking
The *archbishopriek* of Toledo, this is purpos'd. *Shaks.*

This excellent man, from the time of his promotion to the *archbishopriek*, underwent the envy and malice of men, who agreed in nothing else. *Clarendon.*

ARCHCHA'NTER, årtsh-tshân'tûr. *n. s.* [from *arch* and *chanter*.] The chief chanter.

ARCHDE'ACON, årtsh-dė'kn. *n. s.* [*archidiaconus*, Lat.] One, that supplies the bishop's place and office in such matters, as do belong to the episcopal function. The law styles him the bishop's vicar, or vicegerent. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Lest negligence might foist in abuses, an *archdeacon* was appointed to take account of their doings. *Carew's Survey*

ARCHDE'ACONRY, årtsh-dė'kn-rė. *n. s.* [*archidiaconatus*, Lat.] The office or jurisdiction of an archdeacon.

It oweth subjection to the metropolitan of Canterbury, and hath one only *archdeaconry*. *Carew*

ARCHDE'ACONSHIP, ârtsh-dê'kn-ship. *n. s.* [from *archdeacon.*] The office of an archdeacon.

ARCHDU'KE, ârtsh-dûke'. *n. s.* [*archidux*, Lat.] A title given to some sovereign princes, as of Austria and Tuscany.

Philip, *archduke* of Austria, during his voyage from the Netherlands towards Spain, was weather-driven into Weymouth. *Carew's Survey.*

ARCHDU'CHESS, ârtsh-dûtsh'ês. *n. s.* [from *arch* and *duchess.*] A title given to the sister or daughter of the archduke of Austria, or to the wife of an archduke of Tuscany.

ARCH-PHILO'SOPHER, ârtsh-fê-lôs'ô-fûr. *n. s.* [from *arch* and *philosopher.*] Chief philosopher.

It is no improbable opinion therefore, which the *arch-philosopher* was of; that the chiefest person in every household was always (as it were) a king. *Hooker.*

ARCH-PRE'LATE, ârtsh-prêl-âte.[91] *n. s.* [from *arch* and *prelate.*] Chief prelate.

May we not wonder, that a man of St. Basil's authority and quality, and *arch-prelate* in the house of God, should have his name far and wide called in question? *Hooker.*

ARCH-PRE'SBYTER, ârtsh-prês'bê-têr. *n. s.* [from *arch* and *presbyter.*] Chief presbyter.

As simple deacons are in subjection to presbyters, according to the canon law; so are also presbyters and *arch-presbyters* in subjection to these archdeacons. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ARCH-PRI'EST, ârtsh-prêêst.[275] *n. s.* [from *arch* and *priest.*] Chief priest.

The word decanus was extended to an ecclesiastical dignity, which included the *arch-priest.* *Ayliffe.*

ARCHAIO'LOGY, âr-kâ-ôl'ô-jê. *n. s.* [from ἀρχαῖος ancient, and λογος a discourse.] A discourse on antiquity.

ARCHAIOLO'GICK, âr-kâ-ô-lôd'jik. *adj.* [from *archaiology.*] Relating to a discourse on antiquity.

A'RCHAISM, âr'kâ-ìsm.[353] *n. s.* [ἀρχαισμὸς.] An ancient phrase, or mode of expression.

I shall never use *archaisms*, like Milton. *Watts.*

A'RCHED, âr'tshêd. *participial adj.* [from *To arch.*] Bent in the form of an arch.

I see how thine eye would emulate the diamond; thou hast the right *arched* bent of the brow. *Shaksp.*

Let the *arched* knife,
Well sharpen'd, now assail the spreading shades
Of vegetables. *Philips.*

A'RCHER, ârtsh'ûr. *n. s.* [*archer*, Fr. from *arcus*, Lat. a bow.] He that shoots with a bow: he that carries a bow in battle.

Draw, *archers*, draw your arrows to the head. *Shaksp.*

This Cupid is no longer an *archer;* his glory shall be ours; for we are the only love-gods. *Shaksp*

Thou frequent bring'st the smitten deer;
For seldom, *archers* say, thy arrows err. *Prior.*

A'RCHERY, ârtsh'ûr-ê. *n. s.* [from *archer.*]

1. The use of the bow.

Among the English artillery, *archery* challengeth the pre-eminence, as peculiar to our nation. *Camden.*

2. The act of shooting with the bow.

Flower of this purple dye,
Hit with Cupid's *archery*,
Sink in apple of his eye! *Shaksp.*

3. The art of an archer.

Blest seraphims shall leave their quire,
And turn love's soldiers upon thee,
To exercise their *archery.* *Crashaw.*

Say from what golden quivers of the sky
Do all thy winged arrows fly?
Swiftness and power by birth are thine.
'Tis (I believe) this *archery* to shew,
That so much cost in colours thou,
And skill in painting, dost bestow
Upon thy ancient arms, the gaudy heavenly bow. *Cowley.*

A'RCHES-COURT, ârtsh-êz-côrt. *n. s.* [from *arches* and *court.*] The chief and most ancient consistory, that belongs to the archbishop of Canterbury, for the debating of spiritual causes; so called from Bow-Church in London, where it is kept; whose top is raised of stone-pillars, built *archwise.* The judge of this court is termed the dean of the arches, or official of the *arches-court:* dean of the arches, because with this office is commonly joined a peculiar jurisdiction of thirteen parishes in London, termed a deanery, being exempted from the authority of the bishop of London, and belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury; of which the parish of Bow is one. Some others say, that he was first called dean of the arches, because the official to the archbishop, the dean of the arches, was his substitute in his court; and by that means the names became confounded. The jurisdiction of this judge is ordinary, and extends through the whole province of Canterbury: so that, upon any appeal, he forthwith, and without any further examination of the cause, sends out his citation to the party appealed; and his inhibition to the judge, from whom the appeal is made. *Cowell.*

A'RCHETYPE, âr'kê-tîpe.[354] *n. s.* [*archetypum*, Lat.] The original, of which any resemblance is made.

Our souls, though they might have perceived images themselves, by simple sense; yet it seems inconceivable, how they should apprehend their *archetypes.* *Glanville's Scepsis.*

As a man, a tree, are the outward objects of our perception, and the outward *archetypes* or patterns of our ideas; so our sensations of hunger, cold, are also inward *archetypes* or patterns of our ideas. But the notions or pictures of these things, as they are in the mind, are the ideas. *Watts's Logick.*

ARCHE'TYPAL, âr-kê-tî'pâl. *adj.* [*archetypus*, Lat.] Original; being a pattern, from which copies are made.

Through contemplation's opticks I have seen
Him who is fairer than the sons of men;
The source of good, the light *archetypal.* *Norris.*

ARCHE'US, âr-kê'ûs.[353] *n. s.* [probably from ἀρχὴ chief power.] A word by which Paracelsus seems to have meant a power, that presides over the animal œconomy, distinct from the rational soul.

ARCHIDIA'CONAL, âr-kê-dî-âk'ô-nâl. *adj.* [from *archidiaconus*, Lat. an archdeacon.] Belonging to an archdeacon; as, this offence is liable to be censured in an *archidiaconal* visitation.

ARCHIEPI'SCOPAL, âr-kî-ê-pîs'kô-pâl.[354] *adj.* [from *archiepiscopus*, Lat. an archbishop.] Belonging to an archbishop; as, Canterbury is an *archiepiscopal* see; the suffragans are subject to *archiepiscopal* jurisdiction.

A'RCHITECT, âr'kê-têkt.[354] *n. s.* [*architectus*, Lat.]

1. A professor of the art of building.

The *architect's* glory consists, in the designment and idea of the work; his ambition should be, to make the form triumph over the matter. *Wotton.*

2. A contriver of a building; a builder.

The hasty multitude
Admiring enter'd; and the work some praise,
And some the *architect:* his hand was known
In heav'n, by many a tow'red structure high;
Where scepter'd angels held their residence,
And sat as princes. *Milton.*

3. The contriver or former of any compound body.

This inconvenience the divine *architect* of the body obviated. *Ray on the Creation.*

4. The contriver of any thing.

An irreligious Moor,
Chief *architect* and plotter of these woes. *Shaksp.*

ARCHITE'CTIVE, âr-kê-têk'tîv. *adj.* [from *architect.*] That performs the works of architecture.

How could the bodies of many of them, particularly the last mentioned, be furnished with *architective materials.* *Derh. Physico-Theology.*

ARCHITECTO'NICK, âr-kê-têk-tôn'nîk.[509] *adj.* [from ἀρχὴ chief, and τέκτων an artificer.] That, which has the power or skill of an architect; that, which can build or form any thing.

To say, that some more fine part of either, or all the hypostatical principle, is the architect of this elaborate structure; is to give occasion to demand, what proportion of the tria prima afforded this *architectonick* spirit, and what agent made so skilful and happy a mixture. *Boyle.*

ARCHITE'CTURE, âr'kê-têk-tshûre.[461] *n. s.* [*architectura*, Lat.]

1. The art or science of building.

Architecture is divided into *civil architecture*, called by way of eminence *architecture; military architecture*, or fortification; and *naval architecture*, which, besides building of ships and vessels, includes also ports, moles, docks, &c. *Chambers.*

Our fathers next, in *architecture* skill'd,
Cities for use, and forts for safety build:
Then palaces and lofty domes arose;
These for devotion, and for pleasure those. *Blackmore.*

2. The effect or performance of the science of building.

The formation of the first earth being a piece of divine *architecture*, ascribed to a particular providence. *Burnet's Theory.*

A'RCHITRAVE, âr'kê-trâve. *n. s.* [from ἀρχὴ, chief, and *trabs*, Lat. a beam; because it is supposed to represent the principal beam in timber buildings.] That part of a column, or order of a column, which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the lowest member of the entablature. This member is different in the different orders; and, in building *architrave* doors and windows, the workman frequently follows his own fancy. The *architrave* is sometimes called the reason-piece, or master-beam, in timber buildings; as porticos, cloysters, &c. In chimnies, it is called the mantle-piece; and over jambs of doors, and lintels of windows, hyperthyron. *Builder's Dict.*

The materials, laid over this pillar, were of wood; through the lightness whereof, the *architrave* could not suffer, nor the column itself, being so substantial. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Westward a pompous frontispiece appear'd,
On Dorick pillars of white marble rear'd,
Crown'd with an *architrave* of antique mold;
And sculpture rising on the roughen'd gold. *Pope.*

A'RCHIVES, år-kivez.[354] *n. s. without a singular.* [*archiva*, Lat.] The places where records or ancient writings are kept. It is perhaps sometimes used for the writings themselves.

Though we think, our words vanish with the breath that utters them; yet they become records in God's court, and are laid up in his *archives*, as witnesses either for or against us.
Government of the Tongue.

I shall now only look a little into the Mosaic *archives*, to observe what they furnish us with, upon this subject. *Woodward.*

A'RCHWISE, årtsh'wize.[354] *adv.* [from *arch* and *wise*.] In the form of an arch.

The court of arches, so called *ab arcuata ecclesia*, or from Bow church, by reason of the steeple or clochier thereof, raised at the top with stone pillars, in fashion of a bow bent *archwise*. *Ayliffe.*

ARCI'TENENT, år-sit'té-nênt. *adj.* [*arcitenens*, Lat.] Bow-bearing. *Dict.*

ARCTA'TION, årk-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *arcto* to straiten.] Straitening; confinement to a narrower compass.

A'RCTICK, årk'tik, *adj.* [from ἄρκτος a bear, the northern constellation.] Northern; lying under the Arctos, or bear. See ARTICK.

Ever-during snows, perpetual shades
Of darkness, would congeal their livid blood;
Did not the *arctick* tract spontaneous yield
A cheering purple berry, big with wine. *Philips.*

A'RCTICK *Circle*, årk'tik. The circle, at which the northern frigid zone begins.

A'RCUATE, år'kû-âte.[91] *adj.* [*arcuatus*, Lat.] Bent in the form of an arch.

The cause of the confusion in sounds, and the inconfusion of species visible, is, for that the sight worketh in right lines; but sounds, that move in oblique and *arcuate* lines, must needs encounter and disturb the one the other. *Bacon's Natural History.*

In the gullet, where it perforateth the midriff, the carneous fibres are inflected and *arcuate*.
Ray on the Creation.

A'RCUATILE, år'kû-â-til.[146] *adj.* [from *arcuate*.] Bent; inflected. *Dict.*

ARCUA'TION, år-kû-â'shûn. *n. s.* [from *arcuate*.]

1. The act of bending any thing; incurvation.
2. The state of being bent; curvity, or crookedness.
3. [In gardening.] The method of raising by layers such trees, as cannot be raised from seed, or that bear no seed; as the elm, lime, alder, willow; and is so called, from bending down to the ground the branches, which spring from the offsets or stools after they are planted.
Chambers.

A'RCUATURE, år-kû-â-tûre. *n. s.* [*arcuatura*, low Lat.] The bending or curvature of an arch. *Dict.*

ARCUBA'LISTER, år-kû-bâl'is-tûr. *n. s.* [from *arcus* a bow, and *balista* an engine.] A crossbow-man.

King John was espied, by a very good *arcubalister*; who said, that he would soon dispatch the cruel tyrant. God forbid, vile varlet, quoth the earl, that we should procure the death of the holy one of God.
Camden's Remains.

ARD, ård. [Saxon.] Signifies natural disposition; as, *Goddard*, is a divine temper; *Reinard*, a sincere temper; *Giffard*, a bountiful and liberal disposition; *Bernard*, filial affection. *Gibson's Camden.*

A'RDENCY, år'dên-sé. *n. s.* [from *ardent*.] Ardour; eagerness; warmth of affection.

Accepted our prayers shall be, if qualified with humility, and *ardency*, and perseverance, so far as concerns the end immediate to them.
Hammond's Pract. Catechism.

The ineffable happiness of our dear Redeemer must needs bring an increase to ours, commensurate to the *ardency* of our love for him. *Boyle.*

A'RDENT, år'dênt. *adj.* [*ardens*, Lat. burning.]

1. Hot; burning; fiery.

Chymists observe, that vegetables (as lavender, rue, marjoram, &c.) distilled before fermentation, yield oils without any burning spirits; but, after fermentation, yield *ardent* spirits without oils: which shews, that their oil is, by fermentation, converted into spirit. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Fierce; vehement; having the appearance or quality of fire.

A knight of swarthy face,
High on a cole-black steed, pursued the chace;
With flashing flames his *ardent* eyes were fill'd.
Dryden.

3. Passionate; affectionate: used generally of desire.

Another nymph with fatal pow'r may rise,
To damp the sinking beams of Cælia's eyes;
With haughty pride may hear her charms confest,
And scorn the *ardent* vows that I have blest. *Prior.*

A'RDENTLY, år'dênt-lé. *adv.* [from *ardent*.] Eagerly; affectionately.

With true zeal may our hearts be most *ardently* inflamed to our religion. *Spratt's Sermons.*

A'RDOUR, år'dûr.[314] *n. s.* [*ardor*, Lat. heat.]

1. Heat.

Joy, like a ray of the sun, reflects with a greater *ardour* and quickness, when it rebounds upon a man from the breast of his friend. *South.*

2. Heat of affection; as, love, desire, courage.

The soldiers shout around with gen'rous rage;
He prais'd their *ardour*, inly pleas'd to see,
His host. *Dryden.*

Unmov'd the mind of Ithaeus remain'd,
And the vain *ardours* of our love restrain'd. *Pope.*

3. The person ardent or bright. This is only used by *Milton*.

Nor delay'd the winged saint,
After his charge receiv'd; but, from among
Thousand celestial *ardours*, where he stood
Veil'd with his gorgeous wings, up-springing light,
Flew through the midst of heav'n. *Paradise Lost.*

ARDU'ITY, år-dû'é-té. *n. s.* [from *arduous*.] Height; difficulty. *Dict.*

A'RDUOUS, år'jû-ûs.[376 293] *adj.* [*arduus*, Lat.]

1. Lofty; hard to climb.

High on Parnassus' top her sons she show'd,
And pointed out those *arduous* paths they trod. *Pope.*

2. Difficult.

It was a means, to bring him up in the school of arts and policy; and so to fit him for that great and *arduous* employment, that God designed him to.
South.

A'RDUOUSNESS, år'jû-ûs-nês.[293 376] *n. s.* [from *arduous*.] Height; difficulty.

ARE, år.[76] The third person plural of the present tense of the verb *to be*; as, young men *are* rash, old *are* cautious.

A'RE, å'-ré, or *Alamire*. The lowest note but one in Guido's scale of musick.

Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,
Are to plead Hortensio's passion;
B mi Bianca take him for thy lord,
C faut, that loves with all affection. *Shaksp*

A'REA, å'ré-å.[70 545 534] *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. The surface; contained between any lines or boundaries.

The *area* of a triangle is found, by knowing the height and the base. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Any open surface, as, the floor of a room; the open part of a church; the vacant part or stage of an amphitheatre. An inclosed place, as lists, or a bowling-green, or grass-plot.

Let us conceive a floor or *area* of goodly length, with the breadth somewhat more than half the longitude. *Wotton.*

The Alban lake is of an oval figure; and, by reason of the high mountains that encompass it, looks like the *area* of some vast amphitheatre. *Addison.*

In *areas* vary'd with Mosaick art,
Some whirl the disk, and some the jav'lin dart. *Pope.*

To ARE'AD, or ARE'ED, å-réed'. *v. a.* [areban, Sax. to counsel.] To advise; to direct.

Knights and ladies gentle deeds;
Whose praises having slept in silence long,
Me, all too meane, the sacred muse *areeds*
To blazon broad. *Fairy Queen.*

But mark, what I *aread* thee now. Avant!
Fly thither, whence thou fled'st! If from this hour
Within these hallow'd limits thou appear,
Back to th' infernal pit I drag thee chain'd.
Paradise Lost.

AREFA'CTION, år-ré-fâk'shûn. *n. s.* [*arefacio*, Lat. to dry.] The state of growing dry; the act of drying.

From them, and their motions, principally proceed *arefaction*, and most of the effects of nature.
Bacon.

To A'REFY, år'ré-fi. *v. a.* [*arefacio*, Lat. to dry.] To dry; to exhaust of moisture.

Heat drieth bodies, that do easily expire, as parchment, leaves, roots, clay, &c. and so doth time or age *arefy*, as in the same bodies, &c.
Bacon's Natural History.

ARENA'CEOUS, år-é-nâ'shûs.[627] *adj.* [*arena*, Lat. sand.] Sandy; having the qualities of sand.

A piece of the stone of the same mines, of a yellowish brown colour, an *arenaceous* friable substance, and with some white spar mixed with it.
Woodward on Fossils.

ARENA'TION, år-é-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *arena*, Lat. sand.] Is used by some physicians for a sort of dry bath, when the patient sits with his feet upon hot sand.
Dict.

ARENO'SE, å-ré-nôse'.[627] *adj.* [from *arena*, Lat.] Sandy; full of sand. *Dict.*

ARE'NULOUS, å-rên'û-lûs. *adj.* [from *arenula*, Lat. sand.] Full of small sand; gravelly.

AREO'TICK, å-ré-ôt'ik.[534] *adj.* [ἀραιότικα.] Attenuents; applied to medicines, that dissolve viscidities; so that the morbifick matter may be carried off, by sweat or insensible perspiration. *Dict.*

ARETO'LOGY, å-ré-tôl'ô-jé. *n. s.* [from ἀρετὴ virtue, and λέγω to discourse.] That part of moral philosophy, which

treats of virtue, its nature, and the means of arriving at it. *Dict.*

A'RGAL, år'gål.[505] *n. s.* Hard lees, sticking to the sides of wine vessels; more commonly called tartar. *Dict.*

A'RGENT, år'jênt. *adj.* [from *argentum*, Lat. silver.]

1. The white colour, used in the coats of gentlemen, knights, and baronets; supposed, to be the representation of that metal.

Rinaldo flings
As swift, as fiery lightning kindled new:
His *argent* eagle, with her silver wings
In field of azure, fair Erminia knew. *Fairfax.*
In an *argent* field, the god of war
Was drawn triumphant on his iron car. *Dryden.*

2. Silver; bright like silver.

Those *argent* fields more likely habitants,
Translated saints, or middle spirits, hold,
Betwixt th' angelical and human kind. *Milton.*
Or ask of yonder *argent* fields above,
Why Jove's satellites are less than Jove? *Pope.*

ARGENTA'TION, år-jên-tå'shûn. *n. s.* [from *argentum*, Lat. silver.] An overlaying with silver. *Dict.*

A'RGENTINE, år-jên'tîn.[150] *adj.* [*argentin*, Fr.] Sounding like silver. *Dict.*

A'RGIL, år'jîl. *n. s.* [*argilla*, Lat.] Potters clay; a fat soft kind of earth, of which vessels are made.

ARGILLA'CEOUS, år-jîl-lå'shûs. *adj.* [from *argil.*] Clayey; partaking of the nature of argil; consisting of argil or potters clay.

ARGI'LLOUS, år-jîl'lûs.[314] *adj.* [from *argil.*] Consisting of clay; clayish; containing clay.

Albuquerque derives this redness from the sand and *argillous* earth at the bottom.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

A'RGOSY, år'gô-sê.[503] *n. s.* [derived by Pope from *Argo*, the name of Jason's ship; supposed by others to be a vessel of *Ragusa* or *Ragosa*, a *Ragozine*, corrupted.] A large vessel for merchandize; a carrack.

Your mind is tossing on the ocean;
There, where your *argosies* with portly sail,
Like signiors and rich burgers on the flood,
Do overpeer the petty traffickers.
Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.

To A'RGUE, år'gû.[355] *v. n.* [*arguo*, Lat.]

1. To reason; to offer reasons.

I know, your majesty has always lov'd her
So dear in heart, not to deny her, what
A woman of less place might ask by law;
Scholars, allow'd freely to *argue* for her.
Shaksp. Henry VIII.

Publick *arguing* oft serves not only to exasperate the minds, but to whet the wits of heretieks.
Decay of Piety.

An idea of motion, not passing on, would perplex any one, who should *argue* from such an idea. *Locke.*

2. To persuade by argument.

It is a sort of poetical logick, which I would make use of, to *argue* you into a protection of this play.
Congreve's Ded. to Old Bachelor.

3. To dispute; with the particles *with* or *against* before the opponent, and *against* before the thing opposed.

Why do Christians, of several persuasions, so fiercely *argue against* the salvability of each other?
Decay of Piety.

He, that by often *arguing against* his own sense, imposes falsehoods on others, is not far from believing himself. *Locke.*

I do not see, how they can *argue with* any one, without setting down strict boundaries. *Locke.*

To A'RGUE, år'gû.[355] *v. a.*

1. To prove any thing by argument.

If the world's age and death be *argued* well,
By the sun's fall, which now towards earth doth bend;
Then we might fear, that virtue (since she fell
So low as woman) should be near her end. *Donne.*

2. To debate any question; as, to *argue* a cause.

3. To prove, as an argument.

So many laws *argue* so many sins
Among them: how can God with such reside?
Milton.

It *argues* distemper of the mind, as well as of the body, when a man is continually tossing from one side to the other. *South.*

This *argues* a virtue and disposition in those sides of the rays, which answers to that virtue and disposition of the chrystal. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. To charge with, as a crime: with *of.*

I have pleaded guilty, to all thoughts and expressions of mine, which can be truly *argued of* obscenity, profaneness, or immorality; and retract them.
Dryden's Fables.

The accidents are not the same, which would have *argued* him *of* a servile copying, and total barrenness of invention; yet the seas were the same. *Dryd.*

A'RGUER, år'gû-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *argue.*] A reasoner; a disputer; a controvertist.

Men are ashamed to be proselytes to a weak *arguer*, as thinking they must part with their reputation as well as their sin. *Decay of Piety.*

Neither good Christians, nor good *arguers.*
Atterbury.

A'RGUMENT, år'gû-mênt. *n. s.* [*argumentum*, Lat.]

1. A reason alleged, for or against any thing.

We sometimes see, on our theatres, vice rewarded, at least unpunished; yet it ought not to be an *argument* against the art. *Dryden.*

When any thing is proved by as good *arguments*, as that thing is capable of, supposing it were; we ought not in reason, to make any doubt of the existence of that thing. *Tillotson.*

Our author's two great and only *arguments* to prove, that heirs are lords over their brethren. *Locke.*

2. The subject of any discourse or writing.

That she, who ev'n but now was your best object,
Your praise's *argument*, balm of your age,
Dearest and best. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
To the height of this great *argument*,
I may assert eternal providence,
And justify the ways of God to man. *Milton.*
Sad task! yet *argument*
Not less, but more heroick, than the wrath
Of stern Achilles. *Milton.*

A much longer discourse, my *argument* requires; your merciful dispositions, a much shorter.
Spratt's Sermons.

3. The contents of any work, summed up by way of abstract.

The *argument* of the work, that is, its principal action, the œconomy and disposition of it, are the things, which distinguish copies from originals.
Dryden.

4. A controversy.

This day, in *argument* upon a case,
Some words there grew 'twixt Somerset and me.
Shakspeare.

An *argument*, that fell out last night, where each of us fell in praise of our country mistresses.
Shaksp. Cymbeline.

If the idea be not agreed on, betwixt the speaker and hearer; the *argument* is not about things, but names. *Locke.*

5. It has sometimes the particle *to* before the thing to be proved, but generally *for.*

The best moral *argument* to patience, in my opinion, is the advantage of patience itself. *Tillotson.*

This, before that revelation had enlightened the world, was the very best *argument for* a future state.
Atterbury.

6. [In astronomy.] An arch, by which we seek another unknown arch, proportional to the first. *Chambers.*

ARGUME'NTAL, år-gû-mên'tâl. *adj.* [from *argument.*] Belonging to argument; reasoning.

Afflicted sense thou kindly dost set free,
Oppress'd with *argumental* tyranny;
And routed reason finds a safe retreat in thee. *Pope.*

ARGUMENTA'TION, år-gû-mên-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *argument.*] Reasoning; the act of reasoning.

Argumentation is that operation of the mind, whereby we infer one proposition, from two or more propositions premised: or it is the drawing a conclusion, which before was unknown or doubtful, from some propositions more known and evident; so, when we have judged, that matter cannot think, and that the mind of man doth think; we conclude, that therefore the mind of man is not matter. *Watts's Logick.*

I suppose, it is no ill topick of *argumentation*, to shew the prevalence of contempt, by the contrary influences of respect. *South.*

His thoughts must be masculine, full of *argumentation*, and that sufficiently warm. *Dryden.*

The whole course of his *argumentation* comes to nothing. *Addison.*

ARGUME'NTATIVE, år-gû-mên'tâ-tîv.[512] *adj.* [from *argument.*]

1. Consisting of argument; containing argument.

This omission (considering the bounds, within which the *argumentative* part of my discourse was confined) I could not avoid.
Atterbury's Pref. to his Sermons.

2. Sometimes with *of*, but rarely.

Another thing, *argumentative of* Providence, is that pappous plumage, growing upon the tops of some seeds; whereby they are wafted with the wind, and disseminated far and wide. *Ray.*

3. Applied to persons, disputatious; disposed to controversy.

A'RGUTE, år-gûte'. *adj.* [*arguto*, Ital. *argutus*, Lat.]

1. Subtle; witty; sharp.

2. Shrill.

A'RIA, å'rê-å. *n. s.* [Ital. in musick.] An air, song, or tune.

A'RID, år'rîd.[81] *adj.* [*aridus*, Lat. dry.] Dry; parched up.

My complexion is become adust, and my body *arid*, by visiting lands. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

His harden'd fingers deck the gaudy spring;
Without him summer were an *arid* waste. *Thoms.*

ARI'DITY, å-rîd'dê-tê.[511] *n. s.* [from *arid.*]

1. Dryness; siccity.

Salt, taken in great quantities, will reduce an animal body to the great extremity of *aridity* or dryness. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. In the theological sense, a kind of insensibility in devotion, contrary to unction or tenderness.

Strike my soul with lively apprehensions of thy excellencies, to bear up my spirit under the greatest *aridities* and dejections, with the delightful prospect of thy glories. *Norris.*

A'RIES, å'rê-êz. *n. s.* [Lat.] The ram; one of the twelve signs of the zodiack; the first vernal sign.

At last from *Aries* rolls the bounteous sun,
And the bright Bull receives him. *Thomson.*

To ARI'ETATE, å-rī'ė-tāte.[91] *v. n.* [*arieto*, Lat.]
1. To butt like a ram.
2. To strike in imitation of the blows, which rams give with their heads.

ARIETA'TION, å-rī-ė-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *arietate.*]
1. The act of butting like a ram.
2. The act of battering with an engine called a ram.
The strength of the percussion, wherein ordnance do exceed all *arietations* and ancient inventions. *Bacon.*
3. The act of striking or conflicting in general.
Now those heterogeneous atoms, by themselves, hit so exactly into their proper residence, in the midst of such tumultuary motions and *arietations* of other particles. *Glanville.*

ARIE'TTA, å-rė-ėt'tå.[534] *n. s.* [Ital. in musick.] A short air, song, or tune.

ARI'GHT, å-rīte'.[393] *adv.* [from *a* and *right.*]
1. Rightly; without mental errour.
How him I lov'd, and love with all my might;
So thought I eke of him, and think I thought *aright.* *Spenser.*
These were thy thoughts, and thou could'st judge *aright,*
Till interest made a jaundice in thy sight. *Dryden.*
The motions of the tongue are so easy, and so subtle, that you can hardly conceive or distinguish them *aright.* *Holder.*
2. Rightly; without crime.
A generation, that set not their heart *aright. Psalms.*
3. Rightly; without failing of the end designed.
Guardian of groves, and goddess of the night,
Fair queen, he said, direct my dart *aright. Dryden.*

ARIOLA'TION, or HARIOLA'TION, å-rė-ò-lå'shŭn.[534] *n. s.* [*hariolus*, Lat. a soothsayer.] Soothsaying; vaticination.
The priests of elder time deluded their apprehensions with *ariolation*, soothsaying, and such oblique idolatries. *Brown.*

ARIO'SO, å-rė-ò'sò. *n.s.* [Ital. in musick.] The movement of a common air, song or tune. *Dict.*

To ARI'SE, å-rīze'. *v. n.* pret. *arose*, particip. *arisen.* [from *a* and *rise.*]
1. To mount upward, as the sun.
He rose; and, looking up, beheld the skies
With purple blushing, and the day *arise. Dryden.*
2. To get up, as from sleep, or from rest.
So Esdras *arose* up, and said unto them, ye have transgressed the law. 1 *Esd.* ix. 7.
How long wilt thou sleep, O sluggard? When wilt thou *arise* out of thy sleep. *Prov.* vi. 9.
3. To come into view, as from obscurity.
There shall *arise* false Christs and false prophets. *Matt.* xxiv.
4. To revive from death.
Thy dead men shall live; together with my body, shall they *arise.* Awake and sing, ye that dwell in dust! *Isaiah*, xxvi. 19.
5. To proceed, or have its original
They, which were scattered abroad upon the persecution that *arose* about Stephen, travelled as far as Phœnice. *Acts*, xi. 19
I know not, what mischief may *arise* hereafter from the example of such an innovation. *Dryden.*
6. To enter upon a new station, to succeed to power or office.
Another Mary then *arose*,
And did rig'rous laws impose. *Cowley.*
7. To commence hostility.
And, when he *arose* against me, I caught him by his beard, and smote him. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 35.
For the various senses of this word, see RISE.

ARISTO'CRACY, år-ĭs-tŏk'krå-sė. *n. s.* [ἄριστος greatest, and κρατέω to govern.] That form of government, which places the supreme power in the nobles, without a king, and exclusively of the people.
The *aristocracy* of Venice hath admitted so many abuses through the degeneracy of the nobles, that the period of its duration seems to approach. *Swift.*

ARISTOCRA'TICAL, ARISTOCRA'TICK, år-rĭs-tò-krăt'tė-kål, år-rĭs-tò-krăt'tĭk.[541] *adj.* [from *aristocracy.*] Relating to aristocracy; including a form of government by the nobles.
Ockham distinguishes, that the papacy or ecclesiastical monarchy, may be changed in an extraordinary manner, for some time, into an *aristocratical* form of government. *Ayliffe.*

ARISTOCRA'TICALNESS, år-rĭs-tò-krăt'tė-kål-nės. *n. s.* [from *aristocratical.*] An aristocratical state. *Dict.*

ARI'THMANCY, å-rĭth'mån-sė. *n. s.* [from ἀριθμος number, and μαντεια divination.] A foretelling future events by numbers. *Dict.*

ARITHME'TICAL, år-ĭth-mėt'tė-kål.[527] *adj.* [from *arithmetick.*] According to the rules or method of arithmetick.
The principles of bodies may be infinitely small, not only beyond all naked or assisted sense, but beyond all *arithmetical* operation or conception. *Grew.*
The squares of the diameters of these rings, made by any prismatick colour, were in *arithmetical* progression, as in the fifth observation. *Newton.*

ARITHME'TICALLY, år-ĭth-mėt'tė-kål-lė. *adv.* [from *arithmetical.*] In an arithmetical manner; according to the principles of arithmetick.
Though the fifth part of a xestes, being a simple fraction, and *arithmetically* regular; it is yet no proper part of that measure. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

ARITHMETI'CIAN, å-rĭth-mė-tĭsh'ån. *n. s.* [from *arithmetick.*] A master of the art of numbers.
A man had need be a good *arithmetician*, to understand this author's works. His description runs on like a multiplication table. *Addison.*

ARI'THMETICK, å-rĭth'mė-tĭk. *n. s.* [ἀριθμος number, and μετρέω to measure.] The science of numbers; the art of computation.
On fair ground I could beat forty of them;
But now 'tis odds beyond *arithmetick. Shaksp.*
The christian religion, according to the apostle's *arithmetick*, hath but these three parts of it; sobriety, justice, religion. *Taylor.*

ARK, årk.[77] *n. s.* [*arca*, Lat. a chest.]
1. A vessel to swim upon the water; usually applied to that, in which Noah was preserved from the universal deluge.
Make thee an *ark* of gopher wood: rooms shalt thou make in the *ark*, and shalt pitch it within and without. *Genesis.*
The one just man alive, by his command,
Shall build a wond'rous *ark*, as thou beheld'st,
To save himself and household, from amidst
A world devote to universal wreck. *Milton.*
2. The repository of the covenant of God with the Jews.
This coffer was of shittim wood, covered with plates or leaves of gold, being two cubits and a half in length, a cubit and a half wide, and a cubit and a half high. It had two rings of gold on each side, through which the staves were put for carrying it: upon the top of it was a kind of gold crown, all around it; and two cherubim were fastened to the cover: it contained the two tables of stone, written by the hand of God. *Calmet.*

ARM, årm. *n. s.* [earm, eorm, Sax.]
1. The limb, which reaches from the shoulder to the hand.
If I have lift up my hand against the fatherless, when I saw my help in the gate; then let mine *arm* fall from my shoulder-blade, and mine *arm* be broken from the bone. *Job.*
Like helpless friends, who view from shore
The lab'ring ship, and hear the tempest roar;
So stood they, with their *arms* across. *Dryden.*
2. The bough of a tree.
The trees spread out their *arms* to shade her face;
But she on elbow lean'd. *Sidney.*
Where the tall oak his spreading *arms* entwines,
And with the beech a mutual shade combines. *Gay.*
3. An inlet of water from the sea.
Full in the centre of the sacred wood,
An *arm* ariseth of the Stygian flood. *Dryd. Æn.*
We have yet seen but an *arm* of this sea of beauty. *Norris.*
4. Power; might. In this sense is used the secular *arm*, &c.
Cursed be the man, that trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his *arm;* and whose heart departeth from the Lord. *Jer.* xvii. 5.
O God, thy *arm* was here!
And not to us, but to thy *arm* alone,
Ascribe we all. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

ARMS END, årms-ĕnd'. *n. s.* A phrase, taken from boxing; in which the weaker man may overcome the stronger, if he can keep him from closing.
Such a one as can keep him at *arm's end*, need never wish for a better companion. *Sidney's Arcad.*
For my sake be comfortable: hold death awhile at the *arm's end.* *Shaksp.*
In the same sense is used *arm's length.*

To ARM, årm. *v. a.* [*armo*, Lat.]
1. To furnish with armour of defence, or weapons of offence.
And, when Abram heard, that his brother was taken captive, he *armed* his trained servants, born in his own house, three hundred and eighteen; and pursued them unto Dan *Genesis.*
True conscious honour is, to feel no sin;
He's *arm'd* without, that's innocent within. *Pope.*
2. To plate with any thing, that may add strength.
Their wounded steeds
Yerk out their *armed* heels at their dead masters. *Shakspeare.*
3. To furnish, to fit up; as, to *arm* a loadstone, is to case it with iron.
You must *arm* your hook, with the line in the inside of it. *Walton's Angler.*
Having wasted the callus, I left off those tents; and dressed it with others, *armed* with digestives. *Wiseman's Surgery.*
4. To provide against.
His servant, *arm'd* against such coverture.
Reported unto all, that he was sure
A noble gentleman of high regard. *Spenser.*

To ARM, årm. *v. n.* To take arms; to be fitted with arms.
Think we king Harry strong;
And, princes, look you strongly *arm* to meet him. *Shakspeare.*

ARMA'DA, år-mà'då. *n. s.* [Span. a fleet of war.] An armament for sea, a fleet of war. It is often erroneously spelt *armado.*
In all the mid-earth seas was left no road,
Wherein the pagan his bold head untwines;
Spread was the huge *armado* wide and broad,

From Venice, Genes, and towns which them confine. *Fairfax.*

So by a roaring tempest on the flood,
A whole *armado* of collected sail
Is scatter'd, and disjoin'd from fellowship. *Shaksp.*

At length, resolv'd t' assert the wat'ry ball,
He in himself did whole *armados* bring:
Him aged seamen might their master call,
And chose for general, were he not their king. *Dryden.*

ARMADI'LLO, år-mâ-dil'lò. *n. s.* [Spanish.] A four-footed animal of Brazil, as big as a cat; with a snout, like a hog; a tail, like a lizard; and feet like a hedge-hog. He is armed all over with hard scales like armour, whence he takes his name; and retires under them like the tortoise. He lives in holes, or in the water, being of the amphibious kind. His scales are of a bony or cartilaginous substance; but they are easily pierced. This animal hides himself, a third part of the year, under ground. He feeds upon roots, sugar-canes, fruits, and poultry. When he is caught, he draws up his feet and head to his belly, and rolls himself up in a ball, which the strongest hand cannot open; and he must be brought near the fire, before he will shew his nose. His flesh is white, fat, tender; and more delicate than that of a sucking pig. *Trevoux.*

A'RMAMENT, år'mâ-mênt.[503] *n. s.* [*armamentum*, Lat.] A force equipped for war; generally used of a naval force.

ARMAME'NTARY, år-mâ-mên'tâ-rè. *n. s.* [*armamentarium*. Lat.] An armoury; a magazine or arsenal of warlike implements. *Dict.*

A'RMAN, år'mân. *n. s.* A confection for restoring appetite in horses. *Dict.*

A'RMATURE, år'mâ-tshûre,[461] *n. s.* [*armatura*, Lat.]

1. Armour; something to defend the body from hurt.

Others should be armed with hard shells; others with prickles; the rest, that have no such *armature*, should be endued with great swiftness and pernicity. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Offensive weapons; less properly.

The double *armature* is a more destructive engine, than the tumultuary weapon. *Decay of Piety.*

A'RMED, ârmd. *adj.* [in heraldry.] Is used in respect of beasts and birds of prey, when their teeth, horns, feet, beak, talons, or tusks, are of a different colour from the rest; as, he bears a cock or a falcon *armed*, or. *Chambers.*

ARMED *Chair*, ârmd-tshâre'.[52] *n. s.* [from *armed* and *chair*.] An elbow chair, or a chair with rests for the arms.

ARME'NIAN *Bole*, år-mè'nyân-bôle. *n. s.* A fatty, medicinal kind of earth; of a pale reddish colour; which takes its name from the country of Armenia.

ARME'NIAN *Stone*, år-mè'nyân-stône. *n. s.* A mineral stone or earth of a blue colour, spotted with green, black, and yellow; anciently brought only from Armenia, but now found in Germany and the Tyrol. It bears a near resemblance to lapis lazuli, from which it seems only to differ in degree of maturity; it being softer, and speckled with green instead of gold. *Chambers.*

ARME'NTAL, år-mên'tâl. } *adj.* [*armen-*
A'RMENTINE, år'mên-tîne. } *talis*, or *armentinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a drove or herd of cattle. *Dict.*

ARMENTO'SE, år-mên-tôse'.[427] *adj.* [*armentosus*, Lat.] Abounding with cattle. *Dict.*

A'RMGAUNT, ârm'gânt.[214] *adj.* [from *arm* and *gaunt*.] Slender as the arm.

So he nodded,
And soberly did mount an *armgaunt* steed. *Shaksp.*

A'RM-HOLE, ârm'hôle. *n. s.* [from *arm* and *hole*.] The cavity under the shoulder.

Tickling is most in the soles of the feet, and under the *arm-holes*, and on the sides. The cause is the thinness of the skin in those parts, joined with the rareness of being touched there. *Bacon's Natural History.*

ARMI'GEROUS, år-mîd'jûr-rûs. *adj.* [from *armiger*, Lat. an armory-bearer.] Bearing arms.

A'RMILLARY, år'mîl-lâ-rè. *adj.* [from *armilla*, Lat. a bracelet.] Resembling a bracelet.

When the circles of the mundane sphere are supposed to be described on the convex surface of a sphere, which is hollow within; and, after this, you imagine all parts of the sphere's surface to be cut away, except those parts on which such circles are described: then that sphere is called an *armillary* sphere; because it appears in the form of several circular rings, or bracelets, put together in a due position. *Harris's Description of the Globes.*

A'RMILLATED, år'mîl-lâ-têd. *adj.* [*armillatus*, Lat.] Having bracelets. *Dict.*

A'RMINGS, ârm'îngz. *n. s.* [in a ship.] The same with wastecloaths, being clothes hung about the outside of the ship's upper works, fore and aft, and before the cubbrige heads. Some are also hung round the tops, called *top armings*. *Chambers.*

ARMI'POTENCE, år-mîp'ò-tênse.[518] *n. s.* [from *arma*, arms, and *potentia* power, Lat.] Power in war.

ARMI'POTENT, år-mîp'ò-tênt. *adj.* [*armipotens*, Lat.] Powerful in arms; mighty in war.

The manifold linguist, and the *armipotent* soldier. *Shakspeare.*

For, if our God, the Lord *armipotent*,
Those armed angels in our aid down send,
That were at Dathan to his prophet sent;
Thou wilt come down with them. *Fairfax.*

Beneath the low'ring brow, and on a bent,
The temple stood of Mars *armipotent*. *Dryden.*

ARMI'SONOUS, år-mîs'ò-nûs. *adj.* [*armisonus*, Lat.] Rustling with armour.

A'RMISTICE, år'mè-stîs.[503 142] *n. s.* [*armistitium*, Lat.] A short truce; a cessation of arms for a short time.

AR'MLET, ârm'lêt. *n. s.* [from *arm*.]

1. A little arm; as, an *armlet* of the sea.
2. A piece of armour for the arm.
3. A bracelet for the arm.

And, when she takes thy hand, and doth seem kind;
Doth search, what rings and *armlets* she can find. *Donne.*

Every nymph of the flood her tresses rending,
Throws off her *armlets* of pearl in the main. *Dryd.*

ARMONI'ACK, å-mò'nè-âk.[505] *n. s.* [erroneously so written for *ammoniac*.] A sort of volatile salt. See AMMONIAC.

A'RMORER, år'mûr-ûr.[557] *n. s.* [*armorier*, Fr.]

1. He that makes armour, or weapons.

Now thrive the *armorers*, and honour's thought
Reigns solely in the breast of every man. *Shaksp.*

The *armorers* make their steel more tough and pliant, by aspersion of water and juice of herbs. *Bacon.*

The whole division that to Mars pertains,
All trades of death that deal in steel for gains,
Were there; the butcher, *armorer*, and smith,
Who forges sharpen'd fauchions, or the scythe. *Dryden.*

When *arm'rers* temper in the ford,
The keen-edg'd pole-ax, or the shining sword;
The red hot metal hisses in the lake. *Pope.*

2. He that dresses another in armour.

The *armorers* accomplishing the knights,
With busy hammers closing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shaksp.*

The morning he was to join battle with Harold, his *armorer* put on his backpiece before, and his breastplate behind. *Camden.*

ARMO'RIAL, år-mò'rè-âl. *adj.* [*armorial*, Fr.] Belonging to the arms or escutcheon of a family, as, ensigns *armorial*.

A'RMORIST, år'mò-rîst. *n. s.* [from *armour*.] A person skilled in heraldry. *Dict.*

A'RMORY, år'mûr-è.[557] *n. s.* [from *armour*.]

1. The place in which arms are reposited for use.

The sword
Of Michael, from the *armory* of God,
Was giv'n him; temper'd so, that neither keen,
Nor solid, might resist that edge. *Milton.*

With plain heroick magnitude of mind,
And celestial vigour arm'd,
Their *armories* and magazines contemns. *Milton.*

Let a man consider these virtues, with the contrary sins; and then, as out of a full *armory* or magazine, let him furnish his conscience with texts of scripture. *South.*

2. Armour; arms of defence.

Nigh at hand,
Celestial *armory*, shields, helms, and spears,
Hung high, with diamond flaming and with gold. *Milton.*

3. Ensigns armorial.

Well worthy be you of that *armory*,
Wherein you have great glory won this day. *Fairy Queen.*

AR'MOUR, år'mûr.[314] *n. s.* *armateur*, Fr. *armatura*, Lat.] Defensive arms.

Your friends are up, and buckle on their *armour*. *Shakspeare.*

That they might not go naked among their enemies, the only *armour* that Christ allows them is prudence and innocence. *South.*

A'RMOUR-BE'ARER, år'mûr-bâre'ûr. *n. s.* [from *armour* and *bear*.] He that carries the armour of another.

His *armour-bearer* first, and next he kill'd
His charioteer. *Dryden.*

A'RMPIT, ârm'pît. *n. s.* [from *arm* and *pit*.] The hollow place under the shoulder.

The handles to these gouges are made so long, that the handle may reach under the *armpit* of the workman. *Moxson.*

Others hold their plate under their left *armpit*, the best situation for keeping it warm. *Swift.*

ARMS, ârmz.[77] *n. s. without the singular number.* [*arma*, Lat.]

1. Weapons of offence; or armour of defence.

Those *arms*, which Mars before
Had giv'n the vanquish'd, now the victor bore.
Pope.

2. A state of hostility.

Sir Edward Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more confederates, are in *arms*.
Shakspeare.

3. War in general.

Arms and the man I sing. *Dryden.*

Him Paris follow'd to the dire alarms;
Both breathing slaughter, both resolved in *arms*.
Pope.

4. Action; the act of taking arms.

Up rose the victor angels, and to *arms*
The matin trumpet sung.
Milton.

The seas and rocks, and skies rebound,
To *arms*, to *arms*, to *arms!*
Pope.

5. The ensigns armorial of a family.

A'RMY, år-mė.[482] *n. s.* [*armée*, Fr.]

1. A collection of armed men, obliged to obey one man. *Locke.*

Number itself importeth not much in *armies*, where the people are of weak courage. *Bacon.*

The meanest soldier, that has fought often in an *army*, has a truer knowledge of war; than he that has writ whole volumes, but never was in any battle. *South.*

The Tuscan leaders and their *army* sing,
Which followed great Æneas to the war;
Their arms, their numbers, and their names declare.
Dryden.

2. A great number.

The fool hath planted in his memory an *army* of good words. *Shakspeare's Merch. of Venice.*

AROMA'TICAL, år-ȯ-mȧt'ė-kȧl. *adj.* [from *aromatick*.] Spicy; fragrant; high scented.

All things that are hot and *aromatical*, do preserve liquors or powders. *Bacon.*

Volatile oils refresh the animal spirits; but likewise are endued with all the bad qualities of such substances, producing all the effects of an oily and *aromatical* acrimony. *Arbuthnot.*

AROMA'TICK, år-ȯ-mȧt'ik[527]. *adj.* [from *aroma*, Lat. spice.]

1. Spicy.

Amidst whole heaps of spices lights a ball,
And now their odours arm'd against them fly:
Some preciously by shatter'd porcelain fall,
And some by *aromatick* splinters die. *Dryden.*

2. Fragrant; strong scented.

Or quick effluvia darting through the brain,
Die of a rose in *aromatick* pain. *Pope.*

AROMA'TICKS, år-ȯ-mȧt'iks.[527] *n. s.* Spices.

They were furnished, for exchange of their *aromaticks*, and other proper commodities. *Raleigh.*

AROMATIZA'TION, år-ȯ-mȧt-ė-zȧ'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *aromatize*.] The mingling of a due proportion of aromatic spices or drugs with any medicine.

To ARO'MATIZE, år-rȯ-mȧ-tize. *v. a.* [from *aroma*, Lat. spice.]

1. To scent with spices; to impregnate with spices.

Drink the first cup at supper, hot; and, half an hour before supper, something hot and *aromatized*.
Bacon.

2. To scent; to perfume.

Unto converted Jews no man imputeth this unsavoury odour, as though *aromatized* by their conversion. *Brown.*

ARO'SE, å-rȯze.[554] The preterite of the verb *arise*. See ARISE.

ARO'UND, å-rȯůnd'. *adv.* [from *a* and *round*.]

1. In a circle.

He shall extend his propagated sway,
Where Atlas turns the rowling heav'ns *around*,
And his broad shoulders with their lights are crown'd. *Dryden.*

2. On every side.

And all above was sky, and ocean all *around*.
Dryden.

AROUND, å-rȯůnd'.[545] *prep.* About; encircling, so as to encompass.

From young Iülus' head
A lambent flame arose, which gently spread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed. *Dryd.*

To ARO'USE, å-rȯůze'. *v. a.* [from *a* and *rouse*.]

1. To wake from sleep.

How loud howling wolves *arouse* the jades,
That drag the tragick melancholy night. *Shaksp.*

2. To raise up; to excite.

But absent, what fantastick woes *arous'd*
Rage in each thought, by restless musing fed;
Chill the warm cheek, and blast the bloom of life.
Thomson.

ARO'W, å-rȯ'.[545] *adv.* [from *a* and *row*.] In a row; with the breasts all bearing against the same line.

Then some green gowns are by the lasses worn
In chastest plays, till home they walk *arow*. *Sidney.*

But with a pace more sober and more slow,
And twenty, rank in rank, they rode *arow*. *Dryd.*

ARO'YNT, å-rȯint'. *adv.* [a word of uncertain etymology, but very ancient use.] Be gone; away: a word of expulsion, or avoiding.

Saint Withold footed thrice the wold,
He met the night-marc, and her name told;
Bid her alight, and her troth plight,
And *aroynt* thee, witch, *aroynt* thee right. *Shaksp.*

A'RQUEBUSE, år'kwė-bŭs. *n. s.* [Fr. spelt falsely *harquebuss*.] A hand gun. It seems to have anciently meant much the same, as our carabine or fusee.

A *harquebuse*, or ordnance, will be farther heard, from the mouth of the piece, than backwards, or on the sides. *Bacon.*

A'RQUEBUSIER, år-kwė-bŭs-ėėr'.[275] *n. s.* [from *arquebuse*.] A soldier armed with an arquebuse.

He compassed them in, with fifteen thousand *arquebusiers*; whom he had brought with him, well appointed. *Knolles.*

A'RRACH, O'RRACH, or O'RRAGE, år-rȧk', ȯr'rȧk, or ȯr-ridje. *n. s.* One of the quickest plants both in coming up and running to seed. Its leaves are very good in pottage. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

ARRA'CK, or ARA'CK, år-rȧk'. *n. s.* The word *arrack* is an Indian name for strong waters of all kinds; for they call our spirits and brandy English *arrack*. But what we understand by the name *arrack*, is no other than a spirit procured by distillation from a vegetable juice called toddy, which flows by incision out of the cocoa-nut tree. *Chambers.*

I send this to be better known, for choice of china, tea, *arrack*, and other Indian goods. *Spectator.*

To ARRA'IGN, år-rȧne, *v. a.* [*arranger*, Fr. to set in order.]

1. To set a thing in order, or in its place. One is said to *arraign* a writ in a county, that fits it for trial before the justices of the circuit. A prisoner is said to be *arraigned*, where he is indicted and brought forth to his trial. *Cowell.*

Summon a session, that we may *arraign*
Our most disloyal lady; for, as she hath
Been publickly accused, so shall she have
A just and open trial. *Shaksp.*

2. To accuse; to charge with faults in general, as in controversy, in a satire.

Reverse of nature! Shall such copies then
Arraign th' originals of Maro's pen? *Roscommon.*

He, that thinks a man to the ground, will quickly endeavour to lay him there: for, while he despises him, he *arraigns* and condemns him in his heart. *South.*

3. It has *for* before the fault.

My own enemies I shall never answer: and if your lordship has any, they will not *arraign* you *for* want of knowledge. *Dryden.*

ARRA'IGNMENT, år-rȧne'mėnt. *n. s.* [from *arraign*.] The act of arraigning; an accusation; a charge.

In the sixth satire, which seems only an *arraignment* of the whole sex, there is a latent admonition to avoid ill women. *Dryden.*

To ARRA'NGE, år-rȧnje'. *v. a.* [*arranger*, Fr.] To put in the proper order for any purpose.

I chane'd this day
To see two knights in travel on my way,
(A sorry sight!) *arrang'd* in battle new.
Fairy Queen

How effectually are its muscular fibres *arranged*, and with what judgment are its columns and furrows disposed! *Cheyne.*

ARRA'NGEMENT, år rȧnje'mėnt. *n. s.* [from *arrange*.] The act of putting in proper order; the state of being put in order.

There is a proper *arrangement* of the parts in elastick bodies, which may be facilitated by use. *Cheyne.*

A'RRANT, år'rȧnt[81 82] *adj.* [a word of uncertain etymology, but probably from *errant*; which (being at first applied in its proper signification to vagabonds, as an *errant* or *arrant rogue*, that is, a *rambling rogue*) lost, in time, its original signification, and, being by its use understood to imply something bad, was applied at large to any thing, that was mentioned with hatred or contempt.] Bad in a high degree.

Country folks, who hallooed and hooted after me, as at the *arrantest* coward that ever shewed his shoulders to the enemy. *Sidney.*

A vain fool grows forty times an *arranter* sot than before. *L'Estrange.*

And let him every deity adore,
If his new bride prove not an *arrant* whore. *Dryd.*

A'RRANTLY, år'rȧnt-lė. *adv.* [from *arrant*.] Corruptly; shamefully.

Funeral tears are as *arrantly* hired out, as mourning clokes. *L'Estrange.*

A'RRAS, år'rȧs.[81 82] *n. s.* [from *Arras*, a town in Artois, where hangings are woven.] Tapestry; hangings woven with images.

Thence to the hall, which was on every side
With rich array and costly *arras* dight. *Fairy Queen.*

He's going to his mother's closet:
Behind the *arras* I'll convey myself,
To hear the process. *Shaksp.*

As he shall pass the galleries, I'll place
A guard behind the *arras*. *Denham's Sophy.*

ARRA'UGHT, år-rȧwt'. *v. a.* [a word used by *Spenser* in the preter tense, of which I have not found the present; but suppose, he derived *arreach* from *arracher*, Fr.] Seized by violence.

His ambitious sons unto them twain
Arraught the rule, and from their father drew.
Fairy Queen.

ARRA'Y, ar-ra'. *n. s.* [*arroy*, Fr. *arreo*, Sp. *arredo*, Ital. from *reye*, Teut. order. It was adopted into the middle Latin, *mille hominum arraitorum*, Knighton.]

1. Order, chiefly of war.

The earl, espying them scattered near the army, sent one to command them to their *array*. *Hayward.*

Wer't thou sought to deeds,
That might require th' *array* of war; thy skill
Of conduct would be such, that all the world
Could not sustain thy prowess. *Milton.*

A gen'ral sets his army in *array*
In vain, unless he fight and win the day. *Denham.*

2. Dress.

A rich throne, as bright as sunny day;
On which there sat most brave, embellished
With royal robes and gorgeous *array*,
A maiden queen. *Fairy Queen.*

In this remembrance, Emily ere day
Arose, and dress'd herself in rich *array*. *Dryden.*

3. In law. *Array.* [of the Fr. *arroy*, i. e. *ordo*.] The ranking or setting forth of a jury or inquest of men, impannelled upon a cause. Thence is the verb, *to array* a pannel; that is, to set forth one by another the men impannelled. *Cowell.*

To ARRA'Y, ar-ra'. *v. a.* [*arroyer*, old Fr.]

1. To put in order.

2. To deck; to dress; to adorn the person: with the particle *with* or *in*.

Deck thyself now with majesty and excellency, and *array* thyself *with* glory and beauty. *Job*, xl. 10.

Now went forth the morn,
Such as in highest heav'n, *array'd* in gold
Empyreal. *Milton.*

One vest *array'd* the corpse; and one they spread
O'er his clos'd eyes, and wrapp'd around his head.
Dryden.

3. In law. See ARRAY in law.

ARRA'YERS, ar-ra'urs. *n. s.* [from *array*.] Officers who anciently had the care of seeing the soldiers duly appointed in their armour. *Cowell.*

ARRE'AR, ar-reer'. *adv.* [*arriere*, Fr. behind.] Behind. This is the primitive signification of the word, which, though not now in use, seems to be retained by *Spenser*. See REAR.

To leave with speed Atlanta swift, *arrear;*
Through forests wild and unfrequented land,
To chase the lion, boar, or rugged bear. *F. Queen.*

ARRE'AR, ar-reer'. *n. s.* That, which remains behind unpaid, though due. See ARREARAGE.

His boon is giv'n; his knight has gain'd the day,
But lost the prize; th' *arrears* are yet to pay. *Dryd.*

If a tenant run away in *arrear* of some rent, the land remains; that cannot be carried away or lost. *Locke.*

It will comfort our grand-children, when they see a few rags hung up in Westminster-hall; which cost an hundred millions, whereof they are paying the *arrears;* and boasting, as beggars do, that their grandfathers were rich. *Swift.*

ARRE'ARAGE, ar-reer'aje.[90] *n. s.* a word now little used. [from *arriere*, Fr. behind.]

Arrearage is the remainder of an account, or a sum of money remaining in the hands of an accountant; or, more generally, any money unpaid at the due time, as *arrearage* of rent. *Cowell.*

Paget set forth the king of England's title, to his debts and pension from the French king; with all *arrearages*. *Hayward.*

He'll grant the tribute, send the *arrearages*. *Shaks.*

The old *arrearages*, under which that crown had long groaned, being defrayed; he hath brought Lurana, to uphold and maintain herself. *Howel.*

ARRE'ARANCE, ar-re'ranse. *n. s.* The same with *arrear*. See ARREAR. *Dict.*

ARRENTA'TION, ar-ren-ta'shun. *n. s.* [from *arrendar*, Span. to farm.] Is, in the forest law, the licensing an owner of lands in the forest, to inclose them with a low hedge and small ditch, in consideration of a yearly rent. *Dict.*

ARREPTI'TIOUS, ar-rep-tish'us. *adj.* [*arreptus*, Lat.]

1. Snatched away.

2. [from *ad* and *repo*.] Crept in privily.

ARRE'ST, ar-rest'. *n. s.* [from *arrester*, Fr. to stop.]

1. In law.

A stop or stay; as, a man apprehended for debt, is said to be arrested. To plead in *arrest* of judgment, is to shew cause, why judgment should be stayed, though the verdict of the twelve be passed. To plead in *arrest* of taking the inquest upon the former issue, is to shew cause, why an inquest should not be taken. An *arrest* is a certain restraint of a man's person, depriving him of his own will, and binding it to become obedient to the will of the law; and may be called the beginning of imprisonment. *Cowell.*

If I could speak so wisely under an *arrest*, I would send for my creditors; yet I had as lief have the foppery of freedom, as the morality of imprisonment. *Shaksp.*

2. Any caption, seizure of the person.

To the rich man, who had promised himself ease for many years, it was a sad *arrest*, that his soul was surprised the first night. *Taylor.*

3. A stop.

The stop and *arrest* of the air sheweth, that the air hath little appetite of ascending. *Bacon.*

To ARRE'ST, ar-rest'. *v. a.* [*arrester*, Fr. to stop.]

1. To seize by a mandate from a court or officer of justice. See ARREST.

Good tidings, my lord Hastings; for the which I do *arrest* thee, traitor, of high treason. *Shaksp.*

There's one yonder *arrested*, and carried to prison, was worth five thousand of you all. *Shaksp.*

2. To seize any thing by law.

He hath enjoyed nothing of Ford's, but twenty pounds of money, which must be paid to master Brook: his horses are *arrested* for it. *Shaksp.*

3. To seize; to lay hands on; to detain by power.

But, when as Morpheus had with leaden maze
Arrested all that goodly company. *Fairy Queen.*

Age itself, (which, of all things in the world, will not be baffled or defied) shall begin to *arrest*, seize, and remind us of our mortality. *South.*

4. To withhold; to hinder.

This defeet of the English justice was the main impediment, that did *arrest* and stop the course of the conquest. *Davies.*

As often, as my dogs with better speed
Arrest her flight, is she to death decreed. *Dryden.*

Nor could her virtues, nor repeated vows
Of thousand lovers, the relentless hand
Of death *arrest*. *Philips.*

5. To stop motion.

To manifest the coagulative power, we have *arrested* the fluidity of new milk, and turned it into a curdled substance. *Boyle.*

6. To obstruct; to stop.

Ascribing the causes of things to secret proprieties, hath *arrested* and laid asleep all true enquiry. *Bacon*

ARRE'ST, ar-rest'. *n. s.* [In horsemanship] A mangey humour between the ham and pastern of the hinder legs of a horse. *Dict.*

A'RRETED, ar'ret-ed. *adj.* [*arrectatus*, low Lat.] He, that is convened before a judge, and charged with a crime. It is used sometimes for *imputed* or *laid unto;* as, no folly may be *arreted* to one under age. *Cowell.*

To ARRI'DE, ar-ride'. *v. a.* [*arrideo*, Lat.]

1. To laugh at.

2. To smile; to look pleasantly upon one.

ARRI'ERE, ar-reer'. *n. s.* [French.] The last body of an army, for which we now use *rear*.

The horsemen might issue forth without disturbance of the foot, and the avant-guard without shuffling with the battail or *arriere*. *Hayward.*

ARRI'ERE BAN, ar-reer'ban'. *n. s.* [*Casseneuve* derives this word from *arriere* and *ban: Ban* denotes the convening of the noblesse or vassals, who hold fees immediately of the crown; and *arriere*, those who only hold of the king mediately.] A general proclamation, by which the king of France summons to the war, all that hold of him; both his own vassals or the noblesse, and the vassals of his vassals.

ARRI'ERE FEE, or FIEF, ar-reer'fee. Is a fee, dependant on a superiour one. These fees commenced, when dukes and counts, rendering their governments hereditary, distributed to their officers parts of the domains, and permitted those officers to gratify the soldiers under them in the same manner.

ARRI'ERE VASSAL, ar-reer'vas'sal.[88] The vassal of a vassal. *Trevoux.*

ARRI'SION, ar-rizh'un.[451] *n. s.* [*arrisio*, Lat.] A smiling upon. *Dict.*

ARRI'VAL, ar-ri'val. *n. s.* [from *arrive*.] The act of coming to any place; and, figuratively, the attainment of any purpose.

How are we chang'd, since we first saw the queen!
She, like the sun, does still the same appear;
Bright, as she was at her *arrival* here. *Waller.*

The unravelling is the *arrival* of Ulysses upon his own island. *Broome's View of Epic Poetry.*

ARRI'VANCE, ar-ri'vanse. *n. s.* [from *arrive*.] Company coming: not in use.

Every minute is expectancy
Of more *arrivance*. *Shaksp.*

To ARRI'VE, ar-rive'. *v. n.* [*arriver*, Fr to come on shore.]

1. To come to any place by water.

At length *arriving* on the banks of Nile,
Wearied with length of ways, and worn with toil,
She laid her down. *Dryden.*

2. To reach any place by travelling.

When we were *arrived*, upon the verge of his estate; we stopped at a little inn, to rest ourselves and our horses. *Sidney.*

3. To reach any point.

The bounds of all body, we have no difficulty to *arrive* at; but, when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its progress. *Locke.*

4. To gain any thing by progressive approach.

It is the highest wisdom, by despising the world to *arrive* at heaven; they are blessed, who converse with God. *Taylor.*

The virtuous may know in speculation, what they could never *arrive* at by practice; and avoid the snares of the crafty. *Addison.*

5. The thing, at which we *arrive*, is always supposed to be good.
6. To happen: with *to* before the person. This sense seems not proper.

Happy! *to* whom this glorious death *arrives;*
More to be valued, than a thousand lives. *Waller.*

To ARRO'DE, år-rôde'. *v. a.* [*arrodo*, Lat.] To gnaw or nibble. *Dict.*

A'RROGANCE, år'rô-gânse. } *n. s* [*arro-*
A'RROGANCY, år'rô-gân-sè. } *gantia*, Lat.] The act or quality of taking much upon one's self; that species of pride, which consists in exorbitant claims.

Stanley, notwithstanding she's your wife,
And loves not me; be you, good lord, assur'd,
I hate not you for her proud *arrogance.* *Shaksp.*

Pride hath no other glass
To shew itself, but pride; for supple knees
Feed *arrogance*, and are the proud man's fees.
Shaksp.

Pride and *arrogance*, and the evil way, and the froward mouth, do I hate. *Prov.* viii. 13.

Discoursing of matters dubious, and on any controvertible truths, we cannot, without *arrogancy*, entreat a credulity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Humility it expresses by the stooping and bending of the head; *arrogance*, when it is lifted, or (as we say) tossed up. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

A'RROGANT, år'rô-gânt.[81] [82] *adj.* [*arrogans*, Lat.] Given to make exorbitant claims; haughty; proud.

Feagh's right unto that country, which he claims, or the signiory therein, must be vain and *arrogant.* *Spenser on Ireland.*

An *arrogant* way of treating with other princes and states, is natural to popular governments. *Temple.*

A'RROGANTLY, år'rô-gânt-lè. *adv.* [from *arrogant.*] In an arrogant manner.

Our poet may
Himself admire the fortune of his play;
And *arrogantly*, as his fellows do,
Thinks he writes well, because he pleases you. *Dryd.*

Another, warm'd
With high ambition, and conceit of prowess
Inherent, *arrogantly* thus presum'd;
What if this sword, full often drench'd in blood,
Should now cleave sheer the execrable head
Of Churchill. *Philips.*

A'RROGANTNESS, år'rô-gânt-nès. *n.s.* [from *arrogant.*] The same with *arrogance;* which see. *Dict.*

To A'RROGATE, år'rô-gâte.[91] *v. a.* [*arrogo*, Lat.] To claim vainly; to exhibit unjust claims, prompted only by pride.

I intend, to describe this battle fully, not to derogate any thing from one nation, or to *arrogate* to the other. *Hayward.*

The popes *arrogated* unto themselves, that the empire was held of them in homage. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Who, not content
With fair equality, fraternal state,
Will *arrogate* dominion undeserv'd
Over his brethren. *Milton.*

Rome never *arrogated* to herself any infallibility, but what she pretended to be founded upon Christ's promise. *Tillotson.*

ARROGA'TION, år-rô-gâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *arrogate.*] A claiming in a proud unjust manner. *Dict*

ARRO'SION, år-rô'zhûn.[451] *n. s.* [from *arrosus*, Lat.] A gnawing. *Dict.*

A'RROW, år'rô.[327] *n. s.* [ꝑnepe, Sax.] The pointed weapon, which is shot from a bow. Darts are thrown by the hand: but, in poetry, they are confounded.

I swear to thee by Cupid's strongest bow,
By his best *arrow* with the golden head. *Shaksp.*

Here were boys so desperately resolved, as to pull *arrows* out of their flesh; and deliver them, to be shot again, by the archers on their side. *Hayward.*

A'RROWHEAD, år'rô-hêd. *n. s.* [from *arrow*, and *head.*] A water plant; so called from the resemblance of its leaves to the head of an arrow. *Dict.*

A'RROWY, år'rô-è. *adj.* [from *arrow.*] Consisting of arrows.

He saw them in their forms of battle rang'd;
How quick they wheel'd, and flying, behind them shot
Sharp sleet of *arrowy* show'r against the face
Of their pursuers, and o'ercame by flight. *Milton.*

ARSE, årse. *n. s.* [eaꝛꝛe, Sax.] The buttocks, or hind part of an animal.

To hang an ARSE, årse. A vulgar phrase, signifying to be tardy, sluggish, or dilatory.

For Hudibras wore but one spur;
As wisely knowing, could he stir
To active trot one side of's horse,
The other would not *hang an arse.* *Hudibras.*

ARSEFOOT, års'fût. *n. s.* A kind of water fowl, called also a *didapper.* *Dict.*

ARSE-SMART, års'smârt. *n. s.* [*persicaria*, Lat.] An herb.

A'RSENAL, år'sè-nâl. *n. s.* [*arsenale*, Ital.] A repository of things requisite to war; a magazine of military stores.

I would have a room for the old Roman instruments of war; where you might see all the ancient military furniture, as it might have been in an *arsenal* of old Rome. *Addison.*

ARSE'NICAL, år-sên'è-kâl. *adj.* [from *arsenick.*] Containing arsenick; consisting of arsenick.

An hereditary consumption, or one engendered by *arsenical* fumes under ground, is incapable of cure. *Harvey.*

There are *arsenical*, or other like noxious minerals, lodged underneath. *Woodward.*

A'RSENICK, årse'nik. *n. s.* [ἀρσένικον.] A ponderous mineral substance, volatile and uninflammable; which gives a whiteness to metals in fusion, and proves a violent corrosive poison; of which there are three sorts. *Native* or *yellow arsenick*, called also auripigmentum or orpiment, is chiefly found in copper mines. *White* or *crystalline arsenick* is extracted from the native kind, by subliming it with a proportion of sea salt: the smallest quantity of crystalline *arsenick*, being mixed with any metal, absolutely destroys its malleability; and a single grain will turn a pound of copper into a beautiful seeming silver, but without ductility. *Red arsenick* is a preparation of the white, made by adding to it a mineral sulphur. *Chambers.*

Arsenick is a very deadly poison; held to the fire, it emits fumes, but liquates very little. *Woodward on Fossils.*

ART, årt.[77] *n. s.* [*arte*, Fr. *ars*, Lat.]

1. The power of doing something not taught by nature and instinct; as, to *walk* is natural, to *dance* is an *art.*

Art is properly an habitual knowledge of certain rules and maxims, by which a man is governed and directed in his actions. *South.*

Blest with each grace of nature and of *art.* *Pope.*

Ev'n copious Dryden wanted or forgot
The last and greatest *art*, the *art* to blot. *Pope.*

2. A science, as, the liberal *arts.*

Arts, that respect the mind, were ever reputed nobler, than those that serve the body. *Ben Jonson.*

When did his pen on learning fix a brand,
Or rail at *arts* he did not understand? *Dryden.*

3. A trade.

This observation is afforded us by the *art* of making sugar. *Boyle.*

4. Artfulness; skill; dexterity.

The *art* of our necessities is strange,
That can make vile things precious. *Shaksp.*

5. Cunning.

More matter, with less *art.* *Shaksp.*

6. Speculation.

I have as much of this in *art*, as you;
But yet my nature could not bear it so. *Shaksp.*

ARTE'RIAL, år-tè'rè-âl. *adj.* [from *artery.*] That which relates to the artery; that, which is contained in the artery.

Had not the Maker wrought the springy frame;
The blood, defrauded of its nitrous food,
Had cool'd and languish'd in the *arterial* road.
Blackmore.

As this mixture of blood and chyle passeth through the *arterial* tube, it is pressed by two contrary forces; that of the heart, driving it forward against the sides of the tubes; and the elastick force of the air, pressing it on the opposite sides of those air-bladders, along the surface of which this *arterial* tube creeps. *Arbuthnot.*

ARTERIO'TOMY, år-tè-rè-ôt'tô-mè.[518] *n. s.* [from ἀρτηρια, and τέμνω to cut.] The operation of letting blood from the artery: a practice much in use among the French.

A'RTERY, år'tûr-è.[555] *n. s.* [*arteria*, Lat.] An *artery* is a conical canal, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. Each *artery* is composed of three coats; of which the first seems to be a thread of fine blood vessels and nerves, for nourishing the coats of the *artery;* the second is made up of circular, or rather spiral fibres, of which there are more or fewer strata, according to the bigness of the *artery:* these fibres have a strong elasticity, by which they contract themselves with some force, when the power by which they have been stretched out ceases. The third and inmost coat is a fine transparent membrane, which keeps the blood within its canal; that otherwise, upon the dilatation of an *artery*, would easily separate the spiral fibres from one another. As the *arteries* grow smaller, these coats grow thinner, and the coats of the veins seem only to be continuations of the capillary *arteries.* *Quincy*

The *arteries* are elastic tubes, endued with a contractile force, by which they drive the blood still forward; it being hindered from going backward by the valves of the heart. *Arbuthnot.*

A'RTFUL, årt'fûl.[174] *adj.* [from *art* and *full.*]

1. Performed with art.

The last of these was certainly the most easy; but, for the same reason, the least *artful.* *Dryden.*

2. Artificial; not natural.
3. Cunning; skilful; dexterous.

O still the same, Ulysses, she rejoin'd;
In useful craft, successfully refin'd;
Artful in speech, in action and in mind. *Pope.*

A'RTFULLY, årt'fûl-lè. *adv.* [from *artful.*] With art; skilfully; dexterously.

The rest in rank: Honoria, chief in place,
Was *artfully* contriv'd to set her face,
To front the thicket, and behold the chace. *Dryd.*

Vice is the natural growth of our corruption. How irresistibly must it prevail, when the seeds of it are *artfully* sown, and industriously cultivated! *Rogers.*

A'RTFULNESS, årt'fûl-nês. *n. s.* [from *artful.*]

1. Skill.

Consider, with how much *artfulness* his bulk and situation is contrived, to have just matter, to draw round him these massy bodies. *Cheyne.*

2. Cunning.

ARTHRI'TICAL, ÅR-*thrît'é-kål.* } *adj.* [from
ARTHRI'TICK, ÅR-*thrît'ik.*[509] } *arthritis.*]

1. Gouty; relating to the gout.

Frequent changes produce all the *arthritick* diseases. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Relating to joints.

Serpents, worms, and leaches, though some want bones, and all extended articulations, yet have they *arthritical* analogies; and by the motion of fibrous and musculous parts, are able to make progression. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ARTHRI'TIS, ÅR-*thrît'is. n. s.* [ἀρθρῖτις, from ἄρθρον a joint.] Any distemper, that affects the joints; but the gout particularly. *Quincy.*

A'RTICHOKE, år'tè-tshôke, *n. s.* [*artichault*, Fr.]

This plant is very like the thistle; but hath large scaly heads, shaped like the cone of the pine tree: the bottom of each scale, as also at the bottom of the florets, is a thick fleshy eatable substance. *Miller.*

No herbs have curled leaves, but cabbage and cabbage lettuce; none have double leaves, one belonging to the stalk, another to the fruit or seed, but the *artichoke.* *Bacon.*

Artichokes contain a rich, nutritious, stimulating juice. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

A'RTICHOKE *of Jerusalem*, år'tè-tshôke. A species of sun flower.

A'RTICK, år'tik. *adj.* [it should be written *arctick*, from ἀρκτικός.] Northern; under the Bear. See ARCTICK.

But they would have winters, like those beyond the *artick* circle; for the sun would be 80 degrees from them. *Brown.*

In the following example it is, contrary to custom, spelt after the French manner, and accented on the last syllable.

To you, who live in chill degree,
As map informs, of fifty-three;
And do not much for cold atone,
By bringing thither fifty-one;
Methinks all climes should be alike,
From tropick e'en to pole *artique.* *Dryden.*

A'RTICLE, år'tè-kl.[405] *n. s.* [*articulus*, Lat.]

1. A part of speech, as, *the*, *an; the* man, *an* ox.

2. A single clause of an account; a particular part of any complex thing.

Laws, touching matters of order, are changeable by the power of the church; *articles* concerning doctrine, not so. *Hooker.*

Have the summary of all our griefs,
When time shall serve to shew in *articles.* *Shaksp.*

Many believe the *article* of remission of sins, but believe it without the condition of repentance. We believe the *article* otherwise, than God intended it. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

All the precepts, promises, and threatenings of the gospel, will rise up in judgment against us; and the *articles* of our faith will be so many articles of accusation: and the great weight of our charge will be this, That we did not obey the gospel, which we professed to believe; that we made confession of the Christian faith, but lived like Heathens. *Tillotson.*

You have small reason, to repine upon that *article* of life. *Swift.*

3. Terms; stipulations.

I embrace these conditions; let us have *articles* between us. *Shaksp.*

It would have gall'd his surly nature,
Which easily endures not *article*,
Tying him to aught. *Shaksp.*

4. Point of time; exact time.

If Cansfield had not, in that *article* of time, given them that brisk charge, by which other troops were ready; the king himself had been in danger. *Clarendon.*

To A'RTICLE, år'tè-kl.[405] *v. n.* [from the noun *article.*] To stipulate; to make terms.

Such, in love's warfare, is my case;
I may not *article* for grace,
Having put love at last to show this face. *Donne.*

He had not infringed the least tittle of what was *articled*, that they aimed at one mark, and their ends were concentrick. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

And if it be said, God chose the successor; that is manifestly not so in the story of Jephtha, where he *articled* with the people, and they made him judge over them. *Locke.*

To ARTI'CLE, år'tè-kl.[405] *v. a.* To draw up in particular articles.

He whose life seems fair; yet, if all his errours and follies were *articled* against him, the man would seem vicious and miserable. *Taylor.*

ARTI'CULAR, år-tîk'ù-lår. *adj.* [*articularis*, Lat.] Belonging to the joints. In medicine, an epithet applied to a disease, which more immediately infests the joints. Thus the gout is called *morbus articularis.*

ARTI'CULATE, år-tîk'ù-låte.[91] *adj.* [from *articulus*, Lat.]

1. Distinct; divided, as the parts of a limb are divided by joints; not continued in one tone, as *articulate* sounds; that is, sounds varied and changed at proper pauses, in opposition to the voice of animals, which admits no such variety. An *articulate* pronunciation, a manner of speaking clear and distinct, in which one sound is not confounded with another.

In speaking under water, when the voice is reduced to an extreme exility, yet the *articulate* sounds, the words, are not confounded. *Bacon.*

The first, at least, of these I thought deny'd
To beasts; whom God, on their creation-day,
Created mute to all *articulate* sound. *Milton.*

Antiquity expressed numbers by the fingers on either hand. On the left, they accounted their digits and *articulate* numbers unto an hundred; on the right hand, hundreds and thousands. *Brown.*

2. Branched out into articles. This is a meaning little in use.

Henry's instructions were extreme curious and *articulate;* and, in them, more articles touching inquisition, than negotiation; requiring an answer in distinct articles to his questions. *Bacon.*

To ARTI'CULATE, år-tîk'ù-låte.[91] *v. a.* [from *article.*]

1. To form words; to utter distinct syllables; to speak as a man.

The dogmatist knows not, by what art he directs his tongue, in *articulating* sounds into voices. *Glanville.*

Parisian academists, in their anatomy of apes, tell us that the muscles of the tongue, which do most serve to *articulate* a word, were wholly like those of man. *Ray on the Creation.*

They would advance in knowledge, and not deceive themselves with a little *articulated* air. *Locke.*

2. To draw up in articles.

These things indeed, you have *articulated*,
Proclaim'd at market-crosses, read in churches,
To face the garment of rebellion
With some fine colour. *Shaksp.*

3. To make terms; to treat. These two latter significations are unusual.

Send us to Rome
The best, with whom we may *articulate*
For their own good and ours. *Shaksp.*

To ARTI'CULATE, år-tîk'ù-låte. *v. n.* To speak distinctly.

ARTI'CULATELY, år-tîk'ù-låte-lé. *adv.* [from *articulate.*] In an articulate voice.

The secret purpose of our heart, no less *articulately* spoken to God, who needs not our words to discern our meaning. *Decay of Piety.*

ARTI'CULATENESS, år-tîk'ù-låte-nês. *n. s.* [from *articulate.*] The quality of being articulate.

ARTICULA'TION, år-tîk-ù-lå'shûn. *n. s.* [from *articulate.*]

1. The juncture; or joint of bones.

With relation to the motion of the bones in their *articulations*, there is a twofold liquor prepared for the inunction and lubrification of their heads; an oily one, and a mucilaginous, supplied by certain glandules seated in the *articulations.* *Ray.*

2. The act of forming words.

I conceive, that an extreme small, or an extreme great sound, cannot be articulate; but that the *articulation* requireth a mediocrity of sound. *Bacon.*

By *articulation* I mean a peculiar motion and figure of some parts belonging to the mouth, between the throat and lips. *Holder.*

3. [In botany.] The joints or knots in some plants, as the cane.

A'RTIFICE, år'tè-fîs.[143] *n. s.* [*artificium*, Lat.]

1. Trick; fraud; stratagem.

It needs no legends, no service in an unknown tongue; none of all these laborious *artifices* of ignorance, none of all these cloaks and coverings. *South.*

2. Art; trade; skill obtained by science or practice.

ARTI'FICER, år-tîf'fè-sûr.[98] *n. s.* [*artifex*, Lat.]

1. An artist; a manufacturer; one, by whom any thing is made.

The lights, doors, and stairs, rather directed to the use of the guest, than to the eye of the *artificer.* *Sidney.*

The great *artificer* would be more than ordinarily exact, in drawing his own picture. *South.*

In the practices of *artificers*, and the manufactures of several kinds, the end being proposed, we find out ways. *Locke.*

2. A forger; a contriver.

He, soon aware,
Each perturbation smooth'd with outward calm,
Artificer of fraud! and was the first,
That practis'd falsehood under saintly show. *Milton.*

Th' *artificer* of lies
Renews th' assault, and his last batt'ry tries. *Dryd.*

3. A dexterous or artful fellow: not in use.

Let you alone, cunning *artificer.* *Ben Jonson.*

ARTIFI'CIAL, år-tè-fîsh'âl. *adj.* [*artificiel*, Fr.]

1. Made by art; not natural.

Basilius used the *artificial* day of torches, to lighten the sports their inventions could contrive. *Sidney.*

The curtains, closely drawn the light to skreen,
As if he had contrived, to lie unseen:
Thus cover'd with an *artificial* night,
Sleep did his office. *Dryden.*

There is no natural motion perpetual, yet it doth not hinder, but that it is possible to contrive such an *artificial* revolution. *Wilkins.*

2. Fictitious; not genuine.

Why, I can smile and murder while I smile;
And cry, content, to that which grieves my heart;
And wet my cheeks, with *artificial* tears. *Shaksp.*

The resolution, which we cannot reconcile to public good, has been supported by an obsequious party; and then, with usual methods, confirmed by an *artificial* majority. *Swift.*

3. Artful; contrived with skill.

These seem to be the more *artificial*, as those of a single person the more natural governments. *Temple.*

ARTIFI'CIAL *Arguments*, år-tė-fĭsh'ål. [In rhetorick.] Are proofs on considerations, which arise from the genius, industry, or invention of the orator; which are thus called, to distinguish them from laws, authorities, citations, and the like, which are said to be *inartificial* arguments.

ARTIFI'CIAL *Lines*, år-tė-fĭsh'ål. on a sector or scale, are so contrived, as to represent the logarithmick sines and tangents; which, by the help of the line of numbers, solve (with tolerable exactness) questions in trigonometry, navigation, &c. *Chambers.*

ARTIFI'CIAL *Numbers*, år-tė-fĭsh'ål. are the same with logarithms.

ARTIFI'CIALLY, år-tė-fĭsh'ål-lė. *adv.* [from *artificial*.]

1. Artfully; with skill; with good contrivance.

How cunningly he made his faultiness less; how *artificially* he set out the torments of his own conscience. *Sidney.*

Should any one be cast upon a desolate island, and find there a palace *artificially* contrived, and curiously adorned. *Ray.*

2. By art; not naturally.

It is covered on all sides with earth, crumbled into powder, as if it had been *artificially* sifted. *Addison.*

ARTIFI'CIALNESS, år-tė-fĭsh'ål-nės. *n. s.* [from *artificial*.] Artfulness. *Dict.*

ARTIFI'CIOUS, år-tė-fĭsh'ŭs. *adj.* [from *artifice*.] The same with *artificial*.

ARTI'LLERY, år-tĭl'lŭr-rė.[555] *n. s. It has no plural.* [*artillerie*, Fr.]

1. Weapons of war; always used of missive weapons.

And Jonathan gave his *artillery* unto his lad, and said unto him; Go, carry them unto the city. 1 *Samuel.*

2. Cannon; great ordnance.

Have I not heard great ordnance in the field?
And heav'n's *artillery* thunder in the skies? *Shaksp.*

I'll to the Tower with all the haste I can,
To view th' *artillery* and ammunition. *Shaksp.*

Upon one wing the *artillery* was drawn, being sixteen pieces; every piece having pioneers, to plain the ways. *Hayward.*

He, that views a fort to take it,
Plants his *artillery* 'gainst the weakest place. *Denham.*

ARTISA'N, år-tė-zăn'. *n. s.* [French.]

1. Artist; professor of an art.

What are the most judicious *artisans*, but the mimicks of nature? *Wotton's Architec.*

Best and happiest *artisan*,
Best of painters, if you can,
With your many-colour'd art,
Draw the mistress of my heart. *Guardian.*

2. Manufacturer; low tradesman.

I, who had none but generals to oppose me, must have an *artisan* for my antagonist. *Addison.*

A'RTIST, årt'ist. *n. s.* [*artiste*, Fr.]

1. The professor of an art, generally of an art manual.

How to build ships, and dreadful ordnance cast,
Instruct the *artists*, and reward their haste. *Waller.*

Rich with the spoils of many a conquer'd land,
All arts and *artists* Theseus could command,
Who sold for hire, or wrought for better fame;
The master painters and the carvers came. *Dryd.*

When I made this, an *artist* undertook to imitate it; but, using another way, fell much short. *Newton.*

2. A skilful man; not a novice.

If any one thinks himself an *artist* at this, let him number up the parts of his child's body *Locke.*

A'RTLESLY, årt'lės-lė. *adv.* [from *artless*.]

1. In an artless manner; without skill.

2. Naturally; sincerely; without craft.

Nature and truth, though never so low or vulgar, are yet pleasing, when openly and *artlesly* represented. *Pope.*

A'RTLESS, årt'lės. *adj.* [from *art* and *less*.]

1. Unskilful; wanting art: sometimes, with the particle *of*.

The high-shoed plowman, should he quit the land,
Artless of stars, and of the moving sand. *Dryden.*

2. Void of fraud; as, an *artless* maid.

3. Contrived without skill; as, an *artless* tale.

ARUNDINA'CEOUS, å-rŭn-dė-nā'shŭs.[292] *adj.* [*arundinaceous*, Lat.] Of or like reeds. *Dict.*

ARUNDI'NEOUS, år-ŭn-dĭn'ė-ŭs. *adj.* [*arundineus*, Lat.] Abounding with reeds.

As, åz.[423] *conjunct.* [*als*, Teut.]

1. In the same manner with something else.

When thou dost hear, I am *as* I have been;
Approach me, and thou shalt be *as* thou wast. *Shaksp.*

In singing, *as* in piping, you excel;
And scarce your master could perform so well. *Dryd.*

I live *as* I did, I think *as* I did, I love you *as* I did, but all these are to no purpose: the world will not live, think, or love, *as* I do. *Swift.*

2. In the manner that.

Mad *as* I was, I could not bear his fate
With silent grief, but loudly blam'd the state. *Dryden's Æneid.*

The landlord, in his shirt *as* he was, taking a candle in one hand, and a drawn sword in the other, ventured out of the room. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

3. That; in a consequential sense.

The cunningest mariners were so conquered by the storm, *as* they thought it best, with stricken sails to yield to be governed by it. *Sidney.*

He had such a dexterous proclivity, *as* his teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness. *Wotton.*

The relations are so uncertain, *as* they require a great deal of examination. *Bacon.*

God shall by grace prevent sin so soon, *as* to keep the soul in the virginity of its first innocence. *South.*

4. In the state of another.

Madam, were I *as* you, I'd take her counsel;
I'd speak my own distress. *Philips's Dist. Mother.*

5. Under a particular consideration; with a particular respect.

Besides that law, which concerneth men *as* men; and that, which belongs unto men *as* they are men, linked with others in some society; there is a third, which touches all several bodies politick, so far forth, *as* one of them hath publick concerns with another. *Hooker's Eccles. Polity.*

Dar'st thou be as good as thy word now?—
——Why, Hal, thou knowest, *as* thou art but a man, I dare; but *as* thou art a prince, I fear thee, as I fear the roaring of the lion's whelp. *Shaksp.*

The objections, that are raised against it *as* a tragedy, are as follow. *Gay's Pref. to What d'ye call it*

6. Like; of the same kind with.

A simple idea is one uniform idea; *as* sweet, bitter. *Watts.*

7. In the same degree with.

Where you, unless you are *as* matter blind,
Conduct and beautcous disposition find. *Blackmore.*

Well hast thou spoke, the blue-eyed maid replies;
Thou good old man, benevolent *as* wise. *Pope's Od.*

8. As if; according to the manner that would be, if.

The squire began nigher to approach,
And wind his horn under the castle-wall;
That, with the noise it shook, *as* it would fall. *Fairy Queen.*

They all contended, to creep into his humour; and to do that, *as* of themselves, which they conceived he desired they should do. *Hayward.*

Contented, in a nest of snow
He lies, *as* he his bliss did know;
And to the wood no more would go. *Waller.*

So hot th' assault, so high the tumult rose,
As all the Dardan and Argolick race
Had been contracted in that narrow space. *Dryden.*

Can misery no place of safety know?
The noise pursues me, wheresoe'er I go,
As fate sought only me. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

9. According to what.

Who then is Paul, and who is Apollos; but ministers, by whom ye believed, even *as* the Lord gave to every man? 1 *Cor.*

Their figure being printed,
As just before (I think) I hinted;
Alma inform'd can try the case *Prior.*

The republick is shut up in the great duke's dominions, who at present is very much incensed against it. The occasion is, *as* follows. *Addison.*

10. As it were; in some sort.

As for the daughters of king Edward IV. they thought, king Richard had said enough for them; and took them to be but *as* of the king's party, because they were in his power, and at his disposal. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

11. While; at the same time that.

At either end, it whistled *as* it flew;
And, as the brands were green, so dropp'd the dew;
Infected, *as* it fell, with sweat of sanguine hue. *Dryden.*

These haughty words Alecto's rage provoke;
And frighted Turnus trembled, *as* she spoke. *Dryd.*

So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains
Of rushing torrents and descending rains,
Works itself clear; and, *as* it runs, refines. *Addison.*

12. Because.

He, that commanded the injury to be done, is first bound; then he, that did it: and they also are obliged, who did so assist, *as* without them the thing could not have been done. *Taylor.*

13. Because it is; because they are.

The kernels draw out of the earth juice, fit to nourish the tree; *as* those, that would be trees themselves. *Bacon.*

14. Equally.

Before the place
A hundred doors a hundred entries grace;
As many voices issue, and the sound
Of Sybil's words *as* many times rebound. *Dryden.*

15. How; in what manner.

Men are generally permitted to publish books, and contradict others, and even themselves, *as* they please, with as little danger of being confuted, as of being understood. *Boyle.*

16. With; answering to *like* or *same*.

Sister, well met! whither away so fast?—
—Upon the like devotion, *as* yourselves;
To gratulate the gentle princes there. *Shaksp. Richard III.*

17. In a reciprocal sense, answering to *as*.

Every offence, committed in the state of nature, may in the state of nature be also punished; and *as* far forth, *as* it may in a commonwealth. *Locke.*

As sure, *as* it is good, that human nature should exist; so certain it is, that the circular revolutions of the earth and planets (rather than other motions, which might as possibly have been) do declare God. *Bentley.*

18. Going before *as*, in a comparative sense; the first *as*, being sometimes understood.

Sempronius is *as* brave a man, *as* Cato. *Addison.*

Bright *as* the sun, and like the morning fair. *Granville.*

19. Answering to *such*.

Is it not every man's interest, that there should be *such* a governour of the world, *as* designs our happiness, *as* would govern us for our advantage? *Tillotson.*

20. Having *so* to answer it; in a conditional sense.

As far, *as* they carry light and conviction to any other man's understanding; *so* far, I hope, my labour may be of use to him. *Locke.*

21. *So* is sometimes understood.

As in my speculations I have endeavoured, to extinguish passion and prejudice; I am still desirous of doing some good in this particular. *Spectator.*

22. Answering to *so* conditionally.

So may th' auspicious queen of love
To thee, O sacred ship, be kind;
As thou, to whom the muse commends
The best of poets and of friends,
Dost thy committed pledge restore. *Dryden.*

23. Before *how*, it is sometimes redundant, but this is in low language.

As how, dear Syphax? *Addison's Cato.*

24. It seems to be redundant before *yet;* to this time.

Though that war continued nine years, and this hath *as* yet lasted but six; yet there hath been much more action in the present war. *Addison.*

25. In a sense of comparison, followed by *so*.

As when a dab-chick waddles through the copse,
On feet and wings; and flies, and wades, and hops;
So lab'ring on, with shoulders, hands, and head,
Wide as a windmill all his figure spread. *Pope.*

26. As FOR: with respect to.

As for the rest of those, who have written against me, they deserve not the least notice. *Dryden.*

27. As IF; in the same manner that it would be, if.

Answering their questions, *as if* it were a matter that needed it. *Locke.*

28. As TO; with respect to.

I pray thee, speak to me, *as to* thy thinkings,
As thou dost ruminate; and give thy worst of thoughts
The worst of words. *Shaksp. Othello.*

They pretend (in general) to great refinements, *as to* what regards Christianity. *Addison on Italy.*

I was mistaken *as to* the day; placing that accident about thirty-six hours sooner, than it happened. *Swift.*

29. As WELL AS; equally with.

Each man's mind has some peculiarity, *as well as* his face; that distinguishes him from all others. *Locke.*

It is adorned with admirable pieces of sculpture, *as well* modern, *as* ancient. *Addison on Italy.*

30. As THOUGH; as if.

These should be at first gently treated, *as though* we expected an imposthumation. *Sharp's Surg.*

A'SA DUL'CIS, âs-sâ-dûl-sîs. See BENZOIN.

A'SA FOE'TIDA, âs-sâ-fêt'ê-dâ. } *n. s.*
A'SSA FOE'TIDA, âs-sâ-fêt'ê-dâ. }

A gum or resin, brought from the East Indies, of a sharp taste, and a strong offensive smell; which is said to distil, during the heat of summer, from a little shrub. *Chambers.*

ASARABA'CCA, âs-sâ-râ-bâk'kâ. *n. s.* [*asarum*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

ASBE'STINE, âz-bês-tîn.[140] *adj.* [from *asbestos.*] Something incombustible, or that partakes of the nature and qualities of the *lapis asbestos.*

ASBE'STOS, âz-bês'tûs.[106] *n. s.* [ἄσβεστος.] A sort of native fossile stone, which may be split into threads and filaments, from one inch to ten inches in length, very fine, brittle, yet somewhat tractable, silky, and of a grayish colour. It is almost insipid to the taste, indissoluble in water, and endued with the wonderful property of remaining unconsumed in the fire: but, in two trials before the Royal Society, a piece of cloth, made of this stone, was found to lose a dram of its weight each time. This stone is found in Anglesey in Wales, and in Aberdeenshire in Scotland. *Chambers.*

ASCA'RIDES, âs-kâr'ê-dêz. *n. s.* [ἀσκαρίδες, from ἀσκαρίζω to leap.] Little worms in the rectum, so called from their continual troublesome motion, causing an intolerable itching. *Quincy.*

To ASCE'ND, âs-sênd'. *v. n.* [*ascendo*, Lat.]

1. To move upward; to mount; to rise.

Then, to the heav'n of heav'ns, shall he *ascend*
With victory, triumphing through the air
Over his foes and thine. *Milton.*

2. To proceed from one degree of good to another.

By these steps we shall *ascend*, to more just ideas of the glory of Jesus Christ; who is intimately united to God, and is one with him. *Watts.*

3. To stand higher in genealogy.

The only incest was in the *ascending* (not collateral) branch; as, when parents and children married, this was accounted incest. *Broome.*

To ASCE'ND, âs-sênd'. *v. a.* To climb up any thing.

They *ascend* the mountains; they descend the vallies. *Delaney's Revelation examined.*

ASCE'NDABLE, âs-sên'dâ-bl. *adj.* [from *ascend.*] That may be ascended. *Dict.*

ASCE'NDANT, âs-sên'dânt. *n. s.* [from *ascend.*]

1. The part of the ecliptick, at any particular time above the horizon; which is supposed by astrologers, to have great influence.

2. Height; elevation.

He was initiated, in order to gain instruction in sciences, that were there in their highest *ascendant.* *Temple.*

3. Superiority; influence.

By the *ascendant* he had in his understanding, and the dexterity of his nature, he could persuade him very much. *Clarendon.*

Some star (I find)
Has giv'n thee an *ascendant* o'er my mind. *Dryden.*

When they have got an *ascendant* over them, they should use it with moderation, and not make themselves scarecrows. *Locke.*

4. One of the degrees of kindred reckoned upwards.

The most nefarious kind of bastards, are incestuous bastards; which are begotten between *ascendants* and descendants, *in infinitum;* and between collaterals, as far as the divine prohibition. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ASCE'NDANT, âs-sên'dânt. *adj.*

1. Superiour; predominant; overpowering.

Christ outdoes Moses, before he displaces him; and shews an *ascendant* spirit above him. *South.*

2. In an astrological sense, above the horizon.

Let him study the constellation of Pegasus, which is about that time *ascendant.* *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

ASCE'NDENCY, âs-sên'dên-sê. *n. s.* [from *ascend.*] Influence; power.

Custom has some *ascendency* over understanding; and, what at one time seemed descent, appears disagreeable afterwards. *Watts.*

ASCE'NSION, âs-sên'shûn.[451] *n. s.* [*ascensio*, Lat.]

1. The act of ascending or rising; frequently applied to the visible elevation of our Saviour to heaven.

Then, rising from his grave,
Spoil'd principalities and pow'rs; triumph'd,
In open shew; and, with *ascension* bright,
Captivity led captive through the air. *Parad. Lost.*

2. The thing rising, or mounting.

Men err, in the theory of inebriation; conceiving, the brain doth only suffer from vaporous *ascensions* from the stomach. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ASCE'NSION, âs-sên'shûn,[451] in astronomy, is either *right* or *oblique*. *Right ascension* of the sun, or a star, is that degree of the equinoctial, counted from the beginning of Aries, which rises with the sun or star in a right sphere. *Oblique ascension* is an arch of the equator, intercepted between the first point of Aries, and that point of the equator, which rises together with a star in an oblique sphere.

ASCE'NSION-DAY, âs-sên'shûn-dâ'. The day, on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thursday; the Thursday but one before Whitsuntide.

ASCE'NSIONAL *Difference*, âs-sên'shûn-âl,[38] is the difference, between the right and oblique ascension of the same point to the surface of the sphere. *Chambers.*

ASCE'NSIVE, âs-sên'sîv.[158] *adj.* [from *ascend.*] In a state of ascent: not in use.

The cold augments, when the days begin to increase; though the sun be then *ascensive*, and returning from the winter tropick. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

ASCE'NT, âs-sênt'. *n. s.* [*ascensus*, Lat.]

1. Rise; the act of rising; the act of mounting.

To him with swift *ascent* he up return'd,
Into his blissful bosom reassum'd
In glory, as of old. *Milton.*

2. The way, by which one ascends.

The temple, and the several degrees of *ascent*, whereby men did climb up to the same, as if it had been a *scala cœli*, be all poetical and fabulous. *Bacon.*

It was a rock,
Conspicuous far, winding with one *ascent*,
Accessible from earth, one entrance high. *Milton.*

3. An eminence, or high place.

No land like Italy erects the sight
By such a vast *ascent*, or swells to such a height. *Addison.*

A wide flat cannot be pleasant in the Elysian fields, unless it be diversified with depressed valleys and swelling *ascents.* *Bentley.*

To ASCERTA'IN, âs-sêr-tâne'. *v. a.* [*acertener*, Fr.]

1. To make certain; to fix; to establish.

The divine law both *ascertaineth* the truth, and supplieth unto us the want of other laws. *Hooker.*

Money differs from uncoined silver in this, that the quantity of silver in each piece is *ascertained* by the stamp. *Locke.*

2. To make confident; to take away doubt: often with *of*.

Right judgment of myself may give me the other certainty; that is, *ascertain* me, that I am in the number of God's children. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

This makes us act, with a repose of mind and wonderful tranquillity; because it *ascertains* us, of the goodness of our work. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

ASCERTA'INER, âs-sêr-tâ'nûr. *n. s.* [from *ascertain*.] The person that proves or establishes.

ASCERTA'INMENT, âs-sêr-tâne'mênt. *n. s.* [from *ascertain*.] A settled rule; an established standard.

For want of *ascertainment*, how far a writer may express his good wishes for his country, innocent intentions may be charged with crimes. *Swift.*

ASCE'TICK, âs-sêt'îk.[509] *adj.* [ἀσκητικός.] Employed wholly in exercises of devotion and mortification.

None lived such long lives, as monks and hermits; sequestered from plenty, to a constant *ascetick* course of the severest abstinence and devotion. *South.*

ASCE'TICK, âs-sêt'îk. *n. s.* He, that retires to devotion and mortification; a hermit.

I am far from commending those *ascetick*s; that, out of a pretence of keeping themselves unspotted from the world, take up their quarters in deserts. *Norris.*

He, that preaches to man, should understand what is in man; and that skill can scarce be attained by an *ascetick* in his solitudes. *Atterbury.*

A'SCII, âs'sê-î. *n. s. It has no singular.* [from α without, and σκιὰ a shadow.] Those people, who (at certain times of the year) have no shadow at noon: such are the inhabitants of the torrid zone; because they have the sun, twice a year, vertical to them. *Dict.*

ASCI'TES, âs-sî'têz. *n. s.* [from ἀσκὸς a bladder.] A particular species of dropsy; a swelling of the lower belly and depending parts, from an extravasation and collection of water, broke out of its proper vessels. This case, when certain and inveterate, is universally allowed to admit of no cure, but by means of the manual operation of tapping. *Quincy.*

There are two kinds of dropsy: the anasarca, called also leucophlegmacy, when the extravasated matter swims in the cells of the membrana adiposa; and the *ascites*, when the water possesses the cavity of the abdomen. *Sharp's Surgery.*

ASCI'TICAL, âs-sît'ê-kâl. } *adj.* [from *asci-*
ASCI'TICK, âs-sît'îk. } *tes*.] Belonging to an ascites; dropsical; hydropical.

When it is part of another tumour, it is hydropical, either anasarcous or *ascitical*. *Wisem. Surg.*

ASCITI'TIOUS, âs-sê-tîsh'ûs. *adj.* [*ascititius*, Lat.] Supplemental; additional; not inherent; not original.

Homer has been reckoned an *ascititious* name from some accident of his life. *Pope.*

ASCRI'BABLE, âs-skrî'bâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *ascribe*.] That, which may be ascribed.

The greater part have been forward to reject it, upon a mistaken persuasion, that those phœnomena are the effects of nature's abhorrency of a vacuum, which seem to be more fitly *ascribable* to the weight and spring of the air. *Boyle.*

To ASCRI'BE, âs-kribe'. *v. a.* [*ascribo*, Lat.]

1. To attribute to, as a cause.

The cause of his banishment is unknown; because he was unwilling to provoke the emperor, by *ascribing* it to any other reason, than what was pretended. *Dryden.*

To this we may justly *ascribe* those jealousies and encroachments, which render mankind uneasy to one another. *Rogers.*

2. To attribute, as a quality to persons, or accident to substance.

These perfections must be somewhere; and therefore may much better be *ascribed* to God, in whom we suppose all other perfections to meet, than to any thing else. *Tillotson.*

ASCRI'PTION, âs-krîp'shûn. *n. s.* [*ascriptio*, Lat.] The act of ascribing. *Dict.*

ASCRIPTI'TIOUS, âs-krîp-tîsh'ûs. *adj.* [*ascriptitius*, Lat.] That, which is ascribed. *Dict.*

ASH, âsh. *n. s.* [*fraxinus*, Lat. æsc, Saxon.]

1. A tree.

This tree hath pennated leaves, which end in an odd lobe. The male flowers, which grow at a remote distance from the fruit, have no petals, but consist of many stamina. The ovary becomes a seed vessel, containing one seed at the bottom, shaped like a bird's tongue. *Miller.*

With which of old he charm'd the savage train,
And call'd the mountain *ashes* to the plain. *Dryden.*

2. The wood of the ash.

Let me twine
Mine arms about that body, where against,
My grained *ash* an hundred times hath broke,
And scar'd the moon with splinters. *Shaksp.*

ASHA'MED, â-shâ'mêd.[359 362] *adj.* [from *shame*.] Touched with shame; generally with *of* before the cause of shame, if a noun; and *to*, if a verb.

Profess publickly the doctrine of Jesus Christ, not being *ashamed of* the word of God, or *of* any practices enjoined by it. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

One would have thought, she would have stirr'd; but strove
With modesty, and was *asham'd to* move. *Dryden.*

This I have shadowed, that you may not be *asham'd of* that hero, whose protection you undertake. *Dryden.*

ASH-COLOURED, âsh'-kûl-ûrd. *adj.* [from *ash* and *colour*.] Coloured between brown and gray, like the bark of an ash-en branch.

Clay, *ash-coloured*, was part of a stratum, which lay above the strata of stone. *Woodward on Fossils.*

A'SHEN, âsh'shn.[103 359] *adj.* [from *ash*.] Made of ash wood.

At once he said, and threw
His *ashen* spear, which quiver'd, as it flew. *Dryden.*

A'SHES, âsh'îz.[99] *n. s. wants the singular.* [æsca, Sax. *asche*, Dutch.]

1. The remains of any thing burnt.

Some relicks would be left of it, as when *ashes* remain of burned bodies. *Digby on Bodies.*

This late dissension, grown between the peers,
Burns under feigned *ashes* of forg'd love,
And will at last break out into a flame. *Shaksp.*

Ashes contain a very fertile salt, and are the best manure for cold lands, if kept dry, that the rain doth not wash away their salt. *Mortimer's Husb.*

2. The remains of the body; often used in poetry for the carcase, from the ancient practice of burning the dead.

Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!
Pale *ashes* of the house of Lancaster!
Thou bloodless remnant of that royal blood. *Shaksp.*

To great Laertes I bequeath
A task of grief, his ornaments of death;
Lest, when the fates his royal *ashes* claim,
The Grecian matrons taint my spotless name. *Pope.*

A'SHLAR, âsh'lâr. *n. s* [with masons.] Free stones, as they come out of the quarry, of different lengths, breadths, and thicknesses.

A'SHLEERING, âsh'lûr-îng.[555] *n. s.* [with builders.] Quartering in garrets, about two foot and a half or three foot high, perpendicular to the floor, and reaching to the under side of the rafters. *B. Dict.*

ASHO'RE, â-shôre'. *adv.* [from *a* and *shore*.]

1. On shore; on the land.

The poor Englishman riding in the road, having all that he brought thither *ashore*, would have been undone. *Raleigh.*

2. To the shore; to the land.

We may as bootless spend our vain command,
As send our precepts to the leviathan
To come *ashore*. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

May thy billows rowl *ashore*
The beryl, and the golden ore. *Milton's Comus.*

Moor'd in a Chian creek, *ashore* I went,
And all the following night in Chios spent. *Addison's Ovid.*

ASH-WE'DNESDAY, âsh'wênz'dâ. *n. s.* The first day of Lent; so called, from the ancient custom of sprinkling ashes on the head.

A'SHWEED, âsh'wêêd. *n. s.* [from *ash* and *weed*.] An herb.

A'SHY, âsh'ê. *adj.* [from *ash*.] Ash-coloured; pale; inclining to a whitish gray.

Oft have I seen a timely parted ghost
Of *ashy* semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless. *Shakspeare.*

ASI'DE, â-side'. *adv.* [from *a* and *side*.]

1. To one side; out of the perpendicular direction.

The storm rush'd in, and Arcite stood aghast:
The flames were blown *aside*; yet shone they bright,
Fann'd by the wind; and gave a ruffled light. *Dryden.*

2. To another part; out of the true direction.

He had no brother; which, though it be a comfortable thing for kings, to have; yet it draweth the subjects eyes a little *aside*. *Bacon.*

3. From the company; as, to speak *aside*.

He took him *aside* from the multitude. *Mark.*

A'SINARY, âs'sê-nâ-rê. *adj.* [*asinarius*, Lat.] Belonging to an ass. *Dict.*

A'SININE, âs'sê-nîne.[149] *adj.* [from *asinus*, Lat.] Belonging to an ass.

You shall have more ado, to drive our dullest youth, our stocks and stubs, from such nurture; than we have now, to hale our choicest and hopefullest wits, to that *asinine* feast of sow-thistles and brambles. *Milton.*

To ASK, âsk.[79] *v. a.* [ascian, Saxon.]

1. To petition; to beg: sometimes with an *accusative* only; sometimes with *for*.

When thou dost *ask* me *blessing*, I'll kneel down,
And *ask* of thee *forgiveness*. *Shaksp.*

We have nothing else to *ask*; but that,
Which you deny already: yet will *ask*;
That, if we fail in our request, the blame
May hang upon your hardness. *Shaksp.*

In long journies, *ask* your master *leave* to give ale to the horses. *Swift.*

2. To demand; to claim: as, to *ask* a price for goods.

Ask me never so much dowry and gift; and I will

give, according as ye shall say unto me: but give me the damsel to wife. *Genesis*, xxxiv. 12.

He saw his friends; who, whelm'd beneath the waves,
Their funeral honours claim'd, and *ask'd* their quiet graves. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. To question.

O inhabitant of Aroer, stand by the way, and espy! *ask* him that flieth, and her that escapeth; and say, what is done. *Jeremiah*, xlviii. 19.

4. To inquire; with *after* before the thing.

He said, wherefore is it, that thou dost *ask after* my name? And he blessed him there. *Genesis.*

5. To require; as physically necessary.

As it is a great point of art, when our matter requires it, to enlarge and veer out all sail; so to take it in and contract it, is no less praise, when the argument doth *ask* it. *Ben Jonson.*

A lump of ore, in the bottom of a mine, will be stirred by two men's strength; which, if you bring it to the top of the earth, will *ask* six men to stir it. *Bacon.*

The administration passes into different hands, at the end of two months; which contributes to dispatch: but any exigence of state *asks* a much longer time, to conduct any design to its maturity. *Addison.*

To Ask, åsk.[79] *v. n.*

1. To petition; to beg: with *for* before the thing.

My son, hast thou sinned? do so no more; but *ask* pardon *for* thy former sins. *Ecclus.* xxi. 1.

If he *ask for* bread, will he give him a stone? *Matt.* vii. 9.

2. To make inquiry; with *for* or *of* before the thing. To inquire.

Stand ye in the ways, and see, and *ask for* the old paths, where is the good way; and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls. *Jerem.* vi. 16.

For *ask* now *of* the days that are past, which were before thee, since the day, that God created man upon the earth; and *ask*, from the one side of heaven unto the other; whether there hath been any such thing, as this great thing is, or hath been heard like it? *Deut.* iv. 32.

Ask, Ash, As, åsk', åsh, åz, do all come from the Saxon æsc, an ash tree. *Gibson's Camden.*

Aska'nce, Aska'unce, } å-skånse'.[214] { *adv.* Sideways; obliquely.

Zelmane, keeping a countenance *askance*, as she understood him not, told him, it became her evil. *Sidney.*

His wannish eyes upon them bent *askance;*
And when he saw their labours well succeed,
He wept for rage, and threaten'd dire mischance. *Fairfax.*

Some say, he bid his angels turn *askance*
The poles of earth, twice ten degrees and more,
From the sun's axle: they with labour push'd
Oblique the centrick globe. *Milton.*

Aska'unt, å-skånt'.[214] *adv.* Obliquely; on one side.

At this Achilles roll'd his furious eyes,
Fix'd on the king *askaunt;* and thus replies,
O, impudent. *Dryden.*

Since the space, that lies on either side
The solar orb, is without limits wide;
Grant, that the sun had happen'd to prefer
A seat *askaunt*, but one diameter:
Lost to the light by that unhappy place,
This globe had lain a frozen loansome mass. *Blackmore.*

A'sker, åsk'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *ask.*]

1. Petitioner.

Have you
Ere now denied the *asker?* and now again
On him, that did not ask but mock, bestow. *Shaksp.*

The greatness of the *asker*, and the smallness of the thing asked, had been sufficient to enforce his request. *South.*

2. Inquirer.

Every *asker* being satisfied, we may conclude, that all their conceptions of being in a place are the same. *Digby on Bodies.*

A'sker, åsk'ûr. *n. s.* A water newt.

Aske'w, å-skû'. *adv.* [from *a* and *skew.*] Aside; with contempt.

For, when ye mildly look with lovely hue,
Then is my soul with life and love inspir'd:
But, when ye lowre, or look on me *askew*,
Then do I die. *Spenser.*

Then take it, Sir, as it was writ;
Nor look *askew*, at what it saith:
There's no petition in it. *Prior.*

To Asla'ke, å-slåke'. *v. a.* [from *a*, and *slake* or *slack.*] To remit; to mitigate; to slacken. Obsolete.

But this continual, cruel, civil war
No skill can stint, nor reason can *aslake*. *Spenser.*

Whilst, seeking to *aslake* thy raging fire,
Thou in me kindlest much more great desire. *Spenser.*

Asla'nt, å-slånt'.[78] *adv.* [from *a* and *slant.*] Obliquely; on one side; not perpendicularly.

There is a willow grows *aslant* a brook,
That shews his hoar leaves in the glassy stream. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

He fell; the shaft
Drove thro' his neck, *aslant:* he spurns the ground:
And the soul issues, through the weazon's wound. *Dryden.*

Asle'ep, å-slèèp'. *adv.* [from *a* and *sleep.*]

1. Sleeping, at rest.

How many thousands of my poorest subjects
Are at this hour *asleep!* O gentle sleep,
Nature's soft nurse, how have I frighted thee! *Shaksp.*

The diligence of trade, and noiseful gain,
And luxury, more late *asleep* were laid:
All was the night's; and, in her silent reign,
No sound the rest of Nature did invade. *Dryden.*

There is no difference, between a person *asleep*, and in an apoplexy; but that the one can be awaked, and the other cannot. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To sleep.

If a man watch too long, it is odds but he will fall *asleep*. *Bacon's Essays.*

Thus done the tales, to bed they creep,
By whispering winds soon lull'd *asleep*. *Milton.*

Aslo'pe, å-slòpe'. *adv.* [from *a* and *slope.*] With declivity; obliquely; not perpendicularly.

Set them not upright, but *aslope*, a reasonable depth under the ground. *Bacon.*

The curse *aslope*
Glanc'd on the ground; with labour I must earn
My bread: what harm? Idleness had been worse;
My labour will sustain me. *Milton.*

The knight did stoop,
And sate on further side *aslope*. *Hudibras.*

Aso'matous, å-sôm'å-tûs. *adj.* [from α priv. and σῶμα a body.] Incorporeal, or without a body.

Asp, åsp. } *n. s.* [*aspis*, Lat.] A kind
A'spick, ås'pik. } of serpent, whose poison kills without a possibility of applying any remedy. It is said to be very small, and peculiar to Egypt and Lybia. Those, that are bitten by it, die within three hours; and, the manner of their dying being by sleep, without any pain, Cleopatra chose it. *Calmet.*

High-minded Cleopatra, that with stroke
Of *asp's* sting herself did kill. *Fairy Queen.*

Scorpion, and *asp*, and amphisbæna dire,
And dipsas *Milton.*

Asp, åsp. *n. s.* A tree. See Aspen.

Aspa'lathus, ås-pål'å-*th*ûs. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. A plant, called the rose of Jerusalem, or our lady's rose.

2. The wood of a prickly tree, heavy, oleaginous, somewhat sharp and bitter to the taste. *Aspalathus* affords an oil of admirable scent, reputed one of the best perfumes. *Chambers.*

I gave a sweet smell, like cinnamon and *aspalathus;* and I yielded a pleasant odour like the best myrrh. *Ecclus.* xxiv.

Aspa'ragus, ås-pâr'å-gûs. *n. s.* [Lat.] The name of a plant. It has a rosaceous flower of six leaves, placed orbicularly; out of whose centre rises the pointal, which turns to a soft globular berry, full of hard seeds. *Miller.*

Asparagus affects the urine with a fetid smell, especially if cut when they are white; and therefore have been suspected by some physicians, as not friendly to the kidneys: when they are older, and begin to ramify, they lose this quality; but then they are not so agreeable. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

A'spect, ås'pèkt. *n. s.* [*aspectus*, Lat. It appears anciently to have been pronounced with the accent on the last syllable, which is now placed on the first.]

1. Look; air; appearance.

I have presented the tongue under a double *aspect*, such as may justify the definition, that it is the best and worst part. *Government of the Tongue.*

They are in my judgment, the image or picture of a great ruin; and have the true *aspect* of a world, lying in its rubbish. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. Countenance; look.

Those eyes of thine from mine have drawn salt tears,
Sham'd their *aspects* with store of childish drops. *Shakspeare's Richard* III.

I am fearful: wherefore frowns he thus?
'Tis his *aspect* of terrour. All's not well. *Shaksp.*

Yet had his *aspect* nothing of severe,
But such a face as promis'd him sincere. *Dryden.*

Then shall thy Craggs (and let me call him mine)
On the cast ore another Pollio shine;
With *aspect* open shall ereet his head. *Pope.*

3. Glance; view; act of beholding.

Fairer than fairest, in his faining eye,
Whose sole *aspect* he counts felicity. *Spenser.*

When an envious or an amorous *aspect* doth infect the spirits of another, there is joined both affection and imagination. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

4. Direction towards any point; view; position.

The setting sun
Slowly descended; and, with right *aspect*,
Against the eastern gate of Paradise
Levell'd his ev'ning rays. *Paradise Lost.*

I have built a strong wall, faced to the south *aspect* with brick. *Swift.*

5. Disposition of any thing to something else; relation.

The light got from the opposite arguings of men of parts, shewing the different sides of things, and their various *aspects* and probabilities, would be quite lost, if every one were obliged to say after the speaker. *Locke.*

6. Disposition of a planet to other planets.

There's some ill planet reigns:
I must be patient, till the heavens look
With an *aspect* more favourable. *Shaksp.*

Not unlike that which astrologers call a conjunction of planets, of no very benign *aspect* the one to the other. *Wotton.*

To the blank moon,
Her office they prescrib'd; to th' other five,
Their planetary motions and *aspects*,

In sextile, square, and trine, and opposite.
Paradise Lost.

Why does not every single star shed a separate influence, and have *aspects* with other stars of their own constellation? *Bentley's Sermons.*

To ASPE'CT, âs-pêkt'.[492] *v. a.* [*aspicio*, Lat.] To behold: not used.

Happy in their mistake, those people, whom
The northern pole *aspects;* whom fear of death
(The greatest of all human fears) ne'er moves.
Temple.

ASPE'CTABLE, âs-pêk'tâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [*aspectabilis*, Lat.] Visible; being the object of sight.

He was the sole cause of this *aspectable* and perceivable universal. *Raleigh.*

To this use of informing us what is in this *aspectable* world, we shall find the eye well fitted.
Ray on the Creation.

ASPE'CTION, âs-pêk'shûn. *n. s.* [from *aspect.*] Beholding; view.

A Moorish queen, upon *aspection* of the picture of Andromeda, conceived and brought forth a fair one. *Brown.*

A'SPEN, or ASP, âs'pên.[103] *n. s.* [*espe*, Dutch; *asp*, Dan. epre, trembling, Sax. *Somner.*] See POPLAR, of which it is a species. The leaves of this tree always tremble.

The *aspen* or *asp* tree hath leaves much the same with the poplar, only much smaller, and not so white. *Mortimer.*

The builder oak sole king of forests all;
The *aspen*, good for statues, the cypress funeral.
Spenser.

A'SPEN, âs'pên. *adj.* [from *asp* or *aspen.*]

1. Belonging to the asp tree.

Oh! had the monster seen those lily hands
Tremble like *aspen* leaves upon a lute. *Shaksp.*
No gale disturbs the trees,
Nor *aspen* leaves confess the gentlest breeze. *Gay.*

2. Made of aspen wood.

A'SPER, âs'pûr.[98] *adj.* [Lat.] Rough; rugged. This word I have found only in the following passage.

All base notes, or very treble notes, give an *asper* sound; for that the base striketh more air, than it can well strike equally. *Bacon.*

To A'SPERATE, âs'pê-râte.[91] *v. a.* [*aspero*, Lat.] To roughen; to make rough or uneven.

Those corpuscles of colour, insinuating themselves into all the pores of the body to be dyed, may *asperate* its superficies, according to the bigness and texture of the corpuscles. *Boyle.*

ASPERA'TION, âs-pê-râ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *asperate.*] A making rough. *Dict.*

ASPERIFO'LIOUS, âs-pêr-ê-fô'lê-ûs. *adj.* [from *asper* rough, and *folium* a leaf, Lat.] One of the divisions of plants; so called from the roughness of their leaves.

ASPE'RITY, âs-pêr'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*asperitas*, Lat.]

1. Unevenness; roughness of surface.

Sometimes the pores and *asperities* of dry bodies are so incommensurate to the particles of the liquor, that they glide over the surface. *Boyle.*

2. Roughness of sound; harshness of pronunciation.

3. Roughness or ruggedness of temper; moroseness; sourness; crabbedness.

The charity of the one, like kindly exhalations, will descend in showers of blessings; but the rigour and *asperity* of the other, in a severe doom upon ourselves. *Government of the Tongue.*

Avoid all unseemliness and *asperity* of carriage: do nothing that may argue a peevish or froward spirit.
Rogers.

ASPERNA'TION, âs-pêr-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*aspernatio*, Lat.] Neglect; disregard. *Dict.*

A'SPEROUS, âs'pê-rûs. *adj.* [*asper*, Lat.] Rough; uneven.

Black and white are the most *asperous* and unequal of colours; so like, that it is hard to distinguish them: black is the most rough. *Boyle.*

To ASPE'RSE, âs-pêrse'. *v. a.* [*aspergo*, Lat.] To bespatter with censure or calumny.

In the business of Ireland, besides the opportunity to *asperse* the king, they were safe enough. *Clarend.*

Curb that impetuous tongue; nor rashly vain,
And singly mad, *asperse* the sov'reign reign. *Pope.*
Unjustly poets we *asperse;*
Truth shines the brighter, clad in verse. *Swift.*

ASPE'RSION, âs-pêr'shûn. *n. s.* [*aspersio*, Lat.]

1. A sprinkling.

If thou dost break her virgin knot, before
All sanctimonious ceremonies;
No sweet *aspersions* shall the heav'ns let fall,
To make this contract grow. *Shaksp.*

It exhibits a mixture of new conceits and old; whereas the instauration gives the new unmixed, otherwise than with some little *aspersion* of the old, for taste's sake. *Bacon.*

2. Calumny; censure.

The same *aspersions* of the king, and the same grounds of a rebellion. *Dryden.*

ASPHA'LTICK, âs-fâl'tîk.[84] *adj.* [from *asphaltos.*] Gummy; bituminous.

And with *asphaltick* slime, broad as the gate,
Deep to the roots of hell, the gather'd beach
They fasten'd. *Milton.*

ASPHA'LTOS, âs-fâl'tôs. *n. s.* [ἄσφαλτος bitumen.] A solid, brittle, black, bituminous, inflammable substance; resembling pitch, and chiefly found swimming on the surface of the *Lacus Asphaltites*, or Dead Sea, where anciently stood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah. It is cast up in the nature of liquid pitch, from the bottom of this sea; and, being thrown upon the water, swims like other fat bodies, and condenses gradually.

ASPHA'LTUM, âs-fâl'tûm. *n. s.* [Lat.] A bitumous stone found near ancient Babylon, and lately in the province of Neufchâtel; which, mixed with other matters, makes an excellent cement, incorruptible by air, and impenetrable by water; supposed to be the mortar, so much celebrated among the ancients, with which the walls of Babylon were laid. *Chambers.*

A'SPHODEL, âs'fô-dêl. *n. s.* [*lilio-asphodelus*, Lat.] Day-lily. *Asphodels* were by the ancients planted near burying-places, in order to supply the manes of the dead with nourishment.

By those happy souls, who dwell
In yellow meads of *asphodel.* *Pope.*

A'SPICK, âs'pîk. *n. s.* [See ASP.] The name of a serpent.

Why did I 'scape th' invenom'd *aspick's* rage,
And all the fiery monsters of the desart,
To see this day? *Addison.*

To A'SPIRATE, âs'pê-râte.[91] *v. a.* [*aspiro*, Lat.] To pronounce with aspiration, or full breath; as we aspirate *horse*, *house*, and *hog.*

To A'SPIRATE, âs'pê-râte.[91] *v. n.* [*aspiro*, Lat.] To be pronounced with full breath.

Where a vowel ends a word, the next begins either with a consonant, or what is its equivalent; for our *w* and *h aspirate.* *Dryden.*

A'SPIRATE, âs'pê-râte.[91 394] *adj.* [*aspiratus*, Lat.] Pronounced with full breath.

For their being pervious, you may call them (if you please) perspirate; but yet they are not *aspirate*, i. e. with such an aspiration as *h.* *Holder.*

ASPIRA'TION, âs-pê-râ'shûn. *n. s.* [*aspiratio*, Lat.]

1. A breathing after; an ardent wish: used generally of a wish for spiritual blessings.

A soul inspired with the warmest *aspirations* after celestial beatitude, keeps its powers attentive.
Watts.

2. The act of aspiring, or desiring something high and great.

'Tis he; I ken the manner of his gait:
He rises on his toe; that spirit of his
In *aspiration* lifts him from the earth. *Shaksp.*

3. The pronunciation of a vowel with full breath.

H is only a guttural *aspiration*, i. e. a more forcible impulse of the breath from the lungs. *Holder.*

To ASPI'RE, âs-pire'. *v. n.* [*aspiro*, Lat.]

1. To desire with eagerness; to pant after something higher: sometimes with the particle *to.*

Most excellent lady! no expectation in others, nor hope in himself, could *aspire* to a higher mark, than to be thought worthy to be praised by you. *Sidney.*

His father's grave counsellors, by whose means he had *aspir'd to* the kingdom, he cruelly tortured.
Knolles.

Hence springs that universal strong desire,
Which all men have of immortality:
Not some few spirits *unto* this thought *aspire;*
But all men's minds in this united be. *Davies.*

Horace did ne'er *aspire to* epic bays;
Nor lofty Maro stoop to lyrick lays. *Roscommon.*

Till then a helpless, hopeless, homely swain;
I sought not freedom, nor *aspir'd to* gain. *Dryden.*
Aspiring to be gods, if angels fell,
Aspiring to be angels, men rebel. *Pope.*

2. Sometimes, with *after.*

Those are raised above sense, and *aspire after* immortality, who believe the perpetual duration of their souls. *Tillotson.*

There is none of us, but who would be thought, throughout the whole course of his life, to *aspire after* immortality. *Atterbury.*

3. To rise; to tower.

There is, betwixt that smile we would *aspire to*,
That sweet aspect of princes, and our ruin,
More pangs and fears, than war or women have.
Shaksp.

My own breath still foments the fire;
Which flames as high, as fancy can *aspire.* *Waller.*

ASPI'RER, âs-pi'rûr. *n. s.* [from *aspire.*] One that ambitiously strives to be greater than he is.

They ween'd,
To win the mount of God; and, on his throne
To set the envier of his state, the proud
Aspirer: but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain.
Milton.

ASPORTA'TION, âs-pôr-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*asportatio*, Lat.] A carrying away. *Dict.*

ASQUI'NT, â-skwînt'. *adv.* [from *a* and *squint.*] Obliquely; not in the straight line of vision.

A single guide may direct the way better, than five hundred who have contrary views, or look *asquint*, or shut their eyes. *Swift.*

ASS, âss *n. s.* [*asinus*, Lat.]

1. An animal of burden, remarkable for

sluggishness, patience, hardiness, coarseness of food, and long life.

You have among you many a purchas'd slave;
Which, like your *asses* and your dogs and mules,
You use in abject and in slavish part,
Because you bought them. *Shaksp.*

2. A stupid, heavy, dull fellow; a dolt.

I do begin to perceive, that I am made an *ass*. *Shaksp.*

That such a crafty mother
Should yield the world to this *ass!*—a woman, that
Bears all down with her brain; and yet her son
Cannot take two from twenty, for his heart,
And leave eighteen. *Shaksp.*

To ASSA'IL, ås-såle'. *v. a.* [*assailler*, Fr.]

1. To attack in a hostile manner; to assault; to fall upon; to invade.

So, when he saw his flatt'ring arts to fail;
With greedy force he 'gan the fort t' *assail*.
Fairy Queen.

2. To attack with argument; censure; or motives applied to the passions.

My gracious lord, here in the parliament,
Let us *assail* the family of York. *Shaksp.*

She will not stay the siege of loving terms,
Nor bide th' encounter of *assailing* eyes. *Shaksp.*

How have I fear'd your fate! but fear'd it most,
When love *assail'd* you on the Libyan coast. *Dryden.*

All books he reads, and all he reads *assails*,
From Dryden's Fables down to D—y's Tales. *Pope.*

In vain Thalestris with reproach *assails*;
For who can move, when fair Belinda fails? *Pope*

ASSA'ILABLE, ås-så'lå-bl [405] *adj.* [from *assail.*] That which may be attacked.

Banquo, and his Fleance, lives.—
—But in them nature's copy's not eternal.—
—There's comfort yet, they are *assailable*. *Shaksp.*

ASSA'ILANT, ås-så'lånt. *n. s.* [*assaillant*, Fr.] He that attacks; in opposition to *defendant*.

The same was so well encountered, by the defendants; that the obstinacy of the *assailants* did but increase the loss. *Hayward.*

I'll put myself in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of umber smirch my face;
The like do you: so shall we pass along,
And never stir *assailants*. *Shaksp.*

ASSA'ILANT, ås-så'lånt. *adj.* Attacking; invading.

And as ev'ning dragon came,
Assailant on the perched roosts
Of tame villatick fowl. *Milton.*

ASSA'ILER, ås-så'lůr. [98] *n. s.* [from *assail.*] One who attacks another.

Palladius heated, so pursued our *assailers*, that one of them slew him. *Sidney.*

ASSAPA'NICK, ås-så-pån'nik. *n. s.* A little animal of Virginia, which is said to fly by stretching out its shoulders and its skin; and is called in English, the flying squirrel. *Trevoux.*

ASSA'RT, ås-sårt'. *n. s.* [*essart*, from *essarter*, Fr. to clear away wood in a forest.] An offence committed in the forest, by plucking up those woods by the roots, that are thickets or coverts of the forest; and by making them as plain, as arable land. *Cowell.*

To ASSA'RT, ås-sårt'. *v. a.* [*essarter*, Fr.] To commit an assart. See ASSART.

ASSA'SSIN, ås-sås'sin. } *n. s.* [*as-*
ASSA'SSINATE, ås-sås'sė-nåte. [91] } *sassin*, Fr.] a word, brought originally from Asia; where, about the time of the holy war, there was a set of men called *assassins*, as is supposed for *Arsacidæ*; who killed any man, without regard to danger, at the command of their chief.] A murderer; one that kills by treachery, or sudden violence.

In the very moment, as the knight withdrew from the duke, this *assassinate* gave him, with a back blow, a deep wound into his left side. *Wotton.*

The Syrian king; who, to surprize
One man, *assassin* like had levy'd war,
War unproclaim'd. *Milton.*

The old king is just murdered; and the person, that did it, is unknown.—Let the soldiers seize him, for one of the *assassinates;* and let me alone, to accuse him afterwards. *Dryden.*

Here hir'd *assassins* for their gain invade;
And treach'rous pois'ners urge their fatal trade.
Creech.

When she hears of a murder, she enlarges more on the guilt of the suffering person, than of the *assassin*. *Addison.*

Orestes brandish'd the revenging sword;
Slew the dire pair; and gave to fun'ral flame
The vile *assassin*, and adult'rous dame. *Pope.*

Useful, we grant; it serves, what life requires;
But, dreadful too, the dark *assassin* hires. *Pope.*

ASSA'SSINATE, ås-sås'sė-nåte. [91] *n. s.* [from *assassin.*] The crime of an assassin; murder.

Were not all *assassinates* and popular insurrections wrongfully chastised, if the meanness of the offenders indemnified them from punishment? *Pope.*

To ASSA'SSINATE, ås-sås'sė-nåte. [91] *v. a.* [from *assassin.*]

1. To murder by violence.

Help, neighbours, my house is broken open by force; and I am ravished, and like to be *assassinated*. *Dryden.*

What could provoke thy madness,
To *assassinate* so great, so brave a man? *Philips.*

2. To way-lay; to take by treachery. This meaning is perhaps peculiar to Milton.

Such usage, as your honourable lords
Afford me, *assassinated* and betray'd;
Who durst not, with your whole united pow'rs,
In fight withstand one single and unarm'd. *Milton.*

ASSASSINA'TION, ås-sås-sė-nå'shůn. *n. s.* [from *assassinate.*] The act of assassinating; murder by violence.

It were done quickly; if th' *assassination*
Could trammel up the consequence. *Shaksp.*

The duke finish'd his course by a wicked *assassination*. *Clarendon.*

ASSASSINA'TOR, ås-sås'sė-nå-tůr. *n. s.* [from *assassinate.*] Murderer; mankiller; the person that kills another by violence.

ASSA'TION, ås-så'shůn. *n. s.* [*assatus*, roasted, Lat.] Roasting.

The egg, expiring less in the elixation or boiling; whereas, in the *assation* or roasting, it will sometimes abate a drachm. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ASSA'ULT, ås-sålt. *n. s.* [*assault*, French.]

1. Attack; hostile onset; opposed to *defence*.

Her spirit had been invincible against all *assaults* of affection. *Shaksp.*

Not to be shook, thyself; but all *assaults*
Baffling, like thy hoar cliffs the loud sea wave.
Thomson.

2. Storm: opposed to *sap* or *siege*.

Jason took at least a thousand men, and suddenly made an *assault upon* the city. 2 *Mac.* v. 5.

After some days siege, he resolved to try the fortune of an *assault:* he succeeded therein so far that he had taken the principal tower and fort. *Bacon.*

3. Hostile violence.

Themselves at discord fell,
And cruel combat joined in middle space,
With horrible *assault* and fury fell. *Fairy Queen.*

4. Invasion; hostility; attack.

After some unhappy *assaults upon* the prerogative by the parliament, which produced its dissolution, there followed a composure. *Clarendon.*

Theories, built upon narrow foundations, are very hard to be supported against the *assaults* of opposition. *Locke.*

5. In law. A violent kind of injury, offered to a man's person. It may be committed by offering of a blow, or by a fearful speech. *Cowell.*

6. It has *upon*, before the thing assaulted.

To ASSA'ULT, ås-sålt'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack; to invade; to fall upon with violence.

The king granted the Jews, to gather themselves together, and to stand for their life, to destroy all the power, that would *assault* them. *Esth.* viii. 11.

Before the gates, the cries of babes new-born,
Whom fate had from their tender mothers torn,
Assault his ears. *Dryden.*

New cursed steel, and more accursed gold,
Gave mischief birth, and made that mischief bold;
And double death did wretched man invade,
By steel *assaulted*, and by gold betray'd. *Dryden.*

ASSA'ULTER, ås-sålt'ůr. *n. s.* [from *assault.*] One who violently assaults another.

Neither liking their eloquence, nor fearing their might, we esteemed few swords, in a just defence, able to resist many unjust *assaulters*. *Sidney.*

ASSA'Y, ås-så'. *n. s.* [*essaye*, Fr. from which the ancient writers borrowed *assay*, according to the sound; and the latter, *essay*, according to the writing; but the senses now differing, they may be considered as two words.]

1. Examination; trial.

This cannot be,
By no *assay* of reason: 'tis a pageant,
To keep us in false gaze. *Shaksp.*

2. In law. The examination of measures and weights, used by the clerk of the market. *Cowell.*

3. The first entrance upon any thing; a taste for trial.

For well he weened, that so glorious bait
Would tempt his guest to take thereof *assay*.
Fairy Queen.

4. Trial by danger or distress; difficulty; hardship.

She heard with patience all, unto the end;
And strove, to master sorrowful *assay*. *Fairy Queen.*

The men he prest but late,
To hard *assays* unfit, unsure at need;
Yet arm'd to point, in well attempted plate. *Fairfax.*

Be sure to find,
What I foretel thee; many a hard *assay*,
Of dangers, and adversities, and pains,
Ere thou of Israel's sceptre get fast hold. *Milton.*

To ASSA'Y, ås-så'. *v. a.* [*essayer*, Fr.]

1. To make trial of; to make experiment of

One that to bounty never cast his mind;
Ne thought of honour ever did *assay*
His baser breast. *Spenser.*

Gray and Bryan obtained leave of the general, a little to *assay* them: and so, with some horsemen, charged them home. *Hayward.*

What unweighed behaviour hath this drunkard picked out of my conversation, that he dares in this manner *assay* me? *Shaksp.*

2. To apply to, as the touchstone in *assaying* metals.

Whom thus afflicted when sad Eve beheld,
Desolate where she sat; approaching nigh,
Soft words to his fierce passion she *assay'd*. *Milton.*

3. To try; to endeavour.

David girded his sword upon his armour; and he *assayed* to go, for he had not proved it.
1 *Sam.* xvii 39.

Assa'yer, ås-sà'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *assay.*] An officer of the mint, for the due trial of silver; appointed between the master of the mint and the merchants that bring silver thither for exchange. *Cowell.*

The smelters come up to the *assayers*, within one in twenty. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Assecta'tion, ås-sêk-tà'shûn. *n. s.* [*assectatio*, Lat.] Attendance, or waiting upon. *Dict.*

Assecu'tion, ås-sê-kû'shûn. *n. s.* [from *assequor, assecutum*, to obtain.] Acquirement; the act of obtaining.

By the canon law, a person, after he has been in full possession of a second benefice, cannot return again to his first; because it is immediately void by his *assecution* of a second. *Ayliffe's Parer.*

Asse'mblage, ås-sêm'blådje.[90] *n. s.* [*assemblage*, Fr.]

1. A collection; a number of individuals brought together. It differs from *assembly*, by being applied only, or chiefly, to things; *assembly* being used only, or generally, of persons.

All, that we amass together in our thoughts, is positive; and the *assemblage* of a great number of positive ideas of space or duration. *Locke.*

2. The state of being assembled.

O Hartford (fitted, or to shine in courts,
With unaffected grace; or walk the plains,
With innocence and meditation join'd
In soft *assemblage*) listen to my song! *Thomson.*

To Asse'mble, ås-sêm'bl.[405] *v. a.* [*assembler*, Fr.] To bring together into one place. It is used both of persons and things.

And he shall set up an ensign for the nations, and shall *assemble* the outcasts of Israel, and gather together the dispersed of Judah. *Isaiah*, xi. 12.

He wonders, for what end you have *assembled*
Such troops of citizens to come to him. *Shaksp.*

To Asse'mble, ås-sêm'bl. *v. n.* To meet together.

These men *assembled*, and found Daniel praying. *Daniel.*

Asse'mbly, ås-sêm'blê. *n. s.* [*assemblée*, Fr.] A company met together.

They had heard by fame,
Of this so noble and so fair *assembly*,
This night to meet here. *Shakspeare.*

Asse'nt, ås-sênt'. *n. s.* [*assensus*, Lat.]

1. The act of agreeing to any thing.

Without the king's *assent* or knowledge,
You wrought to be a legate. *Shaksp. Henry* VIII.

Faith is the *assent* to any proposition, not thus made out by the deduction of reason, but upon the credit of the proposer. *Locke.*

All the arguments on both sides must be laid in balance; and, upon the whole, the understanding determine its *assent*. *Locke.*

2. Consent; agreement.

To urge any thing upon the church, requiring thereunto that religious *assent* of christian belief, wherewith the words of the holy prophets are received, and not to shew it in scripture; this did the Fathers evermore think unlawful, impious, and execrable. *Hooker.*

The evidence of God's own testimony, added unto the natural *assent* of reason concerning the certainty of them, doth not a little comfort and confirm the same. *Hooker.*

To Asse'nt, ås-sênt'. *v. n.* [*assentire*, Lat.] To concede; to yield to, or agree to.

And the Jews also *assented*, saying, that these things were so. *Acts*, xxiv. 9.

Assenta'tion, ås-sên-tà'shûn. *n. s.* [*assentatio*, Lat.] Compliance with the opinion of another, out of flattery or dissimulation. *Dict.*

Asse'ntment, ås-sênt'mênt. *n. s.* [from *assent.*] Consent.

Their arguments are but precarious, and subsist upon the charity of our *assentments*. *Br. Vulg. Err.*

To Asse'rt, ås-sêrt'. *v. a.* [*assero*, Lat.]

1. To maintain; to defend either by words or actions.

Your forefathers have *asserted* the party which they chose till death; and died for its defence. *Dryden.*

2. To affirm; to declare positively.

3. To claim; to vindicate a title to.

Nor can the groveling mind,
In the dark dungeon of the limbs confin'd,
Assert the native skies, or own its heav'nly kind. *Dryden.*

Asse'rtion, ås-sêr'shûn. *n. s.* [from *assert.*]

1. The act of asserting.

2. Position advanced.

If any affirm the earth doth move, and will not believe with us it standeth still, because he hath probable reasons for it, and I no infallible sense or reason against it, I will not quarrel with his *assertion*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Asse'rtive, ås-sêr'tîv.[158] *adj.* [from *assert.*] Positive; dogmatical; peremptory.

He was not so fond of the principles he undertook to illustrate, as to boast their certainty, proposing them, not in a confident and *assertive* form, but as probabilities and hypotheses. *Glanville.*

Asse'rtor, ås-sêr'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *assert.*] Maintainer; vindicator; supporter; affirmer.

Among th' *assertors* of free reason's claim,
Our nation's not the least in worth or fame. *Dryden.*

Faithful *assertor* of thy country's cause,
Britain with tears shall bathe thy glorious wound. *Prior.*

It is an usual piece of art, to undermine the authority of fundamental truths, by pretending to shew how weak the proofs are, which their *assertors* employ in defence of them. *Atterbury.*

To Asse'rve, ås-sêrv'. *v. a.* [*asservio*, Lat.] To serve, help, or second. *Dict.*

To Asse'ss, ås-sês'. *v. a.* [from *assestare*, Ital. to make an equilibrium, or balance.] To charge with any certain sum.

Before the receipt of them in this office, they were *assessed* by the affidavit from the time of the inquisition found. *Bacon.*

Asse'ssion, ås-sêsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*assessio*, Lat.] A sitting down by one, to give assistance or advice. *Dict.*

Asse'ssment, ås-sês'mênt. *n. s.* [from *To assess.*]

1. The sum levied on certain property.

2. The act of assessing.

What greater immunity and happiness can there be to a people, than to be liable to no laws, but what they make themselves? To be subject to no contribution, *assessment*, or any pecuniary levy whatsoever, but what they vote, and voluntarily yield unto themselves? *Howel.*

Asse'ssor, ås-sês'sûr.[98] *n. s.* [*assessor*, Lat.]

1. The person that sits by another; generally used of those who assist the judge.

Minos, the strict inquisitor, appears;
And lives and crimes, with his *assessors*, hears:
Round, in his urn, the blended balls he rowls;
Absolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls. *Dryd.*

2. He that sits by another, as next in dignity.

To his Son,
Th' *assessor* of his throne, he thus began. *Milton.*

Twice stronger than his sire, who sat above,
Assessor to the throne of thund'ring Jove. *Dryden.*

3. He that lays taxes; derived from *asses.*

A'ssets, ås'sêts. *n. s. without the singular.* [*assez*, Fr.] Goods sufficient to discharge that burden, which is cast upon the executor or heir, in satisfying the testators or ancestors debts or legacies. Whoever pleads *assets*, sayeth nothing; but that the person, against whom he pleads, hath enough come to his hands, to discharge what is in demand. *Cowell.*

To Asse'ver, ås-sêv'êr.[93] } *v. a.*
To Asse'verate ås-sêv'ê-râte.[91 555] } [*assevero*, Lat.] To affirm with great solemnity, as upon oath.

Assevera'tion, ås-sêv-ê-rà'shûn. *n. s.* [from *asseverate.*] Solemn affirmation, as upon oath.

That which you are persuaded of, ye have it no otherwise than by your own only probable collection; and therefore such bold *asseverations*, as in him were admirable, should, in your mouths, but argue rashness. *Hooker*

Another abuse of the tongue I might add; vehement *asseverations* upon slight and trivial occasions. *Ray on the Creation.*

The repetition gives a greater emphasis to the words, and agrees better with the vehemence of the speaker in making his *asseveration*. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

A'sshead, ås'hêd. *n. s.* [from *ass* and *head.*] One slow of apprehension; a blockhead.

Will you help an *asshead*, and a coxcomb, and a knave, a thin-faced knave, a gull? *Shaksp. Ham.*

Assidu'ity, ås-sê-dû'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*assiduité*, Fr. *assiduitas*, Lat.] Diligence; closeness of application.

I have with much pains and *assiduity*, qualified myself for a nomenclator. *Addison.*

Can he, who has undertaken this, want conviction of the necessity of his utmost vigour and *assiduity* to acquit himself of it? *Rogers.*

We observe the address and *assiduity* they will use to corrupt us. *Rogers.*

Assi'duous, ås-sîd'jû-ûs.[294 376] *adj.* [*assiduus*, Lat.] Constant in application.

And if by pray'r
Incessant I could hope to change the will
Of him who all things can, I would not cease
To weary him with my *assiduous* cries. *Milton.*

The most *assiduous* talebearers, and bitterest revilers, are often half-witted people. *Government of the Tongue.*

In summer, you see the hen giving herself greater freedoms, and quitting her care for above two hours together; but in winter, when the rigour of the season would chill the principles of life, and destroy the young one, she grows more *assiduous* in her attendance, and stays away but half the time. *Addison.*

Each still renews her little labour,
Nor justles her *assiduous* neighbour. *Prior.*

Assi'duously, ås-sîd'jû-ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *assiduous.*] Diligently; continually.

The trade that obliges artificers to be *assiduously* conversant with their materials, is that of glass-men. *Boyle.*

The habitable earth may have been perpetually the drier, seeing it is *assiduously* drained and exhausted by the seas. *Bentley.*

To Assi'ege, ås-sêje'. *v. a.* [*assieger*, Fr.] To besiege. Obsolete.

On th' other side th' *assieged* castles ward
Their stedfast arms did mightily maintain. *Spenser.*

Assie'nto ås-sê-ên'tô. *n. s.* [In Spanish, a contract or bargain.] A contract or convention between the king of Spain and other powers, for furnishing the Spa-

nish dominions in America with negro slaves.

To ASSI'GN, âs-sine'. *v. a.* [*assigner*, Fr. *assigno*, Lat.]

1. To mark out; to appoint.

He *assigned* Uriah unto a place where he knew that valiant men were. 2 *Sam.* xi. 16.

The two armies were *assigned* to the leading of two generals, both of them rather courtiers assured to the state, than martial men. *Bacon.*

Both joining,
As join'd in injuries, one enmity
Against a foe by doom express *assign'd* us,
That cruel serpent. *Milton.*

True quality is neglected, virtue is oppressed, and vice triumphant. The last day will *assign* to every one a station suitable to his character. *Addison.*

2. To fix with regard to quantity or value.

There is no such intrinsick, natural, settled value in any thing, as to make any *assigned* quantity of it constantly worth any *assigned* quantity of another. *Locke.*

3. [In law.] In general, to appoint a deputy, or make over a right to another; in particular, to appoint or set forth, as to *assign* error, is to shew in what part of the process error is committed; to *assign* false judgment, is to declare how and where the judgment is unjust; to *assign* the cessor, is to shew how the plaintiff had cessed, or given over; to *assign* waste, is to shew wherein especially the waste is committed. *Cowell.*

ASSI'GNABLE, âs-sine'â-bl. *adj.* [from *assign.*] That which may be marked out, or fixed

Aristotle held that it streamed by connatural result and emanation from God; so that there was no instant *assignable* of God's eternal existence, in which the world did not also co-exist. *South.*

ASSIGNA'TION, âs-sig-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*assignation*, French.]

1. An appointment to meet: used generally of love appointments.

The lovers expected the return of this stated hour with as much impatience as if it had been a real *assignation.* *Spectator.*

Or when a whore, in her vocation,
Keeps punctual to an *assignation.* *Swift.*

2. A making over a thing to another.

ASSIGNEE', âs-sè-nè'. *n. s.* [*assigné*, Fr.] He that is appointed or deputed by another to do any act, or perform any business, or enjoy any commodity. And an *assignee* may be either in deed or in law; *assignee* in deed, is he that is appointed by a person; *assignee* in law, is he whom the law maketh so, without any appointment of the person. *Cowell.*

ASSI'GNER, âs-sî'nûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *assign.*] He that appoints.

The gospel is at once the *assigner* of our tasks, and the magazine of our strength. *Decay of Piety.*

ASSI'GNMENT, âs-sine'mênt. *n. s.* [from *assign.*] Appropriation of one thing to another thing or person.

The only thing which maketh any place publick, is the publick *assignment* thereof unto such duties *Hooker.*

This institution, which assigns it to a person, whom we have no rule to know, is just as good as an *assignment* to nobody at all. *Locke.*

ASSI'MILABLE, âs-sîm'è-lâ-bl. *adj.* [from *assimilate.*] That which may be converted to the same nature with something else.

The spirits of many will find but naked habitations; meeting no *assimilables* wherein to re-act their natures. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To ASSI'MILATE, âs-sîm'è-lâte.[91] *v. n.* [*assimilo*, Lat.] To perform the act of converting food to nourishment.

Birds *assimilate* less, and excern more, than beasts; for their excrements are ever liquid, and their flesh generally more dry. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Birds be commonly better meat than beasts, because their flesh doth *assimilate* more finely, and secerneth more subtilely. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To ASSI'MILATE, âs-sîm'è-lâte.[91] *v. a.*

1. To bring to a likeness, or resemblance.

A ferine and necessitous kind of life would easily *assimilate* at least the next generation to barbarism and ferineness. *Hale.*

They are not over-patient of mixtures; but such, whom they cannot *assimilate*, soon find it their interest to remove. *Swift.*

2. To turn to its own nature by digestion.

Tasting concoct, digest, *assimilate*,
And corporeal to incorporeal turn. *Milton.*

Hence also animals and vegetables may *assimilate* their nourishment; moist nourishment easily changing its texture, till it becomes like the dense earth. *Newton.*

ASSI'MILATENESS, âs-sîm'mè-lâte-nês. *n. s.* [from *assimilate.*] Likeness. *Dict.*

ASSIMILA'TION, âs-sîm-mè-lâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *assimilate.*]

1. The act of converting any thing to the nature or substance of another.

It furthers the very act of *assimilation* of nourishment, by some outward emollients that make the parts more apt to assimilate. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. The state of being assimilated; or becoming like something else.

A nourishment in a large acceptation, but not in propriety; conserving the body, not repairing it by *assimilation*, but preserving it by ventilation. *Brown.*

It is as well the instinct as duty of our nature, to aspire to an *assimilation* with God; even the most laudable and generous ambition. *Decay of Piety.*

To ASSI'MULATE, âs-sîm'û-lâte.[91] *v. a.* [*assimulo*, Lat.] To feign; to counterfeit. *Dict.*

ASSIMULA'TION, âs-sîm-û-lâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*assimulatio*, Lat.] A dissembling; a counterfeiting. *Dict.*

To ASSI'ST, âs-sîst'. *v. a* [*assister*, Fr. *assisto*, Lat.] To help

Receive her in the Lord, as becometh saints, and *assist* her in whatsoever business she hath need. *Rom.* xvi. 2.

It is necessary and *assisting* to all our other intellectual faculties. *Locke.*

Acquaintance with method will *assist* one in ranging human affairs. *Watts's Logick.*

She no sooner yielded to adultery, but she agreed to *assist* in the murder of her husband. *Broome.*

ASSI'STANCE, âs-sîs'tânse. *n. s.* [*assistance*, Fr.] Help; furtherance.

The council of Trent commends recourse, not only to the prayers of the saints, but to their aid and *assistance:* What doth this aid and *assistance* signify? *Stillingfleet.*

You have abundant *assistances* for this knowledge, in excellent books. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*

Let us entreat this necessary *assistance*, that by his grace he would lead us. *Rogers.*

ASSI'STANT, âs-sîs'tânt. *adj.* [from *assist.*] Helping; lending aid.

Some perchance did adhere to the duke, and were *assistant* to him openly, or at least under hand. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

For the performance of this work, a vital or directive principle seemeth to be *assistant* to the corporeal. *Grew.*

ASSI'STANT, âs-sîs'tânt. *n. s.* [from *assist.*]

1. A person engaged in an affair, not as principal, but as auxiliary or ministerial.

Some young towardly noblemen or gentlemen were usually sent as *assistants* or attendants, according to the quality of the persons. *Bacon.*

2. Sometimes it is perhaps only a softer word for an attendant.

The pale *assistants* on each other star'd,
With gaping mouths, for issuing words prepar'd. *Dryden.*

ASSI'ZE, âs-size'. *n. s.* [*assise* a sitting, Fr.]

1. An assembly of knights and other substantial men, with the bailiff or justice, in a certain place, and at a certain time.
2. A jury.
3. An ordinance or statute.
4. The court, place, or time, where and when the writs and processes of *assize* are taken. *Cowell.*

The law was never executed by any justices of *assize;* but the people left to their own laws. *Davies.*

At each *assize* and term, we try
A thousand rascals of as deep a dye. *Dryd. Juv.*

5. Any court of justice.

The judging God shall close the book of fate,
And there the last *assizes* keep,
For those who wake, and those who sleep. *Dryden.*

6. *Assize of bread, ale, &c.* Measure of price or rate. Thus it is said, *when wheat is of such a price, the bread shall be of such* assize.
7. Measure; for which we now use *size.*

On high hill's top I saw a stately frame,
An hundred cubits high by just *assize*,
With hundred pillars. *Spenser.*

To ASSI'ZE, âs-size'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix the rate of any thing, by an *assize* or writ.

ASSI'ZER, or ASSI'SER, âs-sî'zûr. *n. s.* [from *assize.*] Is an officer, that has the care and oversight of weights and measures. *Chamb.*

ASSO'CIABLE, âs-sô'shè-â-bl. *adj.* [*associabilis*, Lat.] That which may be joined to another.

To ASSO'CIATE, âs-sô'shè-âte.[91] *v. a.* [*associer*, Fr. *associo*, Lat.]

1. To unite with another, as a confederate.

A fearful army, led by Caius Marcius,
Associated with Aufidius, rages
Upon our territories. *Shaksp.*

2. To adopt as a friend upon equal terms.

Associate in your town a wand'ring train;
And strangers in your palace entertain. *Dryden.*

3. To accompany; to keep company with another.

Friends should *associate* friends in grief and woe. *Shaksp.*

4. To unite; to join.

Some oleaginous particles unperceivedly *associated* themselves to it. *Boyle.*

5. It has generally the particle *with;* as, he *associated with* his master's enemies.

To ASSO'CIATE, âs-sô'shè-âte.[91] *v. n.* To unite himself; to join himself.

ASSO'CIATE, âs-sô'shè-âte.[91] *adj.* [from

the verb.] Confederate; joined in interest or purpose.

While I descend through darkness
To my *associate* pow'rs, them to acquaint
With these successes. *Milton.*

ASSO'CIATE, âs-sō'shē-āte.[91] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A person joined with another; a partner.

They persuade the king, now in old age, to make Plangus his *associate* in government with him. *Sidney.*

2. A confederate, in a good or neutral sense; an accomplice in ill.

Their defender, and his *associates*, have sithence proposed to the world a form, such as themselves like. *Hooker.*

3. A companion; implying some kind of equality.

He was accompanied, with a noble gentleman, no unsuitable *associate*. *Wotton.*

Sole Eve, *associate* sole to me (beyond
Compare) above all living creatures dear. *Milton.*

But my *associates* now my stay deplore,
Impatient. *Pope's Odyssey.*

ASSOCIA'TION, âs-sō-shē-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *associate*.]

1. Union; conjunction; society.

The church, being a society, hath the self-same original grounds, which other politick societies have; the natural inclination which all men have unto sociable life, and consent to some certain bond of *association;* which bond is the law, that appointeth what kind of order they should be *associated* in. *Hooker.*

2. Confederacy; union for particular purposes, good or ill.

This could not be done, but with mighty opposition: against which to strengthen themselves, they secretly entered into a league of *association*. *Hooker.*

3. Partnership.

Self-denial is a kind of holy *association* with God; and, by making you his partner, interests you in all his happiness. *Boyle.*

4. Connection.

Association of ideas is of great importance, and may be of excellent use. *Watts.*

5. Apposition; union of matter.

The changes of corporeal things are to be placed, only in the various separations, and new *associations*, and motions, of these permanent particles. *Newton.*

A'SSONANCE, âs'sō-nânse. *n. s.* [*assonance*, Fr.] Reference of one sound to another resembling it. Resemblance of sound. *Dict.*

A'SSONANT, âs'sō-nânt. *adj.* [*assonant*, Fr.] Sounding in a manner resembling another sound. *Dict.*

To ASSO'RT, âs-sôrt'. *v. a.* [*assortir*, Fr.] To range in classes, as one thing suits with another.

ASSO'RTMENT, âs-sôrt'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *assort*.]

1. The act of classing or ranging.
2. A mass or quantity properly selected and ranged.

To ASSO'T, âs-sŏt'. *v. a.* [from *sot; assoter*, Fr.] To infatuate, to besot: a word out of use.

But, whence they sprung, or how they were begot,
Uneath is to assure; uneath to weene
That monstrous errour, which doth some *assot*.
Spenser.

To ASSUA'GE, âs-swâje'.[331] *v. a.* [The derivation of this word is uncertain: *Minshew* deduces it from *adsuadere*, or *assuaviare; Junius*, from ꝑpæꝛ sweet; from whence *Skinner* imagines aꝛpæan might have been formed.]

1. To mitigate; to soften; to allay.

Refreshing winds the summer's heats *assuage;*
And kindly warmth disarms the winter's rage.
Addison.

2. To appease; to pacify.

Yet is his hate, his rancour, ne'er the less;
Since nought *assuageth* malice, when 'tis told.
Fairfax.

This was necessary, for the securing the people from their fears, capable of being *assuaged* by no other means. *Clarendon.*

Shall I, t' *assuage*
Their brutal rage,
The regal stem destroy? *Dryden's Albion.*

3. To ease; as, the medicine *assuages* pain.

To ASSUA'GE, âs-swâje.[331] *v. n.* To abate.

God made a wind to pass over the earth; and the waters *assuaged*. *Gen.* viii. 1.

ASSUA'GEMENT, âs-swâje'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *assuage*.] Mitigation; abatement of evil.

Tell me, when shall these weary woes have end;
Or shall their ruthless torment never cease,
But all my days in pining languor spend,
Without hope of *assuagement* or release. *Spenser.*

ASSUA'GER, âs-swâ'jŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *assuage*.] One who pacifies or appeases.

ASSUA'SIVE, âs-swâ'sĭv.[158 428] *adj.* [from *assuage*.] Softening; mitigating.

If in the breast tumultuous joys arise,
Musick her soft *assuasive* voice supplics. *Pope.*

To ASSU'BJUGATE, âs-sŭb-jŭ-gâte.[91] *v. a.* [*subjugo*, Lat.] To subject to: not in use.

This valiant lord
Must not so state his palm, nobly acquir'd;
Nor by my will *assubjugate* his merit,
By going to Achilles. *Shaksp.*

ASSUEFA'CTION, âs-swĕ-fâk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*assuefacio*, Lat.] The state of being accustomed to any thing.

Right and left, as parts inservient unto the motive faculty, are differenced by degrees from use and *assuefaction*, or according whereto the one grows stronger. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ASSUE'TUDE, âs-swĕ'tūde.[334] *n. s.* [*assuetudo*, Lat.] Accustomance; custom; habit.

We see that *assuetude* of things hurtful, doth make them lose the force to hurt. *Bacon.*

To ASSU'ME, âs-sūme'.[454] *v. a.* [*assumo*, Lat.]

1. To take.

This when the various god had urg'd in vain,
He strait *assum'd* his native form again. *Pope.*

2. To take upon one's self.

With ravish'd ears
The monarch hears;
Assumes the God,
Affects to nod;
And seems, to shake the spheres. *Dryden.*

3. To arrogate; to claim or seize unjustly.
4. To suppose something granted without proof.

In every hypothesis, something is allowed to be *assumed*. *Boyle.*

5. To apply to one's own use; to appropriate.

His majesty might well *assume* the complaint and expression of king David. *Clarendon.*

To ASSU'ME, âs-sūme'.[454] *v. n.* To be arrogant; to claim more than is due.

ASSU'MER, âs-sū'mŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *assume*.] An arrogant man; a man who claims more than his due.

Can man be wise in any course, in which he is not safe too? But can these high *assumers*, and pretenders to reason, prove themselves so? *South.*

ASSU'MING, âs-sū'mĭng *participial adj.* [from *assume*.] Arrogant; haughty.

His haughty looks, and his *assuming* air,
The son of Isis could no longer bear. *Dryden.*

This makes him over forward in business, *assuming* in conversation, and peremptory in answers. *Collier.*

ASSU'MPSIT, âs-sŭm'sĭt. *n. s.* [*assumo*, Lat.] A voluntary promise made by word; whereby a man taketh upon him to perform or pay any thing to another: it contains any verbal promise made upon consideration. *Cowell.*

ASSU'MPTION, âs-sŭm'shŭn. *n. s.* [*assumptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of taking any thing to one's self.

The personal descent of God himself, and his *assumption* of our flesh to his divinity, more familiarly to insinuate his pleasure to us, was an enforcement beyond all methods of wisdom. *Hammond.*

2. The supposition, or act of supposing, of any thing, without further proof.

These, by way of *assumption*, under the two general propositions are intrinsically and naturally good or bad. *Norris.*

3. The thing supposed; a postulate.

Hold, says the Stoick; your *assumption's* wrong;
I grant, true freedom you have well defin'd. *Dryden.*

For the *assumption*, that Christ did such miraculous and supernatural works, to confirm what he said; we need only repeat the message, sent by him to John the Baptist. *South.*

4. The taking up any person into heaven; which is supposed, by the Romish Church of the Blessed Virgin.

Upon the feast of the *assumption* of the Blessed Virgin, the pope and cardinals keep the vespers. *Stillingfleet.*

Adam, after a certain period of years, would have been rewarded with an *assumption* to eternal felicity. *Wake.*

ASSU'MPTIVE, âs-sŭm'tĭv.[157] *adj.* [*assumptivus*, Lat.] That is assumed.

ASSU'RANCE, âsh-shū'rânse. *n. s.* [*assurance*, Fr.]

1. Certain expectation.

Though hope be indeed a lower and lesser thing than *assurance;* yet, as to all the purposes of a pious life, it may prove more useful. *South.*

What encouragement can be given to goodness, beyond the hopes of heaven, and the *assurance* of an endless felicity? *Tillotson.*

2. Secure confidence; trust.

What man is he, that boasts of fleshly might,
And vain *assurance* of mortality;
Which all so soon, as it doth come to fight
Against spiritual foes, yields by and by. *Fairy Q.*

3. Freedom from doubt; certain knowledge.

Proof, from the authority of man's judgment, is not able to work that *assurance*, which doth grow by a stronger proof. *Hooker.*

'Tis far off;
And rather like a dream, than an *assurance*
That my remembrance warrants. *Shaksp.*

The obedient, and the man of practice, shall outgrow all their doubts and ignorances; till persuasion pass into knowledge, and knowledge, advance into *assurance*. *South.*

Hath he found, in an evil course, that comfortable *assurance* of God's favour, and good hopes of his future condition, which a religious life would have given him? *Tillotson.*

4. Firmness; undoubting steadiness.
Men, whose consideration will relieve our modesty, and give us courage and *assurance* in the duties of our profession. *Rogers.*
5. Confidence; want of modesty; exemption from awe or fear.
My behaviour, ill governed, gave you the first comfort; my affection, ill hid, hath given you this last *assurance*. *Sidney.*
6. Freedom from vitious shame.
Conversation, when they come into the world, will add to their knowledge and *assurance*. *Locke.*
7. Ground of confidence; security; sufficient reason for trust or belief.
The nature of desire itself is no easier to receive belief, than it is hard to ground belief; for as desire is glad to embrace the first shew of comfort, so is desire desirous of perfect *assurance*. *Sidney.*
As the conquest was but slight and superficial, so the pope's donation to the Irish submissions were but weak and fickle *assurances*. *Davies on Ireland.*
None, of woman born,
Shall harm Macbeth.——
—Then live, Macduff! what need I fear of thee?
But yet I'll make *assurance* double sure,
And take a bond of fate: thou shalt not live.
Shaksp.
I must confess, your offer is the best;
And, let your father make her the *assurance*,
She is your own, else you must pardon me;
If you should die before him, where's her dower?
Shaksp.
An *assurance*, being passed through for a competent fine, hath come back again by reason of some oversight. *Bacon.*
8. Spirit; intrepidity.
They, like resolute men, stood in the face of the breach, with more *assurance*, than the wall itself. *Knolles.*
With all th' *assurance*, innocence can bring;
Fearless without, because secure within;
Arm'd with my courage, unconcern'd I see
This pomp; a shame to you, a pride to me. *Dryd.*
9. Sanguineness; readiness to hope.
This is not the grace of hope, but a good natural *assurance* or confidence, which Aristotle observes young men to be full of, and old men not so inclined to. *Hammond.*
10. Testimony of credit.
I am a gentleman, of blood and breeding;
And, from some knowledge and *assurance* of you,
Offer this office. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
We have as great *assurance*, that there is a God; as we could expect to have, supposing that he were. *Tillotson.*
11. Conviction.
Such an *assurance* of things, as will make men careful to avoid a lesser danger, ought to awaken men to avoid a greater. *Tillotson.*
12. [In theology.] Security, with respect to a future state; certainty of acceptance with God.
13. The same with *insurance*. See INSURANCE.

To ASSU'RE, åsh-shůre'.[175] *v. a.* [*asseurer*, Fr. from *assecurare*, low Latin.]
1. To give confidence by a firm promise.
So when he had *assured* them with many words, that he would restore them without hurt, according to the agreement; they let him go, for the saving of their brethren. 2 *Mac.* xii.
2. To secure to another; to make firm.
So irresistible an authority cannot be reflected on, without the most awful reverence; even by those, whose piety *assures* its favour to them. *Rogers.*
3. To make confident; to exempt from doubt or fear; to confer security.
And hereby we know; that we are of the truth, and shall *assure* our hearts before him. 1 *John*, iii. 19.
I revive,
At this last sight; *assur'd*, that man shall live
With all the creatures, and their seed preserve. *Milton.*
4. To make secure: with *of*.
But what on earth can long abide in state?
Or who can him *assure of* happy day? *Spens.*
And, for that dow'ry, I'll *assure* her *of*
Her widowhood (be it, that she survives me)
In all my lands and leases whatsoever. *Shaksp.*
5. To affiance; to betroth.
This diviner laid claim to me; called me Dromio; swore, I was *assured* to her. *Shaksp.*

ASSU'RED, åsh-shů'rěd *or* ås-shůrd.[359] *participial adj.* [from *assure*.]
1. Certain; indubitable; not doubted.
It is an *assured* experience, that flint, laid about the bottom of a tree, makes it prosper. *Bacon.*
2. Certain; not doubting.
Young princes close your hands,
——And your lips too; for, I am well *assured*,
That I did so, when I was first *assur'd*. *Shaksp.*
As, when by night the glass
Of Galilæo, less *assur'd*, observes
Imagin'd lands and regions in the moon. *Milton.*
3. Immodest; vitiously confident.

ASSU'REDLY, åsh-shů'rěd-lė.[364] *adv.* [from *assured*.] Certainly; indubitably.
They promis'd me eternal happiness,
And brought me garlands, Griffith; which, I feel,
I am not worthy yet to wear: I shall *assuredly*. *Shaksp.*
God is absolutely good; and so, *assuredly* the cause of all that is good: but, of any thing that is evil, he is no cause at all. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
Assuredly he will stop our liberty, till we restore him his worship. *South.*

ASSU'REDNESS, åsh-shů'rěd-nės.[365] *n. s.* [from *assured*.] The state of being assured; certainty.

ASSU'RER, åsh-shů'růr. *n. s.* [from *assure*]
1. He that gives assurance.
2. He that gives security to make good any loss.

To ASSWA'GE, ås-swåje'.[331] See ASSUAGE.

A'STERISK, ås'tė-rĭsk. *n. s.* [ἀστερίσκος.] A mark in printing or writing, in form of a little star; as *.
He also published the translation of the Septuagint by itself; having first compared it, with the Hebrew; and noted by *asterisks*, what was defective; and by obelisks, what was redundant. *Grew.*

A'STERISM, ås'tė-rĭsm. *n. s.* [*asterismus*, Lat.]
1. A constellation.
Poetry had filled the skies with *asterisms*, and histories belonging to them; and then astrology devises the feigned virtues and influences of each. *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. An asterisk, or mark. This is a very improper use.
Dwell particularly on passages with an *asterism**; for the observations, which follow such a note, will give you a clear light. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

ASTE'RN, å-stėrn'. *adv.* [from *a* and *stern*.] In the hinder part of the ship; behind the ship.
The galley gives her side, and turns her prow;
While those *astern*, descending down the steep,
Thro' gaping waves behold the boiling deep. *Dryden.*

To ASTE'RT, å-stėrt'. *v. a.* [a word used by *Spenser*, as it seems, for *start* or *startle*.] To terrify; to startle; to fright.
We deem of death, as doom of ill desert:
But, knew we fools what it us brings until,
Die would we daily, once it to expert;
No danger there the shepherd can *astert*. *Spenser.*

A'STHMA, åst'må.[471] *n. s.* [ἄσθμα.] A frequent, difficult, and short respiration, joined with a hissing sound and cough; especially in the night-time, and when the body is in a prone posture; because then the contents of the lower belly bear so against the diaphragm, as to lessen the capacity of the breast, whereby the lungs have less room to move. *Quincy.*
An *asthma* is the inflation of the membranes of the lungs, and of the membranes covering the muscles of the thorax. *Floyer on the Humours.*

ASTHMA'TICAL, åst-måt'ė-kål. } *adj.* [from
ASTHMA'TICK, åst-måt'ĭk.[509] } *asthma*.] Troubled with an asthma.
In *asthmatical* persons, though the lungs be very much stuffed with tough phlegm, yet the patient may live some months, if not some years. *Boyle.*
After drinking, our horses are most *asthmatick*; and, for avoiding the watering of them, we wet their hay. *Floyer.*

ASTO'NIED, å-stŏn'ė-ėd. *part. adj.* A word, used in the version of the Bible for *astonished*.
Many were *astonied* at thee. *Isaiah*, lii. 14.
Unmanly dread invades
The French *astony'd*. *J. Philips.*

To ASTO'NISH, ås-tŏn'nĭsh. *v. a.* [*estonner*, Fr. from *attonitus*, Lat.] To confound with some sudden passion, as with fear or wonder; to amaze; to surprise; to stun.
It is the part of men, to fear and tremble;
When the most mighty gods, by tokens, send
Such dreadful heralds to *astonish* us. *Shaksp.*
Astonish'd at the voice, he stood amaz'd,
And all around with inward horror gaz'd. *Addison.*
A genius, universal as his theme,
Astonishing as chaos. *Thomson.*

ASTO'NISHINGNESS, ås-tŏn'nĭsh-ĭng-nės. *n. s.* [from *astonish*.] Of a nature to excite astonishment.

ASTO'NISHMENT, ås-tŏn'ĭsh-mėnt *n. s.* [*estonnement*, Fr.] Amazement; confusion of mind, from fear or wonder.
We found, with no less wonder to us, than *astonishment* to themselves, that they were the two valiant and famous brothers. *Sidney.*
She esteemed this as much above his wisdom; as *astonishment* is beyond bare admiration. *South.*

To ASTO'UND, ås-tŏůnd'. *v. a.* [*estonner*, Fr.] To astonish; to confound with fear or wonder. This word is now somewhat obsolete.
These thoughts may startle well, but not *astound*,
The virtuous mind, that ever walks attended
By a strong siding champion, conscience. *Milton.*

ASTRA'DDLE, å-străd'dl.[405] *adv.* [from *a* and *straddle*.] With one's legs across any thing. *Dict.*

A'STRAGAL, ås'trå-gål[503] *n. s.* [ἀστράγαλος the ankle or ankle-bone.] A little round member, in the form of a ring or bracelet, serving as an ornament at the tops and bottoms of columns. *Builder's Dict.*
We see none of that ordinary confusion, which is the result of quarter rounds of the *astragal*, and (I know not how many) other intermingled particulars. *Spectator.*

A'STRAL, ås'trål. *adj.* [from *astrum*, Lat.] Starry; belonging to the stars.
Some *astral* forms I must invoke by pray'r,
Fram'd all of purest atoms of the air;
Not in their natures simply good or ill,
But most subservient to bad spirits will. *Dryden.*

ASTRA'Y, â-strâ'. *adv.* [from *a* and *stray.*] Out of the right way.

May seem, the wain was very evil led;
When such an one had guiding of the way;
That knew not, whether right he went, or else *astray.*
Spenser.

You run *astray:* for, whilst we talk of Ireland, you rip up the original of Scotland. *Spenser on Irel.*

Like one, that had been led *astray,*
Through the heav'n's wide pathless way. *Milton.*

To ASTRI'CT, âs-trikt'. *v. a.* [*astringo,* Lat.] To contract by applications, in opposition to *relax:* a word not so much used, as *constringe.*

The solid parts were to be relaxed or *astricted,* as they let the humours pass, either in too small or too great quantities. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ASTRI'CTION, âs-trik'shŭn. *n. s.* [*astrictio,* Lat.] The act or power of contracting the parts of the body by applications.

Astriction is in a substance, that hath a virtual cold; and it worketh, partly by the same means, that cold doth. *Bacon.*

This virtue requireth an *astriction;* but such an *astriction,* as is not grateful to the body: for a pleasing *astriction* doth rather bind in the nerves, than expel them; and therefore such *astriction* is found in things of a harsh taste. *Bacon.*

Lenitive substances are proper for dry atrabilarian constitutions, who are subject to *astriction* of the belly, and the piles. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ASTRI'CTIVE, âs-trik'tĭv.[168] *adj.* [from *astrict.*] Stiptick; of a binding quality. *Dict.*

ASTRI'CTORY, âs-trik'tŭr-rè. *adj.* [*astrictorius,* Lat.] Astringent; apt to bind. *Dict.*

ASTRI'DE, â-stride'. *adv.* [from *a* and *stride.*] With the legs open.

To lay their native arms aside,
Their modesty, and ride *astride.* *Hudibras.*

I saw a place, where the Rhone is so straitened between two rocks, that a man may stand *astride* upon both at once. *Boyle.*

ASTRI'FEROUS, âs-trif'è-rŭs. *adj.* [*astrifer,* Lat.] Bearing or having stars. *Dict.*

ASTRI'GEROUS, âs-tridjè'è-rŭs. *adj.* [*astriger,* Lat.] Carrying stars. *Dict.*

To ASTRI'NGE, âs-trinje'. *v. a.* [*astringo,* Lat.] To press by contraction; to make the parts draw together.

Tears are caused by a contraction of the spirits of the brain; which contraction, by consequence, *astringeth* the moisture of the brain, and thereby sendeth tears into the eyes. *Bacon.*

ASTRI'NGENCY, âs-trin'jèn-sè. *n. s.* [from *astringe.*] The power of contracting the parts of the body; opposed to the power of *relaxation.*

Astriction prohibiteth dissolution; as, in medicines, astringents inhibit putrefaction: and, by *astringency,* some small quantity of oil of vitriol will keep fresh water long from putrefying. *Bacon.*

Acid, acrid, austere and bitter substances, by their *astringency,* create horrour; that is, stimulate the fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

ASTRI'NGENT, âs-trin'jènt. *adj.* [*astringens,* Lat.] Binding; contracting; opposed to *laxative:* it is used sometimes of tastes, which seem to contract the mouth.

Astringent medicines are binding, which act by the asperity of their particles; whereby they corrugate the membranes, and make them draw up closer. *Quincy.*

The myrobalan hath parts of contrary natures; for it is sweet, and yet *astringent.* *Bacon.*

The juice is very *astringent,* and therefore of slow motion. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

What diminisheth sensible perspiration, increaseth the insensible; for that reason, a strengthening and *astringent* diet often conduceth to this purpose. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

A'STROGRAPHY, âs-trŏg'râ-fè.[518] *n. s.* [from ἄστρον and γράφω.] The science of describing the stars. *Dict.*

A'STROLABE, âs'trò-lâbe. *n. s.* [of ἄστρον, and λαβεῖν to take.]

1. An instrument, chiefly used for taking the altitude of the pole, the sun, or stars, at sea.
2. A stereographick projection of the circles of the sphere, upon the plain of some great circle. *Chambers.*

ASTRO'LOGER, âs-trŏl'ò-jŭr. *n. s.* [*astrologus,* Lat. from ἄστρον and λόγος.]

1. One that (supposing the influences of the stars to have a causal power) professes to foretel or discover events, depending on those influences.

Not unlike that, which *astrologers* call a conjunction of planets, of no very benign aspect the one to the other. *Wotton.*

A happy genius is the gift of nature: it depends, on the influence of the stars, say the *astrologers;* on the organs of the body, say the naturalists; it is the particular gift of heaven, say the divines, both christians and heathens. *Dryden.*

Astrologers, that future fates foreshew. *Pope.*

I never heard a finer satire against lawyers, than that of *astrologers;* when they pretend, by rules of art, to tell when a suit will end, and whether to the advantage of the plaintiff or defendant. *Swift.*

2. It was anciently used for one that understood or explained the motions of the planets, without including prediction.

A worthy *astrologer,* by perspective glasses, hath found in the stars many things unknown to the ancients. *Raleigh.*

ASTROLO'GIAN, âs-trò-lò'jè-ân. *n. s.* [from *astrology.*] The same with *astrologer.*

The twelve houses of heaven, in the form which *astrologians* use. *Camden.*

The stars (they say) cannot dispose,
No more than can the *astrologian.* *Hudibras.*

ASTROLO'GICAL, ASTROLO'GICK, âs-trò-lŏd'jè-kâl. âs-trò'lŏd-jĭk. } *adj.* [from *astrology.*]

1. Professing astrology.

Some seem a little *astrological;* as, when they warn us from places of malign influence. *Wotton.*

No *astrologick* wizard honour gains,
Who has not oft been banish'd, or in chains. *Dryd.*

2. Relating to astrology.

Astrological prayers seem to me, to be built on as good reason, as the predictions. *Stillingfleet.*

The poetical fables are more ancient than the *astrological* influences; that were not known to the Greeks, till after Alexander the Great. *Bentley.*

ASTROLO'GICALLY, âs-trò-lŏd'jè-kâl-lè. *adv.* [from *astrology.*] In an astrological manner.

To ASTRO'LOGIZE, âs-trŏl'ò-jize'. *v. n.* [from *astrology.*] To practise astrology.

ASTRO'LOGY, âs-trŏl'ò-jè. *n. s.* [*astrologia,* Lat.] The practice of foretelling things by the knowledge of the stars; an art now generally exploded, as irrational and false.

I know the learned think of the art of *astrology,* that the stars do not force the actions or wills of men. *Swift.*

ASTRO'NOMER, âs-trŏn'nò-mŭr. *n. s.* [from ἄστρον a star, and νόμος a rule or law.] One that studies the celestial motions, and the rules by which they are governed.

The motions of factions under kings ought to be like the motions (as the *astronomers* speak of) in the inferior orbs. *Bacon.*

Astronomers no longer doubt of the motion of the planets about the sun. *Locke.*

The old and new *astronomers* in vain
Attempt, the heav'nly motions to explain.
Blackmore.

ASTRONO'MICAL, ASTRONO'MICK, âs-trò-nŏm'è-kâl.[509] âs-trò-nŏm'ĭk. } *adj.* [from *astronomy.*] Belonging to astronomy.

Our forefathers, marking certain mutations to happen in the sun's progress through the zodiack, they registrate and set them down in their *astronomical* canons. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Can he not pass an *astronomick* line,
Or dreads the sun th' imaginary sign;
That he should ne'er advance, to either pole?
Blackmore.

ASTRONO'MICALLY, âs-trò-nŏm'è-kâl-lè. *adv.* [from *astronomical.*] In an astronomical manner.

ASTRO'NOMY, âs-trŏn'nò-mè.[518] *n. s.* [ἀστρονομία, from ἄστρον a star, and νόμος a law or rule.] A mixed mathematical science; teaching the knowledge of the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, distances, periods, eclipses, and order. Pythagoras taught, that the earth and planets turn round the sun, which stands immovable in the centre. From the time of Pythagoras, *astronomy* sunk into neglect, till it was revived by the Ptolemys, kings of Egypt; and the Saracens brought it from Africa to Spain, and restored this science to Europe. *Chambers.*

To this must be added the understanding of the globes, and the principles of geometry and *astronomy.* *Cowley.*

A'STROSCOPY, âs-trò-skŏp'pè.[482] *n. s.* [ἄστρον a star, and σκοπέω to view.] Observation of the stars. *Dict.*

ASTRO-THEOLOGY, âs'trò-*thè*-ŏl'ò-jè. *n. s.* [from *astrum* a star, and *theologia* divinity.] Divinity founded on the observation of the celestial bodies.

That the diurnal and annual revolutions are the motions of the terraqueous globe, not of the sun, I shew in the preface of my *Astro-Theology.*
Derham's Physico-Theology.

ASU'NDER, â-sŭn'dŭr.[98] *adv.* [ąrunðran, Sax.] Apart; separately; not together.

Two indirect lines, the further that they are drawn out, the further they go *asunder.* *Spenser.*

Sense thinks the planets spheres not much *asunder;*
What tells us then, their distance is so far?
Davies.

Greedy hope, to find
His wish and best advantage, us *asunder.* *P. Lost.*

The fall'n archangel, envious of our state,
Seeks hid advantage to betray us worse;
Which, when *asunder,* will not prove too hard;
For both together are each other's guard. *Dryden.*

Borne far *asunder* by the tides of men,
Like adamant and steel they meet again. *Dryden.*

All this metallick matter (both that, which continued *asunder* and in single corpuscles; and that, which was amassed and concreted into nodules) subsided. *Woodward's Natural History.*

ASY'LUM, â-sì'lŭm. *n. s.* [Lat. ἄσυλον, from α not, and συλον pillage.] A place, out of which he that has fled to it, may not

be taken; a sanctuary; a refuge; a place of retreat and security.

So sacred was the church to some, that it had the right of an *asylum* or sanctuary. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ASY'MMETRY, â-sîm'mê-trê. *n. s.* [from *α* without, and *συμμέτρια* symmetry.]

1. Contrariety to symmetry; disproportion.

The *assymmetries* of the brain, as well as the deformities of the legs or face, may be rectified in time. *Grew.*

2. This term is sometimes used in mathematicks, for what is more usually called incommensurability; when between two quantities there is no common measure.

A'SYMPTOTE, âs'sîm-tôte. *n. s.* [from *α* priv. *συν* with, and *πτόω* to fall; which never meet; incoincident.] *Asymptotes* are right lines, which approach nearer and nearer to some curve; but which, though they and their curve were infinitely continued, would never meet; and may be conceived as tangents to their curves at an infinite distance. *Chambers.*

Asymptote lines, though they may approach still nearer together, till they are nearer than the least assignable distance, yet, being still produced infinitely, will never meet. *Grew.*

ASYMPTO'TICAL, âs'sîm-tôt-ê-kâl. *adj.* [from *asymptote.*] Curves are said to be *asymptotical*, when they continually approach, without a possibility of meeting.

ASY'NDETON, â-sîn'dê-tôn. *n. s.* [*ἀσύνδετον*, of *α*, priv. and *συνδέω* to bind together.] A figure in grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted in a sentence; as, in *veni, vidi, vici, et* is left out.

AT, ât'. *prep.* [æt, Saxon.]

1. *At*, before a place, notes the nearness of the place; as, a man is *at* the house, before he is *in* it.

This custom continued among many, to say their prayers *at* fountains. *Stillingfleet.*

2. *At*, before a word signifying time, notes the coexistence of the time with the event; the word *time* is sometimes included in the adjective; we commonly say *at* a minute, *at* an hour, *on* a day *in* a month.

We thought it, *at* the very first, a sign of cold affection. *Hooker.*

How frequent to desert him, and *at* last
To heap ingratitude on worthiest deeds. *Milton.*

At the same time, that the storm beats upon the whole species, we are falling foul upon one another. *Addison.*

We made no efforts at all, where we could have most weakened the common enemy; and, *at* the same time, enriched ourselves. *Swift.*

3. *At*, before a causal word, signifies nearly the same as *with;* noting, that the event accompanies, or immediately succeeds, the action of the cause.

At his touch,
Such sanctity hath Heav'n giv'n his hand,
They presently amend. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

O, sir, when he shall hear of your approach,
If that young Arthur be not gone already;
Ev'n *at* this news, he dies. *Shaksp. King John.*

Much *at* the sight was Adam in his heart
Dismay'd. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

High o'er their heads, a mould'ring rock is plac'd;
That promises a fall, and shakes *at* ev'ry blast. *Dryd.*

4. *At*, before a superlative adjective, implies *in the state;* as, *at best*, in the state of most perfection, *&c.*

Consider any man as to his personal powers, they are not great: for, *at* greatest, they must still be limited. *South.*

We bring into the world with us a poor, needy, uncertain life, short *at* the longest, and unquiet *at* the best. *Temple.*

5. *At*, before a person, is seldom used otherwise than ludicrously; as, he longed to be *at* him; that is, to attack him.

6. *At*, before a substantive, sometimes signifies the particular condition or circumstances of the person; as, *at* peace, in a state of peace.

Under pardon,
You are much more *at* task, for want of wisdom;
Than prais'd, for harmless mildness. *Shaksp.*

It bringeth the treasure of a realm into a few hands: for, the usurer being *at* certainties, and others *at* uncertainties; at the end of the game, most of the money will be in the box. *Bacon.*

Hence walk'd the fiend *at* large, in spacious field. *Milton.*

The rest, for whom no lot is yet decreed,
May run in pastures, and *at* pleasure feed. *Dryden.*

Deserted, *at* his utmost need,
By those his former bounty fed. *Dryd. St. Cœcilia.*

What hinder'd either, in their native soil
At ease to reap the harvest of their toil. *Dryden.*

Wise men are sometimes over-borne, when they are taken *at* a disadvantage. *Collier of Confidence.*

These have been the maxims, they have been guided by: take these from them, and they are perfectly *at* a loss; their compass and pole-star then are gone, and their understanding is perfectly at a nonplus. *Locke.*

One man manages four horses at once, and leaps from the back of another *at* full speed. *Pope.*

They will not let me be *at* quiet in my bed; but pursue me, to my very dreams. *Swift.*

7. *At*, before a substantive, sometimes marks employment or attention.

We find some arrived to that sottishness, as to own roundly, what they would be *at*. *South.*

How d'ye find yourself? says the doctor to his patient. A little while after, he is *at* it again; with a Pray, how d'ye find your body? *L'Estrange.*

But she (who well enough knew what,
Before he spoke, he would be *at*)
Pretended not to apprehend. *Hudibras.*

The creature 's *at* his dirty work again. *Pope.*

8. *At* is sometimes the same with *furnished with;* after the French *a.*

Infuse his breast with magnanimity;
And make him, naked, foil a man *at* arms. *Shaksp.*

9. *At* sometimes notes the place, where any thing is or acts.

Your husband is *at* hand; I hear his trumpet. *Shaksp.*

He, that in tracing the vessels began *at* the heart, though he thought not at all of a circulation, yet made he the first true step towards the discovery. *Grew.*

To all you ladies now *at* land,
We men *at* sea indite. *Buckhurst.*

Their various news I heard, of love and strife,
Of storms *at* sea, and travels on the shore. *Pope.*

10. *At* sometimes signifies in immediate consequence of.

Impeachments, *at* the prosecution of the house of commons, have received their determinations in the house of lords. *Hale.*

11. *At* marks sometimes the effect, proceeding from an act.

Rest in this tomb, rais'd *at* thy husband's cost. *Dryden.*

Tom has been *at* the charge of a penny, upon this occasion. *Addison.*

Those may be of use, to confirm by authority, what they will not be *at* the trouble to deduce by reasoning. *Arbuthnot.*

12. *At* sometimes is nearly the same as *in*, noting situation; as, he was *at* the bottom, or top, of the hill.

She hath been known to come *at* the head of these rascals, and beat her lover. *Swift.*

13. *At* sometimes marks the occasion, like *on.*

Others, with more helpful care,
Cry'd out aloud, 'Beware, brave youth, beware!'
At this he turn'd; and, as the bull drew near,
Shunn'd, and receiv'd him on his pointed spear. *Dryden.*

14. *At* sometimes seems to signify, *in the power of*, or *obedient to.*

But thou of all the kings, Jove's care below,
Art least *at* my command, and most my foe. *Dryd.*

15. *At* sometimes notes the relation of a man to an action.

He who makes pleasure the vehicle of health, is a doctor *at* it in good earnest. *Collier of Friendship.*

16. *At* sometimes imports the manner of an action.

One warms you by degrees; the other sets you on fire all *at* once, and never intermits his heat. *Dryd.*

Not with less ruin, than the Bajan mole,
At once comes tumbling down. *Dryden.*

17. *At*, like the French *chez*, means sometimes *application to*, or *dependence on.*

The worst authors might endeavour to please us; and, in that endeavour, deserve something *at* our hands. *Pope.*

18. *At all.* In any manner; in any degree.

Nothing more true, than what you once let fall;
Most women have no characters *at all.* *Pope.*

A'TABAL, ât'â-bâl. *n. s.* A kind of tabour used by the Moors.

Children shall beat our *atabals* and drums;
And all the noisy trades of war no more
Shall wake the peaceful morn. *Dryd. Don Sebast.*

ATARA'XIA, ât'tâ-râk-sê-â, } *n. s.* [*ἀτα-*
A'TARAXY, ât'tâ-râk-sê.[517] } *ξαξια.*] Exemption from vexation; tranquillity.

The scepticks affected an indifferent equiponderous neutrality, as the only means to their *ataraxia*, and freedom from passionate disturbances. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

ATE, êt. The preterite of *eat*. See *To* EAT.

And, by his side, his steed the grassy forage *ate*. *Spenser.*

Even our first parents *ate* themselves out of Paradise; and Job's children junketted and feasted together often. *South.*

ATHA'NOR, âth'â-nôr.[166] *n. s.* [a chymical term, borrowed from *ἀθάνατος*; or, as others think, תנור.] A digesting furnace, to keep heat for some time; so that it may be augmented or diminished at pleasure, by opening or shutting some apertures, made on purpose with sliders over them, called registers. *Quincy.*

A'THEISM, â-*thê*-îsm.[505] *n. s.* [from *atheist.* It is only of two syllables in poetry.] The disbelief of a God.

God never wrought miracles to convince *atheism*, because his ordinary works convince it. *Bacon.*

It is the common interest of mankind, to punish all those, who would seduce men to *atheism.* *Tillotson.*

A'THEIST, â'*thê*-îst. *n. s.* [*ἄθεος* without God.] One that denies the existence of God.

To these, that sober race of men, whose lives
Religious titled them the sons of God,

Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame,
(Ignobly!) to the trains, and to the smiles,
Of these fair *atheists*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Though he were really a speculative *atheist;* yet, if he would but proceed rationally, he could not however be a practical *atheist*, nor live without God in this world. *South.*

Atheist, use thine eyes;
And, having view'd the order of the skies,
Think (if thou canst) that matter, blindly hurl'd
Without a guide, should frame this wond'rous world. *Creech.*

No *atheist*, as such, can be a true friend, an affectionate relation, or a loyal subject. *Bentley.*

A'THEIST, å'*th*ė-ist. *adj.* [from the noun] Atheistical; denying God.

Nor stood unmindful Abdiel, to annoy
The *atheist* crew. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

ATHEI'STICAL, å-*th*ė-ìs'tė-kål. *adj.* [from *atheist.*] Given to atheism; impious.

Men are *atheistical*, because they are first vicious; and question the truth of christianity, because they hate the practice. *South.*

ATHEI'STICALLY, å-*th*ė-ìs'tė-kål-lė. *adv.* [from *atheistical.*] In an atheistical manner.

Is it not enormous, that a divine, hearing a great sinner talk *atheistically*, and scoff profanely at religion, should, instead of vindicating the truth, tacitly approve the scoffer? *South.*

I entreat such, as are *atheistically* inclined, to consider these things. *Tillotson.*

ATHEI'STICALNESS, å-*th*ė-ìs'tė-kål-nės. *n. s.* [from *atheistical.*] The quality of being atheistical.

Lord, purge out of all hearts profaneness and *atheisticalness*. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

ATHEI'STICK, å-*th*ė-ìs-tìk. *adj.* [from *atheist.*] Given to atheism.

This argument demonstrated the existence of a Deity, and convinced all *atheistick* gainsayers. *Ray.*

A'THEL, A'THELING, A'DEL, and Æ'THEL, å'-*th*ėl, å'-*th*ėl-ìng, å'-dėl, å'-*th*ėl, from *adel* noble, Germ. So *Æthelred* is *noble for counsel; Æthelard, a nobie genius; Æthelbert, eminently noble; Æthelward, a noble protector.* *Gibson's Camden.*

A'THEOUS, å'*th*ė-ûs.[505] *adj.* [ἀθεος.] Atheistick; godless.

Thy Father, who is holy, wise, and pure,
Suffers the hypocrite, or *atheous* priest,
To tread his sacred courts. *Paradise Regained.*

ATHERO'MA, åth-ė-rō'må.[527] *n. s.* [ἀθηρωμα, from ἀθηρα pap or pulse.] A species of wen, which neither causes pain, discolours the skin, nor yields easily to the touch.

If the matter, forming them, resembles milk curds, the tumour is called *atheroma;* if it be like honey, meliceris; and, if composed of fat, or a suety substance, steatoma. *Sharp.*

ATHERO'MATOUS, åth-ė-rōm'å-tûs. *adj.* [from *atheroma.*] Having the qualities of an atheroma, or curdy wen.

Feeling the matter fluctuating, I thought it *atheromatous*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

ATHI'RST, å *th*ûrst'.[108] *adv.* [from *a* and *thirst.*] Thirsty; in want of drink.

With scanty measure then supply their food;
And, when *athirst*, restrain 'em from the flood. *Dryd.*

ATHLE'TICK, åth-iėt ìk.[509] *adj.* [from *athleta*, Lat. ἀθλητης, a wrestler.]

1. Belonging to wrestling.
2. Strong of body; vigorous; lusty; robust

Seldom shall one see, in rich families, that *athletick* soundness and vigour of constitution, which is seen in cottages, where nature is cook, and necessity caterer. *South.*

Science distinguishes a man of honour, from one of those *athletick* brutes, whom undeservedly we call heroes. *Dryden.*

ATHWA'RT, å-*th*wårt'. *prep.* [from *a* and *thwart.*]

1. Across; transverse to any thing.

Themistocles made Xerxes post out of Grecia, by giving out a purpose to break his bridge *athwart* the Hellespont. *Bacon's Essays.*

Execrable shape!
That dar'st, though grim and terrible, advance
Thy misereated front *athwart* my way. *Par. Lost.*

2. Through: this is not proper.

Now, *athwart* the terrors, that thy vow
Has planted round thee, thou appear'st more fair. *Addison.*

ATHWA'RT, å-*th*wårt'. *adv. à tort.*

1. In a manner vexatious and perplexing; crossly.

All *athwart* there came
A post from Wales, loaden with heavy news. *Shaksp.*

2. Wrong: *à travers.*

The babby beats the nurse; and quite *athwart*
Goes all decorum. *Shaksp. Meas. for Meas.*

ATI'LT, å-tìlt'. *adv.* [from *a* and *tilt.*]

1. In the manner of a tilter; with the action of a man, making a thrust at an antagonist.

In the city Tours
Thou ran'st *atilt*, in honour of my love;
And stol'st away the ladies' hearts from France. *Shaksp.*

To run *atilt* at men, and wield
Their naked tools in open field. *Hudibras.*

2. In the posture of a barrel, raised or tilted behind, to make it run out.

Such a man is always *atilt;* his favours come hardly from him. *Spectator.*

A'TLAS, åt'lås. *n. s.*

1. A collection of maps; so called, probably, from a picture of *Atlas* supporting the heavens, prefixed to some collections.
2. A large square folio; so called from these folios, which, containing maps, were made large and square.
3. Sometimes the supporters of a building.
4. A rich kind of silk or stuff, made for women's clothes.

I have the convenience of buying Dutch *atlasses*, with gold and silver, or without. *Spectator.*

A'TMOSPHERE, åt'mō-sfêre. *n. s.* [ἀτμὸς vapour, and σφαῖρα a sphere.]

The exteriour part of this our habitable world is the air, or *atmosphere;* a light, thin, fluid, or springy body, that encompasses the solid earth on all sides. *Locke.*

Immense the whole excited *atmosphere*
Impetuous rushes o'er the sounding world. *Thomson.*

ATMOSPHE'RICAL, åt-mō-sfêr-ė-kål. *adj.* [from *atmosphere.*] Consisting of the atmosphere; belonging to the atmosphere.

We did not mention the weight of the incumbent *atmospherical* cylinder, as a part of the weight resisted. *Boyle.*

A'TOM, åt'tům.[166] *n s.* [*atomus*, Lat. ἄτομος]

1. Such a small particle, as cannot be physically divided: and these are the first rudiments, or the component parts, of all bodies. *Quincy.*

Innumerable minute bodies are called *atoms;* because, by reason of their perfect solidity, they were really indivisible. *Ray.*

See plastick nature, working to this end!
The single *atoms*, each to other tend;
Attract, attracted to, the next in place,
Form'd and impell'd its neighbour to embrace. *Pope.*

2. Any thing, extremely small.

It is as easy to count *atoms*, as to resolve the propositions of a lover. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

ATO'MICAL, å-tōm'ė-kål. *adj.* [from *atom.*]

1. Consisting of atoms.

Vitrified and pellucid bodies are clearer, in their continuities, than in powders and *atomical* divisions. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Relating to atoms.

Vacuum is another principal doctrine of the *atomical* philosophy. *Bentley's Sermons.*

A'TOMIST, åt'tō-mìst. *n. s.* [from *atom.*] One that holds the *atomical* philosophy, or doctrine of atoms.

The *atomists* (who define motion to be a passage from one place to another) what do they more, than put one synonymous word for another? *Locke.*

Now can judicious *atomists* conceive,
Chance to the sun could his just impulse give? *Blackm.*

A'TOMY, åt'ō-mė. *n. s.* An obsolete word for *atom.*

Drawn with a team of little *atomies*,
Athwart men's noses, as they lie asleep. *Shaksp.*

To ATO'NE, å-tōne'. *v. n.* [from *at one;* as the etymologists remark, *to be at one*, is the same as *to be in concord.* This derivation is much confirmed, by the following passage of Shakspeare; and appears to be the sense, still retained in Scotland.]

1. To agree; to accord.

He and Aufidus can no more *atone*,
Than violentest contrariety. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

2. To stand, as an equivalent for something; and particularly used of expiatory sacrifices, with the particle *for* before the thing, for which something else is given.

From a mean stock, the pious Decii came;
Yet such their virtues, that their loss alone,
For Rome and all our legions, did *atone*. *Dryden.*

The good intention of a man of weight and worth, or a real friend, seldom *atones for* the uneasiness, produced by his grave representations. *Locke.*

Let thy sublime meridian course,
For Mary's setting rays, *atone:*
Our lustre, with redoubled force,
Must now proceed from thee alone. *Prior.*

His virgin sword Ægysthus' veins imbrued;
The murd'rer fell, and blood *aton'd for* blood. *Pope.*

To ATO'NE, å-tōne'. *v. a.*

1. To reduce to concord.

If any contention arose, he knew none fitter to be their judge, to *atone* and take up their quarrels, but himself. *Drumm.*

2. To expiate; to answer for.

Soon should yon boasters cease their haughty strife,
Or each *atone* his guilty love, with life. *Pope.*

ATO'NEMENT, å-tōne'mėnt. *n. s.* [from *atone.*]

1. Agreement; concord.

He seeks, to make *atonement*,
Between the duke of Glo'ster and your brothers. *Shaksp.*

2. Expiation; expiatory equivalent: with *for.*

And the Levites were purified; and Aaron made an *atonement for* them, to cleanse them. *Numbers.*

Surely it is not a sufficient *atonement, for* the writers, that they profess loyalty to the government, and sprinkle some arguments in favour of the dissenters; and, under the shelter of popular politicks and

religion, undermine the foundations of all piety and virtue. *Swift.*

ATO'P, â-tŏp'. *adv.* [from *a* and *top*.] On the top; at the top.

Atop whereof, but far more rich, appear'd
The work, as of a kingly palace-gate. *Par. Lost.*

What is extracted by water from coffee is the oil, which often swims *atop* of the decoction. *Arbuthnot.*

ATRABILA'RIAN, ât-trâ-bė-lâ'rė-ân.[507] *adj.* [from *atra bilis*, black choler.] Melancholy; replete with black choler.

The *atrabilarian* constitution (or a black, viscous, pitchy consistence of the fluids) makes all secretions difficult and sparing. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ATRABILA'RIOUS, ât-trâ-bė-lâ'rė-ŭs. *adj.* [from *atra bilis*, black choler.] Melancholick.

The blood, deprived of its due proportion of serum, or finer and more volatile parts, is *atrabilarious*; whereby it is rendered gross, black, unctuous, and earthy. *Quincy.*

From this black adust state of the blood, they are *atrabilarious*. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

ATRABILA'RIOUSNESS, ât-trâ-bė-lâ'rė-ŭs-nės. *n. s.* [from *atrabilarious*.] The state of being melancholy; repletion with melancholy.

ATRAME'NTAL, ât-trâ-mėn'tâl. *adj.* [from *atramentum* ink, Lat.] Inky; black.

If we inquire, in what part of vitriol this *atramental* and denigrating condition lodgeth; it will seem, especially to lie in the more fixed salt thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ATRAME'NTOUS, ât-trâ-mėn'tŭs, *adj.* [from *atramentum* ink, Lat.] Inky; black.

I am not satisfied, that those black and *atramentous* spots, which seem to represent them, are ocular. *Brown.*

ATRO'CIOUS, â-trō'shŭs.[292] *adj.* [*atrox*, Lat.] Wicked, in a high degree; enormous; horribly criminal.

An advocate is necessary; and therefore audience ought not to be denied him in defending causes, unless it be an *atrocious* offence. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ATRO'CIOUSLY, â-trō'shŭs-lė *adv.* [from *atrocious*.] In an atrocious manner; with great wickedness.

ATRO'CIOUSNESS, â-trō'shŭs-nės. *n. s.* [from *atrocious*.] The quality of being enormously criminal.

ATRO'CITY, â-trŏs'sė-tė.[511] *n. s.* [*atrocitas*, Lat.] Horrible wickedness; excess of wickedness.

I never recal it to mind, without a deep astonishment of the very horrour and *atrocity* of the fact in a Christian court. *Wotton.*

They desired justice might be done upon offenders, as the *atrocity* of their crimes deserved. *Clarendon.*

A'TROPHY, ât'trō-fė. *n. s.* [ἄτροφια] Want of nourishment: a disease, in which, what is taken at the mouth, cannot contribute to the support of the body.

Pining *atrophy*,
Marasmus, and wide-wasting pestilence. *Milton.*

The mouths of the lacteals may be shut up, by a viscid mucus; in which case, the chyle passeth by stool, and the person falleth into an *atrophy*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To ATTA'CH, ât-tâtsh'. *v. a.* [*attacher*, Fr.]

1. To arrest; to take or apprehend, by commandment or writ. *Cowell.*

Eftsoons the guards, which on his state did wait,
Attach'd that traitor false, and bound him strait. *Spenser.*

The Tower was chosen; that, if Clifford should accuse great ones, they might (without suspicion or noise) be presently *attached*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Bohemia greets you,
Desires you to *attach* his son, who has
His dignity and duty both cast off. *Shaksp.*

2. Sometimes with the particle *of*, but not in present use.

You, lord archbishop! and you, lord Mowbray!
Of capital treason, I *attach* you both. *Shaksp.*

3. To seize in a judicial manner.

France hath flaw'd the league, and hath *attach'd*
Our merchants' goods at Bourdeaux. *Shaksp.*

4. To lay hold on, as by power.

I cannot blame thee;
Who am myself *attach'd* with weariness,
To th' dulling of my spirits. *Shaksp.*

5. To win; to gain over; to enamour.

Songs, garlands, flow'rs,
And charming symphonies, *attach'd* the heart
Of Adam. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

6 To fix to one's interest.

The great and rich depend on those, whom their power or their wealth *attaches* to them. *Rogers.*

ATTA'CHMENT, ât-tâtsh'mėnt. *n. s.* [*attachement*, Fr.]

1. Adherence; fidelity.

The Jews are remarkable, for an *attachment* to their own country. *Addison.*

2. Attention; regard.

The Romans burnt this last fleet; which is another mark of their small *attachment* to the sea. *Arbuthnot.*

3. An apprehension of a man, to bring him to answer an action; and sometimes it extends to his moveables.

4. *Foreign attachment*, is the attachment of a foreigner's goods found within a city, to satisfy creditors within a city.

To ATTA'CK, ât-tâk'. *v. a.* [*attaquer*, Fr.]

1. To assault an enemy: opposed to *defence*.

The front, the rear
Attack, while Yvo thunders in the centre. *Philips.*

Those, that *attack*, generally get the victory, though with disadvantage of ground. *Cane.*

2. To impugn, in any manner; as with satire, confutation, calumny; as, the declaimer *attacked* the reputation of his adversaries.

ATTA'CK, ât-tâk'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] An assault upon an enemy.

Hector opposes; and continues the *attack*; in which Sarpedon makes the first breach in the wall. *Pope's Iliad.*

If, appris'd of the severe *attack*,
The country be shut up. *Thomson.*

I own, 'twas wrong; when thousands call'd me back,
To make that hopeless ill-advised *attack*. *Young.*

ATTA'CKER, ât-tâk'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *attack*.] The person that attacks.

To ATTA'IN, ât-tâne'. *v. a.* [*atteindre*, Fr. *attineo*, Lat.]

1. To gain; to procure; to obtain.

Is he wise, who hopes to *attain* the end, without the means; nay, by means, that are quite contrary to it? *Tillotson.*

All the nobility here could not *attain* the same favour as Wood did. *Swift.*

2. To overtake; to come up with: a sense now little in use.

The earl, hoping to have overtaken the Scottish king, and to have given him battle, but not *attaining* him in time, set down before the castle of Aton. *Bacon.*

3. To come to; to enter upon.

Canaan he now *attains*: I see his tents
Pitch'd above Sichem. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. To reach; to equal.

So the first precedent, if it be good, is seldom *attained* by imitation. *Bacon.*

To ATTA'IN, ât-tâ'ne. *v. n.*

1. To come to a certain state: with *to*.

Milk will soon separate itself into a cream, and a more serous liquor; which, after twelve days, *attains to* the highest degree of acidity. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To arrive at.

Such knowledge is too wonderful for me: it is high; I cannot *attain* unto it. *Psalm* cxxxix. 6.

To have knowledge in most objects of contemplation, is what the mind of one man can hardly *attain* unto. *Locke.*

ATTA'IN, ât-tâne'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The thing attained; attainment: a word not in use.

Crowns and diadems, the most splendid terrene *attains*, are akin to that which, to-day is in the field, and to-morrow is cut down. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

ATTA'INABLE, ât-tâne'â-bl. *adj.* [from *attain*.] That which may be attained; procurable.

He wilfully neglects, the obtaining unspeakable good; which, he is persuaded, is certain and *attainable*. *Tillotson.*

None was proposed, that appeared certainly *attainable*, or of value enough. *Rogers.*

ATTA'INABLENESS, ât-tâne'â-bl-nės. *n. s.* [from *attainable*.] The quality of being attainable.

Persons become often enamoured of outward beauty, without any particular knowledge of its possessor, or its *attainableness* by them. *Cheyne.*

ATTA'INDER, ât-tâne'dŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *To attaint*.]

1. The act of attainting in law; conviction of a crime. See *To* ATTAINT.

The ends in calling a parliament were chiefly to have the *attainders* of all of his party reversed; and, on the other side, to attaint by parliament his enemies. *Bacon.*

2. Taint; sully of character.

So smooth he daub'd his vice, with show of virtue;
He lived from all *attainder* of suspect. *Shaksp.*

ATTA'INMENT, ât-tâne'mėnt. *n. s.* [from *attain*.]

1. That which is attained; acquisition.

We dispute with men, that count it a great *attainment* to be able to talk much, and little to the purpose. *Glanville.*

Our *attainments* are mean, compared with the perfection of the universe. *Grew.*

2. The act and power of attaining.

The Scripture must be sufficient, to imprint in us the character of all things necessary for the *attainment* of eternal life. *Hooker.*

Education, in extent more large, of time shorter, and of *attainment* more certain. *Milton.*

Government is an art, above the *attainment* of an ordinary genius. *South.*

If the same actions be the instruments, both of acquiring fame, and procuring this happiness; they would nevertheless fail in the *attainment* of this last end, if they proceeded from a desire of the first. *Addison.*

The great care of God for our salvation must appear in the concern he expressed for our *attainment* of it. *Rogers.*

To ATTA'INT, ât-tânt'. *v. a.* [*attenter*, Fr.]

1. To disgrace; to cloud with ignominy.

His warlike shield
Was all of diamond, perfect, pure, and clean;
For so exceeding shone his glistering ray,
That Phœbus' golden face it did *attaint*;
As when a cloud his beams doth overlay. *Fairy Q.*

2. To *attaint*, is particularly used for such as are found guilty of some crime or offence; and especially, of felony or treason. A man is *attainted* two ways; by appearance, or by process. Attainder by appearance is, by confession, battle, or verdict. Confession is double: one at the bar, before the judges; when the prisoner, upon his indictment read, being asked guilty or not guilty, answers Guilty; never putting himself, upon the verdict of the jury: the other is before the coroner, or sanctuary; where he, upon his confession, was (in former times) constrained to abjure the realm; which kind is called attainder by abjuration. Attainder by battle is, when the party appealed; and, choosing to try the truth by combat rather than by jury, is vanquished. Attainder by verdict is, when the prisoner at the bar, answering to the indictment Not guilty, hath an inquest of life and death passing upon him, and is by the verdict pronounced guilty. Attainder by process is, where a party flies; and is not found, till five times called publickly in the county, and at last outlawed upon his default. *Cowell.*

Were it not an endless trouble, that no traitor or felon should be *attainted*, but a parliament must be called. *Spenser.*

I must offend, before I be *attainted*. *Shakspeare.*

3. To taint; to corrupt.

My tender youth was never yet *attaint*
With any passion of inflaming love. *Shaksp.*

ATTA'INT, ât-tânt'. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing injurious; as illness, weariness. This sense is now obsolete.

Nor doth he dedicate one jot of colour
Unto the weary and all-watched night;
But freshly looks, and overbears *attaint*
With cheerful semblance. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

2. Stain; spot; taint.

No man hath a virtue that he has not a glimpse of; nor any man an *attaint*, but he carries some stain of it. *Shaksp.*

3. [In horsemanship.] A blow or wound on the hinder feet of an horse. *Far. Dict.*

ATTA'INTURE, ât-tâne'tshûre.[461] *n. s.* [from *attaint*.] Legal censure; reproach; imputation.

Hume's knavery will be the duchess's wreck,
And her *attainture* will be Humphry's fall. *Shaksp.*

To ATTA'MINATE, ât-tâm-ê-nâte, *v. a.* [*attamino*, Lat.] To corrupt; to spoil

To ATTE'MPER, ât-têm'pûr. *v. a.* [*attempero*, Lat.]

1. To mingle; to weaken, by the mixture of something else; to dilute.

Nobility *attempers* sovereignty; and draws the eyes of the people somewhat aside, from the line royal. *Bacon.*

Attemper'd suns arise,
Sweet-beam'd, and shedding oft thro' lucid clouds
A pleasing calm. *Thomson.*

2. To soften; to mollify.

His early providence could likewise have *attempered* his nature therein. *Bacon.*

Those smiling eyes, *attemp'ring* ev'ry ray,
Shone sweetly lambent with celestial day. *Pope.*

3. To mix, in just proportions; to regulate.

She to her guests doth bounteous banquet dight,
Attemper'd, goodly, well for health and for delight. *Spenser.*

4. To fit to something else.

Phemius! let arts of gods and heroes old,
Attemper'd to the lyre, your voice employ. *Pope.*

To ATTE'MPERATE, ât-têm'pê-râte.[555] *v. a.* [*attempero*, Lat.] To proportion to something.

Hope must be proportioned and *attemperate* to the promise: if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tumour and tympany of hope. *Hammond's Pract. Catechism.*

To ATTE'MPT, ât-têmt'.[412] *v. a.* [*attenter*, Fr.]

1. To attack; to invade; to venture upon.

He flatt'ring his displeasure,
Tript me behind; got praises of the king,
For him *attempting*, who was self-subdu'd. *Shaksp.*

Who, in all things wise and just,
Hinder'd not Satan to *attempt* the mind
Of man, with strength entire and free-will arm'd. *Milton.*

2. To try; to endeavour.

I have nevertheless *attempted* to send unto you, for the renewing of brotherhood and friendship. 1 *Mac.* xii. 17.

To ATTE'MPT, ât-têmt'.[412] *v. n.* To make an attack.

I have been so hardy, to *attempt* upon a name, which, among some, is yet very sacred. *Glanville.*

Horace his monster, with woman's head above, and fishy extreme below, answers the shape of the ancient syrens, that *attempted* upon Ulysses. *Brown.*

ATTE'MPT, ât-têmt'.[412] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An attack.

If we be always prepared to receive an enemy; we shall long live, in peace and quietness, without any *attempts* upon us. *Bacon.*

2. An essay; an endeavour.

Alack! I am afraid, they have awak'd,
And 'tis not done; th' *attempt*, and not the deed,
Confounds us. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

He would have cry'd; but, hoping that he dreamt,
Amazement tied his tongue, and stopp'd th' *attempt*. *Dryden.*

I subjoin the following *attempt*, towards a natural history of fossils. *Woodward on Fossils.*

ATTE'MPTABLE, ât-têmt'tâ-bl. *adj.* [from *attempt*.] Liable to attempts or attacks.

The gentleman, vouching his to be more fair, virtuous, wise, and less *attemptable*, than the rarest of our ladies. *Shakspeare.*

ATTE'MPTER, ât-têmt'ûr. *n. s.* [from *attempt*.]

1. The person that attempts; an invader.

The Son of God, with godlike force endu'd,
Against th' *attempter* of thy Father's throne. *Milton.*

2. An endeavourer.

You are no factors, for glory or treasure; but disinterested *attempters*, for the universal good. *Glanv.*

To ATTE'ND, ât-tênd'. *v. a.* [*attendre*, Fr. *attendo*, Lat.]

1. To regard; to fix the mind upon.

The diligent pilot, in a dangerous tempest, doth not *attend* the unskilful words of a passenger. *Sidney.*

The crow doth sing as sweetly, as the stork,
When neither is *attended*. *Shakspeare.*

2. To wait on; to accompany, as an inferiour, or a servant.

His companion, youthful Valentine,
Attends the emperour in his royal court. *Shaksp.*

3. To accompany, as an enemy.

He was at present strong enough, to have stopped or *attended* Waller in his western expedition. *Clarendon.*

4. To be present with upon a summons.

5. To accompany; to be appendant to.

England is so idly king'd,
Her sceptre so fantastically borne;
That fear *attends* her not. *Shaksp.*

My pray'rs and wishes always shall *attend*
The friends of Rome. *Addison's Cato.*

A vehement, burning, fixed, pungent pain in the stomach, *attended* with a fever. *Arbuth. on Diet.*

6. To expect. This sense is French.

So dreadful a tempest, as all the people *attended* therein the very end of the world, and judgment day. *Raleigh's History.*

7. To wait on, as on a charge.

The fifth had charge, sick persons to *attend;*
And comfort those, in point of death which lay. *Spenser.*

8. To be consequent to.

The Duke made that unfortunate descent upon Rhée, which was afterwards *attended* with many unprosperous attempts. *Clarendon.*

9. To remain to; to await; to be in store for.

To him, who hath a prospect of the state, that *attends* all men after this, the measures of good and evil are changed. *Locke.*

10. To wait for insidiously.

Thy interpreter, full of despight, bloody as the hunter, *attends* thee at the orchard end. *Shaksp.*

11. To be bent upon any object.

Their hunger thus appeas'd, their care *attends*
The doubtful fortune of their absent friends. *Dryd.*

12. To stay for.

I died, whilst in the womb he staid,
Attending nature's law. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

I hasten to our own; nor will relate
Great Mithridates' and rich Crœsus' fate;
Whom Solon wisely counsell'd, to *attend*
The name of happy, till he knew his end. *Creech.*

Three days, I promis'd, to *attend* my doom;
And two long days and nights are yet to come. *Dryd.*

To ATTE'ND, ât-tênd'. *v. n.*

1. To yield attention

But, thy relation now! for I *attend*,
Pleas'd with thy words. *Milton.*

Since man cannot, at the same time, *attend* to two objects; if you employ your spirit upon a book or a bodily labour, you have no room left for sensual temptation. *Taylor.*

2. To stay; to delay.

This first true cause, and last good end,
She cannot here so well and truly see;
For this perfection she must yet *attend*,
Till to her Maker she espoused be. *Davies.*

Plant anemonies after the first rains, if you will have flowers very forward: but it is surer, to *attend* till October. *Evelyn.*

3. To wait; to be within reach or call.

The charge thereof, unto a covetous sprite,
Commaunded was; who thereby did *attend*
And warily awaited. *Fairy Queen.*

4. To wait, as compelled by authority.

If any minister refused to admit a lecturer, recommended by him, he was required, to *attend* upon the committee; and not discharged, till the houses met again. *Clarendon.*

ATTE'NDANCE, ât-tên'dânse. *n. s.* [*attendance*, Fr.]

1. The act of waiting on another; or of serving.

I dance *attendance* here:
I think the duke will not be spoke withal. *Shaksp.*

For he, of whom these things are spoken, pertaineth to another tribe; of which no man gave *attendance* at the altar. *Heb.* vii. 13.

The other, after many years *attendance* upon the duke, was now one of the bedchamber to the prince. *Clarendon.*

2. Service.

Why might not you, my lord, receive *attendance*
From those, that she calls servants? *Shaksp.*

3. The persons waiting; a train.

Attendance none shall need, nor train; where none
Are to behold the judgment, but the judg'd,
Those two. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

4. Attention; regard.
Give *attendance*, to reading, to exhortation, to doctrine. 1 *Tim.* iv. 13.
5. Expectation; a sense now out of use.
That which causeth bitterness in death, is the languishing *attendance* and expectation thereof, ere it come. *Hooker.*

ATTE'NDANT, ât-tên'dânt. *adj.* [*attendant*, Fr.] Accompanying, as subordinate or consequential.
Other suns perhaps
With their *attendant* moons, thou wilt descry,
Communicating male and female light. *Milton.*

ATTE'NDANT, ât-tên'dânt. *n. s.*
1. One that attends.
I will be returned forthwith: dismiss your *attendant* there; look it be done! *Shaksp. Othello.*
2. One that belongs to the train.
When some gracious monarch dies;
Soft whispers first and mournful murmurs rise,
Among the sad *attendants*. *Dryden.*
3. One that waits the pleasure of another, as a suitor or agent.
I endeavour that my reader may not wait long for my meaning: to give an *attendant* quick dispatch, is a civility. *Burnet's Theory.*
4. One that is present at any thing.
He was a constant *attendant*, at all meetings relating to charity, without contributing. *Swift.*
5. [In law.] One that oweth a duty or service to another; or, after a sort, dependeth upon another. *Cowell.*
6. That which is united with another, as a concomitant or consequent.
Govern well thy appetite; lest sin
Surprise thee, and her black *attendant*, death. *Milt.*
They secure themselves, first from doing nothing, and then from doing ill; the one being so close an *attendant* on the other, that it is scarce possible to sever them. *Decay of Piety.*
He had an unlimited sense of fame, the *attendant* of noble spirits, which prompted him to engage in travels. *Pope.*
It is hard, to take into view all the *attendants* or consequents, that will be concerned in a question. *Watts.*

ATTE'NDER, ât-tên'dûr[98] *n. s.* [from *attend.*] Companion; associate.
The gypsies were there,
Like lords to appear;
With such their *attenders*,
As you thought offenders. *Ben Jonson.*

ATTE'NT, ât-tênt'. *adj.* [*attentus*, Lat.] Intent; attentive; heedful; regardful.
Now mine eyes shall be open; and mine ears *attent* unto the prayer, that is made in this place. 2 *Chron.* vii. 15.
What can then be less in me, than desire
To see thee, and approach thee, whom I know
Declar'd the Son of God; to hear *attent*
Thy wisdom, and behold thy godlike deeds? *Milton.*
Read your chapter, in your prayers: little interruptions will make your prayers less tedious, and yourself more *attent* upon them. *Taylor.*
Being denied communication by their ear, their eyes are more vigilant, *attent*, and heedful. *Holder.*
To want of judging abilities, we may add their want of leisure, to apply their minds to such a serious and *attent* consideration. *South.*

A'TTENTATES, ât-tên'tâtes *n. s.* [*attentata*, Lat.] Proceedings in a court of judicature, pending suit, and after an inhibition is decreed and gone out: those things, which are done after an extrajudicial appeal, may likewise be stiled *attentates*. *Ayliffe.*

ATTE'NTION, ât-tên'shûn. *n. s.* [*attention*, Fr.] The act of attending or heeding; the act of bending the mind upon any thing.
They say, the tongues of dying men
Inforce *attention* like deep harmony. *Shakspeare.*
He perceived nothing, but silence, and signs of *attention* to what he would further say. *Bacon.*
But him the gentle angel by the hand
Soon rais'd, and his *attention* thus recall'd. *Milton.*
By *attention*, the ideas that offer themselves, are taken notice of, and (as it were) registered in the memory. *Locke*
Attention is a very necessary thing; truth doth not always strike the soul at first sight. *Watts.*

ATTE'NTIVE, ât-tên'tîv.[158] *adj.* [from *attent.*] Heedful; regardful; full of attention.
Being moved with these, and the like your effectual discourses, whercunto we gave most *attentive* ear, till they entered even unto our souls. *Hooker.*
I'm never merry, when I hear sweet musick:
—The reason is, your spirits are *attentive*. *Shaksp.*
I saw most of them *attentive* to three Sirens, distinguished by the names of Sloth, Ignorance, and Pleasure. *Tatler.*
A critick is a man, who, on all occasions, is more *attentive* to what is wanting, than what is present. *Addison.*
Musick's force can tame the furious beast;
Can make the wolf or foaming boar restrain
His rage; the lion, drop his crested main,
Attentive to the song. *Prior.*

ATTE'NTIVELY, ât-tên'tîv-lé. *adv.* [from *attentive.*] Heedfully; carefully.
If a man look sharply and *attentively*, he shall see Fortune; for though she be blind, she is not invisible. *Bacon.*
The cause of cold is a quick spirit in a cold body; as will appear to any, that shall *attentively* consider nature. *Bacon.*

ATTE'NTIVENESS, ât-tên'tîv-nés. *n. s.* [from *attentive.*] The state of being attentive; heedfulness; attention.
At the relation of the queen's death, bravely confessed and lamented by the king, how *attentiveness* wounded his daughter. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

ATTE'NUANT, ât-tên'û-ânt. *adj.* [*attenuans*, Lat.] What has the power of making thin, or diluting.

To ATTE'NUATE, ât-tên'û-âte.[91] *v. a.* [*attenuo*, Lat.] To make thin, or slender: opposed to *condense*, or *incrassate*, or *thicken*.
The finer part, belonging to the juice of grapes, being *attenuated* and subtilized, was changed into an ardent spirit. *Boyle.*
Vinegar curd, put upon an egg, not only dissolves the shell; but also *attenuates* the white contained in it, into a limpid water. *Wiseman's Surgery.*
It is of the nature of acids, to dissolve or *attenuate;* and of alkalies, to precipitate or incrassate. *Newton's Opticks.*
The ingredients are digested and *attenuated* by heat; they are stirred and constantly agitated by winds. *Arbuthnot.*

ATTE'NUATE, ât-tên'û-âte.[91] *adj.* [from the verb.] Made thin or slender.
Vivification ever consisteth in spirits *attenuate*, which the cold doth congeal and coagulate. *Bacon.*

ATTENUA'TION, ât-tên-û-â'shûn. *n. s.* [from *attenuate.*] The act of making any thing thin or slender; lessening.
Chiming with a hammer upon the outside of a bell, the sound will be according to the inward concave of the bell; whereas the elision, or *attenuation* of the air, can be only between the hammer and the outside of the bell. *Bacon.*

A'TTER, ât'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [ætep, Sax. venom.] Corrupt matter. A word, much used in Lincolnshire. *Skinner.*

To ATTE'ST, ât-têst'.[98] *v. a.* [*attestor*, Lat.]
1. To bear witness of; to witness.
Many particular facts are recorded in holy writ, *attested* by particular pagan authors. *Addison.*
2. To call to witness; to invoke as conscious.
The sacred streams, which heav'n's imperial state
Attests in oaths, and fears to violate. *Dryden.*

ATTE'ST, ât-têst'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Witness; testimony; attestation.
The *attest* of eyes and ears. *Shakspeare.*
With the voice divine
Nigh thunderstruck, th' exalted man, to whom
Such high *attest* was giv'n, a while survey'd
With wonder. *Paradise Regained.*

ATTESTA'TION, ât-tês-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *attest.*] Testimony; witness; evidence.
There remains a second kind of peremptoriness: of those, who can make no relation, without an *attestation* of its certainty. *Government of the Tongue.*
The next coal-pit, mine, quarry, or chalk-pit, will give *attestation*, to what I write: these are so obvious, that I need not seek for a compurgator. *Woodward.*
We may derive a probability, from the *attestation* of wise and honest men, by word or writing; or the concurring witness of multitudes, who have seen and known, what they relate. *Watts.*

To ATTI'NGE, ât-tînje'. *v. a.* [*attingo*, Lat.] To touch lightly or gently. *Dict.*

To ATTI'RE, ât-tire. *v. a.* [*attirer*, Fr.] To dress; to habit; to array.
Let it likewise your gentle breast inspire,
With sweet infusion; and put you in mind
Of that proud maid, whom now those leaves *attire*,
Proud Daphne. *Spenser.*
My Nan shall be the queen of all the fairies;
Finely *attired* in a robe of white. *Shakspeare.*
With the linen mitre shall he be *attired*. *Lev.* xvi.
Now the sappy boughs
Attire themselves with blooms. *Philips.*

ATTI'RE, ât-tire'. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Clothes; dress; habit.
It is no more disgrace to Scripture, to have left things free, to be ordered by the church; than for Nature, to have left it to the wit of man, to devise his own *attire*. *Hooker.*
After that, the Roman *attire* grew to be in account, and the gown to be in use among them. *Davies.*
Thy sumptuous buildings, and thy wife's *attire*,
Hath cost a mass of publick treasure. *Shakspeare.*
And, in this coarse *attire*, which I now wear,
With God and with the Muses I confer. *Donne.*
When lavish nature, with her best *attire*,
Clothes the gay spring, the season of desire. *Waller.*
I pass their form, and ev'ry charming grace;
But their *attire*, like liveries of a kind,
All rich and rare, is fresh within my mind. *Dryden.*
2. [In hunting.] The horns of a buck or stag.
3. [In botany.] The flower of a plant is divided into three parts; the empalement, the foliation, and the *attire*, which is either florid or semiform. *Florid attire*, called thrums or suits, as in the flowers of marigold and tansey, consists sometimes of two, but commonly of three parts: the outer part is the floret; the body of which is divided at the top, like the cowslip flower, into five distinct parts. *Semiform attire* consists of two parts, the chives and apices; one upon each *attire*. *Dict.*

ATTI'RER, ât-tî'rûr. *n. s.* [from *attire.*] One that attires another; a dresser. *Dict.*

A'TTITUDE, ât'tê-tûde. *n. s.* [*attitude*, Fr. from *atto*, Ital.] The posture or action in which a statue or painted figure is placed.

Bernini would have taken his opinion, upon the beauty and *attitude* of a figure. *Prior's Dedication.*

They were famous originals, that gave rise to statues, with the same air, posture, and *attitudes.* *Addison.*

ATTO'LLENT, ât-tôl'lênt. *adj.* [*attollens*, Lat.] That which raises or lifts up.

I shall farther take notice, of the exquisite libration of the *attollent* and depriment muscles. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

ATTO'RNEY, ât-tûr'nê.[165] *n. s.* [*attornatus*, low Lat. from *tour*, Fr. *Celui qui vient à tour d'autrui; qui alterius vices subit.*]

1. Such a person, as (by consent, commandment, or request) takes heed, sees, and takes upon him the charge of other men's business, in their absence. *Attorney* is either general or special. *Attorney general* is he, that by general authority is appointed to all our affairs or suits; as the *attorney general* of the king, which is nearly the same with *Procurator Cæsaris* in the Roman empire. *Attorneys general* are made, either by the king's letters patent, or by our appointment before justices in Eyre, in open court. *Attorney special* or *particular* is he, that is employed in one or more causes, particularly specified. There are also, in respect of the divers courts, *attorneys at large*, and *attorneys special*, belonging to this or that court only. *Cowell.*

Attorneys, in common law, are nearly the same with proctors in the civil law, and solicitors in courts of equity. *Attorneys* sue out writs or process; or commence, carry on, and defend actions, or other proceedings, in the names of other persons, in the courts of common law. None are admitted to act, without having served a clerkship for five years, taking the proper oath, being enrolled, and examined by the judges. The *attorney general* pleads within the bar. To him come warrants for making out patents, pardons, &c. and he is the principal manager of all law affairs of the crown. *Chambers.*

I am a subject,
And challenge law: *attorneys* are deny'd me;
And therefore personally I lay my claim,
To mine inheritance. *Shakspeare.*

The king's *attorney*, on the contrary,
Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confessions. *Shaksp.*

Despairing quacks with curses fled the place;
And vile *attorneys*, now an useless race. *Pope.*

2. It was anciently used for those who did any business for another; now, only in law.

I will attend my husband; it is my office;
And will have no *attorney*, but myself;
And therefore let me have him home. *Shakspeare.*

To ATTO'RNEY, ât-tûr'nê.[165] *v. a.* [from the noun; the verb is now not in use.]

1. To perform by proxy.

Their encounters, though not personal, have been royally *attornied* with interchange of gifts. *Shaksp.*

2. To employ as a proxy.

As I was then,
Advertising and holy to your business,
Nor changing heart with habit, I am still
Attornied to your service. *Shakspeare.*

ATTO'RNEYSHIP, ât-tûr'nê-ship. *n. s.* [from *attorney.*] The office of an attorney; proxy; vicarious agency.

But marriage is a matter of more worth,
Than to be dealt in by *attorneyship.* *Shakspeare.*

ATTO'URNMENT, ât-tûrn'mênt. *n. s.* [*attournement*, Fr.] A yielding of the tenant to a new lord, or acknowledgment of him to be his lord: for, otherwise, he that buyeth or obtaineth any lands or tenements of another, which are in the occupation of a third, cannot get possession. *Cowell.*

To ATTRA'CT, ât-trâkt'. *v. a.* [*attraho*, *attractum*, Lat.]

1. To draw to something.

A man should scarce persuade the affections of the loadstone, or that jet and amber *attracteth* straws and light bodies. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The single atoms, each to other tend;
Attract, *attracted* to, the next in place,
Form'd and impell'd its neighbour to embrace. *Pope.*

2. To allure; to invite.

Adorn'd
She was indeed, and lovely, to *attract*
Thy love; not thy subjection. *Milton.*

Show the care of approving all actions so, as may most effectually *attract* all to this profession. *Hammond.*

Deign to be lov'd, and ev'ry heart subdue!
What nymph could e'er *attract* such crowds, as you? *Pope.*

ATTRA'CT, ât-trâkt'. *n. s.* [from *To attract.*] Attraction; the power of drawing: not in use.

Feel darts and charms, *attracts* and flames,
And woo and contract in their names. *Hudibras.*

ATTRA'CTICAL, ât-trâk'tê-kâl. *adj.* [from *attract.*] Having the power to draw to it.

Some stones are endued with an electrical or *attractical* virtue. *Ray on the Creation.*

ATTRA'CTION, ât-trâk'shûn. *n. s.* [from *attract.*]

1. The power of drawing any thing.

The drawing of amber and jet, and other electrick bodies; and the *attraction* in gold, of the spirit of quicksilver at distance; and the *attraction* of heat, at distance; and that of fire, to naphtha; and that of some herbs to water, though at distance; and divers others, we shall handle. *Bacon.*

Loadstones and touched needles, laid long in quicksilver, have not amitted their *attraction.* *Brown.*

Attraction may be performed by impulse, or some other means; I use that word, to signify any force, by which bodies tend towards one another. *Newton.*

2. The power of alluring or enticing.

Setting the *attraction* of my good parts aside, I have no other charms. *Shakspeare.*

ATTRA'CTIVE, ât-trâk'tîv.[158] *adj.* [from *attract.*]

1. Having the power to draw any thing.

What, if the sun
Be centre to the world; and other stars,
By his *attractive* virtue and their own
Incited, dance about him various rounds? *Milton.*

Some, the round earth's cohesion to secure,
For that hard task employ magnetick power:
Remark, say they, the globe; with wonder own
Its nature, like the fam'd *attractive* stone. *Blackmore.*

Bodies act by the attractions of gravity, magnetism, and electricity; and these instances make it not improbable, but there may be more *attractive* powers than these. *Newton.*

2. Inviting; alluring; enticing.

Happy is Hermia, wheresoe'er she lies;
For she hath blessed and *attractive* eyes. *Shaksp.*

I pleas'd, and with *attractive* graces won,
The most averse, thee chiefly. *Milton.*

ATTRA'CTIVE, ât-trâk'tîv. *n. s.* [from *attract.*] That which draws or incites; allurement: except that *attractive* is of a good or indifferent sense, and *allurement* generally bad.

The condition of a servant staves him off to a distance; but the gospel speaks nothing, but *attractives* and invitation. *South.*

ATTRA'CTIVELY, ât-trâk'tîv-lê. *adv.* [from *attractive.*] With the power of attracting or drawing.

ATTRA'CTIVENESS, ât-trâk'tîv-nês. *n. s.* [from *attractive.*] The quality of being attractive.

ATTRA'CTOR, ât-trâk'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *attract.*] The agent that attracts; a drawer.

If the straws be in oil, amber draweth them not; oil makes the straws to adhere so, that they cannot rise unto the *attractor.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A'TTRAHENT, ât'trâ-hênt. *n. s.* [*attrahens*, Lat.] That which draws.

Our eyes will inform us of the motion of the steel to its *attrahent.* *Glanville's Scepsis.*

ATTRECTA'TION, ât-trêk-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*attrectatio*, Lat.] Frequent handling. *Dict.*

ATTRI'BUTABLE, ât-trib'ù-tâ-bl. *adj.* [*attribuo*, Lat.] That which may be ascribed or attributed; ascribable; imputable.

Much of the origination of the Americans seems to be *attributable* to the migrations of the Seres. *Hale.*

To ATTRI'BUTE, ât-trib'ûte. *v. a.* [*attribuo*, Lat.]

1. To ascribe; to give; to yield as due.

To their very bare judgment, somewhat a reasonable man would *attribute;* notwithstanding the common imbecilities, which are incident unto our nature. *Hooker.*

We *attribute* nothing to God, that hath any repugnancy or contradiction in it. Power and wisdom have no repugnancy in them. *Tillotson.*

2. To impute, as to a cause.

I have observed a campania determine, contrary to appearances, by the caution and conduct of a general, which were *attributed* to his infirmities. *Temple.*

The imperfection of telescopes is *attributed* to spherical glasses; and mathematicians have propounded, to figure them by the conical sections. *Newton's Opticks.*

A'TTRIBUTE, ât'trê-bûte.[492] *n. s.* [from *To attribute.*]

1. The thing attributed to another; as perfection to the Supreme Being.

Power, light, virtue, wisdom, and goodness, being all but *attributes*, of one simple essence, and of one God; we in all admire, and in part discern. *Raleigh.*

Your vain poets after did mistake,
Who ev'ry *attribute* a god did make. *Dryden.*

All the perfections of God are called his *attributes;* for he cannot be without them. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Quality; characteristic disposition.

They must have these three *attributes;* they must be men of courage, fearing God, and hating covetousness. *Bacon.*

3. A thing belonging to another; an appendant; an adherent.

His sceptre shows the force of temporal pow'r,
The *attribute* to awe and majesty:
But mercy is above this sceptre'd sway;
It is an *attribute* to God himself. *Shakspeare.*

The sculptor, to distinguish him, gave him what the medallists call his proper *attributes*, a spear and a shield. *Addison.*

4. Reputation; honour.

It takes
From our achievements, tho' perform'd at height,
The pith and marrow of our *attribute.* *Shakspeare.*

ATTRIBU'TION, ât-trê-bû'shûn. *n. s.* [from *To attribute.*] Commendation; qualities ascribed.

If speaking truth,
In this fine age, were not thought flattery;
Such *attribution* should the Douglass have,
As not a soldier of this season's stamp
Should go so general current through the world. *Shakspeare.*

We suffer him, to persuade us we are as gods; and never suspect, these glorious *attributions* may be no more than flattery. *Decay of Piety.*

ATTRI'TE, åt-trite'. *adj.* [*attritus*, Lat.] Ground; worn by rubbing.

Or, by collision of two bodies, grind
The air *attrite* to fire. *Milton.*

ATTRI'TENESS, åt-trite'nes. *n. s.* [from *attrite.*] The being much worn.

ATTRI'TION, åt-trish'ůn.[507] *n. s.* [*attritio*, Lat.]

1. The act of wearing things, by rubbing one against another.

This vapour, ascending incessantly out of the abyss, and pervading the strata of gravel and the rest, decays the bones and vegetables lodged in those strata; this fluid, by its continual *attrition*, fretting the said bodies. *Woodward.*

The change of the aliment is effected, by *attrition* of the inward stomach, and dissolvent liquor, assisted with heat. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The state of being worn.

3. [With divines.] Grief for sin, arising only from the fear of punishment; the lowest degree of repentance.

To ATTU'NE, åt-tůne'. *v. a.* [from *tune.*]

1. To make any thing musical.

Airs, vernal airs,
Breathing the smell of field and grove, *attune*
The trembling leaves. *Milton.*

2. To tune one thing to another; as, he *attunes* his voice to his harp.

ATTU'RNEY, åt-tůr'nė.[165] *n. s.* [See ATTORNEY.]

ATWE'EN, å-twėėn'. *adv.* or *prep.* [See BETWEEN.] Betwixt; between; in the midst of two things: obsolete.

Her loose long yellow locks (like golden wire,
Sprinkled with pearl, and pearling flowers *atween*)
Do, like a golden mantle, her attire. *Spenser.*

ATWI'XT, å-twikst'. *prep.* [See BETWIXT.] In the middle of two things: obsolete.

But with outrageous strokes, did him restrain,
And with his body barr'd the way *atwixt* them twain. *Fairy Queen.*

To AVA'IL, å-vale'. *v. a.* [from *valoir*, Fr. *to avail;* being nearly the same thing, with *faire valoir.*]

1. To profit; to turn to profit; with *of*, before the thing used.

Then shall they seek t' *avail* themselves *of* names,
Places, and titles; and with these to join
Secular pow'r. *Milton.*

Both of them *avail* themselves *of* those licenses, which Apollo has equally bestowed on them. *Dryd.*

2. To promote, to prosper; to assist.

Mean time he voyag'd, to explore the will
Of Jove, on high Dodona's holy hill,
What means might best his safe return *avail.* *Pope.*

To AVA'IL, å-vale'. *v. n.* To be of use; to be of advantage.

Nor can my strength *avail;* unless, by thee
Endu'd with force, I gain the victory *Dryden.*

When real merit is wanting, it *avails* nothing, to have been encouraged by the great. *Pope.*

AVA'IL, å-vale'. *n. s.* [from *To avail.*] Profit; advantage; benefit.

For all that else did come, were sure to fail;
Yet would he further none, but for *avail.* *Spenser.*

I charge thee,
As heav'n shall work in me for thine *avail,*
To tell me truly. *Shaksp.*

Truth, light upon this way, is of no more *avail* to us than errour. *Locke.*

AVA'ILABLE, å-vå'lå-bl. *adj.* [from *avail.*]

1. Profitable; advantageous.

Mighty is the efficacy of such intercessions, to avert judgments; how much more *available* then may they be, to secure the continuance of blessings? *Atterbury.*

All things subject to action, the will does so far incline unto; as reason judges them, more *available* to our bliss. *Hooker.*

2. Powerful; in force; valid.

Laws human are *available* by consent. *Hooker.*

Drake put one of his men to death, having no authority nor commission *available.* *Raleigh.*

AVA'ILABLENESS, å-vå'lå-bl-nės. *n. s.* [from *available.*]

1. Power of promoting the end for which it is used.

We differ, from that supposition of the efficacy, or *availableness*, or suitableness, of these to the end. *Hale.*

2. Legal force; validity.

AVA'ILABLY, å-vå'lå-blė. *adv.* [from *available.*]

1. Powerfully; profitably; advantageously.

2. Legally; validly.

AVA'ILMENT, å-vale'mėnt. *n. s.* [from *avail.*] Usefulness; advantage; profit.

To AVA'LE, å-vale'. *v. a.* [*avaler*, to let sink, Fr.] To let fall; to depress; to make abject; to sink: a word out of use.

By that th' exalted Phœbus 'gan *avale*
His weary wain; and now the frosty night
Her mantle black thro' heav'n 'gan overhale. *Spenser.*

He did abase and *avale* the sovereignty, into more servitude towards that see, than had been among us. *Wotton.*

To AVA'LE, å-vale'. *v. n.* To sink.

But, when his latter ebb 'gins to *avale*,
Huge heaps of mud he leaves. *Spenser.*

AVA'NT, å-vånt. The front of an army. See VAN.

AVA'NT-GUARD, å-vånt'gård. *n. s.* [*avant-garde*, Fr.] The van; the first body of an army.

The horsemen might issue forth, without disturbance of the foot; and the *avant-guard* without shuffling with the battail or arriere. *Hayward.*

A'VARICE, åv'å-ris.[142] *n. s.* [*avarice*, Fr. *avaritia*, Lat.] Covetousness; insatiable desire.

There grows,
In my most ill-composed affection, such
A stanchless *avarice*, that, were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shaksp.*

This *avarice* of praise in times to come;
Those long inscriptions, crowded on the tomb. *Dryden.*

Nor love his peace of mind destroys,
Nor wicked *avarice* of wealth. *Dryden.*

Avarice is insatiable; and so he went, still pushing on for more. *L'Estrange.*

Be niggards of advice, on no pretence;
For the worst *avarice* is that of sense. *Pope.*

AVARI'CIOUS, åv-å-rish'ůs.[292] *adj.* [*avaricieux*, Fr.] Covetous; insatiably desirous.

Luxurious, *avaricious*, false, deceitful. *Shaksp.*

This speech has been condemned as *avaricious;* and Eustathius judges it to be spoken artfully. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

AVARI'CIOUSLY, åv-å-rish'ůs-lė. *adv.* [from *avaricious.*] Covetously.

AVARI'CIOUSNESS, åv-å-rish'ůs-nės. *n. s.* [from *avaricious.*] The quality of being avaricious.

AVA'ST, å-våst'. *adv.* [from *basta*, Ital. It is enough.] Enough; cease. A word, used among seamen.

AVA'UNT, å-vånt'[216] *interject.* [*avant*, Fr.] A word of abhorrence, by which any one is driven away.

O, he is bold, and blushes not at death!
Avaunt, thou hateful villain, get thee gone! *Shakspeare.*

After this process,
To give her the *avaunt!* it is a pity,
Would move a monster. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

Mistress! dismiss that rabble from your throne!
Avaunt! is Aristarchus yet unknown? *Dunciad.*

A'UBURNE, åw'bůrn. *adj.* [from *aubour*, bark, Fr.] Brown; of a tan colour.

Her hair is *auburne;* mine is perfect yellow. *Shakspeare.*

His *auburne* locks on either shoulder flow'd;
Which to the fun'ral of his friend, he vow'd. *Dryden.*

Lo, how the arable with barley grain
Stands thick o'ershadow'd: these, as modern use
Ordains, infus'd, an *auburne* drink compose;
Wholesome, of deathless fame. *Philips.*

A'UCTION, åwk'shůn. *n. s.* [*auctio*, Lat.]

1. A manner of sale, in which one person bids after another; till so much is bid, as the seller is content to take.

2. The things sold by auction.

Ask you, why Phrine the whole *auction* buys,
Phrine foresees a general excise. *Pope.*

To A'UCTION, åwk'shůn. *v. a.* [from *auction.*] To sell by auction.

A'UCTIONARY, åwk'shůn-å-rė. *adj.* [from *auction.*] Belonging to an auction.

And much more honest, to be hir'd, and stand
With *auctionary* hammer in thy hand;
Provoking, to give more, and knocking thrice,
For the old household stuff, or picture's price. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

AUCTIONI'ER, åwk-shůn-ėėr.[275] *n. s.* [from *auction.*] The person that manages an auction.

A'UCTIVE, åwk'tiv.[158] *adj.* [from *auctus*, Lat.] Of an increasing quality. *Dict.*

AUCUPA'TION, åw-ků-på-shůn. *n. s.* [*aucupatio*, Lat.] Fowling; bird catching.

AUDA'CIOUS, åw-då'shůs.[292] *adj.* [*audacieux*, Fr. *audax*, Lat.] Bold; impudent; daring: always in a bad sense.

Such is thy *audacious* wickedness;
Thy lewd, pestif'rous, and dissentious pranks. *Shaks.*

'Till Jove, no longer patient, took his time,
T' avenge with thunder their *audacious* crime. *Dryden.*

Young students, by a constant habit of disputing, grow impudent and *audacious*, proud and disdainful. *Watts.*

AUDA'CIOUSLY, åw-då'shůs-lė. *adv.* [from *audacious.*] Boldly; impudently.

An angel shalt thou see;
Yet fear not thou, but speak *audaciously.* *Shaksp.*

AUDA'CIOUSNESS, åw-då'shůs-nės. *n. s.* [from *audacious.*] Impudence.

AUDA'CITY, åw-dås'ė-tė.[511] *n. s.* [from *audax*, Lat.] Spirit; boldness; confidence.

Lean, raw-bon'd rascals! who would e'er suppose
They had such courage and *audacity?* *Shaksp.*

Great effects come of industry and perseverance; for *audacity* doth almost bind and mate the weaker sort of minds. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

For want of that freedom and *audacity*, necessary in commerce with men, his personal modesty overthrew all his publick actions. *Tatler.*

A'UDIBLE, åw'dė-bl.[405] *adj.* [*audibilis*, Lat.]

1. That which may be perceived by hearing.

Visibles work upon a looking-glass, and *audibles* upon the places of echo; which resemble, in some sort, the cavern of the ear. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Eve, (who unseen,
Yet all had heard) with *audible* lament
Discover'd soon the place of her retire. *Milton.*

Every sense doth not operate upon fancy with the same force. The conceits of visibles are clearer and stronger, than those of *audibles*. *Grew.*

2 Loud enough to be heard.

One, leaning over a well twenty-five fathom deep, and speaking softly, the water returned an *audible* echo. *Bacon.*

A'UDIBLENESS, âw'dė-bl-nės. *n. s.* [from *audible.*] Capableness of being heard.

A'UDIBLY, âw'dė-blė. *adv.* [from *audible.*] In such a manner as to be heard.

And last, the sum of all, my Father's voice,
Audibly heard from heav'n pronounc'd me his. *Milton.*

A'UDIENCE, âw'jė-ėnse.[293 294] *n. s.* [*audience*, Fr.]

1. The act of hearing, or attending to any thing.

Now I breathe again,
Aloft the flood; and can give *audience*
To any tongue, speak it of what it will. *Shaksp.*

Thus far his bold discourse without controul,
Had *audience*. *Milton.*

His look
Drew *audience* and attention, still as night
Or summer's noon-tide air. *Milton.*

2. The liberty of speaking granted; a hearing.

Were it reason, to give men *audience*, pleading for the overthrow of that, which their own deed hath ratified? *Hooker.*

According to the fair play of the world,
Let me have *audience*: I am sent to speak,
My holy lord of Milan, from the king. *Shaksp.*

3. An auditory; persons collected to hear.

Or, if the star of ev'ning and the moon
Haste to thy *audience*, night with her will bring
Silence. *Milton.*

The hall was filled, with an *audience* of the greatest eminence for quality and politeness. *Addison.*

It proclaims the triumphs of goodness in a proper *audience*, even before the whole race of mankind. *Atterbury.*

4. The reception of any man, who delivers a solemn message.

In this high temple, on a chair of state,
The seat of *audience*, old Latinus sate. *Dryden.*

AU'DIENCE *Court*, âw'jė-ėnse[293 294] kôrte.[318] A court, belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, of equal authority with the arches court; though inferiour, both in dignity and antiquity. The original of this court was, because the archbishop of Canterbury heard several causes extrajudicially at home in his own palace; which he usually committed to be discussed by men learned in the civil and canon laws, whom he called his auditors; and so in time, it became the power of the man, who is called *causarum negotiorumque audientiæ Cantuariensis auditor, seu officialis.* *Cowell.*

A'UDIT, âw'dit. *n. s.* [from *audit*, he hears, Lat.] A final account.

If they which are accustomed to weigh all things, shall here sit down to receive our *audit*; the sum which truth amounteth to, will appear to be but this. *Hooker.*

He took my father grossly, full of bread,
With all his crimes broad blown, and flush as May:
And, how his *audit* stands, who knows save heav'n?
Shaksp. Hamlet.

I can make my *audit* up; that all
From me do back receive the flow'r of all,
And leave me but the bran. *Shaksp.*

To A'UDIT, âw'dit. *v. a.* [from *audit.*] To take an account finally.

Bishops ordinaries, *auditing* all accounts, take twelve pence. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

I love exact dealing, and let Hocus *audit*; he knows how the money was disbursed. *Arbuthnot.*

AUDI'TION, âw-dish'ûn.[507] *n. s.* [*auditio*, Lat.] Hearing.

A'UDITOR, âw'dė-tûr.[98] *n. s.* [*auditor*, Lat.]

1. A hearer.

Dear cousin, you that were last day so high in the pulpit against lovers, are you now become so mean an *auditor*? *Sidney.*

What a play tow'rd? I'll be an *auditor*;
An actor too, perhaps. *Shaksp.*

This first doctrine, though admitted by many of his *auditors*, is expressly against the Epicureans. *Bentley.*

2. A person employed to take an account ultimately.

If you suspect my husbandry,
Call me before th' exactest *auditors*;
And set me on the proof. *Shaksp. Timon.*

3. In ecclesiastical law.

The archbishop's usage was, to commit the discussing of causes to persons learned in the law, stiled his *auditors*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. In the state.

A king's officer; who, yearly examining the accounts of all under officers accountable, makes up a general book. *Cowell.*

A'UDITORY, âw'dė-tûr-rė.[557] *adj.* [*auditorius*, Lat.] That which has the power of hearing.

Is not hearing performed, by the vibrations of some medium; excited in the *auditory* nerves, by the tremours of the air, and propagated through the capillaments of those nerves? *Newton.*

A'UDITORY, âw'dė-tûr-rė.[557] *n. s.* [*auditorium*, Lat.]

1. An audience; a collection of persons, assembled to hear.

Demades never troubled his head, to bring his *auditory* to their wits by dry reason. *L'Estrange.*

Met in the church, I look upon you, as an *auditory*, fit to be waited on (as you are) by both universities. *South.*

Several of this *auditory* were, perhaps, entire strangers to the person, whose death we now lament. *Atterbury.*

2. A place where lectures are to be heard.

A'UDITRESS, âw'dė-trės. *n. s.* [from *auditor.*] The woman that hears; a female hearer.

Yet went she not; as, not with such discourse
Delighted; or not capable her ear,
Of what was high: such pleasure she reserv'd,
Adam relating, she sole *auditress*. *Milton.*

To AVE'L, â-vėl'. *v. a.* [*avello*, Lat.] To pull away.

The beaver in chase makes some divulsion of parts; yet are not these parts *avelled*, to be termed testicles. *Brown.*

A'VE MA'RY, â-vė-mâ'rė. *n. s.* [from the first words of the salutation to the Blessed Virgin, *Ave Maria.*] A form of worship, repeated by the Romanists, in honour of the Virgin Mary.

All his mind is bent on holiness,
To number *Ave Maries* on his beads. *Shaksp.*

A'VENAGE, âv'ėn-îdje.[91] *n. s.* [of *avena* oats, Lat.] A certain quantity of oats, paid to a landlord, instead of some other duties, or as a rent by the tenant. *Dict.*

To AVE'NGE, â-vėnje'. *v. a.* [*venger*, Fr.]

1. To revenge.

I will *avenge* me of mine enemies. *Isaiah.*

They stood against their enemies; and were *avenged* of their adversaries. *Wisdom.*

I will *avenge* the blood of Jezreel, upon the house of Jehu. *Hosea.*

2. To punish.

Till Jove, no longer patient, took his time,
T' *avenge* with thunder your audacious crime.
Dryden.

AVE'NGEANCE, â-vėn'jânse.[244] *n. s.* [from *avenge.*] Punishment.

This neglected, fear
Signal *avengeance*; such, as overtook
A miser. *Philips.*

AVE'NGEMENT, â-vėnje'mėnt. *n. s.* [from *avenge.*] Vengeance; revenge.

That he might work th' *avengement* for his shame,
On those two caitives, which had bred him blame.
Spenser.

All those great battles (which thou boasts to win
Through strife and bloodshed, and *avengement*
Now prais'd) hereafter thou shalt repent.
Fairy Queen.

AVE'NGER, â-vėn'jûr. *n. s.* [from *avenge.*]

1. Punisher.

That no man go beyond and defraud his brother; because that the Lord is the *avenger* of all such. *1 Thess.*

Ere this he had return'd, with fury driv'n
By his *avengers*; since no place, like this,
Can fit his punishment, or their revenge. *Milton.*

2. Revenger; taker of vengeance for.

The just *avenger* of his injured ancestors, the victorious Louis, was darting his thunder. *Dryden.*

But just disease to luxury succeeds;
And ev'ry death its own *avenger* breeds. *Pope.*

AVE'NGERESS, â-vėn'jûr-ės. *n. s.* [from *avenger.*] A female avenger. Not in use.

There that cruel queen *avengeress*
Heap on her new waves of weary wretchedness.
Fairy Queen.

A'VENS, âv'ėnz. *n. s.* [*caryophyllata*, Lat.] The same with herb bennet. *Miller.*

AVE'NTURE, â-vėn'tshûre.[461] *n. s.* [*aventure*, Fr.] A mischance, causing a man's death, without felony; as, when he is suddenly drowned or burnt, by any sudden disease falling into the fire or water. See ADVENTURE. *Cowell.*

A'VENUE, âv'ė-nû.[335 503] *n. s.* [*avenue*, Fr. It is sometimes pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, as *Watts* observes; but has it generally placed on the first.]

1. A way by which any place may be entered.

Good guards were set up, at all the *avenues* of the city; to keep all people from going out. *Clarendon.*

Truth is a strong hold, and diligence is laying siege to it; so that it must observe all the *avenues* and passes to it. *South.*

2. An alley, or walk of trees, before a house.

To AVE'R, â-vėr'. *v. a.* [*averer*, Fr. from *verum*, truth, Lat.] To declare positively or peremptorily.

The reason of the thing is clear;
Would Jove the naked truth *aver*. *Prior.*

Then vainly the philosopher *avers*,
That reason guides our deed, and instinct theirs:
How can we justly diff'rent causes frame,
When the effects entirely are the same? *Prior.*

We may *aver*, though the power of God be infinite, the capacities of matter are within limits. *Bentley.*

A'VERAGE, âv'ûr-âje.[90 555] *n. s.* [*averagium*, Lat.]

1. In law; that duty or service, which the tenant is to pay to the king or other lord, by his beasts and carriages. *Chambers.*
2. In navigation; a certain contribution, that merchants proportionably make towards the losses of such, as have their goods cast overboard for the safety of the ship in a tempest; and this contribution seems so called, because it is so proportioned, after the rate of every man's *average* of goods carried. *Cowell.*
3. A small duty, which merchants, who send goods in another man's ship, pay to the master thereof for his care of them, over and above the freight. *Chambers.*
4. A medium; a mean proportion.

AVE'RMENT, å-vêr'mênt. *n. s.* [from *aver.*]

1. Establishment of any thing by evidence.

To avoid the oath, for *averment* of the continuance of some estate, which is cigne, the party will sue a pardon. *Bacon.*

2. An offer of the defendant to justify an exception, and the act as well as the offer. *Blount.*

AVE'RNAT, å-vêr'nât. *n. s.* A sort of grape. See VINE.

AVERRUNCA'TION, åv-êr-rûn-kå'shûn. *n. s.* [from *averruncate.*] The act of rooting up any thing.

To AVERRU'NCATE,[51] åv-êr-rûn'kåte. *v. a.* [*averruncо*, Lat.] To root up; to tear up by the roots.

Sure some mischief will come of it;
Unless, by providential wit
Or force, we *averruncate* it. *Hudibras.*

AVERSA'TION, åv-êr-sâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *aversor*, Lat.]

1. Hatred; abhorrence; turning away with detestation.

Hatred is the passion of defiance; and there is a kind of *aversation* and hostility, included in its essence. *South.*

2. It is most properly used with *from*, before the object of hate.

There was a stiff *aversation* in my lord of Essex, *from* applying himself to the earl of Leicester. *Wotton.*

3. Sometimes with *to:* less properly.

There is such a general *aversation* (in human nature) *to* contempt, that there is scarce any thing more exasperating: I will not deny, but the excess of the *aversation* may be levelled against pride. *Government of the Tongue.*

4. Sometimes, very improperly, with *towards.*

A natural and secret hatred and *aversation towards* society, in any man, hath somewhat of the savage beast. *Bacon.*

AVE'RSE, å-vêrse'. *adj.* [*aversus*, Lat.]

1. Malign; not favourable; having such a hatred, as to turn away.

Their courage languish'd, as their hopes decay'd;
And Pallas, now *averse*, refus'd her aid. *Dryden.*

2. Not pleased with; unwilling to.

Has thy uncertain bosom ever strove,
With the first tumults of a real love?
Hast thou now dreaded, and now bless'd his sway,
By turns *averse* and joyful to obey? *Prior.*
Averse alike, to flatter or offend;
Not free from faults, nor yet too vain to mend. *Pope.*

3. It has most properly *from*, before the object of aversion.

Laws politick are never framed, as they should be; unless presuming the will of man to be inwardly obstinate, rebellious, and *averse from* all obedience unto the sacred laws of his nature. *Hooker.*

They believed all, who objected against their undertaking, to be *averse from* peace. *Clarendon.*

These cares alone her virgin breast employ;
Averse from Venus and the nuptial joy. *Pope.*

4. Very frequently, but improperly, *to.*

He had, from the beginning of the war, been very *averse to* any advice of the privy council. *Clarendon.*

Diodorus tells us of one Charondos, who was *averse to* all innovation; especially, when it was to proceed from particular persons. *Swift.*

AVE'RSELY, å-vêrse'lè. *adv.* [from *averse.*]

1. Unwillingly.
2. Backwardly.

Not only they want those parts of secretion; but it is emitted *aversely*, or backward, by both sexes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

AVE'RSENESS, å-vêrse'nêss. *n. s.* [from *averse.*] Unwillingness; backwardness.

The corruption of man is in nothing more manifest, than in his *averseness* to entertain any friendship or familiarity with God. *Atterbury.*

AVE'RSION, å-vêr'shûn. *n. s.* [*aversion*, Fr. *aversio*, Lat.]

1. Hatred; dislike; detestation; such as turns away from the object.

What, if with like *aversion* I reject
Riches and realms? *Milton.*

2. It is used most properly, with *from* before the object of hate.

They had an inward *aversion from* it; and were resolved to prevent it, by all possible means. *Clarendon.*

With men, these considerations are usually causes of despite, disdain, or *aversion from* others; but with God, so many reasons of our greater tenderness towards others. *Spratt.*

The same adhesion to vice, and *aversion from* goodness, will be a reason for rejecting any proof whatsoever. *Atterbury.*

3. Sometimes, less properly, with *to.*

A freeholder is bred with an *aversion to* subjection. *Addison.*

I might borrow illustrations of freedom, and *aversion to* receive new truths, from modern astronomy. *Watts.*

4. Sometimes with *for.*

The Lucquese would rather throw themselves under the government of the Genoese; than submit to a state, *for* which they have so great *aversion.* *Addison.*

This *aversion* of the people, *for* the late proceedings of the commons, might be improved to good uses. *Swift.*

5. Sometimes, very improperly, with *towards.*

His *aversion towards* the house of York was so predominant, as it found place, not only in his councils, but in his bed. *Bacon.*

6. The cause of aversion.

They took great pleasure, in compounding lawsuits among their neighbours; for which, they were the *aversion* of the gentlemen of the long robe. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

Self-love and reason to one end aspire;
Pain their *aversion*, pleasure their desire. *Pope.*

To AVE'RT, å-vêrt'. *v. a.* [*averto*, Lat.]

1. To turn aside; to turn off.

I beseech you,
T' *avert* your liking a more worthy way,
Than on a wretch. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

At this, for the last time, she lifts her hand;
Averts her eyes, and half unwilling drops the brand. *Dryden.*

2. To cause to dislike.

When people began to espy the falsehood of oracles, whereupon all gentility was built, their hearts were utterly *averted* from it. *Hooker.*

Even cut themselves off from the opportunities of proselyting others, by *averting* them from their company. *Government of the Tongue.*

3. To put by, as a calamity.

O Lord! *avert* whatsoever evil our swerving may threaten unto his church! *Hooker.*

Diversity of conjectures made many, whose conceits *averted* from themselves the fortune of that war, to become careless and secure. *Knolles.*

These affections earnestly fix our minds on God, and forcibly *avert* from us those things which are displeasing to him, and contrary to religion. *Spratt.*

Thro' threaten'd lands they wild destruction throw,
Till ardent prayer *averts* the public woe. *Prior.*

AUF, åwf. *n. s.* [of *alf*, Dutch.] A fool, or silly fellow. *Dict.*

A'UGER, åw'gûr.[98] [166] *n. s.* [*egger*, Dutch.] A carpenter's tool to bore holes with.

The *auger* hath a handle and bit; its office is to make great round holes. When you use it, the stuff you work upon is commonly laid low under you, that you may the easier use your strength: for in twisting the bit about by the force of both your hands, on each end of the handle one, it cuts great chips out of the stuff. *Moxon's Mech. Exercises.*

AUGHT, åwt.[393] *pronoun.* [auht, aht, Saxon. It is sometimes, improperly, written *ought.*] Any thing.

If I can do it,
By *aught* that I can speak in his dispraise,
She shall not long continue love to him. *Shaksp.*

They may, for *aught* I know, obtain such substances as may induce the chymists to entertain other thoughts. *Boyle.*

But go, my son; and see if *aught* be wanting
Among thy father's friends. *Addison's Cato.*

To AUGME'NT, åwg-mênt'. *v. a.* [*augmenter*, Fr.] To increase; to make bigger, or more.

Some cursed weeds her cunning hand did know,
That could *augment* his harm, increase his pain. *Fairfax.*

Rivers have streams added to them in their passage, which enlarge and *augment* them. *Hale.*

To AUGME'NT, åwg-mênt'. *v. n.* To increase; to grow bigger.

But as his heat with running did *augment*,
Much more his sight encreas'd his hot desire. *Sidney.*

The winds redouble, and the rains *augment*,
The waves on heaps are dash'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*

A'UGMENT, åwg'mênt. *n. s.* [*augmentum*, Lat.]

1. Increase; quantity gained.

You shall find this *augment* of the tree to be without the *diminution* of one drachm of the earth. *Walton's Angler.*

2. State of increase.

Discutients are improper in the beginning of inflammations; but proper, when mixed with repellents, in the *augment.* *Wiseman.*

AUGMENTA'TION, åwg-mên-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *augment.*]

1. The act of increasing or making bigger.

Those who would be zealous against regular troops after a peace, will promote an *augmentation* of those on foot. *Addison.*

2. The state of being made bigger.

What modification of matter can make one embryo capable of so prodigiously vast *augmentation*, while another is confined to the minuteness of an insect? *Bentley.*

3. The thing added, by which another is made bigger.

By being glorificd, it does not mean that he doth receive any *augmentation* of glory at our hands; but his name we glorify, when we testify our acknowledgment of his glory. *Hooker.*

AUGMENTA'TION *Court*, åwg-mên-tâ'shûn-kôrte.[160] A court erected by king Henry

3. Favourable; kind; propitious: applied to persons or actions.

Fortune play upon thy prosp'rous helm,
As thy *auspicious* mistress! *Shakspeare.*

4. Lucky; happy: applied to things.

I'll deliver all,
And promise you calm seas, *auspicious* gales,
And sails expeditious. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

A pure, an active, an *auspicious* flame,
And bright as heav'n, from whence the blessing came. *Roscommon.*

Two battles your *auspicious* cause has won;
Thy sword can perfect what it has begun. *Dryd.*

AUSPI'CIOUSLY, åw-spîsh'ûs-lè. *adv.* [from *auspicious*.] Happily; prosperously; with prosperous omens.

AUSPI'CIOUSNESS, åw-spîsh'ûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *auspicious*.] Prosperity; promise of happiness.

AUSTE'RE, åw-stêre'. *adj.* [*austerus*, Lat.]

1. Severe; harsh; rigid.

When men represent the Divine nature as an *austere* and rigorous master, always lifting up his hand to take vengeance, such conceptions must unavoidably raise terror. *Rogers.*

Austere Saturnius, say,
From whence this wrath? or who controls thy sway? *Pope.*

2. Sour of taste; harsh.

Th' *austere* and pond'rous juices they sublime,
Make them ascend the porous soil, and climb
The orange tree, the citron, and the lime. *Blackmore.*

Austere wines, diluted with water, cool more than water alone, and at the same time do not relax. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

AUSTE'RELY, åw-stêre'lè. *adv.* [from *austere*.] Severely; rigidly.

Ah! Luciana, did he tempt thee so?
Might'st thou perceive, *austerely* in his eye,
That he did plead in earnest? *Shaksp.*

Hypocrites *austerely* talk
Of purity, and place, and innocence. *Par. Lost.*

AUSTE'RENESS, åw-stêre'nêss. *n. s.* [from *austere*.]

1. Severity; strictness; rigour.

My unsoil'd name, th' *austereness* of my life,
May vouch against you; and my place i' th' state
Will so your accusation overweigh. *Shaksp.*

If an indifferent and unridiculous object could draw this *austereness* into a smile, he hardly could resist the proper motives thereof. *Brown's V. Err.*

2. Roughness in taste.

AUSTE'RITY, åw-stêr'è-tè.[511] *n. s.* [from *austere*.]

1. Severity; mortified life; strictness.

Now, Marcus Cato, our new consul's spy,
What is your sour *austerity* sent t' explore? *B. Jonson.*

What was that snaky-headed Gorgon shield
That wise Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin,
Wherewith she freez'd her foes to congeal'd stone,
But rigid looks of chaste *austerity*,
And noble grace, that dash'd brute violence
With sudden adoration and blank awe? *Milton.*

This prince kept the government, and yet lived in this convent with all the rigour and *austerity* of a Capuchin. *Addison.*

2. Cruelty; harsh discipline.

Let not *austerity* breed servile fear;
No wanton sound offend her virgin ear. *Roscommon.*

A'USTRAL, åws'trâl. *adj.* [*australis*, Lat.] Southern; as, the *austral* signs.

To A'USTRALIZE, åws'trâl-ize. *v. n.* [from *auster*, the south wind, Lat.] To tend towards the south.

Steel and good iron discover a verticity, or polar faculty; whereby they do septentriate at one extreme, and *australize* at another. *Brown's V. Err.*

A'USTRINE, åws'trîn.[140] *adj.* [from *austrinus*, Lat.] Southern; southernly.

AUTHE'NTICAL, åw-*th*ên'tè-kâl.[509] *adj.* [from *authentick*.] Not fictitious; being what it seems.

Of statutes made before time of memory, we have no *authentical* records, but only transcripts. *Hale.*

AUTHE'NTICALLY, åw-*th*ên'tè-kâl-lè. *adv.* [from *authentical*.] After an authentick manner; with all the circumstances requisite to procure authority.

This point is dubious, and not yet *authentically* decided. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Conscience never commands or forbids any thing *authentically*, but there is some law of God which commands or forbids it first. *South.*

AUTHE'NTICALNESS, åw-*th*ên'tè-kâl-nês. *n. s.* [from *authentical*.] The quality of being authentick; genuineness; authority.

Nothing can be more pleasant than to see virtuosos about a cabinet of medals, descanting upon the value, rarity, and *authenticalness* of the several pieces. *Addison.*

AUTHENTI'CITY, åw-*th*ên-tîs'sè-tè. *n. s.* [from *authentick*.] Authority; genuineness; the being authentick.

AUTHE'NTICK, åw-*th*ên'tîk. *adj.* [*authenticus*, Lat.] That which has every thing requisite to give it authority; as, an *authentick* register. It is used in opposition to any thing by which authority is destroyed, as *authentick*, not *counterfeit*. It is never used of persons.

Genuine; not fictitious.

Thou art wont his great *authentick* will
Interpreter through highest heav'n to bring. *Milton.*

She joy'd th' *authentick* news to hear,
Of what she guess'd before with jealous fear. *Cowley.*

But censure's to be understood
The *authentick* mark of the elect,
The publick stamp heav'n sets on all that's great and good. *Swift.*

AUTHE'NTICKLY, åw-*th*ên'tîk-lè. *adv.* [from *authentick*.] After an authentick manner.

AUTHE'NTICKNESS, åw-*th*ên'tîk-nês. *n. s.* [from *authentick*.] The same with *authenticity*.

A'UTHOR, åw'*th*ûr.[98 418] *n. s.* [*auctor*, Lat.]

1. The first beginner or mover of any thing; he to whom any thing owes its original.

That law, the *author* and observer whereof is one only God, to be blessed for ever. *Hooker.*

The *author* of that which causeth another thing to be, is *author* of that thing also which thereby is caused. *Hooker.*

I'll never
Be such a gosling to obey instinct; but stand
As if a man was *author* of himself,
And knew no other kin. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

Thou art my father, thou my *author*, thou
My being gav'st me; whom should I obey
But thee? *Milton's Par. Lost.*

But Faunus came from Picus, Picus drew
His birth from Saturn, if records be true.
Thus king Latinus, in the third degree,
Had Saturn *author* of his family. *Dryden.*

If the worship of false gods had not blinded the heathen, instead of teaching to worship the sun and dead heroes, they would have taught us to worship our true *Author* and benefactor, as their ancestors did under the government of Noah and his sons, before they corrupted themselves. *Newton.*

2. The efficient; he that effects or produces any thing.

That which is the strength of their amity, shall prove the immediate *author* of their variance. *Shaksp.*

Now while the tortur'd savage turns around,
And flings about his foam, impatient of the wound,
The wound's great *author* close at hand provokes
His rage. *Dryden's Fables.*

From his loins
New *authors* of dissension spring; from him
Two branches, that in hosting long contend
For sov'reign sway. *Philips.*

3. The first writer of any thing; distinct from the *translator* or *compiler*.

To stand upon every point in particulars, belongeth to the first *author* of the story. 2 *Macc.* ii. 30.

An *author* has the choice of his own thoughts and words, which a translator has not. *Dryden.*

4. A writer in general.

Yet their own *authors* faithfully affirm
That the land Salike lies in Germany. *Shaksp.*

AUTHO'RITATIVE, åw-*th*ôr'è-tâ-tîv. *adj.* [from *authority*.]

1. Having due authority.

2. Having an air of authority.

I dare not give them the *authoritative* title of aphorisms, which yet may make a reasonable moral prognostick. *Wotton.*

The mock *authoritative* manner of the one, and the insipid mirth of the other. *Swift's Examiner.*

AUTHO'RITATIVELY, åw-*th*ôr'è-tâ-tîv-lè. *adv.* [from *authoritative*.]

1. In an authoritative manner; with a shew of authority.

2. With due authority.

No law foreign binds in England, till it be received and *authoritatively* engrafted into the law of England. *Hale.*

AUTHO'RITATIVENESS, åw-*th*ôr'è-tâ-tîv-nês. *n. s.* [from *authoritative*.] An acting by authority; authoritative appearance. *Dict.*

AUTHO'RITY, åw-*th*ôr'è-tè. *n. s.* [*auctoritas*, Lat.]

1. Legal power.

Idle old man,
That still would manage those *authorities*
That he hath giv'n away! *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

Adam's sovereignty, that by virtue of being proprietor of the whole world, he had any *authority* over men, could not have been inherited by any of his children. *Locke.*

2. Influence; credit.

Power arising from strength, is always in those that are governed, who are many: but *authority* arising from opinion, is in those that govern, who are few. *Temple.*

The woods are fitter to give rules than cities, where those that call themselves civil and rational, go out of their way by the *authority* of example. *Locke.*

3. Power; rule.

I know, my lord,
If law, *authority*, and pow'r deny not,
It will go hard with poor Antonio. *Shaksp.*

But I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp *authority* over the man, but to be in silence. 1 *Tim.*

4. Support; justification; countenance.

Dost thou expect th' *authority* of their voices,
Whose silent wills condemn thee? *Ben Jonson.*

5. Testimony.

Something I have heard of this, which I would be glad to find by so sweet an *authority* confirmed. *Sidney.*

We urge *authorities* in things that need not, and introduce the testimony of ancient writers, to confirm things evidently believed. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Having been so hardy as to undertake a charge against the philosophy of the schools, I was liable to have been overborne by a torrent of *authorities*. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

6. Weight of testimony; credibility; cogency of evidence.

They consider the main consent of all the churches in the whole world, witnessing the sacred *authority* of scriptures, ever sithence the first publication thereof, even till this present day and hour. *Hooker.*

AUTHORIZA'TION, åw-*thò*-rė-zå'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *authorize.*] Establishment by authority.

The obligation of laws arises not from their matter, but from their admission and reception, and *authorization* in this kingdom. *Hale.*

To AU'THORIZE, åw'*thò*-rize. *v. a.* [*autoriser*, Fr.]

1. To give authority to any person.

Making herself an impudent suitor, *authorizing* herself very much, with making us see, that all favour and power depended upon her. *Sidney.*

Deaf to complaints, they wait upon the ill,
Till some safe crisis *authorize* their skill. *Dryden.*

2. To make any thing legal.

Yourself first made that title which I claim,
First bid me love, and *authoriz'd* my flame. *Dryden.*

I have nothing farther to desire,
But Sancho's leave to *authorize* our marriage. *Dryd.*

To have countenanced in him irregularity, and disobedience to that light which he had, would have been to have *authorized* disorder, confusion, and wickedness in his creatures. *Locke.*

3. To establish any thing by authority.

Lawful it is to devise any ceremony, and to *authorize* any kind of regiment, no special commandment being thereby violated. *Hooker.*

Those forms are best which have been longest received and *authorized* in a nation by custom and use. *Temple.*

4. To justify; to prove any thing to be right.

All virtue lies in a power of denying our own desires, where reason does not *authorize* them. *Locke.*

5. To give credit to any person or thing.

Although their intention be sincere, yet doth it notoriously strengthen vulgar errour, and *authorize* opinions injurious unto truth. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Be a person in vogue with the multitude, he shall *authorize* any nonsense, and make incoherent stuff, seasoned with twang and tautology, pass for rhetorick. *South.*

AUTO'CRASY, åw-tôk'rå-sė.[618] *n. s.* [αὐτοκράτεια, from αὐτὸς self, and κράτος power.] Independent power; supremacy. *Dict.*

AUTOGRA'PHICAL, åw-tò-grâf'ė-kål. *adj.* [from *autography.*] Of one's own writing. *Dict.*

AUTO'GRAPHY, åw-tò'grâf-ė. *n. s.* [αὐτογράφον, from αὐτὸς and γράφω to write.] A particular person's own writing; or the original of a treatise, in opposition to a copy.

AUTOMA'TICAL, åw-tò-mât'ė-kål. *adj.* [from *automaton.*] Belonging to an automaton; having the power of moving itself.

AUTO'MATON, åw-tôm'å-tôn. *n. s.* [αὐτόματον. *In the plural*, automata.] A machine that hath the power of motion within itself, and which stands in need of no foreign assistance. *Quincy.*

For it is greater to understand the art, whereby the Almighty governs the motions of the great *automaton*, than to have learned the intrigues of policy. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

The particular circumstances for which the *automata* of this kind are most eminent, may be reduced to four. *Wilkins.*

AUTO'MATOUS, åw-tôm'å-tŭs. *adj.* [from *automaton*] Having in itself the power of motion.

Clocks, or *automatous* organs, whereby we distinguish of time, have no mention in ancient writers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

AUTO'NOMY, åw-tôn'nò-mė.[518] *n. s.* [αὐτονομία.] The living according to one's mind and prescription. *Dict.*

A'UTOPSY, åw'tôp-sė. *n. s.* [αὐτοψία.] Ocular demonstration; seeing a thing one's self. *Quincy*

In those that have forked tails, *autopsy* convinceth us that it hath this use. *Ray on the Creation.*

AUTO'PTICAL, åw-tôp'tė-kål. *adj.* [from *autopsy.*] Perceived by one's own eyes.

AUTO'PTICALLY, åw-tôp'tė-kål-lė. *adv.* [from *autoptical.*] By means of one's own eyes.

Were this true, it would *autoptically* silence that dispute. *Brown.*

That the galaxy is a meteor, was the account of Aristotle; but the telescope hath *autoptically* confuted it; and he, who is not Pyrrhonian enough to the disbelief of his senses, may see that it is no exhalation. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

A'UTUMN, åw'tŭm.[411] *n. s.* [*autumnus*, Lat.] The season of the year between summer and winter, beginning astronomically at the equinox, and ending at the solstice; popularly, *autumn* comprises August, September, and October.

For I will board her, though she chide as loud
As thunder, when the clouds in *autumn* crack. *Shaksp.*

I would not be over-confident, till he hath passed a spring or *autumn*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

The starving brood,
Void of sufficient sustenance, will yield
A slender *autumn*. *Philips.*

Autumn, nodding o'er the yellow plain,
Comes jovial on. *Thomson.*

AUTU'MNAL, åw-tŭm'nål. *adj.* [from *autumn.*] Belonging to autumn; produced in autumn.

No spring or summer's beauty hath such grace,
As I have seen in one *autumnal* face. *Donne.*

Thou shalt not long
Rule in the clouds; like an *autumnal* star,
Or lightning, thou shalt fall. *Milton.*

Bind now up your *autumnal* flowers, to prevent sudden gusts, which will prostrate all. *Evelyn.*

Not the fair fruit that on yon branches glows
With that ripe red th' *autumnal* sun bestows. *Pope.*

AVU'LSION, å-vůl'shŭn. *n. s.* [*avulsio*, Lat.] The act of pulling one thing from another.

Spare not the little offsprings, if they grow
Redundant; but the thronging clusters thin
By kind *avulsion*. *Philips.*

The pressure of any ambient fluid can be no intelligible cause of the cohesion of matter; though such a pressure may hinder the *avulsion* of two polished superficies one from another, in a line perpendicular to them. *Locke.*

AUXE'SIS, åwg-zė'sis.[478 620] *n. s.* [Lat.] An increasing; an exornation, when, for amplification, a more grave and magnificent word is put instead of the proper word. *Smith's Rhetorick.*

AUXI'LIAR, åwg-zil'yår.[478] } *adj.*] from
AUXI'LIARY, åwg-zil'yå-rė. } *auxilium*, Lat.] Assistant; helping; confederate.

The giant brood,
That fought at Thebes and Ilium on each side,
Mix'd with *auxiliar* gods. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Their tractates are little *auxiliary* unto ours, nor afford us any light to detenebrate this truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

There is not the smallest capillary vein but it is present with, and *auxiliary* to it, according to its use. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Nor from his patrimonial heav'n alone
Is Jove content to pour his vengeance down;
Aid from his brother of the seas he craves,
To help him with *auxiliary* waves. *Dryden.*

AUXI'LIAR, åwg-zil'yår.[478] } *n. s.* [from
AUXI'LIARY, åwg-zil'yå-rė. } *auxilium*, Lat.] Helper; assistant; confederate.

In the strength of that power, he might, without the *auxiliaries* of any further influence, have determined his will to a full choice of God. *South.*

There are, indeed, a sort of underling *auxiliaries* to the difficulty of a work, called commentators and criticks. *Pope.*

AUXI'LIARY *Verb*, åwg-zil'yå-rė. A verb that helps to conjugate other verbs.

In almost all languages, some of the commonest nouns and verbs have many irregularities; such are the common *auxiliary* verbs, *to be* and *to have*, *to do* and *to be done*, &c. *Watts.*

AUXILIA'TION, åwg-zil-ė-å'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *auxiliatus*, Lat.] Help; aid; succour. *Dict.*

To AWA'IT, å-wåte'. *v. a.* [from *a* and *wait*. See WAIT.]

1. To expect; to wait for.

Even as the wretch condemn'd to lose his life
Awaits the falling of the murd'ring knife. *Fairfax.*

Betwixt the rocky pillars Gabriel sat,
Chief of th' angelic guards, *awaiting* night. *Milton.*

2. To attend; to be in store for.

To shew thee what reward
Awaits the good; the rest, what punishment. *Milton.*

Unless his wrath be appeased, an eternity of torments *awaits* the objects of his displeasure. *Rogers.*

AWA'IT, å-wåte. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Ambush. See WAIT.

And least mishap the most bliss alter may:
For thousand perils lie in close *await*
About us daily, to work our decay. *Spenser.*

To AWA'KE, å-wåke'. *v. a.* [ƿeccian, Sax. *To awake* has the preterite *awoke*, or as we now more commonly speak, *awaked.*]

1. To rouse out of sleep.

Take heed,
How you *awake* our sleeping sword of war. *Shaksp.*

Our friend Lazarus sleepeth; but I go that I may *awake* him out of sleep. *John*, xi. 11.

2. To raise from any state resembling sleep.

Hark, hark, the horrid sound
Has rais'd up his head:
As *awak'd* from the dead,
And amaz'd, he stares around. *Dryd. St. Cæcilia.*

3. To put into new action.

The spark of noble courage now *awake*,
And strive your excellent self to excel. *F. Queen.*

The fair
Repairs her smiles, *awakens* ev'ry grace,
And calls forth all the wonders of her face. *Pope.*

To AWA'KE, å-wåke'. *v. n.* To break from sleep; to cease to sleep.

Alack, I am afraid they have *awak'd*,
And 'tis not done! *Shaks. Macbeth.*

I *awaked* up last of all, as one that gathereth after the grape gatherers. *Ecclus.* xxxiii. 16.

AWA'KE, å-wåke'. *adj.* [from the verb.] Not being asleep; not sleeping.

Imagination is like to work better upon sleeping men, than men *awake*. *Bacon.*

Cares shall not keep him on the throne *awake*,
Nor break the golden slumbers he would take. *Dryden.*

To AWA'KEN, å-wà'kn.[103] *v. a.* and *v. n.* The same with *Awake*.

Awake Argantyr, Hervor the only daughter
Of thec and Suafu doth *awaken* thec. *Hickes.*

To AWA'RD, å-wàrd'. *v. a.* [derived by *Skinner*, somewhat improbably, from þeapð, Sax. towards.] To adjudge; to give any thing by a judicial sentence.

A pound of that same merchant's flesh is thine;
The court *awards* it, and the law doth give it.
Shaksp.

It advances that grand business, and according to which their eternity hereafter will be *awarded*.
Decay of Piety.

A church which allows salvation to none without it, nor *awards* damnation to almost any within it.
South.

Satisfaction for every affront cannot be *awarded* by stated laws. *Collier on Duelling.*

To AWA'RD, å-wàrd'. *v. n.* To judge; to determine.

Th' unwise *award* to lodge it in the tow'rs,
An off'ring sacred. *Pope's Odyssey.*

AWA'RD, å-wàrd'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Judgment; sentence; determination.

Now hear th' *award*, and happy may it prove
To her, and him who best deserves her love. *Dryd.*

Affection bribes the judgment, and we cannot expect an equitable *award*, where the judge is made a party. *Glanville.*

To urge the foe,
Prompted by blind revenge and wild despair,
Were to refuse th' *awards* of Providence.
Addison's Cato.

AWA'RE, å-wàre'. *adv.* [from *a* and *ware*, an old word for *cautious;* it is however, perhaps, an *adjective;* ȝeþaꝑian, Sax.] Excited to caution; vigilant; in a state of alarm; attentive.

Ere I was *aware*, I had left myself nothing but the name of a king. *Sidney.*

Ere sorrow was *aware*, they made his thoughts bear away something else besides his own sorrow.
Sidney's Arcadia.

Temptations of prosperity insinuate themselves so that we are but little *aware* of them, and less able to withstand them. *Atterbury.*

To AWA'RE, åwàre'. *v. n.* To beware; to be cautious.

So warn'd he them *aware* themselves; and
Instant, without disturb, they took alarm. *P. Lost.*

This passage is by others understood thus: He warned those, who were *aware*, of themselves.

AWA'Y, å-wày'. *adv.* [apeȝ, Sax.]

1. In a state of absence; not in any particular place.

They could make
Love to your dress, although your face were *away*.
Ben Jonson's Catiline.

It is impossible to know properties that are so annexed to it, that any of them being *away*, that essence is not there. *Locke.*

2. From any place or person.

I have a pain upon my forehead here——
—Why that's with watching; 'twill *away* again.
Shaksp.

When the fowls came down upon the carcases, Abraham drove them *away* again. *Gen.* xv. 11.

Would you youth and beauty stay,
Love hath wings, and will *away*. *Waller.*
Summer suns roll unperceiv'd *away*. *Pope.*

3. Let us go.

Away, old man; give me thy hand; *away;*
King Lear hath lost, he and his daughter ta'en;
Give me thy hand. Come on. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

4. Begone.

Away, and glister like the god of war,
When he intendeth to become the field.
Shaksp. King John.

I'll to the woods among the happier brutes:
Come, let's *away;* hark, the shrill horn resounds.
Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus.

Away, you flatt'rer!
Nor change his gen'rous meaning.
Rowe's Jane Shore.

5. Out of one's own hands; into the power of something else.

It concerns every man, who will not trifle *away* his soul, and fool himself into irrecoverable misery, to inquire into these matters. *Tillotson.*

6. It is often used with a verb; as, to *drink away* an estate; to *idle away* a manor; that is, to drink or idle till an estate or manor is gone.

He *play'd* his life *away*. *Pope.*

7. On the way; on the road: perhaps this is the original import of the following phrase.

Sir Valentine, whither *away* so fast. *Shaksp.*

8. Perhaps the phrase, *he cannot away with*, may mean, *he cannot travel with; he cannot bear the company.*

She never could *away* with me.——Never, never: she would always say, she could not abide master Shallow. *Shaksp.*

9. *Away with.* Throw away; take away.

If you dare think of deserving our charms,
Away with your sheephooks, and take to your arms.
Dryden.

AWE, åw. *n. s.* [eȝe, oȝa, Saxon.] Reverential fear; reverence.

They all be brought up idly, without *awe* of parents, without precepts of masters, and without fear of offence. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

This thought fixed upon him who is only to be feared, God; and yet with a filial fear, which at the same time both fears and loves. It was *awe* without amazement, and dread without distraction. *South.*

What is the proper *awe* and fear, which is due from man to God? *Rogers.*

To AWE, åw. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike with reverence, or fear; to keep in subjection.

If you will work on any man, you must either know his nature and fashions, and so lead him; or his ends, and so persuade him; or his weaknesses and disadvantages, and so *awe* him; or those that have interest in him, and so govern him. *Bacon.*

Why then was this forbid? Why, but to *awe?*
Why, but to keep you low and ignorant,
His worshippers? *Milton.*

Heav'n that hath placed this Island to give law,
To balance Europe, and her states to *awe*. *Waller.*

The rods and axes of princes and their deputies, may *awe* many into obedience; but the fame of their goodness, justice, and other virtues, will work on more. *Atterbury.*

A'WEBAND, åw'bånd. *n. s.* [from *awe* and *band.*] A check. *Dict.*

A'WFUL, åw'fûl.[173] [406] *adj.* [from *awe* and *full.*]

1. That which strikes with awe, or fills with reverence.

So *awful*, that with honour thou may'st love
Thy mate; who sees, when thou art seen least wise.
Milton's Par. Lost.

I approach thee thus and gaze
Insatiate; I thus single; nor have fear'd
Thy *awful* brow, more *awful* thus retir'd,
Fairest resemblance of thy Maker fair! *Milton.*

2. Worshipful; in authority; invested with dignity. This sense is obsolete.

Know, then, that some of us are gentlemen,
Such as the fury of ungovern'd youth
Thrust from the company of *awful* men. *Shaksp.*

3. Struck with awe; timorous; scrupulous. This sense occurs but rarely.

It is not nature and strict reason, but a weak and *awful* reverence for antiquity, and the vogue of fallible men. *Watts.*

A'WFULLY, åw'fûl-lè. *adv.* [from *awful.*] In a reverential manner.

It will concern a man, to treat this great principle *awfully* and warily, by still observing what it commands, but especially what it forbids. *South.*

A'WFULNESS, åw'fûl-nês. *n. s.* [from *awful.*]

1. The quality of striking with awe; solemnity.

These objects naturally raise seriousness; and night heightens the *awfulness* of the place, and pours out her supernumerary horrours upon every thing.
Addison.

2. The state of being struck with awe; little used.

An help to prayer, producing in us reverence and *awfulness* to the divine majesty of God.
Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

To AWHA'PE, å-hwàpe'. *v. a.* [This word I have met with only in *Spenser*, nor can I discover whence it is derived; but imagine, that the Teutonic language had anciently *wapen* to strike, or some such word, from which *weapons*, or offensive arms, took their denomination.] To strike; to confound; to terrify;

Ah! my dear gossip, answer'd then the ape,
Deeply do your sad words my wits *awhape*,
Both for because your grief doth great appear,
And eke because myself am touched near.
Hubberd's Tales.

AWHI'LE, å-hwile'.[397] *adv.* [This word, generally reputed an *adverb*, is only *a while*, that is, a time, an interval.] Some time; some space of time.

Stay, stay, I say;
And if you love me, as you say you do,
Let me persuade you to forbear *awhile*. *Shaksp.*

Into this wild abyss the wary fiend
Stood on the brink of hell, and look'd *awhile*,
Pond'ring his voyage. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

AWK, åwk'. *adj.* [A barbarous contraction of the word *awkward.*] Odd; out of order.

We have heard as arrant jangling in the pulpits, as the steeples; and professors ringing as *awk* as the bells to give notice of the conflagration. *L'Estrange.*

A'WKWARD, åwk'wûrd.[475] *adj.* [æþaꝑð, Saxon; that is, backward, untoward.]

1. Inelegant; unpolite; untaught; ungenteel.

Proud Italy,
Whose manners still our tardy, apish nation
Limps after in base *awkward* imitation. *Shaksp.*

Their own language is worthy their care; and they are judged of by their handsome or *awkward* way of expressing themselves in it. *Locke.*

An *awkward* shame, or fear of ill usage, has a share in this conduct. *Swift.*

2. Unready; unhandy; not dexterous; clumsy.

Slow to resolve, hut in performance quick;
So true, that he was *awkward* at a trick. *Dryden.*

3. Perverse; untoward.

A kind and constant friend
To all that regularly offend;
But was implacable, and *awkward*,
To all that interlop'd and hawker'd. *Hudibras.*

A'WKWARDLY, åwk'wûrd-lè. *adv.* [from *awkward.*] Clumsily; unreadily; inelegantly; ungainly.

Dametas nodding from the waist upwards, and swearing he never knew man go more *awkwardly* to work. *Sidney.*

When any thing is done *awkwardly*, the common saying will pass upon them, that it is suitable to their breeding. *Locke.*

If any pretty creature is void of genius, and would perform her part but *awkwardly*, I must nevertheless insist upon her working. *Addison.*

She still renews the ancient scene;
Forgets the forty years between;
Awkwardly gay, and oddly merry;
Her scarf pale pink, her head-knot cherry. *Prior.*

If a man be taught to hold his pen *awkwardly*, yet writes sufficiently well, it is not worth while to teach him the accurate methods of handling that instrument. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

A'WKWARDNESS, åwk'wûrd-nês. *n. s* [from *awkward*.] Inelegance; want of gentility; oddness; unsuitableness.

One may observe *awkwardness* in the Italians, which easily discovers their airs not to be natural. *Addison.*

All his airs of behaviour have a certain *awkwardness* in them; but these awkward airs are worn away in company. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

AWL, åll. *n. s.* [æle, ale, Sax.] A pointed instrument to bore holes.

He which was minded to make himself a perpetual servant, should, for a visible token thereof, have also his ear bored through with an *awl*. *Hooker.*

You may likewise prick many holes with an *awl*, about a joint that will lie in the earth. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

A'WLESS, åw'lês. *adj.* [from *awe*, and the negative *less*.]

1. Wanting reverence; void of respectful fear.

Against whose fury, and th' unmatched force,
The *awless* lion could not wage the fight. *Shaksp.*
He claims the bull with *awless* insolence,
And having seiz'd his horns, accosts the prince. *Dryden.*

2. Wanting the power of causing reverence.

Ah me! I see the ruin of my house;
The tiger now hath seized the gentle hind;
Insulting tyranny begins to jut
Upon the innocent and *awless* throne. *Shaksp. Rich.* III.

AWME, *or* AUME, åwm. *n. s.* A Dutch measure of capacity for liquids, containing eight stechans, or twenty verges or verteels; answering to what in England is called a tierce, or one-sixth of a ton of France, or one-seventh of an English ton. *Arbuthnot.*

AWN, åwn. *n. s.* [*arista*, Lat.] The beard growing out of the corn or grass. *Chambers.*

A'WNING, åw'ning.[410] *n. s.* A cover spread over a boat or vessel, to keep off the weather.

Of these boards I made an *awning* over me. *Robinson Crusoe.*

AWO'KE, å-wòke'. The preterite from *awake*.

And she said, the Philistines be upon thee, Sampson. And he *awoke* out of his sleep. *Judges*, xvi. 20.

AWO'RK, å-wûrk'.[165] *adv.* [from *a* and *work*] On work; into a state of labour; into action.

So after Pyrrhus' pause,
Aroused vengeance sets him new *awork*. *Shaksp.*
By prescribing the condition, it sets us *awork* to the performances of it, and that by living well. *Hammond.*

AWO'RKING, å-wûrk'ing. *adj.* [from *awork*.] Into the state of working.

Long they thus travelled, yet never met
Adventure which might them *aworking* set. *Hubberd's Tale.*

AWRY', å-ri.[474] *adv.* [from *a* and *wry*.]

1. Not in a straight direction; obliquely.

But her sad eyes, still fast'ned on the ground,
Are governed with goodly modesty;
That suffers not one look to glance *awry*,
Which may let in a little thought unsound. *Spenser.*
Like perspectives, which rightly gaz'd upon,
Shew nothing but confusion; eyed *awry*,
Distinguish form. *Shakspeare's Richard* II.
A violent cross wind, from either coast,
Blows them transverse, ten thousand leagues *awry*
Into the devious air. *Milton.*

2. Asquint; with oblique vision.

You know the king
With jealous eyes has look'd *awry*
On his son's actions. *Denham's Sophy.*

3. Not in the right or true direction.

I hap to step *awry*, where I see no path, and can discern but few steps afore me. *Brerewood.*

4. Not equally between two points; unevenly.

Not tyrants fierce that unrepenting die,
Not Cynthia when her manteau's pinn'd *awry*,
E'er felt such rage. *Pope.*

5. Not according to right reason; perversely.

All *awry*, and which wried it to the most wry course of all, wit abused, rather to feign reason why it should be amiss, than how it should be amended. *Sidney.*

Much of the soul they talk, but all *awry*,
And in themselves seek virtue, and to themselves
All glory arrogate, to God give none. *Milton.*

AXE, åks. *n. s.* [eax, ace, Sax. *ascia*, Lat.] An instrument consisting of a metal head, with a sharp edge, fixed in a helve or handle, to cut with.

No metal can,
No, not the hangman's *axe*, bear half the keenness
Of thy sharp envy. *Shakspeare.*
There stood a forest on the mountain's brow,
Which overlook'd the shaded plains below;
No sounding *axe* presum'd these trees to bite,
Coeval with the world; a venerable sight. *Dryd.*

AXI'LLA, åg-zil'lå. *n. s.* [*axilla*, Lat.] The cavity under the upper part of the arm, called the arm-pit. *Quincy.*

AXI'LLAR, åg-zil'lår.[478] } *adj.* [from *axil-*
A'XILLARY, åg-zil'lå-rė, } *la*, Lat.] Belonging to the arm-pit.

Axillary artery is distributed unto the hand; below the cubit, it divideth into two parts. *Brown.*

A'XIOM, åks'yům.[479] *n. s.* [*axioma*, Lat. ἀξίωμα, from ἀξιόω, Gr.]

1. A proposition evident at first sight, that cannot be made plainer by demonstration.

Axioms, or principles more general, are such as this, that the greater good is to be chosen before the lesser. *Hooker.*

2. An established principle to be granted without new proof.

The *axioms* of that law, whereby natural agents are guided, have their use in the moral. *Hooker.*
Their affirmations are no *axioms;* we esteem thereof as things unsaid, and account them but in list of nothing. *Brown.*

A'XIS, åk'sis. *n. s.* [*axis*, Lat.] The line real or imaginary that passes through any thing, on which it may revolve.

But since they say our earth, from morn to morn,
On its own *axis* is oblig'd to turn;
That swift rotation must disperse in air
All things which on the rapid orb appear. *Blackmore.*
It might annually have compass'd the sun, and yet never have once turned upon its *axis*. *Bentley.*
On their own *axis* as the planets run,
And make at once their circle round the sun;
So two consistent motions act the soul,
And one regards itself, and one the whole. *Pope.*

A'XLE, åk'sl.[405] } *n. s.* [*axis*, Lat.]
A'XLE-TREE, åk'sl-trėė. } The pin which passes through the midst of the wheel, on which the circumvolutions of the wheel are performed.

Venerable Nestor
Should with a bond of air, strong as the *axle-tree*
On which heav'n rides, knit all the Grecian ears
To his experienc'd tongue. *Shakspeare.*
The fly sat upon the *axle-tree* of the chariot-wheel, and said, What a dust do I raise! *Bacon.*
And the gilded car of day
His glowing *axle* doth allay
In the steep Atlantick stream. *Milton.*
He saw a greater sun appear,
Than his bright throne or burning *axle-tree* could bear. *Milton's Christ's Nativity.*

AY, åė.[105] *adv.* [perhaps from *aio*, Lat.]

1. Yes; an *adverb* of answering affirmatively.

Return you thither?———
—*Ay*, madam, with the swiftest wing of speed. *Shakspeare.*
What say'st thou? Wilt thou be of our consort?
Say *ay*, and be the captain of us all. *Shakspeare.*

2. It is a word by which the sense is enforced; even; yes, certainly; and more than that.

Remember it; and let it make thee crest fall'n;
Ay, and allay this thy abortive pride. *Shakspeare.*

AYE, åė. *adv.* [apa, Saxon.] Always; to eternity; for ever. It is now rarely used, and only in poetry.

And now in darksome dungeon, wretched thrall
Remedyless for *aye* he doth him hold. *Fairy Queen.*
Either prepare to die,
Or on Diana's altar to protest,
For *aye*, austerity and single life. *Shakspeare.*
The soul, though made in time, survives for *aye;*
And, though it hath beginning, sees no end. *Sir J. Davies.*
And hears the muses, in a ring,
Aye round about Jove's altars sing. *Milton.*
Th' astonish'd mariners *aye* ply the pump;
No stay, nor rest, till the wide breach is clos'd. *Philips.*

A'YGREEN, åė'grėėn. *n. s.* The same with *house-leek;* which see. *Dict.*

A'YRY, å'rė. *n. s.* The nest of the hawk.

I should discourse on the brancher, the haggard, and then treat of their several *ayries*. *Walton.*

A'ZIMUTH, åz'ė-můth. *n. s.* [Arab.]

1. The *azimuth* of the sun, or of a star, is an arch between the meridian of the place, and any given vertical line.
2. *Magnetical Azimuth*, is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun's *azimuth* circle and the magnetical meridian; or it is the apparent distance of the sun from the north or south point of the compass.
3. *Azimuth Compass* is an instrument used at sea for finding the sun's magnetick *azimuth*.
4. *Azimuth Dial* is a dial whose stile or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon.
5. *Azimuths*, called also vertical circles, are great circles intersecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the

horizon at right angles, in all the points thereof. *Chambers.*

A'ZURE, å'zhûre.[484] [461] *adj.* [*azur*, Fr. *azurro*, Span. *lazur*, Arab. from *lazuli*, a blue stone.] Blue; faint blue.

Like pomels round of marble clear,
Where *azur'd* veins well mixt appear. *Sidney.*

The blue of the first order, though very faint and little, may be the colour of some substance; and the *azure* colour of the skies seems to be this order. *Newton.*

Thus replies
Minerva, graceful with her *azure* eyes. *Pope.*

The sea,
Far through his *azure* turbulent domain,
Your empire owns. *Thomson.*

B.

B, THE second letter of the English alphabet, is pronounced as in most other European languages, by pressing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a strong breath. It has a near affinity with the other labial letters; and is confounded by the Germans with *P*, and by the Gascons with *V*; from which an epigrammatist remarks, that *bibere* and *vivere* are in Gascony the same. The Spaniards, in most words, use *B* or *V* indifferently.

BAA, bå.[77] *n. s.* [See the verb.] The cry of a sheep.

—Therefore thou art a sheep.———
Such another proof would make me cry *baa.* *Shaksp.*

To BAA, bå. *v. n.* [*balo*, Lat.] To cry like a sheep.

Or like a lamb, whose dam away is fet,
He treble *baas* for help, but none can get. *Sidney.*

To BA'BBLE, bâb'bl.[405] *v. n.* [*babbelen*, Germ. *babiller*, Fr.]

1. To prattle like a child; to prate imperfectly.

My *babbling* praises I repeat no more;
But hear, rejoice, stand silent, and adore. *Prior.*

2. To talk idly, or irrationally.

John had conned over a catalogue of hard words; these he used to *babble* indifferently in all companies. *Arbuthnot.*

Let the silent sanctuary show,
What from the *babbling* schools we may not know. *Prior.*

3. To talk thoughtlessly; to tell secrets.

There is more danger in a reserved and silent friend, than in a noisy *babbling* enemy. *L'Estrange.*

4. To talk much.

The *babbling* echo mocks the hounds,
Replying shrilly to the well-tun'd horns;
As, if a double hunt were heard at once. *Shaksp.*

And had I pow'r to give that knowledge birth,
In all the speeches of the *babbling* earth. *Prior.*

The *babbling* echo had descry'd his face;
She, who in other's words her silence breaks. *Addison.*

BA'BBLE, bâb'bl. *n. s.* [*babil*, Fr.] Idle talk; senseless prattle.

This *babble* shall not henceforth trouble me:
Here is a coil with protestation. *Shakspeare.*

Come, no more!
This is mere moral *babble.* *Milton.*

With volleys of eternal *babble*,
And clamour more unanswerable. *Hudibras.*

The *babble*, impertinence, and folly, I have taken notice of in disputes. *Glanville.*

BA'BBLEMENT, bâb'bl-mênt. *n. s.* [from *babble.*] Senseless prate; empty words.

Deluded all this while with ragged notions and *babblements*, while they expected worthy and delightful knowledge. *Milton.*

BA'BBLER, bâb'blûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *babble.*]

1. An idle talker; an irrational prattler.

We hold our time too precious to be spent
With such a *babbler.* *Shakspeare.*

The apostle had no sooner proposed it to the masters at Athens, but he himself was ridiculed as a *babbler.* *Rogers.*

2. A teller of secrets.

Utterers of secrets he from thence debarr'd;
Babblers of folly, and blazers of crime. *Fairy Queen.*

Great *babblers*, or talkers, are not fit for trust. *L'Estrange.*

BABE, bâbe. *n. s.* [*baban*, Welsh; *babbaerd*, Dutch; *bambino*, Italian.] An infant; a child of either sex.

Those that do teach your *babes*
Do it with gentle means, and easy tasks:
He might have chid me so; for, in good faith,
I am a child to chiding. *Shakspeare.*

Nor shall Sebastian's formidable name
Be longer us'd, to lull the crying *babe.* *Dryden.*

The *babe* had all that infant care beguiles;
And early knew his mother in her smiles. *Dryden.*

BA'BERY, bâ'bûr-rè.[555] *n. s.* [from *babe.*] Finery, to please a babe or child.

So have I seen trim books in velvet dight,
With golden leaves and painted *babery*
Of seely boys, please unacquainted sight. *Sidney.*

BA'BISH, bâ'bîsh. *adj.* [from *babe.*] Childish.

If he be bashful, and will soon blush, they call him a *babish* and ill-brought up thing. *Ascham.*

BABO'ON, bâ-bôôn'. *n. s.* [*babouin*, Fr. It is supposed by *Skinner* to be the augmentation of *babe*, and to import a *great babe.*] A monkey of the largest kind.

You had looked through the grate like a geminy of *baboons.* *Shakspeare.*

He cast every human feature out of his countenance, and became a *baboon.* *Addison.*

BA'BY, bâ'bè. *n. s.* [See BABE.]

1. A child; an infant.

The *baby* beats the nurse, and quite athwart
Goes all decorum. *Shakspeare.*

The child must have sugar-plums, rather than make the poor *baby* cry. *Locke.*

He must marry, and propagate: the father cannot stay for the portion; nor the mother, for *babes* to play with. *Locke.*

2. A small image, in imitation of a child, which girls play with.

The archduke saw that Perkin would prove a runnagate; and it was the part of children to fall out about *babies.* *Bacon.*

Since no image can represent the great Creator; never think to honour him by your foolish puppets, and *babies* of dirt and clay. *Stillingfleet.*

BA'CCATED, bâk'kâ-têd. *adj.* [*baccatus*, Lat.] Beset with pearls; having many berries. *Dict.*

BACCHANA'LIAN, bâk'kâ-nâ'lè-ân. *n. s.* [from *bacchanalia*, Lat.] A riotous person; a drunkard.

BA'CCHANALS, bâk'kâ-nâlz. *n. s.* [*bacchanalia*, Lat.] The drunken feasts and revels of Bacchus, the god of wine.

Ha, my brave emperor! shall we dance now the Egyptian *bacchanals*, and celebrate our drink? *Shakspeare.*

What wild fury was there in the heathen *bacchanals*, which we have not seen equalled? *Decay of Piety.*

Both extremes were banish'd from their walls;
Carthusian fasts, and fulsome *bacchanals.* *Pope.*

BA'CCHUS BOLE, bâk'kûs-bôle. *n. s.* A flower, not tall, but very full and broad-leaved. *Mortimer.*

BACCI'FEROUS, bâk-sîf'è-rûs.[555] *adj.* [from *bacca* a berry, and *fero* to bear, Lat.] Berry-bearing.

Bacciferous trees are of four kinds.

1. Such as bear a caliculate or naked berry; the flower and calix both falling off together, and leaving the berry bare; as the sassafras trees.

2. Such as have a naked monospermous fruit; that is, containing in it only one seed; as the arbutes.

3. Such as have but polyspermous fruit; that is, containing two or more kernels or seeds within it; as the jesminum, ligustrum.

4. Such as have their fruit composed of many acini, or round soft balls, set close together like a bunch of grapes; as the uva marina. *Ray.*

BACCI'VOROUS, bâk-sîv'vò-rûs. *adj.* [from *bacca* a berry, and *voro* to devour, Lat.] Devouring berries. *Dict.*

BA'CHELOR, bâtsh'è-lûr. *n. s.* [This is a word of very uncertain etymology; it not being well known, what was its original sense. *Junius* derives it from βάκχηλος foolish; *Menage*, from *bas chevalier* a knight of the lowest rank; *Spelman*, from *baculus* a staff; *Cujas*, from *buccella* an allowance of provision. The most probable derivation seems to be from *bacca laurûs*, the berry of a laurel or bay; bachelors being young, are of good hopes, like laurels in the berry. Dr. *Lawrence* observed, that *Menage's* etymology is much confirmed by the practice in our universities of calling a Bachelor, *Sir.* In Latin, *baccalaureus.*]

1. A man unmarried.

Such separation
Becomes a virtuous *bachelor* and a maid. *Shaksp.*

The haunting of dissolute places, or resort to courtesans, are no more punished in married men, than in *bachelors*. *Bacon.*

A true painter naturally delights in the liberty which belongs to the *bachelor's* estate. *Dryden.*

Let sinful *bachelors* their woes deplore;
Full well they merit all they feel, and more. *Pope.*

2. A man who takes his first degrees at the university in any profession.

Being a boy, new *bachelor* of arts, I chanced to speak against the pope. *Ascham.*

I appear before your honour, in behalf of Martinus Scriblerus, *bachelor* of physic. *Mart. Scribleriis.*

3. A knight of the lowest order. This is a sense now little used.

BA'CHELORSHIP, bâtsh'ê lûr-ship. *n. s.* [from *bachelor*.] The condition of a bachelor.

Her mother, living yet, can testify,
She was the first fruit of my *bachelorship*. *Shaksp.*

BACK, bâk'. *n. s.* [bac, bæc, Sax. *bach*, Germ.]

1. The hinder part of the body, from the neck to the thighs.

Part following enter; part remain without,
And mount on others *backs*, in hopes to share. *Dryden.*

2. The outer part of the hand when it is shut: opposed to the *palm*.

Methought love pitying me, when he saw this,
Gave me your hands, the *backs* and palms to kiss. *Donne.*

3. The outward part of the body; that which requires clothes: opposed to the *belly*.

Those who, by their ancestors, have been set free from a constant drudgery to their *backs* and their bellies, should bestow some time on their heads. *Locke.*

4. The rear: opposed to the *van*.

He might conclude, that Walter would be upon the king's *back*, as his majesty was upon his. *Clarendon.*

5. The place behind.

As the voice goeth round, as well towards the *back* as towards the front of him that speaketh, so does the echo; for you have many *back* echoes to the place where you stand. *Bacon.*

Antheus, Sergestus grave, Cleanthus strong,
And at their *backs* a mighty Trojan throng. *Dryden.*

6. The part of any thing out of sight.

Trees set upon the *backs* of chimnies do ripen fruit sooner. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

7. The thick part of any tool opposed to the edge; as the *back* of a knife or sword: whence *backsword*, or sword with a *back;* as,

Bull dreaded not old Lewis either at *backsword*, single faulchion, or cudgel-play. *Arbuthnot.*

8. To turn the *back* on one; to forsake him, or neglect him.

At the hour of death, all friendships of the world bid him adieu, and the whole creation turns its *back* upon him. *South.*

9. To turn the *back;* to go away; to be not within the reach of taking cognizance.

His *back* was no sooner turned, but they returned to their former rebellion. *Sir J. Davies.*

BACK, bâk'. *adv.* [from the noun.]

1. To the place from which one came.

Back you shall not to the house, unless
You undertake that with me. *Shakspeare.*

He sent many to seek the ship Argo, threatening that if they brought not *back* Medea, they should suffer in her stead. *Ralcigh's Hist. of the World.*

Where they are, and why they came not *back*,
Is now the labour of my thoughts. *Milton.*

Back to thy native island might'st thou sail,
And leave half-heard the melancholy tale. *Pope.*

2. Backward; as retreating from the present station.

I've been surpris'd in an unguarded hour,
But must not now go *back;* the love that lay
Half smother'd in my breast, has broke through all
Its weak restraints. *Addison.*

3. Behind; not coming forward.

I thought to promote thee unto great honour; but lo the Lord hath kept thee *back* from honour. *Numb.* xxiv. 11.

Constrain the glebe, keep *back* the hurtful weed. *Blackmore.*

4. Towards things past.

I had always a curiosity to look *back* unto the sources of things, and to view in my mind the beginning and progress of a rising world. *Burnet.*

5. Again; in return.

The lady's mad; yet if 'twere so,
She could not sway her house, command her followers,
Take and give *back* affairs, and their dispatch,
With such a smooth, discreet, and stable bearing. *Shakspeare.*

6. Again; a second time.

This Cæsar found, and that ungrateful age,
With losing him, went *back* to blood and rage. *Waller.*

The epistles being written from ladies forsaken by their lovers, many thoughts came *back* upon us in divers letters. *Dryden.*

To BACK, bâk. *v. a.* [from the noun *back*.]

1. To mount on the back of a horse.

That roan shall be my throne.
Well, I will *back* him strait. O Esperance!
Bid Butler lead him forth into the park. *Shaksp.*

2. To break a horse; to train him to bear upon his back.

Direct us how to *back* the winged horse;
Favour his flight, and moderate his course. *Roscommon.*

3. To place upon the back.

As I slept, methought
Great Jupiter, upon his eagle *back'd*,
Appear'd to me. *Shakspeare.*

4. To maintain; to strengthen; to support; to defend.

Belike he means,
Back'd by the pow'r of Warwick, that false peer,
T' aspire unto the crown. *Shakspeare.*

You are strait enough in the shoulders, you care not who sees your back: call you that *backing* of your friends? a plague upon such *backing!* give me them that will face me. *Shakspeare.*

These were seconded by certain demilaunces, and both *backed* with men at arms. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Did they not swear, in express words,
To prop and *back* the house of lords?
And after turn'd out the whole houseful. *Hudibras.*

A great malice, *backed* with a great interest, can have no advantage of a man, but from his expectations of something without himself. *South.*

How shall we treat this bold aspiring man?
Success still follows him, and *backs* his crimes. *Addison.*

5. To justify; to support.

The patrons of the ternary number of principles, and those that would have five elements, endeavour to *back* their experiments with a specious reason. *Boyle.*

We have I know not how many adages to *back* the reason of this moral. *L'Estrange.*

6. To second.

Factious, and fav'ring this or t'other side,
Their wagers *back* their wishes. *Dryden.*

To BA'CKBITE, bâk'bite. *v. a.* [from *back* and *bite*.] To censure or reproach the absent.

Most untruly and maliciously do these evil tongues *backbite* and slander the sacred ashes of that personage. *Spenser.*

I will use him well; a friend i' th' court is better than a penny in purse. Use his men well, Davy, for they are arrant knaves, and will *backbite*. *Shakspeare.*

BA'CKBITER, bâk'bi-tûr. *n. s.* [from *backbite*.] A privy calumniator; a censurer of the absent.

No body is bound to look upon his *backbiter*, or his underminer, his betrayer, or his oppressor, as his friend. *South.*

BA'CKBONE, bâk'bône. *n. s.* [from *back* and *bone*.] The bone of the back.

The *backbone* should be divided into many vertebres for commodious bending, and not to be one entire rigid bone. *Ray.*

BA'CKCARRY, bâk'kâr-rê. Having on the back.

Manwood, in his forest laws, noteth it for one of the four circumstances, or cases, wherein a forester may arrest an offender against vert or venison in the forest, *viz.* stable-stand, dog-draw, *backcarry*, and bloody hand. *Cowell.*

BA'CKDOOR, bâk'dôre. *n. s.* [from *back* and *door*.] The door behind the house; privy passage.

The procession durst not return by the way it came; but, after the devotion of the monks, passed out at a *backdoor* of the convent. *Addison.*

Popery, which is so far shut out as not to reenter openly, is stealing in by the *backdoor* of atheism. *Atterbury.*

BA'CKED, bâkt'.[359] *adj.* [from *back*.] Having a back.

Lofty-neck'd,
Sharp-headed, barrel-bellied, broadly *back'd*. *Dryd.*

BA'CKFRIEND, bâk'frênd. *n. s.* [from *back* and *friend*.] A friend backwards; that is, an enemy in secret.

Set the restless importunities of talebearers and *backfriends* against fair words and professions. *L'Estrange.*

Far is our church from encroaching upon the civil power; as some, who are *backfriends* to both, would maliciously insinuate. *South.*

BACKGA'MMON, bâk-gâm'mûn.[166] *n. s.* [from *bach gammon*, Welsh, a little battle.] A play or game at tables, with box and dice.

In what esteem are you with the vicar of the parish? can you play with him at *backgammon? Swift.*

BA'CKHOUSE, bâk'hôûse. *n. s.* [from *back* and *house*.] The buildings behind the chief part of the house.

Their *backhouses*, of more necessary than cleanly service, as kitchens, stables, are climbed up unto by steps. *Carew.*

BA'CKPIECE, bâk'pêése. *n. s.* [from *back* and *piece*.] The piece of armour which covers the back.

The morning that he was to join battle, his armourer put on his *backpiece* before, and his breastplate behind. *Camden.*

BA'CKROOM, bâk'rôôm. *n. s.* [from *back* and *room*.] A room behind; not in the front.

If you have a fair prospect backwards of gardens, it may be convenient to make *backrooms* the larger. *Moxon's Mech. Exercises.*

BA'CKSIDE, bâk'side. *n. s.* [from *back* and *side*.]

1. The hinder part of any thing.

If the quicksilver were rubbed from the *backside* of the speculum, the glass would cause the same rings of colours, but more faint; the phænomena depend not upon the quicksilver, unless so far as it encreases the reflection of the *backside* of the glass. *Newton.*

2. The hind part of an animal.
A poor ant carries a grain of corn, climbing up a wall with her head downwards and her *backside* upwards. *Addison.*

3. The yard or ground behind a house.
The wash of pastures, fields, commons, roads, streets, or *backsides*, are of great advantage to all sorts of land. *Mortimer.*

To BACKSLI'DE, bâk-slide'.[497] *v. n.* [from *back* and *slide.*] To fall off; to apostatize: a word only used by divines.
Hast thou seen that which *backsliding* Israel hath done? She is gone up upon every high mountain, and under every green tree. *Jeremiah.*

BACKSLI'DER, bâk-slì'dûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *backslide.*] An apostate.
The *backslider* in heart shall be filled. *Proverbs.*

BA'CKSTAFF, bâk'stâf. *n. s.* [from *back* and *staff;* because, in taking an observation, the observer's back is turned towards the sun.] An instrument useful in taking the sun's altitude at sea; invented by Captain Davies.

BA'CKSTAIRS, bâk'stârz, *n. s.* [from *back* and *stairs.*] The private stairs in the house.
I condemn the practice which hath lately crept into the court at the *backstairs*, that some pricked for sheriffs get out of the bill. *Bacon.*

BA'CKSTAYS, bâk'stâze. *n. s.* [from *back* and *stay.*] Ropes or stays which keep the masts of a ship from pitching forward or overboard.

BA'CKSWORD, bâk'sôrd. *n. s.* [from *back* and *sword.*] A sword with one sharp edge.
Bull dreaded not old Lewis at *backsword.* *Arbuthnot.*

BA'CKWARD, bâk'wûrd. } *adv.* [from
BA'CKWARDS, bâk'wûrdz.[88] } *back* and peapd, Sax. that is, towards the back; contrary to forwards.]

1. With the back forwards.
They went *backward*, and their faces were *backward.* *Genesis.*

2. Towards the back.
In leaping with weights, the arms are first cast *backwards*, and then forwards, with so much the greater force; for the hands go *backward* before they take their rise. *Bacon.*

3. On the back.
Then darting fire from her malignant eyes,
She cast him *backward* as he strove to rise. *Dryden.*

4. From the present station to the place beyond the back.
We might have met them dareful, beard to beard,
And beat them *backward* home. *Shaksp.*
The monstrous sight
Struck them with horrour *backward;* but far worse
Urg'd them behind. *Milton.*

5. Regressively.
Are not the rays of light, in passing by the edges and sides of bodies, bent several times *backwards* and forwards with a motion like that of an eel? *Newton.*

6. Towards something past.
To prove the possibility of a thing, there is no argument to that which looks *backwards;* for what has been done or suffered may certainly be done or suffered again. *South.*

7. Reflexively.
No, doubtless; for the mind can *backward* cast
Upon herself, her understanding light. *Sir J. Davies.*

8. From a better to a worse state.
The work went *backward;* and the more he strove
T' advance the suit, the farther from her love. *Dryd.*

9. Past; in time past.
They have spread one of the worst languages in the world, if we look upon it some reigns *backward.* *Locke.*

10. Perversely; from the wrong end.
I never yet saw man,
But she would spell him *backward;* if fair-fac'd,
She'd swear the gentleman should be her sister;
If black, why, nature, drawing of an antick,
Made a foul blot; if tall, a launce ill-headed. *Shaksp.*

BA'CKWARD, bâk'wûrd. *adj.*

1. Unwilling; averse.
Our mutability makes the friends of our nation *backward* to engage with us in alliances. *Addison.*
We are strangely *backward* to lay hold of this safe, this only method of cure. *Atterbury.*
Cities laid waste, they storm'd the dens and caves;
For wiser brutes are *backward* to be slaves. *Pope.*

2. Hesitating.
All things are ready, if our minds be so:
Perish the man, whose mind is *backward* now! *Shakspeare.*

3. Sluggish; dilatory.
The mind is *backward* to undergo the fatigue of weighing every argument. *Watts.*

4. Dull; not quick or apprehensive.
It often falls out, that the *backward* learner makes amends another way. *South.*

5. Late; coming after something else: as, *backward* fruits; *backward* children: fruits long in ripening; children slow of growth.

BA'CKWARD, bâk'wûrd. *n. s.* The things or state behind or past: poetical.
What seest thou else
In the dark *backward* or abysm of time? *Shaksp.*

BA'CKWARDLY, bâk'wûrd-lè. *adv.* [from *backward.*]

1. Unwillingly; aversely; with the back forward.
Like Numid lions by the hunters chas'd,
Though they do fly, yet *backwardly* do go
With proud aspect, disdaining greater haste. *Sidney.*

2. Perversely; or with cold hope.
I was the first man
That e'er receiv'd gift from him;
And does he think so *backwardly* of me,
That I'll requite it last? *Shakspearc.*

BA'CKWARDNESS, bâk'wûrd-nès. *n. s.* [from *backward.*]

1. Dulness; unwillingness; sluggishness.
The thing by which we are apt to excuse our *backwardness* to good works, is the ill success that hath been observed to attend well-designing charities. *Atterbury.*

2. Slowness of progression; tardiness.

BA'CON, bâ'kn.[170] *n. s.* [probably from *baken*, that is, dried flesh.]

1. The flesh of a hog salted and dried.
High o'er the hearth a chine of *bacon* hung,
Good old Philemon seiz'd it with a prong,
Then cut a slice. *Dryden.*

2. To save the *bacon*, is a phrase for preserving one's self from being hurt; borrowed from the care of housewives in the country, where they have seldom any other provision in the house than dried bacon, to secure it from the marching soldiers.
What frightens you thus, my good son? says the priest;
You murder'd, are sorry, and have been confest.
O father! my sorrow will scarce save my *bacon;*
For 'twas not that I murder'd but that I was taken. *Prior.*

BACULO'METRY. bâk-ù-lôm'mè-trè. *n. s.* [from *baculus*, Lat. and μέτρον.] The art of measuring distances by one or more staves. *Dict.*

BAD, bâd. *adj.* [*quaad*, Dutch; compar. *worse;* superl. *worst.*]

1. Ill; not good; a general word used in regard to physical or moral faults, either of men or things.
Most men have politicks enough to make, through violence, the best scheme of government a *bad* one. *Pope.*

2. Vicious; corrupt.
Thou may'st repent,
And one *bad* act, with many deeds well done,
May'st cover. *Milton.*
Thus will the latter, as the former, world
Still tend from *bad* to worse. *Milton.*
Our unhappy fates
Mix thee amongst the *bad*, or make thee run
Too near the paths which virtue bids thee shun. *Prior.*

3. Unfortunate; unhappy.
The sun his annual course obliquely made,
Good days contracted, and enlarg'd the *bad.* *Dryd.*

4. Hurtful; unwholesome; mischievous; pernicious: with *for.*
Reading was *bad for* his eyes, writing made his head ake. *Addison.*

5. Sick: with *of;* as, *bad of* a fever.

BAD, bâd. } The preterite of *bid.*
BADE, bâd.[75] }
And for an earnest of greater honour,
He *bade* me, from him, call thee Thane of Cawder. *Shakspeare.*

BADGE, bâdje.[74] *n. s.* [A word of uncertain etymology; derived by *Junius* from *bode* or *bade* a messenger, and supposed to be corrupted from *badage*, the credential of a messenger; but taken by *Skinner* and *Minshew* from *bagghe*, Dut. a jewel, or *bague*, Fr. a ring. It seems to come from *bajulo*, to carry, Lat.]

1. A mark or cognizance worn to shew the relation of the wearer to any person or thing.
But on his breast a bloody cross he bore,
The dear resemblance of his dying lord;
For whose sweet sake that glorious *badge* he wore. *Spenser.*
The outward splendour of his office, is the *badge* and token of that sacred character which he inwardly bears. *Atterbury.*

2. A token by which one is known.
A savage tygress on her helmet lies;
The famous *badge* Clarinda us'd to bear. *Fairfax.*

3. The mark or token of any thing.
There appears much joy in him; even so much, that joy could not shew itself modest enough, without a *badge* of bitterness. *Shakspeare.*
Sweet mercy is nobility's true *badge.* *Shaksp.*
Let him not bear the *badges* of a wreck,
Nor beg with a blue table on his back. *Dryden.*

To BADGE, bâdje. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark as with a badge.
Your royal father's murder'd——
——Oh, by whom?——
Those of his chamber, as it seem'd, had don't:
Their hands and faces were all *badg'd* with blood,
So were their daggers. *Shakspeare.*

BA'DGER, bâd'jûr.[98] *n. s.* [*bedour*, Fr. *melis*, Lat.] An animal that earths in the ground, used to be hunted.
That a brock, or *badger*, hath legs of one side shorter than the other, is received not only by theorists and unexperienced believers, but most who behold them daily. *Brown.*

BA'DGER, bâd'jûr. *n. s.* [perhaps from the Latin *bajulus*, a carrier; but by *Junius*

derived from the *badger*, a creature who stows up his provision.] One that buys corn and victuals in one place, and carries it unto another. *Cowell.*

BA'DGER-LEGGED, bâd'jûr-lêgd.[389] *adj.* [from *badger* and *legged*.] Having legs of an unequal length, as the badger is supposed to have.

His body crooked all over, big-bellied, *badger-legged*, and his complexion swarthy. *L'Estrange*

BA'DLY, bâd-lê. *adv.* [from *bad*.] In a bad manner; not well.

How goes the day with us? O tell me, Hubert.—*Badly*, I fear. How fares your majesty? *Shaksp.*

BAD'NESS, bâd'nês. *n. s.* [from *bad*.] Want of good qualities, either natural or moral; desert; depravity.

It was not your brother's evil disposition made him seek his death; but a provoking merit, set a work by a reprovable *badness* in himself. *Shaksp.*

There is one convenience in this city, which makes some amends for the *badness* of the pavement. *Addison on Italy.*

I did not see how the *badness* of the weather could be the king's fault? *Addison.*

To BA'FFLE, bâf'fl.[405] *v. a.* [*baffler*, Fr.]

1. To elude; to make ineffectual.

They made a shift to think themselves guiltless, in spite of all their sins; to break the precept, and at the same time to *baffle* the curse. *South.*

He hath deserved to have the grace withdrawn, which he hath so long *baffled* and defied. *Atterbury.*

2. To confound; to defeat with some confusion, as by perplexing or amusing: to *baffle* is sometimes less than to *conquer*.

Etruria lost,
He brings to Turnus' aid his *baffled* host. *Dryden.*

When the mind has brought itself to close thinking, it may go on roundly. Every abstruse problem, every intricate question, will not *baffle*, discourage, or break it. *Locke.*

A foreign potentate trembles at a war with the English nation, ready to employ against him such revenues as shall *baffle* his designs upon their country. *Addison.*

B'AFFLE, bâf'fl.[405] *n. s.* [from the verb.] A defeat.

It is the skill of the disputant that keeps off a *baffle*. *South.*

The authors having missed of their aims, are fain to retreat with frustration and a *baffle*. *South.*

BA'FFLER, bâf'flûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *baffle*.] He that puts to confusion, or defeats.

Experience, that great *baffler* of speculation, assures us the thing is too possible, and brings, in all ages, matter of fact to confute our suppositions. *Government of the Tongue.*

BAG, bâg. *n. s.* [belge, Sax. from whence perhaps, by dropping, as is usual, the harsh consonant. came *bege*, *bage*, *bag*.]

1. A sack, or pouch, to put any thing in, as money, corn.

Cousin, away for England; haste before,
And ere our coming, see thou shake the *bags*
Of hoarding abbots; their imprison'd angels
Set thou at liberty. *Shakspeare.*

What is it that opens thy mouth in praises? Is it that thy *bags* and thy barns are full? *South.*

Waters were inclosed within the earth, as in a *bag*. *Burnet.*

Once, we confess, beneath the patriot's cloak,
From the crack'd *bag* the dropping guinea spoke. *Pope.*

2. That part of animals in which some particular juices are contained, as the poison of vipers.

The swelling poison of the several sects,
Which, wanting vent, the nation's health infects,
Shall burst its *bag*. *Dryden*

Sing on, sing on, for I can ne'er be cloy'd;
So may thy cows their burden'd *bags* distend. *Dryd.*

3. An ornamental purse of silk tied to men's hair.

We saw a young fellow riding towards us full gallop, with a bob wig and black silken *bag* tied to it. *Addison.*

4. A term used to signify different quantities of certain commodities; as, a *bag* of pepper, a *bag* of hops.

To BAG, bâg. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into a bag.

Accordingly he drain'd those marshy grounds,
And *bagg'd* them in a blue cloud. *Dryden.*

Hops ought not to be *bagged* up hot. *Mortimer.*

2. To load with a bag.

Like a bee, *bagg'd* with his honey'd venom,
He brings it to your hive. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

To BAG. bâg. *v. n.* To swell like a full bag.

The skin seemed much contracted, yet it *bagged*, and had a porringer full of matter in it. *Wiseman.*

Two kids that in the valley stray'd
I found by chance, and to my fold convey'd:
They drain two *bagging* udders every day. *Dryden.*

BA'GATELLE, bâg-â-têl'. *n. s.* [*bagatelle*, Fr.] A trifle; a thing of no importance; a word not naturalized.

Heaps of hair rings and cypher'd seals;
Rich trifles, serious *bagatelles*. *Prior.*

BA'GGAGE, bâg'gidje.[90] *n. s.* [from *bag*; *baggage*, Fr.]

1. The furniture and utensils of an army.

The army was an hundred and seventy thousand footmen, and twelve thousand horsemen, beside the *baggage*. *Judith.*

Riches are the *baggage* of virtue; they cannot be spared, nor left behind, but they hinder the march. *Bacon.*

They were probably always in readiness, and carried among the *baggage* of the army. *Addison on Italy.*

2. The goods that are to be carried away, as *bag* and *baggage*.

Dolabella designed, when his affairs grew desperate in Egypt, to pack up *bag* and *baggage*, and sail for Italy. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A worthless woman; in French *bagaste*; so called, because such women follow camps.

A spark of indignation did rise in her, not to suffer such a *baggage* to win away any thing of hers. *Sidney.*

When this *baggage* meets with a man who has vanity to credit relations, she turns him to account. *Spectator.*

BA'GNIO, bân'yo.[388] *n. s.* [*bagno*, Ital. a bath.] A house for bathing, sweating, and otherwise cleansing the body.

I have known two instances of malignant fevers produced by the hot air of a *bagnio*. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

BA'GPIPE, bâg'pipe. *n. s.* [from *bag* and *pipe*; the wind being received in a bag.] A musical instrument, consisting of a leathern bag, which blows up like a football, by means of a port-vent or little tube fixed to it, and stopped by a valve and three pipes or flutes; the first called the great pipe or drone, and the second the little one, which pass the wind out only at the bottom; the third has a reed, and is played on by compressing the bag under the arm, when full; and opening or stopping the holes, which are eight, with the fingers. The *bagpipe* takes in the compass of three octaves. *Chambers.*

No banners but shirts, with some bad *bagpipes* instead of drum and fife. *Sidney.*

He heard a *bagpipe*, and saw a general animated with the sound. *Addison's Freeholder.*

BAGPI'PER, bâg'pi-pûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *bagpipe*.] One that plays on a bagpipe.

Some that will evermore peep thro' their eyes,
And laugh, like parrots, at a *bagpiper*. *Shaksp.*

BAGUE'TTE, bâ-gêt'.[381] *n. s.* [Fr. a term of architecture.] A little round moulding, less than an astragal; sometimes carved and enriched.

To BAIGNE, bâîn. *v. a.* [*bagner*, Fr.] To drench; to soak: a word out of use.

The women forslow not to *baigne* them, unless they plead their heels, with a worse perfume than Jugurth found in the dungeon. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

BAIL, bâle. *n. s.* [Of this word the etymologists give many derivations; it seems to come from the French *bailler*, to put into the hand; to deliver up, as a man delivers himself up in surety.]

Bail is the freeing or setting at liberty one arrested or imprisoned upon action either civil or criminal, under security taken for his appearance. There is both common and special *bail; common bail* is in actions of small prejudice, or slight proof, called common, because any sureties in that case are taken: whereas, upon causes of greater weight, or apparent specialty, *special bail* or surety, must be taken. There is a difference between *bail* and mainprise; for he that is mainprised is at large, until the day of his appearance: but where a man is bailed, he is always accounted by the law to be in their ward and custody for the time: and they may, if they will, keep him in ward or in prison at that time, or otherwise at their will. *Cowell.*

Worry'd with debts, and past all hopes of *bail*,
Th' unpity'd wretch lies rotting in a jail. *Roscommon.*

And bribe with presents, or, when presents fail,
They send their prostituted wives for *bail*. *Dryden.*

To BAIL, bâle. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To give bail for another.

Let me be their bail——
They shall be ready at your highness' will,
To answer their suspicion——
Thou shalt not *bail* them. *Shakspeare's Titus Andron.*

2. To admit to bail.

When they had *bailed* the twelve bishops who were in the Tower, the house of Commons, in great indignation, caused them immediately to be recommitted to the Tower. *Clarendon.*

BA'ILABLE, bâ'lâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *bail*.] That may be set at liberty by bail or sureties.

BA'ILIFF, bâ'lîf. *n. s.* [a word of doubtful etymology in itself, but borrowed by us from *baillie*, Fr.]

1. A subordinate officer.

Lausanne is under the canton of Berne, governed by a *bailiff* sent every three years from the senate of Berne. *Addison.*

2. An officer whose business it is to execute arrests.

It many times happeneth, that, by the under-sheriffs and their *bailiffs*, the owner hath incurred the forfeiture, before he cometh to the knowledge of the process that runneth against him. *Bacon.*

A *bailiff* by mistake, seized you for a debtor, and kept you the whole evening in a spunging-house. *Swift.*

Swift as a bard the *bailiff* leaves behind. *Pope.*

3. An under-steward of a manor.

BA'ILIWICK, bâ'lê-wîk. *n. s.* [of *baillie*, Fr. and wic. Sax.] The place of the jurisdiction of a bailiff within his hundred, or the

lord's franchise. It is that liberty which is exempted from the sheriff of the county, over which the lord of the liberty appointeth a bailiff. *Cowell.*

A proper officer is to walk up and down his *bailiwick.* *Spenser.*

There issued writs to the sheriffs, to return the names of the several land-owners in their several *bailiwicks.* *Hale.*

To BAIT, båte, *v. a.* [baɔan, Sax. *baitzen*, Germ.]

1. To put meat upon a hook, in some place, to tempt fish, or other animals.

Oh cunning enemy, that, to catch a saint,
With saints dost *bait* thy hook! most dangerous
Is that temptation that doth goad us on
To sin in loving virtue. *Shaksp. Meas. for Meas.*

Let's be revenged on him; let's appoint him a meeting, give him a show of comfort in his suit, and lead him on with a sure *baited* delay, till he hath pawned his horses to mine host of the garter.
Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

Many sorts of fishes feed upon insects, as is well known to anglers, who *bait* their hooks with them. *Ray.*

How are the sex improv'd in am'rous arts!
What new found snares they *bait* for human hearts! *Gay.*

2. To give meat to one's self, or horses, on the road.

What so strong,
But, wanting rest, will also want of might?
The sun, that measures heaven all day long,
At night doth *bait* his steeds the ocean waves among. *Spenser.*

To BAIT, båte. *v. a.* [from *battre*, Fr. to beat.]

1. To attack with violence.

Who seeming sorely chaffed at his band,
As chained bear, whom cruel dogs do *bait*,
With idle force did fain them to withstand.
Fairy Queen.

I will not yield
To kiss the ground before young Malcolm's feet,
And to be *baited* with the rabble's curse.
Shakspeare's Macbeth.

2. To harass by the help of others; as, we *bait* a boar with mastiffs, but a bull with bull-dogs.

To BAIT, båte. *v. n.* To stop at any place for refreshment: perhaps this word is more properly *bate*, to *abate* speed.

But our desires tyrannical extortion
Doth force us there to set our chief delightfulness,
Where but a *baiting* place is all our portion. *Sidney.*

As one who on his journey *baits* at noon,
Tho' bent on speed: so here th' archangel paus'd.
Milton.

In all our journey from London to his house, we did not so much as *bait* at a whig inn.
Addison, Spectator.

To BAIT, båte. *v. n.* [*as an hawk.*] To clap the wings; to make an offer of flying; to flutter.

All plum'd like estridges, that with the wind
Baited like eagles having lately bath'd;
Glittering in golden coats like images. *Shaksp.*

Hood my unman'd blood *baiting* in my cheeks
With thy black mantle; till strange love, grown bold,
Thinks true love acted simple modesty. *Shaksp.*

Another way I have to man my haggard,
To make her come, and know her keeper's call;
That is, to watch her as we watch those kites
That *bait* and beat, and will not be obedient. *Shaksp.*

BAIT, båte. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Meat set to allure fish, or other animals, to a snare.

The pleasant'st angling is to see the fish
Cut with her golden oars the silver stream,
And greedily devour the treacherous *bait.* *Shaksp.*

2. A temptation; an enticement; allurement.

And that same glorious beauty's idle boast
Is but a *bait* such wretches to beguile. *Spenser.*

Taketh therewith the souls of men, as with the *baits.* *Hooker.*

Sweet words, I grant, *baits* and allurements sweet,
But greatest hopes with greatest crosses meet.
Fairfax.

Fruit, like that
Which grew in Paradise, the *bait* of Eve
Us'd by the tempter. *Milton.*

Secure from foolish pride's affected state,
And specious flattery's more pernicious *bait.*
Roscommon.

Her head was bare,
But for her native ornament of hair,
Which in a simple knot was tied above:
Sweet negligence! unheeded *bait* of love! *Dryden.*

Grant that others could with equal glory
Look down on pleasures, and the *baits* of sense.
Addison.

3. A refreshment on a journey.

BAIZE, båze. *n. s.* A kind of coarse open cloth stuff, having a long nap; sometimes frized on one side, and sometimes not frized. This stuff is without wale, being wrought on a loom with two treddles, like flannel. *Chambers.*

To BAKE, båke. *v. a.* participle passive, *baked* or *baken.* [bæcan, Sax. *becken*, Germ. supposed by *Wachter* to come from *bec*, which, in the Phrygian language, signified *bread.*]

1. To heat any thing in a close place; generally in an oven.

He will take thereof, and warm himself; yea, he kindleth it, and *baketh* bread. *Isaiah.*

The difference of prices of bread proceeded from their delicacy in bread, and perhaps something in their manner of *baking.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. To harden in the fire.

The work of the fire is a kind of *baking;* and whatsoever the fire *baketh*, time doth, in some degree, dissolve. *Bacon.*

3. To harden with heat.

With vehement suns
When dusky summer *bakes* the crumbling clods,
How pleasant is't, beneath the twisted arch,
To ply the sweet carouse! *Philips.*

The sun with flaming arrows pierc'd the flood,
And, darting to the bottom, *bak'd* the mud. *Dryden.*

To BAKE, båke. *v. n.*

1. To do the work of baking.

I keep his house, and I wash, wring, brew, *bake*, scour, dress meat, and make the beds, and do all myself. *Shakspeare.*

2. To be heated or baked.

Fillet of a fenny snake,
In the cauldron boil and *bake.* *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

BAKED *Meats*, bå̊kd mẽtes. Meats dressed by the oven.

There be some houses, wherein sweetmeats will relent, and *baked meats* will mould, more than others. *Bacon.*

BA'KEHOUSE, båke'hoůse. *n. s.* [from *bake* and *house.*] A place for baking bread.

I have marked a willingness in the Italian artizans, to distribute the kitchen, pantry, and *bakehouse* under ground. *Wotton.*

BA'KEN, bå'kn.[170] The *participle* from *To bake.*

There was a cake *baken* on the coals, and a cruse of water at his head. *1 Kings.*

BA'KER, bå'kůr.[98] *n. s.* [from *To bake.*] He whose trade is to bake.

In life and health, every man must proceed upon trust, there being no knowing the intention of the cook or *baker.* *South.*

BA'LANCE, bål'lånse. *n. s.* [*balance*, Fr. *bilanx*, Lat.]

1. One of the six simple powers in mechanicks, used principally for determining the difference of weight in heavy bodies. It is of several forms. *Chambers.*

2. A pair of scales.

A balance of power, either without or within a state, is best conceived by considering what the nature of a *balance* is. It supposes three things; first, the part which is held, together with the hand that holds it; and then the two scales, with whatever is weighed therein. *Swift.*

For when on ground the burden *balance* lies,
The empty part is lifted up the higher.
Sir J. Davies.

3. A metaphorical *balance*, or the mind employed in comparing one thing with another.

I have an equal *balance* justly weigh'd
What wrong our arms may do, what wrongs we suffer:
Griefs heavier than our offences. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*

4. The act of comparing two things, as by the *balance.*

Comfort arises not from others being miserable, but from this inference upon the *balance*, that we suffer only the lot of nature. *L'Estrange.*

Upon a fair *balance* of the advantages on either side, it will appear, that the rules of the gospel are more powerful means of conviction than such message. *Atterbury.*

5. The overplus of weight; that quantity by which, of two things weighed together, one exceeds the other.

Care being taken, that the exportation exceed in value the importation; and then the *balance* of trade must of necessity be returned in coin or bullion.
Bacon's Advice to Villiers.

6. That which is wanting to make two parts of an account even; as, he stated the account with his correspondent, and paid the *balance.*

7. Equipoise; as, *balance* of power. See the second sense.

Love, hope, and joy, fair pleasure's smiling train;
Hate, fear, and grief, the family of pain;
These mix'd with art, and to due bounds confin'd,
Make and maintain the *balance* of the mind. *Pope.*

8. The beating part of a watch.

It is but supposing that all watches, whilst the *balance* beats, think; and it is sufficiently proved, that my watch thought all last night. *Locke.*

9. [In astronomy.] One of the twelve signs of the zodiack, commonly called *Libra.*

Or wilt thou warm our summers with thy rays,
And seated near the *balance* poise the days? *Dryden.*

To BA'LANCE, bål'lånse. *v. a.* [*balancer*, Fr.]

1. To weigh in a balance, either real or figurative; to compare by the balance.

If men would but *balance* the good and the evil of things, they would not venture soul and body for dirty interest. *L'Estrange.*

2. To regulate the weight in a balance; to keep in a state of just proportion.

Heav'n that hath placed this Island to give law,
To *balance* Europe, and her states to awe. *Waller.*

3. To counterpoise; to weigh equal to; to be equipollent; to counteract.

The attraction of the glass is *balanced*, and rendered ineffectual, by the contrary attraction of the liquor. *Newton.*

4. To regulate an account, by stating it on both sides.

Judging is *balancing* an account, and determining on which side the odds lie. *Locke.*

5. To pay that which is wanting to make the two parts of an account equal.

Give him leave
To *balance* the account of Blenheim's day. *Prior.*

Though I am very well satisfied, that it is not in my power to *balance* accounts with my Maker, I am resolved, however, to turn all my endeavours that way. *Addison, Spectator.*

To Ba'lance, bâl'lânse. *v. n.* To hesitate; to fluctuate between equal motives, as a balance plays when charged with equal weights.

Were the satisfaction of lust, and the joys of heaven, offered to any one's present possession, he would not *balance*, or err, in the determination of his choice. *Locke.*

Since there is nothing that can offend, I see not why you should *balance* a moment about printing it. *Atterbury to Pope.*

Ba'lancer, bâl'lân-sûr. *n. s.* [from *balance.*] The person that weighs any thing.

Ba'lass *Ruby*, bâl'âs-rû'bê. *n. s.* [*balas*, Fr. supposed to be an Indian term.] A kind of ruby.

Balass ruby is of a crimson colour, with a cast of purple, and seems best to answer the description of the ancients. *Woodward on Fossils.*

To Balbu'cinate, bâl-bû'sê-nâte. *v. n.* [from *balbutio*, Lat.] To stammer in speaking. *Dict.*

To Balbu'tiate, bâl-bû'sê-âte. *v. n.* The same with *balbucinate.* *Dict.*

Balco'ny, bâl-kô'nê. *n. s.* [*balcon*, Fr. *balcone*, Ital.] A frame of iron, wood, or stone, before the window of a room.

Then pleasure came, who liking not the fashion,
Began to make *balconies*, terraces,
Till she had weaken'd all by alteration. *Herbert.*

When dirty waters from *balconies* drop,
And dext'rous damsels twirl the sprinkling mop. *Gay.*

Bald, bâwld. *adj.* [*bal*, Welsh.]

1. Wanting hair; despoiled of hair by time or sickness.

Neither shall men make themselves *bald* for them. *Jeremiah.*

I find it remarked by Marchetti, that the cause of baldness in men is the dryness of the brain, and its shrinking from the skull; he having observed, that in *bald* persons, under the *bald* part, there was a vacuity between the skull and the brain. *Ray.*

He should imitate Cæsar, who, because his head was *bald*, covered that defect with laurels. *Addison.*

2. Without natural covering.

Under an oak, whose boughs were moss'd with age,
And high top *bald* with dry antiquity. *Shakspeare.*

3. Without the usual covering.

He is set at the upper end o' th' table; but they stand *bald* before him. *Shakspeare.*

4. Unadorned; inelegant.

Hobbes, in the preface to his own *bald* translation, begins the praise of Homer when he should have ended it. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

And that, though labour'd, line must *bald* appear,
That brings ungrateful musick to the ear. *Creech.*

5. Mean; naked; without dignity; without value; bare.

What should the people do with these *bald* tribunes?
On whom depending, their obedience fails
To th' greater bench. *Shakspeare.*

6. *Bald* was used by the northern nations to signify the same as *audax*, bold; and is still in use. So *Baldwin*, and by inversion *Winbald*, is *bold conqueror; Ethelbald, nobly bold; Badbald, happily bold;* which are of the same import as *Thraseas*, *Thrasymachus*, and *Thrasybulus*, &c. *Gibson.*

Ba'ldachin, bâwld'âtsh-în. *n. s.* [*baldachino*, Ital.] A piece of architecture, in form of a canopy, supported with columns, and serving as a covering to an altar. It properly signifies a rich silk, *Du Cange*, and was a canopy carried over the host. *Builder's Dict.*

Ba'lderdash, bâwl'dûr-dâsh. *n. s.* [probably of bald, Sax. bold, and *dash*, to mingle.] Any thing jumbled together without judgment; rude mixture; a confused discourse.

To Ba'lderdash, bâwl'dûr-dâsh. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mix or adulterate any liquor.

Ba'ldly, bâwld'lê. *adv.* [from *bald.*] Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly.

Ba'ldmony, bâwld'mûn-nê. *n. s.* The same with Gentian.

Ba'ldness, bâwld'nês. *n. s.* [from *bald.*]

1. The want of hair.

2. The loss of hair.

Which happen'd on the skin to light,
And there corrupting to a wound,
Spreads leprosy and *baldness* round. *Swift.*

3. Meanness of writing; inelegance.

Ba'ldrick, bâwl'drîk. *n. s.* [Of uncertain etymology.]

1. A girdle. By some *Dictionaries* it is explained a *bracelet;* but I have not found it in that sense.

Athwart his breast a *baldrick* brave he ware,
That shin'd, like twinkling stars, with stones most precious rare. *Fairy Queen.*

A radiant *baldrick*, o'er his shoulders tied,
Sustain'd the sword that glitter'd at his side. *Pope.*

2. The zodiack.

That like the twins of Jove, they seem'd in sight,
Which deck the *baldrick* of the heavens bright. *Spenser.*

Bale, bâle. *n. s.* [*balle*, Fr.] A bundle or parcel of goods packed up for carriage.

One hired an ass in the dog-days, to carry certain *bales* of goods to such a town. *L'Estrange.*

It is part of the *bales* in which bohea tea was brought over from China. *Woodward.*

Bale, bâle. *n. s.* [bæl. Sax. *bale*, Dan. *bal*, *bol*, Icelandish.] Misery; calamity.

She look'd about, and seeing one in mail
Armed to point, sought back to turn again;
For light she hated as the deadly *bale*. *Fairy Queen.*

To Bale, bâle. *v. a.* A word used by the sailors, who bid *bale* out the water; that is, *lave* it out, by way of distinction from pumping. *Skinner.* I believe from *bailler*, Fr. to deliver from hand to hand.

To Bale, bâle. *v. n.* [*emballer*, Fr. *imballure*, Ital.] To make up into a bale.

Ba'leful, bâle'fûl. *adj.* [from *bale.*]

1. Full of misery; full of grief; sorrowful; sad; woful.

Ah, luckless babe! born under cruel star,
And in dead parents *baleful* ashes bred. *Fairy Q.*

But when I feel the bitter *baleful* smart,
Which her fair eyes unwares do work in me,
I think that I a new Pandora see. *Spenser.*

Round he throws his *baleful* eyes,
That witness'd huge affliction and dismay,
Mix'd with obdurate pride and stedfast hate. *Milton.*

2. Full of mischief; destructive.

But when he saw his threat'ning was but vain,
He turn'd about, and search'd his *baleful* books again. *Fairy Queen.*

Boiling choler chokes,
By sight of these, our *baleful* enemies. *Shakspeare.*

Unseen, unfelt, the fiery serpent skims
Betwixt her linen and her naked limbs;
His *baleful* breath inspiring as he glides. *Dryden.*

Happy Ierne, whose most wholesome air
Poisons envenom'd spiders, and forbids
The *baleful* toad and vipers from her shore. *Philips.*

Ba'lefully, bâle'fûl-lê. *adv.* [from *baleful.*] Sorrowfully; mischievously.

Balk, bâwk.[402 84] *n. s.* [*balk*, Dut. and Germ.] A great beam, such as is used in buildings; a rafter over an out-house or barn.

Balk, bâwk. *n. s.* [derived by *Skinner* from *valicare*, Ital. to pass over.] A ridge of land left unploughed between the furrows, or at the end of the field.

To Balk, bâwk.[402] *v. a.* [See the noun.]

1. To disappoint; to frustrate; to elude.

Another thing in the grammar schools I see no use of, unless it be to *balk* young lads in learning languages. *Locke.*

Every one has a desire to keep up the vigour of his faculties, and not to *balk* his understanding by what is too hard for it. *Locke.*

But one may *balk* this good intent,
And take things otherwise than meant. *Prior.*

The prices must have been high; for a people so rich would not *balk* their fancy. *Arbuthnot.*

Balk'd of his prey, the yelling monster flies,
And fills the city with his hideous cries. *Pope.*

Is there a variance? enter but his door,
Balk'd are the courts, and contest is no more. *Pope.*

2. To miss any thing; to leave untouched.

By grisly Pluto he doth swear,
He rent his clothes, and tore his hair;
And as he runneth here and there,
An acorn cup he greeteth;
Which soon he taketh by the stalk,
About his head he lets it walk,
Nor doth he any creature *balk*,
But lays on all he meeteth. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

3. To omit or refuse any thing.

This was looked for at your hand, and this was *balkt.* *Shakspeare.*

4. To heap, as on a ridge. This, or something like this, seems to be intended here.

Ten thousand bold Scots, three and twenty knights,
Balk'd in their own blood, did Sir Walter see
On Holmedon's plains. *Shakspeare.*

Ba'lkers, bâw'kûrz.[98] *n. s.* [In fishery.] Men who stand on a cliff, or high place on the shore, and give a sign to the men in the fishing-boats, which way the passage or shoal of herrings is. *Cowell.*

The pilchards are pursued by a bigger fish, called a plusher, who leapeth above water, and bewrayeth them to the *balker*. *Carew's Sur. of Corn.*

Ball, bâwl.[33 77] *n. s.* [*bol*, Dan. *bol*. Dut.]

Bal, diminutively *Belin*, the sun, or Apollo of the Celtæ, was called by the ancient Gauls *Abellio.* Whatever was round, and in particular the head, was called by the ancients either *Bal*, or *Bel*, and likewise *Bôl* and *Biil.* Among the modern Persians, the head is called *Pole;* and the Flemings still call the head *Boile.* Πολος is the head or poll; and πωλειν is to turn. Βολος likewise signifies a round ball, whence *bowl*, and *bell*, and *ball*, which the Welsh term *bél.* By the Scotch also the head is named *bhél;* whence the English *bill* is derived, signifying the beak of a bird. Figuratively, the Phrygians and Thurians by βαλλην understood a king. Hence also, in the Syriack dialects, βωλ, βηλ, and likewise βαλ, signifies lord, and by this name also

the sun; and, in some dialects, Ηλ and Ιλ, whence Ιλος and Ηλιος, Γηλιος and Βηλιος, and also, in the Celtick diminutive way of expression, Ελενος, Γελενος, and Βελενος, signified the sun; and Ελενη, Γελενη, and Βελενη, the moon. Among the Teutonicks, *hol* and *heil* have the same meaning; whence the adjective *holig*, or *heilig* is derived, and signifies divine or holy; and the aspiration being changed into *s*, the Romans form their *Sol*. *Baxter.*

1. Any thing made in a round form, or approaching to round.

Worms with many feet round themselves into *balls* under logs of timber, but not in the timber. *Bacon.*

Nor arms they wear, nor swords and bucklers wield,
But whirl from leathern strings huge *balls* of lead. *Dryden.*

Like a *ball* of snow tumbling down a hill, he gathered strength as he passed. *Howel.*

Still unripen'd in the dewy mines,
Within the *ball* a trembling water shincs,
That through the crystal darts. *Addison.*

Such of those corpuscles as happened to combine into one mass, formed the metallick and mineral *balls*, or nodules, which we find. *Woodward.*

2. A round thing to play with, either with the hand or foot, or a racket.

Balls to the stars, and thralls to fortune's reign,
Turn'd from themselves, infected with their cage,
Where death is fear'd, and life is held with pain. *Sidney.*

Those I have seen play at *ball*, grow extremely earnest who should have the *ball*. *Sidney.*

3. A small round thing, with some particular mark, by which votes are given, or lots cast.

Let lots decide it.
For every number'd captive put a *ball*
Into an urn; three only black be there,
The rest, all white, are safe. *Dryden.*

Minos, the strict inquisitor, appears;
Round in his urn the blended *balls* he rowls,
Absolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls. *Dryd.*

4. A globe; as, the *ball* of the earth.

Julius and Antony, those lords of all,
Low at her feet present the conquer'd *ball*. *Granv.*

Ye gods, what justice rules the *ball?*
Freedom and arts together fall. *Pope.*

5. A globe borne as an ensign of sovereignty.

Hear the tragedy of a young man, that by right ought to hold the *ball* of a kingdom; but, by fortune, is made himself a *ball*, tossed from misery to misery, from place to place. *Bacon.*

6. Any part of the body that approaches to roundness; as, the lower and swelling part of the thumb; the apple of the eye.

Be subject to no sight but mine; invisible
To every eye *ball* else. *Shakspeare.*

To make a stern countenance, let your brow bend so, that it may almost touch the *ball* of the eye. *Peacham.*

7. The skin spread over a hollow piece of wood, stuffed with hair or wool, which the printers dip in ink, to spread it on the letters.

BALL, bâwl. *n. s.* [*bal*, Fr. from *balare*, low Lat. from βαλλίζειν to dance.] An entertainment of dancing, at which the preparations are made at the expense of some particular person.

If golden sconces hang not on the walls,
To light the costly suppers and the *balls*. *Dryden.*

He would make no extraordinary figure at a *ball;* but I can assure the ladies, for their consolation, that he has writ better verses on the sex than any man. *Swift.*

BA'LLAD, bâl'lâd. *n. s.* [*balade*, Fr.] A song.

Ballad once signified a solemn and sacred song, as well as trivial, when Solomon's Song was called the *ballad of ballads;* but now it is applied to nothing but trifling verse. *Watts.*

An' I have not *ballads* made on you all, and sung to filthy tunes, may a cup of sack be my poison. *Shakspeare.*

Like the sweet *ballad*, this amusing lay
Too long detains the lover on his way. *Gay.*

To BA'LLAD, bâl'lâd. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make or sing ballads.

Saucy lictors
Will catch at us like strumpets, and scall'd rhimers
Ballad us out o' tune. *Shakspeare.*

BA'LLAD-SINGER, bâl'lâd-sîng-ûr. *n. s.* [from *ballad* and *sing*.] One whose employment is to sing ballads in the streets.

No sooner 'gan he raise his tuneful song,
But lads and lasses round about him throng.
Not *ballad-singer*, plac'd above the crowd,
Sings with a note so shrilling, sweet, and loud. *Gay.*

BA'LLAST, bâl'lâst.[88] *n. s.* [*ballaste*, Dutch.]

1. Something put at the bottom of the ship, to keep it steady to the centre of gravity.

There must be middle counscllors to keep things steady; for, without that *ballast*, the ship will roul too much. *Bacon.*

As for the ascent of a submarine vessel, this may be easily contrived, if there be some great weight at the bottom of the ship, being part of its *ballast;* which, by some cord within, may be loosened from it. *Wilkins.*

As, when empty barks on billows float,
With sandy *ballast* sailors trim the boat;
So bees bear gravel stones, whose poising weight
Steers through the whistling winds their steddy flight. *Dryden.*

2. That which is used to make any thing steady.

Why should he sink where nothing seem'd to press?
His lading little, and his *ballast* less. *Swift.*

To BA'LLAST, bâl'lâst.[88] *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put weight at the bottom of a ship, in order to keep her steady.

If this be so *ballasted*, as to be of equal weight with the like magnitude of water, it will be moveable. *Wilkins.*

2. To keep any thing steady.

While thus to *ballast* love I thought,
And so more steddily t' have gone,
I saw I had love's pinnace overfraught. *Donne.*

Now you have given me virtue for my guide,
And with true honour *ballasted* my pride. *Dryden.*

BALLE'TTE, bâl'lêt. *n. s.* [*ballette*, Fr.] A dance in which some history is represented.

BA'LLIARDS, bâl'yûrdz.[113] *n. s.* [from *ball*, and *yard*, or stick to push it with.] A play at which a ball is driven by the end of a stick: now corruptly called *billiards*.

With dice, with cards, with *balliards*, far unfit,
With shuttlecocks misseeming manly wit. *Spenser.*

BA'LLISTER, bâl'ûs-tûr. See BALUSTRE.

BALLO'N, BALLO'ON, } bâl-lôôn'. *n. s.* [*ballon*, Fr.]

1. A large round short-necked vessel used in chymistry.

2. [In architecture.] A ball or globe placed on the top of a pillar.

3. [In fireworks.] A ball of pasteboard, stuffed with combustible matter, which, when fired, mounts to a considerable height in the air, and then bursts into bright sparks of fire, resembling stars.

BA'LLOT, bâl'lût.[166] *n. s.* [*ballote*, Fr.]

1. A little ball or ticket used in giving votes, being put privately into a box or urn.

2. The act of voting by ballot.

To BA'LLOT, bâl'lût.[166] *v. n.* [*balloter*, Fr.] To choose by ballot, that is, by putting little balls or tickets, with particular marks, privately in a box; by counting which, it is known what is the result of the poll, without any discovery by whom each vote was given.

No competition arriving to a sufficient number of balls, they fell to *ballot* some others. *Wotton.*

Giving their votes by *balloting*, they lie under no awe. *Swift.*

BALLOTA'TION, bâl-lô-tâ'shûn, *n. s.* [from *ballot*.] The act of voting by ballot.

The election is intricate and curious, consisting of ten several *ballotations*. *Wotton.*

BALM, bâm.[403] *n. s.* [*baume*, Fr. *balsamum*, Lat.]

1. The sap or juice of a shrub remarkably odoriferous.

Balm trickles through the bleeding veins
Of happy shrubs, in Idumean plains. *Dryden.*

2. Any valuable or fragrant ointment.

Thy place is fill'd, thy sceptre wrung from thee;
Thy *balm* wash'd off wherewith thou wast anointed. *Shakspeare.*

3. Any thing that sooths or mitigates pain.

You were conducted to a gentle bath,
And *balms* apply'd to you. *Shakspeare.*

Your praise's argument, *balm* of your age;
Dearest and best. *Shakspeare.*

A tender smile, our sorrow's only *balm*. *Young.*

BALM, bâm. } *n. s.* [*melissa.*
BALM *Mint*, bâm-mînt. } Lat.] The name of a plant.

The species are, 1. Garden *balm*. 2. Garden *balm*, with yellow variegated flowers. 3. Stinking Roman *balm*, with softer hairy leaves. *Miller.*

BALM *of Gilead*, bâm-ôv-gîl'yâd.

1. The juice drawn from the balsam tree, by making incisions in its bark. Its colour is first white, soon after green; but, when it comes to be old, it is of the colour of honey. The smell of it is agreeable, and very penetrating; the taste of it bitter, sharp, and astringent. As little issues from the plant by incision, the *balm* sold by the merchants is made of the wood and green branches of the tree, distilled by fire, which is generally adulterated with turpentine. *Calmet.*

It seems to me, that the zori of Gilead, which we render in our Bible by the word *balm*, was not the same with the balsam of Mecca, but only a better sort of turpentine, then in use for the cure of wounds and other diseases. *Prideaux's Connections.*

2. A plant remarkable for the strong balsamick scent which its leaves emit, upon being bruised; whence some have supposed, erroneously, that the *balm of Gilead* was taken from this plant. *Miller.*

To BALM, bâm. *v. a.* [from *balm*.]

1. To anoint with balm, or with any thing medicinal.

Balm his foul head with warm distilled waters,
And burn sweet wood. *Shakspeare.*

2. To sooth; to mitigate; to assuage.

Opprest nature sleeps:
This rest might yet have *balm'd* thy senses. *Shaksp.*

BA'LMY, bâm'è.[403] *adj.* [from *balm*.]

1. Having the qualities of balm.

Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid,

In *balmy* sweat; which with his beams the sun
Soon dry'd. *Milton.*

2. Producing balm.

Let India boast her groves, nor envy we
The weeping amber, and the *balmy* tree. *Pope.*

3. Soothing; soft; mild.

Come, Desdemona! 'tis the soldiers' life
To have their *balmy* slumbers wak'd with strife.
Shakspeare.

Such visions hourly pass before my sight,
Which from my eyes their *balmy* slumbers fright.
Dryden.

4. Fragrant; odoriferous.

Those rich perfumes which from the happy shore
The winds upon their *balmy* wings convey'd,
Whose guilty sweetness first the world betray'd.
Dryden.

First Eurus to the rising morn is sent,
The regions of the *balmy* continent. *Dryden.*

5. Mitigating: assuasive.

Oh *balmy* breath, that dost almost persuade
Justice to break her sword! *Shakspeare.*

BA'LNEARY, bål'nė-å-rė. *n. s.* [*balnearium*, Lat.] A bathing-room.

The *balnearies*, and bathing-places, he exposeth unto the summer setting. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

BALNEA'TION, bål-nė-å'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *balneum*, Lat. a bath.] The act of bathing.

As the head may be disturbed by the skin, it may the same way be relieved, as is observable in *balneations* and fomentations of that part. *Brown.*

BA'LNEATORY, bål'nė-å-tŭr-rė.[512] [567] *adj.* [*balnearius*, Lat.] Belonging to a bath or stove.

BA'LOTADE, bål-ò-tåde'. *n. s.* The leap of an horse, so that when his fore-feet are in the air, he shews nothing but the shoes of his hinder-feet, without yerking out. A *balotade* differs from a capriole; for when a horse works at caprioles, he yerks out his hinder legs with all his force. *Farrier's Dict.*

BA'LSAM, båwl'sŭm,[88] *n. s.* [*balsamum*, Lat.] Ointment; unguent; an unctuous application thicker than oil, and softer than salve.

Christ's blood our *balsam;* if that cure us here,
Him, when our judge, we shall not find severe.
Denham.

BA'LSAM *Apple*, båwl'sŭm-åp-pl. [*momordica*, Lat.] An annual Indian plant.

BA'LSAM *Tree*, båwl'sŭm-trė.

This is a shrub which scarce grows taller than the pomegranate tree; the blossoms are like small stars, very fragrant; whence spring out little pointed pods, inclosing a fruit like an almond, called carpobalsamum, as the wood is called xylobalsamum, and the juice opobalsamum. *Calmet.*

BALSA'MICAL, bål-såm'ė-kål. } *adj.* [from
BALSA'MICK, bål-såm'ĭk.[509] } *balsam.*] Having the qualities of balsam; unctuous; mitigating; soft; mild; oily.

If there be a wound in my leg, the vital energy of my soul thrusts out the *balsamical* humour of my blood to heal it. *Hale.*

The aliment of such as have fresh wounds ought to be such as keeps the humours from putrefaction, and renders them oily and *balsamick*. *Arbuthnot.*

BA'LUSTER, bål'ŭs-tŭr. *n. s.* [according to *Du Cange*, from *balaustrium*, low Lat. a bathing-place.] A small column or pilaster, from an inch and three quarters to four inches square or diameter. Their dimensions and forms are various; they are frequently adorned with mouldings; they are placed with rails on stairs, and in the fronts of galleries in churches.

This should first have been planched over, and railed about with *balusters*. *Carew.*

BA'LUSTRADE, bål-ŭs-tråde'. *n. s.* [from *baluster*.] An assemblage of one or more rows of little turned pillars, called balusters, fixed upon a terras, or the top of a building, for separating one part from another.

BAM, BEAM, båm, bėme, being initials in the name of any place, usually imply it to have been woody; from the Saxon beam, which we use in the same sense to this day. *Gibson.*

BAMBOO', båm-bòò'. *n. s.* An Indian plant of the reed kind. It has several shoots much larger than our ordinary reeds, which are knotty, and separated from space to space by joints. The *bamboo* is much larger than the sugar-cane.

To BAMBO'OZLE, båm-bòò'zl. *v. a.* [a cant word not used in pure or in grave writings.] To deceive; to impose upon; to confound.

After Nick had *bamboozled* about the money, John called for counters. *Arbuthnot.*

BAMBO'OZLER, båm-bòò'zlŭr. *n. s.* [from *bamboozle*.] A tricking fellow; a cheat.

There are a set of fellows they call bahterers and *bamboozlers*, that play such tricks. *Arbuthnot.*

BAN, bån. *n. s.* [*ban*, Teut. a publick proclamation, as of proscription, interdiction, excommunication, publick sale.]

1. Publick notice given of any thing, whereby any thing is publickly commanded or forbidden. This word we use especially in the publishing of matrimonial contracts in the church, before marriage, to the end that if any man can say against the intention of the parties, either in respect of kindred or otherwise, they may take their exception in time. And, in the canon law, *banna sunt proclamationes sponsi et sponsæ in ecclesiis fieri soliti.* *Cowell.*

I bar it in the interest of my wife;
'Tis she is subcontracted to this lord,
And I her husband contradict your *bans*. *Shaksp.*
To draw her neck into the *bans*. *Hudibras.*

2. A curse; excommunication.

Thou mixture rank of midnight weeds collected,
With Hecate's *ban* thrice blasted, thrice infected.
Shaksp. Hamlet.

A great oversight it was of St. Peter that he did not accurse Nero, whereby the pope might have got all; yet what need of such a *ban*, since friar Vincent could tell Atabalipa, that kingdoms were the pope's? *Raleigh.*

3. Interdiction.

Bold deed to eye
The sacred fruit, sacred to abstinence,
Much more to taste it, under *ban* to touch. *Milton.*

4. *Ban of the Empire;* a publick censure by which the privileges of any German prince are suspended.

He proceeded so far by treaty, that he was proffered to have the imperial *ban* taken off Altapinus, upon submission. *Howell.*

To BAN, bån *v. a.* [*bannen*, Dutch, to curse.] To curse; to execrate.

Shall we think that it *baneth* the work which they leave behind them, or taketh away the use thereof? *Hooker.*

It is uncertain whether this word, in the foregoing sense, is to be deduced from *ban* to curse, or *bane* to poison.

In thy closet pent up, rue my shame,
And *ban* our enemies, both mine and thine. *Shaksp.*

Before these Moors went a Numidian priest, bellowing out charms, and casting scrowls of paper on each side, wherein he cursed and *banned* the Christians. *Knolles.*

BANA'NA *Tree*, bå-nå'nå-trėė. A species of plantain.

BAND, bånd. *n. s.* [*bende*, Dutch; *band*, Saxon.]

1. A tie; a bandage; that by which one thing is joined to another.

You shall find the *band*, that seems to tie their friendship together, will be the very strangler of their amity. *Shakspeare.*

2. A chain by which any animal is kept in restraint. This is now usually spelt, less properly, *bond*.

So wild a beast, so tame ytaught to be,
And buxom to his *bands*, is joy to see. *Hub. Tale.*
Since you deny him entrance, he demands
His wife, whom cruelly you hold in *bands*. *Dryden.*

3. Any means of union or connexion between persons.

Here's eight that must take hands,
To join in Hymen's *bands*. *Shakspeare.*

4. Something worn about the neck; a neck-cloth. It is now restrained to a neck-cloth of particular form, worn by clergymen, lawyers, and students in colleges.

For his mind I do not care;
That's a toy that I could spare:
Let his title be but great,
His cloaths rich, and *band* sit neat. *Ben Jonson.*

He took his lodging at the mansion-house of a taylor's widow, who washes, and can clear-starch his *bands*. *Addison.*

5. Any thing bound round another.

In old statues of stone in cellars, the feet of them being bound with leaden *bands*, it appeared that the lead did swell. *Bacon.*

6. [In architecture.] Any flat low member or moulding, called also fascia, face, or plinth.

7. A company of soldiers.

And, good my lord of Somerset, unite
Your troops of horsemen with his *bands* of foot.
Shakspeare.

8. A company of persons joined together in any common design.

We few, we happy few, we *band* of brothers.
Shakspeare.

The queen, in white array before her *band*,
Saluting took her rival by the hand. *Dryden.*

On a sudden, methought, this select *band* sprang forward, with a resolution to climb the ascent, and follow the call of that heavenly musick. *Tatler.*

Strait the three *bands* prepare in arms to join,
Each *band* the number of the sacred Nine. *Pope.*

To BAND, bånd. *v. a.* [from *band*]

1. To unite together into one body or troop.

The bishop, and the duke of Glo'ster's men,
Have fill'd their pockets full of pebble stones,
And *banding* themselves in contrary parts,
Do pelt at one another's pates. *Shakspeare.*

Some of the boys *banded* themselves as for the major, and others for the king, who, after six days skirmishing, at last made a composition, and departed. *Carew.*

They, to live exempt
From Heav'n's high jurisdiction, in new league
Banded against his throne. *Milton.*

2. To bind over with a band.

And by his mother stood an infant lover,
With wings unfledg'd, his eyes were *banded* over.
Dryden.

BANDS *of a Saddle*, bånds, are two pieces of iron nailed upon the bows of the saddle, to hold the bows in the right situation.

BA'NDAGE, bån'dîdje.[90] *n. s.* [*bandage*, Fr.]

1. Something bound over another.

Zeal too had a place among the rest, with a *bandage* over her eyes; though one would not have expected to have seen her represented in snow.
Addison.

Cords were fastened by hooks to my *bandages*, which the workmen had girt round my neck.
Swift's Gulliver.

2. It is used, in surgery, for the fillet or roller wrapped over a wounded member; and, sometimes, for the act or practice of applying *bandages*.

BA'NDBOX, bånd'bŏks. *n. s.* [from *band* and *box*.] A slight box used for bands, and other things of small weight.

My friends are surprised to find two *bandboxes* among my books, till I let them see that they are lined with deep erudition. *Addison.*

With empty *bandbox* she delights to range,
And feigns a distant errand from the 'Change. *Gay.*

BA'NDELET, bån'dê-lêt. *n. s.* [*bandelet*, Fr. in architecture.] Any little band, flat moulding, or fillet.

BA'NDIT, bån'dît. *n. s.* [*bandito*, Ital.] A man outlawed.

No savage fierce, *bandit*, or mountaineer,
Will dare to soil her virgin purity. *Milton.*

No *bandit* fierce, no tyrant mad with pride,
No cavern'd hermit, rests self-satisfy'd. *Pope.*

BANDI'TTO, bân-dît'tô. *n. s.* in the plural *banditti*. [*bandito*, Ital.]

A Roman sworder, and *banditto* slave,
Murder'd sweet Tully. *Shakspeare.*

BA'NDOG, bån'dôg. *n. s.* [from *ban* or *band*, and *dog*. The original of this word is very doubtful. *Caius*, *De Canibus Britannicis*, derives it from *band*, that is, *a dog chained up*. *Skinner* inclines to deduce it from *bana*, a *murderer*. May it not come from *ban* a *curse*, as we say a *curst cur;* or rather from *baund*, swelled or large, a *Danish* word; from whence, in some counties, they call a great nut a *ban-nut?*] A kind of large dog.

The time of night when Troy was set on fire,
The time when screech-owls cry, and *bandogs* howl.
Shakspeare's Henry VI.

Or privy, or pert, if any bin,
We have great *bandogs* will tear their skin. *Spenser.*

BANDOLE'ERS, bån-dô-lêêrz.' *n. s.* [*bandouliers*, Fr.] Small wooden cases covered with leather, each of them containing powder that is a sufficient charge for a musket.

BA'NDROL, bånd'rôll. *n. s.* [*banderol*, Fr.] A little flag or streamer; the little fringed silk flag that hangs on a trumpet.

BA'NDY, bån'dê. *n. s.* [from *bander*, Fr.] A club turned round at bottom, for striking a ball at play.

To BA'NDY, bån'dê. *v. a.* [probably from *bandy*, the instrument with which they strike balls at play, which, being crooked is named from the term *bander;* as, *bander un arc*, to string or bend a bow.]

1. To beat to and fro, or from one to another.

They do cunningly, from one hand to another,
bandy the service like a tennis ball. *Spenser.*

And like a ball *bandy'd* 'twixt pride and wit,
Rather than yield, both sides the prize will quit.
Denham.

What from the tropicks can the earth repel?
What vigorous arm, what repercussive blow,
Bandies the mighty globe still to and fro. *Blackmore.*

2. To exchange; to give and take reciprocally.

Do you *bandy* looks with me, you rascal? *Shaksp.*

'Tis not in thee
To grudge my pleasures, to cut off my train,
To *bandy* hasty words. *Shakspeare.*

3. To agitate; to toss about.

This hath been so *bandied* amongst us, that one can hardly miss books of this kind. *Locke.*

Ever since men have been united into governments, the endeavours after universal monarchy have been *bandied* among them. *Swift.*

Let not obvious and known truth, or some of the most plain and certain propositions, be *bandied* about in a disputation. *Watts.*

To BA'NDY, bån'dê. *v. n.* To contend, as at some game, in which each strives to drive the ball his own way.

No simple man that sees
This factious *bandying* of their favourites,
But that he doth presage some ill event. *Shaksp.*

A valiant son-in-law thou shalt enjoy:
One fit to *bandy* with thy lawless sons,
To ruffle in the commonwealth. *Shakspeare.*

Could set up grandee against grandee,
To squander time away, and *bandy;*
Made lords and commoners lay sieges
To one another's privileges. *Hudibras.*

After all the *bandying* attempts of resolution, it is as much a question as ever. *Glanville.*

BA'NDYLEG, bån'dê-lêg. *n. s.* [from *bander*, Fr.] A crooked leg.

He tells aloud your greatest failing,
Nor makes a scruple to expose
Your *bandyleg*, or crooked nose. *Swift.*

BA'NDYLEGGED, bån'dê-lêgd.[362] *adj.* [from *bandyleg*.] Having crooked legs.

The Ethiopians had an one-eyed *bandylegged* prince; such a person would have made but an odd figure. *Collier.*

BANE, bâne. *n. s.* [bana, Sax. a murderer.]

1. Poison.

Begone, or else let me. 'Tis *bane* to draw
The same air with thee. *Ben Jonson.*

All good to me becomes
Bane; and in heav'n much worse would be my state.
Milton.

They with speed
Their course through thickest constellations held,
Spreading their *bane*. *Milton.*

Thus am I doubly arm'd; my death and life,
My *bane* and antidote, are both before me:
This, in a moment, brings me to an end;
But that informs me I shall never die. *Addison.*

2. That which destroys; mischief; ruin.

Insolency must be represt, or it will be the *bane* of the Christian religion. *Hooker.*

I will not be afraid of death and *bane*,
Till Birnam forest come to Dunsinane. *Shaksp.*

Suffices that to me strength is my *bane*,
And proves the source of all my miseries. *Milton.*

So entertain'd those odorous sweets the fiend,
Who came their *bane*. *Milton.*

Who can omit the Graechi, who declare
The Scipios worth, those thunderbolts of war,
The double *bane* of Carthage? *Dryden.*

False religion is, in its nature, the greatest *bane* and destruction to government in the world. *South.*

To BANE, bâne. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To poison.

What if my house be troubled with a rat,
And I be pleas'd to give ten thousand ducats
To have it *ban'd?* *Shakspeare.*

BA'NEFUL, bâne'fûl. *adj.* [from *bane* and *full*.]

1. Poisonous.

For voyaging to learn the direful art,
To taint with deadly drugs the barbed dart;
Observant of the gods, and sternly just,
Ilus refus'd t' impart the *baneful* trust. *Pope.*

2. Destructive.

The silver eagle too is sent before,
Which I do hope will prove to them as *baneful*,
As thou conceiv'st it to the commonwealth.
Ben Jonson.

The nightly wolf is *baneful* to the fold,
Storms to the wheat, to buds the bitter cold. *Dryd.*

BA'NEFULNESS, bâne'fûl-nês. *n. s.* [from *baneful*.] Poisonousness; destructiveness.

BA'NEWORT, bâne'wûrt.[88] *n. s.* [from *bane* and *wort*.] A plant, the same with *deadly nightshade*.

To BANG, bâng.[409] *v. a.* [*vengolen*, Dutch.]

1. To beat; to thump; to cudgel: a low and familiar word.

One receiving from them some affronts, met with them handsomely, and *banged* them to good purpose.
Howel.

He having got some iron out of the earth, put it into his servants' hands to fence with, and *bang* one another. *Locke.*

Formerly I was to be *banged* because I was too strong, and now because I am too weak to resist; I am to be brought down when too rich, and oppressed when too poor. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To handle roughly; to treat with violence, in general.

The desperate tempest hath so *bang'd* the Turks,
That their designment halts. *Shakspeare.*

You should accost her with jests fire-new from the mint; you should have *banged* the youth into dumbness. *Shakspeare.*

BANG, bâng. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A blow; a thump; a stroke: a low word.

I am a bachelor.—That's to say, they are fools that marry; you'll bear me a *bang* for that. *Shaksp.*

With many a stiff twack, many a *bang*,
Hard crabtree and old iron rang. *Hudibras.*

I heard several *bangs* or buffets, as I thought, given to the eagle that held the ring of my box in his beak. *Swift's Gulliver.*

To BA'NGLE, bâng'gl. *v. a.* To waste by little and little; to squander carelessly: a word now used only in conversation.

If we *bangle* away the legacy of peace left us by Christ, it is a sign of our want of regard for him.
Duty of Man.

To BA'NISH, bân'nish. *v. a.* [*banir*, Fr. *banio*, low Lat. probably from *ban*, Teut. an outlawry, or proscription.]

1. To condemn to leave his own country.

Oh, fare thee well!
Those evils thou repeat'st upon thyself
Have *banish'd* me from Scotland. *Shakspeare.*

2. To drive away.

Banish business, *banish* sorrow,
To the Gods belongs to-morrow. *Cowley.*

It is for wicked men only to dread God, and to endeavour to *banish* the thoughts of him out of their minds. *Tillotson.*

Successless all her soft caresses prove,
To *banish* from his breast his country's love. *Pope.*

BA'NISHER, bân'ish-ûr. *n. s.* [from *ba-*

nish.] He that forces another from his own country.

In mere spite,
To be full quit of those my *banishers*,
Stand I before thee here. *Shakspeare.*

BA'NISHMENT, bân'nîsh-mênt. *n. s.* [*banissement*, Fr.]

1. The act of banishing another; as, he secured himself by the *banishment* of his enemies.
2. The state of being banished; exile.

Now go we in content
To liberty, and not to *banishment*. *Shakspeare.*
Round the wide world in *banishment* we roam,
Forc'd from our pleasing fields and native home. *Dryden.*

BANK, bânk.[409] *n. s.* [banc, Saxon.]

1. The earth arising on each side of a water. We say, properly, the *shore* of the *sea*, and the *banks* of a *river*, *brook*, or small water.

Have you not made an universal shout,
That Tyber trembled underneath his *bank*? *Shaksp.*
Richmond in Devonshire, sent out a boat
Unto the shore, to ask those on the *banks*,
If they were his assistants. *Shakspeare.*
A brook whose stream so great, so good,
Was lov'd, was honour'd as a flood;
Whose *banks* the Muses dwelt upon. *Crashaw.*
'Tis happy when our streams of knowledge flow
To fill their *banks*, but not to overthrow. *Denham.*
O early lost! what tears the river shed,
When the sad pomp along his *banks* was led! *Pope.*

2. Any heap of earth piled up.

They besieged him in Abel of Bethmaachah, and they cast up a *bank* against the city; and it stood in the trench. *Samuel.*

3. [from *banc*, Fr. a bench.] A seat or bench of rowers.

Plac'd on their *banks*, the lusty Trojans sweep
Neptune's smooth face, and cleave the yielding deep. *Waller.*
Mean time the king with gifts a vessel stores,
Supplies the *banks* with twenty chosen oars. *Dryd.*
That *banks* of oars were not in the same plain, but raised above one another, is evident from descriptions of ancient ships. *Arbuthnot.*

4. A place where money is laid up to be called for occasionally.

Let it be no *bank*, or common stock, but every man be master of his own money. Not that I altogether mislike *banks*, but they will hardly be brooked. *Bacon's Essays.*
This mass of treasure you should now reduce;
But you your store have hoarded in some *bank*.
Denham.
Their pardons and indulgences, and giving men a share in saints merits out of the common *bank* and treasury of the church, which the pope has the sole custody of. *South.*

5. The company of persons concerned in managing a bank.

To BANK, bânk. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inclose with banks.

Amid the cliffs
And burning sands, that *bank* the shrubby vales.
Thomson.

2. To lay up money in a bank.

BANK-BILL, bânk'bîll. *n. s.* [from *bank* and *bill.*] A note for money laid up in a bank, at the sight of which the money is paid.

Let three hundred pounds be paid her out of my ready money, or *bank-bills*. *Swift.*

BA'NKER, bânk'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *bank.*] One that trafficks in money; one that keeps or manages a bank.

Whole droves of lenders crowd the *banker's* doors,
To call in money. *Dryden.*
By powerful charms of gold and silver led,
The Lombard *bankers* and the 'change to waste.
Dryden.

BA'NKRUPTCY, bânk'rûp-sè.[472] *n. s.* [from *bankrupt.*]

1. The state of a man broken, or bankrupt.
2. The act of declaring one's self bankrupt; as, he raised the clamours of his creditors by a sudden *bankruptcy*.

BA'NKRUPT, bânk'rûpt. *adj.* [*banqueroute*, Fr. *bancorotto*, Ital.] In debt beyond the power of payment.

The king's grown *bankrupt*, like a broken man.
Shakspeare.
Sir, if you spend word for word with me,
I shall make your wit *bankrupt*. *Shakspeare.*

It is said that the money-changers of Italy had benches, probably in the burse or exchange; and that whenany became insolvent, his *banco* was *rotto*, his bench was broke. It was once written *bankerout*. *Bankerout* is a verb.

Dainty bits
Make rich the ribs, but *bankerout* the wits. *Shaksp.*

BA'NKRUPT, bânk'rûpt. *n. s.* A man in debt, beyond the power of payment.

Perkin gathered together a power, neither in number nor in hardiness contemptible; but, in their fortunes, to be feared, being *bankrupts*, and many of them felons. *Bacon.*
It is with wicked men as with a *bankrupt:* when his creditors are loud and clamorous, and speak big, he giveth them many good words. *Calamy.*
In vain at court the *bankrupt* pleads his cause;
His thankless country leaves him to her laws. *Pope.*

To BA'NKRUPT, bânk'rûpt. *v. a.* To break; to disable one from satisfying his creditors.

We cast off the care of all future thrift, because we are already *bankrupted*. *Hammond.*

BA'NNER, bân'nûr.[98] *n. s.* [*banniere*, Fr. *banair*, Welsh.]

1. A flag; a standard; a military ensign.

From France there comes a power, who already
Have secret seize in some of our best ports,
And are at point to show their open *banner*. *Shaksp.*
All in a moment through the gloom were seen
Ten thousand *banners* rise into the air,
With orient colours waving. *Milton.*
He said no more;
But left his sister and his queen behind,
And wav'd his royal *banner* in the wind. *Dryden.*
Fir'd with such motives, you do well to join
With Cato's foes, and follow Cæsar's *banners*.
Addison.

2. A streamer borne at the end of a lance, or elsewhere.

BA'NNERET, bân'nûr-êt. *n. s.* [from *banner.*] A knight made in the field, with the ceremony of cutting off the point of his standard, and making it a banner. They are next to barons in dignity; and were anciently called by summons to parliament. *Blount.*

A gentleman told Henry, that Sir Richard Croftes, made *banneret* at Stoke, was a wise man; the king answered, he doubted not that, but marvelled how a fool could know. *Camden.*

BA'NNEROL, more properly BANDEROL, bân'nûr-rôll.[555] *n. s.* [from *banderole*, Fr.] A little flag or streamer.

King Oswald had a *bannerol* of gold and purple set over his tomb. *Camden.*

BA'NNIAN, bân-yân'. *n. s.* A man's undress, or morning gown, such as is worn by the *Bannians* in the East Indies.

BA'NNOCK, bân'nûk.[166] *n. s.* A kind of oaten or peasemeal cake, mixed with water, and baked upon an iron plate over the fire; used in the northern counties, and in Scotland.

BA'NQUET, bânk'kwêt.[408] *n. s.* [*banquet*, Fr. *banchetto*, Ital. *vanquetto*, Span.] A feast; an entertainment of meat and drink.

If a fasting day come, he hath on that day a *banquet* to make. *Hooker.*
In his commendations I am fed;
It is a *banquet* to me. *Shakspeare.*
You cannot have a perfect palace, except you have two sides; a side for the *banquet*, and a side for the household; the one for feasts and triumphs, and the other for dwelling. *Bacon.*
Shall the companions make a *banquet* of him?
Shall they part him among the merchants? *Job.*
At that tasted fruit,
The sun, as from Thyestean *banquet*, turn'd
His course intended. *Milton.*
That dares prefer the toils of Hercules
To dalliance, *banquets* and ignoble ease. *Dryden.*

To BA'NQUET, bânk'kwêt.[409] *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat any one with feasts.

Welcome his friends,
Visit his countrymen and *banquet* them. *Shaksp.*
They were *banqueted* by the way, and the nearer they approached, the more encreased the nobility. *Sir J. Hayward.*

To BA'NQUET, bânk'kwêt. *v. n.* To feast; to fare daintily.

The mind shall *banquet*, tho' the body pine:
Fat paunches make lean pates, and dainty bits
Make rich the ribs, but bankerout the wits. *Shaksp.*
So long as his innocence is his repast, he feasts and *banquets* upon bread and water. *South.*
I purpos'd to unbend the evening hours,
And *banquet* private in the women's bow'rs. *Prior.*

BA'NQUETER, bânk'kwêt-ûr. *n. s.* [from *banquet.*]

1. A feaster; one that lives deliciously.
2. He that makes feasts.

BA'NQUET-HOUSE, bânk'kwêt-hôûse.

BA'NQUETING-HOUSE, bânk'kwêt-îng-hôûse. *n. s.* [from *banquet* and *house.*] A house where banquets are kept.

In a *banqueting-house*, among certain pleasant trees, the table was set near to an excellent waterwork. *Sidney.*
At the walk's end behold, how rais'd on high
A *banquet-house* salutes the southern sky. *Dryden.*

BANQUE'TTE, bânk-kêt'. *n. s.* [Fr. in fortification.] A small bank at the foot of the parapet, for the soldiers to mount upon when they fire.

BA'NSTICKLE, bân'stîk-kl.[405] *n. s.* A small fish, called also a stickleback. *Pungitius.*

To BA'NTER, bân'tûr.[98] *v. a.* [a barbarous word, without etymology, unless it be derived from *badiner*, Fr.] To play upon; to rally; to turn to ridicule; to ridicule.

The magistrate took it that he *bantered* him, and bade an officer take him into custody. *L'Estrange.*
It is no new thing for innocent simplicity to be the subject of *bantering* drolls. *L'Estrange.*
Could Alcinous' guests with-hold
From scorn or rage? Shall we, crics one, permit
His leud romances, and his *bant'ring* wit? *Tate.*

BA'NTER, bân'tûr. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Ridicule; raillery.

This humour, let it look never so silly, as it passes many times for frolick and *banter*, is one of the most

pernicious snares in human life. *L'Estrange.*

Metaphysicks are so necessary to a distinct conception, solid judgment, and just reasoning on many subjects, that those, who ridicule it, will be supposed to make their wit and *banter* a refuge and excuse for their own laziness. *Watts.*

BA'NTERER, bân'tûr-ûr. *n. s.* [from *banter.*] One that banters; a droll.

What opinion have these religious *banterers* of the divine power? Or what have they to say for this mockery and contempt? *L'Estrange.*

BA'NTLING, bânt'ling. *n. s.* [If it has any etymology, it is perhaps corrupted from the old word *bairn*, *bairnling* a little child.] A little child: a low word.

If the object of their love
Chance by Lucina's aid to prove,
They seldom let the *bantling* roar,
In basket, at a neighbour's door. *Prior.*

BA'PTISM, bâp'tizm. *n. s.* [*baptismus*, Lat. βαπτισμὸς.]

1. An external ablution of the body, with a certain form of words, which operates and denotes an internal ablution or washing of the soul from original sin. *Ayliffe.*

Baptism is given by water, and that prescript form of words which the church of Christ doth use. *Hooker.*

To his great *baptism* flock'd,
With awe, the regions round; and with them came
From Nazareth the son of Joseph deem'd,
Unmark't, unknown. *Milton.*

2. *Baptism* is often taken in Scripture for sufferings.

I have a *baptism* to be baptized with, and how am I straitened till it be accomplished? *Luke.*

BAPTI'SMAL, bâp-tîz'mâl. *adj.* [from *baptism.*] Of or pertaining to baptism.

When we undertake the *baptismal* vow, and enter on their new life, it would be apt to discourage us. *Hammond.*

BA'PTIST, bâp'tîst. *n. s.* [*baptiste*, Fr. βαπτιστης.] He that administers baptism.

Him the *Baptist* soon
Descry'd, divinely warn'd, and witness bore
As to his worthier. *Milton.*

BA'PTISTERY, bâp'tîs-tûr-è.[565] *n. s.* [*baptisterium*, Lat.] The place where the sacrament of baptism is administered.

The great church, *baptistery*, and leaning tower, are well worth seeing. *Addison.*

To BAPTI'ZE, bâp-tîze'. *v. a.* [*baptiser*, Fr. from βαπτίζω.] To christen; to administer the sacrament of baptism to one.

He to them shall leave in charge,
To teach all nations what of him they learn'd,
And his salvation; them who shall believe,
Baptizing in the profluent stream, the sign
Of washing them from guilt of sin, to life
Pure, and in mind prepar'd, if so befal,
For death, like that which the Redeemer died. *Milton.*

Let us reflect that we are Christians; that we are called by the name of the Son of God, and *baptized* into an irreconcileable enmity with sin, the world, and the devil. *Rogers.*

BAPTI'ZER, bâp-tî'zûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *To baptize.*] One that christens; one that administers baptism.

BAR, bâr.[77] *n. s.* [*barre*, Fr.]

1. A piece of wood, iron, or other matter, laid cross a passage to hinder entrance.

And he made the middle *bar* to shoot through the boards from the one end to the other. *Exodus.*

2. A bolt; a piece of iron or wood fastened to a door, and entering into the post or wall, to hold the door close.

The fish-gate did the sons of Hassenaah build, who also laid the beams thereof, and set up the doors thereof, the locks thereof, and the *bars* thereof. *Nehemiah.*

3. Any obstacle which hinders or obstructs; obstruction.

I brake up for it my decreed place, and set *bars* and doors, and said, Hitherto shalt thou come, and no farther. *Job.*

And had his heir surviv'd him in due course,
What limits, England, hadst thou found? what *bar?*
What world could have resisted? *Dan. Civ. War.*

Hard, thou know'st it, to exclude
Spiritual substance with corporeal *bar.* *Milton.*

Must I new *bars* to my own joy create,
Refuse myself, what I had forc'd from fate? *Dryden.*

Fatal accidents have set
A most unhappy *bar* between your friendship. *Rowe.*

4. A rock, or bank of sand, at the entrance of a harbour or river, which ships cannot sail over at low water.

5. Any thing used for prevention, or exclusion.

Lest examination should hinder and let your proceedings, behold for a *bar* against that impediment, one opinion newly added. *Hooker.*

Which Salique land the French unjustly gloze to be
The founder of this law, and female *bar.* *Shaksp.*

6. The place where causes of law are tried, or where criminals are judged; so called from the *bar* placed to hinder crowds from incommoding the court.

The great duke
Came to the *bar*, where to his accusations
He pleaded still not guilty. *Shakspeare.*

Some at the *bar* with subtlety defend,
Or on the bench the knotty laws untye. *Dryden.*

7. An inclosed place in a tavern or coffee-house, where the housekeeper sits and receives reckonings.

I was under some apprehension that they would appeal to me; and therefore laid down my penny at the *bar*, and made the best of my way. *Addison.*

8. [In law.] A peremptory exception against a demand or plea brought by the defendant in an action, that destroys the action of the plaintiff for ever. It is divided into a *bar* to common intent, and a *bar* special: a *bar* to a common intent, is an ordinary or general *bar*, that disables the declaration or plea of the plaintiff; a *bar* special, is that which is more than ordinary, and falls out in the case in hand, upon some special circumstance of the fact. *Cowell.*

Bastardy is laid in *bar* of something that is principally commenced. *Ayliffe.*

9. Any thing by which the compages or structure is held together.

I went down to the bottoms of the mountains: the earth, with her *bars*, was about me for ever. *Jonah.*

10. Any thing which is laid across another, as *bars* in heraldry.

11. *Bar of Gold or Silver*, is a lump or wedge from the mines, melted down into a sort of mould, and never wrought.

12. *Bars of a Horse.* The upper part of the gums between the tusks and grinders, which bears no teeth, and to which the bit is applied, and, by its friction, the horse governed.

13. *Bars, in Musick*, are strokes drawn perpendicularly across the lines of a piece of musick; used to regulate the beating or measure of musical time.

14. *Bar, in African traffick*, is used for a denomination of price; payment being formerly made to the Negroes almost wholly in iron bars.

BAR-SHOT, bâr'shôt. *n. s.* Two half bullets joined together by an iron bar; used in sea engagements for cutting down the masts and rigging.

To BAR, bâr. *v. a* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten or shut any thing with a bolt, or bar.

My duty cannot suffer
T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands;
Though their injunction be to *bar* my doors,
And let this tyrannous night take hold upon you. *Shakspeare.*

When you *bar* the window-shutters of your lady's bed-chamber at nights, leave open the sashes to let in air. *Swift.*

2. To hinder; to obstruct.

When law can do no right,
Let it be lawful, that law *bar* no wrong. *Shaksp.*

3. To prevent; to exclude; to make impracticable.

The houses of the country were all scattered, and yet not so far off as that it *barred* mutual succour. *Sidney.*

Doth it not seem a thing very probable, that God doth purposely add, Do after my judgments; as giving thereby to understand, that his meaning in the former sentence was but to *bar* similitude in such things as were repugnant to his ordinances, laws, and statutes? *Hooker.*

4. To detain, by excluding the claimants: with *from.*

Hath he set bounds between their love and me?
I am their mother; who shall *bar* them *from* me? *Shakspeare.*

5. To shut out: with *from.*

Our hope of Italy not only lost,
But shut from ev'ry shore, and *barr'd from* ev'ry coast. *Dryden.*

6. To exclude from use, right, or claim: with *from* before the thing.

God hath abridged it, by *barring* us *from* some things of themselves indifferent. *Hooker.*

Give my voice on Richard's side,
To *bar* my master's heirs in true descent!
God knows I will not. *Shakspeare.*

His civil acts do bind and *bar* them all;
And as from Adam all corruption take,
So, if the father's crime be capital,
In all the blood law doth corruption make. *Sir John Davies.*

It was thought sufficient not only to exclude them from that benefit, but to *bar* them *from* their money. *Clarendon.*

If he is qualified, why is he *barred* the profit, when he only performs the conditions. *Collier on Pride.*

7. To prohibit.

For though the law of arms doth *bar*
The use of venom'd shot in war. *Hudibras.*

What is a greater pedant than a mere man of the town? *Bar* him the playhouses, and you strike him dumb. *Addison.*

8. To except; to make an exception.

Well, we shall see your bearing—
Nay, but I *bar* to-night; you shall not gage me
By what we do to-night. *Shakspeare.*

9. [In law.] To hinder the process of a suit.

But buff and belt men never know these cares;
No time, nor trick of law, their action *bars:*
Their cause they to an easier issue put. *Dryden.*

From such delays as conduce to the finding out of truth, a criminal cause ought not to be *barred.* *Ayliffe.*

If a bishop be a party to a suit, and excommunicates his adversary, such excommunication shall not disable or *bar* his adversary. *Ayliffe.*

10. To *bar* a vein.

This is an operation performed upon the veins of the legs of a horse, and other parts, with intent to stop the malignant humours. It is done by opening the skin above it, disengaging it, and tying it both above and below, and striking between the two ligatures.

BARB, bårb. *n. s.* [*barba*, a beard, Lat.]

1. Any thing that grows in the place of a beard.

The barbel is so called, by reason of the *barb* or wattles at his mouth, under his chaps. *Walton's Angler.*

2. The points that stand backward in an arrow, or fishing-hook; to hinder them from being extracted.

Nor less the Spartan fear'd, before he found
The shining *barb* appear above the wound. *Pope.*

3. The armour for horses.

Their horses were naked, without any *barbs;* for albeit many brought *barbs*, few regarded to put them on. *Hayward.*

BARB, bårb. *n. s.* [contracted from *Barbary.*] A Barbary horse.

Horses brought from Barbary, are commonly of a slender light size, and very lean, usually chosen for stallions. *Barbs*, it is said, may die, but never grow old; the vigour and mettle of *barbs* never cease but with their life. *Farrier's Dict.*

To BARB, bårb. *v a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shave; to dress out the beard.

Shave the head, and tie the beard, and say it was the desire of the penitent to be so *barbed* before his death. *Shakspeare.*

2. To furnish horses with armour. See BARBED.

A warriour train
That like a deluge pour'd upon the plain;
On *barbed* steeds they rode, in proud array,
Thick as the college of the bees in May. *Dryden.*

3. To jag arrows with hooks.

The twanging bows
Send showers of shafts, that on their *barbed* points
Alternate ruin bear. *Philips.*

BA'RBACAN, bår'bå-kån. *n. s.* [*barbacane*, Fr. *barbacana*, Span.]

1. A fortification placed before the walls of a town.

Within the *barbacan* a porter sate,
Day and night duly keeping watch and ward:
Nor wight nor word mote pass out of the gate,
But in good order, and with due regard. *F. Queen.*

2. A fortress at the end of a bridge.

3. An opening in the wall through which the guns are levelled.

BARBA'DOES *Cherry*, bår-bå'dûz-tshêr'rė.[166] [*malpighia*, Lat.]

In the West Indies, it rises to be fifteen or sixteen feet high, where it produces great quantities of a pleasant tart fruit; propagated in gardens there, but in Europe it is a curiosity. *Miller.*

BARBA'DOES *Tar*, bår-bå'dûz'tår. A bituminous substance, differing little from the petroleum floating on several springs in England and Scotland. *Woodward's Method of Fossils.*

BARBA'RIAN, bår-bå'rė-ån. *n. s.* [*barbarus*, Lat. It seems to have signified at first only a *foreign* or a *foreigner;* but, in time, implied some degree of wildness or cruelty.]

1. A man uncivilized; untaught; a savage.

Proud Greece all nations else *barbarians* held,
Boasting, her learning all the world excell'd. *Denham.*

There were not different gods among the Greeks and *barbarians.* *Stillingfleet.*

But with descending show'rs of brimstone fir'd,
The wild *barbarian* in the storm expir'd. *Addison.*

2. A foreigner.

I would they were *barbarians*, as they are,
Though in Rome litter'd. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

3. A brutal monster; a man without pity: a term of reproach.

Thou fell *barbarian!*
What had he done? what could provoke thy madness
To assassinate so great, so brave a man? *A. Philips.*

BARBA'RIAN, bår-bå'rė-ån. *adj.* Belonging to barbarians; savage.

Some felt the silent stroke of mould'ring age,
Barbarian blindness. *Pope.*

BARBA'RICK, bår-bår'îk. *adj.* [*barbaricus*, Lat. in a different sense, it means in Latin *wrought, fretted.*] Foreign; far-fetched.

The gorgeous East, with richest hand,
Show'rs on her kings *barbarick* pearl and gold.
Paradise Lost.

The eastern front was glorious to behold,
With diamond flaming and *barbarick* gold. *Pope.*

BA'RBARISM, bår'bå-rîzm. *n. s.* [*barbarismus*, Lat.]

1. A form of speech contrary to the purity and exactness of any language.

The language is as near approaching to it, as our modern *barbarism* will allow; which is all that can be expected from any now extant. *Dryden.*

2. Ignorance of arts; want of learning.

I have for *barbarism* spoke more
Than for that angel knowledge you can say. *Shaksp.*

The genius of Raphael having succeeded to the times of *barbarism* and ignorance, the knowledge of painting is now arrived to perfection. *Dryden.*

3. Brutality; savageness of manners; incivility.

Moderation ought to be had in tempering and managing the Irish, to bring them from their delight of licentious *barbarism* unto the love of goodness and civility. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Divers great monarchies have risen from *barbarism* to civility, and fallen again to ruin. *Davies.*

4. Cruelty; barbarity; unpitying hardness of heart; not in use.

They must perforce have melted,
And *barbarism* itself have pitied him. *Shaksp.*

BARBA'RITY, bår-bår'ė-tė. *n. s.* [from *barbarous.*]

1. Savageness; incivility.

2. Cruelty; inhumanity.

And they did treat him with all the rudeness, reproach, and *barbarity* imaginable. *Clarendon.*

3. Barbarism; impurity of speech.

Next Petrarch follow'd, and in him we see
What rhyme, improv'd in all its height, can be;
At best a pleasing sound, and sweet *barbarity.* *Dryd.*

Latin expresses that in one word, which either the *barbarity* or narrowness of modern tongues cannot supply in more. *Dryden.*

Affected refinements, which ended by degrees in many *barbarities*, before the Goths had invaded Italy. *Swift.*

BA'RBAROUS, bår'bå-rûs.[314] *adj.* [*barbare*, Fr. βαρβαρος.]

1. Stranger to civility; savage; uncivilized.

What need I say more to you? What ear is so *barbarous* but hath heard of Amphialus? *Sidney.*

The doubtful damsel dare not yet commit
Her single person to their *barbarous* truth. *Fairy Q.*

Thou art a Roman; be not *barbarous.* *Shaksp*

He left governour, Philip, for his country a Phrygian, and for manners more *barbarous* than he that set him there. *Macc.*

A *barbarous* country must be broken by war, before it be capable of government; and when subdued, if it be not well planted, it will eftsoons return to *barbarism.* *Davies on Ireland.*

2. Ignorant; unacquainted with arts.

They who restored painting in Germany, not having those reliques of antiquity, retained that *barbarous* manner. *Dryden.*

3. Cruel; inhuman.

By their *barbarous* usage, he died within a few days, to the grief of all that knew him. *Clarendon.*

BA'RBAROUSLY, bår'bå-rûs-lė. *adv.* [from *barbarous.*]

1. Ignorantly; without knowledge or arts.

2. In a manner contrary to the rules of speech.

We *barbarously* call them blest,
While swelling coffers break their owners rest.
Stepney.

3. Cruelly; inhumanly.

But yet you *barbarously* murder'd him. *Dryden.*

She wishes it may prosper: but her mother used one of her nieces very *barbarously.* *Spect.*

BA'RBAROUSNESS, bår'bå-rûs-nės. *n. s.* [from *barbarous.*]

1. Incivility of manners.

Excellencies of musick and poetry are grown to be little more, but the one fiddling, and the other rhyming; and are indeed very worthy of the ignorance of the friar, and the *barbarousness* of the Goths. *Temple.*

2. Impurity of language.

It is much degenerated, as touching the pureness of speech; being overgrown with *barbarousness.* *Brerewood.*

3. Cruelty.

The *barbarousness* of the trial, and the persuasives of the clergy, prevailed to antiquate it. *Hale.*

To BA'RBECUE, bår'bė-kû. *v. a.* A term used in the West Indies for dressing a hog whole; which, being split to the back-bone, is laid flat upon a large grid-iron, raised about two foot above a charcoal fire, with which it is surrounded.

Oldfield, with more than harpy throat endued,
Cries, Send me, gods, a whole hog *barbecued.* *Pope.*

BA'RBECUE, bår'bė-kû. *n. s.* A hog drest whole, in the West Indian manner.

BA'RBED, bår'bėd *or* bårb'd.[362] *part. adj.* [from *To barb.*]

1. Furnished with armour.

His glittering armour he will command to rust,
His *barbed* steeds to stables. *Shaksp. Rich. II.*

2. Bearded; jagged with hooks or points.

If I conjecture right, no drizzling show'r,
But rattling storm of arrows *barb'd* with fire. *Milton.*

BA'RBEL, bår'bl.[102 405] *n. s.* [*barbus*, Lat.]

1. A kind of fish found in rivers, large and strong, but coarse.

The *barbel* is so called, by reason of the barb or wattels at his mouth, or under his chaps. *Walton.*

2. Knots of superfluous flesh growing up in the channels of the mouth of a horse. *Farrier's Dict.*

BA'RBER, bår'bûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *To barb.*] A man who shaves the beard.

His chamber being stived with friends or suitors, he gave his legs, arms, and breasts to his servants to dress; his head and face to his *barber;* his eyes to his letters, and his ears to petitioners. *Wotton.*

Thy boist'rous locks,
No worthy match for valour to assail,
But by the *barber's* razor best subdued. *Milton.*

What system, Dick, has right averr'd

The cause, why woman has no beard?
In points like these we must agree;
Our *barber* knows as much as we. *Prior.*

To BA'RBER, bär'bûr.[98] *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress out; to powder.

Our courteous Antony,
Whom ne'er the word of No, woman heard speak,
Being *barber'd* ten times o'er, goes to the feast.
Shakspeare.

BA'RBER-CHIRURGEON, bär'bûr-sûr-jûn.[269] *n. s.* A man who joins the practice of surgery to the barber's trade; such as were all surgeons formerly, but now it is used only for a low practiser of surgery.

He put himself into *barber-chirurgeons* hands, who, by unfit applications, rarified the tumour. *Wiseman.*

BA'RBER-MONGER, bär'bûr-mûng-gûr. *n. s.* A word of reproach in *Shakspeare*, which seems to signify a fop; a man decked out by his barber.

Draw, you rogue; for though it be night, the moon shines; I'll make a sop of the moonshine of you; you whoreson, cullionly, *barber-monger*, draw. *Shaksp.*

BA'RBERRY, bär'bêr-rè. *n. s.* [*berberis*, Lat. or *oxyacanthus*.] Pipperidge bush.

The species are, 1. The common *barberry*. 2. *Barberry* without stones. The first of these sorts is very common in England, and often planted for hedges. *Miller.*

Barberry is a plant that bears a fruit very useful in housewifery; that which beareth its fruit without stones is counted best. *Mortimer.*

BARD, bärd.[77] *n. s.* [*bardd*, Welsh.] A poet.

There is among the Irish a kind of people called *bards*, which are to them instead of poets; whose profession is to set forth the praises or dispraises of men in their poems or rhyme; the which are had in high regard and estimation among them. *Spenser.*

And many *bards* that to the trembling chord
Can tune their timely voices cunningly. *Fairy Q.*

The *bard* who first adorned our native tongue
Tun'd to his British lyre this ancient song,
Which Homer might without a blush rehearse.
Dryden.

BARE, bâre. *adj.* [bape, Sax. *bar*, Dan.]

1. Naked; without covering.

The trees are *bare* and naked, which use both to cloath and house the kern. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Then stretch'd her arms t' embrace the body *bare;*
Her clasping hands inclose but empty air. *Dryden.*

In the old Roman statues, these two parts were always *bare*, and exposed to view as much as our hands and face. *Addison.*

2. Uncovered in respect.

Though the lords used to be covered whilst the commons were *bare*, yet the commons would not be *bare* before the Scottish commissioners; and so none were covered. *Clarendon.*

3. Unadorned; plain; simple; without ornament.

Yet was their manners then but *bare* and plain;
For th' antique world excess and pride did hate.
Spenser.

4. Detected; no longer concealed.

These false pretexts and varnish'd colours failing,
Bare in thy guilt, how foul thou must appear! *Milt.*

5. Poor; indigent; wanting plenty.

Were it for the glory of God, that the clergy should be left as *bare* as the apostles, when they had neither staff nor scrip; God would, I hope, endue them with the self-same affection. *Hooker's Pref.*

Even from a *bare* treasury, my success has been contrary to that of Mr. Cowley. *Dryden.*

6. Mere; unaccompanied with usual recommendation.

It was a *bare* petition of a state
To one whom they had punished. *Shakspeare.*

Nor are men prevailed upon by *bare* words, only through a defect of knowledge; but carried, with these puffs of wind, contrary to knowledge. *South.*

7. Threadbare; much worn.

You have an exchequer of words, and no other treasure for your followers; for it appears, by their *bare* liveries, that they live by your *bare* words. *Shakspeare.*

8. Not united with any thing else.

A desire to draw all things to the determination of *bare* and naked Scripture, hath caused much pains to be taken in abating the credit of man. *Hooker.*

That which offendeth us, is the great disgrace which they offer unto our custom of *bare* reading the word of God. *Hooker.*

9. Wanting clothes; slenderly supplied with clothes.

10. Sometimes it has *of* before the thing wanted or taken away.

Tempt not the brave and needy to despair;
For, tho' your violence should leave them *bare*
Of gold and silver, swords and darts remain.
Dryden's Juvenal.

Making a law to reduce interest, will not raise the price of land; it will only leave the country *barer* of money. *Locke.*

To BARE, bâre. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To strip; to make bare or naked.

The turtle, on the *bared* branch,
Laments the wounds that death did launch. *Spenser.*

There is a fabulous narration, that an herb groweth in the likeness of a lamb, and feedeth upon the grass, in such sort as it will *bare* the grass round about. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Eriphyle here he found
Baring her breast, yet bleeding with the wound.
Dryden.

He *bar'd* an ancient oak of all her boughs;
Then on a rising ground the trunk he plac'd. *Dryd.*

For virtue, when I point the pen,
Bare the mean heart that lurks beneath a star;
Can there be wanting, to defend her cause,
Lights of the church, or guardians of the laws?
Pope.

BARE, or BORE, bâre, or bôre. The *preterite* of *To bear*. See *To* BEAR.

BA'REBONE, bâre'bône. *n. s.* [from *bare* and *bone*.] Lean. so that the bones appear.

Here comes lean Jack, here comes *barebone:* how long is it ago, Jack, since thou sawest thy own knee? *Shakspeare's Henry* IV.

B'AREFACED, bâre-fâste'.[359] *adj.* [from *bare* and *face*.]

1. With the face naked; not masked.

Your French crowns have no hair at all, and then you will play *barefaced.* *Shakspeare.*

2. Shameless; unreserved; without concealment; undisguised.

The animosities increased, and the parties appeared *barefaced* against each other. *Clarendon.*

It is most certain, that *barefaced* bawdry is the poorest pretence to wit imaginable. *Dryden.*

BAREFA'CEDLY, bâre-fâste'lè.[364] *adv.* [from *barefaced*.] Openly; shamefully; without disguise.

Though only some profligate wretches own it too *barefacedly*, yet, perhaps, we should hear more, did not fear tie people's tongues. *Locke.*

BAREFA'CEDNESS, bâre-fâste'nês.[365] *n. s.* [from *barefaced*.] Effrontery; assurance; audaciousness.

BA'REFOOT, bâre'fût. *adj.* [from *bare* and *foot*.] Having no shoes.

Going to find a *barefoot* brother out,
One of our order. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*

BA'REFOOT, bâre'fût. *adv.* Without shoes.

She must have a husband;
I must dance *barefoot* on her wedding-day. *Shaksp.*

Ambitious love hath so in me offended,
That *barefoot* plod I the cold ground upon
With sainted vow. *Shakspeare.*

Envoys describe this holy man, with his Alcaydes about him, standing *barefoot*, bowing to the earth. *Addison.*

BAREFO'OTED, bâre'fût-êd. *adj.* Being without shoes.

He himself, with a rope about his neck, *barefooted*, came to offer himself to the discretion of Leonatus. *Sidney.*

BA'REGNAWN, bâre'nâwn. *adj.* [from *bare* and *gnawn*.] Eaten bare.

Know my name is lost,
By treason's tooth *baregnawn* and cankerbit. *Shaksp.*

BA'REHEADED, bâre'hêd-dêd. *adj.* [from *bare* and *head*.] Uncovered in respect.

He, *bareheaded*, lower than his proud steed's neck,
Bespoke them thus. *Shaksp. Rich.* II.

Next, before the chariot, went two men *bareheaded.* *Bacon.*

The victor knight had laid his helm aside,
Bareheaded, popularly low he bow'd. *Dryd. Fables.*

BA'RELY, bâre'lè. *adv.* [from *bare*.]

1. Nakedly.

2. Poorly; indigently.

3. Without decoration.

4. Merely; only; without any thing more.

The external administration of his word, is as well by reading *barely* the Scripture, as by explaining the same. *Hooker.*

The duke of Lancaster is dead;
And living too, for now his son is duke—
——*Barely* in title, not in revenue. *Shaksp. Rich.* II.

He *barely* nam'd the street, promis'd the wine,
But his kind wife gave me the very sign. *Donne.*

Where the balance of trade *barely* pays for commodities with commodities, there money must be sent, or else the debts cannot be paid. *Locke.*

BA'RENESS, bâre'nês. *n. s.* [from *bare*.]

1. Nakedness.

So you serve us
Till we serve you; but when you have our roses,
You barely leave our thorns to prick ourselves,
And mock us with our *bareness.* *Shaksp.*

2. Leanness.

For their poverty, I know not where they had that; and for their *bareness*, they never learned that of me. *Shakspeare.*

3. Poverty.

Were it stripped of its privileges, and made as like the primitive church for its *bareness* as its purity, it could legally want all such privileges. *South.*

4. Meanness of clothes.

BA'RGAIN, bär'gîn.[208] *n. s.* [*bargen*, Welsh; *bargaigne*, Fr.]

1. A contract or agreement concerning the sale of something.

What is marriage but a very *bargain?* wherein is sought alliance, or portion, or reputation, with some desire of issue; not the faithful nuptial union of man and wife. *Bacon.*

No more can be due to me,
Than at the *bargain* made was meant. *Donne.*

2. The thing bought or sold; a purchase; the thing purchased.

Give me but my price for the other two, and you shall even have that into the *bargain.* *L'Estrange.*

He who is at the charge of a tutor at home, may give his son a more genteel carriage, with greater learning into the *bargain*, than any at school can do. *Locke.*

3. Stipulation; interested dealing.

There was a difference between courtesies received from their master and the duke; for that the duke's might have ends of utility and *bargain*, whereas their master's could not. *Bacon.*

4. An unexpected reply, tending to obscenity.

Where sold he *bargains*, whipstitch? *Dryden.*

As to *bargains*, few of them seem to be excellent, because they all terminate into one single point. *Swift.*

No maid at court is less asham'd,
Howe'er for selling *bargains* fam'd. *Swift.*

5. An event; an upshot: a low sense.

I am sorry for thy misfortune; however we must make the best of a bad *bargain*. *Arbuthnot.*

6. In law.

Bargain and sale is a contract or agreement made for manours, lands, &c. also the transferring the property of them from the bargainer to the bargainee. *Cowell.*

To BA'RGAIN, bâr'gin. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a contract for the sale or purchase of any thing: often with *for* before the thing.

Henry is able to enrich his queen,
And not to seek a queen to make him rich.
So worthless peasants *bargain for* their wives,
As market-men for oxen, sheep, or horse. *Shaksp.*

For those that are like to be in plenty, they may be *bargained for* upon the ground. *Bacon.*

The thrifty state will *bargain* ere they fight. *Dryd.*

It is possible the great duke may *bargain for* the republick of Lucca, by the help of his great treasures. *Addison on Italy.*

BARGAINEE', bâr-gin-nêe'. *n. s.* [from *bargain.*] He or she that accepts a bargain. See BARGAIN.

BA'RGAINER, bâr'gin-nûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *bargain.*] The person who proffers, or makes a bargain. See BARGAIN.

BARGE, bârje. *n. s.* [*bargie*, Dutch, from *barga*, low Lat.]

1. A boat for pleasure.

The *barge* she sat in, like a burnish'd throne,
Burnt on the water. *Shaksp.*

Plac'd in the gilded *barge*,
Proud with the burden of so sweet a charge;
With painted oars the youths begin to sweep
Neptune's smooth face. *Waller.*

2. A sea commander's boat.

It was consulted, when I had taken my *barge* and gone ashore, that my ship should have set sail and left me. *Raleigh.*

3. A boat for burden.

BA'RGER, bâr-jûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *barge.*] The manager of a barge.

Many wafarers make themselves glee, by putting the inhabitants in mind of this privilege; who again, like the Campellians in the north, and the London *bargers*, forslow not to baigne them. *Carew's Survey.*

BARK, bârk. *n. s.* [*barck*, Dan.]

1. The rind or covering of a tree.

Trees last according to the strength and quantity of their sap and juice; being well munited by their *bark* against the injuries of the air. *Bacon.*

Wand'ring in the dark,
Physicians for the tree have found the *bark*. *Dryden.*

2. A small ship. [from *barca*, low Lat.]

The duke of Parma must have flown, if he would have come into England: for he could neither get *bark* nor mariner to put to sea. *Bacon.*

It was that fatal and perfidious *bark*,
Built in th' eclipse, and rigg'd with curses dark,
That sunk so low that sacred head of thine. *Milton.*

Who to a woman trusts his peace of mind,
Trusts a frail *bark* with a tempestuous wind. *Glanv.*

To BARK, bârk. *v. n.* [beorcan, Saxon.]

1. To make the noise which a dog makes when he threatens or pursues.

Sent before my time
Into this breathing world, scarce half made up,
And that so lamely and unfashionably,
That dogs *bark* at me. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*

Why do your dogs *bark* so? he there bears i' th' town? *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

In vain the herdman calls him back again;
The dogs stand off afar, and *bark* in vain. *Cowley.*

2. To clamour at; to pursue with reproaches.

Vile is the vengeance on the ashes cold,
And envy base, to *bark* at sleeping fame. *Fairy Q.*

You dare patronage
The envious *barking* of your saucy tongue
Against my lord! *Shaksp.*

To BARK, bârk. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strip trees of their bark.

The severest penalties ought to be put upon *barking* any tree that is not felled. *Temple.*

These trees, after they are *barked*, and cut into shape, are tumbled down from the mountains into the stream. *Addison.*

BARK-BARED, bârk'-bâr'd. *adj.* [from *bark* and *bare.*] Stripped of the bark.

Excorticated and *bark-bared* trees may be preserved by nourishing up a shoot from the foot, or below the stripped place, cutting the body of the tree sloping off a little above the shoot, and it will heal, and be covered with bark. *Mortimer.*

BA'RKER, bâr'kûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *bark.*]

1. One that barks or clamours.

What hath he done more than a base cur? barked and made a noise? had a fool or two to spit in his mouth? But they are rather enemies of my fame than me, these *barkers*. *Ben Jonson.*

2. [from *bark* of trees.] One that is employed in stripping trees.

BA'RKY, bâr'kê. *adj.* [from *bark.*] Consisting of bark; containing bark.

Ivy so enrings the *barky* fingers of the elm. *Shaksp.*

BA'RLEY, bâr'lê.[270] *n. s.* [derived by *Junius* from בר *hordeum.*]

It hath a thick spike; the calyx, husk, awn, and flower, are like those of wheat or rye, but the awns are rough; the seed is swelling in the middle, and for the most part, ends in a sharp point, to which the husks are closely united. The species are, 1. Common long-eared *barley*. 2. Winter or square *barley*, by some called *big*. 3. Sprat *barley*, or hatteldoor *barley*. All these sorts of *barley* are sown in the spring of the year, in a dry time. In some very dry light land, the *barley* is sown early in March; but in strong clayey soils it is not sown till April. The square *barley*, or *big*, is chiefly cultivated in the north of England, and in Scotland; and is hardier than the other sorts. *Miller.*

Barley is emollient, moistening, and expectorating; *barley* was chosen by Hippocrates as a proper food in inflammatory distempers. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

BA'RLEYBRAKE, bâr'lê-brâke. *n. s.* A kind of rural play.

By neighbours prais'd she went abroad thereby,
At *barleybrake* her sweet swift feet to try. *Sidney.*

BA'RLEY BROTH, bâr'lê-brôth. *n. s.* [from *barley* and *broth.*] A low word sometimes used for strong beer.

Can sodden water,
A drench for surreyn'd jades, their *barley broth*,
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat?
Shakspeare.

BA'RLEY CORN, bâr'lê-kôrn. *n. s.* [from *barley* and *corn.*] A grain of barley; the beginning of our measure of length; the third part of an inch.

A long, long journey, choak'd with brakes and thorns,
Ill-measured by ten thousand *barley corns*. *Tickell.*

BA'RLEY MOW, bâr'lê-môû.[323] *n. s.* [from *barley* and *mow.*] The place where reaped barley is stowed up.

Whenever by yon *barley mow* I pass,
Before my eyes will trip the tidy lass. *Gay.*

BARM, bârm. *n. s.* [*burm*, Welsh; beorm, Sax.] Yeast; the ferment put into drink to make it work; and into bread, to lighten and swell it.

Are you not he
That sometimes make the drink bear no *barm*,
Mislead night wand'rers, laughing at their harm?
Shakspeare.

Try the force of imagination upon staying the working of beer, when the *barm* is put into it. *Bacon.*

BA'RMY, bâr'mê. *adj.* [from *barm.*] Containing barm; yeasty.

Their jovial nights in frolicks and in play
They pass, to drive the tedious hours away;
And their cold stomachs with crown'd goblets cheer
Of windy cider, and of *barmy* beer. *Dryden.*

BARN, bârn. *n. s.* [bern, Sax.] A place or house for laying up any sort of grain, hay, or straw.

In vain the *barns* expect their promis'd load;
Nor *barns* at home, nor reeks are heap'd abroad. *Dryden.*

I took notice of the make of *barns* here: having laid a frame of wood, they place at the four corners, four blocks, in such a shape, as neither mice nor vermin can creep up. *Addison.*

BA'RNACLE, bâr'nâ-kl.[405] *n. s.* [probably of bern, Sax. a child, and aac, Sax. an oak.]

1. A kind of shell fish that grow upon timber that lies in the sea.

2. A bird like a goose, fabulously supposed to grow on trees.

It is beyond even an atheist's credulity and impudence, to affirm that the first men might grow upon trees, as the story goes about *barnacles*; or might be the lice of some vast prodigious animals, whose species is now extinct. *Bentley.*

And from the most refin'd of saints
As naturally grow miscreants,
As *barnacles* turn Soland geese
In th' islands of the Orcades. *Hudibras.*

3. An instrument made commonly of iron for the use of farriers, to hold a horse by the nose, to hinder him from struggling when an incision is made. *Farrier's Dict.*

BARO'METER, bâ-rôm'mê-tûr.[518] *n. s.* [from βάρος weight, and μέτρον measure.] A machine for measuring the weight of the atmosphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather. It differs from the baroscope, which only shews that the air is heavier at one time than another, without specifying the difference. The *barometer* is founded upon the Torricellian experiment, so called from Torricelli, the inventor of it, at Florence, in 1643. It is a glass tube filled with mercury, hermetically sealed at one end; the other open, and immerged in a basin of stagnant mercury: so that, as the weight of the atmosphere diminishes, the mercury in the tube will descend, and, as it increases, the mercury will ascend; the column of mercury suspended in the tube being always equal to the weight of the incumbent atmosphere.

The measuring the heights of mountains, and finding the elevation of places above the level of the sea, hath been much promoted by barometrical experiments, founded upon that essential property of the air, its gravity or pressure. As the column of mercury in the *barometer* is counterpoised by a column of air of equal weight, so whatever causes make the air heavier or lighter, the pressure of it

will be thereby increased or lessened, and of consequence the mercury will rise or fall. *Harris*

Gravity is another property of air, whereby it counterpoises a column of mercury from twenty-seven inches and one-half to thirty and one-half, the gravity of the atmosphere varying one-tenth, which are its utmost limits; so that the exact specifick gravity of the air can be determined when the *barometer* stands at thirty inches, with a moderate heat of the weather. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

BAROME'TRICAL, bâr-ô-mĕt'trĕ-kâl.[509 516] *adj.* [from *barometer.*] Relating to the barometer.

He is very accurate in making *barometrical* and thermometrical instruments.

Derham's Physico-Theology.

BA'RON, bâr'rûn.[166] *n. s.* [The etymology of this word is very uncertain. *Baro*, among the Romans, signified a brave warrior, or a brutal man; and, from the first of these significations, *Menage* derives *baron*, as a term of military dignity. Others suppose it originally to signify only a man, in which sense *baron*, or *varon*, is still used by the Spaniards; and, to confirm this conjecture, our law yet uses *baron* and *femme*, husband and wife. Others deduce it from *ber*, an old Gaulish word, signifying commander; others from the Hebrew גבר, of the same import. Some think it a contraction of *par homme* or *peer*, which seems least probable.]

1. A degree of nobility next to a viscount. It may be probably thought, that anciently, in England, all those were called *barons*, that had such signiories as we now call *court barons:* and it is said, that after the Conquest, all such came to the parliament, and sat as nobles in the upper house. But when, by experience, it appeared that the parliament was too much crowded with such multitudes, it became a custom, that none should come but such as the king, for their extraordinary wisdom or quality, thought good to call by writ; which writ ran *hac vice tantum.* After that, men seeing that this state of nobility was but casual, and depending merely on the prince's pleasure, obtained of the king letters patent of this dignity to them and their heirs male; and these were called *barons* by letters patent, or by creation, whose posterity are now those *barons* that are called lords of the parliament; of which kind the king may create more at his pleasure. It is nevertheless thought, that there are yet *barons* by writ, as well as *barons* by letters patent, and that they may be discerned by their titles; the *barons* by writ being those that, to the title of lord, have their own surnames annexed; whereas the *barons*, by letters patent, are named by their baronies. These *barons*, which were first by writ, may now justly also be called *barons* by prescription; for that they have continued *barons*, in themselves and their ancestors, beyond the memory of man. There are also *barons* by tenure, as the bishops of the land, who, by virtue of the baronies annexed to their bishopricks, have always had place in the upper house of parliament, and are called lords spiritual.
2. *Baron* is an officer, as *barons* of the exchequer to the king: of these the principal is called lord chief *baron*, and the three others are his assistants, between the king and his subjects, in causes of justice belonging to the exchequer.
3. There are also *barons* of the cinque ports; two to each of the seven towns, Hastings, Winchelsea, Rye, Rumney, Hithe, Dover, and Sandwich, that have places in the lower house of parliament. *Cowell.*

They that bear
The cloth of state above, are four *barons*
Of the cinque ports. *Shakspeare.*

4. *Baron* is used for the husband in relation to his wife. *Cowell.*
5. A *Baron of Beef* is when the two sirloins are not cut asunder, but joined together by the end of the backbone. *Dict.*

BA'RONAGE, bâr'rûn-âdje.[90] *n. s.* [from *baron.*]

1. The body of barons and peers.

His charters of the liberties of England, and of the forest, were hardly, and with difficulty, gained by his *baronage* at Staines, *A. D.* 1215. *Hale.*

2. The dignity of a baron.
3. The land which gives title to a baron.

BA'RONESS, bâr'rûn-ĕs.[557] *n. s.* [*baronessa*, Ital. *baronissa*, Lat.] A baron's lady.

BA'RONET, bâr'rûn-ĕt.[557] *n. s.* [of *baron* and *et*, diminutive termination.] The lowest degree of honour that is hereditary: it is below a baron and above a knight; and has the precedency of all other knights, except the knights of the garter. It was first founded by king James I. *A. D.* 1611. *Cowell.* But it appears by the following passage, that the term was in use before, though in another sense.

King Edward III. being bearded and crossed by the clergy, was advised to direct out his writs to certain gentlemen of the best abilities, entitling them therein barons in the next parliament. By which means he had so many barons in his parliament, as were able to weigh down the clergy; which barons were not afterwards lords, but *baronets*, as sundry of them do yet retain the name. *Spenser.*

BA'RONY, bâr'rûn-ĕ.[557] *n. s.* [*baronnie*, Fr. beonny, Sax.] That honour or lordship that gives title to a baron. Such are not only the fees of temporal barons, but of bishops also. *Cowell.*

BA'ROSCOPE, bâr'rô-skôpe. *n. s.* [βάρος and σκοπέω.] An instrument to shew the weight of the atmosphere. See BAROMETER.

If there was always a calm, the equilibrium could only be changed by the contents; where the winds are not variable, the alterations of the *baroscope* are very small. *Arbuthnot.*

BA'RRACAN, bâr'râ-kân. *n. s.* [*bouracan*, or *barracan*, Fr.] A strong thick kind of camelot.

BA'RRACK, bâr'râk. *n. s.* [*barracca*, Span.]

1. Little cabins made by the Spanish fishermen on the sea shore; or little lodges for soldiers in a camp.
2. It is generally taken among us for buildings to lodge soldiers.

BA'RRATOR, bâr'râ-tûr. *n. s.* [from *barat*, old Fr. from which is still retained *barateur* a cheat.] A wrangler, and encourager of law-suits.

Will it not reflect as much on thy character, Nic, to turn *barrator* in thy old days, a stirrer-up of quarrels amongst thy neighbours?

Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.

BA'RRATRY, bâr'râ-trĕ. *n. s.* [from *barrater.*] The practice or crime of a barrator; foul practice in law.

'Tis arrant *barratry*, that bears
Point blank an action 'gainst our laws. *Hudibras.*

BA'RREL, bâr'rîl.[99] *n. s.* [*baril*, Welsh.]

1. A round wooden vessel to be stopped close.

It hath been observed by one of the ancients, that an empty *barrel*, knocked upon with the finger, giveth a diapason to the sound of the like *barrel* full. *Bacon.*

Trembling to approach
The little *barrel*, which he fears to broach. *Dryden.*

2. A particular measure in liquids. A *barrel* of wine is thirty-one gallons and a half; of ale, thirty-two gallons; of beer, thirty-six gallons; and of beer-vinegar, thirty-four gallons.
3. [In dry measure.] A *barrel* of Essex butter contains one hundred and six pounds; of Suffolk butter, two hundred and fifty-six. A *barrel* of herrings should contain thirty-two gallons wine measure, holding usually a thousand herrings.

Several colleges, instead of limiting their rents to a certain sum, prevailed with their tenants to pay the price of so many *barrels* of corn, as the market went. *Swift.*

4. Any thing hollow; as the *barrel* of a gun, that part which holds the shot.

Take the *barrel* of a long gun perfectly bored, set it upright with the breech upon the ground, and take a bullet exactly fit for it; then, if you suck at the mouth of the *barrel* ever so gently, the bullet will come up so forcibly, that it will hazard the striking out your teeth. *Digby.*

5. A cylinder; frequently that cylinder about which any thing is wound.

Your string and bow must be accommodated to your drill; if too weak, it will not carry about the *barrel*. *Moxon.*

6. *Barrel of the ear*, is a cavity behind the tympanum, covered with a fine membrane. *Dict.*

To BA'RREL, bâr'rîl. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put any thing in a barrel for preservation.

I would have their beef beforehand *barrelled*, which may be used as is needed. *Spenser on Irel.*

Barrel up earth, and sow some seed in it, and put it in the bottom of a pond. *Bacon.*

BA'RREL-BELLIED, bâr'rîl-bĕl-lîd. *adj.* [from *barrel* and *belly.*] Having a large belly.

Dauntless at empty noises; lofty-neck'd,
Sharp-headed, *barrel-belly'd*, broadly back'd. *Dryden.*

BA'RREN, bâr'rĕn. *adj.* [bare, Sax. naked; properly applied to trees or ground unfruitful.]

1. Without the quality of producing its kind; not prolific: applied to animals.

They hail'd him father to a linc of kings,
Upon my head they plac'd a fruitless crown,
And put a *barren* sceptre in my gripe,
No son of mine succeeding. *Shaksp.*

There shall not be male or female *barren* among you, or among your cattle. *Deut.*

2. Unfruitful; not fertile; sterile.

The situation of this city is pleasant, but the water is naught, and the ground *barren*. *2 Kings.*

Telemachus is far from exalting the nature of his country; he confesses it to be *barren*. *Pope.*

3. Not copious; scanty.

Some schemes will appear *barren* of hints and matter, but prove to be fruitful. *Swift.*

4. Unmeaning; uninventive; dull.

There be of them that will make themselves laugh, to set on some quantity of *barren* spectators to laugh too. *Shaksp.*

BA'RRENLY, bâr'rên-lè. *adv.* [from *barren*.] Unfruitfully.

BA'RRENNESS, bâr'rên-nès. *n. s.* [from *barren*.]

1. Want of offspring; want of the power of procreation.

I pray'd for children, and thought *barrenness*
In wedlock a reproach. *Milton.*

No more be mention'd then of violence
Against ourselves; and wilful *barrenness*,
That cuts us off from hope. *Milton.*

2. Unfruitfulness; sterility; infertility.

Within the self-same hamlet, lands have divers degrees of value, through the diversity of their fertility or *barrenness*. *Bacon.*

3. Want of invention; want of the power of producing any thing new.

The adventures of Ulysses are imitated in the Æneis; though the accidents are not the same, which would have argued him of a total *barrenness* of invention. *Dryden.*

4. Want of matter; scantiness.

The importunity of our adversaries hath constrained us longer to dwell than the *barrenness* of so poor a cause could have seemed either to require or to admit. *Hooker.*

5. [In theology.] Aridity; want of emotion or sensibility.

The greatest saints sometimes are fervent, and sometimes feel a *barrenness* of devotion. *Taylor.*

BA'RREN WORT, bâr'rên-wûrt. *n. s.* [*epimedium*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BA'RRFUL, bâr'fûll. *adj.* [from *bar* and *full*.] Full of obstructions.

A *barrfull* strife!
Whoe'er I woo, myself would be his wife. *Shaksp.*

BARRICA'DE, bâ-rè-kâde'. *n. s.* [*barricade*, Fr.]

1. A fortification, made in haste, of trees, earth, wagons, or any thing else, to keep off an attack.

2. Any stop; bar; obstruction.

There must be such a *barricade*, as would greatly annoy, or absolutely stop, the currents of the atmosphere. *Derham.*

To BARRICA'DE, bâr-rè-kâde'. *v. a.* [*barricader*, Fr.]

1. To stop up a passage.

Now all the pavement sounds with trampling feet,
And the mixt hurry *barricades* the street;
Entangled here, the waggon's lengthen'd team. *Gay.*

2. To hinder by stoppage.

A new volcano continually discharging that matter, which being till then *barricaded* up and imprisoned in the bowels of the earth, was the occasion of very great and frequent calamities. *Woodward.*

BARRICA'DO, bâr-rè-kâ'dò. *n. s.* [*barricada*, Span.] A fortification; a bar; any thing fixed to hinder entrance.

The access was by a neck of land, between the sea on one part, and the harbour water, or inner sea on the other; fortified clean over with a strong rampier and *barricado*. *Bacon.*

To BARRICA'DO, bâr-rè-kâ'dò. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify; to bar; to stop up.

Fast we found, fast shut
The dismal gates, and *barricado'd* strong! *Milton.*

He had not time to *barricado* the doors; so that the enemy entered. *Clarendon.*

The truth of causes we find so obliterated, that it seems almost *barricadoed* from any intellectual approach. *Harvey.*

BA'RRIER, bâr'rè-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [*barriere*, Fr. It is sometimes pronounced with the accent on the last syllable, but it is placed more properly on the first.]

1. A barricade; an entrenchment.

Safe in the love of heav'n, an ocean flows
Around our realm, a *barrier* from the foes. *Pope.*

2. A fortification, or strong place, as on the frontiers of a country.

The queen is guarantee of the Dutch, having possession of the *barrier*, and the revenues thereof, before a peace. *Swift.*

3. A stop; an obstruction.

If you value yourself as a man of learning, you are building a most impassable *barrier* against improvement. *Watts.*

4. A bar to mark the limits of any place.

For justs, and tourneys, and *barriers*, the glories of them are chiefly in the chariots, wherein the challengers make their entries. *Bacon.*

Pris'ners to the pillar bound,
At either *barrier* plac'd; nor, captives made,
Be freed, or arm'd anew. *Dryden.*

5. A boundary; a limit.

But wave whate'er to Cadmus may belong,
And fix, O muse, the *barrier* of thy song
At Oedipus. *Pope's Statius.*

How instinct varies in the grovelling swine,
Compar'd, half reas'ning elephant! with thine:
'Twixt that and reason what a nice *barrier!*
For ever sep'rate, yet for ever near. *Pope.*

BA'RRISTER, bâr'rîs-tûr. *n. s.* [from *bar*.] A person qualified to plead causes, called an advocate or licentiate in other countries and courts. Outer *barristers* are pleaders without the bar, to distinguish them from inner *barristers;* such are the benchers, or those who have been readers, the counsel of the king, queen, or princes, who are admitted to plead within the bar. A counsellor at law. *Blount. Chamb.*

BA'RROW, bâr'rôw. *n. s.* [beɲepe, Sax. supposed by *Skinner* to come from *bear*.] Any kind of carriage moved by the hand; as, a *hand-barrow*, a frame of boards, with handles at each end, carried between two men; a *wheel-barrow*, that which one man pushes forward by raising it upon one wheel.

Have I lived to be carried in a basket, like a *barrow* of butcher's offal, and thrown into the Thames. *Shaksp.*

No *barrow's* wheel
Shall mark thy stocking with a miry trace. *Gay.*

BA'RROW, bâr'rôw. *n s.* [beɲz, Sax.] A hog: whence *barrow* grease, or hog's lard.

BARROW, whether in the beginning or end of names of places, signifies a grove; from beapɲe, which the Saxons used in the same sense. *Gibson.*

BARROW, is likewise used in Cornwall for a hillock, under which, in old times, bodies have been buried.

To BA'RTER, bâr'tûr.[98] *v. n.* [*baratter*, Fr. to trick in traffick; from *barat* craft, fraud.] To traffick by exchanging one commodity for another, in opposition to purchasing with money.

As if they scorn'd to trade and *barter*,
By giving or by taking quarter. *Hudibras.*

A man has not every thing growing upon his soil, and therefore is willing to *barter* with his neighbour. *Collier.*

To BA'RTER, bâr'tûr. *v. a.*

1. To give any thing in exchange for something else.

For him was I exchang'd and ransom'd;
But with a baser man of arms by far
Once, in contempt, they would have *barter'd* me. *Shakspeare.*

Then as thou wilt dispose the rest,
To those who, at the market rate,
Can *barter* honour for estate. *Prior.*

I see nothing left us, but to truck and *barter* our goods, like the wild Indians, with each other. *Swift.*

2. Sometimes it is used with the particle *away* before the thing given.

If they will *barter away* their time, methinks they should at least have some ease in exchange. *Decay of Piety.*

He also *bartered away* plums, that would have rotted in a week, for nuts that would last good for his eating a whole year. *Locke.*

BA'RTER, bâr'tûr. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities; sometimes the thing given in exchange.

From England they may be furnished with such things as they may want, and, in exchange or *barter*, send other things with which they may abound. *Bacon.*

He who corrupteth English with foreign words is as wise as ladies that change plate for china; for which the laudable traffick of old clothes is much the fairest *barter*. *Felton.*

BA'RTERER, bâr'tûr-ûr. *n. s.* [from *barter*.] He that trafficks by exchange of commodities.

BA'RTERY, bâr'tûr-rè.[555] *n. s.* [from *barter*.] Exchange of commodities.

It is a received opinion, that, in most ancient ages, there was only *bartery* or exchange of commodities amongst most nations. *Camden's Rem.*

BA'RTON, bâr'tûn.[165] *n. s.* The demesne lands of a manour; the manour-house itself; and sometimes the out-houses. *Blount.*

BA'RTRAM, bâr'trâm. *n. s.* A plant; the same with *pellitory*.

BASE, bâse. *adj.* [*bas*, Fr. *basso*, Ital. *baxo*, Span. *bassus*, low Latin; βαθις.]

1. Mean; vile; worthless: of things.

The harvest white plumb is a *base* plumb, and the white date plumbs are no very good plumbs. *Bacon.*

Pyreicus was only famous for counterfeiting all *base* things, as earthen pitchers, a scullery; whereupon he was surnamed Rupographus. *Peacham.*

2. Of mean spirit; disingenuous; illiberal; ungenerous; low; without dignity of sentiment: of persons.

Since the perfections are such in the party I love, as the feeling of them cannot come unto any unnoble heart; shall that heart, lifted up to such a height, be counted *base?* *Sidney.*

It is *base* in his adversaries thus to dwell upon the excesses of a passion. *Atterbury.*

3. Of low station; of mean account; without dignity of rank; without honour.

If the lords and chief men degenerate, what shall be hoped of the peasants and *baser* people. *Spenser.*

If that rebellion
Came, like itself, in *base* and abject routs,
You, revcrend father, and these noble lords,
Had not been here. *Shakspeare.*

It could not else be, I should prove so *base*
To sue and be denied such common grace. *Shaksp.*

And I will yet be more vile than this, and will be *base* in mine own sight. *2 Sam.*

Insurrections of *base* people are commonly more furious in their beginnings. *Bacon.*

He, whose mind
Is virtuous, is alone of noble kind;
Though poor in fortune, of celestial race;
And he commits the crime who calls him *base.*
Dryden.

4. Base-born; born out of wedlock, and by consequence, of no honourable birth; illegitimate.

Why bastard? wherefore *base?*
When my dimensions are as well compact
As honest madam's issue. *Shakspeare.*

This young lord lost his life with his father in the field, and with them a *base* son. *Camden's Rem.*

5. Applied to metals, without value. It is used in this sense of all metal except gold and silver.

A guinea is pure gold, if it has nothing but gold in it, without any alloy or *baser* metal. *Watts.*

6. Applied to sounds; deep, grave. It is more frequently written *bass*, though the comparative *baser* seems to require *base.*

In pipes, the lower the note holes be, and the further from the mouth of the pipe, the more *base* sound they yield. *Bacon.*

BASE-BORN, bâse'bôrn. *adj.* Born out of wedlock.

But see thy *base-born* child, thy babe of shame,
Who, left by thee, upon our parish came. *Gay.*

BASE-COURT, bâse'kôrt. *n. s.* [*bas cour*, Fr.] Lower court; not the chief court that leads to the house; the back-yard; the farm-yard.

My lord, in the *base-court* he doth attend,
To speak with you. *Shakspeare.*

BASE-MINDED, bâse-mind'ĕd. *adj.* Mean-spirited; worthless.

It signifieth, as it seemeth, no more than abject, *base-minded*, false-hearted, coward, or nidget. *Camden's Rem.*

BASE-VIOL, bâse-vî'ûl.[166] *n. s.* [usually written *bass-viol.*] An instrument which is used in concerts for the base sound.

At the first grin he cast every human feature out of his countenance; at the second, he became the head of a *base-viol.* *Addison.*

BASE, bâse. *n. s.* [*bas*, Fr. *basis*, Lat.]

1. The bottom of any thing: commonly used for the lower part of a building, or column.

What if it tempt thee tow'rd the flood, my lord?
Or to the dreadful summit of the cliff,
That beetles o'er his *base* into the sea. *Shakspeare.*

Firm Doriek pillars found your solid *base;*
The fair Corinthian crowns the higher space. *Dryd.*

And all below is strength, and all above is grace,
Columns of polish'd marble, firmly set
On golden *bases*, are his legs and feet. *Prior.*

2. The pedestal of a statue.

Men of weak abilities in great places, are like little statues set on great *bases*, made the less by their advancement. *Bacon.*

Mercury was patron of flocks, and the ancients placed a ram at the *base* of his images. *Broome.*

3. That part of any ornament which hangs down, as housings.

Phalastus was all in white, having his *bases* and caparison embroidered. *Sidney.*

4. The broad part of any body; as, the bottom of a cone.

5. Stockings, or perhaps the armour for the legs. [from *bas*, Fr.]

Nor shall it e'er be said that wight,
With gauntlet blue and *bases* white,
And round blunt truncheon by his side,
So great a man at arms defy'd. *Hudibras.*

6. The place from which racers or tilters run; the bottom of the field; the *carcer*, the starting-post.

He said; to their appointed *base* they went;
With beating heart th' expecting sign receive,
And, starting all at once, the barrier leave. *Dryden.*

7. The string that gives a base sound.

At thy well-sharpen'd thumb, from shore to shore,
The trebles queak for fear, the bases roar. *Dryden.*

8. An old rustick play, written by *Skinner* bays, and in some counties called *prison bars.*

He with two striplings (lads more like to run
The country *base*, than to commit such slaughter)
Made good the passage. *Shakspeare.*

To BASE, bâse. *v. a.* [*basier*, Fr.] To embase; to make less valuable by admixture of meaner metals.

I am doubtful whether men have sufficiently refined metals, which we cannot *base:* as, whether iron, brass, and tin be refined to the height. *Bacon.*

BA'SELY, bâse'lê. *adv.* [from *base.*]

1. In a base manner; meanly; dishonourably.

The king is not himself, but *basely* led
By flatterers. *Shakspeare.*

A lieutenant *basely* gave it up, as soon as Essex in his passage demanded it. *Clarendon.*

With broken vows his fame he will not stain,
With conquest *basely* bought, and with inglorious gain. *Dryden.*

2. In bastardy.

These two Mitylene brethren, *basely* born, crept out of a small galliot unto the majesty of great kings. *Knolles.*

BA'SENESS, bâse'nês. *n. s.* [from *base.*]

1. Meanness; vileness; badness.

Such is the power of that sweet passion,
That it all sordid *baseness* doth expel. *Spenser.*

Your soul's above the *baseness* of distrust:
Nothing but love could make you so unjust. *Dryd.*

When a man's folly must be spread open before the angels, and all his *baseness* ript up before those pure spirits, this will be a double hell. *South.*

2. Vileness of metal.

We alleged the fraudulent obtaining his patent, the *baseness* of his metal, and the prodigious sum to be coined. *Swift.*

3. Bastardy; illegitimacy of birth.

Why brand they us
With base? with *baseness?* bastardy? *Shakspeare.*

4. Deepness of sound.

The just and measured proportion of the air percussed towards the *baseness* or trebleness of tones, is one of the greatest secrets in the contemplation of sounds. *Bacon.*

To BASH, bâsh. *v. n.* [probably from *base.*] To be ashamed; to be confounded with shame.

His countenance was bold, and *bashed* not
For Guyon's looks, but scornful eye-glance at him shot. *Spenser.*

BASHA'W, bâsh-âw'. *n s.* [sometimes written *bassa.*] A title of honour and command among the Turks; the viceroy of a province; the general of an army.

The Turks made an expedition into Persia; and, because of the straits of the mountains, the *bashaw* consulted which way they should get in. *Bacon.*

BA'SHFUL, bâsh'fûl. *adj.* [This word, with all those of the same race, are of uncertain etymology *Skinner* imagines them derived from *base* or mean; *Minsnew*, from *verbaesen*, Dut. to strike with astonishment; *Junius*, from βάσις, which he finds in *Hesychius* to signify *shame.* The conjecture of *Minshew* seems most probable.]

1. Modest; shamefaced.

I never tempted her with word too large;
But, as a brother to his sister, show'd
Bashful sincerity and comely love. *Shakspeare.*

2. Sheepish; vitiously modest.

He looked with an almost *bashful* kind of modesty, as if he feared the eyes of man. *Sidney.*

Hence, *bashful* cunning!
And prompt me, plain and holy innocence. *Shaksp.*

Our author, anxious for his fame to-night,
And *bashful* in his first attempt to write,
Lies cautiously obscure. *Addison.*

BA'SHFULLY, bâsh'fûl-lê. *adv.* [from *bashful.*] Timorously; modestly.

BA'SHFULNESS, bâsh'fûl-nês. *n. s.* [from *bashful.*]

1. Modesty, as shown in outward appearance.

Philoclea a little mused how to cut the thread even, with eyes, cheeks, and lips, whereof each sang their part, to make up the harmony of *bashfulness.* *Sidney.*

Such looks, such *bashfulness*, might well adorn
The cheeks of youths that are more nobly born. *Dryden.*

2. Vitious or rustick shame.

For fear had bequeathed his room to his kinsman *bashfulness*, to teach him good manners. *Sidney.*

There are others who have not altogether so much of this foolish *bashfulness*, and who ask every one's opinion. *Dryden.*

BA'SIL, bâz'îl *n. s.* [*ocymum*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BA'SIL, bâz'îl. *n. s.* The angle to which the edge of a joiner's tool is ground away. See *To* BASIL.

BA'SIL, bâz'îl. *n. s.* The skin of a sheep tanned. This is, I believe, more properly written *basen.*

To BA'SIL, bâz'îl. *v. a.* To grind the edge of a tool to an angle.

These chissels are not ground to such a *basil* as the joiners' chissels, on one of the sides, but are *basiled* away on both the flat sides; so that the edge lies between both the sides in the middle of the tool. *Moxon's Mech. Exercises.*

BASI'LICA, bâ-zîl'ê-kâ. *n. s.* [βασιλικὴ.] The middle vein of the arm, so called by way of pre-eminence. It is likewise attributed to many medicines for the same reason. *Quincy.*

BASI'LICAL, bâ-zîl'ê-kâl. } *adj.* [from *basi-*
BASI'LICK, bâ-zîl'îk. } *lica.* See BASILICA.] Belonging to the basilick vein.

These aneurisms following always upon bleeding the *basilick* vein, must be aneurisms of the humeral artery. *Sharp.*

BASI'LICK, bâ-zîl'îk. *n. s.* [*basilique*, Fr. βασιλικὴ.] A large hall, having two ranges of pillars, and two isles or wings, with galleries over them. These *basi-*

licks were first made for the palaces of princes, and afterwards converted into courts of justice, and lastly into churches; whence a *basilick* is generally taken for a magnificent church, as the *basilick* of St. Peter at Rome.

BASI'LICON, bâ-zîl'ê-kôn, *n. s.* [βασιλικὸν.] An ointment, called also tetrapharmacon. *Quincy.*

I made incision into the cavity, and put a pledget *of basilicon* over it. *Wiseman.*

BA'SILISK, bâz'ê-lisk. *n. s.* [*basiliscus*, Lat. of βασιλισκος, of βασιλευς a king.]

1. A kind of serpent, called also a cockatrice, which is said to drive away all others by his hissing, and to kill by looking.

Make me not sighted like the *basilisk;*
I've look'd on thousands who have sped the better
By my regard, but kill'd none so. *Shakspeare.*

The *basilisk* was a serpent not above three palms long, and differenced from other serpents by advancing his head, and some white marks or coronary spots upon the crown. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. A species of cannon or ordnance.

We practise to make swifter motions than any you have, and to make them stronger and more violent than yours are; exceeding your greatest cannons and *basilisks.* *Bacon.*

BA'SIN, bâ'sn.[405] *n. s.* [*basin*, Fr. *bacile*, *bacino*, Ital. It is often written *bason*, but not according to etymology.]

1. A small vessel to hold water for washing, or other uses.

Let one attend him with a silver *basin*,
Full of rose-water and bestrew'd with flowers. *Shak.*

We have little wells for infusions, where the waters take the virtue quicker, and better, than in vessels and *basins.* *Bacon.*

We behold a piece of silver in a *basin*, when water is put upon it, which we could not discover before, as under the verge thereof. *Brown's Vulg. E.*

2. A small pond.

On one side of the walk you see this hollow *basin*, with its several little plantations lying conveniently under the eye of the beholder. *Spectator.*

3. A part of the sea inclosed in rocks, with a narrow entrance.

The jutting land two ample bays divides;
The spacious *basins* arching rocks inclose,
A sure defence from ev'ry storm that blows. *Pope.*

4. Any hollow place capacious of liquids

If this rotation does the seas affect,
The rapid motion rather would eject
The stores, the low capacious caves contain,
And from its ample *basin* cast the main. *Blackmore.*

5. A dock for repairing and building ships.

6. In anatomy, a round cavity situated between the anterior ventricles of the brain.

7. A concave piece of metal, by which glass-grinders form their convex glasses.

8. A round shell or case of iron placed over a furnace, in which hatters mould the matter of a hat into form.

9. *Basins of a Balance*, the same with the scales; one to hold the weight, the other the thing to be weighed.

BA'SIS, bâ'sîs. *n. s.* [*basis*, Lat.]

1. The foundation of any thing, as of a column or a building.

It must follow, that Paradise, being raised to this height, must have the compass of the whole earth for a *basis* and foundation. *Raleigh.*

Ascend my chariot, guide the rapid wheels
That shake heav'n's *basis.* *Milton.*

In altar wise a stately pile they rear;
The *basis* broad below, and top advanc'd in air.
Dryden.

2. The lowest of the three principal parts of a column, which are the *basis*, *shaft*, and *capital.*

Observing an English inscription upon the *basis*, we read it over several times. *Addison.*

3. That on which any thing is raised.

Such seems thy gentle height, made only proud
To be the *basis* of that pompous load,
Than which a nobler weight no mountain bears.
Denham.

4. The pedestal.

How many times shall Cæsar bleed in sport,
That now on Pompey's *basis* lies along
No worthier than the dust? *Shakspeare.*

5. The ground-work or first principle of any thing.

Build me thy fortune upon the *basis* of valour.
Shakspeare.

The friendships of the world are oft
Confederacies in vice, or leagues of pleasure;
Ours has severest virtue for its *basis.* *Addison.*

To BASK, bâsk'.[79] *v. a.* [*backeren*, Dutch. *Skinner.*] To warm by laying out in the heat: used almost always of animals.

And stretch'd out all the chimney's length,
Basks at the fire his hairy strength. *Milton.*

He was *basking* himself in the gleam of the sun.
L'Estrange.

'Tis all thy business, business how to shun,
To *bask* thy naked body in the sun. *Dryden.*

To BASK, bâsk. *v. n.* To lie in the warmth.

About him, and above, and round the wood,
The birds that haunt the borders of his flood,
That bath'd within, or *bask'd* upon his side,
To tuneful songs their narrow throats apply'd. *Dryd.*

Unlock'd in covers let her freely run
To range thy courts, and *bask* before the sun.
Tickell.

Some in the fields of purest æther play,
And *bask* and whiten in the blaze of day. *Pope.*

BA'SKET, bâs'kît. *n. s.* [*basged*, Welsh; *bascaudu*, Lat. *Barbara depictis venit bascauda Britannis.* Martial.] A vessel made of twigs, rushes, or splinters, or some other slender bodies interwoven.

Here is a *basket;* he may creep in, and throw foul linen upon him, as if going to bucking. *Shakspeare.*

Thus while I sung, my sorrows I deceiv'd,
And bending osiers into *baskets* weav'd. *Dryden.*

Poor Peg was forced to go hawking and peddling; now and then carrying a *basket* of fish to the market.
Arbuthnot.

BA'SKET-HILT, bâs'kît-hîlt.[99] *n. s.* [from *basket* and *hilt.*] A hilt of a weapon so made as to contain the whole hand, and defend it from being wounded.

His puissant sword unto his side;
Near his undaunted heart was ty'd:
With *basket-hilt*, that would hold broth,
And serve for fight and dinner both. *Hudibras.*

Their beef they often in their murrions stew'd,
And in their *basket-hilts* their bev'rage brew'd. *King.*

BA'SKET-WOMAN, bâs'kît-wûm-ûn. *n. s* [from *basket* and *woman.*] A woman that plies at markets with a basket, ready to carry home any thing that is bought

BASS, bâs. *n. s.* [supposed by *Junius* to be derived, like *basket*, from some British word signifying *a rush;* but perhaps more properly written *boss*, from the French *bosse*] A mat used in churches

Having woollen yarn, *bass* mat, or such like, to bind them withal. *Mortimer's Husbandry*

To BASS, bâse. *v. n.* To sound in a deep tone.

The thunder,
That deep and dreadful organ-pipe, pronounc'd
The name of Prosper: it did *bass* my trespass.
Shakspeare.

BASS, bâse. *adj.* [See BASE.] In musick, grave; deep.

BASS-RELIEF, bâs-rê-lêêf. *n. s.* [from *bas*, and *relief*, raised work, Fr.] Sculpture. The figures of which do not stand out from the ground in their full proportion. *Felibien* distinguishes three kinds of *bas-relief;* in the first, the front figures appear almost with the full relief; in the second, they stand out no more than one half; and in the third much less, as in coins.

BASS-VIOL, bâse-vî'ûl.[166] See BASE-VIOL.

On the sweep of the arch lies one of the Muses, playing on a *bass-viol.* *Dryden.*

BA'SSA, bâsh-âw'. See BASHAW.

BA'SSET, bâs'sît.[99] *n. s.* [*basset*, Fr.] A game at cards, invented at Venice.

Gamesters would no more blaspheme; and lady Dabcheek's *basset* bank would be broke. *Dennis.*

BASSO RELIEVO, bâs-rê-lêêv'. [Ital.] See BASS-RELIEF.

BASSO'N, BASSO'ON, bâs-sôôn'. *n. s.* [*basson*, Fr.] A musical instrument of the wind kind, blown with a reed, and furnished with eleven holes, which are stopped like other large flutes; its diameter at bottom is nine inches, and it serves for the bass in concerts of hautboys, &c. *Trevoux.*

BA'SSOCK, bâs'sûk.[166] *n. s.* The same with *bass.*

BA'STARD, bâs'târd.[88] *n. s.* [*bastardd*, Welsh, of low birth; *bastarde*, Fr.]

1. *Bastard*, according to the civil and canon law, is a person born of a woman out of wedlock, or not married; so that, according to order of law, his father is not known. *Ayliffe.*

Him to the Lydian king Lycimnia bare,
And sent her boasted *bastard* to the war. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing spurious or false.

Words
But rooted in your tongue; *bastards* and syllables
Of no allowance to your bosom's truth. *Shaksp.*

3. A kind of sweet wine.

Score a pint of *bastard.*—
Then your brown *bastard* is your only drink. *Shaksp.*

BA'STARD, bâs'târd *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Begotten out of wedlock; illegitimate.

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy, insensible, a getter of more *bastard* children than war 's a destroyer of men. *Shakspeare.*

2. Spurious; not genuine; supposititious; false; adulterate. In this sense, any thing which bears some relation or resemblance to another, is called spurious or *bastard.*

You may partly hope that your father got you not, that you are not the Jew's daughter.—That were a kind of *bastard* hope indeed. *Shakspeare.*

Men who, under the disguise of publick good, pursue their own designs of power, and such *bastard* honours as attend them. *Temple.*

BA'STARD *Cedar Tree*, bâs'târd sê'dâr trêê. [called *guazuma* in the West Indies.]

To BA'STARD, bâs'târd. *v. n.* [from the

noun.] To convict of being a bastard; to stigmatize with bastardy.

She lived to see her brother beheaded, and her two sons deposed from the crown, *bastarded* in their blood, and cruelly murdered. *Bacon.*

To BA'STARDIZE, bâs'târ-dize. *v. a.* [from *bastard.*]

1. To convict of being a bastard.
2. To beget a bastard.

I should have been what I am, had the maidenliest star in the firmament twinkled on my *bastardizing.* *Shakspeare.*

BA'STARDLY, bâs'târd-lè. *adv.* [from *bastard.*] In the manner of a bastard; spuriously.

Good seed degenerates, and oft obeys
The soil's disease, and into cockle strays;
Let the mind's thoughts but be transplanted so
Into the body, and *bastardly* they grow. *Donne.*

BA'STARDY, bâs'târ-dè. *n. s.* [from *bastard.*] An unlawful state of birth, which disables the bastard, both according to the laws of God and man, from succeeding to an inheritance. *Ayliffe.*

Once she slandered me with *bastardy;*
But whether I be true begot or no,
That still I lay upon my mother's head. *Shaksp.*

In respect of the evil consequents, the wife's adultery is worse, as bringing *bastardy* into a family. *Taylor.*

No more of *bastardy* in heirs of crowns. *Pope.*

To BASTE, bâste. *v. a.* participle pass. *basted*, or *basten.* [*bastonner*, Fr. *Bazata*, in the Armorick dialect, signifies to strike with a stick; from which perhaps *baston* a stick, and all its derivatives, or collaterals, may be deduced.]

1. To beat with a stick.

Quoth she, I grant it is in vain
For one that's *basted* to feel pain;
Because the pangs his bones endure
Contribute nothing to the cure. *Hudibras.*

Bastings heavy, dry, obtuse,
Only dulness can produce;
While a little gentle jerking
Sets the spirits all a working. *Swift.*

2. To drip butter, or any thing else, upon meat, as it turns upon the spit.

Sir, I think the meat wants what I have, a *basting.* *Shakspeare.*

3. To moisten meat on the spit by melted fat falling upon it.

The fat of roasted mutton falling on the birds, will serve to *baste* them, and so save time and butter. *Swift.*

4. To sew slightly. [*baster*, Fr. to stitch.]

BASTINA'DE, bâs-tè-nâde'. } *n. s.* [*baston-*
BASTINA'DO, bâs-tè-nâ'dò. } *nade*, Fr.]

1. The act of beating with a cudgel; the blow given with a cudgel.

But this courtesy was worse than a *bastinado* to Zelmane; so with rageful eyes she bade him defend himself. *Sidney.*

And all those harsh and rugged sounds
Of *bastinados*, cuts, and wounds. *Hudibras.*

2. It is sometimes taken for a Turkish punishment, of beating an offender on the soles of his feet.

To BASTINA'DE, bâs-tè-nâde'. } *v. a.* [from
To BASTINA'DO, bâs-tè-nâ'dò. } the noun; *bastonner*, Fr.] To beat; to treat with the *bastinado.*

Nick seized the longer end of the cudgel, and with it began to *bastinado* old Lewis, who had slunk into a corner, waiting the event of a squabble. *Arbuthnot.*

BA'STION, bâs'tshŭn.[291] *n. s.* [*bastion*, Fr.] A huge mass of earth, usually faced with sods, sometimes with brick, rarely with stone, standing out from a rampart, of which it is a principal part, and was anciently called a bulwark. *Harris.*

Toward: but how? ay there 's the question;
Fierce the assault, unarm'd the *bastion.* *Prior.*

BAT, bât. *n. s.* [bat, Sax. This word seems to have given rise to a great number of words in many languages; as, *battre*, Fr. to beat; *baton*, *battle*, *beat*, *batty*, and others. It probably signified a weapon that did execution by its weight, in opposition to a sharp edge; whence *whirlbat* and *brickbat.*] A heavy stick or club.

A handsome *bat* he held,
On which he leaned, as one far in eld. *Spenser.*

They were fried in arm chairs, and their bones broken with *bats.* *Hakewill.*

BAT, bât. *n. s.* [*vespertilio*, the etymology unknown.] An animal having the body of a mouse and the wings of a bird; not with feathers, but with a sort of skin which is extended. It lays no eggs, but brings forth its young alive, and suckles them. It never grows tame, feeds upon flies, insects, and fatty substances, such as candles, oil, and cheese; and appears only in the summer evenings, when the weather is fine. *Calmet.*

When owls do cry,
On the *bat's* back I do fly. *Shakspeare.*

But then grew reason dark; that fair star no more
Could the fair forms of good and truth discern;
Bats they became who eagles were before;
And this they got by their desire to learn. *Davies.*

Some animals are placed in the middle betwixt two kinds, as *bats*, which have something of birds and beasts. *Locke.*

Where swallows in the winter season keep,
And how the drowsy *bat* and dormouse sleep. *Gay.*

BAT-FOWLING, bât'fôû-ling. *n. s.* [from *bat* and *fowl.*] A particular manner of bird-catching in the night-time, while they are at roost upon perches, trees, or hedges. They light torches or straw, and then beat the bushes; upon which the birds flying to the flames, are caught either with nets, or otherwise.

You would lift the moon out of her sphere, if she would continue in it five weeks without changing.—We should so, and then go a *bat-fowling.* *Shaksp.*

Bodies lighted at night by fire, must have a brighter lustre than by day; as sacking of cities, *bat-fowling.* *Peacham.*

BA'TABLE, bâ'tâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *bate.*] Disputable.

Batable ground seems to be the ground heretofore in question, whether it belonged to England or Scotland, lying between both kingdoms. *Cowell.*

BATCH, bâtsh. *n. s.* [from *bake.*]

1. The quantity of bread baked at a time.

The joiner puts the boards into ovens after the *batch* is drawn, or lays them in a warm stable. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. Any quantity of any thing made at once, so as to have the same qualities

Except he were of the same meal and *batch.* *Ben Jonson.*

BA'TCHELOR, bâtsh'è-lôr. See BACHELOR.

BATE. bâte. *n. s.* [perhaps contracted from *debate.*] Strife; contention; as, a *make bate.*

To BATE, bâte. *v. a.* [contracted from *abate.*]

1. To lessen any thing; to retrench.

Shall I bend low, and in a bondman's key,
With *bated* breath, and whisp'ring humbleness,
Say this? *Shakspeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Nor, envious at the sight, will I forbear
My plenteous bowl, nor *bate* my plenteous cheer. *Dryden.*

2. To sink the price.

When the landholder's rent falls, he must either *bate* the labourer's wages, or not employ, or not pay him. *Locke.*

3. To lessen a demand.

Bate me some, and I will pay you some, and, as most debtors do, promise you infinitely. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

4. To cut off; to take away.

Bate but the last, and 'tis what I would say. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

To BATE, bâte. *v. n.*

1. To grow less.

Bardolph, am not I fallen away vilely since this last election? Do I not *bate?* Do I not dwindle? Why my skin hangs about me like an old lady's loose gown. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

2. To remit: with *of* before the thing

Abate thy speed, and I will *bate of* mine. *Dryden.*

BATE, bâte, seems to have been once the preterite of *bite*, as *Shakspeare* uses *biting faulchion;* unless, in the following lines, it may be rather deduced from *beat.*

Yet there the steel staid not, but inly *bate*
Deep in his flesh, and open'd wide a red flood gate. *Spenser.*

BA'TEFUL, bâte'fûl. *adj.* [from *bate* and *full.*] Contentious.

He knew her haunt, and haunted in the same,
And taught his sheep her sheep in food to thwart;
Which soon as it did *bateful* question frame,
He might on knees confess his guilty part. *Sidney.*

BA'TEMENT, bâte'mênt. *n. s.* [from *abatement.*] Diminution: a term only used among artificers.

To abate, is to waste a piece of stuff; instead of asking how much was cut off, carpenters ask what *batement* that piece of stuff had. *Moxon.*

BATH, bâth.[78] *n. s.* [baƀ, Saxon.]

1. A *bath* is either hot or cold, either of art or nature. Artificial *baths* have been in great esteem with the ancients, especially in complaints to be relieved by revulsion, as inveterate headaches, by opening the pores of the feet, and also in cutaneous cases. But the modern practice has greatest recourse to the natural *baths;* most of which abound with a mineral sulphur, as appears from their turning silver and copper blackish. The cold *baths* are the most convenient springs, or reservatories, of cold water to wash in, which the ancients had in great esteem; and the present age can produce abundance of noble cures performed by them. *Quincy.*

Why may not the cold *bath*, into which they plunged themselves, have had some share in their cure? *Addison's Spectator.*

2. A state in which great outward heat is applied to the body, for the mitigation of pain, or any other purpose.

In the height of this *bath*, when I was more than half stewed in grease like a Dutch dish, to be thrown into the Thames! *Shakspeare.*

Sleep
The birth of each day's life, sore labour's *bath*,
Balm of hurt minds. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

3. In chymistry, it generally signifies a vessel of water, in which another is placed that requires a softer heat than the naked fire. *Balneum Mariæ* is a mistake for *balneum maris*, a sea or water *bath*. A sand heat is sometimes called *balneum siccum*, or *cinereum*. *Quincy.*

We see that the water of things distilled in water, which they call the *bath*, differeth not much from the water of things distilled by fire. *Bacon.*

4. A sort of Hebrew measure, containing the tenth part of an homer, or seven gallons and four pints, as a measure for things liquid; and three pecks and three pints, as a measure for things dry. *Calmet.*

Ten acres of vineyard shall yield one *bath*, and the seed of an homer shall yield an ephah. *Isaiah.*

To BATHE, bȧ*the*.[467] *v. a.* [baðian, Saxon.]

1. To wash, as in a bath.

Others on silver lakes and rivers *bath'd*
Their downy breast. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Chancing to *bathe* himself in the river Cydnus, through the excessive coldness of these waters, he fell sick, near unto death, for three days. *South.*

2. To supple or soften by the outward application of warm liquors.

Bathe them, and keep their bodies soluble the while by clysters and lenitive boluses. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

I'll *bathe* your wounds in tears for my offence. *Dryden.*

3. To wash any thing.

Phœnician Dido stood,
Fresh from her wound, her bosom *bath'd* in blood. *Dryden.*

Mars could in mutual blood the centaurs *bathe*,
And Jove himself give way to Cinthia's wrath. *Dryd.*

To BATHE, bȧ*the*. *v. n.* To be in the water, or in any resemblance of a bath.

Except they meant to *bathe* in reeking wounds,
I cannot tell. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

The delighted spirit
To *bathe* in fiery floods, or to reside
In thrilling regions of thick ribbed ice. *Shakspeare.*

The gallants dancing by the river side,
They *bathe* in summer, and in winter slide. *Waller.*

But *bathe*, and, in imperial robes array'd,
Pay due devotions. *Pope's Odyssey.*

BA'TING, or ABA'TING, bȧ'ting, *or* ȧ-bȧ'ting.[410] *prep.* [from *bate*, or *abate*. This word, though a participle in itself, seems often used as a preposition.] Except.

The king, your brother, could not choose an advocate,
Whom I would sooner hear on any subject,
Bating that only one, his love, than you. *Rowe.*

If we consider children, we have little reason to think that they bring many ideas with them, *bating*, perhaps, some faint ideas of hunger and thirst. *Locke.*

BA'TLET, bȧt'lĕt. *n. s.* [from *bat.*] A square piece of wood, with a handle, used in beating linen when taken out of the buck.

I remember the kissing of her *batlet*, and the cow's dugs that her pretty chopt hands had milked. *Shaksp.*

BATO'ON, bȧ-tōōn'. *n. s.* [*baston*, or *bâton*, Fr. formerly spelt *baston.*]

1. A staff or club.

We came close to the shore, and offered to land; but straightways we saw divers of the people with *bastons* in their hands, as it were, forbidding us to land. *Bacon's New Atalantis.*

That does not make a man the worse,
Although his shoulders with *batoon*
Be claw'd and cudgell'd to some tune. *Hudibras.*

2. A truncheon or marshal's staff; a badge of military honour.

BA'TTAILOUS, bȧt'tȧ-lŭs. *adj.* [from *bataille*, Fr.] Having the appearance of a battle; warlike; with a military appearance.

He started up, and did himself prepare
In sun-bright arms and *battailous* array. *Fairfax.*

The French came foremost, *battailous* and bold. *Fairfax.*

A fiery region, stretch'd
In *battailous* aspect, and nearer view
Bristled with upright beams innumerable
Of rigid spears and helmets throng'd. *Milton.*

BATTA'LIA, bȧt-tȧl'yȧ.[272] *n. s.* [*battaglia*, Ital.]

1. The order of battle.

Next morning the king put his army into *battalia*. *Clarendon.*

2. The main body of an army in array, distinguished from the wings.

BATTA'LION, bȧt-tȧl'yŭn.[272 507] *n. s.* [*battallon*, Fr.]

1. A division of an army; a troop; a body of forces. It is now confined to the infantry, and the number is uncertain, but generally from five to eight hundred men. Some regiments consist of one *battalion*, and others are divided into two, three, or more.

When sorrows come, they come not single spies,
But in *battalions*. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

In this *battalion* there were two officers, called Thersites and Pandarus. *Tatler.*

The pierc'd *battalions* disunited fall
In heaps on heaps: one fate o'erwhelms them all. *Pope.*

2. An army. This sense is not now in use.

Six or seven thousand is their utmost power.
—Why, our *battalion* trebles that account. *Shaksp.*

To BA'TTEN, bȧt'tn.[103] *v. a.* [a word of doubtful etymology.]

1. To fatten, or make fat; to feed plenteously.

We drove afield,
Batt'ning our flocks with the fresh dews of night. *Milton.*

2. To fertilize.

The meadows here, with *batt'ning* ooze enrich'd,
Give spirit to the grass; three cubits high
The jointed herbage shoots. *Philips.*

To BA'TTEN, bȧt'tn.[103] *v.* n. To grow fat; to live in indulgence.

Follow your function, go and *batten* on cold bits. *Shakspeare.*

Burnish'd and *batt'ning* on their food, to show
The diligence of careful herds below. *Dryden.*

The lazy glutton safe at home will keep,
Indulge his sloth, and *batten* on his sleep. *Dryden.*

As at full length the pamper'd monarch lay,
Batt'ning in ease, and slumb'ring life away. *Garth.*

Tway mice, full blythe and amicable,
Batten beside erle Robert's table. *Prior.*

While paddling ducks the standing lake desire,
Or *batt'ning* hogs roll in the sinking mire. *Gay.*

BA'TTEN, bȧt'tn.[103] *n. s.* A word used only by workmen.

A *batten* is a scantling of wood, two, three, or four inches broad, seldom above one thick, and the length unlimited. *Moxon.*

To BA'TTER, bȧt'tŭr.[98] *v. a.* [*battre*, to beat, Fr.]

1. To beat; to beat down; to shatter: frequently used of walls thrown down by artillery, or of the violence of engines of war.

To appoint *battering* rams against the gates, to cast a mount, and to build a fort. *Ezekiel.*

These haughty words of hers
Have *batter'd* me like roaring cannon shot,
And made me almost yield upon my knees. *Shaksp.*

Britannia there, the fort in vain
Had *batter'd* been with golden rain:
Thunder itself had fail'd to pass. *Waller.*

Be then the naval stores the nation's care,
New ships to build, and *batter'd* to repair. *Dryden.*

2. To wear with beating.

Crowds to the castle mounted up the street,
Batt'ring the pavement with their coursers' feet. *Dryden.*

If you have a silver saucepan for the kitchen use, let me advise you to *batter* it well; this will shew constant good housekeeping. *Swift.*

3. Applied to persons, to wear out with service.

The *batter'd* veteran strumpets here
Pretend at least to bring a modest ear. *Southern.*

I am a poor old *battered* fellow, and I would willingly end my days in peace. *Arbuthnot.*

As the same dame, experienc'd in her trade,
By names of toasts retails each *batter'd* jade. *Pope.*

To BA'TTER, bȧt'tŭr.[98] *v. n.* A word used only by workmen.

The side of a wall, or any timber, that bulges from its bottom or foundation, is said to *batter*. *Moxon.*

BA'TTER, bȧt'tŭr. *n. s.* [from *To batter.*] A mixture of several ingredients beaten together with some liquor; so called from its being so much beaten.

One would have all things little, hence has try'd
Turkey poults fresh from th' egg in *batter* fry'd. *King.*

BA'TTERER, bȧt'tŭr-rŭr. *n. s.* [from *batter.*] He that batters.

BA'TTERY, bȧt'tŭr-rē.[555] *n. s.* [from *batter*, or *batterie*, Fr.]

1. The act of battering.

Strong wars they make, and cruel *battery* bend,
'Gainst fort of reason, it to overthrow. *Fairy Queen.*

Earthly minds, like mud walls, resist the strongest *batteries*. *Locke.*

2. The instruments with which a town is battered, placed in order for action; a line of cannon.

Where is best place to make our *batt'ry* next?—
—I think at the north gate. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*

It plants this reasoning and that argument, this consequence and that distinction, like so many intellectual *batteries*, till at length it forces a way and passage into the obstinate inclosed truth. *South.*

See, and revere th' artillery of heav'n,
Drawn by the gale, or by the tempest driven:
A dreadful fire the floating *batt'ries* make,
O'erturn the mountain, and the forest shake. *Blackmore.*

3. The frame, or raised work, upon which cannons are mounted.

4. [In law.] A violent striking of any man. In an action against a striker, one may be found guilty of the assault, yet acquitted of the *battery*. There may therefore be assault without *battery;* but *battery* always implies an assault. *Chambers.*

Why does he suffer this rude knave now to knock him about the sconce with a dirty shovel, and will not tell him of his action of *battery?* *Shakspeare.*

Sir, quo' the lawyer, not to flatter ye,
You have as good and fair a *battery*
As heart can wish, and need not shame
The proudest man alive to claim. *Hudibras.*

BA'TTISH, bȧt'tĭsh. *adj.* [from *bat.*] Resembling a bat.

To be out late in a *battish* humour. *Gent. Instruct.*

BA'TTLE, bȧt'tl.[405] *n. s.* [*bataille*, Fr.]

1. A fight; an encounter between opposite armies. We generally say a *battle* of many, and a *combat* of two.

The English army, that divided was
Into two parts, is now conjoin'd in one;
And means to give you *battle* presently. *Shaksp.*

The *battle* done, and they within our power,
She'll never see his pardon. *Shakspeare.*

The race is not to the swift, nor the *battle* to the strong. *Eccles.*

So they joined *battle*, and the heathen being discomfited fled into the plain. 1 *Maccabees.*

2. A body of forces, or division of an army.

The king divided his army into three *battles;* whereof the vanguard only, with wings, came to fight. *Bacon.*

3. The main body, as distinct from the van and rear.

Angus led the avant-guard, himself followed with the *battle* a good distance behind, and after came the arrier. *Hayward.*

4. We say to join *battle;* to give *battle.*

To Ba'ttle, bât'tl. *v. n.* [*batailler*, Fr.] To join battle; to contend in fight.

'Tis ours by craft and by surprize to gain:
'Tis yours to meet in arms, and *battle* in the plain. *Prior.*

We receive accounts of ladies *battling* it on both sides. *Addison.*

I own, he hates an action base,
His virtues *battling* with his place. *Swift.*

Ba'ttle-arra'y, bât'tl-âr-râ'. *n. s.* [See Battle and Array.] Array, or order, of battle.

Two parties of fine women, placed in the opposite side boxes, seemed drawn up in *battle-array* one against another. *Addison.*

Ba'ttle-axe, bât'tl-âks. *n. s.* A weapon used anciently, probably the same with a *bill.*

Certain tinners, as they were working, found spear heads, *battle-axes*, and swords of copper, wrapped in linen clouts. *Carew.*

Ba'ttledoor, bât'tl-dôre. *n. s.* [so called from *door*, taken for a flat board, and *battle*, or *striking*.] An instrument with a handle and a flat board, used in play to strike a ball or shuttlecock.

Play-things, which are above their skill, as tops, gigs, *battledoors*, and the like, which are to be used with labour, should indeed be procured them. *Locke.*

Ba'ttlement, bât'tl-mênt. *n. s.* [generally supposed to be formed from *battle*, as the parts from whence a building is defended against assailants; perhaps only corrupted from *bâtiment*, Fr.] A wall raised round the top of a building, with embrasures, or interstices, to look through, to annoy an enemy.

And fix'd his head upon our *battlements.* *Shaksp.*

Thou shalt make a *battlement* for thy roof, that thou bring not blood upon thy house, if any man fall. *Deuteronomy.*

Through this we pass
Up to the highest *battlement*, from whence
The Trojans threw their darts. *Denham.*

Their standard, planted on the *battlement*,
Despair and death among the soldiers sent. *Dryd.*

No, I shan't envy him, whoe'er he be,
That stands upon the *battlements* of state;
I'd rather be secure than great. *Norris.*

The weighty mallet deals resounding blows,
Till the proud *battlements* her tow'rs inclose. *Gay.*

Ba'tty, bât'tê. *adj.* [from *bat.*] Belonging to a bat.

Till o'er their brows death, counterfeiting sleep,
With leaden legs and *batty* wings doth creep. *Shaksp.*

Ba'varoy, bâv-â-rôè'. *n. s.* A kind of cloak or surtout.

Let the loop'd *bavaroy* the fop embrace,
Or his deep cloak be spatter'd o'er with lace. *Gay.*

Baubee', bâw-bêè'. *n. s.* A word used in Scotland, and the northern counties, for a halfpenny.

Tho' in the draw'rs of my japan bureau,
To lady Gripeall I the Cæsars show,
'Tis equal to her ladyship or me
A copper Otho, or a Scotch *baubee.*
Bramst. Man of Taste.

Ba'vin, bâv'în. *n. s.* [of uncertain derivation.] A stick like those bound up in faggots; a piece of waste wood.

He rambled up and down
With shallow jesters and rash *bavin* wits,
Soon kindled, and soon burnt. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

For moulded to the life in clouts
Th' have pick'd from dunghills thereabouts,
He's mounted on a hazel *bavin*,
A crop'd malignant baker gave him. *Hudibras.*

The truncheons make billet, *bavin*, and coals.
Mortimer.

To Baulk, bâwk.[402 84] See Balk.

Ba'wble, bâw'bl.[405] *n. s.* [*Baubellum*, in barbarous Latin, signified a jewel, or any thing valuable, but not necessary. *Omnia baubella sua dedit Othoni.* Hoveden. Probably from *beau*, Fr.] A gewgaw; a trifling piece of finery; a thing of more show than use; a trifle. It is in general, whether applied to persons or things, a term of contempt.

She haunts me in every place. I was on the sea bank with some Venetians, and thither comes the *bauble*, and falls me thus about my neck. *Shaksp.*

It is a paltry cap,
A custard coffin, a *bawble*, a silken pie. *Shaksp.*

If, in our contest, we do not interchange useful notions, we shall traffick toys and *bawbles.*
Government of the Tongue.

This shall be writ to fright the fry away,
Who draw their little *bawbles*, when they play. *Dryd.*

A lady's watch needs neither figures nor wheels;
'Tis enough that 'tis loaded with *bawbles* and seals.
Prior.

Our author then, to please you in your way,
Presents you now a *bawble* of a play,
In gingling rhyme. *Granville.*

A prince, the moment he is crown'd,
Inherits every virtue round,
As emblems of the sovereign pow'r,
Like other *bawbles* of the Tow'r. *Swift.*

Ba'wbling, bâw'bling.[410] *adj.* [from *bawble.*] Trifling; contemptible: a word not now in use, except in conversation.

A *bawbling* vessel was he captain of,
For shallow draught and bulk unprized;
With which such scathful grapple did he make,
With the most noble bottom of our fleet. *Shaksp.*

Ba'wcock, bâw'kôk. *n. s.* [perhaps from *beau*, or *baude* and *cock.*] A familiar word, which seems to signify the same as *fine fellow.*

Why, how now, my *bawcock?* how dost thou, chuck? *Shakspeare's Twelfth Night.*

BAWD, bâwd. *n. s.* [*baude*, old Fr.] A procurer, or procuress; one that introduces men and women to each other, for the promotion of debauchery.

If your worship will take order for the drabs and the knaves, you need not to fear the *bawds.* *Shaksp.*

This commodity,
This *bawd*, this broker, this all-changing word,
Hath drawn him from his own determin'd aid.
Shakspeare.

Our author calls colouring *lena sororis*, the *bawd* of her sister design; she dresses her up, she paints her, she procures for the design, and makes lovers for her. *Dryden.*

To Bawd, bâwd. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To procure; to provide gallants with strumpets.

Leucippe is agent for the king's lust, and *bawds*, at the same time, for the whole court. *Addison.*

And in four months a batter'd harridan;
Now nothing's left, but wither'd, pale, and shrunk,
To *bawd* for others, and go shares with punk. *Swift.*

Ba'wdily, bâw'dê-lê. *adv.* [from *bawdy.*] Obscenely.

Ba'wdiness, bâw'dê-nês. *n. s.* [from *bawdy.*] Obsceneness.

Ba'wdrick, bâw'drik. *n. s.* [See Baldrick.] A belt.

Fresh garlands too the virgins' temples crown'd;
The youths gilt swords wore at their thighs, with silver *bawdricks* bound. *Chapman's Iliad.*

Ba'wdry, bâw'drê. *n. s.* [contracted from *bawdery*, the practice of a bawd.]

1. A wicked practice of procuring and bringing whores and rogues together.
Ayliffe.

Cheating and *bawdry* go together in the world.
L'Estrange.

2. Obscenity; unchaste language.

Pr'ythee say on; he's for a jig, or a tale of *bawdry*, or he sleeps. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

I have no salt: no *bawdry* he doth mean:
For witty, in his language, is obscene. *Ben Jonson.*

It is most certain, that barefaced *bawdry* is the poorest pretence to wit imaginable. *Dryden.*

Ba'wdy, bâw'dê. *adj.* [from *bawd.*] Obscene; unchaste: generally applied to language.

The *bawdy* wind, that kisses all it meets,
Is hush'd within the hollow mine of earth,
And will not hear 't. *Shaksp. Othello.*

Only they,
That come to hear a merry *bawdy* play,
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakspeare.*

Not one poor *bawdy* jest shall dare appear;
For now the batter'd veteran strumpets here
Pretend at least to bring a modest ear. *Southern.*

Ba'wdy-house, bâw'dê-hôuse. *n. s.* A house where traffick is made by wickedness and debauchery.

Has the pope lately shut up the *bawdy-houses*, or does he continue to lay a tax upon sin? *Dennis.*

To Bawl, bâll. *v. n.* [*balo*, Lat.]

1. To hoot; to cry with great vehemence, whether for joy or pain. A word always used in contempt.

They *bawl* for freedom in their senseless mood,
And still revolt, when truth would set them free.
Milton.

To cry the cause up heretofore,
And *bawl* the bishops out of door. *Hudibras.*

Through the thick shades th' eternal scribbler *bawls*,
And shakes the statues on their pedestals. *Dryden.*

From his lov'd home no lucre him can draw;
The senate's mad decrees he never saw,
Nor heard at *bawling* bars corrupted law. *Dryden.*

Loud menaces were heard, and foul disgrace,
And *bawling* infamy, in language base,
Till sense was lost in sound, and silence fled the place. *Dryden's Fables.*

So on the tuneful Margarita's tongue
The list'ning nymphs and ravish'd heroes hung;
But cits and fops the heav'n-born musick blame,
And *bawl*, and hiss, and damn her into fame. *Smith.*

I have a race of orderly elderly people, who can *bawl* when I am deaf, and tread softly when I am only giddy and would sleep. *Swift.*

2. To cry as a froward child.

A little child was *bawling*, and a woman chiding it. *L'Estrange.*

If they were never suffered to have what they cried for, they would never, with *bawling* and peevishness, contend for mastery. *Locke.*

My husband took him in, a dirty boy; it was the business of the servants to attend him, the rogue did *bawl* and make such a noise. *Arbuthnot.*

To BAWL, bâll. *v. a.* To proclaim as a crier.

It grieved me when I saw labours, which had cost so much, *bawled* about by common hawkers. *Swift.*

BA'WREL, bâw'rîl.[99] *n. s.* A kind of hawk. *Dict.*

BA'WSIN, bâw'sîn. *n. s.* A badger. *Dict.*

BAY, bâ.[220] *adj.* [*badius*, Lat.]

A *bay* horse is what is inclining to a chestnut; and this colour is various, either a light *bay* or a dark *bay*, according as it is less or more deep. There are also coloured horses, that are called dappled *bays*. All *bay* horses are commonly called brown by the common people.

All *bay* horses have black manes, which distinguish them from the sorrel, that have red or white manes.

There are light *bays* and gilded *bays*, which are somewhat of a yellowish colour. The chestnut *bay* is that which comes nearest to the colour of the chestnut. *Farrier's Dict.*

My lord, you gave good words the other day of a *bay* courser I rode on. 'Tis yours because you liked it. *Shakspeare.*

Poor Tom! proud of heart to ride on a *bay* trotting horse over four inch'd bridges. *Shakspeare.*

His colour grey,
For beauty dappled, or the brightest *bay*. *Dryden.*

BAY, bâ. *n. s.* [*baye*, Dutch.]

1. An opening into the land, where the water is shut in on all sides, except at the entrance.

A reverend Syracusan merchant,
Who put unluckily into this *bay*. *Shaksp.*

We have also some works in the midst of the sea, and some *bays* upon the shore for some works, wherein is required the air and vapour of the sea. *Bacon.*

Hail, sacred solitude! from this calm *bay*
I view the world's tempestuous sea. *Roscommon.*

Here in a royal bed the waters sleep,
When tir'd at sea, within this *bay* they creep. *Dryd.*

Some of you have *bay*. *Dryden.*

2. A pond head raised to keep in store of water for driving a mill.

BAY, bâ. *n. s.* [*abboi*, Fr. signifies the last extremity; as, *Innocence est aux abboins.* Boileau. *Innocence is in the utmost distress.* It is taken from *abboi*, the barking of a dog at hand, and thence signified the condition of a stag when the hounds were almost upon him.]

1. The state of any thing surrounded by enemies, and obliged to face them by an impossibility of escape.

This ship, for fifteen hours, sate like a stag among hounds at the *bay*, and was sieged and fought with, in turn, by fifteen great ships. *Bacon.*

Fair liberty, pursued and meant a prey
To lawless power, here turn'd, and stood at *bay*. *Denham.*

Nor flight was left, nor hopes to force his way;
Embolden'd by despair, he stood at *bay;*
Resolv'd on death, he dissipates his fears,
And bounds aloft against the pointed spears. *Dryd.*

2. Some writers, perhaps mistaking the meaning, have used *bay* as referred to the assailant, for distance beyond which no approach could be made.

All, fir'd with noble emulation, strive;
And with a storm of darts to distance drive
The Trojan chief; who, held at *bay*, from far
On his Vulcanian orb sustain'd the war. *Dryden.*

We have now, for ten years together, turned the whole force and expence of the war, where the enemy was best able to hold us at a *bay*. *Swift.*

BAY, bâ. *n. s.* In architecture, a term used to signify the magnitude of a building; as, if a barn consists of a floor and two heads, where they lay corn, they call it a barn of two *bays*. These *bays* are from fourteen to twenty feet long, and floors from ten to twelve broad, and usually twenty feet long, which is the breadth of the barn. *Builder's Dict.*

If this law hold in Vienna ten years, I'll rent the fairest house in it after threepence a *bay*. *Shaksp.*

There may be kept one thousand bushels in each *bay*, there being sixteen *bays*, each eighteen feet long, about seventeen wide, or three hundred square feet in each *bay*. *Mortimer.*

BAY *Tree*, bâ'trêê. [*laurus*, Lat.] The tree, as is generally thought, which is translated *laurel*, and of which honorary garlands were anciently made.

I have seen the wicked in great power, and spreading himself like a green *bay tree*. *Psalms.*

BAY, bâ. *n. s.* A poetical name for an honorary crown or garland, bestowed as a prize for any kind of victory or excellence.

Beneath his reign shall Eusden wear the *bays*. *Pope.*

To BAY, bâ. *v. n.* [*abboyer*, Fr.]

1. To bark as a dog at a thief, or at the game which he pursues.

And all the while she stood upon the ground,
The wakeful dogs did never cease to *bay*. *Fairy Q.*

The hounds at nearer distance hoarsely *bay'd;*
The hunter close pursued the visionary maid;
She rent the heav'n with loud laments, imploring aid. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. [From *bay*, an inclosed place.] To encompass about; to shut in.

We are at the stake,
And *bay'd* about with many enemies. *Shaksp.*

To BAY, bâ. *v. a.* To follow with barking; to bark at.

I was with Hercules and Cadmus once,
When in the wood of Crete they *bay'd* the boar
With hounds of Sparta. *Shaksp.*

If he should do so,
He leaves his back unarm'd, the French and Welch
Baying him at the heels. *Shaksp.*

BAY *Salt*, bâ'sâlt. Salt made of sea water, which receives its consistence from the heat of the sun, and is so called from its brown colour. By letting the sea water into square pits or basons, its surface being struck and agitated by the rays of the sun, it thickens at first imperceptibly, and becomes covered over with a slight crust, which hardening by the continuance of the heat, is wholly converted into salt. The water in this condition is scalding hot, and the crystallization is perfected in eight, ten, or at most fifteen days. *Chambers.*

All eruptions of air, though small and slight, give sound, which we call crackling, puffing, spitting, &c. as in *bay salt* and bay leaves cast into fire. *Bacon.*

BAY *Window*, bâ'win'dô. A window jutting outward, and therefore forming a kind of bay or hollow in the room.

It hath *bay windows* transparent as barricadoes. *Shakspeare.*

BAY *Yarn*, bâ'yârn.[78] A denomination sometimes used promiscuously with woollen yarn. *Chambers.*

BA'YARD, bâ'yârd.[78] *n. s.* [from *bay.*] A bay horse.

Blind *bayard* moves the mill. *Philips.*

BA'YONET, bây'ûn-nêt. *n. s.* [*bayonette*, Fr.] A short sword or dagger fixed at the end of a musket, by which the foot hold off the horse.

One of the black spots is long and slender, and resembles a dagger or *bayonet*. *Woodward.*

BAYZE, bâze. See BAIZE.

BDE'LLIUM, dêl'yûm. *n. s.* [βδέλλιον; בדלה.] An aromatic gum brought from the Levant, used as a medicine, and a perfume. *Bdellium* is mentioned both by the ancient naturalists, and in Scripture; but it is doubtful whether any of these be the same with the modern kind. *Chamb.*

This *bdellium* is a tree of the bigness of an olive, whereof Arabia hath great plenty, which yieldeth a certain gum, sweet to smell to, but bitter in taste, called also *bdellium*. The Hebrews take the loadstone for *bdellium*. *Raleigh.*

To BE, bêê. *v. n.* [This word is so remarkably irregular, that it is necessary to set down many of its terminations.

Present. *I am*, *thou art*, *he is*, *we are*, &c.
eom, eaꝛt, iꝛ, aꝛon, Sax.

Preter. *I was*, *thou wast* or *wert*, pæꝛ, pæꝛe, *he was*, *we were*, &c. paꝛ, pæꝛon, Sax.

The conjunctive mood.

I be, *thou beest*, *he be*, *we be*, &c.
beo, biꝛt, beo, beon, Sax.]

1. To have some certain state, condition, quality, or accident; as, the man *is* wise.

Seventy senators died
By their proscriptions, Cicero *being* one. *Shaksp.*

He hath to-night *been* in unusual pleasure. *Shaksp.*

Be what thou hop'st to *be*, or what thou *art*,
Resign to death, it *is* not worth enjoying. *Shaksp.*

Be but about
To say she *is* a goodly lady, and
The justice of your hearts will add thereto,
'Tis pity she *is* not honest, honourable. *Shaksp.*

Let them shew the former things what they *be*, that we may consider them. *Isaiah.*

Therefore *be* sure,
Thou, when the bridegroom with his feastful friends
Passes to bliss at the mid hour of night,
Hast gain'd thy entrance, virgin wise and pure. *Milton.*

It is not easy to discern what such men would *be* at. *Stilling fleet.*

To say a man has a clear idea of quantity, without knowing how great it *is*, *is* to say, he has a clear idea of the number of the sands, who knows not how many they *be*. *Locke.*

2. It is the auxiliary verb by which the verb passive is formed.

The wine of life *is* drawn, and the mere lees
Is left this vault to brag of. *Shaksp.*

3. To exist; to have existence.

The times have *been*,
That when the brains were out the man would die. *Macbeth.*

Here cease, ye pow'rs, and let your vengeance end,
Troy *is* no more, and can no more offend. *Dryden.*

All th' impossibilities, which poets
Count to extravagance of loose description,
Shall sooner *be*. *Rowe.*

To *be*, contents his natural desire;
He asks no angel's wing, nor seraph's fire. *Pope.*

4. To have something by appointment or rule.

If all political power be derived only from Adam, and *be* to descend only to his successive heirs, by the ordinance of God, and divine institution, this is a right antecedent and paramount to all government. *Locke.*

5. *Let* BE. Do not meddle with; leave untouched.

Let be, said he, my prey. *Dryden.*

BEACH, bēētsh.[227] *n. s.* The shore, particularly that part that is dashed by the waves; the strand.

The fishermen, that walk upon the *beach*,
Appear like mice. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Deep to the rocks of hell the gather'd *beach*
They fasten'd, and the mole immense wrought on
Over the foaming deep. *Milton.*

They find the washed amber further out upon the *beaches* and shores, where it has been longer exposed. *Woodward.*

BE'ACHED, bēētsh'ēd. *adj.* [from *beach.*] Exposed to the waves.

Timon hath made his everlasting mansion
Upon the *beached* verge of the salt flood;
Which, once a day, with his embossed froth
The turbulent surge shall cover. *Shaksp.*

BE'ACHY, bēētsh'ē. *adj.* [from *beach.*] Having beaches.

The *beachy* girdle of the ocean
Too wide for Neptune's hips. *Shaksp.*

BE'ACON, bē'kn.[170] *n. s.* [beacon, Sax. from becn a signal, and becnan, whence beckon, to make a signal.]

1. Something raised on an eminence, to be fired on the approach of an enemy, to alarm the country.

His blazing eyes like two bright shining shields,
Did burn with wrath, and sparkled living fire;
As two broad *beacons* set in open fields
Send forth their flames. *Fairy Queen.*

Modest doubt is call'd
The *beacon* of the wise. *Shaksp.*

The king seemed to account of Perkin as a May-game; yet had given order for the watching of *beacons* upon the coasts, and erecting more where they stood too thin. *Bacon.*

No flaming *beacons* cast their blaze afar,
The dreadful signal of invasive war. *Gay.*

2. Marks erected, or lights made in the night, to direct navigators in their courses, and warn them from rocks, shallows, and sand-banks.

BEAD, bēde.[227] *n. s.* [beade prayer, Sax.]

1. Small globes or balls of glass or pearl, or other substances, strung upon a thread, and used by the Romanists to count their prayers; from whence the phrase to *tell beads*, or to be at one's *beads*, is to be at prayer.

That aged dame, the lady of the place,
Who all this while was busy at her *beads*. *Fairy Queen.*

Thy voice I seem in every hymn to hear,
With ev'ry *bead* I drop too soft a tear. *Pope.*

2. Little balls worn about the neck for ornament.

With scarfs and fans, and double charge of brav'ry,
With amber bracelets, *beads*, and all such knav'ry. *Shaksp.*

3. Any globular bodies.

Thy spirit within thee hath been so at war,
That *beads* of sweat have stood upon thy brow. *Shaksp.*

Several yellow lumps of amber, almost like *beads*, with one side flat, had fastened themselves to the bottom. *Boyle.*

BEAD *Tree*, bēde' trēē. [*azedarach.*] A plant.

BE'ADLE, bē'dl.[227 405] *n. s.* [bydel, Sax. a messenger; *bedeau*, Fr. *bedel*, Span. *bedelle*, Dutch.]

1. A messenger or servitor belonging to a court. *Cowell.*

2. A petty officer in parishes, whose business it is to punish petty offenders.

A dog's obey'd in office.
Thou rascal *beadle*, hold thy bloody hand;
Why dost thou lash that whore? *Shaksp.*

They ought to be taken care of in this condition, either by the *beadle* or the magistrate. *Spectator.*

Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,
The *beadle's* lash still flagrant on their back. *Prior.*

BE'ADROLL, bēde'rōll. *n. s.* [from *bead* and *roll.*] A catalogue of those who are to be mentioned at prayers.

The king, for the better credit of his espials abroad, did use to have them cursed by name amongst the *beadroll* of the king's enemies. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

BE'ADSMAN, bēēdz'mān. *n. s.* [from *bead* and *man.*] A man employed in praying, generally in praying for another.

An holy hospital,
In which seven *beadsmen*, that had vowed all
Their life to service of high heaven's king. *Fairy Queen.*

In thy danger,
Commend thy grievance to my holy prayer;
For I will be thy *beadsman*, Valentine. *Shaksp.*

BE'AGLE, bē'gl.[227 405] *n. s.* [*bigle*, Fr.] A small hound with which hares are hunted.

The rest were various huntings.
The graceful goddess was array'd in green;
About her feet were little *beagles* seen,
That watch'd with upward eyes the motions of their queen. *Dryden's Fables.*

To plains with well-bred *beagles* we repair,
And trace the mazes of the circling hare. *Pope.*

BEAK, bēke.[227] *n. s.* [*bec*, Fr. *pig*, Welsh.]

1. The bill or horny mouth of a bird.

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and cloys his *beak*,
As when his god is pleas'd. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

He saw the ravens with their horny *beaks*
Food to Elijah bringing. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

The magpie, lighting on the stock,
Stood chatt'ring with incessant din,
And with her *beak* gave many a knock. *Swift.*

2. A piece of brass like a beak, fixed at the end of the ancient gallies, with which they pierced their enemies. It can now be used only for the fore part of a ship.

With boiling pitch, another near at hand,
From friendly Sweden brought, the seams instops;
Which, well laid o'er, the salt sea waves withstand,
And shakes them from the rising *beak* in drops. *Dryden.*

3. A beak is a little shoe, at the toe about an inch long, turned up and fastened in upon the fore-part of the hoof. *Farrier's Dict.*

4. Any thing ending in a point like a beak; as, the spout of a cup; a prominence of land.

Cuddenbeak, from a well-advanced promontory, which entitled it *beak*, taketh a prospect of the river. *Carew's Survey.*

BE'AKED, bē'kĕd or bēkt.[362] *adj.* [from *beak.*] Having a beak; having the form of a beak.

And question'd every gust of rugged winds,
That blows from off each *beaked* promontory. *Milton.*

BE'AKER, bē'kûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *beak.*] A cup with a spout in the form of a bird's beak.

And into pikes and musqueteers
Stamp *beakers*, cups, and porringers. *Hudibras.*

With dulcet bev'rage this the *beaker* crown'd,
Fair in the midst, with gilded cups around. *Pope's Odyssey.*

BEAL, bēle.[227] *n. s.* [*bolla*, Ital.] A whelk or pimple.

To BEAL, bēle. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ripen; to gather matter, or come to a head, as a sore does.

BEAM, bēme.[227] *n. s.* [beam, Sax. a tree.]

1. The main piece of timber that supports the house.

A *beam* is the largest piece of wood in a building, which always lies across the building or the walls, serving to support the principal rafters of the roof, and into which the feet of the principal rafters are framed. No building has less than two *beams*, one at each head. Into these, the girders of the garret floor are also framed; and, if the building be of timber, the tezel-tenons of the posts are framed. The proportions of *beams*, in or near London, are fixed by act of parliament. A *beam*, fifteen feet long, must be seven inches on one side its square, and five on the other; if it be sixteen feet long, one side must be eight inches, the other six; and so proportionable to their lengths. *Builder's Dict.*

The building of living creatures is like the building of a timber house; the walls and other parts have columns and *beams*, but the roof is tile, or lead, or stone. *Bacon.*

He heav'd, with more than human force, to move
A weighty stone, the labour of a team,
And rais'd from thence he reach'd the neighb'ring *beam*. *Dryden.*

2. Any large and long piece of timber: a *beam* must have more length than thickness, by which it is distinguished from a block.

But Lycus, swifter,
Springs to the walls, and leaves his foes behind,
And snatches at the *beam* he first can find. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. That part of a balance, at the ends of which the scales are suspended.

Poise the cause in justice' equal scales,
Whose *beam* stands sure, whose rightful cause prevails. *Shakspeare.*

If the length of the sides in the balance, and the weights at the ends, be both equal, the *beam* will be in a horizontal situation: but if either the weights alone be unequal, or the distances alone, the *beam* will accordingly decline. *Wilkins.*

4. The horn of a stag.

And taught the woods to echo to the stream
His dreadful challenge, and his clashing *beam*. *Denham.*

5. The pole of a chariot; that piece of wood which runs between the horses.

Juturna heard, and, seiz'd with mortal fear,
Forc'd from the *beam* her brother's charioteer. *Dryden.*

6. Among weavers, a cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is wove.

The staff of his spear was like a weaver's *beam*. 1 *Chron.*

7. BEAM *of an anchor.* The straight part or shank of an anchor, to which the hooks are fastened.

8. BEAM *Compasses.* A wooden or brass

instrument, with sliding sockets, to carry several shifting points, in order to draw circles with very long radii; and useful in large projections, for drawing the furniture on wall dials. *Harris.*

9. [runnebeam, Sax. a ray of the sun.] The ray of light emitted from some luminous body, or received by the eye.

Pile ten hills on the Tarpeian rock,
That the precipitation might down stretch
Below the *beam* of sight. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

Pleasing, yet cold, like Cynthia's silver *beam.* *Dryden.*

As heav'n's blest *beam* turns vinegar more sour. *Pope.*

To BEAM, bēme.[227] *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit rays or beams.

Each emanation of his fires
That *beams* on earth, each virtue he inspires. *Pope.*

BEAM *Tree*, bēme'trēē. A species of wild service.

BE'AMY, bē'mē. *adj.* [from *beam.*]

1. Radiant; shining; emitting beams.

All-seeing sun!
Hide, hide in shameful night, thy *beamy* head. *Smith.*

2. Having the weight or massiness of a beam.

His double-biting axe, and *beamy* spear;
Each asking a gigantic force to rear. *Dryd. Fables.*

3. Having horns or antlers.

Rouse from their desert dens the bristled rage
Of boars, and *beamy* stags in toils engage. *Dryden's Virgil.*

BEAN, bēne.[227] *n. s.* [*faba*, Lat.] The species are, 1. The common garden *bean.* 2. The horse *bean.* There are several varieties of the garden *beans*, differing either in colour or size. The principal sorts which are cultivated in England, are the Mazagan, the small Lisbon, the Spanish, the Tokay, the Sandwich, and Windsor *beans.* The Mazagan *bean* is brought from a settlement of the Portuguese, on the coast of Africa, of the same name; and is by far the best sort to plant for an early crop. *Miller.*

His allowance of oats and *beans* for his horse was greater than his journey required. *Swift.*

BEAN *Caper*, bēne'kā-pŭr. [*fabago.*] A plant.

BEAN *Tressel*, bēne'trĕs'sl. An herb.

To BEAR, bāre.[240] *v. a.* pret. *I bore*, or *bare;* part. pass. *bore*, or *born.* [beopan, bepan, Sax. *bairan*, Gothick. It is sounded as *bare*, as the *are* in *care* and *dare.*]

1. This is a word used with such latitude, that it is not easily explained.

We say to *bear* a burden, to *bear* sorrow or reproach, to *bear* a name, to *bear* a grudge, to *bear* fruit, or to *bear* children. The word *bear* is used in very different senses. *Watts.*

2. To carry as a burden.

They *bear* him upon the shoulder; they carry him and set him in his place. *Isaiah.*

And Solomon had threescore and ten thousand that *bare* burdens. 1 *Kings.*

As an eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them, *beareth* them on her wings. *Deuteronomy.*

We see some, who we think have *borne* less of the burden, rewarded above ourselves. *Decay of Piety.*

3. To convey or carry.

My message to the ghost of Priam *bear;*
Tell him a new Achilles sent thee there. *Dryden's Æneid.*

A guest like him, a Trojan guest before,
In shew of friendship, sought the Spartan shore,
And ravish'd Helen from her husband *bore.* *Garth.*

4. To carry as a mark of authority.

I do commit into your hand
Th' unstained sword that you have us'd to *bare.* *Shakspeare.*

5. To carry as a mark of distinction.

He may not *bear* so fair and so noble an image of the divine glory, as the universe in its full system. *Hale.*

His pious brother, sure the best
Who ever *bore* that name. *Dryden.*

The sad spectators stiffen'd with their fears
She sees, and sudden every limb she smears;
Then each of savage beasts the figure *bears.* *Garth.*

His supreme spirit of mind will *bear* its best resemblance, when it represents the supreme infinite. *Cheyne.*

So we say, to *bear* arms in a coat.

6. To carry, as in show.

Look like the time; *bear* welcome in your eye,
Your hand, your tongue; look like the innocent flower,
But be the serpent under 't. *Shakspeare.*

7. To carry, as in trust.

He was a thief, and had the bag, and *bare* what was put therein. *John.*

8. To support; to keep from falling; frequently with *up.*

Under colour of rooting out popery, the most effectual means to *bear up* the state of religion may be removed, and so a way be made either for paganism, or for barbarism, to enter. *Hooker.*

And Sampson took hold of the two middle pillars, upon which the house stood, and on which it was *borne up.* *Judges.*

A religious hope does not only *bear up* the mind under her sufferings, but makes her rejoice in them. *Addison.*

Some power invisible supports his soul,
And *bears* it *up* in all its wonted greatness. *Addison.*

9. To keep afloat; to keep from sinking: sometimes with *up.*

The waters increased, and *bear up* the ark, and it was lifted up above the earth. *Genesis.*

10. To support with proportionate strength.

Animals that use a great deal of labour and exercise, have their solid parts more elastick and strong; they can *bear*, and ought to have, stronger food. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

11. To carry in the mind, as love, hate.

How did the open multitude reveal
The wond'rous love they *bear* him underhand! *Daniel.*

They *bare* great faith and obedience to the kings. *Bacon.*

Darah, the eldest, *bears* a generous mind,
But to implacable revenge inclin'd. *Dryden.*

The coward *bore* the man immortal spite. *Dryd.*

As for this gentleman, who is fond of her, she *beareth* him an invincible hatred. *Swift.*

That inviolable love I *bear* to the land of my nativity, prevailed upon me to engage in so bold an attempt. *Swift.*

12. To endure, as pain, without sinking.

It was not an enemy that reproached me, then I could have *borne* it. *Psalms.*

13. To suffer; to undergo, as punishment or misfortune.

I have *borne* chastisements, I will not offend any more. *Job.*

That which was torn of beasts I brought not unto thee, I *bare* the loss of it; of my hand didst thou require it. *Genesis.*

14. To permit; to suffer without resentment.

To reject all orders of the church which men have established, is to think worse of the laws of men, in this respect, than, either the judgment of wise men alloweth, or the law of God itself will *bear.* *Hooker.*

Not the gods, nor angry Jove, will *bear*
Thy lawless wand'ring walks in upper air. *Dryden.*

15. To be capable of; to admit.

Being the son of one earl of Pembroke, and younger brother to another, who liberally supplied his expence, beyond what his annuity from his father could *bear.* *Clarendon.*

Give his thought either the same turn, if our tongue will *bear* it, or, if not, vary but the dress. *Dryden.*

Do not charge your coins with more uses than they can *bear.* It is the method of such as love any science, to discover all others in it. *Addison on Medals.*

Had he not been eager to find mistakes, he would not have strained my works to such a sense as they will not *bear.* *Atterbury.*

In all criminal cases, the most favourable interpretation should be put upon words that they possibly can *bear.* *Swift.*

16. To produce, as fruit.

There be some plants that *bear* no flower, and yet *bear* fruit: there be some that *bear* flowers, and no fruit: there be some that *bear* neither flowers nor fruit. *Bacon.*

They wing'd their flight aloft; then stooping low,
Perch'd on the double tree that *bears* the golden bough. *Dryden.*

Say, shepherd, say in what glad soil appears
A wond'rous tree that sacred monarchs *bears.* *Pope.*

17. To bring forth, as a child.

The queen that *bore* thee
Oftner upon her knees than on her feet,
Died every day she liv'd. *Shakspeare.*

Ye know that my wife *bare* two sons. *Genesis.*

What could the muse herself that Orpheus *bore*,
The muse herself, for her enchanting son? *Milton.*

The same Æneas, whom fair Venus *bore*
To fam'd Anchises on th' Idean shore. *Dryden.*

18. To give birth to; to be the native place of.

Here dwelt the man divine whom Samos *bore*,
But now self-banish'd from his native shore. *Dryd.*

19. To possess, as power or honour.

When vice prevails, and impious men *bear* sway,
The post of honour is a private station. *Addison's Cato.*

20. To gain; to win: commonly with *away.*

As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,
So may he with more facile question *bear* it;
For that it stands not in such warlike brace. *Shak.*

Because the Greek and Latin have ever *borne away* the prerogative from all other tongues, they shall serve as touchstones to make our trials by. *Camden.*

Some think to *bear* it by speaking a great word, and being peremptory; and go on, and take by admittance that which they cannot make good. *Bacon.*

21. To maintain; to keep up.

He finds the pleasure and credit of *bearing* a part in the conversation, and of hearing his reasons approved. *Locke.*

22. To support any thing good or bad.

I was carried on to observe, how they did *bear* their fortunes, and how they did employ their times. *Bacon.*

23. To exhibit.

Ye Trojan flames, your testimony *bear*,
What I perform'd, and what I suffer'd there. *Dryden.*

24. To be answerable for.

If I bring him not unto thee, let me *bear* the blame. *Genesis.*

O more than madmen! you yourselves shall *bear*,
The guilt of blood and sacrilegious war. *Dryden.*

25. To supply.

What have you under your arm? Somewhat that will bear your charges in your pilgrimage? *Dryd.*

26. To be the object of. This is unusual.

I'll be your father and your brother too;

Let me but *bear* your love, I'll *bear* your cares. *Shaksp.*

27. To behave; to act in any character.

Some good instruction give,
How I may *bear* me here. *Shaksp.*
Hath he *borne* himself penitent in prison? *Shaks.*

28. To hold; to restrain: with *off*.

Do you suppose the state of this realm to be now so feeble, that it cannot *bear off* a greater blow than this? *Hayward.*

29. To impel; to urge; to push: with some particle noting the direction of the impulse; as, *down*, *on*, *back*, *forward*.

The residue were so disordered as they could not conveniently fight or fly, and not only justled and *bore down* one another, but in their confused tumbling back, brake a part of the avant guard. *Sir John Hayward.*

Contention, like a horse
Full of high feeding, madly hath broke loose,
And *bears down* all before him. *Shaksp.*

Their broken oars, and floating planks, withstand
Their passage, while they labour to the land;
And ebbing tides *bear back* upon th' uncertain sand. *Dryden.*

Now with a noiseless gentle course
It keeps within the middle bed;
Anon it lifts aloft the head,
And *bears down* all before it with impetuous force. *Dryden.*

Truth is *borne down*, attestations neglected, the testimony of sober persons despised. *Swift.*

The hopes of enjoying the abbey lands would soon *bear down* all considerations, and be an effectual incitement to their perversion. *Swift.*

30. To conduct; to manage.

My hope is
So to *bear* through, and out, the consulship,
As spite shall ne'er wound you, though it may me. *Ben Jonson.*

31. To press.

Cæsar doth *bear* me hard; but he loves Brutus. *Shaksp.*

Though he *bear* me hard,
I yet must do him right. *Ben Jonson.*

These men *bear* hard upon the suspected party, pursue her close through all her windings. *Addison.*

32. To incite; to animate.

But confidence then *bore* thee on; secure
Either to meet no danger, or to find
Matter of glorious trial. *Milton.*

33. *To bear a body.* A colour is said to *bear a body* in painting, when it is capable of being ground so fine, and mixing with the oil so entirely, as to seem only a very thick oil of the same colour.

34. *To bear date.* To carry the mark of the time when any thing was written.

35. *To bear a price.* To have a certain value.

36. *To bear in hand.* To amuse with false pretences; to deceive.

Your daughter, whom she *bore in hand* to love
With such integrity, she did confess,
Was as a scorpion to her sight. *Shaksp.*

His sickness, age, and impotence,
Was falsely *borne in hand*. *Shaksp.*

He repaired to Bruges, desiring of the states of Bruges to enter peaceably into their town, with a retinue fit for his estate; and *bearing* them *in hand*, that he was to communicate with them of matters of great importance, for their good. *Bacon.*

It is no wonder, that some would *bear* the world *in hand*, that the apostle's design and meaning is for presbytery, though his words are for episcopacy. *South.*

37. *To bear off.* To carry away.

I will respect thee as a father, if
Thou *bear'st* my life *off* hence. *Shaksp.*

The sun views half the earth on either way,
And here brings on, and there *bears off* the day. *Creech.*

Give but the word, we'll snatch this damsel up,
And *bear* her *off*. *Addison's Cato.*

My soul grows desperate.
I'll *bear* her *off*. *A. Philips.*

38. *To bear out.* To support; to maintain; to defend.

I hope your warrant will *bear out* the deed. *Shaksp.*

I can once or twice a quarter *bear out* a knave against an honest man. *Shaksp.*

Changes are never without danger, unless the prince be able to *bear out* his actions by power. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Quoth Sidrophel, I do not doubt,
To find friends that will *bear* me *out*. *Hudibras.*

Company only can *bear* a man *out* in an ill thing. *South.*

I doubted whether that occasion could *bear* me *out* in the confidence of giving your ladyship any farther trouble. *Temple.*

To BEAR, bâre.[73] *v. n.*

1. To suffer pain.

Stranger, cease thy care;
Wise is the soul; but man is born to *bear;*
Jove weighs affairs of earth in dubious scales,
And the good suffers while the bad prevails. *Pope.*
They *bore* as heroes, but they felt as men. *Pope.*

2. To be patient.

I cannot, cannot *bear;* 'tis past, 'tis done;
Perish this impious, this detested son! *Dryden.*

3. To be fruitful or prolifick.

A fruit tree hath been blown up almost by the roots, and set up again, and the next year *bear* exceedingly. *Bacon.*

Betwixt two seasons comes th' auspicious air,
This age to blossom, and the next to *bear*. *Dryd.*
Melons on beds of ice are taught to *bear*,
And, strangers to the sun, yet ripen here. *Granville.*

4. To take effect; to succeed.

Having pawned a full suit of clothes for a sum of money, which my operator assured me was the last he should want to bring all our matters to *bear*. *Guardian.*

5. To act in any character.

Instruct me
How I may formally in person *bear*
Like a true friar. *Shaksp.*

6. To tend; to be directed to any point; with a particle to determine the meaning; as, *up*, *away*, *onward*.

The oily drops, swimming on the spirit of wine, moved restlessly to and fro, sometimes *bearing up* to one another, as if all were to unite into one body; and then falling off, and continuing to shift places. *Boyle.*

Never did men more joyfully obey,
Or sooner understood the sign to fly:
With such alacrity they *bore away*. *Dryden.*

Whose navy like a stiff-stretched cord did shew,
Till he *bore in*, and bent them into flight. *Dryden.*

On this the hero fix'd an oak in sight,
The mark to guide the mariners aright:
To *bear with* this, the seamen stretch their oars,
Then round the rock they steer, and seek the former shores. *Dryden.*

In a convex mirrour, we view the figures and all other things which *bear out* with more life and strength than nature itself. *Dryden.*

7. To act as an impellent, opponent, or as a reciprocal power; generally with the particles *upon* or *against*.

We were encounter'd by a mighty rock,
Which being violently *borne upon*,
Our helpless ship was splitted in the midst. *Shaks.*

Upon the tops of mountains, the air which *bears against* the restagnant quicksilver is less pressed. *Boyle.*

The sides *bearing* one *against* the other, they could not lie so close at the bottoms. *Burnet.*

As a lion, bounding in his way,
With force augmented *bears against* his prey,
Sideling to seize. *Dryden.*

Because the operations to be performed by the teeth require a considerable strength in the instruments which move the lower jaw, nature hath provided this with strong muscles, to make it *bear* forcibly *against* the upper jaw. *Ray.*

The weight of the body doth *bear* most *upon* the knee joints in raising itself up; and most *upon* the muscles of the thighs, in coming down. *Wilkins.*

The waves of the sea *bear* violently and rapidly *upon* some shores, the water being pent up by the land. *Broome.*

8. To act upon.

Spinola, with his shot, did *bear upon* those within, who appeared upon the walls. *Hayward.*

9. To be situated with respect to other places; as, this mountain *bears* west of the promontory.

10. *To bear up.* To stand firm without falling; not to sink; not to faint or fail.

So long as nature
Will *bear up* with this exercise, so long
I daily vow to use it. *Shaksp.*

Persons in distress may speak of themselves with dignity; it shews a greatness of soul, that they *bear up* against the storms of fortune. *Broome.*

The consciousness of integrity, the sense of a life spent in doing good, will enable a man to *bear up* under any change of circumstances. *Atterbury.*

When our commanders and soldiers were raw and unexperienced we lost battles and towns: yet we *bore up* then, as the French do now; nor was there any thing decisive in their successes. *Swift.*

11. *To bear with.* To endure an unpleasing thing.

They are content to *bear with* my absence and folly. *Sidney.*

Though I must be content to *bear with* those that say you are reverend grave men; yet they lie deadly, that tell you, you have good faces. *Shaksp.*

Look you lay home to him;
Tell him his pranks have been too broad to *bear with*. *Shaksp.*

Bear with me then, if lawful what I ask. *Milt.*

BEAR, bâre.[73] *n. s.* [bera, Saxon; *ursus*, Lat.]

1. A rough savage animal.

Some have falsely reported, that *bears* bring their young into the world shapeless, and that their dams lick them into form. The dams go no longer than thirty days, and generally produce five young ones. In the winter, they lie hid and asleep, the male forty days, and the female four months; and so soundly for the first fourteen days, that blows will not wake them. In the sleepy season they are said to have no nourishment but from licking their feet. This animal has naturally an hideous look, but when enraged it is terrible; and as rough and stupid as it seems to be, it is capable of discipline; it leaps, dances, and plays a thousand little tricks at the sound of a trumpet. They abound in Poland. In the remote northern countries the species is white. *Calmet.*

Call hither to the stake my two brave *bears*,
Bid Salisbury and Warwick come to me——
——Are these thy *bears?* we'll bait thy *bears* to death,
And manacle the bearward in their chains. *Shaksp.*

Thou'dst shun a *bear;*
But if thy flight lay tow'rd the raging sea,
Thou'dst meet the *bear* i' th' mouth. *Shaksp.*

2. The name of two constellations, called the *greater* and *lesser bear;* in the tail of the *lesser bear*, is the pole-star.

E'en then when Troy was by the Greeks o'erthrown,
The *bear* opposed to bright Orion shone. *Creech.*

BEAR-BIND, bâre'bind. *n. s.* A species of bindweed.

BEAR-FLY, bâre'flî. *n. s.* [from *bear* and *fly*.] An insect.

There be of flies, caterpillars, canker-flies, and *bearflies*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

BEAR-GARDEN, bâre'gâr-dn. *n. s.* [from *bear* and *garden*.]

1. A place in which bears are kept for sport.

Hurrying me from the play-house, and the scenes there, to the *bear-garden*, to the apes, and asses, and tygers. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Any place of tumult or misrule.

I could not forbear going to a place of renown for the gallantry of Britons, namely, to the *bear-garden*. *Spectator.*

BEAR-GARDEN, bâre'gâr-dn. *adj.* A word used in familiar or low phrase for *rude* or *turbulent;* as a *bear-garden fellow;* that is, a man rude enough to be a proper frequenter of the *bear-garden*. *Bear-garden sport* is used for gross inelegant entertainment.

BEAR'S-BREECH, bârz'brîtsh, *n. s.* [*acanthus*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The species are, 1. The smooth-leaved garden *bear's-breech*. 2. The prickly *bear's-breech*. 3. The middle *bear's-breech*, with short spines, &c. The first is used in medicine, and is supposed to be the *mollis acanthus* of Virgil. The leaves of this plant are cut upon the capitals of the Corinthian pillars, and were formerly in great esteem with the Romans. *Miller.*

BEAR'S-EAR, or *Auricula*, bârz'êêr. [*auricula ursi*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BEAR'S-EAR, or *Sanicle*, bârz'êêr. [*cortusa*, Lat.] A plant.

BEAR'S-FOOT, bârz'fût. *n. s.* A species of hellebore.

BEAR'S-WORT, bârz'wûrt.[165] *n. s.* An herb.

BEARD, bêêrd.[228] *n. s.* [beapd, Saxon.]

1. The hair that grows on the lips and chin.

Ere on thy chin the springing *beard* began,
To spread a doubtful down, and promise man. *Prior.*

2. *Beard* is used for the face; as, to do any thing to a man's *beard*, is to do it in defiance, or to his face.

Rail'd at their covenant, and jeer'd
Their rev'rend persons to my *beard*. *Hudibras.*

3. *Beard* is used to mark age or virility; as, he has a long *beard*, means he is old.

This ancient ruffian, sir, whose life I have spared at suit of his grey *beard*. *Shaksp.*

Some thin remains of chastity appear'd
Ev'n under Jove, but Jove without a *beard*. *Dryd.*

Would it not be insufferable for a professor to have his authority, of forty years standing, confirmed by general tradition and a reverend *beard*, overturned by an upstart novelist? *Locke.*

4. Sharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn.

The ploughman lost his sweat, and the green corn
Hath rotted ere its youth attain'd a *beard*. *Shaks.*

A certain farmer complained, that the *beards* of his corn cut the reapers' and threshers' fingers. *L'Estrange.*

5. A barb on an arrow.

6. The *beard* or chuck of a horse, is that part which bears the curb of the bridle. *Farrier's Dict.*

To BEARD, bêêrd. *v. a.* [from *beard*.]

1. To take or pluck by the beard, in contempt or anger.

No man so potent breathes upon the ground,
But I will *beard* him. *Shaksp.*

2. To oppose to the face; to set at open defiance.

He, whensoever he should swerve from duty, may be able to *beard* him. *Spenser.*

I have been *bearded* by boys. *More.*

The design of utterly extirpating monarchy and episcopacy, the presbyterians alone begun, continued, and would have ended, if they had not been *bearded* by that new party, with whom they could not agree about dividing the spoil. *Swift.*

BE'ARDED, bêêrd'êd. *adj.* [from *beard*.]

1. Having a beard.

Think every *bearded* fellow, that's but yok'd,
May draw with you. *Shaksp.*

Old prophecies foretel our fall at hand,
When *bearded* men in floating castles land. *Dryd.*

2. Having sharp prickles, as corn.

As when a field
Of Ceres, ripe for harvest, waving bends
Her *bearded* grove of ears, which way the wind
Sways them. *Milton.*

The fierce virago
Flew o'er the field, nor hurt the *bearded* grain. *Dryden.*

3. Barbed or jagged.

Thou should'st have pull'd the secret from my breast,
Torn out the *bearded* steel to give me rest. *Dryd.*

BE'ARDLESS, bêêrd'lês. *adj.* [from *beard*.]

1. Without a beard.

There are some coins of Cunobelin, king of Essex and Middlesex, with a *beardless* image, inscribed *Cunobelin*. *Camden.*

2. Youthful.

And, as young striplings whip the top for sport
On the smooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine flies and whirls about,
Admir'd with clamours of the *beardless* rout. *Dryd.*

BE'ARER, bâre'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *To bear*.]

1. A carrier of any thing, who conveys any thing from one place or person to another.

He should the *bearers* put to sudden death,
Not shriving time allow'd. *Shaksp.*

Forgive the *bearer* of unhappy news;
Your alter'd father openly pursues
Your ruin. *Dryden.*

No gentleman sends a servant with a message, without endeavouring to put it into terms brought down to the capacity of the *bearer*. *Swift.*

2. One employed in carrying burthens.

And he set threescore and ten thousand of them to be *bearers* of burthens. *2 Chronicles.*

3. One who wears any thing.

O majesty!
When thou dost pinch thy *bearer*, thou dost sit
Like a rich armour worn in heat of day,
That scalds with safety. *Shaksp.*

4. One who carries the body to the grave.

5. A tree that yields its produce.

This way of procuring autumnal roses, in some that are good *bearers*, will succeed. *Boyle.*

Reprune apricots, saving the young shoots; for the raw *bearers* commonly perish. *Evelyn.*

6. [In architecture.] A post or brick wall raised up between the ends of a piece of timber, to shorten its bearing; or to prevent its bearing with the whole weight at the ends only.

7. [In heraldry.] A supporter.

BE'ARHERD, bâre'hêrd. *n. s.* [from *bear* and *herd*, as *shepherd* from *sheep*.] A man that tends bears.

He that is more than a youth, is not for me; and he that is less than a man, I am not for him; therefore I will even take sixpence in earnest of the *bearherd*, and lead his apes into hell. *Shaksp.*

BE'ARING, bâre'ing.[410] *n. s.* [from *bear*.]

1. The site or place of any thing with respect to something else.

But of this frame, the *bearing* and the ties,
The strong connections, nice dependencies,
Gradations just, has thy pervading soul
Look'd through? or can a part contain the whole? *Pope.*

2. Gesture; mien; behaviour.

That is Claudio; I know him by his *bearing*. *Shaksp.*

3. [In architecture.] *Bearing* of a piece of timber, with carpenters, is the space either between the two fixt extremes thereof; or between one extreme and a post or wall trimmed up between the ends, to shorten its *bearing*. *Builder's Dict.*

BE'ARWARD, bâre'wârd. *n. s.* [from *bear* and *ward*.] A keeper of bears.

We'll bait thy bears to death,
And manacle the *bearward* in their chains. *Shaksp.*

The bear is led after one manner, the multitude after another; the *bearward* leads but one brute, and the mountebank leads a thousand. *L'Estrange.*

BEAST, bêêst.[227] *n. s.* [*beste*, Fr. *bestia*, Lat.]

1. An animal, distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man.

The man that once did sell the lion's skin
While the *beast* liv'd, was kill'd with hunting him. *Shaksp.*

Beasts of chase are the buck, the doe, the fox, the martern, and the roe. *Beasts* of the forest are the hart, the hind, the hare, the boar, and the wolf. *Beasts* of warren are the hare and cony. *Cowell.*

2. An irrational animal, opposed to man; as, man and *beast*.

I dare do all that may become a man;
Who dares do more, is none.——
——What *beast* was 't then
That made you break this enterprize to me? *Shaksp.*

Medea's charms were there, Circean feasts,
With bowls that turn'd enamour'd youths to *beasts*. *Dryden.*

3. A brutal savage man; a man acting in any manner unworthy of a reasonable creature.

To BEAST, bêêst. *v. a.* A term at cards.

BE'ASTINGS, bêêst'îngs. See BEESTINGS.

BE'ASTLINESS, bêêst'lê-nês. *n. s.* [from *beastly*.] Brutality; practice of any kind contrary to the rules of humanity.

They held this land, and with their filthiness
Polluted this same gentle soil long time;
That their own mother loath'd their *beastliness*,
And 'gan abhor her brood's unkindly crime. *Fairy Queen.*

BE'ASTLY, bêêst'lê. *adj.* [from *beast*.]

1. Brutal; contrary to the nature and dignity of man. It is used commonly as a term of reproach.

Wouldst thou have thyself fall in the confusion of men, or remain a beast with beasts?—Ay—a *beastly* ambition. *Shaksp.*

You *beastly* knave, know you no reverence? *Shaksp. King Lear.*

With lewd, prophane, and *beastly* phrase,
To catch the world's loose laughter, or vain gaze. *Ben Jonson.*

It is charged upon the gentlemen of the army, that the *beastly* vice of drinking to excess hath been lately, from their example, restored among us. *Swift.*

2. Having the nature or form of beasts.

Beastly divinities, and droves of gods. *Prior.*

To BEAT, bête.[227 233] *v. a.* preter. *beat;* part. pass. *beat*, or *beaten*. [*battre*, Fr.]

1. To strike; to knock; to lay blows upon.

So fight I, not as one that *beateth* the air. *1 Cor*

He rav'd with all the madness of despair;
He roar'd, he *beat* his breast, he tore his hair. *Dryd.*

2. To punish with stripes or blows.

They've chose a consul that will from them take
Their libertics; make them of no more voice
Than dogs, that are often *beat* for barking. *Shaksp.*

Mistress Ford, good heart, is *beaten* black and blue,
that you cannot see a white spot about her. *Shaksp.*

There is but one fault for which children should be *beaten;* and that is obstinacy or rebellion. *Locke.*

3. To strike an instrument of musick.

Bid them come forth and hear,
Or at their chamber door I'll *beat* the drum,
Till it cry, sleep to death. *Shaksp.*

4. To break; to bruise; to spread; to comminute by blows.

The people gathered manna, and ground it in mills, or *beat* it in a mortar, and baked it. *Numbers.*

They did *beat* the gold into thin plates, and cut it into wires to work it. *Exodus.*

They save the laborious work of *beating* of hemp, by making the axletree of the main wheel of their corn mills longer than ordinary, and placing of pins in them, to raise large hammers like those used for paper and fulling mills, with which they *beat* most of their hemp. *Mortimer.*

Nestor furnished the gold, and he *beat* it into leaves, so that he had occasion to use his anvil and hammer. *Broome.*

5. To strike bushes or ground, or make a motion to rouse game.

It is strange how long some men will lie in wait to speak, and how many other matters they will *beat* over to come near it. *Bacon.*

When from the cave thou risest with the day
To *beat* the woods, and rouse the bounding prey.
Prior.

Together let us *beat* this ample field,
Try what the open, what the covert yield. *Pope.*

6. To thresh; to drive the corn out of the husk.

She gleaned in the field, and *beat* out that she had gleaned. *Ruth*, ii. 17.

7. To mix things by long and frequent agitation.

By long *beating* the white of an egg with a lump of alum, you may bring it into white curds. *Boyle.*

8. To batter with engines of war.

And he *beat* down the tower of Penuel, and slew the men of the city. *Judges*, viii. 17.

9. To dash as water, or brush as wind.

Beyond this flood a frozen continent
Lies dark and wild; *beat* with perpetual storms
Of whirlwind and dire hail. *Milton.*

With tempests *beat*, and to the winds a scorn.
Roscommon.

While winds and storms his lofty forehead *beat*,
The common fate of all that's high or great. *Denham.*

As when a lion in the midnight hours,
Beat by rude blasts, and wet with wintry show'rs,
Descends terrifick from the mountain's brow. *Pope.*

10. To tread a path.

While I this unexampled task essay,
Pass awful gulfs, and *beat* my painful way,
Celestial dove! divine assistance bring. *Blackmore.*

11. To make a path by marking it with tracks.

He that will know the truth of things, must leave the common and *beaten* track. *Locke.*

12. To conquer; to subdue; to vanquish.

If Hercules and Lichas play at dice,
Which is the better man? The greater throw
May turn by fortune from the weaker hand:
So is Alcides *beaten* by his page. *Shaksp.*

You souls of geese,
That bear the shapes of men, how have you run
From slaves that apes would *beat!* *Shaksp.*

Five times, Marcius,
I have fought with thee, so often hast thou *beat* me.
Shaksp.

I have discern'd the foe securely lie,
Too proud to fear a *beaten* enemy. *Dryden.*

The common people of Lucca are firmly persuaded that one Lucquese can *beat* five Florentines. *Addison.*

Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, joining his ships to those of the Syracusans, *beat* the Carthaginians at sea.
Arbuthnot.

13. To harass; to over-labour.

It is no point of wisdom for a man to *beat* his brains, and spend his spirits, about things impossible.
Hakewill.

And as in prisons mean rogues *beat*
Hemp, for the service of the great;
So Whackum *beat* his dirty brains
T' advance his master's fame and gains. *Hudibras.*

Why any one should waste his time, and *beat* his head about the Latin grammar, who does not intend to be a critick. *Locke.*

14. To lay or press as standing corn by hard weather.

Her own shall bless her;
Her foes shake like a field of *beaten* corn,
And hang their heads with sorrow. *Shakspeare.*

15. To depress; to crush by repeated opposition: usually with the particle *down*.

Albeit a pardon was proclaimed, touching any speech tending to treason, yet could not the boldness be *beaten down* either with that severity, or with this lenity be abated. *Hayward.*

Our warriours propagating the French language, at the same time they are *beating down* their power.
Addison.

Such an unlook'd-for storm of ills falls on me,
It *beats down* all my strength. *Addison.*

16. To drive by violence: with a particle.

Twice have I sally'd, and was twice *beat back*.
Dryden.

He that proceeds upon other principles in his inquiry, does at least post himself in a party, which he will not quit till he be *beaten out*. *Locke.*

He cannot *beat* it *out* of his head, but that it was a cardinal who picked his pocket. *Addison.*

The younger part of mankind might be *beat off* from the belief of the most important points even of natural religion, by the impudent jests of a profane wit. *Watts.*

17. To move with fluttering agitation.

Thrice have I *beat* the wing, and rid with night
About the world. *Dryden.*

18. *To beat down.* To endeavour by treaty to lessen the price demanded.

Surveys rich moveables with curious eye,
Beats down the price, and threatens still to buy.
Dryden.

She persuaded him to trust the renegado with the money he had brought over for their ransom; as not questioning but he would *beat down* the terms of it.
Addison.

19. *To beat down.* To sink or lessen the value.

Usury *beats down* the price of land; for the employment of money is chiefly either merchandizing or purchasing; and usury waylays both. *Bacon.*

20. *To beat up.* To attack suddenly; to alarm.

They lay in that quiet posture, without making the least impression upon the enemy by *beating up* his quarters, which might easily have been done.
Clarendon.

Will fancies he should never have been the man he is, had not he knocked down constables, and *beat up* a lewd woman's quarters, when he was a young fellow. *Addison.*

21. *To beat the hoof.* To walk; to go on foot.

To BEAT, bête. *v. n.*

1. To move in a pulsatory manner.

I would gladly understand the formation of a soul, and see it *beat* the first conscious pulse. *Collier.*

2. To dash as a flood or storm.

Public envy seemeth to *beat* chiefly upon ministers.
Bacon.

Your brow, which does no fear of thunder know,
Sees rowling tempests vainly *beat* below. *Dryden.*

One sees many hollow spaces worn in the bottoms of the rocks, as they are more or less able to resist the impressions of the water that *beats* against them.
Addison.

3. To knock at a door.

The men of the city beset the house round about, and *beat* at the door, and spake to the master of the house. *Judges.*

4. To move with frequent repetitions of the same act or stroke.

No pulse shall keep
His nat'ral progress, but surcease to *beat*. *Shaksp.*

My temp'rate pulse does regularly *beat;*
Feel and be satisfy'd. *Dryden.*

A man's heart *beats*, and the blood circulates, which it is not in his power, by any thought or volition, to stop. *Locke.*

5. To throb; to be in agitation, as a sore swelling.

A turn or two I'll walk,
To still my *beating* mind. *Shakspeare.*

6. To fluctuate; to be in agitation.

The tempest in my mind
Doth from my senses take all feeling else,
Save what *beats* there. *Shakspeare.*

7. To try different ways; to search: with *about*.

I am always *beating about* in my thoughts for something that may turn to the benefit of my dear countrymen. *Addison.*

To find an honest man, I *beat about*,
And love him, court him, praise him, in or out. *Pope.*

8. To act upon with violence.

The sun *beat* upon the head of Jonah, that he fainted, and wished in himself to die. *Jonah.*

9. To speak frequently; to repeat; to enforce by repetition: with *upon*.

We are drawn on into a larger speech, by reason of their so great earnestness, who *beat* more and more *upon* these last alleged words. *Hooker.*

How frequently and fervently doth the scripture *beat upon* this cause! *Hakewill.*

10. *To beat up;* as, to *beat up* for soldiers. The word *up* seems redundant, but enforces the sense; the technical term being, to *raise* soldiers.

BEAT, bête. *part. passive.* [from the verb.]

Like a rich vessel *beat* by storms to shore,
'Twere madness should I venture out once more.
Dryden.

BEAT, bête. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Stroke.

2. Manner of striking.

Albeit the base and treble strings of a viol be tuned to an unison, yet the former will still make a bigger sound than the latter, as making a broader *beat* upon the air. *Grew.*

He, with a careless *beat*,
Struck out the mute creation at a heat. *Dryden.*

3. Manner of being struck; as, the *beat* of the pulse, or a drum.

BE'ATEN, bē'tn.[103] *part. adj.* [from *To beat.*]

What makes you, sir, so late abroad,
Without a guide, and this no *beaten* road? *Dryden.*

BE'ATER, bē'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *beat.*]

1. An instrument with which any thing is comminuted or mingled.

Beat all your mortar with a *beater* three or four times over, before you use it; for thereby you incorporate the sand and lime well together. *Moxon.*

2. A person much given to blows.

The best schoolmaster of our time was the greatest *beater*. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

BEATI'FICAL, bē-â-tîf'ē-kâl. } *adj.* [*beatifi-*
BEATI'FICK, bē-â-tîf'îk.[509] } *cus*, low Lat. from *beatus*, happy.] That which has

the power of making happy, or completing fruition; blissful. It is used only of heavenly fruition after death.

Admiring the riches of heaven's pavement
Than aught divine or holy else, enjoy'd
In vision *beatifick*. *Milton.*

It is also their felicity to have no faith; for enjoying the *beatifical* vision in the fruition of the object of faith, they have received the full evacuation of it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

We may contemplate upon the greatness and strangeness of the *beatifick* vision; how a created eye should be so fortified, as to bear all those glories that stream from the fountain of uncreated light. *South.*

BEATI'FICALLY, bė-ă-tĭf'ė-kăl-lė. *adv.* [from *beatifical.*] In such a manner as to complete happiness.

Beatifically to behold the face of God, in the fulness of wisdom, rigbteousness, and peace, is blessedness no way incident unto the creatures beneath man. *Hakewill.*

BEATIFICA'TION, bė-ăt'ė-fė-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *beatifick.*] A term in the Romish church, distinguished from canonization. *Beatification* is an acknowledgment made by the pope, that the person beatified is in heaven, and therefore may be reverenced as blessed; but is not a concession of the honours due to saints, which are conferred by canonization.

To BEA'TIFY, bė-ăt'ė-fī.[183] *v. a.* [*beatifico*, Lat.]

1. To make happy; to bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment.

The use of spiritual conference is unimaginable and unspeakable, especially if free and unrestrained, bearing an image of that conversation which is among angels and *beatified* saints. *Hammond.*

We shall know him to be the fullest good, the nearest to us, and the most certain; and, consequently, the most *beatifying* of all others. *Brown.*

I wish I had the wings of an angel, to have ascended into Paradise, and to have beheld the forms of those *beatified* spirits, from which I might have copied my archangel. *Dryden.*

2. To settle the character of any person, by a public acknowledgment that he is received in heaven, though he is not invested with the dignity of a saint.

Over against this church stands an hospital, erected by a shoemaker, who has been *beatified*, though never sainted. *Addison.*

BE'ATING, bēte'ĭng.[410] *n. s.* [from *beat.*] Correction; punishment by blows.

Playwright, convict of public wrongs to men,
Takes private *beatings*, and begins again. *B. Jonson.*

BEA'TITUDE, bė-ăt'ė-tūde. *n. s.* [*beatitudo*, Lat.]

1. Blessedness; felicity; happiness: commonly used of the joys of heaven.

The end of that government, and of all men's aims, is agreed to be *beatitude*, that is, his being completely well. *Digby.*

This is the image and little representation of heaven; it is *beatitude* in picture. *Taylor.*

He set out the felicity of his heaven, by the delights of sense; slightly passing over the accomplishment of the soul, and the *beatitude* of that part which earth and visibilities too weakly affect. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. A declaration of blessedness made by our Saviour to particular virtues.

BEAU, bō.[245] *n. s.* [*beau*, Fr. It is sounded like *bo*, and has often the French plural *beaux*, sounded as *boes.*] A man of dress; a man whose great care is to deck his person.

What will not *beaux* attempt to please the fair? *Dryden.*

The water nymphs are too unkind
To Vill'roy; are the land nymphs so?
And fly they all, at once combin'd
To shame a general, and a *beau?* *Prior.*

You will become the delight of nine ladies in ten, and the envy of ninety-nine *beaux* in a hundred. *Swift.*

BE'AVER, bēė-vŭr,[227 98] *n. s.* [*bievre*, Fr. *fiber*, Lat.]

1. An animal, otherwise called the *castor*, amphibious, and remarkable for his art in building his habitation; of which many wonderful accounts are delivered by travellers. His skin is very valuable on account of the fur.

The *beaver* being hunted, biteth off his stones, knowing that for them only his life is sought. *Hakewill.*

They placed this invention upon the *beaver*, for the sagacity and wisdom of that animal; indeed from its artifice in building. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. A hat of the best kind, so called from being made of the fur of beaver.

You see a smart rhetorician turning his hat, moulding it into different cocks, examining the lining and the button during his harangue: a deaf man would think he was cheapening a *beaver*, when he is talking of the fate of a nation. *Addison.*

The broker here his spacious *beaver* wears,
Upon his brow sit jealousies and cares. *Gay.*

3. The part of a helmet that covers the face. [*baviere*, Fr.]

His dreadful hideous head,
Close couched on the *beaver*, seem'd to throw
From flaming mouth bright sparkles fiery red. *Spenser.*

Big Mars seems bankrupt in their beggar'd host,
And faintly through a rusty *beaver* peeps. *Shaksp.*

He was slain upon a course at tilt, the splinters of the staff going in at his *beaver*. *Bacon.*

BE'AVERED, bēė'vŭrd.[362] *adj.* [from *beaver.*] Covered with a beaver; wearing a beaver.

His *beaver'd* brow a birchen garland bears,
Dropping with infants' blood, and mothers' tears. *Pope.*

BEAU'ISH, bō'ĭsh.[245] *adj.* [from *beau.*] Befitting a beau; foppish.

BEAU'TEOUS, bū'tshė-ŭs.[263] *adj.* [from *beauty.*] Fair; elegant in form; pleasing to the sight; beautiful. This word is chiefly poetical.

I can, Petruchio, help thee to a wife,
With wealth enough, and young, and *beauteous.* *Shaksp.*

Alas! not hoping to subdue,
I only to the flight aspir'd;
To keep the *beauteous* foe in view,
Was all the glory I desir'd. *Prior.*

BEAU'TEOUSLY, bū'tshė-ŭs-lė. *adv.* [from *beauteous.*] In a beauteous manner; in a manner pleasing to the sight; beautifully.

Look upon pleasures not upon that side that is next the sun, or where they look *beauteously;* that is, as they come towards you to be enjoyed. *Taylor*

BEAU'TEOUSNESS, bū'tshė-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *beauteous.*] The state or quality of being beauteous; beauty.

From less virtue, and less *beauteousness*,
The gentiles fram'd them gods and goddesses. *Donne.*

BEAU'TIFUL, bū'tė-fŭl. *adj.* [from *beauty* and *full.*] Fair; having the qualities that constitute beauty.

He stole away and took by strong hand all the *beautiful* women in his time. *Raleigh.*

The most important part of painting, is to know what is most *beautiful* in nature, and most proper for that art; that which is the most *beautiful*, is the most noble subject: so, in poetry, tragedy is more *beautiful* than comedy, because the persons are greater whom the poet instructs, and consequently the instructions of more benefit to mankind. *Dryden.*

Beautiful looks are rul'd by fickle minds,
And summer seas are turn'd by sudden winds. *Prior.*

BEAU'TIFULLY, bū'tė-fŭl-lė. *adv.* [from *beautiful.*] In a beautiful manner.

No longer shall the boddice, aptly lac'd
From thy full bosom to thy slender waist,
That air and harmony of shape express,
Fine by degrees, and *beautifully* less. *Prior.*

BEAU'TIFULNESS, bū'tė-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *beautiful.*] The quality of being beautiful; beauty; excellence of form.

To BEAU'TIFY, bū'tė-fī.[183] *v. a.* [from *beauty.*] To adorn; to embellish; to deck; to grace; to add beauty to.

Never was sorrow more sweetly set forth; their faces seeming rather to *beautify* their sorrow, than their sorrow to cloud the beauty of their faces. *Hayward.*

Sufficeth not that we are brought to Rome,
To *beautify* thy triumphs and return,
Captive to thee and to thy Roman yoke? *Shaksp.*

These were not created to *beautify* the earth alone, but for the use of man and beast. *Raleigh.*

How all conspire to grace
Th' extended earth, and *beautify* her face. *Blackmore.*

There is charity and justice; and the one serves to heighten and *beautify* the other. *Atterbury.*

To BEAU'TIFY, bū'tė-fī.[183] *v. n.* To grow beautiful; to advance in beauty.

It must be a prospect pleasing to God himself, to see his creation for ever *beautifying* in his eyes, and drawing nearer to him by greater degrees of resemblance. *Addison.*

BEAU'TY, bū'tė. *n. s.* [*beauté*, Fr.]

1. That assemblage of graces, or proportion of parts, which pleases the eye.

Beauty consists of a certain composition of colour and figure, causing delight in the beholder. *Locke.*

Your *beauty* was the cause of that effect,
Your *beauty*, that did haunt me in my sleep.—
If I thought that, I tell thee, homicide,
These nails should rend that *beauty* from my cheeks. *Shaksp.*

Beauty is best in a body that hath rather dignity of presence than *beauty* of aspect. The beautiful prove accomplished, but not of great spirit, and study for the most part rather behaviour than virtue. *Bacon.*

The best part of *beauty* is that which a picture cannot express. *Bacon.*

Of the *beauty* of the eye I shall say little, leaving that to poets and orators: that it is a very pleasant and lovely object to behold, if we consider the figure, colours, splendour of it, is the least I can say. *Ray.*

He view'd their twining branches with delight,
And prais'd the *beauty* of the pleasing sight. *Pope.*

2. A particular grace, feature, or ornament.

The ancient pieces are beautiful, because they resemble the *beauties* of nature; and nature will ever be beautiful, which resembles those *beauties* of antiquity. *Dryden.*

Wherever you place a patch, you destroy a *beauty.* *Addison.*

3. Any thing more eminently excellent than the rest of that with which it is united.

This gave me an occasion of looking backward on some *beauties* of my author in his former books. *Dryden.*

With incredible pains have I endeavoured to copy

Be'dmaker, bĕd'mā-kûr. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *make*.] A person in the universities, whose office it is to make the beds, and clean the chambers.

I was deeply in love with my *bedmaker*, upon which I was rusticated for ever. *Spectator.*

Be'dmate, bĕd'māte. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *mate*.] A bedfellow; one that partakes of the same bed.

Had I so good occasion to lie long
As you, prince Paris, nought but heav'nly business
Should rob my *bedmate* of my company. *Shakspeare.*

Be'dmoulding, bĕd'mōld-ing.
Be'dding moulding, bĕd'ding-mōld-ing } *n. s.* [from *bed* and *mould*.] A term used by workmen, to signify those members in the cornice, which are placed below the coronet. *Builder's Dict.*

Be'dpost, bĕd'pōst. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *post*.] The post at the corner of the bed, which supports the canopy.

I came the next day prepared, and placed her in a clear light, her head leaning to a *bedpost*, another standing behind, holding it steady. *Wiseman's Surg.*

Be'dpresser, bĕd'prĕs-sûr. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *press*.] A heavy lazy fellow.

This sanguine coward, this *bedpresser*, this horse-back breaker, this huge hill of flesh. *Shakspeare.*

To Bedra'ggle, bĕ-drăg'gl.[405] *v. a.* [from *be* and *draggle*.] To soil the clothes, by suffering them, in walking, to reach the dirt.

Poor Patty Blount, no more be seen
Bedraggled in my walks so green. *Swift.*

To Bedre'nch, bĕ-drĕnsh'. *v. a.* [from *be* and *drench*.] To drench; to soak; to saturate with moisture.

Far off from the mind of Bolingbroke
It is, such crimson tempest should *bedrench*
The fresh green lap of fair king Richard's land.
Shakspeare.

Be'drid, bĕd'rĭd. *adj.* [from *bed* and *ride*.] Confined to the bed by age or sickness.

Norway, uncle of young Fontinbras,
Who, impotent and *bedrid*, scarcely hears
Of this his nephew's purpose. *Shakspeare.*
Lies he not *bedrid?* and, again, does nothing,
But what he did being childish? *Shakspeare.*
Now, as a myriad
Of ants durst th' emperor's lov'd snake invade;
The crawling galleys, seagulls, finny chips,
Might brave our pinnaces, our *bedrid* ships. *Donne.*

Hanging old men, who were *bedrid*, because they would not discover where their money was. *Claren.*

Infirm persons, when they come to be so weak as to be fix'd to their beds, hold out many years; some have lain *bedrid* twenty years. *Ray.*

Be'drite, bĕd'rīte. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *rite*.] The privilege of the marriage bed.

Whose vows are, that no *bedrite* shall be paid
Till Hymen's torch be lighted. *Shakspeare.*

To Bedro'p, bĕ-drŏp'. *v. a.* [from *be* and *drop*.] To besprinkle; to mark with spots or drops; to speckle.

Not so thick swarm'd once the soil
Bedrop'd with blood of Gorgon. *Milton.*
Our plenteous streams a various race supply:
The silver eel, in shining volumes roll'd;
The yellow carp, in scales *bedrop'd* with gold. *Pope.*

Be'dstaff, bĕd'stăf. *n. s.* [*bed* and *staff*.] A wooden pin stuck anciently on the sides of the bedstead, to hold the clothes from slipping on either side.

Hostess, accommodate us with a *bedstaff*.
Ben Jonson's Every Man in his Humour.

Be'dstead, bĕd'stĕd. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *stead*.] The frame on which the bed is placed.

Chimnies with scorn rejecting smoke;
Stools, tables, chairs, and *bedsteads* broke. *Swift.*

Be'dstraw, bĕd'strâw. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *straw*.] The straw laid under a bed to make it soft.

Fleas breed principally of straw or mats, where there hath been a little moisture; or the chamber or *bedstraw* kept close, and not aired. *Bacon.*

Bedswe'rver, bĕd'swĕr-vûr. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *swerve*.] One that is false to the bed; one that ranges or swerves from one bed to another.

She's a *bedswerver*, even as bad as those
That vulgars give the boldest titles to. *Shakspeare.*

Be'dtime, bĕd'tīme. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *time*.] The hour of rest; sleeping time.

What masks, what dances shall we have,
To wear away this long age of three hours,
Between our after-supper and *bedtime?* *Shakspeare.*

After evening repasts, till *bedtime*, their thoughts will be best taken up in the easy grounds of religion. *Milton.*

The scouring drunkard if he does not fight
Before his *bedtime*, takes no rest that night. *Dryden.*

To Bedu'ng, bĕ-dŭng'. *v. a.* [from *be* and *dung*.] To cover, or manure with dung.

To Bedu'st, bĕ-dŭst'. *v. a.* [from *be* and *dust*.] To sprinkle with dust.

Be'dward, bĕd'wârd. *adv.* [from *bed* and *ward*.] Toward bed.

In heart
As merry as when our nuptial day was done,
And tapers burnt to *bedward*. *Shakspeare.*

To Bedwa'rf, bĕ-dwârf'. *v. a.* [from *be* and *dwarf*.] To make little; to hinder in growth; to stunt.

'Tis shrinking, not close weaving, that hath thus
In mind and body both *bedwarfed* us. *Donne.*

Be'dwork, bĕd'wûrk. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *work*.] Work done in bed; work performed without toil of the hands.

The still and mental parts,
That do contrive how many hands shall strike,
When fulness call them on, and know, by measure
Of their observant toil, the enemy's weight:
Why this hath not a finger's dignity,
They call this *bedwork*, mapp'ry, closet war. *Shaks.*

BEE, bēē. *n. s.* [beo, Saxon.]

1. The animal that makes honey, remarkable for its industry and art.

So work the honey *bees*,
Creatures that, by a ruling nature, teach
The art of order to a peopled kingdom. *Shakspeare.*

From the Moorish camp
There has been heard a distant humming noise,
Like *bees* disturb'd, and arming in their hives. *Dryd.*

A company of poor insects, whereof some are *bees*, delighted with flowers, and their sweetness; others beetles, delighted with other viands. *Locke.*

2. An industrious and careful person. This signification is only used in familiar language.

Bee-eater, bēē'ē-tûr. *n. s.* [from *bee* and *eat*.] A bird that feeds upon bees.

Bee-flower, bēē'flŏŭ-ûr. *n. s.* [from *bee* and *flower*.] A species of fool-stones. *Miller.*

Bee-garden, bēē'gâr-dn.[103] *n. s.* [from *bee* and *garden*.] A place to set hives of bees in.

A convenient and necessary place ought to be made choice of for your apiary, or *bee-garden*. *Mortimer.*

Bee-hive, bēē'hīve. *n. s.* [from *bee* and *hive*.] The case, or box, in which bees are kept.

Bee-master, bēē'mâs-tûr. *n. s.* [from *bee* and *master*.] One that keeps bees.

They that are *bee-masters*, and have not care enough of them, must not expect to reap any considerable advantage by them. *Mortimer.*

Beech, bēētsh. *n. s.* [bece *or* boc, Saxon; *fagus*, Lat.]

There is but one species of this tree at present known, except two varieties, with striped leaves. It will grow to a considerable stature, though the soil be stoney and barren; as also, upon the declivities of mountains. The shade of this tree is very injurious to plants, but is believed to be very salubrious to human bodies. The timber is of great use to turners and joiners. The mast is very good to fatten swine and deer. *Miller.*

Black was the forest, thick with *beech* it stood.
Dryden.

Nor is that sprightly wildness in their notes,
Which, clear and vigorous, warbles from the *beech*.
Thomson.

Be'echen, bēē'tshn.[103] *adj.* [bucene, Sax.] Consisting of the wood of the beech; belonging to the beech.

With diligence he'll serve us when we dine,
And in plain *beechen* vessels fill our wine. *Dryden.*

BEEF, bēēf. *n. s.* [*boeuf*, French.]

1. The flesh of black cattle prepared for food.

What say you to a piece of *beef* and mustard?
Shakspeare.

The fat of roasted *beef* falling on birds, will baste them. *Swift.*

2. An ox, bull, or cow, considered as fit for food. In this sense it has the plural *beeves;* the singular is seldom found.

A pound of man's flesh
Is not so estimable or profitable,
As flesh of muttons, *beeves*, or goats. *Shakspeare.*

Alcinous slew twelve sheep, eight white-tooth'd swine,
Two crook-haunch'd *beeves*. *Chapman.*

There was not any captain, but had credit for more victuals than we spent there; and yet they had of me fifty *beeves* among them. *Sir Walt. Raleigh.*

On hides of *beeves*, before the palace gate,
Sad spoils of luxury! the suitors sate. *Pope.*

Beef, bēēf. *adj.* [from the substantive.] Consisting of the flesh of black cattle.

If you are employed in marketing, do not accept of a treat of a *beef* steak, and a pot of ale, from the butcher. *Swift.*

Beef-eater, bēēf'ē-tûr. *n. s.* [from *beef* and *eat*, because the commons is *beef* when on waiting. Mr. Steevens derives it thus: *Beef-eater* may come from *beaufetier*, one who attends at the sideboard, which was anciently placed in a *beaufet*. The business of the *beef-eaters* was, and perhaps is still, to attend the king at meals.] A yeoman of the guard.

Beef-witted, bēēf'wit-tĕd. *adj.* [from *beef* and *wit*.] Dull; stupid; heavy-headed.

Beef-witted lord. *Shakspeare.*

Be'emol, bēē'mŏl. *n. s.* This word I have found only in the example, and know nothing of the etymology, unless it be a corruption of *bymodule*, from *by* and *modulus*, a note; that is, a note out of the regular order.

There be intervenient in the rise of eight, in tones, two *beemols*, or half notes; so as, if you divide

the tones equally, the eight is but seven whole and equal notes. *Bacon.*

BEEN, bĭn′. [beon, Saxon.] The *participle preterite* of *To* BE.

Enough that virtue fill'd the space between,
Prov'd by the ends of being to have *been*. *Pope.*

BEER, bēēr. *n. s.* [*bir*, Welsh.] Liquor made of malt and hops. It is distiguished from ale, either by being older or smaller.

Herc's a pot of good double *beer*, neighbour; drink. *Shakspeare.*

Try clarifying with almonds in new *beer*. *Bacon.*

Flow, Welsted! flow, like thine inspirer, *beer;*
Tho' stale, not ripe; tho' thin, yet never clear;
So sweetly mawkish, and so smoothly dull;
Heady, not strong; and foaming, tho' not full. *Pope.*

BE′ESTINGS, bēēs′tĭngz.[275] See BIESTINGS.

BEET, bēēt. *n. s.* [*beta*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The species are, 1. The common white *beet*. 2. The common green *beet*. 3. The common red *beet*. 4. The turnip-rooted red *beet*. 5. The great red *beet*. 6. The yellow *beet*. 7. The Swiss or Chard *beet*. *Miller.*

BE′ETLE, bēē′tl.[405] *n. s.* [bỳtel, Saxon.]

1. An insect distinguished by having hard cases or sheaths, under which he folds his wings.

They are as shards, and he their *beetle*. *Shaksp.*

The poor *beetle*, that we tread upon,
In corporal suff'rance finds a pang as great,
As when a giant dies. *Shakspeare.*

Others come sharp of sight, and too provident for that which concerned their own interest; but as blind as *beetles* in foreseeing this great and common danger. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

A grot there was with hoary moss o'ergrown,
The clasping ivies up the ruins creep,
And there the bat and drowsy *beetle* sleep. *Garth.*

The butterflies and *beetles* are such numerous tribes, that, I believe, in our own native country alone, the species of each kind may amount to one hundred and fifty, or more. *Ray.*

2. A heavy mallet, or wooden hammer, with which wedges are driven, and pavements rammed.

If I do, fillip me with a three-man *beetle*. *Shaksp.*

When, by the help of wedges and *beetles*, an image is cleft out of the trunk of some well-grown tree; yet, after all the skill of artificers to set forth such a divine block, it cannot one moment secure itself from being eaten by worms, or defiled by birds, or cut in pieces by axes. *Stillingfleet.*

To BE′ETLE, bēē′tl.[405] *v. n.* [from the noun.] To jut out; to hang over.

What if it tempt you tow'rd the flood, my lord?
Or to the dreadful summit of the cliff,
That *beetles* o'er his base into the sea? *Shakspeare.*

Or where the hawk
High in the *beetling* cliff his airy builds? *Thomson.*

BEETLEBRO′WED, bēēt′tl-brōūd.[362] *adj.* [from *beetle* and *brow*.] Having prominent brows.

Enquire for the *beetle-brow'd* critic, &c. *Swift.*

BEETLEHE′ADED, bēēt′tl-hĕd-ĕd. *adj.* [from *beetle* and *head*.] Loggerheaded; wooden headed; having a head stupid, like the head of a wooden beetle.

A whoreson, *beetleheaded*, flap-ear'd knave. *Shaks.*

BE′ETLESTOCK, bēē′tl-stŏk. *n. s.* [from *beetle* and *stock*.] The handle of a beetle.

BE′ETRAVE, bēēt′rāve. } *n. s.* A plant.
BE′ETRADISH, bēēt′răd-ĭsh. }

BEEVES, bēēvz. *n. s.* [The *plural* of *beef*.] Black cattle; oxen.

One way, a band select from forage drives
A herd of *beeves*, fair oxen, and fair kine,
From a fat meadow ground. *Milton.*

Others make good the paucity of their breed with the length and duration of their days; whereof there want not examples in animals uniparous, first in bisulcous or cloven-hoofed, as camels; and *beeves*, whereof there is above a million annually slain in England. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Beeves, at his touch, at once to jelly turn,
And the huge boar is shrunk into an urn. *Pope.*

To BEFA′LL, bē-fâwl′ *v. n.* [from *fall*. It *befell*, it *hath befallen*.]

1. To happen to: used generally of ill.

Let me know
The worst that may *befall* me in this case. *Shaksp.*

Other doubt possesses me, lest harm
Befall thee, sever'd from me. *Milton.*

This venerable person, who probably heard our Saviour's prophecy of the destruction of Jerusalem, drew his congregation out of those unparalleled calamities, which *befell* his countrymen. *Addison.*

This disgrace has *befallen* them, not because they deserved it, but because the people love new faces. *Addison.*

2. To happen to, as good or neutral.

Bion asked an envious man, that was very sad, what harm had befallen unto him, or what good had *befallen* unto another man? *Bacon.*

No man can certainly conclude God's love or hatred to any person, from what *befalls* him in this world. *Tillotson.*

3. To happen; to come to pass.

But since th' affairs of men are still uncertain,
Let's reason with the worst that may *befall*. *Shaksp.*

I have reveal'd
This discord which *befell*, and was in heav'n
Among th' angelick pow'rs. *Milton.*

4. It is used sometimes with *to* before the person to whom any thing happens; this is rare.

Some great mischief hath *befall'n*
To that meek man. *Paradise Lost.*

5. *To befall of.* To become of; to be the state or condition of: a phrase little used.

Do me the favour to dilate at full
What hath *befall'n of* them, and thee, till now. *Shakspeare.*

To BEFI′T, bē-fĭt′. *v. a.* [from *be* and *fit*.] To suit; to be suitable to; to become.

Blind is his love, and best *befits* the dark. *Shaksp.*

Out of my sight, thou serpent!—that name best
Befits thee, with him leagued; thyself as false. *Paradise Lost.*

I will bring you where she sits,
Clad in splendour, as *befits*
Her deity. *Milton.*

Thou, what *befits* the new lord mayor,
Art anxiously inquisitive to know. *Dryden.*

To BEFO′OL, bē-fōōl. *v. a.* [from *be* and *fool*.] To infatuate; to fool; to deprive of understanding; to lead into errour.

Men *befool* themselves infinitely, when, by venting a few sighs, they will needs persuade themselves that they have repented. *South.*

Jeroboam thought policy the best piety, though in nothing more *befooled;* the nature of sin being not only to defile, but to infatuate. *South.*

BEFO′RE, bē-fōre′. *prep.* [bıꝑoꝛan, Sax.]

1. Farther onward in place.

Their common practice was to look no further *before* them than the next line; whence it will follow that they can drive to no certain point. *Dryden.*

2. In front of; not behind.

Who shall go
Before them, in a cloud and pillar of fire,
By day a cloud, by night a pillar of fire,
To guide them in their journey, and remove
Behind them, while the obdurate king pursues. *Milt.*

3. In the presence of: noting authority or conquest.

Great queen of gathering clouds,
See we fall *before* thee!
Prostrate we adore thee! *Dryden.*

The Alps and Pyrenean sink *before* him. *Addison.*

4. In the presence of: noting respect.

We see that blushing, and casting down of the eyes, both are more when we come *before* many. *Bacon.*

They represent our poet betwixt a farmer and a courtier, when he drest himself in his best habit, to appear *before* his patron. *Dryden.*

5. In sight of.

Before the eyes of both our armies here,
Let us not wrangle. *Shakspeare.*

6. Under the cognizance of: noting jurisdiction.

If a suit be begun *before* an archdeacon, the ordinary may license the suit to an higher court. *Ayliffe.*

7. In the power of: noting the right of choice.

The world was all *before* them, where to chuse
Their place of rest, and Providence their guide. *Milt.*

Give us this evening; thou hast morn and night,
And all the year, *before* thee for delight. *Dryden.*

He hath put us in the hands of our own counsel. Life and death, prosperity and destruction, are *before* us. *Tillotson.*

8. By the impulse of something behind.

Her part, poor soul! seeming as burdened
With lesser weight, but not with lesser woe,
Was carried with more speed *before* the wind. *Shakspeare.*

Hurried by fate, he cries, and borne *before*
A furious wind, we leave the faithful shore. *Dryden.*

9. Preceding in time.

Particular advantages it has before all the books which have appeared *before* it in this kind. *Dryden.*

10. In preference to.

We should not presume to determine which should be the fittest, till we see he hath chosen some one; which one we may then boldly say to be the fittest, because he hath taken it *before* the rest. *Hooker.*

We think poverty to be infinitely desirable *before* the torments of covetousness. *Taylor.*

11. Prior to; nearer to any thing; as, the eldest son is *before* the younger in succession.

12. Superior to; as, he is *before* his competitors both in right and power.

BEFO′RE, bē-fōre′. *adv.*

1. Sooner than; earlier in time.

Heav'nly born,
Before the hills appear'd, or fountain flow'd,
Thou with eternal wisdom didst converse. *Milton.*

Before two months their orb with light adorn,
If heav'n allow me life, I will return. *Dryden.*

2. In time past.

Such a plenteous crop they bore,
Of purest and well winnow'd grain,
As Britain never knew *before*. *Dryden.*

3. In some time lately past.

I shall resume somewhat which hath been *before* said, touching the question beforegoing. *Hale.*

4. Previously to; in order to.

Before this elaborate treatise can become of use to my country, two points are necessary. *Swift.*

5. To this time; hitherto.

The peaceful cities of th' Ausonian shore,
Lull'd in her ease, and undisturb'd *before*,
Are all on fire. *Dryden.*

6. Already.

You tell me, mother, what I knew *before*,
The Phrygian fleet is landed on the shore. *Dryd.*

7. Farther onward in place.

Thou'rt so far *before*,
The swiftest wing of recompence is slow
To overtake thee. *Shakspeare.*

BEFO′REHAND, bē-fōre′hând. *adv.* [from *before* and *hand*.]

1. In a state of anticipation, or preoccupation: sometimes with the particle *with*.

Quoth Hudibras, I am *beforehand*
In that already, *with* your command. *Hudibras.*

Your soul has been *beforehand with* your body,
And drunk so deep a draught of promis'd bliss,
She slumbers o'er the cup. *Dryden.*

I have not room for many reflections; the last cited author has been *beforehand with* me, in its proper moral. *Addison.*

2. Previously; by way of preparation, or preliminary.

His profession is to deliver precepts necessary to eloquent speech; yet so, that they which receive them may be taught *beforehand* the skill of speaking. *Hooker.*

When the lawyers brought extravagant bills, Sir Roger used to bargain *beforehand*, to cut off a quarter of a yard in any part of the bill. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Antecedently; aforetime.

It would be resisted by such as had *beforehand* resisted the general proofs of the gospel. *Atterbury.*

4. In a state of accumulation, or so as that more has been received than expended.

Stranger's house is at this time rich, and much *beforehand;* for it hath laid up revenue these thirty-seven years. *Bacon.*

5. At first; before any thing is done.

What is a man's contending with insuperable difficulties, but the rolling of Sisyphus's stone up the hill, which is soon *beforehand* to return upon him again? *L'Estrange.*

BEFO'RETIME, bẽ-fôre'time. *adv.* [from *before* and *time*.] Formerly; of old time.

Beforetime in Israel, when a man went to inquire of God, thus he spake. 1 *Samuel.*

To BEFO'RTUNE, bẽ-fôr'tshûne.[461] *v. n.* [from *be* and *fortune*.] To happen to; to betide.

I give consent to go along with you;
Recking as little what betideth me,
As much I wish all good *befortune* you. *Shaksp.*

To BEFO'UL, bẽ-fôûl'. *v. a.* [from *be* and *foul*.] To make foul; to soil; to dirt.

To BEFRI'END, bẽ-frĕnd'. *v. a.* [from *be* and *friend*.] To favour; to be kind to; to countenance; to shew friendship to; to benefit.

If it will please Cæsar
To be so good to Cæsar, as to hear me,
I shall beseech him to *befriend* himself. *Shaksp.*

Now, if your plots be ripe, you are *befriended*
With opportunity. *Denham.*

See them embarked,
And tell me if the winds and seas *befriend* them. *Addison.*

Be thou the first true merit to *befriend;*
His praise is lost, who stays till all commend. *Pope.*

Brother-servants must *befriend* one another. *Swift.*

To BEFRI'NGE, bẽ-frînje'. *v. a.* [from *be* and *fringe*.] To decorate, as with fringes.

When I flatter, let my dirty leaves
Clothe spice, line trunks, or, flutt'ring in a row,
Befringe the rails of Bedlam and Soho. *Pope.*

To BEG, bĕg. *v. n.* [*beggeren*, Germ.] To live upon alms; to live by asking relief of others.

I cannot dig; to *beg* I am ashamed. *Luke.*

To BEG, bĕg. *v. a.*

1. To ask; to seek by petition.

He went to Pilate, and *begged* the body. *Matthew.*

See how they *beg* an alms of flattery. *Young.*

2. To take any thing for granted, without evidence or proof.

We have not *begged* any principles or suppositions, for the proof of this; but taken that common ground, which both Moses and all antiquity present. *Burnet.*

To BEGE'T, bẽ-gĕt'. *v. a. begot*, or *begat;* I have *begotten*, or *begot*. [begeccan, Sax. to obtain. See *To* GET.]

1. To generate; to procreate; to become the father of, as children.

But first come the hours, which we *begot*
In Jove's sweet paradise, of day and night,
Which do the seasons of the year allot. *Spenser.*

I talk of dreams,
Which are the children of an idle brain,
Begot of nothing but vain phantasy. *Shaksp.*

Who hath *begotten* me these, seeing I have lost my children, and am desolate? *Isaiah.*

'Twas he the noble Claudian race *begat.* *Dryd.*

Love is *begot* by fancy, bred
By ignorance, by expectation fed. *Granville.*

2. To produce, as effects.

If to have done the thing you gave in charge,
Beget you happiness, be happy then;
For it is done. *Shakspeare.*

My whole intention was to *beget*, in the minds of men, magnificent sentiments of God and his works. *Cheyne.*

3. To produce, as accidents.

Is it a time for story, when each minute
Begets a thousand dangers? *Denham.*

4. It is sometimes used with *on*, or *upon*, before the mother.

Begot upon
His mother Martha by his father John. *Spectator.*

BEGE'TTER, bẽ-gĕt'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *beget*.] He that procreates, or begets; the father.

For what their prowess gain'd, the law declares
Is to themselves alone, and to their heirs:
No share of that goes back to the *begetter*,
But if the son fights well, and plunders better—
Dryden.

Men continue the race of mankind, commonly without the intention, and often against the consent and will, of the *begetter*. *Locke.*

BE'GGAR, bĕg'gûr.[418] *n. s.* [from *beg*. It is more properly written *begger;* but the common orthography is retained, because the derivatives all preserve the *a*.]

1. One who lives upon alms; one who has nothing but what is given him.

He raiseth up the poor out of the dust, and lifteth up the *beggar* from the dunghill, to set them among princes. *Samuel.*

We see the whole equipage of a *beggar* so drawn by Homer, as even to retain a nobleness and dignity. *Broome.*

2. One who supplicates for any thing; a petitioner; for which, *beggar* is a harsh and contemptuous term.

What subjects will precarious kings regard?
A *beggar* speaks too softly to be heard. *Dryden.*

3. One who assumes what he does not prove.

These shameful *beggars* of principles, who give this precarious account of the original of things, assume to themselves to be men of reason. *Tillotson.*

To BE'GGAR, bĕg'gûr.[418] *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To reduce to beggary; to impoverish.

Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And *beggar'd* yours for ever. *Shakspeare.*

They shall spoil the clothiers wool, and *beggar* the present spinners. *Graunt.*

The miser
With heav'n, for twopence, cheaply wipes his score,
Lifts up his eyes, and hastes to *beggar* more. *Gay.*

2. To deprive.

Necessity, of matter *beggar'd*,
Will nothing stick our persons to arraign
In ear and ear. *Shakspeare.*

3. To exhaust.

For her person,
It *beggar'd* all description; she did lie
In her pavilion, cloth of gold, of tissue,
O'er-picturing Venus. *Shakspeare.*

BE'GGARLINESS, bĕg'gûr-lẽ-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *beggarly*.] The state of being beggarly; meanness; poverty.

BE'GGARLY, bĕg'gûr-lẽ. *adj.* [from *beggar*.] Mean; poor; indigent; in the condition of a beggar: used both of persons and things.

I ever will, though he do shake me off
To *beggarly* divorcement, love him dearly. *Shaksp.*

A *beggarly* account of empty boxes. *Shaksp.*

Who, that beheld such a bankrupt *beggarly* fellow as Cromwell entering the parliament house, with a thread-bare, torn cloak, and greasy hat, could have suspected that he should, by the murder of one king and the banishment of another, ascend the throne? *South.*

The next town has the reputation of being extremely poor and *beggarly*. *Addison.*

Corusodes, by extreme parsimony, saved thirty-four pounds out of a *beggarly* fellowship. *Swift.*

BE'GGARLY, bĕg'gûr-lẽ. *adv.* [from *beggar*.] Meanly; despicably; indigently.

Touching God himself, hath he revealed, that it is his delight to dwell *beggarly?* And that he taketh no pleasure to be worshipped, saving only in poor cottages? *Hooker.*

BE'GGARY, bĕg'gûr-ẽ. *n. s.* [from *beggar*.] Indigence; poverty in the utmost degree.

On he brought me into so bare a house, that it was the picture of miserable happiness and rich *beggary.* *Sidney.*

While I am a beggar, I will rail,
And say there is no sin but to be rich:
And being rich, my virtue then shall be,
To say there is no vice but *beggary.* *Shaksp.*

We must become not only poor for the present, but reduced, by further mortgages, to a state of *beggary* for endless years to come. *Swift.*

To BEGI'N, bẽ-gîn. *v. n.* I *began*, or *begun;* I have *begun*. [beginnan, Sax. from *be*, or *by to*, and ginnan, gaan, or gan, to go.]

1. To enter upon something new: applied to persons.

Begin every day to repent; not that thou shouldst at all defer it; but all that is past ought to seem little to thee, seeing it is so in itself. *Begin* the next day with the same zeal, fear, and humility, as if thou hadst never *begun* before. *Taylor.*

2. To commence any action or state; to do the first act, or first part of an act; to make the first step from not doing to doing.

They *began* at the ancient men which were before the house. *Ezekiel.*

By peace we will *begin.* *Shakspeare.*

I'll sing of heroes and of kings:
Begin, my muse! *Cowley.*

Of these no more you hear him speak;
He now *begins* upon the Greek:
These, rang'd and show'd, shall in their turns
Remain obscure as in their urns. *Prior.*

Beginning from the rural gods, his hand
Was lib'ral to the pow'rs of high command. *Dryd.*

Rapt into future times, the bard *begun*,
A virgin shall conceive. *Pope.*

3. To enter upon existence; as, the world *began;* the practice *began*.

I am as free as Nature first made man,
Ere the base laws of servitude *began*,
When wild in woods the noble savage ran. *Dryd.*

4. To have its original.

And thus the hard and stubborn race of man
From animated rock and flint *began.* *Blackmore.*

From Nimrod first the savage chace *began;*
A mighty hunter, and his game was man. *Pope.*

5. To take rise; to commence.

Judgment must *begin* at the house of God. 1 *Peter.*
The song *begun* from Jove. *Dryden.*
All *began*,
All ends, in love of God and love of man. *Pope.*

6. To come into act.

Now and then a sigh he stole,
And tears *began* to flow. *Dryden.*

To BEGI'N, bẽ-gĭn'. *v. a.*

1. To do the first act of any thing; to pass from not doing to doing, by the first act.

Ye nymphs of Solyma *begin* the song. *Pope.*
They have been awaked, by these awful scenes, to *begin* religion; and, afterwards, their virtue has improved itself into more refined principles, by divine grace. *Watts.*

2. To trace from any thing, as the first ground.

The apostle *begins* our knowledge in the creatures, which leads us to the knowledge of God. *Locke.*

3. *To begin with.* To enter upon; to fall to work upon.

A lesson which requires so much time to learn, had need be early *begun* with. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

BEGI'NNER, bẽ-gĭn'nŭr.[95] *n. s.* [from *begin.*]

1. He that gives the first cause, or original, to any thing.

Thus heaping crime on crime, and grief on grief,
To loss of love adjoining loss of friend,
I meant to purge both with a third mischief,
And, in my woe's *beginner*, it to end. *Spenser.*
Socrates maketh Ignatius, the bishop of Antioch, the first *beginner* thereof, even under the apostles themselves. *Hooker.*

2. An unexperienced attempter; one in his rudiments; a young practitioner.

Palladius, behaving himself nothing like a *beginner*, brought the honour to the Iberian side. *Sidney.*
They are, to *beginners*, an easy and familiar introduction; a mighty augmentation of all virtue and knowledge in such as are entered before. *Hooker.*
I have taken a list of several hundred words in a sermon of a new *beginner*, which not one hearer could possibly understand. *Swift.*

BEGI'NNING, bẽ-gĭn'nĭng.[410] *n. s.* [from *begin.*]

1. The first original or cause.

Wherever we place the *beginning* of motion, whether from the head or the heart, the body moves and acts by a consent of all its parts. *Swift.*

2. The entrance into act, or being.

In the *beginning* God created the heavens and the earth. *Genesis.*

3. The state in which any thing first is.

Youth, what man's age is like to be, doth show;
We may our end by our *beginning* know. *Denham.*

4. The rudiments, or first grounds or materials.

By viewing nature, nature's handmaid, art,
Makes mighty things from small *beginnings* grow:
Thus fishes first to shipping did impart,
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. *Dryd.*
The understanding is passive; and whether or not it will have these *beginnings*, and materials of knowledge, is not in its own power. *Locke.*

5. The first part of any thing.

The causes and designs of an action, are the *beginning;* the effects of these causes, and the difficulties that are met with in the execution of these designs, are the middle; and the unravelling and resolution of these difficulties, are the end. *Broome.*

To BEGI'RD, bẽ-gẽrd'.[160] *v. a.* I *begirt*, or *begirded;* I have *begirt.* [from *be* and *gird.*]

1. To bind with a girdle.

2. To surround; to encircle; to encompass.

Begird th' Almighty throne,
Beseeching, or besieging. *Milton.*
Or should she, confident
As sitting queen adorn'd on beauty's throne,
Descend, with all her winning charms *begirt*,
T' enamour. *Milton.*
At home surrounded by a servile crowd,
Prompt to abuse, and in detraction loud:
Abroad *begirt* with men, and swords, and spears;
His very state acknowledging his fears. *Prior.*

3. To shut in with a siege; to beleaguer; to block up.

It was so closely *begirt* before the king's march into the west, that the council humbly desired his majesty, that he would relieve it. *Clarendon.*

To BEGI'RT, bẽ-gẽrt'.[160] *v. a.* [This is, I think, only a corruption of *begird;* perhaps by the printer.] To begird. See BEGIRD.

And, Lentulus, *begirt* you Pompey's house,
To seize his sons alive; for they are they
Must make our peace with him. *Ben Jonson.*

BE'GLERBEG, bĕg'lẽr-bĕg. *n. s.* [Turkish.] The chief governour of a province among the Turks.

To BEGNA'W, bẽ-nâw'. *v. a.* [from *be* and *gnaw.*] To bite; to eat away; to corrode; to nibble.

His horse is stark spoiled with the staggers, *begnawn* with the bots, waid in the back, and shoulder-shotten. *Shakspeare.*
The worm of conscience still *begnaw* thy soul. *Shakspeare's Richard* III

BEGO'NE, bẽ-gŏn'. *interject.* [only a coalition of the words *be gone*] Go away; hence; haste away.

Begone! the goddess cries with stern disdain,
Begone! nor dare the hallow'd stream to stain.
She fled, for ever banish'd from the train. *Addison.*

BEGO'T, bẽ-gŏt'. } The *participle passive*
BEGO'TTEN, bẽ-gŏt'tn.[103] } of the verb *beget.*

Remember that thou wast *begot* of them. *Ecclus.*
The first he met, Antiphates the brave,
But base *begotten* on a Theban slave. *Dryden.*

To BEGRE'ASE, bẽ-grēze'. *v. a.* [from *be* and *grease.*] To soil or daub with unctuous or fat matter.

To BEGRI'ME, bẽ-grīme'. *v. a.* [from *be* and *grime.* See GRIME and GRIM.] To soil with dirt deep impressed; to soil in such a manner that the natural hue cannot easily be recovered.

Her name, that was as fresh
As Dian's visage, is now *begrim'd*, and black
As my own face. *Shakspeare.*

To BEGUI'LE, bẽ-gīle'.[160] *v. a.* [from *be* and *guile.*]

1. To impose upon; to delude; to cheat.

This I say, lest any man should *beguile* you with enticing words. *Colossians.*
The serpent me *beguil'd*, and I did eat! *Milton.*
Whosoever sees a man, who would have *beguiled* and imposed upon him by making him believe a lie, he may truly say, that is the man who would have ruined me. *South.*

2. To deceive; to evade.

Is wretchedness depriv'd that benefit,
To end itself by death? 'Tis yet some comfort,
When misery could *beguile* the tyrant's rage,
And frustrate his proud will. *Shaksp.*

3. To deceive pleasingly; to amuse.

Sweet, leave me here awhile;
My spirits grow dull, and fain I would *beguile*
The tedious day with sleep. *Shakspeare.*
With these sometimes she doth her time *beguile;*
These do by fits her phantasy possess. *Sir J. Davies.*

BEGU'N, bẽ-gŭn'. The *participle passive* of *begin.*

But thou, bright morning star, thou rising sun,
Which in these latter times hast brought to light
Those mysteries, that since the world *begun*
Lay hid in darkness and eternal night. *Sir J. Dav.*

BEHA'LF, bẽ-hâf'.[78 403] *n. s.* [This word *Skinner* derives from *half*, and interprets it, *for my half;* as, *for my part.* It seems to be rather corrupted from *behoof*, profit; the pronunciation degenerating easily to *behafe;* which, in imitation of other words so sounded, was written, by those who knew not the etymology, *behalf.*]

1. Favour; cause favoured: we say *in* behalf, but *for* the sake.

He was in confidence with those who designed the destruction of Strafford; against whom he had contracted some prejudice, in the *behalf* of his nation. *Clarendon.*
Were but my heart as naked to thy view,
Marcus would see it bleed in his *behalf.* *Addison.*
Never was any nation blessed with more frequent interpositions of divine providence in its *behalf.* *Atterbury.*

2. Vindication; support.

He might, in his presence, defy all Arcadian knights, in the *behalf* of his mistress's beauty. *Sidney.*
Lest the fiend,
Or in *behalf* of man, or to invade
Vacant possession, some new troubles raise. *Milton.*
Others believe that, by the two Fortunes, were meant prosperity or affliction; and produce, in their *behalf*, an ancient monument. *Addison.*

To BEHA'VE, bẽ-hāve'. *v. a.* [from *be* and *have.*]

1. To carry; to conduct: used almost always with the reciprocal pronoun.

We *behaved* not *ourselves* disorderly among you. *Thessalonians.*
Manifest signs came from heaven unto those that *behaved themselves* manfully. 2 *Maccabees.*
To their wills wedded, to their errours slaves,
No man like them, they think, *himself behaves.* *Denham.*
We so live, and so act, as if we were secure of the final issue and event of things, however we may *behave ourselves.* *Atterbury.*

2. It seems formerly to have had the sense of, to govern; to subdue; to discipline: but this is not now used.

But who his limbs with labours, and his mind
Behaves with cares, cannot so easy miss. *Fairy Q.*
With such sober and unnoted passion
He did *behave* his anger ere 'twas spent,
As if he had but prov'd an argument. *Shaksp.*

To BEHA'VE, bẽ-hāve'. *v. n.* To act; to conduct one's self. It is taken either in a good or a bad sense; as, he *behaved* well or ill.

BEHA'VIOUR, bẽ-hāve'yŭr.[294] *n. s.* [from *behave.*]

1. Manner of behaving one's self, whether good or bad; manners; carriage, with respect to propriety.

Mopsa, curious in any thing but her own good *behaviour*, followed Zelmane. *Sidney.*

2. External appearance with respect to grace.

He marked, in Dora's dancing, good grace and handsome *behaviour.* *Sidney.*

3. Gesture; manner of action, adapted to particular occasions.

Well witnessing the most submissive *behaviour* that a thralled heart could express. *Sidney.*
When we make profession of our faith, we stand; when we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for favour, we fall down; because the gesture of constancy becometh us best in the one, in the other the *behaviour* of humility. *Hooker.*

One man sees how much another man is a fool, when he dedicates his *behaviour* to love. *Shaksp.*

And he changed his *behaviour* before them, and feigned himself mad in their hands. 1 *Samuel.*

4. Elegance of manners; gracefulness.

The beautiful prove accomplished, but not of great spirit; and study, for the most part, rather *behaviour* than virtue. *Bacon.*

He who adviseth the philosopher, altogether devoted to the Muses, sometimes to offer sacrifice to the altars of the Graces, thought knowledge imperfect without *behaviour*. *Wotton.*

5. Conduct; general practice; course of life.

To him, who hath a prospect of the state that attends men after this life, depending on their *behaviour* here, the measures of good and evil are changed. *Locke.*

6. *To be upon one's behaviour.* A familiar phrase, noting such a state as requires great caution; a state in which a failure in *behaviour* will have bad consequences.

Tyrants themselves are *upon their behaviour* to a superiour power. *L'Estrange.*

To BEHE'AD, bè-hêd'. *v. a.* [from *be* and *head.*] To deprive of the head; to kill by cutting off the head.

His *beheading* he underwent with all christian magnanimity. *Clarendon.*

On each side they fly,
By chains connext, and, with destructive sweep,
Behead whole troops at once. *Philips.*

Mary, queen of Scots, was *beheaded* in the reign of queen Elizabeth. *Addison.*

BEHE'LD, bè-hêld'. *participle passive.* from *behold;* which see.

All hail! ye virgin daughters of the main!
Ye streams, beyond my hopes *beheld* again! *Pope.*

BE'HEMOTH, bè'hè-mŏth. *n. s. Behemoth,* in Hebrew, signifies beasts in general, particularly the larger kind, fit for service. But Job speaks of an animal *behemoth*, and describes its properties. *Bochart* has taken much care to make it the *hippopotamus*, or river horse. *Sanctius* thinks it is an ox. The Fathers suppose the devil to be meant by it. But we agree with the generality of interpreters, that it is the elephant. *Calmet.*

Behold now *behemoth*, which I made with thee; he eateth grass as an ox. *Job.*

Behold! in plaited mail
Behemoth rears his head. *Thomson.*

BE'HEN, bè'hên. } *n. s.* Valerian roots. Also
BEN, bên. } a fruit resembling the tamarisk, from which perfumers extract an oil. *Dict.*

BEHE'ST, bè-hêst'. *n. s* [from *be* and *hest;* hæꝑ, Saxon.] Command; precept; mandate.

Her tender youth had obediently lived under her parents' *behests*, without framing, out of her own will, the forechoosing of any thing. *Sidney.*

Such joy he had their stubborn hearts to quell,
And sturdy courage tame with dreadful awe,
That his *behest* they fear'd as a proud tyrant's law. *Spenser.*

I, messenger from everlasting Jove,
In his great name thus his *behest* do tell. *Fairfax.*

To visit oft those happy tribes,
On high *behests* his angels to and fro
Pass'd frequent. *Milton.*

In heav'n God ever blest, and his divine
Behests obey, worthiest to be obey'd! *Milton.*

To BEHI'GHT, bè-hite'. *v. a.* pret. *behot,* part. *behight.* [from hatan to promise, Sax.]

1. To promise: this word is obsolete.

Sir Guyon, mindful of his vow yplight,
Up rose from drowsy couch, and him addrest
Unto the journey which he had *behight.* *Fairy Q.*

2. To entrust; to commit.

That most glorious house that glist'reth bright,
Whereof the keys are to thy hand *behight*
By wise Fidelia. *Fairy Queen.*

3. Perhaps to call; to name: *hight* being often put, in old authors, for *named*, or *was named.*

BEHI'ND, bè-hind'. *prep.* [hindan, Saxon.]

1. At the back of another.

Acomates hasted with harquebusiers, which he had caused his horsemen to take *behind* them upon their horses. *Knolles.*

2. On the back part; not before.

She came in the press *behind*, and touched him. *Mark.*

3. Towards the back.

The Benjamites looked *behind* them. *Judges.*

4. Following another.

Her husband went with her, weeping *behind* her. *Samuel.*

5. Remaining after the departure of something else.

He left *behind* him myself and a sister, both born in one hour. *Shakspeare.*

Piety and virtue are not only delightful for the present, but they leave peace and contentment *behind* them. *Tillotson.*

6. Remaining after the death of those to whom it belonged.

What he gave me to publish, was but a small part of what he left *behind* him. *Pope.*

7. At a distance from something going before.

Such is the swiftness of your mind,
That, like the earth's, it leaves our sense *behind.* *Dryden.*

8. Inferiour to another; having the posteriour place with regard to excellence.

After the overthrow of this first house of God, a second was erected; but with so great odds, that they wept, which beheld how much this latter came *behind* it. *Hooker.*

9. On the other side of something.

From light retir'd *behind* his daughter's bed,
He, for approaching sleep, compos'd his head. *Dryden.*

BEHI'ND, bè-hind'. *adv.*

1. Out of sight; not yet produced to view; remaining.

We cannot be sure that we have all the particulars before us; and that there is no evidence *behind*, and yet unseen, which may cast the probability on the other side. *Locke.*

2. Most of the former senses may become *adverbial*, by suppressing the *accusative case;* as, I left my money *behind* or *behind me.*

BEHI'NDHAND, bè-hind'hând. *adv.* [from *behind* and *hand.*]

1. In a state in which rent or profit, or any advantage, is anticipated, so that less is to be received, or more performed, than the natural or just proportion.

Your trade would suffer, if your being *behindhand* has made the natural use so high, that your tradesman cannot live upon his labour. *Locke.*

2. Not upon equal terms, with regard to forwardness. In this sense, it is followed by *with.*

Consider, whether it is not better to be half a year *behindhand with* the fashionable part of the world, than to strain beyond his circumstances. *Spectator.*

3. *Shakspeare* uses it as an *adjective*, but licentiously, for backward; tardy.

And these thy offices,
So rarely kind, are as interpreters
Of my *behindhand* slackness. *Shakspeare.*

To BEHO'LD, bè-hôld'. *v. a.* pret. *I beheld, I have beheld,* or *beholden.* [behealdan, Saxon.] To view; to see; to look upon; to *behold* is to *see*, in an emphatical or intensive sense.

Son of man, *behold* with thine eyes, and hear with thine ears. *Ezekiel.*

When Thessalians on horseback were *beheld* afar off, while their horses watered, while their heads were depressed, they were conceived by the spectators to be one animal. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Man looks aloft, and with erected eyes,
Beholds his own hereditary skies. *Dryden.*

At this the former tale again he told,
With thund'ring tone, and dreadful to *behold.* *Dryd.*

The Saviour comes, by ancient bards foretold!
Hear him, ye deaf; and all ye blind, *behold!* *Pope.*

BEHO'LD, bè-hôld'. *interject.* [from the verb.] See; lo: a word by which attention is excited, or admiration noted.

Behold! I am with thee, and will keep thee. *Gen.*

When out of hope, *behold* her! not far off,
Such as I saw her in my dream, adorn'd
With what all earth or heaven could bestow,
To make her amiable. *Milton.*

BEHO'LDEN, bè-hôl'dn.[103] *particip. adj.* [*gehouden*, Dutch; that is, held in obligation. It is very corruptly written *beholding.*] Obliged; bound in gratitude: with the particle *to.*

Horns, which such as you are fain to be *beholden to* your wives for. *Shakspeare.*

Little are we *beholden* to your love,
And little look'd for at your helping hands. *Shaksp.*

I found you next, in respect of bond both of near alliance, and particularly of communication in studies: wherein I must acknowledge myself *beholden to* you. *Bacon.*

I think myself mightily *beholden to* you for the reprehension you then gave us. *Addison.*

We, who see men under the awe of justice, cannot conceive what savage creatures they would be without it; and how much *beholden* we are *to* that wise contrivance. *Atterbury.*

BEHO'LDER, bè-hôl'dûr. *n. s.* [from *behold.*] Spectator; he that looks upon any thing.

Was this the face,
That, like the sun, did make *beholders* wink? *Shaksp.*

These beasts among,
Beholders rude, and shallow to discern
Half what in thee is fair, one man except,
Who sees thee? *Milton.*

Things of wonder give no less delight
To the wise Maker's than *beholder's* sight. *Denham.*

The justling chiefs in rude encounters join,
Each fair *beholder* trembling for her knight. *Granv.*

The charitable foundations, in the church of Rome, exceed all the demands of charity; and raise envy, rather than compassion, in the breasts of *beholders.* *Atterbury.*

BEHO'LDING, bè-hôl'dîng.[410] *adj.* [corrupted from *beholden.*] Obliged. See BEHOLDEN.

BEHO'LDING, bè-hôl'dîng. *n. s.* Obligation.

Love to virtue, and not to any particular *beholdings*, hath expressed this my testimony. *Carew.*

BEHO'LDINGNESS, bè-hôl'dîng-nês. *n. s.* [from *beholding*, mistaken for *beholden.*] The state of being obliged.

The king invited us to his court, so as I must acknowledge a *beholdingness* unto him. *Sidney*

In this my debt I seem'd loth to confess,
In that I shunn'd *beholdingness.* *Donne.*

BEHO'OF, bè-hôôf'. *n. s.* [from *behoove.*] That which behooves; that which is advantageous; profit; advantage.

Her majesty may alter any thing of those laws, for her own *behoof*, and for the good of the people. *Spenser.*

No mean recompence it brings
To your *behoof:* if I that region lost,
All usurpation thence expell'd, reduce
To her original darkness, and your sway. *Milton.*

Wert thou some star, which from the ruin'd roof
Of shak'd Olympus by mischance didst fall;
Which careful Jove, in nature's true *behoof*,
Took up, and in fit place did reinstate. *Milton*

Because it was for the *behoof* of the animal, that, upon any sudden accident, it might be awakened, there were no shuts or stopples made for the ears. *Ray.*

It would be of no *behoof*, for the settling of government, unless there were a way taught, how to know the person to whom belonged this power and dominion. *Locke.*

To BEHO'OVE, bè-hôôve'. *v. n.* [behoran, Saxon, *it is a duty.*] To be fit; to be meet: either with respect to duty, necessity, or convenience. It is used only impersonally with *it*.

For better examination of their quality *it behooveth* the very foundation and root, the highest well-spring and fountain of them, to be discovered. *Hooker.*

He did so prudently temper his passions, as that none of them made him wanting in the offices of life, which *it behooved* or became him to perform. *Atterbury.*

But should you lure the monarch of the brook,
Behooves you then to ply your finest art. *Thomson.*

BEHO'OVEFUL, bè-hôôve'fûl. *adj.* [from *behoof.*] Useful; profitable; advantageous. This word is somewhat antiquated.

It is very *behooveful* in this country of Ireland, where there are waste deserts full of grass, that the same should be eaten down. *Spenser.*

Laws are many times full of imperfections; and that which is supposed *behooveful* unto men, proveth oftentimes most pernicious. *Hooker.*

Madam, we have cull'd such necessaries
As are *behooveful* for our state to-morrow. *Shaksp.*

It may be most *behooveful* for princes in matters of grace, to transact the same publickly: so it is as requisite, in matters of judgment, punishment, and censure, that the same be transacted privately. *Clarendon.*

BEHO'OVEFULLY, bè-hôôve'fûl-lè. *adv.* [from *behooveful.*] Profitably; usefully.

Tell us of more weighty dislikes than these, and that may more *behoovefully* import the reformation. *Spenser.*

BEHO'T, bè-hôt'. [*preterite*, as it seems, of *behight*, to promise.]

With sharp intended sting so rude him smote,
That to the earth him drove as striken dead,
Ne living wight would have him life *behot*. *Fairy Q.*

BE'ING, bè'îng.[410] *particip.* [from *be.*]

Those, who have their hope in another life, look upon themselves as *being* on their passage through this. *Atterbury.*

BE'ING, bè'îng. *n. s.*[410] [from *be.*]

1. Existence: opposed to nonentity.

Of him all things have both received their first *being*, and their continuance to be that which they are. *Hooker.*

Yet is not God the author of her ill,
Tho' author of her *being*, and being there. *Davies.*

There is none but he,
Whose *being* I do fear: and under him
My genius is rebuked. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Thee, Father, first they sung, omnipotent,
Immutable, immortal, infinite,
Eternal king! Thee, Author of all *being*,
Fountain of light! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Merciful and gracious, thou gavest us *being*, raising us from nothing to be an excellent creation. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

Consider every thing as not yet in *being;* then examine, if it must needs have been at all, or what other ways it might have been. *Bentley.*

2. A particular state or condition.

Those happy spirits which, ordained by fate,
For future *being* and new bodies wait. *Dryden.*

Heav'n from all creatures hides the book of fate;
From brutes what men, from men what spirits know;
Or who could suffer *being* here below? *Pope.*

As now your own, our *beings* were of old,
And once inclos'd in woman's beauteous mould. *Pope.*

3. The person existing.

Ah fair, yet false! ah *being* form'd to cheat
By seeming kindness, mixt with deep deceit! *Dryd.*

It is folly to seek the approbation of any *being*, besides the supreme; because no other *being* can make a right judgment of us, and because we can procure no considerable advantage from the approbation of any other *being.* *Addison's Spectator.*

BE'ING, bè'îng. *conjunct.* [from *be.*] Since. *Dict.*

BE IT SO, bè'ît-sô. A phrase of anticipation, *suppose it be so;* or of permission, *let it be so.*

My gracious duke,
Be 't so she will not here, before your grace,
Consent to marry with Demetrius,
I beg the ancient privilege of Athens. *Shakspeare.*

To BELA'BOUR, bè-lâ'bûr. *v. a.* [from *be* and *labour.*] To beat; to thump: a word in low speech.

What several madnesses in men appear!
Orestes runs from fancy'd furies here;
Ajax *belabours* there an harmless ox,
And thinks that Agamemnon feels the knocks. *Dryd.*

He sees virago Nell *belabour*,
With his own staff, his peaceful neighbour. *Swift.*

To BELA'CE, bè-lâce'. *v. a.* [a sea term.] To fasten; as, to *belace* a rope. *Dict.*

BE'LAMIE, bèl'â-mè. *n. s.* [*bel amie*, Fr.] A friend; an intimate. This word is out of use.

Wise Socrates
Pour'd out his life, and last philosophy,
To the fair Critias, his dearest *belamie*. *Fairy Q.*

BE'LAMOUR, bèl'â-môôr. *n. s.* [*bel amour*, Fr.] Gallant; consort; paramour: obsolete.

Lo, lo, how brave she decks her bountcous bow'r
With silken curtains, and gold coverlets,
Therein to shroud her sumptuous *belamour*. *Fairy Q.*

BELA'TED, bè-lâ'tèd. *adj.* [from *be* and *late.*] Benighted; out of doors late at night.

Fairy elves,
Whose midnight revels, by a forest side,
Or fountain, some *belated* peasant sees,
Or dreams he sees. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Or near Fleetditch's oozy brinks,
Belated, seems on watch to lie. *Swift.*

To BELA'Y, bè-lâ'. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lay;* as, to *waylay*, to lie in wait, to lay wait for.]

1. To block up; to stop the passage.

The speedy horse all passages *belay*,
And spur their smoaking steeds to cross their way. *Dryden.*

2. To place in ambush.

'Gainst such strong castles needeth greater might,
Than those small forces ye were wont *belay*. *Spenser.*

To BELAY *a rope*, bè-lâ'. [a sea term.] To splice; to mend a rope, by laying one end over another.

To BELCH, bèlsh. *v. n.* [bealcan, Saxon.]

1. To eject the wind from the stomach; to eruct.

The symptoms are, a sour smell in their fæces, *belchings*, and distensions of the bowels. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To issue out, as by eructation.

The waters boil, and, *belching* from below,
Black sands as from a forceful engine throw. *Dryd.*

A triple pile of plumes his crest adorn'd,
On which with *belching* flames Chimæra burn'd. *Dryden.*

To BELCH, bèlsh'. *v. a.* To throw out from the stomach; to eject from any hollow place. It is a word implying coarseness, hatefulness, or horrour.

They are all but stomachs, and we all but food;
They eat us hungerly, and, when they 're full,
They *belch* us. *Shakspeare.*

The bitterness of it I now *belch* from my heart. *Shakspeare.*

Immediate in a flame,
But soon obscur'd with smoke, all heav'n appear'd,
From those deep-throated engines *belch'd*. *Milton.*

The gates that now
Stood open wide, *belching* outrageous flame
Far into chaos, since the fiend pass'd through. *Milton.*

Rough as their savage lords who ranged the wood,
And, fat with acorns, *belch'd* their windy food. *Dryd.*

There *belch'd* the mingled streams of wind and blood,
And human flesh, his indigested food. *Pope's Odyss.*

When I an am'rous kiss design'd,
I *belch'd* an hurricane of wind. *Swift.*

BELCH, bèlsh.[352] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of eructation.

2. A cant term for malt liquor.

A sudden reformation would follow among all sorts of people; porters would no longer be drunk with *belch*. *Dennis.*

BE'LDAM, bèl'dâm.[98] *n. s.* [*belle dame*, which, in old French, signified probably an old woman, as *belle age*, old age.]

1. An old woman: generally a term of contempt, marking the last degree of old age, with all its faults and miseries.

Then sing of secret things that came to pass,
When *beldam* Nature in her cradle was. *Milton.*

2. A hag.

Why, how now, Hecat? you look angerly.—
—Have I not reason, *beldams*, as you are,
Saucy and overbold? *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

The resty sieve wagg'd ne'er the more;
I weep for woe, the testy *beldam* swore. *Dryden.*

To BELE'AGUER, bè-lè'gûr. *v. a.* [*beleggeren*, Dutch.] To besiege; to block up a place; to lie before a town.

Their business, which they carry on, is the general concernment of the Trojan camp, then *beleaguered* by Turnus and the Latins. *Dryden.*

Against *beleaguer'd* heav'n the giants move:
Hills pil'd on hills, on mountains mountains lie,
To make their mad approaches to the sky. *Dryden.*

BELE'AGUERER, bè-lè'gûr-ûr. *n. s.* [from *beleaguer.*] One that besieges a place.

To BELEE', bè-lèe'. *v. a.* [a term in navigation.] To place in a direction unsuitable to the wind.

BELEMNI'TES, bè-lèm'nites. *n. s.* [from βέλος a dart or arrow, because of its resemblance to the point of an arrow.] Arrowhead, or finger-stone, of a whitish and sometimes a gold colour.

BELFLO'WER, bèl'flôûr. *n. s.* [from *bell* and *flower*, because of the shape of its flower; in Latin *campanula.*] A plant.

There is a vast number of the species of this plant. 1 The tallest pyramidal *belflower*. 2. The blue peach-leaved *belflower*. 3. The white peach-leaved

belflower. 4. Garden *belflower*, with oblong leaves and flowers; commonly called *Canterbury bells*. 5. Canary *belflower*, with orrach leaves and a tuberose root. 6. Blue *belflower*, with edible roots, commonly called *rampions*. 7. Venus looking glass *belflower*, &c. *Miller.*

BELFO'UNDER, bĕl'fŏŭn-dŭr. *n.s.* [from *bell* and *found*.] He whose trade it is to found or cast bells.

Those that make recorders know this, and likewise *belfounders* in fitting the tune of their bells. *Bacon.*

BE'LFRY, bĕl'frĕ. *n. s.* [*Beffroy*, in French, is a tower; which was perhaps the true word, till those, who knew not its original, corrupted it to *belfry*, because bells were in it.] The place where the bells are rung.

Fetch the leathern bucket that hangs in the *belfry*; that is curiously painted before, and will make a figure. *Gay.*

BELGA'RD,[92] bĕl'gârd. *n. s.* [*belle egard*, Fr.] A soft glance; a kind regard: an old word, now wholly disused.

Upon her eyelids many graces sat,
Under the shadow of her even brows,
Working *belgards*, and amorous retreats. *Fairy Q.*

To BELI'E, bĕ-lī'. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lie*.]

1. To counterfeit; to feign; to mimick.

Which durst, with horses' hoofs that beat the ground,
And martial brass, *belie* the thunder's sound. *Dryd.*
The shape of man, and imitated beast,
The walk, the words, the gesture could supply,
The habit mimick, and the mien *belie*. *Dryden.*

2. To give the lie to; to charge with falsehood.

Sure there is none but fears a future state;
And when the most obdurate swear they do not,
Their trembling hearts *belie* their boastful tongues. *Dryden.*

Paint, patches, jewels laid aside,
At night astronomers agree,
The evening has the day *bely'd*
And Phillis is some forty-three. *Prior.*

3. To calumniate; to raise false reports of any man.

Thou dost *belie* him, Piercy, thou *beliest* him;
He never did encounter with Glendower. *Shaksp.*

4. To give a false representation of any thing.

Uncle, for heav'n's sake, comfortable words,—
—Should I do so, I should *belie* my thoughts. *Shak.*
Tuscan Valerus by force o'ercame,
And not *bely'd* his mighty father's name.
Dryden's Æneid.

In the dispute whate'er I said,
My heart was by my tongue *bely'd;*
And in my looks you might have read
How much I argued on your side. *Prior.*

5. To fill with lies. This seems to be its meaning here.

'Tis slander, whose breath
Rides on the posting winds, and doth *belie*
All corners of the world. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

BELIE'F, bĕ-lēēf'. *n. s.* [from *believe*.]

1. Credit given to something, which we know not of ourselves, on account of the authority by which it is delivered.

Those comforts that shall never cease,
Future in hope, but present in *belief*. *Wotton.*

Faith is a firm *belief* of the whole word of God, of his gospel, commands, threats, and promises. *Wake.*

2. The theological virtue of faith, or firm confidence of the truths of religion.

No man can attain *belief* by the bare contemplation of heaven and earth, for that they neither are sufficient to give us as much as the least spark of light concerning the very principal mysteries of our faith. *Hooker.*

3. Religion; the body of tenets held by the professors of faith.

In the heat of general persecution, whereunto christian *belief* was subject upon the first promulgation, it much confirmed the weaker minds, when relation was made how God had been glorified through the sufferings of martyrs. *Hooker.*

4. Persuasion; opinion.

He can, I know, but doubt to think he will;
Yet hope would fain subscribe, and tempts *belief*. *Milton.*

All treaties are grounded upon the *belief*, that states will be sound in their honour and observance of treaties. *Temple.*

5. The thing believed; the object of belief.

Superstitious prophecies are not only the *belief* of fools, but the talk sometimes of wise men. *Bacon.*

6. Creed; a form containing the articles of faith.

BELI'EVABLE, bĕ-lēē'vâ-bl. *adj.* [from *believe*.] Credible; that which may be credited or believed.

To BELI'EVE, bĕ-lēēv'. *v. a.* [ȝelẏfan, Saxon.]

1. To credit upon the authority of another, or from some other reason than our personal knowledge.

Adherence to a proposition which they are persuaded, but do not know, to be true, is not seeing, but *believing*. *Locke.*

Ten thousand things there are, which we *believe* merely upon the authority or credit of those who have spoken or written of them. *Watt's Logick.*

2. To put confidence in the veracity of any one.

The people may hear when I speak with thee, and *believe* thee for ever. *Exodus.*

To BELI'EVE, bĕ-lēēv'. *v. n.*

1. To have a firm persuasion of any thing.

They may *believe* that the Lord God of their fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob, hath appeared unto thee. *Genesis.*

2. To exercise the theological virtue of faith.

Now God be prais'd, that to *believing* souls
Gives light in darkness, comfort in despair. *Shaksp.*

For with the heart man *believeth* unto righteousness, and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation. *Romans.*

3. With the particle *in*, to hold as an object of faith.

Believe in the Lord your God, so shall you be established. *2 Chron.*

4. With the particle *on*, to trust; to place full confidence in; to rest upon with faith.

To them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that *believe on* his name. *John.*

5. *I believe*, is sometimes used as a way of slightly noting some want of certainty or exactness.

Though they are, *I believe*, as high as most steeples in England, yet a person, in his drink, fell down, without any other hurt than the breaking of an arm. *Addison on Italy.*

BELI'EVER, bĕ-lēē'vŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *believe*.]

1. He that believes, or gives credit.

Discipline began to enter into conflict with churches, which, in extremity, had been *believers* of it. *Hooker.*

2. A professor of Christianity.

Infidels themselves did discern, in matters of life, when *believers* did well, when otherwise. *Hooker.*

If he which writeth do that which is forcible, how should he which readeth be thought to do that, which, in itself, is of no force to work belief, and to save *believers*? *Hooker.*

Mysteries held by us have no power, pomp, or wealth, but have been maintained by the universal body of true *believers*, from the days of the apostles, and will be to the resurrection; neither will the gates of hell prevail against them. *Swift.*

BELI'EVINGLY, bĕ-lēē'vĭng-lĕ. *adv.* [from *To believe*.] After a believing manner.

BELI'KE, bĕ-līke'. *adv.* [from *like*, as *by likelihood*.]

1. Probably; likely; perhaps.

There came out of the same woods a horrible foul bear, which fearing, *belike*, while the lion was present, came furiously towards the place where I was. *Sidney.*

Lord Angelo, *belike*, thinking me remiss in my office, awakens me with this unwonted putting on. *Shaksp.*

Josephus affirmeth, that one of them remained in his time; meaning, *belike*, some ruin or foundation thereof. *Raleigh.*

2. It is sometimes used in a sense of irony, as *it may be supposed*.

We think, *belike*, that he will accept what the meanest of them would disdain. *Hooker.*

God appointed the sea to one of them, and the land to the other, because they were so great, that the sea could not hold them both; or else, *belike*, if the sea had been large enough, we might have gone a fishing for elephants. *Brerewood on Languages.*

BELI'VE, bĕ-līv'. *adv.* [bilive, Sax: probably from bi and lipe, in the sense of vivacity, speed, quickness.] Speedily; quickly; a word out of use.

By that same way the direful dames to drive
Their mournful chariot, fill'd with rusty blood,
And down to Pluto's house are come *belive*. *Fairy Queen.*

BELL, bĕll. *n. s.* [bel, Sax. supposed, by *Skinner*, to come from *pelvis*, Lat. a basin. See BALL.]

1. A vessel or hollow body of cast metal, formed to make a noise by the act of a clapper, hammer, or some other instrument striking against it. *Bells* are in the towers of churches, to call the congregation together.

Your flock, assembled by the *bell*,
Encircled you to hear with reverence. *Shaksp.*
Get thee gone, and dig my grave thyself,
And bid the merry *bells* ring to thy ear,
That thou art crowned, not that I am dead. *Shaksp.*

Four *bells* admit twenty-four changes in ringing, and five *bells* one hundred and twenty. *Holder.*

He has no one necessary attention to any thing but the *bell*, which calls to prayers twice a-day. *Addison, Spectator.*

2. It is used for any thing in the form of a *bell*, as the cups of flowers.

Where the bee sucks, there suck I;
In a cowslip's *bell* I lie. *Shaksp. Tempest.*
The humming bees, that hunt the golden dew,
In summer's heat on tops of lilies feed,
And creep within their *bells* to suck the balmy seed. *Dryden.*

3. A small hollow globe of metal perforated, and containing in it a solid ball; which, when it is shaken, by bounding against the sides, gives a sound.

As the ox hath his yoke, the horse his curb, and the faulcon his *bells*, so hath man his desires. *Shaks.*

4. *To bear the bell.* To be the first; from the wether, that carries a *bell* among the sheep, or the first horse of a drove that has *bells* on his collar.

The Italians have carried away the *bell* from all other nations, as may appear both by their books and works. *Hakewill.*

5. *To shake the bells.* A phrase in *Shakspeare*, taken from the *bells* of a hawk.

Neither the king, nor he that loves him best,
The proudest he that holds up Lancaster,
Dares stir a wing, if Warwick *shakes his bells.*
Shaksp.

To BELL, bĕll. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow in buds or flowers, in the form of a bell.

Hops, in the beginning of August, *bell*, and are sometimes ripe. *Mortimer.*

BELL-FASHIONED, bĕll'fâsh-ŭnd. *adj.* [from *bell* and *fashion.*] Having the form of a bell; campaniform.

The thorn-apple rises with a strong round stalk, having large *bell-fashioned* flowers at the joints. *Mortimer.*

BELLE, bĕll. *n. s.* [*beau*, *belle*, Fr.] A young lady.

What motive could compel
A well-bred lord t' assault a gentle *belle?*
O say, what stranger cause, yet unexplor'd,
Could make a gentle *belle* reject a lord? *Pope.*

BELLES LETTRES, bĕl lă'tŭr. *n. s.* [Fr.] Polite literature. It has no *singular.*

The exactness of the other, is to admit of something like discourse, especially in what regards the *belles-lettres.* *Tatler.*

BE'LLIBONE, bĕl'lĕ-bŏn. *n. s.* [from *bellus* beautiful, and *bonus* good, Lat. *belle et bonne*, Fr.] A woman excelling both in beauty and goodness. A word now out of use.

Pan may be proud that ever he begot
Such a *bellibone*,
And Syrinx rejoice that ever was her lot
To bear such a one. *Spenser.*

BELLI'GERANT, bĕl-lĭdje'ĕ-rânt.[518] } *adj.*
BELLI'GEROUS, bĕl-lĭdje'ĕ-rŭs.[518 314] }
[*belliger*, Lat.] Waging war. *Dict.*

BE'LLING, bĕl'lĭng. *n. s.* A hunting term, spoke of a roe, when she makes a noise in rutting time. *Dict.*

BELLI'POTENT, bĕl-lĭp'pŏ-tĕnt.[518] *adj.* [*bellipotens*, Lat.] Puissant; mighty in war. *Dict.*

To BE'LLOW, bĕl'lŏ.[327] *v. n.* [bellan, Sax.]

1. To make a noise as a bull.

Jupiter became a bull, and *bellowed;* the green Neptune a ram, and bleated. *Shaksp.*
What bull dares *bellow*, or what sheep dares bleat,
Within the lion's den. *Dryd.*
But now the husband of a herd must be
Thy mate, and *bellowing* sons thy progeny. *Dryd.*

2. To make any violent outcry.

He fasten'd on my neck, and *bellow'd* out,
As he'd hurst heav'n. *Shaksp.*

3. To vociferate; to clamour. In this sense it is a word of contempt.

The dull fat captain, with a hound's deep throat,
Would *bellow* out a laugh in a base note. *Dryden.*
This gentleman is accustomed to roar and *bellow* so terribly loud, that he frightens us. *Tatler.*

4. To roar as the sea in a storm, or as the wind; to make any continued noise, that may cause terrour.

Till, at the last, he heard a dread sound,
Which thro' the wood loud *bellowing* did rebound.
Spenser.
The rising rivers float the nether ground;
And rocks the *bellowing* voice of boiling seas rebound. *Dryden.*

BE'LLOWS, bĕl'lŭs. *n. s.* [bilig, Sax. perhaps it is corrupted from *bellies*, the wind being contained in the hollow or *belly.* It has no *singular;* for we usually say, a *pair of bellows;* but *Dryden* has used *bellows* as a *singular.*]

1. The instrument used to blow the fire.

Since sighs into my inward furnace turn'd,
For *bellows* serve to kindle more the fire. *Sidney.*
One, with great *bellows*, gather'd filling air,
And with forc'd wind the fuel did enflame.
Fairy Queen.
The smith prepares his hammer for the stroke,
While the lung'd *bellows* hissing fire provoke. *Dryd.*
The lungs, as *bellows*, supply a force of breath; and the *aspera arteria* is as the nose of *bellows*, to collect and convey the breath. *Holder.*

2. In the following passage it is *singular.*

Thou neither like a *bellows*, swell'st thy face,
As if thou wert to blow the burning mass
Of melting ore. *Dryden.*

BE'LLUINE, bĕl'lŭ-ĭne.[149] *adj.* [*belluinus*, Lat.] Beastly; belonging to a beast; savage; brutal.

If human actions were not to be judged, men would have no advantage over beasts. At this rate, the animal and *belluine* life would be the best. *Atterbury.*

BE'LLY, bĕl'lĕ.[132] *n. s.* [*balg*, Dutch; *bol*, *bola*, Welsh.]

1. That part of the human body which reaches from the breast to the thighs, containing the bowels.

The body's members
Rebell'd against the *belly;* thus accus'd it;—
That only like a gulf it did remain,
Still cupboarding the viand, never bearing
Like labour with the rest. *Shakspeare.*

2. In beasts, it is used, in general, for that part of the body next the ground.

And the Lord said unto the serpent, Upon thy *belly* shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat, all the days of thy life. *Genesis.*

3. The womb: in this sense, it is commonly used ludicrously or familiarly.

I shall answer that better, than you can the getting up of the negro's *belly:* the Moor is with child by you. *Shakspeare.*
The secret is grown too big for the pretence, like Mrs. Primly's big *belly.* *Congreve.*

4. That part of man which requires food, in opposition to the *back*, or that which demands clothes.

They were content with a licentious life, wherein they might fill their *bellies* by spoil, rather than by labour. *Hayward.*
Whose god is their *belly.* *Phil.*
He that sows his grain upon marble, will have many a hungry *belly* before harvest. *Arbuthnot.*

5. The part of any thing that swells out into a larger capacity.

Fortune sometimes turneth the handle of the bottle, which is easy to be taken hold of; and after the *belly*, which is hard to grasp. *Bacon.*
An Irish harp hath the concave, or *belly*, not along the strings, but at the end of the strings. *Bacon.*

6. Any place in which something is inclosed

Out of the *belly* of hell cried I, and thou heardst my voice. *Jonah*

To BE'LLY, bĕl'lĕ. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell into a larger capacity; to hang out; to bulge out.

Thus by degrees day wastes, signs cease to rise,
For *bellying* earth, still rising up, denies
Their light a passage, and confines our eyes.
Creech's Manilius.

The pow'r appeas'd, with winds suffic'd the sail,
The *bellying* canvas strutted with the gale. *Dryd.*
Loud rattling shakes the mountains and the plain,
Heav'n *bellies* downwards, and descends in rain.
Dryden.
'Midst these disports, forget they not to drench
Themselves with *bellying* goblets. *Philips.*

BE'LLYACHE, bĕl'lĕ-ăke.[355] *n. s.* [from *belly* and *ache.*] The cholick; or pain in the bowels.

BELLYBOUND, bĕl'lĕ-bŏŭnd. *adj.* [from *belly* and *bound.*] Diseased, so as to be costive, and shrunk in the belly.

BE'LLY-FRETTING, bĕl'lĕ-frĕt'tĭng. *n. s.* [from *belly* and *fret.*]

1. [With farriers.] The chafing of a horse's belly with the foregirt.

2. A great pain in a horse's belly, caused by worms. *Dict.*

BE'LLYFUL, bĕl'lĕ-fŭl. *n. s.* [from *belly* and *full.*]

1. As much food as fills the belly, or satisfies the appetite.

2. It is often used ludicrously for more than enough; thus, King James told his son that he should have his *bellyful* of parliamentary impeachments.

BE'LLYGOD, bĕl'lĕ-gŏd. *n. s.* [from *belly* and *god.*] A glutton; one who makes a god of his belly.

What infinite waste they made this way, the only story of Apicius, a famous *bellygod*, may suffice to shew. *Hakewill.*

BE'LLY-PINCHED, bĕl'lĕ-pĭnsh'd. *adj.* [from *belly* and *pinch.*] Starved.

This night, wherein the cubdrawn bear would couch,
The lion and the *belly-pinched* wolf
Keep their fur dry, unbonnetted he runs. *Shaksp.*

BE'LLYROLL, bĕl'lĕ-rōle.[406] *n. s.* [from *belly* and *roll.*] A roll so called, as it seems, from entering into the hollows.

They have two small harrows that they clap on each side of the ridge, and so they harrow right up and down, and roll it with a *bellyroll*, that goes between the ridges, when they have sown it. *Mortimer.*

BE'LLY-TIMBER, bĕl'lĕ-tĭm'bŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *belly* and *timber.*] Food; materials to support the belly.

Where *belly-timber*, above ground
Or under, was not to be found. *Hudibras.*
The strength of every other member
Is founded on your *belly-timber.* *Prior.*

BE'LLY-WORM, bĕl'lĕ-wŭrm. *n. s.* [from *belly* and *worm.*] A worm that breeds in the belly.

BE'LMAN, bĕl'mân.[88] *n. s.* [from *bell* and *man.*] He whose business it is to proclaim any thing in towns, and to gain attention by ringing his bell.

It was the owl that shriek'd, the fatal *bellman*
Which gives the stern'st good night. *Shaksp.*
Where Titian's glowing paint the canvas warm'd,
Now hangs the *belman's* song, and pasted here
The colour'd prints of Overton appear. *Gay.*
The *belman* of each parish, as he goes his circuit, cries out every night, Past twelve o'clock. *Swift.*

BE'LMETAL, bĕl'mĕt-tl.[405] *n. s.* [from *bell* and *metal.*] The metal of which bells are made, being a mixture of five parts copper with one of pewter.

Belmetal has copper one thousand pounds, tin from three hundred to two hundred pounds, brass one hundred and fifty pounds. *Bacon.*
Colours which arise on *belmetal*, when melted and

poured on the ground, in open air, like the colours of water bubbles, are changed by viewing them at divers obliquities. *Newton.*

To BELO'CK, bė-lôk'. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lock*.] To fasten as with a lock.

This is the hand, which with a vow'd contract
Was fast *belock'd* in thine. *Shaksp.*

BE'LOMANCY, bėl'lō-mân-sė.[519] *n. s.* [from βέλος and μαντεία.]

Belomancy, or divination by arrows, hath been in request with Scythians, Alans, Germans, with the Africans and Turks of Algier. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

To BELO'NG, bė-lông'. *v. n.* [*belangen*, Dutch.]

1. To be the property of.

To light on a part of a field *belonging* to Boaz. *Ruth.*

2. To be the province or business of.

There is no need of such redress;
Or if there were, it not *belongs* to you. *Shaksp.*

The declaration of these latent philosophers *belongs* to another paper. *Boyle.*

To Jove the care of heav'n and earth *belongs*. *Dryden.*

3. To adhere; or be appendant to.

He went into a desert *belonging* to Bethsaida. *Luke.*

4. To have relation to.

To whom *belongest* thou? whence art thou? 1 *Sam.*

5. To be the quality or attributes of.

The faculties *belonging* to the supreme spirit, are unlimited and boundless, fitted and designed for infinite objects. *Cheyne.*

6. To be referred to; to relate to.

He careth for things that *belong* to the Lord. 1 *Cor.*

BELO'VED, bė-lův'ėd.[362] *participle.* [from *belove*, derived of *love*. It is observable, that though the *participle* be of very frequent use, the *verb* is seldom or never admitted; as we say, you are much *beloved* by me, but not, I *belove* you.] Loved; dear.

I think it is not meet,
Mark Anthony, so well *belov'd* of Cæsar,
Should outlive Cæsar. *Shakspeare.*

In likeness of a dove
The spirit descended, while the Father's voice
From heav'n pronounc'd him his *beloved* Son. *Milton.*

BELO'W, bė-lō'. *prep.* [from *be* and *low*.]

1. Under in place: not so high.

For all *below* the moon I would not leap. *Shaksp.*

He'll beat Aufidius' head *below* his knee,
And tread upon his neck. *Shakspeare.*

2. Inferiour in dignity.

The noble Venetians think themselves equal at least to the electors of the empire, and but one degree *below* kings. *Addison.*

3. Inferiour in excellence.

His Idylliums of Theocritus are as much *below* his Manilius, as the fields are below the stars. *Felton.*

4. Unworthy of; unbefitting.

'Tis much *below* me on his throne to sit;
But when I do, you shall petition it. *Dryden.*

BELO'W, bė-lō'. *adv.*

1. In the lower place; in the place nearest the centre.

To men standing *below* on the ground, those that be on the top of Paul's seem much less than they are, and cannot be known; but, to men above, those *below* seem nothing so much lessened, and may be known. *Bacon.*

The upper regions of the air perceive the collection of the matter of the tempests and winds before the air here *below*; and therefore the obscuring of the smaller stars, is a sign of tempest following. *Bacon.*

His sultry heat infects the sky;
The ground *below* is parch'd, the heav'ns above us fry. *Dryden.*

This said, he led them up the mountain's brow,
And show'd them all the shining fields *below*. *Dryd.*

2. On earth; in opposition to *heaven*.

And let no tears from erring pity flow,
For one that's bless'd above, immortaliz'd *below*. *Smith.*

The fairest child of Jove,
Below for ever sought, and bless'd above. *Prior.*

3. In hell; in the regions of the dead: opposed to *heaven* and *earth*.

The gladsome ghosts in circling troops attend;
Delight to hover near, and long to know
What bus'ness brought him to the realms *below*. *Dry.*

When suff'ring saints aloft in beams shall glow,
And prosp'rous traitors gnash their teeth *below*. *Tickell.*

To BELO'WT, bė-lôůt'. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lowt*, a word of contempt.] To treat with opprobrious language; to call names. Obsolete.

Sieur Gaulard, when he heard a gentleman report, that at a supper they had not only good cheer, but also savoury epigrams, and fine anagrams, returning home, rated and *belowted* his cook, as an ignorant scullion, that never dressed him either epigrams or anagrams. *Camden.*

BELSWA'GGER, bėl-swâg'gůr. *n. s.* A cant word for a whoremaster.

You are a charitable *belswagger;* my wife cried out fire, and you cried out for engines. *Dryden.*

BELT, bėlt. *n. s.* [belt, Sax. *baltheus*, Lat.] A girdle; a cincture in which a sword, or some weapon, is commonly hung.

He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause
Within the *belt* of rule. *Shakspeare.*

Ajax slew himself with the sword given him by Hector, and Hector was dragged about the walls of Troy by the *belt* given him by Ajax. *South.*

Then snatch'd the shining *belt*, with gold inlaid;
The *belt* Eurytion's artful hands had made. *Dryden.*

BELWE'THER, bėll'wėTH-ůr. *n. s.* [from *bell* and *wether*.] A sheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck.

The fox will serve my sheep to gather,
And drive to follow after their *belwether*. *Spenser.*

To offer to get your living by the copulation of cattle; to be a bawd to a *belwether*. *Shakspeare.*

The flock of sheep and *belwether* thinking to break into another's pasture, and being to pass over another bridge, justled till both fell into the ditch. *Howel.*

To BELY', bė-lī'. See BELIE.

To BEMA'D, bė-mâd'. *v. a.* [from *be* and *mad*.] To make mad; to turn the brain.

Making just report,
Of how unnatural and *bemadding* sorrow
The king hath cause to plain. *Shakspeare.*

To BEMI'RE, bė-mīre'. *v. a.* [from *be* and *mire*.] To drag or incumber in the mire; to soil by passing through dirty places.

Away they rode in homely sort,
Their journey long, their money short;
The loving couple well *bemir'd;*
The horse and both the riders tir'd. *Swift.*

To BEMO'AN, bė-mōne'. *v. a.* from [*To moan*.] To lament; to bewail; to express sorrow for.

He falls, he fills the house with heavy groans,
Implores their pity, and his pain *bemoans*. *Dryden.*

The gods themselves the ruin'd seats *bemoan*,
And blame the mischiefs that themselves have done. *Addison.*

BEMO'ANER, bė-mō'nůr.[98] *n. s.* [from the verb.] A lamenter; the person that laments.

To BEMO'CK, bė-mŏk'. *v. a.* [from *mock*.] To treat with *mocks*.

Bemock the modest moon. *Shakspeare.*

To BEMO'IL, bė-mŏil'. *v. a.* [*be* and *moil*, from *mouiller*, Fr.] To bedraggle; to bemire; to encumber with dirt and mire.

Thou shouldst have heard in how miry a place, how she was *bemoiled*, how he left her with the horse upon her. *Shaksp.*

To BEMO'NSTER, bė-mŏns'tůr. *v. a.* [from *be* and *monster*.] To make monstrous.

Thou chang'd and self-converted thing! for shame,
Bemonster not thy feature. *Shaksp.*

BEMU'SED, bė-můzd'.[362] *adj.* [from *To muse*.] Overcome with musing; dreaming: a word of contempt.

Is there a parson much *bemus'd* in beer,
A maudlin poetess, a rhiming peer? *Pope.*

BENCH, bėnsh.[362] *n. s.* [benc, Sax. *banc*, Fr.]

1. A seat, distinguished from a *stool* by its greater length.

The seats and *benches* shone of ivory,
An hundred nymphs sat side by side about. *Spenser.*

All Rome is pleas'd when Statius will rehearse,
And longing crowds expect the promis'd verse;
His lofty numbers with so great a gust
They hear, and swallow with such eager lust:
But while the common suffrage crown'd his cause,
And broke the *benches* with their loud applause,
His muse had starv'd, had not a piece unread,
And by a player bought, supply'd her bread. *Dryd.*

2. A seat of justice; the seat where judges sit.

To pluck down justice from your awful *bench;*
To trip the course of law. *Shaksp.*

Cyriac, whose grandsire on the royal *bench*
Of British Themis, with no mean applause,
Pronounc'd, and in his volumes taught our laws,
Which others at their bar so often wrench. *Milton.*

3. The persons sitting on a *bench:* as, the whole *bench* voted the same way.

Fools to popular praise aspire
Of publick speeches, which worse fools admire;
While, from both *benches*, with redoubled sounds,
Th' applause of lords and commoners abounds. *Dryd.*

To BENCH, bėnsh.[352] *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with benches.

'Twas *bench'd* with turf, and goodly to be seen,
The thick young grass arose in fresher green. *Dryd.*

2. To seat upon a bench.

His cupbearer, whom I from meaner form
Have *bench'd* and rear'd to worship. *Shaksp.*

BE'NCHER, bėn'shůr.[98] *n. s.* [from *bench*.] Those gentlemen of the inns of court are called *benchers*, who have been readers; they being admitted to plead within the bar, are also called inner barristers. The *benchers*, being the seniors of the house, are intrusted with its government and direction, and out of them is a treasurer yearly chosen. *Blount. Chambers.*

I was taking a walk in the gardens of Lincoln's Inn; a favour that is indulged me by several *benchers*, who are grown old with me. *Tatler.*

To BEND, bėnd. *v. a.* pret. *bended*, or *bent;* part. pass. *bended*, or *bent*. [bendan, Sax. *bander*, Fr. as *Skinner* thinks, from *pandare*, Lat.]

1. To make crooked; to crook; to inflect.

The rainbow compasseth the heavens with a glorious circle, and the hands of the Most High hath *bended* it. *Ecclus.*

They *bend* their bows, they whirl their slings around:
Heaps of spent arrows fall, and strew the ground;
And helms, and shields, and rattling arms resound. *Dryden.*

2. To direct to a certain point.

Octavius and Mark Anthony
Came down upon us with a mighty power,
Bending their expedition tow'rd Philippi. *Shaksp.*

Why dost thou *bend* thy eyes upon the earth,
And start so often, when thou sitt'st alone? *Shaksp.*

Your gracious eyes upon this labour *bend*. *Fairf.*
To that sweet region was our voyage *bent*,
When winds and ev'ry warring element,
Disturb'd our course. *Dryden.*
Then, with a rushing sound, th' assembly *bend*
Diverse their steps; the rival rout ascend
The royal dome. *Pope.*

3. To apply to a certain purpose; to intend the mind.

Men will not *bend* their wits to examine, whether things, wherewith they have been accustomed, be good or evil. *Hooker.*
He is within, with two right reverend fathers,
Divinely *bent* to meditation. *Shakspeare.*
When he fell into the gout, he was no longer able to *bend* his mind or thoughts to any publick business. *Temple.*

4. To put any thing in order for use: a metaphor taken from bending the bow.

I'm settled, and *bend* up
Each corporal agent to this terrible feat. *Shaksp.*
As a fowler was *bending* his net, a blackbird asked him what he was doing? *L'Estrange.*

5. To incline.

But when to mischief mortals *bend* their will,
How soon they find fit instruments of ill! *Pope.*

6. To subdue; to make submissive: as, war and famine will *bend* our enemies.

7. *To bend the brow.* To knit the brow; to frown.

Some have been seen to bite their pen, scratch their head, *bend their brows*, bite their lips, beat the board, and tear their paper. *Camden.*

To BEND, bĕnd. *v. n.*

1. To be incurvated.

2. To lean or jut over.

There is a cliff, whose high and *bending* head
Looks fearfully on the confined deep. *Shaksp.*

3. To resolve; to determine: in this sense the participle is commonly used.

Not so, for once, indulg'd they sweep the main,
Deaf to the call, or, hearing, hear in vain;
But, *bent* on mischief, bear the waves before. *Dryd.*
While good, and anxious for his friend,
He's still severely *bent* against himself;
Renouncing sleep, and rest, and food, and ease.
Addison.
A state of slavery, which they are *bent* upon with so much eagerness and obstinacy. *Addison.*
He is every where *bent* on instruction, and avoids all manner of digressions. *Addison.*

4. To be submissive: to bow.

The sons of them that afflicted thee shall come *bending* unto thee. *Isaiah.*

BEND, bĕnd'. *n. s.* [from *To bend.*]

1. Flexure; incurvation.

'Tis true, this god did shake;
His coward lips did from their colour fly;
And that same eye, whose *bend* doth awe the world,
Did lose its lustre. *Shakspeare.*

2. The crooked timbers which make the ribs or sides of a ship. *Skinner.*

3. [With heralds.] One of the eight honourable ordinaries, containing a fifth when uncharged; but, when charged, a third part of the escutcheon. It is made by two lines, drawn thwartways from the dexter chief to the sinister base point. *Harris.*

BE'NDABLE, bĕn'dâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *bend*] That may be incurvated; that may be inclined.

BE'NDER, bĕn'dûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *To bend.*]

1. The person who bends.

2. The instrument with which any thing is bent.

These bows, being somewhat like the long bows in use amongst us, were bent only by a man's immediate strength, without the help of any *bender*, or rack, that are used to others. *Wilkins's Mat. Mag.*

BE'NDWITH, bĕnd'wĭth. *n. s.* An herb. *Dict.*

BENE'APED, bĕ-nēpt'.[362] *adj.* [from *neap.*] A ship is said to be *beneaped*, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground, over a bar, or out of a dock. *Dict.*

BENE'ATH, bĕ-nēTHe'. *prep.* [beneoð, Sax. *beneden*, Dutch.]

1. Under; lower in place: opposed to *above*.

Their woolly fleeces, as the rites requir'd,
He laid *beneath* him, and to rest retir'd. *Dryden.*
Ages to come might Ormond's picture know;
And palms for thee *beneath* his laurels grow. *Prior.*

2. Under, as overborne or overwhelmed by some pressure.

Our country sinks *beneath* the yoke;
It weeps, it bleeds, and each new day a gash
Is added to her wounds. *Shaksp.*
And oft on rocks their tender wings they tear,
And sink *beneath* the burdens which they bear. *Dryd.*

3. Lower in rank, excellence, or dignity.

We have reason to be persuaded, that there are far more species of creatures above us, than there are *beneath*. *Locke.*

4. Unworthy of; unbeseeming; not equal to.

He will do nothing that is *beneath* his high station, nor omit doing any thing which becomes it. *Atterb.*

BENE'ATH, bĕ-nēTHe'.[467] *adv.*

1. In a lower place; under.

I destroyed the Amorite before them; I destroyed his fruits from above, and his roots from *beneath*. *Amos.*
The earth which you take from *beneath*, will be barren and unfruitful. *Mortimer.*

2. Below, as opposed to *heaven*.

Any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth *beneath*. *Exodus.*
Trembling I view the dread abyss *beneath*,
Hell's horrid mansions, and the realms of death.
Yalden.

BE'NEDICT, bĕn'ĕ-dĭkt. *adj.* [*benedictus*, Lat.] Having mild and salubrious qualities: an old physical term.

It is not a small thing won in physick, if you can make rhubarb, and other medicines that are *benedict*, as strong purgers as those that are not without some malignity. *Bacon.*

BENEDI'CTION, bĕn-ĕ-dĭk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*benedictio*, Lat.]

1. Blessing; a decretory pronunciation of happiness.

A sov'reign shame so bows him; his unkindness,
That stript her from his *benediction*, turn'd her
To foreign casualties, gave her dear rights
To his doghearted daughters. *Shakspeare.*
From him will raise
A mighty nation; and upon him show'r
His *benediction* so, that, in his seed,
All nations shall be blest. *Milton.*

2. The advantage conferred by blessing.

Prosperity is the blessing of the Old Testament; adversity is the blessing of the New; which carrieth the greater *benediction*, and the clearer revelation of God's favour. *Bacon.*

3. Acknowledgments for blessings received; thanks.

Could he less expect
Than glory and *benediction*, that is, thanks? *Milton.*
Such ingenious and industrious persons are delighted in searching out natural rarities; reflecting upon the Creator of them his due praises and *benedictions*. *Ray.*

4. The form of instituting an abbot.

What consecration is to a bishop, that *benediction* is to an abbot; but in a different way: for a bishop is not properly such, till consecration; but an abbot, being elected and confirmed, is properly such before *benediction*. *Ayliffe.*

BENEFA'CTION, bĕn-ĕ-făk'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *benefacio*, Lat.]

1. The act of conferring a benefit.

2. The benefit conferred: which is the more usual sense.

One part of the *benefactions*, was the expression of a generous and grateful mind. *Atterbury.*

BENEFA'CTOR, bĕn-ĕ-făk'tŭr.[166] *n. s.* [from *benefacio*, Lat.] He that confers a benefit; frequently he that contributes to some publick charity: it is used with *of*, but oftener with *to*, before the person benefited.

Then swell with pride, and must be titled gods,
Great *benefactors of* mankind, deliverers,
Worship'd with temple, priest, and sacrifice. *Milton.*
From that preface he took his hint, though he had the baseness not to acknowledge his *benefactor*. *Dryd.*
I cannot but look upon the writer as my *benefactor*, if he conveys to me an improvement of my understanding. *Addison.*
Whoever makes ill returns to his *benefactor*, must needs be a common enemy to mankind. *Swift.*

BENEFA'CTRESS, bĕn-ĕ-făk'trĕs. *n. s.* [from *benefactor.*] A woman who confers a benefit.

BE'NEFICE, bĕn'ĕ-fĭs.[142] *n. s.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.] Advantage conferred on another. This word is generally taken for all ecclesiastical livings, be they dignities or others. *Cowell.*

And of the priest eftsoons 'gan to enquire,
How to a *benefice* he might aspire. *Spenser.*
Much to himself he thought, but little spoke,
And, undepriv'd, his *benefice* forsook. *Dryden.*

BE'NEFICED, bĕn'ĕ-fĭst.[362] *adj.* [from *benefice.*] Possessed of a benefice, or church preferment.

The usual rate between the *beneficed* man and the religious person, was one moiety of the benefice. *Ayliffe.*

BENE'FICENCE, bĕ-nĕf'ĕ-sĕnse. *n. s.* [from *beneficent.*] The practice of doing good; active goodness.

You could not extend your *beneficence* to so many persons; yet you have lost as few days as Aurelius. *Dryden.*
Love and charity extends our *beneficence* to the miseries of our brethren. *Rogers.*

BENE'FICENT, bĕ-nĕf'ĕ-sĕnt. *adj.* [from *beneficus*, *beneficentior*, Lat.] Kind; doing good. It differs from *benign*, as the act from the disposition; *beneficence* being kindness, or *benignity* exerted in action.

Such a creature could not have his origination from any less than the most wise and *beneficent* being, the great God. *Hale.*
But Phœbus, thou, to man *beneficent*,
Delight'st in building cities. *Prior.*

BENEFI'CIAL, bĕn-ĕ-fĭsh'ăl. *adj.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.]

1. Advantageous; conferring benefits; profitable; useful: with *to* before the person benefited.

Not any thing is made to be *beneficial to* him, but all things for him, to show beneficence and grace in them. *Hooker.*
This supposition grants the opinion to conduce to order in the world, consequently to be very *beneficial to* mankind. *Tillotson.*
The war, which would have been most *beneficial to* us, and destructive to the enemy, was neglected. *Swift.*
Are the present revolutions in circular orbs more *beneficial* than the other would be? *Bentley.*

2. Helpful; medicinal.

In the first access of such a disease, any deobstruent, without much acrimony, is *beneficial*. *Arbuthnot*.

BENEFI'CIAL, bĕn-ė-fĭsh'ăl. *n. s.* An old word for a benefice.

For that the groundwork is, and end of all,
How to obtain a *beneficial*. *Spenser*.

BENEFI'CIALLY, bĕn-ė-fĭsh'ăl-lė. *adv.* [from *beneficial*.] Advantageously; profitably; helpfully.

BENEFI'CIALNESS, bĕn-ė-fĭsh'ăl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *beneficial*.] Usefulness; profit; helpfulness.

Though the knowledge of these objects be commendable for their contentation and curiosity, yet they do not commend their knowledge to us, upon the account of their usefulness and *beneficialness*. *Hale*.

BENEFI'CIARY, bĕn-ė-fĭsh'ă-yrė.[113] *adj.* [from *benefice*.] Holding something in subordination to another; having a dependent and secondary possession, without sovereign power.

The duke of Parma was tempted by no less promise, than to be made a feudatory, or *beneficiary* king of England, under the seignory in chief of the pope. *Bacon*.

BENEFI'CIARY, bĕn-ė-fĭsh'yă-rė.[113] *n. s.* He that is in possession of a benefice.

A benefice is either said to be a benefice with the cure of souls, or otherwise. In the first case, if it be annexed to another benefice, the *beneficiary* is obliged to serve the parish church in his own proper person. *Ayliffe*.

BE'NEFIT, bĕn'ė-fĭt. *n. s.* [*beneficium*, Lat.]

1. A kindness; a favour conferred; an act of love.

When noble *benefits* shall prove
Not well dispos'd, the mind grown once corrupt,
They turn to vicious forms. *Shakspeare*.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his *benefits*. *Psalms*.

Offer'd life
Neglect not, and the *benefit* embrace
By faith, not void of works. *Milton*.

2. Advantage; profit; use.

The creature abated his strength for the *benefit* of such as put their trust in thee. *Wisdom*.

3. In law.

Benefit of clergy is an ancient liberty of the church. When a priest, or one within orders, is arraigned of felony before a secular judge, he may pray his clergy; that is, pray to be delivered to his ordinary, to purge himself of the offence objected to him: and this might be done in case of murder. The ancient law, in this point of *clergy*, is much altered; for clerks are no more delivered to their ordinaries to be purged, but now every man, though not within orders, is put to read at the bar, being found guilty, and convicted of such felony as this *benefit* is granted for; and so burnt in the hand, and set free for the first time, if the ordinary's commissioner, or deputy, standing by, do say, *Legit ut clericus;* or, otherwise, suffereth death for his transgression. *Cowell*.

To BE'NEFIT, bĕn'ė-fĭt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To do good to; to advantage.

What course I mean to bold,
Shall nothing *benefit* your knowledge. *Shakspeare*.

He was so far from *benefiting* trade, that he did it a great injury, and brought Rome in danger of a famine. *Arbuthnot*.

To BE'NEFIT, bĕn'ė-fĭt. *v. n.* To gain advantage; to make improvement.

To tell you therefore what I have *benefited* herein, among old renowned authors, I shall spare. *Milton*.

BENE'MPT, bė-nĕmt'. *adj.* [See NEMPT.] Named; marked out: an obsolete word.

Much greater gifts for guerdon thou shalt gain,
Than kid or coffer, which I thee *benempt;*
Then up, I say. *Spenser*.

To BENE'T, bė-nĕt'. *v. a.* [from *net*.] To ensnare; to surround as with toils.

Being thus *benetted* round with villains,
Ere I could mark the prologue, to my bane
They had begun the play. *Shakspeare*.

BENE'VOLENCE, bė-nĕv'vŏ-lĕnse. *n. s.* [*benevolentia*, Lat.]

1. Disposition to do good; kindness; charity; good will.

Grasp the whole worlds of reason, life, and sense,
In one close system of *benevolence*. *Pope*.

2. The good done; the charity given.

3. A kind of tax.

This tax, called a *benevolence*, was devised by Edward IV. for which he sustained much envy. It was abolished by Richard III. *Bacon*.

BENE'VOLENT, bė-nĕv'vŏ-lĕnt. *adj. benevolens*, *benevolentia*, Lat.] Kind; having good will, or kind inclinations.

Thou good old man *benevolent* as wise. *Pope*.

Nature all
Is blooming and *benevolent* like thee. *Thomson*.

BENE'VOLENTNESS, bė-nĕv'vŏ-lĕnt-nĕs. *n. s.* The same with *benevolence*.

BENGA'L, bĕn-gâll'. *n. s.* [from *Bengal* in the East Indies.] A sort of thin slight stuff, made of silk and hair, for women's apparel.

BE'NJAMIN, bĕn'jă-mĭn. *n. s.* A plant.

BE'NJAMIN, bĕn'jă-mĭn. *n. s.* A gum. See BENZOIN.

To BENI'GHT, bė-nīte'. *v. a.* [from *night*.]

1. To involve in darkness; to darken; to shrowd with the shades of night.

He that has light within his own clear breast
May sit i' th' centre, and enjoy bright day;
But he that hides a dark soul, and foul thoughts,
Benighted walks under the mid-day sun;
Himself is his own dungeon. *Milton*.

Those bright stars that did adorn our hemisphere, as those dark shades that did *benight* it vanish. *Boyle*.

A storm begins, the raging waves run high,
The clouds look heavy, and *benight* the sky. *Garth*.

The miserable race of men, that live
Benighted half the year, benumm'd with frosts,
Under the polar Bear. *Philips*.

2. To surprise with the coming on of night.

Being *benighted*, the sight of a candle, I saw a good way off, directed me to a young shepherd's house. *Sidney*.

Here some *benighted* angel, in his way,
Might ease his wings; and, seeing heav'n appear
In its best work of mercy, think it there. *Dryden*.

3. To debar from intellectual light; to cloud with ignorance.

But what so long in vain, and yet unknown
By poor mankind's *benighted* wit, is sought,
Shall in this age to Britain first be shown. *Dryden*.

BENI'GN, bė-nīne'.[385] *adj.* [*benignus*, Lat. It is pronounced without the *g*, as if written *benine;* but the *g* is preserved in *benignity*.]

1. Kind; generous; liberal; actually good. See BENEFICENT.

This turn hath made amends! Thou hast fulfill'd
Thy words, Creator, bounteous and *benign!*
Giver of all things fair. *Milton*.

So shall the world go on,
To good malignant, to bad men *benign*. *Milton*.

We owe more to heav'n than to the sword.
The wish'd return of so *benign* a lord. *Waller*.

What heav'n bestows upon the earth, in kind influences and *benign* aspects, is paid it back in sacrifice and adoration. *South*.

They who delight in the suffering of inferior creatures, will not be very compassionate or *benign*. *Locke*.

Diff'rent are thy names,
As thy kind hand has founded many cities,
Or dealt *benign* thy various gifts to men. *Prior*.

2. Wholesome; not malignant.

These salts are of a *benign* mild nature, in healthy persons; but in others, retain their original qualities, which they discover in cachexies. *Arbuthnot*.

BENIGN *Disease*, bė-nīne'. is when all the usual symptoms appear in the small-pox, or any acute disease, favourably, and without any irregularities, or unexpected changes. *Quincy*.

BENI'GNITY, bė-nĭg'nė-tė. *n. s.* [from *benign*.]

1. Graciousness; goodness.

It is true, that his mercy will forgive offenders, or his *benignity* co-operate to their conversion. *Brown*.

Although he enjoys the good that is done him, he is unconcerned to value the *benignity* of him that does it. *South*.

2. Actual kindness.

He which useth the benefit of any special *benignity*, may enjoy it with good conscience. *Hooker*.

The king was desirous to establish peace rather by *benignity* than blood. *Hayward*.

3. Salubrity; wholesome quality; friendliness to vital nature.

Bones receive a quicker agglutination in sanguine than in cholerick bodies, by reason of the *benignity* of the serum, which sendeth out better matter for a callus. *Wiseman*.

BENI'GNLY, bė-nīne'lė. *adv.* [from *benign*.] Favourably; kindly; graciously.

'Tis amazement, more than love,
Which her radiant eyes do move;
If less splendour wait on thine,
Yet they so *benignly* shine,
I would turn my dazzled sight
To behold their milder light. *Waller*.

Oh, truly good, and truly great!
For glorious as he rose, *benignly* so he set. *Prior*.

BE'NISON, bĕn'nė-zn.[170 443] *n. s.* [*benir* to bless; *benissons*, Fr.] Blessing; benediction: not now used, unless ludicrously.

We have no such daughter, nor shall ever see
That face of hers again; therefore, begone
Without our grace, our love, our *benison*. *Shaksp*.

Unmuffle, ye fair stars, and thou fair moon,
That wont'st to love the traveller's *benison*. *Milton*.

BE'NNET, bĕn'nĕt.[99] *n. s.* An herb; the same with *avens*.

BENT, bĕnt. *n. s.* [from the verb *To bend*.]

1. The state of being bent; a state of flexure; curvity.

Strike gently, and hold your rod at a *bent* a little. *Walton*.

2. Degree of flexure.

There are divers subtle inquiries concerning the strength required to the bending of bows; the force they have in the discharge, according to the several *bents;* and the strength required to be in the string of them. *Wilkins*.

3. Declivity.

A mountain stood,
Threat'ning from high, and overlook'd the wood;
Beneath the low'ring brow, and on a *bent*,
The temple stood of Mars armipotent. *Dryden*.

4. Utmost power, as of a bent bow.

Then let thy love be younger than thyself,
Or thy affection cannot hold the *bent*. *Shakspeare*.

We both obey,
And here give up ourselves, in the full *bent*,
To lay our service freely at your feet. *Shakspeare*.

5. Application of the mind; strain of the mental powers.

The understanding should be brought to the knotty parts of knowledge, that try the strength of thought, and a full *bent* of the mind, by insensible degrees. *Locke.*

6. Inclination; disposition towards something.

O who does know the *bent* of women's fantasy! *Spenser.*

To your own *bents* dispose you; you'll be found,
Be you beneath the sky. *Shakspeare.*

He knew the strong *bent* of the country towards the house of York. *Bacon.*

Soon inclin'd t' admit delight,
The *bent* of nature! *Milton.*

The golden age was first; when man, yet new,
No rule but uncorrupted reason knew;
And, with a native *bent*, did good pursue. *Dryden.*

Let there be propensity and *bent* of will to religion, and there will be the same sedulity and indefatigable industry. *South.*

'Tis odds but the scale turns at last on nature's side, and the evidence of one or two senses gives way to the united *bent* and tendency of all the five. *Atterbury.*

7. Determination; fixed purpose.

Their unbelief we may not impute unto insufficiency in the mean which is used, but to the wilful *bent* of their obstinate hearts against it. *Hooker.*

Yet we saw them forced to give way to the *bent* and current humour of the people, in favour of their ancient and lawful government. *Temple.*

8. Turn of the temper, or disposition; shape, or fashion, superinduced by art.

Not a courtier,
Although they wear their faces to the *bent*
Of the king's look, but hath a heart that is
Glad of the thing they scowl at. *Shakspeare.*

Two of them have the very *bent* of honour. *Shaksp.*

Then thy straight rule set virtue in my sight,
The crooked line reforming by the right;
My reason took the *bent* of thy command,
Was form'd and polish'd by thy skilful hand. *Dryd.*

9. Tendency; flexion; particular direction.

The exercising the understanding in the several ways of reasoning, teacheth the mind suppleness, to apply itself more dexterously to *bents* and turns of the matter, in all its researches. *Locke.*

10. A stalk of grass, called *bent-grass*.

His spear, a *bent* both stiff and strong,
And well near of two inches long;
The pile was of a horse-fly's tongue,
Whose sharpness nought reversed *Drayt. Nymph.*

Then the flowers of the vines; it is a little dust, like the dust of a *bent*, which grows upon the cluster, in the first coming forth. *Bacon's Essays.*

June is drawn in a mantle of dark grass-green, upon his head a garland of *bents*, kingcups, and maidenhair. *Peacham.*

BE'NTING *Time*, bĕn'tĭng-time. [from *bent*.] The time when pigeons feed on bents before peas are ripe.

Bare *benting times*, and moulting months, may come,
When, lagging late, they cannot reach their home. *Dryden.*

To BENU'M, bĕ-nŭm'. *v. a.* [benumen, Saxon.]

1. To make torpid: to take away the sensation and use of any part by cold, or by some obstruction.

So stings a snake that to the fire is brought,
Which harmless lay, with cold *benumm'd* before. *Fairfax.*

The winds blow moist and keen, which bids us seek
Some better shroud, some better warmth, to cherish,
Our limbs *benumm'd*. *Milton.*

My sinews slacken, and an icy stiffness
Benums my blood. *Derham.*

It seizes upon the vitals, and *benums* the senses; and where there is no sense, there can be no pain. *South.*

Will they be the less dangerous, when warmth shall bring them to themselves, because they were once frozen and *benummed* with cold? *L'Estrange.*

2. To stupify.

These accents were her last; the creeping death
Benumm'd her senses first, then stopped her breath. *Dryden.*

BENZO'IN, bĕn-zō'ĭn'. *n. s.* A medicinal kind of resin imported from the East Indies, and vulgarly called *benjamin*. It is procured by making an incision in a tree, whose leaves resemble those of the lemon-tree. The best comes from Siam, and is called *amygdaloides*, being interspersed with white spots, resembling broken almonds. *Trevoux. Cham.*

The liquor we have distilled from *benzoin*, is subject to frequent vicissitudes of fluidity and firmness. *Boyle.*

BENZO'IN, *Tree*, bĕn-zō'ĭn'. *n. s.* See BENJAMIN TREE.

To BEPA'INT, bē-pānt. *v. a.* [from *paint*.] To cover with paint.

Thou know'st, the mask of night is on my face,
Else would a maiden blush *bepaint* my cheek. *Shakp.*

To BEPI'NCH, bē-pĭnsh'. *v. a.* [from *pinch*.] To mark with pinches.

In their sides, arms, shoulders, all *bepincht*,
Ran thick the weals, red with blood, ready to start out. *Chapman.*

To BEPI'SS, bē-pĭs'. *v. a.* [from *piss*.] To wet with urine.

One caused, at a feast, a bagpipe to be played, which made the knight *bepiss* himself, to the great diversion of all then present, as well as confusion of himself. *Derham.*

To BEQUE'ATH, bē-kwēᵺe'.[467] *v. a.* [cpiðe, Sax. a will.] To leave by will to another.

She had never been disinherited of that goodly portion, which nature had so liberally *bequeathed* to her. *Sidney.*

Let's choose executors, and talk of wills;
And yet not so—for what can we *bequeath*,
Save our deposed bodies to the ground? *Shakspeare.*

My father *bequeathed* me by will but a poor thousand crowns. *Shakspeare.*

Methinks this age seems resolv'd to *bequeath* posterity somewhat to remember it. *Glanville.*

For you, whom best I love and value most,
But to your service I *bequeath* my ghost. *Dryden.*

BEQUE'ATHMENT, bē-kwēᵺe'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *bequeath*.] A legacy. *Dict.*

BEQUE'ST, bē-kwĕst'.[334 414] *n. s.* [from *bequeath*.] Something left by will; a legacy.

He claimed the crown to himself; pretending an adoption, or *bequest*, of the kingdom unto him by the Confessor. *Hale.*

To BERA'TTLE, bē-rāt'tl. *v. a.* [from *rattle*.] To fill with noise; to make a noise as in contempt.

These are now the fashion, and so *berattle* the common stages, so they call them, that many wearing rapiers are afraid of goosequills, and dare scarce come thither. *Shakspeare.*

BE'RBERRY, bār'bĕr-rē.[555] *n. s.* [*berberis*, sometimes written *barberry*, which see.] A berry of a sharp taste, used for pickles.

Some never ripen to be sweet, as tamarinds, *berberries*, crabs, sloes, &c. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To BERE'AVE bē-rēve'. *v. n.* preter. *bereaved*, or *bereft;* part. pass. *bereft.* [berēopian, Saxon.]

1. To strip of; to deprive of. It has generally the particle *of* before the thing taken away.

Madam, you have *bereft* me *of* all words,
Only my blood speaks to you in my veins. *Shaksp.*

That when thou com'st to kneel at Henry's feet,
Thou may'st *bereave* him *of* his wits with wonder. *Shakspeare.*

There was never a prince *bereaved of* his dependencies by his council, except there hath been an overgreatness in one counsellor. *Bacon's Essays.*

The sacred priests with ready knives *bereave*
The beasts *of* life. *Dryden.*

To deprive us of metals, is to make us mere savages; it is to *bereave* us *of* all arts and sciences, *of* history and letters, nay *of* revealed religion too, that inestimable favour of Heaven. *Bentley's Serm.*

2. Sometimes it is used without *of*.

Bereave me not,
Whereon I live! thy gentle looks, thy aid,
Thy counsel, in this uttermost distress. *Milton.*

3. To take away from.

All your interest in those territories
Is utterly *bereft* you, all is lost. *Shakspeare.*

BERE'AVEMENT; bē-rēve'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *bereave*.] Deprivation. *Dict.*

BERE'FT, bē-rĕft'. *part. pass.* of *bereave*.

The chief of either side *bereft* of life,
Or yielded to the foe, concludes the strife. *Dryden.*

BERG, bĕrg. See BURROW.

BE'RGAMOT, bĕr'gā-mŏt. *n. s.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.]

1. A sort of pear, commonly called *burgamot*. See PEAR.

2. A sort of essence, or perfume, drawn from a fruit produced by ingrafting a lemon-tree on a bergamot pear stock.

3. A sort of snuff, which is only clean tobacco, with a little of the essence rubbed into it.

BE'RGMASTER, bĕrg'mās-tŭr.[76 98] *n. s.* [from berg, Sax. and *master*.] The bailiff, or chief officer, among the Derbyshire miners.

BE'RGMOTE, bĕrg'mōte. *n. s.* [of berg a mountain, and mote a meeting, Saxon.] A court held upon a hill for deciding controversies among the Derbyshire miners. *Blount.*

To BERHY'ME, bē-rīme'. *v. a.* [from *rhyme*.] To mention in rhyme, or verses: a word of contempt.

Now is he for the numbers that Petrarch flow'd in: Laura to his lady was but a kitchen-wench; marry, she had a better love to *berhyme* her. *Shakspeare.*

I sought no homage from the race that write;
I kept, like Asian monarchs, from their sight:
Poems I heeded, now *berhym'd* so long,
No more than thou, great George! a birthday song. *Pope.*

BERLI'N, bĕr-lĭn'. *n. s.* [from *Berlin*, the city where they were first made.] A coach of a particular form.

Beware of Latin authors all!
Nor think your verses sterling,
Though with a golden pen you scrawl,
And scribble in a *berlin*. *Swift.*

BERME, bĕrm. *n. s.* [Fr. in fortification.] A space of ground three, four, or five feet wide, left without, between the foot of the rampart and the side of the mote, to prevent the earth from falling down into the mote; sometimes palisadoed. *Harris.*

To BERO'B, bē-rŏb'. *v. a.* [from *rob*.] To rob; to plunder; to wrong any, by tak-

I think it a good argument to say, the infinitely wise God hath made it so, and therefore it is *best*. But it is too much confidence of our own wisdom, to say, I think it *best*, and therefore God hath made it so. *Locke.*

An evil intention perverts the *best* actions, and makes them sins. *Addison.*

2. *The best.* The utmost power; the strongest endeavour; the most; the highest perfection.

I profess not talking: only this,
Let each man do his *best*. *Shakspeare.*

The duke did his *best* to come down. *Bacon.*

He does this to the *best* of his power. *Locke.*

My friend, said he, our sport is at the *best*. *Addison.*

3. *To make the best.* To carry to its greatest perfection; to improve to the utmost.

Let there be freedom to carry their commodities where they may *make the best* of them, except there be some special cause of caution. *Bacon.*

His father left him an hundred drachmas; Alnaschar, in order to *make the best* of it, laid it out in glasses. *Addison.*

We set sail, and *made the best* of our way, till we were forced, by contrary winds, into St. Remo. *Addison.*

BEST, bêst. *adv.* [from *well.*] In the highest degree of goodness.

We shall dwell in that place where he shall choose, in one of thy gates, where it liketh them *best*. *Deuteronomy*, xxiii. 16.

BEST, bêst. is sometimes used in composition.

These latter *best-be trust spies* had some of them further instructions, to draw off the best friends and servants of Perkin, by making remonstrances to them, how weakly his enterprize and hopes were built. *Bacon.*

By this law of loving even our enemies, the christian religion discovers itself to be the most generous and *best-natured* institution that ever was in the world. *Tillotson.*

To BESTA'IN, bê-stâne'. *v. a.* [from *stain.*] To mark with stains; to spot.

We will not line his thin *bestained* cloke
With our pure honours. *Shakspeare.*

To BESTE'AD, bê-stêd'. *v. a.* I *bested;* I have *bested.* [from *stead.*]

1. To profit.

Hence, vain deluding joys!
The brood of folly, without father bred;
How little you *bestead*,
Or fill the fixed mind with all your toys! *Milton.*

2. To treat; to accommodate. This should rather be *bested.*

They shall pass through it hardly *bestead*, and hungry. *Isaiah.*

BE'STIAL, bês'tshê-âl. *adj.* [from *beast.*]

1. Belonging to a beast, or to the class of beasts.

His wild disorder'd walk, his haggard eyes,
Did all the *bestial* citizens surprise. *Dryden.*

2. Having the qualities of beasts; brutal; below the dignity of reason or humanity; carnal.

I have lost the immortal part of myself, and what remains is *bestial*. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

Moreover urge his hateful luxury,
And *bestial* appetite, in change of lust. *Shakspeare.*

For those, the race of Israel oft forsook
Their living strength, and unfrequented left
His righteous altar, bowing lowly down
To *bestial* gods. *Milton.*

The things promised are not gross and carnal, such as may court and gratify the most *bestial* part of us. *Decay of Piety.*

BESTIA'LITY, bês-tshê-âl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *bestial.*] The quality of beasts; degeneracy from human nature.

What can be a greater absurdity, than to affirm *bestiality* to be the essence of humanity, and darkness the centre of light? *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

BE'STIALLY, bês'tshê-âl-lê. *adv.* [from *bestial.*] Brutally; in a manner below humanity.

To BESTI'CK, bê-stik'. *v. a.* preter. *I bestuck*, I have *bestuck.* [from *stick.*] To stick over with any thing; to mark any thing by infixing points or spots here and there.

Truth shall retire,
Bestuck with sland'rous darts; and works of faith
Rarely to be found. *Milton.*

To BESTI'R, bê-stûr'.[109] *v. a.* [from *stir.*]

1. To put into vigorous action It is seldom used otherwise than with the reciprocal pronoun.

As when men wont to watch
On duty, sleeping found by whom they dread,
Rouze and *bestir themselves* ere well awake. *Milton.*

Bestirs her then, and from each tender stalk
Whatever earth, all-bearing mother, yields,
She gathers. *Milton.*

But, as a dog that turns the spit
Bestirs himself, and plies his feet
To climb the wheel, but all in vain,
His own weight brings him down again. *Hudibras.*

What aileth them, that they must needs *bestir themselves* to get in air, to maintain the creature's life. *Ray.*

2. It is used by *Shakspeare* with a common word.

I am scarce in breath, my lord.—No marvel you have so *bestirred* your valour, you cowardly rascal! *Shakspeare.*

To BESTO'W, bê-stô'. *v. a.* [*besteden*, Dutch.]

1. To give; to confer upon: commonly with *upon.*

All men would willingly have yielded him praise; but his nature was such as to *bestow* it *upon* himself, before any could give it. *Sidney.*

All the dedicated things of the house of the Lord did they *bestow upon* Baalim. 2 *Chronicles*, xxiv. 7.

2. Sometimes with *to.*

Sir Julius Cæsar had, in his office, the disposition of the six clerks' places; which he had *bestowed to* such persons as he thought fit. *Clarendon.*

3. To give as charity or bounty.

Our Saviour doth plainly witness, that there should not be as much as a cup of cold water *bestowed* for his sake, without reward. *Hooker.*

And though he was unsatisfied in getting,
Which was a sin; yet in *bestowing*, madam,
He was most princely. *Shakspeare.*

Spain to your gift alone her Indies owes;
For what the pow'rful takes not, he *bestows*. *Dryden.*

You always exceed expectations: as if yours was not your own, but to *bestow* on wanting merit. *Dryd.*

4. To give in marriage.

Good rev'rend father, make my person yours;
And tell me how you would *bestow* yourself. *Shaksp.*

I could have *bestowed* her upon a fine gentleman, who extremely admired her. *Tatler.*

5. To give as a present.

Pure oil and incense on the fire they throw,
And fat of victims which his friends *bestow*. *Dryden.*

6. To apply.

The sea was not the duke of Marlborough's element; otherwise the whole force of the war would infallibly have been *bestowed* there. *Swift.*

7. To lay out upon.

And thou shalt *bestow* that money for whatsoever thy soul lusteth after, for oxen, sheep, or for wine. *Deut.* xiv. 26.

8. To lay up; to stow; to place.

And when he came to the Tower, he took them from their hand, and *bestowed* them in the house. 2 *Kings*, v. 24.

BESTO'WER, bê-stô'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *bestow.*] Giver; he that confers any thing; disposer.

They all agree in making one supreme God; and that there are several beings that are to be worshipped under him; some as the *bestowers* of thrones, but subordinate to the Supreme. *Stillingfleet.*

BESTRA'UGHT, bê-strâwt'. *particip.* [Of this *participle* I have not found the *verb;* by analogy we may derive it from *bestract;* perhaps it is corrupted from *distraught.*] Distracted; mad; out of one's senses; out of one's wits.

Ask Marian, the fat alewife, if she knew me not. What! I am not *bestraught*. *Shakspeare.*

To BESTRE'W, bê-strô'. *v. a.* particip. pass. *bestrewed*, or *bestrown.* [from *strew.*] To sprinkle over.

So thick *bestrown*,
Abject and lost lay these, covering the flood. *Milton.*

To BESTRI'DE, bê-stride'. *v. a.* I *bestrid;* I have *bestrid*, or *bestridden.* [from *stride.*]

1. To stride over any thing; to have any thing between one's legs.

Why, man, he doth *bestride* the narrow world
Like a colossus. *Shakspeare.*

Make him *bestride* the ocean, and mankind
Ask his consent to use the sea and wind. *Waller.*

2. To step over.

That I see thee here,
Thou noble thing! more dances my rapt heart,
Than when I first my wedded mistress saw
Bestride my threshold. *Shakspeare.*

3. It is often used, in the consequential sense, for to ride on.

He *bestrides* the lazy pacing clouds,
And sails upon the bosom of the air. *Shakspeare.*

That horse, that thou so often hast *bestrid;*
That horse, that I so carefully have dress'd. *Shaksp.*

Venetians do not more uncouthly ride,
Than did their lubber state mankind *bestride*. *Dryd.*

The bounding steed you pompously *bestride*
Shares with his lord the pleasure and the pride. *Pope.*

4. It is used sometimes of a man standing over something which he defends: the present mode of war has put this sense out of use.

He *bestrid*
An o'erpress'd Roman, and i' th' consul's view
Slew three opposers: Tarquin's self he met,
And struck him on his knees. *Shakspeare.*

If thou see me down in the battle, and *bestride* me, so; 'tis a point of friendship. *Shakspeare.*

He doth *bestride* a bleeding land,
Gasping for life under great Bolingbroke. *Shaksp.*

To BESTU'D, bê-stûd'. *v. a.* [from *stud.*] To adorn with *studs*, or shining prominences.

Th' unsought diamonds
Would so emblaze the forehead of the deep,
And so *bestud* with stars, that they below
Would grow inur'd to light. *Milton.*

BET, bêt'. *n. s.* [*peddian* to wager; *peð* a wager, Sax. from which the etymologists derive *bet.* I should rather imagine it to come from *betan*, to mend, increase, or *better*, as a *bet* increases the original wager.] A wager; something laid to be won upon certain conditions.

The hoary fool, who many days
Has struggled with continued sorrow,
Renews his hope, and blindly lays
The desp'rate *bet* upon to-morrow. *Prior.*

His pride was in piquette,
Newmarket fame, and judgment at a *bet*. *Pope.*

To BET, bĕt'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wager; to stake at a wager.

He drew a good bow: and dead? John of Gaunt loved him well, and *betted* much upon his head. *Shakspeare.*

He flies the court for want of clothes;
Cries out 'gainst cocking, since he cannot *bet*. *Ben Jonson.*

The god, unhappily engag'd,
Complain'd, and sigh'd, and cry'd, and fretted,
Lost every earthly thing he *betted*. *Prior.*

BET, bĕt. The old *preterit* of *beat*.

He staid for a better hour, till the hammer had wrought and *bet* the party more pliant. *Bacon.*

To BETA'KE, bĕ-tāke'. *v. a.* preter. I *betook*; part. pass. *betaken*. [from *take*.]

1. To take; to seize: an obsolete sense.

Then to his hands that writ he did *betake*,
Which he disclosing read. *Spenser.*

2. To have recourse to: with the reciprocal pronoun.

The adverse party *betaking itself* to such practices as men embrace, when they behold things brought to desperate extremities. *Hooker.*

Thou tyrant!
Do not repent these things; for they are heavier
Than all thy woes can stir: therefore *betake thee*
To nothing but despair. *Shakspeare.*

The rest, in imitation, to like arms
Betook them, and the neighbouring hills up tore. *Milton.*

3. To apply: with the reciprocal pronoun.

With ease such fond chimeras we pursue,
As fancy frames for fancy to subdue:
But when *ourselves* to action we *betake*,
It shuns the mint, like gold that chymists make. *Dryden.*

As my observations have been the light whereby I have steered my course, so I *betake myself* to them again. *Woodward.*

4. To move; to remove.

Soft she withdrew; and, like a wood nymph light,
Oread or Dryad, or of Delia's train,
Betook her to the groves. *Milton.*

They both *betook them* several ways;
Both to destroy. *Milton.*

To BETE'EM, bĕ-tēēm'. *v. a.* [from *teem*.] To bring forth; to bestow; to give.

So would I, said th' enchanter, glad and fain
Beteem to you his sword, you to defend;
But that this weapon's pow'r I well have ken'd,
To be contrary to the work that ye intend. *Fairy Q.*

Rain, which I could well
Beteem them from the tempest of mine eyes. *Shaksp.*

To BETHI'NK, bĕ-*th*ĭnk'. *v. a.* I *bethought*; I have *bethought*. [from *think*.] To recal to reflection; to bring back to consideration, or recollection. It is generally used with the reciprocal pronoun, and *of* before the subject of thought.

They were sooner in danger than they could almost *bethink themselves of* change. *Sidney.*

I have *bethought me of* another fault. *Shakspeare.*

I, better *bethinking myself*, and misliking his determination, gave him this order. *Raleigh.*

He himself,
Insatiable of glory, had lost all:
Yet *of* another plea *bethought* him soon. *Milton.*

The nets were laid, yet the birds could never *bethink themselves*, till hampered, and past recovery. *L'Estrange.*

Chærippus, then in time *yourself bethink*,
And what your rags will yield by auction sink. *Dryd.*

A little consideration may allay his heat, and make him *bethink himself*, whether this attempt be worth the venture. *Locke.*

BE'THLEHEM, bĕth'lĕ-hĕm. *n. s.* [See BEDLAM.] An hospital for lunaticks.

BE'THLEHEMITE, bĕth'lĕm-ite. *n. s.* [See BEDLAMITE.] A lunatick; an inhabitant of a madhouse.

BETHO'UGHT, bĕ-*th*awt'.[466] *particip.* [from *bethink*; which see.]

To BETHRA'L, bĕ-*th*rāll'. *v. a.* [from *thrall*.] To enslave; to conquer; to bring into subjection.

Ne let that wicked woman 'scape away,
For she it is that did my lord *bethral*. *Shakspeare.*

To BETHU'MP, bĕ-*th*ŭmp'. *v. a.* [from *thump*.] To beat; to lay blows upon: a ludicrous word.

I was never so *bethumpt* with words,
Since first I call'd my brother's father dad. *Shaksp.*

To BETI'DE, bĕ-tide'. *v. n.* pret. *It betided*, or *betid*; part. pass. *betid*. [from tiD, Sax. See TIDE.]

1. To happen to; to befal; to bechance, whether good or bad: with the person.

Said he then to the palmer, reverend sire,
What great misfortune hath *betid* this knight? *Spenser.*

But say, if our deliverer up to heav'n
Must reascend, what will *betide* the few,
His faithful, left among th' unfaithful herd,
The enemies of truth? *Milton.*

2. Sometimes it has *to*.

Neither know I
What is *betid to* Cloten: but remain
Perplext in all. *Shakspeare.*

3. To come to pass; to fall out; to happen: without the person.

She, when her turn was come her tale to tell,
Told of a strange adventure that *betided*
Betwixt the fox, and th' ape by him misguided. *Spenser.*

In winter's tedious nights, sit by the fire
With good old folks, and let them tell thee tales
Of woeful ages, long ago *betid*. *Shakspeare.*

Let me hear from thee by letters
Of thy success in love; and what news else
Betideth here in absence of thy friend. *Shakspeare.*

4. To become; to be the fate: with *of*.

If he were dead, what would *betide of* thee? *Shakspeare.*

BETI'ME, bĕ-time'. } *adv.* [from *by* and
BETI'MES, bĕ-timz'. } *time*; that is, by the proper time.]

1. Seasonably; early; before it is late.

Send succours, lords, and stop the rage *betime*. *Shakspeare.*

To measure life learn thou *betimes*, and know
Toward solid good what leads the nearest way. *Milton.*

2. Soon; before long time has passed.

Whiles they are weak, *betimes* with them contend;
For when they once to perfect strength do grow,
Strong wars they make. *Spenser.*

He tires *betimes*, that spurs too fast *betimes*. *Shaks.*

There be some have an over early ripeness in their years, which fadeth *betimes*: these are first, such as have brittle wits, the edge whereof is soon turned. *Bacon.*

Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth; that is, enter upon a religious course *betimes*. *Tillotson.*

Short is the date, alas! of modern rhymes;
And 'tis but just to let them live *betimes*. *Pope.*

3. Early in the day.

He that drinks all night, and is hanged *betimes* in the morning, may sleep the sounder next day. *Shaks.*

They rose *betimes* in the morning, and offered sacrifice. 1 *Macc.* iv. 52.

BE'TLE, bē'tl. } *n. s.* [*piper adulteri-*
BE'TRE, bē'tĕr.[416] } *num.*] An Indian plant, called water pepper. *Dict.*

To BETO'KEN, bĕ-tō'kn. *v. a.* [from *token*.]

1. To signify; to mark; to represent.

We know not wherefore churches should be the worse, if, at this time, when they are delivered into God's own possession, ceremonies fit to *betoken* such intents, and to accompany such actions, be usual. *Hooker.*

A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow
Conspicuous with three listed colours gay,
Betokening peace from God. *Milton.*

2. To foreshow; to presignify.

The kindling azure, and the mountain's brow
Illum'd with fluid gold, his near approach
Betoken glad. *Thomson.*

BE'TONY, bĕt'tō-nē. *n. s.* [*betonica*, Lat.] A plant, greatly esteemed as a vulnerary herb. *Miller.*

BETO'OK, bĕ-tōōk'. [*irreg. pret.* from *betake*; which see.]

To BETO'SS, bĕ-tŏs'. *v. a.* [from *toss*.] To disturb; to agitate; to put into violent motion.

What said my man, when my *betossed* soul
Did not attend him as we rode? *Shakspeare.*

To BETRA'Y, bĕ-trā'. *v. a.* [*trahir*, Fr.]

1. To give into the hands of enemies by treachery, or breach of trust: with *to* before the person, otherwise *into*.

If ye be come to *betray* me *to* mine enemies, seeing there is no wrong in mine hands, the God of our fathers look thereon, and rebuke it. 1 *Chronicles.*

Jesus said unto them, The Son of man shall be *betrayed into* the hands of men. *Matthew.*

For fear is nothing else but a *betraying* of the succours which reason offereth. *Wisdom.*

He was not to be won, either by promise or reward, to *betray* the city. *Knolles.*

2. To discover that which has been entrusted to secresy.

3. To expose to evil by revealing something entrusted.

How would'st thou again *betray* me,
Bearing my words and doings to the Lord! *Milton.*

4. To make known something that were better concealed.

Be swift to hear, but be cautious of your tongue, lest you *betray* your ignorance. *Watts.*

5. To make liable to fall into something inconvenient.

His abilities created him great confidence; and this was like enough to *betray* him *to* great errours. *King Charles.*

The bright genius is ready to be so forward, as often *betrays* itself *into* great errours in judgment. *Watts.*

6. To show; to discover.

Ire, envy, and despair,
Which marr'd his borrow'd visage, and *betray'd*
Him counterfeit, if any eye beheld. *Milton.*

The Veian and the Gabian tow'rs shall fall,
And one promiscuous ruin cover all;
Nor, after length of years, a stone *betray*
The place where once the very ruins lay. *Addison.*

BETRA'YER, bĕ-trā'ŭr. *n. s.* [from *betray*.] He that betrays; a traitor.

The wise man doth so say of fear, that it is a *betrayer* of the forces of reasonable understanding. *Hooker.*

You cast down your courage through fear, the *betrayer* of all succours which reason can afford. *Sir J. Hayward.*

They are only a few *betrayers* of their country; they are to purchase coin, perhaps at half price, and vend it among us, to the ruin of the publick. *Swift.*

To BETRI'M, bĕ-trĭm'. *v. a.* [from *trim*.] To deck; to dress; to grace; to adorn; to embellish; to beautify; to decorate.

Thy banks with pioned and twilled brims,
Which spungy April at thy best *betrims*,
To make cold nymphs chaste crowns. *Shakspeare.*

To BETRO'TH, bĕ-trō*th*'. *v. a.* [from *troth*; *betrouwen*, Dutch.]

1. To contract to any one, in order to marriage; to affiance: used either of men or women.

He, in the first flower of my freshest age,
Betrothed me unto the only heir
Of a most mighty king, most rich and sage. *Spenser.*

To her, my lord,
Was I *betrothed*, ere I Hermia saw. *Shakspeare.*

By soul's publick promise she
Was sold then, and *betroth'd* to Victory. *Cowley.*

2. To have, as affianced by promise of marriage.

And what man is there that hath *betrothed* a wife, and hath not taken her? let him go and return into his house. *Deuteronomy.*

3. To nominate to a bishoprick, in order to consecration.

If any person be consecrated a bishop to that church, whereunto he was not before *betrothed*, he shall not receive the habit of consecration, as not being canonically promoted. *Ayliffe.*

To BETRU'ST, bė-trŭst'. *v. a.* [from *trust.*] To entrust; to put into the power of another, in confidence of fidelity.

Betrust him with all the good which our own capacity will allow us, or his sufficiency encourage us, to hope for, either in this life, or that to come. *Grew.*

Whatsoever you would *betrust* to your memory, let it be disposed in a proper method. *Watts.*

BE'TTER, bĕt'tŭr.[98] *adj.* The *comparative* of *good.* [бет *good*, бетепа *better*, Sax.] Having good qualities in a greater degree than something else. See GOOD.

He has a horse *better* than the Neapolitan's; a *better* bad habit of frowning than the count Palatine. *Shakspeare's Merchant of Venice.*

I have seen *better* faces in my time,
Than stand on any shoulders that I see
Before me at this instant. *Shakspeare.*

Having a desire to depart, and be with Christ; which is far *better.* *Philippians.*

The BE'TTER, bĕt'tŭr.[98]

1. The superiority; the advantage; with the particle *of* before him, or that, over which the advantage is gained.

The Corinthians that morning, as the day before, had *the better.* *Sindey.*

The voyage of Drake and Hawkins was unfortunate; yet, in such sort, as doth not break our prescription, to have had *the better of* the Spaniards. *Bacon.*

Dionysius, his countryman, in an epistle to Pompey, after an express comparison, affords him *the better of* Thucydides. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

You think fit
To get *the better of* me, and you shall;
Since you will have it so—I will be yours. *Southerne.*

The gentleman had always so much *the better of* the satirist, that the persons touched did not know where to fix their resentment. *Prior.*

2. Improvement; as, *for the better*, so as to improve it.

If I have altered him any where *for the better*, I must at the same time acknowledge, that I could have done nothing without him. *Dryden.*

BE'TTER, bĕt'tŭr.[98] *adv.* [comparative of *well.*] Well, in a greater degree.

Then it was *better* with me than now. *Hosea.*

Better a mechanick rule were stretched or broken, than a great beauty were omitted. *Dryden.*

The *better* to understand the extent of our knowledge, one thing is to be observed. *Locke.*

He that would know the idea of infinity, cannot do *better*, than by considering to what infinity is attributed. *Locke.*

To BE'TTER, bĕt'tŭr. *v.a.* [from the noun.]

1. To improve; to meliorate.

The cause of his taking upon him our nature, was to *better* the quality, and to advance the condition thereof. *Hooker.*

He is furnished with my opinion, which is *bettered* with his own learning. *Shakspeare.*

Heir to all his lands and goods,
Which I have *better'd*, rather than decreas'd. *Shaks.*

But Jonathan, to whom both hearts were known,
With well-tim'd zeal and with an artful care,
Restor'd and *better'd* soon the nice affair. *Cowley.*

The church of England, the purest and best reformed church in the world; so well reformed, that it will be found easier to alter than *better* its constitution. *South.*

The Romans took pains to hew out a passage for these lakes to discharge themselves, for the *bettering* of the air. *Addison.*

2. To surpass; to exceed.

The works of nature do always aim at that which cannot be *bettered.* *Hooker.*

He hath borne himself beyond the promise of his age; he hath, indeed, better *bettered* expectation, than you must expect of me to tell you. *Shakspeare.*

What you do
Still *betters* what is done; when you speak sweet,
I'd have you do it ever. *Shakspeare.*

3. To advance; to support.

The king thought his honour would suffer, during a treaty, to *better* a party. *Bacon.*

BE'TTER, bĕt'tŭr. *n.s.* [from the adjective.] Superiour; one to whom precedence is to be given.

Their *betters* would be hardly found, if they did not live among men, but in a wilderness by themselves. *Hooker.*

The courtesy of nations allows you my *better*, in that you are the first born. *Shakspeare.*

That ye thus hospitably live,
Is mighty grateful to your *betters*,
And makes e'en gods themselves your debtors. *Prior.*

I have some gold and silver by me, and shall be able to make a shift, when many of my *betters* are starving. *Swift.*

BE'TTOR, bĕt'tŭr.[166] *n. s.* [from *To bet.*] One that lays bets or wagers.

I observed a stranger among them of a genteeler behaviour than ordinary; but, notwithstanding he was a very fair *bettor*, nobody would take him up. *Addison.*

BE'TTY, bĕt'tė. *n. s.* [probably a cant word, signifying an instrument which does what is too often done by a maid within.] An instrument to break open doors.

Record the stratagems, the arduous exploits, and the nocturnal scalades of needy heroes, describing the powerful *betty*, or the artful picklock. *Arbuthnot.*

BETWE'EN, bė-twėėn'. *prep.* [бетpeonan, бетpinan, Sax. from the original word тpa, *two.*]

1. In the intermediate space.

What modes
Of smell the headlong lioness *between*,
And hound sagacious on the tainted green? *Pope.*

2. From one to another: noting intercourse.

He should think himself unhappy, if things should go so *between* them, as he should not be able to acquit himself of ingratitude towards them both. *Bacon.*

3. Belonging to two in partnership.

I ask, whether Castor and Pollux, with only one soul *between* them, which thinks and perceives in one what the other is never conscious of, are not two distinct persons? *Locke.*

4. Bearing relation to two.

If there be any discord or suits *between* them and any of the family, they are compounded and appeased. *Bacon.*

Friendship requires, that it be *between* two at least; and there can be no friendship where there are not two friends. *South.*

5. Noting difference, or distinction of one from the other.

Their natural constitutions put so wide a difference *between* some men, that art would never master. *Locke.*

Children quickly distinguish *between* what is required of them, and what not. *Locke.*

6. *Between* is properly used of two, and *among* of more; but perhaps this accuracy is not always preserved.

BETWI'XT, bė-twikst'. *prep.* [betpyx, Sax. It has the same signification with *between*, and is indifferently used for it.]

1. In the midst of two.

Hard by, a cottage chimney smokes
From *betwixt* two aged oaks. *Milton.*

Methinks, like two black storms, on either hand,
Our Spanish army and your Indians stand;
This only place *betwixt* the clouds is clear. *Dryden.*

If contradicting interests could be mixt,
Nature herself has cast a bar *betwixt.* *Dryden.*

2. From one to another.

Five years since there was some speech of marriage
Betwixt myself and her. *Shakspeare.*

BE'VEL, BE'VIL, bĕv'il.[99] *n. s.* In masonry and joinery, a kind of square, one leg of which is frequently crooked, according to the sweep of an arch or vault. It is moveable on a point or centre, and so may be set to any angle. An angle that is not square, is called a *bevil angle*, whether it be more obtuse, or more acute, than a right angle. *Builder's Dict.*

Their houses are very ill built, their walls *bevil*, without one right angle in any apartment. *Swift.*

To BE'VEL, bĕv'il. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut to a bevel angle.

These rabbets are ground square; but the rabbets on the groundsel are *bevelled* downwards, that rain may the freelier fall off. *Moxon.*

BE'VER, bė'vŭr. See BEAVER.

BE'VERAGE, bĕv'ŭr-idje.[90 555] *n. s.* [from *bevere*, to drink, Ital.]

1. Drink; liquor to be drank in general.

I am his cupbearer;
If from me he have wholesome *beverage*,
Account me not your servant. *Shakspeare.*

Grains, pulses, and all sorts of fruits, either bread or *beverage* may be made almost of all. *Brown.*

A pleasant *beverage* he prepar'd before
Of wine and honey mix'd. *Dryden.*

The coarse lean gravel on the mountain sides
Scarce dewy *bev'rage* for the bees provides. *Dryd.*

2. *Beverage*, or water cider, is made by putting the mure into a fat, adding water, as you desire it stronger or smaller. The water should stand forty-eight hours on it, before you press it; when it is pressed, tun it up immediately. *Mortimer.*

3. A treat upon wearing a new suit of clothes.

4. A treat at first coming into a prison, called also *garnish.*

BE'VY, bĕv'ė. *n. s.* [*beva*, Ital.]

1. A flock of birds.

2. A company; an assembly.

And in the midst thereof, upon the floor,
A lovely *bevy* of fair ladies sat,
Courted of many a jolly paramour. *Fairy Queen.*

They on the plain
Long had not walk'd, when, from the tents, behold
A *bevy* of fair women. *Milton.*

Nor rode the nymph alone;
Around a *bevy* of bright damsels shone. *Pope.*

To BEWA'IL, bė-wāle'. *v. a.* [from *wail.*] To bemoan; to lament; to express sorrow for.

In this city he
Hath widow'd and unchilded many a one,

Which to this hour *bewail* the injury. *Shakspeare.*

Yet wiser Ennius gave command to all
His friends, not to *bewail* his funeral. *Sir J. Denham.*

I cannot but *bewail*, as in their first principles, the miseries and calamities of our children. *Addison.*

To BEWA'IL, bė-wāle'. *v. n.* To express grief.

Thy ambition,
Thou scarlet sin, robb'd this *bewailing* land
Of noble Buckingham, my father-in-law. *Shaksp.*

To BEWA'RE, bė-wāre'. *v. n.* [from *be* and *ware*, or *wary;* that is, cautious: thus, in an old treatise, I have found *be ye ware.* See WARY. Ɫepapian, Saxon; *warer*, Danish.]

1. To regard with caution; to be suspicious of danger from: generally the particle *of* goes before the thing which excites caution.

You must *beware of* drawing or painting clouds, winds, and thunder, towards the bottom of your piece. *Dryden.*

Every one ought to be very careful to *beware* what he admits for a principle. *Locke.*

Warn'd by the sylph, oh pious maid, *beware!*
This to disclose is all thy guardian can;
Beware of all, but most *beware of* man. *Pope.*

2. It is observable, that it is only used in such forms of speech as admit the word *be:* thus we say, *he may beware*, *let him beware*, *he will beware:* but not, *he did beware*, or *he has been ware.*

To BEWE'EP, bė-wēēp'. *v. a.* [from *weep.*] To weep over or upon; to bedew with tears.

Old fond eyes,
Beweep this cause again; I'll pluck ye out,
And cast you, with the waters that you lose,
To temper clay. *Shakspeare.*

Larded all with sweet flowers,
Which *bewept* to the grave did go
With true love showers. *Shakspeare.*

To BEWE'T, bė-wēt'. *v. a.* [from *wet.*] To wet; to moisten; to bedew; to water.

His napkin, with his true tears all *bewet*,
Can do no service on her sorrowful cheeks. *Shaksp.*

To BEWI'LDER, bė-wil'dûr.[515] *v. a.* [from *wild.*] To lose in pathless places; to confound for want of a plain road; to perplex; to entangle; to puzzle.

We parted thus; I homeward sped my way,
Bewilder'd in the wood till dawn of day. *Dryden.*

We no solution of our question find;
Your words *bewilder*, not direct the mind. *Blackmore.*

Our understanding traces 'em in vain,
Lost and *bewilder'd* in the fruitless search. *Addison.*

It is good sometimes to lose and *bewilder* ourselves in such studies. *Watts.*

To BEWI'TCH, bė-witsh'. *v. a.* [from *witch.*]

1. To injure by witchcraft, or fascination, or charms.

Look how I am *bewitch'd;* behold, mine arm
Is like a blasted sapling wither'd up. *Shakspeare.*

I have forsworn his company hourly this twenty years, and yet I am *bewitched* with the rogue's company. If the rascal has not given me medicines to make me love him, I'll be hanged! *Shaksp.*

My flocks are free from love, yet look so thin;
What magick has *bewitch'd* the woolly dams,
And what ill eyes beheld the tender lambs? *Dryd.*

2. To charm; to please to such a degree, as to take away the power of resistance.

Doth even beauty beautify,
And most *bewitch* the wretched eye. *Sidney.*

The charms of poetry our souls *bewitch;*
The curse of writing is an endless itch. *Dryden.*

I do not know, by the character that is given of her works, whether it is not for the benefit of mankind that they were lost; they were filled with such *bewitching* tenderness and rapture, that it might have been dangerous to have given them a reading. *Addis.*

BEWI'TCHERY, bė-witsh'ûr-rė.[555] *n. s.* [from *bewitch.*] Fascination; charm; resistless prevalence.

There is a certain *bewitchery*, or fascination, in words, which makes them operate with a force beyond what we can give an account of. *South.*

BEWI'TCHMENT, bė-witsh'mėnt. *n. s.* [from *bewitch.*] Fascination; power of charming.

I will counterfeit the *bewitchment* of some popular man, and give it bountifully to the desires. *Shaksp.*

To BEWRA'Y, bė-rā'.[427] *v. a.* [ƿpeȝan, beƿpeȝan, Sax.]

1. To betray, to discover perfidiously.

Fair feeling words he wisely 'gan display,
And, for her humour fitting purpose, fain
To tempt the cause itself for to *bewray.* *Fairy Q.*

2. To show; to make visible: this word is now little in use.

She saw a pretty blush in Philodea's cheeks *bewray* a modest discontentment. *Sidney.*

Men do sometimes *bewray* that by deeds, which to confess they are hardly drawn. *Hooker.*

Next look on him that seems for council fit,
Whose silver locks *bewray* his store of days. *Fairf.*

BEWRA'YER, bė-rā'ûr. *n. s.* [from *bewray.*] Betrayer; discoverer; divulger.

When a friend is turned into an enemy, and a *bewrayer* of secrets, the world is just enough to accuse the perfidiousness of the friend. *Addison.*

BEYO'ND, bė-yônd'. *prep.* [beȝeonð, beȝeondan, Sax.]

1. Before; at a distance not yet reached.

What's fame? a fancy'd life in others breath,
A thing *beyond* us, ev'n before our death:
Just what you hear, you have. *Pope.*

2. On the further side of.

Neither is it *beyond* the sea, that thou shouldst say, Who shall go over the sea for us, and bring it unto us? *Deut.* xxx. 13.

Now we are on land, we are but between death and life; for we are *beyond* the old world and the new. *Bacon.*

We cannot think men *beyond* sea will part with their money for nothing. *Locke.*

3. Farther onward than.

He that sees a dark and shady grove,
Stays not, but looks *beyond* it on the sky. *Herbert.*

4. Past; out of the reach of.

Beyond the infinite and boundless reach
Of mercy, if thou didst this deed of death,
Art thou damn'd, Hubert. *Shakspeare.*

Yet these declare
Thy goodness *beyond* thought, and pow'r divine. *Milton.*

The just, wise, and good God neither does nor can require of man any thing that is impossible, or naturally *beyond* his power to do. *South.*

Consider the situation of our earth; it is placed so conveniently, that plants flourish, and animals live: this is matter of fact, and *beyond* all dispute. *Bentley.*

5 Above; proceeding to a greater degree than.

Timotheus was a man both in power, riches, parentage, goodness, and love of his people, *beyond* any of the great men of my country. *Sidney.*

One thing, in this enormous accident, is, I must confess, to me *beyond* all wonder. *Wotton.*

To his expences, *beyond* his income, add debauchery, idleness, and quarrels amongst his servants, whereby his manufactures are disturbed, and his business neglected. *Locke.*

As far as they carry conviction to any man's understanding, my labour may be of use: *beyond* the evidence it carries with it, I advise him not to follow any man's interpretation. *Locke.*

6. Above in excellence.

His satires are incomparably *beyond* Juvenal's, if to laugh and rally, is to be preferred to railing and declaiming. *Dryden.*

7. Remote from; not within the sphere of.

With equal mind, what happens, let us bear;
Nor joy, nor grieve, too much for things *beyond* our care. *Dryden.*

8. *To go beyond*, is to deceive; to circumvent.

She made earnest benefit of his jest, forcing him to do her such services, as were both cumbersome and costly; while he still thought he *went beyond* her, because his heart did not commit the idolatry. *Sidney.*

That no man *go beyond*, and defraud his brother in any matter. 1 *Thess.* iv. 6.

BE'ZEL, BE'ZIL, bė'zl. *n. s.* That part of a ring in which the stone is fixed.

BE'ZOAR, bė'zōre. *n. s.* [from *ƿa* against, and *zahar* poison, Persick.] A stone, formerly in high esteem as an antidote, and brought from the East Indies, where it is said to be found in the dung of an animal called *ƿazan;* the stone being formed in its belly, and growing to the size of an acorn, and sometimes to that of a pigeon's egg. Its formation is now supposed to be fabulous. The name is applied to several chymical compositions, designed for antidotes; as mineral, solar, and jovial *bezoars.* *Sav. Chamb.*

BEZOA'RDICK, bėz-ō-ār'dik. *adj.* [from *bezoar.*] Medicines compounded with *bezoar.*

The *bezoardicks* are necessary to promote sweat, and drive forth the putrified particles. *Floyer.*

BIA'NGULATED, bi-ăng'gù-là-tėd. *adj.* BIA'NGULOUS, bi-ăng'gù-lûs.[116] [from *binus* and *angulus*, Lat.] Having two corners or angles. *Dict.*

BI'AS, bi'ăs.[88] *n. s.* [*biais*, Fr. said to come from *bihay*, an old Gaulish word, signifying *cross* or *thwart.*]

1. The weight lodged on one side of a bowl, which turns it from the straight line.

Madam, we'll play at bowls———
—'Twill make me think the world is full of rubs,
And that my fortune runs against the *bias.* *Shaksp.*

2. Any thing which turns a man to a particular course, or gives the direction to his measures.

You have been mistook:
But nature to her *bias* drew in that. *Shakspeare.*

This is that boasted *bias* of thy mind,
By which one way to dulness 'tis inclin'd. *Dryden.*

Morality influences men's lives, and gives a *bias* to all their actions. *Locke.*

Wit and humour, that expose vice and folly, furnish useful diversions. Raillery, under such regulations, unbends the mind from severer contemplations, without throwing it off from its proper *bias.* *Addison.*

Thus nature gives us, let it check our pride,
The virtue nearest to our vice ally'd;
Reason the *bias* turns to good or ill. *Pope.*

3. Propension; inclination.

As for the religion of our poet, he seems to have some little *bias* towards the opinions of Wickliff. *Dryden.*

To BI'AS, bi'ăs.[88] *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incline to some side; to balance one way; to prejudice.

Were I in no more danger to be misled by ignorance, than I am to be *biassed* by interest, I might give a very perfect account. *Locke.*

A desire leaning to either side, *biasses* the judgment strangely; by indifference for every thing but truth, you will be excited to examine. *Watts.*

BI'AS, bī'ăs. *adv.* It seems to be used *adverbially* in the following passage, conformably to the French *mettre une chose de biais*, to give any thing a wrong interpretation.

Every action that hath gone before,
Whereof we have record, trial did draw
Bias and thwart, not answering the aim. *Shaksp.*

In the following passage it seems to be an adjective. Swelled, as the bowl on the *biassed* side. This is not used.

Blow till thy *bias* cheek
Outswell the cholic of puft Aquilon. *Shakspeare.*

BIB, bĭb. *n. s.* A small piece of linen put upon the breasts of children over their clothes.

I would fain know, why it should not be as noble a task to write upon a *bib* and hanging-sleeves, as on the *bulla* and *prætexta*. *Addison.*

To BIB, bĭb. *v. n.* [*bibo*, Lat.] To tipple; to sip; to drink frequently.

He playeth with *bibbing* mother Meroe, as though so named, because she would drink mere wine without water. *Camden.*

To appease a froward child, they gave him drink as often as he cried; so that he was constantly *bibbing*, and drank more in twenty-four hours than I did. *Locke.*

BIBA'CIOUS, bī-bā'shŭs.[118] *adj.* [*bibax*, Lat.] Addicted to drinking. *Dict.*

BIBA'CITY, bī-băs'sē-tē. *n. s.* [*bibacitas*, Lat.] The quality of drinking much.

BI'BBER, bĭb'bŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *To bib.*] A tippler; a man that drinks often.

BI'BLE, bī'bl.[405] *n. s.* [from βιβλιον a book; called, by way of excellence, *The Book.*] The sacred volume in which are contained the revelations of God.

If we pass from the apostolick to the next ages of the church, the primitive christians looked on their *bibles* as their most important treasure.
Government of the Tongue.

We must take heed how we accustom ourselves to a slight and irreverent use of the name of God, and of the phrases and expressions of the holy *bible*, which ought not to be applied upon every slight occasion. *Tillotson.*

In questions of natural religion, we should confirm and improve, or connect our reasonings by the divine assistance of the *bible*. *Watts.*

BIBLIO'GRAPHER, bĭb-lē-ŏg'grā-fŭr. *n. s.* [from βιβλος, and γραφω to write.] A man skilled in literary history, and in the knowledge of books; a transcriber. *Dict.*

BIBLIOTHE'CAL, bĭb-lē-ō*th*'ē-kăl. *adj.* [from *bibliotheca*, Lat.] Belonging to a library. *Dict.*

BI'BULOUS, bĭb'ū-lŭs.[314] *adj.* [*bibulus*, Lat.] That which has the quality of drinking moisture; spungy.

Strow'd *bibulous* above, I see the sands,
The pebbly gravel next, and gutter'd rocks. *Thoms.*

BICA'PSULAR, bī-kăp'shŭ-lăr.[118 552] *adj.* [*bicapsularis*, Lat.] Having the seed vessel divided into two parts.

BICE, bise. *n. s.* The name of a colour used in painting. It is either green or blue.

Take green *bice*, and order it as you do your blue *bice;* you may diaper upon it with the water of deep green. *Peacham.*

BICI'PITAL, bī-sĭp'ē-tăl.[118] } *adj.* [*biceps*,
BICI'PITOUS, bī-sĭp'ē-tŭs. } *bicipitis*, Lat.]

1. Having two heads.

While men believe *bicipitous* conformation in any species, they admit a gemination of principal parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. It is applied to one of the muscles of the arm.

A piece of flesh it exchanged from the *bicipital* musele, of either party's arm. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To BI'CKER, bĭk'kŭr.[98] *v. n.* [*bicre*, Welsh, a contest.]

1. To skirmish; to fight without a set battle; to fight off and on.

They fell to such a *bickering*, that he got a halting, and lost his picture. *Sidney.*

In thy face
I see thy fury; if I longer stay,
We shall begin our ancient *bickerings*. *Shakspeare.*

2. To quiver; to play backward and forward.

And from about him fierce effusion rowl'd
Of smoke, and *bickering* flame, and sparkles dire. *Milton.*

An icy gale, oft shifting o'er the pool,
Breathes a blue film, and, in its mid career,
Arrests the *bickering* stream. *Thomson.*

BI'CKERER, bĭk'ŭr-ŭr.[555] *n. s.* [from the verb.] A skirmisher.

BI'CKERN, bĭk'kŭrn.[98 418] *n. s.* [apparently corrupted from *beakiron.*] An iron ending in a point.

A blacksmith's anvil is sometimes made with a pike, or *bickern*, or beakiron, at one end. *Moxon.*

BICO'RNE, bī'kŏrn.[118] } *adj.* [*bicornis*,
BICO'RNOUS, bī-kŏr'nŭs. } Lat.] Having two horns.

We should be too critical, to question the letter Y, or *bicornous* element of Pythagoras; that is, the making of the horns equal. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

BICO'RPORAL, bī-kŏr'pō-răl.[118] *adj.* [*bicorpor*, Lat.] Having two bodies.

To BID, bĭd'. *v. a.* pret. I *bid*, *bad*, *bade*, I have *bid*, or *bidden*, [bĭddan, Saxon.]

1. To desire; to ask; to call; to invite.

I am *bid* forth to supper, Jessica;
There are my keys. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

Go ye into the highways, and, as many as you shall find, *bid* to the marriage. *Matt.* xxii. 9.

We ought, when we are *bidden* to great feasts and meetings, to be prepared beforehand. *Hakewill.*

2. To command; to order: before things or persons.

Saint Withold footed thrice the wold,
He met the nightmare, and her nine fold,
Bid her alight, and her troth plight. *Shakspeare.*

He ehid the sisters,
When first they put the name of king upon me,
And *bade* them speak to him. *Shakspeare.*

Haste to the house of sleep, and *bid* the god,
Who rules the nightly visions with a nod,
Prepare a dream. *Dryden's Fables.*

Curse on the tongue that *bids* this general joy.
—Can they be friends of Antony, who revel
When Antony's in danger? *Dryd. All for Love.*

Thames heard the numbers, as he flow'd along,
And *bade* his willows learn the moving song. *Pope.*

Acquire a government over your ideas, that they may come when they are called, and depart when they are *bidden*. *Watts.*

3. To offer; to propose; as, to *bid* a price.

Come, and be true.——
—Thou *bidst* me to my loss; for true to thee
Were to prove false. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

When a man is resolute to keep his sins while he lives, and yet unwilling to relinquish all hope, he will embrace that profession which *bids* fairest to the reconciling those so distant interests. *Decay of Piety.*

As when the goddesses came down of old,
With gifts their young Dardanian judge they try'd,
And each *bade* high to win him to their side. *Granv.*

To give interest a share in friendship, is to sell it by inch of eandle; he that *bids* most shall have it: and when it is mercenary, there is no depending on it. *Collier on Friendship.*

4. To proclaim; to offer or to make known by some public voice.

Our bans thrice *bid!* and for our wedding day
My kerchief bought! then press'd, then forc'd away. *Gay.*

5. To pronounce; to declare.

You are retir'd
As if you were a feasted one, and not
The hostess of the meeting; pray you *bid*
These unknown friends to 's welcome. *Shakspeare.*

Divers, as we passed by them, put their arms a little abroad; which is their gesture, when they *bid* any welcome. *Bacon.*

How, Didius, shall a Roman, sore repuls'd,
Greet your arrival to this distant isle?
How *bid* you welcome to these shatter'd legions?
A. Philips.

6. To denounce.

Thyself and Oxford, with five thousand men,
Shall cross the seas, and *bid* false Edward battle.
Shakspeare's Henry VI.

She *bid* war to all that durst supply
The place of those her cruelty made die. *Waller.*

The captive cannibal, opprest with chains,
Yet braves his foes, reviles, provokes, disdains;
Of nature fierce, untameable, and proud,
He *bids* defiance to the gaping crowd,
And, spent at last and speechless as he lies,
With fiery glances mocks their rage, and dies.
Granville.

7. To pray. See BEAD.

If there come any unto you, and bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your house, neither *bid* him God speed. *John.*

When they desired him to tarry longer with them, he consented not, but *bade* them farewell. *Acts.*

8. To *bid beads*, is to distinguish each bead by a prayer.

By some hayecock, or some shady thorn,
He *bids* his beads both even song and morn. *Dryd.*

BI'DALE, bĭd'ăl. *n. s.* [from *bid* and *ale.*] An invitation of friends to drink at a poor man's house, and there to contribute charity. *Dict.*

BI'DDEN, bĭd'dn.[103] *part. pass.* [from *To bid.*]

1. Invited.

There were two of our company *bidden* to a feast of the family. *Bacon.*

Madam, the *bidden* guests are come. *A. Philips.*

2. Commanded.

'Tis these that early taint the female soul,
Instruct the eyes of young coquettes to roll,
Teach infants' cheeks a *bidden* blush to know,
And little hearts to flutter at a beau. *Pope.*

BI'DDER, bĭd'dŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *To bid.*] One who offers or proposes a price.

He looked upon several dresses which hung there, exposed to the purchase of the best *bidder*. *Addison.*

BI'DDING, bĭd'dĭng.[410] *n. s.* [from *bid*] Command; order.

How say'st thou, that Macduff denies his person
At our great *bidding*. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

At his second *bidding*, darkness fled,
Light shone, and order from disorder sprung. *Milt.*

To BIDE, bide. *v. a.* [bīdan, Saxon.] To endure; to suffer: commonly to *abide*.

Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
That *bide* the pelting of this pitiless storm! *Shaksp.*

The wary Dutch this gathering storm foresaw,
And durst not *bide* it on the English coast. *Dryden.*

To BIDE, bide. *v. n.*

1. To dwell; to live; to inhabit.

All knees to thee shall bow, of them that *bide*
In heav'n or earth, or under earth in hell. *Milton.*

2. To remain in a place.

Safe in a ditch he *bides*,
With twenty trenched gashes on his head,
The least a death to nature. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

3. To continue in a state.

And they also, if they *bide* not still in unbelief, shall be graffed in. *Romans*, xi. 23.

4. It has probably all the significations of the word *abide;* which see: but it being grown somewhat obsolete, the examples of its various meanings are not easily found.

BIDE'NTAL, bi-dĕn'tăl.[118] *adj.* [*bidens*, Lat.] Having two teeth.

Ill management of forks is not to be helped, when they are only *bidental.* *Swift.*

BI'DING, bi'dĭng.[410] *n. s.* [from *bide.*] Residence; habitation.

At Antwerp has my constant *biding* been. *Rowe.*

BIE'NNIAL, bi-ĕn'nē-ăl.[116] *adj.* [*biennis*, Lat.] Of the continuance of two years.

Then why should some be very long lived, others only annual or *biennial?* *Ray on the Creation.*

BIER, bēēr.[275] *n. s.* [from *To bear*, as *feretrum*, in Latin, from *fero.*] A carriage, or frame of wood, on which the dead are carried to the grave.

And now the prey of fowls he lies;
Nor wail'd of friends, nor laid on groaning *bier.*
Spenser.

They bore him barefaced on the *bier*,
And on his grave rain'd many a tear. *Shakspeare.*

He must not float upon his wat'ry *bier*
Unwept. *Milton.*

Griefs always green, a household still in tears;
Sad pomps, a threshold throng'd with daily *biers*,
And liveries of black. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Make as if you hanged yourself, they will convey your body out of prison in a *bier.* *Arbuthnot.*

BI'ESTINGS, bēēs'tĭngz.[275] *n. s.* [býrtıng, Saxon.] The first milk given by a cow after calving, which is very thick.

And twice besides, her *biestings* never fail
To store the dairy with a brimming pail. *Dryden.*

BIFA'RIOUS, bi-fā'rē-ŭs. *adj.* [*bifarius*, Lat.] Twofold; what may be understood two ways. *Dict.*

BI'FEROUS, bĭf'fē-rŭs.[503] *adj.* [*biferens*, Lat.] Bearing fruit twice a year.

BI'FID, bi'fĭd.[118] } *adj.* [*bi-*
BI'FIDATED, bĭf'fē-dā-tĕd.[503 535] } *fidus*, Lat. a botanical term.] Divided into two; split in two; opening with a cleft.

BIFO'LD, bi'fōld. *adj.* [from *binus*, Lat. and *fold.*] Twofold; double.

If beauty have a soul, this is not she;
If souls guide vows, if vows are sanctimony,
If sanctimony be the gods' delight,
If there be rule in unity itself,
This is not she: O madness of discourse!
This cause sets up with and against thyself!
Bifold authority. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*

BI'FORMED, bi'fôrmd.[362] *adj.* [*biformis*,] Lat.] Compounded of two forms, or bodies.

BIFU'RCATED, bi-fŭr'kā-tĕd.[118] *adj.* [from *binus* two, and *furca* a fork, Lat.] Shooting out, by a division, into two heads.

A small white piece, *bifurcated*, or branching into two, and finely reticulated all over. *Woodward.*

BIFURCA'TION, bi-fŭr-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *binus* and *furca*, Lat.] Division into two; opening into two parts.

The first catachrestical and far derived similitude, it holds with man; that is, in a *bifurcation*, or division of the root into two parts. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

BIG, bĭg'. *adj.* [This word is of uncertain or unknown etymology. *Junius* derives it from βαγαῖος; *Skinner* from *bug*, which, in *Danish*, signifies the belly.]

1. Having comparative bulk, greater or less.

A troubled ocean, to a man who sails in it, is, I think, the *biggest* object that he can see in motion. *Spectator.*

2. Great in bulk; large.

Both in addition and division, either of space or duration, when the idea under consideration becomes very *big*, or very small, its precise bulk becomes obscure and confused. *Locke.*

3. Teeming; pregnant; great with young: with the particle *with.*

A bear *big with* young hath seldom been seen. *Bacon.*

Lately on yonder swelling bush,
Big with many a common rose,
This early bud began to blush. *Waller.*

4. Sometimes with *of*, but rarely.

His gentle lady,
Big of this gentleman, our theme, deceas'd
As he was born. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

5. Full of something; and desirous, or about, to give it vent.

The great, th' important day,
Big with the fate of Cato and of Rome. *Addison.*

Now *big with* knowledge of approaching woes,
The prince of augurs, Halithreses, rose. *Pope.*

6. Distended; swoln; ready to burst: used often of the effects of passion, as grief, rage.

Thy heart is *big;* get thee apart, and weep. *Shak.*

7. Great in air and mien; proud; swelling; tumid; haughty; surly.

How else, said he, but with a good bold face,
And with *big* words, and with a stately pace?
Spenser.

To the meaner man, or unknown in the court, seem somewhat solemn, coy, *big*, and dangerous of look, talk, and answer. *Ascham.*

If you had look'd *big* and spit at him, he'd have run. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

In this prosperous season, he fell under the reproach of being a man of *big* looks, and of a mean and abject spirit. *Clarendon.*

Or does the man i' th' moon look *big*,
Or wear a huger periwig
Than our own native lunaticks? *Hudibras.*

Of governments that once made such a noise, and looked so *big* in the eyes of mankind, as being founded upon the deepest counsels, and the strongest force; nothing remains of them but a name. *South.*

Thou thyself, thus insolent in state,
Art but perhaps some country magistrate,
Whose power extends no farther than to speak
Big on the bench, and scanty weights to break.
Dryden.

To grant *big* Thraso valour, Phormio sense,
Should indignation give, at least offence. *Garth.*

8. Great in spirit; lofty; brave.

What art thou? have not I
An arm as *big* as thine? a heart as *big?*
Thy words, I grant, are *bigger:* for I wear not
My dagger in my mouth. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

BI'GAMIST, bĭg'gā-mĭst. *n. s.* [*bigamus*, low Lat.] One that has committed bigamy. See BIGAMY.

By the papal canons, a clergyman, that has a wife, cannot have an ecclesiastical benefice; much less can a *bigamist* have such a benefice according to that law. *Ayliffe.*

BI'GAMY, bĭg'gā-mē.[535 503] *n. s.* [*bigamia*, low Latin.]

1. The crime of having two wives at once.

A beauty-waining and distressed widow
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all my thoughts
To base declension, and loath'd *bigamy.* *Shakspeare.*

Randal determined to commence a suit against Martin for *bigamy* and incest. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. [In the canon law.] The marriage of a second wife, or of a widow, or a woman already debauched; which, in the church of Rome, were considered as bringing a man under some incapacities for ecclesiastical offices.

BIGBE'LLIED, bĭg'bĕl-lĭd.[282] *adj.* [from *big* and *belly.*] Pregnant; with child; great with young.

When we have laugh'd to see the sails conceive,
And grow *bigbellied* with the wanton wind. *Shaksp.*

Children and *bigbellied* women require antidotes somewhat more grateful to the palate. *Harvey.*

So many well-shaped innocent virgins are blocked up, and waddle up and down like *bigbellied* women. *Addison.*

We pursued our march, to the terror of the market people, and the miscarriage of half a dozen *bigbellied* women. *Addison.*

BI'GGIN, bĭg'gĭn. *n. s.* [*beguin*, Fr.] A child's cap.

Sleep now!
Yet not so sound, and half so deeply sweet,
As he, whose brow with homely *biggin* bound,
Snores out the watch of night. *Shakspeare.*

BIGHT, bite'. *n. s.* It is explained by *Skinner*, the circumference of a coil of rope.

BI'GLY, bĭg'lē. *adv.* [from *big.*] Tumidly; haughtily; with a blustering manner.

Would'st thou not rather choose a small renown,
To be the may'r of some poor paltry town;
Bigly to look, and barb'rously to speak;
To pound false weights, and scanty measures break?
Dryden.

BI'GNESS, bĭg'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *big.*]

1. Bulk; greatness of quantity.

If panicum be laid below, and about the bottom of a root, it will cause the root to grow to an excessive *bigness.* *Bacon.*

People were surprised at the *bigness* and uncouth deformity of the camel. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

The brain of man, in respect of his body, is much larger than any other animal's; exceeding in *bigness* three oxen's brains. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Size, whether greater or smaller; comparative bulk.

Several sorts of rays make vibrations of several *bignesses*, which, according to their *bignesses*, excite sensations of several colours; and the air, according to their *bignesses*, excites sensations of several sounds. *Newton's Opticks.*

BI'GOT, bĭg'gŭt.[166] *n. s.* [The etymology of this word is unknown; but it is supposed, by *Camden* and others, to take its rise from some occasional phrase.] A man devoted unreasonably to a certain party; or prejudiced in favour of certain opinions; a blind zealot. It is used often with *to* before the object of zeal: as, a *bigot to* the Cartesian tenets.

Religious spite and pious spleen bred first
This quarrel, which so long the *bigots* nurst. *Tate.*

In philosophy and religion, the *bigots* of all parties are generally the most positive. *Watts.*

BI'GOTED, bĭg'gŭt-ĕd. *adj.* [from *bigot.*] Blindly prepossessed in favour of something; irrationally zealous: with *to.*

Bigotted to this idol, we disclaim
Rest, health, and ease, for nothing but a name.
Garth.

Presbyterian merit, during the reign of that weak, *bigotted*, and ill-advised prince, will easily be computed. *Swift.*

BI'GOTRY, big'gût-trè.[555] *n. s.* [from *bigot.*]
1. Blind zeal; prejudice; unreasonable warmth in favour of party or opinions: with the particle *to*.

Were it not for a *bigotry to* our own tenets, we could hardly imagine, that so many absurd, wicked, and bloody principles, should pretend to support themselves by the gospel. *Watts.*

2. The practice or tenet of a bigot.

Our silence makes our adversaries think we persist in those *bigotries*, which all good and sensible men despise. *Pope.*

BI'GSWOLN, big'swôln. *adj.* [from *big* and *swoln.*] Turgid; ready to burst.

Might my *big swoln* heart
Vent all its griefs, and give a loose to sorrow. *Addison.*

BIG-UDDERED, big'ûd-dûrd. *adj.* [from *big* and *udder.*] Having large udders; having dugs swelled with milk.

Now, driv'n before him through the arching rock,
Came tumbling heaps on heaps th' unnumber'd flock,
Big-udder'd ewes, and goats of female kind. *Pope.*

BI'LANDER, bil'ân-dûr.[503] *n. s.* [*belandre*, Fr.] A small vessel of about eighty tons burden, used for the carriage of goods. It is a kind of hoy, manageable by four or five men, and has masts and sails after the manner of a hoy. They are used chiefly in Holland, as being particularly fit for the canals. *Savary. Trevoux.*

Like *bilanders* to crcep
Along the coast, and land in view to keep. *Dryden.*

BI'LBERRY, bil'bêr-rè. *n. s.* [from bilg, Sax. a bladder, and *berry*, according to *Skinner; vitis idæa.*] A small shrub; and a sweet berry of that shrub; whortleberry.

Cricket, to Windsor's chimneys shalt thou leap;
There pinch the maids as blue as *bilberries*. *Shaksp.*

BI'LBO, bil'bô. *n. s.* [corrupted from *Bilboa*, where the best weapons are made.] A rapier; a sword.

To be compassed like a good *bilbo*, in the circumference of a peck, hilt to point, heel to head. *Shak.*

BI'LBOES, bil'bôze.[296] *n. s.* A sort of stocks, or wooden shackles for the feet, used for punishing offenders at sea.

Methought I lay
Worse than the mutinies in the *bilboes*. *Shakspeare.*

BILE, bîle. *n. s.* [*bilis*, Lat.] A thick, yellow, bitter liquor, separated in the liver, collected into the gall-bladder, and discharged into the lower end of the duodenum, or beginning of the jejunum, by the common duct. Its use is to sheathe or blunt the acids of the chyle, because they, being entangled with its sulphurs, thicken it so, that it cannot be sufficiently diluted by the succus pancreaticus, to enter the lacteal vessels. *Quincy.*

In its progression, soon the labour'd chyle
Receives the confluent rills of bitter *bile;*
Which, by the liver sever'd from the blood,
And striving through the gall pipe, here unload
Their yellow streams. *Blackmore.*

BILE, bîle. *n. s.* [bile, Sax. perhaps from *bilis*, Lat.] This is generally spelt *boil;* but, I think, less properly.] A sore angry swelling.

But yet thou art my flesh, my blood, my daughter:
Or rather a disease that's in my flesh;
Thou art a *bile* in my corrupted blood. *Shaksp.*

Those *biles* did run—say so—did not the general run? were not that a botchy sore? *Shakspeare.*

A furunculus is a painful tubercle, with a broad basis, arising in a cone. It is generally called a *bile*, and is accompanied with inflammation, pulsation, and tension. *Wiseman.*

BILGE, bîlje.[74] *n. s.* The compass or breadth of a ship's bottom. *Skinner.*

To BILGE, bîlje.[74] *v. n.* [from the noun.] To spring a leak; to let in water, by striking upon a rock; a sea term; now *bulge.* *Skinner.*

BI'LIARY, bîl'yâ-rè.[113] *adj.* [from *bilis*, Lat.] Belonging to the bile.

Voracious animals, and such as do not chew, have a great quantity of gall; and some of them have the *biliary* duct inserted into the pylorus. *Arbuthnot.*

BI'LINGSGATE, bîl'lingz-gâte. *n. s.* [A cant word, borrowed from *Billingsgate* in London, a place where there is always a crowd of low people, and frequent brawls and foul language.] Ribaldry; foul language.

There stript, fair rhetorick languish'd on the ground,
And shameful *billingsgate* her robes adorn. *Pope.*

BI'LINGUOUS, bi-ling'gwûs.[118] *adj.* [*bilinguis*, Lat.] Having, or speaking, two tongues.

BI'LIOUS, bîl'yûs.[113] *adj.* [from *bilis*, Lat.] Consisting of bile; partaking of bile.

Why *bilious* juice a golden light puts on,
And floods of chyle in silver currents run. *Garth.*

When the taste of the mouth is bitter, it is a sign of a redundance of a *bilious* alkali. *Arbuthnot.*

To BILK, bîlk. *v. a.* [derived by Mr. *Lye* from the Gothick *bilaican.*] To cheat; to defraud, by running in debt, and avoiding payment.

Bilk'd stationers for yeomen stood prepar'd. *Dryd.*

What comedy, what farce can more delight,
Than grinning hunger, and the pleasing sight
Of your *bilk'd* hopes? *Dryden.*

BILL, bîll. *n. s.* [bile, Sax. See BALL.] The beak of a fowl.

Their *bills* were thwarted crossways at the end, and with these they would cut an apple in two at one snap. *Carew.*

It may be tried, whether birds may not be made to have greater or longer *bills*, or greater or longer talons. *Bacon.*

In his *bill*
An olive leaf he brings, pacifick sign! *Milton.*

No crowing cock does there his wings display,
Nor with his horny *bill* provoke the day. *Dryden.*

BILL, bîll. *n. s.* [bille, ꝥbille, Sax. a two edged axe.]
1. A kind of hatchet with a hooked point, used in country work, as a *hedging bill;* so called from its resemblance in form to the beak of a bird of prey.

Standing troops are servants armed, who use the lance and sword, as other servants do the sickle or the *bill*, at the command of those who entertain them. *Temple.*

2. A kind of weapon anciently carried by the foot; a battle axe.

Yea distaff women manage rusty *bills;*
Against thy seat both young and old rebel. *Shaksp.*

BILL, bîll. *n. s.* [*billet*, Fr.]
1. A written paper of any kind.

He does receive
Particular addition from the *bill*
That writes them all alike. *Shakspeare.*

2. An account of money.

Ordinary expence ought to be limited by a man's estate, and ordered to the best, that the *bills* may be less than the estimation abroad. *Bacon.*

3. A law presented to the parliament, not yet made an act.

No new laws can be made, nor old laws abrogated or altered, but by parliament; where *bills* are prepared, and presented to the two houses. *Bacon.*

How now for mitigation of this *bill*,
Urg'd by the commons? doth his majesty
Incline to it, or no? *Shakspeare.*

4. An act of parliament.

There will be no way left for me to tell you that I remember you, and that I love you, but that one, which needs no open warrant, or secret conveyance; which no *bills* can preclude, nor no kings prevent. *Atterbury.*

5. A physician's prescription.

Like him that took the doctor's *bill*,
And swallow'd it instead o' th' pill. *Hudibras.*

The medicine was prepared according to the *bill.* *L'Estrange.*

Let them, but under your superiours, kill,
When doctors first have sign'd the bloody *bill.* *Dryd.*

6. An advertisement.

And in despair, their empty pit to fill,
Set up some foreign monster in a *bill.* *Dryden.*

7. [In law.]

1. An obligation, but without condition, or forfeiture for non-payment. 2. A declaration in writing, that expresseth either the grief and the wrong that the complainant hath suffered by the party complained of; or else some fault that the party complained of hath committed against some law. This *bill* is sometimes offered to justices errants in the general assizes; but most to the lord chancellor. It containeth the fact complained of, the damages thereby suffered, and petition of process against the defendant for redress. *Cowell.*

The fourth thing very maturely to be consulted by the jury, is, what influence their finding the *bill* may have upon the kingdom. *Swift.*

8. *A bill of mortality.* An account of the numbers that have died in any district.

Most who took in the weekly *bills of mortality*, made little other use of them, than to look at the foot, how the burials increased or decreased. *Graunt.*

So liv'd our sires, ere doctors learn'd to kill,
And multiply'd with theirs the weekly *bill.* *Dryden.*

9. *A bill of fare.* An account of the season of provisions, or of the dishes at a feast.

It may seem somewhat difficult to make out the *bills of fare* for some of the forementioned suppers. *Arbuthnot.*

10. *A bill of exchange.* A note ordering the payment of a sum of money in one place, to some person assigned by the drawer or remitter, in consideration of the value paid to him in another place.

The comfortable sentences are *bills of exchange*, upon the credit of which we lay our cares down, and receive provisions. *Taylor.*

All that a *bill of exchange* can do, is to direct to whom money is due, or taken up upon credit, in a foreign country, shall be paid. *Locke.*

To BILL, bîll. *v. n.* [from *bill*, a beak.] To caress, as doves by joining bills; to be fond.

Doves, they say, will *bill*, after their pecking, and their murmuring. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

Still amorous, and fond, and *billing*,
Like Philip and Mary on a shilling. *Hudibras.*

They *bill*, they tread; Alcyone compress'd
Seven days sits brooding on her floating nest. *Dryd.*

He that bears th' artillery of Jove,
The strong pounc'd eagle, and the *billing* dove. *Dryd.*

To BILL, bîll. *v. a.* [from *bill*, a writing.] To publish by an advertisement: a cant word.

His masterpiece was a composition that he *billed* about under the name of a sovereign antidote. *L'Estrange.*

Bi'llet, bil'lît.[99] *n. s.* [*billet*, French.]

1. A small paper; a note.

When he found this little *billet*, in which was only written *Remember Cæsar*, he was exceedingly confounded. *Clarendon.*

2. A ticket directing soldiers at what house to lodge.

3. *Billet-doux*, or a soft *billet;* a love-letter.

'Twas then, Belinda! if report say true,
Thy eyes first open'd on a *billet-doux*. *Pope.*

4. [*Bilot*, Fr.] A small log of wood for the chimney.

Let us then calculate, when the bulk of a fagot or *billet* is dilated and rarified to the degree of fire, how vast a place it must take up. *Digby on Bodies.*

Their *billet* at the fire was found. *Prior.*

To Bi'llet, bil'lît. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To direct a soldier by a ticket, or note, where he is to lodge.

Retire thee; go where thou art *billeted:*
Away, I say. *Shakspeare.*

2. To quarter soldiers.

They remembered him of charging the kingdom, by *billeting* soldiers. *Ralcigh.*

The counties throughout the kingdom were so incensed, and their affections poisoned, that they refused to suffer the soldiers to be *billeted* upon them. *Clarendon.*

Bi'lliards, bil'yûrdz.[113] *n. s. without a singular.* [*billard*, Fr. of which that language has no etymology; and therefore they probably derived from England both the play and the name, which is corrupted from *balyards*, yards or sticks with which a ball is driven along a table. Thus *Spenser:*

Balyards much unfit,
And shuttlecocks misseeming manly wit. *Hubberd.*] A game at which a ball is forced against another on the table.

Let it alone; let's to *billiards*. *Shakspeare.*

Even nose and cheek withal,
Smooth as is the *billiard* ball. *Ben Jonson.*

Some are forced to bound or fly upwards, almost like ivory balls meeting on a *billiard* table. *Boyle.*

When the ball obeys the stroke of a *billiard* stick, it is not any action of the ball, but bare passion. *Locke.*

BI'LLOW, bil'lô. *n. s.* [*bilge*, Germ, *bolg*, Dan. probably of the same original with bilig, Sax. a bladder.] A wave swoln and hollow.

From whence the river Dee, as silver clean,
His tumbling *billows* roll with gentle rore. *Spenser.*

Billows sink by degrees, even when the wind is down that first stirred them. *Wotton.*

Chasing Nereus with his trident throws
The *billows* from the bottom. *Denham.*

To Bi'llow, bil'lô. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell, or roll, as a wave.

The *billowing* snow, and violence of the show'r,
That from the hills disperse their dreadful store,
And o'er the vales collected ruin pour. *Prior.*

Bi'llowy, bil'lô-ê. *adj.* [from *billow.*] Swelling; turgid; wavy.

And whitening down the mossy-tinctur'd stream,
Descends the *billowy* foam. *Thomson.*

Bin, bin. *n. s.* [binne, Sax.] A place where bread, or corn, or wine, is reposited.

The most convenient way of picking hops, is into a long square frame of wood, called a *bin*. *Mort.*

As when, from rooting in a *bin*,
All powder'd o'er from tail to chin,
A lively maggot sallies out,
You know him by his hazel snout. *Swift.*

Bi'nary, bi'nâ-rê.[118] *adj* [from *binus*, Lat.] Two; dual; double.

Bi'nary *Arithmetick*, bi'nâ-rê â-rĭth'mĕ-tĭk. A method of computation proposed by Mr. Leibnitz, in which, in lieu of the ten figures in the common arithmetick, and the progression from ten to ten, he has only two figures, and uses the simple progression from two to two. This method appears to be the same with that used by the Chinese four thousand years ago. *Chambers.*

To BIND, bind. *v. a.* pret. *I bound;* particip. pass. *bound*, or *bounden.* [bindan, Sax.]

1. To confine with bonds; to enchain.

Wilt thou play with him, as with a bird? or wilt thou *bind* him for thy maidens? *Job.*

2. To gird; to enwrap; to involve.

Who hath *bound* the waters in a garment. *Prov.*

3. To fasten to any thing; to fix by circumvolution.

Thou shalt *bind* this line of scarlet thread in the window, which thou didst let us down by. *Joshua.*

Keep my commandments, and live; and my law, as the apple of thine eye. *Bind* them upon thy fingers, write them upon the table of thine heart. *Proverbs.*

4. To fasten together.

Gather ye together first the tares, and *bind* them in bundles, to burn them. *Matthew.*

5. To cover a wound with dressings and bandages: with *up*.

When he saw him, he had compassion on him, and went to him, and *bound up* his wounds. *Luke.*

Having filled up the bared cranium with our dressings, we *bound up* the wound. *Wiseman.*

6. To oblige by stipulation, or oath.

If a man vow a vow, or swear an oath, to *bind* his soul with a bond, he shall not break his word. *Numb.*

Swear by the solemn oath that *binds* the gods. *Pope.*

7. To oblige by duty or law; to compel; to constrain.

Though I am *bound* to every act of duty,
I am not *bound* to that all slaves are free to. *Shaksp.*

Duties expressly requir'd in the plain language of Scripture, ought to *bind* our consciences more than those which are but dubiously inferred. *Watts.*

8. To oblige by kindness.

9. To confine; to hinder: with *in*, if the restraint be local; with *up*, if it relate to thought or act.

Now I'm cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, *bound in*
To saucy doubts and fears. *Shaksp.*

You will sooner, by imagination, *bind* a bird from singing, than from eating or flying. *Bacon.*

Though passion be the most obvious and general, yet it is not the only cause that *binds up* the understanding, and confines it, for the time, to one object, from which it will not be taken off. *Locke.*

In such a dismal place,
Where joy ne'er enters, which the sun ne'er cheers,
Bound in with darkness, overspread with damps. *Dryden.*

10. To hinder the flux of the bowels; to make costive.

Rhubarb hath manifestly in it parts of contrary operations; parts that purge, and parts that *bind* the body. *Bacon.*

The whey of milk doth loose, the milk doth *bind*. *Herbert.*

11. To restrain.

The more we are *bound up* to an exact narration, we want more life, and fire, to animate and inform the story. *Felton.*

12. *To bind a book.* To put it in a cover.

Was ever book, containing such vile matter,
So fairly *bound?* *Shakspeare.*

Those who could never read the grammar,
When my dear volumes touch the hammer,
May think books best, as richest *bound*. *Prior.*

13. *To bind to.* To oblige to serve some one.

If still thou dost retain
The same ill habits, the same follies too,
Still thou art *bound to* vice, and still a slave. *Dryd.*

14. *To bind to.* To contract with any body.

Art thou *bound to* a wife, seek not to be loosed. 1 *Corinthians.*

15. *To bind over.* To oblige to make appearance.

Sir Roger was staggered with the reports concerning this woman, and would have *bound* her *over* to the county sessions. *Addison.*

To Bind, bind. *v. n.*

1. To contract its own parts together; to grow stiff and hard.

If the land rise full of clots, and if it is a *binding* land, you must make it fine by harrowing of it. *Mortimer.*

2. To make costive.

3. To be obligatory.

Those canons, or imperial constitutions, which have not been received here, do not *bind*. *Hale.*

The promises and bargains for truck, between a Swiss and an Indian, in the woods of America, are *binding* to them, though they are perfectly in a state of nature, in reference to one another. *Locke.*

Bind, bind. *n. s.* A species of hops.

The two best sorts are the white and the gray *bind;* the latter is a large square hop, and more hardy. *Mortimer.*

Bi'nder, bind'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *To bind.*]

1. A man whose trade it is to bind books.

2. A man that binds sheaves.

Three *binders* stood, and took the handfuls reapt
From boys that gather'd quickly up. *Chapman.*

A man, with a *binder*, may reap an acre of wheat in a day, if it stand well. *Mortimer.*

3. A fillet; a shred cut to bind with.

A double cloth, of such length and breadth as might serve to encompass the fractured member, I cut from each end to the middle, into three *binders*. *Wiseman.*

Bi'nding, bind'ĭng.[410] *n. s.* [from *bind.*] A bandage.

This beloved young woman began to take off the *binding* of his eyes. *Taylor.*

Bi'ndweed, bind'wēēd. *n. s.* [*convolvulus*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

Bindweed is the larger and the smaller; the first sort flowers in September, and the last in June and July. *Mortimer.*

Bi'nocle, bĭn'nŏ-kl.[405] *n. s.* [from *binus* and *oculus.*] A kind of dioptrick telescope, fitted so with two tubes joining together in one, as that a distant object may be seen with both eyes together. *Harris.*

Bino'cular, bi-nŏk'ù-lûr.[118 88 98] *adj.* [from *binus* and *oculus.*] Having two eyes.

Most animals are *binocular*, spiders for the most part octonocular, and some senocular. *Derham.*

Bino'mial *Root*, bi-nō'mē-ăl rōōt. [in algebra.] A root composed of only two parts, connected with the signs *plus* or *minus*. *Harris.*

Bino'minous, bi-nō'mĭ-nŭs. *adj.* [from *binus* and *nomen*, Lat.] Having two names.

Bio'grapher, bi-ŏg'grâ-fûr.[116] *n. s.* [βίος and γράφω.] A writer of lives; a relater not of the history of nations, but of the actions of particular persons.

Our Grubstreet *biographers* watch for the death of a great man, like so many undertakers, on purpose to make a penny of him. *Addison.*

Bio'graphy, bi-ŏg'grâ-fė. [116] [518] *n. s.* [βίος and γραφω.]

In writing the lives of men, which is called *biography*, some authors place every thing in the precise order of time when it occurred. *Watts.*

Bi'ovac, bė-ô-vâc. } *n. s.* [Fr. from
Bi'hovac, bė-hô-vâc. } *wey wach* a
Bi'vouac, bė'vû-âc. } double guard, German.] A guard at night performed by the whole army; which either at a siege, or lying before an enemy, every evening draws out from its tents or huts, and continues all night in arms. Not in use. *Trėvoux. Harris.*

Bi'parous, bi'pâ-rûs. [503] *adj.* [from *binus* and *pario*, Lat.] Bringing forth two at a birth.

Bi'partite, bip'pâr-tite. [155] [503] *adj.* [from *binus* and *partior*, Lat.] Having two correspondent parts; divided into two.

Biparti'tion, bi-pâr-tish'ŭn. *n. s.* [from *bipartite*.] The act of dividing into two; or of making two correspondent parts.

Bi'ped, bi'pėd. [118] *n. s.* [*bipes*, Lat.] An animal with two feet.

No serpent, or fishes oviparous, have any stones at all; neither *biped* nor quadruped oviparous have any exteriourly. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Bi'pedal, bip'pė-dâl. [503] *adj.* [*bipedalis*, Lat.] Two feet in length; or having two feet.

Bipe'nnated, bi-pėn'nâ-tėd. [118] *adj.* [from *binus* and *penna*, Lat.] Having two wings.

All *bipennated* insects have poises joined to the body. *Derham.*

Bipe'talous, bi-pėt'tâ-lŭs. *adj.* [of *bis*, Lat. and πεταλον.] A flower consisting of two leaves. *Dict.*

Bi'quadrate, bi-qwâ'dråte. } *n. s.*
Biquadra'tick, bi-qwâ-drât'ĭk. [91] } [in algebra] The fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square number or quantity by itself. *Harris.*

Birch *Tree*, bûrtsh. [108] *n. s.* [birc, Sax. *betula*, Lat.] The leaves are like those of the poplar; the shoots are very slender and weak; the katkins are produced at remote distances from the fruits, on the same tree; the fruit becomes a little squamose cone; the seeds are winged, and the tree casts its outer rind every year. *Miller.*

Bi'rchen, bûr'tshn. [103] [405] *adj.* [from *birch*.] Made of birch.

His beaver'd brow a *birchen* garland bears. *Pope.*

Bird, bûrd. [108] *n. s.* [bird, or brid, a chicken, Saxon.] A general term for the feathered kind; a fowl. In common talk, *fowl* is used for the larger, and *bird* for the smaller kind of feathered animals.

The poor wren,
The most diminutive of *birds*, will fight,
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl. *Shaksp.*

Sh' had all the regal makings of a queen;
As holy oil, Edward confessor's crown,
The rod and *bird* of peace, and all such emblems,
Laid nobly on her. *Shakspeare's Henry* VIII.

The *bird* of Jove stoop'd from his airy tour,
Two *birds* of gayest plume before him drove. *Milt.*

Hence men and beasts the breath of life obtain,
And *birds* of air, and monsters of the main. *Dryd.*

There are some *birds* that are inhabitants of the water, whose blood is cold as fishes, and their flesh is so like in taste, that the scrupulous are allowed them on fish days. *Locke.*

To Bird, bûrd. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To catch birds.

I do invite you to-morrow morning to my house to breakfast; after we'll a *birding* together. *Shaksp.*

Bi'rdbolt, bûrd'bôlt. *n. s.* [from *bird* and *bolt*, or *arrow*.] An arrow, broad at the end, to be shot at birds.

To be generous and of free disposition, is to take those things for *birdbolts* that you deem cannon bullets. *Shaksp.*

Bi'rdcage, bûrd'kâje. *n. s.* [from *bird* and *cage*.] An enclosure, with interstitial spaces, made of wire or wicker, in which birds are kept.

Birdcages taught him the pulley, and tops the centrifugal force. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Bi'rdcatcher, bûrd'kâtsh-ûr. [89] *n. s.* [from *bird* and *catch*.] One that makes it his employment to take birds.

A poor lark entered into a miserable expostulation with a *birdcatcher*, that had taken her in his net. *L'Estrange.*

Bi'rder, bûrd'ûr. [98] *n. s.* [from *bird*.] A birdcatcher.

Bi'rding-piece, bûrd'ing-pėėse. *n. s.* [from *bird* and *piece*.] A fowling-piece; a gun to shoot birds with.

I'll creep up into the chimney.—There they always use to discharge their *birding-pieces;* creep into the kill hole. *Shaksp.*

Bi'rdlime, bûrd'lime. *n. s.* [from *bird* and *lime*.] A glutinous substance, which is spread upon twigs, by which the birds that light upon them are entangled.

Birdlime is made of the bark of holly: they pound it into a tough paste, that no fibres of the wood be left; then it is washed in a running stream, till no motes appear, and put up to ferment, and scummed, and then laid up for use; at which time they incorporate with it a third part of nut oil, over the fire. But the bark of our lantone, or wayfaring shrub, will make very good *birdlime*. *Chambers.*

Holly is of so viscous a juice, as they make *birdlime* of the bark of it. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

With stores of gather'd glue contrive
To stop the vents and crannies of their hive;
Not *birdlime*, or Idean pitch, produce
A more tenacious mass of clammy juice. *Dryd.*

I'm ensnar'd;
Heav'n's *birdlime* wraps me round, and glues my wings. *Dryden.*

The woodpecker, and other birds of this kind, because they prey upon flies which they catch with their tongue, have a couple of bags filled with a viscous humour, as if it were a natural *birdlime*, or liquid glue. *Grew.*

Bi'rdman, bûrd'mân. [88] *n. s.* [from *bird* and *man*.] A birdcatcher; a fowler.

As a fowler was bending his net, a blackbird asked him what he was doing: why, says he, I am laying the foundations of a city; and so the *birdman* drew out of sight. *L'Estrange*

Bi'rds-cherry, bûrdz'tshėr-rė. *n. s.* [*padus Theophrasti.*] A plant.

Bi'rdseye, bûrdz'i. *n. s.* [*adonis*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

Bi'rdsfoot, bûrdz-fût. *n. s.* [*ornithopodium*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

Bi'rdsnest, bûrdz'nėst. *n. s.* An herb. *Dict.*

Bi'rdstares, bûrdz'târes. *n. s.* [*aracus.*] A plant.

Bi'rdstongue, bûrdz'tûng. *n. s.* An herb. *Dict.*

Bi'rgander, bėr'gân-dûr. *n. s.* [*chenalopex.*] A fowl of the goose kind. *Dict.*

Birt, bėrt. *n. s.* A fish, the same with the *turbot;* which see.

Birth, bėr*th*. *n. s.* [beopð, Sax.]

1. The act of coming into life.

But thou art fair, and at thy *birth*, dear boy,
Nature and fortune join'd to make thee great. *Shaksp.*

In Spain, our springs like old men's children be,
Decay'd and wither'd from their infancy;
No kindly showers fall on our barren earth,
To hatch the seasons in a timely *birth*. *Dryden*

2. Extraction; lineage.

Most virtuous virgin, born of heavenly *birth*. *Spenser.*

All truth I shall relate: nor first can I
Myself to be of Grecian *birth* deny. *Denham.*

3. Rank which is inherited by descent.

He doth object, I am too great of *birth*. *Shaksp.*

Be just in all you say, and all you do;
Whatever be your *birth* you're sure to be
A peer of the first magnitude to me. *Dryden.*

4. The condition or circumstances in which any man is born.

High in his chariot then Halesus came,
A foe by *birth* to Troy's unhappy name. *Dryd.*

5. Thing born; production: used of vegetables, as well as animals.

The people fear me; for they do observe
Unfather'd heirs, and loathly *births* of nature. *Shaks.*

That poets are far rarer *births* than kings,
Your noblest father prov'd. *Ben Jonson.*

Who of themselves
Abhor to join; and, by imprudence mix'd,
Produce prodigious *births* of body or mind. *Milton.*

She, for this many thousand years,
Seems to have practis'd with much care
To frame the race of woman fair;
Yet never could a perfect *birth*
Produce before, to grace the earth. *Waller.*

His eldest *birth*
Flies, mark'd by heav'n, a fugitive o'er earth. *Prior.*

The vallies smile, and with their flow'ry face,
And wealthy *births*, confess the flood's embrace,
Blackmore.

Others hatch their eggs, and tend the *birth*, till it is able to shift for itself. *Addison.*

6. The act of bringing forth.

That fair Syrian shepherdess
Who, after years of barrenness,
The highly favour'd Joseph bore
To him that serv'd for her before;
And at her next *birth*, much like thee,
Through pangs fled to felicity. *Milton.*

7. The seamen call a due or proper distance between ships lying at an anchor, or under sail, a *birth*. Also the proper place on board for the mess to put their chests, &c. is called the *birth* of that mess. Also a convenient place to moor a ship in, is called a *birth*. *Harris.*

Bi'rthday, bėr*th*'dâ. *n. s.* [from *birth* and *day*.]

1. The day on which any one is born.

Orient light,
Exhaling first from darkness, they beheld,
Birthday of heaven and earth. *Milton.*

2. The day of the year in which any one was born, annually observed.

This is my *birthday;* as this very day
Was Cassius born. *Shaksp.*

They tell me 'tis my *birthday*, and I'll keep it
With double pomp of sadness:
'Tis what the day deserves, which gave me breath. *Dryden.*

Your country dames,
Whose cloaths returning *birthday* claims. *Prior.*

Bi'rthdom, bêr*th*'dům. *n. s.* [This is erroneously, I think, printed in *Shakspeare*, *birthdoom*. It is derived from *birth* and *dom* (see Dom) as *kingdom*, *dukedom*.] Privilege of birth.

Let us rather
Hold fast the mortal sword; and, like good men,
Bestride our downfaln *birthdom*. *Shaksp.*

Bi'rthnight, bêr*th*-nite. *n. s.* [from *birth* and *night*.]

1. The night on which any one is born.

Th' angelick song in Bethlehem field,
On thy *birthnight*, that sung the Saviour born.
Paradise Regained.

2. The night annually kept in memory of any one's birth.

A youth more glitt'ring than a *birthnight* beau.
Pope.

Bi'rthplace, bêr*th*'plâse. *n. s.* [from *birth* and *place*.] Place where any one is born.

My *birthplace* hate I, and my love 's upon
This enemy's town. *Shaksp.*

A degree of stupidity beyond even what we have been charged with, upon the score of our *birthplace* and climate. *Swift.*

Bi'rthright, bêr*th*-rite. *n. s.* [from *birth* and *right*.] The rights and privileges to which a man is born; the right of the first-born.

Thy blood and virtue
Contend for empire in thee, and thy goodness
Shares with thy *birthright*. *Shaksp.*

Thou hast been found
By merit, more than *birthright*, Son of God. *Milton.*

I lov'd her first, I cannot quit the claim,
But will preserve the *birthright* of my passion. *Otway.*

While no baseness in this breast I find,
I have not lost the *birthright* of my mind. *Dryden.*

To say that liberty and property are the *birthright* of the English nation, but that, if a prince invades them by illegal methods, we must upon no pretence resist, is to confound governments. *Addison.*

Birthstra'ngled, bêr*th*-strâng-gld.[359] *adj.* [from *birth* and *strangle*.] Strangled or suffocated in being born.

Finger of *birthstrangled* babe,
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Bi'rthwort, bêr*th*'wůrt.[166] *n. s.* [from *birth* and *wort;* I suppose from a quality of hastening delivery. *Aristolochia*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

Bi'scotin, bis'kŏ-tĭn. *n. s.* [French.] A confection made of flour, sugar, marmalade, eggs, &c.

Bi'scuit, bis'kĭt.[341] *n. s.* [from *bis* twice, Lat. and *cuit* baked, Fr.]

1. A kind of hard dry bread, made to be carried to sea: it is baked for long voyages four times.

The *biscuit* also in the ships, especially in the Spanish gallies, was grown hoary, and unwholesome. *Knolles' Hist.*

Many have been cured of dropsies by abstinence from drinks, eating dry *biscuit*, which creates no thirst, and strong frictions four or five times a-day. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. A composition of fine flour, almonds, and sugar, made by the confectioners.

To Bi'sect, bi'sĕkt.[113 119] *v. a.* [from *binus* and *seco* to cut, Lat.] To divide into two parts.

The rational horison *bisecteth* the globe into two equal parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Bise'ction, bi-sĕk'shůn.[118] *n. s.* [from the verb.] A geometrical term, signifying the division of any quantity into two equal parts.

Bi'shop, bĭsh'ůp. *n. s.* [From *episcopus*, Lat. the Saxons formed bircop, which was afterwards softened into *bishop*.] One of the head order of the clergy.

A *bishop* is an overseer, or superintendant, of religious matters in the Christian church. *Ayliffe.*

You shall find him well accompany'd
With reverend fathers, and well learned *bishops*.
Shakspeare.

Their zealous superstition thinks, or pretends, they cannot do God a greater service, than to destroy the primitive, apostolical, and anciently universal government of the church by *bishops*. *K. Charles.*

In case a bishop should commit treason and felony, and forfeit his estate, with his life, the lands of his bishoprick remain still in the church. *South.*

On the word *bishop*, in French *eveque*, I would observe, that there is no natural connexion between the sacred office and the letters or sound; for *eveque*, and *bishop*, signify the same office, though there is not one letter alike in them. *Watts's Logick.*

Bi'shop, bĭsh'ůp.[166] *n. s.* A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and sugar.

Fine oranges,
Well roasted, with sugar and wine in a cup,
They'll make a sweet *bishop*, when gentlefolks sup.
Swift.

To Bi'shop, bĭsh'ůp. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To confirm; to admit solemnly into the church.

They are prophane, imperfect, oh! too bad,
Except confirm'd and *bishoped* by thee. *Donne.*

Bi'shoprick, bĭsh'ůp-rĭk. *n. s.* [bircoprice, Saxon.] The diocese of a bishop; the district over which the jurisdiction of a bishop extends.

It will be fit, that, by the king's supreme power in causes ecclesiastical, they be subordinate under some bishop, and *bishoprick*, of this realm. *Bacon.*

A virtuous woman should reject marriage, as a good man does a *bishoprick;* but I would advise neither to persist in refusing. *Addison's Spectator.*

Those pastors had episcopal ordination, possessed preferments in the church, and were sometimes promoted to *bishopricks* themselves. *Swift.*

Bi'shopsweed, bĭsh'ůps-wēēd. *n. s.* [*ammi*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

Bisk, bĭsk. *n. s.* [*bisque*, Fr.] Soup; broth made by boiling several sorts of flesh.

A prince, who in a forest rides astray,
And weary, to some cottage finds the way,
Talks of no pyramids, or fowls, or *bisks* of fish,
But hungry sups his cream serv'd up in earthen dish.
King.

Bi'sket, bĭs'kĭt. See Biscuit.

Bi'smuth, bĭz'můth. *n. s.* The same as *marcasite;* a hard, white, brittle, mineral substance, of a metalline nature found at Misnia; supposed to be a recrementitious matter thrown off in the formation of tin. Some esteem it a metal *sui generis*; though it usually contains some silver. There is an artificial *bismuth* made, for the shops, of tin. *Quincy.*

Bisse'xtile, bĭs-sĕks'tĭl.[140] *n. s.* [from *bis* and *sextilis*, Lat.] Leap year; the year in which the day, arising from six odd hours in each year, is intercalated.

The year of the sun consisteth of three hundred and sixty-five days and six hours, wanting eleven minutes; which six hours omitted, will, in time, deprave the compute: and this was the occasion of *bissextile*, or leap year. *Brown.*

Towards the latter end of February is the *bissextile*, or intercalar day; called *bissextile*, because the sixth of the calends of March is twice repeated. *Holder on Time.*

Bi'sson, bĭs'sůn.[168] *adj.* [derived by *Skinner* from *by* and *sin*.] Blind.

But who, oh! who hath seen the mobled queen
Run barefoot up and down, threat'ning the flames
With *bisson* rheum? *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

What harm can your *bisson* conspectuities glean out of his character. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

Bi'stre, bis-tůr. *n. s.* [French.] A colour made of chimney soot boiled, and then diluted with water; used by painters in washing their designs. *Trevoux.*

Bi'stort, bĭs'tŏrt. *n. s.* [*bistorta*, Lat.] The name of a plant, called also *snakeweed*; which see.

Bis'toury, bĭs'tůr-ē.[314] *n. s.* [*bistouri*, Fr.] A surgeon's instrument; used in making incisions, of which there are three sorts; the blade of the first turns like that of a lancet; but the straight *bistoury* has the blade fixed in the handle; the crooked *bistoury* is shaped like a half moon, having the edge on the inside. *Chambers.*

Bisu'lcous, bi-sůl'kůs. *adj.* [*bisulcus*, Lat.] Cloven-footed.

For the swine, although multiparous, yet being *bisulcous*, and only cloven-footed, are farrowed with open eyes, as other *bisulcous* animals. *Brown.*

Bit, bĭt. *n. s.* [bitol, Saxon.] Signifies the whole machine of all the iron appurtenances of a bridle, as the bit-mouth, the branches, the curb, the sevil holes, the tranchefil, and the cross chains; but sometimes it is used to signify only the bit mouth in particular. *Farrier's Dict.*

They light from their horses, pulling off their *bit*, that they might something refresh their mouths upon the grass. *Sidney.*

We have strict statutes, and most biting laws,
The needful *bits* and curbs of headstrong steeds.
Shaksp.

He hath the *bit* between his teeth, and away he runs. *Stilling fleet.*

Unus'd to the restraint
Of curbs and *bits*, and fleeter than the winds.
Addison.

Bit, bĭt. *n. s.* [from *bite*.]

1. As much meat as is put into the mouth at once.

How many prodigal *bits* have slaves and peasants
This night englutted! *Shaksp.*

Follow your function, go and batten on cold *bits*.
Shaksp.

The mice found it troublesome to be still climbing the oak for every *bit* they put in their bellies. *L'Estrange.*

John was the darling; he had all the good *bits*, was crammed with good pullet, chicken, and capon. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A small piece of any thing.

By this the boiling kettle had prepar'd,
And to the table sent the smoaking lard;
A sav'ry *bit*, that serv'd to relish wine. *Dryden.*

Then clap four slices of pilaster on't,
That, lac'd with *bits* of rustick, makes a front. *Pope.*

He bought at thousands, what with better wit
You purchase as you want, and *bit* by *bit*. *Pope.*

His majesty has power to grant a patent for stamping round *bits* of copper to every subject he hath. *Swift.*

3. A Spanish West Indian silver coin, valued at sevenpence halfpenny.

4. *A bit the better or worse.* In the smallest degree.

There are few that know all the tricks of these

lawyers; for aught I can see, your case is not a *bit* clearer than it was seven years ago. *Arbuthnot.*

To BIT, bĭt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put the bridle upon a horse.

BITCH, bĭtsh. *n. s.* [bicze, Saxon.]

1. The female of the canine kind; as the wolf, the dog, the fox, the otter.

And at his feet a *bitch* wolf suck did yield
To two young babes. *Spenser.*

I have been credibly informed, that a *bitch* will nurse, play with, and be fond of young foxes, as much as, and in place of, her puppies. *Locke.*

2. A name of reproach for a woman.

Him you'll call a dog, and her a *bitch*. *Pope.*

John had not run a madding so long, had it not been for an extravagant *bitch* of a wife. *Arbuthnot.*

To BITE, bite. *v. a.* pret. I *bit;* part. pass. I have *bit*, or bitten. [bitan, Saxon.]

1. To crush, or pierce with the teeth.

My very enemy's dog,
Though he had *bit* me, should have stood that night
Against my fire. *Shakspeare.*

Such smiling rogues as these.
Like rats, oft *bite* the holy cords in twain,
Too intricate t' unloose. *Shakspeare.*

These are the youths that thunder at a play-house, and fight for *bitten* apples. *Shakspeare.*

He falls; his arms upon his body sound,
And with his bloody teeth he *bites* the ground. *Dryd.*

There was lately a young gentleman *bit* to the hone, who has now indeed recovered. *Tatler.*

Their foul mouths have not opened their lips without a falsity; though they have showed their teeth as if they would *bite* off my nose.
Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.

2. To give pain by cold.

Here feel we the icy phang,
And churlish chiding of the winter's wind;
Which when it *bites* and blows upon my body,
Even till I shrink with cold, I smile. *Shaksp.*

Full fifty years, harness'd in rugged steel,
I have endur'd the *biting* winter's blast,
And the severer heats of parching summer. *Rowe.*

3. To hurt or pain with reproach.

Each poet with a diff'rent talent writes;
One praises, one instructs, another *bites*. *Roscommon.*

4. To cut; to wound.

I've seen the day, with my good *biting* faulchion
I would have made them skip. *Shaksp.*

5. To make the mouth smart with an acrid taste.

It may be the first water will have more of the scent, as more fragrant; and the second more of the taste, as more bitter, or *biting*. *Bacon.*

6. To cheat; to trick; to defraud: a low phrase.

Asleep and naked as an Indian lay,
An honest factor stole a gem away:
He pledg'd it to the knight; the knight had wit,
So kept the diamond, and the rogue was *bit*. *Pope.*

If you had allowed half the fine gentlemen to have conversed with you, they would have been strangely *bit*, while they thought only to fall in love with a fair lady. *Pope.*

BITE, bite. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The seizure of any thing by the teeth.

Does he think he can endure the everlasting burnings, or arm himself against the *bites* of the never-dying worm? *South.*

Nor dogdays parching heat, that splits the rocks,
Is half so harmful as the greedy flocks;
Their venom'd *bite*, and scars indented on the stocks.
Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks.

2. The act of a fish that takes the bait.

I have known a very good fisher angle diligently four or six hours for a river carp, and not have a *bite*. *Walton.*

3. A cheat; a trick; a fraud: in low and vulgar language.

Let a man be ne'er so wise,
He may be caught with sober lies;
For, take it in its proper light,
'Tis just what coxcombs call a *bite*. *Swift.*

4. A sharper; one who commits frauds.

BI'TER, bī'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *bite*.]

1. He that bites.

Great barkers are no *biters*. *Camden.*

2. A fish apt to take the bait.

He is so hold, that he will invade one of his own kind; and you may therefore easily believe him to be a hold *biter*. *Walton.*

3. A tricker; a deceiver.

A *biter* is one who tells you a thing you have no reason to disbelieve in itself, and perhaps has given you, before he bit you, no reason to disbelieve it for his saying it; and, if you give him credit, laughs in your face, and triumphs that he has deceived you. He is one who thinks you a fool, because you do not think him a knave. *Spectator.*

BI'TTACLE, bĭt'tâ-kl.[405] *n. s.* A frame of timber in the steerage of a ship, where the compass is placed. *Dict.*

BI'TTEN, bĭt'tn. *particip. pass.* [from *To bite;* which see.]

BI'TTER, bĭt'tûr.[98] *adj.* [biten, Saxon.]

1. Having a hot, acrid, biting taste, like wormwood.

Bitter things are apt rather to kill than engender putrefaction. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Though a man in a fever should, from sugar, have a *bitter* taste, which, at another time, produces a sweet one; yet the idea of *bitter*, in that man's mind, would be as distinct from the idea of sweet, as if he had tasted only gall. *Locke.*

2. Sharp; cruel; severe.

Friends now fast sworn,
Unseparable, shall within this hour,
On a dissension of a doit, break out
To *bitterest* enmity. *Shakspeare.*

Husbands, love your wives, and be not *bitter* against them. *Colossians.*

The word of God, instead of a *bitter*, teaches us a charitable zeal. *Sprat.*

3. Calamitous; miserable.

Noble friends and fellows, whom to leave
Is only *bitter* to me, only dying;
Go with me, like good angels, to my end. *Shaksp.*

A dire induction am I witness to;
And will to France, hoping the consequence
Will prove as *bitter*, black, and tragical. *Shakspeare.*

And shun the *bitter* consequence: for know,
The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command
Transgrest, inevitably thou shalt die. *Milton.*

Tell him, that if I hear my *bitter* fate,
'Tis to behold his vengeance for my son. *Dryden.*

4. Painful; inclement.

The fowl the horders fly,
And shun the *bitter* blast, and wheel about the sky.
Dryden.

5. Sharp; reproachful; satirical.

Go with me,
And, in the breath of *bitter* words, let's smother
My damned son. *Shakspeare.*

6. Mournful; afflicted.

Wherefore is light given unto him that is in misery, and life unto the *bitter* in soul? *Job.*

7. In any manner unpleasing or hurtful.

Bitter is an equivocal word; there is *bitter* wormwood, there are *bitter* words, there are *bitter* enemies, and a *bitter* cold morning. *Watts's Logick.*

BI'TTERGOURD, bĭt'tûr-gôôrd.[318] *n. s* [*colocynthis*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BI'TTERLY, bĭt'tûr-lė. *adv.* [from *bitter*.]

1. With a bitter taste.

2. In a bitter manner; sorrowfully; calamitously.

I so lively acted with my tears,
That my poor mistress, moved therewithal,
Wept *bitterly*. *Shakspeare.*

Bitterly hast thou paid, and still art paying
That rigid score. *Milton.*

3. Sharply; severely.

His behaviour is not to censure *bitterly* the errours of their zeal. *Sprat.*

BI'TTERN, bĭt'tûrn.[98] *n. s.* [*butour*, Fr.] A bird with long legs, and a long bill, which feeds upon fish; remarkable for the noise which he makes, usually called *bumping*, See BITTOUR.

The poor fish have enemies enough, besides such unnatural fishermen as otters, the cormorant, and the *bittern*. *Walton.*

So that scarce
The *bittern* knows his time, with bill ingulpht,
To shake the sounding marsh. *Thomson.*

BI'TTERN, bĭt'tûrn.[98] *n. s.* [from *bitter*.] A very bitter liquor, which drains off in making of common salt, and used in the preparation of Epsom salt. *Quincy.*

BI'TTERNESS, bĭt'tûr-nês. *n. s.* [from *bitter*.]

1. A bitter taste.

The idea of whiteness, or *bitterness*, is in the mind exactly answering that power which is in any body to produce it there. *Locke.*

2. Malice; grudge; hatred; implacability.

The *bitterness* and animosity between the commanders was such, that a great part of the army was marched. *Clarendon.*

3. Sharpness; severity of temper.

His sorrows have so overwhelm'd his wits,
Shall we be thus afflicted in his wreaks,
His fits, his frenzy, and his *bitterness*? *Shakspeare.*

Pierpoint and Crew appeared now to have contracted more *bitterness* and sourness than formerly, and were more reserved towards the king's commissioners. *Clarendon.*

4. Satire; piquancy; keenness of reproach.

Some think their wits have been asleep, except they dart out somewhat piquant, and to the quick: men ought to find the difference between saltness and *bitterness*. *Bacon.*

5. Sorrow; vexation; affliction.

There appears much joy in him, even so much, that joy could not show itself modest enough, without a hadge of *bitterness*. *Shakspeare.*

They shall mourn for him, as one mourneth for his only son, and shall be in *bitterness* for him, as one that is in *bitterness* for his first-born. *Zech.*

Most pursue the pleasures, as they call them, of their natures, which begin in sin, are carried on with danger, and end in *bitterness*. *Wake.*

I oft, in *bitterness* of soul, deplor'd
My absent daughter, and my dearer lord. *Pope.*

BI'TTERSWEET, bĭt'tûr-swēēt. *n. s.* [from *bitter* and *sweet*.] The name of an apple, which has a compound taste of sweet and bitter.

It is but a *bittersweet* at best, and the fine colours of the serpent do by no means make amends for the smart and poison of his sting. *South.*

When I express the taste of an apple, which we call the *bittersweet*, none can mistake what I mean. *Watts.*

BI'TTERVETCH, bĭt'tûr-vêtsh. *n. s.* [*ervum*, Lat.] A plant.

BI'TTERWORT, bĭt'tûr-wûrt.[165] *n. s.* [*gentiana*, Lat.] An herb.

BI'TTOUR, bĭt'tûr. *n. s.* [*butour*, Fr. *ardea stellaris*, Lat.] The name of a bird, commonly called the *bittern* (see BITTERN) but perhaps as properly *bittour*.

Then to the water's brink she laid her head;
And, as a *bittour* bumps within a reed,
To thee alone, O lake, she said, I tell. *Dryden.*

BITU'ME, bi-tûme'.[454] *n. s.* [from *bitumen*.] Bitumen. See BITUMEN.

Mix with these

Idæan pitch, quick sulphur, silver's spume,
Sea onion, hellebore, and black *bitume*. *May.*

BITU'MEN, bi-tù'mĕn.[503 117 551] *n. s.* [Lat.] A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or scummed off lakes, as the Asphaltis in Judæa, of various kinds: some so hard as to be used for coals; others so glutinous as to serve for mortar. *Savary.*

It is reported, that *bitumen* mingled with lime, and put under water, will make as it were an artificial rock, the substance becometh so hard. *Bacon.*

The fabrick seem'd a work of rising ground,
With sulphur and *bitumen* cast between. *Dryden.*

Bitumen is a body that readily takes fire, yields an oil, and is soluble in water. *Woodward.*

BITU'MINOUS, bi-tù'mĕ-nŭs. *adj.* [from *bitumen*.] Having the nature and qualities of bitumen; compounded of bitumen.

Naphtha, which was the *bituminous* mortar used in the walls of Babylon, grows to an entire and very hard matter, like a stone. *Bacon.*

The fruitage fair to sight, like that which grew
Near that *bituminous* lake, where Sodom flam'd.
Milton.

BIVA'LVE, bi'vălv.[118] *adj.* [from *binus* and *valvæ*, Lat.] Having two valves or shutters: a term used of those fish that have two shells, as oysters; and of those plants whose seed pods open their whole length, to discharge their seeds, as peas.

In the cavity lies loose the shell of some sort of *bivalve*, larger than could be introduced in at those holes. *Woodward.*

BIVA'LVULAR, bi-văl'vù-lăr. *adj.* [from *bivalve*] Having two valves. *Dict.*

BI'XWORT, bĭks'wûrt. *n. s.* An herb.

BI'ZANTINE, bĭz'ăn-tine.[149] *n. s.* [more properly spelt *byzantine;* from *Byzantium*.] A great piece of gold valued at fifteen pound, which the king offereth upon high festival days; it is yet called a *bizantine*, which anciently was a piece of gold coined by the emperours of Constantinople. *Camden.*

To BLAB, blăb. *v. a.* [*blabberen*, Dutch.]

1. To tell what ought to be kept secret; it usually implies rather thoughtlessness than treachery; but may be used in either sense.

The gaudy, *blabbing*, and remorseful day
Is crept into the bosom of the sea. *Shakspeare.*

Thy dues be done, and none left out,
Ere the *blabbing* eastern scout,
The nice morn on the Indian steep,
From her cabin'd loophole peep. *Milton.*

Nature has made man's breasts no windores,
To publish what he does within doors;
Nor what dark secrets there inhabit,
Unless his own rash folly *blab* it. *Hudibras.*

Sorrow nor joy can be disguis'd by art,
Our foreheads *blab* the secrets of our heart. *Dryd.*

It is unlawful to give any kind of religious worship to a creature; but the very *indices* of the fathers cannot escape the *index expurgatorius*, for *blabbing* so great a truth. *Stillingfleet.*

Nor whisper to the tattling reeds
The blackest of all female deeds;
Nor *blab* it on the lonely rocks,
Where echo sits, and list'ning mocks. *Swift.*

2. To tell: in a good sense. Not used.

That delightful engine of her thoughts,
That *blabb'd* them with such pleasing eloquence,
Is torn from forth that pretty hollow cage. *Shaksp.*

To BLAB, blăb. *v. n.* To tattle; to tell tales.

Your mute I'll be;
When my tongue *blabs*, then let mine eyes not see.
Shakspeare.

BLAB, blăb. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A tell-tale; a thoughtless babbler; a treacherous betrayer of secrets.

The secret man heareth many confessions; for who will open himself to a *blab*, or babbler? *Bacon.*

To have reveal'd
Secrets of man, the secrets of a friend,
Contempt and scorn of all, to be excluded
All friendship, and avoided as a *blab* *Milton.*

Whoever shews me a very inquisitive body, I'll shew him a *blab*, and one that shall make privacy as publick as a proclamation. *L'Estrange.*

I should have gone about shewing my letters, under the charge of secrecy, to every *blab* of my acquaintance. *Swift.*

BLA'BBER, blăb'bûr. *n. s.* [from *blab*.] A tattler; a telltale.

To BLA'BBER, blăb'bûr. *v. n.* To whistle to a horse. *Skinner.*

BLA'BBERLIPPED, blăb'bûr-lĭp'd. *Skinner.* See BLOBBERLIPPED.

BLACK, blăk. *adj.* [blac, Saxon.]

1. Of the colour of night.

In the twilight, in the evening, in the *black* and dark night. *Proverbs.*

Aristotle has problems which inquire why the sun makes man *black*, and not the fire? why it whitens wax, yet blacks the skin? *Brown.*

2. Dark.

The heaven was *black* with clouds and wind, and there was a great rain. 1 *Kings.*

3. Cloudy of countenance; sullen.

She hath abated me of half my train;
Look'd *black* upon me. *Shakspeare.*

4. Horrible; wicked; atrocious.

Either my country never must be freed,
Or I consenting to so *black* a deed. *Dryden.*

5. Dismal; mournful.

A dire induction am I witness to;
And will to France, hoping the consequence
Will prove as bitter, *black*, and tragical. *Shakspeare.*

6. *Black and blue.* The colour of a bruise; a stripe.

Mistress Ford, good heart, is beaten *black and blue*, that you cannot see a white spot about her.
Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

And, wing'd with speed and fury, flew
To rescue knight from *black and blue*. *Hudibras.*

BLACK-BROWED, blăk'brŏŭd.[318] *adj.* [from *black* and *brow*.] Having black eyebrows; gloomy; dismal; threatening.

Come, gentle night; come, loving, *black-brow'd* night,
Give me my Romeo. *Shakspeare.*

Thus when a *black-brow'd* gust begins to rise,
White foam at first on the curl'd ocean fries,
Then roars the main, the billows mount the skies.
Dryden.

BLACK-BRYONY, blăk-brĭ'ŏ-nè. *n. s.* [*tamnus*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BLACK-CATTLE, blăk'kăt-tl. *n. s.* Oxen, bulls, and cows.

The other part of the grazier's business is what we call *black-cattle*, produces hides, tallow, and beef, for exportation. *Swift.*

BLACK-EARTH, blăk'êr*th*.[234 237] *n. s.* It is every where obvious on the surface of the ground, and what we call mould. *Woodward.*

BLACK-GUARD, blăg-gârd'.[448] *adj.* [from *black* and *guard*.] A cant word amongst the vulgar; by which is implied a dirty fellow; of the meanest kind.

Let a *black-guard* boy be always about the house, to send on your errands, and go to market for you on rainy days. *Swift.*

BLACK-LEAD, blăk-lĕd'. *n. s.* [from *black* and *lead*.] A mineral found in the lead-mines, much used for pencils; it is not fusible, or not without a very great heat.

You must first get your *black-lead* sharpened finely, and put fast into quills, for your rude and first draught. *Peacham.*

BLACK-MAIL, blăk'măle.[102] *n. s.* A certain rate of money, corn, cattle, or other consideration, paid to men allied with robbers, to be by them protected from the danger of such as usually rob or steal. *Cowell.*

BLACK-PUDDING, blăk-pŭd'dĭng. *n. s.* [from *black* and *pudding*.] A kind of food made of blood and grain.

Through they were lin'd with many a piece
Of ammunition, bread and cheese,
And fat *black-puddings*, proper food
For warriours that delight in blood. *Hudibras.*

BLACK-ROD, blăk-rŏd'. *n. s.* [from *black* and *rod*.] The usher belonging to the order of the garter; so called from the *black rod* he carries in his hand. He is of the king's chamber, and likewise usher of the parliament. *Cowell.*

BLACK, blăk. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A black colour.

Black is the badge of hell,
The hue of dungeons, and the scowl of night. *Shaks.*

For the production of *black*, the corpuscles must be less than any of those which exhibit colours. *Newton.*

2. Mourning.

Rise, wretched widow, rise; nor, undeplor'd,
Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian ford:
But rise, prepar'd in *black* to mourn thy perish'd lord. *Dryden.*

3. A blackamoor.

4. That part of the eye which is black.

It suffices that it be in every part of the air, which is as big as the *black* or sight of the eye. *Digby.*

To BLACK, blăk. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make black; to blacken.

Blacking over the paper with ink, not only the ink would be quickly dried up, but the paper, that I could not burn before, we quickly set on fire. *Boyle.*

Then in his fury *black'd* the raven o'er,
And bid him prate in his white plumes no more.
Addison.

BLA'CKAMOOR, blăk'ă-môre. *n. s.* [from *black* and *Moor*.] A man by nature of a black complexion; a negro.

They are no more afraid of a *blackamore*, or a lion, than of a nurse or a cat. *Locke.*

BLA'CKBERRIED *Heath*, blăk'bĕr-rĕd-hè*th*.[227] [*empetrum*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BLA'CKBERRY *Bush*, blăk'bĕr-rè-bŭsh.[173] *n. s.* [*rubus*, Lat.] A species of bramble.

BLA'CKBERRY, blăk'bĕr-rè. *n. s.* The fruit of the bramble.

The policy of these crafty sneering rascals, that stale old mouse-eaten cheese Nestor, and that same dog-fox Ulysses, is not proved worth a *blackberry*.
Shakspeare.

Then sad he sung the Children in the Wood;
How *blackberries* they pluck'd in deserts wild,
And fearless at the glittering faulchion smil'd. *Gay.*

BLA'CKBIRD, blăk'bûrd. *n. s.* [from *black* and *bird*.] The name of a bird.

Of singing birds, they have linnets, gold-finches, *blackbirds*, thrushes, and divers others. *Carew.*

A schoolboy ran unto 't, and thought
The crib was down, the *blackbird* caught. *Swift.*

To BLA'CKEN, blăk'kn.[103] *v. a.* [from *black*.]

1. To make of a black colour.

Bless'd by aspiring winds, he finds the strand
Blackened by crowds. *Prior.*
While the long fun'rals *blacken* all the way. *Pope.*

2. To darken; to cloud.

That little cloud that appeared at first to Elijah's servant no bigger than a man's hand, but presently after grew, and spread, and *blackened* the face of the whole heaven. *South.*

3. To defame, or make infamous.

Let us *blacken* him what we can, said that miscreant Harrison of the blessed king, upon the wording and drawing up his charge against his approaching trial. *South.*

The morals *blacken'd*, when the writings 'scape,
The libell'd person, and the pictur'd shape. *Pope.*

To BLA'CKEN, blåk'kn. *v. n.* To grow black, or dark.

The hollow sound
Sung in the leaves, the forest shook around,
Air *blacken'd*, roll'd the thunder, groan'd the ground. *Dryden.*

BLA'CKISH, blåk'ish. *adj.* [from *black*.] Somewhat black.

Part of it all the year continues in the form of a *blackish* oil. *Boyle.*

BLA'CKMOOR, blåk'mòre. *n. s.* [from *black* and *Moor*.] A negro.

The land of Chus makes no part of Africa; nor is it the habitation of *blackmoors;* but the country of Arabia, especially the Happy and Stony. *Brown.*

More to west
The realm of Bacchus to the *blackmoor* sea. *Milton.*

BLA'CKNESS, blåk'nès. *n. s.* [from *black*.]

1. Black colour.

Blackness is only a disposition to absorb, or stifle, without reflection, most of the rays of every sort that fall on the bodies. *Locke.*

There would emerge one or more very black spots, and, within those, other spots of an intenser *blackness*. *Newton.*

His tongue, his prating tongue, had chang'd him quite
To sooty *blackness* from the purest white. *Addison.*

2. Darkness.

His faults in him seem as the spots of heav'n,
More fiery by night's *blackness*. *Shakspeare.*

3. Atrociousness; horribleness; wickedness.

BLA'CKSMITH, blåk'smi*th*. *n. s.* [from *black* and *smith*.] A smith that works in iron; so called from being very smutty.

The *blacksmith* may forge what he pleases. *Howel.*

Shut up thy doors with bars and bolts; it will be impossible for the *blacksmith* to make them so fast, but a cat and a whoremaster will find a way through them. *Spectator.*

BLA'CKTAIL, blåk'tåle. *n. s.* [from *black* and *tail*.] A fish; a kind of perch, by some called *ruffs*, or *popes*. See POPE. *Dict.*

BLA'CKTHORN, blåk'*th*òrn. *n. s.* [from *black* and *thorn*.] The same with the sloe. See PLUM, of which it is a species.

BLA'DDER,[98] blåd'dûr. *n. s.* [bladdpe, Saxon; *blader*, Dutch.]

1. That vessel in the body which contains the urine.

The *bladder* should be made of a membranous substance, and extremely dilatable, for receiving and containing the urine till an opportunity of emptying it. *Ray.*

2. It is often filled with wind, to which allusions are frequently made.

That huge great body which the giant bore
Was vanquish'd quite, and of that monstrous mass
Was nothing left, but like an empty *bladder* was. *Spenser.*

A *bladder* but moderately filled with air, and strongly tied, being held near the fire, grew exceeding turgid and hard; but being brought nearer to the fire, it suddenly broke, with so loud a noise as made us for a while after almost deaf. *Boyle.*

3. It is usual for those, that learn to swim, to support themselves with blown bladders.

I have ventur'd
Like little wanton boys that swim on *bladders*,
These many summers in a sea of glory,
But far beyond my depth: my highblown pride
At length broke under me. *Shakspeare.*

4. A blister; a pustule.

BLA'DDER-NUT, blåd'dûr-nût. *n. s.* [*staphylodendron*, Lat.] A plant.

BLA'DDER-SENA, blåd'dûr-sên'å. *n. s.* [*colutea*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BLADE, blåde. *n. s.* [blæð, bleð, Saxon; *bled*, Fr.] The spire of grass before it grows to seed; the green shoots of corn which rise from the seed. This seems to me the primitive signification of the word *blade;* from which, I believe, the *blade* of a sword was first named, because of its similitude in shape; and, from the *blade* of a sword, that of other weapons or tools.

There is hardly found a plant that yieldeth a red juice in the *blade* or ear, except it be the tree that beareth *sanguis draconis*. *Bacon.*

Send in the feeding flocks betimes, t' invade
The rising bulk of the luxuriant *blade*. *Dryden.*

If we were able to dive into her secret recesses, we should find that the smallest *blade* of grass, or most contemptible weed, has its particular use. *Swift.*

Hung on every spray, on every *blade*
Of grass, the myriad dewdrops twinkle round. *Thomson.*

BLADE, blåde. *n. s.* [*blatte*, Germ. *blad*, Dutch.]

1. The sharp or striking part of a weapon or instrument, distinct from the handle. It is usually taken for a weapon, and so called probably from the likeness of a sword *blade* to a *blade* of grass. It is commonly applied to the knife.

He sought all round about, his thirsty *blade*
To bathe in blood of faithless enemy. *Fairy Qu.*

She knew the virtue of her *blade*, nor would
Pollute her sabre with ignoble blood. *Dryden.*

Be his this sword, whose *blade* of brass displays
A ruddy gleam, whose hilt a silver blaze. *Pope.*

2. A brisk man, either fierce or gay, called so in contempt. So we say *mettle* for *courage*.

You'll find yourself mistaken, Sir, if you'll take upon you to judge of these *blades* by their garbs, looks, and outward appearance. *L'Estrange.*

Then, turning about to the hangman, he said,
Dispatch me, I pri'thee, this troublesome *blade*. *Prior.*

BLADE *of the Shoulder*, BLADEBONE, blåde'bòne. *n. s.* The bone called by anatomists the scapula or scapular bone.

He fell most furiously on the broiled relicks of a shoulder of mutton, commonly called a *bladebone*. *Pope.*

To BLADE, blåde. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish or fit with a blade.

BLA'DED, blå'dèd. *adj.* [from *blade*.] Having blades or spires.

Her silver visage in the wat'ry glass,
Decking with liquid pearl the *bladed* grass. *Shak.*

As where the lightning runs along the ground,
Nor *bladed* grass, nor bearded corn succeeds,
But scales of scurf and putrefaction breeds. *Dryd.*

BLAIN, blåne. *n. s.* [bleȝene, Sax. *bleyne*, Dutch.] A pustule; a botch; a blister.

Itches, *blains*,
Sow all th'Athenian bosoms, and the crop
Be general leprosy. *Shakspeare.*

Botches and *blains* must all his flesh imboss,
And all his people. *Milton.*

When'er I hear a rival nam'd,
I feel my body all inflam'd;
Which breaking out in boils and *blains*,
With yellow filth my linen stains. *Swift*

BLA'MABLE, blå'mâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *blame*.] Culpable; faulty.

Virtue is placed between two extremes, which are on both sides equally *blamable*. *Dryden.*

BLA'MABLENESS, blå'mâ-bl-nès. *n. s.* [from *blamable*.] Fault; the state of being liable to blame; culpableness; faultiness.

BLA'MABLY, blå'mâ-blè. *adv.* [from *blamable*.] Culpably; in a manner liable to censure.

A process may be carried on against a person, that is maliciously or *blamably* absent, even to a definitive sentence. *Ayliffe.*

To BLAME, blåme. *v. a.* [*blamer*, Fr.]

1. To censure; to charge with a fault: it generally implies a slight censure.

Our pow'r
Shall do a court'sy to our wrath, which men
May *blame*, but not control. *Shaksp.*

Porphyrius, you too far did tempt your fate;
'Tis true your duty, to me it became;
But, praising that, I must your conduct *blame*. *Dryden.*

Each finding like a friend,
Something to *blame*, and something to commend. *Pope.*

2. *To blame* has usually the particle *for* before the fault.

The reader must not *blame* me *for* making use here all along of the word sentiment. *Locke.*

3. Sometimes but rarely, *of*.

Tomoreus he *blamed of* inconsiderate rashness, for that he would busy himself in matters not belonging to his vocation. *Knolles' Hist. of the Turks.*

BLAME, blåme. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Imputation of a fault.

In arms, the praise of success is shared among many; yet the blame of misadventures is charged upon one. *Hayward.*

They lay the *blame* on the poor little ones, sometimes passionately, enough, to divert it from themselves. *Locke.*

2. Crime; that which produces or deserves censure.

Who would not judge us to be discharged of all *blame*, which are confest to have no great fault, even by their very word and testimony, in whose eyes no fault of ours hath ever hitherto been accustomed to seem small. *Hooker.*

I unspeak mine own detraction, here abjure
The taints and *blames* I laid upon myself,
For strangers to my nature. *Shaksp.*

3. Hurt. Not now in use.

Therewith upon his crest
With rigour so outrageous he smit,
That a large share it hew'd out of the rest,
And glancing down his shield, from *blame* him fairly blest. *Fairy Queen.*

4. There is a peculiar structure of this word, in which it is not very evident whether it be a *noun* or a verb, but I conceive it to be the *noun*. *To blame*, in French *a tort*; culpable; worthy of censure.

You were *to blame*, I must be plain with you,

To part so slightly with your wife's first gift.
Shaksp.

I do not ask whether they were mistaken; but whether they were *to blame* in the manner.
Stillingfleet.

Now we should hold them much *to blame*,
If they went back before they came. *Prior.*

BLA'MEFUL, blâme'fûl. *adj.* [from *blame* and *full.*] Criminal; guilty; meriting blame.

Is not the causer of these timeless deaths
As *blameful* as the executioner? *Shaksp.*

Bluntwitted lord, ignoble in demeanour,
If ever lady wrong'd her lord so much,
Thy mother took into her *blameful* bed
Some stern untutor'd churl. *Shaksp.*

BLA'MELESS, blâme'lês. *adj.* [from *blame.*]

1. Guiltless; innocent; exempt from censure or blame.

She found out the righteous, and preserved him *blameless* unto God. *Wisdom*, x. 5.

The flames ascend on either altar clear,
While thus the *blameless* maid address'd her pray'r.
Dryden.

Such a lessening of our coin will deprive great numbers of *blameless* men of a fifth part of their estates. *Locke.*

2. Sometimes it is used with *of*.

We will be *blameless* of this thine oath.
Joshua, ii. 17.

BLA'MELESLY, blâmé-lês-lè. *adv.* [from *blameless.*] Innocently; without crime.

It is the wilful opposing explicit articles, and not the not believing them when not revealed, or not with that conviction, against which he cannot *blamelesly*, without pertinacy, hold out, that will bring danger of ruin on any. *Hammond.*

BLA'MELESNESS, blâme'lês-nês. *n. s.* [from *blameless.*] Innocence; exemption from censure.

Having resolved, with him in Homer, that all is chargeable on Jupiter and fate, they infer, with him, the *blamelessness* of the inferiour agent. *Hammond.*

BLA'MER, blâ'mûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *blame.*] One that blames or finds fault; a censurer.

In me you've hallowed a pagan muse,
And denizon'd a stranger, who mistaught
By *blamers* of the times they marr'd hath sought
Virtues in corners. *Donne.*

BLAMEWO'RTHY, blâme'wûr-thè. *adj.* [from *blame* and *worthy.*] Culpable; blamable; worthy of blame or censure.

Although the same should be *blameworthy*, yet this age hath forborn to incur the danger of any such blame. *Hooker.*

To BLANCH, blânsh. *v. a.* [*blanchir*, Fr.]

1. To whiten; to change from some other colour to white.

You can behold such sights,
And keep the natural ruby of your cheeks,
When mine is *blanch'd* with fear. *Shakspeare.*

A way of whiting wax cheaply may be of use; and we have set down the practice of tradesmen who *blanch* it. *Boyle.*

And sin's black dye seems *blanch'd* by age to virtue. *Dryden.*

2. To strip or peel such things as have husks.

Their suppers may be biscuit, raisins of the sun, and a few *blanched* almonds. *Wiseman.*

3. To slur; to balk; to pass over; to shift away. Not now in use.

The judges thought it dangerous to admit ifs and ands, to qualify treason; whereby every one might express his malice, and *blanch* his danger. *Bacon.*

You are not transported in an action that warms the blood, and is appearing holy, to *blanch*, or take for admitted, the point of lawfulness. *Bacon.*

To BLANCH, blânsh. *v. n.* To evade; to shift; to speak soft.

Optimi consiliarii mortui; books will speak plain, when counsellors *blanch*. *Bacon.*

BLA'NCHER, blân'-shûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *blanch.*] A whitener. *Dict.*

BLAND, blând. *adj.* [*blandus*, Lat.] Soft; mild; gentle.

In her face excuse
Came prologue, and apology too prompt;
Which, with *bland* words at will, she thus address'd.
Milton.

And even calm
Perpetual reign'd, save what the zephyrs *bland*
Breath'd o'er the blue expanse. *Thomson.*

To BLA'NDISH, blân'-dîsh. *v. a.* [*blandior*, Lat.] To smooth; to soften. I have met with this word in no other passage.

Must'ring all her wiles,
With *blandish'd* parleys, feminine assaults,
Tongue-batteries, she surceas'd not day nor night
To storm me over-watch'd, and weary'd out. *Milt.*

BLA'NDISHMENT, blân'dîsh-mènt. *n. s.* [from *blandish*; *blanditiæ*, Lat.]

1. Act of fondness; expression of tenderness by gesture.

The little babe up in his arms he bent,
Who, with sweet pleasure and bold *blandishment*,
'Gan smile. *Spenser.*

Each bird and beast, behold
Approaching two and two; these cow'ring low
With *blandishment*. *Milton.*

2. Soft words; kind speeches.

He was both well and fair spoken, and would use strange sweetness and *blandishment* of words, where he desired to effect or persuade any thing that he took to heart. *Bacon.*

3. Kind treatment; caress.

Him Dido now with *blandishment* detains;
But I suspect the town where Juno reigns. *Dryd.*

In order to bring those infidels within the wide circle of whiggish community, neither *blandishments* nor promises are omitted. *Swift.*

BLANK, blânk'. *adj.* [*blanc*, Fr. derived by *Menage* from *Albianus*, thus: *Albianus*, *albianicus*, *bianicus*, *biancus*, *bianco*, *blanicus*, *blancus*, *blanc*; by others, from *blanc*, which, in Danish, signifies *shining*; in conformity to which, the Germans have *blancker* to *shine*; the Saxons, blæcan; and the English, *bleach* to whiten.]

1. White.

To the *blank* moon
Her office they prescribed; to th' other five
Their planetary motions. *Milton.*

2. Without writing; unwritten; empty of all marks.

Our substitutes at home shall have *blank* charters
Whereto, when they know that men are rich,
They shall subscribe them for large sums of gold.
Shakspeare.

Upon the debtor side, I find innumerable articles; but, upon the creditor side, little more than *blank* paper. *Addison.*

3. Pale; confused; crushed; dispirited; subdued; depressed.

There without such boast, or sign of joy,
Solicitous and *blank*, he thus began. *Milton.*

Adam, soon as he heard
The fatal trespass done by Eve, amaz'd,
Astonied stood, and *blank*, while horrour chill
Ran through his veins, and all his joints relax'd.
Milton.

But now no face divine contentment wears;
'Tis all blank sadness, or continual fears. *Pope.*

4. Without rhyme; where the rhyme is *blanched*, or missed.

The lady shall say her mind freely, or the *blank* verse shall halt for it. *Shakspeare.*

Long have your ears been filled with tragick parts;
Blood and *blank* verse, have harden'd all your hearts.
Addison.

Our *blank* verse, where there is no rhyme to support the expression, is extremely difficult to such as are not masters in the tongue. *Addison.*

BLANK, blânk. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A void space on paper.

I cannot write a paper full as I used to do; and yet I will not forgive a *blank* of half an inch from you.
Swift.

2. A lot, by which nothing is gained; which has no prize marked upon it.

If you have heard your general talk of Rome,
And of his friends there, it is lots to *blanks*
My name hath touch'd your ears. *Shaksp.*

In fortune's lottery lies
A heap of *blanks*, like this, for one small prize.
Dryden.

The world the coward will despise,
When life's a *blank*, who pulls not for a prize.
Dryden.

3. A paper from which the writing is effaced.

She has left him
The *blank* of what he was;
I tell thee, eunuch, she has quite unmann'd him.
Dryden.

4. A paper unwritten; any thing without marks or characters.

For him, I think not on him; for his thoughts,
Would they were *blanks*, rather than filled with me.
Shakspeare.

Omission to do what is necessary,
Seals a commission to a *blank* of danger. *Shaksp.*

For the book of knowledge fair,
Presented with an universal *blank*
Of nature's works, to me expung'd and ras'd. *Milton.*

Life may be one great *blank*, which, though not blotted with sin, is yet without any characters of grace or virtue. *Rogers.*

5. The point to which an arrow is directed; so called, because, to be more visible, it was marked with white. Now disused.

Slander,
Whose whisper o'er the world's diameter,
As level as the cannon to his *blank*,
Transports its poison'd shot. *Shakspeare.*

6. Aim; shot. Not used.

The harlot king
Is quite beyond my aim; out of the *blank*
And level of my brain. *Shakspeare.*

I have spoken for you all my best,
And stood within the *blank* of his displeasure
For my free speech. *Shakspeare.*

7. Object to which any thing is directed.

See better, Lear, and let me still remain
The true *blank* of thine eye. *Shakspeare.*

To BLANK, blânk. *v. a.* [from *blank*; *blanchir*, Fr.]

1. To damp; to confuse; to dispirit.

Each opposite, that *blanks* the face of joy,
Meet what I would have well, and it destroy. *Shak.*

Dagon must stoop, and shall ere long receive
Such a discomfit, as shall quite despoil him
Of all these boasted trophies won on me,
And with confusion *blank* his worshippers. *Milton.*

If the atheist, when he dies, should find that his soul remains, how will this man be amazed and *blanked!* *Tillotson.*

2. To efface; to annul.

All former purposes were *blanked*, the governour at a bay, and all that charge lost and cancelled.
Spenser.

BLA'NKET, blânk'ît.[99] *n. s.* [*blanchette*, Fr.]

1. A woollen cover, soft, and loosely wo-

ven, spread commonly upon a bed, over the linen sheet, for the procurement of warmth.

Nor heav'n peep through the *blanket* of the dark,
To cry, hold! hold! *Shakspeare.*

The abilities of man must fall short on one side or other, like too scanty a *blanket* when you are a-bed; if you pull it upon your shoulders, you leave your feet bare; if you thrust it down upon your feet your shoulders are uncovered. *Temple.*

Himself among the storied chiefs he spies,
As from the *blanket* high in air he flies. *Pope.*

2. A kind of pear, sometimes written *blanquet.*

To BLA'NKET, blånk'ît. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a blanket.

My face I'll grime with filth;
Blanket my loins; tie all my hair in knots. *Shaksp.*

2. To toss in a blanket, by way of penalty or contempt.

Ah, ho! he cry'd; what street, what lane, but knows
Our purgings, pumpings, *blanketings*, and blows? *Pope.*

BLA'NKLY, blånk'lê. *adv.* [from *blank.*] In a blank manner; with whiteness; with paleness; with confusion.

To BLARE, blâre. *v. n.* [*blaren*, Dutch.] To bellow; to roar.

To BLASPHE'ME, blâs-fême'. *v. a.* [*blasphemo*, low Lat.]

1. To speak in terms of impious irreverence of God.

2. To speak evil of.

The truest issue of thy throne
By his own interdiction stands accurs'd,
And does *blaspheme* his breed. *Shakspeare.*

Those who from our labours heap their boards—
Blaspheme their feeder and forget their lord. *Pope.*

To BLASPHE'ME, blâs-fême'. *v. a.* To speak blasphemy.

Liver of *blaspheming* Jew. *Shakspeare.*

I punished them oft in every synagogue, and compelled them to *blaspheme.* *Acts.*

BLASPHE'MER, blâs-fê-mûr. *n. s.* [from *blaspheme.*] A wretch that speaks of God in impious and irreverent terms.

Who was before a *blasphemer* and a persecutor, and injurious. 1 *Timothy.*

Even that *blasphemer* himself would inwardly reverence his reprover, as he in his heart really despises him for his cowardly base silence. *South.*

Deny the curst *blasphemer's* tongue to rage,
And turn God's fury from an impious age. *Tickell.*

Should each *blasphemer* quite escape the rod,
Because the insult 's not to man, but God? *Pope.*

BLA'SPHEMOUS, blâs'fê-mûs.[503] *adj.* [from *blaspheme.* It is usually spoken with the accent on the first syllable, but used by *Milton* with it on the second.] Impiously irreverent with regard to God.

O man, take heed how thou the gods do move,
To cause full wrath, which thou can'st not resist;
Blasphemous words the speaker vain doth prove. *Sidney.*

And dar'st thou to the Son of God propound
To worship thee accurst; now more accurst
For this attempt, bolder than that on Eve,
And more *blasphemous.* *Milton.*

A man can hardly pass the streets, without having his ears grated with horrid and *blasphemous* oaths and curses. *Tillotson.*

That any thing that wears the name of a christian, or but of man, should venture to own such a villainous, impudent, and *blasphemous* assertion in the face of the world, as this! *South.*

BLA'SPHEMOUSLY, blâs'fê-mûs-lê. *adv.* [from *blaspheme.*] Impiously; with wicked irreverence.

Where is the right use of his reason, while he would *blasphemously* set up to controul, the commands of the Almighty? *Swift.*

BLA'SPHEMY, blâs'fê-mê. *n. s.* [from *blaspheme.*]

Blasphemy, strictly and properly, is an offering of some indignity, or injury, unto God himself, either by words or writing. *Ayliffe.*

But that my heart 's on future mischief set,
I would speak *blasphemy*, ere bid you fly;
But fly you must. *Shakspeare.*

Intrinsick goodness consists in accordance, and sin in contrariety, to the secret will of God; or else God could not be defined good, so far as his thoughts and secrets, but only superficially good, as far as he is pleased to reveal himself, which is perfect *blasphemy* to imagine. *Hammond.*

BLAST, blâst. *n. s.* [from blæſt, Sax. *blasen*, Germ. to blow.]

1. A gust or puff of wind.

They that stand high have many *blasts* to shake them;
And, if they fall, they dash themselves to pieces. *Shakspeare.*

Welcome, then,
Thou unsubstantial air, that I embrace;
The wretch that thou hast blown unto the worst
Owes nothing to thy *blasts.* *Shakspeare.*

Perhaps thy fortune doth control the winds,
Doth loose or bind their *blasts* in secret cave. *Fairf.*

Three ships were hurry'd by the southern *blast*,
And on the secret shelves with fury cast. *Dryden.*

2. The sound made by blowing any instrument of wind musick.

In peace there's nothing so becomes a man,
As modest stillness and humility;
But when the *blast* of war blows in our ears,
Then imitate the action of the tyger. *Shaksp.*

He blew his trumpet—the angelick *blast*
Fill'd all the regions. *Milton.*

The Veline fountains, and sulphureous Nar,
Shake at the baleful *blast*, the signal of the war. *Dryden.*

Whether there be two different goddesses called Fame, or one goddess sounding two different trumpets, it is certain villainy has as good a title to a *blast* from the proper trumpet, as virtue has from the former. *Swift.*

3. The stroke of a malignant planet; the infection of any thing pestilential. [from the verb *To blast.*]

By the *blast* of God they perish. *Job.*

To BLAST, blâst. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To strike with some sudden plague or calamity.

You nimble lightnings, dart your blinding flames,
Into her scornful eyes! infect her beauty,
You fensuck'd fogs, drawn by the powerful sun,
To fall and *blast* her pride. *Shaksp.*

Oh! Portius, is there not some chosen curse,
Some hidden thunder in the store of heaven,
Red with uncommon wrath, to *blast* the man
Who owes his greatness to his country's ruin? *Addison.*

2. To make to wither.

Upon this *blasted* heath you stop our way. *Shaks.*

And behold seven thin ears, and *blasted* with the east wind, sprung up after them. *Genesis.*

She, that like lightning shin'd, while her face lasted,
The oak now resembles, which lightning had *blasted.* *Waller.*

To his green years your censures you would suit,
Not *blast* that blossom, but expect the fruit. *Dryd.*

Agony unmix'd, incessant gall,
Corroding every thought, and *blasting* all
Love's paradise. *Thomson.*

3. To injure; to invalidate; to make infamous.

He shews himself weak, if he will take my word, when he thinks I deserve no credit; or malicious, if he knows I deserve credit, and yet goes about to *blast* it. *Stillingfleet.*

4. To cut off; to hinder from coming to maturity.

This commerce, Jehoshaphat king of Judea endeavoured to renew; but his enterprize was *blasted* by the destruction of vessels in the harbour. *Arbuthnot.*

5. To confound; to strike with terrour.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din, *blast* you the city's ears;
Make mingle with your ratt'ling tabourines. *Shakspeare.*

BLA'STMENT blâst'mênt. *n. s.* [from *blast.*] Blast; sudden stroke of infection. Not now in use.

In the morn, and liquid dew of youth,
Contagious *blastments* are most imminent. *Shaksp.*

BLA'TANT, blâ'tânt. *adj.* [*blattant*, Fr.] Bellowing as a calf.

You learn'd this language from the *blatant* beast. *Dryden.*

To BLA'TTER, blât'tûr. *v. n.* [from *blatero*, Lat.] To roar; to make a senseless noise. It is a word not now used.

She rode at peace, through his only pains and excellent endurance, however envy list to *blatter* against him. *Spenser.*

BLATTERA'TION, blât'tûr-â'shûn. *n. s.* [*blatteratio*, Lat.] Noise; senseless roar.

BLAY, blâ. *n. s.* [*alburnus.*] A small white river fish; called also a *bleak.*

BLAZE, blâze. *n. s.* [blaze a torch, Saxon.]

1. A flame; the light of the flame; *blaze* implies more the light than the heat.

The main *blaze* of it is past, but a small thing would make it flame again. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

Thy throne is darkness in th' abyss of light,
A *blaze* of glory that forbids the sight. *Dryden.*

What groans of men shall fill the martial field!
How fierce a *blaze* his flaming pile shall yield!
What fun'ral pomp shall floating Tiber see! *Dryd.*

2. Publication; wide diffusion of report.

For what is glory but the *blaze* of fame,
The people's praise, if always praise unmixt? *Milton.*

3. *Blaze* is a white mark upon a horse, descending from the forehead almost to the nose. *Farrier's Dict.*

To BLAZE, blâze. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To flame; to show the light of a flame.

Thus you may long live an happy instrument for your king and country; you shall not be a meteor, or a *blazing* star, but *stella fixa;* happy here, and more happy hereafter. *Bacon.*

The third fair morn now *blaz'd* upon the main,
Then glossy smooth lay all the liquid plain. *Pope.*

2. To be conspicuous.

To BLAZE, blâze. *v. a.*

1. To publish; to make known, to spread far and wide.

The noise of this fight, and issue thereof, being *blazed* by the country people to some noblemen thereabouts, they came thither. *Sidney.*

My words, in hopes to *blaze* a stedfast mind,
This marble chose, as of like temper known. *Sidney.*

Thou shalt live, till we can find a time,
To *blaze* your marriage, reconcile your friends,
Beg pardon of thy prince; and call thee back. *Shakspeare.*

When beggars die, there are no comets seen,
The heav'ns themselves *blaze* forth the death of princes. *Shakspeare.*

But he went out, and began to publish it much, and to *blaze* abroad the matter. *Mark.*
Such musick worthiest were to *blaze*
The peerless height of her immortal praise,
Whose lustre leads us. *Milton.*
Far beyond
The sons of Anak, famous now and *blaz'd*
Fearless of danger, like a petty god
I walk'd about. *Milton.*
Whose follies *blaz'd* about, to all are known,
And are a secret to himself alone. *Glanville.*
But mortals, know, 'tis still our greatest pride
To *blaze* those virtues which the good would hide. *Pope.*

2. To blazon; to give an account of ensigns armorial in proper terms. This is not now used.
This, in ancient times, was called a fierce; and you should then have *blazed* it thus: he bears a fierce, sable, between two fierces, or. *Peacham.*

BLA'ZER, blā'zŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *blaze.*] One that spreads reports.
Utterers of secrets he from thence debarr'd,
Babblers of folly, and *blazers* of crime,
His larum-bell might loud and wide be heard,
When cause requir'd, but never out of time;
Early and late it rung, at evening and at prime. *Spenser.*

To BLA'ZON, blā'zn.[170] *v. a.* [*blasonner*, Fr.]
1. To explain, in proper terms, the figures on ensigns armorial.
King Edward gave to them the coat of arms, which I am not herald enough to *blazon* into English. *Addison.*
2. To deck; to embellish; to adorn.
She *blazons* in dread smiles her hideous form,
So lightning gilds the unrelenting storm. *Garth.*
3. To display; to set to show.
O thou goddess,
Thou divine nature! how thyself thou *blazon'st*
In these two princely boys! they are as gentle
As zephyrs blowing below the violet,
Not wagging his sweet head. *Shakspeare.*
4. To celebrate; to set out.
One that excels the quirk of *blazoning* pens,
And in th' essential vesture of creation,
Does bear all excellency. *Shakspeare.*
5. To blaze about; to make publick.
What's this but libelling against the senate,
And *blazoning* our injustice every where? *Shaksp.*

BLA'ZON, blā'zn.[170] *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. The art of drawing or explaining coats of arms.
Proceed unto beasts that are given in arms, and teach me what I ought to observe in their *blazon.* *Peacham.*
2. Show; divulgation; publication.
But this eternal *blazon* must not be
To ears of flesh and blood. *Shakspeare.*
3. Celebration; proclamation of some quality.
I am a gentleman.—I'll be sworn thou art;
Thy tongue, thy face, thy limbs, action, and spirit;
Do give thee five-fold *blazon.* *Shakspeare.*
Men con over their pedigrees, and obtrude the *blazon* of their exploits upon the company. *Collier.*

BLA'ZONRY, blā'zn-rē. *n. s.* [from *blazon.*] The art of blazoning.
Give certain rules as to the principles of *blazonry.* *Peacham on Drawing.*

To BLEACH, blēētsh. *v. a* [*bleechen*, Ger.] To whiten; commonly to whiten by exposure to the open air.
When turtles tread, and rooks and daws;
And maidens *bleach* their summer smocks. *Shaksp.*
Should I not seek
The clemency of some more temp'rate clime,
To purge my gloom; and, by the sun refin'd,
Bask in his beams, and *bleach* me in the wind? *Dryd.*

To BLEACH, blēētsh. *v. n.* To grow white; to grow white in the open air.
The white sheet *bleaching* in the open field. *Shaks.*
For there are various penances enjoin'd;
And some are hung to *bleach* upon the wind;
Some plung'd in waters. *Dryden.*
The deadly winter seizes; shuts up sense;
Lays him along the snows, a stiffen'd corse,
Stretch'd out, and *bleaching* in the northern blast. *Thomson.*

BLEAK, blēke. *adj.* [blac, blæc, Saxon.]
1. Pale.
2. Cold; chill; cheerless.
Intreat the North
To make his *bleak* winds kiss my parched lips,
And comfort me with cold. *Shakspeare.*
The goddess that in rural shrine
Dwell'st here with Pan, or Sylvan, by blest song
Forbidding every *bleak* unkindly fog
To touch the prosperous growth of this tall wood. *Milton.*
Her desolation presents us with nothing but *bleak* and barren prospects. *Addison.*
Say, will ye bless the *bleak* Atlantick shore,
Or bid the furious Gaul be rude no more? *Pope.*

BLEAK, blēke. *n. s.* [*alburnus*, from his white or *bleak* colour.] A small river fish.
The *bleak* or fresh water sprat, is ever in motion, and therefore called by some the river swallow. His back is of a pleasant sad sea-water green; his belly white and shining like the mountain snow. *Bleaks* are excellent meat, and in best season in August. *Walton.*

BLE'AKNESS, blēke'nēs. *n. s.* [from *bleak.*] Coldness; chilness.
The inhabitants of Nova Zembla go naked, without complaining of the *bleakness* of the air; as the armies of the northern nations keep the field all winter. *Addison.*

BLE'AKY, blē'kē. *adj.* [from *bleak.*] Bleak; cold; chill.
On shrubs they browze, and, on the *bleaky* top,
Of rugged hills, the thorny bramble crop. *Dryden.*

BLEAR, blēēr. *adj.* [*blaer*, a blister, Dutch.]
1. Dim with rheum or water; sore with rheum.
It is a tradition that *blear* eyes affect sound eyes. *Bacon.*
It is no more in the power of calumny to blast the dignity of an honest man, than of the *blear* eyed owl to cast scandal on the sun. *L'Estrange.*
His *blear* eyes ran in gutters to his chin;
His beard was stubble, and his cheeks were thin. *Dryden.*
When thou shalt see the *blear* ey'd fathers teach
Their sons this harsh and mouldy sort of speech. *Dryden.*
2. Dim; obscure in general; or that which makes dimness.
Thus I hurl
My dazzling spells into the spungy air,
Of power to cheat the eye with *blear* illusion;
And give it false presentments. *Milton.*

To BLEAR, blēēr. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To make the eyes watry, or sore with rheum.
All tongues speak of him, and the *bleared* sights
Are spectacled to see him. *Shakspeare.*
The Dardanian wives,
With *bleared* visages come forth to view
Th' issue of th' exploit. *Shakspeare.*
When I was young, I, like a lazy fool,
Would *blear* my eyes with oil, to stay from school;
Averse to pains. *Dryden.*
2. To dim the eyes.
This may stand for a pretty superficial argument, to *blear* our eyes, and lull us asleep in security. *Raleigh.*

BLE'AREDNESS, blēē'rēd-nēs.[365] *n. s.* [from *bleared.*] The state of being bleared, or dimmed with rheum.
The defluxion falling upon the edges of the eyelids, makes a *blearedness.* *Wiseman.*

To BLEAT, blēte. *v. n.* [blætan, Sax.] To cry as a sheep.
We were as twinn'd lambs, that did frisk i' th' sun,
And *bleat* the one at th' other. *Shakspeare.*
You may as well use question with the wolf,
Why he hath made the ewe *bleat* for the lamb.
Shakspeare's Merchant of Venice.
While on sweet grass her *bleating* charge does lie,
Our happy lover feeds upon her eye. *Roscommon.*
What bull dares bellow, or what sheep dares *bleat*
Within the lion's den? *Dryden.*

BLEAT, blēte. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The cry of a sheep or lamb.
Set in my ship, mine ear reach'd, where we rode,
The bellowing of oxen, and the *bleat*
Of fleecy sheep. *Chapman.*

BLEB, blēb. *n. s.* [*blaen*, to swell, Germ.] A blister.

BLED, blēd. *preterite* and *particip.* [from *To bleed.*]

To BLEED, blēēd. *v. n.* pret. I *bled;* I have *bled*, [bleðan, Saxon.]
1. To lose blood; to run with blood.
I *bleed* inwardly for my lord. *Shaksp.*
Bleed, *bleed*, poor country!
Great tyranny, lay thou thy basis sure;
For goodness dare not check thee! *Shaksp.*
Many, upon the seeing of others *bleed*, or strangled, or tortured, themselves are ready to faint, as if they *bled.* *Bacon.*
2. To die a violent death.
The lamb thy riot dooms to *bleed* to-day;
Had he thy reason, would he skip and play? *Pope.*
3. To lose blood medicinally; as he *bled* for a fever.
4. To drop, as blood. It is applied to any thing that drops from some body on incision, as blood from an animal.
For me the balm shall *bleed*, and amber flow,
The coral redden, and the ruby glow. *Pope.*

To BLEED, blēēd. *v. a.* To let blood; to take blood from.
That from a patriot of distinguish'd note,
Have *bled*, and purg'd me to a simple vote. *Pope.*

BLEIT, blēt. } *adj.* Bashful. It is used
BLATE, blāte. } in Scotland and the bordering counties.

To BLE'MISH, blēm'ish. *v. a.* [from *blame*, *Junius:* from *bleme*, white, Fr. *Skinner.*]
1. To mark with any deformity.
Likelier that my outward face might have been disguised, than that the face of so excellent a mind could have been thus *blemished.* *Sidney.*
2. To defame; to tarnish, with respect to reputation.
Not that my verse would *blemish* all the fair,
But yet if some be bad, 'tis wisdom to beware. *Dryden.*
Those, who, by concerted defamations, endeavour to *blemish* his character, incur the complicated guilt of slander and perjury. *Addison.*

BLE'MISH, blēm'ish. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. A mark of deformity; a scar; a diminution of beauty.
As he hath caused a *blemish* in a man, so shall it be done to him again. *Leviticus.*
Open it so from the eyelid, that you divide not that; for, in so doing, you will leave a remediless *blemish.* *Wiseman.*

To BLI'SSOM, blis'sûm. *v. n.* To caterwaul: to be lustful. *Dict.*

BLI'STER, blis'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [*bluyster*, Dutch.]

1. A pustule formed by raising the cuticle from the cutis, and filled with serous blood.

In this state she gallops, night by night,
O'er ladies lips, who strait on kisses dream,
Which oft the angry Mab with *blisters* plagues,
Because their breaths with sweetmeats tainted are.
Shakspeare.

I found a great *blister* drawn by the garlick, but had it cut, which run a good deal of water, but filled again by next night. *Temple.*

2. Any swelling made by the separation of a film or skin from the other parts.

Upon the leaves there riseth a tumour like a *blister*. *Bacon.*

To BLI'STER, blis'tûr. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rise in blisters.

If I prove honeymouth, let my tongue *blister*,
And never to my red-look'd anger be
The trumpet any more. *Shakspeare.*

Embrace thy knees with loathing hands,
Which *blister* when they touch thee. *Dryden.*

To BLI'STER, blis'tûr. *v. a.*

1. To raise blisters by some hurt, as by a burn, or rubbing.

Look, here comes one, a gentlewoman of mine,
Who falling in the flaws of her own youth,
Hath *blister'd* her report. *Shakspeare.*

2. To raise blisters with a medical intention.

I *blistered* the legs and thighs; but was too late: he died howling. *Wiseman.*

BLITHE, blithe.[467] *adj.* [blîðe, Saxon.] Gay; airy; merry; joyous; sprightly; mirthful.

We have always one eye fixed upon the countenance of our enemies; and, according to the *blithe* or heavy aspect thereof, our other eye sheweth some other suitable token either of dislike or approbation. *Hooker.*

Then sigh not so, but let them go,
And be you *blithe* and bonny. *Shakspeare.*

For that fair female troop thou saw'st, that seem'd
Of goddesses, so *blithe*, so smooth, so gay;
Yet empty of all good. *Milton.*

To whom the wily adder, *blithe* and glad:
Empress! the way is ready, and not long. *Milton.*

And the milkmaid singeth *blithe*,
And the mower whets his scythe. *Milton.*

Should he return, that troop so *blithe* and bold,
Precipitant in fear, would wing their flight. *Pope.*

BLI'THLY, blith'lê. *adv.* [from *blithe*.] In a blithe manner.

BLI'THNESS, blith'nês.
BLI'THSOMENESS, blith'sûm-nês. } *n. s.* [from *blithe*.] The quality of being blithe.

BLI'THSOME, blith'sûm. *adj.* [from *blithe*.] Gay; cheerful.

Frosty blasts deface
The *blithsome* year: trees of their shrivell'd fruits
Are widow'd. *Philips.*

To BLOAT, blôte. *v. a.* [probably from *blow*.] To swell, or make turgid with wind: it has *up*, an intensive particle.

His rude essays
Encourage him, and *bloat* him *up* with praise,
That he may get more bulk before he dies. *Dryden.*

The strutting petticoat smooths all distinctions, levels the mother with the daughter. I cannot but be troubled to see so many well-shaped innocent virgins *bloated up*, and waddling up and down like bigbellied woman. *Addison.*

To BLOAT, blôte. *v. n.* To grow turgid.

If a person of a firm constitution begins to *bloat*, from being warm grows cold, his fibres grow weak. *Arbuthnot.*

BLOAT, blôte. *adj.* Swelled with intemperance; turgid.

The *bloat* king. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

BLOA'TEDNESS, blô'têd-nês. *n. s.* [from *bloat*.] Turgidness; swelling; tumour.

Lassitude, laziness, *bloatedness*, and scorbutical spots, are symptoms of weak fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

BLO'BBER, blôb'bûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *blob*.] A word used in some counties for a bubble.

There swimmeth also in the sea a round slimy substance, called a *blobber*, reputed noisome to the fish. *Carew.*

BLO'BBERLIP, blôb'bûr-lîp. *n. s.* [from *blob*, or *blobber* and *lip*.] A thick lip.

They make a wit of their insipid friend,
His *blobberlips* and beetlebrows commend. *Dryden.*

BLO'BLIPPED, blôb'lîpt.
BLO'BBERLIPPED, blôb'bûr-lîpt. } *adj.* Having swelled or thick lips.

A *blobberlipped* shell, seemeth to be a kind of mussel. *Grew.*

His person deformed to the highest degree; flatnosed, and *blobberlipped*. *L'Estrange.*

BLOCK, blôk. *n. s.* [*block*, Dutch; *bloc*, Fr.]

1. A heavy piece of timber, rather thick than long.

2. A mass of matter.

Homer's apotheosis consists of a groupe of figures; cut in the same *block* of marble, and rising one above another. *Addison.*

3. A massy body.

Small causes are sufficient to make a man uneasy, when great ones are not in the way; for want of a *block*, he will stumble at a straw. *Swift.*

4. A rude piece of matter: in contempt.

When, by the help of wedges and beetles, an image is cleft out of the trunk of some tree, yet, after the skill of artificers to set forth such a divine *block*, it cannot one moment secure itself from being eaten by worms. *Stilling fleet.*

5. The piece of wood on which hats are formed. Some old writers use *block* for the hat itself.

He wears his faith but as the fashion of his hat; it ever changes with the next *block*. *Shakspeare.*

6. The wood on which criminals are beheaded.

Some guard these traitors to the *block* of death,
Treason's true bed, and yielder-up of breath. *Shaks.*

At the instant of his death, having a long beard, after his head was upon the *block*, he gently drew his beard aside, and said, This hath not offended the king. *Bacon.*

I'll drag him thence,
Even from the holy altar to the *block*. *Dryden.*

7. An obstruction; a stop.

Can he ever dream, that the suffering for righteousness sake is our felicity, when he sees us run so from it, that no crime is *block* enough in our way to stop our flight! *Decay of Piety.*

8. A sea term for a pully.

9. A blockhead; a fellow remarkable for stupidity.

The country is a desert, where the good
Gain'd inhabits not; born 's not understood;
There men become beasts, and prone to all evils;
In cities, *blocks*. *Donne.*

What tongueless *blocks* were they, would they not speak? *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

To BLOCK, blôk. *v. n.* [*bloquer*, Fr.]

1. To shut up; to inclose, so as to hinder egress; to obstruct.

The states about them should neither by increase of dominion, nor by *blocking* of trade, have it in their power to hurt or annoy. *Clarendon.*

They *block* the castle kept by Bertram;
But now they cry, Down with the palace, fire it.
Dryden.

2. It has often *up*, to note clausure.

Recommend it to the governor of Abingdon, to send some troops to *block* it *up*, from infesting the great road. *Clarendon.*

The abbot raises an army, and *blocks up* the town on the side that faces his dominions. *Addison.*

BLOCK-HOUSE, blôk'hôûse. *n. s.* [from *block* and *house*.] A fortress built to obstruct or block up a pass, commonly to defend a harbour.

His entrance is guarded with *block-houses*, and that on the town's side fortified with ordnance. *Carew.*

Rochester water reacheth far within the land, and is under the protection of some *block-houses*. *Raleigh.*

BLOCK-TIN, blôk-tîn. *n. s.* [from *block* and *tin*.] So the tradesmen call that which is pure or unmixed, and yet unwrought. *Boyle.*

BLOCKA'DE, blôk-kâde'. *n. s.* [from *block*.] A siege carried on by shutting up the place.

The enemy was necessitated wholly to abandon the *blockade* of Olivenza. *Tatler.*

Round the goddess roll
Broad hats and hoods, and caps, a sable shoal;
Thick, and more thick, the black *blockade* extends.
Pope.

To BLOCKA'DE, blôk-kâde. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up by obstruction.

Huge bales of British cloth *blockade* the door,
A hundred oxen at your levy roar. *Pope.*

BLO'CKHEAD, blôk'hêd. *n. s.* [from *block* and *head*.] A stupid fellow; a dolt; a man without parts.

Your wit will not so soon out as another man's will; it is strongly wedged up in a *blockhead*. *Shaks.*

We idly sit like stupid *blockheads*,
Our hands committed to our pockets. *Hudibras.*

A *blockhead* rubs his thoughtless scull,
And thanks his stars he was not born a fool. *Pope.*

BLO'CKHEADED, blôk-hêd'êd. *adj.* [from *blockhead*.] Stupid; dull.

Says a *blockheaded* boy, these are villainous creatures. *L'Estrange.*

BLO'CKISH, blôk'ish. *adj.* [from *block*.] Stupid; dull.

Make a lott'ry,
And, by decree, let *blockish* Ajax draw
The sort to fight with Hector. *Shakspeare.*

BLO'CKISHLY, blôk'ish-lê. *adv.* [from *blockish*.] In a stupid manner.

BLO'CKISHNESS, blôk'ish-nês. *n. s.* [from *blockish*.] Stupidity; dullness.

BLO'MARY, blôm'mâ-rê. *n. s.* The first forge in the iron mills, through which the metal passes, after it has been first melted from the mine. *Dict.*

BLO'NKET, blôn'-kît.[99] *n. s.* [I suppose for *blanket*.]

Our *blonket* livery's been all too sad
For thilke same season, when all is yclad
With pleasance. *Spenser.*

BLOOD, blûd.[308] *n. s.* [blod, Saxon.]

1. The red liquor that circulates in the bodies of animals.

But flesh, with the life thereof, which is the *blood* thereof, shall you not eat. *Genesis.*

2. Child; progeny.

We'll no more meet, no more see one another:
But yet thou art my flesh, my *blood*, my daughter.
Shakspeare.

3. Family; kindred.
As many and as well born *bloods* as those
Stand in his face, to contradict his claim. *Shaksp.*
O! what an happiness is it to find
A friend of our own *blood*, a brother kind! *Waller.*
According to the common law of England, in administrations, the whole *blood* is preferred to the half *blood*. *Ayliffe.*
4. Descent; lineage.
Epithets of flattery, deserved by few of them; and not running in a *blood*, like the perpetual gentleness of the Ormond family. *Dryden.*
5. Blood royal; royal lineage.
They will almost
Give us a prince o' th' *blood*, a son of Priam,
In change of him. *Shakspeare.*
6. Birth; high extraction.
I am a gentleman of *blood* and breeding *Shaksp.*
7. Murder; violent death.
It will have *blood*; they say, *blood* will have *blood*. *Shakspeare.*
The voice of thy brother's *blood* crieth unto me from the ground. *Gen.* iv. 10.
8. Life.
When wicked men have slain a righteous person in his own house, upon his bed, shall I not therefore now require his *blood* at your hand? 2 *Sam.* iv. 11.
9. *For blood.* Though his blood or life was at stake: a low phrase.
A crow lay battering upon a muscle, and could not, *for his blood*, break the shell to come at the fish. *L'Estrange.*
10. The carnal part of man.
Flesh and *blood* hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven. *Matth.* xvi. 17.
11. Temper of mind; state of the passions.
Will you, great sir, that glory blot,
In cold *blood*, which you gain'd in hot? *Hudibras.*
12. Hot spark; man of fire.
The news put divers young *bloods* into such a fury, as the ambassadors were not, without peril, to be outraged. *Bacon.*
13. The juice of any thing.
He washed his garments in wine, and his clothes in the *blood* of grapes. *Gen.* xlix. 11.

To BLOOD, blŭd. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To stain with blood.
Then all approach the slain with vast surprise,
And, scarce secure, reach out their spears afar,
And *blood* their points, to prove their partnership in war. *Dryden's Fables.*
He was *blooded* up to his elbows by a couple of Moors, whom he butchered with his own imperial hands. *Addison.*
2. To enter; to enure to blood; as a hound.
Fairer than fairest, let none ever say,
That ye were *blooded* in a yielded prey.
Spenser's Sonnets.
3. To *blood*, is sometimes to let blood medically.
4. To heat; to exasperate.
When the faculties intellectual are in vigour, not drenched, or, as it were, *blooded* by the affections. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*
By this means, matters grew more exasperate; the auxiliary forces of French and English were much *blooded* one against another. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

BLOOD-BOLTERED, blŭd'bōl-tŭrd. *adj.* [from *blood* and *bolter*.] Blood sprinkled.
The *blood-bolter'd* Banquo smiles upon me. *Macbeth.*

BLOOD-HOT, blŭd'hŏt. *adj.* [from *blood* and *hot*.] Hot in the same degree with blood.
A good piece of bread first to be eaten, will gain time to warm the beer *blood-hot*, which then he may drink safely. *Locke.*

To BLOOD-LET, blŭd'lĕt. *v. n.* [from *blood* and *let*.] To bleed; to open a vein medicinally.
The chyle is not perfectly assimilated into blood, by its circulation through the lungs, as is known by experiments in *blood-letting*. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

BLOOD-LETTER, blŭd'-lĕt-tŭr. *n. s.* [from *blood-let*.] A phlebotomist; one that takes away blood medically.
This mischief, in aneurisms, proceedeth from the ignorance of the *blood-letter*, who, not considering the errour committed in letting blood, binds up the arm carelessly. *Wiseman.*

BLOOD-STONE, blŭd'-stōne. *n. s.* [*hæmatites*, from *blood* and *stone*.] The name of a stone.
There is a stone, which they call the *blood-stone*, which, worn, is thought to be good for them that bleed at the nose; which, no doubt, is by astriction and cooling of the spirits. *Bacon.*
The *blood-stone* is green, spotted with a bright blood red. *Woodward on Fossils.*

BLOOD-THIRSTY, blŭd'*th*ŭrs-tē. *adj.* [from *blood* and *thirst*.] Desirous to shed blood.
And high advancing his *blood-thirsty* blade,
Struck one of those deformed heads. *Fairy Queen.*
The image of God the *blood-thirsty* have not; for God is charity and mercy itself. *Raleigh's Hist.*

BLOOD-VESSEL, blŭd'vĕs-sĭl.[99] *n. s.* [from *blood* and *vessel*.] A vessel appropriated by nature to the conveyance of the blood.
The skins of the forehead were extremely tough and thick, and had not in them any *blood-vessel* that we were able to discover. *Addison's Spectator.*

BLO'ODFLOWER, blŭd'flŏŭr. *n. s.* [*hæmanthus*, Lat.] A plant.

BLOODGUI'LTINESS, blŭd'gĭlt-ē-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *blood* and *guilty*.] Murder; the crime of shedding blood.
And were there rightful cause of difference,
Yet were 't not better, fair it to accord,
Than with *bloodguiltiness* to heap offence,
And mortal vengeance join to crime abhorr'd?
Fairy Queen.

BLO'ODHOUND, blŭd'hŏŭnd. *n. s.* [from *blood* and *hound*.] A hound that follows by the scent, and seizes with great fierceness.
Hear this, hear this, thou tribune of the people!
Thou zealous, publick *bloodhound*, hear and melt.
Dryden.
Where are those rav'ning *bloodhounds*, that pursue
In a full cry, gaping to swallow me?
Southerne's Inn. Adult.
A *bloodhound* will follow the track of the person he pursues, and all hounds the particular game they have in chace. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
And though the villain 'scape a while, he feels,
Slow vengeance, like a *bloodhound*, at his heels.
Swift.

BLO'ODILY, blŭd'ē-lē. *adv.* [from *bloody*.] With disposition to shed blood; cruelly.
I told the pursuivant,
As too triumphing, how mine enemies
To day at Pomfret *bloodily* were butcher'd.
Shakspeare's Richard III.
This day the poet, *bloodily* inclin'd,
Has made me die full sore against my mind. *Dryd.*

BLO'ODINESS, blŭd'ē-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *bloody*.] The state of being bloody.
It will manifest itself by its *bloodiness:* yet sometimes the scull is so thin as not to admit of any. *Sharp's Surgery.*

BLO'ODLESS, blŭd'lĕs *adj.* [from *blood*.]
1. Without blood, dead.
He cheered my sorrows, and, for sums of gold,
The *bloodless* carcass of my Hector sold. *Dryden.*
2. Without slaughter.
War brings ruin where it should amend;
But beauty, with a *bloodless* conquest, finds
A welcome sov'reignty in rudest minds. *Waller.*

BLO'ODSHED, blŭd'shĕd *n. s.* [from *blood* and *shed*.]
1. The crime of blood, or murder.
Full many mischiefs follow cruel wrath;
Abhorred *bloodshed*, and tumultuous strife,
Unmanly murder, and unthrifty scath. *Fairy Q.*
All murders past do stand excus'd in this;
And this so sole, and so unmatchable,
Shall prove a deadly *bloodshed* but a jest,
Exampled by this heinous spectacle. *Shakspeare.*
A man, under the transports of a vehement rage, passes a different judgment upon murder and *bloodshed*, from what he does when his revenge is over. *South.*
2. Slaughter; waste of life.
So by him Cæsar got the victory,
Through great *bloodshed*, and many a sad assay.
Fairy Queen.
Of wars and *bloodshed* and of dire events,
I could with greater certainty foretel. *Dryden.*

BLO'ODSHEDDER, blŭd'shĕd-dŭr. *n. s.* [from *bloodshed*.] Murderer.
He that taketh away his neighbour's living, slayeth him; and he that defraud'eth the labourer of his hire, is a *bloodshedder*. *Ecclus.* xxxiv. 22.

BLO'ODSHOT, blŭd'shŏt. } *adj.*
BLOODSHO'TTEN, blŭd'shŏt-tn.[103] } [from *blood* and *shot*.] Filled with blood bursting from its proper vessels.
And that the winds their bellowing throats would try,
When redd'ning clouds reflect his *bloodshot* eye.
Garth.

BLO'ODSUCKER, blŭd'sŭk-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *blood* and *suck*.]
1. A leech; a fly; any thing that sucks blood.
2. A cruel man; a murderer.
God keep the prince from all the pack of you;
A knot you are of damned *bloodsuckers*. *Shaksp.*
The nobility cried out upon him, that he was a *bloodsucker*, a murderer, and a parricide. *Hayward.*

BLO'ODWIT, blŭd'wĭt. *n. s.* A fine anciently paid as a compensation for blood.

BLO'ODWORT, blŭd'wŭrt. *n. s.* A plant.

BLO'ODY, blŭd'ē. *adj.* [from *blood*.]
1. Stained with blood.
2. Cruel; murderous: applied either to men or facts.
By continual martial exercises, without blood, she made them perfect in that *bloody* art. *Sidney.*
False of heart, light of ear, *bloody* of hand.
Shaksp. King Lear.
I grant him *bloody*,
Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful. *Shakspeare.*
Thou *bloodier* villain,
Than terms can give thee out. *Shakspeare.*
Alas! why gnaw you so your nether lip?
Some *bloody* passion shakes your very frame;
These are portents: but yet I hope, I hope,
They do not point on me. *Shakspeare's Othello.*
The *bloody* fact,
Will be aveng'd; and th' other's faith approv'd
Lose no reward; though here thou see him die,
Rolling in dust and gore. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
The *bloodiest* vengeance which she could pursue,
Would be a trifle to my loss of you.
Dryden's Ind. Emp.
Proud Nimrod first the *bloody* chace began,
A mighty hunter and his prey was man.
Pope's Windsor Forest.

BLOODY-FLUX, blŭd'ē-flŭks. *n. s.* The dysentery; a disease in which the excrements are mixed with blood.
Cold, by retarding the motion of the blood, and suppressing perspiration, produces giddiness, sleep-

iness, pains in the bowels, looseness, *bloody fluxes*.
Arbuthnot on Air.

BLOODY-MINDED, blŭd'ê-mind'êd. *adj.* [from *bloody* and *mind*.] Cruel; inclined to blood-shed.

I think you'll make me mad: truth has been at my tongue's end this half hour, and I have not the power to bring it out, for fear of this *bloody-minded* colonel. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

BLOOM, blôôm. *n. s.* [*blum*, Germ. *bloem*, Dutch.]

1. A blossom; the flower which precedes the fruit.

How nature paints her colours, how the bee
Sits on her *bloom*, extracting liquid sweet. *Milton.*

A medlar tree was planted by;
The spreading branches made a goodly show,
And full of opening *blooms* was ev'ry bough. *Dryd.*

Haste to yonder woodbine bow'rs;
The turf with rural dainties shall be crown'd
While opening *blooms* diffuse their sweets around.
Pope.

2. The state of immaturity; the state of any thing improving, and ripening to higher perfection.

Were I no queen, did you my beauty weigh,
My youth in *bloom*, your age in its decay. *Dryden.*

3. The blue colour upon plums and grapes newly gathered.

4. [In the iron works.] A piece of iron wrought into a mass, two feet square.

To BLOOM, blôôm. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To bring or yield blossoms.

The rod of Aaron for the house of Levi was budded, and brought forth buds, and *bloomed* blossoms, and yielded almonds. *Numbers*, xvii. 8.

It is a common experience, that if you do not pull off some blossoms the first time a tree *bloometh*, it will blossom itself to death. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. To produce, as blossoms.

Rites and customs, now superstitious, when the strength of virtuous, devout, or charitable affection *bloomed* them, no man could justly have condemned as evil. *Hooker.*

3. To be in a state of youth and improvement.

Beauty, frail flow'r, that every season fears,
Blooms in thy colours for a thousand years. *Pope.*

O greatly bless'd with every *blooming* grace!
With equal steps the paths of glory trace. *Pope.*

BLO'OMY, blôôm'mê. *adj.* [from *bloom*.] Full of blooms; flowery.

O nightingale! that on yon *bloomy* spray
Warblest at eve, when all the woods are still. *Milt.*

Departing spring could only stay to shed
Her *bloomy* beauties on the genial bed,
But left the manly summer in her stead. *Dryden.*

Hear how the birds, on ev'ry *bloomy* spray,
With joyous musick wake the dawning day. *Pope.*

BLORE, blôre. *n. s.* [from *blow*.] Act of blowing; blast: an expressive word, but not used.

Out rusht, with an unmeasur'd roar,
Those two winds tumbling clouds in heaps; ushers to either's *blore*. *Chapman's Iliad.*

BLO'SSOM, blôs'sŭm. *n. s.* [blopme, Sax.] The flower that grows on any plant, previous to the seed or fruit. We generally call those flowers *blossoms*, which are not much regarded in themselves but as a token of some following production.

Cold news for me:
Thus are my *blossoms* blasted in the bud,
And caterpillars eat my leaves away. *Shakspeare.*

Merrily, merrily, shall I live now,
Under the *blossom* that hangs on the bough. *Shaksp.*

The pulling off many of the *blossoms* of a fruit tree, doth make the fruit fairer. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To his green years your censure you would suit,
Not blast the *blossom*, but expect the fruit. *Dryd.*

To BLO'SSOM, blôs'sŭm. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To put forth blossoms.

This is the state of man: to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow *blossoms*,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him.
Shaksp. Henry VIII.

Although the fig-tree shall not *blossom*, neither shall fruit be in the vines, yet will I rejoice in the Lord. *Habb.* iii. 17.

The want of rain, at *blossoming* time, often occasions the dropping off of the blossoms, for want of sap. *Mortimer.*

To BLOT, blôt. *v. a.* [from *blottir*, Fr. to hide.]

1. To obliterate; to make writing invisible by covering it with ink.

You that are king
Have caused him, by new act of parliament,
To *blot* out me, and put his own son in. *Shakspeare.*

Ev'n copious Dryden wanted, or forgot,
The last and greatest art, the art to *blot*. *Pope.*

A man of the most understanding will find it impossible to make the best use of it, while he writes in constraint, perpetually softening, correcting, or *blotting* out expressions. *Swift.*

2. To efface; to erase.

O Bertram, oh no more my foe, but brother!
One act like this *blots* out a thousand crimes. *Dryd.*

These simple ideas, offered to the mind, the understanding can no more refuse, nor alter, nor *blot* out, than a mirrour can refuse, alter, or obliterate, the images which the objects produce. *Locke.*

3. To make black spots on a paper; to blur.

Heads overfull of matter, be like pens overfull of ink, which will sooner *blot*, than make any fair letter. *Ascham.*

O sweet Portia!
Here are a few of the unpleasant'st words,
That ever *blotted* paper. *Shakspeare.*

4. To disgrace; to disfigure.

Unknit that threat'ning unkind brow,
It *blots* thy beauty, as frost bites the meads,
Confounds thy fame. *Shakspeare.*

My guilt thy growing virtues did defame;
My blackness *blotted* thy unblemish'd name. *Dryd.*

For mercy's sake restrain thy hand,
Blot not thy innocence with guiltless blood. *Rowe.*

5. To darken.

He sung how earth *blots* the moon's gilded wane,
Whilst foolish men beat sounding brass in vain.
Cowley.

BLOT, blôt. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An obliteration of something written.

Let flames on your unlucky papers prey,
Your wars, your loves, your praises, be forgot,
And make of all an universal *blot*. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

2. A blur; a spot upon paper.

3. A spot in reputation; a stain; a disgrace; a reproach.

Make known,
It is no vicious *blot*, murder, or foulness,
That hath depriv'd me. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

A lie is a foul *blot* in a man; yet it is continually in the mouth of the untaught. *Eccl.* xx. 24.

A disappointed hope, a *blot* of honour, a strain of conscience, an unfortunate love, will serve the turn. *Temple.*

4. [At backgammon.] When a single man lies open to be taken up; whence, *to hit a* blot.

He is too great a master of his art, to make a *blot* which may so easily be hit. *Dryden.*

BLOTCH, blôtsh. *n. s.* [from *blot*.] A spot or pustule upon the skin.

Spots and *blotches* of several colours and figures, straggling over the body; some are red, others yellow, or black. *Harvey.*

To BLOTE, blôte. *v. a.* To smoke, or dry by the smoke; as *bloted* herrings; or red herrings.

BLOW, blô. *n. s.* [*blowe*, Dutch.]

1. The act of striking.

2. A stroke.

A most poor man, made tame to fortune's *blows*,
Who, by the art of known and feeling sorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakspeare.*

A woman's tongue,
That gives not half so great a *blow* to th' ear,
As will a chestnut. *Shaksp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Words of great contempt commonly finding a return of equal scorn, *blows* were fastened upon the most pragmatical of the crew. *Clarendon.*

3. The fatal stroke; the stroke of death.

Assuage your thirst of blood, and strike the *blow*.
Dryden.

4. An act of hostility: *blows* are used for combat or war.

Be most abated captives to some nation
That won you without *blows*. *Shakspeare.*

Unarm'd if I should go,
What hope of mercy from this dreadful foe,
But woman-like to fall, and fall without a *blow*?
Pope.

5. A sudden calamity; an unexpected evil.

People is broken with a grievous *blow*. *Jerem.*

To all but thee in fits he seem'd to go,
And 'twas my ministry to deal the *blow*. *Parnel.*

6. A single action; a sudden event.

Every year they gain a victory, and a town; but if they are once defeated, they lose a province at a *blow*. *Dryden.*

7. The act of a fly, by which she lodges eggs in flesh.

I much fear, lest with the *blows* of flies
His brass-inflicted wounds are fill'd. *Chapman's Il.*

To BLOW, blô. *v. n.* pret. *blew*; particip. pass. *blown*. [blapan, Sax.]

1. To make a current of air.

At his sight the mountains are shaken, and at his will the south wind *bloweth*. *Ecclus.* xliii. 16.

Fruits, for long keeping, gather before they are full ripe, and in a dry day, towards noon, and when the wind *bloweth* not south; and when the moon is in decrease. *Bacon's Natural History.*

By the fragrant winds that *blow*
O'er the Elysian flow'rs. *Pope's St. Cæcilia.*

2. This word is sometimes impersonally with *it*.

It blew a terrible tempest at sea once, and there was one seaman praying. *L'Estrange.*

If *it blows* a happy gale, we must set up all our sails; though it sometimes happens that our natural heat is more powerful than our care and correctness. *Dryden.*

3. To pant; to puff; to be breathless.

Here's Mrs. Page at the door, sweating and *blowing*, and looking wildly. *Shakspeare.*

Each aking nerve refuse the lance to throw,
And each spent courser at the chariot *blow*. *Pope.*

4. To breathe.

Says the satyr, if you have gotten a trick of *blowing* hot and cold out of the same mouth, I've e'en done with ye. *L'Estrange.*

5. To sound with being blown.

Nor with less dread the loud
Ethereal trumpet from on high 'gan *blow*. *Milton.*

There let the prating organ *blow*
To the full-voic'd quire below. *Milton.*

6. To sound, or play musically by wind.

The priests shall *blow* with the trumpet. *Joshua.*

When ye *blow* an alarm, then the camps that lie on the east parts shall go forward. *Numbers.*

7. *To blow over.* To pass away without effect.

Storms, though they *blow over* divers times, yet may fall at last. *Bacon's Essays.*

When the storm is *blown over*,
How blest is the swain,
Who begins to discover
An end of his pain. *Granville.*

But those clouds being now happily *blown over*, and our sun clearly shining out again, I have recovered the relapse. *Denham.*

8. *To blow up.* To fly into the air by the force of gunpowder.

On the next day, some of the enemy's magazines *blew up*; and it is thought they were destroyed on purpose by some of their men. *Tatler.*

To BLOW, blō. *v. a.*

1. To drive by the force of the wind: with a particle to fix the meaning.

Though you untie the winds,
Though bladed corn be lodg'd and trees *blown down*,
Though castles topple on their warder's heads. *Macb.*

Fair daughter *blow away* those mists and clouds,
And let thy eyes shine forth in their full lustre. *Denham.*

These primitive heirs of the christian church could not so easily *blow off* the doctrine of passive obedience. *South.*

2. To inflate with wind.

I have created the smith that *bloweth* the coals. *Isaiah.*

A fire not *blown* shall consume him. *Job.*

3. To swell; to puff into size.

No *blown* ambition doth our arms incite,
But love, dear love, and our ag'd father's right. *King Lear.*

4. To form into shape by the breath.

Spherical bubbles, that boys sometimes *blow* with water, to which soap hath given a tenacity. *Boyle.*

5. To sound an instrument of wind musick.

Blow the trumpet among the nations. *Jeremiah.*

Where the bright seraphim, in burning row,
Their loud uplifted angel trumpets *blow*. *Milton.*

6. To warm with the breath.

When isicles hang by the wall,
And Dick the shepherd *blows* his nail,
And Tom bears logs into the hall,
And milk comes frozen home in pail. *Shaksp.*

7. To spread by report.

But never was there a man, of his degree,
So much esteem'd, so well belov'd, as he:
So gentle of condition was he known,
That through the court his courtesy was *blown*. *Dryd.*

8. *To blow out.* To extinguish by wind or the breath.

Your breath first kindled the dead coal of war,
And brought in matter that should feed this fire;
And now 'tis far too huge to be *blown out*
With that same weak wind which enkindled it. *Shakspeare.*

Moon, slip behind some cloud, some tempest rise,
And *blow out* all the stars that light the skies. *Dryd.*

9. *To blow up.* To raise or swell with breath.

A plague of sighing and grief! it *blows* a man *up* like a bladder. *Shakspeare.*

Before we had exhausted the receiver, the bladder appeared as full as if *blown up* with a quill. *Boyle.*

It was my breath that *blew* this tempest *up*,
Upon your stubborn usage of the pope. *Shaksp.*

An empty bladder gravitates no more than when *blown up*, but somewhat less; yet descends more easily, because with less resistance. *Grew.*

10. *To blow up.* To inflate with pride.

Blown up with the conceit of his merit, he did not think he had received good measure from the king. *Bacon.*

11. *To blow up.* To kindle.

His presence soon *blows up* th' unkindly fight,
And his loud guns speak thick like angry men. *Dryden.*

12. To move by *afflatus*.

When the mind finds herself very much inflamed with devotion, she is too much inclined to think that it is *blown up* with something divine within herself. *Addison.*

13. *To blow up.* To burst with gunpowder; to raise into the air.

The captains hoping, by a mine, to gain the city, approached with soldiers ready to enter upon *blowing up* of the mine. *Knolles' Hist. of the Turks.*

Their chief *blown up* in air, not waves expir'd,
To which his pride presum'd to give the law. *Dryd.*

Not far from the said well, *blowing up* a rock, he formerly observed some of these. *Woodward.*

14. To infect with the eggs of flies. I know not how this sense belongs to the word.

I would no more endure
This wooden slavery, than I would suffer
The flesh-fly *blow* my mouth. *Shakspeare.*

Rather at Nilus' mud
Lay me stark naked, and let the water-flies
Blow me into abhorring. *Shakspeare.*

15. *To blow upon.* To make stale.

I am wonderfully pleased, when I meet with any passage in an old Greek or Latin author, that is not *blown upon*, and which I have never met with in any quotation. *Addison.*

He will whisper an intrigue that is not yet *blown upon* by common fame. *Addison.*

To BLOW, blō. *v. n.* [blopan, Saxon.] To bloom; to blossom.

We lose the prime, to mark how spring
Our tender plants, how *blows* the citron grove
What drops the myrrh and what the balmy reed. *Milton.*

This royal fair
Shall when the blossom of her beauty's *blown*,
See her great brother on the British throne. *Waller.*

Fair is the kingcup that in meadow *blows;*
Fair is the daisy that beside her grows. *Gay.*

For thee Idume's spicy forests *blow*,
And seeds of gold in Ophir's mountains glow. *Pope.*

BLO'WER, blō'ûr. *n. s.* [from *blow.*] A melter of tin.

Add his care and cost in buying wood, and in fetching the same to the blowing-house, together with the *blowers'* two or three months extreme and increasing labour. *Carew.*

BLOWN, blōne. The *participle passive* of *blow.*

All the sparks of virtue, which nature had kindled in them, were so *blown* to give forth their uttermost heat, that justly it may be affirmed, they inflamed the affections of all that knew them. *Sidney.*

The trumpets sleep, while cheerful horns are *blown*.
And arms employ'd on birds and beasts alone. *Pope.*

BLO'WPOINT, blō'pōint.[296] *n. s.* A child's play, perhaps like *pushpin.*

Shortly boys shall not play
At spancounter or *blowpoint*, but shall pay
Toll to some courtier. *Donne.*

BLOWTH, blōūth. *n. s.* [from *blow.*] Bloom, or blossom.

Ambition and covetousness being but green, and newly grown up, the seeds, and effects were as yet but potential, and in the *blowth* and bud. *Raleigh.*

BLOWZE, blōūze.[323] *n. s.* A ruddy fat-faced wench.

BLO'WZY, blōū'zė. *adj.* [from *blowze.*] Sun burnt; high coloured.

BLU'BBER, blūb'bûr. *n. s.* [See BLOB.] The part of a whale that contains the oil.

To BLU'BBER, blūb'bûr. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks.

Even so lies she
Blubb'ring and weeping, weeping and *blubb'ring*. *Shakspeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

A thief came to a boy that was *blubbering* by the side of a well, and asked what he cried for. *L'Estrange.*

Soon as Glumdalclitch miss'd her pleasing care,
She wept, she *blubber'd*, and she tore her hair. *Swift.*

To BLU'BBER, blūb'bûr. *v. a.* To swell the cheeks with weeping.

Fair streams represent unto me my *blubbered* face; let tears procure your stay. *Sidney.*

The wild wood gods, arrived in the place,
There find the virgin doleful, desolate,
With ruffled raiment, and fair *blubber'd* face,
As her outrageous foe had left her late. *Fairy Q.*

Tir'd with the search, not finding what she seeks,
With cruel blows she pounds her *blubber'd* cheeks. *Dryden.*

BLU'BBERED, blūb'bûrd. *particip. adj.* [from *To blubber.*] Swelled; big: applied commonly to the lip.

Thou sing with him, thou booby! never pipe
Was so profan'd, to touch that *blubber'd* lip. *Dryd.*

BLU'DGEON, blūd'jŭn.[269] *n. s.* A short stick, with one end loaded, used as an offensive weapon.

BLUE, blū.[335] *adj.* [blæp, Sax. *bleu*, Fr.] One of the seven original colours.

There's gold, and here
My *bluest* veins to kiss; a hand that kings
Have lipt and trembled kissing. *Shakspeare.*

Where fires thou find'st unrak'd, and hearths unswept,
There pinch the maids as *blue* as bilberry. *Shaksp.*

O coward conscience, how dost thou afflict me!
The lights burn *blue*. Is it not dead midnight?
Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling flesh. *Shakspeare.*

Why does one climate and one soil endue
The blushing poppy with a crimson hue,
Yet leave the lily pale, and tinge the violet *blue?* *Prior.*

There was scarce any other colour sensible besides red and *blue;* only the *blues*, and principally the second *blue*, inclined a little to green. *Newton.*

BLU'EBOTTLE, blū'bŏt-tl, *n. s.* [*cyanus;* from *blue* and *bottle.*]

1. A flower of the bell shape; a species of *bottleflower.*

If you put *bluebottles*, or other blue flowers, into an ant-hill, they will be stained with red: because the ants thrust their stings, and instil into them their stinging liquor. *Ray.*

2. A fly with a large blue belly.

Say, sire of insects, mighty Sol,
A fly upon the chariot pole
Cries out, What *bluebottle* alive
Did ever with such fury drive? *Prior.*

BLUE-EYED, blū'ī'de. *adj.* [from *blue* and *eye.*] Having blue eyes.

Rise, then, fair *blue-eyed* maid, rise and discover
Thy silver brow, and meet thy golden lover. *Crashaw.*

Nor to the temple was she gone, to move
With prayers the *blue-eyed* progeny of Jove. *Dryd.*

BLUEHA'IRED, blū'hâre-d. *adj.* [from *blue* and *hair.*] Having blue hair.

This place,
The greatest and the best of all the main,
He quarters to his *blue-hair'd* deities. *Milton.*

BLU'ELY, blū'lė. *adv.* [from *blue.*] With a blue colour.

This 'squire he dropp'd his pen full soon,
While as the light burnt *bluely*. *Swift.*

BLU'ENESS, blū'nės. *n. s.* [from *blue.*] The quality of being blue.

In a moment our liquor may be deprived of its *blueness*, and restored to it again, by the affusion of a few drops of liquors. *Boyle on Colours.*

BLUFF, blŭf. *adj.* Big; surly; blustering.

Like those whom stature did to crowns prefer,
Black-brow'd and *bluff* like Homer's Jupiter. *Dryd.*

BLU'ISH, blů'ish. *adj.* [from *blue.*] Blue in a small degree.

Side sleeves and skirts, round underborne with a *bluish* tinsel. *Shakspeare.*

At last, as far as I could cast my eyes
Upon the sea, somewhat, methought did rise
Like *bluish* mists. *Dryden.*

Here, in full light, the russet plains extend;
There, wrapt in clouds, the *bluish* hills ascend. *Pope.*

BLU'ISHNESS, blů'ish-nės. *n. s.* [from *blue.*] A small degree of blue colour.

I could make, with crude copper, a solution without the *bluishness* that is wont to accompany its vulgar solutions. *Boyle.*

To BLU'NDER, blůn'důr.[93] *v. n.* [*blunderen*, Dutch; perhaps from *blind.*]

1. To mistake grossly; to err very widely; to mistake stupidly. It is a word implying contempt.

It is one thing to forget matter of fact, and another to *blunder* upon the reason of it. *L'Estrange.*

The grandees and giants in knowledge, who laughed at all besides themselves, as barbarous and insignificant, yet *blundered*, and stumbled, about their principal concern. *South.*

2. To flounder; to stumble.

He who now to sense, now nonsense leaning,
Means not, but *blunders* round about a meaning. *Pope.*

To BLU'NDER, blůn'důr. *v. a.* To mix foolishly or blindly.

He seems to understand no difference between titles of respect and acts of worship; between expressions of esteem and devotion; between religious and civil worship: for he *blunders* and confounds all these together; and whatever proves one, he thinks, proves all the rest. *Stillingfleet.*

BLU'NDER, blůn'důr. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A gross or shameful mistake.

It was the advice of Schomberg to an historian, that he should avoid being particular in the drawing up of an army, and other circumstances in the day of battle; for that he had observed notorious *blunders* and absurdities committed by writers not conversant in the art of war. *Addison.*

It is our own ignorance that makes us charge those works of the Almighty as defects or *blunders*, as ill-contrived or ill-made. *Derham.*

BLU'NDERBUSS, blůnd'důr-bůs. *n. s.* [from *blunder.*] A gun that is charged with many bullets, so that, without any exact aim, there is a chance of hitting the mark.

There are *blunderbusses* in every loop-hole, that go off of their own accord at the squeaking of a fiddle. *Dryden.*

BLU'NDERER, blůn'důr-ůr. *n. s.* [from *blunder.*] A man apt to commit blunders; a blockhead.

Another sort of judges will decide in favour of an author, or will pronounce him a mere *blunderer*, according to the company they have kept. *Watts.*

BLU'NDERHEAD, blůn'důr-hěd. *n. s.* [from *blunder* and *head.*] A stupid fellow.

At the rate of this thick-skulled *blunderhead*, every plow-jobber shall take upon him to read upon divinity. *L'Estrange.*

BLUNT, blůnt. *adj.* [etymology uncertain.]

1. Dull on the edge or point; not sharp.

Thanks to that beauty, which can give an edge to the *bluntest* swords. *Sidney.*

If the iron be *blunt*, and he do not whet the edge, then must he put to more strength. *Eccles.*

2. Dull in understanding; not quick.

Valentine being gone, I'll quickly cross,
By some sly trick, *blunt* Thurio's dull proceeding. *Shaksp.*

3. Rough; not delicate; not civil.

Whitehead, a grave divine, was of a *blunt* stoical nature. One day the queen happened to say, I like thee the better, because thou livest unmarried. He answered, Madam, I like you the worse. *Bacon.*

The mayor of the town came to seize them in a *blunt* manner, alleging a warrant to stop them. *Wotton.*

'Tis not enough your counsel still be true:
Blunt truths more mischief than nice falsehoods do. *Pope.*

4. Abrupt; not elegant.

To use too many circumstances, ere one come to the matter, is wearisome; to use none at all, is *blunt.* *Bacon.*

5. Hard to penetrate. This use is improper.

I find my heart hardened and *blunt* to new impressions; it will scarce receive or retain affections of yesterday. *Pope.*

To BLUNT, blůnt. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dull the edge or point.

So sicken waining moons too near the sun;
And *blunt* their crescents on the edge of day. *Dryd.*

Earthy limbs and gross allay
Blunt not the beams of heav'n, and edge of day. *Dryden.*

He had such things to urge against our marriage,
As, now declar'd, would *blunt* my sword in battle,
And dastardize my courage. *Dryden.*

2. To repress or weaken any appetite, desire or power of the mind.

Blunt not his love;
Nor lose the good advantage of his grace,
By seeming cold. *Shaksp.*

BLU'NTLY, blůnt'lė. *adv.* [from *blunt.*]

1. In a blunt manner; without sharpness.

2. Coarsely; plainly; roughly.

I can keep honest counsels, marr a curious tale in telling it, and deliver a plain message *bluntly.* *Shaksp.*

A man of honest blood,
Who to his wife, before the time assign'd
For childbirth came, thus *bluntly* spoke his mind. *Dryden.*

BLU'NTNESS, blůnt'nės. *n. s.* [from *blunt.*]

1. Want of edge or point; dulness; obtuseness; want of sharpness.

The crafty boy, that had full oft essay'd
To pierce my stubborn and resisting breast,
But still the *bluntness* of his darts betray'd. *Suckling.*

2. Coarseness; roughness of manners; rude sincerity.

His silence grew wit, his *bluntness* integrity, his beastly ignorance virtuous simplicity. *Sidney.*

Manage disputes with civility; whence some readers will be assisted to discern a difference betwixt *bluntness* of speech and strength of reason. *Boyle.*

False friends, his deadliest foes could find no way,
But shows of honest *bluntness* to betray. *Dryden.*

BLU'NTWITTED, blůnt'wit-těd. *adj.* [from *blunt* and *wit.*] Dull; stupid.

Bluntwitted lord, ignoble in demeanour. *Shaksp.*

BLUR, blůr. *n. s.* [*borra*, Span. a blot, *Skinner.*] A blot; a stain; a spot.

Man, once fallen, was nothing but a great *blur*; a total universal pollution. *South.*

To BLUR, blůr. *v a.* [from the noun.]

1. To blot; to obscure; without quite effacing

Such an act,
That *blurs* the grace and blush of modesty,
Calls virtue hypocrite. *Shaksp.*

Long is it since I saw him;
But time hath nothing *blurr'd* those lines of favour,
Which then he wore. *Shaksp.*

Concerning innate principles, I desire these men to say, whether they can, or cannot, by education and custom be *blurred* and blotted out? *Locke.*

2. To blot; to stain; to sully.

Sarcasms may eclipse thine own,
But cannot *blur* my lost renown. *Hudibras.*

To BLURT, blůrt. *v. a.* [without etymology.] To speak inadvertently; to let fly without thinking; commonly with *out* intensive.

Others cast out bloody and deadly speeches at random; and cannot hold, but *blurt out*, those words, which afterwards they are forced to eat. *Hakewill.*

They had some belief of a Deity, which they, upon surprizal, thus *blurt out*. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

They blush if they *blurt out*, ere well aware,
A swan is white, or Queensbury is fair. *Young.*

To BLUSH, blůsh. *v. n.* [*blosen*, Dutch.]

1. To betray shame, or confusion, by a red colour in the cheeks or forehead.

I have mark'd
A thousand *blushing* apparitions
To start into her face; a thousand innocent shames,
In angel whiteness, bear away these blushes. *Shak.*

I will go wash:
And, when my face is fair, you shall perceive
Whether I *blush* or no. *Shaksp.*

All these things are graceful in a friend's mouth, which are *blushing* in a man's own. *Bacon.*

Shame causeth *blushing; blushing* is the resort of the blood to the face; although *blushing* will be seen in the whole breast, yet that is but in passage to the face. *Bacon.*

Blush then, but *blush* for your destructive silence,
That tears your soul. *Smith.*

2. To carry a red colour, or any soft and bright colour.

To-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his *blushing* honours thick upon him. *Shaksp.*

But here the roses *blush* so rare,
Here the mornings smile so fair,
As if neither cloud, nor wind,
But would be courteous, would be kind. *Crashaw.*

Along those *blushing* borders, bright with dew. *Thomson.*

3. It has *at* before the cause of shame.

He whin'd, and roar'd away your victory,
That pages *blush'd at* him; and men of heart
Look'd wond'ring at each other. *Shaksp.*

You have not yet lost all your natural modesty, but *blush at* your vices. *Calamy's Sermons.*

To BLUSH, blůsh. *v. a.* To make red. Not used.

Pale and bloodless,
Being all descended to the lab'ring heart,
Which with the heart there cools, and ne'er returneth
To *blush* and beautify the cheek again. *Shaksp.*

BLUSH, blůsh. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The colour in the cheeks, raised by shame or confusion.

The virgin's wish, without her fears, impart;
Excuse the *blush*, and pour out all the heart. *Pope.*

2. A red or purple colour.

3. Sudden appearance; a signification that seems barbarous, yet used by good writers.

All purely identical propositions, obviously, and at first *blush*, appear to contain no certain instruction in them. *Locke.*

BLUS'HY, blůsh'ė. *adj.* [from *blush.*] Having the colour of a blush.

Blossoms of trees, that are white, are commonly inodorate; those of apples, crabs, peaches, are *blushy*, and smell sweet. *Bacon.*

Stratonica entering, moved a *blushy* colour in his face; but deserting him, he relapsed into paleness and languor. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

To BLU'STER, blŭs'tûr. *v. n.* [supposed from *blast.*]

1. To roar as a storm; to be violent and loud.

Earth his uncouth mother was,
And *blust'ring* Æolus his boasted sire. *Spenser.*

So now he storms with many a sturdy stoure;
So now his *blust'ring* blast each coast doth scour. *Spenser.*

2. To bully; to puff; to swagger; to be tumultuous.

My heart 's too big to bear this, says a *blustering* fellow; I'll destroy myself. Sir, says the gentleman, here's a dagger at your service; so the humour went off. *L'Estrange.*

Either he must sink to a downright confession, or must huff and *bluster*, till perhaps he raise a counterstorm. *Government of the Tongue.*

Virgil had the majesty of a lawful prince, and Statius only the *blustering* of a tyrant. *Dryden.*

There let him reign the jailor of the wind;
With hoarse commands his breathing subjects call,
And boast and *bluster* in his empty hall. *Dryden.*

BLU'STER, blŭs'tûr. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Roar of storms; tempest.

The skies look grimly,
And threaten present *blusters*. *Shakspeare.*

To the winds they set
Their corners; when with *bluster* to confound
Sea, air, and shore. *Milton.*

2. Noise; tumult.

So, by the brazen trumpet's *bluster*,
Troops of all tongues and nations muster. *Swift.*

3. Turbulence; fury.

Spare thy Athenian cradle, and those kin,
Which in the *bluster* of thy wrath must fall
With those that have offended. *Shakspeare.*

4. Boast; boisterousness.

A coward makes a great deal more *bluster* than a man of honour. *L'Estrange.*

BLU'STERER, blŭs'tûr-ûr. *n. s.* [from *bluster.*] A swaggerer; a bully; a tumultuous noisy fellow.

BLU'STROUS, blŭs'trŭs. *adj.* [from *bluster.*] Tumultuous; noisy.

The ancient heroes were illustrious
For being benign, and not *blustrous*. *Hudibras.*

BMI, bmė. *n. s.* A note in music.

Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,
Bmi, Bianca, take him for thy lord. *Shakspeare.*

Bo, bō. *interj.* A word of terrour; from *Bo*, an old northern captain, of such fame, that his name was used to terrify the enemy. *Temple.*

BO'AR, bōre.[295] *n. s.* [bap, Saxon; *beer*, Dutch.] The male swine.

To fly the *boar*, before the *boar* pursues,
Were to incense the *boar* to follow us. *Shaksp.*

She sped the *boar* away:
His eyeballs glare with fire, suffus'd with blood;
His neck shuts up a thickest thorny wood;
His bristled back a trench impal'd appears. *Dryd.*

BO'AR-SPEAR, bōre'spēre. *n. s.* [from *boar* and *spear.*] A spear used in hunting the boar.

And in her hand a sharp *boar-spear* she held,
And at her back a bow and quiver gay,
Stuff'd with steel-headed darts. *Fairy Queen.*

Echion threw the first, but miss'd his mark,
And struck his *boar-spear* on a maple bark. *Dryd.*

BOARD, bōrd. *n. s.* [*baurd*, Goth. bpæd, Saxon.]

1. A piece of wood of more length and breadth than thickness.

With the saw they sundred trees in *boards* and planks. *Raleigh.*

Every house has a *board* over the door, whereon is written the number, sex, and quality of the persons living in it. *Temple.*

Go now, go trust the wind's uncertain breath,
Remov'd four fingers from approaching death;
Or seven at most, when thickest is the *board*. *Dryd.*

2. A table. [from *burdd*, Welsh.]

Soon after which, three hundred lords he slew;
Of British blood, all sitting at his *board*. *Fairy Q.*

In bed he slept not, for my urging it;
At *board* he fed not, for my urging it. *Shakspeare.*

I'll follow thee in fun'ral flames; when dead,
My ghost shall thee attend at *board* and bed.
Sir J. Denham.

Cleopatra made Antony a supper, which was sumptuous and royal; howbeit there was no extraordinary service upon the *board*. *Hakewill.*

May ev'ry god his friendly aid afford;
Pan guard thy flock, and Ceres bless thy *board*. *Prior.*

3. Entertainment; food.

4. A table at which a council or court is held.

Both better acquainted with affairs, than any other who sat then at that *board*. *Clarendon.*

5. An assembly seated at a table; a court of jurisdiction.

I wish the king would be pleased sometimes to be present at that *board*; it adds a majesty to it. *Bacon.*

6. The deck or floor of a ship; *on board* signifies in a ship.

Now *board* to *board* the rival vessels row,
The billows lave the skies, and ocean groans below.
Dryden.

Our captain thought his ship in so great danger, that he confessed himself to a capuchin, who was *on board*. *Addison.*

He ordered his men to arm long poles with sharp hooks, wherewith they took hold of the tackling which held the mainyard to the mast of their enemy's ship; then, rowing their own ship, they cut the tackling, and brought the mainyard by the *board*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To BOARD, bōrd. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To enter a ship by force; the same as to storm, used of a city.

I *boarded* the king's ship: now on the beak,
Now in the waste, the deck, in every cabin,
I flam'd amazement. *Shaksp.*

He, not inclin'd the English ship to *board*,
More on his guns relies than on his sword,
From whence a fatal volley we receiv'd;
It miss'd the duke, but his great heart it griev'd.
Waller.

Arm, arm, she cry'd, and let our Tyrians *board*
With ours his fleet, and carry fire and sword. *Denh.*

2. To attack, or make the first attempt upon a man; *aborder quelqu'un*, Fr.

Whom, thus at gaze, the palmer 'gan to *board*
With goodly reason, and thus fair bespake. *Fairy Q.*

Away, I do beseech you both, away;
I'll *board* him presently. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

Sure, unless he knew some strain in me, that I knew not myself, he would never have *boarded* me in this fury. *Shakspeare.*

They learn what associates and correspondents they had, and how far every one is engaged, and what new ones they meant afterwards to try or *board*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. To lay or pave with boards.

Having thus *boarded* the whole room, the edges of some boards lie higher than the next board: therefore they peruse the whole floor; and, where they find any irregularities, plane them off. *Moxon.*

To BOARD, bōrd. *v. n.* To live in a house, where a certain rate is paid for eating.

That we might not part,
As we at first did *board* with thee,
Now thou wouldst taste our misery. *Herbert.*

We are several of us, gentlemen and ladies, who *board* in the same house; and, after dinner, one of our company stands up, and reads your paper to us all. *Spectator.*

To BOARD, bōrd. *v. a.* To place as a boarder in another's house.

BOARD-WAGES, bōrd-wā'jĭz.[99] *n. s.* [from *board* and *wages*] Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals.

What more than madness reigns,
When one short sitting many hundreds drains;
And not enough is left him to supply
Board-wages, or a footman's livery. *Dryden.*

BO'ARDER, bōr'dûr. *n. s.* [from *board.*] A tabler; one that eats with another at a settled rate.

BO'ARDING-SCHOOL, bōrd'ĭng-skōōl.[353] *n. s.* [from *board* and *school.*] A school where the scholars live with the teacher. It is commonly used of a school for girls.

A blockhead, with melodious voice,
In *boarding-schools* can have his choice. *Swift.*

BO'ARISH, bōre'ĭsh. *adj.* [from *boar.*] Swinish; brutal; cruel.

I would not see thy cruel nails
Pluck out his poor old eyes; nor thy fierce sister
In his anointed flesh stick *boarish* fangs. *Shaksp.*

To BOAST, bōst. *v. n.* [*bost*, Welsh.]

1. To brag; to display one's own worth, or actions, in great words.

Let not him that putteth on his harness, *boast* himself as he that putteth it off. *Kings.*

The sp'rits beneath,
Whom I sedue'd, *boasting* I could subdue
Th' Omnipotent. *Milton.*

2. To talk ostentatiously.

For I know the forwardness of your mind, for which I *boast* of you to them of Macedonia. 1 *Cor.*

3. It is used commonly with *of*.

My sentence is for open war; *of* wiles,
More inexpert, I *boast* not. *Milton.*

4. Sometimes with *in*.

They *boast in* mortal things, and wondering tell
Of Babel, and the works of Memphian kings. *Milton.*

Some surgeons I have met, carrying bones about in their pockets, *boasting in* that which was their shame. *Wiseman.*

5. To exalt one's self.

Thus with your mouth you have *boasted* against me, and multiplied your words against me. *Ezek.*

To BOAST, bōst. *v. a.*

1. To brag of; to display with ostentatious language.

For if I have *boasted* any thing to him of you, I am not ashamed. 2 *Cor.* vii. 14.

Neither do the spirits damn'd
Lose all their virtue, lest bad men should *boast*
Their specious deeds. *Milton.*

If they vouchsafed to give God the praise of his goodness; yet they did it only, in order to *boast* the interest they had in him. *Atterbury.*

2. To magnify; to exalt.

They that trust in their wealth, and *boast* themselves in the multitude of their riches. *Psalm* xlix. 6.

Confounded be all them that serve graven images, that *boast* themselves of idols. *Psalm* xcvii. 7.

BOAST, bōst. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An expression of ostentation; a proud speech.

Thou, that makest thy *boast* of the law, through breaking the law dishonourest thou God? *Romans.*

The world is more apt to find fault than to commend; the *boast* will probably be censured, when the great action that occasioned it is forgotten. *Spectator.*

2. A cause of boasting; an occasion of pride; the thing boasted.

Not Tyro, nor Mycene, match her name,
Nor great Alcmena, the proud *boasts* of fame. *Pope.*

BO'ASTER, bōst'ûr. *n. s.* [from *boast.*] A bragger; a man that vaunts any thing ostentatiously.

Complaints the more candid and judicious of the chymists themselves are wont to make of those *boasters*, that confidently pretend that they have extracted the salt or sulphur of quicksilver, when they have disguised it by additaments, wherewith it resembles the concretes. *Boyle.*

No more delays, vain *boaster!* but begin;
I prophesy beforehand I shall win:
I'll teach you how to brag another time. *Dryden.*

He the proud *boasters* sent, with stern assault,
Down to the realms of night. *Philips.*

Bo'ASTFUL, bôst'fûl. *adj.* [from *boast* and *full.*] Ostentatious; inclined to brag.

Boastful, and rough, your first son is a 'squire;
The next a tradesman, meek, and much a liar. *Pope.*

Bo'ASTINGLY, bôst'ing-lė. *adv.* [from *boasting.*] Ostentatiously.

We look on it as a pitch of impiety, *boastingly* to avow our sins; and it deserves to be considered, whether this kind of confessing them, have not some affinity with it. *Decay of Piety.*

BOAT, bôte.[295] *n. s.* [bat, Saxon.]

1. A vessel to pass the water in. It is usually distinguished from other vessels, by being smaller and uncovered, and commonly moved by rowing.

I do not think that any one nation, the Syrian excepted, to whom the knowledge of the ark came, did find out at once the device of either ship or *boat*, in which they durst venture themselves upon the seas. *Raleigh's Essays.*

An effeminate scoundrel multitude!
Whose utmost daring is to cross the Nile,
In painted *boats*, to fright the crocodile. *Tate.*

2. A ship of a small size; as, a *passage boat*, *pacquet boat*, *advice boat*, *fly boat.*

Boa'TION, bô-ā'shûn. *n. s.* [from *boare*, Lat.] Roar; noise; loud sound.

In Messina insurrection, the guns were heard from thence as far as Augusta and Syracuse, about an hundred Italian miles, in loud *boations*. *Derham.*

Bo'ATMAN, bôte'mân. } *n. s.* [from *boat*
Bo'ATSMAN, bôtes'mân.[88] } and *man.*] He that manages a boat.

Boatsmen through the crystal water show,
To wond'ring passengers, the walls below. *Dryden.*

That booby Phaon only was unkind,
An ill-bred *boatman*, rough as waves and wind. *Prior.*

Bo'ATSWAIN, bô'sn. *n. s.* [from *boat* and *swain.*] An officer on board a ship, who has charge of all her rigging, ropes, cables, anchors, sails, flags, colours, pendants, &c. He also takes care of the long-boat, and its furniture, and steers her either by himself or his mate. He calls out the several gangs and companies to the execution of their watches, works, and spells; and he is also a kind of provost-marshal, seizes and punishes all offenders, that are sentenced by the captain, or court-martial of the whole fleet. *Harris.*

Sometimes the meanest *boatswain* may help to preserve the ship from sinking. *Howell.*

To BOB, bôb. *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology: *Skinner* deduces it from *bobo*, foolish, Span.]

1. To cut. *Junius.* Whence *bobtail.*
2. To beat; to drub; to bang.

Those bastard Britons, whom our fathers
Have in their own land beaten, *bobb'd*, and thump'd. *Shakspeare.*

3. To cheat; to gain by fraud.

I have *bobbed* his brain more than he has beat my bones. *Shakspeare.*

Live Roderigo,
He calls me to a restitution large
Of gold and jewels that I *bobb'd* from him,
As gifts to Desdemona. *Shakspeare.*

Here we have been worrying one another, who should have the booty, till this cursed fox has *bobbed* us both on 't. *L'Estrange.*

To Bob, bôb. *v. n.* To play backward and forward; to play loosely against any thing.

And sometimes lurk I in a gossip's bowl,
In very likeness of a roasted crab;
And when she drinks against her lips I *bob*,
And on her wither'd dewlap pour the ale. *Shaksp.*

They comb, and then they order every hair;
A birthday jewel *bobbing* at their ear. *Dryden.*

You may tell her,
I'm rich in jewels, rings, and *bobbing* pearls,
Pluck'd from Moors' ears. *Dryden.*

Bob, bôb. *n. s.* [from the verb neuter.]

1. Something that hangs so as to play loosely; generally an ornament at the ear; a pendant; an ear-ring.

The gaudy gossip, when she's set agog,
In jewels drest, and at each ear a *bob*. *Dryden.*

2. The words repeated at the end of a stanza.

To bed, to bed, will be the *bob* of the song. *L'Estrange.*

3. A blow.

I am sharply taunted, yea sometimes with pinches, nips, and *bobs*. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

4. A mode of ringing.

Bo'BBIN, bôb'bin. *n. s.* [*bobine*, Fr. from *bombyx*, Lat.] A small pin of wood, with a notch, to wind the thread about when women weave lace.

The things you follow, and make songs on now, should be sent to knit, or sit down to *bobbins*, or bonelace. *Tatler.*

Bo'BBINWORK, bôb'bin-wûrk. *n. s.* [from *bobbin* and *work.*] Work woven with bobbins.

Not netted nor woven with warp and woof, but after the manner of *bobbinwork*. *Grew's Musæum.*

Bo'BCHERRY, bôb'tshêr-rė. *n. s.* [from *bob* and *cherry.*] A play among children, in which the cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth.

Bobcherry teaches at once two noble virtues, patience and constancy; the first, in adhering to the pursuit of one end; the latter, in bearing a disappointment. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Bo'BTAIL, bôb'tāle. *n. s.* [from *bob*, in the sense of *cut.*] Cut tail; short tail.

Avaunt, you curs!
Be thy mouth or black or white,
Or *bobtail* tike, or trundle tail,
Tom will make him weep and wail. *Shakspeare.*

Bo'BTAILED, bôb'tāled.[369] *adj.* [from *bobtail.*] Having a tail cut, or short.

There was a *bobtailed* cur cried in a gazette, and one that found him brought him home to his master. *L'Estrange.*

Bo'BWIG, bôb'wig'. *n. s.* [from *bob* and *wig.*] A short wig.

A young fellow riding towards us full gallop, with a *bobwig* and a black silken bag tied to it, stopt short at the coach, to ask us how far the judges were behind. *Spectator.*

Bo'CASINE, bô-câs'sîne. *n. s.* A sort of linen cloth; a fine buckram. *Dict.*

Bo'CKELET, bôc'kė-lêt. } *n. s.* A kind of
Bo'CKERET, bôc'kė-rêt. } long winged hawk. *Dict.*

To BODE, bôde. *v. a.* [bodian, Sax.] To portend; to be the omen of. It is used in a sense of either good or bad.

This *bodes* some strange eruption to our state. *Hamlet.*

You have opposed their false policy with true and great wisdom; what they *boded* would be a mischief to us, you are providing shall be one of our principal strengths. *Spratt's Sermons.*

It happen'd once, a *boding* prodigy!
A swarm of bees that cut the liquid sky,
Upon the topmast branch in clouds alight. *Dryden.*

If fiery red his glowing globe descends,
High winds and furious tempests he portends;
But if his cheeks are swoln with livid blue,
He *bodes* wet weather by his watry hue. *Dryden.*

To Bode, bôde. *v. n.* To be an omen; to foreshew.

Sir, give me leave to say, whatever now
The omen prove, it *boded* well to you. *Dryden.*

Bo'DEMENT, bôde'mênt. *n. s.* [from *bode.*] Portent; omen; prognostick.

This foolish, dreaming, superstitious girl
Makes all these *bodements*. *Shakspeare.*

Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be, until
Great Birnam wood to Dunsinane's high hill
Shall come against him———
———That will never be:
Sweet *bodements*, good. *Shakspeare.*

To Bodge, bôdje. *v. n.* [a word in *Shakspeare*, which is perhaps corrupted from *boggle*] To boggle; to stop; to fail.

With this we charg'd again; but out, alas!
We *bodg'd* again: as I have seen a swan,
With bootless labour, swim against the tide. *Shaksp.*

Bo'DICE, bôd'dis.[142] *n. s.* [from *bodies.*] Stays; a waistcoat quilted with whalebone, worn by women.

Her *bodice* half way she unlac'd;
About his arms she slily cast
The silken band, and held him fast. *Prior.*

This consideration should keep ignorant nurses and *bodice* makers from meddling. *Locke.*

Bo'DILESS, bôd'dė-lės *adj.* [from *body.*] Incorporeal; having no body.

They *bodiless* and immaterial are,
And can be only lodg'd within our minds. *Davies.*

This is the very coinage of our brain;
This *bodiless* creation ecstasy
Is very cunning in. *Shakspeare.*

These are but shadows,
Phantoms *bodiless* and vain,
Empty visions of the brain. *Swift.*

Bo'DILY, bôd'dė-lė. *adj.* [from *body.*]

1. Corporeal; containing body.

What resemblance could wood or stone bear to a spirit void of all sensible qualities, and *bodily* dimensions? *South.*

2. Relating to the body, not the mind.

Of such as resorted to our Saviour Christ, being present on earth, there came not any unto him with better success, for the benefit of their souls' everlasting happiness, than they whose *bodily* necessities gave occasion of seeking relief. *Hooker.*

Virtue atones for *bodily* defects; beauty is nothing worth, without a mind. *L'Estrange.*

As clearness of the *bodily* eye doth dispose it for a quicker sight; so doth freedom from lust and passion dispose us for the most perfect acts of reason. *Tillotson.*

I would not have children much beaten for their faults, because I would not have them think *bodily* pain the greatest punishment. *Locke.*

3. Real; actual.

Whatever hath been thought on in this state,
That could be brought to *bodily* act, ere Rome
Had circumvention. *Shakspeare.*

Bo'DILY, bôd'dė-lė. *adv.* Corporeally; united with matter.

It is his human nature, in which the godhead dwells *bodily*, that is advanced to these honours, and to this empire. *Watts.*

Bo'DKIN, bôd'kin. *n. s.* [*boddiken*, or small body, *Skinner.*]

1. An instrument with a small blade and sharp point, used to bore holes.
Each of them had *bodkins* in their hands, wherewith continually they pricked him. *Sidney.*
2. An instrument to draw a thread or ribband through a loop.
Or plung'd in lakes of bitter washes lie,
Or wedg'd whole ages in a *bodkin's* eye. *Pope.*
3. An instrument to dress the hair.
You took constant care
The *bodkin*, comb, and essence to prepare:
For this your locks in paper durance bound. *Pope.*

BO'DY, bŏd'dė. *n. s.* [bodiȝ, Saxon; it originally signified the height or stature of a man.]
1. The material substance of an animal, opposed to the immaterial soul.
All the valiant men arose, and went all night, and took the *body* of Saul, and the *bodies* of his sons, from the wall. *Samuel.*
Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your *body*, what ye shall put on. *Matthew.*
By custom, practice, and patience, all difficulties and hardships, whether of *body* or of fortune, are made easy. *L'Estrange.*
2. Matter: opposed to spirit.
3. A person: a human being: whence *somebody* and *nobody*.
Surely, a wise *body*'s part it were not to put out his fire, because his foolish neighbour, from whom he borrowed wherewith to kindle it, might say, were it not for me thou wouldst freeze. *Hooker.*
A deflow'red maid!
And by an eminent *body*, that enforc'd
The law against it. *Shakspeare.*
'Tis a passing shame,
That I, unworthy *body* as I am,
Should censure thus on lovely gentlemen. *Shaksp.*
No *body* seeth me; what need I to fear? the Most High will not remember my sins. *Ecclus.*
All civility and reason obliged every *body* to submit. *Clarendon.*
Good may be drawn out of evil; and a *body*'s life may be saved without having any obligation to his preserver. *L'Estrange.*
4. Reality; opposed to representation: a scriptural sense.
A shadow of things to come; but the *body* is of Christ. *Colossians.*
5. A collective mass; a joint power.
There is in the knowledge both of God and man this certainty, that life and death have divided between them the whole *body* of mankind. *Hooker.*
There were so many disaffected persons of the nobility, that there might a *body* start up for the king. *Clarendon.*
When pigmies pretend to form themselves into a *body*, it is time for us, who are men of figure, to look about us. *Addison's Guardian.*
6. The main army; the battle: distinct from the wings, van, and rear.
The van of the king's army was led by the general and Wilmot; in the *body* was the king and the prince; and the rear consisted of one thousand foot, commanded under colonel Thelwell. *Clarendon.*
7. A corporation; a number of men united by some common tie.
I shall now mention a particular wherein your whole *body* will be certainly against me, and the laity, almost to a man, on my side. *Swift.*
Nothing was more common, than to hear that reverend *body* charged with what is inconsistent; despised for their poverty, and hated for their riches. *Swift.*
8. The main part; the bulk: as, the *body*, or hull, of a ship; the *body* of a coach, the *body* of a church; the *body*, or trunk, of a man; the *body*, or trunk, of a tree.
Thence sent rich merchandizes by boat to Babylon; from whence, by the *body* of Euphrates, as far as it bended westward; and, afterward, by a branch thereof. *Raleigh.*
This city has navigable rivers, that run up into the *body* of Italy; they might supply many countries with fish. *Addison.*
9. A substance; matter, as distinguished from other matter.
Even a metalline *body*, and therefore much more a vegetable or animal, may, by fire, be turned into water. *Boyle.*
10. [In geometry.] Any solid figure.
11. A pandect; a general collection: as, a *body* of the civil law; a *body* of divinity.
12. Strength; as, wine of a good *body*.

BO'DY-CLOTHES, bŏd'dė-clōze. *n. s.* [from *body* and *clothes*.] Clothing for horses that are dieted.
I am informed, that several asses are kept in *body-clothes*, and sweated every morning upon the heath. *Addison.*

To BO'DY, bŏd'dė. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To produce in some form.
As imagination *bodies* forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shape. *Shakspeare.*

BOG, bŏg. *n. s.* [*bog* soft, Irish; *bague*, Fr.] A marsh; a morass; a ground too soft to bear the weight of the body.
Through fire and through flame, through ford and whirlpool, o'er *bog* and quagmire. *Shaksp.*
A gulf profound! as that Serbonian *bog*,
Betwixt Damiata and mount Casius old. *Milton.*
He walks upon *bogs* and whirlpools; wheresoever he treads, he sinks. *South.*
Learn from so great a wit, a land of *bogs*
With ditches fenc'd, a heaven fat with fogs. *Dryd.*
He is drawn, by a sort of *ignis fatuus*, into *bogs* and mire almost every day of his life. *Watts.*

BOG-TROTTER, bŏg'trŏt-tûr. *n. s.* [from *bog* and *trot*.] One that lives in a boggy country.

To BO'GGLE, bŏg'gl.[405] *v. n.* [from *bogil*, Dutch, a spectre, a bugbear, a phantom.]
1. To start; to fly back; to fear to come forward.
You *boggle* shrewdly; every feather starts you. *Shakspeare.*
We start and *boggle* at every unusual appearance, and cannot endure the sight of the bugbear. *Granville.*
Nature, that rude, and in her first essay,
Stood *boggling* at the roughness of the way;
Us'd to the road, unknowing to return,
Goes boldly on, and loves the path when worn. *Dryd.*
2. To hesitate; to be in doubt.
And never *boggle* to restore
The members you deliver o'er,
Upon demand. *Hudibras.*
The well-shaped changeling is a man that has a rational soul, say you? Make the ears a little longer, and more pointed, and the nose a little flatter than ordinary, and then you begin to *boggle*. *Locke.*
3. To play fast and loose; to dissemble.
When summoned to his last end, it was no time for him to *boggle* with the world. *Howel.*

BO'GGLER, bŏg'glûr. *n. s.* [from *boggle*.] A doubter; a timorous man.
You have been a *boggler* ever. *Shaksp.*

BO'GGY, bŏg'gė.[283] *adj.* [from *bog*.] Marshy; swampy.
Their country was very narrow, low, and *boggy*, and, by great industry and expences, defended from the sea. *Arbuthnot.*

BO'GHOUSE, bŏg'hŏûse. *n. s.* [from *bog* and *house*.] A house of office.

BOHE'A, bŏ-hė'. *n. s.* [an Indian word.] A species of tea, of higher colour, and more astringent taste, than green tea.
Coarse pewter, consisting chiefly of lead, is part of the bales in which *bohea* tea was brought from China. *Woodward.*
As some frail cup of China's fairest mold
The tumults of the boiling *bohea* braves,
And holds secure the coffee's sable waves. *Tickell.*
She went from opera, park, assembly, play,
To morning walks, and pray'rs three hours a day;
To part her time, 'twixt reading and *bohea*,
To muse, and spill her solitary tea. *Pope.*

To BOIL, bŏil.[299] *v. n.* [*bouiller*, Fr. *bullio*, Lat.]
1. To be agitated by heat; to fluctuate with heat.
He saw there *boil* the fiery whirlpools. *Chapman.*
Suppose the earth removed, and placed nearer to the sun, in the orbit of Mercury, there the whole ocean would *boil* with extremity of heat. *Bentley.*
2. To be hot; to be fervent, or effervescent.
That strength with which my *boiling* youth was fraught,
When in the vale of Balasor I fought. *Dryden.*
Well I knew
What perils youthful ardour would pursue,
That *boiling* blood would carry thee too far. *Dryden.*
3. To move with an agitation like that of boiling water.
Then headlong shoots beneath the dashing tide,
The trembling fins the *boiling* waves divide. *Gay.*
4. To be in hot liquor, in order to be made tender by the heat.
Fillet of a fenny snake,
In the cauldron *boil* and bake. *Shakspeare.*
5. To cook by boiling.
If you live in a rich family, roasting and *boiling* are below the dignity of your office, and which it becomes you to be ignorant of. *Swift.*
6. *To boil over.* To run over the vessel with heat.
A few soft words and a kiss, and the good man melts; see how nature works and *boils over* in him. *Congreve.*
This hollow was a vast cauldron, filled with melted matter, which as it *boiled over* in any part, ran down the sides of the mountain. *Addison on Italy.*

To BOIL, bŏil. *v. a.* To heat, by putting into boiling water; to seeth.
To try whether seeds be old or new, the sense cannot inform; but if you *boil* them in water, the new seeds will sprout sooner. *Bacon.*
In eggs *boiled* and roasted, into which the water entereth not at all, there is scarce any difference to be discerned. *Bacon.*

BOIL, bŏil. *n. s.* See BILE.

BO'ILARY, bŏil'ă-rė. *n. s.* [from *To boil*.] A place at the salt works where the salt is boiled.

BO'ILER, bŏil'ûr. *n. s.* [from *boil*.]
1. The person that boils any thing.
That such alterations of terrestrial matter are not impossible, seems evident from that notable practice of the *boilers* of salt-petre. *Boyle.*
2. The vessel in which any thing is boiled.
This coffee-room is much frequented; and there are generally several pots and *boilers* before the fire. *Woodward.*

BO'ISTEROUS, bŏis'tĕr-ŭs. *adj.* [*byster* furious, Dutch.]
1. Violent; loud; roaring; stormy.
By a divine instinct, men's minds mistrust
Ensuing danger; as by proof we see
The waters swell before a *boisterous* storm. *Shaksp.*
As when loud winds a well-grown oak would rend
Up by the roots, this way and that they bend
His reeling trunk, and with a *boist'rous* sound

Scatter his leaves, and strew them on the ground. *Waller.*

2. Turbulent; tumultuous; furious.

Spirit of peace,
Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself
Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace,
Into the harsh and *boist'rous* tongue of war? *Shaksp.*

His sweetness won a more regard
Unto his place, than all the *boist'rous* moods
That ignorant greatness practiseth. *Ben Jonson.*

God into the hands of their deliverer
Puts invincible might,
To quell the mighty of the earth, th' oppressor
The brute and *boist'rous* force of violent men. *Milt.*

Still must I beg thee not to name Sempronius:
Lucia, I like not that loud *boisterous* man. *Addison.*

3. Unwieldy; clumsily violent.

His *boisterous* club, so buried in the ground,
He could not rearen up again so light,
But that the knight him at advantage found. *Fairy Queen.*

4. It is used by *Woodward* of heat; violent.

When the sun hath gained a greater strength, the heat becomes too powerful and *boisterous* for them. *Natural History.*

Bo'ISTEROUSLY, bŏis'tĕr-ŭs-lė. *adv.* [from *boisterous.*] Violently; tumultuously.

A sceptre, snatch'd with an unruly hand,
Must be as *boisterously* maintain'd as gain'd. *Shaksp.*

Those are all remains of the universal deluge, when the water of the ocean, being *boisterously* turned out upon the earth, bore along with it all moveable bodies. *Woodward.*

Another faculty of the intellect comes *boisterously* in, and wakes me from so pleasing a dream. *Swift.*

Bo'ISTEROUSNESS, bŏis'tĕr-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *boisterous.*] The state or quality of being boisterous; tumultuousness; turbulence.

Bo'LARY, bŏ'lâ-rė. *adj.* [from *bole.*] Partaking of the nature of bole, or clay.

A weak and inanimate kind of loadstone, with a few magnetic lines, but chiefly consisting of a *bolary* and clammy substance. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

BOLD, bōld. *adj.* [bald, Saxon.]

1. Daring; brave; stout; courageous; magnanimous; fearless; intrepid.

The wicked flee when no man pursueth; but the righteous are *bold* as a lion. *Proverbs.*

I have seen the councils of a noble country grow *bold* or timorous, according to the fits of his good or ill health that managed them. *Temple.*

2. Executed with spirit, and without mean caution.

These, nervous, *bold;* those, languid and remiss. *Roscommon.*

The cathedral church is a very *bold* work, and a master-piece of Gothick architecture. *Addison.*

3. Confident; not scrupulous; not timorous.

We were *bold* in our God to speak unto you the gospel of God with much contention. 1 *Thess.*

I can be *bold* to say, that this age is adorned with some men of that judgment, that they could open new and undiscovered ways to knowledge. *Locke.*

4. Impudent; rude.

In thy prosperity he will be as thyself, and will be *bold* over thy servants. If thou be brought low, he will be against thee. *Ecclus.*

5. Licentious; such as shew great liberty of fiction, or expression.

The figures are *bold* even to temerity. *Cowley.*

Which no *bold* tales of gods or monsters swell,
But human passions, such as with us dwell. *Waller.*

6. Standing out to the view; striking to the eye.

Catachreses and hyperboles are to be used judiciously, and placed in poetry, as heightenings and shadows in painting, to make the figure *bolder*, and cause it to stand off to sight. *Dryden.*

7. Open; smooth; even; level; a sailor's term.

Her dominions have *bold* accessible coasts. *Howel.*

8. *To make bold.* To take freedoms: a phrase not grammatical, though common. *To be bold* is better; as, *I was bold* to tell the house, that scandalous livings make scandalous ministers. *Rudgerd.*

I have *made bold* to send to your wife;
My suit is, that she will to Desdemona
Procure me some access. *Shaksp.*

Making so *bold,*
My fears forgetting manners, to unseal
Their grand commission. *Shaksp.*

And were y' as good as George a Green,
I shall *make bold* to turn agen. *Hudibras.*

I durst not *make* thus *bold* with Ovid, lest some future Milbourn should arise. *Dryden.*

Some men have the fortune to be esteemed wits, only for *making bold* to scoff at these things, which the greatest part of mankind reverence. *Tillotson.*

To Bo'LDEN, bōld'dn.[103] *v. a.* [from *bold*] To make bold; to give confidence.

Quick inventers, and fair ready speakers, being *boldened* with their present abilities to say more, and perchance better too, at the sudden for that present, than any other can do, use less help of diligence and study. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

I am much too vent'rous
In tempting of your patience, but am *bolden'd*
Under your promis'd pardon. *Shaksp.*

Bo'LDFACE, bōld'fāse. *n. s.* [from *bold* and *face.*] Impudence; sauciness; a term of reproach and reprehension.

How now, *boldface!* cries an old trot: sirrah, we eat our own hens, I'd have you know; what you eat, you steal. *L'Estrange.*

Bo'LDFACED, bōld'fāste. *adj.* [from *bold* and *face.*] Impudent.

I have seen those silliest of creatures; and, seeing their rare works, I have seen enough to confute all the *boldfaced* atheists of this age. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

Bo'LDLY, bōld'lė. *adv.* [from *bold.*]

1. In a bold manner; with courage; with spirit.

Thus we may *boldly* speak, being strengthened with the example of so reverend a prelate. *Hooker.*

I speak to subjects, and a subject speaks,
Stirr'd up by heav'n, thus *boldly* for his king. *Shaksp.*

2. It may perhaps be sometimes used, in a bad sense, for *imprudently.*

Bo'LDNESS, bōld'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *bold.*]

1. Courage; bravery; intrepidity; spirit; fortitude; magnanimity; daringness.

Her horse she rid so, as might shew a fearful *boldness*, daring to do that which she knew not how to do. *Sidney.*

2. Exemption from caution and scrupulous nicety.

The *boldness* of the figures is to be hidden sometimes by the address of the poet, that they may work their effect upon the mind. *Dryden.*

3. Freedom; liberty.

Great is my *boldness* of speech toward you; great is my glorying in you. 2 *Corinthians.*

4. Confident trust in God.

Our fear excludeth not that *boldness* which becometh saints. *Hooker.*

We have *boldness* and access with confidence, by the faith of him. *Ephesians.*

Having therefore *boldness* to enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus. *Hebrews.*

5. Assurance; freedom from bashfulness; confident mien.

Wonderful is the case of *boldness* in civil business: what first? *Boldness.* What second and third? *Boldness.* And yet *boldness* is a child of ignorance and baseness, far inferiour to other parts. *Bacon.*

Sure, if the guilt were theirs, they could not charge thee
With such a gallant *boldness;* if 'twere thine,
Thou couldst not hear 't with such a silent scorn. *Denham.*

His distance, though it does not instruct him to think wiser than other princes, yet it helps him to speak with more *boldness* what he thinks. *Temple.*

Boldness is the power to speak or do what we intend, before others, without fear or disorder. *Locke.*

6. Impudence.

That moderation, which useth to suppress *boldness*, and to make them conquer that suffer. *Hooker.*

BOLE, bōle. *n. s.*

1. The body or trunk of a tree.

All fell upon the high-hair'd oaks, and down their curled brows
Fell bustling to the earth; and up went all the *boles* and boughs. *Chapman.*

But when the smoother *bole* from knots is free,
We make a deep incision in the tree. *Dryden.*

View well this tree, the queen of all the grove;
How vast her *bole*, how wide her arms are spread,
How high above the rest she shoots her head! *Dryden.*

2. A kind of earth.

Bole Armeniack is an astringent earth, which takes its name from Armenia, the country from which we have it. *Woodward.*

3. A measure of corn, containing six bushels.

Of good barley put eight *boles*, that is, about six English quarters, in a stone trough. *Mortimer.*

BO'LIS, bō'lĭs. *n. s.* [Latin.]

Bolis is a great fiery ball, swiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it. Aristotle calls it *capra.* There have often been immense balls of this kind. *Muschenbroeck.*

Boll, bōle.[406] *n. s.* A round stalk or stem; as, a *boll* of flax.

To Boll, bōle. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rise in a stalk.

And the flax and the barley was smitten: for the barley was in the ear, and the flax was *bolled.* *Exodus.*

BO'LSTER, bōle'stŭr. *n. s.* [bolrtre, Sax. *bolster*, Dutch.]

1. Something laid on the bed, to raise and support the head; commonly a bag filled with down or feathers.

Perhaps some cold bank is her *bolster* now,
Or 'gainst the rugged bark of some broad elm
Leans her unpillow'd head. *Milton.*

This arm shall be a *bolster* for thy head;
I'll fetch clean straw to make a soldier's bed. *Gay.*

2. A pad, or quilt, to hinder any pressure, or fill up any vacuity.

Up goes her hand, and off she slips
The *bolsters* that supply her hips. *Swift.*

3. A pad, or compress, to be laid on a wound.

The bandage is the girt, which hath a *bolster* in the middle, and the ends tacked firmly together. *Wiseman.*

4. [In horsemanship.]

The *bolsters* of a saddle are those parts raised upon the bows, to hold the rider's thigh. *Farrier's Dict.*

To Bo'LSTER, bōle'stŭr. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To support the head with a bolster.

2. To afford a bed to.

Mortal eyes do see them *bolster*,
More than their own. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

3. To hold wounds together with a compress.

The practice of *bolstering* the cheeks forward, does little service to the wound, and is very uneasy to the patient. *Sharp.*

4. To support; to hold up; to maintain. This is now an expression somewhat coarse and obsolete.

We may be made wiser by the publick persuasions grafted in men's minds, so they be used to further the truth, not to *bolster* errour. *Hooker.*

The lawyer sets his tongue to sale for the *bolstering* out of unjust causes. *Hakewill*

It was the way of many to *bolster* up their crazy doating consciences with confidences. *South.*

BOLT, bôlt. *n. s.* [*boult*, Dutch; βόλις.]

1. An arrow; a dart shot from a crossbow.

Yet mark'd I where the *bolt* of Cupid fell;
It fell upon a little western flower,
Before milk-white, now purple with love's wound. *Shakspeare.*

The blunted *bolt* against the nymph he drest;
But with the sharp transfix'd Apollo's breast. *Dryd.*

2. Lightning; a thunderbolt.

Sing'd with the flames, and with the *bolts* transfix'd,
With native earth your blood the monsters mix'd. *Dryden.*

3. *Bolt upright;* that is, upright as an arrow.

Brush iron, native or from the mine, consisteth of long striæ, about the thickness of a small knitting needle, *bolt upright*, like the bristles of a stiff brush. *Grew.*

As I stood *bolt upright* upon one end, one of the ladies burst out. *Addison.*

4. The bar of a door, so called from being straight like an arrow. We now say, *shoot the bolt*, when we speak of fastening or opening a door.

'Tis not in thee, to oppose the *bolt*
Against my coming in. *Shakspeare.*

5. An iron to fasten the legs of a prisoner. This is, I think, corrupted from *bought*, or link.

Away with him to prison; lay *bolts* enough upon him. *Shakspeare.*

To BOLT, bôlt. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut or fasten with a bolt.

The *bolted* gates flew open at the blast;
The storm rush'd in, and Arcite stood aghast. *Dryd.*

2. To blurt out, or throw out precipitantly.

I hate when vice can *bolt* her arguments,
And virtue has no tongue to check her pride. *Milt.*

3. To fasten, as a bolt or pin; to pin; to keep together.

That I could reach the axle, where the pins are
Which *bolt* this frame, that I might pull them out! *Ben Jonson.*

4. To fetter; to shackle.

It is great
To do that thing that ends all other deeds,
Which shackles accidents, and *bolts* up change. *Shakspeare.*

5. To sift, or separate the parts of any thing with a sieve. [*bluter*, Fr.]

He now had *bolted* all the flour. *Spenser.*

In the *bolting* and sifting of fourteen years of power and favour, all that came out could not be pure meal. *Wotton.*

I cannot *bolt* this matter to the bran,
As Bradwardin and holy Austin can. *Dryden.*

6. To examine by sifting; to try out; to lay open.

It would be well *bolted* out, whether great refractions may not be made upon reflections as upon direct beams. *Bacon.*

The judge, or jury, or parties, or the council, or attornies, propounding questions, beats and *bolts* out the truth much better than when the witness delivers only a formal series. *Hale.*

Time and nature will *bolt* out the truth of things, through all disguises. *L'Estrange.*

7. To purify; to purge. This is harsh.

The fanned snow,
That's *bolted* by the northern blast twice o'er. *Shakspeare.*

To BOLT, bôlt. *v. n.* To spring out with speed and suddenness; to start out with the quickness of an arrow.

This Puck seems but a dreaming dolt,
Still walking like a ragged colt,
And oft out of a bush doth *bolt*,
Of purpose to deceive us. *Drayton.*

They erected a fort, and from thence they *bolted* like beasts of the forest, sometimes into the forest, sometimes into the woods and fastnesses, and sometimes back to their den *Bacon.*

As the house was all in a flame, out *bolts* a mouse from the ruins to save herself. *L'Estrange.*

I have reflected on those men who, from time to time, have shot themselves into the world. I have seen many successions of them: some *bolting* out upon the stage with vast applause, and others hissed off. *Dryden.*

The birds to foreign seats repair'd;
And beasts, that *bolted* out, and saw the forest bar'd. *Dryden.*

BOLT-ROPE, bôlt'rôpe. *n. s.* [from *bolt* and *rope*.] The rope on which the sail of a ship is sewed and fastened. *Sea Dict.*

BO'LTER, bôlt'ûr. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A sieve to separate meal from bran or husks; or to separate finer from coarser parts.

Dowlas, filthy dowlas: I have given them away to bakers' wives, and they have made *bolters* of them. *Shakspeare.*

With a good strong chopping knife mince the two capons, bones and all, as small as ordinary minced meat; put them into a large neat *bolter*. *Bacon.*

When superciliously he sifts
Through coarsest *bolter* others gifts. *Hudibras.*

2. A kind of net.

These hakes, and divers others of the forecited, are taken with threads, and some of them with the *bolter*, which is a spiller of a bigger size. *Carew.*

BO'LTHEAD, bôlt'hêd. *n. s.* A long straight-necked glass vessel, for chymical distillations, called also a *matrass*, or *receiver*.

This spirit abounds in salt, which may be separated, by putting the liquor into a *bolthead* with a long narrow neck. *Boyle.*

BO'LTING-HOUSE, bôlt'îng-hôûse. *n. s.* [from *bolt* and *house*.] The place where meal is sifted.

The jade is returned as white, and as powdered, as if she had been at work in a *bolting-house*. *Dennis.*

BO'LTSPRIT, BO'WSPRIT, bô'sprît. *n. s.* A mast running out at the head of a ship, not standing upright, but aslope. The but end of it is generally set against the foot of the foremast; so that they are a stay to one another. The length without board is sufficient to let its sails hang clear of all incumbrances. If the *boltsprit* fail in bad weather, the foremast cannot hold long after. *Bowsprit* is perhaps the right spelling. *Sea Dict.*

Sometimes I'd divide,
And burn in many places; on the topmast,
The yards, and *boltsprit*, would I flame distinctly. *Shakspeare.*

BO'LUS, bô'lûs. *n. s.* [βόλος.] A form of medicine, in which the ingredients are made up into a soft mass, larger than pills, to be swallowed at once.

Keep their bodies soluble the while by clysters, lenitive *boluses* of cassia and manna, with syrup of violets. *Wiseman.*

By poets we are well assur'd,
That love, alas! can ne'er be cur'd;
A complicated heap of ills,
Despising *boluses* and pills. *Swift.*

BOMB, bûm.[165] *n. s.* [*bombus*, Lat.]

1. A loud noise.

An upper chamber being thought weak, was supported by a pillar of iron, of the bigness of one's arm in the midst; which, if you had struck, would make a little flat noise in the room, but a great *bomb* in the chamber beneath. *Bacon.*

2. A hollow iron ball, or shell, filled with gunpowder, and furnished with a vent for a fusee, or wooden tube filled with combustible matter, to be thrown out from a mortar, which had its name from the noise it makes. The fusee, being set on fire, burns slowly till it reaches the gunpowder, which goes off at once, bursting the shell to pieces with incredible violence: whence the use of *bombs* in besieging towns. The largest are about eighteen inches in diameter. By whom they were invented is not known, and the time is uncertain; some fixing it to 1588, and others to 1495. *Chambers.*

The loud cannon missive iron pours,
And in the slaught'ring *bomb* Gradivus roars. *Rowe.*

To BOMB, bûm. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fall upon with bombs; to bombard.

Our king thus trembles at Namur,
Whilst Villeroy, who ne'er afraid is,
To Bruxelles marches on secure,
To *bomb* the monks, and scare the ladies. *Prior.*

BOMB-CHEST, bûm'tshêst. *n. s.* [from *bomb* and *chest*.] A kind of chest filled usually with bombs, and sometimes only with gunpowder, placed under ground, to tear and blow it up in the air, with those who stand on it. *Chambers.*

BOMB-KETCH, BOMB-VESSEL, bûm'kêtsh, bûm'vês-sêl. *n. s.* A kind of ship, strongly built, to bear the shock of a mortar, when bombs are to be fired into a town.

Nor could an ordinary fleet, with *bomb-vessels*, hope to succeed against a place that has in its arsenal gallies and men of war. *Addison on Italy.*

BO'MBARD, bûm'bârd. *n. s.* [*bombardus*, Lat.]

1. A great gun; a cannon: it is a word now obsolete.

They planted in divers places twelve great *bombards*, wherewith they threw huge stones into the air, which, falling down into the city, might break down the houses. *Knolles.*

2. A barrel. Obsolete.

To BOMBA'RD, bûm-bârd'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack with bombs.

A medal is struck on the English failing in their attempts on Dunkirk, when they endeavoured to blow up a fort, and *bombard* the town. *Addison.*

BOMBARDIER, bûm-bâr-dêêr'.[275] *n. s.* [from *bombard*.] The engineer whose employment is to shoot bombs.

The *bombardier* tosses his ball sometimes into the midst of a city, with a design to fill all around him with terrour and combustion. *Tatler.*

BOMBA'RDMENT, bûm-bârd'mênt. *n. s.* [from *bombard*.] An attack made upon any city, by throwing bombs into it.

Genoa is not yet secure from a *bombardment*, though it is not so exposed as formerly. *Addison.*

BOMBASI'N, bům-bâ-zêên'. *n. s.* [*bombasin*, Fr. from *bombycinus*, silken, Lat.] A slight silken stuff, for mourning.

BOMBA'ST, bům'bâst. *n. s.* [A stuff of soft loose texture used formerly to swell the garment, and thence used to signify bulk or show without solidity.] Fustian; big words, without meaning.

Not pedants motley tongue, soldiers *bombast*,
Mountebanks drug-tongue, nor the terms of law,
Are strong enough preparatives to draw
Me to hear this. *Donne.*

Are all the flights of heroick poetry to be concluded *bombast*, unnatural, and mere madness, because they are not affected with their excellencies? *Dryd.*

BO'MBAST, bům-bâst'. *adj.* [from the substantive.] High sounding; of big sound without meaning.

He, as loving his own pride and purpose,
Evades them with a *bombast* circumstance,
Horribly stuff'd with epithets of war. *Shaksp.*

BOMBILA'TION, bům-bů-lâ'shůn. *n. s.* [from *bombus*, Lat.] Sound; noise; report.

How to abate the vigour, or silence the *bombilation* of guns, a way is said to be by borax and butter, mixt in a due proportion, which will almost take off the report, and also the force of the charge. *Brown.*

BOMBY'CINOUS, bům-bis'sên-ůs. *adj.* [*bombycinus*, Lat.] Silken; made of silk.

BONA ROBA, bô'nâ-rô'bâ. *n. s.* [Ital. a fine gown.] A shewy wanton.

We knew where the *bona robas* were. *Shakspeare.*

BONA'SUS, bô-nâ'sůs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A kind of buffalo, or wild bull.

BONCHRE'TIEN, bôn-krêt'tshêên. *n. s.* [French.] A species of pear, so called, probably, from the name of a gardener.

BOND, bônd. *n. s.* [bonð, Sax. *bound;* it is written indifferently, in many of its senses, *bond*, or *band*. See BAND.]

1. Cords, or chains, with which any one is bound.

There left me, and my man, both bound together;
Till, gnawing with my teeth my *bonds* asunder,
I gain'd my freedom. *Shakspeare.*

2. Ligament that holds any thing together.

Let any one send his contemplation to the extremities of the universe, and see what conceivable hoops, what *bond* he can imagine, to hold this mass of matter in so close a pressure together. *Locke.*

3. Union; connexion: a workman's term.

Observe, in working up the walls, that no side of the house, or any part of the walls, be brought up three feet above the other, before the next adjoining wall be wrought up to it, so that they may be all joined together, and make a good *bond*. *Mortimer.*

4. [In the plural.] Chains; imprisonment; captivity.

Whom I perceived to have nothing laid to his charge worthy of death, or of *bonds*. *Acts*, xxiii. 29.

5. Cement of union; cause of union; link of connexion.

Wedding is great Juno's crown;
O blessed *bond* of board and bed! *Shakspeare.*

Love cools, brothers divide, and the *bond* is cracked 'twixt son and father *Shaksp. King Lear.*

6. A writing of obligation to pay a sum, or perform a contract.

Go with me to a notary, seal me there
Your single *bond*. *Shakspeare.*

What if I ne'er consent to make you mine;
My father's promise ties me not to time;
And *bonds* without a date, they say, are void. *Dryd.*

7. Obligation; law by which any man is obliged.

Unhappy that I am! I cannot heave
My heart into my mouth: I love your majesty
According to my *bond*, no more nor less. *Shaksp.*

Take which you please, it dissolves the *bonds* of government and obedience. *Locke.*

BOND, bônd'. *adj.* [from *bind*, perhaps for *bound;* from ȝebonden, Saxon.] Captive; in a servile state.

Whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be *bond* or free. 1 *Corinthians*, xii. 13.

BO'NDAGE, bôn'dâge.[90] *n. s.* [from *bond*.]

1. Captivity; imprisonment; state of restraint.

You only have overthrown me, and in my *bondage* consists my glory. *Sidney.*

Say, gentle princess, would you not suppose
Your *bondage* happy, to be made a queen?
—To be a queen in *bondage*, is more vile
Than is a slave in base servility. *Shakspeare.*

Our cage
We make a choir, as doth the prison'd bird,
And sing our *bondage* freely. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

The king, when he design'd you for my guard,
Resolv'd he would not make my *bondage* hard. *Dryden.*

2. Obligation; tye of duty.

If she has a struggle for honour, she is in a *bondage* to love; which gives the story its turn that way. *Pope.*

He must resolve by no means to be enslaved, and brought under the *bondage* of observing oaths, which ought to vanish when they stand in competition with eating and drinking, or taking money. *South.*

BO'NDMAID, bônd'mâde. *n. s.* [from *bond*, captive, and *maid*.] A woman slave.

Good sister, wrong me not, nor wrong yourself,
To make a *bondmaid* and a slave of me. *Shakspeare.*

BO'NDMAN, bônd'mân.[88] *n. s.* [from *bond* and *man*.] A man slave.

Amongst the Romans, in making of a *bondman* free, was it not wondered wherefore so great ado should be made? the master to present his slave in some court, to take him by the hand, and not only to say, in the hearing of the publick magistrate, I will that this man become free; but, after those solemn words uttered, to strike him on the cheek, to turn him round, the hair of his head to be shaved off, the magistrate to touch him thrice with a rod; in the end, a cap and a white garment given him. *Hooker.*

O freedom! first delight of human kind;
Not that which *bondmen* from their masters find. *Dryden.*

BONDSE'RVANT, bônd'sêr-vânt. *n. s.* [from *bond* and *servant*.] A slave; a servant without the liberty of quitting his master.

And if thy brother, that dwelleth by thee, be waxen poor, and be sold unto thee, thou shalt not compel him to serve as a *bond-servant*. *Leviticus.*

BONDSE'RVICE, bônd'sêr-vîs. *n. s.* [from *bond* and *service*.] The condition of a bondservant; slavery.

Upon those did Solomon levy a tribute of *bond-service*. *Kings.*

BO'NDSLAVE, bônd'slâve. *n. s.* [from *bond* and *slave*.] A man in slavery; one of servile condition, who cannot change his master.

Love enjoined such diligence, that no apprentice, no, no *bond-slave*, could ever be, by fear, more ready at all commands than that young princess was. *Sidney.*

All her ornaments are taken away; of a free-woman she is become a *bondslave*. 1 *Macc.* ii. 11.

Commonly the *bondslave* is fed by his lord, but here the lord was fed by his *bondslave*. *Sir J. Davies.*

BO'NDSMAN, bôndz'mân.[38] *n. s.* [from *bond* and *man*.]

1. A slave.

Carnal greedy people, without such a precept, would have no mercy upon their poor *bondsmen* and beasts. *Derham.*

2. A person bound, or giving security, for another.

BO'NDSWOMAN, bôndz'wům-ůn. *n. s.* [from *bond* and *woman*.] A woman slave.

My lords, the senators
Are sold for slaves, and their wives for *bondswomen*. *Ben Jonson's Cataline.*

BONE, bône. *n. s.* [ban, Saxon.]

1. The solid parts of the body of an animal, made up of hard fibres, tied one to another by small transverse fibres, as those of the muscles. In a fœtus they are porous, soft, and easily discerned. As their pores fill with a substance of their own nature, so they increase, harden, and grow close to one another. They are all spongy, and full of little cells; or are of a considerable firm thickness, with a large cavity, except the teeth; and where they are articulated, they are covered with a thin and strong membrane, called the periosteum. Each *bone* is much bigger at its extremity than in the middle, that the articulations might be firm, and the *bones* not easily put out of joint. But, because the middle of the *bone* should be strong, to sustain its allotted weight, and resist accidents, the fibres are there more closely compacted together, supporting one another; and the *bone* is made hollow, and consequently not so easily broken, as it must have been had it been solid and smaller. *Quincy.*

Thy *bones* are marrowless, thy blood is cold. *Macbeth.*

There was lately a young gentleman bit to the *bone*. *Tatler.*

2. A fragment of meat; a bone with as much flesh as adheres to it.

Like Æsop's hounds contending for the *bone*,
Each pleaded right, and would be lord alone. *Dryd.*

3. *To be upon the bones.* To attack.

Puss had a month's mind *to be upon the bones* of him, but was not willing to pick a quarrel. *L'Estrange.*

4. *To make no bones.* To make no scruple: a metaphor taken from a dog, who readily swallows meat that has no bones.

5. *Bones.* A sort of *bobbins*, made of trotter bones, for weaving bonelace.

6. *Bones.* Dice.

But then my study was to cog the dice,
And dext'rously to throw the lucky size:
To shun ames ace, that swept my stakes away:
And watch the box, for fear they should convey
False *bones*, and put upon me in the play. *Dryden.*

To BONE, bône. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take out the bones from the flesh; as, the cooks *boned* the veal.

BO'NELACE, bône-lâse'. *n. s.* [from *bone* and *lace;* the bobbins with which lace is woven being frequently made of bones.] Flaxen lace, such as women wear on their linen.

The things you follow, and make songs on now, should be sent to knit, or sit down to bobbins or *bonelace*. *Tatler.*

We destroy the symmetry of the human figure, and foolishly contrive to call off the eye from great

and real beauties, to childish gewgaw ribbands and *bonclace*. *Spectator.*

Bo'NELESS, bône'lês. *adj.* [from *bone*.] Wanting bones.

I would, while it was smiling in my face,
Have pluckt my nipple from his *bonelcss* gums,
And dasht the brains out. *Shakspeare.*

To Bo'NESET, bône'sêt. *v. n.* [from *bone* and *set*.] To restore a bone out of joint to its place; or join a bone broken to the other part.

A fractured leg set in the country by one pretending to *bonesetting*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Bo'NESETTER, bône'sêt-tûr. *n. s* [from *boneset*.] A chirurgeon; one who particularly professes the art of restoring broken or luxated bones.

At present my desire is to have a good *bonesetter*. *Denham.*

Bo'NFIRE, bôn'fire. *n. s.* [from *bon* good, Fr. and *fire*.] A fire made for some publick cause of triumph or exultation.

Ring ye the bells to make it wear away,
And *bonfires* make all day. *Spenser.*

How came so many *bonfires* to be made in queen Mary's days? Why, she had abused and deceived her people. *South.*

Full soon by *bonfire*, and by bell,
We learnt our liege was passing well. *Gay.*

Bo'NGRACE, hûn'grâs. *n. s.* [*bonne grace*, Fr.] A forehead-cloth, or covering for the forehead. Not now used. *Skinner.*

I have seen her beset all over with emeralds and pearls, ranged in rows about her cawl, her peruke, her *bongrace*, and chaplet. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Bo'NNET, bôn'nît.[99] *n. s.* [*bonet*, Fr.] A covering for the head; a hat; a cap.

Go to them with this *bonnet* in thy hand,
And thus far having stretch'd it, here be with them,
Thy knee bussing the stones; for, in such business,
Action is eloquence. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

They had not probably the ceremony of vailing the *bonnet* in their salutations; for, in medals, they still have it on their heads. *Addison.*

Bo'NNET, bôn'nît. [In fortification.] A kind of little ravelin, without any ditch, having a parapet three feet high, anciently placed before the points of the saliant angles of the glacis.

Bo'NNET *à prestre*, bôn'nît,[99] or priest's cap, is an outwork, having at the head three saliant angles, and two inwards.

Bo'NNETS, bôn-nîts'. [In the sea language.] Small sails set on the courses on the mizzen, mainsail, and foresail of a ship, when these are too narrow or shallow to clothe the mast, or in order to make more way in calm weather. *Chambers.*

Bo'NNILY, bôn'nè-lè. *adv.* [from *bonny*.] Gayly; handsomely; plumply.

Bo'NNINESS, bôn'nè-nês. *n. s.* [from *bonny*.] Gayety; handsomeness; plumpness.

BO'NNY, bôn'nè. *adj.* [from *bon*, *bonne*, Fr. It is a word now almost confined to the Scottish dialect.]

1. Handsome; beautiful.

Match to match I have encounter'd him,
And made a prey for carrion kites and crows
Ev'n of the *bonny* beast he lov'd so well. *Shaksp.*

Thus wail'd the louts in melancholy strain,
Till *bonny* Susan sped across the plain. *Gay.*

2. Gay; merry; frolicksome; cheerful; blithe.

Then sigh not so, but let them go,
And be you blithe and *bonny*. *Shaksp.*

3. It seems to be generally used in conversation for *plump*.

Bonny-clabber, bôn-nè-klâb'bûr. *n. s.* A word used in Ireland for sour buttermilk.

We scorn, for want of talk, to jabber
Of parties o'er our *bonny-clabber;*
Nor are we studious to enquire,
Who votes for manors, who for hire. *Swift.*

BO'NUM MAGNUM, bô'nûm-mâg'nûm. *n. s.* A species of plum.

Bo'NY, bô'nè. *adj.* [from *bone*.]

1. Consisting of bones.

At the end of this hole is a membrane, fastened to a round *bony* limb, and stretched like the head of a drum; and therefore, by anatomists, called *tympanum*. *Ray.*

2. Full of bones.

Bo'OBY, bôô'bè. *n. s.* [a word of no certain etymology. *Henshaw* thinks it a corruption of *bull-beef*, ridiculously; *Skinner* imagines it to be derived from *bobo* foolish, Spanish. *Junius* finds *bowbard* to be an old Scottish word for a *coward*, a *contemptible fellow;* from which he naturally deduces *booby:* but the original of *bowbard* is not known.] A dull, heavy, stupid fellow; a lubber.

But one exception to this fact we find;
That *booby* Phaon only was unkind,
An ill-bred boatman, rough as waves and wind. *Prior.*

Young master next must rise to fill him wine,
And starve himself to see the *booby* dine. *King.*

BOOK, bôôk. *n. s.* [boc, Sax. supposed from *boc* a beech, because they wrote on *beechen* boards; as *liber*, in Latin, from the rind of a tree.]

1. A volume in which we read or write.

See a *book* of prayer in his hand;
True ornaments to know a holy man. *Shakspeare.*

Receive the sentence of the law for sins,
Such as by God's *book* are adjudg'd to death. *Shaks.*

In the coffin that had the *books*, they were found as fresh as if they had been but newly written; being written on parchment, and covered over with watch candles of wax. *Bacon.*

Books are a sort of dumb teachers; they cannot answer sudden questions, or explain present doubts: this is properly the work of a living instructor. *Watts.*

2. A particular part of a work.

The first *book* we divide into sections; whereof the first is these chapters past. *Burnet's Theory.*

3. The register in which a trader keeps an account of his debts.

This life
Is nobler than attending for a bauble;
Prouder, than rustling in unpaid-for silk;
Such gain the cap of him that makes them fine,
Yet keeps his *book* uncross'd. *Shakspeare.*

4. *In books.* In kind remembrance.

I was so much *in his books*, that, at his decease, he left me the lamp by which he used to write his lucubrations. *Addison.*

5. *Without book.* By memory; by repetition; without reading.

Sermons read they abhor in the church; but sermons *without book*, sermons which spend their life in their birth, and may have public audience but once. *Hooker.*

To Book, bôôk. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To register in a book.

I beseech your grace, let it be *booked* with the rest of this day's deeds; or I will have it in a particular ballad else, with mine own picture on the top of it. *Shakspeare.*

He made wilful murder high treason; he caused the marchers to *book* their men, for whom they should make answer. *Davies on Ireland.*

Book-keeping, bôôk'kêêp-ing. *n. s.* [from *book* and *keep*.] The art of keeping accounts, or recording pecuniary transactions, in such a manner, that at any time a man may thereby know the true state of the whole, or any part of his affairs, with clearness and expedition. *Harris.*

Bo'OKBINDER, bôôk'bîn-dûr. *n. s.* [from *book* and *bind*.] A man whose profession it is to cover books.

Bo'OKFUL, bôôk'fûl. *adj.* [from *book* and *full*.] Full of notions gleaned from books; crowded with undigested knowledge.

The *bookful* blockhead, ignorantly read,
With loads of learned lumber in his head,
With his own tongue still edifies his ears,
And always list'ning to himself appears. *Pope.*

Bo'OKISH, bôôk'îsh. *adj.* [from *book*.] Given to books; acquainted only with books. It is generally used contemptuously.

I'll make him yield the crown,
Whose *bookish* rule hath pull'd fair England down. *Shakspeare.*

I'm not *bookish*, yet I can read waiting-gentlewoman in the 'scape. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

Xantippe follows her namesake; being married to a *bookish* man, who has no knowledge of the world. *Spectator.*

Bo'OKISHNESS, bôôk'îsh-nês. *n. s.* [from *bookish*.] Much application to books; overstudiousness.

Bookle'arned, bôôk'lêrn-êd. *adj.* [from *book* and *learned*.] Versed in books or literature: a term implying some slight contempt.

What'er these *booklearn'd* blockheads say,
Solon 's the veriest fool in all the play. *Dryden.*

He will quote passages out of Plato and Pindar, at his own table, to some *booklearned* companion, without blushing. *Swift.*

Bookle'arning, bôôk'lêrn-îng. *n. s.* [from *book* and *learning*.] Skill in literature; acquaintance with books: a term of some contempt.

They might talk of *booklearning* what they would, but he never saw more unfeaty fellows than great clerks. *Sidney.*

Neither does it so much require *booklearning* and scholarship, as good natural sense, to distinguish true and false, and to discern what is well proved, and what is not. *Burnet's Theory.*

Bo'OKMAN, bôôk'mân.[88] *n. s.* [from *book* and *man*.] A man whose profession is the study of books.

This civil war of wits were much better us'd
On Navarre and his *bookmen;* for here 'tis abus'd. *Shakspeare.*

Bo'OKMATE, bôôk'mâte. *n. s.* [from *book* and *mate*.] Schoolfellow.

This Armado is a Spaniard that keeps here in court,
A phantasm, a monarch, and one that makes sport
To the prince and his *bookmates*. *Shakspeare.*

Bo'OKSELLER, bôôk'sêl-lûr. *n. s.* [from *book* and *sell*.] He whose profession it is to sell books.

He went to the *bookseller*, and told him in anger, he had sold a book in which there was false divinity. *Walton.*

Bo'OKWORM, bôôk'wûrm. *n. s.* [from *book* and *worm*.]

1. A worm or mite that eats holes in books, chiefly when damp.

My lion, like a moth or *bookworm*, feeds upon nothing but paper, and I shall beg of them to diet him with wholesome and substantial food. *Guardian*

When we are *born*, we cry, that we are come
To this great stage of fools. *Shakspeare.*
The new *born* babe by nurses overlaid. *Dryd.*
Nor nature's law with fruitless sorrow mourn,
But die, O mortal man! for thou wast *born*. *Prior.*
All that are *born* into the world are surrounded with *bodies*, that perpetually and diversly affect them. *Locke.*

2. It is usually spoken with regard to circumstances: as, he was *born* a prince; he was *born* to empire: he was *born* for greatness: that is, formed at the birth.

The stranger, that dwelleth with you, shall be unto you as one *born* among you, and thou shalt love him as thyself. *Leviticus*, xix. 34.
Yet man is *born* unto trouble, as the sparks fly upward. *Job.*
A friend loveth at all times, and a brother is *born* for adversity. *Proverbs.*
Either of you knights may well deserve
A princess *born*; and such is she you serve. *Dryd.*
Two rising crests his royal head adorn;
Born from a god, himself to godhead *born*. *Dryd.*
Both must alike from heav'n derive their light;
These *born* to judge, as well as those to write. *Pope.*
For all mankind alike require their grace;
All *born* to want; a miserable race! *Pope.*
I was *born* to a good estate, although it now turneth to little account. *Swift.*
Their lands are let to lords, who, never designed to be tenants, naturally murmur at the payment of rents, as a subserviency they were not *born* to. *Swift.*

3. It has usually the particle *of* before the mother.

Be bloody, bold, and resolute; laugh to scorn
The pow'r of man; for none *of* woman *born*
Shall harm Macbeth. *Shakspeare.*
I being *born of* my father's first wife, and she *of* his third, she converses with me rather like a daughter than a sister. *Tatler.*

Bo'rough, bůr'rŏ.[318 390] *n. s.* [borhoe, Saxon.]

1. It signified anciently a surety, or a man bound for others.

A *borough*, as I here use it, and as the old laws still use, is not a *borough* town, that is, a franchised town; but a main pledge of an hundred free persons, therefore called a free *borough*, or, as you say *francplegium*. For *borth*, in old Saxon, signifieth a pledge or surety: and yet it is so used with us in some speeches, as Chaucer saith, *St. John to Boroh*; that is, for assurance and warranty. *Spenser.*

2. A town with a corporation.

And if a *borough* chuse him not undone. *Pope.*

Bo'rough *English*, bůr'rŏ.[318 390] is a customary descent of lands or tenements, whereby, in all places where this custom holds, lands and tenements descend to the youngest son; or, if the owner have no issue, to his youngest brother. *Cowell.*

Bo'rrel, bŏr'rĭl.[99] *n. s.* [it is explained by *Junius* without etymology.] A mean fellow.

Siker thou speak'st like a lewd sorrel,
Of heaven to deemen so:
Howbe I am but rude and *borrel*,
Yet nearer ways I know. *Spenser.*

To **BO'RROW**, bŏr'rŏ. *v. a.* [*borgen*, Dutch; borgian, Sax.]

1. To take something from another upon credit: opposed to *lend*.

He *borrowed* a box of the ear of the Englishman, and swore he would pay him again when he was able. *Shakspeare.*
We have borrowed money for the king's tribute, and that upon our lands and vineyards. *Nehemiah.*

2. To ask of another the use of something for a time.

Then he said, go, *borrow* thee vessels abroad of all thy neighbours. 2 *Kings.*
Where darkness and surprise made conquest cheap!
Where virtue *borrowed* the arms of chance,
And struck a random blow! *Dryd.*

3. To take something belonging to another.

A *borrow'd* title hast thou bought too dear;
Why didst thou tell me that thou wert a king? *Shaksp.*
They may *borrow* something of instruction even from their past guilt. *Decay of Piety.*
I was engaged in the translation of Virgil, from whom I have *borrowed* only two months. *Dryden.*
These verbal signs they sometimes *borrow* from others, and sometimes make themselves; as one may observe among the new names children give to things. *Locke.*
Some persons of bright parts have narrow remembrance; for, having riches of their own, they are not solicitous to *borrow*. *Watts.*

4. To use as one's own, though not belonging to one.

Unkind and cruel, to deceive your son
In *borrow'd* shapes, and his embrace to shun. *Dryd.*

Bo'rrow, bŏr'rŏ. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The thing borrowed.

Yet of your royal presence I'll adventure
The *borrow* of a week. *Shakspeare.*

Bo'rrower, bŏr'rŏ-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *borrow*.]

1. He that borrows; he that takes money upon trust; opposed to *lender*.

His talk is of nothing but of his poverty, for fear belike lest I should have proved a young *borrower*. *Sidney.*
Neither a *borrower* nor a lender be;
For loan oft loses both itself and friend,
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry. *Shakspeare.*
Go not my horse the better,
I must become a *borrower* of the night
For a dark hour or twain. *Shaksp.*
But you invert the cov'nants of her trust,
And harshly deal, like an ill *borrower*,
With that which you receiv'd on other terms. *Milton.*

2. He that takes what is another's, and uses it as his own.

Some say, that I am a great *borrower*; however, none of my creditors have challenged me for it. *Pope.*

Bo'scage, bŏs'kăje.[90] *n. s.* [*boscage*, Fr.]

1. Wood, or woodlands.

We bent our course thither, where we saw the appearance of land; and, the next day, we might plainly discern that it was land flat to our sight, and full of *boscage*, which made it shew the more dark. *Bacon.*

2. The representation of woods.

Cheerful paintings in feasting and banqueting rooms; graver stories in gallerics; landskips and *boscage*, and such wild works, in open terraces, or summer houses. *Wotton.*

Bo'sky, bŏs'kĕ. *adj.* [*bosque*, Fr.] Woody.

And with each end of thy blue bow dost crown
My *bosky* acres, and my unshrubb'd down. *Shaksp.*
I know each lane, and every alley green,
Dingle, or bushy dell, of this wild wood,
And every *bosky* bourn from side to side. *Milton.*

BO'SOM, bŏŏ'zŭm. *n. s.* [boꝛme, boꝛom, Sax.]

1. The embrace of the arms holding any thing to the breast.

2. The breast; the heart.

Our good old friend,
Lay comforts to your *bosom*; and bestow
Your needful counsel to our businesses. *Shaksp.*

3. The folds of the dress that cover the breast.

Put now thy hand into thy *bosom*; and he put his hand into his *bosom*: and when he took it out, behold his hand was leprous as snow. *Exodus*, iv. 6.

4. Inclosure; compass; embrace.

Unto laws thus received by a whole church, they which live within the *bosom* of that church, must not think it a matter indifferent, either to yield, or not to yield, obedience. *Hooker.*

5. The breast, as the seat of the passions.

Anger resteth in the *bosoms* of fools. *Eccles.*
From jealousy's tormenting strife
For ever be thy *bosom* freed. *Prior.*
Unfortunate Fallard! O, who can name
The pangs of rage, of sorrow, and of shame,
That with mix'd tumult in thy *bosom* swell'd,
When first thou saw'st thy bravest troops repell'd! *Addison.*
Here acting *bosoms* wear a visage gay,
And stifled groans frequent the ball and play. *Young.*

6. The breast, as the seat of tenderness.

Their soul was poured out into their mother's *bosom*. *Lamentations.*
No further seek his virtues to disclose,
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode;
There they alike in trembling hope repose,
The *bosom* of his father and his God. *Gray.*

7. The breast, as the receptacle of secrets.

If I covered my transgression as Adam, by hiding my iniquity in my *bosom*. *Job.*

8. Any receptacle close or secret; as, the *bosom* of the earth; the *bosom* of the deep.

9. The tender affections; kindness; favour.

Whose age has charms in it, whose title more,
To pluck the common *bosoms* on his side. *Shaksp.*
To whom the great Creator thus reply'd:
O Son, in whom my soul hath chief delight,
Son of my *bosom*, Son who art alone
My word, my wisdom, and effectual might. *Paradise Lost.*

10. Inclination; desire. Not used.

If you can place your wisdom
In that good path that I could wish it go,
You shall have your *bosom* on this wretch. *Shaksp.*

Bo'som, bŏŏ'zŭm, in composition, implies intimacy; confidence; fondness.

No more that Thane of Cawdor shall deceive
Our *bosom-interest*; go, pronounce his death. *Shak.*
This Antonio,
Being the *bosom-lover* of my lord,
Must needs be like my lord. *Shakspeare.*
Those domestick traitors, *bosom-thieves*,
Whom custom hath call'd wives, the readiest helps
To betray the heady husbands, rob the easy. *Ben Jonson.*
He sent for his *bosom-friends* with whom he most confidently consulted, and shewed the paper to them; the contents whereof he could not conceive. *Clarendon.*
The fourth privilege of friendship is that which is here specified in the text, a communication of secrets. A *bosom-secret* and a *bosom-friend*, are usually put together. *South.*
She, who was a *bosom-friend* of her royal mistress, he calls an insolent woman, the worst of her sex. *Addison.*

To **Bo'som**, bŏŏ'zŭm. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inclose in the bosom.

Bosom up my counsel;
You'll find it wholesome. *Shakspeare.*
I do not think my sister so to seek,
Or so unprincipled in virtue's book,
And the sweet peace that *bosoms* goodness ever. *Milton.*

2. To conceal in privacy.

The groves, the fountains, and the flow'rs,
That open now their choicest *bosom'd* smells,

Reserv'd for night, and kept for thee in store.
Paradise Lost.

Towers and battlements it sees,
Bosom'd high in tufted trees,
Where perhaps some beauty lies,
The cynosure of neighbouring eyes. *Milton.*

To happy convents, *bosom'd* deep in vines,
Where slumber abbots, purple as their wines. *Pope.*

Bo'SON, bō'sn.[170 103] *n. s.* [corrupted from *boatswain.*]

The barks upon the billows ride,
The master will not stay;
The merry *boson* from his side
His whistle takes, to check and chide
The ling'ring lad's delay. *Dryden.*

Boss, bŏs. *n. s.* [*bosse*, Fr.]

1. A stud; an ornament raised above the rest of the work; a shining prominence.

What signifies beauty, strength, youth, fortune, embroidered furniture, or gaudy *bosses*? *L'Estrange.*

This ivory, intended for the *bosses* of a bridle, was laid up for a prince, and a woman of Caria or Mæonia dyed it. *Pope.*

2. The part rising in the midst of any thing.

He runneth upon him, even on his neck, upon the thick *bosses* of his bucklers. *Job*, xv. 26.

3. A thick body of any kind.

A *boss* made of wood, with an iron hook, to hang on the laths, or on a ladder, in which the labourer puts the mortar at the britches of the tiles. *Moxon.*

If a close appulse be made by the lips, then is framed M; if by the *boss* of the tongue to the palate, near the throat, then K. *Holder.*

Bo'SSAGE, bŏs'sāje.[90] *n. s.* [in architecture.]

1. Any stone that has a projecture, and is laid in a place in a building to be afterwards carved.

2. Rustic work, which consists of stones, which seem to advance beyond the naked of a building, by reason of indentures or channels left in the joinings: these are chiefly in the corners of edifices, and called rustic quoins.
Builder's Dict.

Bo'SVEL, bŏz'vĕl.[448] *n. s.* A species of *crowfoot.*

BOTA'NICAL, bō-tăn'ĕ-kăl. } *adj* [from βο-
BOTA'NICK, bō-tăn'nĭk. } τάνη an herb.]
Relating to herbs; skilled in herbs.

Some *botanical* criticks tell us, the poets have not rightly followed the traditions of antiquity, in metamorphosing the sisters of Phaeton into poplars.
Addison.

Bo'TANIST, bŏt'ā-nĭst. *n. s.* [from *botany.*]
One skilled in plants; one who studies the various species of plants.

The uliginous lacteous matter, taken notice of by that diligent *botanist*, was only a collection of corals. *Woodward.*

Then spring the living herbs, beyond the power
Of *botanists* to number up their tribes. *Thomson.*

BOTANO'LOGY, bŏt-ăn-ŏl'ō-jē.[518] *n. s.* [βοτανολογία.] A discourse upon plants.
Dict.

BO'TANY, bŏt'ā-nē. *n. s.* [from βοτάνη an herb.] The science of plants; that part of natural history which relates to vegetables.

BOTA'RGO, bō-tär'gō. *n. s.* [*botarga*, Span.] A relishing sort of food, made of the roes of the mullet fish; much used on the coasts of the Mediterranean, as an incentive to drink. *Chambers.*

BO'TCH, bŏtsh.[352] *n. s.* [*bozzā*, pronounced *botza*, Ital.]

1. A swelling or eruptive discoloration of the skin.

Time, which rots all, and makes *botches* pox,
And, plodding on, must make a calf an ox,
Hath made a lawyer. *Donne.*

Botches and blains must all his flesh imboss,
And all his people. *Milton.*

It proves far more incommodious, which, if it were propelled in boils, *botches*, or ulcers, as in the scurvy, would rather conduce to health. *Harvey.*

2. A part of any work ill finished, so as to appear worse than the rest.

With him,
To leave no rubs or *botches* in the work,
Fleance, his son, must embrace the fate. *Shaksp.*

3. An adscititious, adventitious part, clumsily added.

If both those words are not notorious *botches*, I am deceived, though the French translator thinks otherwise. *Dryden.*

A comma ne'er could claim
A place in any British name;
Yet, making here a perfect *botch*,
Thrusts your poor vowel from his notch. *Swift.*

To BOTCH, bŏtsh. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mend or patch clothes clumsily.

Their coats, from *botching* newly brought, are torn. *Dryden.*

2. To mend any thing awkwardly.

To *botch* up what th' had torn and rent,
Religion and the government. *Hudibras.*

3. To put together unsuitably, or unskilfully; to make up of unsuitable pieces.

Go with me to my house,
And hear thou there, how many fruitless pranks
This ruffian hath *botch'd* up, that thou thereby
May smile at this. *Shakspeare.*

Her speech is nothing,
Yet the unshaped use of it doth move
The hearers to collection; they aim at it,
And *botch* the words up fit to their own thoughts.
Shakspeare.

For treason *botch'd* in rhime will be thy bane;
Rhime is the rock on which thou art to wreck.
Dryden.

4. To mark with botches.

Young Hylas, *botch'd* with stains too foul to name,
In eradle here renews his youthful frame. *Garth.*

Bo'TCHER, bŏtsh'ŭr. *n. s.* [from *botch*] A mender of old clothes; the same to a taylor as a cobler to a shoemaker.

He was a *botcher's* prentice in Paris, from whence he was whipt for getting the sheriff's fool with child. *Shakspeare.*

Botchers left old clothes in the lurch,
And fell to turn and patch the church. *Hudibras.*

Bo'TCHY, bŏt'tshē. *adj.* [from *botch.*]
Marked with botches.

And those biles did run—say so—Did not the general run? Were not that a *botchy* sore? *Shaksp.*

BOTE, bōte *n. s.* [bote, Sax. a word now out of use.]

1. A compensation or amends for a man slain, which is bound to another. *Cowell.*

2. It was used for any payment.

BOTH, bōth.[467] *adj.* [batu, batpa, Sax.]
The two; as well the one as the other *Et l'un & l'autre*, Fr. It is used only of two. *Cowell.*

And the next day, *both* morning and afternoon, he was kept by our party. *Sidney.*

Moses and the prophets, Christ and his apostles, were in their times all preachers of God's truth; some by word, some by writing, some by *both*.
Hooker.

Which of them shall I take?
Both? one? or neither? neither can be enjoy'd,
If *both* remain alive. *Shakspeare.*

Two lovers cannot share a single bed;
As therefore *both* are equal in degree,
The lot of *both* he left to destiny. *Dryden.*

A Venus and a Helen have been seen
Both perjur'd wives, the goddess and the queen.
Granville.

BOTH, bōth. *conj.* [from the adjective.] As well: it has the conjunction *and* to correspond with it.

A great multitude *both* of the Jews *and* also of the Greeks believed. *Acts.*

Pow'r to judge *both* quick *and* dead. *Milton.*

Both the boy was worthy to be prais'd,
And Stimichon has often made me long
To hear, like him, so sweet a song. *Dryden.*

BO'TRYOID, bō'trŏid. *adj.* [βο]τρυοείδης.]
Having the form of a bunch of grapes.

The outside is thick set with *botryoid* efflorescencies, or small knobs, yellow, bluish, and purple; all of a shining metallick hue. *Woodward.*

BOTS, bŏts. *n. s.* [*without a singular.*] A species of small worms in the entrails of horses, answering, perhaps, to the *ascarides* in human bodies.

Pease and beans are as dank here as a dog, and that is the next way to give poor jades the *bots*.
Shakspeare.

BO'TTLE, bŏt'tl.[405] *n. s.* [*bouteille*, Fr.]

1. A small vessel of glass, or other matter, with a narrow mouth, to put liquor in.

The shepherd's homely curds,
His cold thin drink out of his leather *bottle*,
Is far beyond a prince's delicacies. *Shakspeare.*

Many have a manner, after other men's speech, to shake their heads. A great officer would say, it was as men shake a *bottle*, to see if there was any wit in their heads, or no. *Bacon.*

Then if thy ale in glass thou wouldst confine,
Let thy clean *bottle* be entirely dry. *King.*

He threw into the enemy's ships earthen *bottles* filled with serpents, which put the crew in disorder.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

2. A quantity of wine usually put into a bottle; a quart.

Sir, you shall stay, and take t'other *bottle*. *Spect.*

3. A quantity of hay or grass bundled up.

Methinks I have a great desire to a *bottle* of hay; good hay, sweet hay, hath no fellow. *Shakspeare.*

But I should wither in one day, and pass,
To a lock of hay, that am a *bottle* of grass. *Donne.*

To BO'TTLE, bŏt'tl. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To inclose in bottles.

You may have it a most excellent cyder royal, to drink or to *bottle*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

When wine is to be *bottled* off, wash your bottles immediately before you begin; but be sure not to drain them. *Swift.*

BO'TTLE, bŏt'tl. is often compounded with other words; as, *bottle-friend*, a drinking-friend; *bottle-companion.*

Sam, who is a very good *bottle-companion*, has been the diversion of his friends. *Addison.*

BO'TTLE-FLOWER, bŏt'tl-flŏŏ-ŭr. *n. s.* [*cyanus*, Lat.] A plant.

BO'TTLESCREW, bŏt'tl-skrŏŏ. *n. s.* [from *bottle* and *screw*] A screw to pull out the cork.

A good butler always breaks off the point of his *bottlescrew* in two days, by trying which is the hardest, the point of the screw, or the neck of the bottle.
Swift.

BO'TTOM, bŏt'tŭm.[166] *n. s.* [botm, Saxon; *bodem*, Germ.]

1. The lowest part of any thing.

2. The ground under the water.

Shallow brooks that flow'd so clear,
The *bottom* did the top appear. *Dryden*

3. The foundation; the ground-work.

On this supposition my reasonings proceed, and cannot be affected by objections which are far from being built on the same *bottom*. *Atterbury.*

4. A dale; a valley; a low ground.

In the purlieus stands a sheep-cote,
West of this place; down in the neighbour *bottom*. *Shakspeare.*

On both the shores of that fruitful *bottom*, are still to be seen the marks of ancient edifices. *Addison.*

Equal convexity could never be seen: the inhabitants of such an earth could have only the prospect of a little circular plain, which would appear to have an acclivity on all sides; so that every man would fancy himself the lowest, and that he always dwelt and moved in the *bottom*. *Bently.*

5. The part most remote from the view; the deepest part.

His proposals and arguments should with freedom be examined to the *bottom*, that, if there be any mistake in them, no body may be misled by his reputation. *Locke.*

6. Bound; limit.

But there 's no *bottom*, none,
In my voluptuousness. *Shakspeare.*

7. The utmost extent or profundity of any man's capacity, whether deep or shallow.

I will fetch off these justices: I do see the *bottom* of Justice Shallow: how subject we old men are to lying! *Shakspeare.*

8. The last resort; the remotest cause; first motion.

He wrote many things which are not published in his name; and was at the *bottom* of many excellent counsels, in which he did not appear. *Addison.*

9. A ship; a vessel for navigation.

A bawbling vessel was he captain of,
With which such scathful grapple did he make
With the most noble *bottom* of our fleet. *Shakspeare.*

My ventures are not in one *bottom* trusted;
Nor to one place. *Shakspeare.*

We have memory not of one ship that ever returned, and but of thirteen persons only, at several times, that chose to return in our *bottoms*. *Bacon.*

He 's a foolish seaman,
That, when his ship is sinking, will not
Unlade his hopes into another *bottom*. *Denham.*

He puts to sea upon his own *bottom;* holds the stern himself; and now, if ever, we may expect new discoveries. *Norris.*

He spreads his canvas, with his pole he steers,
The freights of flitting ghosts in his thin *bottom* bears. *Dryden.*

10. A chance; an adventure; state of hazard.

He began to say, that himself and the prince were too much to venture in one *bottom*. *Clarendon.*

We are embarked with them on the same *bottom*, and must be partakers of their happiness or misery. *Spectator.*

11. A ball of thread wound up together.

This whole argument will be like *bottoms* of thread, close wound up. *Bacon.*

Silkworms finish their *bottoms* in about fifteen days. *Mortimer.*

Each Christmas they accounts did clear,
And wound their *bottom* round the year. *Prior.*

12. *Bottom of a lane.* The lowest end.

13. *Bottom of beer.* The grounds or dregs.

To Bo'TTOM, bŏt'tŭm.[166] *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To build upon; to fix upon as a support: with *on*.

They may have something of obscurity, as being *bottomed upon*, and fetched from, the true nature of the things. *Hale.*

Pride has a very strong foundation in the mind; it is *bottomed upon* self-love. *Collier.*

The grounds *upon* which we *bottom* our reasoning, are but a part; something is left out, which should go into the reckoning. *Locke.*

Action is supposed to be *bottomed upon* principle. *Atterbury.*

2. To wind upon something; to twist thread round something.

Therefore as you unwind your love for him,
Lest it should ravel, and be good to none,
You must provide to *bottom* it on me. *Shakspeare.*

To Bo'TTOM, bŏt'tŭm. *v. n.* To rest upon, as its ultimate support

Find out upon what foundation any proposition advanced, *bottoms;* and observe the intermediate ideas, by which it is joined to that foundation upon which it is erected. *Locke.*

Bo'TTOMED, bŏt'tŭmd.[359] *adj.* [from *bottom.*] Having a bottom: it is usually compounded.

There being prepared a number of *flat-bottomed* boats, to transport the land-forces, under the wing and protection of the great navy. *Bacon.*

Bo'TTOMLESS, bŏt'tŭm-lĕs. *adj.* [from *bottom.*] Without a bottom; fathomless.

Wickedness may well be compared to a *bottomless* pit, into which it is easier to keep one's self from falling, than, being fallen, to give one's self any stay from falling infinitely. *Sidney.*

Is not my sorrow deep, having no bottom?
Then be my passions *bottomless* with them. *Shaksp.*

Him the Almighty Pow'r
Hurl'd headlong flaming from th' etherial sky
To *bottomless* perdition. *Milton.*

Bo'TTOMRY, bŏt'tŭm-ré. *n. s.* [in navigation and commerce.] The act of borrowing money on a ship's bottom; that is, by engaging the vessel for the repayment of it, so as that, if the ship miscarry, the lender loses the money advanced; but, if it arrives safe at the end of the voyage, he is to repay the money lent, with a certain premium or interest agreed on; and this on pain of forfeiting the ship. *Harris.*

BO'UCHET, bŏŏ'shĕt. *n. s.* [French.] A sort of pear.

Boud, bŏŭd. *n. s.* An insect which breeds in malt; called also a *weevil*. *Dict.*

To Bouge, bŏŏdje.[315] *v. n.* [*bouge*, Fr.] To swell out.

Bough, bŏŭ.[313] *n. s.* [boȝ, Sax. the *gh* is mute.] An arm or large shoot of a tree, bigger than a branch, yet not always distinguished from it.

A vine-labourer, finding a *bough* broken, took a branch from the same *bough*, and tied it about the place broken. *Sidney.*

Their lord and patron loud did him proclaim,
And at his feet their laurel *boughs* did throw. *Fairy Queen.*

From the *bough*
She gave him of that fair enticing fruit. *Milton.*

As the dove's flight did guide Æneas, now
May thine conduct me to the golden *bough*. *Denh.*

Under some fav'rite myrtle's shady *boughs*,
They speak their passions in repeated vows. *Roscommon.*

See how on every *bough*, the birds express,
In their sweet notes, their happiness. *Dryden.*

'Twas all her joy the ripening fruits to tend,
And see the *boughs* with happy burdens bend. *Pope.*

Bought, bâŭt.[319] *preter.* and *participle* of *To buy;* which see.

The chief were these who not for empire fought,
But with their blood their country's safety *bought*. *Pope.*

Bought, bâŭt. *n. s.* [from *To bow.*]

1. A twist; a link; a knot.

His huge long tail wound up in hundred folds,
Whose wreathed *boughts* whenever he unfolds,
And thick entangled knots adown does slack. *Fairy Queen.*

Immortal verse,
Such as the melting soul may pierce,
In notes, with many a winding *bought*
Of linked sweetness, long drawn out. *Milton.*

2. A flexure.

The flexure of the joints is not the same in elephants as in other quadrupeds, but nearer unto those of a man; the *bought* of the fore-legs not directly backward, but laterally, and somewhat inward. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

BOU'ILLON, bŏŏ'él-yŏne.[98] *n. s.* [French.] Broth; soup; any thing made to be supped: a term used in cookery.

Bo'ULDER *Walls*, bŏŏl'dŭr.[98] [In architecture.] Walls built of round flints or pebbles, laid in a strong mortar; used where the sea has a beach cast up, or where there are plenty of flints. *Builder's Dictionary.*

To Boult, *v. a.* See *To* Bolt.

To BOUNCE, bŏŭnse. *v. n.* [a word formed, says *Skinner*, from the sound.]

1. To fall or fly against any thing with great force, so as to rebound.

The fright awaken'd Arcite with a start,
Against his bosom *bounc'd* his heaving heart. *Dryd.*

2. To spring; to make a sudden leap.

High nonsense is like beer in a bottle, which has, in reality, no strength and spirit, but frets, and flies, and *bounces*, and imitates the passions of a much nobler liquor. *Addison.*

They *bounce* from their nest,
No longer will tarry. *Swift.*

Out *bounc'd* the mastiff of the triple head;
Away the hare with double swiftness fled. *Swift.*

3. To make a sudden noise.

Just as I was putting out my light, another *bounces* as hard as he can knock. *Swift.*

4. To boast; to bully: a sense only used in familiar speech.

5. To be bold, or strong.

Forsooth the *bouncing* Amazon,
Your buskin'd mistress, and your warriour love,
To Theseus must be wedded. *Shakspeare.*

Bounce, bŏŭnse. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A strong sudden blow.

The *bounce* burst ope the door; the scornful fair
Relentless look'd. *Dryden.*

2. A sudden crack or noise.

What cannoneer begot this lusty blood?
He speaks plain cannon fire, and smoke, and *bounce;*
He gives the bastinado with his tongue. *Shakspeare.*

Two hazel-nuts I threw into the flame;
And to each nut I gave a swectheart's name;
This with the loudest *bounce* me sore amaz'd,
That in a flame of brightest colour blaz'd. *Gay.*

3. A boast; a threat: in low language.

Bo'UNCER, bŏŭn'sŭr. *n. s.* [from *bounce.*] A boaster; a bully; an empty threatener: in colloquial speech.

BOUND, bŏŭnd.[313] *n. s.* [from *bind.*]

1. A limit; a boundary; that by which any thing is terminated.

Illimitable ocean! without *bound*,
Without dimension; where length, breadth, and height,
And time, and place, are lost. *Milton.*

Those vast Scythian regions were separated by the natural *bounds* of rivers, lakes, mountains, woods, or marshes. *Temple.*

Indus and Ganges, our wide empire's *bounds*,
Swell their dy'd currents with their natives wounds. *Dryden.*

Through all th' infernal *bounds*,
Which flaming Phlegethon surrounds,
Sad Orpheus sought his consort lost. *Pope.*

2. A limit by which any excursion is restrained.

Hath he set *bounds* between their love and me?
I am their mother who shall bar me from them?
Shakspeare.

Stronger and fiercer by restraint he roars,
And knows no *bound*, but makes his pow'r his shores.
Denham.

Any *bounds* made with body, even adamantine walls, are far from putting a stop to the mind, in its progress in space. *Locke.*

3. [from *To bound*, *v. n.*] A leap; a jump; a spring.

Do but note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad *bounds*, bellowing, and neighing loud.
Shakspeare.

The horses started with a sudden *bound*,
And flung the reins and chariot to the ground.
Addison.

Dext'rous he 'scapes the coach with nimble *bounds*,
Whilst every honest tongue Stop thief resounds.
Gay.

4. A rebound; the leap of something flying back by the force of the blow.

These inward disgusts are but the first *bound* of this ball of contention. *Decay of Piety.*

To BOUND, bǒůnd. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To limit; to terminate.

A lofty tow'r, and strong on every side
With treble walls, which Phlegethon surrounds,
Whose fiery flood the burning empire *bounds*. *Dryd.*

2. To restrain; to confine.

Take but degree away,
The *bounded* waters
Would lift their bosoms higher than the shores,
And make a sop of all this solid globe. *Shakspeare.*

3. Sometimes with *in*.

My mother's blood
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this sinister
Bounds in my sire's. *Shakspeare.*

To BOUND, bǒůnd. *v. n.* [*bondir*, Fr.]

1. To jump; to spring; to move forward by leaps.

Torrismond appear'd,
Gave me his hand, and led me lightly o'er,
Leaping and *bounding* on the billows heads. *Dryd.*

Before his lord the ready spaniel *bounds;*
Panting with hope, he tries the furrow'd grounds.
Pope.

When sudden through the woods a *bounding* stag
Rush'd headlong down, and plung'd amidst the river.
Rowe.

Warbling to the vary'd strain, advance
Two sprightly youths, to form the *bounding* dance.
Pope.

2. To rebound; to fly back by repercussion.

Mark then a *bounding* valour in our English,
That being dead, like to the bullets grazing,
Breaks out into a second course of mischief. *Shaks.*

To BOUND, bǒůnd. *v. a.* To make to bound.

If I might buffet for my love, or *bound* my horse for her favours, I would lay on like a butcher, and sit like a jackanapes, never off. *Shakspeare.*

If love, ambitious, sought a match of birth,
Whose veins *bound* richer blood than lady Blanch?
Shakspeare.

BOUND, bǒůnd. *preterit* and *participle passive* of *bind*.

Nay, said Pamela, none shall take that office from myself, being so much *bound* as I am for my education. *Sidney.*

This is Antonio,
To whom I am so infinitely *bound*.—
—You should in all sense be much *bound* to him;
For, as I hear, he was much *bound* for you. *Shaksp.*

The gentleman is learn'd, a most rare speaker,
To nature none more *bound*. *Shakspeare.*

The bishops of Hungary, being wonderfully rich, were *bound* to keep great numbers of horsemen, which they used to bring into the field. *Knolles.*

They summoned the governor to deliver it to them, or else they would not leave one stone upon another. To which the governor made no other reply, than that he was not *bound* to repair it; but, however, he would, by God's help, keep the ground afterwards. *Clarendon.*

BOUND, bǒůnd. *adj.* [a word of doubtful etymology.] Destined; intending to come to any place.

His be that care, whom most it doth concern,
Said he; but whither with such hasty flight
Art thou now *bound*? for well might I discern
Great cause, that carries thee so swift and light.
Fairy Queen.

To be *bound* for a port one desires extremely, and sail to it with a fair gale, is very pleasant. *Temple.*

Willing we sought your shores, and hither *bound*,
The port so long desir'd at length we found. *Dryd.*

BO'UNDARY, bǒůn'dâ-rè. *n. s.* [from *bound*.] Limit; bound.

He suffers the confluence and clamours of the people to pass all *boundaries* of laws, and reverence to his authority. *King Charles.*

Sensation and reflection are the *boundaries* of our thoughts; beyond which the mind, whatever efforts it would make, is not able to advance. *Locke.*

Great part of our sins consist in the irregularities attending the ordinary pursuits of life; so that our reformation must appear, by pursuing them within the *boundaries* of duty. *Rogers.*

BO'UNDEN, bǒůn'dĕn. *participle passive* of *bind*. Not now much in use.

Hereafter, in a better world than this,
I shall desire more love and knowledge of you.—
—I rest much *bounden* to you: fare you well. *Shaksp.*

We also most humbly besought him to accept of us as his true servants, by as just a right as ever men on earth were *bounden*. *Bacon.*

To be careful for a provision of all necessaries for ourselves, and those who depend on us, is a *bounden* duty. *Rogers.*

BO'UNDING-STONE, bǒůn'dĭng-stǒne. } *n. s.*
BOUND-STONE, bǒůnd'stǒne. }

A stone to play with.

I am past a boy;
A sceptre's but a play-thing, and a globe
A bigger *bounding-stone*. *Dryden.*

BO'UNDLESS, bǒůnd'lĕs. *adj.* [from *bound*.] Unlimited; unconfined; immeasurable; illimitable.

Beyond the infinite and *boundless* reach
Of mercy, if thou didst this deed of death,
Art thou damn'd, Hubert. *Shakspeare.*

Heav'n has of right all victory design'd;
Whence *boundless* power dwells in a will confin'd.
Dryden.

Man seems as *boundless* in his desires, as God is in his being; and therefore nothing but God himself can satisfy him. *South.*

Though we make duration *boundless* as it is, we cannot extend it beyond all being. God fills eternity, and it is hard to find a reason why any one should doubt that he fills immensity. *Locke.*

Some guide the course of wand'ring orbs on high,
Or roll the planets through the *boundless* sky. *Pope.*

BO'UNDLESSNESS, bǒůnd'lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *boundless*.] Exemption from limits.

God has corrected the *boundlessness* of his voluptuous desires, by stinting his capacities. *South.*

BO'UNTEOUS, bǒůn'tchè-ůs.[263] *adj.* [from *bounty*.] Liberal; kind; generous; munificent; beneficent: a word used chiefly in poetry for *bountiful*.

Every one,
According to the gift which *bounteous* nature
Hath in him clos'd. *Shakspeare.*

Her soul abhorring avarice,
Bounteous; but almost *bounteous* to a vice. *Dryden.*

BO'UNTEOUSLY, bǒůn'tchè-ůs-lè. *adv.* [from *bounteous*.] Liberally; generously; largely.

He *bounteously* bestow'd unenvy'd good
On me. *Dryden.*

BO'UNTEOUSNESS, bǒůn'tchè-ůs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *bounteous*.] Munificence; liberality; kindness.

He filleth all things living with *bounteousness*.
Psalms.

BO'UNTIFUL, bǒůn'tè-fůl. *adj.* [from *bounty* and *full*.]

1. Liberal; generous; munificent.

As *bountiful* as mines of India. *Shakspeare.*

If you will be rich, you must live frugal; if you will be popular, you must be *bountiful*. *Taylor.*

I am obliged to return my thanks to many, who, without considering the man, have been *bountiful* to the poet. *Dryden.*

God, the *bountiful* author of our being. *Locke.*

2. It has *of* before the thing given, and *to* before the person receiving.

Our king spares nothing, to give them the share of that felicity, *of* which he is so *bountiful to* his kingdom. *Dryden.*

BO'UNTIFULLY, bǒůn'tè-fůl-lè. *adv.* [from *bountiful*.] Liberally; in a bountiful manner; largely.

And now thy alms is given,
And thy poor starveling *bountifully* fed. *Donne.*

It is affirmed, that it never raineth in Egypt; the river *bountifully* requiting it in its inundation.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

BO'UNTIFULNESS, bǒůn'tè-fůl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *bountiful*.] The quality of being bountiful; generosity.

Enriched to all *bountifulness*. 2 *Corinthians.*

BO'UNTIHEAD, bǒůn'tè-hĕd. }
BO'UNTIHEDE, bǒůn'tè-hède. } *n. s.* [from *bounty* and *head*, or *hood*. See HOOD.]
BO'UNTIHOOD, bǒůn'tè-hůd. }

Goodness; virtue. It is now wholly out of use.

This goodly frame of temperance,
Formerly grounded, and fast settled
On firm foundation of true *bountihead*. *Fairy Queen.*

How shall frail pen, with fear disparaged,
Conceive such sovereign glory, and great *bountihood*?
Fairy Queen.

BO'UNTY, bǒůn'tè. *n. s.* [*bonté*, Fr.]

1. Generosity; liberality; munificence.

We do not so far magnify her exceeding *bounty*, as to affirm, that she bringeth into the world the sons of men, adorned with gorgeous attire. *Hooker.*

If you knew to whom you shew this honour,
I know you would be prouder of the work,
Than customary *bounty* can enforce you. *Shaksp.*

Such moderation with thy *bounty* join,
That thou may'st nothing give that is not thine.
Denham.

Those godlike men, to wanting virtue kind,
Bounty well plac'd, preferr'd, and well design'd,
To all their titles. *Dryden.*

2. It seems distinguished from charity, as a *present* from an *alms;* being used when persons, not absolutely necessitous, receive gifts; or when gifts are given by great persons.

Tell a miser of *bounty* to a friend, or mercy to the poor, and he will not understand it. *South.*

Her majesty did not see this assembly so proper to excite charity and compassion; though I question not but her royal *bounty* will extend itself to them.
Addison.

To BO'URGEON, bůr'jůn.[313 259] *v. n.* [*bourgeonner*, Fr.] To sprout; to shoot into branches; to put forth buds.

Long may the dew of heaven distil upon them, to make them *bourgeon* and propagate among themselves. *Howel.*

O that I had the fruitful heads of Hydra,
That one might *bourgeon* where another fell!
Still would I give thee work. *Dryden.*

BOURN, bŏrne. *n. s.* [*borne*, Fr.]

1. A bound; a limit.

Bourn, bound of land, tilth, vineyard, none. *Shakspeare.*

That undiscover'd country, from whose *bourn*
No traveller returns. *Shakspeare.*

False,
As dice are to be wish'd by one that fixes
No *bourn* 'twixt his and mine. *Shakspeare.*

I know each lane, and every alley green,
And every bosky *bourn* from side to side. *Milton.*

2. [From burn, Saxon.] A brook; a torrent: whence many towns, seated near brooks, have names ending in *bourn*. It is not now used in either sense; though the second continues in the Scottish dialect.

Ne swelling Neptune, ne loud thund'ring Jove,
Can change my cheer, or make me ever mourn:
My little boat can safely pass this perilous *bourn*. *Spenser.*

To BOUSE, bŏŏze. *v. n.* [*buysen*, Dutch.] To drink lavishly; to tope.

As he rode, he somewhat still did eat,
And in hand did bear a *bousing* can,
Of which he sipt. *Fairy Queen.*

BOU'SY, bŏŏ'zė. *adj.* [from *bouse*.] Drunken.

With a long legend of romantick things,
Which in his cups the *bousy* poet sings. *Dryden.*

The guests upon the day appointed came,
Each *bousy* farmer with his simp'ring dame. *King.*

BOUT, bŏŭt *n. s.* [*botta*, Ital.] A turn; as much of an action as is performed at one time, without interruption; a single part of any action carried on by successive intervals.

The play began: Pas durst not Cosma chace;
But did intend next *bout* with her to meet. *Sidney.*

Ladies, that have your feet
Unplagued with corns, we'll have a *bout*. *Shaksp.*

When in your motion you are hot,
As make your *bouts* more violent to that end,
He calls for drink. *Shakspeare.*

If he chance to 'scape this dismal *bout*,
The former legatees are blotted out. *Dryden.*

A weasel seized a bat; the bat begged for life: says the weasel, I give no quarter to birds: says the bat, I am a mouse; look on my body: so she got off for that *bout*. *L'Estrange.*

We'll see when 'tis enough,
Or if it want the nice concluding *bout*. *King.*

BOU'TEFEU, bŏŏt'fŏŭ. *n. s.* [French.] An incendiary; one who kindles feuds and discontents. Now disused.

Animated by a base fellow, called John à Chamber, a very *boutefeu*, who bore much sway among the vulgar, they entered into open rebellion. *Bacon.*

Nor could ever any order be obtained impartially to punish the known *boutefeus*, and open incendiaries. *King Charles.*

Besides the herd of *boutefeus*,
We set on work within the house. *Hudibras.*

BO'UTISALE, bŏŏ'tė-sāle. *n. s.* [I suppose from *bouty* or *booty*, and *sale*.] A sale at a cheap rate, as booty or plunder is commonly sold.

To speak nothing of the great *boutisale* of colleges and chantries. *Sir J. Hayward.*

BOUTS RIMEZ, bŏŏ-rė'mā. [French.] The last words or rhimes of a number of verses given to be filled up.

To BOW, bŏŭ. *v. a.* [buzen, Saxon.]

1. To bend, or inflect. It sounds as *now*, or *how*.

A threepence *bow'd* would hire me
Old as I am, to queen it. *Shakspeare.*

Orpheus, with his lute, made trees,
And the mountain tops that freeze,
Bow themselves when he did sing. *Shakspeare.*

Some *bow* the vines, which bury'd in the plain,
Their tops in distant arches rise again. *Dryden.*

The mind has not been made obedient to discipline, when at first it was most tender and most easy to be *bowed*. *Locke.*

2. To bend the body in token of respect or submission.

They came to meet him, and *bowed* themselves to the ground before him. *2 Kings.*

Is it to *bow* down his head as a bulrush, and to spread sackcloth and ashes under him? wilt thou call this a fast, and an acceptable day to the Lord? *Isaiah.*

3. To bend, or incline, in condescension.

Let it not grieve thee to *bow* down thine ear to the poor, and give him a friendly answer. *Ecclus.*

4. To depress; to crush.

Are you so gospell'd,
To pray for this good man, and for his issue,
Whose heavy hand hath *bow'd* you to the grave,
And beggar'd yours for ever? *Shakspeare.*

Now wasting years my former strength confound,
And added woes may *bow* me to the ground. *Pope.*

To Bow, bŏŭ. *v. n.*

1. To bend; to suffer flexure.

2. To make a reverence.

Rather let my head
Stoop to the block, than these knees *bow* to any,
Save to the God of heav'n, and to my king. *Shaksp.*

This is the great idol to which the world *bows;* to this we pay our devoutest homage. *Decay of Piety.*

Admir'd, ador'd, by all the circling crowd,
For wheresoe'er she turn'd her face, they *bow'd*. *Dryden.*

3. To stoop.

The people *bowed* down upon their knees to drink. *Judges.*

4. To sink under pressure.

They stoop, they *bow* down together; they could not deliver the burden. *Isaiah*, xlvi. 2.

Bow, bŏŭ. *n. s.* [from the verb. It is pronounced, like the verb, as *now*, *how*.] An act of reverence or submission, by bending the body.

Some clergy too she would allow,
Nor quarrell'd at their awkward *bow*. *Swift.*

Bow, bō. *n. s.* [pronounced as *grow*, *no*, *lo*, without any regard to the *w*.]

1. An instrument of war, made by holding wood or metal bent with a string, which, by its spring, shoots arrows with great force.

Take, I pray thee, thy weapons, thy quiver, and thy *bow*, and go out to the field, and take me some venison. *Genesis.*

The white faith of hist'ry cannot show,
That e'er the musket yet could beat the *bow*.
Alleyne's Henry VII.

2. A rainbow.

I do set my *bow* in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth. *Genesis*, ix. 13.

3. The instrument with which string-instruments are struck.

Their instruments were various in their kind;
Some for the *bow*, and some for breathing wind:
The sawtry, pipe, and hautboy's noisy band,
And the soft lute trembling beneath the touching hand. *Dryden's Fables.*

4. The doubling of a string in a slip-knot. This is perhaps corruptly used for *bought*.

Make a knot, and let the second knot be with a *bow*. *Wiseman.*

5. A yoke.

As the ox hath his *bow*, Sir, the horse his curb, and the faulcon his bells, so man hath his desire. *Shakspeare.*

6. *Bow of a saddle.* The *bows of a saddle* are two pieces of wood laid archwise, to receive the upper part of a horse's back, to give the saddle its due form, and to keep it tight. *Farrier's Dict.*

7. *Bow of a ship.* That part of her which begins at the loof, and compassing ends of the stern, and ends at the sternmost parts of the forecastle. If a ship hath a broad bow, they call it a *bold bow;* if a narrow thin bow, they say she hath a *lean bow*. The piece of ordnance that lies in this place, is called the *bow-piece;* and the anchors that hang here, are called her *great* and *little bowers*.

8. *Bow* is also a mathematical instrument, made of wood, formerly used by seamen in taking the sun's altitude.

9. *Bow* is likewise a beam of wood or brass, with three long screws, that direct a lath of wood or steel to any arch; used commonly to draw draughts of ships, projections of the sphere, or wherever it is requisite to draw long arches. *Harris.*

BOW-BEARER, bō'bāre-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *bow* and *bear*.] An under-officer of the forest. *Cowell.*

BOW-BENT, bō'bĕnt. *adj.* [from *bow* and *bent*.] Crooked.

A sibyl old, *bow-bent* with crooked age,
That far events full wisely could presage. *Milton.*

BOW-HAND, bō'hând. *n. s.* [from *bow* and *hand*.] The hand that draws the bow.

Surely he shoots wide on the *bow-hand*, and very far from the mark. *Spenser's Ireland.*

BOW-LEGGED, bō'lĕgd.[369] *adj.* [from *bow* and *leg*.] Having crooked legs.

BOW-SHOT, bō'shŏt. *n. s.* [from *bow* and *shot*.] The space which an arrow may pass in its flight from the bow.

Though he were not then a *bow-shot* off, and made haste; yet, by that time he was come, the thing was no longer to be seen. *Boyle.*

BO'WELS, bŏŭ'ĕls. *n. s.* [*boyaux*, Fr.]

1. Intestines; the vessels and organs within the body.

He smote him therewith in the fifth rib, and shed out his *bowels*. *2 Samuel* xx. 10.

2. The inner parts of any thing.

Had we no quarrel else to Rome, but that
Thou art thence banish'd, we would muster all
From twelve to seventy; and pouring war
Into the *bowels* of ungrateful Rome,
Like a bold flood appear. *Shakspeare.*

His soldiers spying his undaunted spirit,
A Talbot! Talbot! cried out amain,
And rush'd into the *bowels* of the battle. *Shaksp.*

As he saw drops of water distilling from the rock, by following the veins, he has made himself two or three fountains in the *bowels* of the mountain. *Addison.*

3. The seat of pity, or kindness.

His *bowels* did yern upon him. *Genesis.*

4. Tenderness; compassion.

He had no other consideration of money, than for the support of his lustre; and whilst he could do that, he cared not for money; having no *bowels* in the point of running in debt, or borrowing all he could. *Clarendon.*

5. This word seldom has a *singular*, except in writers of anatomy.

Bo'wer, bŏŭ'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *bough* or *branch*, or from the verb *To bow* or *bend*.]

1. An arbour; a sheltered place covered with green trees, twined and bent.

But, O sad virgin, that thy power
Might raise Musæus from his *bower*. *Milton.*

To gods appealing, when I reach their *bow'rs*
With loud complaints, they answer me in show'rs. *Waller.*

Refresh'd, they wait them to the *bow'r* of state,
Where, circled with his peers, Atrides sat. *Pope.*

2. It seems to signify, in *Spenser*, a blow; a stroke; *bourrer*, Fr. to fall upon.

His rawbone arms, whose mighty brawned *bowers*
Were wont to rive steel plates, and helmets hew,
Were clean consum'd, and all his vital powers
Decay'd. *Fairy Queen.*

Bo'wer, bŏŭ'ŭr. *n. s.* [from the *bow* of a ship.] Anchors so called. See Bow.

To Bo'wer, bŏŭ'ŭr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To embower; to inclose.

Thou didst *bower* the spirit
In mortal paradise of such sweet flesh. *Shakspeare.*

Bo'wery, bŏŭ'ŭr-rė. *adj.* [from *bower*.] Full of bowers.

Landskips how gay the *bow'ry* grotto yields,
Which thought creates, and lavish fancy builds! *Tickell.*

Snatch'd through the verdant maze, the hurried eye
Distracted wanders: now the *bow'ry* walk
Of covert close, where scarce a speck of day
Falls on the lengthen'd gloom, protracted sweeps. *Thomson.*

To Bowge. See *To* Bouge.

BOWL, bŏle. *n. s.* [*buelin*, Welsh; which signifies, according to *Junius*, any thing made of horn, as drinking cups anciently were. It is pronounced *bole*.]

1. A vessel to hold liquids, rather wide than deep; distinguished from a cup, which is rather deep than wide.

Give me a *bowl* of wine;
I have not that alacrity of spirit,
Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have. *Shak.*

If a piece of iron be fastened on the side of a *bowl* of water, a loadstone, in a boat of cork, will make unto it. *Brown.*

The sacred priests, with ready knives, bereave
The beasts of life, and in full *bowls* receive
The streaming blood. *Dryden.*

While the bright Sein, t' exalt the soul,
With sparkling plenty crowns the *bowl*,
And wit and social mirth inspires.
Fenton to Lord Gower.

2. The hollow part of any thing.

If you are allowed a large silver spoon for the kitchen, let half the *bowl* of it be worn out with continual scraping. *Swift.*

3. A basin, or fountain.

But the main matter is so to convey the water, as it never stay either in the *bowl* or in the cistern. *Bacon.*

BOWL, bŏle. *n. s.* [*boule*, Fr. It is pronounced as *cow*, *howl*.] A round mass, which may be rolled along the ground.

Like to a *bowl* upon a subtile ground,
I've tumbled past the throw. *Shakspeare.*

How finely dost thou times and seasons spin!
And make a twist checker'd with night and day!
Which, as it lengthens, winds, and winds us in,
As *bowls* go on, but turning all the way. *Herbert.*

Like him, who would lodge a *bowl* upon a precipice, either my praise falls back, or stays not on the top, but rowls over. *Dryden.*

Men may make a game at *bowls* in the summer, and a game at whisk in the winter. *Dennis's Let.*

Though that piece of wood, which is now a *bowl*, may be made square, yet, if the roundness be taken away, it is no longer a *bowl*. *Watts's Logick.*

To Bowl, bŏle. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To roll as a bowl.

2. To pelt with any thing rolled.

Alas! I had rather be set quick i' th' earth,
And *bowl'd* to death with turnips. *Shakspeare.*

Bo'wlder-stones, bŏle'dŭr-stŏnes. *n. s.* Lumps or fragments of stones or marble, broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being tumbled to and again by the water; whence their name. *Woodward.*

Bo'wler, bŏ'lŭr. *n. s.* [from *bowl*.] He that plays at bowls.

Bo'wline, bŏŭ'lin. } *n. s.* [sea term.] A
Bo'wling, bŏŭ'ling. } rope fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail; it is fastened in three or four parts of the sail, called the *bowling bridle*. The use of the *bowling* is to make the sails stand sharp or close to a wind. *Harris.*

Bo'wling-green, bŏ'ling-grėėn. *n. s.* [from *bowl* and *green*.] A level piece of ground, kept smooth for bowlers.

A bowl equally poised, and thrown upon a plain *bowling-green*, will run necessarily in a direct line. *Bentley.*

Bo'wman, bŏ'mân.[88] *n. s.* [from *bow* and *man*.] An archer; he that shoots with a bow.

The whole city shall flee, for the noise of the horsemen and *bowmen*. *Jeremiah*, iv. 92.

Bo'wsprit, bŏ'sprit. *n. s.* [from the *bow* of a ship.] This word is generally spelt *boltsprit*; which see.

To Bo'wssen, bŏŭs'sĕn. *v. a.* [probably of the same original with *bouse*, but found in no other passage.] To drench; to soak.

The water fell into a close walled plot; upon this wall was the frantick person set, and from thence tumbled headlong into the pond; where a strong fellow tossed him up and down, until the patient, by foregoing his strength, had somewhat forgot his fury: but if there appeared small amendment, he was *bowssened* again and again, while there remained in him any hope of life, for recovery. *Carew.*

Bo'wstring, bŏ'string. *n. s.* [from *bow* and *string*.] The string by which the bow is kept bent.

He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's *bowstring*, and the little hangman dare not shoot at him. *Shaks.*

Sound will be conveyed to the ear, by striking upon a *bowstring*, if the horn of the bow be held to the ear. *Bacon.*

Bo'wyer, bŏ'yŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *bow*.]

1. An archer; one that uses the bow.

Call for vengeance from the *bowyer* king. *Dryden.*

2. One whose trade is to make bows.

BOX, bŏks. *n. s.* [box, Saxon; *buxus*, Lat.] A tree.

The leaves are pennated, and evergreen; it hath male flowers, that are produced at remote distances from the fruit, on the same tree; the fruit is shaped like a porridge-pot inverted, and is divided into three cells, containing two seeds in each, which, when ripe, are cast forth by the elasticity of the vessels. The wood is very useful for engravers, and mathematical instrument makers: being so hard, close, and ponderous, as to sink in water. *Miller.*

There are two sorts; the dwarf *box*, and a taller sort. The dwarf *box* is good for borders, and is easily kept in order, with one clipping in the year. It will increase of slips set in March, or about Bartholomew tide; and will prosper on cold barren hills, where nothing else will grow. *Mortimer.*

Box, bŏks. *n. s.* [box, Sax. *buste*, Germ.]

1. A case made of wood, or other matter, to hold any thing. It is distinguished from *chest*, as the *less* from the *greater*. It is supposed to have its name from the *box* wood.

A magnet, though put in an ivory *box*, will, through the *box*, send forth his embracing virtue to a beloved needle. *Sidney.*

About his shelves
A beggarly account of empty *boxes*. *Shakspeare.*

The lion's head is to open a most wide voracious mouth, which shall take in letters and papers. There will be under it a *box*, of which the key will be kept in my custody, to receive such papers as are dropped into it. *Steele.*

This casket India's glowing gems unlocks,
And all Arabia breathes from yonder *box*. *Pope.*

2. The case of the mariners compass.

3. The chest into which money given is put.

So many more, so every one was us'd,
That to give largely to the *box* refus'd. *Spenser.*

4. The seats in the playhouse, where the ladies are placed.

'Tis left to you; the *boxes* and the pit
Are sovereign judges of this sort of wit. *Dryden.*

She glares in balls, front *boxes*, and the ring;
A vain, unquiet, glittering, wretched thing. *Pope.*

To Box, bŏks. *v. a.* [from the noun] to inclose in a box.

Box'd in a chair, the beau impatient sits,
While spouts run clatt'ring o'er the roof by fits. *Swift.*

BOX, bŏks. *n. s.* [*bock*, a cheek, Welsh.] A blow on the head given with the hand.

For the *box* o' th' ear that the prince gave you, he gave it like a rude prince. *Shakspeare.*

If one should take my hand perforce, and give another a *box* on the ear with it, the law punisheth the other. *Bramhall.*

There may happen concussions of the brain from a *box* on the ear. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Olphis, the fisherman, received a *box* on the ear from Thestylis. *Addison's Spectator.*

To Box, bŏks. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight with the fist.

The ass very fairly looked on, till they had *boxed* themselves a-weary, and then left them fairly in the lurch. *L'Estrange.*

A leopard is like a cat; he *boxes* with his fore-feet, as a cat doth her kitlins. *Grew.*

The fighting with a man's shadow consists in brandishing two sticks, loaden with plugs of lead; this gives a man all the pleasure of *boxing*, without the blows. *Spectator.*

He hath had six duels, and four-and-twenty *boxing* matches, in defence of his majesty's title. *Spect.*

To Box, bŏks. *v. a.* To strike with the fist.

Bo'xen, bŏk'sn.[103] *n. s.* [from *box*.]

1. Made of box.

The young gentleman learned, before all other things, to design upon tablets of *boxen* wood. *Dryd.*

As lads and lasses stood around,
To hear my *boxen* hautboy sound. *Gay.*

2. Resembling box.

Her faded cheeks are chang'd to *boxen* hue,
And in her eyes the tears are ever new. *Dryden.*

Bo'xer, bŏks'ŭr. *n. s.* [from *box*.] A man who fights with his fist.

BOY, bŏė.[182] *n. s.* [*bub*, Germ. The etymology is not agreed on.]

1. A male child; not a girl.

The streets of the city shall be full of *boys* and girls playing. *Zechariah.*

2. One in the state of adolescence; older

than an infant, yet not arrived at puberty or manhood.

Speak thou, *boy;*
Perhaps thy childishness will move him more
Than can our reasons. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

Sometimes forgotten things, long east behind,
Rush forward in the brain, and come to mind:
The nurse's legends are for truths receiv'd,
And the man dreams but what the *boy* believ'd. *Dry.*

3. A word of contempt for young men, as noting their immaturity.

Men of worth and parts will not easily admit the familiarity of *boys*, who yet need the care of a tutor. *Locke.*

The pale *boy* senator yet tingling stands,
And holds his breeches close with both his hands. *Pope.*

To Boy, bȯȅ.[492] *v. n.* [from the noun.] To treat as a boy.

Antony
Shall be brought drunken forth, and I shall see
Some squeaking Cleopatra *boy* my greatness,
I' th' posture of a whore. *Shakspeare.*

Bo'yhood, bȯȅ'hŭd. *n. s.* [from *boy.*] The state of a boy; the part of life in which we are boys. This is perhaps an arbitrary word.

If you should look at him, in his *boyhood*, through the magnifying end of a perspective, and, in his manhood, through the other, it would be impossible to spy any difference: the same air, the same strut. *Swift.*

Bo'yish, bȯȅ'ĭsh. *adj.* [from *boy.*]

1. Belonging to a boy.

I ran it through, e'en from my *boyish* days,
To th' very moment that he bade me tell it. *Shaksp.*

2. Childish; trifling.

This unhair'd sauciness, and *boyish* troops,
The king doth smile at, and is well prepar'd
To whip this dwarfish war, these pigmy arms. *Shak.*

Young men take up some English poet for their model, and imitate him, without knowing wherein he is defective, where he is *boyish* and trifling. *Dryd.*

Bo'yishly, bȯȅ'ĭsh-lȅ. *adv.* [from *boyish.*] Childishly; triflingly.

Bo'yishness, bȯȅ'ĭsh-nȅs. *n. s.* [from *boyish.*] Childishness; trifling manner.

Bo'yism, bȯȅ'ĭzm. *n. s.* [from *boy.*] Puerility; childishness.

He had complained he was farther off, by being so near, and a thousand such *boyisms*, which Chaucer rejected as below the subject. *Dryden.*

Bp. An abbreviation of bishop.

BRA'BBLE, brȧb'bl.[405] *n. s.* [*brabbelen*, Dutch.] A clamorous contest; a squabble; a broil.

Here in the streets, desperate in shame and state,
In private *brabble* did we apprehend him. *Shaksp.*

To Bra'bble, brȧb'bl. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clamour; to contest noisily.

Bra'bbler, brȧb'lŭr. *n. s.* [from *brabble.*] A clamorous, quarrelsome, noisy fellow.

To BRACE, brȃse. *v. a.* [*embrasser*, Fr.]

1. To bind; to tie close with bandages.

The women of China, by *bracing* and binding them from their infancy, have very little feet. *Locke.*

2. To intend; to make tense; to strain up.

The tympanum is not capable of tension that way, in such a manner as a drum is *braced*. *Holder.*

The diminution of the force of the pressure of the external air, in *bracing* the fibres, must create a debility in muscular motion. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

Brace, brȃse. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Cincture; bandage.

2. That which holds any thing tight.

The little bones of the ear-drum do in straining and relaxing it, as the *braces* of the war-drum do in that. *Derham.*

3. *Brace*, [in architecture] is a piece of timber framed in with bevil joints, used to keep the building from swerving either way. *Builder's Dict.*

4. *Braces*, [a sea term.] Ropes belonging to all the yards, except the mizen. They have a pendant to the yard-arm, two *braces* to each yard; and, at the end of the pendant, a block is seized, through which the rope called the *brace* is reeved. The *braces* serve to square and traverse the yards. *Sea Dict.*

5. *Braces of a Coach.* Thick straps of leather on which it hangs.

6. Harness.

7. *Brace.* [In printing.] A crooked line inclosing a passage, which ought to be taken together, and not separately; as in a triplet.

Charge Venus to command her son,
Wherever else she lets him rove,
To shun my house, and field, and grove;
Peace cannot dwell with hate or love. *Prior.*

8. Warlike preparation; from *bracing* the armour; as we say, *girded* for the battle.

As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,
So may he with more facile question bear it;
For that it stands not in such warlike *brace*,
But altogether lacks th' abilities
That Rhodes is dress'd in. *Shakspeare.*

9. Tension; tightness.

The most frequent cause of deafness is the laxness of the tympanum, when it has lost its *brace* or tension. *Holder.*

Brace, brȃse. *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology, probably derived from *two braced* together.]

1. A pair; a couple. It is not *braces*, but *brace*, in the *plural.*

Down from a hill the beasts that reign in woods,
First hunter then, pursued a gentle *brace*,
Goodliest of all the forest, hart and hind. *Par. Lost.*

Ten *brace* and more of greyhounds, snowy fair,
And tall as stags, ran loose, and cours'd around his chair. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. It is used generally in conversation as a sportsman's word.

He is said, this summer, to have shot with his own hands fifty *brace* of pheasants. *Addison.*

3. It is applied to men in contempt.

But you, my *brace* of lords, were I so minded,
I here could pluck his highness' frown upon you. *Shakspeare.*

Bra'celet, brȃse'lĕt. *n. s.* [*bracelet*, Fr.]

1. An ornament for the arms.

Both his hands were cut off, being known to have worn *bracelets* of gold about his wrists. *Hayward.*

Tie about our tawny wrists
Bracelets of the fairy twists. *Ben Jonson.*

A very ingenious lady used to wear, in rings and *bracelets*, store of those gems. *Boyle.*

2. A piece of defensive armour for the arm.

Bra'cer, brȧ'sŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *brace.*]

1. A cincture; a bandage.

When they affect the belly, they may be restrained by a *bracer*, without much trouble. *Wiseman.*

2. A medicine of constringent power.

Brach, brȧtsh.[352] *n. s.* [*braque*, Fr.] A bitch hound.

Truth 's a dog must to kennel; he must be whipped out, when the lady *brach* may stand by the fire, and stink. *Shakspeare.*

Bra'chial, brȧk'yȧl.[353] *adj.* [from *brachium*, an arm, Lat.] Belonging to the arm.

Brachy'graphy, brȧ-kĭg'grȧ-fȅ.[353] *n. s.* [βραχὺς short, and γράφω to write.] The art or practice of writing in a short compass.

All the certainty of those high pretenders, bating what they have of the first principles, and the word of God, may be circumscribed by as small a circle as the erced, when *brachygraphy* had confined it within the compass of a penny. *Granville.*

Brack, brȧk'. *n. s.* [from *break.*] A breach; a broken part.

The place was but weak, and the *bracks* fair; but the defendants, by resolution, supplied all the defects. *Hayward.*

Let them compare my work with what is taught in the schools, and if they find in theirs many *bracks* and short ends, which cannot be spun into an even piece; and, in mine, a fair coherence throughout; I shall promise myself an acquiescence. *Digby.*

Bra'cket, brȧk'kĭt.[99] *n. s.* [a term of carpentry.] A piece of wood fixed for the support of something.

Let your shelves be laid upon *brackets*, being about two feet wide, and edged with a small lath. *Mortimer.*

BRA'CKISH, brȧk'ĭsh. *adj.* [*brack*, Dutch.] Salt; somewhat salt: it is used particularly of the water of the sea.

Pits upon the sea shore turn into fresh water, by percolation of the salt through the sand: but it is farther noted, after a time, the water in such pits will become *brackish* again. *Bacon.*

When I had gain'd the brow and top,
A lake of *brackish* waters on the ground
Was all I found. *Herbert.*

The wise contriver, on his end intent,
Mix'd them with salt, and season'd all the sea.
What other cause could this effect produce?
The *brackish* tincture through the main diffuse? *Blackmore.*

Bra'ckishness, brȧk'ĭsh-nȅs. *n. s.* [from *brackish.*] Saltness in a small degree.

All the artificial strainings hitherto leave a *brackishness* in salt water, that makes it unfit for animal uses. *Cheyne.*

BRAD, brȧd, being an initial, signifies *broad*, *spacious*, from the Saxon bnaꝺ, and the Gothick *braid.* *Gibson.*

Brad, brȧd. *n. s.* A sort of nail to floor rooms with. They are about the size of a tenpenny nail, but have not their heads made with a shoulder over their shank, as other nails, but are made pretty thick towards the upper end, that the very top may be driven into, and buried in, the board they nail down; so that the tops of these *brads* will not catch the thrums of the mops, when the floor is washing. *Moxon.*

To BRAG, brȧg. *v. n.* [*braggeren*, Dutch.]

1. To boast: to display ostentatiously; to tell boastful stories.

Thou coward! art thou *bragging* to the stars?
Telling the bushes that thou look'st for wars,
And wilt not come? *Shakspeare.*

Mark me, with what violence she first loved the Moor, but for *bragging*, and telling her fantastical lies. *Shakspeare.*

In *bragging* out some of their private tenets, as if they were the established doctrine of the church of England. *Sanderson.*

The rebels were grown so strong there, that they intended then, as they already *bragged*, to come over and make this the seat of war. *Clarendon.*

Mrs. Bull's condition was looked upon as desperate by all the men of art; but there were those that *bragged* they had an infallible ointment. *Arbuthnot.*

2. It has *of* before the thing boasted.

Knowledge being the only thing *whereof* we poor old men can *brag*, we cannot make it known but by utterance. *Sidney.*

Verona *brags of* him,
To be a virtuous and well-governed youth. *Shaksp.*
Every busy little scribbler now
Swells with the praises which he gives himself,
And taking sanctuary in the crowd,
Brags of his impudence, and scorns to mend.
Roscommon.

3. *On* is used, but improperly.
Yet lo! in me what authors have to *brag on*,
Reduc'd at last to hiss in my own dragon. *Pope.*

BRAG, brâg. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. A boast; a proud expression.
A kind of conquest
Cæsar made here; but made not here his *brag*
Of came, and saw, and overcame. *Shakspeare.*
It was such a new thing for the Spaniards to receive so little hurt, upon dealing with the English, as Avellaneda made great *brags* of it, for no greater matter than the waiting upon the English afar off. *Bacon.*

2. The thing boasted.
Beauty is nature's *brag*, and must be shown
In courts, at feasts, and high solemnities,
Where most may wonder. *Milton.*

BRAGGADO'CIO, brâg-gâ-dō'shē-ō. *n. s.* [from *brag.*] A puffing, swelling, boasting fellow.
The world abounds in terrible fanfarons, in the masque of men of honour; but these *braggadocios* are easy to be detected. *L'Estrange.*
By the plot, you may guess much of the characters of the persons; a *braggadocio* captain, a parasite, and a lady of pleasure. *Dryden.*

BRA'GGARDISM, brâg'gâr-dĭzm. *n s.* [from *brag.*] Boastfulness; vain ostentation.

BRA'GGART, brâg'gârt.[88] *adj.* [from *brag.*] Boastful; vainly ostentatious.
Shall I, none's slave, of high born or rais'd men
Fear frowns; and my mistress, truth, betray thee
To th' huffing, *braggart*, puft nobility? *Donne.*

BRA'GGART, brâg'gârt. *n. s.* [from *brag.*] A boaster.
Who knows himself a *braggart*,
Let him fear this; for it will come to pass,
That every *braggart* shall be found an ass. *Shaksp.*

BRA'GGER, brâg'gûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *brag.*] A boaster; an ostentatious fellow.
Such as have had opportunity to sound these *braggers* thoroughly, by having sometimes endured the penance of their sottish company, have found them, in converse, empty and insipid. *South.*

BRA'GLESS, brâg'lĕs. *adj.* [from *brag.*] Without a boast; without ostentation.
The bruit is, Hector's slain, and by Achilles.—
——If it is so, *bragless* let it be,
Great Hector was as good a man as he. *Shaksp.*

BRA'GLY, brâg'lē. *adv.* [from *brag.*] Finely; so as it may be bragged.
Seest not thilk hawthorn stud,
How *bragly* it begins to bud,
And utter his tender head?
Flora now calleth forth each flower,
And bids him make ready Maia's bow'r. *Spenser.*

To BRAID, brâde. *v. a.* [bpædan, Saxon.] To weave together.
Close the serpent sly,
Insinuating, wove with gordian twine
His *braided* train, and of his fatal guile
Gave proof unheeded. *Milton.*
Osier wands, lying loosely, may each of them be easily dissociated from the rest; but, when *braided* into a basket, they cohere strongly. *Boyle.*
A ribband did the *braided* tresses bind,
The rest was loose, and wanton'd in the wind. *Dryd.*
Since in *braided* gold her foot is bound,
And a long trailing mantcau sweeps the ground,
Her shoe disdains the street. *Gay.*

BRAID, brâde. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A texture; a knot, or complication of something woven together.
Listen where thou art sitting,
Under the glossy, cool, translucent wave,
In twisted *braids* of lilies knitting
The loose train of thy amber-dropping hair. *Milton.*
No longer shall thy comely tresses break
In flowing ringlets on thy snowy neck,
Or sit behind thy head, an ample round,
In graceful *braids*, with various ribbon bound. *Prior.*

BRAID, brâde, *adj.* [To *brede*, in *Chaucer*, is to *deceive.*] An old word, which seems to signify *deceitful.*
Since Frenchmen are so *braid*,
Marry 'em that will. I'll live and die a maid. *Shaks.*

BRAILS, brâlz. *n. s.* [sea term.] Small ropes reeved through blocks, which are seized on either side the ties, a little off upon the yard; so that they come down before the sails of a ship, and are fastened at the skirt of the sail to the crengles. Their use is, when the sail is furled across, to hale up its bunt, that it may the more readily be taken up or let fall. *Harris.*

BRAIN, brâne. *n. s.* [bpæzen, Sax. *breyne*, Dutch.]
1. That collection of vessels and organs in the head, from which sense and motion arise.
The *brain* is divided into *cerebrum* and *cerebellum*. *Cerebrum* is that part of the *brain* which possesses all the upper and forepart of the *cranium*, being separated from the *cerebellum* by the second process of the *dura mater*, under which the *cerebellum* is situated. The substance of the *brain* is distinguished into outer and inner; the former is called *corticalis*, *cinerea*, or *glandulosa;* the latter, *medullaris*, *alba*, or *nervea*. *Cheselden.*
If I be served such another trick, I'll have my *brains* ta'en out, and buttered, and give them to a dog for a new year's gift. *Shakspeare.*
That man proportionably hath the largest *brain*, I did, I confess, somewhat doubt, and conceived it might have failed in birds, especially such as having little bodies, have yet large cranies, and seem to contain much *brain*, as snipes and woodcocks; but, upon trial, I find it very true. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
2. That part in which the understanding is placed; therefore taken for the understanding.
The force they are under is a real force, and that of their fate but an imaginary conceived one; the one but in their *brains*, the other on their shoulders. *Hammond.*
A man is first a geometrician in his *brain*, before he be such in his hand. *Hale.*
3. Sometimes the affections: this is not common, nor proper.
My son Edgar! had he a hand to write this, a heart and *brain* to breed it in? *Shakspeare.*

To BRAIN, brâne. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dash out the brains; to kill by beating out the brains.
Why, as I told thee, 'tis a custom with him i' th' afternoon to sleep; there thou may'st *brain* him. *Shakspeare.*
Outlaws of nature,
Fit to be shot and *brain'd*, without a process,
To stop infection; that's their proper death. *Dryd.*
Next seiz'd two wretches more, and headlong cast,
Brain'd on the rock, his second dire repast. *Pope.*

BRA'INISH, brâne'ĭsh. *adj.* [from *brain.*] Hot-headed; furious; as *cerebrosus* in Latin.
In his lawless fit,
Behind the arras hearing something stir,
He whips his rapier out, and cries, a rat!
And, in his *brainish* apprehension, kills
The unseen good old man. *Shakspeare.*

BRA'INLESS, brâne'lĕs. *adj.* [from *brain.*] Silly; thoughtless; witless.
Some *brainless* men have, by great travel and labour, brought to pass, that the church is now ashamed of nothing more than of saints. *Hooker.*
If the dull *brainless* Ajax come safe off,
We'll dress him up in voices. *Shakspeare.*
The *brainless* stripling, who, expell'd the town,
Damn'd the stiff college and pedantick gown,
Aw'd by thy name, is dumb. *Tickell.*

BRA'INPAN, brâne'pân. *n. s.* [from *brain* and *pan.*] The skull containing the brains.
With those huge bellows in his hands, he blows,
New fire into my head; my *brainpan* glows. *Dryd.*

BRA'INSICK, brâne'sĭk. *adj.* [from *brain* and *sick.*] Diseased in the understanding: addle-headed; giddy; thoughtless.
Nor once deject the courage of our minds,
Because Cassandra's mad; her *brainsick* raptures
Cannot distaste the goodness of a quarrel. *Shaksp.*
They were *brainsick* men, who could neither endure the government of their king, nor yet thankfully receive the authors of their deliverance. *Knolles.*

BRA'INSICKLY, brâne'sĭk-lē. *adv.* [from *brainsick.*] Weakly; headily.
Why, worthy Thane,
You do unbend your noble strength to think
So *brainsickly* of things. *Shakspeare.*

BRA'INSICKNESS, brâne'sĭk-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *brainsick.*] Indiscretion; giddiness.

BRAIT, brâte. *n. s.* Among jewellers for a rough diamond. *Dict.*

BRAKE, brâke. The *preterit* of *break.*
He thought it sufficient to correct the multitude with sharp words, and *brake* out into this cholerick speech. *Knolles.*

BRAKE, brâke. *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology.]
1. A thicket of brambles, or of thorns.
A dog of this town used daily to fetch meat, and to carry the same unto a blind mastiff, that lay in a *brake* without the town. *Carew.*
If I'm traduc'd by tongues, which neither know
My faculties nor person; let me say,
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough *brake*
That virtue must go through. *Shakspeare.*
In every bush and *brake*, where hap may find
The serpent sleeping. *Milton.*
Full little thought of him the gentle knight,
Who, flying death, had there conceal'd his flight;
In *brakes* and brambles hid, and shunning mortal sight. *Dryden's Fables.*
2. It is said originally to mean *fern.*

BRAKE, brâke. *n. s.*
1. An instrument for dressing hemp or flax.
2. The handle of a ship's pump.
3. A baker's kneading trough.
4. A sharp bit or snaffle for horses. *Dict.*
A smith's *brake* is a machine in which horses, unwilling to be shod, are confined during that operation.

BRA'KY, brâ'kē. *adj.* [from *brake.*] Thorny; prickly; rough;
Redeem arts from their rough and *braky* seats,
where they lie hid and overgrown with thorns, to a pure, open light, where they may take the eye, and may be taken by the hand. *Ben Jonson.*

BRA'MBLE, brâm'bl.[405] *n. s.* [bpemlaf, Sax. *rubus*, Lat.]
1. The blackberry bush; the raspberry bush, or hindberry. *Miller.*
Content with food which nature freely bred,
On wildings and on strawberries they fed:
Cornels and *bramble* berries gave the rest,
And falling acorns furnish'd out a feast. *Dryden.*

2. It is taken, in popular language, for any rough prickly shrub.

The bush my bed, the *bramble* was my bow'r,
The woods can witness many a woful store. *Spenser.*

There is a man haunts the forest, that abuses our young plants with carving Rosalind on their barks; hangs odes upon hawthorns, and elegies on *brambles;* all, forsooth, deifying the name of Rosalind. *Shaksp.*

Thy younglings, Cuddy, are but just awake,
No thrustles shrill the *bramble* bush forsake. *Gay.*

BRA'MBLING, brâm'bling. *n. s.* A bird, called also a *mountain chaffinch.* *Dict.*

BRAN, brân. *n. s.* [*brenna*, Ital.] The husks of corn ground; the refuse of the sieve.

From me do back receive the flow'r of all,
And leave me but the *bran.* *Shakspeare.*

The citizens were driven to great distress for want of victuals; bread they made of the coarsest *bran*, moulded in cloths; for otherwise it would not cleave together. *Hayward.*

In the sifting of fourteen years of power and favour, all that came out could not be pure meal, but must have among it a certain mixture of padar and *bran*, in this lower age of human fragility. *Wotton.*

Then water him, and drinking what he can,
Encourage him to thirst again with *bran.* *Dryden.*

BRANCH, brântsh.[352] [78] *n. s.* [*branche*, Fr.]

1. The shoot of a tree from one of the main boughs.

Why grow the *branches*, when the root is gone?
Why wither not the leaves that want their sap?
Shakspeare.

2. Any member or part of the whole; any distinct article; any section or subdivision.

Your oaths are past, and now subscribe your names,
That his own hand may strike his honour down,
That violates the smallest *branch* herein. *Shaksp.*

The belief of this was of special importance, to confirm our hopes of another life, on which so many *branches* of christian piety do immediately depend. *Hammond.*

In the several *branches* of justice and charity, comprehended in those general rules, of loving our neighbour as ourselves, and of doing to others as we would have them do to us, there is nothing but what is most fit and reasonable. *Tillotson.*

This precept will oblige us to perform our duty, according to the nature of the various *branches* of it. *Rogers.*

3. Any part that shoots out from the rest.

And six *branches* shall come out of the sides of it; three *branches* of the candlestick out of the one side, and three *branches* of the candlestick out of the other side. *Exodus.*

His blood, which disperseth itself by the *branches* of veins, may be resembled to waters carried by brooks. *Raleigh.*

4. A smaller river running into, or proceeding from, a larger.

If, from a main river, any *branch* be separated and divided, then, where that *branch* doth first bound itself with new banks, there is that part of the river, where the *branch* forsaketh the main stream, called the head of the river. *Raleigh.*

5. Any part of a family descending in a collateral line.

His father, a younger *branch* of the ancient stock planted in Somersetshire, took to wife the widow. *Carew.*

6. The offspring; the descendant.

Great Antony! Spain's well beseeming pride,
Thou mighty *branch* of emperours and kings!
Crashaw.

7. The antlers or shoots of a stag's horn

8. The *branches* of a bridle are two pieces of bended iron, that bear the bit-mouth, the chains, and the curb, in the interval between the one and the other. *Farrier's Dict.*

9. [In architecture.] The arches of Gothick vaults; which arches transversing from one angle to another, diagonal wise, form a cross between the other arches, which make the sides of the square, of which the arches are diagonals. *Harris.*

To BRANCH, brântsh. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To spread in branches.

They were trained together in their childhoods, and there rooted betwixt them such an affection, which cannot choose but *branch* now. *Shakspeare.*

The cause of scattering the boughs, is the hasty breaking forth of the sap; and therefore those trees rise not in a body of any height, but *branch* near the ground. The cause of the pyramis, is the keeping in of the sap, long before it *branch*, and the spending of it when it beginneth to *branch*, by equal degrees. *Bacon.*

Plant it round with shade
Of laurel, evergreen, and *branching* plane. *Milton.*

Straight as a line in beauteous order stood
Of oaks unshorn a venerable wood;
Fresh was the grass beneath, and ev'ry tree
At distance planted, in a due degree,
Their *branching* arms in air, with equal space,
Stretch'd to their neighbours with a long embrace.
Dryden.

One sees her thighs transform'd, another views
Her arms shot out, and *branching* into boughs.
Addison.

2. To spread into separate and distinct parts and subdivisions.

The Alps at the one end, and the long range of Appenines that passes through the body of it, *branch* out, on all sides, into several different divisions. *Addison.*

If we would weigh, and keep in our minds, what it is we are considering, that would best instruct us when we should, or should not, *branch* into farther distinctions. *Locke.*

3. To speak diffusively, or with the distinction of the parts of a discourse.

I have known a woman *branch* out into a long dissertation upon the edging of a petticoat. *Spectator.*

4. To have horns shooting out into antlers.

The swift stag from under ground
Bore up his *branching* head. *Milton.*

To BRANCH, brânsh. *v. a.*

1. To divide as into branches.

The spirits of things animate are all continued within themselves, and are *branched* into canals, as blood is; and the spirits have not only branches, but certain cells or seats, where the principal spirits do reside. *Bacon.*

2. To adorn with needlework, representing flowers and sprigs.

In robe of lily white she was array'd,
That from her shoulder to her heel down raught,
The train whereof loose far behind her stray'd,
Branched with gold and pearl, most richly wrought.
Spenser.

BRA'NCHER, brân'shûr. *n. s.* [from *branch*]

1. One that shoots out into branches.

If their child be not such a speedy spreader and *brancher*, like the vine, yet he may yield, with a little longer expectation, as useful and more sober fruit than the other. *Wotton.*

2. [*Branchier*, Fr.] In falconry, a young hawk.

I enlarge my discourse to the observation of the eires, the *brancher*, and the two sorts of lentners. *Walton.*

BRA'NCHINESS, brân'shè-nês. *n. s.* [from *branchy.*] Fulness of branches.

BRA'NCHLESS, brânsh'lês. *adj.* [from *branch.*]

1. Without shoots or boughs.

2. Without any valuable product; naked.

If I lose mine honour,
I lose myself; better I were not yours,
Than yours so *branchless.* *Shakspeare.*

BRA'NCHY, brân'shè. *adj.* [from *branch.*] Full of branches; spreading.

Trees on trees o'erthrown
Fall crackling round him, and the forests groan;
Sudden full twenty on the plain are strow'd,
And lopp'd and lighten'd of their *branchy* load. *Pope.*

What carriage can bear away all the various, rude, and unwieldy loppings of a *branchy* tree at once? *Watts.*

BRAND, brând. *n. s.* [brand, Saxon.]

1. A stick lighted, or fit to be lighted, in the fire.

Have I caught thee?
He that parts us shall bring a *brand* from heav'n,
And fire us hence. *Shakspeare.*

Take it, she said, and when your needs require,
This little *brand* will serve to light your fire. *Dryd.*

If, with double diligence, they labour to retrieve the hours they have lost, they shall be saved; though this is a service of great difficulty, and like a *brand* plucked out of the fire. *Rogers.*

2. [*Brando*, Ital. *brandar*, Runick.] A sword, in old language.

They looking back, all th' eastern side beheld
Of Paradise, so late their happy seat!
Wav'd over by that flaming *brand;* the gate
With dreadful faces throng'd, and fiery arms. *Milt.*

3. A thunderbolt.

The fire omnipotent prepares the *brand,*
By Vulcan wrought, and arms his potent hand.
Granville.

4. A mark made by burning a criminal with a hot iron, to note him as infamous; a stigma.

Clerks convict should be burned in the hand, both because they might taste of some corporal punishment, and that they might carry a *brand* of infamy. *Bacon.*

The rules of good and evil are inverted, and a *brand* of infamy passes for a badge of honour. *L'Estrange.*

5. Any note of infamy.

Where did his wit on learning fix a *brand,*
And rail at arts he did not understand? *Dryden.*

To BRAND, brând. *v. a.* [*branden*, Dutch.] To mark with a brand, or note of infamy.

Have I liv'd thus long a wife, a true one,
Never yet *branded* with suspicion? *Shakspeare.*

The king was after *branded*, by Perkin's proclamation, for an execrable breaker of the rights of holy church. *Bacon.*

Brand not their actions with so foul a name;
Pity, at least, what we are forc'd to blame. *Dryden.*

Ha! dare not for thy life, I charge thee, dare not
To *brand* the spotless virtue of my prince. *Rowe.*

Our Punick faith
Is infamous, and *branded* to a proverb. *Addison.*

The spreader of the pardons answered him an easier way, by *branding* him with heresy. *Atterbury.*

BRA'NDGOOSE, brând'gôôs. *n. s.* A kind of wild fowl, less than a common goose, having its breast and wings of a dark colour. *Dict.*

To BRA'NDISH, brân'dish. *v. a.* [from *brand*, a sword.]

1. To wave, or shake, or flourish, as a weapon.

Brave Macbeth,
Disdaining fortune, with his *brandish'd* steel,
Like valour's minion, carved out his passage. *Shak.*

He said, and *brandishing* at once his blade,
With eager pace pursued the flaming shade. *Dryd.*

Let me march their leader, not their prince;
And at the head of your renown'd Cydonians
Brandish this sword. *Smith.*

2. To play with; to flourish.

He, who shall employ all the force of his reason only in *brandishing* of syllogisms, will discover very little. *Locke.*

BRA'NDLING, brånd'ling. *n. s.* The name for a particular worm.

The dew-worm, which some also call the lob-worm, and the *brandling*, are the chief. *Walton.*

BRA'NDY, brån'dė. *n. s.* [contracted from *brandewine*, or *burnt wine*.] A strong liquor distilled from wine.

If your master lodgeth at inns, every dram of *brandy* extraordinary that you drink, raiseth his character. *Swift's Footman.*

BRA'NDY-WINE, brån'dė-wine. The same with *brandy*.

It has been a common saying, A hair of the same dog; and thought that *brandy-wine* is a common relief to such. *Wiseman.*

BRA'NGLE, brång'gl.[405] *n. s.* [uncertainly derived.] Squabble; wrangle; litigious contest.

The payment of tythes is subject to many frauds, *brangles*, and other difficulties, not only from papists and dissenters, but even from those who profess themselves protestants. *Swift.*

To BRA'NGLE, brång'gl.[405] *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wrangle; to squabble.

When polite conversing shall be improved, company will be no longer pestered with dull story-tellers, nor *brangling* disputers. *Swift.*

BRA'NGLEMENT, brång'gl-mėnt. *n. s.* [from *brangle*.] The same with *brangle*.

BRANK, brånk. *n. s.* Buckwheat, or *brank*, is a grain very useful and advantageous in dry barren lands. *Mortimer.*

BRA'NNY, brån'nė. *adj.* [from *bran*.] Having the appearance of bran.

It became serpiginous, and was, when I saw it, covered with white *branny* scales. *Wiseman.*

BRA'SEN, brå'zn.[103] *adj.* [from *brass*.] Made of *brass*. It is now less properly written, according to the pronunciation, *brazen*.

BRA'SIER, brå'zhůr.[283] *n. s.* [from *brass*.]

1. A manufacturer that works in *brass*.

There is a fellow somewhat near the door, he should be a *brasier* by his face. *Shakspeare.*

Brasiers that turn andirons, pots, kettles, *&c.* have their lathe made different from the common turners lathe. *Moxon.*

2. A pan to hold coal. [probably from *embraser*, Fr.]

It is thought they had no chimneys, but were warmed with coals on *brasiers*. *Arbuthnot.*

BRASI'L, BRAZI'L, brå'zėėl. *n. s.* An American wood, commonly supposed to have been thus denominated, because first brought from Brasil: though Huet shews it had been known by that name many years before the discovery of that country; and the best sort comes from Fernambuc. It is used by turners, and takes a good polish; but chiefly in dying, though it gives but a spurious red. *Chambers.*

BRASS, brås. *n. s.* [bnaꝛ, Sax. *pres*, Welsh.]

1. A yellow metal made by mixing copper with lapis calaminaris. It is used, in popular language, for any kind of metal in which copper has a part.

Brass is made of copper and calaminaris. *Bacon.*

Men's evil manners live in brass, their virtues We write in water. *Shaksp.*

Let others mould the running mass
Of metals, and inform the breathing *brass*. *Dryd.*

2. Impudence.

BRA'SSINESS, brås'sė-nės. *n. s.* [from *brassy*.] An appearance like brass; some quality of brass.

BRA'SSY, brås'sė. *adj.* [from *brass*.]

1. Partaking of brass.

The part in which they lie, is near black, with some sparks of a *brassy* pyrites in it. *Woodward.*

2. Hard as brass.

Losses
Enough to press a royal merchant down,
And pluck commiseration of his state
From *brassy* bosoms, and rough hearts of flint. *Shaksp.*

3. Impudent.

BRAST, bråst. *particip. adj.* [from *burst*.] Burst; broken. Obsolete.

There creature never past,
That back returned without heavenly grace,
But dreadful furies which their chains have *brast*,
And damned sprights sent forth to make ill men agast. *Spenser.*

BRAT, brått. *n. s.* [its etymology is uncertain; bnatt, in Saxon, signifies a blanket; from which, perhaps, the modern signification may have come.]

1. A child, so called in contempt.

He leads them like a thing
Made by some other deity than nature,
That shapes man better; and they follow him,
Against us *brats*, with no less confidence,
Than boys pursuing summer butterflies. *Shaksp.*

This *brat* is none of mine:
Hence with it, and, together with the dam,
Commit them to the fire. *Shaksp.*

The friends, that got the brats, were poison'd too;
In this sad case what could our vermin do?
Roscommon.

Jupiter summoned all the birds and beasts before him, with their *brats* and little ones, to see which of them had the prettiest children. *L'Estrange.*

I shall live to see the invisible lady, to whom I was obliged, and whom I never beheld since she was a *brat* in hanging sleeves. *Swift.*

I give command to kill or save,
Can grant ten thousand pounds a-year
And make a beggar's *brat* a peer. *Swift.*

2. The progeny; the offspring.

The two late conspiracies were the *brats* and offspring of two contrary factions. *South.*

BRAVA'DO, brå-vå'dō. *n. s.* [from *bravada*, Span.] A boast; a brag.

Spain, to make good the *bravado*,
Names it the invincible Armado. *Anonymous*

BRAVE, bråve. *adj.* [*brave*. Fr.]

1. Courageous; daring; bold; generous; high-spirited.

An Egyptian soothsayer made Antonius believe, that his genius, which otherways was *brave* and confident, was, in the presence of Octavius Cæsar, poor and cowardly. *Bacon.*

From armed foes to bring a royal prize,
Shows your *brave* heart victorious as your eyes. *Waller.*

2. Gallant; having a noble mien; lofty; graceful.

I'll prove the prettier fellow of the two,
And wear my dagger with a *braver* grace. *Shak.*

3. Magnificent; grand.

Rings put upon his fingers,
And *brave* attendants near him, when he wakes;
Would not the beggar then forget himself? *Shak.*

But whosoe'er it was nature design'd
First a *brave* place, and then as *brave* a mind. *Denham.*

4. Excellent; noble: it is an indeterminate word, used to express the superabundance of any valuable quality in men or things.

Let not old age disgrace my high desire,
O heavenly soul, in human shape contain'd!
Old wood inflam'd doth yield the *bravest* fire,
When younger doth in smoke his virtue spend. *Sidney.*

If there be iron ore and mills, iron is a *brave* commodity where wood aboundeth. *Bacon.*

If a statesman has not this science, he must be subject to a *braver* man than himself, whose province it is to direct all his actions to this end. *Digby.*

BRAVE, bråve. *n. s.* [*brave*, Fr.]

1. A hector; a man daring beyond decency or discretion.

Hot *braves*, like thee may fight, but know not well
To manage this, the last great stake. *Dryden.*

Morat's too insolent, too much a *brave*,
His courage to his envy is a slave. *Dryden.*

2. A boast; a challenge; a defiance.

There end thy *brave*, and turn thy face in peace:
We grant thou canst outscold us. *Shakspeare.*

To BRAVE, bråve. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To defy; to challenge; to set at defiance.

He upbraids Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the watch. *Shakspeare.*

My nobles leave me, and my state is *brav'd*,
Ev'n at my gates with ranks of foreign powers. *Shaksp.*

The ills of love, not those of fate, I fear;
These I can *brave*, but those I cannot bear. *Dryd.*

Like a rock unmov'd, a rock that *braves*
The raging tempest, and the rising waves. *Dryd.*

2. To carry a boasting appearance of.

Both particular persons and factions are apt enough to flatter themselves, or, at least, to *brave* that which they believe not. *Bacon.*

BRA'VELY, bråve'lė. *adv.* [from *brave*.] In a brave manner; courageously; gallantly; splendidly.

Martin Swart, with his Germans, performed *bravely*. *Bacon.*

No fire, nor foe, nor fate, nor night,
The Trojan hero did affright,
Who *bravely* twice renew'd the fight. *Denham.*

Your valour *bravely* did th' assault sustain,
And fill'd the motes and ditches with the slain. *Dryden.*

BRA'VERY, brå'vůr-rė.[555] *n. s* [from *brave*.]

1. Courage; magnanimity; generosity; gallantry.

It denotes no great *bravery* of mind, to do that out of a desire of fame, which we could not be prompted to by a generous passion for the glory of him that made us. *Spectator.*

Juba, to all the *bravery* of a hero,
Adds softest love, and more than female sweetness. *Addison.*

2. Splendour; magnificence.

Where all the *bravery* that eye may see,
And all the happiness that heart desire,
Is to be found. *Spenser.*

3. Show; ostentation.

Let princes choose ministers more sensible of duty than of rising, and such as love business rather upon conscience than upon *bravery*. *Bacon.*

4. Bravado; boast.

Never could man, with more unmanlike *bravery*, use his tongue to her disgrace, which lately had sung sonnets of her praises *Sidney.*

For a *bravery* upon this occasion of power, they crowned their new king in the cathedral church of Dublin. *Bacon.*

There are those that make it a point of *bravery*, to bid defiance to the oracles of divine revelation. *L'Estrange.*

BRA'VO, brå'vō. *n. s.* [*bravo*, Ital.] A man who murders for hire.

For boldness, like the *bravoes* and banditti, is seldom employed, but upon desperate services. *Government of the Tongue.*

No *bravoes* here profess the bloody trade,
Nor is the church the murd'rer's refuge made. *Gay.*

To BRAWL, bråwl. *v. n.* [*brouiller*, or *brauler*, Fr.]

1. To quarrel noisily and indecently.

She troubled was, alas! that it might be,
With tedious *brawlings* of her parents dear. *Sidney.*

Here comes a man of comfort, whose advice
Hath often still'd my *brawling* discontent. *Shak.*

How now? Sir John! what, are you *brawling* here?
Does this become your place, your time, your business? *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

Their batt'ring cannon charged to the mouths,
Till their soul-fearing clamours have *brawl'd* down
The flinty ribs of this contemptuous city. *Shak.*

In council she gives licence to her tongue,
Loquacious, *brawling*, ever in the wrong. *Dryden.*

Leave all noisy contests, all immodest clamours, *brawling* language, and especially all personal scandal and scurrility, to the meanest part of the vulgar world. *Watts.*

2. To speak loud and indecently.

His divisions, as the times do *brawl*,
Are in three heads; one pow'r against the French,
And one against Glendower. *Shaksp.*

3. To make a noise. This is little used.

As he lay along
Under an oak, whose antique root peeps out
Upon the brook that *brawls* along this wood. *Shaks.*

BRAWL, bråwl. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Quarrel; noise; scurrility.

He findeth, that controversies thereby are made but *brawls;* and therefore wisheth, that, in some lawful assembly of churches, all these strifes may be decided. *Hooker.*

Never since that middle summer's spring
Met we on hill, in dale, forest, or mead,
But with thy *brawls* thou hast disturb'd our sport. *Shakspeare.*

That bonum is an animal,
Made good with stout polemick *brawl*. *Hudibras.*

BRA'WLER, bråw'lůr. *n. s.* [from *brawl.*] A wrangler; a quarrelsome, noisy fellow.

An advocate may incur the censure of the court, for being a *brawler* in court, on purpose to lengthen out the cause. *Ayliffe.*

BRAWN, bråwn. *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The fleshy or musculous part of the body.

The *brawn* of the arm must appear full, shadowed on one side; then shew the wrist-bone thereof. *Peacham.*

But most their looks on the black monarch bend,
His rising muscles and his *brawn* commend;
His double biting ax, and beamy spear,
Each asking a gigantick force to rear. *Dryden.*

2. The arm, so called for its being musculous.

I'll hide my silver beard in a gold beaver,
And in my vantbrace put this wither'd *brawn*. *Shakspeare.*

I had purpose
Once more to hew thy target from thy *brawn*. *Shakspeare.*

3. Bulk; muscular strength.

The boist'rous hands are then of use, when I,
With this directing head, those hands apply;
Brawn without brain is thine. *Dryden.*

4. The flesh of a boar.

The best age for the boar is from two to five years, at which time it is best to geld him, or sell him for *brawn*. *Mortimer.*

5. A boar.

BRA'WNER, bråw'nůr. *n. s.* [from *brawn.*] A boar killed for the table.

At Christmas time be careful of your fame,
See the old tenant's table be the same;
Then if you would send up the *brawner* head,
Sweet rosemary and bays around it spread. *King.*

BRA'WNINESS, bråw'nė-nės. *n. s.* [from *brawny.*] Strength; hardness.

This *brawniness* and insensibility of mind, is the best armour against the common evils and accidents of life. *Locke.*

BRA'WNY, bråw'nė. *adj.* [from *brawn.*] Musculous; fleshy; bulky; of great muscles and strength.

The *brawny* fool, who did his vigour boast,
In that presuming confidence was lost. *Dryden.*

The native energy
Turns all into the substance of the tree,
Starves and destroys the fruit, is only made
For *brawny* bulk, and for a barren shade. *Dryden.*

To BRAY, brå *v. a.* [bpacan, Sax. *braier*, Fr.] To pound, or grind small.

I'll burst him; I will bray
His bones as in a mortar. *Chapman.*

Except you would *bray* Christendom in a mortar, and mould it into a new paste, there is no possibility of a holy war. *Bacon.*

To BRAY, brå. *v. n.* [*broire*, Fr. *barrio*, Lat.]

1. To make a noise as an ass.

Laugh, and they
Return it louder than an ass can *bray*. *Dryden.*

Agad if he should hear the lion roar, he'd cudgel him into an ass, and to his primitive *braying*. *Congreve*

2. To make an offensive, harsh, or disagreeable noise.

What, shall our feasts be kept with slaughter'd men?
Shall *braying* trumpets, and loud churlish drums,
Clamours of hell, be measures to our pomp? *Shakspeare.*

Arms on armour clashing, *bray'd*
Horrible discord. *Milton.*

BRAY, brå. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Voice of an ass.

2. Harsh sound.

Boist'rous untun'd drums,
And harsh resounding trumpets dreadful *bray*. *Shakspeare.*

BRA'YER, brå'ůr. *n. s.* [from *bray.*]

1. One that brays like an ass.

Hold! cried the queen; a cat-call each shall win;
Equal your merits, equal is your din!
But, that this well-disputed game may end,
Sound forth, my *brayers!* and the welkin rend. *Pope.*

2. [With printers; from *To bray*, or *beat.*] An instrument to temper the ink.

To BRAZE, bråze. *v. a.* [from *brass.*]

1. To solder with brass.

If the nut be not to be cast in brass, but only hath a worm *brazed* into it, this niceness is not so absolutely necessary, because that worm is first turned up, and bowed into the grooves of the spindle; and you may try that before it is *brazed* in the nut. *Moxon.*

2. To harden to impudence.

I have so often blushed to acknowledge him, that now I am *braz'd* to it. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

If damned custom hath not *braz'd* it so,
That it is proof and bulwark against sense. *Shaksp.*

BRA'ZEN, brå'zn.[103] *adj.* [from *brass.*]

1. Made of brass. It was anciently and properly written *brasen.*

Get also a small pair of brazen compasses, and a fine ruler, for taking the distance. *Peacham.*

A bough his *brazen* helmet did sustain;
His heavier arms lay scatter'd on the plain. *Dryden.*

2. Proceeding from brass: a poetical use.

Trumpeters,
With *brazen* din blast you the city's ear,
Make mingle with your rattling tabourines. *Shak.*

3. Impudent.

To BRA'ZEN, brå'zn. *v. n.* To be impudent; to bully.

When I reprimanded him for his tricks, he would talk saucily, lye, and *brazen* it out, as if he had done nothing amiss. *Arbuthnot.*

BRA'ZENFACE, brå'zn-fåse. *n. s.* [from *brazen* and *face.*] An impudent wench: in low language.

You do, if you suspect me in any dishonesty.
Well said, *brazenface*; hold it out. *Shakspeare.*

BRA'ZENFACED, brå'zn-fåste.[359] *adj.* [from *brazenface.*] Impudent; shameless.

What a *brazenfaced* varlet art thou, to deny thou knowest me? Is it two days ago, since I tript up thy heels, and beat thee before the king? *Shaksp.*

Quick-witted, *brazenfac'd*, with fluent tongues,
Patient of labours, and dissembling wrongs. *Dryden.*

BRA'ZENNESS, brå'zn-nės *n. s.* [from *brazen.*]

1. Appearing like brass.

2. Impudence.

BRA'ZIER, bråze'yůr.[283] *n. s.* See BRASIER.

The half pence and farthings in England, if you should sell them to the *brazier*, you would not lose above a penny in a shilling. *Swift.*

BREACH, brėėtsh. *n. s.* [from *break; brecha*, Fr.]

1. The act of breaking any thing.

This tempest
Dashing the garment of this peace, aboded
The sudden *breach* on't. *Shakspeare.*

2. The state of being broken.

O you kind gods!
Cure this great *breach* in his abused nature. *Shakspeare.*

3. A gap in a fortification made by a battery.

The wall was blown up in two places; by which *breach* the Turks seeking to have entered made bloody fight. *Knolles.*

Till mad with rage upon the *breach* he fir'd.
Slew friends and foes, and in the smoke retir'd. *Dryden.*

4. The violation of a law or contract.

That oath would sure contain them greatly, or the *breach* of it bring them to shorter vengeance. *Spenser.*

What are those *breaches* of the law of nature and nations, which do forfeit all right in a nation to govern? *Bacon.*

Breach of duty towards our neighbours, still involves in it a *breach* of duty towards God. *South.*

The laws of the gospel are the only standing rules of morality; and the penalties affixed by God to the *breach* of those laws, the only guards that can effectually restrain men within the true bounds of decency and virtue. *Rogers.*

5. The opening in a coast.

But th' heedful boatman strongly forth did stretch
His brawny arms, and all his body strain;
That th' utmost sandy *breach* they shortly fetch,
While the dread danger does behind remain. *Spens.*

6. Difference; quarrel; separation of kindness.

It would have been long before the jealousies and *breaches* between the armies would have been composed. *Clarendon.*

7. Infraction; injury.

This *breach* upon kingly power was without precedent. *Clarendon.*

BREAD, brėd. *n. s.* [bpeoð, Saxon.]

1. Food made of ground corn.

Mankind have found the means to make grain

into *bread*, the lightest and properest aliment for human bodies. *Arbuthnot.*

Bread, that decaying man with strength supplies,
And generous wine, which thoughtful sorrow flies.
Pope.

2. Food in general, such as nature requires; to *get bread*, implies, to get sufficient for support without luxury.

In the sweat of thy face thou shalt eat *bread*. *Gen.*

If pretenders were not supported by the simplicity of the inquisitive fools, the trade would not find them *bread*. *L' Estrange.*

This dowager on whom my tale I found,
A simple sober life in patience led,
And had but just enough to buy her *bread*. *Dryden.*

When I submit to such indignities,
Make me a citizen, a senator of Rome;
To sell my country, with my voice, for *bread*.
Philips.

I neither have been bred a scholar, a soldier, nor to any kind of business; this creates uneasiness in my mind, fearing I shall in time want *bread*. *Spectat.*

3. Support of life at large.

God is pleased to try our patience by the ingratitude of those who having eaten of our *bread*, have lift up themselves against us. *King Charles.*

But sometimes virtue starves, while vice is fed;
What then? is the reward of virtue *bread*? *Pope.*

BREAD-CHIPPER, brĕd'tshĭp-ûr. *n. s.* [from *bread* and *chip*.] One that chips bread; a baker's servant, an under butler.

No abuse, Hal, on my honour; no abuse.———
Not to dispraise me, and call me pantler, and *bread-chipper*, and I know not what? *Shakspeare.*

BREAD-CORN, brĕd'kôrn. *n. s.* [from *bread* and *corn*.] Corn of which bread is made.

There was not one drop of beer in the town; the bread, and *bread-corn*, sufficed not for six days. *Hayward.*

When it is ripe, they gather it, and bruising it among *bread-corn*, they put it up into a vessel, and keep it as food for their slaves. *Broome.*

BREAD-ROOM, brĕd'rôôm.[306] *n. s.* [In a ship.] A part of the hold separated by a bulk-head from the rest, where the bread and biscuit for the men are kept.

BREADTH, brĕd*th*. *n. s.* [from բnaԀ broad, Saxon.] The measure of any plain superficies from side to side.

There is, in Ticinum, a church that hath windows only from above; it is in length an hundred feet, in *breadth* twenty, and in height near fifty; having a door in the midst. *Bacon.*

The river Ganges, according unto later relations, if not in length, yet in *breadth* and depth, may excel it. *Brown.*

Then all approach the slain with vast surprize,
Admire on what a *breadth* of earth he lies. *Dryd.*

In our Gothick cathedrals, the narrowness of the arch makes it rise in height; the lowness opens it in *breadth*. *Addison.*

To BREAK, brāke.[240 242] *v. a.* pret. I *broke*, or *brake*; part. pass. *broke*, or *broken*. [bneccan, Saxon.]

1. To part by violence.

When I *brake* the five loaves among five thousand, how many baskets of fragments took ye up? *Mark.*

Let us *break* their bands asunder, and cast away their cords from us. *Psalms.*

A bruised reed shall he not *break*. *Isaiah.*

See, said the sire, how soon 'tis done;
The sticks he then *broke* one by one:
So strong you'll be, in friendship tied;
So quickly broke, if you divide. *Swift.*

2. To burst, or open by force.

O could we *break* our way by force! *Milton.*

Moses tells us, that the fountains of the earth were *broke* open, or clove asunder. *Burnet's Theory.*

Into my hands he forc'd the tempting gold,
While I with modest struggling *broke* his hold. *Gay.*

3. To pierce; to divide, as light divides darkness.

By a dim winking lamp, which feebly *broke*
The gloomy vapour, he lay stretch'd along. *Dryd.*

4. To destroy by violence.

This is the fabrick, which, when God *breaketh* down, none can build up again. *Burnet's Theory.*

5. To batter; to make breaches or gaps in.

I'd give bay Curtal, and his furniture,
My mouth no more were *broken* than these boys,
And writ as little beard. *Shakspeare.*

6. To crush or destroy the strength of the body.

O father abbot!
An old man, *broken* with the storms of state,
Is come to lay his weary bones among ye;
Give him a little earth for charity. *Shaksp.*

The breaking of that parliament
Broke him; as that dishonest victory
At Chæronea, fatal to liberty,
Kill'd with report that old man eloquent. *Milton.*

Have not some of his vices weaken'd his body, and *broke* his health? have not others dissipated his estate, and reduced him to want? *Tillotson.*

7. To sink or appal the spirit.

The defeat of that day was much greater than it then appeared to be; and it even *broke* the heart of his army. *Clarendon.*

I'll brave her to her face;
I'll give my anger its free course against her:
Thou shalt see, Phœnix, how I'll *break* her pride.
Philips.

8. To crush; to shatter.

Your hopes without are vanish'd into smoke;
Your captains taken, and your armies *broke*. *Dryd.*

9. To weaken mental faculties.

Opprest nature sleeps;
This rest might yet have balm'd thy *broken* senses,
Which, if conveniency will not allow,
Stand in hard cure. *Shakspeare.*

If any dabbler in poetry dares venture upon the experiment, he will only *break* his brains. *Felton.*

10. To tame; to train to obedience; to enure to docility.

What boots it to *break* a colt, and to let him straight run loose at random? *Spenser.*

Why then thou can'st not *break* her to the lute.—
Why, no; for she hath *broke* the lute to me. *Shaksp.*

So fed before he's *broke*, he'll bear
Too great a stomach patiently to feel
The lashing whip, or chew the curbing steel. *May.*

That hot-mouth'd beast that bears against the curb,
Hard to be *broken* even by lawful kings. *Dryden.*

No sports but what belong to war they know,
To *break* the stubborn colt, to bend the bow. *Dryden.*

Virtues like these
Make human nature shine, reform the soul,
And *break* our fierce barbarians into men. *Addison.*

Behold young Juba, the Numidian prince,
With how much care he forms himself to glory,
And *breaks* the fierceness of his native temper.
Addison.

11. To make bankrupt.

The king's grown bankrupt, like a *broken* man.
Shakspeare.

For this few know themselves: for merchants *broke*
View their estate with discontent and pain. *Davies.*

With arts like these rich Matho when he speaks,
Attracts all fees, and little lawyers *breaks*. *Dryden.*

A command or call to be liberal, all of a sudden impoverishes the rich, *breaks* the merchant, and shuts up every private man's exchequer. *South.*

12. To discard; to dismiss.

I see a great officer *broken*. *Swift.*

13. To crack or open the skin, so as that the blood comes.

She could have run and waddled all about, even the day before she *broke* her brow; and then my husband took up the child. *Shaksp.*

Weak soul! and blindly to destruction led:
She break her heart! she'll sooner *break* your head.
Dryden

14. To make a swelling or imposthume open.

15. To violate a contract or promise.

Lovers *break* not hours,
Unless it be to come before their time. *Shaksp.*

Pardon this fault, and by my soul I swear,
I never more will *break* an oath with thee. *Shaksp.*

Did not our worthies of the house,
Before they *broke* the peace, *break* vows? *Hudibras.*

16. To infringe a law.

Unhappy man! to *break* the pious laws
Of nature, pleading in his children's cause. *Dryden.*

17. To stop; to make cease.

Break their talk, mistress Quickly; my kinsman shall speak for himself. *Shaksp.*

18. To intercept.

Spirit of wine, mingled with common water, yet so as if the first fall be *broken*, by means of a sop, or otherwise, it stayeth above. *Bacon.*

Think not my sense of virtue is so small;
I'll rather leap down first, and *break* your fall.
Dryden.

As one condemn'd to leap a precipice,
Who sees before his eyes the depth below,
Stops short, and looks about for some kind shrub
To *break* his dreadful fall. *Dryden.*

She held my hand, the destin'd blow to *break*,
Then from her rosy lips began to speak. *Dryden.*

19. To interrupt.

Some solitary cloister will I choose,
Coarse my attire, and short shall be my sleep,
Broke by the melancholy midnight bell. *Dryden.*

The father was so moved, that he could only command his voice, *broke* with sighs and sobbings, so far as to bid her proceed. *Addison.*

The poor shade shiv'ring stands, and must not *break*
His painful silence, till the mortal speak. *Tickell.*

Sometimes in *broken* words he sigh'd his care,
Look'd pale, and trembled, when he view'd the fair.
Gay.

20. To separate company.

Did not Paul and Barnabas dispute with that vehemence, that they were forced to *break* company? *Atterbury.*

21. To dissolve any union.

It is great folly, as well as injustice, to *break* off so noble a relation *Collier.*

22. To reform: with *of*.

The French were not quite *broken of* it, until some time after they became Christians. *Grew.*

23. To open something new; to propound something by an overture: as if a seal were opened.

When any new thing shall be propounded, no counsellor should suddenly deliver any positive opinion, but only hear it, and, at the most, but to *break* it, at first, that it may be the better understood at the next meeting. *Bacon.*

I, who much desir'd to know
Of whence she was, yet fearful how to *break*
My mind, adventur'd humbly thus to speak. *Dryden.*

24. *To break the back.* To strain or dislocate the vertebræ with too heavy burdens.

I'd rather crack my sinews, *break my back*,
Than you should such dishonour undergo. *Shaksp.*

25. *To break the back.* To disable one's fortune.

O many
Have *broke their backs* with laying manors on 'em,
For this great journey. *Shakspeare.*

26. *To break a deer.* To cut it up at table.

27. *To break fast.* To eat the first time in the day.

28. *To break ground.* To plough.

When the price of corn falleth, men generally give over surplus tillage, and *break* no more *ground* than will serve to supply their own turn. *Carew.*

The husbandman must first *break the land*, before it be made capable of good seed. *Davies.*

29. *To break ground.* To open trenches.

30. *To break the heart.* To destroy with grief.

Good my lord, enter here.———
—Will 't *break my heart?*——
I'd rather *break mine own.* *Shaksp.*

Should not all relations bear a part?
It were enough to *break a single heart.* *Dryden.*

31. *To break a jest.* To utter a jest unexpected.

32. *To break the neck.* To lux, or put out the neck joints.

I had as lief thou didst *break his neck*, as his fingers. *Shakspeare.*

33. *To break off.* To put a sudden stop; to interrupt.

34. *To break off.* To preclude by some obstacle suddenly interposed.

To check the starts and sallies of the soul,
And *break off* all its commerce with the tongue. *Addison.*

35. *To break up.* To dissolve; to put a sudden end to.

Who cannot rest till he good fellows find;
He *breaks up* house, turns out of doors his mind. *Herbert.*

He threatened, that the tradesmen would beat out his teeth, if he did not retire, and *break up* the meeting. *Arbuthnot.*

36. *To break up.* To open; to lay open.

Shells being lodged amongst mineral matter, when this comes to be *broke up*, it exhibits impressions of the shells. *Woodward.*

37. *To break up.* To separate or disband.

After taking the strong city of Belgrade, Solyman, returning to Constantinople, *broke up* his army, and there lay still the whole year following. *Knolles.*

38. *To break upon the wheel.* To punish by stretching a criminal upon the wheel, and breaking his bones with bats.

39. *To break wind.* To give vent to wind in the body.

To Break, bráke. *v. n.*

1. To part in two.

Give sorrow words; the grief that does not speak
Whispers the o'erfraught heart, and bids it *break.* *Shakspeare.*

2. To burst.

The clouds are still above; and, while I speak,
A second deluge o'er our heads may *break.* *Dryden.*

The Roman camp
Hangs o'er us black and threat'ning, like a storm
Just *breaking* on our heads. *Dryden.*

3. To spread by dashing, as waves on a rock.

At last a falling billow stops his breath,
Breaks o'er his head, and whelms him underneath. *Dryden.*

He could compare the confusion of a multitude to that tumult in the Icarian sea, dashing and *breaking* among its crowd of islands. *Pope.*

4. To break as a swelling; to open, and discharge matter.

Some hidden abscess in the mesentery, *breaking* some few days after, was discovered to be an aposteme. *Harvey.*

Ask one who hath subdued his natural rage, how he likes the change; and undoubtedly he will tell you, that it is no less happy than the ease of a *broken* imposthume, as the painful gathering and filling of it. *Decay of Piety.*

5. To open as the morning.

The day *breaks* not, it is my heart,
Because that I and you must part.
Stay, or else my joys will die,
And perish in their infancy. *Donne.*

When a man thinks of any thing in the darkness of the night, whatever deep impressions it may make in his mind, they are apt to vanish as the day *breaks* about him. *Addison.*

6. To burst forth; to exclaim.

Every man,
After the hideous storm that follow'd, was
A thing inspir'd; and, not consulting, *broke*
Into a general prophecy. *Shaksp.*

7. To become bankrupt.

I did mean, indeed, to pay you with this; which if, like an ill venture, it come unluckily home, I *break*, and you, my gentle creditors, lose. *Shaksp.*

He that puts all upon adventures, doth oftentimes *break*, and come to poverty. *Bacon.*

Cutler saw tenants *break*, and houses fall,
For very want he could not build a wall. *Pope.*

8. To decline in health and strength.

Yet thus, methinks, I hear them speak:
See how the dean begins to *break;*
Poor gentleman! he droops apace. *Swift.*

9. To issue out with vehemence.

Whose wounds, yet fresh, with bloody hands he strook,
While from his breast the dreadful accents *broke.* *Pope.*

10. To make way with some kind of suddenness, impetuosity, or violence.

Calamities may be nearest at hand, and readiest to *break* in suddenly upon us, which we in regard of times or circumstances, may imagine to be farthest off. *Hooker.*

The three mighty men *broke* through the host of the Philistines. *2 Samuel.*

They came unto Judah, and *brake* into it. *2 Chronicles.*

Or who shut up the sea within doors, when it *brake* forth, as if it had issued out of the womb? *Job.*

This, this is he; softly awhile,
Let us not *break* in upon him. *Milton.*

He resolved that Balfour should use his utmost endeavour to *break* through with his whole body of horse. *Clarendon.*

When the channel of a river is overcharged with water, more than it can deliver, it necessarily *breaks* over the banks to make itself room. *Hale.*

Sometimes his anger *breaks* through all disguises,
And spares not Gods nor men. *Denham.*

Till through those clouds the sun of knowledge *brake,*
And Europe from her lethargy did wake. *Denham.*

O! couldst thou *break* through fate's severe decree,
A new Marcellus should arise in thee. *Dryden.*

At length I've acted my severest part!
I feel the woman *breaking* in upon me,
And melt about my heart, my tears will flow. *Addison.*

How does the lustre of our father's actions,
Through the dark cloud of ills that cover him,
Break out, and burn with more triumphant blaze! *Addison.*

And yet, methinks, a beam of light *breaks* in
On my departing soul. *Addison.*

There are some who, struck with the usefulness of these charities, *break* through all the difficulties and obstructions that now lie in the way towards advancing them. *Atterbury.*

Almighty Pow'r, by whose most wise command
Helpless, forlorn, uncertain here I stand;
Take this faint glimmering of thyself away,
Or *break* into my soul with perfect day! *Arbuthnot.*

See heav'n its sparkling portals wide display,
And *break* upon thee in a flood of day! *Pope.*

I must pay her the last duty of friendship wherever she is, though I *break* through the whole plan of life which I have formed in my mind. *Swift.*

11. To come to an explanation.

But perceiving this great alteration in his friend, he thought fit to *break* with him thereof. *Sidney.*

Stay with me awhile;
I am to *break* with thee of some affairs
That touch me near. *Shaksp.*

Break with them, gentle love,
About the drawing as many of their husbands Into the plot as can. *Ben Jonson.*

12. To fall out; to be friends no longer.

Be not afraid to *break*
With murd'rers and traitors, for the saving
A life so near and necessary to you,
As is your country's. *Ben Jonson.*

To *break* upon the score of danger or expence, is to be mean and narrow-spirited. *Collier.*

Sighing, he says, we must certainly *break*,
And my cruel unkindness compels him to speak. *Prior.*

13. *To break from.* To go away with some vehemence.

How didst thou scorn life's meaner charms,
Thou who couldst *break from* Laura's arms! *Rosc.*

Thus radiant *from* the circling crowd he *broke;*
And thus with manly modesty he spoke. *Dryd.*

This custom makes bigots and scepticks; and those that *break from* it, are in danger of heresy. *Locke.*

14. *To break in.* To enter unexpectedly, without proper preparation.

The doctor is a pedant, that, with a deep voice, and a magisterial air, *breaks in* upon conversation, and drives down all before him. *Addison.*

15. *To break loose.* To escape from captivity.

Who would not, finding way, *break loose* from hell,
And boldly venture to whatever place
Farthest from pain? *Milton.*

16. *To break loose.* To shake off restraint.

If we deal falsely in covenant with God, and *break loose* from all our engagements to him, we release God from all the promises he has made to us. *Tillotson.*

17. *To break off.* To desist suddenly.

Do not peremptorily *break off*, in any business, in a fit of anger; but howsoever you shew bitterness, do not act any thing that is not revocable. *Bacon.*

Pius Quintus, at the very time when that memorable victory was won by the Christians at Lepanto, being then hearing of causes in consistory, *broke off* suddenly, and said to those about him, it is now more time we should give thanks to God. *Bacon.*

When you begin to consider, whether you may safely take one draught more, let that be accounted a sign late enough to *break off.* *Taylor.*

18. *To break off from.* To part from with violence.

I must *from* this enchanting queen *break off.* *Shakspeare.*

19. *To break out.* To discover itself in sudden effects.

Let not one spark of filthy lustful fire
Break out, that may her sacred peace molest. *Spenser.*

They smother and keep down the flame of the mischief, so as it may not *break out* in their time of government; what comes afterwards they care not. *Spenser.*

Such a deal of wonder has *broken out* within this hour, that ballad makers cannot be able to express it. *Shakspeare.*

As fire *breaks out* of flint by percussion, so wisdom and truth issueth out by the agitation of argument. *Howel.*

Fully ripe, his swelling fate *breaks out,*
And hurries him to mighty mischiefs on. *Dryd.*

All turn'd their sides, and to each other spoke;
I saw their words *break out* in fire and smoke. *Dryd.*

Like a ball of fire, the further thrown,
Still with a greater blaze she shone,
And her bright soul *broke out* on ev'ry side. *Milton.*

There can be no greater labour, than to be always dissembling; there being so many ways by which a smothered truth is apt to blaze, and *break out. South.*

There are men of concealed fire, that doth not *break out* in the ordinary circumstances of life. *Addison.*

A violent fever *broke out* in the place, which swept away great multitudes. *Addison.*

20. *To break out.* To have eruptions from the body, as pustules or sores.

21. *To break out.* To become dissolute.
He *broke* not *out* into his great excesses, while he was restrained by the councils and authority of Seneca. *Dryden.*

22. *To break up.* To cease; to intermit.
It is credibly affirmed, that, upon that very day when the river first riseth, great plagues in Cairo use suddenly to *break up.* *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

23. *To break up.* To dissolve itself.
These, and the like conceits, when men have cleared their understanding by the light of experience, will scatter and *break up* like mist. *Bacon.*
The speedy depredation of air upon watery moisture, and version of the same into air, appeareth in nothing more visible than the sudden discharge or vanishing of a little cloud of breath, or vapour, from glass, or any polished body; for the mistiness scattereth, and *breaketh up* suddenly. *Bacon.*
But, ere he came near it, the pillar and cross of light *brake up*, and cast itself abroad, as it were, into a firmament of many stars. *Bacon.*
What we obtain by conversation, is oftentimes lost again, as soon as the company *breaks up*, or, at least, when the day vanishes. *Watts.*

24. *To break up.* To begin holidays; to be dismissed from business.
Our army is dispers'd already:
Like youthful steers unyok'd, they took their course
East, west, north, south: or, like a school *broke up*,
Each hurries tow'rds his home and sporting-place.
Shakspeare.

25. *To break with.* To part friendship with any.
There is a slave, whom we have put in prison,
Reports, the Volscians, with two several powers,
Are enter'd in the Roman territories.—
—Go see this rumourer whipt. It cannot be,
The Volscians dare *break with* us. *Shakspeare.*
Can there be any thing of friendship in snares, hooks, and trapans? Whosoever *breaks with* his friend upon such terms, has enough to warrant him in so doing, both before God and man. *South.*
Invent some apt pretence
To *break with* Bertran. *Dryden.*

26. It is to be observed of this extensive and perplexed *verb*, that in all its significations, whether *active* or *neutral*, it has some reference to its primitive meaning, by implying either detriment, suddenness, violence, or separation. It is used often with additional particles, *up*, *out*, *in*, *off*, *forth*, to modify its signification.

BREAK, brāke. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. State of being broken; opening.
From the *break* of day until noon, the roaring of the cannon never ceased. *Knolles.*
For now, and since first *break* of day, the fiend,
Mere serpent in appearance, forth was come. *Milt.*
They must be drawn from far, and without *breaks*, to avoid the multiplicity of lines. *Dryden.*
The sight of it would be quite lost, did it not sometimes discover itself through the *breaks* and openings of the woods that grow about it. *Addison.*

2. A pause; an interruption.

3. A line drawn, noting that the sense is suspended.
All modern trash is
Set forth with num'rous *breaks* and dashes. *Swift.*

BRE'AKER, brā'kŭr. *n. s.* [from *break.*]

1. He that breaks any thing.
Cardinal, I'll be no *breaker* of the law. *Shaksp.*
If the churches were not employed to be places to hear God's law, there would be need of them to be prisons for the *breakers* of the laws of men. *South.*

2. A wave broken by rocks or sandbanks: a term of navigation.

To BRE'AKFAST, brĕk'fâst.[234 515] *v. n.* [from *break* and *fast.*] To eat the first meal in the day.
As soon as Phœbus' rays inspect us,
First, Sir, I read, and then I *breakfast.* *Prior.*

BRE'AKFAST, brĕk'fâst.[88] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The first meal in the day.
The duke was at *breakfast*, the last of his repasts in this world. *Wotton.*

2. The thing eaten at the first meal.
Hope is a good *breakfast*, but it is a bad supper. *Bacon.*
A good piece of bread would be often the best *breakfast* for my young master. *Locke.*

3. A meal, or food in general.
Had I been seized by a hungry lion,
I would have been a *breakfast* to the beast. *Shak.*
I lay me down to gasp my latest breath,
The wolves will get a *breakfast* by my death,
Yet scarce enough their hunger to supply. *Dryden.*

BRE'AKNECK, brāke'nĕk. *n. s.* [from *break* and *neck.*] A fall in which the neck is broken; a steep place endangering the neck.
I must
Forsake the court; to do 't or no, is certain
To me a *breakneck.* *Shakspeare.*

BRE'AKPROMISE, brāke'prŏm-is. *n. s.* [from *break* and *promise.*] One that makes a practice of breaking his promise.
I will think you the most atheistical *breakpromise*, and the most hollow lover. *Shakspeare.*

BRE'AKVOW, brāke'vŏŭ. *n. s.* [from *break* and *vow.*] He that practiseth the breach of vows.
That daily *breakvow*, he that wins of all,
Of kings, of beggars, old men, young men, maids.
Shakspeare.

BREAM, brēme, *n. s.* [*brame*, Fr. *cyprinus latus*, Lat.] The name of a fish.
The *bream*, being at full growth, is a large fish; he will breed both in rivers and ponds, but loves best to live in ponds. He is, by *Gesner*, taken to be more elegant than wholesome. He is long in growing, but breeds exceedingly in a water that pleases him, and in many ponds so fast as to overstock them, and starve the other fish. He is very broad, with a forked tail, and his scales set in excellent order. He hath large eyes, and a narrow sucking mouth, two sets of teeth, and a lozing bone to help his grinders. The male is observed to have two large melts, and the female two large bags of eggs or spawn. *Walton's Angler.*
A broad *bream*, to please some curious taste,
While yet alive in boiling water cast,
Vex'd with unwonted heat, boils, flings about.
Waller.

BREAST, brĕst. *n. s.* [bpeopt, Saxon.]

1. The middle part of the human body, between the neck and the belly.
No, traytress! angry Love replies,
She 's hid somewhere about thy *breast;*
A place nor God nor man denies,
For Venus' dove the proper nest. *Prior.*

2. The dugs or teats of women which contain the milk.
They pluck the fatherless from the *breast.*
Job, xxiv. 9.

3. Breast was anciently taken for the power of singing.
The better *breast*,
The lesser rest. *Tusser of Singing Boys.*

4. The part of a beast that is under the neck, between the forelegs.

5. The disposition of the mind.
I not by wants, or fears, or age opprest,
Stem the wild torrent with a dauntless *breast.*
Dryden.

6. The heart; the conscience.
Needless was written law, where none opprest;
The law of man was written in his *breast.* *Dryd.*

7. The seat of the passions.
Margarita first possess'd,
If I remember well, my *breast.* *Cowley.*
Each in his *breast* the secret sorrow kept,
And thought it safe to laugh, though Cæsar wept.
Rowe.

To BREAST, brĕst. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To meet in front; to oppose breast to breast.
The threaden sails
Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd sea,
Breasting the lofty surge. *Shaksp. Henry V.*
The hardy Swiss
Breasts the keen air, and carols as he goes. *Golds.*

BRE'ASTBONE, brĕst'bōne. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *bone.*] The bone of the breast; the sternum.
The belly shall be eminent, by shadowing the flank, and under the *breast-bone.* *Peacham.*

BRE'ASTCASKET, brĕst'kâs-kĭt.[99] *n. s.* [from *breast* and *casket.*] With mariners, the largest and longest caskets, which are a sort of strings placed in the middle of the yard.

BRE'ASTFAST, brĕst'fâst. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *fast.*] In a ship, a rope fastened to some part of her forward on, to hold her head to a warp, or the like. *Harris.*

BRE'ASTHIGH, brĕst'hi. *adj.* [from *breast* and *high.*] Up to the breast.
The river itself gave way unto her, so that she was straight *breasthigh.* *Sidney.*
Lay madam Partlet basking in the sun,
Breasthigh in sand. *Dryden's Fables.*

BRE'ASTHOOKS, brĕst'hŏŏks. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *hook.*] With shipwrights, the compassing timbers before, that help to strengthen the stem, and all the forepart of the ship. *Harris.*

BRE'ASTKNOT, brĕst'nŏt. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *knot.*] A knot or bunch of ribbands worn by women on the breast.
Our ladies have still faces, and our men hearts; why may we not hope for the same achievements from the influence of this *breastknot.* *Addison.*

BRE'ASTPLATE, brĕst'plāte. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *plate.*] Armour for the breast.
What stronger *breastplate* than a heart untainted?
Thrice is he arm'd, that hath his quarrel just. *Shak.*
'Gainst shield, helm, breastplate, and, instead of those,
Five sharp smooth stones from the next brook he chose. *Cowley.*
This venerable champion will come into the field, armed only with a pocket-pistol, before his old rusty *breastplate* could be scoured, and his cracked headpiece mended. *Swift.*

BRE'ASTPLOUGH, brĕst'plŏŭ. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *plough.*] A plough used for paring turf, driven by the breast.
The *breastplough* which a man shoves before him. *Mortimer.*

BRE'ASTROPES, brĕst'rōpes. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *rope.*] In a ship, those ropes which fasten the yards to the parrels, and, with the parrels, hold the yards fast to the mast. *Harris.*

BRE'ASTWORK, brĕst'wŭrk. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *work.*] Works thrown up as high as the breast of the defendants; the same with *parapet.*
Sir John Astley cast up *breastworks*, and made a redoubt for the defence of his men. *Clarendon*

BREATH, brêth.[437] *n. s.* [bpaðe, Saxon.]

1. The air drawn in and ejected out of the body by living animals.

Whither are they vanish'd?
Into the air, and what seem'd corporal
Melted, as *breath* into the wind. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

2. Life.

No man has more contempt than I of *breath;*
But whence hast thou the pow'r to give me death?
Dryden.

3. The state or power of breathing freely; opposed to the condition in which a man is breathless and spent.

At other times, he casts to sue the chace
Of swift wild beasts, or run on foot a race,
T' enlarge his *breath*, large *breath* in arms most needful,
Or else, by wrestling, to wax strong and heedful.
Spenser.

What is your difference? speak.—
—I am scarce in *breath*, my Lord. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Spaniard, take *breath;* some respite I'll afford;
My cause is more advantage than your sword.
Dryden.

Our swords so wholly did the fates employ,
That they, at length, grew weary to destroy;
Refus'd the work we brought, and out of *breath*,
Made sorrow and despair attend for death.
Dryden's Aureng.

4. Respite; pause; relaxation.

Give me some *breath*, some little pause, dear lord,
Before I positively speak. *Shakspeare.*

5. Breeze; moving air.

Vent all thy passion, and I'll stand its shock
Calm and unruffled as a summer's sea,
When not a *breath* of wind flies o'er its surface.
Addison's Cato.

6. A single act; an instant.

You menace me, and court me, in a *breath;*
Your Cupid looks as dreadfully as death. *Dryd.*

BRE'ATHABLE, brêthe'â-bl. *adj.* [from *breath.*] That may be breathed; as, *breathable* air.

To BREATHE, brêthe.[437] *v. n.* [from *breath.*]

1. To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs; to inspire and expire.

He safe return'd, the race of glory past,
New to his friends embrace, had *breath'd* his last.
Pope.

2. To live.

Let him *breathe*, between the heav'ns and earth,
A private man in Athens. *Shakspeare.*

3. To take breath; to rest.

He presently followed the victory so hot upon the Scots, that he suffered them not to *breathe*, or gather themselves together again. *Spenser.*

Three times they *breath'd*, and three times did they drink,
Upon agreement. *Shaksp. Henry* IV.

Rest, that gives all men life, gave him his death,
And too much *breathing* put him out of breath.
Milton.

When France had *breath'd* after intestine broils,
And peace and conquest crown'd her foreign toils.
Roscommon.

4. To pass as air.

Shall I not then be stifled in the vault,
To whose foul mouth no healthsome air *breathes* in,
And there be strangled ere my Romeo comes?
Shakspeare.

To BREATHE, brêthe.[437] *v. a.*

1. To inspire, or inhale into one's own body, and eject or expire out of it.

They wish to live,
Their pains and poverty desire to bear,
To view the light of heav'n, and *breathe* the vital air. *Dryden.*

They here began to *breathe* a most delicious kind of æther, and saw all the fields about them covered with a kind of purple light. *Tatler.*

2. To inject by breathing: with *into.*

He *breathed into* us the breath of life, a vital active spirit; whose motions, he expects, should own the dignity of its original. *Decay of Piety.*

I would be young, be handsome, be belov'd,
Could I but *breathe* myself *into* Adrastus. *Dryden.*

3. To expire; to eject by breathing: with *out.*

She is called, by ancient authors, the tenth muse; and by Plutarch is compared to Cains, the son of Vulcan, who *breathed out* nothing but flame. *Spectator.*

4. To exercise; to keep in breath.

Thy greyhounds are as swift as *breathed* stags.
Shakspeare.

5. To inspire; to move or actuate by breath.

The artful youth proceed to form the quire;
They *breathe* the flute, or strike the vocal wire.
Prior.

6. To exhale; to send out as breath.

His altar *breathes*
Ambrosial odours, and ambrosial flowers. *Milton.*

7. To utterly privately.

I have tow'rd heaven *breath'd* a secret vow,
To live in pray'r and contemplation. *Shakspeare.*

8. To give air or vent to.

The ready cure to cool the raging pain,
Is underneath the foot to *breathe a vein.* *Dryden.*

BRE'ATHER, brê'THŮR. *n. s.* [from *breathe.*]

1. One that breathes, or lives.

She shows a body rather than a life,
A statue than a *breather.* *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

I will chide no breather in the world but myself.
Shakspeare.

2. One that utters any thing.

No particular scandal once can touch,
But it confounds the *breather.* *Shakspeare.*

3. Inspirer; one that animates or infuses by inspiration.

The *breather* of all life does now expire;
His milder father summons him away. *Norris.*

BRE'ATHING, brê'THING. *n. s.* [from *breathe.*]

1. Aspiration; secret prayer.

While to high heav'n his pious *breathings* turn'd,
Weeping he hop'd, and sacrificing mourn'd. *Prior.*

2. Breathing place; vent;

The warmth distends the chinks, and makes
New *breathings*, whence new nourishment she takes.
Dryden.

BRE'ATHLESS, brêth'lês. *adj.* [from *breath.*]

1. Out of breath; spent with labour.

Well knew
The prince, with patience and sufferance sly,
So hasty heat soon cooled to subdue;
Tho' when he *breathless* wax, that battle 'gan renew.
Fairy Queen.

I remember, when the fight was done,
When I was dry with rage and extreme toil,
Breathless, and faint, leaning upon my sword,
Came there a certain lord. *Shaks. Henry* IV.

Many so strained themselves in their race, that they fell down *breathless* and dead. *Hayward.*

Breathless and tir'd, is all my fury spent?
Or does my glutted spleen at length relent? *Dryd.*

2. Dead.

Kneeling before this ruin of sweet life,
And breathing to this *breathless* excellence
The incense of a vow, a holy vow. *Shakspeare.*

Yielding to the sentence, *breathless* thou
And pale shalt lie, as what thou buriest now. *Prior.*

BRED, brêd. *particip. pass.* [from *To breed.*]

Their malice was *bred* in them, and their cogitation would never be changed. *Wisdom*, xii. 10.

BREDE, brêde. *n. s.* See BRAID.

In a curious *brede* of needle-work, one colour falls away by such just degrees, and another rises so insensibly, that we see the variety, without being able to distinguish the total vanishing of the one from the first appearance of the other. *Addison.*

BREECH, brêêtsh.[247] *n. s.* [supposed from bpæcan, Sax.]

1. The lower part of the body; the back part.

When the king's pardon was offered by a herauld, a lewd boy turned towards him his naked *breech*, and used words suitable to that gesture.
Hayward.

The storks devour snakes and other serpents; which when they begin to creep out at their *breeches*, they will presently clap them close to a wall, to keep them in. *Grew's Musæum.*

2. Breeches.

Ah! that thy father had been so resolv'd—
—That thou might'st still have worn the petticoat,
And ne'er had stol'n the *breech* from Lancaster.
Shaksp.

3. The hinder part of a piece of ordnance.

So cannons, when they mount vast pitches,
Are tumbled back upon their *breeches. Anonymous.*

4. The hinder part of any thing.

To BREECH, brêêtsh.[247] *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into breeches.

2. To fit any thing with a breech; as, to *breech* a gun.

BRE'ECHES, britch'îz.[247 99] *n. s.* [bpæc, Sax. from *bracca*, an old Gaulish word; so that *Skinner* imagines the name of the part covered with *breeches*, to be derived from that of the garment. In this sense it has no *singular.*]

1. The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body.

Petruchio is coming in a new hat and an old jerkin, and a pair of old *breeches*, thrice turned. *Shaks.*

Rough satires, sly remarks, ill-natur'd speeches,
Are always aim'd at poets that wear *breeches. Prior.*

Give him a single coat to make, he'd do 't;
A vest or *breeches*, singly; but the brute
Could ne'er contrive all three to make a suit. *King.*

2. To wear the *breeches*, is to usurp the authority of the husbands.

The wife of Xanthus was domineering, as if her fortune, and her extraction, had entitled her to the *breeches.* *L'Estrange.*

To BREED, brêêd. *v. a.* preter. I *bred*, I have *bred.* [bpædan, Sax.]

1. To procreate; to generate; to produce more of the species.

None fiercer in Numidia *bred*,
With Carthage were in triumph led. *Roscommon.*

2. To produce from one's self.

Children would *breed* their teeth with less danger. *Locke.*

3. To occasion; to cause; to produce.

Thereat he roared for exceeding pain,
That to have heard, great horrour would have *bred.*
Fairy Queen.

Our own hearts we know, but we are not certain what hope the rites and orders of our church have *bred* in the hearts of others. *Hooker.*

What hurt ill company, and overmuch liberty, *breedeth* in youth! *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

Intemperance and lust *breed* infirmities and diseases, which, being propagated, spoil the strain of a nation. *Tillotson.*

4. To contrive; to hatch; to plot.

My son Edgar! had he a hand to write this? a heart and brain to *breed* it in? *Shakspeare.*

5. To give birth to; to be the native place: so, there are *breeding* ponds, and feeding ponds.

Mr. Harding, and the worthiest divine Christendom hath *bred* for the space of some hundred of

years, were brought up together in the same university. *Hooker.*

Hail, forcign wonder!
Whom certain these rough shades did never *breed.* *Milton.*

6. To educate; to form by education.

Whoe'er thou art, whose forward ears are bent
On state affairs, to guide the government;
Hear first what Socrates of old has said
To the lov'd youth whom he at Athens *bred.* *Dryd.*

To *breed* up the son to common sense,
Is evermore the parent's least expence. *Dryden.*

And left their pillagers, to rapine *bred,*
Without controul to strip and spoil the dead. *Dryd.*

His farm may not remove his children too far from him, or the trade he *breeds* them up in. *Locke.*

7. To bring up; to take care of from infancy.

Ah wretched me! by fates averse decreed
To bring thee forth with pain, with care to *breed.* *Dryden.*

8. To conduct through the first stages of life.

Bred up in grief, can pleasure be our theme?
Our endless anguish does not nature claim?
Reason and sorrow are to us the same. *Prior.*

To BREED, brēēd. *v. n.*

1. To bring young.

Lucina, it seems, was *breeding,* as she did nothing but entertain the company with a discourse upon the difficulty of reckoning to a day. *Spectator.*

2. To be increased by new production.

But could youth last, and love still *breed;*
Had joys no date, and age no need;
Then these delights my mind might move
To live with thee, and be thy love. *Raleigh.*

3. To be produced; to have birth.

Where they most *breed* and haunt, I have observ'd,
The air is delicate. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

There is a worm that *breedeth* in old snow, and dieth soon after it cometh out of the snow. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The caterpillar is one of the most general of worms, and *breedeth* of dew and leaves. *Bacon.*

It hath been the general tradition and belief, that maggots and flies *breed* in putrified carcases. *Bentley.*

4. To raise a breed.

In the choice of swine, choose such to *breed* of as are of long large bodies. *Mortimer.*

BREED, brēēd. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A cast; a kind; a subdivision of species.

I bring you witnesses,
Twice fifteen thousand hearts of England's *breed.* *Shakspeare.*

The horses were young and handsome, and of the best *breed* in the north. *Shakspeare's Henry* VIII.

Walled towns, stored arsenals, and ordnance; all this is but a sheep in a lion's skin, except the *breed* and disposition of the people be stout and warlike. *Bacon's Essays.*

Infectious streams of crowding sins began,
And thro' the spurious *breed* the guilty nation ran. *Roscommon.*

Rode fair Ascanius on a fiery steed,
Queen Dido's gift, and of the Tyrian *breed.* *Dryden.*

2. A family; a generation: in contempt.

A cousin of his last wife's was proposed; but John would have no more of the *breed.* *Arbuthnot.*

3. Progeny; offspring.

If thou wilt lend this money, lend it not
As to thy friend; for when did friendship take
A *breed* of barren metal of his friend? *Shakspeare.*

4. A number produced at once; a hatch.

She lays them in the sand, where they lie till they are hatched; sometimes above an hundred at a *breed.* *Grew.*

BRE'EDBATE, brēēd'bāte. *n. s.* [from *breed* and *bate.*] One that breeds quarrels; an incendiary.

An honest, willing, kind fellow, as ever servant shall come in house withal; and, I warrant you, no telltale, nor no *breedbate.* *Shakspeare.*

BRE'EDER, brēē'dŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *breed.*]

1. That which produces any thing.

Time is the nurse and *breeder* of all good. *Shaksp.*

2. The person which brings up another.

Time was, when Italy and Rome have been the best *breeders* and bringers up of the worthiest men. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

3. A female that is prolifick.

Get thee to a nunnery; why would'st thou be a *breeder* of sinners? *Shakspeare.*

Here is the babe, as loathsome as a toad,
Amongst the fairest *breeders* of our time. *Shaksp.*

Let there be an hundred persons in London, and as many in the country, we say, that if there be sixty of them *breeders* in London, there are more than sixty in the country. *Graunt.*

Yet, if a friend a night or two should need her,
He'd recommend her as a special *breeder.* *Pope.*

4. One that takes care to raise a breed.

The *breeders* of English cattle turned much to dairy, or else kept their cattle to six or seven years old. *Temple.*

BRE'EDING, brēē'dĭng. *n. s.* [from *breed.*]

1. Education; instruction; qualifications.

She had her *breeding* at my father's charge,
A poor physician's daughter. *Shakspeare.*

I am a gentleman of blood and *breeding.* *Shaksp.*

I hope to see it a piece of none of the meanest *breeding,* to be acquainted with the laws of nature. *Glanville's Scepsis, Pref.*

2. Manners; knowledge of ceremony.

As men of *breeding,* sometimes men of wit,
T' avoid great errours, must the less commit. *Pope.*

The Graces from the court did next provide
Breeding, and wit, and air, and decent pride. *Swift.*

3. Nurture; care to bring up from the infant state.

Why was my *breeding* order'd and prescrib'd,
As of a person separate to God,
Design'd for great exploits? *Milton's Agonistes.*

BREESE, brēēz. *n. s.* [bpiopa, Saxon.] A stinging fly; the gadfly.

Cleopatra,
The *breese* upon her, like a cow in June,
Hoists sail, and flies. *Shakspeare.*

The learned write, the insect *breese*
Is but the mongrel prince of bees. *Hudibras.*

A fierce loud buzzing *brcese,* their stings draw blood,
And drive the cattle gadding through the wood. *Dryden.*

BREEZE, brēēz. *n. s.* [*brezza,* Ital.] A gentle gale; a soft wind.

We find that these hottest regions of the world, seated under the equinoctial line, or near it, are so refreshed with a daily gale of easterly wind, which the Spaniards call *breeze,* that doth ever more blow stronger in the heat of the day. *Raleigh.*

From land a gentle *breeze* arose by night,
Serenely shone the stars, the moon was bright,
And the sea trembled with her silver light. *Dryd.*

Gradual sinks the *breeze*
Into a perfect calm; that not a breath
Is heard to quiver through the closing wood. *Thomson.*

BRE'EZY, brēē'zē. *adj.* [from *breeze.*] Fanned with gales.

The seer, while zephyrs curl the swelling deep,
Basks on the *breezy* shore, in grateful sleep,
His oozy limbs. *Pope.*

BRE'HON, brē'hŏn. *n. s.* An Irish word.

In the case of murder, the *brehon,* that is, their judge, will compound between the murderer and the party murdered, which prosecute the action, that the malefactor shall give unto them, or to the child or wife of him that is slain, a recompence, which they call an eriach. *Spenser.*

BREME, brēme. *adj.* [from bpemman, Sax. to rage or fume.] Cruel; sharp; severe. Not used.

And when the shining sun laugheth once,
You deemen the spring come at once:
But eft, when you count you freed from fear,
Comes the *breme* winter, with chamfred brows,
Full of wrinkles, and frosty furrows. *Spenser.*

BRENT, brĕnt. *adj.* [from bpennan, Sax. to burn.] Burnt. Obsolete.

What flames, quoth he, when I thee present see
In danger rather to be drent than *brent?* *Fairy Q.*

BREST, brĕst. *n.s.* [In architecture.] That member of a column, called also the *torus,* or *tore.*

BREST *Summers,* brĕst-sŭm'mŭrs. The pieces in the outward parts of any timber building, and in the middle floors, into which the girders are framed. *Harris.*

BRET, brĕt. *n. s.* A fish of the turbot kind, also *burt* or *brut.* *Dict.*

BRE'THREN, brĕth'rĕn. *n. s.* [The *plural* of *brother.*] See BROTHER.

All these sects are *brethren* to each other in faction, ignorance, iniquity, perverseness, pride. *Swift.*

BREVE, brēve. *n. s.* [In music.] A note or character of time, equivalent to two measures or minims. *Harris.*

BRE'VIARY, brēve'yâ-rē.[507] *n. s.* [*breviaire,* Fr. *breviarium,* Lat.]

1. An abridgment; epitome; a compendium.

Cresconius, an African bishop, has given us an abridgement, or *breviary* thereof. *Ayliffe.*

2. The book containing the daily service of the church of Rome.

BRE'VIAT, brēve'yăt.[118] *n. s.* [from *brevis, brevio,* Lat.] A short compendium.

It is obvious to the shallowest discourser, that the whole counsel of God, as far as it is incumbent for man to know, is comprised in one *breviat* of evangelical truth. *Decay of Piety.*

BRE'VIATURE, brēve'yâ-tshŭre.[463 113] *n. s.* [from *brevio,* Lat.] An abbreviation.

BREVI'ER, brē-vēr'. *n. s.* A particular size of letter used in printing; so called, probably, from being originally used in printing a *breviary:* such is the smallest type used in this work, in which the examples appear.

BRE'VITY, brĕv'ĕ-tē.[511] *n.s.* [*brevitas,* Lat.] Conciseness; shortness; contraction into few words.

Virgil, studying *brevity,* and having the command of his own language, could bring those words into a narrow compass, which a translator cannot render without circumlocutions. *Dryden.*

To BREW, brōō.[339] *v. a.* [*brouwen,* Dutch; *brawen,* German; bpipan, Saxon.]

1. To make liquors by mixing several ingredients.

We have drinks also *brewed* with several herbs, and roots, and spices. *Bacon.*

Mercy guard me!
Hence with thy *brew'd* enchantments, foul deceiver! *Milton.*

2. To put into preparation.

Here 's neither bush nor shrub to bear off any weather at all, and another storm *brewing.* *Shaksp.*

3. To mingle.

Take away these chalices; go, *brew* me a pottle of sack finely. *Shakspeare.*

4. *Pope* seems to use the word indeterminately.

Or *brew* fierce tempests on the watry main,

Or o'er the globe distil the kindly rain. *Pope.*

5. To contrive; to plot.

I found it to be the most malicious and frantick surmise, and the most contrary to his nature, that, I think, had ever been *brewed* from the beginning of the world, howsoever countenanced by a libellous pamphlet of a fugitive physician, even in print. *Wotton.*

To BREW, brôô. *v. n.* To perform the office of a brewer.

I keep his house, and wash, wring, *brew*, bake, scour, dress meat, and make the beds, and do all myself. *Shakspeare.*

BREW, brôô. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Manner of brewing; or thing brewed.

Trial would be made of the like *brew* with potatoe roots, or burr roots, or the pith of artichokes, which are nourishing meats. *Bacon.*

BRE'WAGE, brôô'idje.[90] *n. s.* [from *brew*.] Mixture of various things.

Go, brew me a pottle of sack finely.
———With eggs, sir?—
—Simple of itself: I'll no pullet-sperm in my *brewage*. *Shakspeare.*

BRE'WER, brôô'ûr. *n. s.* [from *brew*.] A man whose profession it is to make beer.

When *brewers* marr their malt with water. *Shaks.*

Men every day eat and drink, though I think no man can demonstrate out of Euclid, or Apollonius, that his baker, or *brewer*, or cook, has not conveyed poison into his meat or drink. *Tillotson.*

BRE'WHOUSE, brôô'hôûse. *n. s.* [from *brew* and *house*.] A house appropriated to brewing.

In our *brewhouses*, bakehouses, and kitchens, are made divers drinks, breads, and meats. *Bacon.*

BRE'WING, brôô'ing.[410] *n. s.* [from *brew*.] Quantity of liquor brewed at once.

A *brewing* of new beer, set by old beer, maketh it work again. *Bacon.*

BRE'WIS, brôô'is. *n. s.*

1. A piece of bread soaked in boiling fat pottage, made of salted meat.

2. It seems anciently to have meant broth.

What an ocean of *brewis* shall I swim in!
Beaum. and Fletch. Dioclesian.

BRI'AR, bri'ûr.[98] [418] *n. s.* See BRIER.

BRIBE, bribe. *n. s.* [*Bribe*, in French, originally signifies a piece of bread, and is applied to any piece taken from the rest; it is therefore likely, that a *bribe* originally signified, among us, a share of any thing unjustly got.] A reward given to pervert the judgment, or corrupt the conduct.

You have condemn'd and noted Lucius Pella,
For taking *bribes* here of the Sardians. *Shaksp.*

Nor less may Jupiter to gold ascribe,
When he turn'd himself into a *bribe*. *Waller.*

If a man be covetous, profits or *bribes* may put him to the test. *L'Estrange.*

There's joy when to wild will you laws prescribe,
When you bid fortune carry back her *bribe*. *Dryd.*

To BRIBE, bribe. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To gain by bribes; to give bribes, rewards, or hire, to bad purposes.

The great, 'tis true, can still th' electing tribe;
The bard may supplicate, but cannot *bribe*.
Prologue to Good-natured Man.

2. It is seldom, and not properly, used in a good sense.

How pow'rful are chaste vows! the wind and tide
You *brib'd* to combat on the English side. *Dryden.*

BRI'BER, bri'bûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *bribe*.] One that pays for corrupt practices.

Affection is still a *briber* of the judgment; and it is hard for a man to admit a reason against the thing he loves; or to confess the force of an argument against an interest. *South.*

BRI'BERY, bri'bûr-rè.[555] *n. s.* [from *bribe*.] The crime of taking or giving rewards for bad practices.

There was a law made by the Romans, against the *bribery* and extortion of the governours of provinces: before, says Cicero, the governours did bribe and extort as much as was sufficient for themselves; but now they bribe and extort as much as may be enough not only for themselves, but for judges, jurors, and magistrates. *Bacon.*

No *bribery* of courts, or cabals of factions, or advantages of fortune, can remove him from the solid foundations of honour and fidelity. *Dryden.*

BRICK, brik. *n. s.* [*brick*, Dutch; *brique*, Fr. according to *Menage*, from *imbrex*, Lat. whence *brica*.]

1. A mass of burnt clay, squared for the use of builders.

For whatsoever doth so alter a body, as it returneth not again to that it was, may be called *alteratio major;* as coals made of wood, or *bricks* of earth. *Bacon.*

They generally gain enough by the rubbish and *bricks*, which the present architects value much beyond those of a modern make, to defray the charges of their search. *Addison.*

But spread, my sons, your glory thin or thick,
On passive paper, or on solid *brick*. *Pope.*

2. A loaf shaped like a brick.

To BRICK, brik. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay with bricks.

The sexton comes to know where he is to be laid, and whether his grave is to be plain or *bricked*. *Swift.*

BRI'CKBAT, brik'bât. *n. s.* [from *brick* and *bat*.] A piece of brick.

Earthen bottles, filled with hot water, do provoke in bed a sweat more daintily than *brickbats* hot. *Bacon.*

BRI'CKCLAY, brik'klâ. *n. s.* [from *brick* and *clay*.] Clay used for making brick.

I observed it in pits wrought for tile and *brickclay*. *Woodward.*

BRI'CKDUST, brik'dûst. *n. s.* [from *brick* and *dust*.] Dust made by pounding bricks.

This ingenious author, being thus sharp set, got together a convenient quantity of *brickdust*, and disposed of it into several papers. *Spectator.*

BRI'CKEARTH, brik'êrth.[234] [237] *n. s.* [from *brick* and *earth*.] Earth used in making bricks.

They grow very well both on the hazelly *brickearths*, and on gravel. *Mortimer.*

BRI'CK-KILN, brik'kil. *n. s.* [from *brick* and *kiln*.] A kiln; a place to burn bricks.

Like the Israelites in the *brick-kilns*, they multiplied the more for their oppression. *Decay of Piety.*

BRI'CKLAYER, brik'lâ-ûr *n. s.* [from *brick* and *lay*.] A man whose trade is to build with bricks; a brick-mason.

The elder of them, being put to nurse,
And ignorant of his birth and parentage,
Became a *bricklayer* when he came to age. *Shaksp.*

If you had liv'd, Sir,
Time enough to have been interpreter
To Babel's *bricklayers*, sure the tow'r had stood. *Donne.*

BRI'CKMAKER, brik'mâ-kûr. *n. s.* [from *brick* and *make*.] One whose trade it is to make bricks.

They are common in claypits; but the *brickmakers* pick them out of the clay. *Woodward.*

BRI'DAL, bri'dâl. *adj.* [from *bride*.] Belonging to a wedding; nuptial; connubial.

Our wedding cheer to a sad fun'ral feast,
Our solemn hymns to sullen dirges change,
Our *bridal* flowers serve for a buried corse. *Shaksp.*

Come, I will bring thee to thy *bridal* chamber. *Shakspeare.*

The amorous bird of night
Sung spousal, and bid haste the ev'ning star,
On his hill-top to light the *bridal* lamp. *Milton.*

Your ill-meaning politician lords,
Under pretence of *bridal* friends and guests,
Appointed to await me thirty spies. *Milton.*

When to my arms thou brought'st thy virgin love,
Fair angels sung our *bridal* hymn above. *Dryden.*

With all the pomp of woe, and sorrow's pride!
Oh early lost! oh fitter to be led
In chearful splendour to the *bridal* bed! *Walsh.*

For her the spouse prepares the *bridal* ring,
For her white virgins hymenæals sing. *Pope.*

BRI'DAL, bri'dâl. *n. s.* The nuptial festival.

Nay, we must think men are not gods;
Nor of them look for such observance always,
As fits the *bridal*. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright,
The *bridal* of the earth and sky,
Sweet dews shall weep thy fall to-night;
For thou must die. *Herbert.*

In death's dark bow'rs our *bridals* we will keep,
And his cold hand
Shall draw the curtain when we go to sleep. *Dryd.*

BRIDE, bride. *n. s.* [bryð, Sax. *brudur*, in Runick, signifies a beautiful woman.] A woman new married.

Help me mine own love's praises to resound,
Ne let the fame of any be envy'd;
So Orpheus did for his own *bride*. *Spenser.*

The day approach'd, when fortune should decide
Th' important enterprize, and give the *bride*. *Dryd.*

These are tributes due from pious *brides*,
From a chaste matron, and a virtuous wife. *Smith.*

BRI'DEBED, bride'bêd. *n. s.* [from *bride* and *bed*.] Marriage-bed.

Now until the break of day,
Through this house each fairy stray;
To the best *bridebed* will we,
Which by us shall blessed be. *Shakspeare.*

Would David's son, religious, just, and brave,
To the first *bridebed* of the world receive
A foreigner, a heathen, and a slave? *Prior.*

BRI'DECAKE, bride'kâke. *n. s.* [from *bride* and *cake*.] A cake distributed to the guests at the wedding.

With the phant'sies of hey-troll,
Troll about the bridal bowl,
And divide the broad *bridecake*
Round about the bridestake. *Ben Jonson.*

The writer, resolved to try his fortune, fasted all day, and, that he might be sure of dreaming upon something at night, procured an handsome slice of *bridecake*, which he placed very conveniently under his pillow. *Spectator.*

BRI'DEGROOM, bride'grôôm. *n. s.* [from *bride* and *groom*.] A new married man.

As are those dulcet sounds in break of day,
That creep into the dreaming *bridegroom's* ear,
And summon him to marriage. *Shaksp.*

Why, happy *bridegroom!*
Why dost thou steal so soon away to bed? *Dryden.*

BRI'DEMEN, bride'mên. } *n. s.* The at-
BRI'DEMAIDS, bride'mâdz. } tendants on the bride and bridegroom.

BRI'DESTAKE, bride'stâke. *n s.* [from *bride* and *stake*.] It seems to be a post set in the ground, to dance round, like a maypole.

Round about the *bridestake*. *Ben Jonson.*

BRI'DEWELL, bride'wêl. *n.s.* [The palace built by St. *Bride's*, or *Bridget's well*, was turned into a workhouse.] A house of correction.

He would contribute more to reformation than all

the workhouses and *Bridewells* in Europe. *Spect.*

BRIDGE, brîdje. *n. s.* [bɲicʒ, Sax.]

1. A building raised over water for the convenience of passage.

What need the *bridge* much broader than the flood? *Shakspeare.*

And proud Araxes, whom no *bridge* could bind. *Dryden.*

2. The upper part of the nose.

The raising gently the *bridge* of the nose, doth prevent the deformity of a saddle nose. *Bacon.*

3. The supporter of the strings in stringed instruments of music.

***To* Bridge**, brîdje. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To raise a bridge over any place.

Came to the sea; and over Hellespont
Bridging his way, Europe with Asia join'd. *Milton.*

BRI'DLE, brî'dl.[405] *n. s.* [*bride*, Fr.]

1. The headstall and reins by which a horse is restrained and governed.

They seiz'd at last
His courser's *bridle*, and his feet embrac'd. *Dryd.*

2. A restraint; a curb; a check.

The king resolved to put that place, which some men fancied to be a *bridle* upon the city, into the hands of such a man as he might rely upon. *Clar.*

A bright genius often betrays itself into many errours, without a continual *bridle* on the tongue. *Watts.*

***To* Bri'dle**, brî'dl. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To restrain, or guide by a bridle.

I *bridle* in my struggling muse with pain,
That longs to launch into a bolder strain. *Addison.*

2. To put a bridle on any thing.

The queen of beauty stopp'd her *bridled* doves;
Approv'd the little labour of the Loves. *Prior.*

3. To restrain; to govern.

The disposition of things is committed to them, whom law may at all times *bridle*, and superiour power controul. *Hooker.*

With a strong, and yet a gentle hand,
You *bridle* faction, and our hearts command. *Waller.*

***To* Bri'dle**, brî'dl. *v. n.* To hold up the head.

Bri'dlehand, brî'dl-hând. *n. s.* [from *bridle* and *hand*.] The hand which holds the bridle in riding.

In the turning, one might perceive the *bridlehand* something gently stir; but, indeed, so gently, as it did rather distil virtue than use violence. *Sidney.*

The heat of summer put his blood into a ferment, which affected his *bridlehand* with great pain. *Wiseman.*

BRIEF, brêêf. *adj.* [*brevis*, Lat. *brief*, Fr.]

1. Short; concise. It is now seldom used but of words.

A play there is, my lord, some ten words long,
Which is as *brief* as I have known a play;
But by ten words, my lord, it is too long,
Which makes it tedious. *Shakspeare.*

I will be mild and gentle in my words.—
—And *brief*, good mother, for I am in haste. *Shak.*

I must begin with rudiments of art,
To teach you gamut in a *briefer* sort,
More pleasant, pretty, and effectual. *Shakspeare.*

They nothing doubt prevailing, and to make it *brief* wars. *Shakspeare.*

The *brief* stile is that which expresseth much in little. *Ben Jonson.*

If I had quoted more words, I had quoted more profaneness; and therefore Mr. Congreve has reason to thank me for being *brief*. *Collier.*

2. Contracted; narrow.

The shrine of Venus, or straight pight Minerva,
Postures beyond *brief* nature. *Shakspeare.*

Brief, brêêf. *n. s.* [*brief*, Dutch, a letter.]

1. A writing of any kind.

There is a *brief*, how many sports are ripe:
Make choice of which your highness will see first. *Shakspeare.*

The apostolical letters are of a twofold kind and difference; *viz.* some are called *briefs*, because they are comprised in a short and compendious way of writing. *Ayliffe.*

2. A short extract, or epitome.

But how you must begin this enterprize,
I will your highness thus in *brief* advise. *Fairy Q.*

I doubt not but I shall make it plain, as far as a sum or *brief* can make a cause plain. *Bacon.*

The *brief* of this transaction is, these springs that arise here are impregnated with vitriol. *Woodward.*

3. [In law.]

A writ whereby a man is summoned to answer to any action; or it is any precept of the king in writing, issuing out of any court, whereby he commands any thing to be done. *Cowell.*

4. The writing given the pleaders, containing the case.

The *brief* with weighty crimes was charg'd,
On which the pleader much enlarg'd. *Swift.*

5. Letters patent, giving licence to a charitable collection for any public or private loss.

6. [In music.] A measure of quantity, which contains two strokes down in beating time, and as many up. *Harris.*

Brie'fly, brêêf'lê. *adv.* [from *brief*.] Concisely; in few words.

I will speak in that manner which the subject requires; that is, probably, and moderately, and *briefly*. *Bacon.*

The modest queen awhile, with downcast eyes,
Ponder'd the speech; then *briefly* thus replies. *Dryd.*

Bri'efness, brêêf'nês. *n. s.* [from *brief*.] Conciseness; shortness.

They excel in grandity and gravity, in smoothness and propriety, in quickness and *briefness*. *Camden.*

BRI'ER, brî'ûr.[93 418] *n. s.* [bɲæɲ, Sax.] A plant. The sweet and the wild sorts are both species of the *rose*.

What subtle hole is this,
Whose mouth is cover'd with rude growing *briers*? *Shakspeare.*

Then thrice under a *brier* doth creep,
Which at both ends was rooted deep,
And over it three times doth leap;
Her magick much availing. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

Bri'ery, brî'ûr-rê.[555] *adj.* [from *brier*.] Rough; thorny; full of briers.

Brig, brîg, and possibly also **Brix**, is derived from the Saxon bɲicʒ, a bridge; which, to this day, in the northern counties, is called a *brigg*, and not a *bridge*. *Gibson's Camden.*

BRI'GADE, brê-gâde'.[117] *n. s.* [*brigade*, Fr. It is now generally pronounced with the accent on the last syllable.] A division of forces; a body of men, consisting of several squadrons of horse, or battalions of foot.

Or fronted *brigades* form. *Milton.*

Here the Bavarian duke his *brigades* leads,
Gallant in arms, and gaudy to behold. *Philips.*

Bri'gade *Major*, brê-gâde'-mâ'jûr.[166] An officer appointed by the brigadier to assist him in the management and ordering of his brigade; and he there acts as a major does in an army. *Harris.*

Brigadi'er *General*, brîg-â-dêêr'jên-êrâl.[88] An officer who commands a brigade of horse or foot in an army; next in order below a major general.

Bri'gand, brîg'ând. *n. s.* [*brigand*, Fr.] A robber; one that belongs to a band of robbers.

There might be a rout of such barbarous thievish *brigands* in some rocks; but it was a degeneration from the nature of man, a political creature. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

Bri'gandine,[160] brîg'ân-dîne. } *n. s.* [from
Bri'gantine, brîg'ân-tîne. } *brigand*.]

1. A light vessel; such as has been formerly used by corsairs or pirates.

Like as a warlike *brigandine*, apply'd
To fight, lays forth her threatful pikes afore
The engines, which in them sad death do hide. *Spenser.*

In your *brigantine* you sail'd to see
The Adriatick wedded. *Otway's Venice Preserved.*

The consul obliged him to deliver up his fleet, and restore the ships, reserving only to himself two *brigantines*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A coat of mail.

Then put on all thy gorgeous arms, thy helmet
And *brigandine* of brass, thy broad habergeon,
Vantbrass, and greves. *Milton's Samson Agonistes*

BRIGHT, brite. *adj.* [beoɲt, Sax.]

1. Shining; full of light.

Through a cloud
Drawn round about thee like a radiant shrine,
Dark, with excessive *bright*, thy skirts appear. *Milt.*

Then shook the sacred shrine, and sudden light
Sprung through the roof, and made the temple *bright*. *Dryden.*

2. Shining, as a body reflecting light.

Bright brass, and *brighter* domes. *Chapman.*

Thy eyes are seen in diamonds *bright*. *Gay.*

Bright as the sun her eyes the gazers strike. *Pope.*

3. Clear; transpicuous.

From the *brightest* wines
He'd turn abhorrent. *Thomson.*

While the *bright* Seine, t' exalt the soul,
With sparkling plenty crowns the bowl. *Fenton.*

4. Clear; evident.

He must not proceed too swiftly, that he may with more ease, with *brighter* evidence, and with surer success, draw the learner on. *Watts.*

5. Resplendent with charms.

Thy beauty appears,
In its graces and airs,
All *bright* as an angel new dropp'd from the sky. *Parnel.*

O Liberty, thou goddess, heav'nly *bright*,
Profuse of bliss, and pregnant with delight! *Addis.*

Bright as the sun, and like the morning fair,
Such Chloe is, and common as the air. *Granville.*

To-day black omens threat the *brightest* fair
That e'er engag'd a watchful spirit's care. *Pope.*

Thou more dreaded foe, *bright* beauty, shine. *Young.*

6. Illuminated with science; sparkling with wit.

Gen'rous, gay, and gallant nation,
Great in arms, and *bright* in art. *Anonymous.*

If parts allure thee, think how Bacon shin'd,
The wisest, *brightest*, meanest of mankind. *Pope.*

7. Illustrious; glorious.

This is the worst, if not the only stain,
I' th' *brightest* annals of a female reign. *Cotton.*

***To* Bri'ghten**, brî'tn.[103] *v. a.* [from *bright*.]

1. To make bright; to make to shine.

The purple morning, rising with the year,
Salutes the spring, as her celestial eyes
Adorn the world, and *brighten* up the skies. *Dryd.*

2. To make luminous by light from without.

An ecstacy, that mothers only feel,
Plays round my heart, and *brightens* all my sorrow,
Like gleams of sunshine in a louring sky. *Philips.*

3. To make gay, or cheerful.

Hope elevates, and joy
Brightens his crest. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. To make illustrious.

The present queen would *brighten* her character, if she would exert her authority to instil virtues into her people. *Swift.*

Yet time ennobles or degrades each line;
It *brighten'd* Craggs's, and may darken thine. *Pope.*

5. To make acute, or witty.

To BRI'GHTEN, bri'tn. *v. n.* To grow bright; to clear up: as, the sky *brightens.*

But let a lord once own the happy lines,
How the stile *brightens*, how the sense refines! *Pope.*

BRI'GHTLY, brite'lè. *adv.* [from *bright.*] Splendidly; with lustre.

Safely I slept, till *brightly* dawning shone
The morn, conspicuous on her golden throne. *Pope.*

BRI'GHTNESS, brite'nès. *n. s.* [from *bright.*]

1. Lustre; splendour; glitter.

The blazing *brightness* of her beauty's beam,
And glorious light of her sun-shining face,
To tell, were as to strive against the stream. *Fairy Q.*

A sword, by long lying still, will contract a rust, which shall deface its *brightness.* *South.*

The moon put on her veil of light,
Mysterious veil, of *brightness* made,
That's both her lustre and her shade. *Hudibras.*

Vex'd with the present moment's heavy gloom,
Why seek we *brightness* from the years to come?
Prior.

2. Acuteness.

The *brightness* of his parts, the solidity of his judgment, and the candour and generosity of his temper, distinguish him in an age of great politeness. *Prior.*

BRI'LLIANCY, bril'yan-sè. *n. s.* [from *brilliant.*] Lustre; splendour.

BRI'LLIANT, bril'yant.[113] *adj.* [*brillant*, Fr.] Shining; sparkling; splendid; full of lustre.

So have I seen in larder dark,
Of veal a lucid loin,
Replete with many a *brilliant* spark,
As wise philosophers remark,
At once both stink and shine. *Dorset.*

BRI'LLIANT, bril'yant. *n. s.* A diamond of the finest cut, formed into angles, so as to refract the light, and shine more.

In deference to his virtues, I forbear
To show you what the rest in orders were;
This *brilliant* is so spotless and so bright,
He needs not foil, but shines by his own proper light.
Dryden.

BRI'LLIANTNESS, bril'yant-nès. *n. s.* [from *brilliant.*] Splendour; lustre.

BRILLS, brilz. *n. s.* The hair on the eyelids of a horse. *Dict.*

BRIM, brim. *n. s.* [*brim*, Icelandish.]

1. The edge of any thing.

His hat being in the form of a turban, daintily made, the locks of his hair came down about the *brims* of it. *Bacon.*

2. The upper edge of any vessel.

How my head in ointment swims!
How my cup o'erlooks her *brims!* *Crashaw.*

So when with crackling flames a cauldron fries,
The bubbling waters from the bottom rise,
Above the *brims* they force their fiery way. *Dryden.*

Thus in a bason drop a shilling,
Then fill the vessel to the *brim*,
You shall observe, as you are filling,
The pond'rous metal seems to swim. *Swift.*

3. The top of any liquor.

The feet of the priests, that bare the ark, were dipped in the *brim* of the water. *Joshua*, iii. 15.

4. The bank of a fountain.

It told me it was Cynthia's own,
Within whose cheerful *brims*
That curious nymph had oft been known
To bathe her snowy limbs. *Drayton.*

To BRIM, brim. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fill to the top.

May thy *brimmed* waves for this,
Their full tribute never miss,
From a thousand rills. *Milton.*

This said, a double wreath Evander twin'd;
And poplars black and white his temples bind;
Then *brims* his ample bowl; with like design,
The rest invoke the gods with sprinkled wine. *Dryd.*

To BRIM, brim. *v. n.* To be full to the brim.

Now horrid frays
Commence, the *brimming* glasses now are hurl'd
With dire intent. *Philips.*

BRI'MFUL, brim'ful. *adj.* [from *brim* and *full.*] Full to the top; overcharged.

Measure my case, how by thy beauty's filling
With seed of woes my heart *brimful* is charg'd.
Sidney.

We have try'd the utmost of our friends;
Our legions are *brimful*, our cause is ripe. *Shaksp.*

Her *brimful* eyes, that ready stood,
And only wanted will to weep a flood,
Releas'd their watery store. *Dryden.*

The good old king at parting wrung my hand,
His eyes *brimful* of tears; then sighing cry'd,
Prithee, be careful of my son. *Addison.*

BRI'MFULNESS, brim'ful-nès. *n. s.* [from *brimful.*] Fulness to the top.

The Scot on his unfurnish'd kingdom
Came pouring like a tide into a beach,
With ample and *brimfulness* of his force. *Shaksp.*

BRI'MMER, brim'mur. *n. s.* [from *brim.*] A bowl full to the top.

When healths go round, and kindly *brimmers* flow,
Till the fresh garlands on their foreheads glow.
Dryden.

BRI'MMING, brim'ming. *adj.* [from *brim.*] Full to the brim.

And twice besides her beestings never fail,
To store the dairy with a *brimming* pail. *Dryden.*

BRI'MSTONE, brim'stone. *n. s.* [corrupted from *brin* or *brenstone*, that is, fiery stone.] Sulphur. See SULPHUR.

From his infernal furnace forth he threw
Huge flames, that dimmed all the heaven's light,
Enroll'd in duskish smoke and *brimstone* blue.
Fairy Queen.

The vapour of the *grotto del Cane* is generally supposed to be sulphurcous, though I can see no reason for such a supposition: I put a whole bundle of lighted *brimstone* matches to the smoke, they all went out in an instant. *Addison.*

BRI'MSTONY, brim'stò-nè. *adj.* [from *brimstone.*] Full of brimstone; containing sulphur; sulphureous.

BRI'NDED, brin'dèd. *adj.* [*brin*, Fr. a branch.] Streaked; tabby; marked with streaks.

Thrice the *brinded* cat hath mew'd. *Shakspeare.*

She tamed the *brinded* lioness
And spotted mountain pard. *Milton.*

My *brinded* heifer to the stake I lay;
Two thriving calves she suckles twice a-day. *Dryd.*

BRI'NDLE, brin'dl.[405 359] *n. s.* [from *brinded.*] The state of being brinded.

A natural *brindle.* *Clarissa.*

BRI'NDLED, brin'dld.[405] *adj.* [from *brindle.*] Brinded; streaked.

The boar, my sisters! aim the fatal dart,
And strike the *brindled* monster to the heart. *Addis.*

BRINE, brine. *n. s.*

1. Water impregnated with salt.

The encreasing of the weight of water will encrease its power of bearing; as we see *brine*, when it is salt enough, will bear an egg. *Bacon.*

Dissolve sheeps dung in water, and add to it as much salt as will make a strong *brine;* in this liquor steep your corn. *Mortimer.*

2. The sea, as it is salt.

All but mariners,
Plung'd in the foaming *brine*, did quit the vessel,
Then all afire with me. *Shakspeare.*

The air was calm, and on the level *brine*
Sleek Panope, with all her sisters, play'd. *Milton.*

As, when two adverse winds
Engage with horrid shock, the ruffled *brine*
Roars stormy. *Philips.*

3. Tears, as they are salt.

What a deal of *brine*
Hath wash'd thy sallow cheeks for Rosaline! *Shaks.*

BRI'NEPIT, brine'pit. *n. s.* [from *brine* and *pit.*] Pit of salt water.

Then I lov'd thee,
And shew'd thee all the qualities o' th' isle,
The fresh springs, *brinepits*, barren place, and fertile. *Shakspeare.*

To BRING, bring.[408 409] *v. a.* [bpingan, Sax. preter. I *brought;* part. pass. *brought:* bpoht, Sax.]

1. To fetch from another place: distinguished from to *carry*, or convey, to another place.

I was the chief that rais'd him to the crown,
And I'll be chief to *bring* him down again. *Shaksp.*

And as she was going to fetch it, he called to her, and said, *Bring* me, I pray thee, a morsel of bread in thy hand. *Kings.*

A registry of lands may furnish easy securities of money, that shall be *brought* over by strangers. *Temple.*

2. To convey in one's own hand; not to send by another.

And if my wish'd alliance please your king,
Tell him he should not send the peace, but *bring.*
Dryden.

3. To produce; to procure, as a cause.

There is nothing will *bring* you more honour, and more ease, than to do what right in justice you may. *Bacon.*

4. To reduce; to recal.

Bring back gently their wandering minds, by going before them in the train they should pursue, without any rebuke. *Locke.*

Nathan's fable had so good an effect, as to bring the man after God's own heart to a right sense of his guilt. *Spectator.*

5. To attract; to draw along.

In distillation, the water ascends difficultly, and *brings* over with it some part of the oil of vitriol. *Newton's Opticks.*

6. To put into any particular state or circumstances; to make liable to any thing.

Having got the way of reasoning, which that study necessarily *brings* the mind to, they might be able to transfer it to other parts of knowledge, as they shall have occasion. *Locke.*

The question for *bringing* the king to justice was immediately put, and carried without any opposition, that I can find. *Swift.*

7. To lead by degrees.

A due consideration of the vanities of the world, will naturally *bring* us to the contempt of it; and the contempt of the world will as certainly *bring* us home to ourselves. *L'Estrange.*

The understanding should be *brought* to the difficult and knotty parts of knowledge by insensible degrees. *Locke.*

8. To recall; to summons.

But those, and more than I to mind can *bring*,
Menalcas has not yet forgot to sing. *Dryden.*

9. To induce; to prevail upon.

The nature of the things, contained in those words, would not suffer him to think otherwise, how, or whensoever, he is *brought* to reflect on them. *Locke.*

It seems so preposterous a thing to men, to make themselves unhappy in order to happiness, that they do not easily *bring* themselves to it. *Locke.*

Profitable employments would be no less a diversion than any of the idle sports in fashion, if men could but be *brought* to delight in them. *Locke.*

10. *To bring about.* [See ABOUT.] To

bring to pass; to effect.

This he conceives not hard to *bring about*,
If all of you would join to help him out. *Dryden.*

This turn of mind threw off the oppositions of envy and competition; it enabled him to gain the most vain and impracticable into his designs, and to *bring about* several great events, for the advantage of the publick. *Addison.*

11. *To bring forth.* To give birth to; to produce.

The good queen,
For she is good, hath *brought* you *forth* a daughter:
Here 'tis; commends it to your blessing. *Shaksp.*

More wonderful
Than that which, by creation, first *brought forth*
Light out of darkness! *Paradise Lost.*

Bewail thy falsehood, and the pious works
It hath *brought forth*, to make thee memorable
Among illustrious women, faithful wives. *Milton.*

Bellona leads thee to thy lover's hand;
Another queen *brings forth* another brand,
To burn with foreign fires her native land! *Dryden.*

Idleness and luxury *bring forth* poverty and want; and this tempts men to injustice, and that causeth enmity and animosity. *Tillotson.*

The value of land is raised, when it is fitted to *bring forth* a greater quantity of any valuable product. *Locke.*

12. *To bring forth.* To bring to light.

The thing that is hid *bringeth* he *forth* to light.
Job, xxxviii. 11.

13. *To bring in.* To place in any condition.

He protests he loves you,
And needs no other suitor, but his liking,
To *bring* you *in* again. *Shakspeare.*

14. *To bring in.* To reduce.

Send over into that realm such a strong power of men, as should perforce *bring in* all that rebellious rout, and loose people. *Spenser.*

15. *To bring in.* To afford gain.

The sole measure of all his courtesies is, what return they will make him, and what revenue they will *bring* him *in*. *South.*

Trade *brought* us *in* plenty and riches. *Locke.*

16. *To bring in.* To introduce.

Entertain no long discourse with any; but, if you can, *bring in* something to season it with religion. *Taylor.*

There is but one God who made heaven and earth, and sea and winds; but the folly and madness of mankind *brought in* the images of gods. *Stillingfleet.*

The fruitfulness of Italy, and the like, are not *brought in* by force, but naturally rise out of the argument. *Addison.*

Since he could not have a seat among them himself, he would *bring in* one who had more merit. *Tatler.*

Quotations are best *brought in* to confirm some opinion controverted. *Swift.*

17. *To bring off.* To clear; to procure to be acquitted; to cause to escape.

I trusted to my head, that has betrayed me; and I found fault with my legs, that would otherwise have *brought* me *off*. *L'Estrange.*

Set a kite upon the bench, and it is forty to one he'll *bring off* a crow at the bar. *L'Estrange.*

The best way to avoid this imputation, and to *bring off* the credit of our understanding, is to be truly religious. *Tillotson.*

18. *To bring on.* To engage in action.

If there be any that would reign, and take up all the time, let him find means to take them off, and *bring* others *on*. *Bacon.*

19. *To bring on.* To produce as an occasional cause.

The fountains of the great deep being broke open, so as a general destruction and devastation was *brought upon* the earth, and all things in it. *Burnet's Theory.*

The great question, which in all ages has disturbed mankind, and *brought on* them those mischiefs. *Locke.*

20. *To bring over.* To convert; to draw to a new party.

This liberty should be made use of upon few occasions of small importance, and only with a view of *bringing over* his own side, another time, to something of greater and more publick moment. *Swift.*

The protestant clergy will find it, perhaps, no difficult matter to *bring* great numbers *over* to the church. *Swift.*

21. *To bring out.* To exhibit; to shew.

If I make not this cheat *bring out* another, and the shearers prove sheep, let me be unrolled. *Shaksp.*

Which he could *bring out*, where he had,
And what he bought them for, and paid. *Hudibras.*

These shake his soul, and, as they boldly press,
Bring out his crimes, and force him to confess. *Dryd.*

Another way made use of, to find the weight of the denarii, was by the weight of Greek coins; but those experiments *bring out* the denarius heavier. *Arbuth.*

22. *To bring under.* To subdue; to repress.

That sharp course which you have set down, for the *bringing under* of those rebels of Ulster, and preparing a way for their perpetual reformation. *Spenser.*

To say, that the more capable, or the better deserver, hath such right to govern, as he may compulsorily *bring under* the less worthy, is idle. *Bacon.*

23. *To bring up.* To educate; to instruct; to form.

The well *bringing up* of the people, serves as a most sure bond to hold them. *Sidney.*

He that takes upon him the charge of *bringing up* young men, especially young gentlemen, should have something more in him than Latin. *Locke.*

They frequently conversed with this lovely virgin, who had been *brought up* by her father in knowledge. *Addison's Guardian.*

24. *To bring up.* To introduce to general practice.

Several obliging deferences, condescensions, and submissions, with many outward forms and ceremonies, were first of all *brought up* among the politer part of mankind, who lived in courts and cities. *Spectator.*

25. *To bring up.* To cause to advance.

Bring up your army; but I think you'll find,
They 've not prepared for us. *Shakspeare.*

26. *Bring* retains, in all its senses, the idea of an agent, or cause, producing a real or metaphorical motion of something towards something; for it is oft said, that *he* brought *his companion* out. The meaning is, that he was *brought to* something that was likewise *without*.

BRI'NGER, brĭng'ûr.[409] *n. s.* [from *bring*.] The person that brings any thing.

Yet the first *bringer* of unwelcome news
Hath but a losing office: and his tongue
Sounds ever after as a sullen bell,
Remember'd tolling a dead friend. *Shakspeare.*

Best you see safe the *bringer*
Out of the host: I must attend mine office. *Shaksp.*

BRI'NGER UP, brĭng'ûr-ûp. Instructor; educator.

Italy and Rome have been breeders and *bringers up* of the worthiest men. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

BRI'NISH, brī'nĭsh. *adj.* [from *brine*.] Having the taste of brine; salt.

Nero would be tainted with remorse
To hear and see her plaints, her *brinish* tears.
Shakspeare.

For now I stand, as one upon a rock,
Environ'd with a wilderness of sea,
Who marks the waxing tide grow wave by wave;
Expecting ever when some envious surge
Will, in his *brinish* bowels, swallow him. *Shaksp.*

BRI'NISHNESS, brī'nĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *brinish*.] Saltness; tendency to saltness.

BRINK, brĭnk. *n. s.* [*brink*, Danish.] The edge of any place; as of a precipice or a river.

Th' amazed flames stand gather'd in a heap,
And from the precipice's *brink* retire,
Afraid to venture on so large a leap. *Dryden.*

We stand therefore on the *brinks* and confines of those states at the day of doom. *Atterbury.*

So have I seen, from Severn's *brink*,
A flock of geese jump down together;
Swim where the bird of Jove would sink,
And, swimming, never wet a feather. *Swift.*

BRI'NY, brī'nē. *adj.* [from *brine*.] Salt.

He, who first the passage try'd,
In harden'd oak his heart did hide;
Or his, at least, in hollow wood,
Who tempted first the *briny* flood. *Dryden.*

Then, *briny* seas, and tasteful springs, farewel,
Where fountain nymphs, confus'd with Nereids, dwell. *Addison.*

A muriatick or *briny* taste seems to be produced by a mixture of an acid and alkaline salt; for spirit of salt, and salt of tartar, mixed, produce a salt like sea salt. *Arbuthnot.*

BRI'ONY, brī'ô-nē. See BRYONY.

BRISK, brĭsk. *adj.* [*brusque*, French.]

1. Lively; vivacious; gay; sprightly: applied to men.

Pr'ythee, die, and set me free,
Or else be
Kind and *brisk* and gay, like me. *Denham.*

A creeping young fellow, that had committed matrimony with a *brisk* gamesome lass, was so altered in a few days, that he was liker a skeleton than a living man. *L'Estrange.*

Why should all honour then be ta'en
From lower parts to load the brain;
When other limbs we plainly see,
Each in his way, as *brisk* as he? *Prior.*

2. Powerful; spirituous.

Our nature here is not unlike our wine:
Some sorts, when old, continue *brisk* and fine. *Denham.*

Under ground, the rude Riphæan race
Mimick *brisk* cyder, with the brake's product wild,
Sloes pounded, hips, and servis' harshest juice. *Philips.*

It must needs be some exteriour cause, and the *brisk* acting of some objects without me, whose efficacy I cannot resist. *Locke.*

3. Vivid; bright. This is not used.

Objects appeared much darker, because my instrument was overcharged; had it magnified thirty or twenty-five times, it had made the object appear more brisk and pleasant. *Newton.*

To BRISK UP, brĭsk'ûp. *v. n.* To come up briskly.

BRI'SKET, brĭs'kĭt.[99] *n. s.* [*brichet*, Fr.] The breast of an animal.

See that none of the wool be wanting, that their gums be red, teeth white and even, and the *brisket* skin red. *Mortimer.*

BRI'SKLY, brĭsk'lē. *adv.* [from *brisk*.] Actively; vigorously.

We have seen the air in the bladder suddenly expand itself so much, and so *briskly*, that it manifestly lifted up some light bodies that leaned upon it. *Boyle.*

I could plainly perceive the creature to suck in many of the most minute animalcula, that were swimming *briskly* about in the water. *Ray.*

BRI'SKNESS, brĭsk'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *brisk*.]

1. Liveliness; vigour; quickness.

Some remains of corruption, though they do not conquer and extinguish, yet will slacken and allay the vigour and *briskness* of the renewed principle. *South.*

2. Gayety.

But the most distinguishing part of his character seems to me to be his *briskness*, his jollity, and his good-humour. *Dryden.*

BRI'STLE, brîs'sl.[405] [472] *n. s.* [bpiꝛtl, Sax.] The stiff hair of swine.

I will not open my lips so wide as a *bristle* may enter. *Shakspeare.*

He is covered with hair, and not, as the boar, with *bristles*, which probably spend more upon the same matter, which, in other creatures, makes the horns; for *bristles* seem to be nothing else but a horn split into a multitude of little ones. *Grew.*

Two boars whom love to battle draws,
With rising *bristles*, and with frothy jaws,
Their adverse breasts with tusks oblique they wound. *Dryden.*

To BRI'STLE, brîs'sl. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To erect in bristles.

Now for the bare pickt bone of majesty,
Doth dogged war *bristle* his angry crest,
And snarleth in the gentle eyes of peace. *Shakspeare.*

Which makes him plume himself, and *bristle* up
The crest of youth against your dignity. *Shakspeare.*

To BRI'STLE, brîs'sl. *v. n.* To stand erect as bristles.

Be it ounce, or cat, or bear,
Pard, or boar with *bristled* hair,
In thy eye that shall appear,
When thou wak'st, it is thy dear. *Shakspeare.*

Stood Theodore surpriz'd in deadly fright,
With chatt'ring teeth, and *bristling* hair upright;
Yet arm'd with inborn worth. *Dryden.*

Thy hair so *bristles* with unmanly fears,
As fields of corn that rise in bearded ears. *Dryden.*

To BRI'STLE *a thread.* To fix a bristle to it.

BRI'STLY, brîs'lè. *adj.* [from *bristle.*] Thick set with bristles.

The leaves of the black mulberry are somewhat *bristly*, which may help to preserve the dew. *Bacon.*

If the eye were so acute as to rival the finest microscope, the sight of our own selves would affright us; the smoothest skin would be beset with rugged scales and *bristly* hairs. *Bentley.*

Thus mastful beech the *bristly* chestnut bears,
And the wild ash is white with bloomy pears. *Dryd.*

The careful master of the swine,
Forth hasted he to tend his *bristled* care. *Pope.*

BRI'STOL-STONE, brîs'tôl-stône. A kind of soft diamond found in a rock near the city of Bristol.

Of this kind of crystal are the better and larger sort of *Bristol-stones*, and the Kerry Stones of Ireland. *Woodward.*

BRIT, brît. *n. s.* The name of a fish.

The pilchards were wont to pursue the *brit*, upon which they feed, into the havens. *Carew.*

To BRITE, *To* BRIGHT, } brite. { *v. n.* Barley, wheat, or hops, are said to *brite*, when they grow over-ripe.

BRI'TTLE, brît'tl.[405] *adj.* [bpittan, Saxon.] Fragile; apt to break; not tough.

The wood of vines is very durable; though no tree hath the twigs, while they are green, so *brittle*, yet the wood dried is extremely tough. *Bacon.*

From earth all came, to earth must all return,
Frail as the cord, and *brittle* as the urn. *Prior.*

Of airy pomp, and fleeting joys,
What does the busy world conclude at best,
But *brittle* goods, that break like glass? *Granville.*

If the stone is *brittle*, it will often crumble, and pass in the form of gravel. *Arbuthnot.*

BRI'TTLENESS, brît'tl-nês. *n. s.* [from *brittle.*] Aptness to break; fragility.

A wit quick without brightness, sharp without *brittleness*. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

Artificers, in the tempering of steel, by holding it but a minute or two longer or lesser in the flame, give it very differing tempers, as to *brittleness* or toughness. *Boyle.*

BRIZE, brîze. *n. s.* The gadfly.

A *brize*, a scorned little creature,
Through his fair hide his angry sting did threaten. *Spenser.*

BROACH, brôtsh.[295] *n. s.* [*broche*, Fr.]

1. A spit.

He was taken into service to a base office in his kitchen; so that he turned a *broach*, that had worn a crown. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Whose offered entrails shall his crime reproach,
And drip their fatness from the hazle *broach*. *Dryd.*

2. A musical instrument, the sounds of which are made by turning round a handle. *Dict.*

3. [With hunters.] A start of the head of a young stag, growing sharp like the end of a spit. *Dict.*

To BROACH, brôtsh. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To spit; to pierce as with a spit.

Were now the general of our gracious empress,
As in good time he may, from Ireland coming,
Bringing rebellion *broached* on his sword. *Shaksp.*

He felled men as one would mow hay, and sometimes *broached* a great number of them upon his pike, as one would carry little birds spitted upon a stick. *Hakewill.*

2. To pierce a vessel in order to draw the liquor; to tap.

3. To open any store.

I will notably provide, that you shall want neither weapons, victuals, nor aid; I will open the old armouries, I will *broach* my store, and bring forth my stores. *Knolles.*

4. To let out any thing.

And now the field of death, the lists,
Were enter'd by antagonists,
And blood was ready to be *broach'd*,
When Hudibras in haste approach'd. *Hudibras.*

5. To give out, or utter any thing.

This errour, that Pison was Ganges, was first *broached* by Josephus. *Raleigh.*

Those who were the chief instruments of raising the noise, made use of those very opinions themselves had *broached*, for arguments to prove that the change of ministers was dangerous. *Swift.*

BRO'ACHER, brôtsh'ûr. *n. s.* [from *broach.*]

1. A spit.

The youth approach'd the fire, and, as it burn'd,
On five sharp *broachers* rank'd, the roast they turn'd;
These morsels stay'd their stomachs. *Dryden.*

2. An opener, or utterer of any thing; the first author.

There is much pride and vanity in the affectation of being the first *broacher* of an heretical opinion. *L'Estrange.*

Numerous parties denominate themselves, not from the grand Author and Finisher of our faith, but from the first *broacher* of their idolized opinions. *Decay of Piety.*

This opinion is commonly, but falsely, ascribed to Aristotle, not as its first *broacher*, but as its ablest patron. *Cheyne.*

BROAD, brâwd.[295] *adj.* [bpad, Saxon.]

1. Wide; extended in breadth, distinguished from length; not narrow.

The weeds that his *broad* spreading leaves did shelter
Are pull'd up, root and all. *Shakspeare.*

The top may be justly said to grow *broader*, as the bottom narrower. *Temple.*

Of all your knowledge this vain fruit you have,
To walk with eyes *broad* open to your grave. *Dryd.*

So lofty was the pile, a Parthian bow,
With vigour drawn, must send the shaft below,
The bottom was full twenty fathom *broad*. *Dryden.*

He launch'd the fiery bolt from pole to pole,
Broad burst the lightnings, deep the thunders roll. *Pope.*

2. Large.

To keep him at a distance from falsehood, and cunning which has always a *broad* mixture of falsehood; this is the fittest preparation of a child for wisdom. *Locke.*

3. Clear; open; not sheltered; not affording concealment.

In mean time he, with cunning to conceal
All thought of this from others, himself bore
In *broad* house, with the wooers, us before. *Chap.*

It no longer seeks the shelter of night and darkness, but appears in the *broadest* light. *Decay of Piety.*

If children were left alone in the dark, they would be no more afraid than in *broad* sunshine. *Locke.*

4. Gross; coarse.

The reeve and the miller are distinguished from each other, as much as the lady prioress and the *broad*-speaking, gap-tooth'd wife of Bath. *Dryden.*

Love made him doubt his *broad* barbarian sound:
By love, his want of words and wit he found. *Dryden.*

If open vice be what you drive at
A name so *broad* we'll ne'er connive at. *Dryden.*

The *broadest* mirth unfeeling folly wears,
Less pleasing far than virtue's very tears. *Pope.*

Room for my lord! three jockeys in his train:
Six huntsmen with a shout precede his chair;
He grins, and looks *broad* nonsense with a stare. *Pope.*

5. Obscene; fulsome; tending to obscenity.

As chaste and modest as he is esteemed, it cannot be denied, but in some places he is *broad* and fulsome. *Dryden.*

Though now arraign'd, he read with some delight;
Because he seems to chew the cud again,
When his *broad* comment makes the text too plain. *Dryden.*

6. Bold; not delicate; not reserved.

Who can speak *broader* than he that has no house to put his head in? Such may rail against great buildings. *Shakspeare.*

From *broad* words, and 'cause he fail'd
His presence at the tyrant's feast, I hear,
Macduff lives in disgrace. *Shakspeare.*

BROAD *as long*, brâwd. Equal upon the whole.

The mobile are still for levelling; that is to say, for advancing themselves: for it is as *broad as long*, whether they rise to others, or bring others down to them. *L'Estrange.*

BROAD-CLOTH, brâwd'clôth. *n. s.* [from *broad* and *cloth.*] A fine kind of cloth.

Thus, a wise taylor is not pinching,
But turns at ev'ry seam an inch in:
Or else, be sure, your *broad-cloth* breeches
Will ne'er be smooth, nor hold their stitches. *Swift.*

BROAD-EYED, brâwd'îde. *adj.* [from *broad* and *eye.*] Having a wide survey.

In despite of *broad-eyed* watchful day,
I would into thy bosom pour my thoughts:
But, ah! I will not. *Shakspeare.*

BROAD-LEAVED, brâwd'lêêv'd.[227] *adj.* [from *broad* and *leaf.*] Having broad leaves.

Narrow and *broad-leaved* cyprus grass. *Woodward.*

To BRO'ADEN, brâw'dn.[103] *v. n.* [from *broad.*] To grow broad. I know not whether this word occurs, but in the following passage.

Low walks the sun, and *broadens* by degrees,
Just o'er the verge of day. *Thomson.*

BRO'ADLY, brâwd'lè. *adv.* [from *broad.*] In a broad manner.

BRO'ADNESS, brâwd'nês. *n. s.* [from *broad.*]

1. Breadth; extent from side to side.

2. Coarseness; fulsomeness.

I have used the cleanest metaphor I could find, to palliate the *broadness* of the meaning. *Dryden.*

BRO'ADSHOULDERED, brâwd'shôl'dûrd. *adj.* [from *broad* and *shoulder.*] Having a large space between the shoulders.

Big-bon'd, and large of limbs, with sinews strong;
Broadshoulder'd, and his arms were round and long. *Dryden.*

I am a tall, *broadshouldered*, impudent, black fel-

low; and, as I thought, every way qualified for a rich widow. *Spectator.*

BRO'ADSIDE, brâwd'side. *n. s.* [from *broad* and *side*.]

1. The side of a ship, distinct from the head or stern.

From vaster hopes than this he seem'd to fall,
That durst attempt the British admiral:
From her *broadsides* a ruder flame is thrown,
Than from the fiery chariot of the sun. *Waller.*

2. The volley of shot fired at once from the side of a ship.

3. [In printing.] A sheet of paper containing one large page.

BRO'ADSWORD, brâwd'sôrd. *n. s.* [from *broad* and *sword*.] A cutting sword, with a broad blade.

He, in fighting a duel, was run through the thigh with a *broadsword*. *Wiseman.*

BRO'ADWISE, brâwd'wize.[140] *adv.* [from *broad* and *wise*.] According to the direction of the breadth.

If one should, with his hand, thrust a piece of iron *broadwise* against the flat ceiling of his chamber, the iron would not fall as long as the force of the hand perseveres to press against it. *Boyle.*

BROCA'DE, brô'kâde. *n. s.* [*brocado*, Span.] A silken stuff, variegated with colours of gold and silver

I have the conveniency of buying and importing rich *brocades*. *Spectator.*

Or stain her honour, or her new *brocade;*
Forget her pray'rs, or miss a masquerade. *Pope.*

BROCA'DED, brô-kâ'dêd. *adj.* [from *brocade*.]

1. Drest in brocade.

2. Woven in the manner of a brocade.

Should you the rich *brocaded* suit unfold,
Where rising flow'rs grow stiff with frosted gold. *Gay.*

BRO'CAGE, brô'kîdje.[90] *n. s.* [from *broke*.]

1. The gain gotten by promoting bargains.

Yet sure his honesty
Got him small gains, but shameless flattery,
And filthy *brocage*, and unseemly shifts,
And borrow base, and some good ladies gifts. *Spenser.*

2. The hire given for any unlawful office.

As for the politick and wholesome laws, they were interpreted to be but *brocage* of an usurer, thereby to woo and win the hearts of the people. *Bacon.*

3. The trade of dealing in old things; the trade of a broker.

Poor poet ape, that would be thought our chief,
Whose works are e'en the frippery of wit,
From *brocage* is become so bold a thief,
As we, the robb'd, leave rage, and pity it. *B. Jons.*

4. The transaction of business for other men.

So much as the quantity of money is lessened, so much must the share of every one that has a right to this money be the less; whether he be landholder, for his goods; or labourer, for his hire; or merchant, for his *brocage*. *Locke.*

BRO'CCOLI, brôk'kô-lê. *n. s.* [Italian.] A species of cabbage.

Content with little, I can piddle here
On *broccoli* and mutton round the year;
But ancient friends, tho' poor or out of pay,
That touch my bell, I cannot turn away. *Pope.*

To BROCHE, brôtsh. See *To* BROACH.

So Geoffry of Boullion, at one draught of his bow, shooting against David's tower in Jerusalem, *broached* three feet ess birds. *Camden.*

BROCK, brôk. *n. s.* [broc, Saxon.] A badger.

BRO'CKET, brôk'kît.[99] *n. s.* A red deer, two years old.

BROGUE, brôg.[337] *n. s.* [*brog*, Irish.]

1. A kind of shoe.

I thought he slept; and put
My clouted *brogues* from off my feet, whose rudeness
Answer'd my steps too loud. *Shakspeare.*

Sometimes it is given out, that we must either take these halfpence, or eat our *brogues*. *Swift.*

2. A cant word for a corrupt dialect, or manner of pronunciation.

His *brogue* will detect mine. *Farquhar.*

To BRO'IDER, brôê'dûr. *v. a.* [*brodir*, Fr.] To adorn with figures of needlework.

A robe, and a *broidered* coat, and a girdle. *Ex.*

Infant Albion lay
In mantles *broider'd* o'er with gorgeous pride. *Tick.*

BRO'IDERY, brôê'dûr-rê.[555] *n. s.* [from *broider*.] Embroidery; flower-work; additional ornaments wrought upon cloth.

The golden *broidery* tender Milkah wove,
The breast to Kenna sacred, and to love,
Lie rent and mangled. *Tickell.*

BROIL, brôîl. *n. s.* [*brouiller*, Fr.] A tumult; a quarrel.

Say to the king thy knowledge of the *broil*,
As thou didst leave it. *Shakspeare.*

He has sent the sword both of civil *broils*, and public war, amongst us. *Wake.*

Rude were their revels, and obscene their joys;
The *broils* of drunkards and the lust of boys. *Granv.*

To BROIL, brôîl. *v. a.* [*bruler*, Fr.] To dress or cook by laying on the coals, or before the fire.

Some strip the skin, some portion out the spoil,
Some on the fire the reeking entrails *broil*. *Dryden.*

To BROIL, brôîl. *v. n.* To be in the heat.

Where have you been *broiling?*

——Among the crowd i' th' abbey, where a finger
Could not be wedg'd in more. *Shakspeare.*

Long ere now all the planets and comets had been *broiling* in the sun, had the world lasted from all eternity. *Cheyne.*

To BROKE, brôke. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology. *Skinner* seems inclined to derive it from *To break*, because *broken* men turn factors or *brokers*. *Casaubon*, from πρατ]ειν. *Skinner* thinks, again, that it may be contracted from *procurer*. Mr. *Lye* more probably deduces it from bpuccan, Sax. to be busy.] To transact business for others, or by others. It is used generally in reproach.

He does, indeed,
And *brokes* with all that can, in such a suit,
Corrupt the tender honour of a maid. *Shakspeare.*

The gains of bargains are of a more doubtful nature, when men should wait upon others necessity; *broke* by servants and instruments to draw them on. *Bacon.*

BRO'KING, brô'kîng. *particip. adj.* Practised by brokers.

Redeem from *broking* pawn the blemish'd crown,
Wipe off the dust that hides our sceptre's gilt. *Shakspeare.*

BRO'KEN, brô'kn.[103] [*particip. pass.* of *break*.]

Preserve men's wits from being *broken* with the very bent of so long attention. *Hooker.*

BRO'KEN-MEAT, brô'kn-mête.[246] Fragments; meat that has been cut.

Get three or four chairwomen to attend you constantly in the kitchen, whom you pay at small charges; only with the *broken meat*, a few coals, and all the cinders. *Swift.*

BRO'KENHEARTED, brô'kn-hâr'têd. *adj.* [from *broken* and *heart*.] Having the spirits crushed by grief or fear.

He hath sent me to bind up the *brokenhearted*. *Isaiah.*

BRO'KENLY, brô'kn-lê. *adv.* [from *broken*.] Without any regular series.

Sir Richard Hopkins, hath done somewhat of this kind, but *brokenly* and glancingly; intending chiefly a discourse of his own voyage. *Hakewill.*

BRO'KER, brô'kûr. *n. s.* [from *To broke*.]

1. A factor; one that does business for another; one that makes bargains for another.

Brokers, who, having no stock of their own, set up and trade with that of other men; buying here, and selling there, and commonly abusing both sides, to make out a little paultry gain. *Temple.*

Some South-sea *broker*, from the city,
Will purchase me, the more's the pity;
Lay all my fine plantations waste,
To fit them to his vulgar taste. *Swift.*

2. One who deals in old household goods.

3. A pimp; a match-maker.

A goodly *broker!*
Dare you presume to harbour wanton lines;
To whisper and conspire against my youth? *Shaksp.*

In chusing for yourself, you shew'd your judgment;
Which being shallow, you shall give me leave
To play the *broker* in mine own behalf. *Shakspeare.*

BRO'KERAGE, brô'kûr-îdje.[90] *n. s.* [from *broker*.] The pay or reward of a broker. See BROCAGE.

BRO'NCHIAL, brôn'kê-âl. } *adj.* [βρογχος.]
BRO'NCHICK, brôn'kîk. } Belonging to the throat.

Inflammation of the lungs may happen either in the *bronchial* or pulmonary vessels, and may soon be communicated from one to the other, when the inflammation affects both the lobes. *Arbuthnot.*

BRO'NCHOCELE, brôn'kô-sêle. *n. s.* [βρογχοκήλη.] A tumour of that part of the aspera arteria, called the *bronchus*. *Quincy.*

BRONCHO'TOMY, brôn-kôt'tô-mê.[518] *n. s.* [βρόγχος and τέμνω.] That operation which opens the windpipe by incision, to prevent suffocation in a quinsey. *Quincy.*

The operation of *bronchotomy* is an incision into the aspera arteria, to make way for the air into the lungs, when respiration is obstructed by any tumour compressing the larynx. *Sharp's Surgery.*

BROND, brônd. *n. s.* See BRAND. A sword.

Foolish old man, said then the pagan wroth,
That weenest words or charms may force withstond;
Soon shalt thou see, and then believe for troth,
That I can carve with this enchanted *brond*. *Spenser.*

BRONTO'LOGY, brôn-tôl'lô-jê.[518] *n. s.* [βροντὴ and λογία.] A dissertation upon thunder. *Dict.*

BRONZE, brônze. *n. s.* [*bronze*, Fr.]

1. Brass.

Imbrown'd with native *bronze*, lo! Henley stands,
Tuning his voice, and balancing his hands. *Pope.*

2. Relief, or statue, cast in brass.

I view with anger and disdain,
How little gives thee joy or pain;
A print, a *bronze*, a flower, a root,
A shell, a butterfly can do 't. *Prior.*

BROOCH, brôôtsh. *n. s.* [*broke*, Dutch.]

1. A jewel; an ornament of jewels.

Ay, marry, our chains and our jewels.—
Your *brooches*, pearls, and owches. *Shakspeare.*

Richly suited, but unseasonable; just like the *brooch* and the toothpick, which we wear not now. *Shakspeare.*

I know him well; he is the *brooch*, indeed,
And gem of all the nation. *Shakspeare.*

2. [With painters.] A painting all of one colour. *Dict*

To BROOCH, brôôtsh. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with jewels.

Not th' imperious show
Of the full-fortun'd Cæsar, ever shall
Be *brooch'd* with me. *Shakspeare.*

To BROOD, brôôd. *v. n.* [bpædan, Sax.]

1. To sit as on eggs; to hatch them.

Thou from the first
Wast present, and, with mighty wings outspread,
Dove-like sat'st *brooding* on the vast abyss,
And mad'st it pregnant. *Milton.*

Here nature spreads her fruitful sweetness round,
Breathes on the air, and *broods* upon the ground. *Dryden.*

2. To cover chickens under the wing.

Exalted hence, and drunk with secret joy,
Their young succession all their cares employ;
They breed, they *brood*, instruct, and educate;
And make provision for the future state. *Dryden.*

Find out some uncouth cell,
Where *brooding* darkness spreads his jealous wings,
And the night raven sings. *Milton.*

3. To remain long in anxiety, or solicitous thought.

Defraud their clients, and, to lucre sold,
Sit *brooding* on unprofitable gold. *Dryden.*

As rejoicing misers
Brood o'er their precious stores of secret gold. *Smith.*

4. To mature any thing by care.

It was the opinion of Clinias, as if there were ever amongst nations a *brooding* of a war, and that there is no sure league but impuissance to do hurt. *Bacon.*

To BROOD, brôôd. *v. a.* To cherish by care.

Of crowds afraid, yet anxious when alone,
You'll sit and *brood* your sorrows on a throne. *Dryd.*

BROOD, brôôd. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Offspring; progeny. It is now hardly used of human beings, but in contempt.

The heavenly father keep his *brood*
From foul infection of so great a vice. *Fairfax.*

With terrours and with clamours compass'd round,
Of mine own *brood*, that on my bowels feed. *Milt.*

Or any other of that heavenly *brood*,
Let down in cloudy throne to do the world some good. *Milton.*

Ælian discourses of storks, and their affection toward their *brood*, whom they instruct to fly. *Brown.*

2. Thing bred; species generated.

Have you forgotten Lybia's burning wastes,
Its barren rocks, parch'd earth, and hills of sand,
Its tainted air, and all its *broods* of poison? *Addison.*

3. A hatch; the number hatched at once.

I was wonderfully pleased to see the different workings of instinct in a hen followed by a *brood* of ducks. *Spectator.*

4. Something brought forth; a production.

Such things become the hatch and *brood* of time. *Shakspeare.*

5. The act of covering the eggs.

Something 's in his soul,
O'er which his melancholy sits on *brood;*
And I doubt the hatch and the disclose
Will be some danger. *Shakspeare.*

BRO'ODY, brôô'dé. *adj* [from *brood.*] In a state of sitting on the eggs; inclined to sit.

The common hen, all the while she is *broody*, sits, and leads her chickens, and uses a voice which we call clocking. *Ray.*

BROOK, brôôk. *n. s.* [bpoc, or bpoca, Sax.] A running water, less than a river.

A substitute shines brightly as a king,
Until a king be by; and then his state
Empties itself, as doth an inland *brook*
Into the main of waters. *Shakspeare.*

Or many grateful altars I would rear
Of grassy turf; and pile up every stone
Of lustre from the *brook;* in memory,
Of monument to ages. *Milton.*

And to Cephisus' *brook* their way pursue:
The stream was troubled, but the ford they knew. *Dryden.*

Springs make little rivulets; those united, make *brooks;* and those coming together, make rivers, which empty themselves into the sea. *Locke.*

To BROOK, brôôk. *v. a.* [bpucan, Sax.] To bear; to endure; to support.

Even they, which *brook* it worst that men should tell them of their duties, when they are told the same by a law, think very well and reasonably of it. *Hook.*

A thousand more mischances than this one
Have learned me to *brook* this patiently. *Shaksp.*

How use doth breed a habit in a man!
This shadowy desart, unfrequented woods,
I better *brook* than flourishing peopled towns. *Shak.*

Heav'n, the seat of bliss,
Brooks not the works of violence and war. *Milton.*

Most men can much rather *brook* their being reputed knaves, than for their honesty be accounted fools. *South.*

Restraint thou wilt not *brook;* but think it hard,
Your prudence is not trusted as your guard. *Dryd.*

To BROOK, brôôk. *v. n.* To endure; to be content.

He, in these wars, had flatly refused his aid; because he could not *brook* that the worthy prince Plangus was, by his chosen Tiridates, preferred before him. *Sidney.*

BRO'OKLIME, brôôk'lime. *n. s.* [*becabunga*, Lat.] A sort of water speedwell, very common in ditches.

BROOM, brôôm. *n. s.* [*genista;* bpom, Saxon.]

1. A small tree.

Ev'n humble *broom* and osiers have their use,
And shade for sheep, and food for flocks, produce. *Dryden.*

2. A besom; so called from the matter of which it is sometimes made.

Not a mouse
Shall disturb this hallow'd house;
I am sent with *broom* before,
To sweep the dust behind the door. *Shakspeare.*

If they came into the best apartment, to set any thing in order, they were saluted with a *broom.* *Arbuthnot.*

BRO'OMLAND, brôôm'lând. *n. s.* [*broom* and *land.*] Land that bears broom.

I have known sheep cured of the rot, when they have not been far gone with it, by being put into *broomlands.* *Mortimer.*

BRO'OMSTAFF, brôôm'stâf. *n. s.* [from *broom* and *staff.*] The staff to which the *broom* is bound; the handle of a besom.

They fell on; I made good my place: at length they came to the *broomstaff* with me: I defied 'em still. *Shakspeare.*

From the age
The children tread this worldly stage,
Broomstaff or poker they bestride,
And round the parlour love to ride. *Prior.*

Sir Roger pointed at something behind the door, which I found to be an old *broomstaff.* *Spectator.*

BRO'OMSTICK, brôôm'stik.[400] *n. s.* The same as broomstaff.

When I beheld this, I sighed, and said within myself, SURELY MORTAL MAN IS A BROOMSTICK. *Swift's Meditation on a Broomstick.*

BRO'OMY, brôô'mé. *adj.* [from *broom.*] Full of broom.

If land grow mossy or *broomy*, then break it up again. *Mortimer.*

The youth with *broomy* stumps began to trace
The kennel edge, where wheels had worn the place. *Swift.*

BROTH, brôth. *n. s.* [bpoð, Sax.] Liquor in which flesh is boiled.

You may make the *broth* for two days, and take the one half every day. *Bacon.*

Instead of light deserts and luscious froth,
Our author treats to-night with Spartan *broth.* *Southerne.*

If a nurse, after being sucked dry, eats *broth*, the infant will suck the *broth*, almost unaltered. *Arbuth.*

BRO'THEL, brôth'êl. } *n. s.*
BRO'THELHOUSE, brôth'êl-hôûse. } [*bordel*, Fr.] A house of lewd entertainment; a bawdyhouse.

Perchance
I saw him enter such a house of sale,
Videlicet, a *brothel.* *Shakspeare.*

Then courts of kings were held in high renown,
Ere made the common *brothels* of the town:
There virgins honourable vows receiv'd,
But chaste as maids in monasteries liv'd. *Dryden.*

From its old ruins *brothelhouses* rise,
Scenes of lewd loves and of polluted joys. *Dryden.*

The libertine retires to the stews and to the *brothel.* *Rogers.*

BRO'THER, brûth'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [bpoðep, bpoðop, Sax.] Plural, *brothers*, or *brethren.*

1. One born of the same father and mother.

Be sad, good *brothers;*
Sorrow so royally in you appears,
That I will deeply put the fashion on. *Shakspeare.*

Whilst kin their kin, *brother* the *brother* foils,
Like ensigns all against like ensigns bend. *Daniel.*

These two are *brethren*, Adam, and to come
Out of thy loins. *Milton.*

Comparing two men, in reference to one common parent, it is very easy to form the ideas of *brothers.* *Locke.*

2. Any one closely united; associate.

We few, we happy few, we band of *brothers;*
For he to-day that sheds his blood with me,
Shall be my *brother.* *Shakspeare.*

3. Any one resembling another in manner, form, or profession.

He also that is slothful in his work, is *brother* to him that is a great waster. *Proverbs.*

I will eat no meat while the world standeth, lest I make my *brother* to offend. *Corinthians.*

4. *Brother* is used, in theological language, for man in general.

BRO'THERHOOD, brûth'ûr-hûd. *n. s.* [from *brother* and *hood.*]

1. The state or quality of being a brother.

This deep disgrace of *brotherhood*
Touches me deeper than you can imagine. *Shaksp.*

Finds *brotherhood* in thee no sharper spur? *Shaks.*

So it be a right to govern, whether you call it supreme fatherhood, or supreme *brotherhood*, will be all one, provided we know who has it. *Locke.*

2. An association of men for any purpose; a fraternity.

There was a fraternity of men at arms, called the *brotherhood* of St. George, erected by parliament, consisting of thirteen the most noble and worthy persons. *Davies.*

3. A class of men of the same kind

He was sometimes so engaged among the wheels, that not above half the poet appeared; at other times, he became as conspicuous as any of the *brotherhood.* *Addison.*

BRO'THERLY, brûth'ûr-lé. *adj.* [from *brother.*] Natural; such as becomes or beseems a brother.

He was a priest, and looked for a priest's reward; which was our *brotherly* love, and the good of our souls and bodies. *Bacon.*

Though more our money than our cause
Their *brotherly* assistance draws. *Denham.*

They would not go before the laws but follow them; obeying their superiours, and embracing one another in *brotherly* piety and concord. *Addison.*

BRO'THERLY, brûth'ûr-lé. *adv.* After the

manner of a brother; with kindness and affection.

I speak but *brotherly* of him; but should I anatomize him to thee as he is, I must blush and weep. *Shakspeare.*

BROUGHT, brâwt.[393] [*participle passive* of *bring*.]

The Turks forsook the walls, and could not be *brought* again to the assault. *Knolles.*

The instances *brought* by our author are but slender proofs. *Locke.*

BROW, brôû. *n. s.* [bpopa, Saxon.]

1. The arch of hair over the eye.

'Tis now the hour which all to rest allow,
And sleep sits heavy upon every *brow*. *Dryden.*

2. The forehead.

She could have run, and waddled about;
For even the day before she broke her *brow*. *Shaks.*

So we some antique hero's strength
Learn by his launce's weight and length;
As these vast beams express the beast
Whose shady *brows* alive they drest. *Waller.*

3. The general air of the countenance.

Then call them to our presence, face to face,
And frowning *brow* to *brow*. *Shakspeare.*

Though all things foul would bear the *brows* of grace,
Yet grace must look still so. *Shakspeare.*

4. The edge of any high place.

The earl, nothing dismayed, came forwards that day unto a little village, called Stoke, and there encamped that night, upon the *brow* or hanging of a hill. *Bacon.*

On the *brow* of the hill, beyond that city, they were somewhat perplexed by espying the French embassador, with the king's coach, and others attending him. *Wotton.*

Them, with fire, and hostile arms,
Fearless assault; and to the *brow* of heav'n
Pursuing, drive them out from God and bliss. *Milt.*

To BROW, brôû. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bound; to limit; to be at the edge of.

Tending my flocks hard by, i' th' hilly crofts
That *brow* this bottom glade. *Milton.*

To BRO'WBEAT, brôû'bête. *v. a.* [from *brow* and *beat*.] To depress with severe brows, and stern or lofty looks.

It is not for a magistrate to frown upon, and *browbeat*, those who are hearty and exact in their ministry; and, with a grave nod, to call a resolved zeal want of prudence. *South.*

What man will voluntarily expose himself to the imperious *browbeatings* and scorns of great men? *L'Estrange.*

Count Tariff endeavoured to *browbeat* the plaintiff, while he was speaking; but though he was not so impudent as the count, he was every whit as sturdy. *Addison.*

I will not be *browbeaten* by the supercilious looks of my adversaries. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

BRO'WBOUND, brôû'bôûnd. *adj.* [from *brow* and *bound*.] Crowned; having the head encircled as with a diadem.

In that day's feats,
He prov'd the best man i' th' field; and for his meed,
Was *brow-bound* with the oak. *Shakspeare.*

BRO'WSICK, brôû'sîk. *adj.* [from *brow* and *sick*.] Dejected; hanging the head.

But yet a gracious influence from you
May alter nature in our *browsick* crew. *Suckling*

BROWN, brôûn. *adj.* [bpun, Sax.] The name of a colour, compounded of black and any other colour.

Brown, in high Dutch, is called *braun;* in the Netherlands, *bruyun;* in French, *coleur brune;* in Italian, *bruno*. *Peacham.*

I like the new tire within excellently, if the hair were a little *browner*. *Shakspeare.*

From whence high Ithaca o'erlooks the floods,
Brown with o'ercharging shades and pendent woods. *Pope.*

Long untravell'd heaths,
With desolation *brown*, he wanders waste. *Thomson.*

BRO'WNBILL, brôûn'bîl. *n. s.* [from *brown* and *bill*.] The ancient weapon of the English foot; why it is called *brown*, I have not discovered; but we now say *brown musket* from it.

And *brownbills*, levied in the city,
Made bills to pass the grand committee. *Hudibras.*

BRO'WNISH, brôûn'ish. *adj.* [from *brown*.] Somewhat brown.

A *brownish* grey iron-stone, lying in thin strata, is poor, but runs freely. *Woodward.*

BRO'WNNESS, brôûn'nês. *n. s.* [from *brown*.] A brown colour.

She would confess the contention in her own mind, between that lovely, indeed most lovely, *brownness* of Musidorus's face, and this colour of mine. *Sidney.*

BRO'WNSTUDY, brôûn-stûd'dê. *n. s.* [from *brown* and *study*.] Gloomy meditations; study in which we direct our thoughts to no certain point.

They live retired, and then they doze away their time in drowsiness and *brownstudies;* or, if brisk and active, they lay themselves out wholly in making common places. *Norris.*

To BROWSE, brôûze. *v. a.* [*brouser*, Fr.] To eat branches, or shrubs.

And being down, is trod in the dirt
Of cattle, and *broused*, and sorely hurt. *Spenser.*

Thy palate then did deign
The roughest berry on the rudest hedge:
Yea, like the stag, when snow the pasture sheets,
The barks of trees thou *brousedst*. *Shakspeare.*

To BROWSE, brôûze. *v. n.* To feed; it is used with the particle *on*.

They have scared away two of my best sheep; if any where I have them, 'tis by the sea-side, *browsing on* ivy. *Shakspeare.*

A goat, hard pressed, took sanctuary in a vineyard; so soon as he thought the danger over, he fell presently a *browsing upon* the leaves. *L'Estrange.*

Could eat the tender plant, and, by degrees,
Browse on the shrubs, and crop the budding trees. *Blackmore.*

The Greeks were the descendants of savages, ignorant of agriculture, and *browsing on* herbage, like cattle. *Arbuthnot.*

BROWSE, brôûze. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Branches, or shrubs, fit for the food of goats, or other animals.

The greedy lioness the wolf pursues,
The wolf the kid, the wanton kid the *browse*. *Dryden.*

On that cloud-piercing hill,
Plinlimmon, from afar, the traveller kens,
Astonish'd, how the goats their shrubby *browse*
Gnaw pendent. *Philips.*

To BRUISE, brôôze.[343] *v. a.* [*briser*, Fr.] To crush or mangle with the heavy blow of something not edged or pointed; to crush by any weight; to beat into gross powder; to beat together coarsely.

Fellows in arms, and my most loving friends,
Bruis'd underneath the yoke of tyranny. *Shakspeare.*

And fix far deeper in his head their stings,
Than temporal death shall *bruise* the victor's heel,
Or theirs whom he redeems. *Milton.*

As in old chaos heav'n with earth confus'd,
And stars with rocks together crush'd and *bruis'd*.
Waller

They beat their breasts with many a *bruising* blow,
Till they turn livid, and corrupt the snow. *Dryden.*

BRUISE, brôôze. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A hurt with something blunt and heavy.

One arm'd with metal, th' other with wood,
This fit for *bruise*, and that for blood. *Hudibras.*

I since have labour'd
To bind the *bruises* of a civil war,
And stop the issues of their wasting blood. *Dryden.*

BRU'ISEWORT, brôôze'wûrt. *n. s.* An herb; the same with COMFREY.

BRUIT, brôôt.[343] *n. s.* [*bruit*, Fr.] Rumour; noise; report.

A *bruit* ran from one to the other that the king was slain. *Sidney.*

Upon some *bruits* he apprehended a fear, which moved him to send to Sir William Herbert to remain his friend. *Hayward.*

I am not
One that rejoices in the common wreck,
As common *bruit* doth put it. *Shakspeare.*

To BRUIT,[343] brôôt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To report; to noise abroad; to rumour. Neither the verb nor the noun are now much in use.

His death,
Being *bruited* once, took fire and heat away
From the best temper'd courage in his troops. *Shak.*

It was *bruited*, that I meant nothing less than to go to Guiana. *Raleigh.*

BRU'MAL, brôô'mâl. *adj.* [*brumalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the winter.

About the *brumal* solstice, it hath been observed, even unto a proverb, that the sea is calm, and the winds do cease, till the young ones are excluded, and forsake their nests. *Brown.*

BRUN, BRAN, BORN, BOURN, BURN, brûn, brân, bôrn, bôrne, bûrn, are all derived from the Saxon, bopn, bourn, bpunna, bupna; all signifying a river or brook. *Gibson.*

BRUNE'TT, brô-nêt'. *n. s.* [*brunette*, Fr.] A woman with a brown complexion.

Your fair women therefore thought of this fashion, to insult the olives and the *brunettes*. *Addison.*

BRU'NION, brôô'nê-yône. *n. s.* [*brugnon*, Fr.] A sort of fruit between a plum and a peach. *Trevoux.*

BRUNT, brûnt. *n. s.* [*brunst*, Dutch.]

1. Shock; violence.

Erona chose rather to bide the *brunt* of war than venture him. *Sidney.*

God, who caus'd a fountain, at thy pray'r,
From the dry ground to spring, thy thirst t' allay
After the brunt of battle. *Milton.*

Faithful ministers are to stand and endure the *brunt:* a common soldier may fly, when it is the duty of him that holds the standard to die upon the place. *South.*

2. Blow; stroke.

A wicked ambush, which lay hidden long,
In the close covert of her guileful eyen,
Thence breaking forth, did thick about me throng,
Too feeble I t' abide the *brunt* so strong. *Spenser.*

The friendly rug preserv'd the ground,
And headlong knight, from bruise or wound,
Like featherbed betwixt a wall,
And heavy *brunt* of cannon-ball. *Hudibras.*

BRUSH, brûsh. *n. s.* [*brosse*, Fr. from *bruscus*, Lat.]

1. An instrument to clean any thing, by rubbing off the dirt or soil. It is generally made of bristles set in wood.

2. It is used for the larger and stronger pencils used by painters.

Whence comes all this rage of wit? this arming all the pencils and *brushes* of the town against me? *Stilling fleet.*

With a small *brush* you must smear the glue well upon the joint of each piece. *Moxon.*

3. A rude assault; a shock; rough treatment; which, by the same metaphor, we call a *scouring*.

Let grow thy sinews till their knots be strong,
And tempt not yet the *brushes* of the war. *Shaksp.*

It could not be possible, that upon so little a *brush* as Waller had sustained, he could not be able to follow and disturb the king. *Clarendon.*

Else, when we put it to the push,
They had not given us such a *brush*. *Hudibras.*

To BRUSH, brŭsh. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To sweep or rub with a brush.

If he be not in love with some woman, there is no believing old signs: he *brushes* his hat o' morning; what should that bode? *Shakspeare.*

2. To strike with quickness, as in brushing.

The wrathful beast about him turned light,
And him so rudely passing by, did *brush*
With his long tail, that horse and man to ground did rush. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

Has Somnus *brush'd* thy eyelids with his rod? *Dryden.*

His son Cupavo *brush'd* the briny flood,
Upon his stern a brawny centaur stood. *Dryden.*

High o'er the billows flew the massy load,
And near the ship came thund'ring on the flood,
It almost *brush'd* the helm. *Pope.*

3. To paint with a brush.

You have commissioned me to paint your shop, and I have done my best to *brush* you up like your neighbours. *Pope.*

4. To carry away, by an act like that of brushing; to sweep.

And from the boughs *brush* off the evil dew,
And heal the harms of thwarting thunder blew. *Milt.*

The receptacle of waters, into which the mouths of all rivers must empty themselves, ought to have so spacious a surface, that as much water may be continually *brushed* off by the winds, and exhaled by the sun, as, besides what falls again, is brought into it by all the rivers. *Bentley.*

5. To move as the brush.

A thousand nights have *brush'd* their balmy wings
Over these eyes. *Dryden.*

To BRUSH, brŭsh. *v. n.*

1. To move with haste: a ludicrous word, applied to men.

Nor wept his fate, nor cast a pitying eye,
Nor took him down, but *brush'd* regardless by. *Dryd.*

The French had gather'd all their force,
And William met them in their way;
Yet off they *brush'd*, both foot and horse. *Prior.*

2. To fly over; to skim lightly.

Nor love is always of a vicious kind;
But oft to virtuous acts inflames the mind,
Awakes the sleepy vigour of the soul,
And, *brushing* o'er, adds motion to the pool. *Dryden.*

BRU'SHER, brŭsh'ŭr. *n. s.* [from *brush*.] He that uses a brush.

Sir Henry Wotton used to say, that criticks were like *brushers* of noblemen's cloaths. *Bacon.*

BRU'SHWOOD, brŭsh'wŏŏd. *n. s.* [from *brush* and *wood*. I know not whether it may not be corrupted from *browse-wood*.] Rough, low, close, shrubby thickets; small wood fit for fire.

It smokes, and then with trembling breath she blows,
Till in a cheerful blaze the flames arose.

With *brushwood*, and with chips, she strengthens these,
And adds at last the boughs of rotten trees. *Dryden.*

BRU'SHY, brŭsh'ė. *adj.* [from *brush*.] Rough or shaggy, like a brush.

I suspected, that it might have proceeded from some small unheeded drop of blood, wiped off by the *brushy* substance of the nerve, from the knife wherewith it was cut. *Boyle.*

To BRU'STLE, brŭs'sl.[472] *v. n.* [bpaſtlian, Sax.] To crackle; to make a small noise. *Skinner.*

BRU'TAL, brŏŏ'tăl.[348] *adj.* [*brutal*, French; from *brute*.]

1. That which belongs to a brute; that which we have in common with brutes.

There is no opposing *brutal* force to the stratagems of human reason. *L'Estrange.*

2. Savage; cruel: inhuman.

The *brutal* bus'ness of the war,
Is manag'd by thy dreadful servants care. *Dryden.*

BRUTA'LITY, brŏŏ-tăl'ė-tė. *n. s.* [*brutalité*, Fr.] Savageness; churlishness; inhumanity.

Courage, in an ill-bred man, has the air, and escapes not the opinion, of *brutality*. *Locke.*

To BRU'TALIZE, brŏŏ'tă-lize. *v. n.* [*brutaliser*, Fr.] To grow brutal or savage.

Upon being carried to the Cape of Good Hope, he mixed, in a kind of transport, with his countrymen, *brutalized* with them in their habit and manners, and would never again return to his foreign acquaintance. *Addison.*

To BRU'TALIZE, brŏŏ'tă-lize. *v. a.* To make brutal or savage.

BRU'TALLY, brŏŏ'tăl-lė. *adv.* [from *brutal*.] Churlishly; inhumanly; cruelly.

Mrs. Bull aimed a knife at John, though John threw a bottle at her head, very *brutally* indeed *Arbuthnot.*

BRUTE, brŏŏt.[339] *adj.* [*brutus*, Latin.]

1. Senseless; unconscious.

Nor yet are we so low and base as their atheism would depress us; not walking statues of clay, not the sons of *brute* earth, whose final inheritance is death and corruption. *Bentley.*

2. Savage; irrational; ferine.

Even *brute* animals make use of this artificial way, of making divers motions to have several significations, to call, warn, chide, cherish, threaten. *Holder.*

In the promulgation of the Mosaick law, if so much as a *brute* beast touched the mountain, it was to be struck through with a dart. *South.*

3. Bestial; in common with beasts.

Then to subdue, and quell, through all the earth,
Brute violence, and proud tyrannick pow'r. *Milton.*

4. Rough; ferocious; uncivilized.

The *brute* philosopher, who ne'er has prov'd
The joy of loving, or of being lov'd. *Pope.*

BRUTE, brŏŏt. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] An irrational creature; a creature without reason; a savage.

What may this mean? Language of man pronounc'd
By tongue of *brute*, and human sense express'd! *Milton.*

To those three present impulses, of sense, memory, and instinct, most, if not all, the sagacities of *brutes* may be reduced. *Hale.*

Brutes may be considered as either aerial, terrestrial, aquatick, or amphibious. I call those aerial which have wings, wherewith they can support themselves in the air; terrestrial are those, whose only place of rest is upon the earth; aquatick are those, whose constant abode is upon the water; and amphibious are those, which live freely in the air, upon the earth, and yet are observed to live long upon the water. *Locke.*

Heav'n from all creatures hides the book of fate,
All but the page prescrib'd, this present state;
From *brutes* what men, from men what spirits know;
Or who could suffer being here below? *Pope.*

To BRUTE, brŏŏt.[343] *v. a.* [written ill for *bruit*.] To report.

This, once *bruted* through the army, filled them all with heaviness. *Knolles.*

BRU'TENESS, brŏŏt'nės. *n. s.* [from *brute*.] Brutality: a word not now used.

Thou dotard vile,
That with thy *bruteness* shend'st thy comely age. *Spenser.*

To BRU'TIFY, brŏŏt'tė-fi. *v. n.* [from *brute*.] To make a man a brute.

O thou fallacious woman! am I then *brutified*? Ay; I feel it here; I sprout, I bud, I am ripe horn mad. *Congreve.*

BRU'TISH, brŏŏ'tĭsh. *adj.* [from *brute*.]

1. Bestial; resembling a beast.

Osiris, Isis, Orus, and their train,
With monstrous shapes and sorceries abus'd
Fanatick Egypt, and her priests, to seek
Their wand'ring gods disguis'd in *brutish* forms. *Milton.*

2. Having the qualities of a brute; rough; savage; ferocious.

Brutes, and *brutish* men, are commonly more able to bear pain than others. *Grew.*

3. Gross; carnal.

For thou thyself hast been a libertine,
As sensual as the *brutish* sting itself. *Shakspeare.*

After he has slept himself into some use of himself, by much ado he staggers to his table again, and there acts over the same *brutish* scene. *South.*

4. Ignorant; untaught; uncivilized.

They were not so *brutish*, that they could be ignorant to call upon the name of God. *Hooker.*

BRU'TISHLY, brŏŏ'tĭsh-lė. *adv.* [from *brutish*.] In the manner of a brute; savagely; irrationally; grossly.

I am not so diffident of myself, as *brutishly* to submit to any man's dictates. *King Charles.*

For a man to found a confident practice upon a disputable principle, is *brutishly* to outrun his reason. *South.*

BRU'TISHNESS, brŏŏ'tĭsh-nės. *n. s.* [from *brutish*.] Brutality; savageness

All other courage, besides that, is not true valour, but *brutishness*. *Spratt.*

BRY'ONY, brī'ŏ-nė. *n. s.* [*bryonia*, Lat.] A plant.

BUB, bŭb. *n. s.* [a cant word.] Strong malt liquor.

Or if it be his fate to meet
With folks who have more wealth than wit,
He loves cheap port, and double *bub*,
And settles in the humdrum club. *Prior.*

BU'BBLE, bŭb'bl.[405] *n. s.* [*bobbel*, Dutch.]

1. A small bladder of water; a film of water filled with wind.

Bubbles are in the form of a hemisphere; air within, and a little skin of water without: and it seemeth somewhat strange, that the air should rise so swiftly, while it is in the water, and when it cometh to the top, should be stayed by so weak a cover as that of the *bubble* is. *Bacon.*

The colours of *bubbles*, with which children play, are various, and change their situation variously, without any respect to confine or shadow. *Newton.*

2. Any thing which wants solidity and firmness; any thing that is more specious than real.

The earl of Lincoln was induced to participate, not lightly upon the strength of the proceedings there, which was but a *bubble*, but upon letters from the lady Margaret. *Bacon.*

Then a soldier,
Seeking the *bubble* reputation,
Even in the cannon's mouth. *Shakspeare.*

War, he sung, is toil and trouble,
Honour but an empty *bubble*,
Fighting still, and still destroying. *Dryden.*

3. A cheat; a false show.

The nation then too late will find,
Directors promises but wind,
South-sea at best a mighty *bubble*. *Swift.*

4. The person cheated.

Cease, dearest mother, cease to chide;
Gany 's a cheat, and I'm a *bubble*;
Yet why this great excess of trouble? *Prior.*

He has been my *bubble* these twenty years, and to

my certain knowledge, understands no more of his own affairs, than a child in swaddling clothes. *Arbuthnot*

To Bu'bble, bůb'bl. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To rise in bubbles.

Alas! a crimson river of warm blood,
Like to a *bubbling* fountain stirr'd with wind,
Doth rise and fall. *Shakspeare.*

Adder's fork, and blindworm's sting,
Lizard's leg, and owlet's wing:
For a charm of pow'rful trouble,
Like a hellbroth boil and *bubble*. *Shakspeare.*

Still *bubble* on, and pour forth blood and tears. *Dryden.*

The same spring suffers at some times a very manifest remission of its heat; at others, as manifest an increase of it; yea, sometimes to that excess, as to make it boil and *bubble* with extreme heat. *Woodward.*

2. To run with a gentle noise.

For thee the *bubbling* springs appear'd to mourn,
And whispering pines made vows for thy return. *Dryden.*

Not *bubbling* fountains to the thirsty swain,
Not show'rs to larks, or sunshine to the bee,
Are half so charming as thy sight to me. *Pope.*

To Bu'bble, bůb'bl. *v. a.* To cheat: a cant word.

He tells me, with great passion, that she has *bubbled* him out of his youth; and has drilled him on to five and fifty. *Addison.*

Charles Mather could not *bubble* a young beau better with a toy. *Arbuthnot.*

Bu'bbler, bůb'blůr.[405] *n. s.* [from *bubble*.] A cheat.

What words can suffice to express, how infinitely I esteem you, above all the great ones in this part of the world; above all the Jews, jobbers, and *bubblers!* *Digby to Pope.*

Bu'bby, bůb'bė. *n. s.* A woman's breast.

Foh! say they, to see a handsome, brisk, genteel young fellow, so much governed by a doating old woman; why don't you go and suck the *bubby?* *Arbuthnot.*

Bu'bo, bů'bō. *n. s.* [Lat. from βουβών the groin.] That part of the groin from the bending of the thigh to the scrotum; and therefore all tumours in that part are called *buboes*. *Quincy.*

I suppurated it after the manner of a *bubo*, opened it, and endeavoured detersion. *Wiseman.*

Bubonoce'le, bů'bō-nō-sēle'. *n. s.* [Lat. from βουβών the groin, and κηλη a rupture.] A particular kind of rupture, when the intestines break down into the groin. *Quincy.*

When the intestine, or omentum, falls through the rings of the abdominal muscles into the groin, it is called *hernia inguinalis*, or if into the scrotum, *scrotalis:* these two, though the first only is properly so called, are known by the name of *bubonocele*. *Sharp.*

Bu'bukle, bů'bůk-kl.[405] *n. s.* A red pimple.

His face is all *bubukles*, and whelks, and knobs, and flames of fire. *Shaksp.*

Bucani'ers, bůk-å-nēėrz'. *n. s.* A cant word for the privateers, or pirates of America.

Buccella'tion, bůk-sėl-lā'shůn. *n. s.* [*buccella*, a mouthful, Lat.] In some chymical authors, signifies dividing into large pieces. *Harris.*

BUCK, bůk. *n. s.* [*bauche*, Germ. suds, or lye.]

1. The liquor in which clothes are washed.

Buck! I would I could wash myself of the *buck;* I warrant you, buck, and of the season too it shall appear. *Shakspeare.*

2. The clothes washed in the liquor.

Of late not able to travel with her furred pack, she washes *bucks* here at home. *Shaksp.*

BUCK, bůk. *n. s.* [*bwch*, Welsh; *bock*, Dutch; *bouc*, Fr.] The male of the fallow deer; the male of rabbits, and other animals.

Bucks, goats, and the like, are said to be tripping or saliant, that is, going or leaping. *Peacham.*

To Buck, bůk. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wash clothes.

Here is a basket; he may creep in here, and throw foul linen upon him, as if it were going to *bucking*. *Shakspeare.*

To Buck, bůk. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To copulate as bucks and does.

The chief time of setting traps, is in their *bucking* time. *Mortimer.*

Bu'ckbasket, bůk'bås-kėt. *n. s.* The basket in which clothes are carried to the wash.

They conveyed me into a *buckbasket;* rammed me in with foul shirts, foul stockings, and greasy napkins. *Shakspeare.*

Bu'ckbean, bůk'bėne. *n. s.* [*bocksboonen*, Dutch.] A plant; a sort of trefoil.

The bitter, nauseous plants, as centaury, *buckbane*, gentian, of which tea may be made, or wines by infusion. *Floyer.*

Bu'cket, bůk'kît.[99] *n. s.* [*baquet*, Fr.]

1. The vessel in which water is drawn out of a well.

Now is this golden crown like a deep well
That owes two *buckets*, filling one another;
The emptier ever dancing in the air,
The other down unseen and full of water. *Shaksp.*

Is the sea ever likely to be evaporated by the sun, or to be emptied with *buckets?* *Bentley.*

2. The vessel in which water is carried, particularly to quench a fire.

Now streets grow throng'd, and, busy as by day,
Some run for *buckets* to the hallow'd quire;
Some cut the pipes, and some the engines play;
And some, more bold, mount ladders to the fire. *Dryden.*

The porringers, that in a row
Hung high, and made a glitt'ring show,
To a less noble substance chang'd,
Were now but leathern *buckets* rang'd. *Swift.*

Bu'ckle, bůk'kl.[405] *n. s.* [*bwccl*, Welsh, and the same in the Armorick; *boucle*, French.]

1. A link of metal, with a tongue or catch, made to fasten one thing to another.

Fair lined slippers for the cold,
With *buckles* of the purest gold. *Shakspeare.*

The chlamys was a sort of short cloak tied with a *buckle*, commonly to the right shoulder. *Arbuth.*

Three seal-rings; which after, melted down,
Form'd a vast *buckle* for his widow's gown. *Pope.*

2. The state of the hair crisped and curled, by being kept long in the same state.

The greatest beau was dressed in a flaxen periwig; the wearer of it goes in his own hair at home, and lets his wig lie in *buckle* for a whole half year. *Spectator.*

That live-long wig, which Gorgon's self might own,
Eternal *buckle* takes in Parian stone. *Pope.*

To Bu'ckle, bůk'kl. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with a buckle.

Like saphire, pearl, in rich embroidery,
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee. *Shakspeare.*

France, whose armour conscience *buckled* on, Whom zeal and charity brought to the field. *Shak.*

Thus ever, when I *buckle* on my helmet,
Thy fears afflict thee. *Philips.*

When you carry your master's riding coat, wrap your own in it, and *buckle* them up close with a strap *Swift.*

2. To prepare to do any thing: the metaphor is taken from *buckling* on the armour.

The Saracen, this hearing, rose amain,
And catching up in haste his three-square shield,
And shining helmet, soon him *buckled* to the field. *Spenser.*

3. To join in battle.

The lord Gray, captain of the men at arms, was forbidden to charge, until the foot of the avant-guard were *buckled* with them in front. *Hayward.*

4. To confine.

How brief the life of man
Runs his erring pilgrimage!
That the stretching of a span
Buckles in his sum of age. *Shakspeare.*

To Bu'ckle, bůk'kl. *v. n.* [*bucken*, Germ.]

1. To bend; to bow.

The wretch, whose fever-weaken'd joints,
Like strengthless hinges, *buckle* under life,
Impatient of his fit, breaks like a fire
Out of his keeper's arms. *Shakspeare.*

2. *To buckle to.* To apply to; to attend. See the *active*, 2d sense.

Now a covetous old crafty knave,
At dead of night, shall raise his son, and cry,
Turn out, you rogue! how like a beast you lie!
Go, *buckle to* the law. *Dryden.*

This is to be done in children, by trying them, when they are by laziness unbent, or by avocation bent another way, and endeavouring to make them *buckle to* the thing proposed. *Locke.*

3. *To buckle with.* To engage with; to encounter; to join in a close fight, like men locked or buckled together.

For single combat thou shalt *buckle with* me. *Shakspeare.*

Yet thou, they say, for marriage dost provide;
Is this an age to *buckle with* a bride? *Dryden.*

Bu'ckler, bůk'lůr. *n. s.* [*bwccled*, Welsh; *bouclier*, Fr.] A shield; a defensive weapon buckled on the arm.

He took my arms, and while I forc'd my way
Through troops of foes, which did our passage stay;
My *buckler* o'er my aged father cast,
Still fighting, still defending, as I past. *Dryden.*

This medal compliments the emperor as the Romans did dictator Fabius, when they called him the *buckler* of Rome. *Addison.*

To Bu'ckler, bůk'lůr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To support; to defend.

Fear not, sweet wench, they shall not touch thee, Kate;
I'll *buckler* thee against a million. *Shakspeare.*

Can Oxford, that did ever fence the right,
Now *buckler* falshood with a pedigree? *Shakspeare.*

Bu'ckler-thorn, bůk'lůr-*th*ōrn, *n. s.* Christ's thorn.

Bu'ckmast, bůk'måst. *n. s.* The fruit or mast of the beech tree.

Bu'ckram, bůk'rům *n. s.* [*bougran*, Fr.] A sort of strong linen cloth, stiffened with gum, used by taylors and stay-makers.

I have peppered two of them; two, I am sure, I have paid, two rogues in *buckram* suits. *Shaks.*

Bu'ckrams, bůk'růmz. *n. s.* The same with *wild garlick*.

Bu'ckshorn Plantain, bůks'hōrn-plån'-tin. *n. s.* [*coronopus*, Lat. from the form of the leaf.] A plant. *Miller.*

Bu'ckthorn, bůk'*th*ôrn. *n. s.* [*rhamnus*, Lat. supposed to be so called from bucc, Sax. the belly.] A tree that bears a purging berry.

Bu'ckwheat, bůk'hwète.[227] *n. s.* [*buck-weitz*, Germ. *fagopyrum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

Buco'lick, bů-kôl'ick. *adj.* [βουκόλικα, from βουκολ, a cowherd.] Pastoral.

BUD, bůd'. *n. s.* [*bouton*, Fr.] The first shoot of a plant; a gem.

Be as thou was wont to be,
See as thou was wont to see;
Dian's *bud* o'er Cupid's flower
Hath such force and blessed power. *Shaksp.*

Writer's say, as the most forward *bud*
Is eaten by the canker ere it blow,
Even so by love the young and tender wit
Is turn'd to folly, blasting in the *bud*,
Losing his verdure even in the prime. *Shakspeare.*

When you the flow'rs for Chloe twine,
Why do you to her garland join
The meanest *bud* that falls from mine? *Prior.*

Insects wound the tender *buds*, with a long hollow trunk, and deposit an egg in the hole, with a sharp corroding liquor, that causeth a swelling in the leaf, and closeth the orifice. *Bentley.*

To Bud, bůd. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To put forth young shoots, or gems.

Bud forth as a rose growing by the brook of the field. *Eccl.*

2. To rise as a gem from the stalk.

There the fruit, that was to be gathered from such a conflux, quickly *budded* out. *Clarendon.*

Heav'n gave him all at once, then snatch'd away,
Ere mortals all his beauties could survey:
Just like that flower that *buds* and withers in a day. *Dryden.*

Tho' lab'ring yokes on their own necks they fear'd,
And felt for *budding* horns on their smooth foreheads rear'd. *Dryden's Silenus.*

3. To be in the bloom, or growing.

Young *budding* virgin, fair and fresh and sweet,
Whither away, or where is thy abode? *Shaksp.*

To Bud, bůd. *v. a.* To inoculate; to graff by inserting a bud into the rind of another tree.

Of apricocks, the largest is much improved by *budding* upon a peach stock. *Temple.*

To BUDGE, bůdje. *v. n.* [*bouger*, Fr.] To stir; to move off the place; a low word.

All your prisoners are
In the lime grove, which weatherfends your cell,
They cannot *budge* till your release. *Shakspeare.*

The mouse ne'er shunn'd the cat, as they did *budge*
From rascals worse than they. *Shakspeare.*

I thought th' hadst scorn'd to *budge*
For fear. *Hudibras.*

Budge, bůdje. *adj.* [of uncertain etymology.] Surly; stiff; formal.

O foolishness of men! that lend their ears
To those *budge* doctors of the stoick fur. *Milton.*

Budge, bůdje. *n. s.* The dressed skin or fur of lambs. *Dict.*

Bu'dger, bůd'jůr. *n. s.* [from the verb.] One that moves or stirs from his place.

Let the first *budger* die the other's slave,
And the gods doom him after. *Shaksp.*

Bu'dget, bůd'jět. *n. s.* [*bogette*, Fr.]

1. A bag, such as may be easily carried.

If tinkers may have leave to live,
And bear the sowskin *budget;*
Then my account I well may give,
And in the stocks avouch it. *Shakspeare.*

Sir Robert Clifford, in whose bosom, or *budget*, most of Perkin's secrets were laid up, was come into England. *Bacon.*

His *budget* with corruptions cramm'd,
The contributions of the damn'd. *Swift.*

2. It is used for a store, or stock.

It was nature, in fine, that brought off the cat, when the fox's whole *budget* of inventions failed him. *L'Estrange.*

Buff, bůf. *n. s.* [from *buffalo.*]

1. A sort of leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo; used for waist belts, pouches, and military accoutrements.

A ropy chain of rheums, a visage rough,
Deform'd, unfeatur'd, and a skin of *buff.* *Dryden.*

2. The skins of elks and oxen dressed in oil, and prepared after the same manner as that of the buffalo.

3. A military coat made of thick leather, so that a blow cannot easily pierce it.

A fiend, a fairy, pitiless and rough,
A wolf, nay worse, a fellow all in *buff.* *Shaksp.*

To BUFF, bůf. *v. a.* [*buffe*, Fr.] To strike; it is a word not in use.

There was a shock,
To have *buff'd* out the blood
From aught but a block. *Ben Jonson.*

Bu'ffalo, bůf'fâ-lô. *n. s.* [Ital.] A kind of wild ox.

Become the unworthy browse
Of *buffaloes*, salt goats, and hungry cows. *Dryden.*

Bu'ffet, bůf'fit.[99] *n. s.* [*buffeto*, Ital.] A blow with the fist; a box on the ear.

O, I could divide myself, and go to *buffets*, for moving such a dish of skimmed milk with so honourable an action. *Shakspeare.*

A man that fortune's *buffets* and rewards
Has ta'en with equal thanks. *Shakspeare.*

Go, baffled coward, lest I run upon thee,
And with one *buffet* lay thy structure low. *Milton.*

Round his hollow temples, and his ears,
His buckler beats; the son of Neptune, stunn'd
With these repeated *buffets*, quits the ground. *Dryden.*

Buffe't, bůf-fět'. *n. s.* [*buffette*, Fr.] A kind of cupboard; or set of shelves, where plate is set out to show, in a room of entertainment.

The rich *buffet* well-colour'd serpents grace,
And gaping Tritons spew to wash your face. *Pope.*

To Bu'ffet, bůf'fit.[99] *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike with the hand; to box; to beat.

Why, woman, your husband is in his old lunes again; he so *buffets* himself on the forehead, crying, Peer out, peer out! that any madness, I ever yet beheld, seemed but tameness. *Shakspeare.*

Our ears are cudgell'd; not a word of his
But *buffets* better than a fist of France. *Shaksp.*

The torrent roar'd, and we did *buffet* it
With lusty sinews; throwing it aside. *Shaksp.*

Instantly I plung'd into the sea,
And *buffeting* the billows to her rescue,
Redeem'd her life with half the loss of mine. *Otway.*

To Bu'ffet, bůf'fit. *v. n.* To play a boxing-match.

If I might *buffet* for my love, I could lay on like a butcher. *Shakspeare's Henry V.*

Bu'ffeter, bůf'fit-tůr. *n. s.* [from *buffet.*] A boxer; one that buffets.

Buf'fle, bůf'fl.[405] *n. s.* [*beuffle*, Fr.] The same with *buffalo*, a wild ox.

To Bu'ffle, bůf'fl. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To puzzle; to be at a loss.

This was the utter ruin of that poor, angry, *buffling*, well-meaning mortal, Pistorides, who lies equally under the contempt of both parties. *Swift.*

Bu'ffleheaded, bůf'fl-hěd-ěd. *adj.* [from *buffle* and *head.*] A man with a large head, like a buffalo; dull; stupid; foolish.

BUFFO'ON, bůf-fôôn'. *n. s.* [*buffon*, Fr.]

1. A man whose profession is to make sport, by low jests and antick postures; a jack-pudding.

No prince would think himself greatly honoured, to have his proclamation canvassed on a publick stage, and become the sport of *buffoons.* *Watts.*

2. A man that practises indecent raillery.

It is the nature of drolls and *buffoons*, to be insolent to those that will bear it, and slavish to others. *L'Estrange.*

The bold *buffoon*, whene'er they tread the green,
Their motion mimicks, but with jest obscene. *Garth.*

Buffo'onery, bůf-fôôn'ůr-rė. *n. s.* [from *buffoon.*]

1. The practice or art of a buffoon.

Courage, in an ill-bred man, has the air, and escapes not the opinion, of brutality; learning becomes pedantry, and wit *buffoonery.* *Locke.*

2. Low jests; ridiculous pranks; scurrile mirth. *Dryden* places the accent improperly, on the first syllable.

Where public ministers encourage *buffoonery*, it is no wonder if buffoons set up for public ministers. *L'Estrange.*

And whilst it lasts, let *buffoonery* succeed,
To make us laugh, for never was more need. *Dryden.*

BUG, bůg. *n. s.* A stinking insect bred in old household stuff. In the following passage, wings are erroneously ascribed to it.

Yet let me flap this *bug* with gilded wings,
This painted child of dirt, which stinks and stings. *Pope.*

Bug, bůg. } *n. s.* [It is derived
Bu'gbear, bůg'bâre. } by some from *big*, by others from *pug; bug;* in Welsh, has the same meaning.] A frightful object; a walking spectre, imagined to be seen: generally now used for a false terror to frighten babes.

Each trembling leaf and whistling wind they hear,
As ghastly *bug* their hair on end does rear,
Yet both do strive their fearfulness to feign. *Fairy Queen.*

Sir, spare your threats;
The *bug* which you would fright me with, I seek. *Shakspeare.*

Hast not slept to-night? would he not, naughty man, let it sleep? a *bugbear* take him. *Shaksp.*

We have a horrour for uncouth monsters; but, upon experience, all these *bugs* grow familiar and easy to us. *L'Estrange.*

Such *bugbear* thoughts, once got into the tender minds of children, sink deep, so as not easily, if ever, to be got out again. *Locke.*

To the world, no *bugbear* is so great,
As want of figure, and a small estate. *Pope.*

Bu'gginess, bůg'gė-nės. *n. s.* [from *buggy.*] The state of being infected with bugs.

Bu'ggy, bůg'gė.[283] *adj.* [from *bug.*] Abounding with bugs.

Bu'gle, bů'gl.[405] } *n. s.* [from
Bu'glehorn, bů'gl-hôrn'. } buzen, Sax. to bend, *Skinner;* from *bucula*, Lat. a heifer, *Junius;* from *bugle*, the bonasus, *Lye.*] A hunting horn.

Then took that squire an horny *bugle* small,
Which hung adown his side in twisted gold,
And tassels gay. *Fairy Queen.*

I will have a recheate winded in my forehead, or hang my *bugle* in an invisible baldrick. *Shaksp.*

He gave his *bugle* horn a blast,
That through the woodland echo'd far and wide. *Tickell.*

Bu'gle, bû'gl. *n. s.* A shining bead of black glass.

Bugle bracelets, necklace amber,
Perfum'd for a lady's chamber. *Shakspeare.*

'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your *bugle* eye-balls, nor your cheek of cream,
That can entame my spirits to your worship. *Shaks.*

Bu'gle, bû'gl. *n. s.* [from *bugula*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

Bu'gle, bû'gl. *n. s.* A sort of wild ox. *Phillips's World of Words.*

Bu'gloss, bû'glŏs. *n. s.* [from *buglossum*, Lat.] The herb ox-tongue.

To BUILD, bîld.[341] *v. a.* preter. I *built*, I have *built*. [*bilden*, Dutch.]

1. To raise from the ground; to make a fabrick, or an edifice.

Thou shalt not *build* an house unto my name. *Chronicles.*

When usurers tell their gold in the field,
And whores and hawds do churches *build*. *Shaksp.*

2. To raise in any laboured form.

When the head-dress was *built* up in a couple of cones and spires, which stood so excessively high on the side of the head, that a woman, who was but a pigmy without her head-dress, appeared like a Colossus upon putting it on. *Spectator.*

3. To raise any thing on a support or foundation.

Love *built* on beauty, soon as beauty, dies;
Choose this face, chang'd by no deformities. *Donne.*

I would endeavour to destroy those curious, but groundless structures, that men have *built* up of opinions alone. *Boyle.*

To Build, bîld. *v. n.*

1. To play the architect.

To *build*, to plant, whatever you intend,
To rear the column, or the arch to bend. *Pope.*

2. To depend on; to rest on.

By a man's authority, we here understand the force which his word hath for the assurance of another's mind, that *buildeth* upon it. *Hooker.*

Some *build* rather upon the abusing of others, and putting tricks upon them, than upon soundness of their own proceedings. *Bacon.*

Even those who had not tasted of your favours, yet *built* so much on the fame of your beneficence, that they bemoaned the loss of their expectations. *Dryden.*

This is certainly a much surer way, than to *build* on the interpretations of an author, who does not consider how the ancients used to think. *Addison.*

Bui'lder, bîld'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *build*.] He that builds; an architect.

But fore-accounting oft makes *builders* miss;
They found, they felt, they had no lease of bliss. *Sidney.*

When they, which had seen the beauty of the first temple built by Solomon, beheld how far it excelled the second, which had not *builders* of like abilities, the tears of their grieved eyes the prophets endeavoured, with comforts, to wipe away. *Hooker.*

Mark'd out for such an use, as if 'twere meant
T' invite the *builder*, and his choice prevent. *Denham.*

Her wings with lengthen'd honour let her spread,
And, by her greatness, shew her *builder*'s fame. *Prior.*

Bui'lding, bîld'îng.[410] *n. s.* [from *build*.] A fabrick; an edifice.

Thy sumptuous *buildings*, and thy wife's attire,
Have cost a mass of publick treasury. *Shakspeare.*

View not this spire by measure giv'n
To *buildings* rais'd by common hands:
That fabrick rises high as heav'n,
Whose basis on devotion stands. *Prior.*

Among the great variety of ancient coins which I saw at Rome, I could not but take particular notice of such as relate to any of the *buildings* or statues that are still extant. *Addison.*

Built, bilt. *n. s.* [from *build*.]

1. The form; the structure.

As is the *built*, so different is the fight;
Their mountain shot is on our sails design'd;
Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light,
And through the yielding planks a passage find. *Dryden.*

2. Species of building.

There is hardly any country, which has so little shipping as Ireland; the reason must be, the scarcity of timber proper for this *built*. *Temple.*

BULB, bûlb. *n. s.* [from *bulbus*, Lat.] A round body, or root.

Take up your early autumnal tulips, and *bulbs*, if you will remove them. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

If we consider the *bulb*, or hall of the eye, the exterior membrane, or coat thereof, is made thick, tough, or strong, that it is a very hard matter to make a rupture in it. *Ray.*

Bulba'ceous, bûl-bâ'shŭs. *adj.* [*bulbaceus*, Lat.] The same with *bulbous*. *Dict.*

Bul'bous, bûl'bŭs.[314] *adj.* [from *bulb*.] Containing bulbs; consisting of bulbs; having round or roundish knobs.

There are of roots, *bulbous* roots, fibrous roots, and hirsute roots. And I take it, in the *bulbous*, the sap hasteneth most to the air and sun. *Bacon.*

Set up your traps for vermin, especially amongst your *bulbous* roots. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Their leaves, after they are swelled out, like a *bulbous* root, to make the hottle, bend inward, or come again close to the stalk. *Ray on the Creation.*

To Bulge, bûlje. *v. a.* [It was originally written *bilge: bilge* was the lower part of the ship, where it swelled out; from bilig, Sax. a bladder.]

1. To take in water; to founder.

Thrice round the ship was tost,
Then *bulg'd* at once, and in the deep was lost. *Dryd.*

2. To jut out.

The side, or part of the side of a wall, or any timber that *bulges* from its bottom or foundation, is said to hatter, or hang over the foundation. *Moxon.*

Bul'imy, bûl'ê-mê. *n. s.* [βουλιμία, from βοῦς an ox, and λιμὸς hunger.] An enormous appetite, attended with fainting, and coldness of the extremities. *Dict.*

BULK, bûlk. *n. s.* [*bulcke*, Dutch, the breast, or largest part of a man.]

1. Magnitude of material substance; mass.

Against these forces there were prepared near one hundred ships; not so great of *bulk* indeed, but of a more nimble motion, and more serviceable. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The Spaniards and Portuguese have ships of great *bulk;* but fitter for the merchant than the man of war, for burden than for battle. *Raleigh.*

Though an animal arrives at its full growth at a certain age, perhaps it never comes to its full *bulk* till the last period of life. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Size; quantity.

Things, or objects, cannot enter into the mind as they subsist in themselves, and by their own natural *bulk* pass into the apprehension; but they are taken in by their ideas. *South.*

3. The gross; the majority; the main mass.

Those very points, in which these wise men disagreed from the *bulk* of the people, are points in which they agreed with the received doctrines of our nature. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Change in property, through the *bulk* of a nation, makes slow marches, and its due power always attends it. *Swift.*

The *bulk* of the debt must be lessened gradually. *Swift.*

4. Main fabrick.

He rais'd a sigh so piteous and profound,
That it did seem to shatter all his *bulk*,
And end his being. *Shakspeare.*

5. The main part of a ship's cargo; as to *break bulk*, is to open the cargo.

Bulk, bûlk. *n. s.* [from *bielcke*, Danish, a beam.] A part of a building jutting out.

Here stand behind this *bulk*. Straight will he come:
Wear thy good rapier bare, and put it home. *Shak.*

The keeper coming up, found Jack with no life in him; he took down the body, and laid it on a *bulk*, and brought out the rope to the company. *Arbuthnot.*

Bu'lkhead, bûlk-hêd'. *n. s.* A partition made across a ship, with boards, whereby one part is divided from another. *Harris.*

Bu'lkiness, bûl'kê-nês. *n. s.* [from *bulky*.] Greatness of stature, or size.

Wheat, or any other grain, cannot serve instead of money, because of its *bulkiness*, and change of its quantity. *Locke.*

Bu'lky, bûl'kê *adj.* [from *bulk*.] Of great size or stature.

Latreus, the *bulkiest* of the double race,
Whom the spoil'd arms of slain Halesus grace. *Dryden.*

Huge Telephus, a formidable page,
Cries vengeance; and Orestes' *bulky* rage,
Unsatisfy'd with margins closely writ,
Foams o'er the covers. *Dryden.*

The manner of sea engagements, which was to bore and sink the enemy's ships with the rostra, gave *bulky* and high ships a great advantage. *Arbuthnot.*

BULL, bûl.[173] *n. s.* [*bulle*, Dutch.]

1. The male of black cattle; the male to a cow.

A gentlewoman, Sir, and a kinswoman of my master's.—Even such kin as the parish heifers are to the town *bull*. *Shakspeare.*

Bulls are more crisp upon the forehead than cows. *Bacon.*

Best age to go to *bull*, or calve, we hold,
Begins at four, and ends at ten years old. *May.*

2. In the scriptural sense, an enemy powerful, fierce, and violent.

Many *bulls* have compassed me: strong *bulls* of Bashan have beset me round. *Psalms.*

3. One of the twelve signs of the zodiack.

At last from Aries rolls the bounteous sun,
And the bright *Bull* receives him. *Thomson.*

4. A letter published by the pope.

A *bull* is letters called apostolick by the canonists, strengthened with a leaden seal, and containing in them the decrees and commandments of the pope or bishop of Rome. *Ayliffe.*

There was another sort of ornament wore by the young nobility, called *bullæ;* round, or of the figure of a heart hung about their necks like diamond crosses. Those *bullæ* came afterwards to be hung to the diplomas of the emperors and popes, from whence they had the name of *bulls*. *Arbuthnot.*

It was not till after a fresh *bull* of Leo's had declared how inflexible the court of Rome was in the point of abuses. *Atterbury.*

5. A blunder; a contradiction.

I confess it is what the English call a *bull*, in the expression, though the sense be manifest enough. *Pope's Letters.*

Bull, bûl. In composition, generally notes the large size of any thing, as *bull-head*, *bulrush*, *bull-trout;* and is therefore only an augmentative syllable, without much reference to its original signification.

The *u* is mute in both.] To keep afloat; to bear up.

All art is used to sink episcopacy, and launch presbytery, in England; which was lately *buoyed* up in Scotland, by the like artifice of a covenant. *King Charles.*

The water which rises out of the abyss, for the supply of springs and rivers, would not have stopped at the surface of the earth, but marched directly up into the atmosphere, wherever there was heat enough in the air to continue its ascent, and *buoy* it up. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

To BUOY, bůôė. *v. n.* To float; to rise by specifick lightness.

Rising merit will *buoy* up at last. *Pope.*

BUO'YANCY, bůôė'ån-sė. *n. s.* [from *buoyant.*] The quality of floating.

All the winged tribes owe their flight and *buoyancy* to it. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

BUO'YANT, bůôė'ånt. *adj.* [from *buoy.*] Floating; light; that which will not sink. *Dryden* uses the word, perhaps improperly, for something that has density enough to hinder a floating body from sinking.

I swom with the tide, and the water under me was *buoyant.* *Dryden.*

His once so vivid nerves,
So full of *buoyant* spirit, now no more
Inspire the course. *Thomson's Autumn.*

BUR, BOUR, BOR, bůr', bůůr, bůr', come from the Sax. bur, an inner chamber, or place of shade and retirement. *Gibson's Camden.*

BUR, bůr. *n. s.* [*lappa: bourre*, Fr. is *down;* the *bur* being filled with a soft *tomentum*, or down.] A rough head of a plant, called a *burdock*, which sticks to the hair or clothes.

Nothing teems
But hateful docks, rough thistles, kecksies, *burs*,
Losing both beauty and utility. *Shakspeare.*

Hang off, thou cat, thou *bur;* vile thing, let loose;
Or I will shake thee from me like a serpent. *Shaks.*

Dependents and suitors are always the *burs*, and sometimes the briers, of favourites. *Wotton.*

Whither betake her
From the chill dew, amongst rude *burs* and thistles. *Milton.*

And where the vales with violets once were crown'd,
Now knotty *burs* and thorns disgrace the ground. *Dryden.*

A fellow stuck like a *bur*, that there was no shaking him off. *Arbuthnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

BU'RBOT, bůr'bůt.[166] *n. s.* A fish full of prickles. *Dict.*

BU'RDELAIS, bůr-dė-lå'. *n. s.* A sort of grape.

BU'RDEN, bůr'dn.[103] *n. s.* [byrðen, Sax. and therefore properly written *burthen.* It is supposed to come from *burdo*, Lat. a mule.]

1. A load; something to be carried.

Camels have their provender
Only for bearing *burdens*, and sore blows
For sinking under them. *Shakspeare.*

It is of use in lading of ships, and may help to shew what *burden*, in the several kinds, they will bear. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*

2. Something grievous or wearisome.

Couldst thou support
That *burden*, heavier than the earth to bear? *Mill.*

None of the things that are to learn, should ever be made a *burden* to them, or imposed on them as a task. *Locke.*

Deaf, giddy, helpless, left alone,
To all my friends a burden grown. *Swift.*

3. A birth: now obsolete.

Thou hadst a wife once, called Æmilia,
That bore thee at a *burden* two fair sons. *Shaks.*

4. The verse repeated in a song; the bob; the chorus.

At every close she made, th' attending throng
Reply'd, and bore the *burden* of the song. *Dryd.*

5. The quantity that a ship will carry, or the capacity of a ship: as, a ship of a hundred tons *burden.*

To BU'RDEN, bůr'dn. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To load: to incumber.

Burden not thyself above thy power. *Ecclus.* xiii. 2.

I mean not that other men be eased, and you *burdened.* *Corinthians*, viii. 13.

With meats and drinks they had suffic'd
Not *burdened* nature. *Milton.*

BU'RDENER, bůr'dn-ůr.[98] *n. s.* [from *burden.*] A loader; an oppressor.

BU'RDENOUS, bůr'dn-ůs. *adj.* [from *burden.*]

1. Grievous; oppressive; wearisome.

Make no jest of that which hath so earnestly pierced me through, nor let that be light to thee which to me is so *burdenous.* *Sidney.*

2. Useless; cumbersome.

To what can I be useful, wherein serve,
But to sit idle on the household hearth,
A *burd'nous* drone, to visitants a gaze. *Milton.*

BU'RDENSOME, bůr'dn-sům. *adj.* [from *burden.*] Grievous; troublesome to be born.

His leisure told him that his time was come,
And lack of load made his life *burdensome.* *Milton.*

Could I but live till *burdensome* they prove,
My life would be immortal as my love. *Dryden.*

Assistances always attending us, upon the easy condition of our prayers, and by which the most *burdensome* duty will become light and easy. *Rogers.*

BU'RDENSOMENESS, bůr'dn-sům-nės. *n. s.* [from *burdensome.*] Weight; heaviness; uneasiness to be born.

BU'RDOCK, bůr'dŏk. *n. s.* [*persolata.*] A plant.

BUREAU', bů-rŏ'. *n. s.* [*bureau*, Fr.] A chest of drawers with a writing-board. It is pronounced as if it were spelt *buro.*

For not the desk with silver nails,
Nor *bureau* of expence,
Nor standish well japann'd, avails
To writing of good sense. *Swift.*

BURG, bůrg. *n. s.* See BURROW.

BU'RGAGE, bůr'gådje.[90] *n. s.* [from *burg*, or *burrow.*] A tenure proper to cities and towns, whereby men of cities or burrows hold their lands or tenements of the king, or other lord, for a certain yearly rent. *Cowell.*

The gross of the borough is surveyed together in the beginning of the county; but there are some other particular *burgages* thereof, mentioned under the titles of particular men's possessions. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

BU'RGAMOT, bůr-gå-mŏt'. *n. s.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.]

1. A species of pear.
2. A kind of perfume.

BU'RGANET, BU'RGONET, bůr'gŏ-nėt. *n. s.* [from *burginote*, Fr.] A kind of helmet.

Upon his head his glistering *burganet*,
The which was wrought by wonderous device,
And curiously engraven, he did fit. *Spenser.*

This day I'll wear aloft my *burgonet*,
Ev'n to affright thee with the view thereof. *Shaksp.*

I was page to a footman, carrying after him his pike and *burganet.* *Hakewill on Providence.*

BURGEO'IS, bŏůr'shwŏr. *n. s.* [*burgeois*, Fr.]

1. A citizen; a burgess.

It is a republick itself under the protection of the eight ancient cantons. There are in it an hundred *burgeois*, and about a thousand souls. *Addison.*

2. A type of a particular sort, probably called so from him who first used it; as,

Laugh where we must, be candid where we can,
But vindicate the ways of God to man. *Pope.*

BU'RGESS, bůr'jės. *n. s.* [*bourgeois*, Fr.]

1. A citizen; a freeman of a city or corporate town.

2. A representative of a town corporate.

The whole case was dispersed by the knights of shires, and *burgesses* of towns, through all the veins of the lands. *Wotton.*

BURGH, bůrg.[392] *n. s.* [See BURROW.] A corporate town or burrow.

Many towns in Cornwal, when they were first allowed to send burgesses to the parliament, bore another proportion to London than now; for several of these *burghs* send two burgesses, whereas London itself sends but four. *Graunt.*

BU'RGHER, bůr'gůr. *n. s.* [from *burgh.*] One who has a right to certain privileges in this or that place. *Locke.*

It irks me, the poor dappled fools,
Being native *burghers* of this desart city,
Should in their own confines, with forked heads,
Have their round haunches gor'd. *Shakspeare.*

After the multitude of the common people was dismissed, and the chief of the *burghers* sent for, the imperious letter was read before the better sort of citizens. *Knolles.*

BU'RGHERSHIP, bůr'gůr-ship. *n. s.* [from *burgher.*] The privilege of a burgher.

BU'RGMASTER, bůr'gŏ-mås-tůr. See BURGOMASTER.

BU'RGLAR, bůr'glůr. *n. s.* One guilty of the crime of house-breaking.

BU'RGLARY, bůr'glå-rė. *n. s.* [from *burg*, a house, and *larron*, a thief.]

In the natural signification, is nothing but the robbing of a house; but, as it is a term of art, our common lawyers restrain it to robbing a house by night, or breaking in with an intent to rob, or do some other felony. The like offence, committed by day, they call house-robbing, by a peculiar name. *Cowell.*

What say you, father? *Burglary* is but a venial sin among soldiers. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

BU'RGOMASTER, bůr'gŏ-mås-tůr. *n. s.* [from *burg* and *master.*] One employed in the government of a city.

They chose their councils and *burgomasters* out of the burgeois, as in the other governments of Switzerland. *Addison.*

BURH, bůr, is a tower; and, from that, a defence or protection: so *Cwenburh* is a woman ready to assist; *Cuthbur*, eminent for assistance. *Gibson's Camden.*

BU'RIAL, bĕr'rė-ål. *n. s.* [from *To bury.*]

1. The act of burying; sepulture; interment.

Nor would we deign him *burial* of his men. *Shak.*

See my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand,
Vailing her high top lower than her ribs,
To kiss her *burial.* *Shakspeare's Mer. of Venice.*

Your body I sought, and, had I found,
Design'd for *burial* in your native ground. *Dryd.*

2. The act of placing any thing under earth or water.

We have great lakes, both salt and fresh; we use them for *burials* of some natural bodies: for we find

a difference of things buried in earth, and things buried in water. *Bacon.*

3. The church service for funerals.

The office of the church is performed by the parish priest, at the time of interment, if not prohibited unto persons excommunicated, and laying violent hands on themselves, by a rubrick of the *burial* service. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

BU'RIER, bĕr'rĕ-ûr. *n. s.* [from *bury.*] He that buries; he that performs the act of interment.

Let one spirit of the first-born Cain
Reign in all bosoms, that, each heart being set
On bloody courses, the rude scene may end,
And darkness be the *burier* of the dead. *Shaksp.*

BU'RINE, bû'rîn. *n. s.* [French.] A graving tool; a graver.

Wit is like the graver's *burine* upon copper, or the corrodings of aqua-fortis, which engrave and indent the characters, that they can never be defaced. *Government of the Tongue.*

To BURL, bûrl. *v. a.* To dress cloth as fullers do. *Dict.*

BU'RLACE, bûr'lâse. *n. s.* [corruptly written for *burdelais.*] A sort of grape.

BURLE'SQUE, bûr-lêsk'.[415] *adj.* [Fr. from *burlare*, Ital. to jest.] Jocular; tending to raise laughter by unnatural or unsuitable language or images.

Homer, in his character of Vulcan and Thersites, in his story of Mars and Venus, in his behaviour of Irus, and in other passages, has been observed to have lapsed into the *burlesque* character, and to have departed from that serious air, essential to the magnificence of an epick poem. *Addison.*

BURLE'SQUE, bûr-lêsk'. *n. s.* Ludicrous language or ideas; ridicule.

When a man lays out a twelvemonth on the spots in the sun, however noble his speculations may be, they are very apt to fall into *burlesque*. *Addison.*

To BURLE'SQUE, bûr-lêsk'. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To turn to ridicule.

Would Homer apply the epithet divine to a modern swine-herd? if not, it is an evidence that Eumeus was a man of consequence; otherwise Homer would *burlesque* his own poetry. *Broome.*

BU'RLINESS, bûr'lê-nês. *n. s.* [from *burly.*] Bulk; bluster.

BU'RLY, bûr'lê. *adj.* [*Junius* has no etymology; *Skinner* imagines it to come from *boorlike*, clownish.] Great of stature; great of size; bulky; tumid.

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out the *burly* boned clown in chines of beef, ere thou sleep in thy sheath, I beseech Jove, that thou may'st be turn'd into hobnails. *Shaksp.*

It was the orator's own *burly* way of nonsense. *Cowley.*

Away with all your Carthaginian state,
Let vanquish'd Hannibal without doors wait,
Too *burly* and too big to pass my narrow gate. *Dryden.*

Her husband being a very *burly* man, she thought it would be less trouble for her to bring away little Cupid. *Addison.*

To BURN, bûrn. *v. a.* preterit and participle *burned* or *burnt.* [beornan, Sax.]

1. To consume with fire.

They *burnt* Jericho with fire. *Joshua.*
The fire *burneth* the wood. *Psalms.*
Altar of Syrian mode, whereon to *burn*
His odious offerings. *Milton.*
That where she fed his amorous desires
With soft complaints, and felt his hottest fires,
There other flames might waste his earthly part,
And *burn* his limbs where love had burn'd his heart. *Dryden.*

A fleshy excrescence, becoming exceeding hard, is supposed to demand extirpation, by *burning* away the induration, or amputating. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. To wound or hurt with fire or heat.

Hand for hand, foot for foot, *burning* for *burning*, wound for wound, stripe for stripe. *Exodus*, xxi. 25.

3. To exert the qualities of heat, as by drying or scorching.

O that I could but weep, to vent my passion!
But this dry sorrow *burns* up all my tears. *Dryd.*

To BURN, bûrn. *v. n.*

1. To be on fire; to be kindled.

A fire devoureth before them, and behind them a flame *burneth;* the land is as the garden of Eden before them, and behind them a desolate wilderness. *Joel.*

The mount *burned* with fire. *Exodus.*
O coward conscience, how dost thou afflict me!
The light *burns* blue. Is it not dead midnight?
Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling flesh. *Shakspeare.*

2. To shine; to sparkle.

The barge she sat in, like a burnish'd throne,
Burnt on the water. *Shaksp.*
Oh prince! oh wherefore *burn* your eyes? and why
Is your sweet temper turn'd to fury? *Rowe.*

3. To be inflamed with passion or desire.

When I *burnt* in desire to question them farther, they made themselves air, into which they vanished. *Shakspeare.*

Tranio, I *burn*, I pine, I perish, Tranio,
If I achieve not this young modest girl! *Shakspeare.*
In Raleigh mark their ev'ry glory mix'd;
Raleigh, the scourge of Spain, whose breast with all
The sage, the patriot, and the hero *burn'd.* *Thoms.*

4. To act with destructive violence: used of the passions.

Shall thy wrath *burn* like fire? *Psalms.*

5. To be in a state of destructive commotion.

The nations bleed where'er her steps she turns,
The groan still deepens, and the combat *burns.* *Pope.*

6. It is used particularly of love.

She *burns*, she raves, she dies, 'tis true;
But *burns*, and raves, and dies, for you. *Addison.*

BURN, bûrn. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A hurt caused by fire.

We see the phlegm of vitriol is a very effectual remedy against *burns.* *Boyle.*

BU'RNER, bûr'nûr. *n. s.* [from *burn.*] A person that burns any thing.

BU'RNET, bûr'nît.[99] *n. s.* [*pimpinella*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The even mead, that erst brought sweetly forth
The freckled cowslip, *burnet*, and green clover. *Shakspeare.*

BU'RNING, bûr'nîng.[410] *n. s.* [from *burn.*] Fire; flame; state of inflammation.

The mind surely, of itself, can feel none of the *burnings* of a fever. *South.*
In liquid *burnings*, or on dry, to dwell,
Is all the sad variety of hell. *Dryden.*

BU'RNING, bûr'nîng.[410] *adj.* [from the participle.] Vehement; powerful.

These things sting him
So venomously, that *burning* shame detains him
From his Cordelia. *Shakspeare.*
I had a glimpse of him; but he shot by me
Like a young hound upon a *burning* scent. *Dryden.*

BU'RNING-GLASS, bûr'nîng-glâs. *n. s.* [from *burning* and *glass.*] A glass which collects the rays of the sun into a narrow compass, and so increases their force.

The appetite of her eye did seem to scorch me up like a *burning-glass.* *Shakspeare.*
Love is of the nature of a *burning-glass*, which, kept still in one place, fireth; changed often, it doth nothing. *Suckling.*
O diadem, thou centre of ambition,
Where all its different lines are reconcil'd,
As if thou wert the *burning-glass* of glory! *Dryden.*

To BU'RNISH, bûr'nîsh. *v. a* [*burnir*, Fr.] To polish; to give a gloss to.

Mislike me not for my complexion,
The shadow'd livery of the *burnish'd* sun,
To whom I am a neighbour, and near bred. *Shaksp.*
Make a plate of them, and *burnish* it as they do iron *Bacon.*
The frame of *burnish'd* steel, that cast a glare
From far, and seem'd to thaw the freezing air. *Dryden.*

To BU'RNISH, bûr'nîsh. *v. n.* To grow bright or glossy.

I've seen a snake in human form,
All stain'd with infamy and vice,
Leap from a dunghill in a trice,
Burnish, and make a gaudy show,
Become a gen'ral, peer, and beau. *Swift.*

To BU'RNISH, bûr'nîsh. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology.] To grow; to spread out.

This they could do, while Saturn fill'd the throne,
Ere Juno *burnish'd*, or young Jove was grown. *Dryden.*
To shoot, and spread, and *burnish* into man. *Dryden.*
Mrs. Primley's great belly she may lace down before, but it *burnishes* on her hips. *Congreve.*

BU'RNISHER, bûr'nîsh-ûr. *n. s.* [from *burnish.*]

1. The person that burnishes or polishes.
2. The tool with which bookbinders give a gloss to the leaves of books: it is commonly a dog's tooth set in a stick.

BURNT, bûrnt. *particip. pass.* of *burn:* applied to liquors, it means made hot.

I find it very difficult to know,
Who, to refresh th' attendants to a grave,
Burnt claret first, or Naples biscuit, gave. *King.*

BURR, bûr. *n. s.* The lobe or lap of the ear. *Dict.*

BURR *Pump*, bûr. [In a ship.] A pump by the side of a ship, into which a staff seven or eight feet long is put, having a burr or knob of wood at the end, which is drawn up by a rope fastened to the middle of it; called also a *bilge pump.* *Harris.*

BU'RRAS *Pipe*, bûr'râs. [With surgeons.] An instrument or vessel used to keep corroding powders in, as vitriol, precipitate. *Harris.*

BU'RREL, bûr'rîl.[99] *n. s.* A sort of pear, otherwise called the red *butter pear*, from its smooth, delicious, and soft pulp. *Phillips.*

BU'RREL *Fly*, bûr'rîl. [from *bourreler*, Fr. to execute, to torture.] An insect, called also *oxfly*, *gadbee*, or *breese.* *Dict.*

BU'RREL *Shot*, bûr'rîl. [from *bourreler*, to execute, and *shot.*] In gunnery, small bullets, nails, stones, pieces of old iron, &c. put into cases, to be discharged out of the ordnance; a sort of caseshot. *Harris.*

BU'RROCK, bûr'rôk. *n. s.* A small wear or dam, where wheels are laid in a river for catching of fish. *Phillips.*

BU'RROW, BERG, BURG, BURGH, bûr'rô, bûrg, bûr'rô, bûr'rô. *n. s.* [derived from the Saxon burg, byrg, a city, tower, or castle. *Gibson's Camden.*]

1. A corporate town, that is not a city, but such as sends burgesses to the parlia-

ment. All places that, in former days, were called *boroughs*, were such as were fenced or fortified. *Cowell.*

King of England shalt thou be proclaim'd
In ev'ry *burrow*, as we pass along. *Shakspeare.*

Possession of land was the original right of election among the commons; and *burrows* were entitled to sit, as they were possessed of certain tracts. *Temple.*

2. The holes made in the ground by conies.

When they shall see his crest up again, and the man in blood, they will out of their *burrows*, like conies after rain, and revel all with him. *Shaksp.*

To Bu'RROW, bůr'rò. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make holes in the ground; to mine, as conies or rabbits.

Some strew sand among their corn, which, they say prevents mice and rats *burrowing* in it; because of its falling into their ears. *Mortimer.*

Little sinuses would form, and *burrow* underneath. *Sharp.*

Bu'RSAR, bůr'sůr.[88] *n. s.* [*bursarius*, Lat.]

1. The treasurer of a college.
2. Students sent as exhibitioners to the universities in Scotland by each presbytery, from whom they have a small yearly allowance for four years.

Burse, bůrse. *n. s.* [*bourse*, Fr. *bursa*, Lat. a purse; or from *byrsa*, Lat. the exchange of Carthage.] An exchange where merchants meet, and shops are kept; so called, because the sign of the purse was anciently set over such a place. The exchange in the Strand was termed Britain's Burse by James I. *Phillips.*

To BURST, bůrst. *v. n. I burst;* I have *burst*, or *bursten.* [burꝑtan, Saxon.]

1. To break, or fly open; to suffer a violent disruption.

So shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall *burst* out with new wine. *Prov.* iii. 10.

It is ready to *burst* like new bottles. *Job.*

Th' egg, that soon
Bursting with kindly rupture, forth disclos'd
The callow young. *Milton.*

2. To fly asunder.

Yet am I thankful; if my heart were great,
'Twould *burst* at this. *Shakspeare.*

3. To break away; to spring.

You *burst*, ah cruel! from my arms,
And swiftly shoot along the Mall,
Or softly glide by the Canal. *Pope.*

4. To come suddenly.

A resolved villain,
Whose bowels suddenly *burst* out; the king
Yet speaks, and peradventure may recover. *Shaksp.*

If the worlds
In worlds inclos'd should on his senses *burst*,
He would abhorrent turn. *Thomson.*

5. To come with violence.

Well didst thou, Richard, to suppress thy voice;
For had the passions of thy heart *burst* out,
I fear we should have seen decypher'd there
More ranc'rous spite. *Shakspeare*

Where is the notable passage over the river Euphrates, *bursting* out by the vallies of the mountain Antitaurus; from whence the plains of Mesopotamia, then part of the Persian kingdom, begin to open themselves. *Knolles.*

Young spring protrudes the *bursting* gems. *Thoms.*

6. To begin an action violently or suddenly.

She *burst* into tears, and wrung her hands. *Arbuthnot.*

To Burst, bůrst. *v. a.* To break suddenly; to make a quick and violent disruption.

My breast I'll *burst* with straining of my courage,
And from my shoulders crack my arms asunder,
But I will chastise this high-minded strumpet. *Shak.*

He fasten'd on my neck, and bellow'd out,
As if he would *burst* heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

I will break his yoke from off thy neck, and will *burst* thy bonds. *Jeremiah*, xxx. 8.

Moses saith also, the fountains of the great abyss were *burst* asunder, to make the deluge; and what means this abyss, and the *bursting* of it, if restrained to Judea? what appearance is there of this disruption there? *Burnet's Theory.*

If the juices of an animal body were, so as by the mixture of the opposites, to cause an ebullition, they would *burst* the vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

Burst, bůrst. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A sudden disruption; a sudden and violent action of any kind.

Since I was man,
Such sheets of fire, such *burst* of horrid thunder,
Such groans of roaring wind and rain, I never
Remember to have heard. *Shakspeare.*

Down they came, and drew
The whole roof after them, with *burst* of thunder,
Upon the heads of all. *Milton.*

Imprison'd fires, in the close dungeons pent,
Roar to get loose, and struggle for a vent;
Eating their way, and undermining all,
Till with a mighty *burst* whole mountains fall. *Addis.*

Burst, bůrst. } *particip. adj.* [from
Bu'RSTEN, bůr'stn.[472] } *burst.*] Diseased with a hernia, or rupture.

Bu'RSTENNESS, bůr'stn-nês. *n. s.* [from *burst.*] A rupture, or hernia.

Bu'RSTWORT, bůrst'wůrt. *n. s.* [from *burst* and *wort; herniaria*, Latin.] An herb good against ruptures. *Dict.*

Burt, bůrt. *n. s.* A flat fish of the turbot kind.

To Bu'RTHEN, *v. a.* } bůr'thn. { See Bur-
Bu'RTHEN, *n. s.* } [468] { DEN.

Sacred to ridicule his whole life long,
And the sad *burthen* of some merry song. *Pope.*

Bu'RTON, bůr'tn. *n. s.* [In a ship.] A small tackle to be fastened any where at pleasure, consisting of two single pullies, for hoisting small things in or out. *Phillips.*

Bu'RY, bĕr'rė.[178] *n. s.* [from burꝫ, Sax.] A dwelling-place: a termination still added to the names of several places; as *Aldermanbury*, St. *Edmond's Bury;* sometimes written *bery.* *Phillips.*

Bu'RY, bĕr'rė.[178] *n. s.* [corrupted from *borough.*]

It is his nature to dig himself *buries*, as the coney doth; which he doth with very great celerity. *Grew.*

To BU'RY, bĕr'rė.[178] *v. a.* [byrꝫean, Saxon.]

1. To inter; to put into a grave.

When he lies along,
After your way his tale pronounc'd, shall *bury*
His reasons with his body. *Shakspeare.*

2. To inter, with the rites and ceremonies of sepulture.

Slave, thou hast slain me!
If ever thou wilt thrive, *bury* my body. *Shakspeare.*

If you have kindness left, there see me laid;
To *bury* decently the injur'd maid,
Is all the favour. *Waller.*

3. To conceal; to hide.

This is the way to make the city flat,
And *bury* all, which yet distinctly ranges,
In heaps and piles of ruin. *Shakspeare.*

4. To place one thing within another.

A tearing groan did break
The name of Antony; it was divided
Between her heart and lips; she render'd life,
Thy name so *bury'd* in her. *Shakspeare.*

Bu'RYING-PLACE, bĕr'rė-ing-plâse. *n. s.* A place appointed for the sepulture of dead bodies.

The place was formerly a church-yard, and has still several marks in it of graves and *burying-places* *Spectator.*

BUSH, bůsh.[173] *n. s.* [*bois*, French.]

1. A thick shrub.

Eft through the thick they heard one rudely rush,
With noise whereof, he from his lofty steed
Down fell to ground, and crept into a *bush*,
To hide his coward head from dying dread. *Fairy Queen.*

The poller, and exacter of fees, justifies the resemblance of the courts of justice to the *bush*, whereunto while the sheep flies for defence from the weather, he is sure to lose part of the fleece. *Bacon.*

Her heart was that strange *bush*, whose sacred fire
Religion did not consume, but inspire
Such piety, so chaste use of God's day
That what we turn'd to feast, she turn'd to pray. *Donne.*

With such a care,
As roses from their stalks we tear,
When we would still prefer them new,
And fresh as on the *bush* they grew. *Waller.*

The sacred ground
Shall weeds and pois'nous plants refuse to bear;
Each common *bush* shall Syrian roses wear. *Dryden.*

2. A bough of a tree fixed up at a door, to shew that liquors are sold there.

If it be true that good wine needs no *bush*, 'tis true that a good play needs no epilogue. *Shaksp.*

To Bush, bůsh.[173] *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow thick.

The roses *bushing* round
About her glow'd, half stooping to support
Each flower of tender stalk. *Milton.*

A gushing fountain broke
Around it, and above, for ever green,
The *bushing* alders form'd a shady scene. *Pope.*

Bu'SHEL, bůsh'il.[173] *n. s.* [*boisseau*, Fr. *bussellus*, low Lat.]

1. A measure containing eight gallons; a strike.

His reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two *bushels* of chaff; you shall seek all day ere you find them; and when you have them, they are not worth the search. *Shakspeare.*

2. It is used, in common language, indefinitely for a large quantity.

The worthies of antiquity bought the rarest pictures with *bushels* of gold, without counting the weight or the number of pieces. *Dryden.*

3. *Bushels of a cart-wheel.* Irons within the hole of the nave, to preserve it from wearing. [from *bouche*, Fr. a mouth.] *Dict.*

Bu'SHINESS, bůsh'ė-nês. *n. s.* [from *bushy.*] The quality of being bushy.

Bu'SHMENT, bůsh'mênt. *n. s.* [from *bush.*] A thicket; a cluster of bushes.

Princes thought how they might discharge the earth of woods, briars, *bushments*, and waters to make it more habitable and fertile. *Raleigh.*

Bu'SHY, bůsh'ė. *adj.* [from *bush.*]

1. Thick; full of small branches, not high.

The gentle shepherd sat beside a spring,
All in the shadow of a *bushy* brier. *Spenser.*

Generally the cutting away of boughs and suckers, at the root and body, doth make trees grow high; and, contrariwise, the polling and cutting of the top, make them spread and grow *bushy.* *Bacon.*

2. Thick like a bush.

Statues of this god, with a thick *bushy* beard, are still many of them extant in Rome. *Addison.*

3. Full of bushes.

The kids with pleasure browse the *bushy* plain;
The show'rs are grateful to the swelling grain.
Dryden.

Bu'sɪLess, bĭz'zĕ-lĕs.[178] *adj.* [from *busy*.] At leisure; without business; unemployed.

The sweet thoughts do even refresh my labour,
Most *busiless* when I do it. *Shakspeare.*

Bu'sɪLy, bĭz'zĕ'lĕ. *adv.* [from *busy*.]

1. With an air of importance; with an air of hurry.
2. Curiously; importunately.

Or if too *busily* they will enquire
Into a victory, which we disdain,
Then let them know, the Belgians did retire
Before the patron saint of injur'd Spain. *Dryden.*

Bu'sɪNess, bĭz'nĕs.[178] *n. s.* [from *busy*.]

1. Employment; multiplicity of affairs.

Must *business* thee from hence remove?
Oh! that 's the worst disease of love. *Donne.*

2. An affair. In this sense it has the *plural*.

Bestow
Your needful counsel to our *businesses*,
Which crave the instant use. *Shakspeare.*

3. The subject of business; the affair or object that engages the care.

You are so much the *business* of our souls, that while you are in sight we can neither look nor think on any else; there are no eyes for other beauties. *Dryden.*

The great *business* of the senses being to take notice of what hurts or advantages the body. *Locke.*

4. Serious engagement: in opposition to trivial transactions.

I never knew one, who made it his *business* to lash the faults of other writers, that was not guilty of greater himself. *Addison.*

He had *business* enough upon his hands, and was only a poet by accident. *Prior.*

When diversion is made the *business* and study of life, though the actions chosen be in themselves innocent, the excess will render them criminal. *Rogers.*

5. Right of action.

What *business* has a tortoise among the clouds?
L'Estrange.

6. A point; a matter of question; something to be examined or considered.

Fitness to govern, is a perplexed *business;* some men, some nations, excel in the one ability, some in the other. *Bacon.*

7. Something to be transacted.

They were far from the Zidonians, and had no *business* with any one. *Judges.*

8. Something required to be done.

To those people that dwell under or near the equator, this spring would be most pestilent: as for those countries that are nearer the poles, in which number are our own, and the most considerable nations of the world, a perpetual spring will not do their *business;* they must have longer days, a nearer approach of the sun. *Bentley.*

9. *To do one's business.* To kill, destroy, or ruin him.

Busk, bŭsk. *n. s.* [*busque*, Fr.] A piece of steel or whalebone, worn by women to strengthen their stays.

Off with that happy *busk*, which I envy,
That still can be and still can stand so nigh. *Donne.*

Bu'skɪn, bŭs'kĭn. *n. s.* [*broseken*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of half boot; a shoe which comes to the midleg.

The foot was dressed in a short pair of velvet *buskins;* in some places open, to shew the fairness of the skin. *Sidney.*

Sometimes Diana he her takes to be,
But misseth bow, and shafts, and *buskins* to her knee.
Spenser.

There is a kind of rusticity in all those pompous verses; somewhat of a holiday shepherd strutting in his country *buskins*. *Dryden.*

2. A kind of high shoe worn by the ancient actors of tragedy, to raise their stature.

Great Fletcher never treads in *buskins* here,
No greater Jonson dares in socks appear. *Dryden.*

In her best light the comic muse appears,
When she with borrow'd pride the *buskin* wears.
Smith.

Bu'skɪNED, bŭs'kĭnd.[359] *adj.* [from *buskin*.] Dressed in buskins.

Or what, though rare, of later age,
Ennobled hath the *buskin'd* stage? *Milton.*

Here, arm'd with silver bows, in early dawn,
Her *buskin'd* virgins trac'd the dewy lawn. *Pope.*

Bu'sky, bŭs'kĕ. *adj.* [written more properly by *Milton*, *bosky*. See Bosky.] Woody; shaded with woods; overgrown with trees.

How bloodily the sun begins to peer
Above yon *busky* hill! *Shakspeare.*

BUSS, bŭs. *n. s.* [*bus*, the mouth, Irish; *bouche*, Fr.]

1. A kiss; a salute with the lips.

Thou dost give me flattering *busses*.—By my troth, I kiss thee with a most constant heart. *Shaksp.*

Some squire perhaps you take delight to rack,
Who visits with a gun, presents with birds,
Then gives a smacking *buss*. *Pope.*

2. A boat for fishing. [*busse*, German.]

If the king would enter towards building such a number of boats and *busses*, as each company could easily manage, it would be an encouragement both of honour and advantage. *Temple.*

To Buss, bŭs. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kiss; to salute with the lips.

Yonder walls, that partly front your town,
Yond towers, whose wanton tops do *buss* the clouds,
Must kiss their feet. *Shaksp.*

Go to them with this bonnet in thy hand,
Thy knee *bussing* the stones; for in such business,
Action is eloquence. *Shaksp.*

Bust, bŭst. *n. s.* [*busto*, Ital.] A statue representing a man to his breast.

Agrippa, or Caligula, is a common coin, but a very extraordinary *bust;* and a Tiberius a rare coin, but a common *bust*. *Addison on Italy.*

Ambition sigh'd: she found it vain to trust
The faithless column, and the crumbling *bust*. *Pope.*

Bu'stard, bŭs'tûrd.[88] *n. s.* [*bistarde*, Fr.] A wild turkey.

His sacrifices were phenicopters, peacocks, *bustards*, turkeys, pheasants; and all these were daily offered. *Hakewill.*

To Bu'stle, bŭs'sl.[472] *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology; perhaps from *busy*.] To be busy, to stir; to be active.

Come, *bustle*, *bustle:* caparison my horse. *Shaksp.*
God take King Edward to his mercy,
And leave the world for me to *bustle* in. *Shaksp.*

Sir Henry Vane was a busy and *bustling* man, who had credit enough to do his business in all places. *Clarendon.*

A poor abject worm,
That crawl'd a while upon a *bustling* world,
And now am trampled to my dust again. *Southerne.*

Ye sov'reign lords, who sit like gods in state,
Awing the world, and *bustling* to be great!
Granville.

Bu'stle, bŭs'sl. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A tumult; a hurry; a combustion.

Wisdom's self
Oft seeks to sweet retired solitude:
She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings,
That in the various *bustle* of resort
Were all too ruffled. *Milton.*

This is the creature that pretends to knowledge, and that makes such a noise and *bustle* for opinions. *Glanville.*

Such a doctrine made a strange *bustle* and disturbance in the world, which then sate warm and easy in a free enjoyment of their lusts. *South.*

If the count had given them a pot of ale after it, all would have been well, without any of this *bustle*. *Spectator.*

Bu'stler, bŭs'lûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *bustle*.] An active stirring man.

BU'SY, bĭz'zĕ.[178] *adj.* [bŷrgian, Sax. It is pronounced as *bissy*, or *bizzy*.]

1. Employed with earnestness.

My mistress sends you word that she is *busy*, and cannot come. *Shaks.*

2. Bustling; active; meddling.

The next thing which she waking looks upon,
On meddling monkey, or on *busy* ape,
She shall pursue it with the soul of love. *Shakspeare.*

Thus *busy* pow'r is working day and night;
For when the outward senses rest do take,
A thousand dreams, fantastical and light,
With flutt'ring wings, do keep her still awake.
Davies.

The coming spring would first appear,
And all this place with roses strow,
If *busy* feet would let them grow. *Waller.*

All written since that time, seem to have little more than events we are glad to know, or the controversy of opinions, wherein the *busy* world has been so much employed. *Temple.*

Religious motives and instincts are so *busy* in the heart of every reasonable creature, that no man would hope to govern a society, without regard to those principles. *Addison.*

3. Troublesome; vexatiously importunate or intensive.

The christians, sometimes valiantly receiving the enemy, and sometimes charging them again, repulsed the proud enemy, still *busy* with them. *Knolles.*

To Bu'sy, bĭz'zĕ. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To employ; to engage: to make or keep busy.

He in great passion all this while did dwell,
More *busying* his quick eyes her face to view,
Than his dull ears to hear what she did tell.
Fairy Queen.

The pleasure which I took at my friend's pleasure herein, idly *busied* me thus to express the same. *Carew's Survey.*

Be it thy course to *busy* giddy minds
With foreign quarrels. *Shaksp.*

While they were *busied* to lay the foundations, their buildings were overthrown by an earthquake, and many thousands of the Jews were overwhelmed. *Raleigh.*

The points which *busied* the devotion of the first ages, and the curiosity of the latter. *Decay of Piety.*

The ideas it is *busied* about, should be natural and congenial ones, which it had in itself. *Locke.*

The learning and disputes of the schools have been much *busied* about genus and species. *Locke.*

For the rest, it must be owned, he does not *busy* himself by entering deep into any party, but rather spends his time in acts of hospitality. *Swift.*

Bu'sybody, bĭz'zĕ-bŏd-dĕ. *n. s* [from *busy* and *body*.] A vain, meddling, fantastical person.

Going from house to house, tatlers and *busybodies* are the canker and rust of idleness, as idleness is the rust of time. *Taylor.*

Busybodies and intermeddlers are a dangerous sort of people to have to do withal. *L'Estrange.*

She is well acquainted with all the favourite servants, *busybodies*, dependants, and poor relations, of all persons of condition in the whole town. *Spectator.*

BUT, bŭt. *conjunct.* [bute, butan, Sax.]

1. Except.

An emission of immateriate virtues we are a little doubtful to propound, it is so prodigious: *but* that it is so constantly avouched by many. *Bacon.*

Who can it be, ye gods! *but* perjur'd Lycon?

Who can inspire such storms of rage, *but* Lycon?
Where has my sword left one so black, *but* Lycon?
Smith.

Your poem hath been printed, and we have no objection *but* the obscurity of several passages, by our ignorance in facts and persons. *Swift.*

2. Except that; unless; had it not been that: in this sense we now write *but that*. See sense 11.

And *but* infirmity,
Which waits upon worn times, hath something seiz'd
His wish'd ability, he had himself
The lands and waters measur'd. *Shakspeare.*

3. Yet; nevertheless. It sometimes only enforces *yet*.

Then let him speak, and any that shall stand without shall hear his voice plainly; *but yet* made extreme sharp and exile, like the voice of puppets: and yet the articulate sounds of the words will not be confounded. *Bacon.*

Our wants are many, and grievous to be born, *but* quite of another kind. *Swift.*

4. The particle which introduces the minor of a syllogism; now.

If there be a liberty and possibility for a man to kill himself to-day, then it is not absolutely necessary that he shall live till to-morrow; *but* there is such a liberty, therefore no such necessity.
Bramhall against Hobbes.

God will one time or another make a difference between the good and the evil. *But* there is little or no difference made in this world; therefore there must be another world, wherein this difference shall be made. *Watts's Logick.*

5. Only; nothing more than.

If my offence be of mortal kind,
That not my service past, or present sorrows,
Can ransom me into his love again;
But to know so, must be my benefit. *Shaksp.*

What nymph soe'er his voice *but* hears,
Will be my rival, though she have *but* ears.
Ben Jonson.

No, Aurengzebe, you merit all my heart,
And I'm too noble *but* to give a part. *Dryden.*

Did *but* men consider the true notion of God, he would appear to be full of goodness. *Tillotson.*

If we do *but* put virtue and vice in equal circumstances, the advantages of ease and pleasure will be found to be on the side of religion. *Tillotson.*

The mischiefs or harms that come by play, inadverteney, or ignorance, are not at all, or *but* very gently, to be taken notice of. *Locke on Education.*

If a reader examines Horace's Art of Poetry, he will find *but* very few precepts in it, which he may not meet with in Aristotle. *Addison.*

Prepar'd I stand: he was *but* born to try
The lot of man, to suffer and to die. *Pope.*

6. Than.

The full moon was no sooner up, and shining in all its brightness, *but* he opened the gate of Paradise. *Guardian.*

7. But that; without this consequence that.

Frosts that constrain the ground
Do seldom their usurping power withdraw,
But raging floods pursue their hasty hand. *Dryd.*

8. Otherwise than that.

It cannot be *but* nature hath some director, of infinite power, to guide her in all her ways. *Hooker.*

Who shall believe,
But you misuse the reverence of your place? *Shaks.*

9. Not more than; even.

A genius so elevated and unconfined as Mr. Cowley's, was *but* necessary to make Pindar speak English. *Dryden.*

Beroe *but* now I left; whom, pin'd with pain,
Her age and anguish from these rites detain.
Dryden.

It is evident, in the instance I gave *but* now, the consciousness went along. *Locke.*

10 By any other means than.

Out of that will I cause those of Cyprus to mutiny: whose qualification shall come into no true taste again, *but* by transplanting of Cassio. *Shaksp.*

11. If it were not for this; that; if it were not that. Obsolete.

Believe me, I'd rather have lost my purse
Full of cruzades. And *but* my noble Moor
Is true of mind, and made of no such baseness
As jealous creatures are, it were enough
To put him to ill-thinking. *Shakspeare.*

I here do give thee that with all my heart,
Which, *but* thou hast already, with all my heart
I would keep from thee. *Shaksp.*

12. However; howbeit; a word of indeterminate connexion.

I do not doubt but I have been to blame;
But, to pursue the end for which I came,
Unite your subjects first, then let us go
And pour their common rage upon the foe. *Dryd.*

13. It is used after *no doubt*, *no question*, and such words, and signifies the same with *that*. It sometimes is joined with *that*.

They made no account, *but that* the navy should be absolutely master of the seas. *Bacon.*

I fancied to myself a kind of ease in the change of the paroxysm; never suspecting *but that* the humour would have wasted itself. *Dryden.*

There is no question *but* the king of Spain will reform most of the abuses. *Addison.*

14. That. This seems no proper sense in this place.

It is not therefore impossible *but* I may alter the complexion of my play, to restore myself into the good graces of my fair criticks. *Dryden.*

15. Otherwise than. Obsolete.

I should sin
To think *but* nobly of my grandmother. *Shakspeare.*

16. A particle by which the meaning of the foregoing sentence is bounded or restrained; only.

Thus fights Ulysses, thus his fame extends;
A formidable man, *but* to his friends. *Dryd.*

17. A particle of objection; yet it may be objected: It has sometimes *yet* with it.

But yet, Madam——
I do not like *but yet;* it does allay
The good precedence; fie upon *but yet!*
But yet is as a jaylour, to bring forth
Some monstrous malefactor. *Shakspeare.*

Must the heart then have been formed and constituted, before the blood was in being? *But* here again, the substance of the heart itself is most certainly made and nourished by the blood, which is conveyed to it by the coronary arteries. *Bentley.*

18. *But for;* without; had not this been.

Rash man, forbear! *but for* some unbelief,
My joy had been as fatal as my grief. *Waller.*

Her head was bare,
But for her native ornament of hair,
Which in a simple knot was tied above. *Dryd.*

When the fair boy receiv'd the gift of right,
And, *but for* mischief, you had died for spite. *Dryd.*

BUT, bůt. *n. s.* [*bout*, French.] A boundary.

But, if I ask you what I mean by that word, you will answer, I mean this or that thing, you cannot tell which; but if I join it with the words in construction and sense, as, *but* I will not, a *but* of wine, *but* and boundary, the ram will *but*, shoot at *but*, the meaning of it will be as ready to you as any other word. *Holder.*

BUT, bůt. *n. s.* [In sea language.] The end of any plank which joins to another on the outside of a ship, under water.
Harris.

BUT-END, bůt-ênd'. *n. s.* [from *but* and *end*.] The blunt end of any thing; the end upon which it rests.

The reserve of foot galled their foot with several vollies, and then fell on them with the *but-ends* of their muskets. *Clarendon.*

Thy weapon was a good one when I wielded it, but the *but-end* remains in my hands. *Arbuthnot.*

Some of the soldiers accordingly pushed them forwards, with the *but-ends* of their pikes, into my reach. *Swift.*

BU'TCHER, bůt'tshůr.[173] *n. s.* [*boucher*, Fr.]

1. One that kills animals to sell their flesh.

The shepherd and the *butcher* both may look upon one sheep with pleasing conceits. *Sidney.*

Hence he learnt the *butcher's* guile,
How to cut your throat, and smile;
Like a *butcher* doom'd for life
In his mouth to wear his knife. *Swift.*

2. One that is delighted with blood.

Honour and renown are bestowed on conquerors, who, for the most part, are but the great *butchers* of mankind. *Locke.*

To BU'TCHER, bůt'tshůr. *v. a.* [from the noun] To kill; to murder.

In suffering thus thy brother to be slaughter'd,
Thou shew'st the naked pathway to thy life,
Teaching stern murder how to *butcher* thee. *Shaks.*

Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And shamefully by you my hopes are *butcher'd*. *Shak.*

The poison and the dagger are at hand to *butcher* a hero, when the poet wants brains to save him.
Dryden.

BU'TCHERS-BROOM, bůt'tshůrz-brôôm, or KNEEHOLLY. *n. s.* [*ruscus*, Lat.] A tree.

The roots are sometimes used in medicine, and the green shoots are cut and bound into bundles, and sold to the butchers, who use it as besoms to sweep their blocks; from whence it had the name of *butcher's-broom*. *Miller.*

BU'TCHERLINESS, bůt'tshůr-lê-nês. *n. s.* [from *butcherly*.] A brutal, cruel, savage, butcherly manner.

BU'TCHERLY, bůt'tshůr-lê. *adj.* [from *butcher*.] Cruel; bloody; grossly and clumsily barbarous.

There is a way which, brought into schools, would take away this *butcherly* fear in making of Latin. *Ascham.*

What stratagems, how fell, how *butcherly*,
This deadly quarrel daily doth beget! *Shakspeare.*

BU'TCHERY, bůt'tshůr-rê. *n. s.* [from *butcher*.]

1. The trade of a butcher.

Yet this man, so ignorant in modern *butchery*, has cut up half an hundred heroes, and quartered five or six miserable lovers, in every tragedy he has written. *Pope.*

2. Murder; cruelty; slaughter.

If thou delight to view thy heinous deeds,
Behold this patron of thy *butcheries*. *Shaksp.*

The *butchery* and the breach of hospitality, is represented in this fable under the mask of friendship. *L'Estrange.*

Can he a son to soft remorse incite,
Whom gaols, and blood, and *butchery* delight?
Dryden.

3. The place where animals are killed; where blood is shed.

There is no place, this house is but a *butchery;*
Abhor it, fear it, do not enter it. *Shaksp.*

BU'TLER, bůt'lůr[98] *n. s.* [*bouteiller*, Fr. *boteler*, or *botiller*, old English, from *bottle;* he that is employed in the care of bottling liquors.] A servant in a family employed in furnishing the table.

Butlers forget to bring up their beer time enough.
Swift.

BU'TLERAGE, bůt'lůr-ĭdje.[90] *n. s.* [from *butler*.] The duty upon wines imported, claimed by the king's butler.

Those ordinary finances are casual or uncertain,

as be the eschcats, the customs, *butlerage*, and impost. *Bacon.*

BU'TLERSHIP, bůt'lůr-shĭp.[165] *n. s.* [from *butler*.] The office of a butler.

BU'TMENT, bůt'mĕnt. *n. s.* [*aboutement*, Fr.] That part of the arch which joins it to the upright pier.

The supporters or *butments* of the said arch cannot suffer so much violence, as in the precedent flat posture. *Wotton.*

BU'TSHAFT, bůt'shâft. *n. s.* [from *but* and *shaft*] An arrow.

The blind boy's *butshaft*. *Shaks.*

BUTT, bůt. *n. s.* [*but*, Fr.]

1. The place on which the mark to be shot at is placed.

He calls on Bacchus and propounds the prize;
The groom his fellow groom at *butts* defies,
And bends his bow, and levels with his eyes. *Dryd.*

2. The point at which the endeavour is directed.

Be not afraid though you do see me weapon'd;
Here is my journey's end, here is my *butt*,
The very sea-mark of my journey's end. *Shaksp.*

3. The object of aim; the thing against which any attack is directed.

The papists were the most common-place, and the *butt* against whom all the arrows were directed. *Clarendon.*

4. A man upon whom the company break their jests.

I played a sentence or two at my *butt*, which I thought very smart, when my ill genius suggested to him such a reply, as got all the laughter on his side. *Spectator.*

5. A blow given by a horned animal.

6. A stroke given in fencing.

If disputes arise
Among the champions for the prize;
To prove who gave the fairer *butt*,
John shews the chalk on Robert's coat. *Prior.*

BUTT, bůt. *n. s.* [butt, Saxon.] A vessel; a barrel containing one hundred and twenty-six gallons of wine; a butt contains one hundred and eight gallons of beer; and from fifteen to twenty-two hundred weight is a butt of currants.

I escaped upon a *butt* of sack, which the sailors heaved overboard. *Shakspeare.*

To BUTT, bůt. *v. a.* [*botten*, Dutch.] To strike with the head.

Come, leave your tears: a brief farewell: the beast
With many heads *butts* me away. *Shakspeare.*
Nor wars are seen,
Unless, upon the green,
Two harmless lambs are *butting* one the other. *Wotton.*

A snow-white steer, before thy altar led,
Butts with his threatening brows, and bellowing stands. *Dryden's Æneid.*

A ram will *butt* with his head though he be brought up tame, and never saw that manner of fighting. *Ray.*

BU'TTER, bůt'tůr.[98] *n. s.* [butepe, Sax. *butyrum*, Lat.]

1. An unctuous substance made by agitating the cream of milk till the oil separates from the whey.

And he took *butter* and milk, and the calf which he had dressed, and set before them. *Gen.* xviii. 8.

2. *Butter of antimony.* A chymical preparation, made by uniting the acid spirits of sublimate corrosive with regulus of antimony. It is a great caustick. *Harris.*

3. *Butter of tin*, is made with tin and sublimate corrosive. This preparation continually emits fumes. *Harris.*

To BU'TTER, bůt'tůr. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smear, or oil, with butter.

'Twas her brother, that, in pure kindness to his horse, *buttered* his hay. *Shaksp.*
Words *butter* no parsnips. *L'Estrange.*

2. To increase the stakes every throw, or every game: a cant word among gamesters.

It is a fine simile in one of Mr. Congreve's prologues, which compares a writer to a *buttering* gamester, that stakes all his winning upon one cast; so that if he loses the last throw, he is sure to be undone. *Addison.*

BU'TTERBUMP, bůt'tůr-bůmp. *n. s.* A fowl; the same with *bittern*.

BU'TTERBUR, bůt'tůr-bůr. *n. s.* [*petasites*, Lat.] A plant used in medicine, and grows wild in great plenty by the sides of ditches. *Miller.*

BU'TTERFLOWER, bůt'tůr-flŏŭ'ůr. *n. s.* A yellow flower, with which the fields abound in the month of May.

Let weeds, instead of *butterflow'rs*, appear;
And meads, instead of daisies, hemlock bear. *Gay.*

BU'TTERFLY, bůt'tůr-flī. *n. s.* [buttepfleȝe, Saxon.] A beautiful insect, so named because it first appears in the beginning of the season for butter.

Eftsoons that damsel, by her heav'nly might,
She turned into a winged *butterfly*,
In the wide air to make her wand'ring flight. *Spenser.*

Tell old tales, and laugh
At gilded *butterflies*; and hear poor rogues
Talk of court news. *Shakspeare.*

And so befel, that as he cast his eye
Among the colworts on a *butterfly*,
He saw false Reynard. *Dryden.*

That which seems to be a powder upon the wings of a *butterfly*, is an innumerable company of extreme small feathers, not to be discerned without a microscope. *Grew.*

BU'TTERIS, bůt'tůr-rĭs. *n. s.* An instrument of steel set in a wooden handle, used in paring the foot, or cutting the hoof, of a horse. *Farrier's Dict.*

BU'TTERMILK, bůt'tůr-mĭlk. *n. s.* [from *butter* and *milk*.] The whey that is separated from the cream when butter is made.

A young man, fallen into an ulcerous consumption, devoted himself to *buttermilk*, by which sole diet he recovered. *Harvey.*

The scurvy of mariners is cured by acids, as fruits, lemons, oranges, *buttermilk*; and alkaline spirits hurt them. *Arbuthnot.*

BU'TTERPRINT, bůt'tůr-prĭnt. *n. s.* [from *butter* and *print*.] A piece of carved wood, used to mark butter.

A *butterprint*, in which were engraven figures of all sorts and sizes, applied to the lump of butter, left on it the figure. *Locke.*

BU'TTERTOOTH, bůt'tůr-tŏŏth. *n. s.* [from *butter* and *tooth*.] The great broad foretooth.

BU'TTERWOMAN, bůt'tůr-wŭm'ůn. *n. s.* [from *butter* and *woman*.] A woman that sells butter.

Tongue, I must put you into a *butterwoman's* mouth, and buy myself another of Bajazet's mute, if you prattle me into these perils. *Shakspeare.*

BU'TTERWORT, bůt'tůr-wůrt. *n. s.* A plant: the same with *sanicle*.

BU'TTERY, bůt'tůr-rē. *adj.* [from *butter*.] Having the appearance or qualities of butter.

Nothing more convertible into hot cholerick humours than its *buttery* parts. *Harvey.*

The best oils, thickened by cold, have a white colour; and milk itself has its whiteness from the caseous fibres, and its *buttery* oil. *Floyer.*

BU'TTERY, bůt'tůr-rē. *n. s.* [from *butter*; or, according to *Skinner*, from *bouter*, Fr. to place or lay up.] The room where provisions are laid up.

Go, sirrah, take them to the *buttery*,
And give them friendly welcome every one. *Shaksp.*

All that need a cool and fresh temper, as cellars, pantries, and *butteries*, to the north. *Wotton.*

My guts ne'er suffer'd from a college-cook,
My name ne'er enter'd in a *buttery* book. *Bramston.*

BU'TTOCK, bůt'tůk.[166] *n. s.* [supposed, by *Skinner*, to come from *aboutir*, Fr.; inserted by *Junius* without etymology.] The rump; the part near the tail.

It is like a barber's chair, that fits all *buttocks*. *Shakspeare.*

Such as were not able to stay themselves, should be holden up by others of more strength, riding behind them upon the *buttocks* of the horse. *Knolles.*

The tail of a fox was never made for the *buttocks* of an ape. *L'Estrange.*

BU'TTON, bůt'tn.[103 170] *n. s.* [*bottwn*, Welsh; *bouton*, Fr.]

1. A catch, or small ball, by which the dress of man is fastened.

Pray you, undo this *button*. *Shakspeare.*

I mention those ornaments, because of the simplicity of the shape, want of ornaments, *buttons*, loops, gold and silver lace, they must have been cheaper than ours. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Any knob or ball fastened to a smaller body.

We fastened to the marble certain wires, and a *button*. *Boyle.*

Fair from its humble bed I rear'd this flow'r,
Suckled, and cheer'd with air, and sun, and show'r;
Soft on the paper ruff its leaves I spread,
Bright with the gilded *button* tipt its head. *Pope.*

3. The bud of a plant.

The canker galls the infants of the spring,
Too oft before their *buttons* be disclos'd. *Shaksp.*

BU'TTON, bůt'tn. *n. s.* [*echinus marinus*.] The sea urchin, which is a kind of crabfish that has prickles instead of feet. *Ainsworth.*

To BU'TTON, bůt'tn. *v. a.* [from the noun]

1. To dress; to clothe.

One whose hard heart is *button'd* up with steel. *Shakspeare.*

He gave his legs, arms, and breast, to his ordinary servants, to *button* and dress him. *Wotton.*

2. To fasten with buttons; as, he *buttons* his coat.

BU'TTONHOLE, bůt'tn-hōle. *n. s.* [from *button* and *hole*.] The loop in which the button of the clothes is caught.

Let me take you a *buttonhole* lower. *Shaksp.*

I'll please the maids of honour, if I can:
Without black velvet breeches, what is man?
I will my skill in *buttonholes* display,
And brag, how oft I shift me ev'ry day. *Bramston.*

BU'TTRESS, bůt'trĭs.[90] *n. s.* [from *aboutir*, Fr.]

1. A prop; a wall built to support another wall, and standing out.

No jutting frize,
Buttress, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant bed, and procreant cradle. *Shakspeare*

Fruit trees, set upon a wall against the sun, between elbows or *buttresses* of stone, ripen more than upon a plain wall. *Bacon.*

But we inhabit a weak city here,
Which *buttresses* and props but scarcely bear. *Dryd.*

2. A prop; a support.

It will concern us to examine the force of this plea, which our adversaries are still setting up against us, as the ground pillar and *buttress* of the good old cause of nonconformity. *South.*

To Bu'TTRESS, bŭt'trĭs. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To prop; to support.

Bu'TWINK, bŭt'wĭngk. *n. s.* The name of a bird. *Dict.*

BUTYRA'CEOUS, bū-tē-rā'shŭs. *adj.* [*butyrum*, Lat. butter.] Having the qualities of butter.

Chyle has the same principles as milk; a viscidity from the caseous parts, and an oiliness from the *butyraceous* parts. *Floyer.*

Bu'TYROUS, bū'tē-rŭs. *adj.* [*butyrum*, Lat.] Having the properties of butter.

Its oily red part is from the *butyrous* parts of chyle. *Floyer.*

BU'XOM, bŭk'sŭm.[166] *adj.* [bucpum, Sax. from buȝan, to bend. It originally signified *obedient;* as *John de Trevisa*, a clergyman, tells his patron, that he is *obedient and* buxom *to all his commands.* In an old form of marriage, used before the reformation, the bride promised to be *obedient and* buxom *in bed and at board;* from which expression, not well understood, its present meaning seems to be derived.]

1. Obedient; obsequious.

He did tread down and disgrace all the English, and set up and countenance the Irish; thinking thereby to make them more tractable and *buxom* to his government. *Spenser.*

He, with broad sails,
Winnow'd the *buxom* air. *Milton.*

2. Gay; lively; brisk.

I'm born
Again a fresh child of the *buxom* morn,
Heir of the sun's first beams. *Crashaw.*

Zephyr, with Aurora playing,
As he met her once a maying,
Fill'd her with thee, a daughter fair,
So *buxom*, blithe, and debonnair. *Milton.*

Sturdy swains,
In clean array, for rustick dance prepare,
Mixt with the *buxom* damsels hand in hand. *Philips.*

3. Wanton; jolly.

Almighty Jove descends, and pours
Into his *buxom* bride his fruitful show'rs. *Dryden.*

She feign'd the rites of Bacchus! cry'd aloud,
And to the *buxom* god the virgin vow'd. *Dryden.*

Bu'XOMLY, bŭk'sŭm-lē. *adv.* [from *buxom.*] Wantonly; amorously.

Bu'XOMNESS, bŭx'sŭm-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *buxom.*] Wantonness; amorousness.

To BUY, bī. *v.a.* preter. I *bought;* I have *bought.* [bicȝean, Sax.]

1. To purchase; to acquire by paying a price; to obtain for money, or something equivalent; to procure by sale, not gift or theft.

They must *buy* up no corn growing within twelve miles of Geneva, that so the filling of their magazines may not prejudice their market. *Addison.*

2. To procure some advantage by something that deserves it, or at some price.

I have *bought*
Golden opinions from all sorts of people. *Shaksp.*

Pent to linger
But with a grain a day, I would not *buy*
Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shaksp.*

Pleasure with praise, and danger they would *buy*,
And with a foe that would not only fly. *Denham.*

3. To regulate by money: in this sense it has particles annexed.

You, and all the kings of Christendom,
Are led so grossly by this meddling priest,
Dreading the curse that money may *buy out*. *Shaks.*

What pitiful things are power, rhetorick, or riches, when they would terrify, dissuade, or *buy off* conscience! *South.*

To BUY, bī. *v. n.* To treat about a purchase.

I will *buy* with you, sell with you, talk with you, walk with you, and so following. *Shaksp.*

BUY'ER, bī'ŭr. *n. s.* [from *To buy.*] He that buys; a purchaser.

When a piece of art is set before us, let the first caution be, not to ask who made it, lest the fame of the author do captivate the fancy of the *buyer.* *Wotton.*

To BUZZ, bŭz. *v. n.* [*bizzen*, Teut. to growl. *Junius.*]

1. To hum; to make a noise like bees, flies, or wasps.

And all the chamber filled was with flies,
Which *buzzed* all about, and made such sound,
That they encumber'd all men's ears and eyes,
Like many swarms of bees assembled round. *Spens.*

There be more wasps, that *buzz* about his nose,
Will make this sting the sooner. *Shakspeare.*

For still the flowers ready stand,
One *buzzes* round about,
One lights, one tastes, gets in, gets out. *Suckling.*

What though no bees around your cradle flew,
Nor on your lips distill'd their golden dew;
Yet have we oft discover'd, in their stead,
A swarm of drones that *buzz'd* about your head. *Pope.*

We join, like flies and wasps, in *buzzing* about wit. *Swift.*

2. To whisper; to prate to.

There is such confusion in my pow'rs,
As, after some oration fairly spoke
By a beloved prince, there doth appear
Among the *buzzing* multitude. *Shakspeare.*

3. To sound heavy and low.

Herewith arose a *buzzing* noise among them, as if it had been the rustling sound of the sea afar off. *Hayward.*

To Buzz, bŭz. *v. a.* To whisper; to spread secretly.

Where doth the world thrust forth a vanity,
That is not quickly *buzz'd* into his ears? *Shaksp.*

I will *buzz* abroad such prophecies,
That Edward shall be fearful of his life. *Shaksp.*

Did you not hear
A *buzzing* of a separation
Between the king and Catherine? *Shakspeare.*

They might *buzz* and whisper it one to another, and, tacitly withdrawing from the presence of the apostles, they then lift their voices, and noise it about the city. *Bentley.*

Buzz, bŭz. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A hum; a whisper; a talk.

The hive of a city or kingdom is in best condition when there is least noise or *buzz* in it. *Bacon.*

Where I found the whole outward room in a *buzz* of politicks. *Addison.*

Bu'ZZARD, bŭz'zŭrd.[88] *n. s.* [*busard*, Fr.]

1. A degenerate or mean species of hawk.

More pity that the eagle should be mawl'd,
While kites and *buzzards* prey at liberty. *Shaksp.*

The noble *buzzard* ever pleas'd me best;
Of small renown, 'tis true: for, not to lye,
We call him but a hawk by courtesy. *Dryden.*

2. A blockhead; a dunce.

Those blind *buzzards*, who, in late years, of wilful maliciousness, would neither learn themselves, nor could teach others, any thing at all. *Ascham.*

Bu'ZZER, bŭz'zŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *buzz.*] A secret whisperer.

Her brother is in secret come from France,
And wants not *buzzers* to infest his ear
With petulant speeches of his father's death. *Shak.*

BY, bī, bĕ. *prep.* [bi, biȝ, Saxon.]

1. It notes the agent.

The Moor is with child *by* you, Launcelot. *Shak.*

The grammar of a language is sometimes to be carefully studied *by* a grown man. *Locke.*

Death 's what the guilty fear, the pious crave,
Sought *by* the wretch, and vanquish'd *by* the brave. *Garth.*

2. It notes the instrument, and is commonly used after a verb neuter, where *with* would be put after an active: as, he killed her *with* a sword; she died *by* a sword.

But *by* Pelides' arms when Hector fell,
He chose Æneas, and he chose as well. *Dryden.*

3. It notes the cause of any effect.

I view, *by* no presumption led,
Your revels of the night. *Parnel.*

By woe the soul to daring action steals,
By woe in plaintless patience it excels. *Savage.*

4. It notes the means by which any thing is performed, or obtained.

You must think, if we give you any thing, we hope to gain *by* you. *Shakspeare.*

Happier! had it suffic'd him to have known
Good *by* itself, and evil not at all. *Milton.*

The heart knows that *by* itself, which nothing in the world besides can give it any knowledge of. *South.*

We obtain the knowledge of a multitude of propositions *by* sensation and reflection. *Watts.*

5. It shews the manner of an action.

I have not patience: she consumes the time
In idle talk, and owns her false belief:
Seize her *by* force, and bear her hence unheard. *Dryden.*

This sight had more weight with him, as *by* good luck not above two of that venerable body were fallen asleep. *Addison.*

By chance, within a neighbouring brook,
He saw his branching horns, and alter'd look. *Addis.*

6. It has a signification, noting the method in which any successive action is performed with regard to time or quantity.

The best for you, is to re-examine the cause, and to try it even point *by* point, argument *by* argument, with all the exactness you can. *Hooker.*

We are not to stay all together, but to come by him where he stands, *by* ones, *by* twos, and *by* threes. *Shakspeare.*

He calleth them forth *by* one, and *by* one, by the name, as he pleaseth, though seldom the order be inverted. *Bacon.*

The captains were obliged to break that piece of ordnance, and so *by* pieces to carry it away, that the enemy should not get so great a spoil. *Knolles.*

Common prudence would direct me to take them all out, and examine them one *by* one. *Boyle.*

Others will soon take pattern and encouragement by your building; and so house *by* house, street *by* street, there will at last be finished a magnificent city. *Spratt.*

Explor'd her limb *by* limb, and fear'd to find
So rude a gripe had left a livid mark behind. *Dryd.*

Thus year *by* year they pass, and day *by* day,
Till once, 'twas on the morn of chearful May,
The young Æmilia———— *Dryden.*

I'll gaze for ever on thy godlike father,
Transplanting one *by* one into my life
His bright perfections, till I shine like him. *Addison.*

Let the blows be *by* pauses laid on. *Locke.*

7. It notes the quantity had at one time.

Bullion will sell *by* the ounce for six shillings and five pence unclipped money. *Locke.*

What we take daily *by* pounds, is at least of as much importance as what we take seldom, and only *by* grains and spoonfuls. *Arbuthnot.*

The North *by* myriads pours her mighty sons;
Great nurse of Goths, of Alans, and of Huns. *Pope.*

8. At, or in; noting place: it is now perhaps only used before the words *sea*, or *water*, and *land*. This seems a remnant of a meaning now little known. *By* once expressed situation; as *by west*, westward.

We see the great effects of battles *by* sea; the battle of Actium decided the empire of the world. *Bacon.*

Arms, and the man, I sing; who, forc'd by fate,
Expell'd and exil'd, left the Trojan shore;
Long labours both *by* sea and land he bore. *Dryden.*

I would have fought *by* land, where I was stronger:
You hinder'd it; yet, when I fought at sea,
Forsook me fighting. *Dryden.*

By land, *by* water, they renew their charge. *Pope.*

9. According to; noting permission.

It is lawful, both *by* the laws of nature and nations, and *by* the law divine, which is the perfection of the other two. *Bacon.*

10. According to; noting proof.

The present, or like, system of the world cannot possibly have been eternal, *by* the first proposition; and, without God, it could not naturally, nor fortuitously, emerge out of chaos, *by* the third proposition. *Bentley.*

The faculty, or desire, being infinite, *by* the preceding proposition, may contain or receive both these. *Cheyne.*

11. After; according to; noting imitation or conformity.

The gospel gives us such laws, as every man, that understands himself, would chuse to live *by*. *Tillot.*

In the divisions I have made, I have endeavoured, the best I could, to govern myself *by* the diversity of matter. *Locke.*

This ship, by good luck, fell into their hands at last, and served as a model to build others *by*. *Arbuthnot.*

12. From; noting ground of judgment, or comparison.

Thus, *by* the musick, we may know,
When noble wits a hunting go
Through groves that on Parnassus grow. *Waller.*

By what he has done, before the war in which he was engaged, we may expect what he will do after a peace. *Dryden.*

The son of Hercules he justly seems,
By his broad shoulders and gigantick limbs. *Dryden.*

Who 's that stranger? *By* his warlike port,
His fierce demeanour, and erected look,
He 's of no vulgar note. *Dryden.*

Judge the event
By what has pass'd. *Dryden.*

The punishment is not to be measured *by* the greatness or smallness of the matter, but *by* the opposition it carries, and stands in, to that respect and submission that is due to the father. *Locke.*

By your description of the town, I imagine it to lie under some great enchantment. *Pope.*

By what I have always heard and read, I take the strength of a nation—— *Swift.*

13. It notes the sum of the difference between two things compared.

Meantime she stands provided of a Laius,
More young and vigorous too *by* twenty springs. *Dryd.*

Her brother Rivers,
Ere this, lies shorter *by* the head at Pomfret. *Rowe.*

By giving the denomination to less quantities of silver *by* one twentieth, you take from them their due. *Locke.*

14. It notes co-operation.

By her he had two children at one birth. *Shaksp.*

15. For: noting continuance of time. This sense is not now in use.

Ferdinand and Isabella recovered the kingdom of Grenada from the Moors; having been in possession thereof *by* the space of seven hundred years. *Bacon*

16. As soon as; not later than: noting time.

By this, the sons of Constantine which fled,
Ambrise and Uther, did ripe years attain. *Fairy Q.*

Hector, *by* the fifth hour of the sun,
Will with a trumpet, 'twixt our tents and Troy,
To-morrow morning call some knight to arms. *Shak.*

He err'd not; for, *by* this, the heav'nly bands
Down from a sky of jasper lighted now
In Paradise. *Milton.*

These have their course to finish round the earth
By morrow ev'ning. *Milton.*

The angelic guards ascended, mute and sad
For man: for of his state *by* this they knew. *Milton.*

By that time a siege is carried on two or three days, I am altogether lost and bewildered in it. *Addison.*

By this time, the very foundation was removed. *Swift.*

By the beginning of the fourth century from the building of Rome, the tribunes proceeded so far, as to accuse and fine the consuls. *Swift.*

17. Beside: noting passage.

Many beautiful places, standing along the sea shore, make the town appear longer than it is to those that sail *by* it. *Addison.*

18. Beside; near to; in presence: noting proximity of place.

So thou may'st say, the king lies *by* a beggar, if a beggar dwell near him; or the church stands *by* thy tabour, if thy tabour stands *by* the church. *Shaksp.*

Here he comes himself,
If he be worth any man's good voice,
That good man sit down *by* him. *Ben Jonson.*

A spacious plain, whereon
Were tents of various hue: *by* some were herds
Of cattle grazing. *Milton.*

Stay *by* me; thou art resolute and faithful;
I have employment worthy of thy arm. *Dryden.*

19. Before *himself*, *herself*, or *themselves*, it notes the absence of all others.

Sitting in some place, *by himself*, let him translate into English his former lesson. *Ascham.*

Solyman resolved to assault the breach, after he had, *by himself*, in a melancholy mood, walked up and down in his tent. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

I know not whether he will annex his discourse to his appendix, or publish it *by itself*, or at all. *Boyle.*

He will imagine, that the king and his ministers sat down and made them *by themselves*, and then sent them to their allies to sign. *Swift.*

More pleas'd to keep it till their friends could come,
Than eat the sweetest *by themselves* at home. *Pope.*

20. At hand.

He kept then some of the spirit *by* him, to verify what he believes. *Boyle.*

The merchant is not forced to keep so much money *by* him, as in other places, where they have not such a supply. *Locke.*

21. It is the solemn form of swearing.

His godhead I invoke, *by* him I swear. *Dryden.*

22. It is used in forms of adjuring, or obtesting.

Which, O! avert *by* yon etherial light,
Which I have lost for this eternal night;
Or, if by dearer ties you may be won,
By your dead sire, and *by* your living son. *Dryden.*

Now *by* your joys on earth, your hopes in heav'n,
O spare this great, this good, this aged king! *Dryd.*

O cruel youth!
By all the pain that wrings my tortur'd soul,
By all the dear deceitful hopes you gave me,
O cease! at least once more delude my sorrows. *Smith.*

23. It signifies specification and particularity.

Upbraiding heav'n, from whence his lineage came,
And cruel calls the gods, and cruel thee, *by* name. *Dryden.*

24. By proxy of: noting substitution.

The gods were said to feast with Ethiopians; that is, they were present with them *by* their statues. *Broome.*

25. In the same direction with.

They are also striated, or furrowed, *by* the length, and the sides curiously punched, or pricked. *Grew.*

By, bi. *adv.*

1. Near; at a small distance.

And in it lies the god of sleep;
And, snorting *by*,
We may descry
The monsters of the deep. *Dryden.*

2. Beside; passing.

I did hear
The galloping of horse. Who was 't came *by*? *Shakspeare.*

3. In presence.

The same words in my lady Philoclea's mouth, as from one woman to another, so as there was no other body *by*, might have had a better grace. *Sidney*

I'll not be *by* the while; my liege, farewell:
What will become hereof, there 's none can tell. *Shakspeare.*

There while I sing, if gentle youth be *by*,
That tunes my lute, and winds the strings so high. *Waller.*

Pris'ners and witnesses were waiting *by*;
These had been taught to swear, and those to die. *Roscommon.*

You have put a principle into him, which will influence his actions when you are not *by*. *Locke.*

By and by, bi'ând-bi. In a short time.

He overtook Amphialus, who had been staid here, and *by and by* called him to fight with him. *Sidney.*

The noble knight alighted *by and by*
From lofty steed, and bad the lady stay,
To see what end of fight should him befal that day. *Spenser.*

In the temple, *by and by*, with us,
These couples shall eternally be knit. *Shaksp.*

O how this spring of love resembleth
The uncertain glory of an April day;
Which now shews all the beauty of the sun,
And *by and by* a cloud takes all away. *Shaksp.*

Now a sensible man, *by and by* a fool, and presently a beast. *Shaksp. Othello.*

By, bi. *n. s.* [from the preposition.] Something not the direct and immediate object of regard.

In this instance, there is, upon the *by*, to be noted, the percolation of the verjuice through the wood. *Bacon.*

This wolf was forced to make bold, ever and anon, with a sheep in private, by the *by*. *L'Estrange.*

Hence we may understand, to add that upon the *by*, that it is not necessary. *Boyle.*

So while my lov'd revenge is full and high,
I'll give you back your kingdom by the *by*. *Dryden.*

By, bi. in composition, implies something out of the direct way, and consequently some obscurity, as a *by-road;* something irregular, as a *by-end;* or something collateral, as a *by-concernment;* or private, as a *by-law*. This composition is used at pleasure, and will be understood by the examples following.

By-coffeehouse, bi'kôf'fê-hôûse. *n. s.* A coffee-house, in an obscure place.

I afterwards entered a *by-coffeehouse*, that stood at the upper end of a narrow lane, where I met with a nonjuror. *Addison.*

By-concernment, bi'kôn-sêrn'mênt. *n. s.* An affair which is not the main business.

Our plays, besides the main design, have underplots, or *by-concernments*, or less considerable persons and intrigues, which are carried on with the motion of the main plot. *Dryden.*

By-dependence, bi'dê-pên'dênse. *n. s.* An appendage; something accidentally depending on another.

These,
And your three motives to the battle with
I know not how much more, should be demanded;

And all the other *by-dependencies*.
From chance to chance. *Shaksp.*

BY-DESIGN, bī′dē-sīne′. *n. s.* An incidental purpose.

And if she miss the mouse trap lines,
They'll serve for other *by-designs*,
And make an artist understand
To copy out her seal or hand;
Or find void places in the paper,
To steal in something to entrap her. *Hudibras.*

BY-END, bī′ĕnd′. *n. s.* Private interest; secret advantage.

All people that worship for fear, profit, or some other *by-end*, fall within the intendment of this fable. *L' Estrange.*

BY-GONE, bī′gŏn′. *adj.* [a Scotch word.] Past.

Tell him, you're sure
All in Bohemia's well: this satisfaction
The *by-gone* day proclaim'd. *Shaksp.*

As we have a conceit of motion coming, as well as *by-gone*; so have we of time which dependeth thereupon. *Grew.*

BY-INTEREST, bī′ ĭn′tĕr-ĕst. *n. s.* Interest distinct from that of the publick.

Various factions and parties, all aiming at *by-interest*, without any sincere regard to the publick good. *Atterbury.*

BY-LAW, bī′lâw. *n. s.*

By-laws are orders made in court-leets, or court-barons, by common assent; for the good of those that make them, farther than the publick law binds. *Cowell.*

There was also a law, to restrain the *by-laws* and ordinances of corporations. *Bacon.*

In the beginning of this record is inserted the law or institution; to which are added two *by-laws*, as a comment upon the general law. *Addison.*

BY-MATTER, bī′măt′tŭr.[98] *n. s.* Something incidental.

I knew one that, when he wrote a letter would put that which was most material into the postscript, as if it had been a *by-matter*. *Bacon.*

BY-NAME, bī′nāme′. *n. s.* A nick-name; name of reproach, or accidental appellation.

Robert, eldest son to the Conqueror, used short hose, and thereupon was *by-named* Court-hose, and shewed first the use of them to the English. *Camden.*

BY-PAST, bī′pâst. *adj.* Past: a term of the Scotch dialect.

Wars, pestilences, and diseases, have not been fewer for these three hundred years *by-past*, than ever they had been since we have had records. *Cheyne.*

BY-PATH, bī′pâth.[78 467] *n. s.* A private or obscure path.

Heav'n knows, my son,
By what *by-paths*, and indirect crook'd ways,
I got this crown. *Shakspeare.*

BY-RESPECT, bī′rē-spĕkt′. *n. s.* Private end or view.

It may be that some, upon *by-respects*, find somewhat friendly usage in usance, at some of their hands. *Carew.*

The archbishops and bishops, next under the king, have the government of the church: be not you the mean to prefer any to those places, for any *by-respects*, but only for their learning, gravity, and worth. *Bacon.*

Augustus, who was not altogether so good as he was wise, had some *by-respects* in the enacting of this law; for to do any thing for nothing, was not his maxim. *Dryden.*

BY-ROAD, bī′rōde.[295] *n. s.* An obscure unfrequented path.

Through slipp'ry *by-roads*, dark and deep,
They often climb, and often creep. *Swift.*

BY-ROOM, bī′rōōm′. *n. s.* A private room within another.

I pr'ythee, do thou stand in some *by-room*, while I question my puny drawer to what end he gave the sugar. *Shaksp.*

BY-SPEECH, bī′spēētsh′. *n. s.* An incidental or casual speech, not directly relating to the point.

When they come to allege what word and what law they meant, their common ordinary practice is to quote *by-speeches*, in some historical narration or other, and to use them as if they were written in most exact form of law. *Hooker.*

BY-STANDER, bī′stăn′dŭr. *n. s.* A looker on: one unconcerned.

She broke her feathers, and falling to the ground, was taken up by the *by-standers*. *L'Estrange.*

The *by-standers* asked him, why he ran away, his bread being weight? *Locke.*

BY-STREET, bī′strēēt′. *n. s.* An obscure street.

The broker here his spacious heaver wears,
Upon his brow sit jealousies and cares;
Bent on some mortgage, to avoid reproach,
He seeks *by-streets*, and saves th' expensive coach. *Gay.*

BY-VIEW′, bī′vū′. *n. s.* Private self-interested purpose.

No *by-views* of his own shall mislead him. *Atterbury.*

BY-WALK, bī′wâwk′. *n. s.* A private walk; not the main road.

He moves afterwards in *by-walks*, or underplots, as diversions to the main design, lest it should grow tedious; though they are still naturally joined. *Dryden.*

The chief avenue ought to be the most ample and noble; but there should be *by-walks*, to retire into sometimes, for ease and refreshment. *Broome.*

BY-WAY, bī′wā′. *n. s.* A private and obscure way.

Night stealths are commonly driven in *by-ways*, and by blind fords, unused of any but such like. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Other *by-ways* he himself betook,
Where never foot of living wight did tread. *Spenser.*

Wholly abstain, or wed: thy bounteous Lord
Allows thee choice of paths; take no *by-ways*,
But gladly welcome what he doth afford;
Nor grudging that thy lust hath bounds and stays. *Herbert.*

A servant, or a favourite, if he be in want, and no other apparent cause of esteem, is commonly thought but a *by-way* to close corruption. *Bacon.*

This is wonderfully diverting to the understanding, thus to receive a precept, as it were, through a *by-way*, and to apprehend an idea that draws a whole train after it. *Addison.*

BY-WEST, bē-wĕst′. *n. s.* Westward; to the west of.

Whereupon grew that by-word, used by the Irish, that they dwelt *by-west* the law, which dwelt beyond the river of the Barrow. *Davies on Ireland.*

BY-WORD, bī′wŭrd′. *n. s.* A saying; a proverb.

Bashful Henry be depos'd; whose cowardice
Hath made us *by-words* to our enemies. *Shaksp.*

I knew a wise man, that had it for a *by-word*, when he saw men hasten to a conclusion, Stay a little, that we may make an end the sooner. *Bacon.*

We are become a *by-word* among the nations for our ridiculous feuds and animosities. *Addison.*

It will be his lot often to look singular, in loose and licentious times, and to become a *by-word* and a reproach among the men of wit and pleasure. *Atterbury.*

BY'ASS, bī′ăs. *n. s.* See BIAS.

Every inordinate lust is a false *byass* upon men's understandings, which naturally draws towards atheism. *Tillotson.*

BYE, bī. or BEE, comes immediately from the Saxon bȳ, bȳnȝ, *i. e.* a dwelling. *Gibson.*

BY'ZANTINE, bĭz′ăn-tine.[149] See BIZANTINE. *Byzantine* is the true orthography.

C.

C, THE third letter, of the alphabet, has two sounds; one like *k*, as *call*, *clock*, *craft*, *coal*, *companion*, *cuneiform;* the other as *s*, as *Cesar*, *cessation*, *cinder*. It sounds like *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant; and like *s* before *e*, *i*, and *y*.

CAB, kăb. *n. s.* [קב] A Hebrew measure, containing about three pints English, or the eighteenth part of the ephah.

CABA'L, kă-bâl′. *n. s.* [*cabale*, Fr. קבלה, tradition.]

1. The secret science of the Hebrew rabbins.
2. A body of men united in some close design. A *cabal* differs from a *party*, as *few* from *many*.

She often interposed her royal authority to break the *cabals* which were forming against her first ministers. *Addison.*

3. Intrigue; some thing less than conspiracy.

When each, by curs'd *cabals* of women strove,
To draw th' indulgent king to partial love. *Dryden.*

To CABA'L, kă-bâl′. *v. n.* [*cabaler*, Fr.] To form close intrigues; to intrigue; to unite in small parties.

His mournful friends, summon'd to take their leaves,
Are throng'd about his couch, and sit in council;
What those *caballing* captains may design,
I must prevent, by being first in action. *Dryden.*

CA'BALIST, kăb′ă-lĭst. *n. s.* [from *cabal.*] One skilled in the traditions of the Hebrews.

Then Jove thus spake: with care and pain

We form'd this name, renown'd in rhime,
Not thine, immortal Neufgermain!
Cost studious *cabalist* more time. *Swift.*

CABALLI'STICAL, kåb-å-lis'tė-kål. } *adj.*
CABALLI'STICK, kåb-å-lis'tik. }

[from *cabal.*] Something that has an occult meaning.

The letters are *caballistical*, and carry more in them than it is proper for the world to be acquainted with. *Addison.*

He taught him to repeat two *caballistick* words in pronouncing of which the whole secret consisted. *Spectator.*

CABA'LLER, kå-bål'lůr. *n. s.* [from *cabal.*] He that engages with others in close designs; an intriguer.

Factious and rich, bold at the council board;
But, cautious in the field, he shunn'd the sword;
A close *caballer*, and tongue-valiant lord. *Dryden.*

CA'BALLINE, kå-bål'lin. *adj.* [*caballinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a horse; as, *caballine* aloes, or horse aloes.

CA'BARET, kå-bår'rå. *n. s.* [French.] A tavern.

Suppose this servant, passing by some *cabaret* or tennis-court where his comrades were drinking or playing, should stay with them, and drink or play away his money. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

CA'BBAGE, kåb-bîdjge.[99] *n. s.* [*cabus*, Fr. *brassica*, Lat.] A plant.

The leaves are large, fleshy, and of a glaucous colour; the flowers consist of four leaves, which are succeeded by long taper pods, containing several round acrid seeds. The species are, *cabbage*. Savoy *cabbage*. *Broccoli*. The *cauliflower*. The musk *cabbage*. Branching tree *cabbage*, from the sea coast. *Colewort*. Perennial Alpine *colewort*. Perfoliated wild *cabbage*, &c. *Miller.*

Cole *cabbage*, and coleworts, are soft and demulcent, without any acidity; the jelly or juice of red *cabbage*, baked in an oven, and mixed with honey, is an excellent pectoral. *Arbuthnot on Alim.*

To CA'BBAGE, kåb'bîdje. *v. n.* To form a head; as, the plants begin to *cabbage*.

To CA'BBAGE, kåb'bîdje. *v. a.* [a cant word among taylors.] To steal in cutting clothes.

Your taylor, instead of shreads, *cabbages* whole yards of cloth. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'BBAGE-TREE, kåb'bîdje-trėė. *n. s.* A species of *palmtree*.

It is very common in the Caribbee islands, where it grows to a prodigious height. The leaves of this tree envelope each other, so that those which are inclosed, being deprived of the air, are blanched; which is the part the inhabitants cut for plaits for hats, and the young shoots are pickled: but whenever this part is cut out, the trees are destroyed; nor do they rise again from the old roots; so that there are very few trees left remaining near plantations. *Miller.*

CA'BBAGE-WORM, kåb'bîje-wůrm. *n. s.* An insect.

CA'BIN, kåb'bin. *n. s.* [*cabane*, Fr. *chabin*, Welsh, a cottage.]

1. A small room.

So long in secret *cabin* there he held
Her captive to his sensual desire,
Till that with timely fruit her belly swell'd,
And bore a boy unto a savage sire. *Spenser.*

2. A small chamber in a ship.

Give thanks you have lived so long, and make yourself ready, in your *cabin*, for the mischance of the hour, if it so happen. *Shakspeare.*

Men may not expect the use of many *cabins*, and safety at once, in the sea service. *Raleigh.*

The chessboard, we say, is in the same place it was, if it remain in the same part of the *cabin* though the ship sails all the while. *Locke.*

3. A cottage, or small house.

Come from marble bow'rs, many times the gay harbour of anguish,
Unto a silly *cabin*, though weak, yet stronger against woes. *Sidney.*

Neither should that odious custom be allowed of flaying off the green surface of the ground, to cover their *cabins*, or make up their ditches. *Swift.*

4. A tent, or temporary habitation.

Some of green boughs their slender *cabins* frame,
Some lodged were Tortosa's streets about. *Fairfax.*

To CA'BIN, kåb'bin. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To live in a cabin.

I'll make you feed on berries and on roots,
And feed on curds and whey, and suck the goat,
And *cabin* in a cave. *Shakspeare.*

To CA'BIN, kåb'bin. *v. a.* To confine in a cabin.

Fleance is 'scap'd; I had else been perfect,
As broad and general as the easing air;
But now I'm *cabin'd*, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in,
To saucy doubts and fear. *Shakspeare.*

CA'BINED, kåb'bind.[362] *adj.* [from *cabin.*] Belonging to a cabin.

The nice morn, on the Indian steep,
From her *cabin'd* loophole peep. *Milton.*

CA'BINET, kåb'in-ėt. *n. s.* [*cabinet*, Fr.]

1. A closet; a small room.

At both corners of the farther side, let there be two delicate or rich *cabinets*, daintily paved, richly hanged, glazed with crystalline glass, and a rich cupola in the midst, and all other elegancy that may be thought on. *Bacon.*

2. A hut or small house.

Hearken awhile in thy green *cabinet*,
The laurel song of careful Colinet. *Spenser.*

3. A private room in which consultations are held.

You began in the *cabinet* what you afterwards practised in the camp. *Dryden.*

4. A set of boxes or drawers for curiosities; a private box.

Who sees a soul in such a body set,
Might love the treasure for the *cabinet*. *Ben Jonson.*
In vain the workman shew'd his wit,
With rings and hinges counterfeit,
To make it seem, in this disguise,
A *cabinet* to vulgar eyes. *Swift.*

5. Any place in which things of value are hidden.

Thy breast hath ever been the *cabinet*,
Where I have lock'd my secrets. *Denham.*

We cannot discourse of the secret, but by describing our duty; but so much duty must needs open a *cabinet* of mysteries. *Taylor.*

CA'BINET-COUNCIL, kåb'in-ėt-kôůn'sil. *n. s.*

1. A council held in a private manner, with unusual privacy and confidence.

The doctrine of Italy, and practice of France, in some kings times, hath introduced *cabinet-councils*. *Bacon.*

2. A select number of privy counsellors supposed to be particularly trusted.

From the highest to the lowest it is universally read; from the *cabinet-council* to the nursery. *Gay.*

CA'BINET-MAKER, kåb'in-ėt-må'kůr. *n. s.* [from *cabinet* and *make*.] One that makes small nice drawers or boxes.

The root of an old white thorn will make very fine boxes and combs; so that they would be of great use for the *cabinet-makers*, as well as the turners, and others. *Mortimer.*

CA'BLE, kå'bl.[405] *n. s.* [*cabl*, Welsh; *cabel*, Dutch.] The great rope of a ship to which the anchor is fastened.

What though the mast be now blown overboard,
The *cable* broke, the holding anchor lost,
And half our sailors swallow'd in the flood,
Yet lives our pilot still? *Shakspeare.*

The length of the *cable* is the life of the ship in all extremities; and the reason is, because it makes so many bendings and waves, as the ship, riding at that length, is not able to stretch it; and nothing breaks that is not stretched. *Raleigh.*

The *cables* crack; the sailors fearful cries
Ascend; and sable night involves the skies. *Dryden.*

CA'BURNS, kå'bůrnz. *n. s.* Small ropes used in ships. *Dict.*

CA'CAO, See CHOCOLATE NUT.

CACHE'CTICAL, kå-kėk'tė-kål. } *adj.* [from
CACHE'CTICK, kå-kėk'tik. } *cachexy.*]

Having an ill habit of body; showing an ill habit.

Young and florid blood, rather than vapid and *cachectical*. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

The crude chyle swims in the blood, and appears as milk in the blood, of some persons who are *cachectic*. *Floyer.*

CACHE'XY, kåk'kėk-sė.[517] *n. s.* [κακχεξία.] A general word to express a great variety of symptoms: most commonly it denotes such a distemperature of the humours, as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions; proceeding from weakness of the fibres, and an abuse of the nonnaturals, and often from severe acute distempers. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CACHINNA'TION, kåk-kin-nå'shůn.[353] *n. s.* [*cachinnatio*, Lat.] A loud laughter. *Dict.*

CA'CKEREL, kåk'ůr-il.[555 99] *n. s.* A fish, said to make those who eat it laxative.

To CA'CKLE, kåk'kl.[405] *v. n.* [*kaeckelen*, Dutch.]

1. To make a noise as a goose.

The nightingale, if she should sing by day,
When every goose is *cackling*, would be thought
No better a musician than the wren. *Shakspeare.*
Or rob the Roman geese of all their glories,
And save the state, by *cackling* to the tories. *Pope.*

2. Sometimes it is used for the noise of a hen.

The trembling widow, and her daughters twain,
This woeful *cackling* cry with horrour heard
Of those distracted damsels in the yard. *Dryden.*

3. To laugh; to giggle.

Nic grinned, *cackled*, and laughed, till he was like to kill himself, and fell a frisking and dancing about the room. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To talk idly; to prattle.

CA'CKLE, kåk'kl. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a goose or fowl.

The silver goose before the shining gate
There flew, and by her *cackle* sav'd the state. *Dryd.*

2. Idle talk; prattle.

CA'CKLER, kåk'lůr.[98] *n. s.* [from *cackle*.]

1. A fowl that cackles.

2. A telltale; a tatler.

CACOCHY'MICAL, kåk-kô-kim'ė-kål. } *adj.*
CACOCHY'MICK, kåk-kô-kim'ik.[353 509] }

[from *cacochymy*.] Having the humours corrupted.

It will prove very advantageous, if only *cacochymick*, to clarify his blood with a laxative. *Harvey.*

If the body be *cacochymical*, the tumours are apt to degenerate into very venomous and malignant abscesses. *Wiseman.*

The ancient writers distinguished putrid fevers, by putrefaction of blood, choler, melancholy, and phlegm; and this is to be explained by an effervescence happening in a particular *cacochymical* blood. *Floyer.*

CACOCHY'MY, kåk'kô-kim-mė. *n. s.* [κακοχυμία.] A depravation of the hu-

mours from a sound state, to what the physicians call by a general name of a *cacochymy*. Spots, and discolorations of the skin, are signs of weak fibres; for the lateral vessels, which lie out of the road of circulation, let gross humours pass, which could not, if the vessels had their due degree of stricture. *Arbuthnot.*

Strong beer, a liquor that attributes the half of its ill qualities to the hops, consisting of an acrimonious fiery nature, sets the blood, upon the least *cacochymy*, into an orgasmus. *Harvey.*

CACO'PHONY, kâ-kŏf'ò-nė.[518] *n. s.* [κακοφωνία.] A bad sound of words.

These things shall lie by, till you come to carp at them, and alter rhimes, grammar, triplets, and *cacophonies* of all kinds. *Pope to Swift.*

To CACU'MINATE, kâ-kû'mė-nâte. *v. a.* [*cacumino*, Lat.] To make sharp or pyramidal. *Dict.*

CADA'VEROUS, kâ-dâv'ė-rûs. *adj.* [*cadaver*, Lat.] Having the appearance of a dead carcass; having the qualities of a dead carcass.

In vain do they scruple to approach the dead, who livingly are *cadaverous*, for fear of any outward pollution, whose temper pollutes themselves. *Brown.*

The urine, long detained in the bladder, as well as glass, will grow red, foetid, *cadaverous*, and alkaline. The case is the same with the stagnant waters of hydropical persons. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'DDIS, kâd'dis. *n. s.* [This word is used in Erse for the variegated clothes of the Highlanders.]

1. A kind of tape or ribbon.

He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow; inkles, *caddises*, cambricks, lawns; why, he sings them over as if they were gods and goddesses. *Shak.*

2. A kind of worm or grub found in a case of straw.

He loves the mayfly, which is bred of the codworm, or *caddis;* and these make the trout bold and lusty. *Walton's Angler.*

CADE, kâde. *adj.* [It is deduced, by *Skinner*, from *cadeler*, Fr. an old word, which signifies to breed up tenderly.] Tame; soft; delicate; as, a *cade* lamb, a lamb bred at home.

To CADE, kâde. *v.a.* [from the noun.] To breed up in softness.

CADE, kâde. *n. s.* [*cadus*, Lat.] A barrel.

We John Cade, so termed of our supposed father.
——Or rather of stealing a *cade* of herrings. *Shaksp.*

Soon as thy liquor from the narrow cells
Of close press'd husks is freed, thou must refrain
Thy thirsty soul; let none persuade to broach
Thy thick, unwholesome, undigested *cades*. *Philips.*

CADE-WORM, kâde'wûrm. *n. s.* The same with *caddis*.

CA'DENCE, kâ'dėnse. } *n.s.* [*cadence*, Fr.]
CA'DENCY, kâ'dėn-sė. }

1. Fall; state of sinking; decline.

Now was the sun in western *cadence* low
From noon; and gentle airs, due at their hours,
To fan the earth, now wak'd. *Milton.*

2. The fall of the voice; sometimes the general modulation of the voice.

The sliding, in the close or *cadence*, hath an agreement with the figure in rhetorick, which they call *prætер expectatum;* for there is a pleasure even in being deceived. *Bacon.*

There be words not made with lungs,
Sententious show'rs! O let them fall!
Their *cadence* is rhetorical. *Crashaw.*

3. The flow of verses, or periods.

The words, the versification, and all the other elegancies of sound, as *cadences*, and turns of words upon the thought, perform exactly the same office both in dramatick and epick poetry. *Dryden.*

The *cadency* of one line must be a rule to that of the next; as the sound of the former must slide gently into that which follows. *Dryden.*

4. The tone or sound.

Hollow rocks retain
The sound of blust'ring winds, which all night long
Had rous'd the sea, now with hoarse *cadence* lull
Sea-faring men, o'erwatch'd. *Milton.*

He hath a confus'd remembrance of words since he left the university; he hath lost half their meaning, and puts them together with no regard, except to their *cadence*. *Swift.*

5. In horsemanship.

Cadence is an equal measure or proportion which a horse observes in all his motions, when he is thoroughly managed. *Farrier's Dict.*

CA'DENT, kâ'dėnt. *adj.* [*cadens*, Lat.] Falling down.

CADE'T, kâ-dėt'. *n. s.* [*cadet*, Fr. pronounced *cadé*.]

1. The younger brother.

2. The youngest brother.

Joseph was the youngest of the twelve, and David the eleventh son, and the *cadet* of Jesse. *Brown.*

3. A volunteer in the army, who serves in expectation of a commission.

CA'DEW, kâ-dû'. *n. s.* A straw worm. See CADDIS. *Dict.*

CA'DGER, kâd'jûr. *n. s.* [from *cadge*, or *cage*, a *panier*.] A huckster; one who brings butter, eggs, and poultry, from the country to market.

CA'DI, kâ'dė. *n. s.* A magistrate among the Turks, whose office seems nearly to answer to that of a justice of peace.

CADI'LLACK, kâ-dil'lâk. *n. s.* A sort of pear.

CÆ'CIAS, sė'sė-âz. *n. s.* [Lat.] A wind from the north-east.

Now from the north,
Boreas and *Cæcias*, and Argestes loud,
And Thracias, rend the woods, and seas upturn. *Milton.*

CÆSA'REAN, sė-zâ'rė-ân. See CESARIAN.

CÆSU'RA, sė-zû'râ.[479] [480] *n. s.* [Lat.] A figure in poetry, by which a short syllable after a complete foot is made long.

CA'FTAN, kâf'tân. *n. s.* [Persick.] A Persian or Turkish vest or garment.

CAG, kâg. *n. s.* A barrel or wooden vessel, containing four or five gallons. Sometimes *keg*.

CAGE, kâje. *n. s.* [*cage*, Fr. from *cavea*, Lat.]

1. An inclosure of twigs or wire, in which birds are kept.

See whether a *cage* can please a bird? or whether a dog grow not fiercer with tying? *Sidney.*

He taught me how to know a man in love; in which *cage* of rushes, I am sure you are not a prisoner. *Shakspeare.*

Though slaves, like birds that sing not in a *cage*,
They lost their genius, and poetick rage;
Homers again and Pindars may be found,
And his great actions with their numbers crown'd. *Waller.*

And parrots, imitating human tongue,
And singing birds in silver *cages* hung;
And ev'ry fragrant flow'r, and od'rous green,
Were sorted well, with lumps of amber laid betwe *Dryd.*

A man recurs to our fancy, by remembering garment; a beast, bird, or fish, by the *cage*, or c ur yard, or cistern, wherein it was kept. *Wat*

The reason why so few marriages are happy, is, because young ladies spend their time in making nets, not in making *cages*. *Swift.*

2. A place for wild beasts, inclosed with pallisadoes.

3. A prison for petty malefactors.

To CAGE, kâje. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose in a cage.

He swoln, and pamper'd, with high fare,
Sits down, and snorts, *cag'd* in his basket chair. *Donne.*

CAI'MAN, kâ'mân.[88] *n. s.* The American name of a crocodile.

To CAJO'LE, kâ-jôle'. *v. a.* [*cageoller*, Fr.] To flatter; to sooth; to coax: a low word.

Thought he 'tis no mean part of civil,
State prudence, to *cajole* the devil. *Hudibras.*

The one affronts him, while the other *cajoles* and pities him: takes up his quarrel, shakes his head at it, claps his hand upon his breast, and then protests and protests. *L'Estrange.*

My tongue that wanted to *cajole*
I try'd, but not a word would troll. *Rymer.*

CAJO'LER, kâ-jô'lûr. *n. s.* [from *cajole*.] A flatterer; a wheedler.

CAJO'LERY, kâ-jô'lûr-rė.[555] *n. s.* [*cajolerie*, Fr.] Flattery.

CA'ISSON, kâ-sône'. *n. s.* [French.]

1. A chest of bombs or powder, laid in the enemy's way, to be fired at their approach.

2. A wooden case in which the piers of bridges are built within the water.

CAI'TIFF, kâ'tif. *n. s.* [*cattivo*, Ital. a slave; whence it came to signify a bad man, with some implication of meanness; as *knave* in English, and *fur* in Latin; so certainly does slavery destroy virtue.

Ἡμισυ της αρετης αποαινυται δουλιον ημαρ. *Homer.*

A slave and a scoundrel are signified by the same words in many languages.] A mean villain; a despicable knave; it often implies a mixture of wickedness and misery.

Vile *caitiff!* vassal of dread and despair,
Unworthy of the common breathed air!
Why livest thou, dead dog, a longer day,
And dost not unto death thyself prepare? *Spenser.*

'Tis not impossible
But one, the wicked'st *caitiff* on the ground,
May seem as shy, as grave, as just, as absolute,
As Angelo. *Shakspeare.*

The wretched *caitiff*, all alone,
As he believ'd, began to moan,
And tell his story to himself. *Hudibras.*

CAKE, kâke. *n. s.* [*cuch*, Teutonick.]

1. A kind of delicate bread.

You must be seeing christenings! do you look for ale and *cakes* here, you rude rascals? *Shakspeare.*

My *cake* is dough, but I'll in among the rest,
Out of hope of all but my share of the feast. *Shaksp.*

The dismal day was come; the priests prepare.
Their leaven'd *cakes*, and fillets for my hair. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing of a form rather flat than high; by which it is sometimes distinguished from a loaf.

There is a *cake* that groweth upon the side of a dead tree, that hath gotten no name, but it is large, and of a chestnut colour, and hard and pithy. *Bacon.*

. Concreted matter; coagulated matter.

Then when the fleecy skies new cloath the wood,
And *cakes* of rustling ice come rolling down the flood. *Dryden.*

To CAKE, kâke *v. n.* [from the noun.] To harden, as dough in the oven.

This burning matter, as it sunk very leisurely, had time to *cake* together, and form the bottom, which covers the mouth of that dreadful vault that lies underneath it. *Addison.*

This is that very Mab,
That plats the manes of horses in the night,
And *cakes* the elflocks in foul sluttish hairs. *Shaksp.*

He rins'd the wound,
And wash'd away the strings and clotted blood,
That *cak'd* within. *Addison.*

CALABA'SH *Tree*, kăl'ă-băsh-trēē.

It hath a flower consisting of one leaf, divided at the brim into several parts; from whose cup rises the pointal, in the hinder part of the flower; which afterwards becomes a fleshy fruit, having an hard shell. They rise to the height of twenty-five or thirty feet in the West-Indies, where they grow naturally. The shells are used by the negroes for cups, as also for making instruments of music, by making a hole in the shell, and putting in small stones, with which they make a sort of rattle. *Miller.*

CALAMA'NCO, kăl-ă-măng'kō. *n. s.* [a word derived, probably by some accident, from *calamancus*, Lat. which, in the middle ages, signified a hat.] A kind of woollen stuff.

He was of a hulk and stature larger than ordinary, had a red coat, flung open to show a *calamanco* waistcoat. *Tatler.*

CA'LAMINE, or *Lapis Calaminaris*, kăl'ă-mine.[149] *n. s.* A kind of fossile bituminous earth, which, being mixed with copper, changes it into brass.

We must not omit those, which, though not of so much beauty, yet are of greater use, *viz.* loadstones, whetstones of all kinds, limestones, *calamine*, or *lapis calaminaris*. *Locke.*

CA'LAMINT, kăl'ă-mĭnt. *n. s.* [*calamintha*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

CALA'MITOUS, kă-lăm'ē-tŭs. *adj.* [*calamitosus*, Lat.]

1. Miserable; involved in distress; oppressed with infelicity; unhappy; wretched: applied to men.

This is a gracious provision God Almighty hath made in favour of the necessitous and *calamitous*; the state of some, in this life, being so extremely wretched and deplorable, if compared with others. *Calamy.*

2. Full of misery; distressful: applied to external circumstances.

What *calamitous* effects the air of this city wrought upon us the last year, you may read in my discourse of the plague. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Strict necessity
Subdues me, and *calamitous* constraint!
Lest on my head both sin and punishment,
However insupportable, be all
Devolv'd. *Milton.*

Much rather I shall chuse
To live the poorest in my tribe, than richest,
And be in that *calamitous* prison left. *Milton.*

In this sad and *calamitous* condition, deliverance from an oppressour would have even revived them. *South.*

CALA'MITOUSNESS, kă-lăm'ē-tŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *calamitous*.] Misery; distress.

CALA'MITY, kă-lăm'ē-tē. *n. s.* [*calamitas*, Lat.]

1. Misfortune; cause of misery; distress.

Another ill accident is drought, and the spindling of the corn, which with us is rare, but in hotter countries common; insomuch as the word *calamity* was first derived from *calamus*, when the corn could not get out of the stalk. *Bacon.*

2. Misery; distress.

This infinite *calamity* shall cause
To human life, and household peace confound. *Milt.*

From adverse shores let her hear
Foreign *calamity*, and distant war;
Of which, great heav'n, let her no portion bear. *Prior.*

CA'LAMUS, kăl'ă-mŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A sort of reed or sweet-scented wood, mentioned in scripture with the other ingredients of the sacred perfumes. It is a knotty root, reddish without, and white within, which puts forth long and narrow leaves, and brought from the Indies. The prophets speak of it as a foreign commodity of great value. These sweet reeds have no smell when they are green, but when they are dry only. Their form differs not from other reeds, and their smell is perceived upon entering the marshes. *Calmet.*

Take thou also unto thee principal spices of pure myrrh, of sweet cinnamon, and of sweet *calamus*. *Exodus*, xxx. 23.

CALA'SH, kă-lăsh'. *n. s.* [*caleche*, Fr.] A small carriage of pleasure.

Daniel, a sprightly swain, that us'd to slash
The vig'rous steeds, that drew his lord's *calash*. *King.*

The ancients used *calashes*, the figures of several of them being to be seen on ancient monuments. They are very simple, light, and drove by the traveller himself. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CA'LCEATED, kăl'shē-ă-tĕd.[450] *adj.* [*calceatus*, Lat.] Shod; fitted with shoes.

CALCEDO'NIUS, kăl-sē-dō'nē-ŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A kind of precious stone.

Calcedonius is of the agate kind, and of a misty grey, clouded with blue, or with purple. *Woodward.*

To CA'LCINATE, kăl'sē-nāte. See *To* CALCINE.

In hardening, by baking without melting, the heat hath these degrees; first, it indurateth, then maketh fragile, and lastly it doth *calcinate*. *Bacon.*

CALCINA'TION, kăl-sē-nā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *calcine; calcination*, Fr.] Such a management of bodies by fire, as renders them reducible to powder; wherefore it is called chymical pulverization. This is the next degree of the power of fire beyond that of fusion; for when fusion is longer continued, not only the more subtile particles of the body itself fly off, but the particles of fire likewise insinuate themselves in such multitudes, and are so blended through its whole substance, that the fluidity, first caused by the fire, can no longer subsist. From this union arises a third kind of body, which, being very porous and brittle, is easily reduced to powder; for, the fire having penetrated every where into the pores of the body, the particles are both hindered from mutual contact, and divided into minute atoms. *Quincy.*

Divers residences of bodies are thrown away, as soon as the distillation or *calcination* of the body that yieldeth them is ended. *Boyle.*

This may be effected, but not without a *calcination*, or reducing it by art into a subtile powder. *Brown.*

CALCI'NATORY, kăl-sĭn'ă-tŭr-ē.[512] *n. s.* [from *calcinate*.] A vessel used in calcination.

To CALCI'NE, kăl-sine'. *v. a.* [*calciner*, Fr. from *calx*, Lat.]

1. To burn in the fire to a calx, or friable substance. See CALCINATION.

The solids seem to be earth, bound together with some oil; for if a bone be *calcined*, so as the least force will crumble it, being immersed in oil, it will grow firm again. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To burn up.

Fiery disputes that union have *calcin'd*,
Almost as many minds as men we find. *Denham.*

To CALCI'NE, kăl-sine'. *v. n.* To become a calx by heat.

This chrystal is a pellucid fissile stone, clear as water, and without colour, enduring a red heat without losing its transparency, and, in a very strong heat, *calcining* without fusion. *Newton's Opticks.*

To CA'LCULATE, kăl'kŭ-lāte. *v. a.* [*calculer*, Fr. from *calculus*, Lat. a little stone or bead, used in operations of numbers.]

1. To compute; to reckon: as, he *calculates* his expences.

2. To compute the situation of the planets at any certain time.

A cunning man did *calculate* my birth
And told me, that by water I should die. *Shakspeare.*

Why all these fires, why all these gliding ghosts,
Why old men, fools, and children *calculate*,
Why all those things change from their ordinance?
Shakspeare.

Who were there then in the world, to observe the births of those first men, and *calculate* their nativities, as they sprawled out of ditches. *Bentley.*

3. To adjust; to project for any certain end.

The reasonableness of religion clearly appears, as it tends so directly to the happiness of men, and is, upon all accounts, *calculated* for our benefit. *Tillots.*

To CA'LCULATE, kăl'kŭ-lāte. *v. n.* To make a computation.

CALCULA'TION, kăl-kŭ-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *calculate*.]

1. A practice, or manner of reckoning; the art of numbering.

Cypher, that great friend to *calculation*; or rather, which changeth *calculation* into easy computation. *Holder on Time.*

2. A reckoning; the result of arithmetical operation.

If then their *calculation* be true, for so they reckon. *Hooker.*

Being different from *calculations* of the ancients, their observations confirm not ours. *Brown.*

CALCULA'TOR, kăl'kŭ-lā-tŭr.[521] *n. s.* [from *calculate*.] A computer; a reckoner.

CA'LCULATORY, kăl'kŭ-lă-tŭr-ē.[512] *adj.* [from *calculate*.] Belonging to calculation.

CA'LCULE, kăl'kŭle. *n. s.* [*calculus*, Lat.] Reckoning; compute: obsolete.

The general *calcule*, which was made in the last peramhulation, exceeded eight millions. *Howel.*

CA'LCULOSE, kăl-kŭ-lōse'. } *adj.* [from *cal-*
CA'LCULOUS, kăl'kŭ-lŭs. } *culus*, Lat.] Stony; gritty.

The volatile salt of urine will coagulate spirits of wine; and thus, perhaps, the stones, or *calculose* concretions in the kidneys or bladder, may be produced. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

I have found, by opening the kidneys of a *calculous* person, that the stone is formed earlier than I have suggested. *Sharp.*

CA'LCULUS, kăl'kŭ-lŭs. *n. s.* [Latin.] The stone in the bladder.

CA'LDRON, kăwl'drŭm.[166] *n. s.* [*chauldron*, Fr. from *calidus*, Lat.] A pot; a boiler; a kettle.

In the midst of all
There placed was a *caldron* wide and tall,
Upon a mighty furnace, burning hot. *Fairy Queen.*

Some strip the skin; some portion out the spoil;
The limbs, yet trembling, in the *caldrons* boil;

Some on the fire the reeking entrails broil. *Dryden.*

In the late eruptions, this great hollow was like a vast *caldron*, filled with glowing and melted matter, which, as it boiled over in any part, ran down the sides of the mountain. *Addison.*

CALE'CHE, kȧ-lĕtsh'. The same with CALASH.

CALEFA'CTION, kȧl-ė-fȧk'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *calefacio*, Lat.]

1. The act of heating any thing.
2. The state of being heated.

CALEFA'CTIVE, kȧl-ė-fȧk'tĭv. *adj.* [from *calefacio*, Lat.] That which makes any thing hot; heating.

CALEFA'CTORY, kȧl-ė-fȧk'tŭr-ė. *adj.* [from *calefacio*, Lat.] That which heats.

To CA'LEFY, kȧl-ė-fī.[183] *v. n.* [*calefio*, Lat.] To grow hot; to be heated.

Crystal will *calefy* unto electricity; that is, a power to attract straws, or light bodies, and convert the needle, freely placed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To CA'LEFY, kȧl'ė-fī.[183] *v. a.* To make hot.

CA'LENDAR, kȧl'ĕn-dŭr.[88] *n. s.* [*calendarium*, Lat.] A register of the year, in which the months, and stated times, are marked; as festivals and holydays.

What hath this day deserv'd? what hath it done,
That it in golden letter should be set
Among the high tides, in the *calendar*. *Shakspeare.*

We compute from *calendars* differing from one another; the compute of the one anticipating that of the other. *Brown.*

Curs'd be the day when first I did appear;
Let it be blotted from the *calendar*,
Lest it pollute the month! *Dryden's Fables.*

To CA'LENDER, kȧl'ĕn-dŭr.[88] *v. a.* [*calendrer*, Fr. *Skinner.*] To dress cloth; to lay the nap of cloth smooth.

CA'LENDER, kȧl'ĕn-dŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from the verb.] A hot press; a press in which clothiers smooth their cloth.

CA'LENDRER, kȧl'ĕn-drŭr. *n. s.* [from *calender.*] The person who calenders.

CA'LENDS, kȧl'ĕndz. *n. s.* [*calendæ*, Lat. It has no *singular*.] The first day of every month among the Romans.

CA'LENTURE, kȧl'ĕn-tshŭre.[461] *n. s.* [from *caleo*, Lat.] A distemper peculiar to sailors in hot climates; wherein they imagine the sea to be green fields, and will throw themselves into it. *Quincy.*

And for that lethargy was there no cure,
But to be cast into a *calenture*. *Denham.*

So, by a *calenture* misled,
The mariner with rapture sees,
On the smooth ocean's azure bed,
Enamell'd fields, and verdant trees:
With eager haste he longs to rove
In that fantastic scene, and thinks
It must be some enchanted grove;
And in he leaps, and down he sinks. *Swift.*

CALF, kȧf.[401 78] *n. s.* *calves* in the *plural*. [cealf, Saxon; *kalf*, Dutch.]

1. The young of a cow.

The colt hath about four years of growth; and so the fawn, and so the *calf*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Acosta tells us of a fowl in Peru, called condore, which will kill and eat up a whole *calf* at a time. *Wilkins.*

Ah, Blouzelind! I love thee more by half
Than does their fawns, or cows the new-fall'n *calf*. *Gay.*

2. *Calves* of the lips, mentioned by Hosea, signify sacrifices of praise and prayers, which the captives of Babylon addressed to God, being no longer in a condition to offer sacrifices in his temple. *Calmet.*

Turn to the Lord, and say unto him, Take away all iniquity, and receive us graciously: so will we render the *calves* of our lips. *Hosea*, xiv. 2.

3. By way of contempt and reproach, applied to a human being; a dolt; a stupid wretch.

When a child haps to be got,
That after proves an ideot;
When folk perceive it thriveth not,
Some silly doating brainless *calf*,
That understands things by the half
Says, that the fairy left the oaf,
And took away the other. *Drayton's Nymphid*

4. The thick, plump, bulbous part of the leg. [*kalf*, Dutch.]

Into her legs I'd have love's issues fall,
And all her *calf* into a gouty small. *Suckling.*

The *calf* of that leg blistered. *Wiseman's Surg.*

CA'LIBER, kȧl'ė-bŭr. *n. s.* [*calibre*, Fr.] The bore; the diameter of the barrel of a gun; the diameter of a bullet.

CA'LICE, kȧl'ĭs. *n. s.* [*calix*, Lat.] A cup; a chalice.

There is a natural analogy between the ablution of the body and the purification of the soul: between eating the holy bread and drinking the sacred *calice*, and a participation of the body and blood of Christ. *Taylor.*

CA'LICO, kȧl'ė-kō. *n. s.* [from *Calecut* in India.] An Indian stuff made of cotton; sometimes stained with gay and beautiful colours.

I wear the hoop petticoat, and am all in *calicoes*, when the finest are in silks. *Addison's Spectator.*

CA'LID, kȧl'ĭd. *adj.* [*calidus*, Lat.] Hot; burning; fervent.

CALI'DITY, kȧ-lĭd'dė-tė.[511] *n. s.* [from *calid.*] Heat.

Ice will dissolve in any way of heat; for it will dissolve with fire, it will colliquate in water, or warm oil; nor doth it only submit into an actual heat, but not endure the potential *calidity* of many waters. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CA'LIF, CA'LIPH, { kȧ'lĭf. } *n. s.* [*khalifa*, Arab. an heir or successor.] A title assumed by the successors of Mahomet among the Saracens, who were vested with absolute power, in affairs both religious and civil.

CALIGA'TION, kȧl-lė-gȧ'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *caligo*, Lat. to be dark.] Darkness; cloudiness.

Instead of a diminution, or imperfect vision, in the mole, we affirm an abolition, or total privation; instead of *caligation*, or dimness, we conclude a cecity, or blindness. *Brown.*

CALI'GINOUS, kȧ-lĭdge'ė-nŭs. *adj.* [*caliginosus*, Lat.] Obscure; dim; full of darkness.

CALI'GINOUSNESS, kȧ-lĭdje'ė-nŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *caliginous.*] Darkness; obscurity.

CA'LIGRAPHY, kȧ-lĭg'grȧf-ė, *n. s.* [καλιγραφία.] Beautiful writing.

This language is incapable of *caligraphy.* *Prideaux.*

CA'LIPERS, kȧl'lė-pŭrz.[98] See CALLIPERS.

CA'LIVER, kȧl'ė-vŭr. *n. s.* [from *caliber.*] A handgun; a harquebuse; an old musket.

Come, manage me your *caliver*. *Shakspeare.*

CA'LIX, kȧ'lĭks. *n. s.* [Latin.] A cup: a word used in botany; as, the *calix* of a flower.

To CALK, kȧwk. *v. a.* [from *calage*, Fr. hemp, with which leaks are stopped; or from cæle, Sax. the keel. *Skinner.*] To stop the leaks of a ship.

There is a great errour committed in the manner of *calking* his majesty's ships; which being done with rotten oakum, is the cause that they are leaky. *Raleigh's Essays.*

So here some pick out bullets from the side;
Some drive old oakum through each seam and rift;
Their left hand does the *calking* iron guide,
The rattling mallet with the right they lift. *Dryden.*

CA'LKER, kȧw'kŭr. *n. s.* [from *calk.*] The workman that stops the leaks of a ship.

The ancients of Gebal, and the wise men thereof, were in thee thy *calkers;* all the ships of the sea, with their mariners, were in thee to occupy thy merchandize. *Ezekiel*, xxvii. 9.

CA'LKING, kȧw'kĭng. *n. s.* A term in painting, used where the backside is covered with black lead, or red chalk, and the lines traced through on a waxed plate, wall, or other matter, by passing lightly over each stroke of the design with a point, which leaves an impression of the colour on the plate or wall. *Chambers.*

To CALL, kȧwl.[77] *v. a.* [*calo*, Lat. *kalder*, Danish.]

1. To name, to denominate.

And God *called* the light day, and the darkness he *called* night. *Genesis*, i. 5.

2. To summon, or invite, to or from any place, thing, or person. It is often used with local particles, as *up*, *down*, *in*, *out*, *off*.

Be not amazed; *call* all your senses to you; defend my reputation, or bid farewell to your good life for ever. *Shakspeare.*

Why came not the slave back to me when I *called* him? *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

Are you *call'd forth* from out a world of men,
To slay the innocent? *Shakspeare's Richard* III.

Lodronius, that famous captain, was *called up*, and told by his servants that the general was fled. *Knolles's History.*

Or *call up* him that left half told
The story of Cambuscan bold. *Milton.*

Drunkenness *calls off* the watchmen from their towers; and then evils proceed from a loose heart, and an untied tongue. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

The soul makes use of her memory, to *call* to mind what she is to treat of. *Duppa's Rules.*

Such fine employments our whole days divide;
The salutations of the morning tide
Call up the sun; those ended, to the hall
We wait the patron, hear the lawyers bawl. *Dryd.*
Then by consent abstain from further toils,
Call off the dogs, and gather up the spoils. *Addison.*

By the pleasures of the imagination or fancy, I mean such as arise from visible objects, when we *call up* their ideas into our minds by paintings, statues, or descriptions. *Addison's Spectator.*

Why dost thou *call* my sorrows *up* afresh?
My father's name brings tears into my eyes. *Addison.*

I am called *off* from public dissertations, by a domestic affair of great importance. *Tatler.*

Æschylus has a tragedy intitled *Persæ*, in which the shade of Darius is *called up*. *Broome on the Odys.*

The passions *call away* the thoughts, with incessant importunity, toward the object that excited them. *Watts.*

3. To convoke; to summon together.

Now *call* we our high court of parliament. *Shak.*

The king being informed of much that had passed that night, sent to the lord mayor to *call* a common council immediately. *Clarendon.*

4. To summon judicially.

The king had sent for the earl to return home, where he should be *called* to account for all his miscarriages. *Clarendon.*

Once a day, especially in the early years of life and study, *call* yourselves to an account, what new ideas, what new proposition or truth, you have gained. *Watts.*

5. To summon by command.

In that day did the lord God of hosts *call* to weeping, and to mourning, and to baldness, and to girding with sackcloth. *Isaiah*, xxii. 12.

6. In the theological sense, to inspire with ardours of piety, or to summon into the church.

Paul, a servant of Jesus Christ, *called* to be an apostle, separated unto the gospel of God. *Romans.*

7. To invoke; to appeal to.

I *call* God for a record upon my soul, that, to spare you, I came not as yet unto Corinth. 2 *Cor.*

8. To appeal to.

When that lord perplexed their counsels and designs with inconvenient objections in law, the authority of the lord Manchester, who had trod the same paths, was still *called* upon. *Clarendon.*

9. To proclaim; to publish.

Nor ballad-singer, plac'd above the crowd,
Sings with a note so shrilling, sweet, and loud,
Nor parish clerk, who *calls* the psalm so clear. *Gay.*

10. To excite; to put in action; to bring into view.

He swells with angry pride,
And *calls* forth all his spots on every side. *Cowley.*

See Dionysius Homer's thoughts refine,
And *call* new beauties forth from ev'ry line. *Pope.*

11. To stigmatize with some opprobrious denomination.

Deafness unqualifies me for all company, except friends; whom I can *call* names, if they do not speak loud enough. *Swift to Pope.*

12. *To call back.* To revoke; to retract.

He also is wise, and will bring evil, and will not *call back* his words; but will arise against the house of the evil doers; and against the help of them that work iniquity. *Isaiah*, xxxi. 2.

13. *To call for.* To demand; to require; to claim.

Madam, his majesty doth *call for* you,
And *for* your grace, and you, my noble lord. *Shaks.*

You see how men of merit are sought after; the undeserver may sleep, when a man of action is *called for.* *Shakspeare.*

Among them he a spirit of phrensy sent,
Who hurt their minds,
And urg'd you on, with mad desire,
To *call* in haste *for* their destroyer. *Milton.*

For master, or *for* servant here to *call*,
Was all alike; where only two were all. *Dryden.*

He commits every sin that his appetite *calls for*, or perhaps his constitution or fortune can bear. *Rogers.*

14. *To call in.* To resume money at interest.

Horace describes an old usurer, as so charmed with the pleasures of a country life, that, in order to make a purchase, he *called in* all his money; but what was the event of it? why, in a very few days after, he put it out again. *Addison's Spectator.*

15. *To call in.* To resume any thing that is in other hands.

If clipped money be *called in* all at once, and stopped from passing by weight, I fear it will stop trade. *Locke.*

Neither is any thing more cruel and oppressive in the French government, than the practice of *calling in* their money, after they have sunk it very low, and then coining it anew, at a higher value. *Swift.*

16. *To call in.* To summon together; to invite.

The heat is past, follow me no farther now;
Call in the pow'rs, good cousin Westmoreland. *Shakspeare.*

He fears my subjects loyalty,
And now must *call in* strangers. *Denham's Sophy.*

17. *To call over.* To read aloud a list or muster-roll.

18. *To call out.* To challenge; to summon to fight.

When their sov'reign's quarrel *calls* 'em *out*,
His foes to mortal combat they defy. *Dryden.*

To CALL, kâwl. *v. n.*

1. To stop without intention of staying. This meaning probably rose from the custom of denoting one's presence at the door by a *call;* but it is now used with great latitude. This sense is well enough preserved by the particles *on* or *at;* but is forgotten, and the expression made barbarous, by *in.*

2. To make a short visit.

And, as you go, *call on* my brother Quintus,
And pray him, with the tribunes, to come to me. *Ben Jonson.*

He ordered her to *call at* his house once a week, which she did for some time after, when he heard no more of her. *Temple.*

That I might begin as near the fountain-head as possible, I first of all *called in* at St. James's. *Addis.*

We *called in* at Morge, where there is an artificial port. *Addison on Italy.*

3. *To call on.* To solicit for a favour, or a debt.

I would be loth to pay him before his day; what need I be so forward with him, that *calls* not *on* me? *Shakspeare's Henry* IV.

4. *To call on.* To repeat solemnly.

Thrice *call upon* my name, thrice beat your breast,
And hail me thrice to everlasting rest. *Dryden.*

The Athenians, when they lost any men at sea, went to the shore, and, *calling* thrice *on* their names, raised a cenotaph, or empty monument, to their memories. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

5. *To call upon.* To implore; to pray to.

Call upon me in the day of trouble; I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify me. *Psalm* i. 15.

CALL, kâwl. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A vocal address of summons or invitation.

But death comes not at *call*, justice divine
Mends not her slowest pace for pray'rs or cries. *Milton.*

But would you sing, and rival Orpheus' strain,
The wond'ring forests soon should dance again;
The moving mountains hear the powerful *call*,
And headlong streams hang list'ning in their fall. *Pope.*

2. Requisition authoritative and public.

It may be feared, whether our nobility would contentedly suffer themselves to be always at the *call*, and to stand to the sentence, of a number of mean persons. *Hooker's Preface.*

3. Divine vocation; summons to true religion.

Yet he at length, time to himself best known,
Rememb'ring Abraham, by some wond'rous *call*,
May bring them back repentant and sincere. *Milton.*

4. A summons from heaven; an impulse.

How justly then will impious mortals fall,
Whose pride would soar to heav'n without a *call!* *Roscommon.*

Those who to empire by dark paths aspire,
Still plead a *call* to what they most desire. *Dryden.*

St. Paul himself believed he did well, and that he had a *call* to it, when he persecuted the christians, whom he confidently thought in the wrong; but yet it was he, and not they, who were mistaken. *Locke.*

5. Authority; command.

Oh, Sir! I wish he were within my *call*, or yours. *Denham.*

6. A demand; a claim.

Dependence is a perpetual *call* upon humanity, and a greater incitement to tenderness and pity, than any other motive whatsoever. *Addison.*

7. An instrument to call birds.

For those birds or beasts were made from such pipes or *calls*, as may express the several tones of those creatures, which are represented. *Wilkins.*

8. Calling; vocation; employment.

Now through the land his cure of souls he stretch 'd
And like a primitive apostle preach'd:
Still cheerful, ever constant to his *call*,
By many follow'd, lov'd by most, admir'd by all. *Dryden.*

9. A nomination.

Upon the sixteenth was held the serjeants feast at Ely place, there being nine serjeants of that *call.* *Bacon.*

CA'LLAT, CA'LLET, kâl'lêt. *n. s.* A trull.

He call'd her whore: a beggar, in his drink,
Could not have laid such terms upon his *callet.* *Shakspeare.*

CA'LLING, kâwl'lîng. *n. s.* [from *call.*]

1. Vocation; profession; trade.

If God has interwoven such a pleasure with our ordinary *calling*, how much superiour must that be, which arises from the survey of a pious life? Surely, as much as Christianity is nobler than a trade. *South.*

We find ourselves obliged to go on in honest industry in our *callings.* *Rogers.*

I cannot forbear warning you against endeavouring at wit in your sermons; because many of your *calling* have made themselves ridiculous by attempting it. *Swift.*

I left no *calling* for this idle trade,
No duty broke, no father disobey'd. *Pope.*

2. Proper station, or employment.

The Gauls found the Roman senators ready to die with honour in their *callings.* *Swift.*

3. Class of persons united by the same employment or profession.

It may be a caution to all christian churches and magistrates, not to impose celibacy on whole *callings*, and great multitudes of men or women, who cannot be supposable to have the gift of continence. *Hammond.*

4. Divine vocation; invitation or impulse to the true religion.

Give all diligence, to make your *calling* and election sure. 2 *Peter*, i. 10.

St. Peter was ignorant of the *calling* of the Gentiles. *Hakewill on Providence.*

CA'LLIPERS, kâl'lê'pûrz.[98] *n. s.* [Of this word I know not the etymology; nor does any thing more probable occur, than that, perhaps, the word is corrupted from *clippers*, instruments with which any thing is *clipped*, enclosed, or embraced.] Compasses with bowed shanks.

Callipers measure the distance of any round, cylyndrick, conical body, so that when workmen use them, they open the two points to their described width, and turn so much stuff off the intended place, till the two points of the *callipers* fit just over their work. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

CALLO'SITY, kâl-lôs'sê-tê. *n. s.* [*callosité*, Fr.] A kind of swelling without pain, like that of the skin by hard labour; and therefore when wounds, or the edges of ulcers, grow so, they are said to be callous. *Quincy.*

The surgeon ought to vary the diet of his patient, as he finds the fibres loosen too much, are too flaccid, and produce funguses; or as they harden, and

produce *callosities;* in the first case, wine and spirituous liquors are useful, in the last hurtful.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

CA'LLOUS, kål'lůs. *adj.* [*callus*, Lat.]
1. Indurated; hardened; having the pores shut up.
In progress of time, the ulcers became sinuous and *callous*, with induration of the glands. *Wiseman.*
2. Hardened; insensible.
Licentiousness has so long passed for sharpness of wit, and greatness of mind, that the conscience is grown *callous.* *L'Estrange.*
The wretch is drench'd too deep;
His soul is stupid, and his heart asleep;
Fatten'd in vice, so *callous* and so gross,
He sins, and sees not, senseless of his loss. *Dryden.*

CA'LLOUSNESS, kål'lůs-nės. *n. s.* [from *callous.*]
1. Hardness; induration of the fibres.
The oftener we use the organs of touching, the more of these scales are formed, and the skin becomes the thicker, and so a *callousness* grows upon it. *Cheyne.*
2. Insensibility.
If they let go their hope of everlasting life with willingness, and entertain final perdition with exultation, ought they not to be esteemed destitute of common sense, and abandoned to a *callousness* and numbness of soul. *Bentley.*

CA'LLOW, kål'lō. *adj.* Unfledged; naked; without feathers
Bursting with kindly rapture, forth disclos'd
Their *callow* young. *Milton.*
Then as an eagle, who with pious care
Was beating widely on the wing for prey,
To her now silent airy does repair,
And finds her *callow* infants forced away. *Dryd.*
How in small flights they know to try their young,
And teach the *callow* child her parent's song. *Prior.*

CA'LLUS, kål'lůs. *n. s.* [Latin.]
1. An induration of the fibres.
2. The hard substance by which broken bones are united.

CALM, kåm.[80] *adj.* [*calme*, Fr. *kalm*, Dutch.]
1. Quiet; serene; not stormy; not tempestuous: applied to the elements.
Calm was the day, and through the trembling air
Sweet breathing Zephyrus did softly play
A gentle spirit, that lightly did allay
Hot Titan's beams, which then did glister fair.
Spenser.
So shall the sea be *calm* unto us. *Jonah.*
2. Undisturbed; unruffled: applied to the passions.
It is no ways congruous, that God should be frightening men into truth, who were made to be wrought upon by *calm* evidence, and gentle methods of persuasion. *Atterbury.*
The queen her speech with *calm* attention hears,
Her eyes restrain the silver-streaming tears. *Pope.*

CALM, kåm. *n. s.*
1. Serenity; stillness; freedom from violent motion: used of the elements.
It seemeth most agreeable to reason, that the waters rather stood in a quiet *calm*, than that they moved with any raging or overbearing violence.
Raleigh.
Every pilot
Can steer the ship in *calms;* but he performs
The skilful part, can manage it in storms. *Denham.*
Nor God alone in the still *calm* we find,
He mounts the storm, and walks upon the wind.
Pope.
2. Freedom from disturbance; quiet; repose; applied to the passions.
Great and strange *calms* usually portend the most violent *storms;* and therefore, since *storms* and *calms* do always follow one another, certainly, of the two, it is much more eligible to have the *storm* first, and the *calm* afterwards: since a *calm* before a *storm* is commonly a peace of a man's own making; but a *calm* after a *storm*, a peace of God's. *South.*

To CALM, kåm. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To still; to quiet.
Neptune we find busy, in the beginning of the Æneis, to *calm* the tempest raised by Æolus. *Dryd.*
2. To pacify; to appease.
Jesus, whose bare word checked the sea, as much exerts himself in silencing the tempests, and *calming* the intestine storms, within our breasts.
Decay of Piety.
Those passions, which seem somewhat *calmed*, may be entirely laid asleep, and never more awakened. *Atterbury.*
He will'd to stay,
The sacred rites and hecatombs to pay,
And *calm* Minerva's wrath. *Pope.*

CA'LMER, kåm'ůr.[403] *n. s.* [from *calm.*] The person or thing which has the power of giving quiet.
Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a cheerer of his spirits, a diverter of sadness, a *calmer* of unquiet thoughts, a moderator of passions, a procurer of contentedness. *Walton.*

CA'LMLY, kåm'lė. *adv.* [from *calm.*]
1. Without storms, or violence; serenely.
In nature, things move violently to their place, and *calmly* in their place; so virtue in ambition is violent, in authority settled and calm. *Bacon.*
His curled brows
Frown on the gentle stream, which *calmly* flows.
Denham.
2. Without passions; quietly.
The nymph did like the scene appear,
Serenely pleasant, *calmly* fair;
Soft fell her words, as flew the air. *Prior.*

CA'LMNESS, kåm'nės. *n. s.* [from *calm.*]
1. Tranquillity; serenity; not storminess.
While the steep horrid roughness of the wood
Strives with the gentle *calmness* of the flood. *Den.*
2. Mildness; freedom from passion.
Sir, 'tis fit
You have strong party, or defend yourself
By *calmness*, or by absence: all 's in anger. *Shak.*
I beg the grace,
You would lay by those terrours of your face;
Till *calmness* to your eyes you first restore,
I am afraid, and I can beg no more. *Dryden.*

CA'LMY, kåm'ė. *adj.* [from *calm.*] Calm; peaceful. Not used.
And now they nigh approached to the sted
Where as those mermaides dwelt: it was a still
And *calmy* bay, on one side sheltered
With the broad shadow of an hoary hill. *Fairy Q.*

CA'LOMEL, kål'ō-mėl. *n. s.* [*calomelas*, a chymical word.] Mercury six times sublimed.
He repeated lenient purgatives, with *calomel*, once in three or four days. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

CALORI'FICK, kål-ō-rif'ik. *adj.* [*calorificus*, Lat.] That which has the quality of producing heat; heating.
A *calorifick* principle is either excited within the heated body, or transferred to it, through any medium, from some other. Silver will grow hotter than the liquor it contains. *Grew.*

CALO'TTE, kå-lŏt'. *n. s.* [French.]
1. A cap or coif, worn as an ecclesiastical ornament in France.
2. [In architecture.] A round cavity or depressure, in form of a cap or cup, lathed and plaistered, used to diminish the rise or elevation of a chapel, cabinet, alcove, *&c.* *Harris.*

CALO'YERS, kå-lōi'ůrz. *n. s.* [καλόγερος.] Monks of the Greek church.
Temp'rate as *caloyers* in their secret cells.
Madden on Boulter.

CA'LTROPS, kål'trŏps. *n. s.* [coltpæppe, Saxon.]
1. An instrument made with three spikes, so that which way soever it falls to the ground, one of them points upright to wound horses feet.
The ground about was thick sown with *caltrops*, which very much incommoded the shoeless Moors.
Dr. Addison's Account of Tangiers.
2. A plant common in France, Spain, and Italy, where it grows among corn, and is very troublesome; for the fruit being armed with strong prickles, run into the feet of the cattle. This is certainly the plant mentioned in Virgil's Georgick, under the name of *tribulus.* *Miller.*

To CALVE, kåv.[78] *v. n.* [from *calf.*]
1. To bring a calf: spoken of a cow.
When she has *calv'd*, then set the dam aside,
And for the tender progeny provide. *Dryd.*
2. It is used metaphorically for any act of bringing forth: and sometimes of men, by way of reproach.
I would they were barbarians, as they are,
Though in Rome litter'd; not Romans, as they are not,
Though *calved* in the porch o' th' capitol. *Shaksp.*
The grassy clods now *calv'd;* now half appear'd
The tawny lion, pawing to get free
His hinder parts. *Milton.*

CALVES-SNOUT, kåvz'snůůt.[313] [*antirrhinum.*] A plant. Snapdragon.

CALVI'LLE, kårl'vėle. *n. s.* [French.] A sort of apple.

To CALU'MNIATE, kå-lům'nė-åte.[91] *v. n.* [*calumnior*, Lat.] To accuse falsely; to charge without just ground.
Beauty, wit, high birth, desert in service,
Love, friendship, charity, are subject all
To envious and *calumniating* time. *Shakspeare.*
He mixes truth with falsehood, and has not forgotten the rule of *calumniating* strongly, that something may remain. *Dryden's Fables.*
Do I *calumniate?* thou ungrateful Vanoc!—
Perfidious prince!—Is it a calumny
To say that Gwendolen, betroth'd to Yver,
Was by her father first assur'd to Valens? *A. Philips.*

To CALU'MNIATE, kå-lům'nė-åte.[91] *v. a.* To slander.
One trade or art, even those that should be the most liberal, make it their business to disdain and *calumniate* another. *Spratt.*

CALUMNIA'TION, kå-lům-nė-å'shůn. *n. s.* [from *calumniate.*] That which we call *calumniation*, is a malicious and false representation of an enemy's words or actions, to an offensive purpose. *Ayliffe.*

CALUMNIA'TOR, kå-lům'nė-å-tůr.[521] *n. s.* [from *calumniate.*] A forger of accusation; a slanderer.
He that would live clear of the envy and hatred of potent *calumniators*, must lay his finger upon his mouth, and keep his hand out of the ink-pot.
L'Estrange.
At the same time that Virgil was celebrated by Gallus, we know that Bavius and Mœvius were his declared foes and *calumniators.* *Addison.*

CALU'MNIOUS, kå-lům'nė-ůs. *adj.* [from *calumny.*] Slanderous; falsely reproachful.
Virtue itself 'scapes not *calumnious* strokes.
Shakspeare.
With *calumnious* art
Of counterfeited truth, thus held their ears. *Milt.*

CA'LUMNY, kål'ům-nė. *n. s.* [*calumnia*, Lat.] Slander; false charge; groundless accusation: with *against*, or sometimes *upon*, before the person accused.

Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow,
Thou shalt not escape *calumny*. *Shakspeare.*

It is a very hard *calumny upon* our soil or climate, to affirm, that so excellent a fruit will not grow here. *Temple.*

CALX, kålks. *n. s.* [Latin.] Any thing that is rendered reducible to powder by burning.

Gold, that is more dense than lead, resists peremptorily all the dividing powder of fire; and will not be reduced into a *calx*, or lime, by such operation as reduces lead into it. *Digby.*

CA'LYCLE, kål'ė-kl.[405] *n. s.* [*calyculus*, Lat.] A small bud of a plant. *Dict.*

CAMA'IEU, kå-må'yôô. *n. s.* [from *camachuia;* which name is given by the orientals to the onyx, when, in preparing it, they find another colour.]

1. A stone with various figures and representations of landskips, formed by nature.
2. [In painting.] A term used where there is only one colour, and where the lights and shadows are of gold, wrought on a golden or azure ground. This kind of work is chiefly used to represent basso relievos. *Chambers.*

CA'MBER, kåm'bůr. *n. s.* [See CAMBERING.] A term among workmen.

Camber, a piece of timber cut arching, so as, a weight considerable being set upon it, it may in length of time be induced to a straight. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

CA'MBERING, kåm'bůr-ĭng. *n. s.* A word mentioned by *Skinner*, as peculiar to ship-builders, who say that a place is *cambering*, when they mean arched. [from *chambre*, French.]

CA'MBRICK, kåme'brĭk. *n. s.* [from *Cambray*, a city in Flanders where it was principally made.] A kind of fine linen, used for ruffles, women's sleeves and caps.

He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow; inkles, caddises, *cambricks*, and lawns. *Shak.*

Rebecca had, by the use of a looking glass, and by the further use of a certain attire, made of *cambrick*, upon her head, attained to an evil art. *Tatler.*

Confed'rate in the cheat, they draw the throng,
And *cambrick* handkerchiefs reward the song. *Gay.*

CAME, kåme. The preterit of *To come*.

Till all the pack *came* up, and ev'ry hound
Tore the sad huntsman, grov'ling on the ground. *Addison.*

CA'MEL, kåm'ĕl.[99] *n. s.* [*camelus*, Lat.] An animal very common in Arabia, Judea, and the neighbouring countries. One sort are large, and full of flesh, and fit to carry burdens of a thousand pounds weight, having one bunch upon their backs. Another have two bunches upon their backs, like a natural saddle, and are fit either for burdens, or men to ride on. A third kind are leaner, and of a smaller size, called dromedaries, because of their swiftness; which are generally used for riding by men of quality.

Camels have large solid feet, but not hard. *Camels* will continue ten or twelve days without eating or drinking, and keep water a long time in their stomachs, for their refreshment. *Calmet.*

Patient of thirst and toil,
Son of the desart! even the *camel* feels,
Shot through his wither'd heart, the fiery blast. *Thomson.*

CAME'LOPARD, kå-mĕl'lo-pård. *n. s.* [from *camelus* and *pardus*, Lat.] An Abyssinian animal, taller than an elephant, but not so thick. He is so named, because he has a neck and head like a camel; he is spotted like a pard, but his spots are white upon a red ground. The Italians call him *giaraffa*. *Trevoux.*

CA'MELOT, CA'MLET, kåm'lĕt.[99] *n. s.* [from *camel.*]

1. A kind of stuff originally made by a mixture of silk and camels hair; it is now made with wool and silk.

This habit was not of camels skin, nor any coarse texture of its hair, but rather some finer weave of *camelot*, grograin, or the like; inasmuch as these stuffs are supposed to be made of the hair of that animal. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Hair cloth.

Meantime the pastor shears their hoary beards,
And eases of their hair the loaden herds:
Their *camelots* warm in tents the soldier hold,
And shield the shiv'ring mariner from cold. *Dryd.*

CA'MERA OBSCURA, kåm'ė-rå-ôb-skůˈrå. [Latin.] An optical machine used in a darkened chamber, so that the light coming only through a double convex glass, objects exposed to daylight, and opposite to the glass, are represented inverted upon any white matter placed in the focus of the glass. *Martin.*

CA'MERADE, kům'råde.[166] *n. s.* [from *camera*, a chamber, Lat.] One that lodges in the same chamber; a bosom companion. By corruption we now use *comrade*.

Camerades with him, and confederates in his design. *Rymer.*

CA'MERATED, kåm'ėr-å-tĕd. *adj.* [*cameratus*, Lat.] Arched; roofed slopewise.

CAMERA'TION, kåm-ėr-å'shůn. *n. s.* [*cameratio*, Lat.] A vaulting or arching.

CAMISA'DO, kåm-ė-så'dō. *n. s.* [*camisa*, a shirt, Ital. *camisium*, low Lat.] An attack made by soldiers in the dark; on which occasion they put their shirts outward, to be seen by each other.

They had appointed the same night, whose darkness would have encreased the fear, to have given a *camisado* upon the English. *Hayward.*

CA'MISATED, kåm'ė-så-tĕd. *adj.* [from *camisa*, a shirt.] Dressed with the shirt outward.

CA'MLET, kåm'lĕt. See CAMELOT.

He had on him a gown with wide sleeves, of a kind of water *camlet*, of an excellent azure colour. *Bacon.*

CA'MMOCK, kåm'můk.[166] *n. s.* [cammoc, Sax. *ononis*.] An herb; the same with *petty whin*, or *restharrow*.

CA'MOMILE, kåm'mō-mile. *n. s.* [*anthemis*.] A flower.

CAMO'YS, kåm'ôĭz. *adj.* [*camus*, Fr.] Flat; level; depressed. It is only used of the nose.

Many Spaniards, of the race of Barbary Moors, though after frequent commixture, have not worn out the *camoys* nose unto this day. *Brown's V. Err.*

CAMP, kåmp. *n. s.* [*campi*, Fr. camp, Sax. from *campus*, Lat.] The order of tents, placed by armies when they keep the field. We use the phrase *to pitch a camp*, to encamp.

From *camp* to *camp*, through the foul womb of night,
The hum of either army stilly sounds. *Shakspeare.*

Next, to secure our *camp* and naval pow'rs,
Raise an embattled wall with lofty tow'rs. *Pope.*

To CAMP, kåmp. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To encamp; to lodge in tents, for hostile purposes.

Had our great palace the capacity
To *camp* this host, we would all sup together. *Shak.*

2. To camp; to pitch a camp; to fix tents.

CAMP-FIGHT, kåmp'fite. *n. s.* An old word for *combat*.

For their trial by *camp-fight*, the accuser was, with the peril of his own body, to prove the accused guilty; and, by offering him his glove or gantlet, to challenge him to this trial. *Hakewill.*

CAMPA'IGN, CAMPA'NIA, kåm-pane'.[385] kåm-på'nė-å. *n. s.* [*campaigne*, Fr. *campania*, Ital.]

1. A large, open, level tract of ground, without hills.

In countries thinly inhabited, and especially in vast *campanias*, there are few cities besides what grow by the residence of kings. *Temple.*

Those grateful groves that shade the plain,
Where Tiber rolls majestic to the main,
And fattens, as he runs, the fair *campaign*. *Garth.*

2. The time for which any army keeps the field, without entering into quarters.

This might have hastened his march, which would have made a fair conclusion of the *campaign*. *Clarendon.*

An Iliad rising out of one *campaign*. *Addison.*

CAMPA'NIFORM, kåm-pån'nė-fôrm. *adj.* [of *campana*, a bell, and *forma*, Lat.] A term used of flowers, which are in the shape of a bell. *Harris.*

CAMPA'NULATE, kåm-pån'ů-låte. *adj.* The same with *campaniform*.

CAMPE'STRAL, kåm-pĕs'trål. *adj.* [*campestris*, Lat.] Growing in fields.

The mountain beech is the whitest; but the *campestral*, or wild beech, is blacker and more durable. *Mortimer.*

CA'MPHIRE, kåm'fĭr.[140] *n. s.* A kind of resin produced by a chemical process from the camphire tree.

CA'MPHIRE TREE, kåm'fĭr-trėė. *n. s.* [*camphora*, Lat.]

There are two sorts of this tree; one is a native of the isle of Borneo, from which the best *camphire* is taken, which is supposed to be a natural exsudation from the tree, produced in such places where the bark of the tree has been wounded or cut. The other sort is a native of Japan, which Dr. Kempfer describes to be a kind of bay, bearing black or purple berries, from whence the inhabitants prepare their *camphire*, by making a simple decoction of the root and wood of this tree, cut into small pieces; but this sort of *camphire* is, in value, eighty or an hundred times less than the true Borncan *camphire*. *Miller.*

It is oftener used for the gum of this tree.

CA'MPHORATE, kåm'fō-råte.[91] *adj.* [from *camphora*, Lat.] Impregnated with camphire.

By shaking the saline and *camphorate* liquors together, we easily confounded them into one high-coloured liquor. *Boyle.*

CA'MPION, kăm'pē-ŭn.[166] *n. s.* [*lychnis*, Lat.] A plant.

CA'MUS, kă'mŭs. *n. s.* [probably from *camisa*, Lat.] A thin dress mentioned by *Spenser*.

And was yclad, for heat of scorching air,
All in silken *camus*, lilly white,
Purfled upon with many a folded plight. *Fairy Queen.*

CAN, kăn. *n. s.* [canne, Sax.] A cup; generally a cup made of metal, or some other matter than earth.

I hate it as an unfill'd *can*. *Shakspeare.*

One tree, the coco, affordeth stuff for housing, clothing, shipping, meat, drink, and *can*. *Grew.*

His empty *can*, with ears half worn away,
Was hung on high, to boast the triumph of the day. *Dryden.*

To CAN, kăn. *v. n.* [*konnen*, Dutch. It is sometimes, though rarely, used alone; but is in constant use as an expression of the potential mood: as, I *can* do, thou *canst* do, I *could* do, thou *couldest* do. It has no other terminations.]

1. To be able; to have power.

In place there is licence to do good and evil, whereof the latter is a curse: for, in evil, the best condition is not to will; the second, not to *can*. *Bacon.*

O, there's the wonder!
Mecænas and Agrippa, who *can* most
With Cæsar, are his foes. *Dryden.*

He *can* away with no company, whose discourse goes beyond what claret and dissoluteness inspire. *Locke.*

2. It expresses the potential mood; as, I *can* do it.

If she *can* make me blest! she only *can:*
Empire and wealth, and all she brings beside,
Are but the train and trappings of her love. *Dryden.*

3. It is distinguished from *may*, as *power* from *permission;* I *can* do it, it is in my power; I *may* do it, it is allowed me: but in poetry they are confounded.

4. *Can* is used of the person with the *verb active*, where *may* is used of the thing, with the *verb passive;* as, I *can* do it, it *may* or *can* be done.

CANA'ILLE, kă-nāle'. *n. s.* [French.] The lowest people; the dregs; the lees; the offscouring of the people: a French term of reproach.

CANA'L, kă-năl'. *n. s.* [*canalis*, Lat.]

1. A bason of water in a garden.

The walks and long *canals* reply. *Pope.*

2. Any tract or course of water made by art, as the *canals* in Holland.

3. [In anatomy.] A conduit or passage through which any of the juices of the body flow.

CA'NAL-COAL, kăn'năl-kōle. *n. s.* A fine kind of coal, dug up in England.

Even our *canal-coal* nearly equals the foreign jet. *Woodward.*

CANALI'CULATED, kăn-ă-lĭk'ū-lā-tĕd. *adj.* [from *canaliculatus*, Lat.] Channelled; made like a pipe or gutter. *Dict.*

CANA'RY, kă-nā'rē. *n. s.* [from the *Canary* islands.]

1. Wine brought from the Canaries, now called sack.

I will to my honest knight Falstaff, and drink *canary* with him.——I think I shall drink in pipe wine first with him; I'll make him dance. *Shakspeare.*

2. An old dance.

To CANA'RY, kă-nā'rē. *v. a.* A cant word, which seems to signify to dance; to frolick.

Master, will you win your love with a French brawl?—How mean'st thou, brawling in French?—No, my compleat master; but to jigg off a tune at the tongue's end, *canary* to it with your feet, humour it with turning up your eyelids. *Shakspeare.*

CANA'RY BIRD, kă-nā'rē-bŭrd. An excellent singing bird, formerly bred in the Canaries, and no where else; but now bred in several parts of Europe, particularly Germany.

Of singing birds, they have linnets, goldfinches, ruddocks, *canary birds*, blackbirds, thrushes, and divers other. *Carew.*

To CA'NCEL, kăn'sĭl.[99] *v. a.* [*canceller*, Fr. from *cancellis notare*, to mark with cross lines.]

1. To cross a writing.

2. To efface; to obliterate in general.

Now welcome night, thou night so long expected,
That long day's labour doth at last defray,
And all my cares which cruel love collected
Has summ'd in one, and *cancelled* for aye. *Spenser.*

Know then, I here forget all former griefs,
Cancel all grudge; repeal thee home again. *Shaksp.*

Thou, whom avenging pow'rs obey,
Cancel my debt, too great to pay,
Before the sad accounting day. *Roscommon.*

I pass the bills, my lords,
For *cancelling* your debts. *Southerne.*

CA'NCELLATED, kăn'sĕl-lā-tĕd. *particip. adj.* [from *cancel.*] Crossbarred; marked with lines crossing each other.

The tail of the castor is almost bald, though the beast is very hairy; and *cancellated*, with some resemblance to the scales of fishes. *Grew.*

CANCELLA'TION, kăn-sĕl-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *cancel.*] According to Bartolus, is an expunging or wiping out of the contents of an instrument, by two lines drawn in the manner of a cross. *Ayliffe.*

CA'NCER, kăn'sŭr.[98] *n. s.* [*cancer*, Lat.]

1. A crabfish.

2. The sign of the summer solstice.

When now no more th' alternate Twins are fir'd,
And *Cancer* reddens with the solar blaze,
Short is the doubtful empire of the night. *Thomson.*

3. A virulent swelling, or sore, not to be cured.

Any of these three may degenerate into a schirrus, and that schirrus into a *cancer*. *Wiseman.*

As when a *cancer* on the body feeds,
And gradual death from limb to limb proceeds;
So does the chilness to each vital part,
Spread by degrees, and creeps into the heart. *Addison.*

To CA'NCERATE, kăn'sŭr-rāte.[91] *v. n.* [from *cancer.*] To grow cancerous; to become a cancer.

But striking his fist upon the point of a nail in the wall, his hand *cancerated*, he fell into a fever, and soon after died on't. *L'Estrange.*

CANCERA'TION, kăn-sŭr-rā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *cancerate.*] A growing cancerous.

CA'NCEROUS, kăn'sŭr-rŭs. *adj.* [from *cancer.*] Having the virulence and qualities of a cancer.

How they are to be treated when they are strumous, schirrous, or *cancerous*, you may see in their proper places. *Wiseman.*

CA'NCEROUSNESS, kăn'sŭr-rŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *cancerous.*] The state of being cancerous.

CA'NCRINE, kăng'krĭn.[140 408] *adj.* [from *cancer.*] Having the qualities of a crab.

CA'NDENT, kăn'dĕnt. *adj.* [*candens*, Lat.] Hot; in the highest degree of heat, next to fusion.

If a wire be heated only at one end, according as that end is cooled upward or downward, it respectively acquires a verticity, as we have declared in wires totally *candent*. *Brown.*

CA'NDICANT, kăn'dē-kănt. *adj.* [*candicans*, Lat.] Growing white; whitish. *Dict.*

CA'NDID, kăn'dĭd. *adj.* [*candidus*, Lat.]

1. White. This sense is very rare.

The box receives all black; but, pour'd from thence,
The stones came *candid* forth, the hue of innocence. *Dryden.*

2. Free from malice; not desirous to find faults; fair; open; ingenuous.

The import of the discourse will, for the most part, if there be no designed fallacy, sufficiently lead *candid* and intelligent readers into the true meaning of it. *Locke.*

A *candid* judge will read each piece of wit
With the same spirit that its author writ. *Pope.*

CA'NDIDATE, kăn'dē-dāte. *n. s.* [*candidatus*, Lat.]

1. A competitor; one that solicits, or proposes himself for something of advancement.

So many *candidates* there stand for wit,
A place at court is scarce so hard to get. *Anonymous.*

One would be surprised to see so many *candidates* for glory. *Addison.*

2. It has generally *for* before the thing sought.

What could thus high thy rash ambition raise?
Art thou, fond youth, a *candidate for* praise? *Pope.*

3. Sometimes *of*.

Thy first fruits of poesy were giv'n
To make thyself a welcome inmate there,
While yet a young probationer,
And *candidate of* heav'n. *Dryden.*

CA'NDIDLY, kăn'dĭd-lē. *adv.* [from *candid.*] Fairly; without trick; without malice; ingenuously.

We have often desired they would deal *candidly* with us; for if the matter stuck only there, we would propose that every man should swear, that he is a member of the church of Ireland. *Swift.*

CA'NDIDNESS, kăn'dĭd-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *candid.*] Ingenuity; openness of temper; purity of mind.

It presently sees the guilt of a sinful action; and, on the other side, observes the *candidness* of a man's very principles, and the sincerity of his intentions. *South.*

To CA'NDIFY, kăn'dē-fī. *v. a.* [*candifico*, Lat.] To make white; to whiten. *Dict.*

CA'NDLE, kăn'dl.[405] *n. s.* [*candela*, Lat.]

1. A light made of wax or tallow, surrounding a wick of flax or cotton.

Here burns my *candle* out, ay, here it dies,
Which, while it lasted, gave king Henry light. *Shakspeare.*

We see that wax *candles* last longer than tallow *candles*, because wax is more firm and hard. *Bacon.*

Take a child, and, setting a *candle* before him, you shall find his pupil to contract very much, to exclude the light, with the brightness whereof it would otherwise be dazzled. *Ray.*

2. Light, or luminary.

By these bless'd *candles* of the night,
Had you been there, I think you would have begg'd
The ring of me, to give the worthy doctor. *Shaksp.*

CA'NDLEBERRY TREE, kăn'dl-bĕr-rē-trēē. See SWEETWILLOW; of which it is a species.

CA'NDLEHO'LDER, kân'dl-hòld'ûr. *n. s.* [from *candle* and *hold.*]

1. He that holds the candle.
2. He that remotely assists.

Let wantons, light of heart,
Tickle the senseless rushes with her heels;
For I am proverb'd with a grandsire phrase,
To be a *candleholder*, and look on. *Shakspeare.*

CA'NDLELIGHT, kân'dl-lite. *n. s.* [from *candle* and *light.*]

1. The light of a candle.

In darkness *candlelight* may serve to guide men's steps, which to use in the day, were madness. *Hooker.*

Before the day was done, her work she sped,
And never went by *candlelight* to bed. *Dryd. Fab.*

The boding owl,
Steals from her private cell by night,
And flies about the *candlelight*. *Swift.*

Such as are adapted to meals, will indifferently serve for dinners or suppers, only distinguishing between daylight and *candlelight*. *Swift.*

2. The necessary candles for use.

I shall find him coals and *candlelight*.
Molineux to Locke.

CA'NDLEMAS, kân'dl-mûs.[88] *n. s.* [from *candle* and *mass.*] The feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, which was formerly celebrated with many lights in churches.

The harvest dinners are held by every wealthy man, or, as we term it, by every good liver, between Michaelmas and *Candlemas*.
Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

There is a general tradition in most parts of Europe, that inferreth the coldness of the succeeding winter, upon shining of the sun upon *Candlemas* day. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Come *Candlemas* nine years ago she died,
And now lies bury'd by the yew-tree side. *Gay.*

CA'NDLESTICK, kân'dl-stîk. *n s.* [from *candle* and *stick.*] The instrument that holds candles.

The horsemen sit like fixed *candlesticks*,
With torch-staves in their hands; and their poor jades
Lob down their heads. *Shakspeare.*

These countries were once christian, and members of the church, and where the golden *candlesticks* did stand. *Bacon.*

I know a friend, who has converted the essays of a man of quality into a kind of fringe for his *candlesticks*. *Addison.*

CA'NDLESTUFF, kân'dl-stûf. *n. s.* [from *candle* and *stuff.*] Any thing of which candles may be made; kitchen-stuff; grease; tallow.

By the help of oil, and wax, and other *candlestuff*, the flame may continue, and the wick not burn. *Bacon.*

CANDLEWA'STER, kân'dl-wâs-tûr. *n. s.* [from *candle* and *waste.*] One that consumes candles; a spendthrift.

Patch grief with proverbs, make misfortune drunk
With *candlewasters*. *Shakspeare.*

CA'NDOCK, kân'dôk. *n. s.* A weed that grows in rivers.

Let the pond lie dry six or twelve months, both to kill the water-weeds, as water-lilies, *candocks*, reate, and bulrushes; and also, that as these die for want of water, so grass may grow on the pond's bottom. *Walton.*

CA'NDOUR, kân'dûr.[314] *n. s.* [*candor*, Lat.] Sweetness of temper; purity of mind; openness; ingenuity; kindness.

He should have so much of natural *candour* and sweetness, mixed with all the improvement of learning, as might convey knowledge with a sort of gentle insinuation. *Watts.*

To CA'NDY, kân'dè. *v. a.* [probably from *candare*, a word used in later times for *to whiten.*]

1. To conserve with sugar, in such a manner as that the sugar lies in flakes, or breaks into spangles.

Should the poor be flatter'd?
No, let the *candy'd* tongue lick absurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where thrift may follow fawning. *Shakspeare.*

They have in Turkey confections like to *candied* conserves, made of sugar and lemons, or sugar and citrons, or sugar and violets, and some other flowers, and mixture of amber. *Bacon.*

With *candy'd* plantanes, and the juicy pine,
On choicest melons and sweet grapes they dine.
Waller.

2. To form into congelations.

Will the cold brook,
Candied with ice, cawdle thy morning toast,
To cure thy o'er-night's surfeit. *Shakspeare.*

3. To incrust with congelations.

Since when those frosts that winter brings,
Which *candy* every green,
Renew us like the teeming springs,
And we thus fresh are seen. *Drayton.*

To CA'NDY, kân'dè. *v. n.* To grow congealed.

CA'NDY *Lion's foot*, kân'dè. [*catanance*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

CANE, kâne. *n. s.* [*canna*, Lat.]

1. A kind of strong reed, of which walking staffs are made; a walking staff.

Shall I to please another wine sprung mind
Lose all mine own? God hath given me a measure
Short of his *cane* and body: must I find
A pain in that wherein he finds a pleasure? *Herbert.*

The king thrust the captain from him with his *cane;* whereupon he took his leave, and went home. *Harvey.*

If the poker be out of the way, or broken, stir the fire with your master's *cane*. *Swift.*

2. The plant which yields the sugar.

This *cane* or reed grows plentifully both in the East and West Indies. Other reeds have their skin hard and dry, and their pulp void of juice; but the skin of the sugar *cane* is soft. It usually grows four or five feet high, and about half an inch in diameter. The stem or stalk is divided by knots a foot and a half apart. At the top it puts forth long green tufted leaves, from the middle of which arise the flower and the seed. They usually plant them in pieces cut a foot and a half below the top of the flower; and they are ordinarily ripe in ten months, at which time they are found quite full of a white succulent marrow, whence is expressed the liquor of which sugar is made. *Chambers.*

And the sweet liquor on the *cane* bestow,
From which prepar'd the luscious sugars flow.
Blackmore.

3. A lance; a dart made of cane: whence the Spanish *inego de cannas.*

Abenamar, thy youth these sports has known,
Of which thy age is now spectator grown;
Judge-like thou sitt'st, to praise or to arraign
The flying skirmish of the darted *cane*. *Dryden.*

4. A reed.

Food may be afforded to bees, by small *canes* or troughs conveyed into their hives. *Mortimer.*

To CANE, kâne. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat with a walking staff.

CANI'CULAR, kâ-nik'û-lâr. *adj.* [*canicularis*, Lat.] Belonging to the dog-star; as, *canicular*, or dog days.

In regard to different latitudes, unto some the *canicular* days are in the winter, as unto such as are under the equinoctial line; for unto them the dog-star ariseth, when the sun is about the tropick of Cancer, which season unto them is winter. *Brown.*

CANI'NE, kâ-nine'. *adj.* [*caninus*, Lat.]

1. Having the properties of a dog.

A kind of women are made up of *canine* particles: these are scolds, who imitate the animals out of which they were taken, always busy and barking, and snarl at every one that comes in their way. *Addison.*

2. *Canine* hunger, in medicine, is an appetite which cannot be satisfied.

It may occasion an exorbitant appetite of usual things, which they will take in such quantities, till they vomit them up like dogs; from whence it is called *canine*. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'NISTER, kân'îs-tûr.[93] *n. s.* [*canistrum*, Lat.]

1. A small basket.

White lilies in full *canisters* they bring,
With all the glories of the purple spring. *Dryden.*

2. A small vessel in which any thing, such as tea or coffee, is laid up.

CA'NKER, kâng'kûr.[409] *n. s.* [*cancer*, Lat. It seems to have the same meaning and original with *cancer*, but to be accidentally written with a *k*, when it denotes bad qualities in a less degree; or *canker* might come from *chancre*, Fr. and *cancer* from the Latin.]

1. A worm that preys upon and destroys fruits.

And loathful idleness he doth detest,
The *canker* worm of every gentle breast. *Spenser.*

That which the locust hath left, hath the *canker* worm eaten. *Joel*, i. 4.

Yet writers say, as in the sweetest bud
The eating *canker* dwells; so eating love
Inhabits in the finest wits of all. *Shakspeare.*

A huffing, shining, flatt'ring, cringing coward,
A *canker* worm of peace, was rais'd above him.
Otway.

2. A fly that preys upon fruits.

There be of flies, caterpillars, *canker* flies, and bear flies. *Walton's Angler.*

3. Any thing that corrupts or consumes.

It is the *canker* and ruin of many men's estates, which, in process of time, breeds a publick poverty. *Bacon.*

Sacrilege may prove an eating *canker*, and a consuming moth, in the estate that we leave them. *Atterbury.*

No longer live the *cankers* of my court;
All to your several states with speed resort;
Waste in wild riot what your land allows,
There ply the early feast, and late carouse. *Pope.*

4. A kind of wild worthless rose; the dog-rose.

To put down Richard, that sweet lovely rose,
And plant this thorn, this *canker*, Bolingbroke.
Shakspeare.

Draw a cherry with the leaf, the shaft of a steeple, a single or *canker* rose. *Peacham.*

5. An eating or corroding humour.

I am not glad, that such a sore of time
Should seek a plaister by a contemn'd revolt,
And heal th' inveterate *canker* of one wound
By making many. *Shaksp.*

6. Corrosion; virulence.

As with age his body uglier grows,
So his mind with *cankers*. *Shaksp.*

7. A disease in trees. *Dict.*

To CA'NKER, kâng'kûr. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To grow corrupt: implying something venomous and malignant.

That cunning architect of *canker'd* guile,
Whom princes late displeasure left in bands,
For falsed letters, and suborned wile. *Fairy Queen.*

I will lift the down-trod Mortimer
As high i' th' air as this unthankful king,
As this ingrate and *canker'd* Bolingbroke. *Shaksp.*

Or what the cross dire looking planet smite,
Or hurtful worm with *canker'd* venom bite. *Milton*

To some new clime, or to thy native sky,
Oh friendless and forsaken virtue! fly:
The Indian air is deadly to thee grown;
Deceit and *canker'd* malice rule thy throne. *Dryden.*
Let envious jealousy and *canker'd* spite
Produce my actions to severest light,
And tax my open day or secret night. *Prior.*

2. To decay by some corrosive or destructive principle.

Silvering will sully and *canker* more than gilding; which, if it might be corrected with a little mixture of gold, will be profitable. *Bacon.*

To CA'NKER, kâng'kûr. *v. a.*

1. To corrupt; to corrode.

Restore to God his due in tithe and time:
A tithe purloin'd *cankers* the whole estate. *Herbert.*

2. To infect; to pollute.

An honest man will enjoy himself better in a moderate fortune, that is gained with honour and reputation, than in an overgrown estate, that is *cankered* with the acquisitions of rapine and exaction. *Addison.*

CA'NKERBIT, kâng'kûr-bît. *particip. adj.* [from *canker* and *bit.*] Bitten with an envenomed tooth.

Know, thy name is lost,
By treason's tooth bare-gnawn and *canker-bit.* *Shaksp.*

CA'NNABINE, kân'nâ-bine.[149] *adj.* [*cannabinus*, Lat.] Hempen. *Dict.*

CA'NNIBAL, kân'nė-bâl. *n. s.* An anthropophagite; a man-eater.

The *cannibals* themselves eat no man's flesh of those that die of themselves, but of such as are slain. *Bacon.*

They were little better than *cannibals*, who do hunt one another; and he that hath most strength and swiftness, doth eat and devour all his fellows. *Davies on Ireland.*

It was my hint to speak
Of the *cannibals* that each other eat;
The anthropophagi. *Shakspeare.*

The captive *cannibal*, opprest with chains,
Yet braves his foes, reviles, provokes, disdains;
Of nature fierce, untameable, and proud,
He bids defiance to the gaping crowd;
And spent at last, and speechless as he lies,
With fiery glances mocks their rage, and dies. *Granville.*

If an eleventh commandment had been given, Thou shalt not eat human flesh; would not these *cannibals* have esteemed it more difficult than all the rest? *Bentley.*

CA'NNIBALLY, kân'nė-bâl-lė. *adv.* [from *cannibal.*] In the manner of a cannibal.

Before Corioli, he scotcht him and notcht him like a carbonado.—Had he been *cannibally* given, he might have broiled and eaten him too. *Shaksp.*

CA'NNIPERS, kân'nė-pûrz. *n. s.* [corrupted from *callipers;* which see.]

The square is taken by a pair of *cannipers*, or two rulers, clapped to the side of a tree, measuring the distance between them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CA'NNON, kân'ûn.[166] *n. s.* [*cannon*, Fr. from *canna*, Lat. a pipe, meaning a large tube.]

1. A great gun for battery.

2. A gun larger than can be managed by the hand. They are of so many sizes, that they decrease in the bore from a ball of forty-eight pounds to a ball of five ounces.

As *cannons* overcharg'd with double cracks,
So they redoubled strokes upon the foe. *Shaksp.*

He had left all the *cannon* he had taken; and now he sent all his great *cannon* to a garrison. *Clarendon.*

The making, or price, of these gunpowder instruments, is extremely expensive, as may be easily judged by the weight of their materials; a whole *cannon* weighing commonly eight thousand pounds; a half *cannon*, five thousand; a culverin, four thousand five hundred; a demi-culverin, three thousand; which, whether it be in iron or brass, must needs be very costly. *Wilkins.*

CANNON-BALL, kân-nûn-bâwl'. } *n. s.*
CANNON-BULLET, kân-nûn-bûll'lit. } [from
CANNON-SHOT, kân-nûn-shôt'. } *cannon*, *ball*, *bullet*, and *shot.*] The balls which are shot from great guns.

He reckons those for wounds that are made by bullets, although it be a *cannon-shot.* *Wiseman.*

Let a *cannon-bullet* pass through a room, it must strike successively the two sides of the room. *Locke.*

To CANNONA'DE, kân-nûn-nâde'. *v. a.* [from *cannon.*] To play the great guns; to batter or attack with great guns.

Both armies *cannonaded* all the ensuing day. *Tatler.*

To CANNONA'DE, kân-nûn-nâde'. *v. a.* To fire upon with cannon.

CANNONI'ER, kân-nûn-nėėr.[275] *n. s.* [from *cannon.*] The engineer that manages the cannon.

Give me the cup;
And let the kettle to the trumpets speak,
The trumpets to the *cannonier* without,
The cannons to the heav'ns, the heav'ns to earth. *Shakspeare.*

A third was a most excellent *cannonier*, whose good skill did much endamage the forces of the king. *Hayward.*

CA'NNOT, kân'nôt. A word compounded of *can* and *not;* noting inability.

I *cannot* but believe many a child can tell twenty, long before he has any idea of infinity at all. *Locke.*

CANO'A, } kân-nôô'. } *n. s.* A boat made by
CANOE', } } cutting the trunk of a tree into a hollow vessel.

Others made rafts of wood; others devised the boat of one tree, called the *canoa*, which the Gauls, upon the Rhone, used in assisting the transportation of Hannibal's army. *Raleigh.*

In a war against Semiramis, they had four thousand monoxyla, or *canoes* of one piece of timber. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CA'NON, kân'ûn.[166] *n. s.* [κάνων.]

1. A rule; a law.

The truth is, they are rules and *canons* of that law, which is written in all men's hearts; the church had for ever, no less than now, stood bound to observe them, whether the apostle had mentioned them, or no. *Hooker.*

His books are almost the very *canon* to judge both doctrine and discipline by. *Hooker.*

Religious *canons*, civil laws, are cruel;
Then what should war be? *Shaksp.*

Canons in logick are such as these: every part of a division, singly taken, must contain less than the whole; and a definition must be peculiar and proper to the thing defined. *Watts.*

2. The laws made by ecclesiastical councils.

Canon law is that law, which is made and ordained in a general council, or provincial synod, of the church. *Ayliffe.*

These were looked on as lapsed persons, and great severities of penance were prescribed them by the *canons* of Ancyra. *Stillingfleet.*

3. The books of Holy Scripture; or the great rule.

Canon also denotes those books of Scripture, which are received as inspired and canonical, to distinguish them from either profane, apocryphal, or disputed books. Thus we say, that *Genesis* is part of the sacred *canon* of the Scripture. *Ayliffe.*

4. A dignitary in cathedral churches.

For deans and *canons*, or prebends, of cathedral churches, they were of great use in the church: they were to be of counsel with the bishop for his revenue, and for his government, in causes ecclesiastical. *Bacon.*

Swift much admires the place and air,
And longs to be a *canon* there.
A *canon!* that 's a place too mean:
No, doctor, you shall be a dean;
Two dozen *canons* round your stall,
And you the tyrant o'er them all. *Swift.*

5. *Canons Regular.* Such as are placed in monasteries. *Ayliffe.*

6. *Canons Secular.* Lay canons, who have been, as a mark of honour, admitted into some chapters.

7. [Among chirurgeons.] An instrument used in sewing up wounds. *Dict.*

8. A large sort of printing letter, probably so called from being first used in printing a book of canons; or perhaps from its size, and therefore properly written *cannon.*

CA'NON BIT, kân'ûn-bît. *n. s.* That part of the bit let into the horse's mouth.

A goodly person, and could manage fair
His stubborn steed with *canon bit*,
Who under him did trample as the air. *Spenser.*

CA'NONESS, kân'ûn-nės. *n. s.* [*canonissa*, low Lat.]

There are, in popish countries, women they call secular *canonesses*, living after the example of secular canons. *Ayliffe.*

CANO'NICAL, kâ-nôn'ė-kâl. *adj.* [*canonicus*, low Lat.]

1. According to the canon.

2. Constituting the canon.

Public readings there are of books and writings, not *canonical*, whereby the church doth also preach, or openly make known, the doctrine of virtuous conversation. *Hooker.*

No such book was found amongst those *canonical* scriptures. *Raleigh.*

3. Regular; stated; fixed by ecclesiastical laws.

Seven times in a day do I praise thee, said David: from this definite number some ages of the church took their pattern for their *canonical* hours. *Taylor.*

4. Spiritual; ecclesiastical; relating to the church.

York anciently had a metropolitan jurisdiction over all the bishops of Scotland, from whom they had their consecration, and to whom they swore *canonical* obedience. *Ayliffe.*

CANO'NICALLY, kâ-nôn'ė-kâl-lė. *adv.* [from *canonical.*] In a manner agreeable to the canon.

It is a known story of the friar, who, on a fasting day, bid his capon be carp, and then very *canonically* eat it. *Government of the Tongue.*

CANO'NICALNESS, kâ-nôn'ė-kâl-nės. *n. s.* [from *canonical.*] The quality of being canonical.

CA'NONIST, kân'nûn-nist.[166] *n. s.* [from *canon.*] A man versed in the ecclesiastical laws; a professor of the canon law.

John Fisher, bishop of Rochester, when the king would have translated him from that poor bishoprick, he refused, saying, he would not forsake his poor little old wife; thinking of the fifteenth canon of the Nicene council, and that of the *canonists*, *Matrimonium inter episcopum & ecclesiam esse contractum, &c.* *Camden's Remains.*

Of whose strange crimes no *canonist* can tell
In what commandment's large contents they dwell. *Pope.*

CANONIZA'TION, kân-nô-nė-zâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *canonize.*] The act of declaring any man a saint.

It is very suspicious, that the interests of particular families, or churches, have too great a sway in *canonizations.* *Addison.*

To CA'NONIZE, kân'nò-nize. *v. a.* [from *canon*, to put into the canon, or rule for observing festivals.] To declare any man a saint.

The king, desirous to bring into the house of Lancaster celestial honour, became suitor to pope Julius, to *canonize* king Henry VI. for a saint. *Bacon.*

By those hymns all shall approve
Us *canoniz'd* for love. *Donne.*

They have a pope too, who hath the chief care of religion, and of *canonizing* whom he thinks fit, and thence have the honour of saints. *Stillingfleet.*

CA'NONRY, kân'ûn-rè. } CA'NONSHIP, kân'ûn-shîp. } *n. s.* [from *canon*.] An ecclesiastical benefice in some cathedral or collegiate church, which has a prebend, or a stated allowance out of the revenues of such church, commonly annexed to it. *Ayliffe.*

CA'NOPIED, kân'ò-pîd'.[282] *adj.* [from *canopy*.] Covered with a canopy.

I sat me down to watch upon a bank,
With ivy *canopy'd*, and interwove
With flaunting honeysuckle. *Milton.*

CA'NOPY, kân'ò-pè. *n. s.* [*canopeum*, low Lat.] A covering of state over a throne or bed; a covering spread over the head.

She is there brought into a paled grecn,
And placed under a stately *canopy*,
The warlike feats of both those knights to see. *Fairy Queen.*

Now spread the night her spangled *canopy*,
And summon'd every restless eye to sleep. *Fairfax.*

Nor will the raging fever's fire abate
With golden *canopies*, and beds of state. *Dryden.*

To CA'NOPY, kân'ò-pè. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a canopy.

The birch, the myrtle, and the bay,
Like friends did all embrace;
And their large branches did display
To *canopy* the place. *Dryden.*

CA'NOROUS, kâ-nò'rûs.[512] *adj.* [*canorus*, Lat.] Musical; tuneful.

Birds that are most *canorous*, and whose notes we most commend, are of little throats, and short. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CANT, kânt. *n. s.* [probably from *cantus*, Lat. implying the odd tone of voice used by vagrants; but imagined by some to be corrupted from *quaint*.]

1. A corrupt dialect used by beggars and vagabonds.
2. A particular form of speaking, peculiar to some certain class or body of men.

I write not always in the proper terms of navigation, land service, or in the *cant* of any profession. *Dryden.*

If we would trace out the original of that flagrant and avowed impiety, which has prevailed among us for some years, we should find, that it owes its rise to that *cant* and hypocrisy, which had taken possession of the people's minds in the time of the great rebellion. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Astrologers, with an old paltry *cant*, and a few pot-hooks for planets, to amuse the vulgar, have too long been suffered to abuse the world. *Swift.*

A few general rules, with a certain *cant* of words, has sometimes set up an illiterate heavy writer for a most judicious and formidable critick. *Addison.*

3. A whining pretension to goodness, in formal and affected terms.

Of promise prodigal, while power you want,
And preaching in the self-denying *cant*. *Dryd.*

4. Barbarous jargon.

The affectation of some late authors, to introduce and multiply *cant* words, is the most ruinous corruption in any language. *Swift.*

5. Auction.

Numbers of these tenants, or their descendants, are now offering to sell their leases by *cant*, even those which were for lives. *Swift.*

To CANT, kânt. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To talk in the jargon of particular professions; or in any kind of formal, affected language; or with a peculiar and studied tone of voice.

Men *cant* about *materia* and *forma;* hunt chimeras by rules of art, or dress up ignorance in words of bulk or sound, which may stop up the mouth of enquiry. *Glanville.*

That uncouth affected garb of speech, or *canting* language rather, if I may so call it, which they have of late taken up, is the signal distinction and characteristical note of that, which, in that their new language, they call the godly party. *Sanderson.*

The busy, subtile serpents of the law
Did first my mind from true obedience draw;
While I did limits to the king prescribe,
And took for oracle that *canting* tribe. *Roscommon.*

Unskill'd in schemes by planets to foreshow,
Like *canting* rascals, how the wars will go. *Dryd.*

CANTA'TA, kân-tà'tâ. *n. s.* [Ital.] A song.

CANTA'TION, kân-tà'shûn. *n. s.* [from *canto*, Lat.] The act of singing.

CA'NTER, kân'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *cant*.] A term of reproach for hypocrites, who talk formally of religion, without obeying it.

CANTERBURY BELLS, kân'tûr-bêr-rè-bêlls. See BELFLOWER.

CANTERBURY GALLOP, kân'tûr-bêr-rè-gâl-lûp. [In horsemanship.] The hand gallop of an ambling horse, commonly called a canter; said to be derived from the monks riding to Canterbury on easy ambling horses.

CANTHA'RIDES, kân-*th*âr'è-dêz. *n. s.* [Latin.] Spanish flies, used to raise blisters.

The flies, *cantharides*, are bred of a worm, or caterpillar, but peculiar to certain fruit trees; as are the fig-tree, the pine-tree, and the wild brier; all which bear sweet fruit, and fruit that hath a kind of secret biting or sharpness: for the fig hath a milk in it that is sweet and corrosive; the pine apple hath a kernel that is strong and abstersive. *Bacon.*

CA'NTHUS, kân'*th*ûs. *n. s.* [Latin.] The corner of the eye. The internal is called the greater, the external the lesser *canthus*. *Quincy.*

A gentlewoman was seized with an inflammation and tumour in the great *canthus*, or angle of her eye. *Wiseman.*

CA'NTICLE, kân'tè-kl.[405] *n. s.* [from *canto*, Lat.] A song: used generally for a song in scripture.

This right of estate, in some nations, is yet more significantly expressed by Moses in his *canticles*, in the person of God to the Jews. *Bacon's Holy War.*

CANTI'LIVERS, kân-tè-liv'ûrz. *n. s.* Pieces of wood framed into the front or other sides of a house, to sustain the moulding and eaves over it. *Moxon.*

CA'NTION, kân'shûn. *n. s.* [*cantio*, Lat.] Song; verses. Not now in use.

In the eighth eclogue the same person was brought in singing a *cantion* of Collin's making. *Spenser.*

CA'NTLE, kân'tl.[405] *n. s.* [*kant*, Dutch, a corner; *eschantillon*, Fr. a piece.] A piece with corners. *Skinner.*

See how this river comes, me crankling in,
And cuts me from the best of all my land
A huge halfmoon, a monstrous *cantle* out. *Shaksp.*

To CA'NTLE, kân'tl.[405] *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in pieces.

For four times talking, if one piece thou take,
That must be *cantled*, and the judge go snack. *Dryden.*

CA'NTLET, kânt'lêt.[99] *n. s.* [from *cantle*.] A piece; a fragment.

Nor shield nor armour can their force oppose;
Huge *cantlets* of his buckler strew the ground,
And no defence in his bor'd arms is found. *Dryden.*

CA'NTO, kân'tò. *n. s.* [Ital.] A book, or section, of a poem.

Why, what would you do?——
—Make a willow cabin at your gate,
And call upon my soul within the house;
Write loyal *cantos* of contemned love. *Shakspeare.*

CA'NTON, kân'tûn.[166] *n. s.*

1. A small parcel or division of land.

Only that little *canton* of land, called the English pale, containing four small shires, did maintain a bordering war with the Irish, and retain the form of English government. *Davies.*

2. A small community, or clan.

The same is the case of rovers by land; such, as yet, are some *cantons* in Arabia, and some petty kings of the mountains adjacent to straits and ways. *Bacon's Holy War.*

To CA'NTON, kân'tûn.[166] *v. a.* [from the noun.] To divide into little parts.

Families shall quit all subjection to him, and *canton* his empire into less governments for themselves. *Locke.*

It would certainly be for the good of mankind, to have all the mighty empires and monarchies of the world *cantoned* out into petty states and principalities. *Addison on Italy.*

The late king of Spain, reckoning it an indignity to have his territories *cantoned* out into parcels by other princes, during his own life, and without his consent, rather chose to bequeath the monarchy entire to a younger son of France. *Swift.*

They *canton* out to themselves a little province in the intellectual world, where they fancy the light shines, and all the rest is in darkness. *Watts.*

To CA'NTONIZE, kân'tûn-ize. *v. a.* [from *canton*.] To parcel out into small divisions.

Thus was all Ireland *cantonized* among ten persons of the English nation. *Davies on Ireland.*

The whole forest was in a manner *cantonized* amongst a very few in number, of whom some had regal rights. *Howel.*

CA'NTRED, kân'trîd. *n. s.* The same in Wales as an *hundred* in England. For *cantre*, in the British language, signifieth an hundred. *Cowell.*

The king regrants to him all that province, reserving only the city of Dublin, and the *cantreds* next adjoining, with the maritime towns. *Davies.*

CA'NVASS, kân'vâs. *n. s.* [*canevas*, Fr. *cannabis*, Lat. hemp.

1. A kind of linen cloth woven for several uses, as sails, painting cloths, tents.

The master commanded forthwith to set on all the *canvass* they could, and fly homeward. *Sidney.*

And eke the pens, that did his pinions bind,
Were like main yards with flying *canvass* lin'd. *Spenser.*

Their *canvass* castles up they quickly rear,
And build a city in an hour's space. *Fairfax.*

Where'er thy navy spreads her *canvass* wings,
Homage to thee, and peace to all, she brings. *Waller.*

With such kind passion hastes the prince to fight,
And spreads his flying *canvass* to the sound;
Him whom no danger, were he there, could fright,
Now absent, every little noise can wound. *Dryden.*

Thou, Kneller, long with noble pride,
The foremost of thy art, hast vied

With nature in a generous strife,
And touch'd the *canvass* into life. *Addison.*

2. The act of sifting voices, or trying them previously to the decisive act of voting. [from *canvass*, as it signifies a sieve.]

There be that can pack cards, and yet cannot play well: so there are some that are good in *canvasses* and factions, that are otherwise weak men. *Bacon.*

To CA'NVASS, kăn'vâs. *v. a.* [*Skinner* derives it from *cannabasser*, Fr. to beat hemp; which being a very laborious employment, it is used to signify, to search diligently into.]

1. To sift; to examine. [from *canvass*, a straining cloth.]

I have made careful search on all hands, and *canvassed* the matter with all possible diligence. *Woodward.*

2. To debate; to discuss.

The curs discovered a raw hide at the bottom of a river, and laid their heads together how to come at it: they *canvassed* the matter one way and t'other, and concluded, that the way to get it, was to drink their way to it. *L'Estrange.*

To CA'NVASS, kăn'vâs. *v. n.* To solicit; to try votes previously to the decisive act.

Elizabeth being to resolve upon an officer, and being, by some that *canvassed* for others, put in some doubt of that person she meant to advance, said, she was like one with a lanthorn seeking a man. *Bacon.*

This crime of *canvassing*, or soliciting for church preferment, is, by the canon law, called simony. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CA'NY, kâ'nè. *adj.* [from *cane*.]

1. Full of canes.

2. Consisting of canes.

But in his way lights on the barren plains
Of Sericana, where Chineses drive,
With sails and wind, their *cany* waggons light. *Milton.*

CA'NZONET, kăn-zò-nĕt'. *n. s.* [*canzonetta*, Ital.] A little song.

Vecchi was most pleasing of all others, for his conecit and variety, as well his madrigals as *canzonets.* *Peacham.*

CAP, kăp. *n. s.* [*cap*, Welsh; cæppe, Sax. *cappe*, Germ. *cappe*, Fr. *cappa*, Ital. *capa*, Span. *kappe*, Dan. and Dutch; *caput* a head, Latin.]

1. The garment that covers the head.

Here is the *cap* your worship did bespeak.—
—Why, this was moulded on a porringer,
A velvet dish. *Shaksp. Taming of the Shrew.*
I have ever held my *cap* off to thy fortune.—
—Thou hast serv'd me with much faith. *Shaksp.*
First, lolling sloth in woollen *cap*,
Taking her after-dinner nap. *Swift.*
The *cap*, the whip, the masculine attire,
For which they roughen to the sense. *Thomson.*

2. The ensign of the cardinalate.

Henry the Fifth did sometimes prophesy,
If once he came to be a cardinal,
He'd make his *cap* coequal with the crown.
Shakspeare's Henry VI.

3. The topmost; the highest.

Thou art the *cap* of all the fools alive. *Shaksp.*

4. A reverence made by uncovering the head.

They more and less came in with *cap* and knee,
Met him in boroughs, cities, villages. *Shaksp.*
Should the want of a *cap* or a cringe so mortally discompose him, as we find afterwards it did. *L'Estrange.*

5. A vessel made like a cap.

It is observed, that a barrel or *cap*, whose cavity will contain eight cubical feet of air, will not serve a diver above a quarter of an hour. *Wilkins.*

6. *Cap of a great gun.* A piece of lead laid over the touch-hole, to preserve the prime.

7. *Cap of maintenance.* One of the regalia carried before the king at the coronation.

To CAP, kăp. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover on the top.

The bones next the joint are *capped* with a smooth cartilaginous substance, serving both to strength and motion. *Derham.*

2. To deprive of the cap.

If one, by another occasion, take any thing from another, as boys sometimes use to *cap* one another the same is straight felony. *Spenser on Ireland.*

3. *To cap verses.* To name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter; to name in opposition or emulation; to name alternately in contest.

Where Henderson, and th' other masses,
Were sent to *cap* texts, and put cases. *Hudibras.*
Sure it is a pitiful pretence to ingenuity that can be thus kept up, there being little need of any other faculty but memory, to be able to *cap* texts. *Government of the Tongue.*

There is an author of ours, whom I would desire him to read, before he ventures at *capping* characters. *Atterbury.*

CAP *à pié*, CAP *à pié*, kăp-â-pē'. [*cap à pié*, Fr.] From head to foot; all over.

A figure like your father,
Arm'd at all points exactly, *cap à pè*,
Appears before them, and, with solemn march,
Goes slow and stately by them. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
There for the two contending knights he sent;
Arm'd *cap à pié*, with rev'rence low they bent. *Dryden.*

A woodlouse,
That folds up itself in itself for a house,
As round as a ball, without head, without tail,
Inclos'd *cap à pè* in a strong coat of mail. *Swift*

CAP-PAPER, kăp'pâ-pûr. A sort of coarse brownish paper. So called from being formed into a kind of *cap* to hold commodities.

Having, for trial-sake, filtered it through *cap-paper*, there remained in the filtre a powder. *Boyle.*

CAPABI'LITY, kâ-pâ-bîl'ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [from *capable*.] Capacity; the quality of being capable.

Sure he that made us with such large discourse,
Looking before and after, gave us not
That *capability* and godlike reason
To rust in us unus'd. *Shakspeare.*

CA'PABLE, kâ'pâ-bl. *adj.* [*capable*, Fr.]

1. Sufficient to contain; sufficiently capacious.

When we consider so much of that space, as is equal to, or *capable* to receive a body of any assigned dimensions. *Locke.*

2. Endued with powers equal to any particular thing.

To say, that the more *capable*, or the better deserver, hath such right to govern, as he may compulsorily bring under the less worthy, is idle. *Bacon.*
When you hear any person give his judgment, consider with yourself whether he be a *capable* judge. *Watts.*

3. Intelligent; able to understand.

Look you, how pale he glares;
His form and cause conjoin'd, preaching to stones,
Would make them *capable*. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

4. Intellectually capacious; able to receive.

I am much bound to God, that he hath endued you with one *capable* of the best instructions. *Digby.*

5. Susceptible.

The soul, immortal substance, to remain
Conscious of joy, and *capable* of pain. *Prior.*

6. Qualified for; without any natural impediment.

There is no man that believes the goodness of God, but must be inclined to think, that he hath made some things for as long a duration as they are *capable* of. *Tillotson.*

7. Qualified for; without legal impediment.

Of my land,
Loyal and natural boy! I'll work the means
To make thee *capable*. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

8. It has the particle *of* before a noun.

What secret springs their eager passions move,
How *capable of* death for injur'd love! *Dryden.*

9. Hollow. This sense is not now in use.

Lean but upon a rush,
The cicatrice, and *capable* impressure,
Thy palm some moments keeps. *Shakspeare.*

CA'PABLENESS, kâ'pâ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *capable*.] The quality or state of being capable; knowledge; understanding; power of mind.

CAPA'CIOUS, kâ-pâ'shŭs. *adj.* [*capax*, Lat.]

1. Wide; large; able to hold much.

Beneath th' incessant weeping of those drains
I see the rocky siphons stretch'd immense,
The mighty reservoirs of harden'd chalk
Or stiff compacted clay, *capacious* found. *Thomson.*

2. Extensive; equal to much knowledge, or great design.

There are some persons of a good genius, and a *capacious* mind, who write and speak very obscurely. *Watts.*

CAPA'CIOUSNESS, kâ-pâ'shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *capacious*.] The power of holding or receiving; largeness.

A concave measure, of known and denominate capacity, serves to measure the *capaciousness* of any other vessel. In like manner to a given weight the weight of all other bodies may be reduced and so found out. *Holder on Time.*

To CAPA'CITATE, kâ-pâs'ĕ-tâte. *v. a.* [from *capacity*.] To make capable; to enable; to qualify.

By this instruction we may be *capacitated* to observe those errours. *Dryden.*
These sort of men were sycophants only, and were endued with arts of life, to *capacitate* them for the conversation of the rich and great. *Tatler.*

CAPA'CITY, kâ-pâs'ĕ-tè.[611] *n. s.* [*capacité*, Fr.]

1. The power of holding or containing any thing.

Had our palace the *capacity*
To camp this host, we would all sup together. *Shakspeare.*
Notwithstanding thy *capacity*
Receiveth as the sea, nought enters there,
Of what validity and pitch soe'er,
But falls into abatement and low price. *Shaksp.*
For they that most and greatest things embrace,
Enlarge thereby their mind's *capacity*,
As streams enlarg'd, enlarge the channel's space. *Davies.*
Space, considered in length, breadth, and thickness, I think, may be called *capacity*. *Locke.*

2. Room; space.

There remained, in the *capacity* of the exhausted cylinder, store of little rooms, or spaces, empty or devoid of air. *Boyle.*

3. The force or power of the mind.

No intellectual creature is able, by *capacity*, to do that which nature doth without *capacity* and knowledge. *Hooker.*
In spiritual natures, so much as there is of desire, so much there is also of *capacity* to receive. I do not

say, there is always a *capacity* to receive the very thing they desire, for that may be impossible *South.*

An heroic poem requires the accomplishment of some extraordinary undertaking; which requires the duty of a soldier, and the *capacity* and prudence of a general. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

4. Power; ability.

Since the world's wide frame does not include
A cause with such *capacities* endued,
Some other cause o'er nature must preside. *Blackm.*

5. State; condition; character.

A miraculous revolution, reducing many from the head of a triumphant rebellion to their old condition of masons, smiths, and carpenters; that, in this *capacity*, they might repair what, as colonels and captains, they had ruined and defaced. *South.*

You desire my thoughts as a friend, and not as a member of parliament; they are the same in both *capacities.* *Swift.*

CAPA'RISON, kâ-pâr'ė-sŭn.[170 443] *n. s.* [*caparazon*, a great cloke, Span.] A horse-cloth, or a sort of cover for a horse, which is spread over his furniture. *Farrier's Dict.*

Tilting furniture, emblazon'd shields,
Impresses quaint, *caparisons*, and steeds,
Bases, and tinsel trappings, gorgeous knights,
At joust and tournament. *Paradise Lost.*

Some wore a breastplate, and a light juppon;
Their horses cloath'd with rich *caparison.* *Dryden.*

To CAPA'RISON, kâ-pâr'ė-sŭn. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress in caparisons.

The steeds *caparison'd* with purple stand,
With golden trappings, glorious to behold,
And champ betwixt their teeth the foaming gold.
Dryden.

2. To dress pompously: in a ludicrous sense.

Don't you think, though I am *caparisoned* like a man, I have a doublet and hose in my disposition. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

CAPE, kâpe. *n. s.* [*cape*, Fr.]

1. Headland; promontory.

What from the *cape* can you discern at sea?—
—Nothing at all; it is a high wrought flood. *Shak.*

The parting sun,
Beyond the earth's green *cape* and verdant isles,
Hesperean sets; my signal to depart. *Par. Lost.*

The Romans made war upon the Tarentines, and obliged them by treaty not to sail beyond the *cape.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. The neck-piece of a cloke.

He was cloathed in a robe of fine black cloth, with wide sleeves and *cape.* *Bacon.*

CA'PER, kâ'pŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *caper*, Lat. a goat.] A leap; a jump; a skip.

We, that are true lovers, run into strange *capers;* but as all is mortal in nature, so is all nature in love mortal in folly. *Shakspeare. As you like it.*

Flimnap, the treasurer, is allowed to cut a *caper*, on the strait rope, at least an inch higher than any other lord in the whole empire. *Swift's Gul. Trav.*

CA'PER, kâ'pŭr. *n. s.* [*capparis*, Lat.] An acid pickle. See CAPER-BUSH.

We invent new sauces and pickles, which resemble the animal ferment in taste and virtue, as mangoes, olives, and *capers.* *Floyer on the Humours.*

To CA'PER, kâ'pŭr. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dance frolicksomely.

The truth is, I am only old in judgment; and he that will *caper* with me for a thousand marks, let him lend me the money, and have at him. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

2. To skip for merriment.

Our master
Cap'ring to eye her. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

His nimble hand's instinct then taught each string
A *cap'ring* chearfulness, and made them sing
To their own dance. *Crashaw.*

The family tript it about, and *capered* like hailstones bounding from a marble floor. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To dance: spoken in contempt.

The stage would need no force, nor song, nor dance,
Nor *capering* monsieur from active France. *Rowe.*

CA'PERER, kâ'pŭr-rŭr.[655] *n. s.* [from *caper.*] A dancer: in contempt.

The tumbler's gambols some delight afford;
No less the nimble *caperer* on the cord:
But these are still insipid stuff to thee,
Coop'd in a ship, and toss'd upon the sea. *Dryden.*

CA'PERBUSH, kâ'pŭr-bŭsh. *n. s.* [*capparis*, Lat.]

The fruit is fleshy, and shaped like a pear. This plant grows in the South of France, in Spain, and in Italy, upon old walls and buildings; and the buds of the flowers, before they are open are pickled for eating. *Miller.*

CA'PIAS, kâ'pė-ŭs.[88] *n. s.* [Lat.] A writ of two sorts: One before judgment, called *capias ad respondendum*, in an action personal, if the sheriff, upon the first writ of distress, return that he has no effects in his jurisdiction. The other is a writ of execution after judgment. *Cowell.*

CAPILLA'CEOUS, kâp-pĭl-lâ'shŭs. *adj.* The same with *capillary.*

CA'PILLAIRE, kâp-pĭl-lâre'. *n. s.* Syrup of maidenhead.

CAPI'LLAMENT, kâ-pĭl'lâ-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*capillamentum*, Lat.] Those small threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower, and adorned with little knobs at the top, are called *capillaments.* *Quincy.*

CA'PILLARY, kâp-pĭl'lâ-rė. *adj.* [from *capillus*, hair, Lat.]

1. Resembling hairs; small; minute: applied to plants.

Capillary or *capillaceous* plants, are such as have no main stalk or stem, but grow to the ground, as hairs on the head; and which bear their seeds in little tufts or protuberances on the backside of their leaves. *Quincy.*

Our common hyssop is not the least of vegetables, nor observed to grow upon walls; but rather, some kind of *capillaries*, which are very small plants, and only grow upon walls and stony places. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Applied to vessels of the body: small; as the ramifications of the arteries. *Quincy.*

Ten *capillary* arteries in some parts of the body, as in the brain, are not equal to one hair; and the smallest lymphatick vessels are an hundred times smaller than the smallest *capillary* artery. *Arbuth.*

CAPILLA'TION, kâp-pĭl-lâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *capillus*, Lat.] A vessel like a hair; a small ramification of vessels. Not used.

Nor is the humour contained in smaller veins, or obscurer *capillations*, but in a vesicle. *Brown.*

CA'PITAL, kâp'ė-tâl.[88] *adj.* [*capitalis*, Lat.]

1. Relating to the head.

Needs must the serpent now his *capital* bruise
Expect with mortal pain. *Paradise Lost.*

2. Criminal in the highest degree, so as to touch life.

Edmund, I arrest thee
On *capital* treason. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Several cases deserve greater punishment than many crimes that are *capital* among us. *Swift.*

3. That which affects life.

In *capital* causes, wherein but one man's life is in question, the evidence ought to be clear; much more in a judgment upon a war, which is *capital* to thousands. *Bacon.*

4. Chief; principal.

I will, out of that infinite number, reckon but some that are most *capital*, and commonly occurrent both in the life and conditions of private men. *Spenser on Ireland.*

As to swerve in the least points, is errour, so the *capital* enemies thereof God hateth, as his deadly foes, aliens, and, without repentance, children of endless perdition. *Hooker.*

They do, in themselves, tend to confirm the truth of a *capital* article in religion. *Atterbury.*

5. Chief; metropolitan.

This had been
Perhaps thy *capital* seat, from whence had spread
All generations; and had hither come,
From all the ends of th' earth, to celebrate
And reverence thee, their great progenitor.
Paradise Lost.

6. Applied to letters; large; such as are written at the beginnings or heads of books.

Our most considerable actions are always present, like *capital* letters to an aged and dim eye. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

The first is written in *capital* letters, without chapters or verses. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

7. *Capital stock.* The principal or original stock of a trader or company.

CA'PITAL, kâp'ė-tâl. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. The upper part of a pillar.

You see the volute of the Ionick, the foliage of the Corinthian, and the ouvali of the Dorick, mixed without any regularity on the same *capital.* *Addison on Italy.*

2. The chief city of a nation or kingdom.

CA'PITALLY, kâp'ė-tâl-lė. *adv.* [from *capital.*] In a capital manner.

CAPITA'TION, kâp-ė-tâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *caput*, the head, Lat.] Numeration by heads.

He suffered for not performing the commandment of God concerning *capitation;* that, when the people were numbered, for every head they should pay unto God a shekel. *Brown.*

CA'PITE, kâp'ė-tė'. *n. s.* [from *caput*, *capitis*, Lat.]

A tenure which holdeth immediately of the king, as of his crown, be it by knight's service or socage, and not as of any honour, castle, or manour: and therefore it is otherwise called a tenure, that holdeth merely of the king; because, as the crown is a corporation and seigniory in gross, as the common lawyers term it, so the king that possesseth the crown is, in account of law, perpetually king, and never in his minority, nor ever dieth. *Cowell.*

CAPI'TULAR, kâ-pĭtsh'ŭ-lŭr.[88] *n. s.* [from *capitulum*, Lat. an ecclesiastical chapter.]

1. A body of statutes, divided into chapters.

That this practice continued to the time of Charlemain, appears by a constitution in his *capitular.* *Taylor.*

2. A member of a chapter.

Canonists do agree, that the chapter makes decrees and statutes, which shall bind the chapter itself, and all its members or *capitulars.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To CAPI'TULATE, kâ-pĭtsh'ŭ-lâte.[91] *v. n.* [from *capitulum*, Lat.]

1. To draw up any thing in heads or articles.

Percy, Northumberland,
The archbishop of York, Douglas, and Mortimer,
Capitulate against us, and are up.
Shaksp. Henry IV.

2. To yield, or surrender up, on certain stipulations.

The king took it for a great indignity, that thieves should offer to *capitulate* with him as enemies. *Hayward.*

I still pursued, and about two o'clock this afternoon she thought fit to *capitulate*. *Spectator.*

CAPITULA'TION, kă-pĭtsh-ŭ-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *capitulate.*] Stipulation; terms; conditions.

It was not a complete conquest, but rather a dedition upon terms and *capitulations*, agreed between the conquerour and the conquered; wherein, usually, the yielding party secured to themselves their law and religion. *Hale.*

CAPI'VI-TREE, kă-pē'vē-trēē. *n.s.* [*copaiba*, Lat.]

This tree grows near a village called Ayapel, in the province of Antiochi, in the Spanish West Indies, about ten days journey from Carthagena. Some of them do not yield any of the balsam; those that do, are distinguished by a ridge which runs along their trunks. These trees are wounded in their centre, and they apply vessels to the wounded part to receive the balsam. One of these trees will yield five or six gallons of balsam. *Miller.*

To CAPO'CH, kă-pŏŏtsh'. *v. a.* I know not distinctly what this word means; perhaps, to strip off the hood.

Capoch'd your rabins of the Synod,
And snapt the canons with a why not. *Hudibras.*

CA'PON, kā'pn.[405] [170] *n. s.* [*capo*, Lat.] A castrated cock.

In good roast beef my landlord sticks his knife;
The *capon* fat delights his dainty wife. *Gay's Past.*

CAPONNIE'RE, kăp-pŏn-nēēr'. *n. s.* [Fr. A term in fortification.] A covered lodgment, of about four or five feet broad, encompassed with a little parapet of about two feet high, serving to support planks laden with earth. This lodgment contains fifteen or twenty soldiers, and is usually placed at the extremity of the counterscarp, having little embrasures made in them, through which they fire. *Harris.*

CAPO'T, kă-pŏt'. *n. s.* [French.] Is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of picquet.

To CAPO'T, kă-pŏt'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] When one party has won all the tricks of cards at picquet, he is said to have *capotted* his antagonist.

CAPO'UCH, kă-pŏŏtsh'. *n. s.* [*capuce*, Fr.] A monk's hood. *Dict.*

CA'PPER, kăp'pŭr. *n. s.* [from *cap.*] One who makes or sells caps.

CAPRE'OLATE, kă-prē'ō-lāte. *adj.* [from *capreolus*, a tendril of a vine, Lat.]

Such plants as turn, wind, and creep along the ground by means of their tendrils, as gourds, melons, and cucumbers, are termed, in botany, *capreolate* plants. *Harris.*

CAPRI'CE, kă-prēēse', or kăp'rēēse. } *n.s.*
CAPRI'CHIO, kă-prēē'tsh'ō. }

[*caprice*, Fr. *capricho*, Span.] Freak; fancy; whim; sudden change of humour.

It is a pleasant spectacle to behold the shifts, windings, and unexpected *caprichios* of distressed nature, when pursued by a close and well-managed experiment. *Glanville's Scepsis, Preface.*

We are not to be guided in the sense of that book, either by the misreports of some ancients, or the *caprichios* of one or two neoteries. *Grew.*

Heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole;
That counterworks each folly and *caprice*,
That disappoints th' effects of ev'ry vice. *Pope.*

If there be a single spot more barren, or more distant from the church, there the rector or vicar may be obliged, by the *caprice* or pique of the bishop, to build. *Swift.*

Their passions move in lower spheres,
Where'er *caprice* or folly steers. *Swift.*

All the various machines and utensils would now and then play odd pranks and *caprices*, quite contrary to their proper structures, and design of the artificers. *Bentley.*

CAPRI'CIOUS, kă-prĭsh'ŭs. *adj.* [*capricieux*, Fr.] Whimsical; fanciful; humoursome.

CAPRI'CIOUSLY, kă-prĭsh'ŭs-lē. *adv.* [from *capricious.*] Whimsically; in a manner depending wholly upon fancy.

CAPRI'CIOUSNESS, kă-prĭsh'ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *capricious.*] The quality of being led by caprice, humour, whimsicalness.

A subject ought to suppose that there are reasons, although he be not apprised of them; otherwise, he must tax his prince of *capriciousness*, inconstancy, or ill design. *Swift.*

CA'PRICORN, kăp'prē-kŏrn. *n. s.* [*capricornus*, Lat.] One of the signs of the zodiack; the winter solstice.

Let the longest night in *Capricorn* be of fifteen hours, the day consequently must be of nine.
Notes to Creech's Manilius.

CAPRIO'LE, kăp'rē-ōle'. *n. s.* [French. In horsemanship.] *Capirioles* are leaps, such as a horse makes in one and the same place, without advancing forwards, and in such a manner, that when he is in the air, and height of his leap, he yerks or strikes out with his hinder legs, even and near. A *capriole* is the most difficult of all the high manage, or raised airs. It is different from the *croupade* in this, that the horse does not show his shoes; and from a *balotade*, in that he does not yerk out in a *balotade*. *F. Dict.*

CA'PSTAN, kăp'stăn. *n. s.* [corruptly called *capstern; cabestan*, Fr.] A cylinder, with levers, to wind up any great weight, particularly to raise the anchors.

The weighing of anchors by the *capstan* is also new. *Raleigh's Essays.*

No more behold thee turn my watch's key,
As seamen at a *capstan* anchors weigh. *Swift.*

CA'PSULAR, kăp'shŭ-lăr.[452] } *adj.* [*capsula*,
CA'PSULARY, kăp'shŭ-lăr-ē. } Lat.] Hollow like a chest.

It ascendeth not directly unto the throat, but ascending first into a *capsulary* reception of the breast-bone, it ascendeth again into the neck. *Brown.*

CA'PSULATE, kăp'shŭ-lāte. } *adj.* [*capsula*, Lat.]
CA'PSULATED, kăp'shŭ-lā-tĕd. }

Inclosed, or in a box.

Seeds, such as are corrupted and stale, will swim; and this agreeth unto the seeds of plants locked up and *capsulated* in their husks. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The heart lies immured, or *capsulated*, in a cartilage, which includes the heart as the skull doth the brain. *Derham.*

CA'PTAIN, kăp'tĭn.[208] *n. s.* [*capitain*, Fr. in Latin, *capitaneus:* being one of those who, by tenure *in capite*, were obliged to bring soldiers to the war.]

1. A chief commander.

Dismay'd not this
Our *captains*, Macbeth and Banquo? *Shaksp. Macb.*

2. The chief of any number or body of men.

Nashan shall be *captain* of Judah. *Numbers.*

He sent unto him a *captain* of fifty. *Kings.*

The *captain* of the guard gave him victuals. *Jeremiah.*

3. A man skilled in war; as, Marlborough was a great *captain*.

4. The commander of a company in a regiment.

A *captain!* these villains will make the name of *captain* as odious as the word occupy; therefore *captains* had need look to it. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

The grim *captain*, in a surly tone,
Cries out, Pack up, ye rascals, and be gone! *Dryd.*

5. The chief commander of a ship.

The Rhodian *captain*, relying on his knowledge, and the lightness of his vessel, passed, in open day, through all the guards. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

6. It was antiently written *capitain*.

And evermore their cruel *capitain*
Sought with his rascal routs t' enclose them round. *Fairy Queen.*

7. *Captain General.* The general or commander in chief of an army.

8. *Captain Lieutenant.* The commanding officer of the colonel's troop or company, in every regiment. He commands as youngest captain.

CA'PTAINRY, kăp'tĭn-rē. *n. s.* [from *captain.*] The power over a certain district; the chieftainship.

There should be no rewards taken for *captainries* of counties, no shares of bishopricks for nominating of bishops. *Spenser.*

CA'PTAINSHIP, kăp'tĭn-shĭp. *n. s.* [from *captain.*]

1. The condition or post of a chief commander.

Therefore so please thee to return with us,
And of our Athens, thine and ours, to take
The *captainship*. *Shakspeare's Timon.*

2. The rank, quality, or post of a captain.

The lieutenant of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant *captainship* in the same regiment. *Wotton.*

3. The chieftainship of a clan, or government of a certain district.

To diminish the Irish lords, he did abolish their pretended and usurped *captainships*. *Davies on Irel.*

4. Skill in the military trade.

CAPTA'TION, kăp-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *captо*, Lat.] The practice of catching favour or applause; courtship; flattery.

I am content my heart should be discovered, without any of those dresses, or popular *captations*, which some men use in their speeches. *King Charles.*

CA'PTION, kăp'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *captio*, Lat. to take.] The act of taking any person by a judicial process.

CA'PTIOUS, kăp'shŭs.[314] *adj.* [*captieux*, Fr. *captiosus*, Lat.]

1. Given to cavils; eager to object.

If he shew a forwardness to be reasoning about things, take care that nobody check this inclination, or mislead it by *captious* or fallacious ways of talking with him. *Locke.*

2. Insidious; ensnaring.

She taught him likewise how to avoid sundry *captious* and tempting questions, which were like to be asked of him. *Bacon.*

CA'PTIOUSLY, kăp'shŭs-lē. *adv.* [from *captious.*] In a captious manner; with an inclination to object.

Use your words as *captiously* as you can, in your arguing on one side, and apply distinctions on the other. *Locke.*

CA'PTIOUSNESS, kăp'shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *captious.*] Inclination to find fault; inclination to object; peevishness.

Captiousness is a fault opposite to civility; it often produces misbecoming and provoking expressions and carriage. *Locke.*

To CA'PTIVATE, kâp'tè-vâte. *v. a.* [*captiver*, Fr. *captivo*, Lat.]

1. To take prisoner; to bring into bondage.

How ill beseeming is it in thy sex,
To triumph, like an Amazonian trull,
Upon their woes whom fortune *captivates!* *Shaksp.*

Thou hast by tyranny these many years
Wasted our country, slain our citizens,
And sent our sons and husbands *captivate.* *Shaksp.*

He deserves to be a slave, that is content to have the rational sovereignty of his soul, and the liberty o his will, so *captivated.* *King Charles.*

They stand firm, keep out the enemy, truth, that would *captivate* or disturb them. *Locke.*

2. To charm; to overpower with excellence; to subdue.

Wisdom enters the last, and so *captivates* him with her appearance, that he gives himself up to her. *Addison, Guardian.*

3. To enslave: with *to*.

They lay a trap for themselves, and *captivate* their understandings *to* mistake, falsehood, and errour. *Locke.*

CAPTIVA'TION, kâp-tè-vâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *captivate.*] The act of taking one captive.

CA'PTIVE, kâp'tîv.[140] *n. s.* [*captif*, Fr. *captivus*, Lat.]

1. One taken in war; a prisoner to an enemy.

You have the *captives,*
Who were the opposites of this day's strife. *Shaksp.*

This is no other than that forced respect a *captive* pays to his conqueror, a slave to his lord. *Rogers.*

Free from shame
Thy *captives:* I ensure the penal claim. *Pope.*

2. It is used with *to* before the captor.

If thou say Antony lives, 'tis well,
Or friends with Cæsar, or not *captive to* him. *Shaks.*

My mother, who the royal sceptre sway'd,
Was *captive to* the cruel victor made. *Dryden.*

3. One charmed or ensnared by beauty or excellence.

My woman's heart
Grossly grew *captive* to his honey words. *Shakspeare.*

CA'PTIVE, kâp'tîv.[140] *adj.* [*captivus*, Lat.] Made prisoner in war; kept in bondage or confinement, by whatever means.

But fate forbids; the Stygian floods oppose,
And with nine circling streams the *captive* souls inclose. *Dryden.*

To CA'PTIVE, kâp'tîv. *v. a.* [from the noun. It was used formerly with the accent on the last syllable, but now it is on the first.] To take prisoner; to bring into a condition of servitude.

But being all defeated save a few,
Rather than fly, or be *captiv'd,* herself she slew. *Spenser.*

Thou leavest them to hostile sword
Of heathen and profane, their carcasses
To dogs and fowls a prey, or else *captiv'd.* *Milton.*

What further fear of danger can there be?
Beauty, which *captives* all things, sets me free. *Dryden.*

Still lay the god: the nymph surpris'd,
Yet mistress of herself, devis'd
How she the vagrant might enthral,
And *captive* him who *captives* all. *Prior.*

CAPTI'VITY, kâp-tîv'è-tè. *n. s.* [*captivité*, Fr. *captivitas*, low Lat.]

1. Subjection by the fate of war; bondage; servitude to enemies.

This is the serjeant,
Who, like a good and hardy soldier, fought
'Gainst my *captivity.* *Shakspeare.*

There in *captivity* he lets them dwell
The space of seventy years; then brings them back;
Rememb'ring mercy. *Milton.*

The name of Ormond will be more celebrated in his *captivity,* than in his greatest triumphs. *Dryden.*

2. Slavery; servitude.

For men to be tied, and led by authority, as it were with a kind of *captivity* of judgment; and though there be reason to the contrary, not to listen unto it. *Hooker.*

The apostle tells us there is a way of bringing every thought into *captivity* to the obedience of Christ. *Decay of Piety.*

When love 's well tim'd, 'tis not a fault to love;
The strong, the brave, the virtuous, and the wise,
Sink in the soft *captivity* together. *Addison.*

CA'PTOR, kâp'tŭr.[166] *n. s.* [from *capio*, to take, Lat.] He that takes a prisoner, or a prize.

CA'PTURE, kâp'tshŭre.[461] *n. s.* [*capture*, Fr. *captura*, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of taking any thing.

The great sagacity, and many artifices, used by birds, in the investigation and *capture* of their prey. *Derham.*

2. The thing taken; a prize.

CAPU'CHED, kâ-pôôtsh'd. *adj.* [from *capuce*, Fr. a hood.] Covered over as with a hood.

They are differently cucullated and *capuched* upon the head and back; and, in the cicada, the eyes are more prominent. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CAPUCHI'N, kâp-ù-shèèn'.[113] *n. s.* A female garment, consisting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dress of *capuchin* monks; whence its name is derived.

CAR, CHAR, kâr.[78] tshâr, in the names of places, seem to have relation to the British *caer*, a city. *Gibson's Camden.*

CAR, kâr.[78] *n. s.* [*car*, Welsh; *karre*, Dutch; cpæt, Saxon; *carrus*, Latin.]

1. A small carriage of burden, usually drawn by one horse or two.

When a lady comes in a coach to our shops, it must be followed by a *car* loaded with Wood's money. *Swift.*

2. In poetical language, any vehicle of dignity or splendour; a chariot of war, or triumph.

Henry is dead, and never shall revive:
Upon a wooden coffin we attend,
And death's dishonourable victory
We with our stately presence glorify,
Like captives bound to a triumphant *car.* *Shakspeare.*

Wilt thou aspire to guide the heav'nly *car,*
And with thy daring folly burn the world? *Shaksp.*

And the gilded *car* of day,
His glowing axle doth allay
In the steep Atlantick stream. *Milton.*

See where he comes, the darling of the war!
See millions crowding round the gilded *car!* *Prior.*

3. The Charles's wain, or Bear; a constellation.

Ev'ry fixt, and ev'ry wand'ring star,
The Pleiads, Hyads, and the Northern *Car.* *Dryd.*

CA'RABINE, CA'RBINE, kâr-bîne'.[140] *n. s.* [*carabine*, Fr.] A small sort of fire arm, shorter than a fusil, and carrying a ball of twenty-four in the pound, hung by the light horse at a belt over the left shoulder. It is a kind of medium between the pistol and the musket, having its barrel two feet and a half long.

CARABINI'ER, kâr-bè-nèèr'. *n. s.* [from *carabine.*] A sort of light horse carrying longer carabines than the rest, and used sometimes on foot. *Chambers.*

CA'RACK, kâr'âk. *n. s.* [*caraca*, Spanish.] A large ship of burden; the same with those which are now called *galleons.*

In which river, the greatest *carack* of Portugal may ride afloat ten miles within the forts. *Raleigh.*

The bigger whale like some huge *carack* lay,
Which wanteth sea-room with her foes to play. *Waller.*

CA'RACOLE, kâr-â-kôle'. *n. s.* [*caracole*, Fr. from *caracol*, Span. a snail.] An oblique tread, traced out in semi-rounds, changing from one hand to another, without observing a regular ground.

When the horse advance to charge in battle, they ride sometimes in *caracoles*, to amuse the enemy, and put them in doubt whether they are about to charge them in the front or in the flank. *Furrier's Dict.*

To CA'RACOLE, kâr-â-kôle'. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move in caracoles.

CA'RAT, CA'RACT, kâr'ât. *n. s.* [*carat*, Fr.]

1. A weight of four grains, with which diamonds are weighed.

2. A manner of expressing the fineness of gold.

A mark, being an ounce Troy, is divided into twenty-four equal parts, called *caracts*, and each *caract* into four grains: by this weight is distinguished the different fineness of their gold; for if to the finest of gold be put two *caracts* of alloy, both making, when cold, but an ounce, or twenty-four *caracts*, then this gold is said to be twenty-two *caracts* fine. *Cocker.*

Thou best of gold, art worst of gold;
Other, less fine in *carat*, is more precious. *Shaksp.*

CARAVA'N, kâr'â-vân.[524] *n. s.* [*caravanne*, Fr. from the Arabick.] A troop or body of merchants or pilgrims, as they travel in the East.

They set forth
Their airy *caravan*, high over seas
Flying, and over lands, with mutual wing
Easing their flight. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

When Joseph, and the Blessed Virgin Mother, had lost their most holy Son, they sought him in the retinues of their kindred, and the *caravans* of the Galilean pilgrims. *Taylor.*

CARAVA'NSARY, kâr-â-vân'sâ-rè. *n. s.* [from *caravan.*] A house built in the Eastern countries for the reception of travellers.

The inns which receive the caravans in Persia, and the Eastern countries, are called by the name of *caravansaries.* *Spectator.*

The spacious mansion, like a Turkish *caravansary*, entertains the vagabond with only bare lodging. *Pope's Letters.*

CA'RAVEL, CA'RVEL, kâr'â-vêl. kâr'vêl. *n. s.* [*caravela*, Span.] A light, round, old-fashioned ship, with a square poop, formerly used in Spain and Portugal.

CA'RAWAY, kâr'â-wâ. *n. s.* [*carum*, Lat.] A plant; sometimes found wild in rich moist pastures, especially in Holland and Lincolnshire. The seeds are used in medicine and confectionary. *Miller.*

CARBONA'DO, kâr-bò-nâ'dò.[92] *n. s.* [*carbonnade*, Fr. from *carbo*, a coal, Lat.] Meat cut across, to be broiled upon the coals.

If I come in his way willingly, let him make a *carbonado* of me. *Shakspeare.*

To CARBONA'DO, kâr-bò-nâ'dò. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut or hack.

Draw, you rogue, or I'll so *carbonado*
Your shanks. *Shakspeare.*

CA'RBUNCLE, kär'bŭnk-kl.[405] *n. s.* [*carbunculus*, Lat. a little coal.]

1. A jewel shining in the dark, like a lighted coal or candle.

A *carbuncle* entire, as big as thou art,
Were not so rich a jewel. *Shakspeare.*

His head
Crested aloft, and *carbuncle* his eyes,
With burnish'd neck of verdant gold. *Milton.*

It is believed that a *carbuncle* does shine in the dark like a burning coal; from whence it hath its name. *Wilkins.*

Carbuncle is a stone of the ruby kind, of a rich blood-red colour. *Woodward.*

2. Red spots or pimples breaking out upon the face or body.

It was a pestilent fever, but there followed no *carbuncle*, no purple or livid spots, or the like, the mass of the blood not being tainted. *Bacon.*

Red blisters rising on their paps appear,
And flaming *carbuncles*, and noisome sweat. *Dryd.*

CA'RBUNCLED, kär'bŭnk-kld.[362] *adj.* [from *carbuncle*.]

1. Set with carbuncles.

An armour all of gold; it was a king's.—
—He has deserv'd it, were it *carbuncled*
Like holy Phœbus' car. *Shakspeare.*

2. Spotted; deformed with carbuncles.

CARBU'NCULAR, kär-bŭng'kŭ-lŭr. *adj.* [from *carbuncle*.] Belonging to a carbuncle; red like a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULA'TION, kär-bŭng-kŭ-lä'shŭn. *n. s.* [*carbunculatio*, Lat.] The blasting of the young buds of trees or plants, either by excessive heat or excessive cold. *Harris.*

CA'RCANET, kär'kä-nĕt. *n. s.* [*carcan*, Fr.] A chain or collar of jewels.

Say that I linger'd with you at your shop,
To see the making of her *carcanet*. *Shakspeare.*

I have seen her beset and bedeckt all over with emeralds and pearls, and a *carcanet* about her neck. *Hakewill on Providence.*

CA'RCASS, kär'käs.[92] *n. s.* [*carquasse*, Fr.]

1. A dead body of any animal.

To blot the honour of the dead,
And with foul cowardice his *carcass* shame,
Whose living hands immortaliz'd his name. *Spens.*

Where cattle pastur'd late, now scatter'd lies,
With *carcasses* and arms, the insanguin'd field,
Deserted. *Milton.*

If a man visits his sick friend in hope of legacy, he is a vulture, and only waits for the *carcass*. *Taylor.*

The scaly nations of the sea profound,
Like shipwreck'd *carcasses*, are driven aground. *Dryden.*

2. Body: in a ludicrous sense.

To-day how many would have given their honours
To 've sav'd their *carcasses!* *Shakspeare.*

He that finds himself in any distress, either of *carcass* or of fortune, should deliberate upon the matter before he prays for a change. *L'Estrange.*

3. The decayed parts of any thing; the ruins; the remains.

A rotten *carcass* of a boat, not rigg'd,
Nor tackle, sail, nor mast. *Shakspeare.*

4. The main parts, naked, without completion or ornament; as, the walls of a house.

What could be thought a sufficient motive to have had an eternal *carcass* of an universe, wherein the materials and positions of it were eternally laid together? *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

5. [In gunnery.] A kind of bomb, usually oblong, consisting of a shell or case, sometimes of iron with holes, more commonly of a coarse strong stuff, pitched over and girt with iron hoops, filled with combustibles, and thrown from a mortar. *Harris.*

CA'RCELAGE, kär'sĕ-lĭdje.[90] *n. s.* [from *carcer*, Lat.] Prison fees. *Dict.*

CARCINO'MA, kär-sĕ-nō'mä. *n. s.* [from καρκῖνος, a crab.] A particular ulcer, called a cancer, very difficult to cure. A disorder likewise in the horny coat of the eye, is thus called. *Quincy.*

CARCINO'MATOUS, kär-sĕ-nŏm'ä-tŭs. *adj.* [from *carcinoma*.] Cancerous; tending to a cancer.

CARD, kärd.[92] *n. s.* [*carte*, Fr. *charta*, Lat.]

1. A paper painted with figures, used in games of chance or skill.

A vengeance on your crafty wither'd hide!
Yet I have fac'd it with a *card* of ten. *Shakspeare.*

Soon as she spreads her hand, th' ærial guard
Descend, and sit on each important *card;*
First, Ariel perch'd upon a matadore. *Pope.*

2. The paper on which the winds are marked under the mariner's needle.

Upon his *cards* and compass firms his eye,
The masters of his long experiment. *Spenser.*

The very points they blow;
All the quarters that they know,
I' th' shipman's *card*. *Shakspeare.*

How absolute the knave is! we must speak by the *card*, or equivocation will undo us. *Shakspeare.*

On life's vast ocean diversely we sail,
Reason the *card*, but passion is the gale. *Pope.*

3. [*Kaarde*, Dutch.] The instrument with which wool is combed, or comminuted, or broken for spinning.

To CARD, kärd. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To comb, or comminute wool with a piece of wood, thick set with crooked wires.

The while their wives do sit
Beside them, *carding* wool. *May's Virgil.*

Go, *card* and spin,
And leave the business of the war to men. *Dryden.*

To CARD, kärd. *v. n.* To game; to play much at cards: as, a *carding* wife.

CARDAMO'MUM, kär'dä-mŭm. *n. s.* [Latin.] A medicinal seed, of the aromatick kind, contained in pods, and brought from the East Indies. *Chambers.*

CA'RDER, kär'dŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *card*.]

1. One that cards wool.

The clothiers all have put off
The spinsters, *carders*, fullers, weavers. *Shakspeare.*

2. One that plays much at cards.

CARDI'ACAL, kär-dī'ä-kăl. } *adj.* [καρδία,
CA'RDIACK, kär'dē-ăk. } the heart.] Cordial; having the quality of invigorating the spirits.

CA'RDIALGY, kär'dē-ăl-jē. *n. s.* [from καρδία, the heart, and ἄλγος, pain.] The heart-burn; a pain supposed to be felt in the heart, but more properly in the stomach, which sometimes rises all along from thence up to the œsophagus, occasioned by some acrimonious matter. *Quincy.*

CA'RDINAL, kär'dē-năl.[88] *adj.* [*cardinalis*, Lat.] Principal; chief.

The divisions of the year in frequent use with astronomers, according to the *cardinal* intersections of the zodiack; that is, the two equinoctials, and both the solstitial points. *Brown.*

His *cardinal* perfection was industry. *Clarendon.*

CA'RDINAL, kär'dē-năl. *n. s.* One of the chief governors of the Romish church, by whom the pope is elected out of their own number, which contains six bishops, fifty priests, and fourteen deacons, who constitute the sacred college, and are chosen by the pope.

A *cardinal* is so stiled, because serviceable to the apostolick see, as an axle or hinge on which the whole government of the church turns; or as they have, from the pope's grant, the hinge and government of the Romish church. *Ayliffe.*

You hold a fair assembly;
You are a churchman, or I'll tell you, *cardinal*,
I should judge now unhappily. *Shakspeare.*

CA'RDINAL'S FLOWER, kär'dē-năls-flŏŭr. *n. s.* [*rapuntium*, Lat.] A flower.

The species are, 1. Greater rampions, with a crimson spiked flower, commonly called the scarlet *cardinal's flower*. 2. The blue *cardinal's flower*. *Miller.*

CA'RDINALATE, kär'dē-nă-lāte. } *n. s.*
CA'RDINALSHIP, kär'dē-năl-shĭp. } [from *cardinal*.] The office and rank of a cardinal.

An ingenious cavalier, hearing that an old friend of his was advanced to a *cardinalate*, went to congratulate his eminence upon his new honour. *L'Est.*

CA'RDMAKER, kärd'mā-kŭr. *n. s.* [from *card* and *maker*.] A maker of cards.

Am not I Christopher Sly, by occupation a *cardmaker?* *Shakspeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

CA'RDMATCH, kärd'măch. *n. s.* [from *card* and *match*.] A match made by dipping pieces of card in melted sulphur.

Take care, that those may not make the most noise who have the least to sell; which is very observable in the venders of *cardmatches*. *Addison.*

CA'RDUUS, kär'dŭ-ŭs. See THISTLE.

CARE, kāre. *n. s.* [cape, Saxon.]

1. Solicitude; anxiety; perturbation of mind; concern.

Or, if I would take *care*, that *care* should be
For wit that scorn'd the world, and liv'd like me. *Dryden.*

Nor sullen discontent, nor anxious *care*,
Ev'n though brought thither, could inhabit there. *Dryden.*

Raise in your soul the greatest *care* of fulfilling the divine will. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

2. Caution; often in the phrase, *to have a care*.

Well, sweet Jack, *have a care* of thyself. *Shaksp.*

The foolish virgins had taken no *care* for a further supply, after the oil, which was at first put into their lamps, was spent, as the wise had done. *Tillotson.*

Begone! the priest expects you at the altar.—
But, tyrant, *have a care* I come not thither. *A. Philips.*

3. Regard; charge; heed in order to protection and preservation.

If we believe that there is a God, that takes *care* of us, and we be careful to please him, this cannot but be a mighty comfort to us. *Tillotson.*

4. It is a loose and vague word, implying attention or inclination, in any degree more or less: it is commonly used in the phrase, *to take care*.

You come in such a time,
As if propitious fortune *took a care*
To swell my tide of joys to their full height. *Dryden.*

We *take care* to flatter ourselves with imaginary scenes and prospects of future happiness. *Atterbury.*

5. The object of care, of caution, or of love.

O my poor kingdom, sick with civil blows!
When that my *care* could not withhold thy riots,
What wilt thou do when riot is thy *care?* *Shaksp.*

Flush'd were his cheeks, and glowing were his eyes:
Is she thy *care*? is she thy *care*? he cries. *Dryden.*
Your safety, more than mine, was then my *care:*
Lest, of the guide bereft, the rudder lost,
Your ship should run against the rocky coast. *Dryd.*
The wily fox,
Who lately fileh'd the turkey's callow *care.* *Gay.*
None taught the trees a nobler race to bear,
Or more improv'd the vegetable *care.* *Pope.*

To CARE, kâre. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be anxious or solicitous; to be in concern about any thing.

She *cared* not what pain she put her body to, since the better part, her mind, was laid under so much agony. *Sidney.*

As the Germans, both in language and manners, differed from the Hungarians, so were they always at variance with them; and therefore much *cared* not, though they were by him subdued. *Knolles.*

Well, on my terms thou wilt not be my heir;
If thou *car'st* little, less shall be my eare. *Dryden.*

2. To be inclined; to be disposed: with *for* before nouns, or *to* before verbs.

Not *caring to* observe the wind,
Or the new sea explore. *Waller.*

The remarks are introduced by a compliment to the works of an author, who, I am sure, would not *care for* being praised at the expence of another's reputation. *Addison.*

Having been now acquainted, the two sexes did not *care to* part. *Addison.*

Great masters in painting never *care for* drawing people in the fashion. *Spectator.*

3. To be affected with; to have regard to: with *for.*

You doat on her that *cares* not *for* your love. *Shakspeare.*

There was an ape that had twins; she doated upon one of them, and did not much *care for* t' other. *L'Estrange.*

Where few are rich, few *care for* it; where many are so, many desire it. *Temple.*

CA'RECRAZED, kâre'krâzd.[389] *adj.* [from *care* and *craze.*] Broken with care and solicitude.

These both put off, a poor petitioner,
A *carecraz'd* mother of many children. *Shakspeare.*

To CARE'EN, kâ-rêên'. *v. a.* [*cariner*, Fr. from *carina*, Lat. A term in the sea language.] To lay a vessel on one side, to calk, stop up leaks, refit, or trim the other side. *Chambers.*

To CARE'EN, kâ-rêên'. *v. n.* To be in the state of careening.

CARE'ER, kâ-rêêr'. *n. s.* [*carriere*, Fr.]

1. The ground on which a race is run; the length of a course.

They had run themselves too far out of breath, to go back again the same *career.* *Sidney.*

2. A course; a race.

What rein can hold licentious wickedness,
When down the hill he holds his fierce *career?* *Shakspeare.*

3. Height of speed; swift motion.

It is related of certain Indians, that they are able, when a horse is running in his full *career*, to stand upright on his back. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Practise them now to curb the turning steed,
Mocking the foe; now to his rapid speed
To give the rein, and, in the full *career*,
To draw the certain sword, or send the pointed spear. *Prior.*

4. Course of action; uninterrupted procedure.

Shall quips and sentences, and these paper bullets of the brain, awe a man from the *career* of his humour? *Shakspeare.*

The heir of a blasted family has rose up, and promised fair, and yet at length a cross event has certainly met and stopt him in the *career* of his fortune. *South.*

Knights in knightly deeds should persevere,
And still continue what at first they were;
Continue and proceed in honour's fair *career.* *Dryd.*

To CARE'ER, kâ-rêêr'. *v. n.* [from the noun.] Running with swift motion.

With eyes, the wheels
Of beryl, and *careering* fires between. *Milton.*

CA'REFUL, kâre'fûl. *adj.* [from *care* and *full.*]

1. Anxious; solicitous; full of concern.

The piteous maiden, *careful*, comfortless,
Does throw out thrilling shrieks and shrieking cries. *Spenser.*

Martha, thou art *careful*, and troubled about many things. *Luke*, x. 41.

Welcome, thou pleasing slumber;
Awhile embrace me in thy leaden arms,
And charm my *careful* thoughts. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. Provident, diligent: with *of* or *for.*

Behold, thou hast been *careful for* us with all this care; what is to be done for thee? *2 Kings.*

To cure their mad ambition, they were sent
To rule a distant province, each alone:
What could a *careful* father more have done? *Dryd.*

3. Watchful; cautious: with *of.*

It concerns us to be *careful of* our conversations. *Ray.*

4. Subject to perturbations; exposed to troubles; full of anxiety; full of solicitude.

By him that rais'd me to this *careful* height,
From that contented hap which I enjoy'd. *Shaksp.*

CA'REFULLY, kâre'fûl-lê. *adv.* [from *careful.*]

1. In a manner that shews care.

Envy, how *carefully* does it look! how meagre and ill-complexioned! *Collier*

2. Heedfully; watchfully; vigilantly; attentively.

You come most *carefully* upon your hour. *Shaksp.*

By considering him so *carefully* as I did before my attempt, I have made some faint resemblance of him. *Dryden.*

All of them, therefore, studiously cherished the memory of their honourable extraction, and *carefully* preserved the evidences of it. *Atterbury.*

3. Providently.

4. Cautiously.

CA'REFULNESS, kâre'fûl-nês. *n. s.* [from *careful.*] Vigilance; heedfulness; caution.

The death of Selymus was with all *carefulness*, concealed by Ferhates. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

CA'RELESSLY, kâre'lês-lê. *adv.* [from *careless.*] Negligently; inattentively; without care; heedlessly.

There he him found all *carelesly* display'd,
In secret shadow from the sunny ray. *Fairy Queen.*

Not content to see
That others write as *carelesly* as he. *Waller.*

CA'RELESSNESS, kâre'lês-nês. *n. s.* [from *careless.*] Heedlessness; inattention; negligence; absence of care; manner void of care.

For Coriolanus, neither to care whether they love or hate him, manifests the true knowledge he has in their disposition, and out of his noble *carelesness*, lets them plainly see it. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

Who, in the other extreme, only doth
Call a rough *carelesness* good fashion;
Whose cloak his spurs tear, or whom he spits on,
He cares not. *Donne.*

It makes us to walk warily, and tread sure, for fear of our enemies; and that is better than to be flattered into pride and *carelesness.* *Taylor.*

The ignorance or *carelesness* of the servants can hardly leave the master disappointed. *Temple.*

I who at some times spend, at others spare,
Divided between *carelessness* and care. *Pope.*

CARELESS, kâre'lês. *adj.* [from *care*]

1. Having no care; feeling no solicitude: unconcerned; negligent; inattentive; heedless; regardless; thoughtless; neglectful; unheeding; unthinking; unmindful: with *of* or *about.*

Knowing that if the worst befal them, they shall lose nothing but themselves; *whereof* they seem very *careless.* *Spenser.*

Nor lose the good advantage of his grace,
By seeming cold, or *careless of* his will. *Shakspeare.*

A woman, the more curious she is about her face, is commonly the more *careless about* her house. *Ben Jonson.*

A father, unnaturally *careless of* his child, sells or gives him to another man. *Locke.*

2. Cheerful; undisturbed.

Thus wisely *careless*, innocently gay,
Cheerful he play'd. *Pope.*

In my cheerful morn of life,
When nurs'd by *careless* solitude I liv'd,
And sung of nature with unceasing joy,
Pleas'd have I wander'd, through your rough domain. *Thomson.*

3. Unheeded; thoughtless; unconsidered.

The freedom of saying as many *careless* things as other people, without being so severely remarked upon. *Pope.*

4. Unmoved by; unconcerned at.

Careless of thunder from the clouds that break,
My only omens from your looks I take. *Granville.*

To CARE'SS, kâ-rês'. *v. a.* [*caresser*, Fr. from *carus*, Lat.] To endear; to fondle; to treat with kindness.

If I can feast, and please, and *caress* my mind with the pleasures of worthy speculations, or virtuous practices, let greatness and malice vex and abridge me, if they can. *South.*

CARE'SS, kâ-rês'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] An act of endearment; an expression of tenderness.

He, she knew, would intermix
Grateful digressions, and solve high dispute
With conjugal *caresses.* *Milton.*

There are some men who seem to have brutal minds wrapt up in human shapes; their very *caresses* are crude and importune. *L'Estrange.*

After his successor had publickly owned himself a Roman catholick, he began with his first *caresses* to the church party. *Swift.*

CA'RET, kâ'rêt. *n. s.* [*caret*, Lat. there is wanting.] A note which shews where something interlined should be read.

CA'RGASON, kâr'gâ-sône. *n. s.* [*cargaçon*, Spanish.] A cargo. Not used.

My body is a *cargason* of ill humours. *Howel.*

CA'RGO, kâr'gô. *n. s.* [*charge*, Fr.] The lading of a ship; the merchandise or wares contained and conveyed in a ship.

In the hurry of the shipwreck, Simonides was the only man that appeared unconcerned, notwithstanding that his whole fortune was at stake in the *cargo.* *L'Estrange.*

A ship, whose *cargo* was no less than a whole world, that carried the fortune and hopes of all posterity. *Burnet's Theory.*

This gentleman was then a young adventurer in the republic of letters, and just fitted out for the university with a good *cargo* of Latin and Greek. *Add.*

CA'RICOUS *Tumour*, kâr'îk-ûs. [from *carica*, a fig, Lat.] A swelling in the form of a fig.

CARICATURE', kâr-îk-â-tshûre'.[461] *n. s.* Exaggerated resemblance in drawings

CA'RIES, kå'rė-ïz.[99] *n. s.* [Latin.] That rottenness which is peculiar to a bone. *Quincy.*

Fistulas of a long continuance, are, for the most part, accompanied with ulcerations of the gland, and *caries* in the bone. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

CARIO'SITY, kå-rė-ŏs'ė-tė. *n. s.* [from *carious.*] Rottenness.

This is too general, taking in all *cariosity* and ulcers of the bones. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

CA'RIOUS, kå'rė-ŭs.[314] *adj.* [*cariosus*, Lat.] Rotten.

I discovered the blood to arise by a *carious* tooth. *Wiseman.*

CARK, kårk. *n. s.* [ceapc, Saxon.] Care; anxiety; solicitude; concern; heedfulness. This word is now obsolete.

And Klaius taking for his younglings *cark*,
Lest greedy eyes to them might challenge lay,
Busy with oker did their shoulders mark. *Sidney.*
He down did lay
His heavy head, devoid of careful *cark*. *Spenser.*

To CARK, kårk. *v. n.* [ceapcan, Saxon.] To be careful; to be solicitous; to be anxious. It is now very little used, and always in an ill sense.

I do find what a blessing is chanced to my life, from such muddy abundance of *carking* agonies, to states which still be adherent. *Sidney.*

What can be vainer, than to lavish out our lives in the search of trifles, and to lie *carking* for the unprofitable goods of this world? *L'Estrange.*

Nothing can supersede our own *carkings* and contrivances for ourselves, but the assurance that God cares for us. *Decay of Piety.*

CARLE, kårl. *n. s.* [ceopl, Saxon.]

1. A mean, rude, rough, brutal man. We now use *churl.*

The *carle* beheld, and saw his guest
Would safe depart, for all his subtile sleight. *Spens.*

Answer, thou *carle*, and judge this riddle right,
I'll frankly own thee for a cunning wight. *Gay.*

The editor was a covetous *carle*, and would have his pearls of the highest price. *Bentley.*

2. A kind of hemp.

The fimble to spin and the *carl* for her seed. *Tusser.*

CA'RLINE THISTLE, kår-line-*thïs*'sl. [*carlina*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

CA'RLINGS, kår'lingz. *n. s.* [In a ship.] Timbers lying fore and aft, along from one beam to another; on these the ledges rest, on which the planks of the deck are made fast. *Harris.*

CA'RMAN, kår'mån.[88] *n. s.* [from *car* and *man.*] A man whose employment is to drive cars.

If the strong cane support thy walking hand,
Chairmen no longer shall the wall command;
E'en sturdy *carmen* shall thy nod obey,
And rattling coaches stop to make thee way. *Gay.*

CA'RMELITE, kår'mė-lite.[166] *n. s.* [*carmelite*, Fr.] A sort of pear.

CARMI'NATIVE, kår-mïn'å-tïv.[167] *adj.* [supposed to be so called, as having *vim carminis*, the power of a charm.]

Carminatives are such things as dilute and relax at the same time, because wind occasions a spasm, or convulsion, in some parts. Whatever promotes insensible perspiration, is *carminative;* for wind is perspirable matter retained in the body. *Arbuthnot.*

Carminative and diuretick
Will damp all passion sympathetick. *Swift.*

CA'RMINE, kår-mine'. *n. s.* A bright red or crimson colour, bordering on purple, used by painters in miniature. It is the most valuable product of the cochineal mastick, and of an excessive price. *Chambers.*

CA'RNAGE, kår'nïdje.[90] *n. s.* [*carnage*, Fr. from *caro*, *carnis*, Lat.]

1. Slaughter; havock; massacre.

He brought the king's forces upon them rather as to *carnage* than to fight, insomuch as, without any great loss or danger to themselves, the greatest part of the seditious were slain. *Hayward.*

2. Heaps of flesh.

Such a scent I draw
Of *carnage*, prey innumerable! and taste
The savour of death from all things there that live. *Milton.*

His ample maw with human *carnage* fill'd,
A milky deluge next the giant swill'd. *Pope.*

CA'RNAL, kår'nål.[88] *adj.* [*carnal*, Fr. *carnalis*, low Lat.]

1. Fleshly; not spiritual.

Thou dost justly require us to submit our understandings to thine, and deny our *carnal* reason, in order to thy sacred mysteries and commands. *King Charles.*

From that pretence
Spiritual laws by *carnal* pow'r shall force
On every conscience. *Milton.*

Not such in *carnal* pleasure: for which cause,
Among the beasts no mate for thee was found. *Milton.*

A glorious apparition! had not doubt,
And *carnal* fear, that day dimm'd Adam's eye. *Milton.*

He perceives plainly, that his appetite to spiritual things abates, in proportion as his sensual appetite is indulged and encouraged; and that *carnal* desires kill not only the desire, but even the power, of tasting purer delights. *Atterbury.*

2. Lustful; lecherous; libidinous.

This *carnal* cur
Preys on the issue of his mother's body. *Shakspeare.*

CARNA'LITY, kår-nål'ė-tė. *n. s.* [from *carnal.*]

1. Fleshly lust; compliance with carnal desires.

If godly, why do they wallow and sleep in all the *carnalities* of the world, under pretence of christian liberty? *South.*

2. Grossness of mind.

He did not institute this way of worship, but because of the *carnality* of their hearts, and the proneness of that people to idolatry. *Tillotson.*

CA'RNALLY, kår'nål-lė. *adv.* [from *carnal.*] According to the flesh; not spiritually.

Where they found men in diet, attire, furniture of house, or any other way observers of civility and decent order, such they reproved, as being *carnally* and earthly minded. *Hooker.*

In the sacrament we do not receive Christ *carnally*, but we receive him *spiritually;* and that of itself is a conjugation of blessings and spiritual graces. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

CA'RNALNESS, kår'nål-nės. *n. s.* The same with *carnality.* *Dict.*

CARNA'TION, kår-nå-shŭn. *n. s.* [*carnes*, Lat.] The name of the natural flesh colour, from whence perhaps the flower is named; the name of a flower.

And lo the wretch! whose vile, whose insect lust
Laid this gay daughter of the spring in dust:
O punish him! or to the Elysian shades
Dismiss my soul, where no *carnation* fades. *Pope.*

CARNE'LION, kår-nėle'yŭn.[113] *n. s.* A precious stone.

The common *carnelion* has its name from its flesh colour: which is, in some of these stones, paler, when it is called the female *carnelion;* in others deeper, called the male. *Woodward.*

CA'RNEOUS, kår'nė-ŭs. *adj.* [*carneus*, Lat.] Fleshy.

In a calf, the umbilical vessels terminate in certain bodies, divided into a multitude of *carneous* papillæ. *Ray.*

To CA'RNIFY, kår'nė-fï. *v. n.* [from *caro*, *carnis*, Lat.] To breed flesh; to turn nutriment into flesh.

At the same time I think, I deliberate, I purpose, I command: in inferiour faculties, I walk, I see, I hear, I digest, I sanguify, I *carnify.* *Hale.*

CA'RNIVAL, kår'nė-vål. *n. s.* [*carnaval*, Fr.] The feast held in popish countries before Lent; a time of luxury.

The whole year is but one mad *carnival*, and we are voluptuous not so much upon desire or appetite, as by way of exploit and bravery. *Decay of Piety.*

CARNI'VOROUS, kår-nïv'vŏ-rŭs.[618] *adj.* [from *carnis* and *voro.*] Flesh-eating; that of which flesh is the proper food.

In birds there is no mastication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but in such as are not *carnivorous*, it is immediately swallowed into the crop or craw. *Ray on the Creation.*

Man is by his frame, as well as his appetite, a *carnivorous* animal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CARNO'SITY, kår-nŏs'sė-tė. *n. s.* [*carnosité*, Fr.] Fleshy excrescence.

By this method, and by this course of diet, with sudorificks, the ulcers are healed, and that *carnosity* resolved. *Wiseman.*

CA'RNOUS, kår'nŭs.[314] *adj.* [from *caro*, *carnis*, Lat.] Fleshy.

The first or outward part is a thick and *carnous* covering, like that of a walnut; the second, a dry and flosculous coat commonly called mace. *Brown.*

The muscle whereby he is enabled to draw himself together, the academists describe to be a distinct *carnous* muscle, extended to the ear. *Ray.*

CA'ROB, or *St. John's Bread*, kå'rŏb. [*soliqua*, Lat.]

A tree very common in Spain, and in some parts of Italy, where it produces a great quantity of long, flat, brown-coloured pods, which are thick, mealy, and of a sweetish taste. These pods are eaten by the poorer inhabitants. *Miller.*

CARO'CHE, kå-rŏtsh'. *n. s.* [from *carosse*, Fr.] A coach; a carriage of pleasure: It is used in the comedy of *Albumazar*, but now it is obsolete.

CA'ROL, kår'rŭl.[166] *n. s.* [*carola*, Ital. from *choreola*, Lat.]

1. A song of joy or exultation.

And let the Graces dance unto the rest,
For they can do it best:
The whiles the maidens do their *carol* sing,
To which the woods shall answer, and their echo ring. *Spenser's Epithalamium.*

Even in the Old Testament, if you listen to David's harp, you shall hear as many hearse-like airs as *carols.* *Bacon.*

Oppos'd to her, on t'other side advance
The costly feast, the *carol*, and the dance,
Minstrels and musick, poetry and play,
And balls by night, and tournaments by day. *Dryd.*

2. A song of devotion.

No night is now with hymn or *carol* blest. *Shaksp.*

They gladly thither haste; and, by a choir
Of squadron'd angels, hear his *carol* sung. *Milton.*

3. A song in general.

The *carol* they began that hour,
How that a life was but a flower. *Shakspeare.*

To CA'ROL, kår'rŭl.[166] *v. n.* [*carolare*, Ital.] To sing; to warble; to sing in joy and festivity.

Hark, how the cheerful birds do chant their lays,
And *carol* of love's praise. *Spenser.*

This done, she sung, and *caroll'd* out so clear,
That men and angels might rejoice to hear. *Dryd.*
Hov'ring swans, their throats releas'd
From native silence, *carol* sounds harmonious.
Prior.

To CA'ROL, kâr'rûl. *v. a.* To praise; to celebrate in song.

She with precious vial'd liquors heals,
For which the shepherds at their festivals
Carol her goodness loud in rustick lays. *Milton.*

CA'ROTID, kâ-rôt'id. *adj.* [*carotides*, Lat.] Two arteries which arise out of the ascending trunk of the aorta, near where the subclavian arteries arise.

The *carotid*, vertebral, and splenetick arteries, are not only variously contorted, but also here and there dilated, to moderate the motion of the blood. *Ray.*

CARO'USAL, kâ-rôû'zâl.[88] *n. s.* [from *carouse*. It seems more properly pronounced with the accent upon the second syllable; but *Dryden* accents it on the first.] A festival.

This game, these *carousals* Aeanius taught,
And building Alba to the Latins brought. *Dryden.*

To CARO'USE, kâ-rôûz'. *v. n.* [*carousser*, Fr. from *gar ausz*, all out, Germ.] To drink; to quaff; to drink largely.

He calls for wine: a health, quoth he, as if
H' ad been aboard *carousing* to his mates
After a storm. *Shakspeare.*
Learn with how little life may be preserv'd,
In gold and myrrh they need not to *carouse*. *Raleigh.*
Now hats fly off, and youths *carouse*,
Healths first go round, and then the house,
The brides came thick and thick. *Suckling.*
Under the shadow of friendly boughs
They sit *carousing*, where their liquor grows.
Waller.

To CARO'USE, kâ-rôûz'. *v. a.* To drink up lavishly.

Now my sick fool, Roderigo,
Whom love hath turn'd almost the wrong side out,
To Desdemona hath to-night *carous'd*
Potations pottle deep. *Shakspeare.*
Our cheerful guests *carouse* the sparkling tears
Of the rich grape, whilst musick charms their ears.
Denham.

CARO'USE, kâ-rôûz'. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A drinking match.

Waste in wild riot what your land allows,
There ply the early feast, and late *carouse*. *Pope.*

2. A hearty dose of liquor.

He had so many eyes watching over him, as he could not drink a full *carouse* of sack, but the state was advertised thereof within few a hours after.
Davies on Ireland.
Please you, we may contrive this afternoon,
And quaff *carouses* to our mistress' health. *Shaksp.*

CARO'USER, kâ-rôû'zûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *carouse*.] A drinker; a toper.

The bold *carouser*, and advent'ring dame,
Nor fear the fever, nor refuse the flame;
Safe in his skill, from all constraint set free,
But conscious shame, remorse, and piety. *Granville.*

CARP, kârp. *n. s.* [*carpe*, Fr.] A pond fish.

A friend of mine stored a pond of three or four acres with *carps* and tench. *Hale.*

To CARP, kârp. *v. n.* [*carpo*, Lat.] To censure; to cavil; to find fault: with *at* before the thing or person censured.

Tertullian even often, through discontentment, *carpeth* injuriously *at* them, as though they did it even when they were free from such meaning. *Hooker.*
This your all-licens'd fool
Does hourly *carp* and quarrel, breaking forth
In rank and not to be endured riots. *Shakspeare.*
No, not a tooth or nail to scratch
And *at* my actions *carp* or catch. *Herbert.*
When I spoke,
My honest homely words were *carp'd* and censur'd,
For want of courtly style. *Dryden.*

CA'RPENTER, kâr'pên-tûr.[98] *n. s.* [*charpentier*, Fr.] An artificer in wood; a builder of houses and ships. He is distinguished from a joiner, as the carpenter performs larger and stronger work.

This work performed with advisement good,
Godfrey his *carpenters*, and men of skill
In all the camp, sent to an aged wood. *Fairfax.*
In building Hiero's great ship, there were three hundred *carpenters* employed for a year together.
Wilkins.
In burden'd vessels first with speedy eare,
His plenteous stores do season'd timbers send;
Thither the brawny *carpenters* repair,
And, as the surgeons of maim'd ships, attend. *Dry.*

CA'RPENTRY, kâr'pên-trê. *n. s.* [from *carpenter*.] The trade or art of a carpenter.

It had been more proper for me to have introduced *carpentry* before joinery, because necessity did doubtless compel our forefathers to use the convenience of the first, rather than the extravagancy of the last. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

CA'RPER, kâr'pûr.[98] *n s.* [from *To carp*.] A caviller; a censorious man.

I have not these weeds,
By putting on the cunning of a *carper*. *Shakspeare.*

CA'RPET, kâr'pît.[99] *n. s.* [*karpet*, Dutch.]

1. A covering of various colours, spread upon floors or tables.

Be the Jacks fair within, the Jills fair without,
carpets laid, and every thing in order? *Shakspeare.*
Against the wall, in the middle of the half pace, is a chair placed before him, with a table and *carpet* before it. *Bacon.*

2. Ground variegated with flowers, and level and smooth.

Go, signify as much, while here we march
Upon the grassy *carpet* of this plain. *Shakspeare.*
The *carpet* ground shall be with leaves o'erspread,
And boughs shall weave a covering for your head.
Dryden.

3. Any thing variegated.

The whole dry land is, for the most part, covered over with a lovely *carpet* of green grass, and other herbs. *Ray.*

4. *Carpet* is used, proverbially, for a state of ease and luxury; as, a *carpet* knight, a knight that has never known the field, and has recommended himself only at table.

He is knight, dubbed with unhacked rapier, and on *carpet* consideration. *Shakspeare.*

5. To be on the *carpet* [*sur le tapis*, Fr.] is to be the subject of consideration; an affair in hand.

To CA'RPET, kâr'pît. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To spread with carpets.

We found him in a fair chamber, richly hanged and *carpeted* under foot, without any degrees to the state; he was set upon a low throne, richly adorned, and a rich cloth of state over his head, of blue sattin embroidered. *Bacon.*
The dry land we find every where naturally *carpeted* over with grass, and other agreeable wholesome plants. *Derham.*

CA'RPING, kâr'ping.[410] *particip. adj.* [from *To carp*.] Captious; censorious.

No *carping* critick interrupts his praise,
No rival strives but for a second place. *Granville.*
Lay aside therefore a *carping* spirit, and read even an adversary with an honest design to find out his true meaning; do not snatch at little lapses, and appearances of mistake. *Watts.*

CA'RPINGLY, kâr'ping-lê. *adv.* [from *carping*.] Captiously; censoriously.

We derive out of the Latin at second hand by the French, and make good English, as in these adverbs, *carpingly*, currently, actively, colourably. *Camden.*

CA'RPMEALS, kârp'mêlz.[287] *n. s.* A kind of coarse cloth made in the North of England. *Phillips's World of Words.*

CA'RPUS, kâr'pûs. *n. s.* [Latin.] The wrist, so named by anatomists, which is made up of eight little bones, of different figures and thickness, placed in two ranks, four in each rank. They are strongly tied together by the ligaments which come from the radius, and by the annulary ligament. *Quincy.*

I found one of the bones of the *carpus* lying loose in the wound. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

CA'RRACK, kâr'âk. See CARACK.

CA'RRAT, kâr'ât. See CARAT.

CA'RRAWAY, kâr'â-wâ. See CARAWAY.

Nay, you shall see mine orchard, where, in an arbour, we will eat a last year's pippin of my own grafting, with a dish of *carraways*, and so forth; come, cousin, silence, and then to bed. *Shakspeare.*

CA'RRIAGE, kâr'ridje.[90] *n. s* [*cariage*, Fr. baggage; from *carry*.]

1. The act of carrying, or transporting, or bearing any thing.

The unequal agitation of the winds, though material to the *carriage* of sounds farther or less way, yet do not confound the articulation. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
If it seem so strange to move this obelisk for so little space, what may we think of the *carriage* of it out of Egypt? *Wilkins.*

2. Conquest; acquisition.

Solyman resolved to besiege Vienna, in good hope that, by the *carriage* away of that, the other cities would, without resistance be yielded. *Knolles.*

3. A vehicle; that in which any thing is carried.

What horse or *carriage* can take up and bear away all the loppings of a branchy tree at once?
Watts.

4. The frame upon which cannon is carried.

He commanded the great ordnance to be laid upon *carriages*, which before lay bound in great unwieldy timber, with rings fastened thereto, and could not handsomely be removed to or fro. *Knolles.*

5. Behaviour; personal manners.

Before his eyes he did cast a mist, by his own insinuation, and by the *carriage* of his youth, that expressed a natural princely behaviour. *Bacon.*
Though in my face there 's no affected frown,
Nor in my *carriage* a feign'd niceness shown,
I keep my honour still without a stain. *Dryden.*
Let them have ever so learned lectures of breeding, that which will most influence their *carriage* will be the company they converse with, and the fashion of those about them. *Locke.*

6. Conduct; measures; practices.

You may hurt yourself; nay, utterly
Grow from the king's acquaintance, by this *carriage*.
Shakspeare.
He advised the new governour to have so much discretion in his *carriage*, that there might be no notice taken in the exercise of his religion. *Clarend.*

7. Management; manner of transacting. Not used.

The manner of *carriage* of the business, was as if there had been secret inquisition upon him. *Bacon.*

CA'RRIER, kâr'rê-ûr. *n. s.* [from *To carry*.]

1. One who carries something.

You must distinguish between the motion of the air, which is but a *vehiculum causæ*, a *carrier* of the sounds, and the sounds conveyed. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
For winds, when homeward they return, will drive
The loaded *carriers* from their evening hive. *Dryd.*

2. One whose profession or trade is to carry goods for others.

I have rather made it my choice to transcribe all, than to venture the loss of my originals by post or *carrier*. *Pierce's Letters.*

The roads are crowded with *carriers*, laden with rich manufactures. *Swift.*

3. A messenger; one who carries a message.

The welcome news is in the letter found;
The *carrier*'s not commission'd to expound;
It speaks itself. *Dryden's Religio Laici.*

4. The name of a species of pigeons, so called from the reported practice of some nations, who send them with letters tied to their necks, which they carry to the place where they were bred, however remote.

There are tame and wild pigeons; and of tame there are croppers, *carriers*, runts. *Walton's Angler.*

CA'RRION, kâr'rè-ûn.[166] *n. s.* [*charogne*, Fr.]

1. The carcass of something not proper for food.

They did eat the dead *carrions*, and one another soon after; insomuch that the very carcasses they scraped out of their graves. *Spenser on Ireland.*

It is I,
That, lying by the violet in the sun,
Do as the *carrion* does, not as the flower. *Shaksp.*

This foul deed shall smell above the earth,
With *carrion* men groaning for burial. *Shakspeare.*

You'll ask me why I rather choose to have
A weight of *carrion* flesh, than to receive
Three thousand ducats. *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.*

Ravens are seen in flocks where a *carrion* lies, and wolves in herds to run down a deer. *Temple.*

Sheep, oxen, horses fall; and heap'd on high,
The diff'ring species in confusion lie;
Till, warn'd by frequent ills, the way they found
To lodge their loathsome *carrion* under ground. *Dryden.*

Criticks, as they are birds of prey, have ever a natural inclination to *carrion*. *Pope.*

2. Any flesh so corrupted as not to be fit for food.

Not all that pride that makes thee swell,
As big as thou dost blown-up veal;
Nor all thy tricks and slights to cheat,
Sell all thy *carrion* for good meat. *Hudibras.*

The wolves will get a breakfast by my death,
Yet scarce enough their hunger to supply,
For love has made me *carrion* ere I die. *Dryden.*

3. A name of reproach for a worthless woman.

Shall we send that foolish *carrion*, Mrs. Quickly, to him, and excuse his throwing into the water? *Shakspeare.*

CA'RRION, kâr-rè-ûn. *adj.* [from the substantive.] Relating to carcasses; feeding upon carcasses.

Match to match I have encounter'd him,
And made a prey for *carrion* kites and crows,
Ev'n of the bonny beasts he lov'd so well. *Shaksp.*

The charity of our death-bed visits from one another, is much at a rate with that of a *carrion* crow to a sheep; we smell a carcass. *L'Estrange.*

CA'RROT, kâr'rût.[166] *n. s.* [*carote*, Fr. *daucus*, Lat.] An esculent root.

Carrots, though garden roots, yet they do well in the fields for feed. *Mortimer.*

His spouse orders the sack to be immediately opened, and greedily pulls out of it half a dozen bunches of *carrots*. *Dennis.*

CA'RROTINESS, kâr'rût-è-nès. *n. s.* [from *carroty*.] Redness of hair.

CA'RROTTY, kâr'ût-è. *adj.* [from *carrot*.] Spoken of red hair, on account of its resemblance in colour to carrots.

CA'RROWS, kâr'rôse *n. s.* [an Irish word.]

The *carrows* are a kind of people that wander up and down to gentlemen's houses, living only upon cards and dice; who, though they have little or nothing of their own, yet will they play for much money. *Spenser on Ireland.*

To CA'RRY, kâr'rè. *v. a.* [*charier*, Fr. from *currus*, Lat.]

1. To convey *from* a place: opposed to *bring*, or convey *to* a place: often with a particle, signifying departure, as *away*, *off*.

When he dieth, he shall *carry* nothing *away*. *Psalm*, xlix. 18.

And devout men *carried* Stephen to his burial. *Acts*, viii. 2.

I mean to *carry* her *away* this evening by the help of these two soldiers. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

As in a hive's vimineous dome,
Ten thousand bees enjoy their home;
Each does her studious action vary,
To go and come, to fetch and *carry*. *Prior.*

They exposed their goods with the price marked, then retired; the merchants came, left the price which they would give upon the goods, and retired; the Seres returning, *carried off* either their goods or money, as they liked best. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To transport.

They began to *carry* about in beds those that were sick. *Mark*, vi. 55.

The species of audibles seem to be *carried* more manifestly through the air, than the species of visibles. *Bacon.*

Where many great ordnance are shot off together, the sound will be *carried*, at the least, twenty miles upon the land. *Bacon.*

3. To bear; to have about one.

Do not take out bones like surgeons I have met with, who *carry* them about in their pockets. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

4. To take; to have with one.

If the ideas of liberty and volition were *carried* along with us in our minds, a great part of the difficulties that perplex men's thoughts would be easier resolved. *Locke.*

I have listened with my utmost attention for half an hour to an orator, without being able to *carry* away one single sentence out of a whole sermon. *Swift.*

5. To convey by force.

Go, *carry* Sir John Falstaff to the Fleet;
Take all his company along with him. *Shakspeare.*

6. To effect any thing.

There are some vain persons, that whatsoever goeth alone, or moveth upon greater means, if they have never so little hand in it, they think it is they that *carry* it. *Bacon.*

Oft-times we lose the occasion of *carrying* a business well thoroughly by our too much haste. *Ben Jonson's Discovery.*

These advantages will be of no effect, unless we improve them to words, in the *carrying* of our main point. *Addison.*

7. To gain in competition.

And hardly shall I *carry* out my side,
Her husband being alive. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

How many stand for consulships?——Three, they say; but it is thought of every one Coriolanus will *carry* it. *Shakspeare.*

I see not yet how any of these six reasons can be fairly avoided; and yet if any of them hold good, it is enough to *carry* the cause. *Saunderson.*

The latter still enjoying his place, and continuing a joint commissioner of the treasury, still opposed, and commonly *carried* away every thing against him. *Clarendon.*

8. To gain after resistance.

The count woos your daughter,
Lays down his wanton siege before her beauty;
Resolves to *carry* her; let her consent,
As we'll direct her now, 'tis best to bear it. *Shaksp.*
What a fortune does the thick lips owe,
If he can *carry* her thus? *Shakspeare's Othello.*

The town was distressed, and ready for an assault, which, if it had been given, would have cost much blood: but yet the town would have been *carried* in the end. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

9. To gain: with *it;* that is, to prevail. [*le porter*, Fr.]

Are you all resolv'd to give your voices?
But that 's no matter; the greater part *carries it*. *Shakspeare.*

By these, and the like arts, they promised themselves that they should easily *carry it;* so that they entertained the house all the morning with other debates. *Clarendon.*

If the numerousness of a train must *carry it*, virtue may go follow Astræa, and vice only will be worth the courting. *Glanville.*

Children, who live together, often strive for mastery, whose wills shall *carry it* over the rest. *Locke.*

In pleasures and pains, the present is apt to *carry it*, and those at a distance have the disadvantage in the comparison. *Locke.*

10. To bear out; to face through: with *it*.

If a man *carries it* off, there is so much money saved; and if he be detected, there will be something pleasant in the frolick. *L'Estrange.*

11. To continue external appearance.

My niece is already in the belief that he 's mad; we may *carry it* thus for our pleasure and his penance. *Shakspeare.*

12. To manage; to transact.

The senate is generally as numerous as our house of commons; and yet *carries* its resolutions so privately, that they are seldom known. *Addis. on Italy.*

13. To behave; to conduct: with the reciprocal pronoun.

Neglect not also the examples of those that have *carried themselves* ill in the same place. *Bacon.*

He attended the king into Scotland, where he did *carry himself* with much singular sweetness and temper. *Wotton.*

He *carried himself* so insolently in the house, and out of the house, to all persons, that he became odious. *Clarendon.*

14. Sometimes with *it;* as, she *carries it* high.

15. To bring forward; to advance in any progress.

It is not to be imagined how far constancy will *carry* a man; however, it is better walking slowly in a rugged way, than to break a leg and be a cripple. *Locke.*

This plain natural way, without grammar, can *carry* them to great elegancy and politeness in their language. *Locke.*

There is no vice which mankind *carries* to such wild extremes, as that of avarice. *Swift.*

16. To urge; to bear forward with some kind of external impulse.

Men are strongly *carried* out to, and hardly took off from, the practice of vice. *South.*

He that the world, or flesh, or devil, can *carry* away from the profession of an obedience to Christ, is no son of the faithful Abraham. *Hammond.*

Ill nature, passion, and revenge, will *carry* them too far in punishing others; and therefore God hath certainly appointed government to restrain the partiality and violence of men. *Locke.*

17. To bear; to have; to obtain.

In some vegetables, we see something that *carries* a kind of analogy to sense; they contract their leaves against the cold; they open them to the favourable heat. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

18. To exhibit to show; to display on the outside; to set to view.

The aspect of every one in the family *carries* so much satisfaction, that it appears he knows his happy lot. *Addison*

19. To imply; to import.

It *carries* too great an imputation of ignorance, lightness, or folly, for men to quit and renounce their former tenets, presently, upon the offer of an argument which they cannot immediately answer. *Locke.*

20. To contain; to comprise.

He thought it *carried* something of argument in it, to prove that doctrine. *Watts on the Mind.*

21. To have annexed; to have any thing joined: with the particle *with*.

There was a righteous and a searching law, directly forbidding such practices; and they knew that it *carried with* it the divine stamp. *South.*

There are many expressions, which *carry with* them to my mind no clear ideas. *Locke.*

The obvious portions of extension, that affect our senses, *carry with* them into the mind the idea of finite. *Locke.*

22. To convey or bear any thing united or adhering, by communication of motion.

We see also manifestly, that sounds are *carried* with wind: and therefore sounds will be heard further with the wind than against the wind. *Bacon.*

23. To move or continue any thing in a certain direction.

His chimney is *carried* up through the whole rock, so that you see the sky through it, notwithstanding the rooms lie very deep. *Addison on Italy.*

24. To push on ideas, arguments, or any thing successive in a train.

Manethes, that wrote of the Egyptians, hath *carried* up their government to an incredible distance. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*

25. To receive; to endure; not in use.

Some have in readiness so many odd stories, as there is nothing but they can wrap it into a tale, to make others *carry* it with more pleasure. *Bacon.*

26. To convey by means of something supporting

Carry camomile, or wild thyme, or the green strawberry, upon sticks, as you do hops upon poles. *Bacon's Natural History.*

27. To bear, as trees.

Set them a reasonable depth, and they will *carry* more shoots upon the stem. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

28. To fetch and bring, as dogs.

Young whelps learn easily to *carry;* young popinjays learn quickly to speak. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

29. *To carry off.* To kill.

Old Parr lived to one hundred and fifty-three years of age, and might have gone further, if the change of air had not *carried* him *off*. *Temple.*

30. *To carry on.* To promote; to help forward.

It *carries on* the same design that is promoted by authors of a graver turn, and only does it in another manner. *Addison.*

31. *To carry on.* To continue; to put forward from one stage to another.

By the administration of grace, begun by our blessed Saviour, *carried on* by his disciples, and to be completed by their successours to the world's end, all types that darkened this faith are enlightened. *Spratt.*

Æneas's settlement in Italy was *carried on* through all the oppositions in his way to it, both by sea and land. *Addison.*

32. *To carry on.* To prosecute; not to let cease.

France will not consent to furnish us with money sufficient to *carry on* the war. *Temple.*

33. *To carry through.* To support; to keep from failing, or being conquered.

That grace will *carry* us if we do not wilfully betray our succours, victoriously *through* all difficulties. *Hammond.*

To CA'RRY, kăr'rė. *v. n.*

1. A hare is said by hunters to *carry*, when she runs on rotten ground, or on frost, and it sticks to her feet.

2. A horse is said to *carry well*, when his neck is arched, and he holds his head high; but when his neck is short, and ill-shaped, and he lowers his head, he is said to *carry low*.

CA'RRY-TALE, kăr'rė-tāle. *n. s.* [from *carry* and *tale*.] A talebearer.

Some *carry-tale*, some pleaseman, some slight zany,
Told our intents before. *Shaks. Love's Labour Lost.*

CART, kărt.[92] *n. s.* See CAR. [cpæt, cpat, Sax.]

1. A carriage in general.

The Scythians are described by Herodotus to lodge always in *carts*, and to feed upon the milk of mares. *Temple.*

Triptolemus, so sung the Nine,
Strew'd plenty from his *cart* divine. *Dryden.*

2. A wheel-carriage, used commonly for luggage.

Now while my friend, just ready to depart,
Was packing all his goods in one poor *cart*,
He stopp'd a little—— *Dryden's Juvenal.*

3. A small carriage with two wheels, used by husbandmen; distinguished from a *wagon*, which has four wheels.

Alas! what weights are these that load my heart!
I am as dull as winter starved sheep,
Tir'd as a jade in overloaden *cart*. *Sidney.*

4. The vehicle in which criminals are carried to execution.

The squire, whose good grace was to open the scene,
Now fitted the halter, now travers'd the *cart*,
And often took leave, but was loth to depart. *Prior.*

To CART, kărt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To expose in a cart, by way of punishment.

Democritus ne'er laugh'd so loud,
To see bawds *carted* through the crowd. *Hudibras.*
No woman led a better life:
She to intrigues was e'en hard-hearted;
She chuckled when a bawd was *carted;*
And thought the nation ne'er would thrive,
Till all the whores were burnt alive. *Prior.*

To CART, kărt. *v. n.* To use carts for carriage.

Oxen are not so good for draught, where you have occasion to *cart* much, but for winter ploughing. *Mortimer.*

CART-HORSE, kărt'hôrse. *n. s.* [from *cart* and *horse*.] A coarse unwieldy horse, fit only for the cart.

It was determined, that these sick and wounded soldiers should be carried upon the *cart-horses*. *Knolles.*

CART-JADE, kărt'jāde. *n. s.* [from *cart* and *jade*.] A vile horse, fit only for the cart.

He came out with all his clowns, horsed upon such *cart-jades*, so furnished, I thought if that were thrift, I wished none of my friends or subjects ever to thrive. *Sidney.*

CART-LOAD, kărt-lōde'. *n. s.* [from *cart* and *load*.]

1. A quantity of any thing piled on a cart.

A *cart-load* of carrots appeared of darker colour, when looked upon where the points were ohverted to the eye, than where the sides were so. *Boyle.*

Let Wood and his accomplices travel about a country with *cart-loads* of their ware, and see who will take it. *Swift.*

2. A quantity sufficient to load a cart.

CART-ROPE, kărt'rōpe *n. s.* [from *cart* and *rope*.] A strong cord used to fasten the load on the carriage: proverbially any thick cord.

CART-WAY, kărt'wā. *n. s.* [from *cart* and *way*.] A way through which a carriage may conveniently travel.

Where your woods are large, it is best to have a *cart-way* along the middle of them. *Mort. Husb.*

CARTE BLANCHE, kărt-blānsh'. [Fr.] A blank paper; a paper to be filled up with such conditions as the person to whom it is sent thinks proper.

CA'RTEL, kăr-tėl'. *n. s.* [*cartel*, Fr. *cartello*, Ital.]

1. A writing containing, for the most part, stipulations between enemies.

As this discord among the sisterhood is likely to engage them in a long and lingering war, it is the more necessary that there should be a *cartel* settled among them. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. Anciently any publick paper.

They flatly disavouch
To yield him more obedience, or support;
And as to perjur'd duke of Lancaster,
Their *cartel* of defiance, they prefer.
Daniel's Civil War.

CA'RTER, kărt'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *cart*.] The man who drives a cart, or whose trade it is to drive a cart.

Let me be no assistant for a state,
But keep a farm, and *carters*. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

The Divine goodness never fails, provided that, according to the advice of Hercules to the *carter*, we put our own shoulders to the work. *L'Estrange.*

Carter and host confronted face to face. *Dryden.*

It is the prudence of a *carter* to put hells upon his horses, to make them carry their burdens cheerfully. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

CA'RTILAGE, kăr'tė-lĭdje.[90] *n. s.* [*cartilago*, Lat.] A smooth and solid body, softer than a bone, but harder than a ligament. In it are no cavities, or cells for containing of marrow; nor is it covered over with any membrane to make it sensible, as the bones are. The *cartilages* have a natural elasticity, by which, if they are forced from their natural figure or situation, they return to it of themselves, as soon as that force is taken away. *Quincy.*

Canals, by degrees, are abolished, and grow solid; several of them united grow a membrane; these membranes further consolidated become *cartilages*, and *cartilages* bones. *Arbuthnot.*

CARTILAGI'NEOUS, kăr-tė-lă-jin'yŭs.[113] }
CARTILA'GINOUS, kăr-tė-lăd'jė-nŭs.[314] } *adj.* [from *cartilage*.] Consisting of cartilages.

By what artifice the *cartilagineous* kind of fishes poise themselves, ascend and descend at pleasure, and continue in what depth of water they list, is as yet unknown. *Ray.*

The larynx gives passage to the breath, and, as the breath passeth through the rimula, makes a vibration of those *cartilaginous* bodies, which forms that breath into a vocal sound or voice. *Holder.*

CARTO'ON, kăr-tōōn'. *n. s.* [*cartone*, Ital.] A painting or drawing upon large paper.

It is with a vulgar idea that the world beholds the *cartoons* of Raphael, and every one feels his share of pleasure and entertainment. *Watts's Logick.*

CARTO'UCH, kăr-tōōtsh'. *n. s.* [*cartouche*, Fr.]

1. A case of wood three inches thick at the bottom, girt round with marlin, and holding forty-eight musket balls, and six or eight iron balls of a pound weight. It is fired out of a hobit or small mortar, and is proper for defending a pass. *Harris.*

2. A portable box for charges.

CA'RTRAGE, CA'RTRIDGE. {kär'tridje.[90] n. s. [carte touche, Fr.]

A case of paper or parchment filled with gun-powder, used for the greater expedition in charging guns.

Our monarch stands in person by,
His new-cast cannons firmness to explore;
The strength of big-corn'd powder loves to try,
And ball and *cartrage* sorts for every bore. *Dryden.*

CA'RTRUT, kärt'rût. *n. s.* [from *cart* and *rut; route*, a way.] The track made by a cart wheel.

CA'RTULARY, kär'tshù-lâ-rè.[461] *n. s.* [from *charta*, paper, Lat.] A place where papers or records are kept.

CA'RTWRIGHT, kärt'rite. *n. s.* [from *cart* and *wright*] A maker of carts.

After local names, the most names have been derived from occupations or professions; as, Taylor, Potter, Smith, *Cartwright.* *Camden's Remains.*

To CARVE, kärv. *v. a.* [ceorfan, Sax. *kerven*, Dutch]

1. To cut wood, or stone, or other matter, into elegant forms.

Taking the very refuse, he hath *carved* it diligently when he had nothing else to do. *Wisdom*, xiii. 13.

Had Democrates really *carved* mount Athos into a statue of Alexander the Great, and had the memory of the fact been obliterated by some accident, who could afterwards have proved it impossible, but that it might easually have been? *Bentley.*

2. To cut meat at the table.

3. To make any thing by carving or cutting.

Yet fearing idleness, the nurse of ill,
In sculpture exercis'd his happy skill;
And *carv'd* in ivory such a maid so fair,
As nature could not with his art compare,
Were she to work. *Dryden.*

4. To engrave.

O Rosalind, these trees shall be my books,
And in their barks my thoughts I'll charaeter;
That every eye, which in this forest looks,
Shall see thy virtue witness'd every where.
Run, run, Orlando, *carve* on every tree
The fair, the chaste, the unexpressive she. *Shaks.*

5. To distribute; to apportion; to provide at will.

He had been a keeper of his flocks both from the violence of robbers and his own soldiers, who could easily have *carved* themselves their own food. *South.*

How dares sinful dust and ashes invade the prerogative of Providence, and *carve* out to himself the seasons and issues of life and death? *South.*

The labourers' share, being seldom more than a bare subsistence, never allows that body of men opportunity to struggle with the richer, unless when some common and great distress emboldens them to *carve* to their wants. *Locke.*

6. To cut; to hew.

Or they will buy his sheep forth of the cote,
Or they will *carve* the shepherd's throat. *Spenser.*

Brave Macbeth, with his brandish'd steel,
Like valour's minion, *carved* out his passage. *Shaks.*

To CARVE, kärv. *v. n.*

1. To exercise the trade of a sculptor.

2. To perform at table the office of supplying the company from the dishes.

I do mean to make love to Ford's wife; I spy entertainment in her; she discourses, she *carves*, she gives the leer of invitation. *Shakspeare.*

Well then, things handsomely were serv'd;
My mistress for the strangers *carv'd*. *Prior.*

CA'RVEL, kär'vêl. *n. s.* A small ship.

I gave them order, if they found any Indians there, to send in the little fly-boat, or the *carvel*, into the river; for, with our great ships, we durst not approach the coast. *Raleigh.*

CA'RVER, kär'vûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *carve.*]

1. A sculptor.

All arts and artists Theseus could command,
Who sold for hire, or wrought for better fame;
The master painters and the *carvers* came. *Dryden.*

2. He that cuts up the meat at the table.

Meanwhile thy indignation yet to raise,
The *carver*, dancing round each dish, surveys
With flying knife, and, as his art directs,
With proper gestures ev'ry fowl dissects. *Dryden.*

3. He that apportions or distributes at will.

In this kind, to come in braving arms,
Be his own *carver*, and cut out his way,
To find out right with wrongs it may not be.
Shakspeare's Richard II.

We are not the *carvers* of our own fortunes.
L'Estrange.

CA'RVING, kär'ving.[410] *n. s.* [from *carve.*] Sculpture; figures carved.

They can no more last like the ancients, than excellent *carvings* in wood like those in marble and brass. *Temple.*

The lids are ivy, grapes in clusters lurk
Beneath the *carving* of the curious work. *Dryden.*

CARU'NCLE, kär'ûnk-kl.[405 81] *n. s.* [*caruncula*, Lat.] A small protuberance of flesh, either natural or morbid.

Caruncles are a sort of loose flesh arising in the urethra by the erosion made by virulent acid matter. *Wiseman.*

CARYA'TES, kâ-rè-â'tès. *CARYA'TIDES*, kâ-rè-ât'î-dîs. } *n. s.* [from *Carya*, a city taken by the Greeks, who led away the women captives; and, to perpetuate their slavery, represented them in buildings as charged with burdens.] An order of columns or pilasters, under the figures of women dressed in long robes, serving to support entablatures. *Chambers.*

CASCA'DE, kâs-kâde'. *n. s.* [*cascade*, Fr. *cascata*, Ital. from *cascare*, to fall.] A cataract; a water-fall.

Rivers diverted from their native course,
And bound with chains of artificial force,
From large *cascades* in pleasing tumult roll'd,
Or rose through figur'd stone, or breathing gold.
Prior.

The river Teverone throws itself down a precipice, and falls by several *cascades* from one rock to another, till it gains the bottom of the valley. *Addison.*

CASE, kâse. *n. s.* [*caisse*, Fr. a box.]

1. Something that covers or contains any thing else; a covering; a box; a sheath.

O cleave, my sides!
Heart, once be stronger than thy continent,
Crack thy frail *case*. *Shakspeare.*

Each thought was visible that roll'd within,
As through a crystal *case* the figur'd hours are seen.
Dryden.

Other caterpillars produced maggots, that immediately made themselves up in *cases*. *Ray.*

The body is but a *case* to this vehicle. *Broome.*

Just then Clarissa drew, with tempting grace,
A two edg'd weapon from her shining *case*. *Pope.*

2. The outer part of a house or building.

The *case* of the holy house is nobly designed, and executed by great masters. *Addison on Italy.*

3. A building unfurnished.

He had a purpose likewise to raise, in the university, a fair *case* for books, and to furnish it with choice collections from all parts, at his own charge. *Wotton.*

CASE-KNIFE, kâse'nife. *n. s.* [from *case* and *knife.*] A large kitchen knife.

The king always acts with a great *case-knife* stuck in his girdle, which the lady snatches from him in the struggle, and so defends herself. *Addison.*

CASE-SHOT, kâse'shôt. *n. s.* [from *case* and *shot.*] Bullets enclosed in a case.

In each seven small brass and leather guns, charged with *case-shot*. *Clarendon.*

CASE, kâse. *n. s.* [*casus*, Lat.]

1. Condition with regard to outward circumstances.

Unworthy wretch, quoth he, of so great grace,
How dare I think such glory to attain?
These that have it attain'd were in like *case*,
Quoth he, as wretched, and liv'd in like pain.
Fairy Queen.

Question your royal thoughts, make the *case* yours;
Be now a father, and propose a son. *Shakspeare.*

Some knew the face,
And all had heard the much lamented *case*. *Dryden.*

These were the circumstances under which the Corinthians then were; and the argument which the apostle advances, is intended to reach their particular *case*. *Atterbury.*

My youth may be made, as it never fails in executions, a *case* of compassion. *Pope.*

2. State of things.

He saith, that if there can be found such an inequality between man and man, as between man and beast, or between soul and body, it investeth a right of government; which seemeth rather an impossible *case*, than an untrue sentence. *Bacon.*

Here was the *case;* an army of English, wasted and tired with a long winter's siege, engaged an army of a greater number than themselves, fresh and in vigour. *Bacon.*

I can but be a slave wherever I am; so that taken or not taken, 'tis all a *case* to me. *L'Estrange.*

They are excellent in order to certain ends; he hath no need to use them, as the *case* now stands, being provided for with the provision of an angel. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Your parents did not produce you much into the world, whereby you have fewer ill impressions; but they failed, as is generally the *case*, in too much neglecting to cultivate your mind. *Swift.*

3. [In physick.] State of the body; state of the disease.

It was well; for we had rather met with calms and contrary winds, than any tempests; for our sick were many, and in very ill *case*. *Bacon.*

Chalybeate water seems to be a proper remedy in hypochondriacal *cases*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. History of a disease.

5. The state of facts juridically considered: as, the lawyers cited many *cases* in their pleas.

If he be not apt to beat over matters, and to call up one thing to prove and illustrate another, let him study the lawyers *cases:* so every defect of the mind may have a special receipt. *Bacon's Essays.*

6. In ludicrous language, condition with regard to leanness or fat. *In case*, is *lusty* or *fat.*

Thou lyest, most ignorant monster, I am *in case* to justle a constable. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

Pray have but patience till then, and when I am *in* little better *case*, I'll throw myself in the very mouth of you. *L'Estrange.*

Quoth Ralph, I should not, if I were
In case for action, now be here. *Hudibras.*

For if the sire be faint, or out of *case*,
He will be copy'd in his famish'd race. *Dryden.*

The priest was pretty well *in case*,
And shew'd some humour in his face;
Look'd with an easy careless mien,
A perfect stranger to the spleen. *Swift.*

7. Contingence; possible event.

The atheist, in case things should fall out contrary to his belief or expectation, hath made no provision for this *case;* if, contrary to his confidence, it should prove in the issue that there is a God, the man is lost and undone for ever. *Tillotson.*

8. Question relating to particular persons or things.

Well do I find each man most wise in his own *case*. *Sidney.*

It is strange, that the ancient fathers should not appeal to this judge, in all *cases*, it being so short and expedite a way for the ending of controversies. *Tillotson.*

9. Representation of any fact or question.

10. The variation of nouns.

The several changes which the noun undergoes in the Latin and Greek tongues, in the several numbers, are called *cases*, and are designed to express the several views or relations under which the mind considers things with regard to one another; and the variation of the noun for this purpose is called declension. *Clark's Latin Grammar.*

11. *In case.* [*in caso*, Ital.] If it should happen; upon the supposition that: a form of speech now little used.

For *in case* it be certain, hard it cannot be for them to shew us where we shall find it; that we may say these were the orders of the apostles. *Hooker.*

A sure retreat to his forces, *in case* they should have an ill day, or unlucky chance in the field. *Bacon.*

This would be the accomplishment of their common felicity, *in case*, either by their evil destiny or advice, they suffered not the occasion to be lost. *Hayward.*

To CASE, kāse. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put in a case or cover.

Case ye, *case* ye; on with your vizours; there's money of the king's coming down the hill. *Shaksp.*

The cry went once for thee,
And still it might, and yet it may again,
If thou would'st not entomb thyself alive,
And *case* thy reputation in a tent. *Shakspeare.*

Like a fall'n cedar, far diffus'd his train,
Cas'd in green scales, the crocodile extends. *Thoms.*

2. To cover as a case.

Then comes my fit again; I had else been perfect,
As broad and general as the *casing* air. *Shakspeare.*

3. To cover on the outside with materials different from the inside.

Then they began to *case* their houses with marble. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To strip off the covering; to take off the skin.

We'll make you some sport with the fox ere we *case* him. *Shakspeare's All's well that ends well.*

To CASE, kāse. *v. n.* To put cases; to contrive representations of facts: a ludicrous use.

They fell presently to reasoning and *casing* upon the matter with him, and laying distinctions before him. *L'Estrange.*

To CASEHA'RDEN, kāse'hār-dn. *v. a.* [from *case* and *harden*.] To harden on the outside.

The manner of *case-hardening* is thus: Take cow horn or hoof, dry it thoroughly in an oven, then beat it to powder; put about the same quantity of bay salt to it, and mingle them together with stale chamber-lye, or else white wine vinegar. Lay some of this mixture upon loam, and cover your iron all over with it; then wrap the loam about all, and lay it upon the hearth of the forge to dry and harden. Put it into the fire, and blow up the coals to it, till the whole lump have just a blood-red heat. *Moxon.*

CA'SEMATE, kāse'māte. *n. s.* [from *casa armata*, Ital. *casamata*, Span. a vault formerly made to separate the platforms of the lower and upper batteries.]

1. [In fortification.] A kind of vault or arch of stone-work, in that part of the flank of a bastion next the curtin, somewhat retired or drawn back towards the capital of the bastion, serving as a battery to defend the face of the opposite bastion, and the moat or ditch. *Chambers.*

2. The well, with its several subterraneous branches, dug in the passage of the bastion, till the miner is heard at work, and air given to the mine. *Harris.*

CA'SEMENT, kāze'mĕnt. *n. s.* [*casamento*, Ital.] A window opening upon hinges.

Why, then may you have a *casement* of the great chamber window, where we play, open, and the moon may shine in at the *casement*. *Shakspeare.*

Here in this world they do much knowledge read,
And are the *casements* which admit most light. *Davies.*

They, waken'd with the noise, did fly
From inward room to window eye,
And gently op'ning lid, the *casement*,
Look'd out, but yet with some amazement. *Hudibras.*

There is as much difference between the clear representations of the understanding then, and the obscure discoveries that it makes now, as there is between the prospect of a *casement* and a keyhole. *South.*

CA'SEOUS, kā'zē-ŭs. *adj.* [*caseus*, Lat.] Resembling cheese; cheesy.

Its fibrous parts are from the *caseous* parts of the chyle. *Floyer on Humours.*

CA'SERN, kā'zĕrn. *n. s.* [*caserne*, Fr.] A little room or lodgment erected between the rampart and the houses of fortified towns, to serve as apartments or lodgings for the soldiers of the garrison, with beds. *Harris.*

CA'SEWORM, kāse'wŭrm. *n. s.* [from *case* and *worm*.] A grub that makes itself a case.

Cadises, or *caseworms*, are to be found in this nation, in several distinct counties, and in several little brooks. *Floyer.*

CASH, kăsh. *n. s.* [*caisse*, Fr. a chest.] Money; properly ready money; money in the chest, or at hand.

A thief, bent to unhoard the *cash*
Of some rich burgher. *Paradise Lost.*

He is at an end of all his *cash*, he has both his law and his daily bread now upon trust. *Arbuthnot.*

He sent the thief, that stole the *cash*, away,
And punish'd him that put it in his way. *Pope.*

CA'SH-KEEPER, kăsh'kēēp-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *cash* and *keep*.] A man entrusted with the money.

Dispensator was properly a *cash-keeper*, or privy-purse. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CA'SHEWNUT, kā'shōō-nŭt. *n. s.* A tree that bears nuts, not with shells, but husks. *Miller.*

CASHI'ER, kă-shēēr'.[275] *n. s.* [from *cash*.] He that has charge of the money.

If a steward or *cashier* be suffered to run on without bringing him to a reckoning, such a sottish forbearance will teach him to shuffle. *South.*

A Venetian, finding his son's expences grow very high, ordered his *cashier* to let him have no more money than what he should count when he received it. *Locke.*

Flight of *cashiers*, or mobs, he'll never mind;
And knows no losses, while the muse is kind. *Pope.*

To CASHI'ER, kă-shēēr'. *v. a.* [*casser*, Fr. *cassare*, Lat.]

1. To discard; to dismiss from a post, or a society, with reproach.

Does 't not go well? Cassio hath beaten thee,
And thou by that small hurt hast *cashier'd* Cassio. *Shakspeare.*

Seconds in factions many times prove principals; but many times also they prove cyphers, and are *cashiered*. *Bacon.*

If I had omitted what he said, his thoughts and words being thus *cashiered* in my hands, he had no longer been Lucretius. *Dryden.*

They have already *cashiered* several of their followers as mutineers. *Addison's Freeholder.*

The ruling rogue, who dreads to be *cashier'd*,
Contrives, as he is hated, to be feared. *Swift.*

2. It seems, in the following passages, to signify the same as to annul: to vacate: which is sufficiently agreeable to the derivation.

If we should find a father corrupting his son, or a mother her daughter, we must charge this upon a peculiar anomaly and baseness of nature; if the name of nature may be allowed to that which seems to be utter *cashiering* of it, and deviation from, and a contradiction to, the common principles of humanity. *South.*

Some *cashier*, or at least endeavour to invalidate all other arguments, and forbid us to hearken to those proofs, as weak or fallacious. *Locke.*

CASK, kăsk. *n. s.* [*casque*, Fr. *cadus*, Lat.]

1. A barrel; a wooden vessel to stop up liquor or provisions.

The patient turning himself abed, it makes a fluctuating kind of noise, like the rumbling of water in a *cask*. *Harvey.*

Perhaps to-morrow he may change his wine,
And drink old sparkling Alban, or Setine,
Whose title, and whose age, with mould o'ergrown,
The good old *cask* for ever keeps unknown. *Dryden.*

2. It has *cask* in a kind of plural sense, to signify the commodity or provision of casks.

Great inconveniences grow by the bad *cask* being commonly so ill seasoned and conditioned, as that a great part of the beer is ever lost and cast away. *Raleigh.*

CASK, CASQUE, } kăsk. [415] { *n. s.* [*casque*, Fr. *cassis*, Latin.] A helmet; armour for the head: a poetical word.

Let thy blows, doubly redoubled,
Fall like amazing thunder on the *casque*
Of thy pernicious enemy. *Shakspeare.*

And these
Sling weighty stones, when from afar they fight;
Their *casques* are cork, a covering thick and light. *Dryden.*

Why does he load with darts
His trembling hands, and crush beneath a *cask*
His wrinkled brows? *Addison.*

CA'SKET, kăs'kĭt.[99] *n. s* [a diminutive of *caisse*, a chest, Fr. *casse*, *cassette*.] A small box or chest for jewels, or things of particular value.

They found him dead, and cast into the streets,
An empty *casket*, where the jewel, life,
By some damn'd hand was robb'd and ta'en away. *Shakspeare.*

O ignorant poor man! what dost thou bear
Lock'd up within the *casket* of thy breast?
What jewels and what riches hast thou there?
What heav'nly treasure in so weak a chest? *Davies.*

Mine eye hath found that sad sepulchral rock,
That was the *casket* of heav'n's richest store. *Milton.*

That had by chance pack'd up his choicest treasure
In one dear *casket*, and sav'd only that. *Otway.*

This *casket* India's glowing gems unlocks,
And all Arabia breathes from yonder box. *Pope.*

To CA'SKET, kăs'kĭt.[99] *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in a casket.

I have writ my letters, *casketed* my treasure, and given order for our horses. *Shaksp.*

CASSAMUNA'IR, kăs-să-mū nāre'. *n. s.* An aromatick vegetable being a species of *galangal*, brought from the East, a nervous and stomachick simple *Quincy.*

To CA'SSATE, kăs'sāte.[91] *v. a.* [*casser*, Fr.

cassare, low Lat.] To vacate; to invalidate; to make void; to nullify.

This opinion supersedes and *cassates* the best medium we have. *Ray on the Creation.*

CASSA'TION, kâs-sâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*cassatio*, Lat.] A making null or void. *Dict.*

CA'SSAVI, kâs'sâ-vė. } *n. s.* A plant. It is
CA'SSADA, kâs'sâ-dâ. } cultivated in all the warm parts of America, where the root, after being divested of its milky juice, is ground to flour, and then made into cakes of bread. Of this there are two sorts. The most common has purplish stalks, with the veins and leaves of a purplish colour; but the stalks of the other are green, and the leaves of a lighter green. The last sort is not venomous, even when the roots are fresh and full of juice; which the negroes frequently dig up, roast, and eat, like potatoes, without any ill effects. *Miller.*

CA'SSAWARE, kâs'sâ-wâre. *n. s.* See CASSIOWARY.

CA'SSIA, kâsh'shė-â. *n. s.* A sweet spice mentioned by *Moses*, *Ex.* xxx. 24. as an ingredient in the composition of the holy oil, which was to be made use of in the consecration of the sacred vessels of the tabernacle. This aromatick is said to be the bark of a tree very like cinnamon, and grows in the Indies without being cultivated. *Calmet.*

All thy garments smell of myrrh, aloes, and *cassia*. *Psalm* xlv. 8.

CA'SSIA, kâsh'shė-â. *n. s.* The name of a tree.

It hath a cylindrical, long, taper, or flat pod, divided into many cells by transverse diaphragms; in each of which is contained one hard seed, lodged, for the most part, in a clammy black substance, which is purgative. The flowers have five leaves, disposed orbicularly. *Miller.*

CA'SSIDONY, or *Stickadore*, kâs'sîd-dŏ-nė. *n. s.* [*stoechas*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

CA'SSIOWARY, kâsh'shė-ŏ-wâ-rė. *n. s.* A large bird of prey in the East Indies.

I have a clear idea of the relation of dam and chick, between the two *cassiowaries* in St. James's Park. *Locke.*

CA'SSOCK, kâs'sŭk.[166] *n. s.* [*casaque*, Fr.] A close garment; now generally that which clergymen wear under their gowns.

Half dare not shake the snow from off their *cassocks*, lest they shake themselves to pieces. *Shaksp.*

His scanty salary compelled him to run deep in debt for a new gown and *cassock*, and now and then forced him to write some paper of wit or humour, or preach a sermon for ten shillings, to supply his necessities. *Swift.*

CA'SSWEED, kâs'wėėd. *n. s.* A common weed, otherwise called *shepherd's pouch.*

To CAST, kâst.[79] *v. a.* preter. *cast;* particip. pass. *cast.* [*kaster*, Danish.] This is a word of multifarious and indefinite use.

1. To throw with the hand.

I rather chuse to endure the wounds of those darts which envy *casteth* at novelty, than to go on safely and sleepily in the easy ways of ancient mistakings. *Raleigh.*

They had compassed in his host, and *cast* darts at the people from morning till evening. 1 *Macc.*

Then *cast* thy sword away,
And yield thee to my mercy, or I strike. *Dryden and Lee.*

2. To throw away, as useless or noxious.

If thy right hand offend thee, cut it off, and *cast* it from thee. *Matthew.*

3. To throw, as from an engine.

Slings to *cast* stones. *Chronicles.*

4. To scatter by the hand: as, to *cast* seed.

Cast the dust into the brook. *Deuteronomy.*

5. To force by violence.

Cast them into the Red Sea. *Exodus.*
Cast them into another land. *Deuteronomy.*

6. To shed.

Nor shall your vine *cast* her fruit. *Malachy.*

7. To throw from a high place.

Bear him to the rock Tarpeian, and from thence
Into destruction *cast* him. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

8. To throw as a net or snare.

I speak for your own profit, not that I may *cast* a snare upon you. 1 *Cor.* vii. 35.

9. To drop; to let fall.

They let down the boat into the sea, as though they would have *cast* anchor. *Acts*, xxvii. 30.

10. To throw dice, or lots.

And Joshua *cast* lots for them in Shiloh. *Joshua.*

11. To throw, in wrestling.

And I think, being too strong for him, though he took my legs sometimes, yet I made shift to *cast* him. *Shakspeare.*

12. To throw, as worthless or hateful.

His carcase was *cast* in the way. *Chronicles.*
His friends contend to embalm his body; his enemies, that they may *cast* it to the dogs. *Pope.*

13. To drive by violence of weather.

Howbeit we must be *cast* upon a certain island. *Acts.*

What length of lands, what ocean have you pass'd,
What storms sustain'd, and on what shore been *cast?* *Dryden.*

14. To emit.

This fumes off in the calcination of the stone, and *casts* a sulphureous smell. *Woodward.*

15. To bring suddenly or unexpectedly.

Content themselves with that which was the irremediable error of former time, or the necessity of the present hath *cast* upon them. *Hooker.*

16. To build by throwing up earth; to raise.

And shooting in the earth, *casts* up a mount of clay. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

Thine enemies shall *cast* a trench about thee. *Luke.*

The king of Assyria shall not come into this city, nor shoot an arrow there, nor come before it with shield, nor *cast* a bank against it. 2 *Kings*, xix. 32.

At length Barbarossa having *cast* up his trenches, landed fifty-four pieces of artillery for battery. *Knolles's History.*

Earth-worms will come forth, and moles will *cast* up more, and fleas bite more, against rain. *Bacon.*

17. To put into or out of any certain state, with the notion of descent, or depression: as, the king was *cast* from his throne.

Jesus had heard that John was *cast* into prison. *Matthew.*

At thy rebuke both the chariot and horse are *cast* into a dead sleep. *Psalm* lxxvi. 6.

18. To condemn in a criminal trial.

But oh, that treacherous breast! to whom weak you
Did trust our counsels, and we both may rue,
Having his falsehood found too late, 'twas he
That made me *cast* you guilty, and you me. *Donne.*

We take up with the most incompetent witnesses, nay, often suborn our own surmises and jealousies, that we may be sure to *cast* the unhappy criminal. *Government of the Tongue.*

He could not, in this forlorn case, have made use of the very last plea of a *cast* criminal; nor so much as have cried Mercy! Lord, mercy *South.*

There then we met; both tried, and both were *cast;*
And this irrevocable sentence past. *Dryden.*

19. To overcome or defeat in a law suit. [from *castcr*, French.]

The northern men were agreed, and in effect all the other, to *cast* our London eschcatour. *Camden.*

Were the case referred to any competent judge, they would inevitably be *cast.* *Decay of Piety.*

20. To defeat.

No martial project to surprise,
Can ever be attempted twice;
Nor *cast* design serve afterwards,
As gamesters tear their losing cards. *Hudibras.*

21. To cashier.

You are but now *cast* in his mood, a punishment more in policy than in malice; even so as one would beat his offenceless dog, to affright an imperious lion. *Shakspeare.*

22. To leave behind in a race.

In short, so swift your judgments turn and wind,
You *cast* our fleetest wits a mile behind. *Dryden.*

23. To shed; to let fall; to lay aside; to moult; to change for new.

Our chariot lost her wheels, their points our spears,
The bird of conquest her chief feather *cast.* *Fairfax.*

Of plants some are green all winter, others *cast* their leaves. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The *casting* of the skin is, by the ancients, compared to the breaking of the secundine, or cawl, but not rightly; for that were to make every *casting* of the skin a new birth: and besides, the secundine is but a general cover, not shaped according to the parts, but the skin is shaped according to the parts. The creatures that *cast* the skin, are the snake, the viper, the grasshopper, the lizard, the silkworm, &c. *Bacon.*

O fertile head, which ev'ry year
Could such a crop of wonders bear!
Which might it never have been *cast,*
Each year's growth added to the last,
The lofty branches had supply'd
The earth's bold sons prodigious pride. *Waller.*

The waving harvest bends beneath his blast,
The forest shakes, the groves their honours *cast.* *Dryden.*

From hence, my lord, and love, I thus conclude,
That though my homely ancestors were rude,
Mean as I am, yet may I have the grace
To make you father of a generous race:
And noble then am I, when I begin,
In virtue cloth'd, to *cast* the rags of sin. *Dryden.*

The ladies have been in a kind of moulting season, having *cast* great quantities of ribbon and cambrick, and reduced the human figure to the beautiful globular form. *Addison.*

24. To lay aside, as fit to be used or worn no longer.

So may *cast* poets write; there's no pretension
To argue loss of wit, from loss of pension. *Dryden.*

He has ever been of opinion, that giving *cast* clothes to be worn by valets, has a very ill effect upon little minds. *Addison.*

25. To have abortions; to bring forth before the time.

Thy ewes and thy she-goats have not *cast* their young. *Genesis.*

26. To make to preponderate; to decide by overbalancing; to give overweight.

Which being inclined, not constrained, contain within themselves the *casting* act, and a power to command the conclusion. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

How much interest *casts* the balance in cases dubious. *South.*

Life and death are equal in themselves,
That which could *cast* the balance, is thy falshood. *Dryden.*

Not many years ago, it so happened, that a cobler had the *casting* vote for the life of a criminal, which he very graciously gave on the merciful side. *Addison on Italy.*

Suppose your eyes sent equal rays
Upon two distant pots of ale;
In this sad state, your doubtful choice
Would never have the *casting* voice. *Prior*

27. To compute; to reckon; to calculate.

Hearts, tongues, figures, scribes, bards, poets, cannot
Think, speak, *cast*, write, sing, number, ho!
His love to Antony. *Shakspeare.*

Here is now the smith's note for shoeing and plow-irons.—Let it be *cast* and paid. *Shaksp.*

You *cast* th' event of war, my noble Lord,
And summ'd th' account of chance, before you said,
Let us make head. *Shakspeare.*

The best way to represent to life the manifold use of friendship, is to *cast* and see how many things there are, which a man cannot do himself. *Bacon.*

I have lately been *casting* in my thoughts the several unhappinesses of life, and comparing the infelicities of old age to those of infancy. *Addison.*

28. To contrive; to plan out.

The cloister facing the South is covered with vines, and would have been proper for an orange-house; and had, I doubt not, been *cast* for that purpose, if this piece of gardening had been then in as much vogue as it is now. *Temple.*

29. To judge; to consider in order to judgment.

If thou couldst, doctor, *cast*
The water of my land, find her disease,
And purge it to a sound and pristine health,
I would applaud thee. *Shakspeare.*

Peace, brother, be not over exquisite
To *cast* the fashion of uncertain evils. *Milton.*

30. To fix the parts in a play.

Our parts in the other world will be new *cast*, and mankind will be there ranged in different stations of superiority. *Addison.*

31. To glance; to direct: applied to the eye or mind.

A losel wandering by the way,
One that to bounty never *cast* his mind;
Ne thought of heaven ever did assay,
His baser breast. *Spenser.*

Zelmanes's languishing countenance, with crossed arms, and sometimes *cast* up eyes, she thought to have an excellent grace. *Sidney.*

As he past along,
How earnestly he *cast* his eyes upon me! *Shaksp.*

Begin, auspicious boy, to *cast* about
Thy infant eyes, and, with a smile, thy mother single out. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Far eastward *cast* thine eye, from whence the sun,
And orient science, at a birth begun. *Pope's Dun.*

He then led me to the rock, and, placing me on the top of it, *Cast* thy eyes eastward, said he, and tell me what thou seest. *Addison.*

32. To found; to form by running in a mould.

When any such curious work of silver is to be *cast*, as requires that the impression of hairs, or very slender lines, be taken off by the metal, it is not enough that the silver be barely melted, but it must be kept a considerable while in a strong fusion. *Boyle.*

How to build ships, and dreadful ordnance *cast*,
Instruct the artist. *Waller.*

The father's grief restrain'd his art;
He twice essay'd to *cast* his son in gold,
Twice from his hands he dropp'd the forming mould. *Dryden.*

33. To melt metal into figures.

Yon' crowd, he might reflect, yon' joyful crowd
With restless rage would pull my statue down,
And *cast* the brass anew to his renown. *Prior.*

This was but as a refiner's fire, to purge out the dross, and then *cast* the mass again into a new mould. *Burnet's Theory.*

34. To model; to form by rule.

We may take a quarter of a mile for the common measure of the depth of the sea, if it were *cast* into a channel of an equal depth every where. *Burnet.*

Under this influence, derived from mathematical studies, some have been tempted to *cast* all their logical, their metaphysical, and their theological and moral learning into this method. *Watts.*

35. To communicate by reflection or emanation.

So bright a splendour, so divine a grace,
The glorious Daphnis *casts* on his illustrious race. *Dryden.*

We may happen to find a fairer light *cast* over the same scriptures, and see reason to alter our sentiments even in some points of moment. *Watts.*

36. To yield, or give up, without reserve or condition.

The reason of mankind cannot suggest any solid ground or satisfaction, but in making God our friend, and in carrying a conscience so clear, as may encourage us, with confidence, to *cast* ourselves upon him. *South.*

37. To inflict.

The world is apt to *cast* great blame on those who have an indifferency for opinions, especially in religion. *Locke.*

38. *To cast aside.* To dismiss as useless or inconvenient.

I have bought
Golden opinions from all sort of people,
Which would be worn now in their newest gloss,
Not *cast aside* so soon. *Shakspeare.*

39. *To cast away.* To shipwreck.

Sir Francis Drake, and John Thomas, meeting with a storm, it thrust John Thomas, upon the islands to the South, where he was *cast away.* *Raleigh's Essays.*

His father Philip had, by like mishap, been like to have been *cast away* upon the coast of England. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

With pity mov'd for others *cast away*
On rocks of hope and fears. *Roscommon.*

But now our fears tempestuous grow,
And *cast* our hopes *away;*
Whilst you, regardless of our woe,
Sit careless at a play. *Dorset.*

40. *To cast away.* To lavish; to waste in profusion; to turn to no use.

They that want means to nourish children, will abstain from marriage; or, which is all one, they *cast away* their bodies upon rich old women. *Raleigh's Essays.*

France, hast thou yet more blood to *cast away?*
Say, shall the current of our right run on? *Shaksp.*

He might be silent, and not *cast away*
His sentences in vain. *Ben Jonson.*

O Marcia, O my sister! still there's hope,
Our father will not *cast away* a life
So needful to us all, and to his country. *Addison.*

41. *To cast away.* To ruin.

It is no impossible thing for states, by an oversight in some one act or treaty between them and their potent opposites, utterly to *cast away* themselves for ever. *Hooker.*

42. *To cast by.* To reject or dismiss, with neglect or hate.

Old Capulet, and Montagu,
Have made Verona's ancient citizens
Cast by their grave beseeming ornaments. *Shaksp.*

When men, presuming themselves to be the only masters of right reason, *cast by* the votes and opinions of the rest of mankind, as not worthy of reckoning. *Locke.*

43. *To cast down.* To deject; to depress the mind.

We're not the first,
Who, with best meaning, have incurr'd the worst:
For thee, oppressed king, I am *cast down;*
Myself could else outfrown false fortune's frown.
Shakspeare.

The best way will be to let him see you are much *cast down*, and afflicted, for the ill opinion he entertains of you. *Addison.*

44. *To cast forth.* To emit.

He shall grow as the lily, and *cast forth* his roots as Lebanon. *Hosea.*

45. *To cast forth.* To eject.

I *cast forth* all the household stuff. *Nehemiah.*
They *cast* me *forth* into the sea. *Jonah.*

46. *To cast off.* To discard; to put away.

The prince will, in the perfectness of time,
Cast off his followers. *Shakspeare.*

Cast me not *off* in the time of old age. *Psalms.*

He led me on to mightiest deeds,
But now hath *cast* me *off*, as never known. *Milton.*

How! not call him father? I see preferment alters a man strangely; this may serve me for an use of instruction, to *cast off* my father, when I am great. *Dryden.*

I long to clasp that haughty maid,
And bend her stubborn virtue to my passion:
When I have gone thus far, I'd *cast* her *off.* *Addis.*

47. *To cast off.* To reject.

It is not to be imagined, that a whole society of men should publickly and professedly disown and *cast off* a rule, which they could not but be infallibly certain was a law. *Locke.*

48. *To cast off.* To disburden one's self of.

All conspired in one to *cast off* their subjection to the crown of England. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

This maketh them, through an unwearable desire of receiving instruction, to *cast off* the care of those very affairs, which do most concern their estate. *Hooker, Preface.*

The true reason why any man is an atheist, is because he is a wicked man: religion would curb him in his lusts; and therefore he *casts* it *off*, and puts all the scorn upon it he can. *Tillotson.*

Company, in any action, gives credit and countenance to the agent; and so much as the sinner gets of this, so much he *casts off* of shame. *South.*

We see they never fail to exert themselves, and to *cast off* the oppression, when they feel the weight of it. *Addison.*

49. *To cast off.* To leave behind.

Away he scours cross the fields, *casts off* the dogs, and gains a wood: but pressing through a thicket, the bushes held him by the horns, till the hounds came in, and plucked him down. *L'Estrange.*

50. *To cast off.* [a hunting term.] To let go, or set free: as, to *cast off* the dogs.

51. *To cast out.* To reject; to turn out of doors.

Thy brat hath been *cast out*, like to itself, no father owning it. *Shakspeare.*

52. *To cast out.* To vent; to speak: with some intimation of negligence or vehemence.

Why dost thou *cast out* such ungenerous terms
Against the lords and sovereigns of the world?
Addison.

53. *To cast up.* To compute; to calculate.

Some writers, in *casting up* the goods most desirable in life, have given them this rank, health, beauty, and riches. *Temple.*

A man who designs to build, is very exact, as he supposes, in *casting up* the cost beforehand; but generally speaking, he is mistaken in his account. *Dryden.*

54. *To cast up.* To vomit.

Thou, beastly feeder, art so full of him,
That thou provok'st thyself to *cast* him *up.* *Shaks.*

Their villainy goes against my weak stomach, and therefore I must *cast* it *up.* *Shaksp.*

O, that in time Rome did not *cast*
Her errours *up*, this fortune to prevent! *Ben John.*

Thy foolish errour find;
Cast up the poison that infects thy mind. *Dryd.*

55. *To cast upon.* To refer to; to resign to.

If things were *cast upon* this issue, that God should never prevent sin till man deserved it, the best would sin and sin for ever. *South.*

To CAST, kâst.[92] *v. n.*

1. To contrive; to turn the thoughts.

Then, closely as he might, he *cast* to leave
The court, not asking any pass or leave. *Spenser.*

From that day forth, I *cast* in careful mind,
To seek her out with labour and long time. *Spens.*

We have three that bend themselves, looking into the experiments of their fellows, and *cast* about how

to draw out of them things of use and practice for man's life and knowledge. *Bacon's New Atalantis.*

But first he *casts* to change his proper shape;
Which else might work him danger or delay. *Mil.*

As a fox, with hot pursuit
Chas'd thro' a warren, *cast* about
To save his credit. *Hudibras.*

All events called casual among inanimate bodies, are mechanically produced according to the determinate figures, textures, and motions of those bodies, which are not conscious of their own operations, nor contrive and *cast* about how to bring such events to pass. *Bentley.*

This way and that I *cast* to save my friends,
Till one resolve my varying counsel ends. *Pope.*

2. To admit of a form, by casting or melting.

It comes at the first fusion into a mass that is immediately malleable, and will not run thin, so as to *cast* and mould, unless mixed with poorer ore or cinders. *Woodward on Fossils.*

3. To warp; to grow out of form.

Stuff is said to *cast* or warp, when, by its own drought, or moisture of the air, or other accident, it alters its flatness and straightness. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

4. *To cast about.* To contrive; to look for means.

Inanimate bodies are not conscious of their own operations, nor contrive and *cast about* to bring such events to pass. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CAST, kâst. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of casting or throwing; a throw.

So when a sort of lusty shepherds throw
The bar by turns, and none the rest outgo
So far, but that the rest are measuring *casts*,
Their emulation and their pastime lasts. *Waller.*

2. The thing thrown.

Yet all these dreadful deeds, this deadly fray,
A *cast* of dreadful dust will soon allay. *Dryd. Virg.*

3. State of any thing cast or thrown.

In his own instance of casting ambs-ace, though it partake more of contingency than of freedom; supposing the posture of the party's hand, who did throw the dice; supposing the figure of the table, and of the dice themselves; supposing the measure of force applied, and supposing all other things which did concur to the production of that *cast*, to be the very same they were, there is no doubt but, in this case, the *cast* is necessary. *Bramhall's Answer to Hobbes.*

Plato compares life to a game at tables; there what *cast* we shall have is not in our power; but to manage it well, that is. *Norris.*

4. Manner of throwing.

Some harrow their ground over, and sow wheat or rye on it with a broad *cast;* some only with a single *cast*, and some with a double. *Mortimer.*

5. The space through which any thing is thrown.

And he was withdrawn from them about a stone's *cast*, and kneeled down and prayed. *Luke.*

6. A stroke; a touch.

We have them all with one voice for giving him a *cast* of their court prophecy. *South.*

Another *cast* of their politicks, was that of endeavouring to impeach an innocent lady, for her faithful and diligent service of the queen. *Swift.*

This was a *cast* of Wood's politicks; for his information was wholly false and groundless. *Swift.*

7. Motion of the eye; direction of the eye.

Pity causeth sometimes tears, and a flexion or *cast* of the eye aside; for pity is but grief in another's behalf; the *cast* of the eye is a gesture of aversion, or lothness, to behold the object of pity. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A man shall be sure to have a *cast* of their eye to warn him, before they give him a *cast* of their nature to betray him. *South.*

If any man desires to look on this doctrine of gravity, let him turn the first *cast* of his eyes on what we have said of fire. *Digby on the Soul.*

There, held in holy passion still
Forget thyself to marble, till
With a sad leaden, downward *cast*,
Thou fix them on the earth as fast. *Milton.*

They are the best epitomes in the world, and let you see, with one *cast* of an eye, the substance of above an hundred pages. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*

8. He that squints is said popularly to have a *cast* with his eye.

9. The throw of dice.

Were it good,
To set the exact wealth of all our states
All at one *cast;* to set so rich a main
On the nice hazard of some doubtful hour. *Shaks.*

10. Venture from throwing dice; chance from the fall of dice.

When you have brought them to the very last *cast*, they will offer to come to you, and submit themselves. *Spenser on Ireland.*

With better grace an ancient chief may yield
The long contended honours of the field,
Than venture all his fortune at a *cast*,
And fight, like Hannibal, to lose at last. *Dryden.*

Will you turn recreant at the last *cast*? *Dryden.*

In the last war, has it not sometimes been an even *cast*, whether the army should march this way or that way? *South.*

11. A mould; a form.

The whole would have been an heroick poem, but in another *cast* and figure than any that ever had been written before. *Prior.*

12. A shade; or tendency to any colour.

A flaky mass, grey, with a *cast* of green, in which the talky matter makes the greatest part of the mass. *Woodward.*

The qualities of blood in a healthy state are to be florid, the red part congealing, and the serum ought to be without any greenish *cast.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

13. Exterior appearance.

The native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale *cast* of thought. *Shaks.*

New names, new dressings, and the modern *cast*,
Some scenes, some persons alter'd, and outfac'd
The world. *Sir J. Denham.*

14. Manner; air; mien.

Pretty conceptions, fine metaphors, glittering expressions, and something of a neat *cast* of verse, are properly the dress, gems, or loose ornaments of poetry. *Pope's Letters.*

Neglect not the little figures and turns on the words, nor sometimes the very *cast* of the periods; neither omit or confound any rites or customs of antiquity. *Pope on Homer.*

15. A flight; a number of hawks dismissed from the fist.

A *cast* of merlins there was besides, which, flying of a gallant height, would beat the birds that rose down unto the bushes, as falcons will do wild fowl over a river. *Sidney.*

16. [*Casta*, Spanish.] A breed; a race; a species.

CA'STANET, kâs'tâ-nêt. *n. s.* [*castaneta*, Sp.] A small shell of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands.

If there had been words enow between them, to have expressed provocation, they had gone together by the ears like a pair of *castanets.* *Congreve's Way of the World.*

CA'STAWAY, kâst'â-wâ. *n. s.* [from *cast* and *away.*] A person lost or abandoned, by Providence; any thing thrown away.

Neither given any leave to search in particular who are the heirs of the kingdom of God, who *castaways.* *Hooker*

Lest that by any means, when I have preached to others, I myself should be a *castaway.* *1 Cor.*

CA'STAWAY, kâst'â-wâ. *adj.* [from the noun.] Useless; of no value.

We only prize, pamper, and exalt this vassal and slave of death; or only remember, at our *castaway* leisure, the imprisoned immortal soul. *Raleigh's History.*

CA'STED, kâst'êd. The *participle preterit* of *cast*, but improperly, and found perhaps only in the following passage.

When the mind is quicken'd, out of doubt,
The organs, tho' defunct and dead before,
Break up their drowsy grave, and newly move
With *casted* slough and fresh legerity. *Shaksp.*

CA'STELLAIN, kâs-têl'lîn. *n. s.* [*castellano*, Span.] The captain, governour, or constable of a castle.

CA'STELLANY, kâs'têl-lâ-nê. *n. s.* [from *castel.*] The lordship belonging to a castle; the extent of its land and jurisdiction. *Phillips.*

CA'STELLATED, kâs-têl'lâ-têd. *adj.* [from *castle.*] Inclosed within a building, as a fountain or cistern *castellated.* *Dict.*

CA'STER, kâs'tûr. *n. s.* [from *To cast.*]

1. A thrower; he that casts.

If with this throw the strongest *caster* vie,
Still, further still, I bid the discus fly. *Pope.*

2. A calculator; a man that calculates fortunes.

Did any of them set up for a *caster* of fortunate figures, what might he not get by his predictions? *Addison.*

To CA'STIGATE, kâs'tê-gâte [91] *v. a.* [*castigo*, Lat.] To chastise; to chasten; to correct; to punish.

If thou didst put this sour cold habit on,
To *castigate* thy pride, 'twere well. *Shakspeare*

CASTIGA'TION, kâs-tê-gâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *To castigate.*]

1. Penance; discipline.

This hand of yours requires
A sequester from liberty; fasting and prayer,
With *castigation*, exercise devout. *Shakspeare.*

2. Punishment; correction.

Their *castigations* were accompanied with encouragements; which care was taken to keep me from looking upon as mere compliments. *Boyle.*

3. Emendation; repressive remedy.

The ancients had these conjectures touching these floods and conflagrations, so as to frame them into an hypothesis for the *castigation* of the excesses of generation. *Hale.*

CA'STIGATORY, kâs'tê-gâ-tûr-ê. [512] *adj.* [from *castigate.*] Punitive, in order to amendment.

There were other ends of penalties inflicted, either probatory, *castigatory*, or exemplary. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

CA'STING-NET, kâs'tîng-nêt. *n. s.* [from *casting* and *net.*] A net to be thrown into the water, not placed and left.

Casting-nets did rivers bottoms sweep. *May's Virgil.*

CA'STLE, kâs'sl. [472] *n. s.* [*castellum*, Lat.]

1. A strong house, fortified against assaults.

The *castle* of Macduff I will surprise. *Shaksp.*

2. CA'STLES *in the air*, kâs'sls-în-THÊ-âre. [*chateaux d'Espagne*, Fr.] Projects without reality.

These were but like *castles in the air*, and in men's fancies vainly imagined. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

CA'STLE-SOAP, kâs'sêl-sôpe. *n. s.* [I suppose corrupted from *Castile soap.*] A kind of soap.

I have a letter from a soap-boiler, desiring me

to write upon the present duties on *Castle-soap*. *Addison.*

CA'STLED, kâs'sld.[405 472] *adj.* [from *castle.*] Furnished with castles.

The horses neighing by the wind is blown,
And *castled* elephants o'erlook the town. *Dryden.*

CA'STLEWARD, kâs'sl-wârd. *n. s.* [from *castle* and *ward.*]

An imposition laid upon such of the king's subjects, as dwell within a certain compass of any castle, toward the maintenance of such as watch and *ward* the *castle*. *Cowell.*

CA'STLING, kâst'ling. *n. s.* [from *cast.*] An abortive.

We should rather rely upon the urine of a *castling's* bladder, a resolution of crabs eyes, or a second distillation of urine, as Helmont hath commended. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CA'STOR, or CHESTER, kâs'tûr, are derived from the Sax. ceaꞇꞇeꝛ, a city. town, or castle; and that from the Latin *castrum:* the Saxons chusing to fix in such places of strength and figure, as the Romans had before built or fortified *Gibson's Camden.*

CA'STOR, kâs'tûr. *n. s.*[98] [*castor*, Lat.]

1. A beaver. See BEAVER.

Like hunted *castors* conscious of their store,
Their waylaid wealth to Norway's coast they bring. *Dryden.*

2. A fine hat made of the fur of a beaver.

CA'STOR and *POLLUX*, kâs'tûr-ând-pôl-lûkz. [In meteorology.] A fiery meteor, which appears sometimes sticking to a part of the ship, in form of one, two, or even three or four balls. When one is seen alone, it is called Helena, which portend the severest part of the storm to be yet behind; two are denominated *Castor* and *Pollux*, and sometimes Tyndarides, which portends a cessation of the storm. *Chambers.*

CASTO'REUM, kâs-tô'rê-ûm. *n. s.* [from *castor.* In pharmacy.] A liquid matter inclosed in bags or purses, near the anus of the castor, falsely taken for his testicles. *Chambers.*

CASTRAMETA'TION, kâs-trâ-mê-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *castrametor*, Lat.] The art or practice of encamping.

To CA'STRATE, kâs'trâte. *v. a.* [*castro*, Lat.]

1. To geld.
2. To take away the obscene parts of a writing.

CASTRA'TION, kâs-trâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *castrate.*] The act of gelding.

The largest needle should be used, in taking up the spermatick vessels in *castration*. *Sharp's Surg.*

CA'STERIL, CA'STREL, kâs'trîl.[99] *n. s.* A kind of hawk.

CASTRE'NSIAN, kâs-trên'shê-ân. *adj.* [*castrensis*, Lat.] Belonging to a camp. *Dict.*

CA'SUAL, kâzh'û-âl.[451 463] *adj.* [*casuel*, Fr. from *casus*, Lat.] Accidental; arising from chance; depending upon chance; not certain.

The revenue of Ireland, both certain and *casual*, did not rise unto ten thousand pounds. *Davies on Ireland.*

That which seemeth most *casual* and subject to fortune, is yet disposed by the ordinance of God. *Raleigh's History.*

Whether found where *casual* fire
Had wasted woods, on mountain, or in vale,
Down to the veins of earth. *Milton.*

The commissioners entertained themselves by the fire-side in general and *casual* discourses. *Clarendon.*

Most of our rarities have been found out by *casual* emergency, and have been the works of time and chance, rather than of philosophy. *Glanville.*

The expences of some of them always exceed their certain annual income; but seldom their *casual* supplies. I call them *casual* in compliance with the common form. *Atterbury.*

CA'SUALLY, kâzh'û-âl-lê. *adv.* [from *casual.*] Accidentally; without design or set purpose.

Go, bid my woman
Search for a jewel, that too *casually*
Hath left mine arm. *Shakspeare.*

Wool new shorn, laid *casually* upon a vessel of verjuice, had drunk up the verjuice, though the vessel was without any flaw. *Bacon*

I should have acquainted my judge with one advantage, and which I now *casually* remember. *Dryden.*

CA'SUALNESS, kâzh'û-âl-nês. *n. s.* [from *casual.*] Accidentalness.

CA'SUALTY, kâzh'û-âl-tê. *n. s.* [from *casual.*]

1. Accident; a thing happening by chance, not design.

With more patience men endure the losses that befal them by mere *casualty*, than the damages which they sustain by injustice. *Raleigh's Essays.*

That Octavius Cæsar should shift his camp that night that it happened to be took by the enemy, was a mere *casualty;* yet it preserved a person, who lived to establish a total alteration of government in the imperial city of the world. *South.*

2. Chance that produces unnatural death.

Builds in the weather on the outward wall,
Ev'n in the force and road of *casualty*. *Shaksp.*

It is observed in particular nations, that, within the space of two or three hundred years, notwithstanding all *casualties*, the number of men doubles. *Burnet's Theory.*

We find one *casualty* in our bills, of which, though there be daily talk, there is little effect. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

CA'SUIST, kâzh'û-îst. *n. s.* [*casuiste* Fr. from *casus*, Lat.] One that studies, and settles cases of conscience.

The judgment of any casuist or learned divine, concerning the state of a man's soul, is not sufficient to give him confidence. *South.*

You can scarce see a bench of porters without two or three *casuists* in it, that will settle you the rights of princes. *Addison.*

Who shall decide when doctors disagree,
And soundest *casuists* doubt, like you and me? *Pope.*

CASUI'STICAL, kâzh-û-îs'tê-kâl. *adj.* [from *casuist.*] Relating to cases of conscience; containing the doctrine relating to cases.

What arguments they have to beguile poor, simple, unstable souls with, I know not; but surely the practical, *casuistical*, that is, the principal, vital part of their religion savours very little of spirituality. *South.*

CA'SUISTRY, kâzh'û-îs-trê. *n. s.* [from *casuist.*] The science of a casuist; the doctrine of cases of conscience.

This concession would not pass for good *casuistry* in these ages. *Pope's Odyssey, Notes.*

Morality, by her false guardians drawn,
Chicane in furs, and *casuistry* in lawn.
Pope's Dunciad.

CAT, kât. *n. s.* [*katz*, Teuton. *chat*, Fr.] A domestic animal that catches mice, commonly reckoned by naturalists the lowest order of the leonine species.

'Twas you incensed the rabble:
Cats, that can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of those mysteries which heav'n
Will not have earth to know. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

Thrice the brinded *cat* hath mew'd.
Shaksp. Macbeth.

A *cat*, as she beholds the light, draws the ball of her eye small and long, being covered over with a green skin, and dilates it at pleasure.
Peacham on Drawing.

CAT, kât. *n. s.* A sort of ship.

CAT *in the pan*, kât'în-THÊ-pân. [Imagined by some to be rightly written *Catipan*, coming from *Catipania*. An unknown correspondent imagines, very naturally, that it is corrupted from *Cate in the pan.*]

There is a cunning which we, in England, call the turning of the *cat in the pan;* which is, when that which a man says to another, he lays it as if another had said it to him. *Bacon.*

CAT *o' nine tails*, kât-â-nîne'tâlz.[88] A whip with nine lashes, used for the punishment of crimes.

You dread reformers of an impious age,
You awful *cat o' nine tails* to the stage,
This once be just, and in our cause engage.
Prologue to Vanbrugh's False Friend.

CATACHRE'SIS, kât-â-krê'sîs.[520] *n. s.* [κατάχρησις, abuse.] It is, in rhetorick, the abuse of a trope, when the words are too far wrested from their native signification; or when one word is abusively put for another, for want of the proper word; as, *a voice* beautiful *to the ear.* *Smith's Rhetorick.*

CATACHRE'STICAL, kât-â-krês'tê-kâl. *adj.* [from *catachresis.*] Contrary to proper use; forced; far fetched.

A *catachrestical* and far derived similitude it holds with men, that is, in a bifurcation.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CA'TACLYSM, kât-â-klîzm. *n. s.* [κατακλύσμος.] A deluge; an inundation: used generally for the universal deluge.

The opinion that held these *cataclysms* and empyroses universal, was such as held that it put a total consummation unto things in this lower world.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

CA'TACOMBS, kât'â-kômz. *n. s.* [from κατὰ, and κόμβος, a hollow or cavity.] Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead; of which there are a great number about three miles from Rome, supposed to be the caves and cells where the primitive Christians hid and assembled themselves, and where they interred the martyrs, which are accordingly visited with devotion. But anciently, the word *catacomb* was only understood of the tombs of St. Peter and St. Paul. *Chambers.*

On the side of Naples are the *catacombs*, which must have been full of stench, if the dead bodies that lay in them were left to rot in open nitches.
Addison.

CATAGMA'TICK, kât-âg-mât'îk. *adj.* [κατάγμα, a fracture.] That which has the quality of consolidating the parts.

I put on a *catagmatick* emplaster, and, by the use

of a laced glove, scattered the pituitous swelling, and strengthened it. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

CATALE'PSIS, kât-â-lêp'sîs. *n. s.* [κατάληψις.] A lighter species of the apoplexy, or epilepsy.

There is a disease called a *catalepsis*, wherein the patient is suddenly seized without sense or motion, and remains in the same posture in which the disease seizeth him. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'TALOGUE, kât'â-lôg.[338] *n. s.* [καταλογος.] An enumeration of particulars; a list; a register of things one by one.

In the *catalogue* ye go for men,
Showghes, water rugs, and demy wolves, are cleped
All by the name of dogs. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Make a *catalogue* of prosperous sacrilegious persons, and I believe they will be repeated sooner than the alphabet. *South.*

In the library of manuscripts belonging to St. Laurence, of which there is a printed *catalogue*, I looked into the Virgil, which disputes its antiquity with that of the Vatican. *Addison.*

The bright Taygete, and the shining Bears,
With all the sailors *catalogue* of stars. *Addison.*

CATAMO'UNTAIN, kât-â-môûn'tîn. *n. s.* [from *cat* and *mountain.*] A fierce animal, resembling a cat.

The black prince of Monomotapa, by whose side were seen the glaring *catamountain*, and the quill-darting porcupine. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

CA'TAPHRACT, kât'â-frâkt. *n. s.* [*cataphracta*, Lat.] A horse-man in complete armour.

On each side went armed guards,
Both horse and foot; before him and behind,
Archers and slingers, *cataphracts* and spears. *Milton.*

CA'TAPLASM, kât'â-plâzm. *n. s.* [κατάπλασμα.] A poultice; a soft and moist application.

I bought an unction of a mountebank,
So mortal, that but dip a knife in it,
Where it draws blood, no *cataplasm* so rare,
Collected from all simples that have virtue
Under the moon, can save. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

Warm *cataplasms* discuss, but scalding hot may confirm the tumour. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CA'TAPULT, kât'â-pûlt.[489] *n. s.* [*catapulta*, Lat.] An engine used anciently to throw stones.

The balista violently shot great stones and quarries, as also the *catapults*. *Camden's Remains.*

CA'TARACT, kât'â-râkt. *n. s.* [καταῤῥακτὴ.] A fall of water from on high; a shoot of water; a cascade.

Blow, winds, and crack your cheeks; rage, blow!
You *cataracts* and hurricanes, spout
Till you have drench'd our steeples. *Shaksp.*

What if all
Her stores were open'd, and the firmament
Of hell should spout her *cataracts* of fire?
Impendent horrours! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

No sooner he, with them of man and beast
Select for life, shall in the ark be lodg'd,
And shelter'd round; but all the *cataracts*
Of heav'n set open, on the earth shall pour
Rain, day and night. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Torrents and loud impetuous *cataracts*
Through roads abrupt, and rude unfashion'd tracts,
Run down the lofty mountain's channel'd sides,
And to the vale convey their foaming tides.
Blackmore.

CA'TARACT, kât'â-râkt. [In medicine.] A suffusion of the eye, when little clouds, motes, and flies seem to float about in the air; when confirmed, the pupil of the eye is either wholly, or in part, covered, and shut up with a little thin skin, so that the light has no admittance. *Quincy.*

Saladine hath a yellow milk, which hath likewise much acrimony; for it cleanseth the eyes: it is good also for *cataracts*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

CATA'RRH, kâ-târ'. *n. s.* [καταῤῥέω, *defluo.*] A defluxion of a sharp serum from the glands about the head and throat, generally occasioned by a diminution of insensible perspiration, or cold, wherein what should pass by the skin, oozes out upon those glands, and occasions irritations. The causes are, whatsoever occasions too great a quantity of serum; whatsoever hinders the discharge by urine, and the pores of the skin. *Quincy.*

All fev'rous kinds,
Convulsions, epilepsies, fierce *catarrhs*. *Parad. Lost.*

Neither was the body then subject to die by piecemeal, and languish under coughs, *catarrhs*, or consumptions. *South.*

CATA'RRHAL, kâ-târ'râl. } *adj.* [from
CATA'RRHOUS, kâ-târ'rûs, } *catarrh.*] Relating to a catarrh; proceeding from a catarrh.

The *catarrhal* fever requires evacuations. *Floyer.*

Old age attended with a glutinous, cold, *catarrhous*, leucophlegmatick constitution. *Arbuthnot.*

CATA'STROPHE, kâ-tâs'trô-fê. *n. s.* [καταστροφη.]

1. The change, or revolution, which produces the conclusion or final event of a dramatic piece.

Pat!—He comes like the *catastrophe* of the old comedy. *Shakspeare.*

That philosopher declares for tragedies, whose *catastrophes* are unhappy, with relation to the principal characters. *Dennis.*

2. A final event; a conclusion, generally unhappy.

Here was a mighty revolution, the most horrible and portentous *catastrophe* that nature ever yet saw; an elegant and habitable earth quite shattered. *Woodward's Natural History.*

CA'TCAL, kât'kâll.[406] *n. s.* [from *cat* and *call.*] A squeaking instrument, used in the playhouse to condemn plays.

A young lady, at the theatre, conceived a passion for a notorious rake that headed a party of *catcals*. *Spectator.*

Three *catcals* be the bribe
Of him, whose chatt'ring shames the monkey tribe.
Pope.

To CATCH, kâtsh.[89] *v. a.* preter. I *catched* or *caught:* I have *catched* or *caught.* [*ketsen*, Dutch.]

1. To lay hold on with the hand: intimating the suddenness of the action.

And when he rose against me, I *caught* him by his beard, and smote him, and slew him.
1 *Sam.* xvii. 35.

2. To stop any thing flying; to receive any thing in the passage.

Others, to *catch* the breeze of breathing air,
To Tusculum or Algido repair. *Addison on Italy.*

3. To seize any thing by pursuit.

I saw him run after a gilded butterfly, and when he *caught* it, he let it go again; and after it again; and over and over he comes, and up again; and *caught* it again. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

4. To stop any thing falling; to intercept falling.

A shepherd diverted himself with tossing up eggs, and *catching* them again. *Spectator.*

5. To ensnare; to entangle in a snare; to take or hold in a trap.

And they sent unto him certain of the Pharisees and of the Herodians, to *catch* him in his words.
Mark, xii. 13.

These artificial methods of reasoning are more adapted to *catch* and entangle the mind, than to instruct and inform the understanding. *Locke.*

6. To receive suddenly.

The curling smoke mounts heavy from the fires,
At length it *catches* flame, and in a blaze expires.
Dryden.

But stopp'd for fear, thus violently driv'n,
The sparks should *catch* his axletree of heav'n.
Dryden

7. To fasten suddenly upon; to seize.

The mule went under the thick boughs of a great oak, and his head *caught* hold of the oak.
2 *Sam.* xviii. 19.

Would they, like Benhadad's ambassadours, *catch* hold of every amicable expression? *Decay of Piety.*

8. To seize unexpectedly.

To *catch* something out of his mouth, that they might accuse him. *Luke* xi. 54.

9. To seize eagerly.

They have *caught* up every thing greedily, with that busy minute curiosity, and unsatisfactory inquisitiveness, which Seneca calls the disease of the Greeks. *Pope.*

I've perus'd her well;
Beauty and honour in her are so mingled,
That they have *caught* the king.
Shakspeare's Henry VIII.

10. To please; to seize the affections; to charm.

For I am young, a novice in the trade,
The fool of love, unpractis'd to persuade,
And want the soothing arts that *catch* the fair,
But, caught myself, lie struggling in the snare.
Dryden.

11. To receive any contagion or disease.

I cannot name the disease, and it is *caught*
Of you that yet are well. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

Those measles,
Which we disdain should tetter us, yet seek
The very way to *catch* them. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

In sooth I know not why I am so sad:
It wearies me; you say it wearies you;
But how I *caught* it, found it, or came by it,
I am to learn. *Shakspeare's Merchant of Venice.*

The softest of our British ladies expose their necks and arms to the open air; which the men could not do without *catching* cold, for want of being accustomed to it. *Addison's Guardian.*

Or call the winds thro' long arcades to roar,
Proud to *catch* cold at a Venetian door. *Pope.*

12. *To catch at.* To endeavour suddenly to lay hold on.

Saucy lictors
Will *catch at* us like strumpets, and scald rhimers
Ballad us out of tune. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Make them *catch at* all opportunities of subverting the state. *Addison's State of the War.*

To CATCH, kâtsh. *v. n.*

1. To be contagious; to spread infection, or mischief.

'Tis time to give them physick, their diseases
Are grown so *catching*. *Shakspeare's Henry* VIII.

Sickness is *catching;* oh, were favour so!
Yours would I *catch*, fair Hermia, ere I go. *Shak.*

Considering it with all its malignity and *catching* nature, it may be enumerated with the worst of epidemicks. *Harvey.*

The palace of Deiphobus ascends
In smoky flames, and *catches* on his friends. *Dryd.*

Does the sedition *catch* from man to man,
And run among the ranks? *Addison's Cato.*

2. To lay hold suddenly: as, the hook *catches.*

When the yellow hair in flame should fall,
The *catching* fire might burn the golden cawl.
Dryden.

CATCH, kâtsh. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Seizure; the act of seizing any thing that flies or hides.

Taught by his open eye,

His eye, that ev'n did mark her trodden grass,
That she would fain the *catch* of Strephon fly.
Sidney.

2. Watch; the posture of seizing.

Both of them lay upon the *catch* for a great action; it is no wonder, therefore, that they were often engaged on one subject. *Addison.*

3. An advantage taken; hold laid on, as in haste.

All which notions are but ignorant *catches* of a few things, which are most obvious to men's observations. *Bacon.*

The motion is but a *catch* of the wit upon a few instances; as the manner is in the philosophy received. *Bacon.*

Fate of empires, and the fall of kings,
Should turn on flying hours, and *catch* of moments.
Dryden.

4. The act of taking quickly from another.

Several quires, placed one over against another, and taking the voice by *catches* anthemwise, give great pleasure. *Bacon.*

5. A song sung in succession, where one *catches* it from another.

This is the tune of our *catch*, play'd by the picture of nobody. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

Far be from thence the glutton parasite,
Singing his drunken *catches* all the night. *Dryden.*

The meat was serv'd, the bowls were crown'd,
Catches were sung, and healths went round. *Prior.*

6. The thing caught; profit; advantage.

Hector shall have a great *catch*, if he knock out your brains; he were as good crack a fusty nut with no kernel. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*

7. A snatch; a short interval of action.

It has been writ by *catches*, with many intervals. *Locke.*

8. A taint; a slight contagion.

We retain a *catch* of those pretty stories, and our awakened imagination smiles in the recollection. *Granville's Scepsis.*

9. Any thing that catches and holds, as a hook.

10. A small swift-sailing ship: often written *ketch.*

CA'TCHER, kâtsh'ûr. *n. s.* [from *catch.*]

1. He that catches.

2. That in which any thing is caught.

Scallops will move so strongly, as oftentimes to leap out of the *catcher* wherein they are caught. *Grew's Museum.*

CA'TCHFLY, kâtsh'fli. *n. s.* [from *catch* and *fly.*] A plant; a species of *campion;* which see.

CA'TCHPOLL, kâtsh'pôle. *n. s.* [from *catch* and *poll.*] A serjeant; a bumbailiff.

Catchpoll, though now it be used as a word of contempt, yet, in ancient times, it seems to have been used without reproach, for such as we now call serjeants of the mace, or any other that uses to arrest men upon any cause. *Cowell.*

They call all temporal businesses undersheriffries, as if they were but matters for undersheriffs and *catchpolls:* though many times those undersheriffries do more good than their high speculations. *Bacon.*

Another monster.
Sullen of aspect, by the vulgar call'd
A *catchpoll*, whose polluted hands the gods
With force incredible and magic charms
Erst have endued, if he his ample palm
Should haply on ill-fated shoulder lay
Of debtor. *Philips.*

CA'TCHWORD, kâtsh'wûrd. *n. s.* [from *catch* and *word.* With printers.] The word at the corner of the page under the last line, which is repeated at the top of the next page.

CATE, kâte. *n. s.* Food; something to be eaten. This is scarcely read in the singular. See CATES.

We'll see what *cates* you have,
For soldiers stomachs always serve them well. *Shak.*

CATECHE'TICAL, kât-ê-kêt'ê-kâl. *adj.* [from κατηχέω.] Consisting of questions and answers.

Socrates introduced a *catechetical* method of arguing; he would ask his adversary question upon question, till he convinced him, out of his own mouth, that his opinions were wrong. *Addison's Spectator.*

CATECHE'TICALLY, kât-ê-kêt'ê-kâl-lê. *adv* [from *catechetical.*] In the way of question and answer.

To CA'TECHISE, kât'ê-kîze. *v. a.* [κατηχέω.]

1. To instruct by asking questions, and correcting the answers.

I will *catechise* the world for him; that is, make questions, and bid them answer. *Shaksp. Othello.*

Had those three thousand fools been *catechised* by our modern casuists, we had seen a wide difference. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To question; to interrogate; to examine; to try by interrogatories.

Why then I suck my teeth, and *catechise*
My piked man of countries. *Shaksp. King John.*

There flies about a strange report,
Of some express arriv'd at court;
I'm stopp'd by all the fools I meet,
And *catechis'd* in every street. *Swift.*

CA'TECHISER, kât'ê-kî-zûr.[160] *n. s.* [from *To catechise.*] One who catechises.

CA'TECHISM, kât'ê-kîzm. *n. s.* [from κατηχίζω.] A form of instruction by means of questions and answers, concerning religion.

Ways of teaching there have been sundry always usual in God's church; for the first introduction of youth to the knowledge of God, the Jews even till this day have their *catechisms.* *Hooker.*

He had no *catechism* but the creation, needed no study but reflection, and read no book but the volume of the world. *South.*

CA'TECHIST, kât'ê-kîst. *n. s.* [κατηχιστὴς] One whose charge is to instruct by questions, or to question the uninstructed concerning religion.

None of years and knowledge was admitted, who had not been instructed by the *catechist* in this foundation, which the *catechist* received from the bishop. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

CATECHU'MEN, kât-ê-kû'mên.[503] *n. s.* [κατηχούμενος.] One who is yet in the first rudiments of christianity; the lowest order of Christians in the primitive church.

The prayers of the church did not begin in St. Austin's time, till the *catechumens* were dismissed. *Stillingfleet.*

CATECHUME'NICAL, kât-ê-kû-mên'ê-kâl.[509] *adj.* [from *catechumen.*] Belonging to the catechumens. *Dict.*

CATEGO'RICAL, kât-ê-gôr'ê-kâl. *adj.* [from *category.*] Absolute; adequate; positive; equal to the thing to be expressed.

The king's commissioners desired to know, whether the parliament's commissioners did believe that bishops were unlawful? They could never obtain a *categorical* answer. *Clarendon*

A single proposition, which is also *categorical*, may be divided again into simple and complex. *Watts's Logick.*

CATEGO'RICALLY, kât-ê-gôr'îk-âl-ê. *adv.* [from *categorical.*]

1. Directly; expressly.

2. Positively; plainly

I dare affirm, and that *categorically*, in all parts wherever trade is great, and continues so, that trade must be nationally profitable. *Child's Dic. of Trade.*

CA'TEGORY, kât'ê-gôr-ê. *n. s.* [κατηγορία.] A class; a rank; an order of ideas; a predicament.

The absolute infinitude, in a manner, quite changes the nature of beings, and exalts them into a different *category.* *Cheyne.*

CATENA'RIAN, kât-ê-nâ'rê-ân. *adj.* [from *catena*, Lat.] Relating to a chain; resembling a chain.

In geometry, the *catenarian* curve is formed by a rope or chain hanging freely between two points of suspension. *Harris.*

The back is bent after the manner of the *catenarian* curve, by which it obtains that curvature that is safest for the included marrow. *Cheyne.*

To CA'TENATE, kât'ê-nâte. *v. a.* [from *catena*, Lat.] To chain. *Dict.*

CATENA'TION, kât-ê-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *catena*, Lat.] Link; regular connexion.

This *catenation*, or conserving union, whenever his pleasure shall divide, let go, or separate, they shall fall from their existence. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To CA'TER, kâ'tûr.[98] *v. n.* [from *cates.*] To provide food; to buy in victuals.

He that doth the ravens feed,
Yea providently *caters* for the sparrow,
Be comfort to my age. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

CA'TER, kâ'tûr. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Provider; collector of provisions, or victuals: misprinted perhaps for *caterer.*

The oysters dredged in this Lyner, find a welcomer acceptance, where the taste is *cater* for the stomach, than those of the Tamar. *Carew.*

CA'TER, kâ'tûr. *n. s.* [*quatre*, Fr.] The four of cards and dice.

CA'TER-COUSIN, kâ'tûr-kûz-zn. *n. s.* A corruption of *quatre-cousin*, from the ridiculousness of calling cousin or relation to so remote a degree.

His master and he, saving your worship's reverence, are scarce *cater-cousins.* *Shakspeare.*

Poetry and reason, how come these to be *cater-cousins?* *Rymer's Tragedies of the last Age.*

CA'TERER, kâ'tûr-ûr. *n. s.* [from *cater.*] One employed to select and buy in provisions for the family; the provider or purveyor.

Let no scent offensive the chamber infest;
Let fancy, not cost, prepare all our dishes.
Let the *caterer* mind the taste of each guest,
And the cook in his dressing comply with their wishes. *Ben Jonson's Tavern Academy.*

He made the greedy ravens to be Elias's *caterers*, and bring him food. *King Charles.*

Seldom shall one see in cities or courts that athletick vigour, which is seen in poor houses, where nature is their cook, and necessity their *caterer.* *South.*

CA'TERESS, kâ'tûr-rês. *n. s.* [from *cater.*] A woman employed to cater, or provide victuals.

Impostor! do not charge innocent nature,
As if she would her children should be riotous
With her abundance: she, good *cateress*,
Means her provision only to the good. *Milton.*

CA'TERPILLAR, kât'tûr-pîl-lûr. *n. s.* [This word *Skinner* and *Minshew* are inclined to derive from *chatte peluse*, a weasel. It seems easily deducible from *cates.*

food, and *piller*, Fr. to rob; the animal that eats up the fruits of the earth.]

1. A worm which, when it gets wings, is sustained by leaves and fruits.

The *caterpillar* breedeth of dew and leaves; for we see infinite *caterpillars* breed upon trees and hedges, by which the leaves of the trees or hedges are consumed. *Bacon.*

Auster is drawn with a pot pouring forth water, with which descend grasshoppers, *caterpillars*, and creatures bred by moisture. *Peacham.*

2. Any thing voracious and useless

CA'TERPILLAR, kât'tûr-pîl-lûr. *n. s.* [*scorpioides*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

To CATERWA'UL, kât'tûr-wâwl. *v. n.* [from *cat.*]

1. To make a noise as cats in rutting time.
2. To make any offensive or odious noise.

What a *caterwauling* do you keep here! If my lady has not called up her steward Malvolio, and bid him turn you out of doors, never trust me. *Shakspeare's Twelfth Night.*

Was no dispute between
The *caterwauling* brethren? *Hudibras.*

CATES, kâtes. *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology: *Skinner* imagines it may be corrupted from *delicate;* which is not likely, because *Junius* observes, that the Dutch have *kater* in the same sense with our *cater*. It has no *singular*.] Viands; food; dish of meat; generally employed to signify nice and luxurious food.

The fair acceptance, Sir, creates
The entertainment perfect, not the *cates*. *B. Jonson.*

O wasteful riot, never well content
With low priz'd fare; hunger ambitious
Of *cates* by land and sea far fetcht and sent. *Raleigh.*

Alas, how simple to these *cates*,
Was that crude apple that diverted Eve. *P. Lost.*

They, by th' alluring odour drawn, in haste
Fly to the dulcet *cates*, and crowding sip
Their palatable bane. *Philips.*

With costly *cates* she stain'd her frugal board,
Then with ill-gotten wealth she bought a lord. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'TFISH, kât'fish. *n. s.* The name of a sea-fish in the West Indies; so called from its round head and large glaring eyes, by which they are discovered in hollow rocks. *Phillips.*

CA'THARPINGS, kâ-*th*ar'pîngs. *n. s.* Small ropes in a ship, running in little blocks from one side of the shrouds to the other, near the deck: they belong only to the main shrouds; and their use is to force the shrouds tight, for the ease and safety of the masts, when the ship rolls. *Harris.*

CATHA'RTICAL, kâ-*th*ar'tè-kâl. } *adj.* [καθαρτικὸς.]
CATHA'RTICK, kâ-*th*ar'tîk.[509] }
Purging medicines. The vermicular or peristaltick motion of the guts continually helps on their contents, from the pylorus to the rectum; and every irritation either quickens that motion in its natural order, or occasions some little inversions in it. In both, what but slightly adheres to the coats will be loosened, and they will be more agitated, and thus rendered more fluid. By this only it is manifest, how a *cathartic* hastens and increases the discharges by stool; but where the force of the stimulus is great, all the appendages of the bowels, and all the viscera in the abdomen, will be twiched; by which a great deal will be drained back into the intestines, and made a part of what they discharge. *Quincy.*

Quicksilver precipitated either with gold, or without addition, into a powder, is wont to be strongly enough *cathartical*, though the chymists have not proved, that either gold or mercury hath any salt, much less any that is purgative. *Boyle.*

Lustrations and *catharticks* of the mind were sought for, and all endeavour used to calm and regulate the fury of the passions. *Decay of Piety.*

The piercing causticks ply their spiteful pow'r,
Emeticks ranch, and keen *catharticks* scour. *Garth.*

Plato has called mathematical demonstrations the *catharticks* or purgatives of the soul. *Addison.*

CATHA'RTICALNESS, kâ-*th*ar'tè-kâl-nês. *n. s.* [from *cathartical.*] Purging quality.

CA'THEAD, kât'hêd. *n. s.* A kind of fossil.

The nodules with leaves in them, called *catheads*, seem to consist of a sort of iron stone, not unlike that which is found in the rocks near Whitehaven in Cumberland, where they call them catscaups. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CA'THEAD, kât'hêd. *n. s.* [in a ship.] A piece of timber with two shivers at one end, having a rope and a block, to which is fastened a great iron hook, to trice up the anchor from the hawse to the top of the forecastle. *Sea Dict.*

CATHE'DRAL, kâ-*th*è'drâl.[88] *adj.* [from *cathedra*, Lat. a chair of authority; an episcopal see.]

1. Episcopal; containing the see of a bishop.

A *cathedral* church is that wherein there are two or more persons, with a bishop at the head of them, that do make as it were one body politick. *Ayliffe.*

Methought I sat in seat of majesty,
In the *cathedral* church of Westminster. *Shakspeare.*

2. Belonging to an episcopal church.

His constant and regular assisting at the *cathedral* service was never interrupted by the sharpness of weather. *Locke.*

3. In low phrase, antique; venerable; old. This seems to be the meaning in the following lines.

Here aged trees *cathedral* walks compose,
And mount the hill in venerable rows;
There the green infants in their beds are laid. *Pope.*

CATHE'DRAL, kâ-*th*è'drâl.[88] *n. s.* The head church of a diocese.

There is nothing in Leghorn so extraordinary as the *cathedral*, which a man may view with pleasure, after he has seen St. Peter's. *Addison on Italy.*

CA'THERINE PEAR, kâ*th*-ûr-rîn-pâre'. See PEAR.

For streaks of red were mingled there,
Such as are on a *Catherine pear*,
The side that 's next the sun. *Suckling.*

CA'THETER, kâ*th*'è-tûr.[98] *n. s.* [καθετὴρ.] A hollow and somewhat crooked instrument, to thrust into the bladder, to assist in bringing away the urine, when the passage is stopped by a stone or gravel.

A large clyster suddenly injected, hath frequently forced the urine out of the bladder; but if it fail, a *catheter* must help you. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

CA'THOLES, kât'hôlz. *n s.* [In a ship.] Two little holes astern above the gunroom ports, to bring in a cable or hawser through them to the capstan, when there is occasion to heave the ship astern. *Sea Dict.*

CATHO'LICISM, kâ-*th*ôl'è-sîzm. *n. s.* [from *catholick.*] Adherence to the catholick church.

CA'THOLICK, kâ*th*'ò-lîk. *adj.* [*catholique*, Fr. καθολικὸς, universal or general.]

1. The church of Jesus Christ is called *catholick*, because it extends throughout the world, and is not limited by time.
2. Some truths are said to be *catholick*, because they are received by all the faithful.
3. *Catholick* is often set in opposition to heretick or sectary, and to schismatick.
4. *Catholick* or canonical epistles, are seven in number; that of St. James, two of St. Peter, three of St. John, and that of St. Jude. They are called *catholick*, because they are directed to all the faithful, and not to any particular church; and canonical, because they contain excellent rules of faith and morality. *Calmet.*

Doubtless the success of those your great and *catholick* endeavours will promote the empire of man over nature, and bring plentiful accession of glory to your nation. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

Those systems undertake to give an account of the formation of the universe, by mechanical hypotheses of matter, moved either uncertainly or according to some *catholick* laws. *Ray.*

CATHO'LICON, kâ-*th*ôl'è-kôn. *n. s.* [from *catholick;* καθολικὸν ἴαμα.] An universal medicine.

Preservation against that sin, is the contemplation of the last judgment. This is indeed a *catholicon* against all; but we find it particularly applied by St. Paul to judging and despising our brethren. *Government of the Tongue.*

CA'TKINS, kât'kînz. *n. s.* [*kattekens*, Dutch. In botany.] An assemblage of imperfect flowers hanging from trees, in manner of a rope or cat's tail; serving as male blossoms, or flowers of the trees, by which they are produced. *Chambers.*

CA'TLIKE, kât'like. *adj.* [from *cat* and *like.*] Like a cat.

A lioness, with udders all drawn dry,
Lay couching head on ground, with *catlike* watch. *Shakspeare.*

CA'TLING, kât'lîng. *n. s.*

1. A dismembering knife used by surgeons. *Harris.*
2. It seems to be used by *Shakspeare* for catgut; the materials of fiddle strings.

What musick there will be in him after Hector has knocked out his brains, I know not. But, I am sure, none; unless the fidler Apollo get his sinews to make *catlings* of. *Shakspeare.*

3. The down or moss growing about walnut trees, resembling the hair of a cat. *Harris.*

CA'TMINT, kât'mînt. *n. s.* [*cataria*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

CATO'PTRICAL, kât-ôp'trè-kâl *adj.* [from *catoptricks.*] Relating to catoptricks, or vision by reflection.

A *catoptrical* or dioptrical heat is superior to any vitrifying the hardest substances. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

CATO'PTRICKS, kât-ôp'trîks. *n. s.* [κάτοπτρον, a looking glass.] That part of op-

ticks which treats of vision by reflection.

CA'TPIPE, kât'pipe. *n. s.* [from *cat* and *pipe*.] The same with *catcal;* an instrument that makes a squeaking noise.

Some songsters can no more sing in any chamber but their own, than some clerks can read in any book but their own; put them out of their road once, and they are mere *catpipes* and dunces. *L'Estrange.*

CAT'S-EYE, kâts'i. *n. s.* A stone.

Cat's-eye is of a glistering grey, interchanged with a straw colour. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CAT'S-FOOT, kâts'fût. *n. s.* An herb; the same with *alehoof*, or *ground-ivy;* which see.

CAT'S-HEAD, kâts'hêd. *n. s.* A kind of apple.

Cat's-head, by some called the go-no-further, is a very large apple, and a good bearer. *Mortimer.*

CA'TSILVER, kât'sil-vûr.[98] *n. s.* A kind of fossil.

Catsilver is composed of plates that are generally plain and parallel, and that are flexible and elastick; and is of three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CATS-TAIL, kâts'tâle. *n. s.*

1. A long round substance, that grows in winter upon nut-trees, pines, *&c.*
2. A kind of reed which bears a spike like the tail of a cat. *Phillips.*

CA'TSUP, kâtsh'ûp. *n. s.* A kind of Indian pickle, imitated by pickled mushrooms.

And, for our home-hred British cheer,
Botargo, *catsup*, and cavier. *Swift.*

CA'TTLE, kât'tl.[405] *n. s.* [A word of very common use, but of doubtful or unknown etymology. It is derived by *Skinner*, *Menage*, and *Spelman*, from *capitalia*, *quæ ad caput pertinent;* personal goods: in which sense *chattels* is yet used in our law. *Mandeville* uses *catele* for *price.*]

1. Beasts of pasture, not wild nor domestick.

Make poor men's *cattle* break their necks.
Shakspeare.

And God made the beast of the earth after his kind, and *cattle* after their kind, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth after his kind. *Genesis.*

2. It is used in reproach of human beings

Boys and women are for the most part *cattle* of this colour. *Shakspeare's As you like it.*

CAVALCA'DE, kâv'âl-kâde'.[524] *n. s.* [Fr. from *cavallo*, a horse, Ital.] A procession on horseback.

Your *cavalcade* the fair spectators view,
From their high standings, yet look up to you:
From your brave train each singles out a ray,
And longs to date a conquest from your day. *Dryd.*

How must the heart of the old man rejoice, when he saw such a numerous *cavalcade* of his own raising! *Addison.*

CAVALI'ER, kâv-â-lêêr'.[275] *n. s.* [*cavalier*, Fr.]

1. A horseman; a knight.
2. A gay, sprightly military man.

For who is he, whose chin is but enrich'd
With one appearing hair, that will not follow
These cull'd and choice drawn *cavaliers* to France.
Shakspeare's Henry VIII.

3. The appellation of the party of king Charles the First.

Each party grows proud of that appellation, which their adversaries at first intend as a reproach: of this sort were the Guelfs and Gibelines, Huguenots, and *Cavaliers.* *Swift.*

CAVALI'ER, kâv-â-lêêr'. *adj.* [from the substantive.]

1. Gay; sprightly; warlike.
2. Generous; brave.

The people are naturally not valiant, and not much *cavalier.* Now it is the nature of cowards to hurt, where they can receive none. *Suckling.*

3. Disdainful; haughty.

CAVALI'ERLY, kâv-â-lêêr'lè. *adv.* [from *cavalier.*] Haughtily; arrogantly; disdainfully.

CA'VALRY, kâv'âl-rè. *n. s.* [*cavalerie*, Fr.] Horse troops; bodies of men furnished with horses for war.

If a state run most to gentlemen, and the husbandmen and plowmen be but as their workfolks, you may have a good *cavalry*, but never good stable hands of foot. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Their *cavalry*, in the battle of Blenheim, could not sustain the shock of the British horse. *Addison.*

To CA'VATE, kâ'vâte. *v. a.* [*cavo*, Lat.] To hollow out; to dig into a hollow.

CAVA'ZION, kâ-vâ'zhûn. *n. s.* [from *cavo*, Lat. In architecture.] The hollowing or underdigging of the earth for cellarage; allowed to be the sixth part of the height of the whole building. *Phillips.*

CA'UDEBECK, kâw'dê-bêk. *n. s.* A sort of light hats, so called from a town in France where they were first made. *Phillips.*

CA'UDLE, kâw'dl.[405] *n. s.* [*chadeau*, Fr.] A mixture of wine and other ingredients, given to women in childbed, and sick persons.

Ye shall have a hempen *caudle* then, and the help of a hatchet. *Shakspeare's Henry* VI.

He had good broths, *caudle*, and such like; and I believe he did drink some wine. *Wiseman's Surg.*

To CA'UDLE, kâw'dl. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make caudle; to mix as caudle.

Will the cold brook,
Candied with ice, *caudle* thy morning toast,
To cure thy o'er night's surfeit? *Shaksp. Timon.*

CAVE, kâve. *n. s.* [*cave*, Fr. *cavea*, Lat.]

1. A cavern; a den; a hole entering horizontally under the ground; a habitation in the earth.

The wrathful skies
Gullow the very wand'rers of the dark,
And make them keep their *caves.* *Shaks. K. Lear.*

Bid him bring his power
Before sun-rising, lest his son George fall
Into the blind *cave* of eternal night. *Shakspeare.*

They did square and carve, and polish their stone and marble works, even in the very *cave* of the quarry. *Wotton.*

Through this a *cave* was dug with vast expence;
The work it seem'd of some suspicious prince.
Dryden.

2. A hollow; any hollow place. Not used.

The object of sight doth strike upon the pupil of the eye directly; whereas the *cave* of the ear doth hold off the sound a little. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

To CAVE, kâve. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dwell in a cave.

Such as we
Cave here, haunt here, are outlaws. *Shakspeare.*

CA'VEAT, kâ'vè-ât. *n. s.* [*caveat*, Lat. *let him beware.*] Intimation of caution.

A *caveat* is an intimation given to some ordinary or ecclesiastical judge by the act of man, notifying to him, that he ought to beware how he acts in such or such an affair. *Ayliffe.*

The chiefest *caveat* in reformation must be to keep out the Scots. *Spenser on Ireland.*

I am in danger of commencing poet, perhaps laureat; pray desire Mr. Rowe to enter a *caveat.* *Trumbull to Pope.*

CA'VERN, kâv'ûrn.[555] *n. s.* [*caverna*, Lat.] A hollow place in the ground.

Where wilt thou find a *cavern* dark enough
To mask thy monstrous visage. *Shak. Julius Cæsar.*

Monsters of the foaming deep,
From the deep ooze and gelid *cavern* rous'd,
They flounce and tremble in unwieldy joy. *Thomson.*

CA'VERNED, kâv'ûrnd.[362] *adj.* [from *cavern.*]

1. Full of caverns; hollow excavated.

Embattled troops, with flowing banners, pass
Through flow'ry meads, delighted; nor distrust
The smiling surface; whilst the *cavern'd* ground
Bursts fatal, and involves the hopes of war
In fiery whirles. *Philips.*

High at his head from out the *cavern'd* rock,
In living rills, a gushing fountain broke. *Pope.*

2. Inhabiting a cavern.

No handit fierce, no tyrant mad with pride,
No *cavern'd* hermit, rests self-satisfy'd. *Pope.*

CA'VERNOUS, kâv'ûr-nûs.[557] *adj.* [from *cavern.*] Full of caverns.

No great damages are done by earthquakes, except only in those countries which are mountainous, and consequently stony and *cavernous* underneath. *Woodward's Natural History.*

CAVE'SSON, kâv'ês-sûn.[98] *n. s* [Fr. In horsemanship.] A sort of noseband, sometimes made of iron, and sometimes of leather or wood; sometimes flat, and sometimes hollow or twisted; which is put upon the nose of a horse, to forward the suppling and breaking of him.

An iron *cavesson* saves and spares the mouths of young horses when they are broken; for by the help of it, they are accustomed to obey the hand, and to bend the neck and shoulders, without hurting their mouths, or spoiling their bars with the bit. *Farrier's Dict.*

CAUF, kâwf. *n. s.* A chest with holes in the top, to keep fish alive in the water. *Phillips's World of Words.*

CAUGHT, kâwt.[213 393] *particip. pass.* [from *To catch;* which see.]

CAVIA'RE, kâ-vêêr'. *n. s.* [the etymology uncertain, unless it come from *garum*, Lat. sauce, or pickle, made of fish salted.]

The eggs of a sturgeon, being salted and made up into a mass, were first brought from Constantinople by the Italians, and called *caviare.* *Grew's Musæum.*

CAVI'ER, kâ-vêêr'. *n. s.* A corruption of *caviare.* See CATSUP.

To CA'VIL, kâv'il.[159] *v. n.* [*caviller*, Fr. *cavillari*, Lat.] To raise captious and frivolous objections.

I'll give thrice so much land
To any well-deserving friend;
But, in the way of bargain, mark ye me,
I'll *cavil* on the ninth part of a hair. *Shakspeare.*

My lord, you do not well, in obstinacy
To *cavil* in the course of this contract. *Shakspeare.*

He *cavils* first at the poet's insisting so much upon the effects of Achilles's rage. *Pope.*

To CA'VIL, kâv'il. *v. a.* To receive or treat with objections.

Thou didst accept them: wilt thou enjoy the good,
Then *cavil* the conditions. *Paradise Lost.*

CA'VIL, kâv'il. *n. s* [from the verb.] False or frivolous objections.

Wiser men consider how subject the best things

have been unto *cavil*, when wits, possessed with disdain, have set them up as their mark to shoot at. *Hooker.*

Several divines, in order to answer the *cavils* of those adversaries to truth and morality, began to find out farther explanations. *Swift.*

CAVILLA'TION, kåv-îl-lå'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *cavil.*] The disposition to make captious objection; the practice of objecting.

I might add so much concerning the large odds between the case of the eldest churches in regard of heathens, and ours in respect of the church of Rome, that very *cavillation* itself should be satisfied. *Hooker.*

CA'VILLER, kåv'vîl-ûr. *n. s.* [*cavillator*, Lat.] A man fond of making objections; an unfair adversary; a captious disputant.

The candour which Horace shews, is that which distinguishes a critick from a *caviller;* he declares, that he is not offended at little faults, which may be imputed to inadvertency. *Addison's Guardian.*

There is, I grant, room still left for a *caviller* to misrepresent my meaning. *Atterbury.*

CA'VILLINGLY, kåv'îl-lîng-lė. *adv.* [from *cavilling.*] In a cavilling manner.

CA'VILLOUS, kåv'vîl-lŭs. *adj.* [from *cavil.*] Unfair in argument; full of objections.

Those persons are said to be *cavillous* and unfaithful advocates, by whose fraud and iniquity justice is destroyed. *Ayliffe.*

CA'VIN, kåv'în. *n. s.* [French. In the military art.] A natural hollow, fit to cover a body of troops, and consequently facilitate their approach to a place. *Dict.*

CA'VITY, kåv'ė-tė.[511] *n. s.* [*cavitas*, Latin.] Hollowness; hollow; hollow place.

The vowels are made by a free passage of breath, vocalized through the *cavity* of the mouth; the said *cavity* being differently shaped by the postures of the throat, tongue, and lips. *Holder.*

There is nothing to be left void in a firm building; even the *cavities* ought not to be filled with ruhbish, which is of a perishing kind. *Dryden.*

Materials packed together with wonderful art in the several *cavities* of the skull. *Addison's Spectator.*

An instrument with a small *cavity*, like a small spoon, dipt in oil, may fetch out the stone. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

If the atmosphere was reduced into water, it would not make an orb above thirty-two feet deep, which would soon be swallowed up by the *cavity* of the sea, and the depressed parts of the earth. *Bentley.*

CAUK, kåwk. *n. s.* A coarse talky spar. *Woodward.*

CA'UKY, kåwk'ė. *adj.* [from *cauk.*] A white, opaque, *cauky*, spar, shot or pointed. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CAUL, kåwl. *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The net in which women enclose their hair; the hinder part of a woman's cap.

Ne spared they to strip her naked all;
Then when they had despoil'd her tire and *caul*,
Such as she was, their eyes might her behold. *Spenser.*

Her head with ringlets of her hair is crown'd;
And in a golden *caul* the curls are bound. *Dryden.*

2. Any kind of small net.

An Indian mantle of feathers, and the feathers wrought into a *caul* of packthread. *Grew's Mus.*

3. The omentum; the integument in which the guts are enclosed.

The *caul* serves for the warming the lower belly, like an apron, or piece of woollen cloth. Hence a certain gladiator, whose *caul* Galen cut out, was so liable to suffer cold, that he kept his belly constantly covered with wool. *Ray.*

The beast they then divide, and disunite
The ribs and limbs, observant of the rite:
On these, in double *cauls* involv'd with art,
The choicest morsels lay. *Pope's Odyssey.*

CAULI'FEROUS, kåw-lîf'fė-rŭs. *adj.* [from *caulis*, a stalk, and *fero*, to bear, Lat.] A term in botany for such plants as have a true stalk, which a great many have not.

CA'ULIFLOWER, kôl'lė-flôŭ-ûr. *n. s.* [from *caulis*, Lat. the stalk of a plant.] A species of *cabbage*.

Towards the end of the month, earth up your winter plants and sallad herbs, and plant forth your *cauliflowers* and cahbage, which were sown in August. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

To CAULK, kåwk. See *To* CALK.

To CA'UPONATE, kåw'pŏ-nåte. *v. n.* [*caupono*, Lat.] To keep a victualling-house; to sell wine or victuals. *Dict.*

CA'USABLE, kåw'zâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *causo*, low Lat.] That which may be caused, or effected by a cause.

That may be miraculously effected in one, which is naturally *causable* in another. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

CA'USAL, kåw'zâl. *adj.* [*causalis*, low Lat.] Relating to causes; implying or containing causes.

Every motion owning a dependence on pre-required motors, we can have no true knowledge of any, except we would distinctly pry into the whole method of *causal* concatenation. *Glanville.*

Causal propositions are, where two propositions are joined by *causal* particles; as, houses were not huilt, *that* they might be destroyed; Rehoboam was unhappy, *because* he followed evil counsel. *Watts.*

CAUSA'LITY, kåw-zâl'ė-tė. *n. s.* [*causalitas*, low Lat.] The agency of a cause; the quality of causing.

As he created all things, so is he beyond and in them all, in his very essence, as being the soul of their *causalities*, and the essential cause of their existences. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

By an unadvised transiliency from the effect to the remotest cause, we observe not the connection, through the interposal of more immediate *causalities.* *Glanville's Scepsis.*

CA'USALLY, kåw'zâl-lė. *adv.* [from *causal.*] According to the order or series of causes.

Thus may it more be *causally* made out, what Hippocrates affirmeth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CAUSA'TION, kåw'zâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *causo*, low Lat.] The act or power of causing.

Thus doth he sometimes delude us in the conceits of stars and meteors, besides their allowable actions, ascribing effects thereunto of independent *causation.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CA'USATIVE, kåw'zâ-tîv.[157] *adj.* [a term in grammar.] That expresses a cause or reason.

CAUSA'TOR, kåw-zâ'tûr.[521 98] *n. s.* [from *causo*, low Lat.] A causer; an author of any effect.

Demonstratively understanding the simplicity of perfection, and the invisible condition of the first *causator*, it was out of the power of earth, or the areopagy of hell, to work them from it. *Brown.*

CAUSE, kåwz. *n. s.* [*causa*, Lat.]

1. That which produces or effects any thing; the efficient.

The wise and learned, amongst the very heathens themselves, have all acknowledged some first *cause*, whereupon originally the being of all things dependeth: neither have they otherwise spoken of that *cause*, than as an agent, which knowing what and why it worketh, observeth, in working, a most exact order or law. *Hooker.*

Butterflies, and other flies, revive easily when they seem dead, being brought to the sun or fire; the *cause* whereof is the diffusion of the vital spirit, and the dilating of it by a little heat. *Bacon.*

Cause is a substance exerting its power into act, to make one thing begin to be. *Locke.*

2. The reason; motive to any thing.

The rest shall hear some other fight,
As *cause* will be obey'd. *Shakspeare.*

So great, so constant, and so general a practice, must needs have not only a *cause*, but also a great, a constant, and a general *cause*, every way commensurate to such an effect. *South.*

Thus, royal Sir! to see you landed here,
Was *cause* enough of triumph for a year. *Dryden.*

Æneas wond'ring stood: then ask'd the *cause*,
Which to the stream the crowding people draws. *Dryden.*

Even he,
Lamenting that there had been *cause* of enmity,
Will often wish fate had ordain'd you friends. *Rowe.*

3. Reason of debate; subject of litigation.

O madness of discourse,
That *cause* sets up with and against thyself!
Bifold authority. *Shakspeare.*

Hear the *causes* between your brethren, and judge righteously between every man and his brother, and the stranger that is with him. *Deuter.*

4. Side; party; ground or principle of action or opposition.

Ere to thy *cause*, and thee, my heart inclin'd,
Or love to party had seduc'd my mind. *Tickell.*

To CAUSE, kåwz. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To effect as an agent; to produce.

Never was man whose apprehensions are sober, and by pensive inspection advised, but hath found by an irresistible necessity one everlasting being all for ever *causing*, and all for ever sustaining. *Raleigh.*

It is necessary in such a chain of causes to ascend to and terminate in some first, which should be the original of motion, and the cause of all other things; but itself be *caused* by none. *South.*

She weeping ask'd, in these her blooming years,
What unforeseen misfortune *caus'd* her care,
To loath her life, and languish in despair? *Dryden.*

Things that move so swift as not to affect the senses distinctly, and so *cause* not any train of ideas in the mind, are not perceived to move. *Locke.*

CA'USELESLY, kåwz'lės-lė. *adv.* [from *causeless.*] Without cause; without reason.

Human laws are not to be broken with scandal, nor at all without reason; for he that does it *causelesly*, is a despiser of the law, and undervalues its authority. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

CA'USELESS, kåwz'lės. *adj.* [from *cause.*]

1. Having no cause; original in itself.

Reach th' Almighty's sacred throne,
And make his *causeless* pow'r, the cause of all things, known. *Blackmore's Creation.*

2. Wanting just ground or motive.

Yet is my truth yplight,
And love avow'd to other lady late,
That, to remove the same, I have no might:
To change love *causeless*, is reproach to warlike knight. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

And me and mine threats not with war but death;
Thus *causeless* hatred endless is uneath. *Fairfax.*

The *causeless* dislike, which others have conceived, is no sufficient reason for us to forbear in any place. *Hooker.*

As women yet who apprehend
Some sudden cause of *causeless* fear,
Although that seeming cause take end,
A shaking through their limbs they find. *Waller.*

Alas! my fears are *causeless* and ungrounded,
Fantastick dreams, and melancholy fumes. *Denham.*

CA'USER, kåw'zûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *cause.*] He

that causes; the agent by which an effect is produced.

His whole oration stood upon a short narration, what was the *causer* of this metamorphosis. *Sidney.*

Is not the *causer* of these timeless deaths
As blameful as the executioner? *Shakspeare.*

Abstinence, the apostle determines, is of no other real value in religion, than as a ministerial *causer* of moral effects. *Rogers.*

CA'USEY, CA'USEWAY, kâw'zė. kâwz'wâ. *n. s.* [*chaussee*, Fr. This word, by a false notion of its etymology, has been lately written *causeway*.] A way raised and paved; a way raised above the rest of the ground.

To Shuppim the lot came forth westward by the *causey*. 1 *Chron.* xxvi. 16.

The other way Satan went down,
The *causeway* to hell-gate. *Milton.*

But that broad *causeway* will direct your way,
And you may reach the town by noon of day. *Dryd.*

Whose *causeway* parts the vale with shady rows;
Whose seats the weary traveller repose. *Pope.*

CA'USTICAL, kâws'tė-kâl. CA'USTICK, kâws'tik. *adj.* [καυστικὸς.] Epithets of medicaments which destroy the texture of the parts to which they are applied, and eat it away, or burn it into an eschar, which they do by extreme minuteness, asperity, and quantity of motion, that, like those of fire itself, destroy the texture of the solids, and change what they are applied to into a substance like burnt flesh; which, in a little time, with detergent dressing, falls quite off, and leaves a vacuity in the part. *Quincy.*

If extirpation be safe, the best way will be by *caustical* medicines, or escaroticks. *Wiseman's Surg.*

I proposed eradicating by escaroticks, and began with a *caustick* stone. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Air too hot, cold, and moist, abounding perhaps with *caustick*, astringent, and coagulating particles. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'USTICK, kâws'tik. *n. s.* A burning application.

It was a tenderness to mankind, that introduced corrosives and *causticks*, which are indeed but artificial fires. *Temple.*

The piercing *causticks* ply their spiteful pow'r,
Emeticks ranch, and keen catharticks scour. *Garth.*

CA'UTEL, kâw'tėl. *n. s.* [*cautela*, Lat.] Caution; scruple: a word disused.

Perhaps he loves you now;
And now no soil of *cautel* doth besmirch
The virtue of his will. *Shakspeare.*

CA'UTELOUS, kâw'tė-lŭs. *adj.* [*cauteleux*, Fr.]

1. Cautious; wary; provident. Not in use.

Palladio doth wish, like a *cautelous* artisan, that the inward walls might bear some good share in the burden. *Wotton.*

2. Wily; cunning; treacherous.

Of themselves, for the most part, they are so *cautelous* and wily headed, especially being men of so small experience and practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow such subtilties and sly shifts. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Your son
Will or exceed the common, or be caught
With *cautelous* baits and practice. *Shakspeare.*

CA'UTELOUSLY, kâw'tė-lŭs-lė. *adv.* [from *cautelous*.]

1. Cunningly; slily; treacherously. Not in use.

All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be laid asleep, under pretence of a retirement, and the other party doth *cautelously* get the start and advantage; yet they will set back all things *in statu quo prius*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

2. Cautiously; warily.

The Jews, not resolved of the sciatica side of Jacob, do *cautelously*, in their diet, abstain from both. *Brown.*

CAUTERIZA'TION, kâw-tŭr-rė-zâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *cauterize*.] The act of burning flesh with hot irons, or caustic medicaments.

They require, after *cauterization*, no such bandage, as that thereby you need to fear interception of the spirits. *Wiseman.*

To CA'UTERIZE, kâw'tŭr-ize. *v. a.* [*cauteriser*, Fr.] To burn with the cautery.

For each true word a blister, and each false
Be *cauterizing* to the root o' th' tongue,
Consuming it with speaking. *Shakspeare.*

No marvel though cantharides have such a corrosive and *cauterizing* quality; for there is not one other of the insecta, but is bred of a duller matter. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The design of the cautery is to prevent the canal from closing; but the operators confess, that, in persons *cauterized*, the tears trickle down ever after. *Sharp's Surgery.*

CA'UTERY, kâw'tŭr-rė.[555] *n. s.* [καίω, *uro*.]

Cautery is either actual or potential; the first is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with caustick medicines. The actual *cautery* is generally used to stop mortification, by burning the dead parts to the quick; or to stop the effusion of blood, by searing up the vessels. *Quincy.*

In the heat of fight it will be necessary to have your actual *cautery* always ready; for that will secure the bleeding arteries in a moment. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

CA'UTION, kâw'shŭn. *n. s.* [*caution*, Fr. *cautio*, Lat.]

1. Prudence, as it respects danger; foresight; provident care; wariness against evil.

2. Security for.

Such conditions, and *cautions* of the condition, as might assure with as much assurance as worldly matters bear. *Sidney.*

The Cedar, upon this new acquest, gave him part of Baccharia for *caution* for his disbursements. *Howel.*

The parliament would yet give his majesty sufficient *caution* that the war should be prosecuted. *Clarendon.*

He that objects any crime, ought to give *caution*, by the means of sureties, that he will persevere in the prosecution of such crimes. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. Provision or security against.

In despite of all the rules and *cautions* of government, the most dangerous and mortal of vices will come off. *L'Estrange.*

4. Provisionary precept.

Attention to the forementioned symptoms affords the best *cautions* and rules of diet, by way of prevention. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Warning.

To CA'UTION, kâw'shŭn. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To warn; to give notice of a danger.

How shall our thought avoid the various snare?
Or wisdom to our *caution'd* soul declare
The diff'rent shapes thou pleasest to employ,
When bent to hurt, and certain to destroy? *Prior.*

You *caution'd* me against their charms,
But never gave me equal arms. *Swift.*

CA'UTIONARY, kâw'shŭn-â-rė. *adj.* [from *caution*.] Given as a pledge, or in security.

I am made the *cautionary* pledge,
The gage and hostage of your keeping it. *Southerne.*

Is there no security for the island of Britain? Has the enemy no *cautionary* towns and sea-ports to give us for securing trade? *Swift.*

CA'UTIOUS, kâw'shŭs.[292] *adj.* [from *cautus*, Lat.] Wary; watchful.

Be *cautious* of him; for he is sometimes an inconstant lover, because he hath a great advantage. *Swift.*

CA'UTIOUSLY, kâw'shŭs-lė. *adv.* [from *cautious*.] In an attentive, wary manner; warily.

They know how fickle common lovers are:
Their oaths and vows are *cautiously* believ'd;
For few there are but have been once deceiv'd. *Dryden.*

CA'UTIOUSNESS, kâw'shŭs-nės. *n. s.* [from *cautious*.] Watchfulness; vigilance; circumspection; provident care; prudence with respect to danger.

I could not but approve their generous constancy and *cautiousness*. *King Charles.*

We should always act with great *cautiousness* and circumspection, in points where it is not impossible that we may be deceived. *Addison.*

To CAW, kâw. *v. n.* [taken from the sound.] To cry as the rook, raven, or crow.

Russet-pated choughs, many in sort,
Rising and *caving* at the gun's report. *Shakspeare.*

A walk of aged elms, so very high, that the rooks and crows upon the tops seem to be *caving* in another region. *Addison.*

The rook, who high amid the boughs,
In early spring, his airy city builds,
And ceaseless *caws*. *Thomson's Spring.*

To CEASE, sėse. *v. n.* [*cesser*, Fr. *cesso*, Lat.]

1. To leave off; to stop; to give over; to desist: with *from* before a noun.

The lives of all, who *cease from* combat, spare,
My brother's be your most peculiar care. *Dryden.*

2. To fail; to be extinct; to pass away.

The poor man shall never *cease* out of the land. *Deuteronomy.*

The soul being removed, the faculties and operations of life, sense, and intellection, *cease* from that *moles corporea*, and are no longer in it. *Hale.*

3. To be at an end.

But now the wonder *ceases*, since I see
She kept them only, Tityrus, for thee. *Dryden.*

4. To rest.

The ministers of Christ have *ceased* from their labours. *Spratt.*

To CEASE, sėse. *v. a.* To put a stop to; to put an end to.

Importune him for monies: be not *ceas'd*
With slight denial. *Shakspeare.*

You may sooner, by imagination, quicken or slack a motion, than raise or *cease* it, as it is easier to make a dog go slower, than to make him stand still. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Cease then this impious rage. *Milton.*

But he, her fears to *cease*,
Sent down the meek-eyed peace. *Milton.*

The discord is complete, nor can they *cease*
The dire debate, nor yet command the peace. *Dryd.*

CEASE, sėse. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Extinction; failure: perhaps for *decease*.

The *cease* of majesty
Dies not alone, but, like a gulph, withdraws
What's near it with it. *Shakspeare.*

CE'ASELESS, sėse'lės. *adj.* [from *cease*.] Incessant; perpetual; continual; without pause; without stop; without end.

My guiltless blood must quench the *ceaseless* fire,
On which my endless tears were bootless spent. *Fairfax.*

All these with *ceaseless* praise his works behold,
Both day and night. *Milton.*

Like an oak
That stands secure, though all the winds employ
Their *ceaseless* roar; and only sheds its leaves,

Or mast, which the revolving spring restores. *Philips.*

CE'CITY, sês'ê-tê.[503 124 511] *n. s.* [*cæcitas*, Lat.] Blindness; privation of sight.

They are not blind, nor yet distinctly see; there is in them no *cecity*, yet more than a cecutiency; they have sight enough to discern the light, though not perhaps to distinguish objects or colours. *Brown.*

CECU'TIENCY, sê-kû'shê-ên-sê. *n. s.* [*cæcutio*, Lat.] Tendency to blindness; cloudiness of sight.

There is in them no cecity, yet more than a *cecutiency*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CE'DAR, sê'dûr.[88] *n. s.* [*cedrus*, Lat.] A tree.

It is evergreen; the leaves are much narrower than those of the pine tree, and many of them produced out of one tubercle resembling a painter's pencil; it hath male flowers, or katkins, produced at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree. The seeds are produced in large cones, squamose and turbinated. The extension of the branches is very regular in *cedar* trees; the ends of the shoots declining, and thereby shewing their upper surface, which is constantly cloathed with green leaves, so regularly, as to appear at a distance like a green carpet, and, in waving about, make an agreeable prospect. It is surprising that this tree has not been more cultivated in England; for it would be a great ornament to barren bleak mountains, even in Scotland, where few other trees would grow; it being a native of Mount Libanus, where the snow continues most part of the year. Maundrel, in his Travels, says, he measured one of the largest *cedars* on Mount Libanus, and found it to be twelve yards six inches in circumference, and sound. At about five or six yards from the ground, it was divided into five limbs, each of which was equal to a great tree. The wood of this famous tree is accounted proof against the putrefaction of animal bodies. The saw-dust is though to be one of the secrets used by the mountebanks, who pretend to have the embalming mystery. This wood is also said to yield an oil, which is famous for preserving books and writings; and the wood is thought by Bacon to continue above a thousand years sound. *Miller.*

I must yield my body to the earth:
Thus yields the *cedar* to the axe's edge,
Whose arms gave shelter to the princely eagle;
Under whose shade the ramping lion slept;
Whose top-branch overpeer'd Jove's spreading tree,
And kept low shrubs from winter's pow'rful wind.
Shakspeare.

CE'DRINE, sêd'drîn.[140] *adj.* [*cedrinus*, Lat.] Of or belonging to the cedar tree.

To CEIL, sêle. *v. a.* [*cælo*, Lat.] To overlay, or cover, the inner roof of a building.

And the greater house he *ceiled* with fir-tree, which he over-laid with fine gold. 2 *Chronicles.*

How will he, from his house *ceiled* with cedar, be content with his Saviour's lot, not to have where to lay his head? *Decay of Piety.*

CE'ILING, sê'ling. *n. s.* [from *ceil.*] The inner roof.

Varnish makes *ceilings* not only shine, but last. *Bacon.*

And now the thicken'd sky
Like a dark *ceiling* stood; down rushed the rain
Impetuous. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

So when the sun by day, or moon by night,
Strike on the polished glass their trembling light,
The glitt'ring species here and there divide,
And cast their dubious beams from side to side:
Now on the walls, now on the pavement play,
And to the *ceiling* flash the glaring day. *Dryden.*

CE'LANDINE, sêl'ân-dîne.[149] *n. s.* [*chelidoneum*, Lat.] A plant.

The swallows use *celandine*, the linnet euphragia. *More.*

CE'LATURE, sêl-â-tshûre.[461] *n. s.* [*cælatura*, Lat.] The art of engraving, or cutting in figures.

To CE'LEBRATE, sêl'lê-brâte.[91] *v. a.* [*celebro*, Lat.]

1. To praise; to commend; to give praise to; to make famous.

The songs of Sion were psalms and pieces of poetry, that adored or *celebrated* the Supreme Being. *Addison.*

I would have him read over the *celebrated* works of antiquity, which have stood the test of so many different ages. *Addison.*

2. To distinguish by solemn rites; to perform solemnly.

He slew all them that were gone to *celebrate* the sabbath. *2 Maccabees.*

On the feast day, the father cometh forth, after divine service, into a large room, where the feast is *celebrated*. *Bacon.*

3. To mention in a set or solemn manner, whether of joy or sorrow.

This pause of pow'r 'tis Ireland's hour to mourn;
While England *celebrates* your safe return. *Dryden.*

CELEBRA'TION, sêl-ê-brâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *celebrate.*]

1. Solemn performance; solemn remembrance.

He labour'd to drive sorrow from her, and to hasten the *celebration* of their marriage. *Sidney.*

He shall conceal it,
While you are willing it shall come to note;
What time we will our *celebration* keep,
According to my birth. *Shakspeare.*

During the *celebration* of this holy sacrament, you attend earnestly to what is done by the priest. *Taylor.*

2. Praise; renown; memorial.

No more shall be added in this place, his memory deserving a particular *celebration*, than that his learning, piety, and virtue, have been attained by few. *Clarendon.*

Some of the ancients may be thought sometimes to have used a less number of letters, by the *celebration* of those who have added to their alphabet. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

CELE'BRIOUS, sê-lê'brê-ûs.[505] *adj.* [*celeber*, Lat.] Famous; renowned; noted. Not in use.

The Jews, Jerusalem, and the Temple, having been always so *celebrious;* yet when, after their captivities, they were dispoiled of their glory, even then the Assyrians, Greeks, and Romans, honoured with sacrifices the Most High God, whom that nation worsbipped. *Grew.*

CELE'BRIOUSLY, sê-lê'brê-ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *celebrious.*] In a famous manner.

CELE'BRIOUSNESS, sê-lê'brê-ûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *celebrious.*] Renown; fame.

CELE'BRITY, sê-lêb'brê-tê.[511] *n. s.* [*celebritas*, Lat.] Public and splendid transaction.

The manner of her receiving, and the *celebrity* of the marriage, were performed with great magnificence. *Bacon.*

CELE'RIACK, sê-lê'rê-âk. *n. s.* A species of parsley: it is also called *turnep rooted celery.*

CELE'RITY, sê-lêr'rê-tê. *n. s.* [*celeritas*, Lat.] Swiftness; speed; velocity.

We very well see in them, who thus plead, a wonderful *celerity* of discourse; for, perceiving at the first but only some cause of suspicion and fear lest it should be evil, they are presently, in one and the self-same breath, resolved, that what beginning soever it had, there is no possibility it should be good. *Hooker.*

His former custom and practice was ever full of forwardness and *celerity* to make head against them. *Bacon.*

Thus with imagin'd wings, our swift scene flies,
In motion with no less *celerity*
Than that of thought. *Shakspeare.*

Three things concur to make a percussion great; the bigness, the density, and the *celerity* of the body moved. *Digby.*

Whatever encreaseth the density of the blood, even without encreasing its *celerity*, heats, because a denser body is hotter than a rarer. *Arbuthnot.*

CE'LERY, sêl'ê-rê. *n. s.* A species of *parsley*; which see.

CELE'STIAL, sê-lês'tshâl.[272] *adj.* [*celestis*, Lat.]

1. Heavenly; relating to the superiour regions.

There stay, until the twelve *celestial* signs
Have brought about their annual reckoning. *Shaks.*

The ancients commonly applied *celestial* descriptions of other climes to their own. *Brown.*

2. Heavenly; relating to the blessed state.

Play that sad note
I nam'd my knell, whilst I sit meditating
On that *celestial* harmony I go to. *Shakspeare.*

3. Heavenly, with respect to excellence.

Canst thou pretend desire, whom zeal inflam'd
To worship, and a pow'r *celestial* nam'd? *Dryden.*

Telemachus his bloomy face
Glowing *celestial* sweet, with godlike grace. *Pope.*

CELE'STIAL, sê-lês'tshâl.[164] *n. s.* [from the adj.] An inhabitant of heaven.

Thus affable and mild the prince precedes,
And to the dome th' unknown *celestial* leads. *Pope.*

CELE'STIALLY, sê-lês'tshâl-lê. *adv.* [from *celestial.*] In a heavenly manner.

To CELE'STIFY, sê-lês'tê-fî. *v. a.* [from *celestis*, Lat.] To give something of heavenly nature to any thing. Not used.

We should affirm that all things were in all things, that heaven were but earth terrestrified; and earth but heaven *celestified*, or that each part above had influence upon its affinity below. *Brown.*

CE'LIACK, sê'lê-âk. *adj.* [κοιλία the belly.] Relating to the lower belly.

The blood moving slowly through the *celiack* and mesenterick arteries, produces complaints. *Arbuth.*

CE'LIBACY, sêl'ê-bâ-sê. *n. s.* [from *cælebs*; Lat.] Single life; unmarried state.

I can attribute their numbers to nothing but their frequent marriages; for they look on *celibacy* as an accursed state, and generally are married before twenty. *Spectator.*

By teaching them how to carry themselves in their relations of husbands and wives, parents and children, they have, without question, adorned the gospel, glorified God, and benefitted man, much more than they could have done in the devoutest and strictest *celibacy.* *Atterbury.*

CE'LIBATE, sêl'ê-bât.[91] *n. s.* [*cælibatus*, Lat.] Single life

The males oblige themselves to *celibate*, and then multiplication is hindered. *Graunt.*

CELL, sêll. *n. s.* [*cella*, Lat.]

1. A small cavity or hollow place.

The brain contains ten thousand *cells;*
In each some active fancy dwells. *Prior.*

How bees for ever, though a monarch reign.
Their sep'rate *cells* and properties maintain. *Pope.*

2. The cave or little habitation of a religious person.

Besides she did intend confession
At Patrick's *cell* this ev'n; and there she was not. *Shakspeare.*

Then did religion in a lazy *cell*,
In empty, airy contemplations dwell. *Denham.*

3. A small and close apartment in a prison.
4. Any small place of residence; a cottage.
Mine eyes he clos'd, but open left the *cell*
Of fancy, my internal sight. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
For ever in this humble *cell*
Let thee and I together dwell. *Prior.*
In cottages and lowly *cells*
True piety neglected dwells;
Till call'd to heav'n, its native seat,
Where the good man alone is great. *Somerville.*
5. Little bags or bladders, where fluids, or matter of different sorts, are lodged; common both to animals and plants. *Quincy.*

CE'LLAR, sĕl'lŭr.[88] *n. s.* [*cella*, Lat.] A place under ground, where stores and liquors are reposited.
If this fellow had lived in the time of Cato, he would, for his punishment, have been confined to the bottom of a *cellar* during his life. *Peacham.*

CE'LLARAGE, sĕl'lŭr-ĭdje.[90] *n. s.* [from *cellar*.] The part of the building which makes the cellars.
Come on, you hear this fellow in the *cellarage*. *Shakspeare.*
A good ascent makes a house wholesome, and gives opportunity for *cellarage*. *Mortimer's Husb.*

CE'LLARIST, sĕl'lŭr-ĭst.[555] *n. s.* [*cellarius*, Lat.] The butler in a religious house. *Dict.*

CE'LLULAR, sĕl'lŭ-lăr. *adj.* [*cellula*, Lat.] consisting of little cells or cavities.
The urine, insinuating itself amongst the neighbouring muscles, and *cellular* membranes, destroyed four. *Sharp's Surgery.*

CE'LSITUDE, sĕl'sĕ-tûde. *s. n.* [*celsitudo*, Lat.] Height. *Dict.*

CE'MENT,[492] sĕm'mĕnt. *n. s.* [*cæmentum*, Lat.]
1. The matter with which two bodies are made to cohere, as mortar or glue.
Your temples burned in their *cement*, and your franchises confined into an augre's bore. *Shaksp.*
There is a *cement* compounded of flour, whites of eggs, and stones powdered, that becometh hard as marble *Bacon.*
You may see divers pebbles, and a crust of *cement* or stone between them, as hard as the pebbles themselves. *Bacon.*
The foundation was made of rough stone, joined together with a most firm *cement;* upon this was laid another layer consisting of small stones and *cement*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
2. Bond of union in friendship.
Let not the peace of virtue, which is set
Betwixt us as the *cement* of our love,
To keep it builded, be the ram to batter. *Shaksp.*
What *cement* should unite heaven and earth, light and darkness? *Glanvitle.*
Look over the whole creation, and you shall see, that the band or *cement*, that holds together all the parts of this great and glorious fabrick, is gratitude. *South.*

To CEME'NT, sĕ-mĕnt'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite by means of something interposed.
But how the fear of us
May *cement* their divisions, and bind up.
The petty difference, we yet not know. *Shakspeare.*
Liquid bodies have nothing to *cement* them; they are all loose and incoherent, and in a perpetual flux: even an heap of sand, or fine powder, will suffer no hollowness within them, though they be dry substances. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
Love with white lead *cements* his wings;
White lead was sent us to repair
Two brightest, brittlest, earthly things,
A lady's face, and china ware. *Swift.*

To CEME'NT, sĕ-mĕnt'. *v. n.* To come into conjunction; to cohere.
When a wound is recent, and the parts of it are divided by a sharp instrument, they will, if held in close contact for some time, reunite by inosculation, and *cement* like one branch of a tree ingrafted on another. *Sharp's Surgery.*

CEME'NTER, sĕ-mĕnt'ûr. *n. s.* [from *cement*.] A person or thing that unites in society.
God having designed man for a sociable creature, furnished him with language, which was to be the great instrument and *cementer* of society. *Locke.*

CEMENTA'TION, sĕm'ĕn-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *cement*.] The act of cementing, or uniting with cement.

CE'METERY, sĕm'mĕ-tĕr-ĕ. *n. s.* [κοιμητήριον.] A place where the dead are reposited.
The souls of the dead appear frequently in *cemeteries*, and hover about the places where their bodies are buried, as still hankering about their old brutal pleasures, and desiring again to enter the body. *Addison.*

CEN, and CIN, sĕn. denote *kinsfolk:* so *Cinulph;* is a help to his kindred; *Cinehelm*, a protector to his kinsfolk; *Cinburg*, the defence of his kindred; *Cinric*, powerful in kindred. *Gibson.*

CE'NATORY, sĕn'nā-tŭr-ĕ.[505] *adj.* [from *ceno* to sup, Lat.] relating to supper.
The Romans washed, were anointed, and wore a *cenatory* garment; and the same was practised by the Jews. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CENOBI'TICAL, sĕn-nō-bĭt'ĕ-kăl.[503] *adj.* [κοῖνος and βίος.] Living in community.
They have multitudes of religious orders, black and grey, eremitical and *cenobitical*, and nuns. *Stillingfleet.*

CE'NOTAPH, sĕn'ō-tăf. *n. s.* [κένος and τάφος.] A monument for one buried elsewhere.
Priam, to whom the story was unknown,
As dead deplor'd his metamorphos'd son;
A *cenotaph* his name and title kept,
And Hector round the tomb with all his brothers wept. *Dryden's Fables.*
The Athenians, when they lost any men at sea, raised a *cenotaph*, or empty monument. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

CENSE, sĕnse. *n. s.* [*census*, Lat.] Publick rate.
We see what floods of treasure have flowed into Europe by that action; so that the *cense*, or rates of Christendom, are raised since ten times, yea twenty times told. *Bacon.*

To CENSE, sĕnse. *v. a.* [*encenser*, Fr.] To perfume with odours: contracted from *incense*.
The Salii sing, and *cense* his altars round
With Saban smoke, their heads with poplar bound. *Dryden.*
Grineus was near and cast a furious look
On the side altar, *cens'd* with sacred smoke,
And bright with flaming fires. *Dryden.*

CE'NSER, sĕn'sŭr.[98] *n. s.* [*encensoir*, Fr.]
1. The pan or vessel in which incense is burned.
Antoninus gave Piety, in his money, like a lady with a *censer* before an altar. *Peacham on Drawing.*
Of incense clouds,
Fuming from golden *censers*, hid the mount. *Milton.*
2. A pan in which any thing is burned; fire pan.
Here 's snip, and nip, and cut, and slish, and slush,
Like to a *censer* in a barber's shop. *Shakspeare.*

CE'NSION, sĕn'shŭn. *n. s.* [*censio*, Lat.] A rate, an assessment.
God intended this *cension* only for the blessed Virgin and her son, that Chirst might be born where he should. *Joseph Hall.*

CE'NSOR, sĕn'sŏr.[166] *n. s.* [*censor*, Lat.]
1. An officer of Rome, who had the power of correcting manners.
2. One who is given to censure and exprobation.
Ill nature'd *censors* of the present age,
And fond of all the follies of the past. *Roscommon.*
The most severe *censor* cannot but be pleased with the prodigality of his wit, though, at the same time, he could have wished, that the master of it had been a better manager. *Dryden.*

CENSO'RIAN, sĕn-sō'rĕ-ăn. *adj.* [from *censor*.] Relating to the censor.
As the chancery had the pretorian power for equity, so the starchamber had the *censorian* power for offences under the degree of capital. *Bacon.*

CENSO'RIOUS, sĕn-sō'rĕ-ŭs. *adj.* [from *censor*.]
1. Addicted to censure; severe; full of invectives.
Do not too many believe no religion to be pure, but what is intemperately rigid? no zeal to be spiritual, but what is *censorious*, or vindictive? *Spratt.*
O let thy presence make my travels light!
And potent Venus shall exalt my name
Above the rumours of *censorious* fame. *Prior.*
2. Sometimes it has *of* before the object of reproach.
A dogmatical spirit inclines a man to be *censorious of* his neigbours. *Watts on the Mind.*
3. Sometimes *on*.
He treated all his inferiours of the clergy with a most sanctified pride; was rigorously and universally *censorious upon* all his brethren of the gown. *Swift.*

CENSO'RIOUSLY, sĕn-sō'rĕ-ŭs-lĕ. *adv.* [from *censorius*.] In a severe reflecting manner.

CENSO'RIOUSNESS, sĕn-sō'rĕ-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *censorious*.] Disposition to reproach; habit of reproaching.
Sourness of disposition, and rudeness of behaviour, *censoriousness* and sinister interpretation of things, all cross and distasteful humours, render the conversation of men grievous and uneasy to one another. *Tillotson.*

CE'NSORSHIP, sĕn'sŏr-shĭp.[166] *n. s.* [from *censor*.]
1. The office of a censor.
2. The time when the office of censor is born.
It was brought to Rome in the *censorship* of Claudius. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CE'NSURABLE, sĕn'shŭ-rā-bl. *adj.* [from *censure*.] Worthy of censure; blameable; culpable.
A small mistake may leave upon the mind the lasting memory of having been taunted for something *censurable*. *Locke.*

CE'NSURABLENESS, sĕn'shŭ-rā-bl-nĕs *n. s.* [from *censurable*.] Blameableness; fitness to be censured

CE'NSURE, sĕn'shŭre.[462] *n. s.* [*censura*, Latin.]
1. Blame; reprimand; reproach.
Enough for half the greatest of these days
To 'scape my *censure*, not expect my praise. *Pope.*
2. Judgment; opinion.
Madam, you and my sister, will you go
To give your *censures* in this weighty business?
Shakpseare.

3. Judicial sentence.

To you, lord governour,
Remains the *censure* of this hellish villain. *Shaksp.*

4. Spiritual punishment inflicted by some ecclesiastical judge. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Upon the unsuccessfulness of milder medicaments, use that stronger physick, the *censures* of the church. *Hammond.*

To CE'NSURE, sĕn'shûre. *v. a.* [*censurer*, Fr.]

1. To blame, to brand publickly.

The like *censurings* and despisings have embittered the spirits, and whetted both the tongues and pens of learned men one against another. *Sanderson.*

2. To condemn by a judicial sentence.

CE'NSURER, sĕn'shûr-ûr. *n. s.* [from *censure.*] He that blames; he that reproaches.

We must not stint
Our necessary actions, in the fear
To cope malicious *censurers*. *Shaksp. Henry* VIII.

A statesman, who is possessed of real merit, should look upon his political *censurers* with the same neglect that a good writer regards his criticks. *Addis.*

CENT, sĕnt. *n. s.* [*centum*, Lat. a hundred.] A hundred; as, five *per cent.* that is, five in the hundred.

CE'NTAUR, sĕn'tâwr. *n. s.* [*centaurus*, Lat.]

1. A poetical being, supposed to be compounded of a man and a horse.

Down from the waist they are *centaurs*, though women all above. *Shakspeare.*

The idea of a *centaur* has no more falsehood in it than the name *centaur*. *Locke.*

2. The archer in the zodiack.

The cheerless empire of the sky
To Capricorn the *Centaur* archer yields. *Thomson.*

CE'NTAURY, *greater* and *less*, sĕn'tâw-rè. [*centaurium.*] Two plants.

Add pounded galls, and roses dry,
And with Cecropian thyme strong scented *centaury*. *Dryden.*

CE'NTENARY, sĕn'tè-nâ-rè. *n. s.* [*centenarius*, Lat.] The number of a hundred.

In every *centenary* of years from the creation, some small abatement should have been made. *Hakewill on Providence.*

CENTE'SIMAL, sĕn-tĕs'è-mâl.[88] *n. s.* [*centesimus*, Lat.] Hundreth; the next step of progression after decimal in the arithmetick of fractions.

The neglect of a few *centesimals* in the side of the cube, would bring it to an equality with the cube of a foot. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CENTIFO'LIOUS, sĕn-tè-fò'lè-ûs. *adj.* [from *centum* and *folium*, Lat.] Having a hundred leaves.

CE'NTIPEDE, sĕn'tè-pède. *n. s.* [from *centum* and *pes.*] A poisonous insect in the West Indies, commonly called by the English *forty legs.*

CE'NTO, sĕn'tò. *n. s.* [*cento*, Lat.] A composition formed by joining scraps from other authors.

It is quilted, as it were, out of shreds of divers poets, such as scholars call a *cento*. *Camden's Rem.*

If any man think the poem a *cento*, our poet will but have done the same in jest which Boileau did in earnest. *Advertisement to Pope's Dunciad.*

CE'NTRAL, sĕn'trâl.[88] *adj.* [from *centre.*] Relating to the centre; containing the centre; placed in the centre, or middle.

There is now, and was then, a space or cavity in the *central* parts of it; so large as to give reception to that mighty mass of water. *Woodward.*

Umbriel, a dusky melancholy sprite,
Down to the *central* earth, his proper scene,
Repairs. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

CE'NTRALLY, sĕn'trâl-lè. *adv.* [from *central.*] With regard to the centre.

Though one of the feet most commonly bears the weight, yet the whole weight rests *centrally* upon it. *Dryden.*

CE'NTRE, sĕn'tûr.[418] *n. s.* [*centrum*, Lat.] The middle; that which is equally distant from all extremities.

The heav'ns themselves, the planets, and this *centre*,
Observe degree, priority, and place. *Shakspeare.*

If we frame an image of a round body all of fire, the flame proceeding from it would diffuse itself every way; so that the source, serving for the *centre* there, would be round about an huge sphere of fire and light. *Digby on Bodies.*

To CE'NTRE, sĕn'tûr. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place on a centre; to fix as on a centre.

One foot he *centred*, and the other turn'd
Round through the vast profundity obscure. *Milton.*

2. To collect to a point.

By thy each look, and thought, and care, 'tis shown,
Thy joys are *centred* all in me alone, *Prior.*

He may take a range all the world over, and draw in all that wide air and circumference of sin and vice, and *centre* it in his own breast. *South.*

O impudent, regardful of thy own,
Whose thoughts are *centred* on thyself alone! *Dryd.*

To CE'NTRE, sĕn'tûr. *v. n.*

1. To rest on; to repose on; as bodies when they gain an equilibrium.

Where there is no visible truth wherein to *centre*, errour is as wide as men's fancies, and may wander to eternity. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To be placed in the middle or centre.

As God in heav'n
Is centre, yet extends to all; so thou,
Centring, receiv'st from all those orbs. *Milton.*

3. To be collected to a point.

What hopes you had in Diomede, lay down;
Our hopes must *centre* on ourselves alone. *Dryden.*

The common acknowledgments of the body will at length *centre* in him, who appears sincerely to aim at the common benefit. *Atterbury.*

It was attested by the visible *centring* of all the old prophecies in the person of Christ, and by the completion of these prophecies since, which he himself uttered. *Atterbury.*

CE'NTRICK, sĕn'trĭk *adj.* [from *centre.*] Placed in the centre.

Some, that have deeper digg'd in mine than I,
Say where his *centrick* happiness doth lie. *Donne.*

CENTRIFU'GAL, sĕn-trĭf'ù-gâl. *adj.* [from *centrum* and *fugio*, Lat.] Having the quality acquired by bodies in motion, of receding from the centre.

They described an hyperbola, by changing the centripetal into a *centrifugal* force. *Cheyne.*

CENTRIPE'TAL, sĕn-trĭp'è-tâl. *adj.* [from *centrum* and *peto*, Lat.] Having a tendency to the centre; having gravity.

The direction of the force, whereby the planets revolve in their orbits, is towards their centres; and this force may be very properly called attractive, in respect of the central body; and *centripetal*, in respect of the revolving body. *Cheyne.*

CE'NTRY, sĕn'trè. See SENTRY.

The thoughtless wits shall frequent forfeits pay,
Who 'gainst the *centry's* box discharge their tea. *Gay.*

CE'NTUPLE, sĕn'tù-pl.[405] *adj.* [*centuplex*, Lat.] A hundred fold.

To CENTU'PLICATE, sĕn-tù'plè-kâte. *v. a.* [*centuplicatum*, of *centum* and *plico*, Lat.] To make a hundred fold; to repeat a hundred times. *Dict.*

To CENTU'RIATE, sĕn-tù'rè-âte. *v. n.* [*centurio*, Lat.] To divide into hundreds.

CENTURIA'TOR, sĕn-tù-rè-â'tûr.[521] *n. s.* from *century.*] A name given to historians, who distinguish times by centuries; which is generally the method of ecclesiastical history.

The *centuriators* of Magdeburg were the first that discovered this grand imposture. *Ayliffe.*

CENTU'RION, sĕn-tù'rè-ûn. *n. s.* [*centurio*, Lat.] A military officer among the Romans, who commanded a hundred men.

Have an army ready, say you!—A most royal one. The *centurions*, and their charges, distinctly billeted in the entertainment, and to be on foot at an hour's warning. *Shakspeare.*

CE'NTURY, sĕn'tshù-rè.[461] *n. s.* [*centuria*, Lat.]

1. A hundred: usually employed to specify time; as, the second *century.*

The nature of eternity is such, that, though our joys, after some *centuries* of years, may seem to have grown older by having been enjoyed so many ages, yet will they really still continue new. *Boyle.*

And now time's whiter series is begun,
Which in soft *centuries* shall smoothly run. *Dryd.*

The lists of bishops are filled with greater numbers than one would expect; but the succession was quick in the three first *centuries*, because the bishop often ended in the martyr. *Addison.*

2. It is sometimes used simply for a hundred.

Romulus, as you may read, did divide the Romans into tribes, and the tribes into *centuries* or hundreds. *Spenser.*

When with wood leaves and weeds I've strew'd his grave,
And on it said a *century* of pray'rs,
Such as I can, twice o'er, I'll weep and sigh. *Shakspeare.*

CEOL, sè'ôl. An initial in the names of men, which signifies a ship or vessel, such as those that the Saxons landed in. *Gibson.*

CE'PHALALGY, sĕf'â-lâl-jè. *n. s.* [κεφαλαλγία.] The headach. *Dict.*

CEPHA'LICK, sè-fâl'tĭk.[509] *adj.* [κεφαλή.] That which is medicinal to the head.

Cephalick medicines are all such as attenuate the blood, so as to make it circulate easily through the capillary vessels of the brain. *Arbuthnot.*

I dressed him up with soft folded linen, dipped in a *cephalick* balsam. *Wiseman.*

CERA'STES, sè-râs'tèz. *n. s.* [κεράστης.] A serpent having horns, or supposed to have them.

Scorpion, and asp, and amphisbena dire,
Cerastes horn'd, hydrus, and elops drear. *Milton.*

CE'RATE, sè'rât.[91] *n. s.* [*cera*, Lat. wax.] A medicine made of wax, which, with oil, or some softer substance, makes a consistence softer than a plaster. *Quincy.*

CE'RATED, sè'râ-tĕd. *adj.* [*ceratus*, Lat.] Waxed; covered with wax.

To CERE, sère. *v. a.* [from *cera*, Lat. wax.] To wax.

You ought to pierce the skin with a needle, and strong brown thread *cered*, about half an inch from the edges of the lips. *Wiseman.*

CE'REBEL, sĕr'è-bĕl.[503] *n. s.* [*cerebellum*, Lat.] Part of the brain.

In the head of man, the base of the brain and *cerebel*, yea, of the whole skull, is set parallel to the horizon. *Derham.*

CE'RECLOTH, sêre'clôth. *n. s.* [from *cere* and *cloth.*] Cloth smeared over with glutinous matter, used to wounds and bruises.

The ancient Egyptian mummies were shrouded in a number of folds of linen, besmeared with gums, in manner of *cerecloth,* *Bacon.*

CE'REMENT, sêre'mênt. *n. s.* [from *cera,* Lat. wax.] Cloths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded when they were embalmed.

Let me not burst in ignorance, but tell
Why canonized bones, hearsed in earth,
Have burst their *cerements?* *Shakspeare.*

CEREMO'NIAL, sêr-ê-mô'nê-âl. *adj.* [from *ceremony.*]

1. Relating to ceremony, or outward rite; ritual.

What mockery will it be,
To want the bridegroom, when the priest attends
To speak the *ceremonial* rites of marriage! *Shaks.*

We are to carry it from the hand to the heart, to improve a *ceremonial* nicety into a substantial duty, and the modes of civility into the realities of religion. *South.*

Christ did take away that external *ceremonial* worship that was among the Jews. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Formal; observant of old forms.

Oh monstrous, superstitious puritan,
Of refin'd manners, yet *ceremonial* man,
That when thou meet'st one, with enquiring eyes
Dost search, and, like a needy broker, prize
The silk and gold he wears. *Donne.*

With dumb pride, and a set formal face,
He moves in the dull *ceremonial* track,
With Jove's embroider'd coat upon his back. *Dryd.*

CEREMO'NIAL, sêr-ê-mô'nê-âl. *n. s.* [from *ceremony.*]

1. Outward form; external rite; perscriptive formality.

The only condition that could make it prudent for the clergy to alter the *ceremonial,* or any indifferent part, would be a resolution in the legislature to prevent new sects. *Swift.*

2. The order for rites and forms in the Romish church.

CEREMO'NIALNESS, sêr-ê-mô'nê-âl-nês. *n. s.* [from *ceremonial.*] The quality of being ceremonial, over-much use of ceremony.

CEREMO'NIOUS, sêr-ê-mô'nê-ûs. *adj.* [from *ceremony.*]

1. Consisting of outward rites.

Under a different œconomy of religion, God was more tender of the shell and *ceremonious* part of his worship. *South.*

2. Full of ceremony; awful.

O, the sacrifice,
How *ceremonious,* solemn, and unearthly
It was i' th' offering! *Shakspeare.*

3. Attentive to outward rites, or prescriptive formalities.

You are too senseless obstinate, my lord;
Too *ceremonious* and traditional. *Shakspeare.*

4. Civil; according to the strict rules of civility; formally respectful.

They have a set of *ceremonious* phrases, that run through all ranks and degrees among them. *Addis.*

5. Observant of the rules of civility.

Then let us take a *ceremonious* leave,
And loving farewell, of our several friends. *Shaksp.*

7. Civil and formal to a fault.

The old caitiff was grown so *ceremonious,* as he would needs accompany me some miles in my way. *Sidney.*

CEREMO'NIOUSLY, sêr-ê-mô'nê-ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *ceremonious.*] In a ceremonious manner; formally; respectfully.

Ceremoniously let us prepare
Some welcome for the mistress of the house. *Shakspeare.*

CEREMO'NIOUSNESS, sêr-ê-mô'nê-ûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *ceremonious.*] Addictedness to ceremony; the use of too much ceremony.

CE'REMONY, sêr'ê-mô-nê.[489] *n. s.* [*ceremonia,* Lat.]

1. Outward rite; external form in religion.

Bring her up to the high altar, that she may
The sacred *ceremonies* partake. *Spenser.*

He is superstitious grown of late,
Quite from the main opinion he held once
Of fantasy, of dreams, and *ceremonies.* *Shaksp.*

Disrobe the images,
If you find them deck'd with *ceremony.* *Shaksp.*

2. Forms of civility.

The sauce to meat is *ceremony;*
Meeting were bare without it. *Shaksp.*

Not to use *ceremonies* at all, is to teach others not to use them again, and so diminish respect to himself. *Bacon.*

3. Outward forms of state.

What art thou, thou idle *ceremony?*
What kind of god art thou, that suffer'st more
Of mortal grief, than do thy worshippers?
Art thou aught else but place, degree, and form?
Shakspeare.

A coarser place,
Where pomp and *ceremonies* enter'd not,
Where greatness was shut out, and highness well forgot. *Dryden's Fables.*

CE'ROTE, sê'rôt.[91] *n. s.* The same with *cerate;* which see.

In those which are critical, a *cerote* of oil of olives, with white wax, hath hitherto served my purpose. *Wiseman.*

CE'RTAIN, sêr'tîn.[208] *adj.* [*certus,* Lat.]

1. Sure; indubitable; unquestionable; undoubted; that which cannot be questioned, or denied.

Those things are *certain* among men, which cannot be denied without obstinacy and folly. *Tillotson.*

This the mind is equally *certain* of, whether these ideas be more or less general. *Locke.*

2. Resolved; determined.

However I with thee have fix'd my lot,
Certain to undergo like doom of death,
Consort with thee. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Undoubting; put past doubt.

This form before Alcyone present,
To make her *certain* of the sad event. *Dryden.*

4. Unfailing; which always produces the expected effect.

I have often wished that I knew as *certain* a remedy for any other distemper. *Mead.*

5. Constant; never failing to be; not casual;

Virtue, that directs our ways
Through *certain* dangers to uncertain praise. *Dryd.*

6. Regular; settled; stated.

You shall gather a *certain* rate. *Exodus.*

Who calls the council, states a *certain* day,
Who forms the phalanx, and who points the way.
Pope.

The preparation for your supper shews your *certain* hours. *Cotton.*

7. In an indefinite sense, some; as, a *certain* man told me this.

How bad soever this fashion may justly be accounted, *certain* of the same countrymen do pass far beyond it. *Carew's Survey.*

Some *certain* of your brethren roar'd, and ran
From noise of our own drums. *Shakspeare.*

Let there be *certain* leather bags made of several bignesses, which, for the matter of them, should be tractable. *Wilkins.*

CE'RTAINLY, sêr'tîn-lê. *adv.* [from *certain.*]

1. Indubitably; without question; without doubt.

Certainly he that, by those legal means, cannot be secured, can be much less so by any private attempt. *Decay of Piety.*

What precise collection of simple ideas modesty or frugality stand for, in another's use, is not so *certainly* known. *Locke.*

2. Without fail.

CE'RTAINNESS, sêr'tîn-nês. *n. s.* [from *certain.*] The same with *certainty.*

CE'RTAINTY, sêr'tîn-tê. *n. s.* [from *certain.*]

1. Exemption from doubt.

Certainty is the perception of the agreement or disagreement of our ideas. *Locke.*

2. Exemption from failure; as the *certainty* of an event, or of a remedy.

3. That which is real and fixed.

Doubting things go ill, often hurts more
Than to be sure they do; for *certainties*
Or are past remedies, or timely knowing
The remedy then born. *Shaksp.*

4. Regularity; settled state.

CE'RTES, sêr'têz. *adv.* [*certes,* Fr.] Certainly; in truth; in sooth: an old word.

Certes, Sir Knight, you've been too much to blame,
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead,
And with foul cowardice his carcase shame,
Whose living hands immortaliz'd his name. *Spens.*

For, *certes,* these are people of the island. *Shakspeare.*

Certes, our authors are to blame. *Hudibras.*

CERTI'FICATE, sêr-tîf'ê-kêt.[91] *n. s.* [*certificat,* low Lat. he certifies.]

1. A writing made in any court to give notice to another court of any thing done therein. *Cowell.*

2. Any testimony.

A *certificate* of poverty is as good as a protection. *L'Estrange.*

I can bring *certificates* that I behave myself soberly before company. *Addison.*

To CE'RTIFY, sêr'tê-fî. *v. a.* [*certifier,* Fr.]

1. To give certain information of.

The English ambassadours returned out of Flanders from Maximilian, and *certified* the king that he was not to hope for any aid from him. *Bacon.*

This is designed to *certify* those things that are confirmed of God's favour *Hammond's Fundam.*

2. It has *of* before the thing told, after the person told; as, I *certified* you *of* the fact.

CERTIORA'RI, sêr-shê-ô-râ'rî. *n. s.* [Latin.] A writ issuing out of the chancery, to call up the records of a cause therein depending, that justice may be done; upon complaint made by bill, that the party, who seeks the said writ, hath received hard dealing in the said court. *Cowell.*

CE'RTITUDE, sêr'tê-tûde. *n. s.* [*certitudo,* Lat.] Certainty; freedom from doubt; infallibility of proof.

They thought at first they dream'd: for 'twas offence
With them, to question *certitude* of sense. *Dryden.*

There can be no *majus* and *minus* in the *certitude* we have of things, whether by mathematick demonstration, or any other way of consequence. *Grew.*

CE'RVICAL, sêr'vê-kâl. *adj.* [*cervicalis,* Lat.] Belonging to the neck.

The aorta, bending a little upwards, sends forth the *cervical* and axillary arteries; the rest, turning down again, forms the descending trunk. *Cheyne.*

CERU'LEAN, sė-rů'lė-ân. } *adj.* [*cærule-*
CERU'LEOUS, sė-rů'lė ûs. } *us*, Lat.] Blue; sky-coloured.

It afforded a solution with now and then a light touch of sky colour, but nothing near so high as the *ceruleous* tincture of silver. *Boyle.*

From thee the saphire solid ether takes
Its hue *cerulean*. *Thomson's Summer.*

CERULI'FICK, sėr-ů-lĭf'ik. *adj.* [from *ceruleous*.] Having the power to produce a blue colour.

The several species of rays, as the ruhifick, *cerulifick*, and others, are separated one from another. *Grew.*

CERU'MEN, sė-rů'mėn. *n. s.* [Lat.] The wax or excrement of the ear.

CE'RUSE, sė-růse.[529] *n. s.* [*cerussa*, Lat.] White lead.

A preparation of lead with vinegar, which is of a white colour; whence many other things, resembling it in that particular, are by chymists called *ceruse;* as the *ceruse* of antimony, and the like. *Quincy.*

CESA'REAN, sė-zâ'rė-ân. *adj.* [from *Cæsar*.]

The *Cesarian* section is cutting a child out of the womb, either dead or alive, when it cannot otherwise be delivered. Which circumstance, it is said, first gave the name of *Cæsar* to the Roman family so called. *Quincy.*

CESS, sės. *n. s.* [probably corrupted from *cense;* see CENSE; though imagined by *Junius* to be derived from *saisire* to seize.]

1. A levy made upon the inhabitants of a place, rated according to their property.

The like *cess* is also charged upon the country sometimes for victualling the soldiers, when they lie in garrison. *Spenser.*

2. The act of laying rates.
3. [from *cesse*, Fr.] It seems to have been used by *Shakspeare* for bounds or limits, though it stand for *rate*, *reckoning*.

I pr'y thee, Tom, heat Cutts's saddle, put a few flocks in the point; the poor jade is wrung in the withers out of all *cess* *Shakspeare's Henry* IV.

To CESS, sės. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rate; to lay charge on.

We are to consider how much land there is in all Ulster, that according to the quantity thereof, we may *cess* the said rent, and allowance issuing thereout. *Spenser on Ireland.*

To CESS, sės. *v. n.* To omit a legal duty. See CESSOR.

CESSA'TION, sės-sâ'shůn. *n. s.* [*cessatio*, Lat.]

1. A stop; a rest.

The day was yearly observed for a festival, by *cessation* from labour, and by resorting to church. *Hayward.*

True piety, without *cessation* tost
By theories, the practick part is lost. *Denham.*

2. Vacation; suspension.

There had been a mighty confusion of things, an interruption and perturbation of the ordinary course, and a *cessation* and suspension of the laws of nature. *Woodward's Natural History.*

The rising of a parliament is a kind of *cessation* from politicks. *Addison's Freeholder.*

3. End of action; the state of ceasing to act.

The scrum, which is mixed with an alkali, being poured out to that which is mixed with an acid, raiseth an effervescence; at the *cessation* of which, the salts, of which the acid was composed, will be regenerated. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. A pause of hostility, without peace.

When the succours of the poor protestants in Ireland were diverted, I was intreated to get them some respite, by a *cessation*. *King Charles.*

CESSA'VIT, sės-sâ'vĭt. *n. s.* [Latin.]

A writ that lies upon this general ground, that the person, against whom it is brought, hath, for two years, omitted to perform such service, or pay such rent, as he is obliged by his tenure; and hath not, upon his land or tenement, sufficient goods or chattels to be distrained. *Cowell.*

CESSIBI'LITY, sės-sė-bĭl'ė-tė. *n. s.* [from *cedo*, *cessum*, Latin.] The quality of receding, or giving way, without resistance.

If the subject strucken be of a proportionate *cessibility*, it seems to dull and deaden the stroke; whereas, if the thing strucken be hard, the stroke seems to lose no force, but to work a greater effect. *Digby on the Soul.*

CE'SSIBLE, sės'sė-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *cedo*, *cessum*, Latin.] Easy to give way.

If the parts of the strucken body be so easily *cessible*, as without difficulty the stroke can divide them then it enters into such a body, till it has spent its force. *Digby on the Soul.*

CE'SSION, sėsh'shůn. *n. s.* [*cession*, Fr. *cessio*, Lat.]

2. Retreat; the act of giving way.

Sound is not produced without some resistance, either in the air or the body percussed; for if there be a mere yielding, or *cession*, it produceth no sound. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Resignation; the act of yielding up or quitting to another.

A parity in their council would make and secure the best peace they can with France, by a *cession* of Flanders to that crown, in exchange for other provinces. *Temple.*

CE'SSIONARY, sėsh'shė-ô-nâ-rė. *adj.* [from *cession*.] As, a *cessionary* bankrupt, one who has delivered up all his effects. *Martin.*

CE'SSMENT, sės'mėnt. *n. s.* [from *cess*.] An assessment or tax. *Dict.*

CE'SSOR, sės'sůr.[98 166] *n. s.* [from *cesso*, Lat.]

In law, he that ceaseth or neglecteth so long to perform a duty belonging to him, as that by his cess, or cessing, he incurreth the danger of law, and hath, or may have, the writ cessavit brought against him. Where it is said the tenant cesseth, such phrase is to be understood as if it were said, the tenant cesseth to do that which he ought, or is bound to do by his land or tenement. *Cowell.*

CE'STUS, sės'tůs. *n. s.* [Latin.] The girdle of Venus.

Venus, without any ornament but her own beauties, not so much as her own *cestus*. *Addison.*

CETA'CEOUS, sė'tâ-shůs. *adj.* [from *cete* whales, Lat.] Of the whale kind.

Such fishes as have lungs or respiration are not without the wezzon, as whales and *cetaceous* animals. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

He hath created variety of these *cetaceous* fishes, which converse chiefly in the northern seas, whose whole body being encompassed round with a copious fat or blubber, it is enabled to abide the greatest cold of the sea water. *Ray on the Creation.*

C FAUT, fôte. A note in the scale of musick.

Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,
A re, to plead Hortensio's passion;
B mi Bianca, take him for thy lord,
C faut, that loves with all affection. *Shakspeare.*

CH has, in words purely English, or fully naturalized, the sound of *tsh;* a peculiar pronunciation, which it is hard to describe in words. In some words derived from the French, it has the sound of *sh*, as *chaise;* and, in some derived from the Greek, the sound of *k*, as *cholerick*.

CHACE, tshâse. See CHASE.

CHAD, shâd. *n. s.* A sort of fish.

Of round fish there are brit, sprat, whiting, *chad*, eels, congar, millet. *Carew's Surv. of Cornw.*

To CHAFE, tshâfe. *v. a.* [*echauffer*, Fr.]

1. To warm with rubbing.

They laid him upon some of their garments, and fell to rub and *chafe* him, till they brought him to recover both breath, the servant, and warmth, the companion of living. *Sidney.*

At last, recovering heart, he does begin
To rub her temples, and to *chafe* her skin. *Fairy Q.*

Soft, and more soft, at ev'ry touch it grew;
Like pliant wax, when *chafing* hands reduce
The former mass to form, and frame to use. *Dryd.*

2. To heat by rage or hurry.

Have I not heard the sea, puff'd up with winds,
Rage like an angry boar *chafed* with sweat? *Shaksp.*

3. To perfume.

Lilies more white than snow
New fall'n from heav'n, with violets mix'd, did grow;
Whose scent so *chaf'd* the neighbour air, that you
Would surely swear Arabick spices grew. *Suckling.*

4. To make angry; to inflame passion.

Her intercession *chaf'd* him so,
When she for thy repeal was suppliant,
That to close prison he commanded her. *Shakspeare.*

An offer of pardon more *chafed* the rage of those, who were resolved to live or die together. *Sir John Hayward.*

For all that he was inwardly *chafed* with the heat of youth and indignation, against his own people as well as the Rhodians, he moderated himself betwixt his own rage, and the offence of his soldiers. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

This *chaf'd* the boar; his nostrils flames expire,
And his red eyeballs roll with living fire. *Dryden.*

To CHAFE, tshâfe. *v. n.*

1. To rage; to fret; to fume; to rave; to boil.

Therewith he 'gan full terribly to roar,
And *chaf'd* at that indignity right sore. *Spenser.*

He will not rejoice so much at the abuse of Falstaff, as he will *chafe* at the doctor's marrying my daughter. *Shakspeare.*

Be lion mettled, proud, and take no care
Who *chafes*, who frets, or where conspirers are. *Shakspeare.*

How did they fume, and stamp, and roar, and *chafe*.
And swear!—not Addison himself was safe. *Pope.*

2. To fret against any thing.

Once upon a raw and gusty day,
The troubled Tyber *chafing* with his shores. *Shakspeare's Julius Cæsar*

The murmuring surge,
That on th' unnumber'd idle pebbles *chafes*,
Cannot be heard so high. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

CHAFE, tshâfe. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A heat; a rage; a fury; a passion; a fume; a pet; a fret; a storm.

When Sir Thomas More was speaker of the parliament, with his wisdom and eloquence he so crossed a purpose of cardinal Wolsey's that the cardinal, in a *chafe*, sent for him to Whitehall. *Camden.*

At this the knight grew high in *chafe*,
And staring furiously on Ralph,
He trembled. *Hudibras.*

CHAFE-WAX, tshâfe'wâks. *n. s.* An officer belonging to the lord chancellor, who fits the wax for the sealing of writs. *Harris.*

CHA'FER, tshâfe'ůr.[98] *n. s.* [ceaꝑoꝑ, Sax.

kever, Dutch.] An insect; a sort of yellow beetle.

CHA'FERY, tshâfe'ûr-rè. *n. s.* A forge in an iron mill, where the iron is wrought into complete bars, and brought to perfection. *Philips.*

CHAFF, tshâf. *n. s.* [ceaf, Sax. *kaf*, Dutch.]

1. The husks of corn that are separated by threshing and winnowing.

We shall be winnow'd with so rough a wind,
That ev'n our corn shall seem as light as *chaff*,
And good from bad find no partition. *Shakpeare.*

Pleasure with instruction should be join'd;
So take the corn, and leave the *chaff* behind. *Dryd.*

He set before him a sack of wheat, as it had been just threshed out of the sheaf; he then bid him pick out the *chaff* from among the corn, and lay it aside by itself. *Spectator.*

2. It is used for any thing worthless.

To CHA'FFER, tshâf'fûr. *v. n.* [*kauffen*, Germ. to buy.] To treat about a bargain; to haggle; to bargain.

Nor rode himself to Paul's, the publick fair,
To *chaffer* for preferments with his gold,
Where bishopricks and sinecures are sold. *Dryden.*

The *chaffering* with dissenters, and dodging about this or t' other ceremony, is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them a-jar. *Swift.*

In disputes with chairmen, when your master sends you to *chaffer* with them, take pity, and tell your master that they will not take a farthing less. *Swift.*

To CHA'FFER, tshâf'fûr. *v. a.* [The active sense is obsolete.]

1. To buy.

He *chaffer'd* chairs in which churchmen were set,
And breach of laws to privy farm did let. *Spenser.*

2. To exchange.

Approaching nigh, he never staid to greet,
Ne *chaffer* words, proud courage to provoke.
Fairy Queen.

CHA'FFERER, tshâf'fûr-rûr. *n. s.* [from *chaffer*.] A buyer; bargainer; purchaser.

CHA'FFERN, tshâf'fêrn. *n. s.* [from *eschaufer*, Fr. to heat.] A vessel for heating water. *Dict.*

CHA'FFERY, tshâf'fûr-è. *n. s.* [from *chaffer*.] Traffick; the practice of buying and selling.

The third is, merchandize and *chaffery;* that is, buying and selling. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

CHA'FFINCH, tshâf'fînsh. *n. s.* [from *chaff* and *finch*.] A bird so called, because it delights in chaff, and is by some much admired for its song. *Philips.*

The *chaffinch*, and other small birds, are injurious to some fruits. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CHA'FFLESS, tshâf'lês. *adj.* [from *chaff*.] without chaff.

The love I bear him,
Made me to fan you thus; but the gods made you,
Unlike all others, *chaffless. Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

CHA'FFWEED, tshâf'wèèd. *n. s.* [*gnaphalium*, Lat.] An herb, the same with *cudweed;* which see.

CHA'FFY, tshâf'fè. *adj* [from *chaff*.] Like chaff; full of chaff; light.

If the straws be light and *chaffy*, and held at a reasonable distance, they will not rise unto the middle. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

The most slight and *chaffy* opinion, if at a great remove from the present age, contracts a veneration. *Glanville.*

CHA'FINGDISH, tshâ'fing-dîsh. *n. s.* [from *chafe* and *dish*.] A vessel to make any thing hot in; a portable grate for coals.

Make proof of the incorporation of silver and tin in equal quantities, whether it will endure the ordinary fire which belongeth to *chafingdishes*, posnets, and such other silver vessels. *Bacon.*

CHAGRI'N, shâ-grèèn'. *n. s.* [*chagrine*, Fr.] Ill humour; vexation; fretfulness; peevishness.

Hear me, and touch Belinda with *chagrin;*
That single act gives half the world the spleen. *Pope.*

I grieve with the old, for so many additional inconveniences and *chagrins*, more than their small remain of life seemed destined to undergo. *Pope.*

To CHAGRI'N, shâ-grèèn'. *v. a.* [*chagriner*, Fr.] To vex; to put out of temper; to teaze; to make uneasy.

CHAIN, tshâne. *n. s.* [*chaine*, Fr.]

1. A series of links fastened one within another.

And Pharaoh took off his ring, and put it upon Joseph's hand, and put a gold *chain* about his neck. *Genesis*, xli. 42.

2. A bond; a manacle; a fetter; something with which prisoners are bound.

Still in constraint your suff'ring sex remains,
Or bound in formal, or in real *chains*. *Pope.*

3. A line of links with which land is measured.

A surveyor may as soon, with his *chain*, measure out infinite space, as a philosopher, by the quickest flight of mind, reach it; or by thinking, comprehend it. *Locke.*

4. A series linked together, as of causes or thoughts; a succession; a subordination.

Those so mistake the Christian religion, as to think it is only a *chain* of fatal decrees, to deny all liberty of man's choice toward good or evil. *Hammond.*

As there is pleasure in the right exercise of any faculty, so especially in that of right reasoning; which is still the greater, by how much the consequences are more clear, and the *chains* of them more long. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To CHAIN, tshâne. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten or bind with a chain.

They repeal daily any wholesome act established against the rich, and provide more piercing statutes daily to *chain* up and restrain the poor. *Shakspeare.*

The mariners he *chained* in his own galleys for slaves. *Knolles.*

Or march'd I *chain'd* behind the hostile car,
The victor's pastime, and the sport of war! *Prior.*

They, with joint force oppression *chaining*, set
Imperial justice at the helm. *Thomson.*

2. To enslave; to keep in slavery.

The monarch was ador'd, the people *chain'd.*
Prior.

This world, 'tis true,
Was made for Cæsar, but for Titus too:
And which more blest? who *chain*'d his country, say,
Or he whose virtue sigh'd to lose a day? *Pope.*

3. To keep by a chain.

The admiral seeing the mouth of the haven *chained*, and the castles full of ordnance, and strongly manned, durst not attempt to enter. *Knolles.*

4. To unite.

O Warwick, I do bend my knee with thine,
And in this vow do *chain* my soul with thine. *Shak.*

CHA'INPUMP, tshâne'pûmp. *n. s.* [from *chain* and *pump*.] A pump used in large English vessels, which is double, so that one rises as the other falls. It yields a great quantity of water, works easily, and is easily mended; but takes up a great deal of room, and makes a disagreeable noise. *Chambers.*

It is not long since the striking of the top-mast, a wonderful great ease to great ships, both at sea and in harbour, hath been devised; together with the *chainpump*, which takes up twice as much water as the ordinary did; and we have lately added the bonnet and drabble. *Raleigh's Essays.*

CHA'INSHOT, tshâne'shôt. *n. s.* [from *chain* and *shot*.] Two bullets or half bullets, fastened together by a chain, which, when they fly open, cut away whatever is before them.

In sea fights, oftentimes, a buttock, the brawn of the thigh, and the calf of the leg, are torn off by the *chainshot*, and splinters. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

CHA'INWORK, tshâne'wûrk. *n. s.* [from *chain* and *work*.] Work with open spaces like the links of a chain.

Nets of chequerwork, and wreaths of *chain work*, for the chapiters which were upon the tops of the pillars. 1 *Kings.*

CHAIR, tshâre.[52] *n. s.* [*chair*, Fr.]

1. A moveable seat.

Whether thou choose Cervantes' serious air,
Or laugh and shake in Rabelais' easy *chair*,
Or praise the court, or magnify mankind,
Or thy griev'd country's copper chains unbind. *Pope.*

If a *chair* be defined a seat for a single person, with a back belonging to it, then a stool is a seat for a single person, without a back. *Watts's Logick.*

2. A seat of justice, or of authority.

He makes for England, here to claim the crown.
—Is the *chair* empty? Is the sword unsway'd?
Is the king dead? *Shakspeare's Richard* III.

If thou be that princely eagle's bird,
Show thy descent by gazing 'gainst the sun;
For *chair* and dukedom, throne and kingdom, say;
Either that 's thine, or else thou wert not his.
Shakspeare.

The honour'd gods
Keep Rome in safety, and the *chairs* of justice
Supply with worthy men. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

Her grace sat down to rest awhile,
In a rich *chair* of state. *Shakspeare's Henry* VIII.

The committe of the Commons appointed Mr. Pym to take the *chair*. *Clarendon.*

In this high temple, on a *chair* of state,
The seat of audience, old Latinus sate. *Dryd. Æn.*

3. A vehicle born by men; a sedan.

Think what an equipage thou hast in air
And view with scorn two pages and a *chair*. *Pope.*

CHA'IRMAN, tshâre'mân.[88] *n. s.* [from *chair* and *man*.]

1. The president of an assembly.

In assemblies generally one person is chosen *chairman* or moderator, to keep the several speakers to the rules of order. *Watts.*

2. One whose trade is to carry a chair.

One elbows him, one justles in the shole;
A rafter breaks his head, or *chairman's* pole. *Dryd.*

Troy *chairmen* bore the wooden steed,
Pregnant with Greeks, impatient to be freed;
Those bully Greeks, who, as the moderns do,
Instead of paying *chairmen*, run them through.
Swift.

CHAISE, shâze. *n. s.* [*chaise*, Fr.] a carriage of pleasure drawn by one horse.

Instead of the chariot he might have said the *chaise* of government; for a *chaise* is driven by the person that sits in it. *Addison.*

CHALCO'GRAPHER, kâl-kôg'grâ-fûr.[363] *n. s.* [χαλκογράφος of χαλκος brass, and γραφω to write or engrave.] An engraver in brass.

CHALCO'GRAPHY, kâl-kôg'grâ-fè. *n. s.* [χαλκογραφία.] Engraving in brass.

CHA'LDER, CHA'LDRON, CHA'UDRON, tshâ'drûn.[417] *n. s.* A dry English measure of coals, consisting of thirty-six bushels

heaped up, according to the sealed bushel kept at Guildhall, London. The *chaldron* should weigh two thousand pounds. *Chambers.*

CHA'LICE, tshâl'is.[142] *n. s.* [calic, Saxon. *calice*, Fr. *calix*, Lat.]

1. A cup; a bowl.

When in your motion you are hot,
And, that he calls for drink, I'll have prepar'd him
A *chalice* for the nonce. *Shakspeare.*

2. It is generally used for a cup used in acts of worship.

All the church at that time did not think emblematical figures unlawful ornaments of cups or *chalices.* *Stillingfleet.*

CHA'LICED, tshâl'list.[369] *adj.* [from *calix*, Lat.] the cup of a flower. Having a cell or cup: applied by *Shakspeare* to a flower, but now obsolete.

Hark, hark! the lark at heav'n's gate sings,
And Phœbus 'gins arise,
His steeds to water at these springs,
On *chalic'd* flowers that lies. *Shakspeare.*

CHALK, tshâwk.[402] *n. s.* [cealc, cealcr-tan, Sax. *calck*, Welsh.]

Chalk is a white fossile, usually reckoned a stone, but by some ranked among the boles. It is used in medicine as an absorbent, and is celebrated for curing the heartburn. *Chambers.*

He maketh all the stones of the altar as *chalk* stones, that are beaten in sunder. *Isaiah.*

Chalk is of two sorts; the hard, dry, strong *chalk*, which is best for lime; and a soft, unctuous *chalk*, which is best for lands, because it easily dissolves with rain and frost. *Mortimer.*

With *chalk* I first describe a circle here,
Where these ethereal spirits must appear. *Dryden.*

To CHALK, tshâwk. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rub with chalk.

The beastly rabble then came down
From all the garrets in the town,
And stalls and shopboards in vast swarms,
With new *chalk'd* bills and rusty arms. *Hudibras.*

2. To manure with chalk.

Land that is *chalked*, if it is not well dunged, will receive but little benefit from a second *chalking.* *Mortimer.*

3. To mark or trace out as with chalk.

Being not propt by ancestry, whose grace
Chalks successours their way. *Shakspeare.*

His own mind *chalked* out to him the just proportions and measures of behaviour to his fellow-creatures. *South.*

With these helps I might at least have *chalked* out a way for others, to amend my errours in a like design. *Dryden.*

The time falls within the compass here *chalked* out by nature, very punctually. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

CHALK-CUTTER, tshâwk'kût-tûr. *n. s.* [from *chalk* and *cut.*] A man that digs chalk.

Shells, by the seamen called chalk eggs, are dug up commonly in the *chalk-pits*, where the *chalk-cutters* drive a great trade with them. *Woodward.*

CHALK-PIT, tshâwk'pît. *n. s.* [from *chalk* and *pit.*] A pit in which chalk is dug. See CHALK-CUTTER.

CHA'LKY, tshâwk'kė. *adj.* [from *chalk.*]

1. Consisting of chalk; white with chalk.

As far as I could ken the *chalky* cliffs,
When from thy shore the tempest beat us back,
I stood upon the hatches in the storm. *Shakspeare.*

That bellowing beats on Dover's *chalky* cliff. *Rowe.*

2. Impregnated with chalk.

Chalky water towards the top of the earth is too fretting. *Bacon.*

To CHA'LLENGE, tshâl'lênje. *v. a.* [*challenger*, Fr.]

1. To call another to answer for an offence by combat.

The prince of Wales stept forth before the king,
And, nephew, *challeng'd* you to single fight. *Shaks.*

2. To call to a contest.

Thus form'd for speed, he *challenges* the wind,
And leaves the Scythian arrow far behind. *Dryden.*

I *challenge* any man to make any pretence to power by right of fatherhood, either intelligible or possible. *Locke.*

3. To accuse.

Many of them be such losels and scatterlings, as that they cannot easily by any sheriff be gotten, when they are *challenged* for any such fact. *Spenser.*

Were the grac'd person of our Banquo present,
Whom I may rather *challenge* for unkindness. *Shakspeare.*

4. [In law.] To object to the impartiality of any one. [See the noun.]

Though only twelve are sworn, yet twenty-four are to be returned, to supply the defects or want of appearance of those that are *challenged* off, or make default. *Hale.*

5. To claim as due.

That divine order, whereby the pre-eminence of chiefest acceptation is by the best things worthily *challenged.* *Hooker.*

Which of you, shall we say, doth love us most?
That we our largest bounty may extend
Where nature doth with merit *challenge.* *Shaksp.*

And so much duty as my mother shew'd
To you, preferring you before her father;
So much I *challenge*, that I may profess
Due to the Moor, my lord. *Shakspeare.*

Had you not been their father, these white flakes
Did *challenge* pity of them. *Shakspeare.*

So when a tyger sucks the bullock's blood,
A famish'd lion, issuing from the wood,
Roars loudly fierce, and *challenges* the food. *Dryden.*

Hast thou yet drawn o'er young Juba?
That still would recommend thee more to Cæsar,
And *challenge* better terms. *Addison.*

6. To call any one to the performance of conditions.

I will now *challenge* you of your promise, to give me certain rules as to the principles of blazonry. *Peacham on Drawing.*

CHA'LLENGE, tshâl'lênje. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A summons to combat.

I never in my life
Did hear a *challenge* urg'd more modestly. *Shaksp.*

2. A demand of something as due.

Taking for his younglings cark,
Lest greedy eyes to them might *challenge* lay,
Busy with oker did their shoulders mark. *Sidney.*

There must be no *challenge* of superiority, or discountenancing of freedom. *Collier of Friendship.*

3. [In law.] An exception taken either against persons or things; persons, as in assize to the jurours, or any one or more of them, by the prisoner at the bar. *Challenge* made to the jurours, is either made to the array or to the polls: *challenge* made to the array, is when the whole number is excepted against, as partially empannelled: *challenge* to or by the poll, is when some one or more are excepted against, as not indifferent: *challenge* to the jurours is divided into *challenge* principal, and *challenge* for cause: *challenge* principal is that which the law allows without cause alleged, or farther examination; as a prisoner at the bar, arraigned upon felony, may peremptorily *challenge* to the number of twenty, one after another, of the jury empannelled upon him, alleging no cause. *Cowell.*

You are mine enemy, I make my *challenge.*
You shall not be my judge. *Shakspeare.*

CHA'LLENGER, tshâl'lên-jûr. *n. s.* [from *challenge.*

1. One that defies or summons another to combat.

Young man, have you challenged Charles the wrestler?—
No, fair princess; he is the general *challenger.* *Shakspeare.*

Death was denounc'd;
He took the summons, void of fear,
And unconcernedly cast his eyes around,
As if to find and dare the griesly *challenger.* *Dryden.*

2. One that claims superiority.

Whose worth
Stood *challenger* on mount of all the age,
For her perfections. *Shakspeare.*

3. A claimant; one that requires something as of right.

Earnest *challengers* there are of trial, by some publick disputation. *Hooker.*

CHALY'BEATE, kâ-lib'bė-êt.[91] *adj.* [from *chalybs*, Lat. steel.] Impregnated with iron or steel; having the qualities of steel.

The diet ought to strengthen the solids, allowing spices and wine, and the use of *chalybeate* waters. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CHAMA'DE, shâ-mâde. *n. s.* [French.] The beat of the drum which declares a surrender.

Several French battalions made a shew of resistance; but upon our preparing to fill up a little fossé, in order to attack them, they beat the *chamade*, and sent us charte blanche. *Addison.*

CHA'MBER, tshâme'bûr, *n. s.* [*chambre*, Fr. *camera*, Lat. *siambr*, Welsh.]

1. An apartment in a house; generally used for those appropriated to lodging.

Bid them come forth, and hear me,
Or at their *chamber* door I'll beat the drum,
Till it cry, sleep to death. *Shakspeare.*

When we have mark'd with blood those sleepy two,
Of his own *chamber.* *Shakspeare.*

A natural cave in a rock may have something not much unlike to parlours or *chambers.* *Bentley.*

2. Any retired room.

The dark caves of death, and *chambers* of the grave. *Prior*

3. Any cavity or hollow.

Petit has, from an examination of the figure of the eye, argued against the possibility of a film's existence in the posteriour *chamber.* *Sharp.*

4. A court of justice.

In the Imperial *chamber* this vulgar answer is not admitted, *viz.* I do not believe it, as the matter is propounded and alleged. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. The lower part of a gun where the charge is lodged.

6. A species of great gun.

Names given them, as cannons, demi-cannons, *chambers*, arquebuse, musket, *&c.* *Camden's Remains.*

7. The cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.

To CHA'MBER, tshâme'bûr. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be wanton; to intrigue.

Let us walk honestly as in the day, not in rioting and drunkenness, not in *chambering* and wantonness. *Romans.*

2. To reside as in the chamber.

The best blood *chamber'd* in his bosom. *Shaksp.*

CHA'MBERER, tshâme'bûr-ûr. *n. s.* [from *chamber.*] A man of intrigue.

I have not those soft parts of conversation,
That *chamberers* have. *Shakspeare.*

CHA'MBERFELLOW, tshâme'bûr-fêl-lô. *n. s.* [from *chamber* and *fellow.*] One that lies in the same chamber.

It is my fortune to have a *chamberfellow*, with whom I agree very well in many sentiments. *Spectator.*

CHA'MBERLAIN, tshâme'bûr-lîn.[208] *n. s.* [from *chamber.*]

1. Lord great chamberlain of England is the sixth officer of the crown; a considerable part of his function is at a coronation; to him belongs the provision of every thing in the house of lords; he disposes of the sword of state; under him are the gentleman usher of the black rod, yeomen ushers, and doorkeepers. To this office the duke of Ancaster makes an hereditary claim. *Chambers.*

2. Lord chamberlain of the houschold has the oversight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bedchamber. *Chambers.*

Humbly complaining to her deity,
Got my lord *chamberlain* his liberty. *Shaksp.*

He was made lord steward, that the staff of *chamberlain* might be put into the hands of his brother. *Clarendon.*

A patriot is a fool in every age,
Whom all lord *chamberlains* allow the stage. *Pope.*

3. A servant who has the care of the chambers.

Think'st thou
That the bleak air, thy boisterous *chamberlain*,
Will put thy shirt on warm? *Shakspeare.*

When Duncan is asleep, his two *chamberlains*
We will with wine and wassel convince. *Shaks.*

He serv'd at first Æmilia's *chamberlain*.
Dryden's Fables.

4. A receiver of rents and revenues; as, *chamberlain* of the exchequer, of Chester, of the city of London. *Chambers.*

CHA'MBERLAINSHIP, tshâme'bûr-lîn-shîp. *n. s.* [from chamberlain.] The office of a chamberlain.

CHA'MBERMAID, tshâme'bûr-mâde. *n. s.* [from *chamber* and *maid.*] A maid whose business is to dress a lady, and wait in her chamber.

Men will not hiss,
The *chambermaid* was named Ciss. *Ben Jonson.*

Some coarse country wench, almost decay'd,
Trudges to town, and first turns *chambermaid*. *Pope.*

When he doubted whether a word were intelligible or no, he used to consult one of his lady's *chambermaids*. *Swift.*

If these nurses ever presume to entertain the girls with the common follies practised by *chambermaids* among us, they are publicly whipped. *Swift.*

To CH'AMBLET, kâm'lêt. *v. a.* [from *camelot.* See CAMELOT.] To vary; to variegate.

Some have the veins more varied and *chambleted;* as oak, whereof wainscot is made. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

CHA'MBREL *of a horse*, kâm'rîl. The joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg. *Farrier's Dict.*

CHAME'LEON, kâ-mê-lê-ûn. *n. s.* [χαμαίλεων.]

The *chameleon* has four feet, and on each foot three claws. Its tail is long; with this, as well as with its feet, it fastens itself to the branches of trees. Its tail is flat, its nose long, ending in an obtuse point; its back is sharp, its skin plaited, and jagged like a saw from the neck to the last joint of the tail, and upon its head it has something like a comb; like a fish, it has no neck. Some have asserted, that it lives only upon air; but it has been observed to feed on flies, catched with its tongue, which is about ten inches long, and three thick; made of white flesh, round, but flat at the end; or hollow and open, resembling an elephant's trunk. It also shrinks, and grows longer. This animal is said to assume the colour of those things to which it is applied; but our modern observers assure us, that its natural colour, when at rest and in the shade, is a bluish grey; though some are yellow, and others green, but both of a smaller kind. When it is exposed to the sun, the grey changes into a darker grey, inclining to a dun colour; and its parts, which have least of the light upon them, are changed into spots of different colours. The grain of its skin, when the light doth not shine upon it, is like cloth mixed with many colours. Sometimes, when it is handled, it seems speckled with dark spots, inclining to green. If it be put upon a black hat, it appears to be of a violet colour; and sometimes, if it be wrapped up in linen, it is white; but it changes colour only in some parts of the body. *Calmet.*

A *chameleon* is a creature about the bigness of an ordinary lizard; his head unproportionably big, and his eyes great; he moveth his head without writhing of his neck, which is inflexible, as a hog doth; his back crooked, his skin spotted with little tumours, less eminent nearer the belly; his tail slender and long; on each foot he hath five fingers, three on the outside, and two on the inside; his tongue of a marvellous length in respect of his body, and hollow at the end, which he will launch out to prey upon flies, of colour green, and of a dusky yellow, brighter and whiter towards the belly; yet spotted with blue, white, and red. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

I can add colours ev'n to the *chameleon;*
Change shapes with Proteus, for advantage. *Shaks.*

One part devours the other, and leaves not so much as a mouthful of that popular air, which the *chameleons* gasp after. *Decay of Piety.*

The thin *chameleon*, fed with air, receives
The colour of the thing to which he cleaves. *Dryd.*

As the *chameleon*, which is known
To have no colours of his own,
But borrows from his neighbour's hue,
His white or black, his green or blue. *Prior.*

To CHA'MFER, tshâm'fûr. *v. a.* [*chambrer*, Fr.] To channel; to make furrows or gutters upon a column.

CHA'MFER, tshâm'fûr, } *n. s.* [from *To*
CHA'MFRET, tshâm'frêt, } *chamfer.*] A small furrow or gutter on a column.

CHA'MLET, kâm'lêt. *n. s.* [See CAMELOT.] Stuff made originally of camel's hair.

To make a *chamlet*, draw five lines, waved overthwart, if your diapering consist of a double line. *Peacham on Drawing*

CHA'MOIS, shâ-môê. *n. s.* [*chamois*, Fr.] An animal of the goat kind, whose skin is made into soft leather, called among us *shammy.*

These are the beasts which you shall eat; the ox, the sheep, and wild ox, and the *chamois.* *Deuteronomy.*

CHA'MOMILE, kâm-ô-mîle.[353] *n. s.* [χαμαίμῆλον.] An odoriferous plant.

Cool violets, and orpine growing still,
Embathed balm, and cheerful galingale,
Fresh costmary, and breathful *chamomile*,
Dull poppy, and drink quick'ning setuale. *Spenser.*

For though the *chamomile*, the more it is trodden on the faster it grows; yet youth, the more it is wasted, the sooner it wears. *Shakspeare.*

Posset drink with *chamomile* flowers. *Floyer on the Humours.*

To CHAMP, tshâmp. *v. a.* [*champayer*, Fr.]

1. To bite with a frequent action of the teeth.

Coffee and opium are taken down, tobacco but in smoke, and betel is but *champed* in the mouth with a little lime. *Bacon.*

The fiend reply'd not, overcome with rage;
But, like a proud steed reign'd, went haughty on,
Champing his iron curb. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

At his command
The steeds caparison'd with purple stand,
And *champ* between their teeth the foaming gold. *Dryden.*

2. To devour, with violent action of the teeth.

A tobacco pipe happened to break in my mouth, and the pieces left such a delicious roughness on my tongue, that I *champed* up the remaining part. *Spectator.*

To CHAMP, tshâmp. *v. n.* To perform frequently the action of biting.

Muttering and *champing*, as though his cud had troubled him, he gave occasion to Musidorus to come near him. *Sidney.*

They began to repent of that they had done, and irefully to *champ* upon the bit they had taken into their mouths. *Hooker.*

His jaws did not answer equally to one another; but, by his frequent motion and *champing* with them; it was evident they were neither luxated nor fractured. *Wiseman.*

CHA'MPAIGN, tshâm-pâne'. *n. s.* [*campagne*, Fr.] A flat open country.

In the abuses of the customs, meseems, you have a fair *champaign* laid open to you, in which you may at large stretch out your discourse. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Of all these bounds,
With shadowy forests and with *champaigns* rich'd,
We make thee lady. *Shakspeare.*

If two bordering princes have their territory meeting on an open *champaign*, the more mighty will continually seek occasion to extend his limits unto the further borders thereof. *Ralcigh.*

Sir John Norris maintained a retreat without disarray, by the space of some miles, part of the way *champaign*, unto the city of Gaunt, with less loss of men than the enemy. *Bacon.*

From his side two rivers flow'd,
Th' one winding, th' other straight, and left between
Fair *champaign*, with less rivers interven'd. *Milton.*

CHA'MPERTORS, shâm'-pêr-tûrz. *n. s.* [from *champerty.* In law.] Such as move suits; or cause them to be moved, either by their own or others procurement, and pursue, at their proper costs, to have part of the land in contest, or part of the gains. *Cowell.*

CHA'MPERTY, shâm'pêr-tê. *n. s.* [*champart*, Fr. In law.] A maintenance of any man in his suit, while depending, upon condition to have part of the thing when it is recovered. *Cowell.*

CHAMPI'GNON, shâm-pîn'yûn. *n. s.* [*champignon*, Fr.] A kind of mushroom.

He viler friends with doubtful mushrooms treats,
Secure for you, himself *champignons* eats. *Dryden.*

It has the resemblance of a large *champignon* before it is opened, branching out into a large round knob. *Woodward.*

CHA'MPION, tshâm'pê-ûn, *n. s.* [*champion*, Fr. *campio*, low Lat.]

1. A man who undertakes a cause in single combat.

In many armies, the matter should be tried by duel between two champions. *Bacon.*

For hot, cold, moist, and dry, four *champions* fierce,
Strive here for mast'ry, and to battle bring
Their embryon atoms. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

O light of Trojans, and support of Troy,
Thy father's *champion*, and thy country's joy! *Dryden.*

At length the adverse admirals appear,
The two bold *champions* of each country's right. *Dryden.*

2. A hero; a stout warriour; one bold in contest.

A stouter *champion* never handled sword. *Shaksp.*

This makes you incapable of conviction; and they applaud themselves as zealous *champions* for truth, when indeed they are contending for errour. *Locke.*

3. In law.

In our common law, *champion* is taken no less for him that trieth the combat in his own case, than for him that fighteth in the case of another. *Cowell.*

To CHA'MPION, tshâm'pė-ŭn. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To challenge to the combat.

The seed of Banquo kings!
Rather than so, come, Fate, into the list,
And *champion* me to the utterance. *Shakspeare.*

CHANCE, tshânse.[78][79] *n. s.* [*chance*, Fr.]

1. Fortune; the cause of fortuitous events.

As th' unthought accident is guilty
Of what we wildly do, so we profess
Ourselves to be the slaves of *chance*, and flies
Of every wind that blows. *Shakspeare.*

The only man, of all that *chance* could bring
To meet my arms, was worth the conquering. *Dryden.*

Chance is but a mere name, and really nothing in itself; a conception of our minds, and only a compendious way of speaking, whereby we would express that such effects as are commonly attributed to *chance*, were verily produced by their true and proper causes, but without their design to produce them. *Bentley.*

2. Fortune; the act of fortune; what fortune may bring: applied to persons.

These things are commonly not observed, but left to take their *chance*. *Bacon's Essays.*

3. Accident; casual occurrence; fortuitous event.

To say a thing is *chance* or casualty, as it relates to second causes, is not profaneness, but a great truth; as signifying no more, than that there are some events besides the knowledge and power of second agents. *South.*

The beauty I beheld has struck me dead;
Unknowingly she strikes, and kills by *chance*;
Poison is in her eyes, and death in ev'ry glance. *Dryden.*

All nature is but art, unknown to thee;
All *chance* direction, which thou canst not see. *Pope.*

4. Event; success; luck: applied to things.

Now we'll together, and the *chance* of goodness
Be like our warranted quarrel! *Shakspeare.*

5. Misfortune; unlucky accident.

You were us'd
To say extremity was the trier of spirits,
That common *chances* common men could bear. *Shakspeare.*

6. Possibility of any occurrence.

A *chance*, but *chance* may lead where I may meet
Some wand'ring spirit of heav'n, by fountain side,
Or in thick shade retir'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Then your ladyship might have a chance to escape this address. *Swift.*

CHANCE, tshânse. *adj.* [It is seldom used but in composition.] Happening by chance.

Now should they part, malicious tongues would say,
They met like *chance* companions on the way. *Dryden.*

I would not take the gift,
Which, like a toy, dropt from the hands of fortune,
Lay for the next *chance* comer. *Dryden.*

To CHANCE, tshânse. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To happen; to fall out; to fortune.

Think what a chance thou *chancest* on; but think;——
Thou hast thy mistress still. *Shakspeare.*

How *chance* thou art not with the prince thy brother? *Shakspeare.*

Ay, Casca, tell us what hath *chanc'd* to-day,
That Cæsar looks so sad. *Shakspeare.*

He *chanced* upon divers of the Turks' victuallers, whom he easily took. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

I chose the safer sea, and *chanc'd* to find
A river's mouth impervious to the wind. *Pope's Odyssey.*

CHA'NCEFUL, tshânse'fûl. *adj.* [*chance* and *full.*] Hazardous. Out of use.

Myself would offer you t' accompany
In this advent'rous *chanceful* jeopardy. *Spenser.*

CHANCE-MEDLEY, tshânse-mĕd'lė. *n. s.* [from *chance* and *medley.*] In law.

The casual slaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the slayer, when ignorance or negligence is joined with the chance; as if a man lop trees by an highway-side, by which many usually travel, and cast down a bough, not giving warning to take heed thereof, by which bough one passing by is slain: in this case he offends, because he gave no warning, that the party might have taken heed to himself. *Cowell.*

If such an one should have the ill hap, at any time, to strike a man dead with a smart saying, it ought, in all reason and conscience, to be judged but a *chance-medley*. *South.*

CHA'NCEABLE, tshân'sâ-bl. *adj.* [from *chance.*] Accidental.

The trial thereof was cut off by the *chanceable* coming thither of the king of Iberia. *Sidney.*

CHA'NCEL, tshân'sĕl. *n. s.* [from *cancelli*, Lat. lattices, with which the *chancel* was enclosed.] The eastern part of the church, in which the altar is placed.

Whether it be allowable or no, that the minister should say service in the *chancel*. *Hooker.*

The *chancel* of this church is vaulted with a single stone of four feet in thickness, and an hundred and fourteen in circumference. *Addison on Italy.*

CHA'NCELLOR, tshân'sĕl-lŭr. *n. s.* [*cancellarius*, Lat. *chancellier*, Fr. from *cancellare literas*, *vel scriptum lineâ per medium ductâ damnare;* and seemeth of itself to be derived *à cancellis*, which signify all one with κιγκλιδες a lattice; that is, a thing made of wood or iron bars, laid crossways one over another, so that a man may see through them in and out. It may be thought that judgment seats were compassed in with bars, to defend the judges and other officers from the press of the multitude, and yet not to hinder any man's view.

Quæsitis regni tibi cancellarius *Angli,*
Primus solliciti mente petendus erit.
Hic est, qui regni leges cancellat iniquas,
Et mandata pii principis æque facit.

Verses of *Nigel de Wetekre* to the bishop of Ely, chancellor to Richard I.

1. The highest judge of the law.

Cancellarius, at the first, signified the registers or actuaries in court; *grapharios, scil, qui conscribendis & excipiendis judicum actis dant operam.* But this name is greatly advanced, and, not only in other kingdoms but in this, is given to him that is the chief judge in causes of property; for the *chancellor* hath power to moderate and temper the written law, and subjecteth himself only to the law of nature and conscience. *Cowell.*

Turn out, you rogue! how like a beast you lie!
Go, buckle to the law. Is this an hour.
To stretch your limbs? you'll ne'er be *chancellor*. *Dryden, jun.*

Aristides was a person of the strictest justice, and best acquainted with the laws, as well as forms, of their government; so that he was, in a manner, *chancellor* of Athens. *Swift.*

2. *Chancellor in the Ecclesiastical Court.* A bishop's lawyer; a man trained up in the civil and canon law, to direct the bishops in matters of judgment, relating as well to criminal as to civil affairs in the church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. *Chancellor of a Cathedral.* A dignitary whose office it is to superintend the regular exercise of devotion.

4. *Chancellor of the Exchequer.* An officer who sits in that court, and in the exchequer chamber. He has power, with others, to compound for forfeitures on penal statutes, bonds and recognizances entered into by the king. He has great authority in managing the royal revenue, and in matters of first fruits. The court of equity is in the exchequer chamber, and is held before the lord treasurer, *chancellor*, and barons, as that of common law before the barons only. *Cowell. Chambers.*

5. *Chancellor of an University.* The principal magistrate, who at Oxford holds his office during life, but at Cambridge he may be elected every three years.

6. *Chancellor of the Order of the Garter*, and other military orders, is an officer who seals the commissions and mandates of the chapter and assembly of the knights, keeps the register of their deliberations, and delivers their acts under the seal of their order. *Chambers.*

CHA'NCELLORSHIP, tshân'sĕl-lŭr-ship. *n. s.* The office of chancellor.

The Sunday after More gave up his *chancellorship* of England, he came himself to his wife's pew, and used the usual words of his gentleman-usher, Madam, my lord is gone. *Camden.*

CHA'NCERY, tshân'sŭr-ė. *n. s.* [from *chancellor;* probably *chancellery*, then shortened.] The court of equity and conscience, moderating the rigour of other courts, that are tied to the letter of the law; whereof the lord chancellor of England is the chief judge, or the lord keeper of the great seal. *Cowell.*

The contumacy and contempt of the party must be signified in the court of *chancery*, by the bishop's letters under the seal episcopal. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CHA'NCRE, shânk'ŭr. [416] *n. s* [*chancre*, Fr.] An ulcer usually arising from venereal maladies.

It is possible he was not well cured, and would have relapsed with a *chancre*. *Wiseman.*

CHA'NCROUS, shânk'rŭs. *adj.* [from *chan-*

cre.] Having the qualities of a chancre; ulcerous.

You may think I am too strict in giving so many internals in the cure of so small an ulcer as a chancre, or rather a *chancrous* callus. *Wiseman.*

CHANDELI'ER, shân-dê-lêêr'. *n. s.* [*chandelier*, Fr.] A branch for candles.

CHA'NDLER, tshând'lûr. *n. s.* [*chandelier*, Fr.] An artisan whose trade it is to make candles, or a person who sells them.

The sack that thou hast drunken me, would have bought me lights as good cheap at the dearest *chandlers* in Europe. *Shaksp.*

But whether black or lighter dyes are worn,
The *chandler's* basket, on his shoulder born,
With tallow spots thy coat. *Gay.*

CHA'NFRIN, shân'frên. *n. s.* [old Fr.] The fore part of the head of a horse, which extends from under the ears, along the interval between the eyebrows, down to his nose. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CHANGE, tshânje.[74] *v. a.* [*changer*, Fr. *cambia*, Lat.]

1. To put one thing in the place of another.

He that cannot look into his own estate, had need choose well whom he employeth, and *change* them often; for new are more timorous, and less subtile. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. To quit any thing for the sake of another: with *for* before the thing taken or received.

Persons grown up in the belief of any religion, cannot *change* that *for* another, without applying their understanding duly to consider and compare both. *South.*

The French and we still *change;* but here's the curse,
They *change for* better, and we *change for* worse. *Dryden.*

3. To give and take reciprocally: with the particle *with* before the person to whom we give, and from whom we take.

To secure thy content, look upon those thousands, *with* whom thou wouldst not, for any interest, *change* thy fortune and condition. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

4. To alter; to make other than it was.

Thou shalt not see me blush,
Nor *change* my countenance for this arrest;
A heart unspotted is not easily daunted. *Shaksp.*

Whatsoever is brought upon thee, take cheerfully, and be patient when thou art *changed* to a low estate. *Ecclus.*

For the elements were *changed* in themselves by a kind of harmony; like as in a psaltery notes *change* the name of the tune, and yet are always sounds. *Wisdom.*

5. To mend the disposition or mind.

I would she were in heaven, so she could
Intreat some pow'r to *change* this currish Jew. *Shaksp.*

6. To discount a large piece of money into several smaller.

A shopkeeper might be able to *change* a guinea, or a moidore, when a customer comes for a crown's worth of goods. *Swift.*

7. *To change a horse*, or *to change hand*, is to turn or bear the horse's head from one hand to the other, from the left to the right, or from the right to the left. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CHANGE, tshânje. *v. n.*

1. To undergo change; to suffer alteration: as, his fortune may soon *change*, though he is now so secure.

One Julia, that his *changing* thought forgot,
Would better fit his chamber. *Shaksp.*

2. To change, as the moon; to begin a new monthly revolution.

I am weary of this moon; would he would *change.* *Shaksp.*

CHANGE, tshânje. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An alteration of the state of any thing.

Since I saw you last,
There is a *change* upon you. *Shaksp.*

2. A succession of one thing in the place of another.

O wond'rous *changes* of a fatal scene,
Still varying to the last! *Dryden.*

Nothing can cure this part of ill-breeding, but *change* and variety of company, and that of persons above us. *Locke.*

Empires by various turns shall rise and set;
While thy abandon'd tribes shall only know
A diff'rent master, and a *change* of time. *Prior.*

Hear how Timotheus' various lays surprise,
And bid alternate passions fall and rise!
While at each *change*, the son of Libyan Jove
Now burns with glory, and then melts with love. *Pope.*

3. The time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution.

Take seeds or roots, and set some of them immediately after the *change*, and others of the same kind immediately after the full. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. Novelty; a state different from the former.

The hearts
Of all his people shall revolt from him,
And kiss the lips of unacquainted *change.* *Shaksp.*

Our fathers did, for *change*, to France repair;
And they, for *change*, will try our English air. *Dryden.*

5. [In ringing.] An alteration of the order in which a set of bells is sounded.

Four bells admit twenty-four *changes* in ringing, and five bells one hundred and twenty. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Easy it may be to contrive new postures, and ring other *changes* upon the same bells. *Norris.*

6. That which makes a variety; that which may be used for another of the same kind.

I will now put forth a riddle unto you; if you can find it out, then I will give you thirty sheets, and thirty *change* of garments. *Judges.*

7. Small money, which may be given for larger pieces.

Wood buys up our old halfpence, and from thence the present want of *change* arises; but supposing not one farthing of *change* in the nation, five-and-twenty thousand pounds would be sufficient. *Swift.*

8. Change for exchange; a place where persons meet to traffick and transact mercantile affairs.

The bar, the bench, the *change*, the schools and pulpits, are full of quacks, jugglers, and plagiaries. *L'Estrange.*

CHA'NGEABLE, tshânje'â-bl. *adj.* [from *change.*]

1. Subject to change; fickle; inconstant.

A steady mind will admit steady methods and counsels; there is no measure to be taken of a *changeable* humour. *L'Estrange.*

As I am a man, I must be *changeable;* and sometimes the gravest of us all are so, even upon ridiculous accidents. *Dryden.*

2. Possible to be changed.

The fibrous or vascular parts of vegetables seem scarce *changeable* in the alimentary duct. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Having the quality of exhibiting different appearances.

Now the taylor make thy doublet of *changeable* taffeta; for thy mind is a very opal. *Shaksp.*

CHA'NGEABLENESS, tshânje'â-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *changeable.*]

1. Inconstancy; fickleness.

At length he betrothed himself to one worthy to be liked, if any worthiness might excuse so unworthy a *changeableness.* *Sidney.*

There is no temper of mind more unmanly than that *changeableness*, with which we are too justly branded by all our neighbours. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. Susceptibility of change.

If how long they are to continue in force, be no where expressed, then have we no light to direct our judgment concerning the *changeableness* or immutability of them, but considering the nature and quality of such laws. *Hooker.*

CHA'NGEABLY, tshânje'â-blê. *adv.* [from *changeable.*] Inconstantly

CHA'NGEFUL, tshânje'fûl. *adj.* [from *change* and *full.*] Full of change; inconstant; uncertain; mutable; subject to variation; fickle.

Unsound plots, and *changeful* orders, are daily devised for her good, yet never effectually prosecuted. *Spenser.*

Britain, *changeful* as a child at play.
Now calls in princes, and now turns away. *Pope.*

CHA'NGELING, tshânje'ling. *n. s.* [from *change;* the word arises from an odd superstitious opinion, that the fairies steal away children, and put others that are ugly and stupid in their places.]

1. A child taken or left in the place of another.

And her base elfin breed there for thee left:
Such men do *changelings* call, so chang'd by faries theft. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

She, as her attendant, hath
A lovely boy stol'n from an Indian king;
She never had so sweet a *changeling.* *Shaksp.*

2. An idiot; a fool; a natural.

Changelings and fools of heav'n, and thence shut out,
Wildly we roam in discontent about. *Dryden.*

Would any one be a *changeling*, because he is less determined by wise considerations than a wise man? *Locke.*

3. One apt to change; a waverer.

Of fickle *changelings* and poor discontents,
That gape and rub the elbow at the news
Of hurly-burly innovation. *Shaksp.*

'Twas not long
Before from world to world they swung;
As they had turn'd from side to side,
And as they *changelings* liv'd, they died. *Hudibras.*

4. Any thing changed and put in the place of another: in ludicrous speech.

I folded the writ up in the form of the other,
Subscrib'd it, gave the impression, plac'd it safely,
The *changeling* never known. *Shakspeare.*

CHA'NGER, tshâne'jûr. *n. s.* [from *change.*] One that is employed in changing or discounting money; money-changer.

CHA'NNEL, tshân'nêl.[99] *n. s.* [*canal*, Fr. *canalis*, Lat.]

1. The hollow bed of running waters.

It is not so easy, now that things are grown into an habit, and have their certain course, to change the *channel*, and turn their streams another way. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Draw them to Tyber's bank, and weep your tears
Into the *channel*, till the lowest stream
Do kiss the most exalted shores of all. *Shaksp.*

So th' injur'd sea, which from her wonted course,
To gain some acres, avarice did force;
If the new banks, neglected once, decay,
No longer will from her old *channel* stay. *Waller*

Had not the said strata been dislocated, some of them elevated, and others depressed, there would have been no cavity or *channel* to give reception to the water of the sea. *Woodward.*

The tops of mountains and hills will be continually washed down by the rains, and the *channels* of rivers abraded by the streams. *Bentley.*

2. Any cavity drawn longwise.

Complaint and hot desires, the lover's hell,
And scalding tears, that wore a *channel* where they fell. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. A strait or narrow sea, between two countries: as the British *Channel*, between Britain and France; St. George's *Channel*, between Britain and Ireland.

4. A gutter or furrow of a pillar.

To CHA'NNEL, tshân'nêl. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut any thing in channels.

No more shall trenching war *channel* her fields,
Nor bruise her flowrets with the armed hoofs
Of hostile paces. *Shaksp.*

The body of this column is perpetually *channelled*, like a thick plaited gown. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Torrents, and loud impetuous cataracts,
Roll down the lofty mountain's *channell'd* sides,
And to the vale convey their foaming tides. *Blackmore.*

To CHANT, tshânt.[79] *v. a.* [*chanter*, Fr.]

1. To sing.

Wherein the chearful birds of sundry kind
Do *chant* sweet musick. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To celebrate by song.

The poets *chant* it in the theatres, the shepherds in the mountains. *Bramhall.*

3. To sing in the cathedral service.

To CHANT, tshânt.[78] *v. n.* To sing; to make melody with the voice.

They *chant* to the sound of the viol, and invent to themselves instruments of musick. *Amos*, vi. 7.

Heav'n heard his song, and hasten'd his relief;
And chang'd to snowy plumes his hoary hair,
And wing'd his flight, to *chant* aloft in air. *Dryd.*

CHANT, tshânt. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Song; melody.

A pleasant grove,
With *chant* of tuneful birds resounding loud. *Milt.*

CHA'NTER, tshân'tûr. *n. s.* [from *chant*.] A singer; a songster.

You curious *chanters* of the wood,
That warble forth dame Nature's lays. *Wotton.*

Jove's ethereal lays, resistless fire,
The *chanter's* soul and raptur'd song inspire,
Instinct divine! nor blame severe his choice,
Warbling the Grecian woes with harp and voice. *Pope.*

CHA'NTICLEER, tshân'tê-klêêr. *n. s.* [from *chanter* and *clair*, Fr.] The name given to the cock, from the clearness and loudness of his crow.

And chearful *chanticleer*, with his note shrill,
Had warned once, that Phœbus' fiery car
In haste was climbing up the eastern hill. *Spenser.*

Hark, hark, I hear
The strain of strutting *chanticleer*. *Shaksp.*

Stay, the chearful *chanticleer*
Tells you that the time is near. *Ben Jonson.*

These verses were mentioned by Chaucer, in the description of the sudden stir, and panical fear, when *Chanticleer* the cock was carried away by Reynard the fox. *Camden's Remains.*

Within this homestead liv'd without a peer,
For crowing loud, the noble *chanticleer*. *Dryden's Fables.*

CHA'NTRESS, tshân'três. *n. s.* [from *chant*.] A woman singer.

Sweet bird, that shunn'st the noise of folly,
Most musical, most melancholy!
Thee, *chantress* of the woods among,
I woo to hear thy even-song. *Milton.*

CHA'NTRY, tshân'trê. *n. s.* [from *chant*.]

Chantry is a church or chapel endowed with lands, or other yearly revenue, for the maintainance of one or more priests, daily to sing mass for the souls of the donors, and such others as they appoint. *Cowell.*

Now go with me, and with this holy man,
Into the *chantry* by;
And, underneath that consecrated roof,
Plight me the full assurance of thy faith. *Shak.*

CHA'OS, kâ'ôs.[353] *n. s.* [*chaos*, Lat. χάος]

1. The mass of matter supposed to be in confusion before it was divided by the creation into its proper classes and elements.

The whole universe would have been a confused *chaos*, without beauty or order. *Bentley.*

2. Confusion; irregular mixture.

Had I followed the worst, I could not have brought church and state to such a *chaos* of confusion, as some have done. *K. Charles.*

Their reason sleeps, but mimick fancy wakes,
Supplies her parts, and wild ideas takes
From words and things, ill sorted, and misjoin'd;
The anarchy of thought, and *chaos* of the mind. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing where the parts are undistinguished.

We shall have nothing but darkness and a *chaos* within, whatever order and light there be in things without us. *Locke.*

Pleas'd with a work, where nothing's just or fit,
One glaring *chaos* and wild heap of wit. *Pope.*

CHAO'TICK, kâ-ôt'tik. *adj.* [from *chaos*.] Resembling chaos; confused

When the terraqueous globe was in a *chaotick* state, and the earthly particles subsided, then those several beds were, in all probability, reposited in the earth. *Derham.*

To CHAP, tshôp. *v. a.* [*kappen*, Dutch, to cut. This word seems originally the same with *chop*; nor were they probably distinguished at first, otherwise than by accident; but they have now a meaning something different, though referable to the same original sense.] To break into *hiatus*, or gapings.

It weakened more and more the arch of the earth, drying it immoderately, and *chapping* it in sundry places. *Burnet.*

Then would unbalanc'd heat licentious reign,
Crack the dry hill, and *chap* the russet plain. *Blackmore.*

CHAP, tshôp. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A cleft; an aperture; an opening; a gaping; a chink.

What moisture the heat of the summer sucks out of the earth, it is repaid in the rains of the next winter; and what *chaps* are made in it, are filled up again. *Burnet's Theory.*

CHAP, tshôp. *n. s.* [This is not often used, except by anatomists, in the *singular*.] The upper or under part of a beast's mouth.

Froth fills his *chaps*, he sends a grunting sound.
And part he churns, and part befoams the ground. *Dryden.*

The nether *chap* in the male skeleton is half an inch broader than in the female. *Grew's Musæum.*

CHAPE, tshâpe. *n. s.* [*chappe*, Fr.]

1. The catch of any thing by which it is held in its place; as the hook of a scabbard by which it sticks in the belt; the point by which a buckle is held to the back strap.

This is Monsieur Parolles, that had the whole theory of the war in the knot of his scarf, and the practice in the *chape* of his dagger. *Shaksp.*

2. A brass or silver tip or case, that strengthens the end of the scabbard of a sword. *Phillips's World of Words.*

CHA'PEL, tshâp'êl. *n. s.* [*capella*, Lat.]

A *chapel* is of two sorts; either adjoining to a church, as a parcel of the same, which men of worth build; or else separate from the mother church, where the parish is wide, and is commonly called a *chapel* of ease, because it is built for the ease of one or more parishioners, that dwell too far from the church, and is served by some inferiour curate, provided for at the charge of the rector, or of such as have benefit by it, as the composition or custom is. *Cowell.*

She went in among those few trees, so closed in the tops together, as they might seem a little *chapel*. *Sidney.*

Will you dispatch us here under this tree, or shall we go with you to your *chapel*? *Shaks.*

Where truth erecteth her church, he helps errour to rear up a *chapel* hard by. *Howell.*

A *chapel* will I build with large endowment. *Dryden.*

A free *chapel* is such as is founded by the king of England. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CHA'PELESS, tshâpe'lês. *adj.* [from chape.] Wanting a chape.

An old rusty sword, with a broken hilt, and *chapeless*, with two broken points. *Shaksp.*

CHAPE'LLANY, tshâp'pêl-lên-nê. *n. s.* [from *chapel*.]

A *chapellany* is usually said to be that which does not subsist of itself, but is built and founded within some other church, and is dependent thereon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CHA'PELRY, tshâp'pêl-rê. *n. s.* [from *chapel*.] The jurisdiction or bounds of a chapel.

CHA'PERON, shâp'rôn. *n. s.* [French.] A kind of hood or cap worn by the knights of the garter in their habits.

I will omit the honourable habiliments, as robes of state, parliament robes, *chaperons*, and caps of state. *Camden.*

CHA'PFALN, tshôp'fâln. *adj.* [from *chap* and *faln*.] Having the mouth shrunk.

A *chapfaln* beaver loosely hanging by
The cloven helm. *Dryden*

CHA'PITER, tshâp'-ê-tûr. *n. s.* [*chapiteau*, Fr.] The upper part or capital of a pillar.

He overlaid their *chapiters* and their fillets with gold. *Exodus.*

CHA'PLAIN, tshâp-lîn.[208] *n. s.* [*capellanus*, Lat.]

1. He that performs divine service in a chapel, and attends the king, or other person, for the instruction of him and his family, to read prayers, and preach. *Cowell.*

Wishing me to permit
John de la Court, my *chaplain*, a choice hour,
To hear from him a matter of some moment. *Shak.*

Chaplain, away! thy priesthood saves thy life. *Shaksp.*

2. One that officiates in domestic worship.

A chief governor can never fail of some worthless illiterate *chaplain*, fond of a title and precedence. *Swift.*

CHA'PLAINSHIP, tshâp'lîn-ship. *n. s.* [from *chaplain*.]

1. The office or business of a chaplain.
2. The possession or revenue of a chapel.

CHA'PLESS, tshôp'lês. *adj.* [from *chap*.] Without any flesh about the mouth.

Now *chapless*, and knocked about the mazzard with a sexton's spade. *Shaksp.*

Shut me nightly in a charnel-house,
With reeky shanks and yellow *chapless* bones.
Shaksp.

CHA'PLET, tshâp'lêt. *n. s.* [*chapelet*, Fr.]

1. A garland or wreath to be worn about the head.
Upon old Hyems' chin, and icy crown,
An od'rous *chaplet* of sweet summer's buds,
Is, as in mockery, set. *Shaksp.*
I strangely long to know,
Whether they nobler *chaplets* wear,
Those that their mistress' scorn did bear,
Or those that were us'd kindly. *Suckling.*
All the quire was grac'd,
With *chaplets* green, upon their foreheads plac'd.
Dryden.
The winding ivy *chaplet* to invade,
And folded fern, that your fair forehead shade.
Dryden.
They made an humble *chaplet* for the king.
Swift.

2. A string of beads used in the Romish church for keeping an account of the number rehearsed of paternosters and avemarias. A different sort of *chaplets* is also used by the Mahometans.

3. [In architecture.] A little moulding carved into round beads, pearls, or olives.

4. [In horsemanship.] A couple of stirrup leathers, mounted each of them with a stirrup, and joining at top in a sort of leather buckle, which is called the head of the *chaplet*, by which they are fastened to the pummel of a saddle, after they have been adjusted to the length and bearing of the rider. *Farrier's Dict.*

5. A tuft of feathers on the peacock's head.

CHA'PMAN, tshâp'mân.[88] *n. s.* [ceapman. Sax.] A cheapner; one that offers as a purchaser.
Fair Diomede, you do as *chapmen* do,
Dispraise the thing that you intend to buy. *Shak.*
Yet have they seen the maps, and bought 'em too,
And understand 'em as most *chapmen* do.
Ben Jonson.
There was a collection of certain rare manuscripts, exquisitely written in Arabick; these were upon sale to the Jesuits at Antwerp, liquorish *chapmen* of such wares. *Wotton.*
He dressed two, and carried them to Samos, as the likeliest place for a *chapman*. *L'Estrange.*
Their *chapmen* they betray,
Their shops are dens, the buyer is their prey.
Dryden.

CHAPS, tshôps. *n. s.* [from *chaft.*]

1. The mouth of a beast of prey.
So on the downs we see
A hasten'd hare from greedy greyhound go,
And past all hope, his *chaps* to frustrate so. *Sidney.*
Open your mouth; you cannot tell who's your friend; open your *chaps* again. *Shaksp.*
Their whelps at home expect the promis'd food,
And long to temper their dry *chaps* in blood.
Dryden

2. It is used in contempt for the mouth of a man.

CHAPT, CHA'PPED, } tshpôt. { *particip. pass.* [of *To chap.*]
Like a table upon which you may run your finger without rubs, and your nail cannot find a joint; not horrid, rough, wrinkled, gaping, or *chapt.*
Ben Jonson.
Cooling ointment made,
Which on their sun-burnt cheeks and their *chapt* skins they laid. *Dryden's Fables.*

CHA'PTER, tshâp'-tûr. *n. s.* [*chapitre*, Fr. from *capitulum*, Lat.

1. A division of a book.
The first book we divide into three sections; whereof the first is these three *chapters.*
Burnet's Theory.
If these mighty men at *chapter* and verse, can produce then no scripture to overthrow our church ceremonies, I will undertake to produce scripture enough to warrant them. *South.*

2. From this comes the proverbial phrase, *to the end of the chapter;* throughout; to the end.
Money does all things; for it gives and it takes away, it makes honest men and knaves, fools and philosophers; and so forward, *mutatis mutandis to the end of the chapter* *L'Estrange.*

3. *Chapter*, from *capitulum*, signifieth, in our common law, as in the canon law, whence it is borrowed, an assembly of the clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church. *Cowell.*
The abbot takes the advice and consent of his *chapter*, before he enters on any matters of importance. *Addison on Italy.*

4. The place where delinquents receive discipline and correction. *Ayliffe's Par.*

5. A decretal epistle. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

6. Chapter-house; the place in which assemblies of the clergy are held.
Though the canonical constitution does strictly require it to be made in the cathedral, yet it matters not where it be made, either in the choir or *chapter-house.* *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

CHA'PTREL, tshâp'-trêl. *n. s.* [probably from *chapiter.*] The capitals of pillars, or pilasters, which support arches, commonly called imposts.
Let the keystone break without the arch, so much as you project over the jaums with the *chaptrels.* *Moxon.*

CHAR, tshâr. *n. s.* [of uncertain derivation.] A fish found only in Winander meer, in Lancashire.

To CHAR, tshâr. *v. a.* [See CHARCOAL.] To burn wood to a black cinder.
Spraywood, in *charring*, parts into various cracks.
Woodward.

CHAR, tshâre. *n. s.* [cyꝑꝑe work, Sax. *Lye.* It is derived by *Skinner*, either from *charge*, Fr. business; or capc, Sax. care; or *keeren*, Dutch, to sweep.] Work done by the day; a single job or task.
A meer woman, and commanded
By such poor passion, as the maid that milks,
And does the meanest *chars.* *Shaksp.*
She, harvest done, to *char* work did aspire;
Meat, drink, and twopence, were her daily hire.
Dryden.

To CHAR, tshâre. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To work at others' houses by the day, without being a hired servant.

CHA'R-WOMAN, tshâre'-wûm-ûn. *n. s.* [from *char* and *woman.*] A woman hired accidentally for odd work, or single days.
Get three or four *char-women* to attend you constantly in the kitchen, whom you pay only with the broken meat, a few coals, and all the cinders. *Swift.*

CHA'RACTER, kâr'-âk-tûr.[353] *n. s.* [*character.* Lat. χαρακτηρ.]

1. A mark; a stamp; a representation.
In outward also her resembling less
His image, who made both; and less expressing
The *character* of that dominion giv'n
O'er other creatures. *Paradise Lost.*

2. A letter used in writing or printing.
But his neat cookery!——
He cut our roots in *characters* *Shaksp.*
The purpose is perspicuous, even as substance
Whose grossness little *characters* sum up. *Shak.*
It were much to be wished, that there were throughout the world but one sort of *character* for each letter, to express it to the eye; and that exactly proportioned to the natural alphabet formed in the mouth. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

3. The hand or manner of writing.
I found the letter thrown in at the casement of my closet.—You know the *character* to be your brother's. *Shaksp.*

4. A representation of any man as to his personal qualities.
Each drew fair *characters*, yet none
Of these they feign'd excels their own. *Denham.*
Homer has excelled all the heroick poets that ever wrote, in the multitude and variety of his *characters;* every god that is admitted into his poem, acts a part which would have been suitable to no other deity.
Addison.

5. An account of any thing as good or bad.
This subterraneous passage is much mended since Seneca gave so bad a *character* of it *Add. on Italy.*

6. The person with his assemblage of qualities; a personage.
In a tragedy, or epick poem, the hero of the piece must be advanced foremost to the view of the reader or spectator; he must outshine the rest of all the *characters;* he must appear the prince of them, like the sun in the Copernican system, encompassed with the less noble planets. *Dryden.*

7. Personal qualities; particular constitution of the mind.
Nothing so true as what you once let fall,
Most women have no *characters* at all. *Pope.*

8. Adventitious qualities impressed by a post or office.
The chief honour of the magistrate consists in maintaining the dignity of his *character* by suitable actions. *Atterbury*

To CHA'RACTER, kâr'-âk-tûr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inscribe; to engrave. It seems to have had the accent formerly on the second syllable.
These few precepts in thy memory
See thou *character.* *Shaksp.*
Shew me one scar *character'd* on thy skin. *Shak.*
O Rosalind! these trees shall be my books,
And in their barks my thoughts I'll *character.* *Shak.*
The pleasing poison
The visage quite transforms of him that drinks,
And the inglorious likeness of a beast
Fixes instead, unmoulding reason's mintage,
Character'd in the face. *Milton.*

CHARACTERI'STICAL, kâr-âk-tê-rîs'-tê-kâl. *adj.* [from *characterize.*] That which constitutes the character, or marks the peculiar properties, of any person or thing.
There are several others that I take to have been likewise such, to which yet I have not ventured to prefix that *characteristick* distinction.
Woodward on Fossils.
The shining quality of an epick hero, his magnanimity, his constancy, his patience, his piety, or whatever *characteristical* virtue his poet gives him, raises our admiration. *Dryden.*

CHARACTERISTI'CALNESS, kâr-âk-tê-rîs'-tê-kâl-nês. *n. s.* [from *characteristical.*] The quality of being peculiar to a character; marking a character.

CHARACTERI'STICK, kâr-âk-tê-rîs'-tîk.[509] *n. s.* That which constitutes the character; that which distinguishes any thing or person from others.

This vast invention exerts itself in Homer, in a manner superiour to that of any poet; it is the great and peculiar *characteristick* which distinguishes him from all others. *Pope.*

CHARACTERI'STICK *of a Logarithm*, kâr-âk-tê-rîs'-tîk. The same with the *index* or *exponent*.

To CHA'RACTERIZE, kâr'-âk-tê-rize. *v. a.* [from *character*.]

1. To give a character or an account of the personal qualities of any man.

It is some commendation, that we have avoided publickly to *characterize* any person without long experience. *Swift.*

2. To engrave, or imprint

They may be called anticipations, prenotions, or sentiments *characterized* and engraven in the soul, born with it, and growing up with it.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

3. To mark with a particular stamp or token.

There are faces not only individual, but gentilitious and national; European, Asiatick, Chinese, African, and Grecian faces are *characterized*.

Arbuthnot on Air.

CHA'RACTERLESS, kâr'âk-tûr-lês. *adj.* [from *character*.] Without a character.

When water-drops have worn the stones of Troy,
And blind oblivion swallow'd cities up,
And mighty states *characterless* are grated
To dusty nothing. *Shakspeare.*

CHA'RACTERY, kâr'âk-tûr-rê. *n. s.* [from *character*.] Impression; mark; distinction: accented anciently on the second syllable.

Fairies use flowers for their *charactery*. *Shaksp.*
All my engagements I will construe to thee,
All the *charactery* of my sad brows. *Shaksp.*

CHA'RCOAL, tshâr'kôle. *n. s.* [imagined by *Skinner* to be derived from *char* business; but, by Mr. *Lye*, from *To chark*, to burn.] Coal made by burning wood under turf. It is used in preparing metals.

Seacoal lasts longer than *charcoal;* and *charcoal* of roots, being coaled into great pieces, lasts longer than ordinary *charcoal* *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Love is a fire which burns and sparkles
In men as nat'rally as in *charcoals*,
Which sooty chymists stop in holes,
When out of wood they extract coals. *Hudibras.*

Is there who, lock'd from ink and paper, scrawls
With desp'rate *charcoal* round his darken'd walls?
Pope.

CHARD, tshârd. *n. s.* [*charde*, French.]

1. *Chards* of artichokes, are the leaves of fair artichoke plants, tied and wrapped up all over but the top, in straw, during the autumn and winter; this makes them grow white, and lose some of their bitterness. *Chambers.*

2. *Chards* of beet, are plants of white beet transplanted, producing great tops, which, in the midst, have a large, white, thick, downy; and cotton-like main shoot, which is the true *chard*.

Mortimer.

To CHARGE, tshârje. *v. a.* [*charger*, Fr. *caricare*, Ital. from *carrus*, Lat.]

1. To entrust; to commission for a certain purpose; it has *with* before the thing entrusted.

And the captain of the guard *charged* Joseph *with* them, and he served them. *Genesis.*

What you have *charged* me *with*, that I have done *Shaksp.*

2. To impute as a debt: with *on* before the debtor.

My father's, mother's, brother's death I pardon:
That's somewhat sure; a mighty sum of murder,
Of innocent and kindred blood struck off:
My prayers and penance shall discount for these,
And beg of Heav'n to *charge* the bill *on* me.
Dryden.

3. To impute: with *on* before the person to whom any thing is imputed.

No more accuse thy pen, but *charge* the crime
On native sloth, and negligence of time. *Dryden.*

It is easy to account for the difficulties he *charges on* the peripatetick doctrine. *Locke.*

It is not barely the ploughman's pains; the reaper's and thresher's toil, and the baker's sweat, is to be counted into the bread we eat; the plough, mill, oven, or any other utensils, must all be *charged on* the account of labour. *Locke.*

Perverse mankind! whose wills, created free,
Charge all their woes *on* absolute decree;
All to the dooming gods their guilt translate,
And follies are miscall'd the crimes of fate. *Pope.*

We *charge* that *upon* necessity, which was really desired and chosen. *Watts's Logick.*

4. To impute to, as cost or hazard.

He was so great an encourager of commerce, that he *charged* himself with all the sea risk of such vessels as carried corn to Rome in winter.

Arbuthnot on Coins.

5. To impose as a task; it has *with* before the thing imposed.

The gospel *chargeth* us *with* piety towards God, and justice and charity to men, and temperance and chastity in reference to ourselves. *Tillotson.*

6. To accuse; to censure.

Speaking thus to you, I am so far from *charging* you as guilty in this matter, that I can sincerely say, I believe the exhortation wholly needless.

Wake's Preparation for Death.

7. To accuse: it has *with* before the crime.

And his angels he *charged with* folly. *Job.*

8. To challenge.

The priest shall *charge* her by an oath. *Numbers.*
Thou canst not, cardinal, devise a name
So slight, unworthy, and ridiculous,
To *charge* me to an answer as the pope. *Shaksp.*

9. To command; to enjoin.

I may not suffer you to visit them;
The king hath strictly *charg'd* the contrary. *Shak.*
Why dost thou turn thy face? I *charge* thee, answer
To what I shall enquire. *Dryden.*
I *charge* thee, stand,
And tell thy name, and business in the land. *Dryd.*

10. To fall upon; to attack.

With his prepared sword he *charges* home
My unprovided body, lanc'd my arm. *Shakspeare.*
The Grecians rally, and their powers unite;
With fury *charge* us, and renew the fight. *Dryd.*

11. To burden; to load.

Here is the smell of blood still; all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand. Oh! oh! oh!——What a sigh is there! the heart is sorely *charged*. *Shaksp.*

When often urg'd, unwilling to be great,
Your country calls you from your lov'd retreat,
And sends to senates, *charg'd* with common care,
Which none more shuns, and none can better bear.
Dryden.

Meat swallowed down for pleasure and greediness, only *charges* the stomach, or fumes into the brain. *Temple.*

A fault in the ordinary method of education, is the *charging* of children's memories with rules and precepts. *Locke.*

The brief with weighty crimes was *charg'd*,
On which the pleader much enlarg'd. *Swift.*

12. To cover with something adventitious.

It is pity the obelisks in Rome had not been *charged* with several parts of the Egyptian histories, instead of hieroglyphicks. *Addison on Italy.*

13. To fix, as for fight. Obsolete.

He rode up and down, gallantly mounted, and *charged* and discharged his lance.

Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.

14. To load a gun with powder and bullets.

To CHARGE, tsârje. *v. n.* To make an onset.

Like your heroes of antiquity, he *charges* in iron, and seems to despise all ornament but intrinsick merit. *Granville.*

CHARGE, tsârje. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Care; custody; trust to defend.

A hard division, when the harmless sheep
Must leave their lambs to hungry wolves in *charge*.
Fairfax.

He enquired many things, as well concerning the princes which had the *charge* of the city, whether they were in hope to defend the same.

Knolles's History of the Turks.

2. Precept; mandate; command.

Saul might even lawfully have offered to God those reserved spoils, had not the Lord, in that particular case, given special *charge* to the contrary.

Hooker.

It is not for nothing, that St. Paul giveth *charge* to beware of philosophy; that is to say, such knowledge as men by natural reason attain unto. *Hooker.*

One of the Turks laid down letters upon a stone, saying, that in them was contained that they had in *charge*. *Knolles.*

The leaders having *charge* from you to stand,
Will not go off until they hear you speak. *Shak.*

He, who requires
From us no other service than to keep
This one, this easy *charge;* of all the trees
In Paradise, that bear delicious fruit
So various, not to taste that only tree
Of knowledge, planted by the tree of life. *Milton.*

3. Commission; trust conferred; office.

If large possessions, pompous titles, honourable *charges*, and profitable commissions, could have made this proud man happy, there would have been nothing wanting. *L'Estrange.*

Go first the master of thy herds to find,
True to his *charge*, a loyal swain and kind. *Pope.*

4. It had anciently sometimes *over* before the thing committed to trust.

I gave my brother *charge over* Jerusalem; for he was a faithful man, and feared God above many.

Nehemiah.

5. It has *of* before the subject of command or trust.

Hast thou eaten of the tree,
Whereof I gave thee *charge* thou should'st not eat?
Milton.

6. It has *upon* before the person charged.

He loves God with all his heart, that is, with that degree of love, which is the highest point of our duty, and of God's *charge upon us*. *Taylor.*

7. Accusation; imputation.

We need not lay new matter to his *charge:*
Beating your officers, cursing yourselves. *Shaksp.*

These very men are continually reproaching the clergy, and laying to their *charge* the pride, the avarice, the luxury, the ignorance, and superstition of popish times. *Swift.*

8. The person or thing entrusted to the care or management of another.

Why hast thou, Satan, broke the bounds prescrib'd
To thy transgressions, and disturb'd the *charge*
Of others? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

More had he said, but, fearful of her stay,
The starry guardian drove his *charge* away
To some fresh pasture. *Dryden.*

Our guardian angel saw them where they sate
Above the palace of our slumb'ring king;
He sigh'd, abandoning his *charge* to fate. *Dryden.*

This part should be the governour's principal care; that an habitual gracefulness and politeness, in all his carriage, may be settled in his *charge*, as much as may be, before he goes out of his hands. *Locke.*

9. An exhortation of a judge to a jury, or bishop to his clergy.

The bishop has recommended this author in his *charge* to the clergy. *Dryden.*

10. Expense; cost.

Being long since made weary with the huge *charge* which you have laid upon us, and with the strong endurance of so many complaints. *Spenser.*

Their *charge* was always born by the queen, and duly paid out of the exchequer. *Bacon.*

Witness this army of such mass and *charge*,
Led by a delicate and tender prince. *Shaksp.*

He liv'd as kings retire, though more at large,
From publick business, yet of equal *charge*. *Dryd.*

11. It is, in later times, commonly used in the plural, *charges*.

A man ought warily to begin *charges*, which, once begun, will continue *Bacon's Essays.*

Ne'er put yourself to *charges*, to complain
Of wrong which heretofore you did sustain. *Dryd.*

The last pope was at considerable *charges* to make a little kind of harbour in this place. *Addison.*

12. Onset.

And giving a *charge* upon their enemies, like lions, they slew eleven thousand footmen, and sixteen hundred horsemen and put all the others to flight. *2 Maccabees.*

Honourable retreats are no ways inferiour to brave *charges;* as having less of fortune, more of discipline, and as much of valour. *Bacon.*

13. The signal to fall upon enemies.

Our author seems to sound a *charge*, and begins like the clangour of a trumpet. *Dryden.*

14. The posture of a weapon fitted for the attack or combat.

Their neighing coursers daring of the spur,
Their armed staves in *charge*, their beavers down. *Shakspeare.*

15. A load, or burthen.

Asses of great *charge*. *Shakspeare.*

16. What any thing can bear.

Take of aqua-fortis two ounces, of quick-silver two drachms, for that *charge* the aqua-fortis will bear, the dissolution will not bear a flint as big as a nutmeg. *Bacon.*

17. The quantity of powder and ball put into a gun.

18. Among farriers.

Charge is a preparation, or a sort of ointment of the consistence of a thick decoction, which is applied to the shoulder-splaits, inflammation, and sprains of horses.

A *charge* is of a middle nature, between an ointment and a plaster, or between a plaster and a cataplasm. *Farrier's Dict.*

19. In heraldry.

The *charge* is that which is born upon the colour except it be a coat divided only by partition. *Peacham.*

CHA'RGEABLE, tshâr'jâ-bl. *adj.* [from *charge.*]

1. Expensive; costly.

Divers bulwarks were demolished upon the sea-coasts, in peace *chargeable*, and little serviceable in war. *Hayward.*

Neither did we eat any man's bread for nought, but wrought with labour and travel night and day, that we might not be *chargeable* to any of you. *2 Thessalonians.*

There was another accident of the same nature on the Sicilian side, much more pleasant, but less *chargeable;* for it cost nothing but wit. *Wotton.*

Considering the *chargeable* methods of their education, their numerous issue, and small income, it is next to a miracle, that no more of their children should want. *Atterbury.*

2. Imputable, as a debt or crime: with *on.*

Nothing can be a reasonable ground of despising a man, but some fault or other *chargeable upon* him. *South.*

3. Subject to charge or accusation; accusable: followed by *with.*

Your papers would be *chargeable* with something worse than indelicacy; they would be immoral. *Spectator.*

CHA'RGEABLENESS, tshâr'jâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *chargeable.*] Expense; cost; costliness.

That which most deters me from such trials, is not their *chargeableness*, but their unsatisfactoriness, though they should succeed. *Boyle.*

CHA'RGEABLY, tshâr'jâ-blê. *adv.* [from *chargeable.*] Expensively; at great cost.

He procured it not with his money, but by his wisdom; not *chargeably* bought by him, but liberally given by others by his means. *Ascham.*

CHA'RGEFUL, tshârje'fûl, *adj.* [*charge* and *full.*] Expensive; costly. Not in use.

Here's the note
How much your chain weighs to the utmost carat,
The fineness of the gold, the *chargeful* fashion. *Shakspeare.*

CHA'RGER, tshâr'jûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *charge.*] A large dish.

All the tributes land and sea affords,
Heap'd in great *chargers*, load our sumptuous boards. *Denham.*

This golden *charger*, snatch'd from burning Troy,
Anchises did in sacrifice employ. *Dryd. Æneid.*

Ev'n Lamb himself, at the most solemn feast,
Might have some *chargers* not exactly dress'd. *King.*

Nor dare they close their eyes,
Void of a bulky *charger* near their lips,
With which, in often interrupted sleep,
Their frying blood compels to irrigate
Their dry furr'd tongues. *Philips.*

CHA'RILY, tshâ'rê-lê. *adv.* [from *chary.*] Warily; frugally.

What paper do you take up so *charily? Shaksp.*

CHA'RINESS, tshâ'rê-nês. *n. s.* [from *chary.*] Caution; nicety; scrupulousness.

I will consent to act any villany against him, that may not sully the *chariness* of our honesty. *Shaksp.*

CHA'RIOT, tshâr'rê-ût.[543] *n. s.* [*car-rhod*, Welsh, a wheeled car, for it is known the Britons fought in such; *chariot*, Fr. *carretta*, Ital.

1. A wheel carriage of pleasure, or state; a vehicle for men rather than wares.

Thy grand captain Antony
Shall set thee on triumphant *chariots*, and
Put garlands on thy head. *Shakspeare.*

2. A car in which men of arms were anciently placed.

He skims the liquid plains,
High on his *chariot*, and with loosen'd reins
Majestick moves along. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. A lighter kind of coach with only front seats.

To CHA'RIOT, tshâr'rê-ût. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To convey in a chariot. This word is rarely used.

An angel all in flames ascended,
As in a fiery column *charioting*
His godlike presence. *Milton.*

CHARIOTE'ER, tshâr-rê-ût-têêr. *n. s.* [from *chariot.*] He that drives the chariot. It is used only in speaking of military chariots, and those in the ancient public games.

The grasping *charioteer* beneath the wheel
Of his own car. *Dryden's Fables.*

The burning chariot, and the *charioteer*,
In bright Bootes and his wane appear. *Addison.*

Show us the youthful handsome *charioteer*,
Firm in his seat, and running his career. *Prior.*

CHARIOT RACE, tshâr'rê-ût-râse. *n. s.* [from *chariot* and *race.*] A sport anciently used, where chariots were driven for the prize, as now horses run.

There is a wonderful vigour and spirit in the description of the horse and *chariot-race*. *Addison.*

CHA'RITABLE, tshâr'ê-tâ-bl. *adj* [*charitable*, Fr. from *charity.*]

1. Kind in giving alms; liberal to the poor.

He that hinders a *charitable* person from giving alms to a poor man, is tied to restitution, if he hindered him by fraud or violence. *Taylor.*

Shortly thou wilt behold me poor, and kneeling
Before thy *charitable* door for bread. *Rowe.*

How shall we then wish, that it might be allowed us to live over our lives again, in order to fill every minute of them with *charitable* offices. *Atterbury.*

Health to himself, and to his infants bread,
The lab'rer bears: what his hard heart denies,
His *charitable* vanity supplies. *Pope.*

2. Kind in judging of others; disposed to tenderness; benevolent.

How had you been my friend else? Why have you that *charitable* title from thousands, did you not chiefly belong to my heart? *Shaksp. Timon.*

Of a politick sermon that had no divinity, the king said to bishop Andrews, Call you this a sermon? The bishop answered, By a *charitable* construction it may be a sermon. *Bacon.*

CHA'RITABLY, tshâr'ê-tâ-blê. *adv.* [from *charity.*]

1. Kindly; liberally; with inclination to help the poor.

2. Benevolently; without malignity.

Nothing will more enable us to bear our cross patiently, injuries *charitably*, and the labour of religion comfortably. *Taylor.*

'Tis best sometimes your censure to restrain,
And *charitably* let the dull be vain. *Pope.*

CHA'RITY, tshâr'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*charité* Fr. *charitas*, Lat.]

1. Tenderness; kindness; love.

By thee,
Founded in reason, loyal, just, and pure.
Relations dear, and all the *charities*
Of father, son, and brother, first were known. *Milton.*

2. Goodwill; benevolence; disposition to think well of others.

My errours, I hope, are only those of *charity* to mankind; and such as my own *charity* has caused me to commit, that of others may more easily excuse. *Dryden.*

3. The theological virtue of universal love.

Concerning *charity*, the final object whereof is that incomprehensible beauty which shineth in the countenance of Christ, the Son of the living God. *Hooker.*

Peace, peace, for shame, if not for *charity.*—
—Urge neither *charity* nor shame to me;
Uncharitably with me have you dealt. *Shaksp.*

Only add
Deeds to thy knowledge answerable; add faith,
Add virtue, patience, temperance; add love
By name to come call'd *charity*, the soul
Of all the rest. *Milton.*

Faith believes the revelations of God; hope expects his promises; *charity* loves his excellencies and mercies. *Taylor.*

But lasting *charity's* more ample sway,
Nor bound by time, nor subject to decay,
In happy triumph shall for ever live. *Prior.*

Charity, or a love of God, which works by a love of our neighbour, is greater than faith or hope. *Atterbury.*

4. Liberality to the poor.

The heathen poet, in commending the *charity* of

Dido to the Trojans, spoke like a christian. *Dryd.*

5. Alms; relief given to the poor.

We must incline to the king; I will look for him, and privily relieve him; go you and maintain talk with the duke, that my *charity* be not of him perceived. *Shakspeare.*

The ant did well to reprove the grasshopper for her slothfulness; but she did ill then to refuse her a *charity* in her distress. *L'Estrange.*

I never had the confidence to beg a *charity*. *Dryden.*

To CHARK, tshårk. *v. a.* To burn to a black cinder, as wood is burned to make charcoal.

Excess either with an apoplexy knocks a man on the head, or with a fever, like fire in a strong-water shop, burns him down to the ground; or, if it flames not out, *charks* him to a coal. *Grew.*

CHA'RLATAN, shår'lâ-tân. *n. s.* [*charlatan*, Fr. *ciarlatano*, Ital. from *ciarlare* to chatter.] A quack; a mountebank; an empirick.

Saltimbanchocs, quacksalvers, and *charlatans*, deceive them in lower degrees *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

For *charlatans* can do no good,
Until they're mounted in a crowd. *Hudibras.*

CHARLATA'NICAL, shår-lâ-tân'ê-kâl. *adj.* [from *charlatan.*] Quackish; ignorant.

A cowardly soldier, and a *charlatanical* doctor are the principal subjects of comedy. *Cowley.*

CHA'RLATANRY, shår'lâ-tân-rê. *n. s.* [from *charlatan.*] Wheedling; deceit; cheating with fair words.

CHARLES'S-WAIN, tshårlz'îz-wâne. *n. s.* The northern constellation, called the Bear.

There are seven stars in Ursa minor, and in *Charles's-wain*, or Plaustrum of Ursa major, seven. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CHA'RLOCK, tshår'lŏk. *n. s.* A weed growing among the corn with a yellow flower. It is a species of Mithridate mustard.

CHARM, tshårm. *n. s.* [*charme* Fr. *carmen*, Latin.]

1. Words, or philtres, or characters, imagined to have some occult or unintelligible power.

I never knew a woman so dote upon a man; surely I think you have *charms*.——Not I, I assure thee; setting the attraction of my good parts aside, I have no other charms. *Shakspeare.*

There have been used, either barbarous words, of no sense, lest they should disturb the imagination; or words of similitude, that may second and feed the imagination: and this was ever as well in heathen *charms*, as in *charms* of later times. *Bacon.*

Alcyone he names amidst his pray'rs,
Names as a *charm* against the waves and wind,
Most in his mouth, and ever in his mind. *Dryden.*

Antæus could, by magick *charms*,
Recover strength whene'er he fell. *Swift.*

2. Something of power to subdue opposition, and gain the affections; something that can please irresistibly.

Well sounding verses are the *charms* we use,
Heroick thoughts and virtue to infuse. *Roscommon.*

Nor ever hope the queen of love
Will e'er thy fav'rite's *charms* improve. *Prior.*

To fam'd Apelles when young Amnon brought
The darling idol of his captive heart;
And the pleas'd nymph with kind attention sat,
To have her *charms* recorded by his art. *Waller.*

But what avail her unexhausted stores,
Her bloomy mountains, and her sunny shores,
With all the gifts that heaven and earth impart,
The smiles of nature, and the *charms* of art,
While proud oppression in her vallies reigns,
And tyranny usurps her happy plains? *Addison.*

To CHARM, tshårm. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fortify with charms against evil.

Let fall thy blade on vulnerable crests;
I bear a *charmed* life, which must not yield
To one of woman born. *Shakspeare.*

2. To fortify with charms against evil.

3. To summon by incantation.

Upon my knees
I *charm* you by my once commended beauty,
By all your vows of love, and that great vow
Which did incorporate and make us one. *Shaksp.*

4. To subdue by some secret power; to amaze; to overpower.

I, in mine own woe *charm'd*,
Could not find death, where I did hear him groan;
Nor feel him where he struck. *Shaksp.*

Musick the fiercest grief can *charm*. *Pope.*

5. To subdue the mind by pleasure.

'Tis your graces
That from my mutest conscience to my tongue
Charms this report out. *Shakspeare.*

Amoret! my lovely foe,
Tell me where thy strength doth lie:
Where the pow'r that *charms* us so,
In thy soul, or in thy eye? *Waller*

Charm by accepting, by submitting sway. *Pope.*

Chloe thus the soul alarm'd,
Aw'd without sense, and without beauty *charm'd*. *Pope.*

CHA'RMED, tshårm'd. *adj.* Enchanted.

Arcadia was the *charmed* circle, where all his spirits for ever should be enchanted. *Sidney.*

We implore thy powerful hand,
To undo the *charmed* band
Of true virgin here distressed. *Milton.*

CHA'RMER, tshår'mûr. *n. s.* [from *charm.*]

1. One that has the power of charms or enchantments.

That handkerchief
Did an Egyptian to my mother give;
She was a *charmer*, and could almost read
The thoughts of people. *Shaksp.*

The passion you pretended,
Was only to obtain;
But when the charm is ended,
The *charmer* you disdain. *Dryden.*

2. Word of endearment among lovers.

CHA'RMING, tshår'mîng. *particip. adj.* [from *charm.*] Pleasing in the highest degree.

For ever all goodness will be *charming*, for ever all wickedness will be most odious. *Spratt.*

O *charming* youth! in the first op'ning page,
So many graces in so green an age. *Dryden.*

CHA'RMINGLY, tshår'mîng-lê. *adv.* [from *charming.*] In such a manner as to please exceedingly.

She smiled very *charmingly*, and discovered as fine a set of teeth as ever eye beheld. *Addison.*

CHA'RMINGNESS, tshår'mîng-nês. *n. s.* [from *charming.*] The power of pleasing.

CHA'RNEL, tshår'nêl. *adj.* [*charnel*, Fr.] Containing flesh, or carcasses.

Such are those thick and gloomy shadows damp,
Oft found in *charnel* vaults and sepulchres
Ling'ring, and sitting by a new made grave. *Milton.*

CHA'RNEL-HOUSE, tshår'nêl-hôûse. *n. s.* [*charnier*, Fr. from *caro*, *carnis*, Latin.] The place under churches where the bones of the dead are reposited.

If *charnel-houses* and our graves must send
Those that we bury, back, our monuments
Shall be the maws of kites. *Shaksp.*

When they were in those *charnel-houses*, every one was placed in order, and a black pillar or coffin set by him. *Taylor*

CHART, tshårt. *n. s.* [*charta*, Lat.] A delineation or map of coasts, for the use of sailors. It is distinguished from a *map*, by representing only the coasts.

The Portuguese, when they had doubled the Cape of Good Hope, found skilful pilots, using astronomical instruments, geographical *charts*, and compasses. *Arbuthnot.*

CHA'RTER, tshår'tûr. [*n. s. charta*, Lat.]

1. A *charter* is a written evidence of things done between man and man. *Charters* are divided into *charters* of the king, and *charters* of private persons. *Charters* of the king are those, whereby the king passeth any grant to any person or more, or to any body politick: as a *charter* of exemption, that no man shall be empannelled on a jury; *charter* of pardon, whereby a man is forgiven a felony, or other offence. *Cowell.*

2. Any writing bestowing privileges or rights.

If you deny it, let the danger light
Upon your *charter*, and your city's freedom. *Shaksp.*

It is not to be wondered, that the great *charter* whereby God bestowed the whole earth upon Adam, and confirmed it unto the sons of Noah, being as brief in word as large in effect, hath bred much quarrel of interpretation. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Here was that *charter* seal'd, wherein the crown
All marks of arbitrary power lays down. *Denham.*

She shakes the rubbish from her mounting brow,
And seems to have renew'd her *charter*'s date,
Which heav'n will to the death of time allow. *Dryden.*

God renewed this *charter* of man's sovereignty over the creatures. *South.*

3. Privilege; immunity; exemption.

I must have liberty,
Withal as large a *charter* as the wind,
To blow on whom I please; for so fools have;
And they that are most galled with my folly,
They most must laugh. *Shakspeare.*

My mother,
Who has a *charter* to extol her blood,
When she does praise me, grieves me. *Shakspeare.*

CHA'RTER-PARTY, tshår'tûr-pår-tê. *n. s.* [*chartre partie*, Fr.] A paper relating to a contract, of which each party has a copy.

Charter-parties, or contracts, made even upon the high sea, touching things that are not in their own nature maritime, belong not to the admiral's jurisdiction. *Hale.*

CHA'RTERED, tshår'tûrd.[359] *adj.* [from *charter.*] Invested with privileges by charter; privileged.

When he speaks
The air, a *charter'd* libertine, is still. *Shaksp.*

CHA'RY, tshâ'rê. *adj.* [from *care.*] Careful; cautious; wary; frugal.

Over his kindred he held a wary and *chary* care, which bountifully was expressed, when occasion so required. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

The *chariest* maid is prodigal enough
If she unmask her beauty to the moon. *Shaksp.*

To CHASE, tshâse. *v. a.* [*chasser*, Fr.]

1. To hunt.

It shall be as the *chased* roe. *Isaiah.*

Mine enemies *chased* me sore like a bird. *Lam.*

2. To pursue as an enemy.

And Abimelech *chased* him, and he fled before him. *Judges.*

One of you shall *chase* a thousand. *Deuteronomy.*

3. To drive away.

He that *chaseth* away his mother, is a son that causeth shame. *Proverbs.*

4. To follow as a thing desirable.

5. To drive.

Thus *chased* by their brother's endless malice from prince to prince, and from place to place, they, for their safety, fled at last to the city of Bisennis. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

When the following morn had *chas'd* away
The flying stars, and light restor'd the day. *Dryden.*

To chase Metals. See *To* ENCHASE.

CHASE, tshâse. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Hunting; as the pleasures of the *chase.*
2. Pursuit of any thing as game.

Whilst he was hast'ning in the *chase*, it seems,
Of this fair couple, meets he on the way
The father of this seeming lady. *Shakspeare.*

There is no *chase* more pleasant, methinks, than to drive a thought, by good conduct, from one end of the world to the other, and never to lose sight of it till it fall into eternity. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. Fitness to be hunted; appropriation to *chase* or sport.

Concerning the beasts of *chase*, whereof the buck is the first, he is called the first year a fawn. *Shakspeare.*

A maid I am, and of thy virgin train;
Oh! let me still that spotless name retain,
Frequent the forests, thy chaste will obey,
And only make the beasts of *chase* my prey. *Dryden.*

4. Pursuit of an enemy, or of something noxious.

The admiral, with such ships only as could suddenly be put in readiness, made forth with them, and such as came daily in, we set upon them, and gave them *chase.* *Bacon.*

He sallied out upon them with certain troops of horsemen, with such violence, that he overthrew them, and, having them in *chase*, did speedy execution. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

They seek that joy, which us'd to glow
Expanded on the hero's face,
When the thick squadrons prest the foe,
And William led the glorious *chase.* *Prior.*

5. Pursuit of something as desirable.

Yet this mad *chase* of fame, by few pursued,
Has drawn destruction on the multitude. *Dryden.*

6. The game hunted.

She, seeing the towering of her pursued *chase* went circling about, rising so with the less sense of rising. *Sidney*

Hold, Warwick! seek thee out some other *chase*,
For I myself must put this deer to death. *Shaksp*

Honour's the noblest *chase*, pursue that game,
And recompense the loss of love with fame. *Granville.*

7. Open ground stored with such beasts as are hunted.

A receptacle for deer and game, of a middle nature between a forest and a park; being commonly less than a forest, and not endued with so many liberties; and yet of a larger compass, and stored with a greater diversity of game than a park A *chase* differs from a forest in this, because it may be in the hands of a subject, which a forest, in its proper nature, cannot; and from a park, in that it is not inclosed, and hath not only a larger compass, and more store of game, but likewise more keepers and overseers. *Cowell.*

He and his lady both are at the lodge,
Upon the north side of this pleasant *chase.* *Shaksp.*

8. *The Chase of a gun*, is the whole bore or length of a piece, taken withinside. *Chambers.*

CHASE-GUN, tshâse'gŭn. *n. s.* [from *chase* and *gun.*] Guns in the forepart of the ship, fired upon those that are pursued.

Mean time the Belgians tack upon our rear,
And raking *chase-guns* through our stern they send. *Dryden.*

CHA'SER, tshâ'sŭr. *n. s.* [from *chase.*]

1. Hunter; pursuer; driver.

Then began
A stop i' the *chaser*, a retire; anon
A rout, confusion thick. *Shakspeare.*

So fast he flies, that his reviewing eye
Hast lost the *chasers*, and his ear the cry. *Denham.*

Stretch'd on the lawn, his second hope survey,
At once the *chaser*, and at once the prey!
Lo, Rufus, tugging at the deadly dart,
Bleeds in the forest like a wounded hart! *Pope.*

2. An enchaser.

CHASM, kâzm.[363] *n. s.* [χάσμα.]

1. A breach unclosed; a cleft; a gap; an opening.

In all that visible corporeal world, we see no *chasms* or gaps. *Locke.*

The water of this orb communicates with that of the ocean, by means of certain hiatuses or *chasms* passing betwixt it and the bottom of the ocean. *Woodward.*

The ground adust her riv'n mouth disparts,
Horrible *chasm!* profound. *Philips.*

2. A place unfilled; a vacuity.

Some lazy ages, lost in ease,
No action leave to busy chronicles;
Such, whose supine felicity but makes
In story *chasms*, in epochas mistakes. *Dryden.*

CHA'SSELAS, shâs'sè-lâs. *n. s.* [French.] A sort of grape.

CHASTE, tshâste. *adj.* [*chaste*, Fr. *castus*, Lat.]

1. Pure from all commerce of sexes; as, a *chaste* virgin.

Diana *chaste*, and Hebe fair. *Prior.*

2. With respect to language; pure; uncorrupt; not mixed with barbarous phrases.
3. Free from obscenity.

Among words which signify the same principal ideas, some are clean and decent, others unclean; some *chaste*, others obscene. *Watts's Logick.*

4. True to the marriage bed.

Love your children; be discreet, *chaste*, keepers at home. *Titus.*

CHASTE-TREE, tshâste'trèè. *n. s.* [*vitex*, Lat.] This tree will grow to be eight or ten feet high, and produce spikes of flowers at the extremity of every strong shoot in autumn. *Miller.*

CHA'STELY, tshâste'lè. *adv.* [from *chaste.*] Without incontinence; purely; without contamination.

You should not pass here; no, though it were as virtuous to lie as to live *chastely.* *Shakspeare.*

Make first a song of joy and love,
Which *chastely* flame in royal eyes. *Wotton.*

Succession of a long descent,
Which *chastely* in the channels ran,
And from our demi-gods began. *Dryden.*

To CHA'STEN, tshâse'tn.[405] *v. a.* [*chastier*, Fr. *castigo*, Lat.] To correct; to punish; to mortify.

Chasten thy son while there is hope, and let not thy soul spare for his crying. *Proverbs.*

I follow thee, safe guide! the path
Thou lead'st me; and to the hand of heav'n submit,
However *chast'ning.* *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Some feel the rod,
And own, like us, the father's *chast'ning* hand. *Rowe.*

From our lost pursuit she wills to hide
Her close decrees, and *chasten* human pride. *Prior.*

To CHASTI'SE, tshâs-tize'. *v. a.* [*castigo*, Lat. anciently accented on the first syllable, now on the last.]

1. To punish; to correct by punishment; to afflict for faults.

My breast I'll burst with straining of my courage,
But I will *chastise* this high-minded strumpet. *Shakspeare.*

I am glad to see the vanity or envy of the canting chymists thus discovered and *chastised.* *Boyle.*

Seldom is the world affrighted or *chastised* with signs or prodigies, earthquakes or inundations, famines or plagues. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

Like you, commission'd to *chastise* and bless,
He must avenge the world, and give it peace. *Prior.*

2. To reduce to order, or obedience; to repress; to restrain; to awe.

Hie thee hither,
That I may pour my spirit in thine ear,
And *chastise*, with the valour of my tongue,
All that impedes thee. *Shakspeare.*

Know, Sir, that I
Will not wait pinion'd at your master's court,
Nor once be *chastis'd* with the sober eye
Of dull Octavia. *Shakspeare.*

The gay social sense
By decency *chastis'd.* *Thomson.*

CHASTI'SEMENT, tshâs'tiz-mênt. *n. s.* [*chastiment*, Fr.] Correction; punishment; commonly, though not always used of domestick or parental punishment.

Shall I so much dishonour my fair stars,
On equal terms to give him *chastisement?* *Shaksp.*

He held the *chastisement* of one, which molested the see of Rome, pleasing to God. *Raleigh's Essays.*

For seven years what can a child be guilty of, but lying, or ill-natured tricks? the repeated commission of which shall bring him to the *chastisement* of the rod. *Locke.*

He receives a fit of sickness as the kind *chastisement* and discipline of his heavenly Father, to wean his affections from the world. *Bentley.*

CHASTI'SER, tshâs-ti'zŭr. *n. s.* [from *chastise.*] The person that chastises; a punisher; a corrector.

CH'ASTITY, tshâs'tè-tè.[511] *n. s.* [*castitas*, Lat.]

1. Purity of the body.

Who can be bound by any solemn vow
To force a spotless virgin's *chastity?* *Shakspeare.*

Chastity is either abstinence or continence: abstinence is that of virgins or widows; continence of married persons: chaste marriages are honourable and pleasing to God. *Taylor.*

Ev'n here, where frozen *chastity* retires,
Love finds an altar for forbidden fires. *Pope.*

2. Freedom from obscenity.

There is not *chastity* enough in language,
Without offence to utter them. *Shak. Much Ado.*

3. Freedom from bad mixture of any kind; purity of language opposed to barbarisms.

CHA'STNESS, tshâste'nês. *n. s.* [from *chaste.*] Chastity; purity.

To CHAT, tshât. *v. n.* [from *caquetur*, Fr. *Skinner*; perhaps from *achat*, purchase or cheapening, on account of the prate naturally produced in a bargain; or only, as it is most likely, contracted from *chatter.*] To prate; to talk idly; to prattle; to cackle; to chatter; to converse at ease.

Thus *chatten* the people in their steads,
Ylike as a monster of many heads *Spenser.*

Because that I familiarly sometimes
Do use you for my fool, and *chat* with you,
Your saucíness will jest upon my love. *Shakspeare.*

The shepherds on the lawn
Sat simply *chatting* in a rustick row. *Milton.*

With much good-will the motion was embrac'd,
To *chat* a while on their adventures pass'd. *Dryden.*

To CHAT, tshât. *v. a.* To talk of. No. in use, unless ludicrously.

All tongues speak of him, and the bleared sights
Are spectacled to see him. Your prattling nurse

Into a rapture lets her baby cry,
While she *chats* him. *Shakspeare.*

CHAT, tshât. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Idle talk; prate; slight or negligent tattle.

Lords, that can prate
As amply and unnecessarily
As this Gonzalo, I myself would make
A chough of as deep *chat*. *Shakspeare.*

The time between before the fire they sat,
And shorten'd the delay by pleasing *chat*. *Dryden.*

The least is good, far greater than the tickling of his palate with a glass of wine, or the idle *chat*, of a soaking club. *Locke.*

Snuff, or the fan, supplies each pause of *chat*,
With singing, laughing, ogling, and all that. *Pope.*

CHAT, tshât. *n. s.* The keys of trees are called *chats;* as, ash *chats*.

CHA'TELLANY, shât'tél-lén-é. *n. s.* [*chatellenie*, Fr.] The district under the dominion of a castle.

Here are about twenty towns and forts of great importance, with their *chatellanies* and dependencies. *Dryden.*

CHA'TTEL, tshât'tl.[405] *n. s.* [See CATTLE.] Any moveable possession: a term now scarce used but in forms of law.

Nay look not big, nor stamp, nor stare, nor fret;
I will be master of what is mine own;
She is my goods, my *chattels*. *Shakspeare*

Honour's a lease for lives to come,
And cannot be extended from
The legal tenant; 'tis a *chattle*
Not to be forfeited in battle. *Hudibras.*

To CHA'TTER, tshât'tûr. *v. n.* [*caqueter;* Fr.]

1. To make a noise as a pie; or other unharmonious bird.

Nightingales seldom sing, the pie still *chattereth*. *Sidney.*

So doth the cuckow, when the mavis sings,
Begin his witless note apace to *chatter*. *Spenser.*

There was a crow sat *chattering* upon the back of a sheep: Well, sirrah, says the sheep, you durst not have done this to a dog. *L'Estrange.*

Your birds of knowledge, that in dusky air
Chatter futurity. *Dryden.*

2. To make a noise by collision of the teeth.

Stood Theodore surpris'd in deadly fright,
With *chatt'ring* teeth, and bristling hair upright. *Dryden.*

Dip but your toes into cold water,
Their correspondent teeth will *chatter*. *Prior.*

3. To talk idly or carelessly.

Suffer no hour to pass away in a lazy idleness, an impertinent *chattering*, or useless trifles. *Watts's Logick.*

CHA'TTER, tshât'tûr. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Noise like that of a pie or monkey.

The mimic ape began his *chatter*,
How evil tongues his life bespatter. *Swift.*

2. Idle prate.

CHA'TTERER, tshât'tûr-rûr. *n. s.* [from *chatter*.] An idle talker; a prattler.

CHA'TWOOD, tshât'wûd.[307] *n. s.* Little sticks; fuel.

CHA'VENDER, tshâv'în-dûr. *n. s.* [*chevesne*, Fr.] The chub: a fish.

These are a choice bait for the chub, or *chavender*, or indeed any great fish. *Walton's Angler.*

CHAUMONTE'LLE, shô-môn-tél'. *n. s.* [French.] A sort of pear.

To CHAW, tshâw, *v. a.* [*kawen*, Germ.] To champ between the teeth; to masticate; to chew.

I home returning, fraught with foul despight,
And *chawing* vengeance all the way I went. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

They come to us; but us love draws;
He swallows us, and never *chaws;*
He is the tyrant pike, and we the fry. *Donne.*

Whether he found any use of *chawing* little sponges, dipt in oil, in his mouth, when he was perfectly under water, and at a distance from his engine. *Boyle.*

The man who laught but once to see an ass
Mumbling to make the cross-grain'd thistles pass,
Might laugh again, to see a jury *chaw*
The prickles of unpalatable law. *Dryden.*

CHAW, tshâw. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The chap; the upper or under part of a beast's mouth.

I will turn thee back, and put hooks into thy *chaws*, and will bring thee forth and all thine army. *Ezekiel.*

CHA'WDRON, tshâw'drûn. *n. s.* Entrails.

Add thereto a tyger's *chawdron*,
For the ingredients of our cauldron. *Shakspeare.*

CHEAP, tshêpe. *adj.* [ceapan, Sax. *koopen*, Dutch, to buy.]

1. To be had at a low rate; purchased for a small price.

Where there are a great many sellers to a few buyers, there the thing to be sold will be *cheap*. On the other side, raise up a great many buyers for a few sellers, and the same thing will immediately turn dear. *Locke.*

2. Of small value; easy to be had; not respected.

The goodness, that is cheap in beauty, makes beauty brief in goodness. *Shakspeare.*

Had I so lavish of my presence been,
So common hackney'd in the eyes of men,
So stale and *cheap* to vulgar company. *Shakspeare.*

He that is too much in any thing, so that he giveth another occasion of society, maketh himself *cheap*. *Bacon.*

May your sick fame still languish till it die,
And you grow *cheap* in every subject's eye. *Dryden.*

The titles of distinction, which belong to us, are turned into terms of derision, and every way is taken, by profane men, towards rendering us *cheap* and contemptible. *Atterbury.*

CHEAP, tshêpe. *n. s.* [*cheping* is an old word for *market;* whence *Eastcheap*, *Cheapside*.] Market; purchase; bargain; as good *cheap; à bon marche*, Fr.

The same wine which we pay so dear for now-a-days, in that good world was very good *cheap*. *Sidney.*

It is many a man's ease to tire himself out with hunting, after that abroad, which he carries about him all the while, and may have it better *cheap* at home. *L'Estrange.*

Some few insulting cowards, who love to vapour good *cheap*, may trample on those who give the least resistance. *Decay of Piety.*

To CHE'APEN, tshé'pn.[103] *v. a.* [ceapan, Sax. to buy.]

1. To attempt to purchase; to bid for any thing; to ask the price of any commodity.

Rich she shall be, that's certain; wise, or I'll none; virtuous, or I'll never *cheapen* her. *Shaksp.*

The first he *cheapened* was a Jupiter, which would have come at a very easy rate. *L'Estrange.*

She slipt sometimes to Mrs. Thody's,
To *cheapen* tea. *Prior.*

To shops in crowds the daggled females fly,
Pretend to *cheapen* goods, but nothing buy. *Swift.*

2. To lessen value.

My hopes pursue a brighter diadem,
Can any brighter than the Roman be?
I find my proffer'd love has *cheapen'd* me. *Dryden.*

CHE'APLY, tshêpe'lé. *adv.* [from *cheap*.] At a small price; at a low rate.

By these I see
So great a day as this is *cheaply* bought. *Shaksp.*

Blood, rapine, massacres, were *cheaply* bought,
So mighty recompence your beauty brought. *Dryden.*

CHE'APNESS, tshêpe'nés. *n. s.* [from *cheap*.] Lowness of price.

Ancient statutes incite merchant-strangers to bring in commodities; having for end *cheapness*. *Bacon.*

The discredit which has grown upon Ireland, has been the great discouragement to other nations to transplant themselves hither, and prevailed farther than all the invitations which the *cheapness* and plenty of the country has made them. *Temple.*

CHEAR, tshêêr. See CHEER.

To CHEAT, tshête. *v. a.* [of uncertain derivation, probably from *acheter*, Fr. to purchase, alluding to the tricks used in making bargains. See the noun.]

1. To defraud; to impose upon; to trick. It is used commonly of low cunning.

It is a dangerous commerce, where an honest man is sure at first of being *cheated;* and he recovers not his losses, but by learning to *cheat* others. *Dryden.*

There are people who find that the most effectual way to *cheat* the people, is always to pretend to infallible cures. *Tillotson.*

2. It has *of* before the thing taken away by fraud.

I that am curtail'd of man's fair proportion,
Cheated of feature by dissembling nature,
Deform'd, unfinish'd. *Shakspeare.*

CHEAT, tshête. *n. s.* [from the verb. Some think abbreviated from *escheat*, because many fraudulent measures being taken by the lords of manours in procuring escheats, *cheat*, the abridgment, was brought to convey a bad meaning.]

1. A fraud; a trick; an imposture.

The pretence of publick good, is a *cheat* that will ever pass, though so abused by ill men, that I wonder the good do not grow ashamed to use it. *Temple.*

Empirick politicians use deceit,
Hide what they give, and cure but by a *cheat*. *Dryden.*

When I consider life, 'tis all a *cheat;*
Yet, fool'd with hope, men favour the deceit:
Trust on, and think to-morrow will repay;
To-morrow's falser than the former day;
Lyes worse; and while it says we shall be blest
With some new joy, cuts off what we possest. *Dryd.*

2. A person guilty of fraud.

Dissimulation can be no further useful than it is concealed; for as much as no man will trust a known *cheat*. *South.*

Like that notorious cheat, vast sums I give,
Only that you may keep me while I live. *Dryden.*

CHE'ATER, tshé'tûr.[95] *n. s.* [from *cheat*.] One that practises fraud.

I will be *cheater* to them both, and they shall be exchequers to me. [It is here for *escheater*.] *Shaksp.*

They say this town is full of couzenage,
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye;
Disguised *cheaters*, prating mountebanks,
And many such like libertines of sin. *Shakspeare.*

He is no swaggerer, hostess; a tame *cheater* i' faith.—*Cheater*, call you him? I will bar no honest man my house, nor no *cheater*. *Shakspeare.*

All sorts of in urious persons, the sacrilegious, the detainers of tithes, *cheaters* of men's inheritances, false witnesses and accusers. *Taylor.*

To CHECK, tshék. *v a.* [from the French *echecs* chess; from whence we use, at that game, the term *checkmate*, when

we stop our adversary from carrying on his play any further.]

1. To repress; to curb.

Reserve thy state; with better judgment *check*
This hideous rashness. *Shakspeare.*

Fames may be sown and raised, they may be spread and multiplied, they may be *checked* and laid dead. *Bacon.*

I hate when vice can bolt her arguments,
And virtue has no tongue to *check* her pride. *Milton.*

He who sat at a table, richly and deliciously furnished, but with a sword hanging over his head by one single thread or hair, surely had enough to *check* his appetite. *South.*

2. To reprove; to chide.

Richard, with his eye brimful of tears,
Then *check'd* and rated by Northumberland,
Did speak these words, now prov'd a prophecy.
Shakspeare.

His fault is much, and the good king his master
Will *check* him for't. *Shakspeare.*

3. To compare a bank note, or other bill, with the correspondent paper.

4. To control by a counter-reckoning.

To CHECK, tshĕk. *v. n.*

1. To stop; to make a stop: with *at*.

With what wing the stanyel *checks at* it. *Shaksp.*

He must observe their mood on whom he jests,
The quality of the persons, and the time;
And, like the haggard, *check at* every feather
That comes before his eye. *Shakspeare.*

The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power, either is disabled for the future, or else *checks at* any vigorous undertaking ever after. *Locke.*

2. To clash; to interfere.

If love *check* with business, it troubleth men's fortunes. *Bacon.*

3. To strike with repression.

I'll avoid his presence;
It *checks* too strong upon me. *Dryden.*

CHECK, tshĕk. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Repressure; stop; rebuff; sudden restraint.

Rebellion in this land shall lose his sway,
Meeting the *check* of such another day. *Shakspeare.*

We see also, that kings that have been fortunate conquerors in their first years, must have some *check* or arrest in their fortunes. *Bacon's Essays.*

God hath of late years manifested himself in a very dreadful manner, as if it were on purpose to give a *check* to this insolent impiety. *Tillotson.*

It was this viceroy's zeal, which gave a remarkable *check* to the first progress of christianity.
Addison's Freeholder.

God put it into the heart of one of our princes, to give a *check* to that sacrilege which had been but too much winked at. *Atterbury.*

The great struggle with passions is in the first *check*. *Rogers.*

2. Restraint; curb; government; continued restraint.

They who come to maintain their own breach of faith, the *check* of their consciences much breaketh their spirit. *Hayward.*

The impetuosity of the new officer's nature needed some restraint and *check*, for some time, to his immodcrate pretences and appetite of power.
Clarendon.

Some free from rhyme or reason, rule or *check*,
Brcak Priscian's head, and Pegasus's neck. *Pope.*

While such men are in trust, who have no *check* from within, nor any views but towards their interest. *Swift.*

3. A reproof; a slight.

Oh! this life
Is nobler than attending for a *check*. *Shakspeare.*

I do know, the state,
However this may gall him with some *check*,
Cannot with safety cast him. *Shakspeare.*

4. A dislike; a sudden disgust; something that stops the progress.

Say I should wed her, would not my wise subjects
Take *check*, and think it strange? perhaps revolt?
Dryden.

5. In falconry, when a hawk forsakes her proper game to follow rooks, pies, or other birds that cross her flight.
Chambers.

A young woman is a hawk upon her wings; and if she be handsome, she is the more subject to go out on *check*. *Suckling.*

When whistled from the fist
Some falcon stoops at what her eye design'd,
And with her eagerness, the quarry miss'd,
Straight flies at *check*, and clips it down the wind.
Dryden.

6. The person checking; the cause of restraint; a stop.

He was unhappily too much used as a *check* upon the lord Coventry. *Clarendon.*

A satirical poet is the *check* of the laymen on bad priests. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

7. Any stop or interruption.

The letters have the natural production by several *checks* or stops, or, as they are usually called, articulations of the breath or voice. *Holder.*

8. The correspondent cipher of a bank-bill.

9. A term used in the game of chess, when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his king.

10. *Clerk of the Check*, in the king's household, has the check and controlment of the yeomen of the guard, and all the ushers belonging to the royal family.

11. *Clerk of the Check*, in the king's navy at Plymouth, is also the name of an officer invested with like powers.
Chambers.

To CHE'CKER, *To* CHE'QUER, tshĕk'ûr. *v. a.* [from *echecs* chess, Fr.] To variegate or diversify, in the manner of a chess-board, with alternate colours, or with darker and brighter parts.

The grey-ey'd morn smiles on the frowing night,
Check'ring the eastern clouds with streaks of light.
Shakspeare.

The green leaves quiver with the cooling wind,
And make a *checker'd* shadow on the ground. *Shak.*

As the snake, rolled in the flow'ry bank,
With shining *checker'd* slough, doth sting a child,
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakspeare.*

The wealthy spring yet never bore
That sweet nor dainty flower,
That damask'd not the *checker'd* floor
Of Cynthia's summer bower. *Drayton.*

Many a youth and many a maid
Dancing in the *checker'd* shade. *Milton.*

In the chess-board, the use of each chess-man is determined only within that *chequered* piece of wood.
Locke.

In our present condition, which is a middle state, our minds are, as it were, *chequered* with truth and falschood. *Addison.*

The ocean intermixing with the land, so as to *checker* it into earth and water. *Woodward.*

Here waving groves a *checker'd* scene display,
And part admit, and part exclude the day. *Pope.*

CHE'CKER, tshĕk'ûr. CHE'CKER-WORK, tshĕk'ûr-wûrk. *n. s.* Work varied alternately as to its colours or materials.

Nets of *checker-work* and wreaths of chain-work for the chapiters which were upon the top of the pillars. 1 *Kings.*

CHE'CKMATE, tshĕk'mâte. *n. s.* [*echec et mat*, Fr.] The movement on the chess-board that kills the opposite men, or hinders them from moving.

Love they him call'd, that gave me the *checkmate*,
But better might they have behete him hate. *Spens.*

CHE'CKROLL, tshĕk'rôle.[406] *n. s.* [from *check* and *roll*.] A roll or book, containing the names of such as are attendants on, and in pay to, great personages, as their household servants. It is otherwise called the *chequer-roll*. *Cowell.*

Not daring to extend this law further than to the king's servants in *checkroll*, lest it should have been too harsh to the gentlemen of the kingdom. *Bacon.*

CHEEK, tshêêk. *n. s.* [ceac, Saxon.]

1. The side of the face below the eye.

And now and then an ample tear trill'd down
Her delicate *cheek*. *Shakspeare.*

Her beauty hangs upon the *cheek* of night,
Like a rich jewel in an Æthiop's ear. *Shakspeare.*

I shall survey, and spy
Death in thy *cheeks*, and darkness in thy eye. *Donne.*

Daughter of the rose, whose *cheeks* unite
The diff'ring titles of the red and white;
Who heaven's alternate beauty well display,
The blush of morning and the milky way. *Dryden.*

2. A general name among mechanicks for almost all those pieces of their machines and instruments that are double, and perfectly alike. *Chambers.*

CHE'EKBONE, tshêêk'bône. *n. s.* [from *cheek* and *bone*.] The jaw.

I cut the tumour and felt the slug: it lay partly under the os jugale, or *cheekbone*. *Wiseman.*

CHE'EKTOOTH, tshêêk'tôôth. *n. s.* [from *cheek* and *tooth*.] The hinder-tooth or tusk.

He hath the *cheektooth* of a great lion. *Joel.*

CHEER, tshêêr. *n. s.* [*chere*, Fr. entertainment; *cara*, Sp. the countenance. It seems to have, in English, some relation to both these senses.]

1. Entertainment; provisions served at a feast.

But though my cates be mean, take them in good part;
Better *cheer* you may have, but not with better heart.
Shakspeare.

His will was never determined to any pursuit of good *cheer*, poignant sauces, and delicious wines.
Locke.

2. Invitation to gayety.

You do not give the *cheer;* the feast is sold.
That is not often vouched, while 'tis making,
'Tis given with welcome. *Shakspeare.*

3. Gayety; jollity.

I have not that alacrity of spirit,
Nor *cheer* of mind, that I was wont to have. *Shaksp.*

4. Air of the countenance.

Right faithful true he was in deed and word,
But of his *cheer* did seem too solemn sad:
Nothing did he dread, but ever was ydrad. *Spenser.*

Which publick death, receiv'd with such a *cheer*,
As not a sigh, a look, a shrink bewrays
The least felt touch of a degen'rous fear,
Gave life to envy, to his courage praise. *Daniel.*

He ended; and his words their drooping *cheer*
Enlighten'd, and their languish'd hope reviv'd.
Milton.

At length appear
Her grisly brethren stretch'd upon the bier:
Pale at the sudden sight, she chang'd her *cheer*.
Dryden.

5. Perhaps temper of mind in general; for we read of heavy *cheer*.

Then were they all of good *cheer*, and they also took some meat. *Acts.*

To CHEER, tshêêr. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To incite; to encourage; to inspirit.

He complained that he was betrayed; yet, for all that, was nothing discouraged, but *cheered* up the footmen. *Knolles.*

He *cheer'd* the dogs to follow her who fled,
And vow'd revenge on her devoted head. *Dryden.*

2. To comfort; to console.

I died, ere I could lend thee aid;
But *cheer* thy heart, and be thou not dismay'd.
Shakspeare.

Displeas'd at what, not suffering, they had seen,
They went to *cheer* the faction of the green. *Dryd.*

3. To gladden.

Hark! a glad voice the lonely desert *cheers:*
Prepare the way; a god, a god appears! *Pope's Mess.*

The sacred sun, above the waters rais'd,
Thro' heaven's eternal brazen portals blaz'd,
And wide o'er earth diffus'd his *chcering* ray. *Pope.*

To CHEER, tshêêr. *v. n.* To grow gay or gladsome.

At sight of thee my gloomy soul *cheers* up;
My hopes revive, and gladness dawns within me.
A. Philips.

CHE'ERER, tshêê'rûr. *n. s.* [from *To cheer.*] Gladner; giver of gayety.

To thee alone be praise,
From whom our joy descends,
Thou *cheerer* of our days. *Wotton.*

Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a *cheerer* of his spirits, a diverter of sadness, a calmer of unquiet thoughts. *Walton's Angler.*

Saffron is the safest and most simple cordial, the greatest reviver of the heart, and *cheerer* of the spirits. *Temple.*

Prime *cheerer*, light,
Of all material beings first and best. *Thomson.*

CHE'ERFUL, tshêêr'fûl or tshêr'fûl.[241 242] *adj.* [from *cheer* and *full.*]

1. Gay; full of life; full of mirth.

The *cheerful* birds of sundry kind
Do chaunt sweet musick to delight his mind.
Fairy Queen.

2. Having an appearance of gayety.

A merry heart maketh a *cheerful* countenance; but by sorrow of the heart the spirit is broken.
Proverbs.

CHE'ERFULLY, tshêêr'fûl-lê. *adv.* [from *cheerful.*] Without dejection; with willingness; with gayety.

Pluck up thy spirits, look *cheerfully* upon me.
Shakspeare.

To their known stations *cheerfully* they go. *Dryd.*

Doctrine is that which must prepare men for discipline; and men never go on so *cheerfully*, as when they see where they go. *South.*

May the man,
That *cheerfully* recounts the female's praise,
Find equal love, and love's untainted sweets
Enjoy with honour. *Philips.*

CHE'ERFULNESS, tshêêr'fûl-nês. *n. s.* [from *cheerful.*]

1. Freedom from dejection; alacrity.

Barbarossa, using this exceeding *cheerfulness* and forwardness of his soldiers, weighed up the fourteen gallies he had sunk. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

With what resolution and *cheerfulness*, with what courage and patience, did vast numbers of all sorts of people, in the first ages of christianity, encounter all the rage and malice of the world, and embrace torments and death! *Tillotson.*

2. Freedom from gloominess.

I marvelled to see her receive my commandments with sighs, and yet do them with *cheerfulness. Sidn.*

CHE'ERLESS, tshêêr'lês. *adj.* [from *cheer.*] Without gayety, comfort, or gladness.

For since mine eye your joyous sight did miss,
My cheerful day is turn'd to *cheerless* night. *Fairy Q.*

On a bank, beside a willow,
Heav'n her cov'ring, earth her pillow,
Sad Amynta sigh'd alone,
From the *cheerless* dawn of morning
Till the dews of night returning. *Dryden.*

CHE'ERLY, tshêêr'lê. *adj.* [from *cheer.*]

1. Gay; cheerful.

They are useful to mankind, in affording them convenient situations of houses and villages, reflecting the benign and cherishing sun-beams, and so rendering their habitations both more comfortable and more *cheerly* in winter. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Not gloomy; not dejected.

CHE'ERLY, tshêêr'lê. *adv.* [from *cheer.*] Cheerfully.

Under heavy arms the youth of Rome
Their long laborious marches overcome;
Cheerly their tedious travels undergo. *Dryd. Virgil.*

In God's name, *cheerly* on, courageous friends,
To reap the harvest of perpetual peace,
By this, one bloody trial of sharp war. *Shakspeare.*

Oft listening how the hounds and horn
Cheerly rouse the slumb'ring morn. *Milton.*

CHE'ERY, tshêê'rê. *adj.* [from *cheer.*] Gay; sprightly; having the power to make gay: a ludicrous word.

Come, let us hie, and quaff a *cheery* bowl;
Let cyder new wash sorrow from thy soul. *Gay.*

CHEESE, tshêêze. *n. s.* [*caseus*, Lat. cŷre, Saxon.] A kind of food made by pressing the curd of coagulated milk, and suffering the mass to dry.

I will rather trust a Fleming with my butter, the Welshman with my *cheese*, than my wife with herself. *Shakspeare.*

CHE'ESECAKE, tshêêze'kâke.[247] *n. s.* [from *cheese* and *cake.*] A cake made of soft curds, sugar and butter.

Effeminate he sat, and quiet;
Strange product of a *cheesecake* diet. *Prior.*

Where many a man, at variance with his wife,
With soft'ning mead and *cheesecake* ends the strife.
King.

CHE'ESEMONGER, tshêêze'mûng-gûr. *n. s.* [from *cheese* and *monger.*] One who deals in cheese.

A true owl of London,
That gives out he's undone,
Being a *cheesemonger*,
By trusting. *Ben Jonson.*

CHE'ESEPRESS, tshêêze'prês. *n. s.* [from *cheese* and *press.*] The press in which the curds are pressed.

The cleanly *cheesepress* she could never turn,
Her aukward fist did ne'er employ the churn. *Gay.*

CHE'ESEVAT, tshêêze'vât. *n. s.* [from *cheese* and *vat.*] The wooden case in which the curds are confined when they are pressed into cheese.

His sense occasions the careless rustic to judge the sun no bigger than a *cheesevat.* *Glanville.*

CHE'ESY, tshêê'zê. *adj.* [from *cheese.*] Having the nature or form of cheese.

Acids mixed with them precipitate a tophaceous chalky matter, but not a *cheesy* substance.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

CHE'LY, kê'lê. *n. s.* [*chela*, Lat.] The claw of a shell fish.

It happeneth often, I confess, that a lobster hath the *chely*, or great claw, of one side longer than the other. *Brown.*

CHE'MISTRY. See CHYMISTRY.

CHE'QUER. See CHECKER.

To CHE'RISH, tshêr'rîsh. *v. a.* [*cherir*, Fr.] To support and forward with encouragement, help, and protection; to shelter; to nurse up.

Whenever Buckingham doth turn his hate
Upon your grace, and not with duteous love
Doth *cherish* you and yours, God punish me
With hate in those where I expect most love. *Shak.*

I would I were thy bird ———
———Sweet, so would I;
But I should kill thee with too much *cherishing.*
Shakspeare.

What doth *cherish* weeds but gentle air? *Shaksp.*

Magistrates have always thought themselves concerned to *cherish* religion, and to maintain in the minds of men the belief of a God and another life.
Tillotson.

But old god Saturn, which doth all devour,
Doth *cherish* her, and still augments her might.
Davies.

He that knowingly commits an ill, has the upbraidings of his own conscience; those who act by errour, have its *cherishings* and encouragements to animate them. *Decay of Piety.*

CHE'RISHER, tshêr'rîsh-ûr. *n. s.* [from *cherish.*] An encourager; a supporter.

One of their greatest praises it is to be the maintainers and *cherishers* of a regular devotion, a reverend worship, a true and decent piety. *Spratt.*

CHE'RISHMENT, tshêr'rîsh-mênt. *n. s.* [from *cherish.*] Encouragement; support; comfort. It is now obsolete.

The one lives her age's ornament,
That with rich bounty, and dear *cherishment*,
Supports the praise of noble poesie. *Spenser.*

CHE'RRY, tshêr'rê. } *n. s.* [*ce-*
CHE'RRY-TREE, tshêr'rê-trêê. } *rise*, Fr. *cerasus*, Lat.]

The species are, 1. The common red or garden cherry. 2. Large Spanish cherry. 3. The red heart cherry. 4. The white heart cherry. 5. The bleeding heart cherry. 6. The black heart cherry. 7. The May cherry. 8. The black cherry, or mazard. 9. The archduke cherry. 10. The yellow Spanish cherry. 11. The Flanders cluster cherry. 12. The carnation cherry. 13. The large black cherry 14. The bird cherry. 15. The red bird or Cornish cherry. 16. The largest double flowered cherry. 17. The double flowered cherry. 18. The common wild cherry. 19. The wild northern English cherry, with late ripe fruit. 20. The shock or perfumed cherry. 21. The cherrytree with striped leaves. And many other sorts of cherries; as the amber cherry, lukeward, corone, Gascoigne, and the morello, which is chiefly planted for preserving.

This fruit was brought out of Pontus at the time of the Mithridatic victory by Lucullus, in the year of Rome 680; and was brought into Britian about 120 years afterwards, which was *Ann. Dom* 55; and was soon after spread through most parts of Europe. *Miller.*

Some ask but a pin, a nut, a *cherry* stone; but she, more covetous, would have a chain. *Shaksp.*

July I would have drawn in a jacket of light-yellow, eating *cherries*, with his face and bosom sunburnt. *Peacham.*

A little spark of life, which, in its first appearance, might be inclosed in the hollow of a *cherry* stone. *Hale.*

CHE'RRY, tshêr'rê. *adj.* [from the substantive.] Resembling a cherry in colour.

Shore's wife hath a pretty foot.
A *cherry* lip, a passing pleasing tongue. *Shakspeare.*

CHE'RRY-BAY, tshêr'rê-bâ. See LAUREL.

CHE'RRYCHEEKED, tshêr'rê-tshêkd. *adj.* [from *cherry* and *cheek.*] Having ruddy cheeks.

I warrant them *cherrycheek'd* country girls.
Congreve.

CHE'RRYPIT, tshêr'rê-pît. *n. s.* [from *cherry* and *pit.*] A child's play, in which they throw cherry stones into a small hole.

What, man! 'tis not for gravity to play at *cherry-pit.* *Shakpeare.*

CHERSONE'SE, kĕr'sŏ-nēse.[363] *n. s.* [χερσονησος.] A peninsula; a tract of land almost surrounded by the sea but joined to the continent by a narrow neck or isthmus

CHERT, kĕrt. *n. s.* [from *quartz*, Germ] A kind of flint.

Flint is most commonly found in form of nodules; but 'tis sometimes found in thin strata when 'tis called *chert*. *Woodward.*

CHE'RUB, tshĕr'ŭb. *n. s.* [כרב *plur.* כרבים] It is sometimes written in the plural, improperly, cherubims.] A celestial spirit; which, in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the seraphim. All the several descriptions which the Scripture gives us of *cherubim*, differ from one another; as they are described in the shapes of men, eagles, oxen, lions, and in a composition of all these figures put together. The hieroglyphical representations in the embroidery upon the curtains of the tabernacle, were called by Moses, *Exod.* xxvi. 1. *cherubim* of cunning work. *Calmet.*

The roof o' th' chamber
With gold *cherubims* is fretted. *Shakspeare.*

Heav'n's *cherubim*, bors'd
Upon the sightless coursers of the air,
Shall blow the horrid deed in ev'ry eye,
That tears shall drown the wind. *Shakspeare.*

Some *cherub* finishes what you begun,
And to a miracle improves the tune. *Prior.*

CHERU'BICK, tshĕ-rŭ'bĭk. *adj.* [from *cherub.*] Angelick; relating to the cherubim.

Thy words
Attentive, and with more delighted ear,
Divine instructor! I have heard, than when
Cherubick songs by night from neighb'ring hills
Aerial musick send. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

And on the east side of the garden place
Cherubick watch. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

CHE'RUBIN, tshĕr'ŭ-bĭn. *adj.* [from *cherub.*] Angelical.

This fell whore of thine
Hath in her more destruction than thy sword,
For all her *cherubin* look. *Shakspeare.*

CHE'RVIL, tshĕr'vĭl. *n. s.* [*chærophyllum*, Lat.] An umbelliferous plant. *Miller.*

To CHE'RUP, tshĕr'ŭp. *v. n.* [from *cheer*; perhaps from *cheer up*, corrupted to *cherup.*] To chirp; to use a cheerful voice.

The birds
Frame to thy song their cheerful *cheruping*;
Or hold their peace for shame of thy sweet lays.
Spenser.

CHE'SLIP, tshĕs'slĭp. *n. s.* A small vermin, that lies under stones or tiles.
Skinner.

CHESS, tshĕs, *n. s.* [*echecs*, Fr.] A nice and abtruse game, in which two sets of men are moved in opposition to each other.

This game the Persian magi did invent,
The force of Eastern wisdom to express:
From thence to busy Europeans sent,
And styl'd by modern Lombards pensive *chess.*
Denham.

So have I seen a king on *chess*
(His rooks and knights withdrawn,
His queen and bishops in distress)
Shifting about, grow less and less,
With here and there a pawn. *Dryden.*

CHE'SS-APPLE, tshĕs ăp-pl. *n. s.* A species of Wild Service.

CHE'SS-BOARD, tshĕs'bōrd. *n. s.* [from *chess* and *board.*] The board or table on which the game of chess is played.

And cards are dealt, and *chess-boards* brought,
To ease the pain of coward thought. *Prior.*

CHE'SS-MAN, tshĕs'măn.[88] *n. s.* [from *chess* and *man.*] A puppet for chess.

A company of *chess-men* standing on the same squares of the chess-board where we left them, we say they are all in the same place, or unmoved.
Locke.

CHE'SS-PLAYER, tshĕs'plā'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *chess* and *player.*] A gamester at chess.

Thus, like a skilful *chess-player*, he draws out his men, and makes his pawns of use to his greater persons. *Dryden.*

CHE'SSOM, tshĕs'sŭm.[166] *n. s.* Mellow earth.

The tender *chessom* and mellow earth is the best, being mere mould, between the two extremes of clay and sand; especially if it be not loomy and binding. *Bacon's Natural History.*

CHEST, tshĕst. *n. s.* [cyrc, Sax, *cista*, Lat.]

1. A box of wood, or other materials in which things are laid up.

He will seek there, on my word: neither press, *chest*, trunk, well, vault, but he hath an abstract for the remembrance of all such places. *Shakspeare.*

But more have been by avarice opprest,
And heaps of money crowded in the *chest.* *Dryden.*

2. *A chest of drawers.* A case with moveable boxes or drawers.

3. The trunk of the body, or cavity from the shoulders to the belly.

Such as have round faces, or broad *chests*, or shoulders, have seldom or never long necks. *Brown.*

He describes another by the largeness of his *chest*, and breadth of his shoulders. *Pope.*

To CHEST, tshĕst. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reposite in a chest; to hoard.

CHEST-FOUNDERING, tshĕst'fŏŭn-drĭng. *n. s.* A disease in horses. It comes near to a pleurisy, or peripneumony, in a human body. *Farriers's Dictionary.*

CHE'STED, tshĕst'ĕd. *adj.* [from *chest.*] Having a chest; as, broad-chested, narrow-chested.

CHE'STER. See CASTOR.

CHE'STNUT, tshĕs'nŭt.
CHE'STNUT-TREE, tshĕs'nŭt-trē. } *n. s.*
[*chastaigne*, Fr. *castanea*, Lat.]

1. The tree hath katkins, which are placed at remote distances from the fruit, on the same tree. The outer coat of the fruit is very rough, and has two or three nuts included in each husk or covering. This tree was formerly in greater plenty, as may be proved by the old buildings in London, which were, for the most part, of this timber; which is equal in value to the best oak, and for many purposes, far exceeds it, particularly for making vessels for liquors; it having a property, when once thoroughly seasoned, to maintain its bulk constantly, and is not subject to shrink or swell, like other timber. *Miller.*

2. The fruit of the chestnut tree.

A woman's tongue,
That gives not half so great a blow to th' ear,
As will a *chestnut* in a farmer's fire. *Shakspeare.*

October has a basket of services, medlars, and *chestnuts*, and fruits that ripen at the latter time.
Peacham on Drawing.

3. The name of a brown colour.

His hair is of a good colour.——
——An excellent colour: your *chestnut* was ever the only colour. *Shakspeare.*

Merab's long hair was glossy *chestnut* brown.
Cowley.

CHE'STON, tshĕs'tn. *n. s.* A species of plum.

CHEVALIER, shĕv-ă-lēēr.[362] *n. s.* [*chevalier*, Fr.] A knight; a gallant strong man.

Renowned Talbot doth expect my aid;
And I am lowted by a traitor villain,
And cannot help the noble *chevalier.* *Shakpeare.*

CHE'VAUX de Frise, shĕv-ō-dĕ-frēēze.[362] *n. s.* [Fr. The singular *Cheval de Frise* is seldom used.] The Friesland horse, which is a piece of timber, larger or smaller, and traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, five or six feet long; used in defending a passage, stopping a breach, or making a retrenchment to stop the cavalry. It is also, called a turnpike, or tourniquet.
Chambers.

CHE'VEN, tshĕv'vn.[103] *n. s.* [*chevesne*, Fr.] A river fish, the same with chub.

CHE'VERIL, tshĕv'ĕr-ĭl. *n. s.* [*cheverau*, Fr.] A kid; kidleather. Obsolete.

A sentence is but a *cheveril* glove to a good wit: how quickly the wrong side may be turned outward.
Shakspeare.

Which gifts the capacity
Of your soft *cheveril* consicience would receive,
If you might please to stretch it. *Shakspeare.*

O, here's a wit of *cheveril*, that stretches from an inch narrow to an ell broad. *Shakspeare.*

CHE'VISANCE, shĕv'ē-zânse. *n. s.* [*chevisance*, Fr.] Enterprise; achievement. A word now not in use,

Fortune the foe of famous *chevisance*,
Seldom, said Guyon, yields to virtue aid. *Spenser.*

CHE'VRON shĕv'rŏn. *n. s.* [French.] One of the honourable ordinaries in heraldry. It represents two rafters of a house set up as they ought to stand.
Harris.

To CHEW, tshōō. *v. a.* [ceopȳan, Sax. *kauwen*, Dutch. It is very frequently pronounced *chaw*, and perhaps properly.]

1. To grind with the teeth; to masticate.

If little faults, proceeding on distemper,
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye,
When capital crimes *chew'd*, swallow'd, and digested,
Appear before us? *Shakspeare.*

Pacing through the forest,
Chewing the food of sweet and bitter fancy. *Shaksp.*

This pious cheat, that never suck'd the blood,
Nor *chew'd* the flesh, of lambs. *Dryden's Fables.*

The vales
Descending gently, where the lowing herd
Chews veru'rous pasture. *Philips.*

By *chewing*, solid aliment is divided into small parts: in a human body, there is no other instrument to perform this action but the teeth. By the action of *chewing*, the spittle and mucus are squeezed from the glands, and mixed with the aliment; which action, if it be long continued, will turn the aliment into a sort of chyle. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To meditate; to ruminate in the thoughts.

While the fierce monk does at his trial stand,
He *chews* revenge, abjuring his offence:
Guile in his tongue, and murder in his hand,
He stabs his judge, to prove his innocence. *Prior.*

3. To taste without swallowing.

Heaven 's in my mouth,
As if I did but only *chew* its name *Shakspeare.*

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be *chewed* and digested; that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, with attention. *Bacon.*

To CHEW, tshôô. *v. n.* To champ upon; to ruminate.

I will with patience hear, and find a time;
Till then, my noble friend, *chew* upon this. *Shaksp.*

Inculcate the doctrine of disobedience, and then leave the multitude to *chew* upon 't. *L'Estrange.*

Old politicians *chew* on wisdom past,
And blunder on in business to the last. *Pope.*

CHICA'NE, shė-kâne'.[352] *n. s.* [*chicane*, Fr. derived by *Menage* from the Spanish word *chico* little.]

1. The art of protracting a contest by petty objection and artifice.

The general part of the civil law concerns not the *chicane* of private cases, but the affairs and intercourse of civilized nations, grounded upon the principles of reason. *Locke.*

His attornies have hardly one trick left; they are at the end of all their *chicane*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Artifice in general. This sense is only in familiar language.

Unwilling then in arms to meet,
He strove to lengthen the campaign,
And save his forces by *chicane*. *Prior.*

To CHICA'NE, shė-kâne'. *v. n.* [*chicaner*, Fr.] To prolong a contest by tricks.

CHICA'NER, shė-kâ'nûr. *n. s.* [*chicaneur*, Fr.] A petty sophister; a trifling disputant; a wrangler.

This is the way to distinguish the two most different things I know, a logical *chicaner* from a man of reason. *Locke.*

CHICA'NERY, shė-kâ'nûr-ė. *n. s.* [*chicanerie*, Fr.] Sophistry; mean arts of wrangle.

His anger caused him to destroy the greatest part of these reports; and only to preserve such as discovered most of the *chicanery* and futility of the practice. *Arbuthnot.*

CHICHES, tshîtsh'ės. *n. s.* See CHICKPEAS.

CHI'CHLING VETCH, tshîtsh'ling-vêtsh. *n. s.* [*lathyrus*, Lat.] In Germany they are cultivated and eaten as peas, though neither so tender nor well tasted *Miller.*

CHICK, tshîk. } *n. s.* [cicen, Sax.
CHI'CKEN, thîk'in.[104] } *kiecken*, Dutch.

Chicken is, I believe, the old plural of *chick*, though now used as a singular noun.]

1. The young of a bird, particularly of a hen, or small bird.

All my pretty ones!
What, all my pretty *chickens*, and their dam,
At one fell swoop! *Shakspeare.*

For when the shell is broke, out comes a *chick*. *Davies.*

While it is a *chick*, and hath no spurs, nor cannot hurt, nor hath seen the motion, yet he readily praetiseth it. *Hale.*

Even since she was a se'en-night old, they say,
Was chaste and humble to her dying day;
Nor *chick*, nor hen, was known to disobey. *Dryden.*

Having the notion that one laid the egg out of which the other was hatched, I have a clear idea of the relation of dam and *chick*. *Locke.*

On rainy days alone I dine,
Upon a *chick* and pint of wine:
On rainy days I dine alone,
And pick my *chicken* to the bone. *Swift.*

2. A word of tenderness.

My Ariel, *chick*,
This is thy charge. *Shakspeare.*

3. A term for a young girl.

Then, Chloe, still go on to prate
Of thirty-six and thirty-eight;
Pursue your trade of scandal-picking,
Your hints that Stella is no chicken. *Swift.*

CHI'CKENHEARTED, tshîk'in-hâr-têd. *adj.* [from *chicken* and *heart*.] Cowardly; timorous; fearful.

Now we set up for tilting in the pit,
Where 'tis agreed by bullies, *chickenhearted*,
To fright the ladies first, and then be parted.
Prologue to Spanish Friar.

CHI'CKENPOX, tshîk'in-pôks. *n. s.* An exanthematous distemper, so called from its being of no very great danger.

CHI'CKLING, tshîk'ling. *n. s.* [from *chick*.] A small chicken.

CHI'CKPEAS, tshîk'pėze. *n. s.* [from *chick* and *pea*.] A kind of degenerate pea. *Miller.*

CHI'CKWEED, tshîk'wėėd. *n. s.* [from *chick* and *weed*.] The name of a plant.

Green mint, or *chickweed*, are of good use in all the hard swellings of the breast, occasioned by milk. *Wiseman.*

To CHIDE, tshide. *v. a.* preter. *chid* or *chode*, part. *chid* or *chidden*. [cıban Sax.]

1. To reprove; to check; to correct with words: applied to persons.

Chide him for faults, and do it reverently,
When you perceive his blood inclin'd to mirth.
Shakspeare.

And fly like *chidden* Mercury from Jove. *Shaksp.*

Those, that do teach your babes,
Do it with gentle means, and easy tasks;
He might have *chid* me so: for, in good faith,
I am a child to chiding. *Shakspeare.*

Scylla wept,
And *chid* her barking waves into attention. *Milton.*

Above the waves as Neptune shew'd his face,
To *chide* the winds, and save the Trojan race.
Waller.

You look, as if yon stern philosopher
Had just now *chid* you. *Addison.*

If any woman of better fashion in the parish happened to be absent from church, they were sure of a visit from him, to *chide* and to dine with her. *Swift.*

2. To drive with reproof.

Margaret my queen, and Clifford too,
Have *chid* me from the battle. *Shakspeare.*

3. To blame; to reproach: applied to things.

Winds murmur'd through the leaves your long delay,
And fountains, o'er the pebbles, *chid* your stay.
Dryden.

I *chid* the folly of my thoughtless haste;
For the work perfected, the joy was past. *Prior.*

To CHIDE, tshîde. *v. n.*

1. To clamour; to scold.

What had he to do to *chide* at me? *Shakspeare.*

Next morn, betimes, the bride was missing:
The mother scream'd, the father *chid*,
Where can this idle wench be hid? *Swift.*

2. To quarrel with.

The business of the state does him offence,
And he does *chide* with you. *Shakspeare.*

3. To make a noise.

My duty.
As doth a rock against the *chiding* flood,
Should the approach of this wild river break,
And stand unshaken yours. *Shakspeare.*

CHI'DER, tshî'dûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *chide*.] A rebuker; a reprover.

Not her that chides, Sir, at thy hand I pray —
I love no *chiders*, Sir. *Shakspeare.*

CHIEF, tshėėf. *adj.* [*chef* the head, Fr.]

1. Principal; most eminent; above the rest in any respect.

These were the *chief* of the officers that were over Solomon's works. 1 *Kings.*

The hand of the princes and rulers hath been *chief* in this trespass. *Ezra.*

Your country, *chief* in arms, abroad defend;
At home, with morals, arts, and laws amend. *Pope.*

2. Eminent; extraordinary.

A froward man soweth strife, and a whisperer separateth *chief* friends. *Proverbs.*

3. Capital; of the first order; that to which other parts are inferiour, or subordinate.

I came to have a good general view of the apostle's main purpose in writing the epistle, and the *chief* branches of his discourse wherein he prosecuted it. *Locke.*

4. It is used by some writers with a superlative termination; but, I think, improperly: the comparative *chiefer* is never found.

We beseech you, bend you to remain
Here in the cheer and comfort of our eye,
Our *chiefest* courtier, cousin, and our son. *Shaksp.*

Doeg an Edomite, the *chiefest* of the herdsmen.
1. *Samuel.*

He sometimes denied admission to the *chiefest* officers of the army. *Clarendon.*

CHIEF, tshėėf.[275] *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A military commander; a leader of armies; a captain.

Is pain to them
Less pain, less to be fled? or thou than they
Less hardy to endure? courageous *chief!*
The first in flight from pain. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

After or before were never known
Such *chiefs;* as each an army seem'd alone. *Dryden.*

A wit's a feather, and a *chief* a rod;
An honest man's the noblest work of God. *Pope.*

A prudent *chief* not always must display
His pow'rs in equal ranks, and fair array;
But with th' occasion and the place comply,
Conceal his force, nay seem sometimes to fly. *Pope.*

2. In Chief, in law. *In capite*, by personal service.

All sums demandable, either for licence of alienation to be made of lands holden in *chief*, or for the pardon of any such alienation already made without licence, have been stayed in the way to the hanaper. *Bacon.*

I shall be proud to hold my dependence on you in *chief*, as I do part of my small fortune in Wiltshire. *Dryden.*

3. In *Spenser* it seems to signify somewhat like achievement; a mark of distinction.

Where be the nosegays that she dight for thee?
The coloured chaplets wrought with a *chief*,
The knottish rush-rings, and gilt rosemary? *Spens.*

4. In heraldry.

The *chief* is so called from the French word *chef*, the head or upper part: this possesses the upper third part of the escutcheon. *Peacham on Drawing.*

CHI'EFDOM, tshėėf'dûm. *n. s.* [from *chief*.] Sovereignty. Not in use.

Zephyrus being in love with Chloris, and coveting her to wife, gave her for a dowry the *chiefdom* and sovereignty of all flowers and green herbs. *Spenser's Kal. Gloss.*

CHIE'FLESS, tshėėf'lės. *adj.* [from *chief*.] Wanting a head; being without a leader.

And *chiefless* armies doz'd out the campaign,
And navies yawn'd for orders on the main. *Pope.*

CHI'EFLY, tshėėf'lė. *adv.* [from *chief*.] Principally; eminently: more than common.

Any man who will consider the nature of an epic poem, what actions it describes, and what persons they are *chiefly* whom it informs, will find it a work full of difficulty. *Dryden.*

Those parts of the kingdom, where the number and estates of the dissenters *chiefly* lay. *Swift.*

CHI'EFRIE, tshēē'frē. *n. s.* [from *chief.*] A small rent paid to the lord paramount.

They shall be well able to live upon those lands, to yield her majesty reasonable *chiefrie*, and also give a competent maintenance unto the garrisons. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Would the reserved rent at this day be any more than a small *chiefrie?* *Swift.*

CHI'EFTAIN, tshēē'tîn.[208] *n. s.* [from *chief* captain.]

1. A leader; a commander.

That forc'd their *chieftain*, for his safety's sake, (Their *chieftain* Humber named was aright) Unto the mighty stream him to betake, Where he an end of battle and of life did make. *Fairy Queen.*

2. The head of a clan.

It broke and absolutely subdued all the lords and *chieftains* of the Irishry. *Davies on Ireland.*

CHIE'VANCE, tshēē'vânse. *n. s.* [probably from *achevance*, Fr. purchase.] Traffick, in which money is extorted; as discount. Now obsolete.

There were good laws against usury, the bastard use of money; and against unlawful *chievances* and exchanges, which is bastard usury. *Bacon.*

CHI'LBLAIN, tshîl'blâne. *n. s.* [from *chill* cold, and *blain;* so that *Temple* seems mistaken in his etymology, or has written it wrong to serve a purpose.] Sores made by frost.

I remembered the cure of *chilblains* when I was a boy (which may be called the children's gout), by burning at the fire. *Temple.*

CHILD, tshîld. *n. s.* in the plural CHILDREN, [cild, Sax.]

1. An infant, or very young person.

In age, to wish for youth is full as vain, As for a youth to turn a *child* again. *Denham.*

We should no more be kinder to one *child* than to another, than we are tender of one eye more than of the other. *L'Estrange.*

The young lad must not be ventured abroad at eight or ten, for fear of what may happen to the tender *child;* though he then runs ten times less risque than at sixteen. *Locke.*

The stroke of death is nothing: *children* endure it, and the greatest cowards find it no pain. *Wake.*

2. One in the line of filiation, opposed to the parent.

Where *children* have been exposed, or taken away young, and afterwards have approached to their parents' presence, the parents, though they have not known them, have had a secret joy, or other alteration, thereupon. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

I shall see The winged vengeance overtake such *children.* *Shakspeare.*

So unexhausted her perfections were, That for more *children* she had more to spare. *Dryd.*

He, in a fruitful wife's embraces old, A long increase of *children's children* told. *Addison.*

3. The descendants of a man, how remote soever, are called *children;* as the *children* of Edom, the *children* of Israel.

4. In the language of scripture.

One weak in knowledge. *Isaiah.* 1 *Corinthians.*

Such as are young in grace. 1 *John.*

Such as are humble and docile. *Matthew.*

The *children* of light, the *children* of darkness: who follow light, who remain in darkness.

The elect, the blessed, are also called the *children* of God.

How is he numbered among the *children* of God and his lot is among the saints. *Wisdom*

In the New Testament, believers are commonly called the *children* of God.

Ye are all the *children* of God, by faith in Jesus Christ. *Gal.* iii. 26. *Calmet.*

5. A girl child. Not in use.

Mercy on's! a bearne, a very pretty bearne! A boy, or *child*, I wonder? *Shakspeare.*

6. Any thing the product or effect of another.

Macduff, this noble passion, *Child* of integrity, hath from my soul Wip'd the black scruples. *Shakspeare.*

7. *To be with Child.* To be pregnant.

If it must stand still, let wives with *child* Pray that their burthen may not fall this day, Lest that their hopes prodigiously be crost. *Shaksp.*

To CHILD, tshîld. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring children.

The spring, the summer, The *childing* autumn, angry winter, change Their wonted liveries. *Shakspeare.*

As to *childing* women, young vigorous people, after irregularities of diet, in such it begins with hæmorrhages. *Arbuthnot.*

CHI'LDBEARING, tshîld'bâ-rîng. *particip. substantive.* [from *child* and *bear.*] The act of bearing children.

To thee Pains only in *childbearing* were foretold, And bringing forth, soon recompens'd with joy, Fruit of thy womb. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The timorous and irresolute Sylvia has demurred till she is past *childbearing.* *Addison.*

CHI'LDBED, tshîld'bêd. *n. s.* [from *child* and *bed.*] The state of a woman bringing a child, or being in labour.

The funerals of prince Arthur, and of queen Elizabeth, who died in *childbed* in the Tower. *Bacon.*

Pure, as when wash'd from spot of *childbed* stain. *Paradise Regained.*

Yet these, tho' poor, the pain of *childbed* bear. *Dryden.*

Let no one be actually married, till she hath the *childbed* pillows. *Spectator.*

Women in *childbed* are in the case of persons wounded. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CHI'LDBIRTH, tshîld'bêr*th*. *n. s.* [from *child* and *birth.*] Travail; labour; the time of bringing forth; the act of bringing forth.

The mother of Pyrocles, after her *childbirth*, died. *Sidney.*

A kernel void of any taste, but not so of virtue, especially for women travailing in *childbirth.* *Carew.*

In the whole sex of women, God hath decreed the sharpest pains of *childbirth;* to show, that there is no state exempt from sorrow. *Taylor.*

He to his wife, before the time assign'd For *childbirth* came, thus bluntly spoke his mind. *Dryden.*

CHI'LDED, tshîl'dêd. *adj.* [from *child.*] Furnished with a child.

How light and portable my pain seems now, When that which makes me bend, makes the king bow; He *childed* as I father'd. *Shakspeare.*

CHI'LDERMAS DAY, tshîl'dêr-mâs-dâ'. [from *child* and *mass.*] The day of the week, throughout the year, answering to the day on which the feast of the Holy Innocents is solemnized, which weak and superstitious persons think an unlucky day.

To talk of hares, or such uncouth things, proves as ominous to the fisherman, as the beginning of a a voyage on the day when *childermas day* fell, doth to the mariner. *Carew.*

CHI'LDHOOD, tshîld'hûd. *n. s.* [from *child;* cildhad, Sax.]

1. The state of children; or, the time in which we are children: it includes infancy, but is continued to puberty.

Now have I stain'd the *childhood* of our joy. With blood removed but little from our own. *Shak.*

The sons of lords and gentlemen should be trained up in learning from their *childhoods.* *Spenser.*

Seldom have I ceas'd to eye, Thy infancy, thy *childhood*, and thy youth. *Milton.*

The same authority that the actions of a man have with us in our *childhood*, the same, in every period of life, has the practice of all whom we regard as our superiours. *Rogers.*

2. The time of life between infancy and puberty.

Infancy and *childhood* demand thin, copious, nourishing aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. The properties of a child.

Their love in early infancy began, And rose as *childhood* ripen'd into man. *Dryden.*

CHI'LDISH, tshîld'îsh. *adj.* [from *child.*]

1. Having the qualities of a child; trifling; ignorant; simple.

Learning hath its infancy, when it is but beginning and almost *childish;* then its youth, when it is luxuriant and juvenile. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. Becoming only children; trifling; puerile.

Musidorus being elder by three or four years, there was taken away the occasion of *childish* contentions. *Sidney.*

The lion's whelps she saw how he did bear, And lull in rugged arms withouten *childish* fear. *Spenser.*

When I was yet a child, no *childish* play To me was pleasing; all my mind was set Serious to learn and know. *Paradise Regained.*

The fathers looked on the worship of images as the most silly and *childish* thing in the world. *Stillingfleet.*

One that has newly learn'd to speak and go Loves *childish* plays. *Roscommon.*

They have spoiled the walls with *childish* sentences, that consist often in a jingle of words. *Addison.*

By conversation the *childish* humours of their younger days might be worn out, *Arbuthnot.*

CHI'LDISHLY, tshîld'îsh-lê. *adv.* [from *childish.*] In a childish trifling way; like a child.

Together with his fame their infamy was spread, who had so rashly and *childishly* ejected him. *Hooker.*

Some men are of excellent judgment in their own professions, but *childishly* unskilful in any thing besides. *Hayward.*

CHI'LDISHNESS, tshîld'îsh-nês. *n. s.* [from *childish.*]

1. Puerility; triflingness.

The actions of *childishness*, and unfashionable carriage, time and age will of itself be sure to reform. *Locke.*

Nothing in the world could give a truer idea of the superstition, credulity, and *childishness* of the Roman catholick religion. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Harmlessness.

Speak thou, boy; Perhaps thy *childishness* will move him more Than can our reasons. *Shakspeare.*

CHI'LDLESS, tshîld'lês. *adj.* [from *child.*] Without children; without offspring.

As thy sword hath made women *childless*, so shall thy mother be *childless* among women. 1 *Samuel.*

A man shall see the noblest works and foundations have proceeded from *childless* men; which have sought to express the images of their minds, where those of their bodies have failed; so the care of posterity is most in them that have no posterity. *Bacon.*

Childless thou art, *childless* remain: so death Shall be deceiv'd his glut. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

She can give the reason why one died *childless.* *Spectator.*

CHI'LDLIKE, tshîld'like. *adj.* [from *child*

and *like*.] Becoming or beseeming a child.

Who can owe no less than a *childlike* obedience to her that hath more than motherly care. *Hooker.*

I thought the remnant of mine age
Should have been cherish'd by her *childlike* duty. *Shakspeare.*

CHI'LIAD, kîl-ê-âd. *n. s.* [from χιλιας.] A thousand; a collection or sum containing a thousand.

We make cycles and periods of years, as decads, centuries, *chiliads*, for the use of computation in history. *Holder.*

CHILIA'EDRON, kîl-ê-â-êd'drôn. *n.s.* [from χιλια.] A figure of a thousand sides.

In a man, who speaks of a *chiliaedron*, or a body of a thousand sides, the idea of the figure may be very confused, though that of the number be very distinct. *Locke.*

CHILIFA'CTIVE, kîl-ê-fâk'tîv. *adj.* [from *chile*.] That which makes chile.

Whether this be not effected by some way of corrosion, rather than any proper digestion, *chilifactive* mutation, or alimental conversion. *Brown.*

CHILIFA'CTORY, kîl-ê-fâk'tô-rê. *adj.* [from *chile*.] That which has the quality of making chile.

We should rather rely upon a *chilifactory* menstruum, or digestive preparation drawn from species or individuals, whose stomachs peculiarly dissolve lapideous bodies. *Brown.*

CHILIFICA'TION, kîl-ê-fê-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *chile*.] The act of making chile.

Nor will we affirm that iron is indigested in the stomach of the ostriche; but we suspect this effect to proceed not from any liquid reduction, or tendence to *chilification*, by the power of natural heat. *Brown.*

CHILL, tshîl. *adj.* [cele, Sax.]

1. Cold; that which is cold to the touch.

And all my plants I save from nightly ill,
Of noisome winds, and blasting vapours *chill*. *Milton.*

2. Cold; having the sensation of cold; shivering with cold.

My heart and my *chill* veins freeze with despair. *Rowe.*

3. Dull; not warm; not forward: as, a *chill* reception.

4. Depressed; dejected; discouraged.

5. Unaffectionate; cold of temper.

CHILL, tshîl. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Chilness; cold.

I very well know one to have a sort of *chill* about his præcordia and head. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

To CHILL, tshîl. *v.a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make cold.

Age has not yet
So shrunk my sinews, or so *chill'd* my veins,
But conscious virtue in my breast remains. *Dryden.*

Heat burns his rise, frost *chills* his setting beams,
And vex the world with opposite extremes. *Creech.*

Each changing season does its poison bring;
Rheums *chill* the winter, agues blast the spring. *Prior.*

Now no more the drum
Provokes to arms; or trumpet's clangor shrill
Affrights the wives, or *chills* the virgin's blood. *Philips.*

2. To depress; to deject; to discourage.

Every thought on God *chills* the gaiety of his spirits, and awakens terrors which he cannot bear. *Rogers.*

3. To blast with cold.

The fruits perish on the ground,
Or soon decay, by snows immod'rate *chill'd*,
By winds are blasted, or by lightning kill'd. *Blackmore.*

CHI'LLINESS, tshîl'lê-nês. *n. s.* [from *chilly*.] A sensation of shivering cold.

If the patient survives three days, the acuteness of the pain abates, and a *chilliness* or shivering affects the body. *Arbuthnot.*

CHI'LLY, tshîl'lê. *adj.* [from *chill*.] Somewhat cold.

A *chilly* sweat bedews
My shudd'ring limbs. *Philips.*

CHI'LNESS, tshîl'nês. *n. s.* [from *chill*.] Coldness; want of warmth.

If you come out of the sun suddenly into a shade, there followeth a *chillness* or shivering in all the body. *Bacon.*

This while he thinks, he lifts aloft his dart,
A generous *chillness* seizes ev'ry part,
The veins pour back the blood, and fortify the heart. *Dryden.*

CHIME, tshîm. *n. s.* [*kime*, Dutch.] The end of a barrel or tub.

CHIME, tshime. *n. s.* [The original of this word is doubtful. *Junius* and *Minshew* suppose it corrupted from *cimbal; Skinner* from *gamme*, or *gamut; Henshaw* from *chiamare*, to *call*, because the *chime* calls to church. Perhaps it is only softened from *chirme*, or *churme*, an old word for the sound of many voices, or instruments making a noise together.]

1. The consonant or harmonick sound of many correspondent instruments.

Hang our shaggy thighs with bells;
That, as we do strike a tune,
In our dance shall make a *chime*. *Ben Jonson.*

The sound
Of instruments, that made melodious *chime*,
Was heard, of harp and organ. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Love virtue, she alone is free;
She can teach you how to climb
Higher than the sphery *chime*. *Milton.*

2. The correspondence of sound.

Love first invented verse, and form'd the rhime,
The motion measur'd, harmoniz'd the *chime*. *Dryd.*

3. The sound of bells, not rung by ropes, but struck with hammers. In this sense it is always used in the plural, *chimes*.

We have heard the *chimes* at midnight. *Shaksp.*

4. The correspondence of proportion or relation.

The conceptions of things are placed in their several degress of similitude; as in several proportions, one to another; in which harmonious *chimes*, the voice of reason is often drowned. *Grew.*

To CHIME, tshime. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To sound in harmony or consonance.

To make the rough recital aptly *chime*,
Or bring the sum of Gallia's loss to rhime,
'Tis mighty hard. *Prior.*

2. To correspond in relation or proportion.

Father and son, husband and wife, and such other correlative terms, do belong one to another; and, through custom, do readily *chime*, and answer one another, in people's memories. *Locke.*

3. To agree; to fall in with.

He not only sat quietly and heard his father railed at, but often *chimed* in with the discoure. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To suit with; to agree.

Any sect, whose reasonings, interpretation, and language, I have been used to, will, of course, make all *chime* that way; and make another, and perhaps the genuine meaning of the author, seem harsh, strange, and uncouth to me. *Locke.*

5. To jingle; to clatter.

But with the meaner tribe I'm forc'd to *chime*,
And, wanting strength to rise, descend to rhime. *Smith.*

To CHIME, tshime. *v. a.*

1. To move, or strike, or cause to sound harmonically, or with just consonancy.

With lifted arms they order every blow,
And *chime* their sounding hammers in a row;
With labour'd anvils Ætna groans below. *Dryden.*

2. To strike a bell with a hammer.

CHIME'RA, kê-mê'râ. *n. s.* [*chimæra*, Lat.] A vain and wild fancy, as remote from reality as the existence of the poetical Chimera, a monster feigned to have the head of a lion, the belly of a goat, and the tail of a dragon.

In short, the force of dreams is of a piece,
Chimeras all, and more absurd, or less. *Dryden.*

No body joins the voice of a sheep with the shape of a horse to be the complex ideas of any real substances, unless he has a mind to fill his head with *chimeras*, and his discourse with unintelligible words. *Locke.*

CHIME'RICAL, kê-mêr'rê-kâl. *adj.* [from *chimera*.] Imaginary; fanciful; wildly, vainly, or fantastically conceited; fantastick.

Notwithstanding the fineness of this allegory may atone for it in some measure, I cannot think that persons of such *chimerical* existence are proper actors in an epic poem. *Spectator.*

CHIME'RICALLY, kê-mêr'rê-kâl-lê. *adv.* [from *chimerical*.] Vainly; wildly; fantastically.

CHI'MINAGE, kîm'mîn-âje. *n. s.* [from *chimin*, an old law word for a road.] A toll for passage through a forest. *Cowell.*

CHI'MNEY, tshîm'nê. *n. s.* [*cheminée*, Fr.]

1. The passage through which the smoke ascends from the fire in the house.

Chimnies which scorn rejecting smoke. *Swift.*

2. The turret raised above the roof of the house, for conveyance of the smoke.

The night has been unruly: where we lay,
Our *chimnies* were blown down. *Shakspeare.*

3. The fire-place.

The *chimney*
Is south the chamber, and the chimneypiece,
Chaste Dian bathing. *Shakspeare.*

The fire which the Chaldeans worshipped for a god, is crept into every man's *chimney*. *Raleigh.*

Low offices, which some neighbours hardly think it worth stirring from their *chimney* sides to obtain. *Swift on Sacred Testimony.*

CHI'MNEY-CORNER, tshîm'nê-kôr'nûr. *n. s.* [from *chimney* and *corner*.] The fireside; the seat on each end of the fire-grate: usually noted in proverbial language for being the place of idlers.

Yet some old men
Tell stories of you in their *chimney-corner*. *Denham.*

CHI'MNEYPIECE, tshîm'nê-pêêse. *n.s.* [from *chimney* and *piece*.] The ornamental piece of wood, or stone, that is set round the fire-place

Polish and brighten the marble hearths and *chimneypieces* with a clout dipt in grease. *Swift.*

CHI'MNEYSWEEPER, tshîm'nê-swêê-pûr. *n. s.* [from *chimney* and *sweeper*.]

1. One whose trade it is to clean foul chimnies of soot.

To look like her, are *chimneysweepers* black;
And since her time are colliers counted bright. *Shakspeare.*

The little *chimneysweeper* skulks along,
And marks with sooty stains the heedless throng. *Gay.*

Even lying Ned, the *chimneysweeper* of Savoy, and Tom the Portugal dustman, put in their claims. *Arbuthnot.*

2. It is used proverbially for one of a mean and vile occupation.

Golden lads and girls, all must,
As *chimneysweepers*, come to dust. *Shakspeare.*

CHIN, tshĭn. *n. s.* [cinne, Sax. *kinn*, Germ.] The part of the face beneath the under lip.

But all the words I could get of her, was wrying her waist, and thrusting out her *chin*. *Sidney.*

With his Amazonian *chin* he drove
The bristled lips before him. *Shakspeare.*

He rais'd his hardy head, which sunk again,
And, sinking on his bosom, knock'd his *chin*. *Dryd.*

CHI'NA, tshā'nè. *n. s.* [from *China*, the country where it is made.] China ware; porcelain; a species of vessels made in China, dimly transparent, partaking of the qualities of earth and glass. They are made by mingling two kinds of earth, of which one easily vitrifies; the other resists a very strong heat: when the vitrifiable earth is melted into glass, they are completely burnt.

Spleen, vapours, or small-pox, above them all;
And mistress of herself, tho' *china* fall. *Pope.*

After supper, carry your plate and *china* together in the same basket. *Swift.*

CHI'NA-ORANGE, tshā'nè-ôr'ĭnje. *n. s.* [from *China* and *orange*.] The sweet orange: brought originally from China.

Not many years has the *China-orange* been propagated in Portugal and Spain. *Mortimer's Husb.*

CHI'NA-ROOT, tshī'nā-rōōt. *n. s.* [from *China* and *root*.] A medicinal root, brought originally from China.

CHI'NCOUCH, tshĭn'kŏf. *n. s.* [perhaps more properly *kinkough*, from *kinchin* to pant, Dut. and *cough*.] A violent and convulsive cough, to which children are subject.

I have observed a *chincough*, complicated with an intermitting fever. *Floyer on Humours.*

CHINE, tshīne. *n. s.* [*eschine*, Fr. *schiena*, Ital. *spina*, Lat, *cein*, Arm.]

1. The part of the back in which the spine or back bone is found.

She strake him such a blow upon his *chine*, that she opened all his body. *Sidney.*

He presents her with the tusky head,
And *chine* with rising bristles roughly spread. *Dryd.*

2. A piece of the back of an animal.

Cut out the burly boned clown in *chines* of beef ere thou sleep. *Shakspeare.*

He had killed eight fat hogs for this season, and he had dealt about his *chines* very liberally amongst his neighbours. *Spectator.*

To CHINE, tshīne. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut into chines.

He that in his line did *chine* the long ribb'd Apennine. *Dryden.*

CHINK, tshĭnk. *n. s.* [cinan to gape, Sax.] A small aperture longwise; an opening or gap between the parts of any thing.

Pyramus and Thisbe did talk through the *chink* of a wall. *Shaksp. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

Plagues also have been raised by anointing the *chinks* of doors, and the like. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Though birds have no epiglottis, yet they so contract the *chink* of their larinx, as to prevent the admission of wet or dry indigested.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Other inventions, false and absurd, that are like so many *chinks* and holes to discover the rottenness of the whole fabrick. *South.*

In vain she search'd each cranny of the house,
Each gaping *chink* impervious to a mouse. *Swift.*

To CHINK, tshĭnk. *v. a.* [derived by *Skinner* from the sound.] To shake so as to make a sound.

He *chinks* his purse, and takes his seat of state:
With ready quills the dedicators wait.
Pope's Dunciad.

To CHINK, tshĭnk. *v. n.* To sound by striking each other.

Lord Strutt's money shines as bright, and *chinks* as well, as 'squire South's. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

When not a guinea *chinck'd* on Martin's boards,
And Atwell's self was drain'd of all his hoards. *Swift.*

CHI'NKY, tshĭnk'è. *adj.* [from *chink*.] Full of holes; gaping; opening into narrow clefts.

But plaister thou the *chincky* hives with clay.
Dryden's Virgil.

Grimalkin, to domestick vermin sworn
An everlasting foe, with watchful eye
Lies nightly brooding o'er a *chinky* gap,
Protending her fell claws, to thoughtless mice
Sure ruin. *Philips's Poems.*

CHINTS, tshĭnts. *n. s.* Cloth of cotton made in India, and printed with colours.

Let a charming *chints*, and Brussels lace,
Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my lifeless face.
Pope.

CHI'OPPINE, tshŏp-pēne'.[112] *n. s.* [from *chapin*, Span.] A high shoe, formerly worn by ladies.

Your ladyship is nearer heaven than when I saw you last, by the altitude of a *chioppine*. *Shaksp.*

The woman was a giantess, and yet walked always in *chioppines*. *Cowley.*

CHIP, CHEAP, CHIPPING, tshĭp, tshēpe, tshĭp'pĭng. in the names of places, imply a market; from the Saxon cyppan ceapan, to buy. *Gibson.*

To CHIP, tshĭp. *v. a.* [probably corrupted from *chop*.] To cut into small pieces; to diminish by cutting away a little at a time.

His mangled Mermidons,
Noseless, handless, hackt and *chipt*, come to him,
Crying on Hector. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*

To return to our statue in the block of marble, we see it sometimes only begun to be *chipped*; sometimes rough hewn, and just sketched into an human figure. *Addison's Spectator.*

The critick strikes out all that is not just;
And 'tis ev'n so the butler *chips* his crust. *King.*

Industry
Taught him to *chip* the wood, and hew the stone.
Thomson.

CHIP, tshĭp. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A small piece taken off by a cutting instrument.

Cucumbers do extremely affect moisture, and over-drink themselves, which chaff or *chips* forbiddeth. *Bacon.*

That *chip* made iron swim, not by natural power. *Taylor.*

The straw was laid below;
Of *chips* and serewood was the second row.
Dryden's Fables.

2. A small piece, however made.

The manganese lies in the vein in lumps wrecked, in an irregular manner, among clay, spar, and *chips* of stone. *Woodward.*

CHI'PPING, tshĭp'pĭng. *n. s.* [from *To chip*.] A fragment cut off.

They dung their land with the *chippings* of a sort of soft stone. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

The *chippings* and filings of these jewels, could they be preserved, are of more value than the whole mass of ordinary authors. *Felton on the Classicks.*

CHIRA'GRICAL, kĭ-rāj'grè-kāl.[120 363] *adj.* [from *chiragra*, Lat.] Having the gout in the hand; subject to the gout in the hand.

Chiragrical persons do suffer in the finger as well as in the rest, and sometimes first of all.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CHIRO'GRAPHER, kĭ-rŏg'grā-fŭr. *n. s.* [χειρ the hand, and γράφω to write.] He that exercises or professes the art or business of writing.

Thus passeth it from this office to the *chirographer's*, to be engrossed. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

CHIRO'GRAPHIST, kĭ-rŏg'grā-fĭst. *n. s.* [See CHIROGRAPHER.] This word is used in the following passage, I think improperly, for one that tells fortunes by examining the hand: the true word is *chirosophist* or *chiromancer*.

Let the phisiognomists examine his features; let the *chirographists* behold his palm; but, above all, let us consult for the calculation of his nativity.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

CHIRO'GRAPHY, kĭ-rŏg'grā-fè.[518] *n. s.* [See CHIROGRAPHER.] The art of writing.

CHI'ROMANCER, kĭr'ò-măn-sŭr. *n. s.* [See CHIROMANCY.] One that foretels future events by inspecting the hand.

The middle sort, who have not much to spare,
To *chiromancers'* cheaper art repair,
Who clap the pretty palm, to make the lines more fair. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

CHI'ROMANCY, kĭr'rò-măn-sè.[353 519] *n. s.* [χειρ the hand, and μαντις a prophet.] The art of foretelling the events of life, by inspecting the hand.

There is not much considerable in that doctrine of *chiromancy*, that spots in the top of the nails do signify things past; in the middle, things present; and at the bottom, things to come.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

To CHIRP, tshĕrp. *v. n.* [perhaps contracted from *cheer up*. The Dutch have *circken*.] To make a cheerful noise; as birds, when they call without singing.

She *chirping* ran, he peeping flew away,
Till hard bythem both he and she did stray. *Sidney.*

Came he right now to sing a raven's note:
And thinks he that the *chirping* of a wren
Can chase away the first conceived sound? *Shak.*

No *chirping* lark the welkin sheen invokes.
Gay's Pastorals.

The careful hen
Calls all her *chirping* family around.
Thomson's Spring.

To CHIRP, tshĕrp. *v. a.* [This seems apparently corrupted from *cheer up*.] To make cheerful.

Let no sober bigot here think it a sin
To push on the *chirping* and moderate bottle.
Johnson.

Sir Balaam now, he lives like other folks;
He takes his *chirping* pint, he cracks his jokes.
Pope.

CHIRP, tshĕrp. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The voice of birds and insects.

Winds over us whisper'd, flocks by us did bleat,
And *chirp* went the grasshopper under our feet.
Spectator.

CHI'RPER, tshĕrp'pŭr.[89] *n. s.* [from *chirp*.] One that chirps; one that is cheerful.

To CHIRRE, tshŭr *v. n.* [ceopian, Sax.] See CHURME. To coo as a pigeon.
Junius.

CHIRU'RGEON, kĭ-rŭr'jè-ŭn.[363] *n. s.* [χειρουργω, from χειρ the hand, and

ἔργον, work.] One that cures ailments, not by internal medicines, but outward applications. It is now generally pronounced, and by many written, *surgeon*.

When a man's wounds cease to smart, only because he has lost his feelings, they are nevertheless mortal, for his not seeing his need of a *chirurgeon*. *South's Sermons.*

CHIRU'RGERY, kī-rûr'jė-rė. *n. s.* [from *chirurgeon*.] The art of curing by external applications. This is called *surgery*.

Gynecia having skill in *chirurgery*, an art in those days much esteemed. *Sidney.*

Nature could do nothing in her case without the help of *chirurgery*, in drying up the luxurious flesh, and making way to pull out the rotten bones. *Wiseman.*

CHIRU'RGICAL, kī-rûr'jė-kâl. } *adj.* See
CHIRU'RGICK, kī-rûr'jik.[353] } CHIRURGEON.

1. Having qualities useful in outward applications to hurts.

As to the *chirurgical* or physical virtues of wax, it is reckoned a mean between hot and cold. *Mortimer.*

2. Relating to the manual part of healing.
3. Manual in general, consisting in operations of the hand. This sense, though the first according to etymology, is now scarce found.

The *chirurgical* or manual part doth refer to the making instruments, and exercising particular experiments. *Wilkins.*

CHI'SEL, tshĭz'zĭl.[102 99] *n. s.* [*ciseau*, Fr. of *scissum*, Lat.] An instrument with which wood or stone is pared away.

What fine *chisel*
Could ever yet cut breath? Let no man mock me,
For I will kiss her. *Shaksp.*

There is such a seeming softness in the limbs, as if not a *chisel* had hewed them out of stone, but a pencil had drawn and stroaked them in oil. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Imperfect shapes: in marble such are seen,
When the rude *chisel* does the man begin. *Dryden.*

To CHI'SEL, tshĭz'zĭl.[102] *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut with a chisel.

CHIT, tshĭt. *n. s.* [according to Dr. *Hickes*, from *kind*, Germ. child; perhaps from *chico*, little, Span.]

1. A child; a baby. Generally used of young persons in contempt.

These will appear such *chits* in story,
'Twill turn all politicks to jest. *Anonymous.*

2. The shoot of corn from the end of the grain. A cant term with malsters.

Barley, couched four days, will begin to shew the *chit* or sprit at the root-end. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. A freckle. [from chick-pease.] In this sense it is seldom used.

To CHIT, tshĭt. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sprout; to shoot at the end of the grain; cant.

I have known barley *chit* in seven hours after it had been thrown forth. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CHI'TCHAT, tshĭt'tshât. *n. s.* [corrupted by reduplication from *chat*.] Prattle; idle prate; idle talk. A word only used in ludicrous conversation.

I am a member of a female society, who call ourselves the *chitchat* club. *Spectator.*

CHI'TTERLINGS, tshĭt'tûr-lĭngz.[555] *n. s.* without singular. [from *schyterlingh*, Dut. *Minshew;* from *kutteln*, Germ. *Skinner.*] The guts; the bowels. *Skinner.*

CHI'TTY, tshĭt'tė. *adj.* [from *chit*.] Childish; like a baby.

CHI'VALROUS, tshĭv'ăl-rŭs. *adj.* [from *chivalry*.] Relating to chivalry, or errant knighthood; knightly; warlike; adventurous; daring. A word now out of use.

And noble minds of yore allied were
In brave pursuit of *chivalrous* emprise. *Fairy Q.*

CHI'VALRY, tshĭv'ăl-rė. *n. s.* [*chevalerie*, Fr. knighthood, from *cheval*, a horse; as *eques*, in Latin.]

1. Knighthood; a military dignity.

There be now, for martial encouragement, some degrees and orders of *chivalry;* which, nevertheless, are conferred promiscuously upon soldiers and no soldiers. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. The qualifications of a knight; as, valour, dexterity in arms.

Thou hast slain
The flow'r of Europe for his *chivalry*. *Shaksp.*

I may speak it to my shame,
I have a truant been to *chivalry*. *Shaks.*

3. The general system of knighthood.

Solemnly he swore,
That by the faith which knights to knighthood bore,
And whate'er else to *chivalry* belongs,
He would not cease till he reveng'd their wrongs. *Dryden.*

4. An adventure; an exploit. Not now in use.

They four doing acts more dangerous, though less famous, because they were but private *chivalries*. *Sidney.*

5. The body or order of knights.

And by his light
Did all the *chivalry* of England move
To do brave acts. *Shakspeare.*

6. In law.

Servitium militare, of the French *chevalier;* a tenure of land by knight's service. There is no land but is holden mediately or immediately of the crown, by some service or other; and therefore are all our freeholds, that are to us and our heirs, called *feuda*, fees, as proceeding from the benefit of the king. As the king gave to the nobles large possessions for this or that rent and service, so they parcelled out their lands, so received for rents and services, as they thought good; and those services are by Littleton divided into *chivalry* and socage. The one is martial and military; the other, clownish and rustick. *Chivalry*, therefore, is a tenure of service, whereby the tenant is bound to perform some noble or military office unto his lord; and is of two sorts; either regal, that is, such as may hold only of the king; or such as may also hold of a common person as well as of the king. That which may hold only of the king, is properly called sergeantry; and is again divided into grand or petit, *i. e.* great or small. *Chivalry* that may hold of a common person, as well as of the king, is called scutagium. *Cowell.*

7. It ought properly to be written *chevalry*. It is a word not much used, but in old poems or romances.

CHI'VES, tshīvz. *n. s.* [*cive*, Fr. *Skinner.*]

1. The threads or filaments rising in flowers with seeds at the end.

The masculine or prolific seed contained in the *chives* or apices of the stamina. *Ray on the Creation*

2. A species of small onion. *Skinner.*

CHLORO'SIS, klŏ-rō'sĭs.[353] *n. s.* [from χλόος, green.] The green sickness.

To CHOAK, tshōke. See CHOKE.

CHO'COLATE, tshŏk'ō-lāte.[91] *n. s.* [*chocolate*, Span.]

1. The nut of the cacao tree.

The tree hath a rose flower, of a great number of petals, from whose impalement arises the pointal, being a tube cut into many parts, which becomes a fruit shaped somewhat like a cucumber, and deeply furrowed, in which are contained several seeds, collected into an oblong heap, and slit down, somewhat like almonds. It is a native of America, and is found in great plenty in several places between the tropicks, and grows wild. See COCOA. *Miller.*

2. The cake or mass, made by grinding the kernel of cacao nut with other substances, to be dissolved in hot water.

The Spaniards were the first who brought *chocolate* into use in Europe, to promote the consumption of their cacao-nuts, achiot, and other drugs, which their West Indies furnish, and which enter the composition of *chocolate*. *Chambers.*

3. The liquor made by a solution of chocolate in hot water.

Chocolate is certainly much the best of these three exotick liquors: its oil seems to be both rich, alimentary, and anodyne. *Arbuth. on Alim.*

In fumes of burning *chocolate* shall grow,
And tremble at the sea that froths below! *Pope.*

CHO'COLATE-HOUSE, tshŏk-ō'lāte-hŏŭse *n. s.* [*chocolate* and *house*.] A house where company is entertained with chocolate.

Ever since that time, Lisander has been twice a day at the *chocolate-house*. *Tatler.*

CHODE, tshōde. [the old preterite from *chide*.] See CHIDE.

And Jacob was wroth, and *chode* with Laban. *Genesis.*

CHOICE, tshŏise. *n. s.* [*choix*, French.]

1. The act of choosing; determination between different things proposed; election.

If you oblige me suddenly to choose,
The *choice* is made, for I must both refuse. *Dryd.*

Soft elocution doth thy style renown,
Gentle or sharp, according to thy *choice*,
To laugh at follies, or to lash at vice. *Dryd. Persius.*

2. The power of choosing; election.

Choice there is not, unless the thing which we take be so in our power, that we might have refused it. If fire consume the stable, it chooseth not so to do, because the nature thereof is such that it can do no other. *Hooker.*

There's no liberty like the freedom of having it at my own *choice*, whether I will live to the world, or to myself. *L'Estrange.*

To talk of compelling a man to be good, is a contradiction; for where there is force, there can be no *choice*. Whereas, all moral goodness consisteth in the elective act of the understanding will. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

Whether he will remove his contemplation from one idea to another, is many times in his *choice*. *Locke.*

3. Care in choosing; curiosity of distinction.

Julius Cæsar did write a collection of apophthegms, it is pity his book is lost; for I imagine they were collected with judgment and *choice*. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

4. The thing chosen; the thing taken, or approved, in preference to others.

Your *choice* is not so rich in birth as beauty;
That you might well enjoy her. *Shaks.*

Take to thee, from among the cherubim,
Thy *choice* of flaming warriours. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Now, Mars, she said, let fame exalt her voice;
Nor let thy conquests only be her *choice*. *Prior.*

5. The best part of any thing, that is more properly the object of choice.

The *choice* and flower of all things profitable in other books, the Psalms do both more briefly contain, and more movingly also express. *Hooker.*

Thou art a mighty prince: in the *choice* of our sepulchres bury thy dead. *Genesis.*

Their riders, the flow'r and *choice*
Of many provinces, from bound to bound. *Milton.*

6. Several things proposed at once, as objects of judgment and election.
A braver *choice* of dauntless spirits
Did never float upon the swelling tide. *Shakspeare.*
7. *To make choice of.* To choose; to take from several things proposed.
Wisdom of what herself approves *makes choice*,
Nor is led captive by the common voice. *Denham.*

CHOICE, tshŏise. *adj.* [*choisi*, French.]
1. Select; of extraordinary value.
After having set before the king the *choicest* of wines and fruits, he told him the best part of his entertainment was to come. *Guardian.*
Thus, in a sea of folly toss'd,
My *choicest* hours of life are lost. *Swift.*
2. Chary; frugal; careful. Used of persons.
He that is *choice* of his time, will also be *choice* of his company, and *choice* of his actions.
Taylor's Holy Living.

CHO'ICELESS, tshŏise'lĕs. *adj.* [from *choice*.] Without the power of choosing; without right of choice; not free.
Neither the weight of the matter of which the cylinder is made, nor the round voluble form of it, are any more imputable to that dead *choiceless* creature; than the first motion of it; and, therefore, it cannot be a fit resemblance to shew the reconcileableness of fate with choice. *Hammond.*

CHO'ICELY, tshŏisĕ'lè. *adv.* [from *choice*.]
1. Curiously; with exact choice.
A band of men,
Collected *choicely* from each county some. *Shaks.*
2. Valuably; excellently.
It is certain it is *choicely* good. *Walton's Angler.*

CHO'ICENESS, tshŏise-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *choice*.] Nicety; particular value.
Carry into the shade such auriculas, seedlings, or plants, as are for their *choiceness* reserved in pots.
Evelyn's Kalendar.

CHOIR, kwire.[300 356] *n. s.* [*chorus*, Lat.]
1. An assembly or band of singers.
They now assist the *choir*
Of angels, who their songs admire. *Waller.*
2. The singers in divine worship.
The *choir*
With all the choicest musick of the kingdom,
Together sung *Te Deum*. *Shaks.*
3. The part of the church where the choristers or singers are placed.
The lords and ladies, having brought the queen
To a prepar'd place in the *choir*, fell off
A distance from her. *Shakspeare.*

To CHOKE, tshŏke. *v. a.* [aceocan, Sax. from ceoca the *cheek* or *mouth*. According to *Minshew*, from חנ; from whence, probably, the Spanish *ahogar*.]
1. To suffocate; to kill by stopping the passage of respiration.
But when to my good lord I prove untrue,
I'll *choke* myself. *Shaks.*
While you thunder'd, clouds of dust did *choke*
Contending troops. *Waller.*
2. To stop up; to obstruct; to block up a passage.
Men troop'd up to the king's capacious court,
Whose porticos were *chok'd* with the resort.
Chapman.
They are at a continual expence to cleanse the ports, and keep them from being *choked* up, by the help of several engines. *Addison on Italy.*
While pray'rs and tears his destin'd progress stay,
And crowds of mourners *choke* their sov'reign's way.
Tickell.
3. To hinder by obstruction or confinement.
As two spent swimmers, that do cling together,
And *choke* their art. *Shaksp.*
She cannot lose her perfect power to see,
Tho' mists and clouds do *choke* her window-light.
Davies.
It seemeth the fire is so *choked*, as not to be able to remove the stone. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
You must make the mould big enough to contain the whole fruit, when it is grown to the greatest; for else you will *choke* the spreading of the fruit.
Bacon's Nat. Hist.
The fire, which *chok'd* in ashes lay,
A load too heavy for his soul to move,
Was upward blown below, and brush'd away by love.
Dryden.
4. To suppress.
And yet we ventur'd; for the gain propos'd
Chok'd the respect of likely peril fear'd. *Shaks.*
Confess thee freely of thy sin;
For to deny each article with oath,
Cannot remove nor *choke* the strong conception
That I do groan withal. *Shaksp.*
5. To overpower.
And that which fell among thorns are they, which, when they have heard, go forth, and are *choked* with cares, and riches, and pleasures of this life, and bring no fruit to perfection. *Luke.*
No fruitful crop the sickly fields return;
But oats and darnel *choke* the rising corn.
Dryden's Past.

CHOKE, tshŏke. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke. A cant word.

CHOKE-PEAR, tshŏke'pâre. *n. s.* [from *choke* and *pear*.]
1. A rough, harsh, unpalatable pear.
2. Any aspersion or sarcasm, by which another is put to silence. A low term.
Pardon me for going so low as to talk of giving *choke-pears*. *Clarissa.*

CHO'KER, tshŏ'kûr. *n. s.* [from *choke*.]
1. One that chokes or suffocates another.
2. One that puts another to silence.
3. Any thing that cannot be answered.

CHO'KE-WEED, tshŏke'wèed. *n. s.* [*ervangina*.] A plant.

CHO'KY, tshŏ'kè. *adj.* [from *choke*.] That which has the power of suffocation.

CHO'LAGOGUES, kŏl'â-gŏgz. *n. s.* [χολαγωγὸς bile.] Medicines which have the power of purging bile or choler.

CHO'LER, kŏl'lûr. *n. s.* [*cholera*, Lat. from χολη.]
1. The bile.
Marcilius Ficinus increases these proportions, adding two more of pure *choler*. *Wotton on Educa.*
There would be a main defect if such a feeding animal, and so subject unto diseases from bilious causes, should want a proper conveyance for *choler*.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.
2. The humour which, by its super-abundance is supposed to produce irascibility.
It engenders *choler*; planteth anger;
And better 'twere that both of us did fast,
Since, of ourselves, ourselves are cholerick,
Than feed it with such over-roasted flesh. *Shaks.*
3. Anger; rage.
Put him to *choler* straight: he hath been used
Ever to conquer, and to have his word
Of contradiction. *Shaksp.*
He, methinks, is no great scholar,
Who can mistake desire for *choler*. *Prior.*

CHO'LERICK, kŏl'lûr-rîk. *adj.* [*cholericus*, Latin.]
1. Abounding with choler.
Our two great poets being so different in their tempers, the one *cholerick* and sanguine, the other phlegmatick and melancholick. *Dryden.*
2. Angry; irascible: of persons.
Bull in the main, was an honest plain-dealing fellow, *cholerick*, bold, and of a very unconstant temper. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Angry; offensive: of words or actions.
There came in *cholerick* haste towards me about seven or eight knights. *Sidney.*
Becanus threatneth all that read him, using his confident, or rather *cholerick*, speech.
Raleigh's History of the World.

CHO'LERICKNESS, kŏl'lûr-rîk-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *cholerick*.] Anger; irascibility; peevishness.

To CHOOSE, tshŏŏze. *v. a.* I *chose*, I *have chosen*, or *chose*. [*choisir*, Fr. ceopan, Sax. *kicsen*, Germ.]
1. To take by way of preference of several things offered; not to reject.
Did I *choose* him to out of all the tribes of Israel to be my priest. 1 *Sam.* ii. 28.
I may neither *choose* whom I would, nor refuse whom I dislike. *Shaksp.*
If he should offer to *choose*, and *choose* the right casket, you should refuse to perform your father's will, if you should refuse to accept him. *Shaksp.*
2. To take; not to refuse.
Let us *choose* to us judgment; let us know among ourselves what is good. *Job.*
The will has still so much freedom left as to enable it to *choose* any act in its kind good; as also to refuse any act in its kind evil. *South's Sermons.*
3. To select; to pick out of a number.
How much less shall I answer him, and *choose* out my words to reason with him? *Job.*
4. To elect for eternal happiness; to predestinate to life. A term of theologians.

To CHOOSE, tshŏŏze. *v. n.* To have the power of choice between different things. It is generally joined with a negative, and signifies must necessarily be.
Without the influence of the Deity supporting things, their utter annihilation could not *choose* but follow. *Hooker.*
Knaves abroad,
Who having by their own importunate suit
Convinced or supplied them, they cannot *choose*
But they must blab. *Shaksp.*
When a favorite shall be raised upon the foundation of merit, then can he not *choose* but prosper.
Bacon.
Threw down a golden apple in her way;
For all her haste, she could not *choose* but stay.
Dryden.
Those who are persuaded that they shall continue for ever, cannot *choose* but aspire after a happiness commensurate to their duration. *Tillotson.*

CHO'OSER, tshŏŏ'zûr. *n. s.* [from *choose*.] He that has the power or office of choosing, elector.
Come all into this nut, quoth she;
Come closely in, be rul'd by me;
Each one may here a *chooser* be,
For room you need not wrestle. *Drayton.*
In all things to deal with other men, as if I might be my own *chooser*. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*
This generality is not sufficient to make a good *chooser*, without a more particular contraction of his judgment. *Wotton.*

To CHOP, tshŏp. *v. a.* [*kappen*, Dutch; *couper*, French.]
1. To cut with a quick blow.
What shall we do, if we perceive
Lord Hastings will not yield to our complots?
——*Chop* off his head, man. *Shaksp.*
Within these three days his head is to be *chopt* off. *Shaksp.*
And where the cleaver *chops* the heifer's spoil,
Thy breathing nostril hold. *Gay's Trivia.*
2. To devour eagerly: with *up*.
You are for making a hasty meal, and for *chopping up* your entertainment like an hungry clown.
Dryden

Upon the opening of his mouth he drops his breakfast, which the fox presently *chopped up*. *L'Estrange.*

3. To mince; to cut into small pieces.

They break their bones, and *chop* them in pieces, as for the pot. *Micah.*

Some granaries are made with clay, mixed with hair, *chopped* straw, mulch, and such like. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

By dividing of them into chapters and verses, they are so *chopped* and minced, and stand so broken and divided, that the common people take the verses usually for different aphorisms. *Locke.*

4. To break into chinks.

I remember the cow's dugs, that her pretty *chopt* hands had milked. *Shaksp.*

To CHOP, tshŏp. *v. n.*

1. To do any thing with a quick and unexpected motion, like that of a blow: as we say, the wind *chops* about, that is, changes suddenly.

If the body repercussing be near, and yet not so near as to make a concurrent echo, it *choppeth* with you upon the sudden. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. To catch with the mouth.

Out of greediness to get both, he *chops* at the shadow, and loses the substance. *L'Estrange.*

3. To light or happen upon a thing suddenly: with *upon*.

To CHOP, tshŏp. *v. a.* [ceapan, Sax. *koopen*, Dut. to buy.]

1. To purchase, generally by way of truck; to give one thing for another.

The *chopping* of bargains, when a man buys not to hold but to sell again, grindeth upon the seller and the buyer. *Bacon.*

2. To put one thing in the place of another.

Sets up communities and senses,
To *chop* and change intelligences. *Hudibras.*

Affirm the Trigons *chopp'd* and chang'd,
The watry with the fiery rang'd. *Hudibras.*

We go on *chopping* and changing our friends, as well as our horses. *L'Estrange.*

3. To bandy; to altercate; to return one thing or word for another.

Let not the council at the bar *chop* with the judge, nor wind himself into the handling of the cause a-new, after the judge hath declared his sentence. *Bacon.*

You'll never leave off your *chopping* of logick, till your skin is turned over your ears for prating. *L'Estrange.*

CHOP, tshŏp. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A piece chopped off. See CHIP.

Sir William Capel compounded for sixteen hundred pounds; yet Empson would have cut another *chop* out of him, if the king had not died. *Bacon.*

2. A small piece of meat, commonly of mutton.

Old Cross condemns all persons to be fops,
That can't regale themselves with mutton *chops*.
King's Cook.

4. A crack or cleft.

Water will make wood to swell; as we see in the filling of the *chops* of bowls, by laying them in water. *Bacon.*

CHOP-HOUSE, tshŏp'hŏuse. *n. s.* [from *chop* and *house*.] A mean house of entertainment, where provision ready dressed is sold.

I lost my place at the *chop-house*, where every man eats in publick a mess of broth, or *chop* of meat in silence. *Spectator.*

CHO'PIN, tshŏ-pēēn'. *n. s.* [French.]

1. A French liquid measure, containing nearly a pint of Winchester.

2. A term used in Scotland for a quart of wine measure.

CHO'PPING, tshŏp'pĭng. *participial adj.* [In this sense, of uncertain etymology.] An epithet frequently applied to infants, by way of ludicrous commendation: imagined by *Skinner* to signify *lusty*, from cap, Sax.; by others to mean a child that would bring money at a market. Perhaps a greedy, hungry child, likely to live.

Both Jack Freeman and Ned Wild
Would own the fair and *chopping* child. *Fenton.*

CHO'PPING-BLOCK, tshŏp'pĭng-blŏk. *n. s.* [*chop* and *block*.] A log of wood, on which any thing is laid to be cut in pieces.

The straight smooth elms are good for axletrees, boards, *chopping-blocks*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CHO'PPING-KNIFE, tshŏp'pĭng-nīfe. *n. s.* [*chop* and *knife*.] A knife with which cooks mince their meat.

Here comes Dametas, with a sword by his side, a forest-bill on his neck, and a *chopping-knife* under his girdle. *Sidney.*

CHO'PPY, tshŏp'pē. *adj.* [from *chop*.] Full of holes, clefts, or cracks.

You seem to understand me,
By each at once her *choppy* finger laying
Upon her skinny lips. *Shaksp.*

CHOPS, tshŏps. *n. s.* without a singular. [corrupted probably from CHAPS, which see.]

1. The mouth of a beast.

So soon as my *chops* begin to walk, yours must be walking too, for company. *L'Estrange.*

2. The mouth of a man, used in contempt.

He ne'er shook hands, nor bid farewel to him,
Till he unseam'd him from the nape to th' *chops*.
Shakspeare.

3. The mouth of any thing in familiar language; as of a river, of a smith's vice.

CHO'RAL, kŏ'răl.[353] *adj.* [from *chorus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to or composing a choir or concert.

All sounds on fret by string or golden wire
Temper'd soft tunings intermix'd with voice,
Choral or unison. *Milton.*
Choral symphonies. *Milton.*

2. Singing in a choir.

And *choral* seraphs sung the second day. *Amhurst.*

CHORD, kŏrd. *n. s.* [*chorda*, Lat.] When it signifies a rope or string in general, it is written *cord:* when its primitive signification is preserved, the *h* is retained.

1. The string of a musical instrument.

Who mov'd
Their stops and *chords*, was seen; his volant touch
Instinct thro' all proportions, low and high,
Fled and pursued transverse the resonant fugue.
Milton.

2. [In geometry.] A right line, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.

To CHORD, kŏrd.[353] *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with strings or chords; to string.

What passion cannot musick raise and quell?
When Jubal struck the *chorded* shell,
His list'ning brethren stood around. *Dryden.*

CHORDE'E, kŏr-dēē'. *n. s.* [from *chorda*, Lat.] A contraction of the frœnum.

CHO'RION, kŏ'rē-ŏn. *n. s.* [χωρεῖν to contain.] The outward membrane that enwraps the fœtus.

CHO'RISTER, kwĭr'rĭs-tŭr.[300 356] *n. s.* [from *chorus*.]

1. A singer in cathedrals, usually a singer of the lower order; a singing boy.

2. A singer in a concert. This sense is, for the most part, confined to poetry.

And let the roaring organs loudly play
The praises of the Lord in lively notes;
The whiles, with hollow throats,
The *choristers* the joyous anthem sing. *Spenser.*

The new-born phœnix takes his way;
Of airy *choristers* a numerous train
Attend his progress. *Dryden.*

The musical voices and accents of the aerial *choristers*. *Ray on the Creation.*

CHORO'GRAPHER, kŏ-rŏg'grâ-fŭr. *n. s.* [χωρὴ a region, and γράφω to describe.] He that describes particular region or countries.

CHOROGRA'PHICAL, kŏr-rŏ-grăf'ĕ-kăl. *adj.* [See CHOROGRAPHER.] Descriptive of particular regions or countries; laying down the boundaries of countries.

I have added a *chorographical* description of this terrestrial paradise. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

CHOROGRA'PHICALLY, kŏr-rŏ-grăf'ĕ-kăl-lē. *adv.* [from *chorographical*.] In a chorographical manner; according to the rule of chorography; in a manner descriptive of particular regions.

CHORO'GRAPHY, kŏ-rŏg'grâ-fē. *n. s.* [See CHOROGRAPHER.] The art or practice of describing particular regions, or laying down the limits and boundaries of particular provinces. It is less in its object than geography, and greater than topography.

CHO'RUS, kŏ'rŭs.[353] *n. s.* [*chorus*, Latin.]

1. A number of singers; a concert.

The Grecian tragedy was at first nothing but a *chorus* of singers; afterwards one actor was introduced. *Dryden.*

Never did a more full and unspotted *chorus* of human creatures join together in a hymn of devotion. *Addison.*

In praise so just let every voice be join'd,
And fill the general *chorus* of mankind! *Pope.*

2. The persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of a tragedy, and sing their sentiments between the acts.

For supply,
Admit me *chorus* to this history. *Shaksp.*

3. The song between the acts of a tragedy.

4. Verses of a song in which the company join the singer.

CHOSE, tshōze. [the preter tense, and sometimes the participle passive, of *To choose*.]

Our sovereign here above the rest might stand,
And here be *chose* again to rule the land. *Dryden.*

CHO'SEN, tshō'zn.[103] [the participle passive of *To choose*.]

If king Lewis vouchsafe to furnish us.
With some few bands of *chosen* soldiers,
I'll undertake to land them on our coast. *Shak.*

CHOUGH, tshŭf.[391] *n. s.* [ceo, Sax. *choucas*, Fr.] A bird which frequents the rocks by the sea side, like a jackdaw, but bigger. *Hanmer.*

In birds, kites and kestrels have a resemblance with hawks, crows with ravens, daws and *choughs*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To crows the like impartial grace affords,
And *choughs* and daws, and such republick birds.
Dryden.

CHOULE, tshŏŭl. *n. s.* [commonly pronounced and written *jowl*.] The crop of a bird.

The *choule* or crop, adhering unto the lower side of the bill, and so descending by the throat, is a bag or satchel. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To CHOUSE, tshôûse. *v. a.* [The original of this word is much doubted by *Skinner*, who tries to deduce it from the French *gosser*, to laugh at; or *joucher* to wheedle; and from the Teutonick *kosen* to prattle. It is perhaps a fortuitous and cant word, without etymology.]

1. To cheat; to trick; to impose upon.

Freedom and zeal have *chous'd* you o'er and o'er;
Pray give us leave to bubble you once more. Dryd.

From London they came, silly people to *chouse*,
Their lands and their faces unknown. *Swift.*

2. It has *of* before the thing taken away by fraud.

When geese and pullen are seduc'd,
And sows *of* sucking pigs are *chous'd*. *Hudibras.*

CHOUSE, tshôûse. *n. s.* [from the verb. This word is derived by *Henshaw* from *kiaus*, or *chiaus*, a messenger of the Turkish court; who, says he, is little better than a *fool*.]

1. A bubble; a tool; a man fit to be cheated.

A sottish *chouse*,
Who, when a thief has robb'd his house,
Applies himself to cunning men. *Hudibras.*

2. A trick or sham.

To CHO'WTER, tshôû'tûr. *v. n.* To grumble or mutter like a froward child. *Philips.*

CHRISM, krîzm.[353] *n. s.* [χρίζμα an ointment.] Unguent, or unction; it is only applied to sacred ceremonies.

One act, never to be repeated, is not the thing that Christ's eternal priesthood, denoted especially by his unction or *chrism*, refers to. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

CHRI'SOM, krîz'm. *n. s.* [See CHRISM.] A child that dies within a month after its birth. So called from the chrisom-cloth, a cloth anointed with holy unguent, which the children anciently wore till they were christened.

When the convulsions were but few, the number of *chrisoms* and infants was greater. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

To CHRI'STEN, krîs'sn.[472] *v. a.* [chpiꝑtnian, Saxon.]

1. To baptize; to initiate into christianity by water.

2. To name; to denominate.

Where such evils as these reign, *christen* the thing what you will, it can be no better than a mock millenium. *Burnet.*

CHRI'STENDOM, krîs'sn-dûm. *n. s.* [from *Christ* and *dom.*] The collective body of christianity; the regions of which the inhabitants profess the christian religion.

What hath been done, the parts of *christendom* most afflicted best can testify. *Hooker.*

An older and a better soldier, none
That *christendom* gives out. *Shaksp.*

His computation is universally received over all *christendom*. *Holder on Time.*

CHRI'STENING, krîs'sn-îng. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The ceremony of the first initiation into christianity.

The queen was with great solemnity crowned at Westminster, about two years after the marriage; like an old *christening* that had staid long for godfathers. *Bacon.*

We shall insert the causes why the account of *christenings* hath been neglected more than that of burials. *Graunt.*

The day of the *christening* being come, the house was filled with gossips. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

CHRI'STIAN, krist'yûn.[291] *n. s.* [*christianus*, Lat.] A professor of the religion of Christ.

We *christians* have certainly the best and the holiest, the wiset and most reasonable, religion in the world. *Tillotson.*

CHRI'STIAN, krist'yûn.[113] *adj.* Professing the religion of Christ.

I'll not be made a soft and dull-eyed fool,
To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield
To *christian* intercessors. *Shaksp.*

CHRI'STIAN-NAME, krist'yûn-nâme. *n. s.* The name given at the font, distinct from the gentilitious name, or surname.

CHRI'STIANISM, krîst'yûn-îzm. *n.s.* [*christianismus*, Lat.]

1. The christian religion.

2. The nations professing christianity.

CHRISTIA'NITY, krîs-tshê-ân'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*chrétienté*, French.] The religion of Christians.

God doth will that couples, which are married, both infidels, if either party be converted into *christianity*, this should not make separation. *Hooker.*

Every one, who lives in the habitual practice of any voluntary sin, cuts himself off from *christianity*. *Addison.*

To CHRI'STIANIZE, krîst'yûn-îze. *v. a.* [from *christian.*] To make christian; to convert to christianity.

The principles of Platonick philosophy, as it is now *christianized*. *Dryden.*

CHRI'STIANLY, krîst'yûn-lê. *adv.* [from *christian.*] Like a christian; as becomes one who professes the holy religion of Christ.

CHRI'STMAS, krîs'mâs.[88 472] *n. s.* [from *Christ* and *mass.*] The day on which the nativity of our blessed Saviour is celebrated, by the particular service of the church.

CHRISTMAS-BOX, krîs'mâs-bôks. *n.s.* [from *christmas* and *box.*] The box in which little presents are collected at Christmas.

When time comes round, a *Christmas-box* they bear,
And one day makes them rich for all the year. *Gay.*

CHRISTMAS-FLOWER, krîs'mâs-flôû'ûr. *n.s.* Hellebore.

CHRIST'S-THORN, krists'*th*ôrn. *n. s.* [So called, as *Skinner* fancies, because the thorns have some likeness to a cross.] A plant.

It hath long sharp spines: the flower has five leaves, in form of a rose: out of the flower-cup, which is divided into several segments, rises the pointal, which becomes a fruit, shaped like a bonnet, having a shell almost globular, which is divided into three cells, in each of which is contained a roundish seed. This is by many persons supposed to be the plant from which our Saviour's crown of thorns was composed. *Miller.*

CHROMA'TICK, krô-mât'îk. *adj.* [χρῶμα colour.]

1. Relating to colour.

I am now come to the third part of painting which is called the *chromatick*, or colouring. *Dryd.*

2. Relating to a certain species of ancient musick, now unknown.

It was observed, he never touched his lyre in such a truly *chromatick* and enharmonick manner. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

CHRO'NICAL, krôn'ê-kâl. } *adj.* [from χρόνος time.]
CHRO'NICK, krôn'îk.[509] }

A *chronical* distemper is of length; as dropsies, asthmas, and the like. *Quincy.*

Of diseases some are *chronical*, and of long duration; as quartane agues, scurvy, wherein we defer the cure unto more advantageous seasons. *Brown.*

The lady's use of these excellencies is to divert the old man when he is out of the pangs of a *chronical* distemper. *Spectator.*

CHRO'NICLE, krôn'ê-kl.[353] *n. s.* [*chronique*, Fr. from χρόνος time.]

1. A register or account of events in order of time.

No more yet of this;
For 'tis a *chronicle* of day by day,
Not a relation for a breakfast. *Shaksp.*

2. A history.

You lean too confidently on those Irish *chronicles*, which are most fabulous and forged. *Spenser.*

If from the field I should return once more,
I and my sword will earn my *chronicle*. *Shaksp.*

I am traduc'd by tongues, which neither know
My faculties nor person, yet will be
The *chronicles* of my doing. *Shakspeare.*

I give up to historians the generals and heroes which croud their annals, together with those which you are to produce for the British *chronicle*. *Dryd.*

To CHRO'NICLE, krôn'ê-k l. *v. a.* [fromthe noun].

1. To record in chronicle, or history.

This to rehearse, should rather be to *chronicle* times than to search into reformation of abuses in that realm. *Spenser.*

2. To register; to record.

For now the Devil, that told me I did well,
Says that this deed is *chronicled* in hell. *Shaksp.*

Love is your master, for he masters you:
And he that is so yoked by a fool,
Methinks, should not be *chronicled* for wise. *Shaksp.*

I shall be the jest of the town; nay, in two days I expect to be *chronicled* in ditty, and sung in woeful ballad. *Congreve.*

CHRO'NICLER, krôn'ê-klûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *chronicle.*]

1. A writer of chronicles; a recorder of events in order of time.

Here gathering *chroniclers*, and by them stand
Giddy fantastick poets of each land. *Donne.*

2. A historian; one that keeps up the memory of things past.

I do herein rely upon these bards, or Irish *chroniclers*. *Spenser.*

This custom was held by the Druids and bards of our ancient Britons, and of latter times by the Irish *chroniclers*, called rimers. *Raleigh.*

CHRO'NOGRAM, krôn'ô-grâm. *n. s.* [χρόνος time, and γράφω to write.] An inscription including the date of any action.

Of this kind the following is an example:

Gloria lausque Deo, sæ*C*Lor*VM* in sæc*V*la sunto.

A *chronogrammatical* verse, which includes not only this year, 1660, but numerical letters enough to reach above a thousand years further, until the year 2867. *Howel.*

CHRONOGRAMMA'TICAL, krôn-nô-grâm-mât'ê-kâl. *adj.* [from *chronogram.*] Belonging to a chronogram. See the last example.

CHRONOGRA'MMATIST, krôn-nô-grâm-mâtîst. *n. s.* [from *chronogram.*] A writer of chronograms.

There are foreign universities, where, as you

praise a man in England for being an excellent philosopher or poet, it is an ordinary character to be a great *chronogrammatist*. *Addison.*

CHRONO'LOGER, krŏ-nŏl'lŏ-jŭr. *n. s.* [χρόνος time, and λογος doctrine.] He that studies or explains the science of computing past time, or of ranging past events according to their proper years.

Chronologers differ among themselves about most great epochas. *Holder on Time.*

CHRONOLO'GICAL, krŏn-nŏ-lŏdje'ė-kăl. *adj.* [from *chronology*.] Relating to the doctrine of time.

Thus much touching the *chronological* account of some times and things past, without confining myself to the exactness of years. *Hale's Origin of Mank.*

CHRONOLO'GICALLY, krŏn-nŏ-lŏdje'ė-kăl-lė. *adv.* [from *chronologica*.] In a chronological manner; according to the laws or rules of chronology; according to the exact series of time.

CHRONO'LOGIST, krŏ-nŏl'ŏ-jĭst. *n. s.* [See CHRONOLOGER.] One that studies or explains time; one that ranges past events according to the order of time; a chronologer.

According to these *chronologists*, the prophecy of the Rabin, that the world should last but six thousand years, has been long disproved. *Brown.*

All that learned noise and dust of the *chronologist* is wholly to be avoided. *Locke on Education.*

CHRONO'LOGY, krŏ-nŏl'ŏ-jė. *n. s.* [χρονος time, and λογος doctrine.] The science of computing and adjusting the periods of time; as the revolution of the sun and moon; and of computing time past, and referring each event to the proper year.

And the measure of the year not being so perfectly known to the ancients, rendered it very difficult for them to transmit a true *chronology* to succeeding ages. *Holder on Time.*

Where I allude to the customs of the Grecks, I believe I may be justified by the strictest *chronology*; though a poet is not obliged to the rules that confine an historian. *Prior.*

CHRONO'METER, krŏ-nŏm'mė-tŭr. *n. s.* [from χρονος and μέτρον.] An instrument for the exact mensuration of time.

According to observation made with a pendulum *chronometer*, a bullet, at its first discharge, flies five hundred and ten yards in five half seconds. *Derham.*

CHRY'SALIS, krĭs'să-lĭs.[503] *n. s.* [from χρύσος gold, because of the golden colour in the nymphæ of some insects.] A term used by some naturalists for aurelia, or the first apparent change of the maggot of any species of insects. *Chambers.*

CHRY'SOLITE, krĭs'sŏ-lite.[155] *n. s.* [χρύσος gold, and λιθος a stone.] A precious stone of a dusky green, with a cast of yellow. *Woodward.*

Such another world,
Of one intire and perfect *chrysolite*,
I'd not have sold her for. *Shakspeare.*

If metal, part seem'd gold, part silver clear:
If stone, carbuncle most, or *chrysolite*. *Milton.*

CHRYSO'PRASUS, krĭ-sŏp'prā-sŭs. *n. s.* χρύσος gold, and *prasinus* green.] A precious stone of a yellow colour, approaching to green.

The ninth a topaz, the tenth a *chrysoprasus*. *Rev.*

CHUB, tshŭb. *n. s.* [from *cop* a great head, *Skinner*.] A river fish. The chevin.

The *chub* is in prime from Midmay to Candlemas, but best in winter. He is full of small bones: he eats watcrish; not firm, but limp and tasteless: nevertheless he may be so dressed as to make him very good meat. *Walton's Angler.*

CHU'BBED, tshŭb'bĭd.[99] *adj.* [from *chub*.] Big-headed like a chub.

To CHUCK, tshŭk. *v. n.* [A word probably formed in imitation of the sound that it expresses; or perhaps corrupted from *chick*.] To make a noise like a hen when she calls her chickens.

To CHUCK, tshŭk. *v. a.*

1. To call as a hen calls her young.

Then crowing elapp'd his wings, th' appointed call
To *chuck* his wives together in the hall. *Dryd. Fab.*

2. To give a gentle blow under the chin, so as to make the mouth strike together.

Come, *chuck* the infant under the chin, force a smile, and cry, Ah, the boy takes after his mother's relations. *Congreve.*

CHUCK, tshŭk. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a hen.

He made the *chuck* four or five times, that people use to make to chickens when they call them. *Temple.*

2. A word of endearment, corrupted from chicken or chick.

Come, your promise.——What promise, *chuck*. *Shakspeare.*

3. A sudden small noise.

CHUCK-FARTHING, tshŭk'fâr-thĭng *n. s.* [*chuck* and *farthing*.] A play, at which the money falls with a chuck into the hole beneath.

He lost his money at *chuck-farthing*, shuffle-cap, and all-fours. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

To CHU'CKLE, tshŭk'kl.[405] *v. n.* [*schaecken*, Dutch.] To laugh vehemently, to laugh convulsively.

What tale shall I to my old father tell?
'Twill make him *chuckle* thou 'rt bestow'd so well. *Dryden.*

She to intrigues was c'en hard-hearted;
She *chuckled* when a bawd was carted. *Prior.*

To CHU'CKLE, tshŭk'kl. *v. a.* [from *chuck*.]

1. To call as a hen.

I am not far from the women's apartment, I am sure; and if these birds are within distance, here's that will *chuckle* 'em together. *Dryden.*

2. To cocker; to fondle.

Your confessor, that parcel of holy guts and garbidge; he must *chuckle* you, and moan you. *Dryden.*

CHU'ET, tshŏŏ'ĭt.[99] *n. s.* [probably from *To chew*.] An old word, as it seems, for forced meat.

As for *chuets*, which are likewise minced meat, instead of butter and fat, it were good to moisten them partly with cream, or almond or pistachio milk. *Bacon's Natural History.*

CHUFF, tshŭf. *n. s.* [A word of uncertain derivation; perhaps corrupted from *chub*; or derived from *kwf*, Welsh, a stock.] A coarse, fat-headed, blunt clown.

Hang ye, gorbellied knaves, are you undone?
No, ye fat *chuffs*, I would your store were here. *Shakspeare.*

A less generous *chuff* than this in the fable, would have hugged his bags to the last. *L'Estrange.*

CHU'FFILY, tshŭf'fė-lė. *adv.* [from *chuffy*.] Surlily; stomachfully

John answered *chuffily*. *Clarissa.*

CHU'FFINESS, tshŭf'fė-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *chuffy*.] Clownishness; surliness.

CHU'FFY, tshŭf'fė. *adj.* [from *chuff*.] Blunt; surly; fat.

CHUM, tshŭm. *n. s.* [*chom*, Armorick, to live together.] A chamber fellow; a term used in the universities.

CHUMP, tshŭmp *n. s.* A thick heavy piece of wood, less than a block.

When one is battered, they can quickly, of a *chump* of wood, accommodate themselves with another. *Moxon.*

CHURCH, tshŭrtsh. *n. s.* [cipce, Sax. κυριακὴ.]

1. The collective body of christians, usually termed the catholick church.

The *church*, being a supernatural society, doth differ from natural societies in this; that the persons unto whom we associate ourselves in the one, are men, simply considered as men; but they to whom we be joined in the other, are God, angels and holy men. *Hooker.*

2. The body of christians adhering to one particular opinion, or form of worship.

The *church* is a religious assembly, or the large fair building where they meet; and sometimes the same word means a synod of bishops, or of presbyters; and in some places it is the pope and a general council. *Watts's Logick.*

3. The place which christians consecrate to the worship of God.

It comprehends the whole *church*, viz. the name or body of the *church*, together with the chancel, which is even included under the word *church*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

That *churches* were consecrated unto none but the Lord only, the very general name chiefly doth sufficiently shew: *church* doth signify no other thing than the Lord's house. *Hooker.*

Tho' you unty the winds, and let them fight
Against the *churches*. *Shakspeare.*

4. It is used frequently in conjunction with other words; as *church-member*, the member of a church; *church-power*, spiritual or ecclesiastical authority.

To CHURCH, tshŭrtsh. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform with any one the office of returning thanks in the church after any signal deliverance, as from the danger of childbirth.

CHURCH-ALE, tshŭrtsh'ăle. *n. s.* [from *church* and *ale*.] A wake, or feast, commemoratory of the dedication of the church.

For the *church-ale*, two young men of the parish are yearly chosen to be wardens, who make collection among the parishioners of what provision it pleaseth them to bestow. *Carew.*

CHURCH-ATTIRE, tshŭrtsh-ăt-tīre'. *n. s.* The habit in which men officiate at divine service.

These and such like were their discourses, touching that *church-attire*, which with us, for the most part, is used in publick prayer. *Hooker.*

CHURCH-AUTHORITY, tshŭrtsh-ăw-*th*ŏr'ė-tė. *n. s.* Ecclesiastical power; spiritual jurisdiction.

In this point of *church-authority*, I have sifted all the little scraps alleged. *Atterbury.*

CHURCH-BURIAL, tshŭrtsh-bĕr'ıė-ăl. *n. s.* Burial according to the rites of the church.

The bishop has the care of seeing that all christians, after their deaths, be not denied *church-burial*, according to the usuage and custom of the place. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CHURCH-FOUNDER, tshŭrtsh-fŏŭnd'ŭr. *n. s.* He that builds or endows a church.

Whether emperors or bishops in those days were *church-founders*, the solemn dedication of churches they thought not to be a work in itself either vain or superstitious. *Hooker.*

CHURCHMAN, tshûrtsh'mân.[88] *n. s.* [*church* and *man.*]

1. An ecclesiastick; a clergyman; one that ministers in sacred things.

If any thing be offered to you touching the church and *churchmen*, or church-government, rely not only upon yourself. *Bacon.*

A very difficult work to do, to reform and reduce a church into order, that had been so long neglected and that was so ill filled by many weak and more wilful *churchmen*. *Clarendon.*

Patience in want, and poverty of mind,
These marks of church and *churchmen* he design'd,
And living taught, and dying left behind. *Dryden.*

2. An adherent to the church of England.

CHURCH-WARDENS, tshûrtsh-wâr'dnz.[103] *n. s.* [See WARDEN.] Officers yearly chosen, by the consent of the minister and parishioners, according to the custom of each place, to look to the church, church-yard, and such things as belong to both: and to observe the behaviour of the parishioners, for such faults as appertain to the jurisdiction or censure of the ecclesiastical court. They are a kind of corporation, enabled by law to sue for any thing belonging to their church, or poor of their parish. *Cowell.*

There should likewise *church-wardens* of the gravest men in the parish, be appointed, as they be here in England. *Spenser.*

Our *church-wardens*
Feast on the silver, and give us the farthings. *Gay.*

CHU'RCHYARD, tshûrtsh'yârd. *n. s.* The ground adjoining to the church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery.

I am almost afraid to stand alone
Here in the *churchyard*, yet I will adventure. *Shakspeare.*

In *churchyards* where they bury much, the earth will consume the corps in far shorter time than other earth will. *Bacon*

No place so sacred from such fops is barr'd;
Nor is Paul's church more safe than Paul's *church-yard.* *Pope.*

CHURL, tshûrl. *n. s.* [ceorl, Sax. *carl*, in German, is strong, rusticks being always observed to be strong bodied.]

1. A rustick; a countryman; a labourer.

He holdeth himself a gentleman, and scorneth to work or use any hard labour, which he saith is the life of a peasant or *churl*. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

One of the baser sort, which they call *churls*, being reproved for his oath, answered confidently that his lord commanded him. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Churl, upon thy eyes I throw
All the pow'r this charm doth owe. *Shaksp.*

From this light cause th' infernal maid prepares
The country *churls* to mischief, hate, and wars. *Dryden.*

2. A rude, surly, ill-bred man.

A *churl's* courtesy rarely comes, but either for gain or falsehood. *Sidney.*

3. A miser; a niggard; a selfish or greedy wretch.

Poison, I see, hath been his timeless end!
O *churl*, drink all, and leave no friendly drop
To help me after! *Shaksp.*

CHU'RLISH, tshûr'lîsh. *adj.* [from *churl.*]

1. Rude; brutal; harsh; austere; sour; merciless; unkind; uncivil.

A sea of melting pearl, which some call tears,
Those at her father's *churlish* feet she tender'd. *Shakspeare.*

The interruption of their *churlish* drums
Cuts off more circumstance; they are at hand
To parly, or to fight. *Shaksp.*

A lion in love with a lass, desired her father's consent. The answer was *churlish* enough: He'd never marry his daughter to a brute. *L'Estrange.*

He the pursuit of *churlish* beasts
Preferr'd to sleeping on her breasts. *Waller.*

2. Selfish; avaricious.

The man was *churlish* and evil in his doings.
1 *Samuel.*

This sullen *churlish* thief
Had all his mind plac'd upon Mully's beef. *King.*

3. [Of things.] Unpliant; cross-grained; unmanageable; harsh; not yielding.

If there be emission of spirit, the body of the metal will be hard and *churlish*. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

The Cornish were become, like metal often fired and quenched, *churlish*, and that would sooner break than bow. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

In the hundreds of Essex they have a very *churlish* blue clay. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

4. Vexatious: obstructive.

Will you again unknit
This *churlish* knot of all abhorred war? *Shaksp.*

Spain found the war so *churlish* and longsome, as they found they should consume themselves in an endless war. *Bacon.*

Spreads a path clear as the day,
Where no *churlish* rub says nay. *Crashaw.*

CHU'RLISHLY, tshûr'lîsh-lê. *adv.* [from *churlish.*] Rudely; brutally.

To the oak now regnant, the olive did *churlishly* put over the son for a reward of the service of his sire. *Howell.*

CHU'RLISHNESS, tshûr'lîsh-nês. *n. s.* [from *churlish*; cyplicnerre, Saxon.] Brutality; ruggedness of manner.

Better is the *churlishness* of a man than a courteous woman. *Ecclus.* xlii. 14.

In the *churlishness* of fortune, a poor honest man suffers in this world. *L'Estrange.*

CHURME, tshûrm. *n. s.* [more properly *chirm*, from the Saxon cyrme, a clamour or noise; as to *chirre* is to coo as a turtle.] A confused sound; a noise.

He was conveyed to the Tower, with the *churme* of a thousand taunts and reproaches. *Bacon.*

CHURN, tshûrn. *n. s.* [properly *chern*, from *kern*, Dutch; cepene, Sax.] The vessel in which the butter is, by long and violent agitation, coagulated and separated from the serous parts of the milk.

Her awkward fist did ne'er employ the *churn*.
Gay's Pastorals.

To CHURN, tshûrn. *v. a.* [*kernen*, Dutch.]

1. To agitate or shake any thing by a violent motion.

Perchance he spoke not; but
Like a full-acorn'd boar, a *churning* on,
Cried Oh. *Shakspeare.*

Froth fills his chaps; he sends a grunting sound,
And part he *churns*, and part befoams the ground. *Dryden.*

Churn'd in his teeth the foamy venom rose. *Addison.*

The mechanism of nature, in converting our aliment, consists in mixing with it animal juices, and in the action of the solid parts, *churning* them together. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To make butter by agitating the milk.

The *curning* of milk bringeth forth butter. *Proverbs.*

You may try the force of imagination, upon staying the coming of butter after the *churning*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

CHU'RRWORM, tshûr'wûrm. *n. s.* [from cyrpan, Sax.] An insect that turns about nimbly; called also a fancricket. *Skinner. Phillips.*

To CHUSE, tshôôze. See *To* CHOOSE.

CHYLA'CEOUS, kî-lâ'shûs.[186] *adj.* [from *chyle.*] Belonging to chyle; consisting of chyle.

When the spirits of the chyle have half fermented the *chylaceous* mass, it has the state of drink not ripened by fermentation. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CHYLE, kîle.[353] *n. s.* [χύλος.] The white juice formed in the stomach by digestion of the aliment, and afterwards changed into blood.

This powerful ferment, mingling with the parts,
The leven'd mass to milky *chyle* converts. *Blackmore.*

The *chyle* cannot pass through the smallest vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

CHYLIFA'CTION, kîl-lê-fâk'shûn. *n. s.* [from *chyle.*] The act or process of making chyle in the body.

Drinking excessively during the time of *chylefaction*, stops perspiration. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CHYLIFA'CTIVE, kîl-lê-fâk'tîv. *adj.* [from *chylus*, and *facio* to make, Lat.] Having the power of making chyle.

CHYLOPOE'TICK, kîl-lâ-pô-ê't'îk. *adj.* [χύλος and ποιέω.] Having the power, or the office, of forming chyle.

According to the force of the *chylopoetick* organs, more or less chyle may be extracted from the same food. *Arbuthnot.*

CHY'LOUS, kî'lûs.[160] *adj.* [from *chyle.*] Consisting of chyle; partaking of chyle.

Milk is the *chylous* part of an animal, already prepared. *Arbuthnot.*

CHY'MICAL, kîm'ê-kâl. } *adj.* [*chymicus*,
CHY'MICK, kîm'mîk. } Lat.]

1. Made by chymistry.

I'm tir'd with waiting for this *chymick* gold,
Which fools us young, and beggars us when old. *Dryden.*

The medicines are ranged in boxes, according to their natures, whether *chymical* or Galenical preparations. *Watts.*

2. Relating to chymistry.

Methinks already, from this *chymick* flame,
I see a city of more precious mold. *Dryden.*

With *chymick* art exalts the min'ral pow'rs,
And draws the aromatick souls of flow'rs. *Pope.*

CHY'MIC, kîm'mîk. *n. s.* A chymist. Obsolete.

The ancients observing in that material a kind of metallical nature, seem to have resolved it into nobler use; an art now utterly lost, or perchance kept up by a few *chymics*. *Wotton.*

CHY'MICALLY, kîm'mê-kâl-lê. *adv.* [from *chymical.*] In a chymical manner.

CHY'MIST, kîm'mîst. *n. s.* [See CHYMISTRY.] A professor of chymistry; a philosopher by fire.

The starving *chymist* in his golden views
Supremely blest. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

CHY'MISTRY, kîm'mîs-trê. *n. s.* [derived by some from χυμός juice, or χύω to melt; by others from an oriental word, *kema* black. According to the supposed etymology, it is written with *y* or *e*.

An art whereby sensible bodies contained in vessels, or capable of being contained therein, are so changed by means of certain instruments, and principally fire, that their several powers and virtues are thereby discovered, with a view to philosophy or medicine. *Boerhaave.*

Operations of *chymistry* fall short of vital force; no chymist can make milk or blood of grass. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CIBA'RIOUS, sĭ-bā'rē-ŭs.[121] *adj.* [*cibarius*, Lat. from *cibus* food.] Relating to food; useful for food; edible.

CI'BOL, sĭb'bl. *n. s.* [*ciboule*, Fr.] A small sort of onion used in sallads. This word is common in the Scotch dialect; but the *l* is not pronounced.

Ciboules, or scallions, are a kind of degenerate onions. *Mortimer.*

CI'CATRICE, CI'CATRIX, sĭk'ă-trĭs.[142] *n. s* [*cicatrix*, Lat.]

1. The scar remaining after a wound.

One captain Spurio, with his *cicatrice*, an emblem of war, here on his sinister cheek. *Shakspeare.*

2. A mark; an impression; so used by *Shakspeare* less properly.

Lean but upon a rush,
The *cicatrice* and capable impressure
Thy palm some moments keeps. *Shakspeare.*

CICATRI'SANT, sĭk-ă-trĭ'zănt. *n. s.* [from *cicatrice.*] An application that induces a cicatrice.

CICATRI'SIVE, sĭk-ă-trĭ'sĭv.[158 428] *adj.* [from *cicatrice.*] Having the qualities proper to induce a cicatrice.

CICATRIZA'TION, sĭk-ă-trē-zā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *cicatrice.*]

1. The act of healing the wound.

A vein bursted, or corroded in the lungs, is looked upon to be for the most part incurable, because of the motion and coughing of the lungs tearing the gap wider, and hindering the conglutination and *cicatrization* of the vein. *Harvey.*

2. The state of being healed, or skinned over.

The first stage of healing, or the discharge of matter, is called digestion; the second, or the filling up with flesh, incarnation; and the last, or skinning over, *cicatrization.* *Sharp's Surgery.*

To CI'CATRIZE, sĭk'ă-trīze. *v. a.* [from *cicatrix.*]

1. To apply such medicines to wounds, or ulcers, as heal and skin them over. *Quincy.*

2. To heal and induce the skin over a sore.

We incarned, and in a few days *cicatrized* it with a smooth cicatrix. *Wiseman on Tumours.*

CI'CELY, sĭs'lē. *n. s.* [*myrrhis.*] A sort of herb.

CICHORA'CEOUS, sĭk-ō-rā'shŭs. *adj.* [from *cichorium*, Lat.] Having the qualities of succory.

Diureticks evacuate the salt serum; as all acid diureticks, and the testaceous and bitter *cichoraceous* plants. *Floyer.*

CICH'-PEASE, shĭk'pēze. *n. s.* [*cicer.*] A plant.

To CI'CURATE, sĭk'ū-rāte.[91 503] *v. a.* [*cicuro*, Lat.] To tame; to reclaim from wildness; to make tame and tractable.

Poisons may yet retain some portion of their natures; yet are so refracted, *cicurated*, and subdued, as not to make good their destructive malignities. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CICURA'TION, sĭk-ū-rā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *cicurate.*] The act of taming or reclaiming from wildness.

This holds not only in domestick and mansuete birds, for then it might be the effect of *cicuration* or institution, but in the wild. *Ray on the Creation.*

CI'DER, sī'dŭr. *n. s.* [*cidre*, Fr. *sidra*, Ital. *sicera*, Lat. σίκερα, שכר.]

1. All kind of strong liquors, except wine. This sense is now wholly obsolete.

2. Liquor made of the juice of fruit pressed.

We had also drink, wholesome and good wine of the grape, a kind of *cider* made of a fruit of that country; a wonderful pleasing and refreshing drink. *Bacon.*

3. The juice of apples expressed and fermented. This is now the sense.

To the utmost bounds of this
Wide universe Silurian *cider* born,
Shall please all tastes, and triumph o'er the vine. *Philips.*

CI'DERIST, sī'dŭr-ĭst.[98] *n. s.* [from *cider.*] A maker of cider.

When the *ciderists* have taken care for the best fruit, and ordered them after the best manner they could, yet hath their cider generally proved pale, sharp, and ill tasted. *Mortimer.*

CI'DERKIN, sī'dŭr-kĭn. *n. s.* [from *cider.*] A low word used for the liquor made of the murk or gross matter of apples, after the cider is pressed out, and a convenient quantity of boiled water added to it; the whole infusing for about forty-eight hours. *Phillips's World of Words.*

Ciderkin is made for common drinking, and supplies the place of small beer. *Mortimer.*

CIELING, sē'lĭng. *n. s.* See CEILING.

CIERGE, sē-ărje'. *n. s.* [French.] A candle carried in processions.

CI'LIARY, sĭl'yă-rē.[113] *adj.* [*cilium*, Lat.] Belonging to the eyelids.

The *ciliary* processes, or rather the ligaments, observed in the inside of the sclerotick tunicles of the eye, do serve instead of a muscle, by the contraction, to alter the figure of the eye. *Ray on the Creation.*

CILI'CIOUS, sē-lĭsh'ŭs[314] *adj.* [from *cilicium* haircloth, Lat.] Made of hair.

A garment of camel's hair, that is, made of some texture of that hair; a coarse garment, a *cilicious* or sackcloth habit, suitable to the austerity of his life. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CIMA'R, sē-mār. See SIMAR.

CIME'LIARCH, sĭ-mē'lē-ārk. *n. s.* [from κειμηλιαρχης.] The chief keeper of plate, vestments, and things of value, belonging to a church; a church-warden. *Dict.*

CI'METER, sĭm'ē-tŭr.[98] *n. s.* [*cimitarra*, Span. and Portug. from *chimeteir*, Turkish. *Bluteau's Portuguese Dict.*] A sort of sword used by the Turks, short, heavy, and recurvated, or bent backward. This word is sometimes erroneously spelt *scimitar*, and *scymiter;* as in the following examples.

By this *scimitar*,
That slew the sophy and a Persian prince,
That won three fields of sultan Solyman. *Shaksp.*
Our armours now may rust, our idle *scymiters*
Hang by our sides for ornament, not use. *Dryden.*

CI'NCTURE, sĭnk'tshŭre.[461] *n. s.* [*cinctura*, Lat.]

1. Something worn round the body.

Now happy he, whose cloak and *cincture*
Hold out this tempest. *Shakspeare.*
Columbus found th' American so girt
With feather'd *cincture*, naked else, and wild. *Milton.*
He binds the sacred *cincture* round his breast. *Pope.*

2. An inclosure.

The court and prison being within the *cincture* of one wall. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. [In architecture.] A ring or list at the top and bottom of the shaft of a column; separating the shaft at one end from the base, at the other from the capital. It is supposed to be in imitation of the girths or ferrils anciently used to strengthen and preserve the primitive wood columns. *Chambers.*

CI'NDER, sĭn'dŭr.[98] *n. s.* [*ceindre*, Fr. from *cineres*, Lat.]

1. A mass ignited and quenched, without being reduced to ashes.

I should make very forges of my cheeks,
That would to *cinders* burn up modesty,
Did I but speak thy deeds! *Shakspeare.*

There is in smith's *cinders*, by some adhesion of iron, sometimes to be found a magnetical operation. *Brown.*

So snow on Ætna does unmelted lie,
Whose rolling flames and scatter'd *cinders* fly. *Waller.*

2. A hot coal that has ceas'd to flame.

If from adown the hopeful chops
The fat upon a *cinder* drops,
To stinking smoke it turns the flame. *Swift.*

CINDER-WENCH, sĭn'dŭr-wĕnsh. CINDER-WOMAN, sĭn'dŭr-wŭm-ŭn. *n. s.* [*cinder* and *woman.*] A woman whose trade is to rake in heaps of ashes for cinders.

'Tis under so much nasty rubbish laid,
To find it out's the *cinderwoman's* trade. *Essay on Satire.*

She had about five hundred suits of fine cloaths, and yet went abroad like a *cinder-wench.* *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

In the black form of *cinder-wench* she came,
When love, the hour, the place had banish'd shame. *Gay.*

CINERA'TION, sĭn-ē-rā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *cineres*, Lat.] The reduction of any thing by fire to ashes. A term of chymistry.

CINERI'TIOUS, sĭn-ē-rĭsh'ŭs. *adj.* [*cineritius*, Lat.] Having the form or state of ashes.

The nerves arise from the glands of the *cineritious* part of the brain, and are terminated in all parts of the body. *Cheyne.*

CINE'RULENT, sē-nĕr'ū-lĕnt.[121] *adj.* [from *cineres*, Lat.] full of ashes. *Dict.*

CI'NGLE, sĭng'gl.[405] *n. s.* [from *cingulum*, Lat.] A girth for a horse. *Dict.*

CI'NNABAR, sĭn'nă-bär.[166] *n. s.* [*cinnabaris*, Lat.] Cinnabar is native or factitious: the factitious cinnabar is called vermillion.

Cinnabar is the ore out of which quicksilver is drawn, and consists partly of a mercurial, and partly of a sulphureo-ochreous matter. *Woodward's Met. Fossils.*

The particles of mercury uniting with the particles of sulphur, compose *cinnabar.* *Newton's Opt.*

CINNABAR *of Antimony*, sĭn'nă-bär.[166] is made of mercury, sulphur, and crude antimony.

CI'NNAMON, sĭn'nă-mŭn.[166] *n. s.* [*cinnamomum*, Lat.] The fragrant bark of a low tree in the island of Ceylon. Its leaves resemble those of the olive, both as to substance and colour. The fruit resembles an acorn or olive, and has neither the smell nor taste of the bark. When

boiled in water; it yields an oil, which, as it cools and hardens, becomes as firm and white as tallow; the smell of which is agreeable in candles. The cinnamon of the ancients was different from ours. *Chambers.*

Let Araby extol her happy coast,
Her *cinnamon* and sweet amomum boast.
Dryden's Fables.

CINNAMON *Water*, sĭn'nă-mŭn. is made by distilling the bark, first infused in barley water, in spirit of wine or white wine. *Chambers.*

CINQUE, sĭnk.[415] *n. s.* [French.] A five. It is used in games alone; but is often compounded with other words.

CINQUE-FOIL, sĭnk'fŏil. *n. s.* [*cinquefeuille*, Fr.] A kind of five-leaved clover.

CINQUE-PACE, sĭnk'pāse. *n. s.* [*cinque pas*, Fr.] A kind of grave dance.

Wooing, wedding, and repenting, is a Scotch jig, a measure, and a *cinque-pace*. The first suit is hot and hasty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantastical; the wedding, mannerly and modest, as a measure full of state and gravity; and then comes repentance; and, with his bad legs, falls into the *cinque-pace* faster and faster, till he sinks into the grave. *Shakspeare.*

CINQUE-PORTS, sĭnk'pŏrts. *n. s.* [*cinque ports*, Fr.]

Those havens that lie towards France, and therefore have been thought by our kings to be such as ought most vigilantly to be observed against invasion. In which respect, the places where they are have a special governour or keeper, called by his office Lord Warden of the *cinque ports;* and divers privileges granted to them, as a particular jurisdiction; their warden having the authority of an admiral among them, and sending out writs in his own name. The *cinque ports* are Dover, Sandwich, Rye, Hastings, Winchelsea, Rumney, and Hithe; some of which, as the number exceeds five, must either be added to the first institution by some later grant, or accounted as appendants to some of the rest. *Cowell.*

They, that bear,
The cloth of state above her, are four barons of the *cinque ports*. *Shakspeare.*

CINQUE-SPOTTED, sĭnk'spŏt-tĕd. *adj.* Having five spots.

On her left breast
A mole, *cinque spotted*, like the crimson drops
I' th' bottom of a cowslip. *Shakspeare.*

CI'ON, sī'ŭn.[166] *n. s.* [*sion*, or *scion*, Fr.]

1. A sprout; a shoot from a plant.

We have reason to cool our raging motions, our carnal stings, our unbitted lusts; whereof I take this, that you call love, to be a sect or *scion*. *Shaksp.*

The stately Caledonian oak, newly settled in his triumphant throne, begirt with *cions* of his own royal stem. *Howel.*

2. The shoot engrafted or inserted on a stock.

The *cion* over-ruleth the stock; and the stock is but passive, and giveth aliment, but no motion, to the graft. *Bacon.*

CI'PHER, sī'fŭr.[98] *n. s.* [*chifre*, Fr. *zifra*, Ital. *cifra*, low Lat. from an oriental root.]

1. An arithmetical character, by which some number is noted; a figure.

2. An arithmetical mark, which standing for nothing itself, increases the value of the other figures.

Mine were the very *cipher* of a function,
To find the faults, whose fine stands in record,
And let go by the actor. *Shaksp.*

If the people be somewhat in the election, you cannot make them nulls or *ciphers* in the privation or translation. *Bacon.*

As, in accounts, *ciphers* and figures pass for real sums, so names pass for things. *South.*

3. An intermixture of letters engraved usually on boxes or plate.

Troy flam'd in burnished gold; and o'er the throne,

ARMS AND THE MAN in golden *ciphers* shone. *Pope.*

Some mingling stir the melted tar, and some
Deep on the new-shorn vagrant's heaving side
To stamp the master's *cipher* ready stand. *Thomson.*

4. A character in general.

In succeeding times this wisdom began to be written in *ciphers* and characters, and letters bearing the form of creatures. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

5. A secret or occult manner of writing, or the key to it.

This book, as long liv'd as the elements,
In *cipher* writ, or new-made idioms. *Donne.*

He was pleased to command me to stay at London, to send and receive all his letters; and I was furnished with mine several *ciphers*, in order to it. *Denham.*

To CI'PHER, sī'fŭr.[98] *v. n.* [from the noun.] To practise arithmetick.

You have been bred to business; you can *cipher:* I wonder you never used your pen and ink. *Arbuthnot.*

To CI'PHER, sī'fŭr. *v. a.* To write in occult characters.

He frequented sermons; and penned notes: his notes he *ciphered* with Greek characters. *Hayward.*

To CI'RCINATE, sĕr'sĕ-nāte. *v. a.* [*circino*, Lat.] To make a circle; to compass round, or turn round. *Bailey.*

CIRCINA'TION, sĕr-sĕ-nā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*circinatio*, Lat.] An orbicular motion; a turning round; a measuring with the compasses. *Bailey*

CI'RCLE, sĕr'kl.[108 405] *n. s.* [*circulus*, Lat.]

1. A line continued till it ends where it begun, having all its parts equidistant from a common centre.

Any thing that moves round about in a *circle*, in less time than our ideas are wont to succeed one another in our minds, is not perceived to move; but seems to be a perfect intire *circle* of that matter, or colour, and not a part of a *circle* in motion. *Locke.*

By a *circle* I understand not here perfect geometrical *circle*, but an orbicular figure, whose length is equal to its breadth; and which, as to sense, may seem circular. *Newton's Optics.*

Then a deeper still,
In *circle* following *circle*, gathers round
To close the face of things. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. The space included in a circular line.

3. A round body; an orb.

It is he that sitteth upon the *circle* of the earth. *Isaiah.*

4. Compass; enclosure.

A great magician,
Obscured in the *circle* of the forest. *Shakspeare.*

5. An assembly surrounding the principal person.

To have a box where eunuchs sing,
And, foremost in the *circle*, eye a king.
Pope's Horace.

6. A company; an assembly.

I will call over to him the whole *circle* of beauties that are disposed among the boxes. *Addison.*

Ever since that time, Lisander visits in every *circle*. *Tatler.*

7. Any series ending as it begins, and perpetually repeated.

There be fruit trees in hot countries, which have blossoms and young fruit, and young fruit and ripe fruit, almost all the year, succeeding one another; but this *circle* of ripening cannot be but in succulent plants, and hot countries. *Bacon.*

Thus in a *circle* runs the peasant's pain,
And the year rolls within itself again. *Dryd. Virg.*

8. An inconclusive form of argument, in which the foregoing proposition is proved by the following, and the following proposition inferred from the foregoing.

That heavy bodies descend by gravity; and again, that gravity is a quality whereby an heavy body descends, is an impertinent *circle*, and teacheth nothing. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

That fallacy called a *circle*, is when one of the premises in a syllogism is questioned and opposed, and we intend to prove it by the conclusion. *Watts.*

9. Circumlocution; indirect form of words.

Has he given the lye
In *circle* or oblique, or semicircle,
Or direct parallel? You must challenge him.
Fletcher's Queen of Corinth.

10. *Circles of the German Empire.* Such provinces and principalities as have a right to be present at diets. They are in number ten. *Trevoux.*

To CI'RCLE, sĕr'kl. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To move round any thing.

The lords, that were appointed to *circle* the hill, had some days before planted themselves in places convenient. *Bacon.*

Another Cynthia her new journey runs,
And other planets *circle* other suns. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. To enclose; to surround.

What stern ungentle hands
Have lopp'd and hew'd, and made the body bare
Of her two branches, those sweet ornaments,
Whose *circling* shadows kings have sought to sleep in? *Shakspeare.*

While these fond arms, thus *circling* you, may prove
More heavy chains than those of hopeless love.
Prior.

Unseen, he glided thro' the joyous crowd,
With darkness *circled* and an ambient cloud. *Pope.*

3. *To* CI'RCLE *in.* To confine; to keep together.

We term those things dry which have a consistence within themselves, and which, to enjoy a determinate figure, do not require the stop or hindrance of another body to limit and *circle* them *in*. *Digby on Bodies.*

To CI'RCLE, sĕr'kl. *v. n.* To move circularly; to end where it begins.

The well fraught bowl
Circles incessant; whilst the humble cell
With quavering laugh and rural jests resounds.
Philips.

Now the *circling* years disclose
The day predestin'd to reward his woes. *Pope.*

CI'RCLED, sĕr'kld.[359] *adj.* [from *circle*.] Having the form of a circle; round.

Th' inconstant moon,
That monthly changes in her *circled* orb. *Shaksp.*

CI'RCLET, sĕr'klit. *n. s.* [from *circle*.] A circle; an orb: properly a little circle.

Then take repast, till Hesperus display'd
His golden *circlet* in the western shade. *Pope.*

CI'RCLING, sĕr'kling. *participial adj.* [from *To circle*.] Having the form of a circle; circular; round.

Round he surveys, and well might, where he stood
So high above the *circling* canopy
Of night's extended shade. *Milton's Par. Lost*

CI'RCUIT, sĕr'kĭt.[341 108] *n. s.* [*circuit*, Fr. *circuitus*, Lat.]

1. The act of moving round any thing.

There are four moons also perpetually rolling round the planet Jupiter, and carried along with him in his periodical *circuit* round the sun. *Watts*

2. The space enclosed in a circle.

He led me up
A woody mountain, whose high top was plain,
A *circuit* wide inclos'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Space; extent, measured by travelling round.

He attributeth unto it smallness, in respect of *circuit*. *Hooker.*

The lake of Bolsena is reckoned one-and-twenty miles in *circuit*. *Addison on Italy.*

4. A ring; a diadem; that by which any thing is encircled.

And this fell tempest shall not cease to rage,
Until the golden *circuit* on my head
Do calm the fury of this mad-brain'd flaw. *Shaks.*

5. The visitations of the judges for holding assises.

The *circuits*, in former times, went but round about the pale; as the circuit of the cynosura about the pole. *Davies.*

6. The tract of country visited by the judges.

7. Long deduction of reason.

Up into the watch tower get,
And see all things despoil'd of fallacies;
Thou shalt not peep thro' lattices of eyes,
Nor hear thro' labyrinths of ears, nor learn
By *circuit* or collections to discern. *Donne.*

CIRCUIT, *of action*, sĕr'kĭt. [In law.] Is a longer course of proceeding to recover the thing sued for than is needful. *Cowell.*

To CI'RCUIT, sĕr'kĭt. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move circularly.

Pining with equinoctial heat, unless
The cordial cup perpetual motion keep,
Quick *circuiting*. *Philips.*

CIRCUITE'ER, sĕr'kĭt-tēr. *n. s.* [from *circuit*.] One that travels a circuit.

Like your fellow *circuiteer*, the sun, you travel the round of the earth, and behold all the iniquities under the heavens. *Pope.*

CIRCUI'TION, sĕr-kŭ-ĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*circuitio*, Lat.]

1. The act of going round any thing.

2. Compass; maze of argument.

To apprehend by what degrees they lean to things in show, though not in deed, repugnant one to another, requireth more sharpness of wit, more intricate *circuition* of discourse, and depth of judgment, than common ability doth yield. *Hooker.*

CI'RCULAR, sĕr'kŭ-lŭr.[88 418] *adj.* [*circularis*, Lat.]

1. Round, like a circle; circumscribed by a circle.

The frame thereof seem'd partly *circular*,
And part triangular. *Fairy Queen.*

He first inclos'd for lists a level ground;
The form was *circular*. *Dryden's Fables.*

Nero's port, composed of huge moles running round it in a kind of *circular* figure. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Successive in order; always returning.

From whence th' innumerable race of things
By *circular* successive order springs. *Roscommon.*

3. Vulgar; mean; circumforaneous.

Had Virgil been a *circular* poet, and closely adhered to history, how could the Romans have had Dido? *Dennis.*

4. Ending in itself: used of a paralogism, where the second proposition at once proves the first, and is proved by it.

One of Cartes's first principles of reasoning, after he had doubted of every thing seems to be too *circular* to safely build upon; for he is for proving the being of God from the truth of our faculties, and the truth of our faculties from the being of a God. *Baker's Reflect. on Learning.*

5. *Circular Letter.* A letter directed to several persons, who have the same interest in some common affair; as in the convocation of assemblies.

6. *Circular Lines.* Such straight lines as are divided from the divisions made in the arch of a circle; as the lines of sines, tangents, and secants, on the plain scale and sector.

7. *Circular Sailing*, is that performed on the arch of a great circle.

CIRCULA'RITY, sĕr-kŭ-lăr'ĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* [from *circular*.] A circular form.

The heavens have no diversity or difference, but a simplicity of parts, and equiformity in motion, continually succeeding each other; so that, from what point soever we compute, the account will be common unto the whole *circularity*. *Brown.*

CI'RCULARLY, sĕr'kŭ-lăr-lĕ. *adv.* [from *circular*.]

1. In form of a circle.

The internal form of it consists of several regions, involving one another like orbs about the same centre; or of the several elements cast *circularly* about each other. *Burnet.*

2. With a circular motion.

Trade, which, like blood, should *circularly* flow,
Stopp'd in their channels, found its freedom lost. *Dryden.*

Every body, moved *circularly* about any centre, recedes, or endeavours, to recede, from that centre of its motion. *Ray.*

To CIR'CULATE, sĕr'kŭ-lāte. *v. n.* [from *circulus*.]

1. To move in a circle; to run round; to return to the place whence it departed in a constant course.

If our lives' motions theirs must imitate,
Our knowledge like our blood must *circulate*.
Denham.

Nature is a perpetual motion; and the work of the universe *circulates* without any interval or repose. *L'Estrange.*

2. To be dispersed.

As the mints of calumny are perpetually at work, a great number of curious inventions, issued out from time to time, grow current among the party, and *circulate* through the whole kingdom. *Addison.*

To CI'RCULATE, sĕr'kŭ-lāte. *v. a.* To put about.

In the civil wars, the money spent on both sides was *circulated* at home; no publick debts contracted. *Swift.*

CIRCULA'TION, sĕr-kŭ-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *circulate*.]

1. Motion in a circle; a course in which the motion tends to the point from which it began.

What more obvious, one would think, than the *circulation* of the blood, unknown till the last age? *Burnet's Theory.*

As much blood passeth through the lungs as through all the rest of the body: the *circulation* is quicker, and heat greater, and their texture extremely delicate. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. A series in which the same order is always observed, and things always return to the same state.

As for the sins of peace, thou hast brought upon us the miseries of war; so for the sins of war, thou seest fit to deny us the blessing of peace, and to keep us in a *circulation* of miseries. *King Charles.*

God, by the ordinary rule of nature, permits this continual *circulation* of human things. *Swift.*

3. A reciprocal interchange of meaning.

When the apostle saith of the Jews, that they crucified the Lord of glory; and when the Son of man, being on earth, affirmeth that the son of man was in heaven at the same instant, there is in these two speeches that mutual *circulation* before mentioned. *Hooker.*

CI'RCULATORY, sĕr'kŭ-lā-tŭr-ĕ. *n. s.* [from *circulate*.] A chymical vessel, in which that which rises from the vessel on the fire is collected and cooled in another fixed upon it, and falls down again.

CI'RCULATORY, sĕr'kŭ-lā-tŭr-ĕ. *adj.* [from *circulate*.] Circulatory Letters are the same with CIRCULAR *Letters*.

CIRCUMA'MBIENCY, sĕr-kŭm-ăm'bĕ-ĕn-sĕ. *n. s.* [from *circumambient*.] The act of encompassing.

Ice receiveth its figure according unto the surface it concreteth or the *circumambiency* which conformeth it. *Brown.*

CIRCUMA'MBIENT, sĕr-kŭm-ăm'bĕ-ĕnt. *adj.* [*circum* and *ambio*, Lat.] Surrounding; encompassing; enclosing.

The *circumambient* coldness towards the sides of the vessel, like the second region, cooling and condensing of it. *Wilkins.*

To CIRCUMA'MBULATE, sĕr-kŭm-ăm'bŭ-lāte.[91] *v. n.* [from *circum* and *ambulo*, Lat.] To walk round about. *Dict.*

To CI'RCUMCISE, sĕr'kŭm-sīze *v. a.* *circumcido*, Latin.] To cut the prepuce or foreskin, according to the law given to the Jews.

They came to *circumcise* the child. *Luke.*

One is alarmed at the industry of the whigs, in aiming to strengthen their routed party by a reinforcement from the *circumcised*. *Swift's Exam.*

CIRCUMCI'SION, sĕr-kŭm-sĭzh'ŭn. *n. s.* [from *circumcise*.] The rite or act of cutting off the foreskin.

They left a race behind
Like to themselves, distinguishable scarce
From Gentiles, but by *circumcision* vain. *Milton.*

To CIRCUMDU'CT, sĕr-kŭm-dŭkt'. *v. a.* [*circumduco*, Lat.] To contravene; to nullify: a term of civil law.

Acts of judicature may be cancelled and *circumducted* by the will and direction of the judge; as also by the consent of the parties litigant, before the judge has pronounced and given sentence. *Ayliffe.*

CIRCUMDU'CTION, sĕr-kŭm-dŭk'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *circumduct*.]

1. Nullification; cancellation.

The citation may be circumducted, though the defendant should not appear; and the defendant must be cited, as a *circumduction* requires. *Ayliffe.*

2. A leading about.

By long *circumduction* perhaps any truth may be derived from any other truth. *Hooker.*

CIRCU'MFERENCE, sĕr-kŭm'fĕ'rĕnse. *n. s.* [*circumferentia*, Lat.]

1. The periphery; the line including and surrounding any thing.

Extend thus far thy bounds,
This be thy just *circumference*, O world! *Milton.*

Because the hero is the centre of the main action, all the lines from the *circumference* tend to him alone. *Dryden.*

Fire, moved nimbly in the *circumference* of a circle, makes the whole *circumference* appear like a circle of fire. *Newton.*

2. The space enclosed in a circle.

So was his will
Pronounc'd among the gods, and by an oath,
That shook heav'n's whole *circumference*, confirm'd. *Milton.*

He first inclos'd for lists a level ground,
The whole *circumference* a mile around. *Dryden.*

3. The external part of an orbicular body.

The bubble, being looked on by the light of the clouds reflected from it, seemed red at its apparent

circumference. If the clouds were viewed through it, the colour at its *circumference* would be blue.
Newton's Opticks.

4. An orb; a circle; any thing circular or orbicular.

His pond'rous shield, large and round,
Behind him cast; the broad *circumference*
Hung on his shoulders like the moon. *Milton.*

To CIRCU'MFERENCE, sẽr-kům'fẽ-rẽnse. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To include in a circular space. Not proper.

Nor is the vigour of this great body included only in itself, or *circumference* by its surface; but diffused at indeterminate distances. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

CIRCUMFERE'NTOR, sẽr-kům-fẽ-rẽn'tůr.[166] *n. s.* [from *circumfero*, Lat. to carry about.] An instrument used in surveying, for measuring angles, consisting of a brass circle, an index with sights, and a compass, and mounted on a staff, with a ball and socket. *Chambers.*

CI'RCUMFLEX, sẽr'kům-flẽks. *n. s.* [*circumflexus*, Lat.] An accent used to regulate the pronunciation of syllables, including or participating the acute and grave.

The *circumflex* keeps the voice in a middle tune, and therefore in the Latin is compounded of both the other. *Holder.*

CIRCU'MFLUENCE, sẽr-kům'flů-ẽnse. *n. s.* [from *circumfluent*.] An enclosure of waters.

CIRCU'MFLUENT, sẽr-kům'flů-ẽnt *adj.* [*circumfluens*, Lat.] Flowing round any thing.

I rule the Paphian race,
Whose bounds the deep *circumfluent* waves embrace;
A duteous people, and industrious isle. *Pope.*

CIRCU'MFLUOUS, sẽr-kům'flů-ůs. *adj.* [*circumfluus*, Lat.] Environing with waters.

He the world
Built on *circumfluous* waters calm, in wide
Crystalline ocean. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Laertes' son, girt with *circumfluous* tides. *Pope.*

CIRCUMFORA'NEOUS, sẽr-kům-fỏ-rā'nẽ-ůs. *adj.* [*circumforaneus*, Lat.] Wandering from house to house: as, a *circumforaneous* fiddler, one that plays at doors.

To CIRCUMFU'SE, sẽr-kům-fůze'. *v. a.* [*circumfusus*, Lat.] To pour round; to spread every way.

Men see better, when their eyes are against the sun, or candle, if they put their hand before their eye The glaring sun, or candle, weakens the eye; whereas the light *circumfused* is enough for the perception. *Bacon's Natural History.*
His army, *circumfus'd* on either wing. *Milton.*
Earth, with her nether ocean *circumfus'd*,
Their pleasant dwelling house. *Milton.*
This nymph the God Cephisus had abus'd,
With all his winding waters *circumfus'd*. *Addison.*

CIRCUMFU'SILE, sẽr-kům-fů'sĭl. *adj.* [*circum* and *fusilis*, Lat.] That which may be poured or spread round any thing.

Artist divine, whose skilful hands infold
The victim's horn with *circumfusile* gold. *Pope.*

CIRCUMFU'SION, sẽr-kům-fů'zhůn. *n. s.* [from *circumfuse*.] The act of spreading round; the state of being poured round.

To CIRCU'MGYRATE, sẽr-kům'jẽ-rāte. *v. a.* [*circum* and *gyrus*, Lat.] To roll round.

All the glands of the body be congeries of various sorts of vessels curled, *circumgyrated*, and complicated together. *Ray on the Creation.*

CIRCUMGYRA'TION, sẽr-kům-jẽ-rā'shůn. *n. s.* [from *circumgyrate*.] The act of running round.

The sun turns round his own axis in twenty-five days, from his first being put into such a *circumgyration*. *Cheyne.*

CIRCUMJA'CENT, sẽr-kům-jā'sẽnt. *adj.* [*circumjacens*, Lat.] Lying round any thing; bordering on every side.

CIRCUMI'TION, sẽr-kům-ĭsh'ůn. *n. s.* [from *circumeo*, *circumitum*, Lat.] The act of going round. *Dict.*

CIRCUMLIGA'TION, sẽr-kům-lẽ-gā'shůn. *n. s.* [*circumligo*, Latin.]

1. The act of binding round.
2. The bond with which any thing is encompassed.

CIRCUMLOCU'TION, sẽr-kům-lỏ-ků'shůn. *n. s.* [*circumlocutio*, Lat.]

1. A circuit or compass of words; periphrasis.

Virgil, studying brevity, could bring these words into a narrow compass, which a translator cannot render without *circumlocution*. *Dryden.*
I much prefer the plain Billingsgate way to calling names, because it would save abundance of time, lost by *circumlocution*. *Swift.*

2. The use of indirect expressions.

These people are not to be dealt withal, but by a train of mystery and *circumlocution*. *L'Estrange.*

CIRCUMMU'RED, sẽr-kům-můrd'.[389] *adj.* [*circum* and *murus*, Lat.] Walled round; encompassed with a wall.

He hath a garden *circummured* with bricks.
Shakspeare.

CIRCUMNA'VIGABLE, sẽr-kům-nā'vẽ-gā-bl. *adj.* [from *circumnavigate*.] That which may be sailed round.

The being of Antipodes, the habitableness of the torrid zone, and the rendering the whole terraqueous globe *circumnavigable*. *Ray on the Creation.*

To CIRCUMNA'VIGATE, sẽr-kům-nā'vẽ-gāte. *v. a.* [*circum* and *navigo*, Lat.] To sail round.

CIRCUMNAVIGA'TION, sẽr-kům-nā'vẽ-gā'shůn. *n. s.* [from *circumnavigate*.] The act of sailing round.

What he says concerning the *circumnavigation* of Africa, from the straits of Gibraltar to the Red Sea, is very remarkable. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CIRCUMNA'VIGATOR, sẽr-kům-nā'vẽ-gā-tůr. *n. s.* One that sails round.

CIRCUMPLICA'TION, sẽr-kům-plẽ-kā'shůn. *n. s.* [*circumplico*, Lat.]

1. The act of enwrapping on every side.
2. The state of being enwrapped.

CIRCUMPO'LAR, sẽr-kům-pỏ'lār.[418] *adj.* [from *circum* and *polar*.] Stars near the North pole, which move round it, and never set in the Northern latitudes, are said to be *circumpolar stars*.

CIRCUMPOSI'TION, sẽr-kům-pỏ-zĭsh'ůn. *n. s.* [from *circum* and *position*.] The act of placing any thing circularly.

Now is your season for *circumposition*, by tiles or baskets of earth. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

CIRCUMRA'SION, sẽr-kům-rā'zhůn. *n. s.* [*circumrasio*, Latin.] The act of shaving or paring round. *Dict.*

CIRCUMROTA'TION, sẽr-kům-rỏ-tā'shůn. *n. s.* [*circum* and *roto*, Lat.]

1. The act of whirling round with a motion like that of a wheel; circumvolution; circumgyration.
2. The state of being whirled round.

To CIRCUMSCRI'BE, sẽr-kům-skribe'. *v. a.* [*circum* and *scribo*, Lat.]

1. To enclose in certain lines or boundaries.
2. To bound; to limit; to confine.

The good Andronicus
With honour and with fortune is returned;
From whence he *circumscribed* with his sword,
And brought to yoke, the enemies of Rome.
Shakspeare.

Therefore must his choice be *circumscrib'd*
Unto the voice and yielding of that body
Whereof he 's head. *Shakspeare.*

He form'd the pow'rs of heav'n
Such as he pleas'd; and *circumscrib'd* their being!
Milton.

The action great, yet *circumscrib'd* by time;
The words not forc'd but sliding into rhime. *Dryd.*

The external circumstances which do accompany men's acts, are those which do *circumscribe* and limit them. *Stillingfleet.*

You are above
The little forms which *circumscribe* your sex.
Southern.

CIRCUMSCRI'PTION, sẽr-kům-skrĭp'shůn. *n. s.* [*circumscriptio*, Lat.]

1. Determination of particular form or magnitude.

In the *circumscription* of many leaves, flowers, fruits, and seeds, nature affects a regular figure.
Ray on the Creation.

2. Limitation; boundary; contraction; confinement.

I could not my unhoused free condition
Put into *circumscription* and confine. *Shaksp.*

CIRCUMSCRI'PTIVE, sẽr-kům-skrĭp'tĭve. *adj.* [from *circumscribe*.] Enclosing the superficies; marking the form or limits on the outside.

Stones regular, are distinguished by their external forms: such as is *circumscriptive*, or depending upon the whole stone, as in the eagle-stone, is properly called the figure. *Grew.*

CIRCUMSPE'CT, sẽr'kům-spẽkt. *adj.* [*circumspectus*, Lat.] Cautious; attentive to every thing; watchful on all sides.

None are for me,
That look into me with consid'rate eyes:
High reaching Buckingham grows *circumspect*.
Shakspeare.

Men of their own nature *circumspect* and slow; but at the time discountenanced and discontent.
Haywood.

The judicious doctor had been very watchful and *circumspect*, to keep himself from being imposed upon. *Boyle.*

CIRCUMSPE'CTION, sẽr-kům-spẽk'shůn. *n. s.* [from *circumspect*.] Watchfulness on every side; caution; general attention.

Observe the sudden growth of wickedness, from want of care and *circumspection* in the first impressions. *Clarendon.*
So saying, his proud step he scornful turn'd,
But with sly *circumspection*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

CIRCUMSPE'CTIVE, sẽr-kům-spẽk'tĭv. *adj.* [*circumspicio*, *circumspectum*, Lat.] Looking round every way; attentive; vigilant; cautious.

No less alike the politick and wise,
All sly slow things, with *circumspective* eyes. *Pope.*

CIRCUMSPE'CTIVELY, sẽr-kům-spẽk'tĭv-lẽ. *adv.* [from *circumspective*.] Cautiously; vigilantly; attentively; with watchfulness every way; watchfully.

CI'RCUMSPECTLY, sêr'kŭm-spêkt-lè. *adv.* [from *circumspect.*] With watchfulness every way; cautiously; watchfully; vigilantly.

Their authority weighs more with me than the concurrent suffrages of a thousand eyes, who never examined the thing so carefully and *circumspectly.* *Ray on the Creation.*

CI'RCUMSPECTNESS, sêr'kŭm-spêkt-nês. *n. s.* [from *circumspect.*] Caution; vigilance; watchfulness on every side.

Travel forces *circumspectness* on those abroad, who at home are nursed in security. *Wotton.*

CI'RCUMSTANCE, sêr'kŭm-stânce. *n. s.* [*circumstantia*, Lat.]

1. Something appendant or relative to a fact: the same to a moral action as accident to a natural substance.

When men are ingenious in picking out *circumstances* of contempt, they do kindle their anger much. *Bacon's Essays.*

Our confessing or concealing persecuted truths, vary and change their very nature, according to different *circumstances* of time, place, and persons. *South.*

2. The adjuncts of a fact, which make it more or less criminal; or make an accusation more or less probable.

Of these supposed crimes give me leave,
By *circumstance*, but to acquit myself. *Shaksp.*

3. Accident; something adventitious, which may be taken away without the annihilation of the principal thing considered.

Sense outside knows, the soul thro' all things sees;
Sense, *circumstance;* she doth the substance view. *Davies.*

4. Incident; event: generally of a minute or subordinate kind.

He defended Carlisle with very remarkable *circumstances* of courage, industry, and patience. *Clarendon.*

The sculptor had in his thoughts the Conqueror's weeping for new worlds, or the like *circumstance* in history. *Addison.*

The poet has gathered those *circumstances* which most terrify the imagination, and which really happen in the raging of a tempest. *Addison's Spectator.*

5. Condition; state of affairs. It is frequently used with respect to wealth or poverty; as, good or ill *circumstances.*

None but a virtuous man can hope well in all *circumstances.* *Bacon.*

We ought not to conclude, that if there be rational inhabitants in any of the planets, they must therefore have human nature, or be involved in the *circumstances* of our world. *Bentley.*

When men are easy in their *circumstances*, they are naturally enemies to innovations. *Addison's Freeholder.*

To CI'RCUMSTANCE, sêr'kŭm-stânse. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in particular situations, or relation to the things.

To worthiest things,
Virtue, art, beauty, fortune, now I see,
Rareness or use, not nature, value brings;
And such as they are *circumstanc'd*, they be. *Donne.*

CI'RCUMSTANT, sêr'kŭm-stânt. *adj.* [*circumstans*, Lat.] Surrounding; environing.

Its beams fly to visit the remotest parts of the world, and it gives motion to all *circumstant* bodies. *Digby on the Soul.*

CIRCUMSTA'NTIAL, sêr-kŭm-stân'shâl. *adj.* [*circumstantialis*, low Lat.]

1. Accidental; not essential.

This fierce abridgment
Hath to it *circumstantial* branches, which
Distinction would be rich in. *Shaksp.*

This jurisdiction in the essentials of it, is as old as christianity; and those *circumstantial* additions of secular encouragement, christian princes thought necessary. *South.*

Who would not prefer a religion that differs from our own in the *circumstantials*, before one that differs from it in the essentials? *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. Incidental; happening by chance; casual.

Virtue's but anguish, when 'tis several,
By occasion wak'd, and *circumstantial.* *Donne.*

3. Full of small events; particular; detailed.

He had been provoked by men's tedious and *circumstantial* recitals of their affairs, or by their multiplied questions about his own. *Prior's Dedication.*

CIRCUMSTANTIA'LITY, sêr-kŭm-stân-shè-âl'è-tè. *n. s.* [from *circumstantial*] The appendage of circumstances; the state of any thing as modified by circumstances.

CIRCUMSTA'NTIALLY, sêr-kŭm-stân'shâl-lè. *adv.* [from *circumstantial.*]

1. According to circumstance; not essentially; accidently.

Of the fancy and intellect, the powers are only *circumstantially* different. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

2. Minutely; exactly; in every circumstance or particular.

Lucian agrees with Homer in every point *circumstantially.* *Broome.*

To CIRCUMSTA'NTIATE, sêr-kŭm-stân'-shè-âte.[91] *v. a.* [from *circumstance.*]

1. To place in particular circumstances; to invest with particular accidents or adjuncts.

If the act were otherwise *circumstantiated*, it might will that freely, which now it wills freely. *Bramhall.*

2. To place in particular condition, as with regard to power or wealth.

A number infinitely superiour, and the best *circumstantiated* imaginable, are for the succession of Hanover. *Swift.*

To CIRCUMVA'LLATE, sêr-kŭm-vâl'-lâte.[91] *v. a.* [*circumvallo*, Lat.] To enclose round with trenches, or fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLA'TION, sêr-kŭm-vâl-lâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *circumvallate.*]

1. The art or act of casting up fortifications round a place.

When the czar first acquainted himself with mathematical learning, he practised all the rules of *circumvallation* and contravallation at the siege of a town in Livonia. *Watts.*

2. The fortification or trench thrown up round a place besieged.

This gave respite to finish those stupendous *circumvallations* and barricadoes, reared up by sea and land. *Howel.*

CIRCUMVE'CTION, sêr-kŭm-vêk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*circumvectio*, Lat.]

1. The act of carrying round.

2. The state of being carried round.

To CIRCUMVE'NT, sêr-kŭm-vênt'. *v. a.* [*circumvenio*, Lat.] To deceive; to cheat; to impose upon; to delude.

He, fearing to be betrayed or *circumvented* by his cruel brother, fled to Barbarossa. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

As his malice is vigilant, he resteth not to *circumvent* the sons of the first deceived. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Should man
Fall *circumvented* thus by fraud. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Obstinately bent
To die undaunted, and to *circumvent.* *Dryden.*

CIRCUMVE'NTION, sêr-kŭm-vên'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *circumvent.*]

1. Fraud; imposture; cheat; delusion.

The inequality of the match between him and the subtlest of us, would quickly appear by a fatal *circumvention:* there must be a wisdom from above to over-reach this hellish wisdom. *South.*

If he is in the city, he must avoid haranguing against *circumvention* in commerce. *Collier.*

2. Prevention; pre-occupation. This sense is now out of use.

Whatever hath been thought on in this state,
That could be brought to bodily act, ere Rome
Had *circumvention.* *Shakspeare.*

To CIRCUMVE'ST, sêr-kŭm-vêst'. *v. a.* [*circumvestio*, Lat.] To cover round with a garment.

Who on this base the earth did'st firmly found,
And mad'st the deep to *circumvest* it round. *Wotton.*

CIRCUMVOLA'TION, sêr-kŭm-vô-lâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *circumvolo*, Lat.] The act of flying round.

To CIRCUMVO'LVE, sêr-kŭm-vôlv. *v. a.* [*circumvolvo.* Lat.] To roll round; to put into a circular motion.

Could solid orbs be accommodated to phænomena, yet to ascribe each sphere an intelligence to *circumvolve* it, were unphilosophical. *Glanville.*

CIRCUMVOLU'TION, sêr-kŭm-vô-lû'shŭn. *n. s.* [*circumvolutus*, Lat.]

1. The act of rolling round.

2. The state of being rolled round.

The twisting of the guts is really either a *circumvolution*, or insertion of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The thing rolled round another.

Consider the obliquity or closeness of these *circumvolutions;* the nearer they are, the higher may be the instrument. *Wilkins.*

CI'RCUS, sêr'kŭs. } *n. s.* [*circus*, Lat.]
CI'RQUE, sêrk.[337 415] } An open space or area for sport, with seats round for the spectators.

A pleasant valley, like one of those *circuses* which in great cities somewhere doth give a pleasant spectacle of running horses. *Sidney.*

The one was about the *cirque* of Flora, the other upon the Tarpeian mountain. *Stilling fleet.*

See the *cirque* falls! th' unpillar'd temple nods;
Streets pav'd with heroes, Tyber choak'd with gods. *Pope.*

CIST, sîst. *n. s.* [*cista*, Lat.] A case; a tegument: commonly used in medicinal language for the coat or enclosure of a tumour.

CI'STED, sîs'têd, *adj.* [from *cist.*] Enclosed in a cist, or bag.

CI'STERN, sîs'tûrn.[98] *n. s.* [*cisterna*, Lat.]

1. A receptacle of water for domestick uses.

'Tis not the rain that waters the whole earth, but that which falls into its own *cistern*, that must relieve him. *South.*

2. A reservoir; an enclosed fountain.

Had no part as kindly staid behind
In the wide *cisterns* of the lakes confin'd,
Did not the springs and rivers drench the land,
Our globe would grow a wilderness of sand. *Blackmore.*

3. Any receptacle or repository of water.

So half my Egypt were submerg'd, and made
A *cistern* for scal'd snakes. *Shakspeare.*

But there's no bottom, none,
In my voluptuousness: your wives, your daughters,
Your matrons, and your maids, could not fill up
The *cistern* of my lust. *Shakspeare.*

CI'STUS, sĭs'tŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] The name of a plant. The same with rockrose.

CIT, sĭt. *n. s.* [contracted from *citizen*.] An inhabitant of the city, in an ill sense; a pert low townsman; a pragmatical trader.

We bring you now to show what different things
The *cits* or clowns are from the courts of kings.
Johnson.

Study your race, or the soil of your family will dwindle into *cits* or squires, or run up into wits or madmen. *Tatler.*

Barnard, thou art a *cit*, with all thy worth;
But Bug and D—l, their honours, and so forth.
Pope.

CI'TADEL, sĭt'ă-dĕl. *n. s.* [*citadelle*, Fr.] A fortress; a castle, or place of arms, in a city.

As he came to the crown by unjust means, as unjustly he kept it; by force of stranger soldiers in *citadels*, the nests of tyranny and murderers of liberty. *Sidney.*

I'll to my charge, th *citadel*, repair. *Dryden.*

CI'TAL, sĭ'tăl. *n. s.* [from *cite*.]

1. Reproof; impeachment.

He made a blushing *cital* of himself,
And chid his truant youth. *Shakspeare.*

2. Summons; citation; call into a court.

3. Quotation; citation.

CITA'TION, sĭ-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*citatio*, Lat.]

1. The calling a person before the judge, for the sake of trying the cause of action commenced against him. *Ayliffe.*

2. Quotation; the adduction of any passage from another author; or of another man's words.

3. The passage or words quoted; a quotation.

The letter-writer cannot read these *citations* without blushing, after the charge he hath advanced. *Atterbury.*

View the principles in their own authors, and not in the *citations* of those who would confute them. *Watts.*

4. Enumeration; mention.

These causes effect a consumption endemick to this island: there remains a *citation* of such as may produce it in any country. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

CI'TATORY, sĭ'tă-rŏ-rè.[512] *adj.* [from *To cite*.] Having the power or form of citation.

If a judge cite one to a place, to which he cannot come with safety, he may freely appeal, though an appeal be inhibited in the letters *citatory*. *Ayliffe.*

To CITE, site. *v. a.* [*cito*, Latin.]

1. To summon to answer in a court.

He held a late court, to which
She oft was *cited* by them, but appear'd not. *Shaks.*
Forthwith the *cited* dead,
Of all past ages, to the general doom
Shall hasten. *Milton.*

This power of *citing*, and dragging the defendant into court, was taken away. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. To enjoin; to call upon another authoritatively; to direct; to summon.

I speak to you, Sir Thurio;
For Valentine, I need not *cite* him to it. *Shaksp.*

This sad experience *cites* me to reveal,
And what I dictate is from what I feel. *Prior.*

3. To quote.

Demonstrations in scripture may not otherwise be shewed than by *citing* them out of the scripture. *Hooker.*

That passage of Plato, which I *cited* before. *Bacon.*

In banishment he wrote those verses, which I *cite* from his letter. *Dryden.*

CI'TER, sĭ'tŭr. *n. s.* [from *cite*.]

1. One who cites into a court.

2. One who quotes; a quoter.

I must desire the *citer* henceforward to inform us of his editions too. *Atterbury.*

CITE'SS, sĭt-tĕs'. *n. s.* [from *cit*.] A city woman. A word peculiar to *Dryden*.

Cits and *citesses* raise a joyful strain;
'Tis a good omen to begin a reign. *Dryden.*

CI'THERN, sĭth'ŭrn.[98] *n. s.* [*cithara*, Lat.] A kind of harp; a musical instrument.

At what time the heathen had profaned it, even in that was it dedicated with songs and *citherns*, and harps and cymbals. *Macc.*

CI'TIZEN, sĭt'ĕ-zn.[103] *n. s.* [*civis*, Lat. *citoyen*, Fr.]

1. A freeman of a city; not a foreigner; not a slave.

All inhabitants within these walls are not properly *citizens*, but only such as are called freemen. *Raleigh's History.*

2. A townsman; a man of trade; not a gentleman.

When he speaks not like a *citizen*,
You find him like a soldier. *Shakspeare.*

3. An inhabitant; a dweller in any place.

Far from noisy Rome secure he lives,
And one more *citizen* to Sibyl gives. *Dryden.*

CI'TIZEN, sĭt'ĕ-zn.[103] *adj.* [This is only in *Shakspeare*.] Having the qualities of a citizen; as cowardice, meanness.

So sick I am not, yet I am not well;
But not so *citizen* a wanton, as
To seem to die ere sick. *Shakspeare.*

CI'TRINE, sĭt'rĭn.[140] *adj.* [*citrinus*, Lat.] Lemon coloured: of a dark yellow.

The butterfly, papillio major, has its wings painted with *citrine* and black, both in long streaks and spots. *Grew.*

By *citrine* urine of a thicker consistence, the saltness of phlegm is known. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CI'TRINE, sĭt'rĭn. *n. s.* [from *citrinus*, Latin.]

A species of crystal of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, generally free from flaws and blemishes. It is ever found in a long and slender column, irregularly hexangular, and terminated by an hexangular pyramid. It is from one to four, or five inches in length. This stone is very plentiful in the West Indies. Our jewellers have learned to call it *citrine;* and cut stones for rings out of it, which are mistaken for topazes. *Hill on Fossils.*

CITRON-TREE, sĭt-trŭn-trēē. *n. s.* [from *citrus*, Lat.]

It hath broad stiff leaves, like those of the laurel. The flower consists of many leaves, expanded like a rose. The pistil becomes an oblong, thick, fleshy, fruit, very full of juice. Genoa is the great nursery for these trees. One sort, with a pointed fruit, is in so great esteem, that the single fruits are sold at Florence for two shillings each. *Miller.*

May the sun
With *citron* groves adorn a distant soil. *Addison.*

CITRON-WATER, sĭt'trŭn-wă'tŭr. *n. s.* Aqua vitæ, distilled with the rind of citrons.

Like *citron-waters* matrons cheeks inflame. *Pope.*

CI'TRUL, sĭt'trŭl. *n. s.* The same with *pumpion*, so named from its yellow colour.

CI'TY, sĭt'tè. *n. s.* [*cité*, French; *civitas*, Lat.]

1. A large collection of houses and inhabitants.

Men seek safety from number better united, and from walls and fortifications, the use whereof is to make the few a match for the many: this is the original of *cities*. *Temple.*

City, in a strict sense, means the houses inclosed within the walls: in a larger sense, it reaches to all the suburbs. *Watts.*

2. [In the English law.] A town corporate, that hath a bishop and a cathedral church. *Cowell.*

3. The inhabitants of a certain city, as distinguished from other subjects.

What is the *city* but the people?——
——True, the people are the *city*. *Shakspeare.*

I do suspect I have done some offence,
That seems disgracious in the *city*'s eye. *Shaksp.*

CI'TY, sĭt'tè. *adj.*

1. Relating to the city.

His enforcement of the *city* wives. *Shaksp.*

He I accuse,
The *city* ports by this hath enter'd. *Shaksp.*

2. Resembling the manners of the citizens.

Make not a *city* feast of it, to let the meat cool ere we can agree upon the first cut. *Shakspeare.*

CI'VET, sĭv'ĭt[99] *n. s.* [*civette*, Fr. *zibetta*, Arabic, signifying *scent*.] A perfume from the civet-cat.

The *civet*, or *civet* cat, is a little animal not unlike our cat. It is a native of the Indies, Peru, Brasil, Guinea. The perfume is formed like a kind of grease, in a bag under its tail, between the anus and pudendum. It is gathered from time to time, and abounds in proportion as the animal is fed. *Trevoux.*

Civet is of a baser birth than tar; the very uncleanly flux of a cat. *Shaksp.*

Some putrefactions and excrements do yield excellent odours; as *civet* and musk, and, as some think, ambergris. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

CI'VICK, sĭv'ĭk. *adj.* [*civicus*, Lat.] Relating to civil honours or practices; not military.

With equal rays immortal Tully shone:
Behind, Rome's genius waits with *civick* crowns,
And the great father of his country owns. *Pope.*

CI'VIL, sĭv'ĭl. *adj.* [*civilis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the community; political; relating to the city or government.

God gave them laws of *civil* regimen, and would not permit their commonweal to be governed by any other laws than his own. *Hooker.*

Part such as appertain
To *civil* justice; part, religious rites
Of sacrifice. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

But there is another unity, which would be most advantageous to our country; and that is, your endeavour after a *civil*, a political union in the whole nation. *Spratt.*

2. Relating to any man as a member of a community.

Break not your promise, unless it be unlawful or impossible; either out of your natural, or out of your *civil* power. *Taylor.*

3. Not in anarchy; not wild; not without rule or government.

For rudest minds with harmony were caught,
And *civil* life was by the muses taught. *Roscommon.*

4. Not foreign; intestine.

From a *civil* war God of his mercy defend us, as that which is most desperate of all others. *Bacon to Villiers.*

5. Not ecclesiastical; as the ecclesiastical courts are controlled by the *civil*.

6. Not natural; as, a person banished or outlawed, is said to suffer *civil*, though not natural death.

7. Not military; as, the *civil* magistrate's authority is obstructed by war.

8. Not criminal; as, this is a *civil* process, not a criminal prosecution.

9. Civilized; not barbarous.

England was very rude and barbarous; for it is but even the other day since England grew *civil*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

10. Complaisant; civilized; gentle; well bred; elegant of manners; not rude; not brutal; not coarse.

I heard a mermaid, on a dolphin's back,
Uttering such dulcet and harmonious breath,
That the rude sea grew *civil* at her song. *Shaksp.*

He was *civil* and well-natured, never refusing to teach another. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

And fall these sayings from that gentle tongue,
Where *civil* speech and soft persuasion hung? *Prior.*

11. Grave; sober; not gay or shewy.

Thus night oft see me in thy pale career,
Till *civil* suited morn appear. *Milton's Poems.*

12. Relating to the ancient consular or imperial government; as, *civil* law.

No woman had it, but a *civil* doctor. *Shaksp.*

CIVI'LIAN, sè-vîl'yân.[113] *n. s.* [*civilis*, Lat.] One that professes the knowledge of the old Roman law, and of general equity.

The professors of that law, called *civilians*, because the civil law is their guide, should not be discountenanced nor discouraged. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

A depending kingdom is a term of art unknown to all ancient *civilians*, and writers upon government. *Swift.*

CIVILISA'TION, sîv-îl-ì-zà'shûn. *n. s.* [from *civil.*] A law, act of justice, or judgment, which renders a criminal process civil; which is performed by turning an information into an inquest, or the contrary *Harris.*

CIVI'LITY, sè-vîl'è-tè.[511] *n. s.* [from *civil.*]

1. Freedom from barbarity; the state of being civilized.

The English were at first as stout and warlike a people as ever the Irish; and yet are now brought unto that *civility*, that no nation excelleth them in all goodly conversation, and all the studies of knowledge and humanity. *Spenser.*

Divers great monarchies have risen from barbarism to *civility*, and fallen again to ruin. *Davies on Ireland.*

Wheresoe'er her conquering eagles fled,
Arts, learning, and *civility* were spread. *Denham's Poems.*

2. Politeness; complaisance; elegance of behaviour.

Art thou thus bolden'd, man, by thy distress?
Or else a rude despiser of good manners,
That in *civility* thou seem'st so empty? *Shaksp.*

He, by his great *civility* and affability, wrought very much upon the people. *Clarendon.*

I should be kept from a publication, did not, what your *civility* calls a request, your greatness command. *South.*

We, in point of *civility*, yield to others in our own houses. *Swift.*

3. Rule of decency; practice of politeness.

Love taught him shame; and shame, with love at strife,
Soon taught the sweet *civilities* of life. *Dryden.*

To CI'VILIZE, sîv'îl-ize. *v. a.* [from *civil.*] To reclaim from savageness and brutality; to instruct in the arts of regular life.

We send the graces and the muses forth
To *civilize* and to instruct the North. *Waller.*

Musæus first, then Orpheus, *civilize*
Mankind, and give the world their deities. *Denham.*

Amongst those who are counted the *civilized* part of mankind, this original law of nature still takes place. *Locke.*

Osiris, or Bacchus, is reported to have *civilized* the Indians, and reigned amongst them fifty-two years. *Arbuthnot.*

CI'VILIZER, sîv'îl-lì-zûr. *n. s.* [from *civilize.*] He that reclaims others from a wild and savage life; he that teaches the rules and customs of civility.

The *civilizers!*—the disturbers say;
The robbers, the corrupters of mankind! *Philips's Briton.*

CI'VILLY, sîv'îl-lè. *adv.* [from *civil.*]

1. In a manner relating to government, or to the rights or character of a member of a community; not naturally.

Men that are civil lead their lives after one common law; for that a multitude should, without harmony, concur in the doing of one thing (for this is *civilly* to live), or should manage community of life, it is not possible. *Hooker.*

2. Not criminally.

That accusation, which is publick, is either *civilly* commenced for the private satisfaction of the party injured; or else criminally, that is, for some publick punishment. *Ayliffe.*

3. Politely; complaisantly; gently; without rudeness; without brutality.

I will deal *civilly* with his poems: nothing ill is to be spoken of the dead. *Dryden's Pref. to his Fab.*

I would have had Almeria and Osmyn parted *civilly*; as if it was not proper for lovers to do so. *Collier of the Stage.*

He thought them folks that lost their way,
And ask'd them *civilly* to stay. *Prior.*

4. Without gay or gaudy colours.

The chambers were handsome and cheerful, and furnished *civilly*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

CIZE, size. *n. s.* [perhaps from *incisa*, Lat. shaped or cut to a certain magnitude.] The quantity of any thing, with regard to its external form: often written *size*.

If no motion can alter bodies, that is, reduce them to some other *cize* or figure, then there is none of itself to give them the *cize* and figure which they have. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

CLACK, klâk. *n. s.* [*klatchen*, Germ. to rattle, to make a noise.]

1. Any thing that maketh a lasting and importunate noise; generally used in contempt for the tongue.

But still his tongue ran on,
And with its everlasting *clack*,
Set all men's ears upon the rack. *Hudibras.*

Fancy flows in, and muse flies high;
He knows not when my *clack* will lie. *Prior.*

2. *The clack of a Mill.* A bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in.

Says John, just at the hopper will I stand,
And mark the *clack* how justly it will sound. *Betterton.*

To CLACK, klâk. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To make a chinking noise.
2. To let the tongue run.

To CLACK, klâk. *v. a.* As to *clack wool*, is to cut off the sheep's mark, which makes it to weigh less, and so yield the less custom to the king. *Cowell.*

CLAD, klâd. part. pret. [This participle, which is now referred to *clothe*, seems originally to have belonged to *cloden*, or some such word, like *kleeden*, Dutch.] Clothed; invested; garbed.

So oft in feasts with costly changes *clad*,
To crammed maws a spratt new stomach brings. *Sidney.*

He hath *clad* himself with a new garment. 1 *Kings.*

Beyond
The flow'ry dale of Sibma, *clad* with vine. *Milton.*

Their prayers *clad*
With incense, where the golden altar fum'd
By their great intercessor. *Milton.*

But virtue too, as well as vice; is *clad*
In flesh and blood. *Waller.*

To her the weeping heav'ns become serene;
For her the ground is *clad* in cheerful green. *Dryd.*

The courtiers were almost magnificently *clad*. *Swift.*

To CLAIM, klâme.[202] *v. a.* [*clamer*, Fr.] To demand of right; to require authoritatively; not to beg or accept as favour, but to exact as due.

If only one man hath a divine right to obedience, no body can *claim* that obedience but he that can shew his right. *Locke.*

We must know how the first ruler, from whom any one *claims*, came by his authority, before we can know who has a right to succeed him in it. *Locke.*

Poets have undoubted right to *claim*,
If not the greatest, the most lasting name. *Congreve.*

CLAIM, klâme. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A demand of any thing, as due.

You, in the right of lady Blanch your wife,
May then make all the *claim* that Arthur did. *Shakspeare.*

Forsworn thyself! The traitor's odious name
I first return, and then disprove thy *claim*. *Dryd.*

Will he not, therefore, of the two evils chuse the least, by submitting to a master who hath no immediate *claim* upon him, rather than to another who hath already revived several *claims* upon him? *Swift.*

2. A title to any privilege or possession in the hands of another.

Either there must have been but one sovereign over them all, or else every father of a family had been as good a prince, and had as good a *claim* to royalty, as these. *Locke.*

3. In law.

A demand of any thing that is in the possession of another, or at the least out of his own; as *claim* by charter, *claim* by descent. *Cowell.*

4. The phrases are commonly to *make claim*, or to *lay claim*.

The king of Prussia *lays* in his *claim* for Neufchâtel, as he did for the principality of Orange. *Addison on Italy.*

If God, by positive grant, gave dominion to any man, primogeniture can *lay* no *claim* to it, unless God ordain'd. *Locke.*

CLAI'MABLE, klâ'mâ-bl. *adj.* [from *claim.*] That which may be demanded as due.

CLAI'MANT, klâ'mânt. *n. s.* [from *claim.*] He that demands any thing, as unjustly detained by another.

CLAI'MER, klâ'mûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *claim.*] He that makes a demand; he that requires any thing, as unjustly withheld from him.

CLAIR-OBSCURE, klâre-ôb-skûre. *n. s.* See CLARE-OBSCURE.

To CLA'MBER, klâm'bûr. *v. n.* [probably corrupted from *climb*; as *climber*, *clamber.*] To climb with difficulty, as with both hands and feet.

The kitchen malkin pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck,
Clamb'ring the walls to eye him. *Shakspeare.*

When you hear the drum,
Clamber not you up to the casements then. *Shaks.*

The men there do, not without some difficulty, *clamber* up the acclivities, dragging their kine with them. *Ray.*

They were forced to *clamber* over so many rocks, and to tread upon the brinks of so many precipices, that they were very often in danger of their lives. *Addison's Freeholder.*

To CLAMM, klâm. *v. a.* [in some pro-

vinces, to *cleam;* from clæmian, Sax. to glue together.] To clog with any glutinous matter.

A swarm of wasps got into a honey-pot, and there they cloyed and *clammed* themselves till there was no getting out again. *L'Estrange.*

The sprigs were all daubed with lime, and the birds *clammed* and taken. *L'Estrange.*

CLA'MMINESS, klâm'mė-nės. *n. s.* [from *clammy.*] Viscosity; viscidity; tenacity; ropiness.

A greasy pipkin will spoil the *clamminess* of the glue. *Moxon.*

CLA'MMY, klâm'mė. *adj.* [from *clamm.*] Viscous; glutinous; tenacious; adhesive; ropy.

Bodies *clammy* and cleaving, have an appetite, at once, to follow another body, and to hold to themselves. *Bacon.*

Neither the brain nor spirits can conserve motion: the former is of such a *clammy* consistence, it can no more retain it than a quagmire. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

Aghast he wak'd, and starting from his bed,
Cold sweat, in *clammy* drops, his limbs o'erspread. *Dryden.*

Joyful, thou'lt see
The *clammy* surface all o'er-strown with tribes
Of greedy insects. *Philips.*

There is an unctuous *clammy* vapour that arises from the stum of grapes, when they lie mashed together in the vat, which puts out a light when dipped into it. *Addison on Italy.*

The continuance of the fever, *clammy* sweats, paleness, and at last a total cessation of pain, are signs of a gangrene and approaching death. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CLA'MOROUS, klâm'mûr-ûs.[555] *adj.* [from *clamour.*] Vociferous; noisy; turbulent; loud.

It is no sufficient argument to say, that, in urging these ceremonies, none are so *clamorous* as papists, and they whom papists suborn. *Hooker.*

He kiss'd her lips
With such a *clamorous* smack, that at the parting
All the church echo'd. *Shakspeare.*

At my birth
The goats ran from the mountains, and the herds
Were strangely *clam'rous* in the frighted fields. *Shakspeare.*

With the *clamorous* report of war
Thus will I drown your exclamations. *Shakspeare.*

Then various elements against thee join'd,
In one more various animal combin'd,
And fram'd the *clam'rous* race of busy human kind. *Pope.*

A pamphlet that will settle the wavering, instruct the ignorant, and inflame the *clamorous.* *Swift.*

CLA'MOUR, klâm'mûr.[418] *n. s.* [*clamor*, Lat.]

1. Outcry; noise; exclamation; vociferation.

Revoke thy doom,
Or whilst I can vent *clamour* from my throat,
I'll tell thee, thou do'st evil. *Shakspeare.*

The people grew then exorbitant in their *clamours* for justice. *King Charles.*

The maid
Shall weep the fury of my love decay'd;
And weeping follow me, as thou do'st now,
With idle *clamours* of a broken vow. *Prior.*

2. It is used sometimes, but less fitly, of inanimate things.

Here the loud Arno's boist'rous *clamours* cease,
That with submissive murmurs glides in peace. *Addison.*

To CLA'MOUR, klâm'mûr. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To make outcries; to exclaim; to vociferate; to roar in turbulence.

The obscure bird *clamour'd* the live long night. *Shakspeare.*

Let them not come in multitudes, or in a tribunitious manner; for that is to *clamour* counsels, not to inform them. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. In *Shakspeare* it seems to mean, actively, to stop from noise.

Clamour your tongues, and not a word more. *Shakspeare.*

CLAMP, klâmp. *n. s.* [*clamp*, French.]

1. A piece of wood joined to another, as an addition of strength.

2. A quantity of bricks.

To burn a *clamp* of bricks of sixteen thousand, they allow seven tons of coals. *Mortimer's Husb.*

To CLAMP, klâmp. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

When a piece of board is fitted with the grain to the end of another piece of board cross the grain, the first board is *clamped.* Thus the ends of tables are commonly *clamped* to preserve them from warping. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

CLAN, klân. *n. s.* [probably of Scottish original; *klaan*, in the Highlands, signifies *children.*]

1. A family; a race.

They around the flag
Of each his faction, in their several *clans,*
Swarm populous, unnumber'd. *Milton.*

Milton was the poetical son of Spenser, and Mr. Waller of Fairfax; for we have our lineal descents and *clans* as well as other families. *Dryden.*

2. A body or sect of persons, in a sense of contempt.

Partridge and the rest of his *clan* may hoot me for a cheat, if I fail in any single particular. *Swift.*

CLAN'CULAR, klâng'kû-lûr.[83] *adj.* [*clancularius*, Lat.] Clandestine; secret; private; concealed; obscure; hidden.

Let us withdraw all supplies from our lusts, and not by any secret reserved affection give them *clancular* aids to maintain their rebellion. *Decay of Piety.*

CLANDE'STINE, klân-dės'tîn.[140] *adj.* [*clandestinus*, Lat.] Secret; hidden; private: in an ill sense.

Tho' nitrous tempests, and *clandestine* death,
Fill'd the deep caves and num'rous vaults beneath. *Blackmore.*

CLANDE'STINELY, klân-dės'tîn-lė. *adv.* [from *clandestine.*] Secretly; privately; in private; in secret.

There have been two printed papers *clandestinely* spread about, whereof no man is able to trace the original. *Swift.*

CLANG, klâng. *n. s.* [*clangor*, Lat.] A sharp, shrill noise.

With such a horrid *clang*
As on mount Sinai rang,
While the red fire and smould'ring clouds outbreak. *Milton.*

An island salt and bare,
The haunt of seals and orcs, and sea-mews *clang.* *Milton.*

What *clangs* were heard in German skies afar,
Of arms and armies rushing to the war! *Dryden.*

Guns, and trumpets *clang*, and solemn sound
Of drums, o'ercame their groans. *Philips.*

To CLANG, klâng. *v. n.* [*clango*, Lat.] To clatter; to make a loud shrill noise.

Have I not in a pitched battle heard
Loud 'larums, neighing steeds, and trumpets *clang?* *Shakspeare.*

The Libyans, clad in armour, lead
The dance; and *clanging* swords and shields they beat. *Prior.*

To CLANG, klâng. *v. a.* To strike together with a noise.

The fierce Curetes trod tumultuous
Their mystic dance, and *clang'd* their sounding arms;
Industrious with the warlike din to quell
Thy infant cries. *Prior.*

CLA'NGOUR, klâng'gûr.[314] *n. s.* [*clangor*, Lat.] A loud shrill sound.

In death he cried,
Like to a dismal *clangour* heard from far,
Warwick, revenge my death. *Shakspeare.*

With joy they view the waving ensigns fly,
And hear the trumpets *clangour* pierce the sky. *Dryd.*

CLA'NGOUS, klâng'gûs. *adj.* [from *clang.*] Making a clang.

We do not observe the cranes, and birds of long necks, have any musical, but harsh and *clangous* throats. *Brown.*

CLANK, klânk. *n. s.* [from *clang*] A loud, shrill, sharp noise, made by the collision of hard and sonorous bodies.

They were joined by the melodious *clank* of marrow-bone and cleaver. *Spectator.*

To CLAP. klâp. *v. a.* [clappan, Sax. *klappen*, Dutch.]

1. To strike together with a quick motion, so as to make a noise by the collision.

Following the fliers,
With them he enters; who, upon the sudden,
Clapt to their gates. *Shakspeare.*

Men shall clap their hands at him, and shall hiss him out of his place. *Job.*

Have you never seen a citizen, in a cold morning, *clapping* his sides, and walking before his shop? *Dryden.*

He crowing *clapp'd* his wings, th' appointed call
To chuck his wives together in the hall. *Dryden's Fables.*

Each poet of the air her glory sings
And round him the pleas'd audience *clap* their wings. *Dryden.*

He had just time to get in and *clap to* the door, to avoid the blow. *Locke on Education.*

In flowery wreathes the royal virgin drest,
His bending horns, and kindly *clapt* his breast. *Addison.*

Glad of a quarrel, straight I *clap* the door,
Sir, let me see your works and you no more. *Pope.*

2. To add one thing to another, implying the idea of something hasty, unexpected, or sudden.

They *clap* mouth to mouth, wing to wing, and leg to leg; and so, after a sweet singing, fall down into lakes. *Carew.*

The pink is one of Cupid's carriers: *clap* on more sails; pursue. *Shaksp.*

Smooth temptations, like the sun, make a maiden lay by her veil and robe; which persecution, like the northern wind, made her hold fast, and *clap* close about her. *Taylor.*

If a man be highly commended, we think him sufficiently lessened, if we *clap* sin, or folly, or infirmity into his account. *Taylor's Living Holy.*

Razor-makers generally *clap* a small bar of Venice steel between two small bars of Flemish Steel. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

The man *clapt* his fingers one day to his mouth, and blew upon them. *L'Estrange.*

His shield thrown by, to mitigate the smart,
He *clapp'd* his hand upon the wounded part. *Dryd.*

If you leave some space empty for the air, then *clap* your hand upon the mouth of the vessel, and the fishes will contend to get uppermost in the water. *Ray on the Creation.*

It would be as absurd as to say, he *clapped* spurs to his horse at St. James's, and galloped away to the Hague. *Addison.*

By having their minds yet in their perfect freedom and indifferency, they pursue truth the better having no bias yet *clapped* on to mislead them. *Locke.*

I have observed a certain cheerfulness in as bad a

system of features as ever was *clapped* together, which hath appeared lovely. *Addison's Spect.*

Let all her ways be unconfin'd,
And *clap* your padlock on her mind. *Prior.*

Socrates or Alexander might have a fool's coat *clapt* upon them, and perhaps neither wisdom nor majesty would secure them from a sneer. *Watts on the Mind.*

3. To do any thing with a sudden hasty motion, or unexpectedly.

We were dead asleep,
And, how we know not, all *clapt* under hatches. *Shakspeare.*

He was no sooner entered into the town, but a scambling soldier *clapt* hold of his bridle, which he thought was in a begging or in a drunken fashion. *Wotton's Life of Buck.*

So much from the rest of his countrymen, and indeed from his whole species, that his friends would have *clapped* him into bedlam, and have begged his estate. *Spectator.*

Have you observ'd a sitting hare,
List'ning, and fearful of the storm
Of horns and hounds, *clap* back her ear? *Prior.*

We will take our remedy at law, and *clap* an action upon you for old debts. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

4. To celebrate or praise by clapping the hands; to applaud.

I have often heard the stationer wishing for those hands to take off his melancholy bargain, which *clapped* its performance on the stage. *Dedication to Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

5. To infect with a venereal poison. [See the noun.]

If the patient hath been *clapt*, it will be the more difficult to cure him a second time, and worse the third. *Wiseman.*

Let men and manners ev'ry dish adapt;
Who'd force his pepper where his guests are *clapt*? *King.*

6. *To clap up.* To complete suddenly, without much precaution.

No longer than we well could wash our hands, to *clap* this royal bargain *up* of peace. *Shakspeare.*

Was ever match *clapped up* so suddenly? *Shaksp.*

A peace may be *clapped up* with that suddenness, that the forces, which are now in motion, may unexpectedly fall upon his skirts. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

7. *To clap up.* To imprison with little formality or delay.

Being presented to the emperor for his admirable beauty, he was known, and the prince *clapt* him *up* as his inveigler. *Sandys.*

To CLAP, klåp. *v. n.*

1. To move nimbly with a noise.

Every door flew open
T' admit my entrance; and then *clapt* behind me,
To bar my going back. *Dryden.*

A whirlwind rose, that with a violent blast
Shook all the dome: the doors around me *clapt*. *Dryden.*

2. To enter with alacrity and briskness upon any thing.

Come, a song.——
—Shall we *clap* into 't roundly, without saying we are hoarse? *Shakspeare.*

3. To strike the hands together in applause.

All the best men are ours; for 'tis ill hap
If they hold, when their ladies bid 'em *clap*. *Shak.*

CLAP, klåp. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A loud noise made by sudden collision.

Give the door such a *clap* as you go out, as will shake the whole room, and make every thing rattle in it. *Swift.*

2. A sudden or unexpected act or motion.

It is monstrous to me, that the south-sea should pay half their debts at one *clap*. *Swift's Letters.*

3. An explosion of thunder.

There shall be horrible *claps* of thunder, and flashes of lightning, voices and earthquakes. *Hakewill on Providence.*

The *clap* is past, and now the skies are clear. *Dryden's Juv.*

4. An act of applause.

The actors, in the midst of an innocent old play, are often startled in the midst of unexpected *claps* or hisses. *Addison.*

5. A sudden or unexpected misfortune. Obsolete.

6. A venereal infection. [from *clapoir*, Fr.]

Time, that at last matures a *clap* to pox. *Pope.*

7. [With falconers.] The nether part of the beak of a hawk.

CLA'PPER, klåp'pûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *clap*.]

1. One who claps with his hands; an applauder.

2. The tongue of a bell.

He hath an heart as sound as a bell, and his tongue is the *clapper;* for what his heart thinks, his tongue speaks. *Shaksp.*

I saw a young lady fall down the other day, and she much resembled an over-turned bell without a *clapper*. *Addison.*

3. *Clapper of a Mill.* A piece of wood shaking the hopper.

To CLA'PPERCLAW, klåp'pûr-klâw. *v. a.* [from *clap* and *claw*.] To tonguebeat; to scold.

They are *clapperclawing* one another, I'll look on. *Shaksp.*

They 've always been at daggers-drawing,
And one another *clapperclawing*. *Hudibras.*

CLA'RENCÈUX, or CLA'RENCIEUX, klår'ênshû. *n. s.* The second king at arms: so named from the duchy of *Clarence*.

CLARE-OBSCURE, klâre-ôb-skûre'. *n. s.* [from *clarus*, bright, and *obscurus*, Lat.] Light and shade in painting.

As masters in the *clare-obscure*
With various light your eyes allure;
A flaming yellow here they spread,
Draw off in blue, or charge in red;
Yet from these colours, oddly mix'd,
Your sight upon the whole is fix'd. *Prior.*

CLA'RET, klår'êt. *n. s.* [*clairet*, Fr.] French wine, of a clear pale red colour.

Red and white wine are in a trice confounded into *claret*. *Boyle.*

The *claret* smooth, red as the lips we press
In sparkling fancy, while we drain the bowl. *Thomson.*

CLA'RICHORD, klår'ê-kôrd. *n. s.* [from *clarus* and *chorda*, Latin.]

A musical instrument in form of a spinette, but more ancient. It has forty-nine or fifty keys, and seventy strings. *Chambers.*

CLARIFICA'TION, klår-ê-fê-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *clarify*.] The act of making any thing clear from impurities.

Liquors are, many of them, at the first, thick and troubled; as muste, and wort: to know the means of accelerating *clarification*, we must know the causes of *clarification*. *Bacon.*

To CLA'RIFY, klår'ê-fi.[511] *v. a.* [*clarifier*, French.]

1. To purify or clear any liquor; to separate from feculencies or impurities.

The apothecaries *clarify* their syrups by whites of eggs, beaten with the juices which they would *clarify;* which whites of eggs gather all the dregs and grosser parts of the juice to them; and after, the syrup being set on the fire, the whites of eggs themselves harden, and are taken forth. *Bacon.*

2. To brighten; to illuminate. This sense is rare.

The will was then ductile and pliant to all the motions of right reason: it met the dictates of a *clarified* understanding half way. *South.*

The Christian religion is the only means that God has sanctified, to set fallen man upon his legs again, to *clarify* his reason, and to rectify his will. *South.*

To CLA'RIFY, klår'ê-fi. *v. n.* To clear up; to grow bright.

Whosoever hath his mind fraught with many thoughts, his wits and understanding do *clarify* and break up in the discoursing with another; he marshalleth his thoughts more orderly, he seeth how they look when they are turned into words. *Bacon.*

CLA'RION, klâre'yûn.[113 534] *n. s.* [*clarin*, Spa. from *clarus*, loud, Lat.] A trumpet; a wind instrument of war.

And after to his palace he them brings,
With shams, and trumpets, and with *clarions* sweet;
And all the way the joyous people sings. *Spens.*

Then straight commands, that at the warlike sound
Of trumpets loud, and *clarions*, be uprear'd
The mighty standard. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Let fuller notes th' applauding world amaze,
And the loud *clarion* labour in your praise. *Pope.*

CLA'RITY, klår'ê-tê.[511] *n. s.* [*ciarte*, Fr. *claritas*, Latin.] Brightness; splendour.

A light by abundant *clarity* invisible; an understanding which itself can only comprehend. *Sir Walter Raleigh.*

Man was only deceivable in his integrity, but the angels of light in all their *clarity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CLA'RY, klå'rê. *n. s.* [*herminium*, Lat.] An herb.

Plants that have circled leaves do all abound with moisture. The weakest kind of curling is roughness; as in *clary* and burr. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To CLASH, klåsh. *v. n.* [*kletsen*, Dut. to make a noise.]

1. To make a noise by mutual collision; to strike one against another.

Three times, as of the *clashing* sound
Of arms, we heard. *Denham.*

Those few that should happen to *clash*, might rebound after the collision. *Bentley.*

How many candles may send out their light, without *clashing* upon one another! which argues the smallness of the parts of light, and the largeness of the interstices between particles of air and other bodies. *Cheyne.*

2. To act with opposite power, or contrary direction.

Neither was there any queen-mother who might *clash* with his counsellors for authority. *Bacon.*

Those that are not convinced what help this is to magistracy, would find it, if they should chance to *clash*. *South.*

3. To contradict; to oppose.

Wherever there are men, there will be *clashing* some time or other; and a knock, or a contest, spoils all. *L'Estrange.*

The absurdity in this instance is obvious; and yet every time that *clashing* metaphors are put together, this fault is committed. *Spectator.*

To CLASH, klåsh. *v. a.* To strike one thing against another, so as to produce a noise.

The nodding statue *clash'd* his arms,
And with a sullen sound, and feeble cry,
Half sunk, and half pronounc'd the word of victory. *Dryden.*

CLASH, klåsh. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A noisy collision of two bodies.

The *clash* of arms and voice of men we hear. *Denham.*

He nobly seiz'd thee in the dire alarms
Of war and slaughter, and the *clash* of arms. *Pope.*

2. Opposition; contradiction.

Then from the *clashes* between popes and kings,
Debate, like sparks from flint's collision, springs.
Denham.

In the very next line he reconciles the fathers and scripture, and shews there is no *clash* betwixt them. *Atterbury.*

CLASP, klâsp. *n. s.* [*chespe*, Dutch.]

1. A hook to hold any thing close; as a book, a garment.

The scorpion's claws here grasp a wide extent,
And here the crab's in lesser *clasps* are bent.
Addison.

He took me aside, opening the *clasps* of the parchment cover. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. An embrace, in contempt.

Your fair daughter,
Transported with no worse nor better guard,
But with a knave of hire, a gondalier,
To the gross *clasps* of a lascivious Moor. *Shaksp.*

To CLASP, klâsp. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut with a clasp.

Sermons are the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and do open the scriptures; which being but read, remain, in comparison, still *clasped*. *Hooker.*

There Caxton slept, with Wynken at his side;
One *clasp'd* in wood, and one in strong cow hide.
Pope.

2. To catch and hold by twining.

Direct
The *clasping* ivy where to climb. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

3. To hold with the hands extended; to inclose between the hands.

Occasion turneth the handle of the bottle first to be received; and after the belly, which is hard to *clasp*. *Bacon.*

4. To embrace.

Thou art a slave, whom fortune's tender arm
With favour never *claspt*, but bred a dog. *Shaksp.*
Thy suppliant,
I beg, and *clasp* thy knees. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
He stoop'd below
The flying spear, and shunn'd the promis'd blow;
Then creeping, *clasp'd* the hero's knees, and pray'd.
Dryden.
Now, now he *clasps* her to his panting breast;
Now he devours her with his eager eyes. *Smith.*

5. To enclose.

Boys, with women's voices,
Strive to speak big, and *clasp* their female joints
In stiff unwieldly arms against thy crown. *Shaksp.*

CLA'SPER, klâs'pûr. *n. s.* [from *clasp*.] The tendrils or threads of creeping plants, by which they cling to other things for support.

The tendrels or *claspers* of plants are given only to such species as have weak and infirm stalks.
Ray on the Creation.

CLA'SPKNIFE, klâsp'nife. *n. s.* [from *clasp* and *knife*.] A knife which folds into the handle.

CLASS, klâs. *n. s.* [from *classis*, Latin.]

1. A rank or order of persons.

Segrais has distinguished the readers of poetry, according to their capacity of judging, into three *classes*. *Dryden.*

2. A number of boys learning the same lesson at the school.

We shall be seized away from this lower *class* in the school of knowledge, and our conversation shall be with angels and illuminated spirits.
Watts on the Mind.

3. A set of beings or things; a number ranged in distribution, under some common denomination.

Among this herd of politicians, any one set make a very considerable *class* of men.
Addison's Freeholder.

Whate'er of mongrel, no one *class* admits
A wit with dunces, and a dunce with wits. *Pope.*

To CLASS, klâs. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To range according to some stated method of distribution; to range according to different ranks.

I considered that, by the *classing* and methodizing such passages, I might instruct the reader.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

CLA'SSICAL, klâs'sé-kâl. } *adj.* [*classicus*, Latin.]
CLA'SSICK, klâs'sîk. }

1. Relating to antique authors; relating to literature.

Poetick fields encompass me around,
And still I seem to tread on *classick* ground. *Addis.*

With them the genius of *classick* learning dwelleth, and from them it is derived.
Felton on the Classicks.

2. Of the first order or rank.

From this standard the value of the Roman weights and coins are deduced: in the settling of which I have followed Mr. Greaves, who may be justly reckoned a *classical* author on this subject.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

CLA'SSICK, klâs'sîk. *n. s.* [*classicus*, Lat.] An author of the first rank: usually taken for ancient authors.

The *classicks* of an age that heard of none. *Pope.*

CLA'SSIS, klâs'sîs. *n. s.* [Latin.] Order; sort; body.

He had declared his opinion of that *classis* of men, and did all he could to hinder their growth.
Clarendon.

To CLA'TTER, klât'tûr. *v. n.* [clatnunge, a rattle, Saxon.]

1. To make a noise by knocking two sonorous bodies frequently together.

Now the sprightly trumpet from afar
Had rous'd the neighing steeds to scour the fields,
While the fierce riders *clatter'd* on their shields.
Dryden.

2. To utter a noise by being struck together.

All that night was heard an unwonted *clattering* of weapons, and of men running to and fro.
Knolles's History.

Down sunk the monster-bulk, and press'd the ground;
His arms and *clattering* shield on the vast body sound.
Dryden.

Their *clattering* arms with the fierce shocks resound;
Helmets and broken launces spread the ground.
Granville.

3. To talk fast and idly.

Here is a great deal of good matter
Lost for lack of telling;
Now, siker, I see thou do'st but *clatter;*
Herm may come of melling. *Spenser.*

All those airy speculations, which bettered not men's manners, were only a noise and *clattering* of words. *Decay of Piety.*

To CLA'TTER, klât'tûr. *v. a.*

1. To strike any thing so as to make it sound and rattle.

I only with an oaken staff will meet thee,
And raise such outcries on thy *clatter'd* iron,
That thou oft shalt wish thyself at Gath. *Milton.*

When all the bees are gone to settle,
You *clatter* still your brazen kettle. *Swift.*

2. To dispute, jar, or clamour: a low word. *Martin.*

CLA'TTER, klât'tûr. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A rattling noise made by the frequent and quick collision of sonorous bodies. A *clatter* is a *clash* often repeated with great quickness, and seems to convey the idea of a sound sharper and shriller than *rattle*. [See the verb.]

I have seen a monkey overthrow all the dishes and plates in a kitchen, merely for the pleasure of seeing them tumble, and hearing the *clatter* they made in their fall. *Swift.*

2. It is used for any tumultuous or confused noise.

By this great *clatter*, one of the greatest note
Seems bruited. *Shakspeare.*

Grow to be short,
Throw by your *clatter*,
And handle the matter. *Ben Jonson.*

O Rourk's jolly boys
Ne'er dreamt of the matter,
Till rous'd by the noise
And musical *clatter*. *Swift.*

The jumbling particles of matter
In chaos make not such a *clatter*. *Swift.*

CLA'VATED, klâv'â-têd. *adj.* [*clavatus*, Lat.] Knobbed; set with knobs.

These appear plainly to have been *clavated* spikes of some kind of echinus ovarius.
Woodward on Fossils.

CLA'UDENT, klâw'dênt. *adj.* [*claudens*, Lat.] Shutting; inclosing; confining.
Dict.

To CLA'UDICATE, klâw'dé-kâte. *v. n.* [*claudico*, Lat.] To halt; to limp. *Dict.*

CLAUDICA'TION, klâw-dé-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *claudicate*.] The act or habit of halting. *Dict.*

CLAVE, klâve. [the preterite of *cleave*.] See CLEAVE.

CLA'VELLATED, klâv'êl-lâ-têd. *adj.* [*clavellatus*, low Lat.] Made with burnt tartar: a chymical term. *Chambers.*

Air, transmitted through *clavellated* ashes into an exhausted receiver, loses weight as it passes through them. *Arbuthnot.*

CLA'VER, klâ'vûr. *n. s.* [clæpep pyꝛt, Sax.] This is now universally written *clover*, though not so properly. See CLOVER.

CLA'VICLE, klâv'é-kl.[405] *n. s.* [*clavicula*, Lat.] The collar bone.

Some quadrupeds can bring their fore feet unto their mouths; as most that have *clavicles*, or collar bones. *Brown.*

A girl was brought with angry wheals down her neck, towards the *clavicle*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

CLAUSE, klâwz. *n. s.* [*clausula*, Lat.]

1. A sentence; a single part of a discourse; a subdivision of a larger sentence; so much of a sentence as is to be construed together.

God may be glorified by obedience, and obeyed by performance of his will, although no special *clause* or sentence of scripture be in every such action set before men's eyes to warrant it. *Hooker.*

2. An article, or particular stipulation.

The *clause* is untrue concerning the bishop.
Hooker.

When, after his death, they were sent both to Jews and Gentiles, we find not this *clause* in their commission. *South.*

CLA'USTRAL, klâw'strâl. *adj.* [from *claustrum*, Lat.] Relating to a cloister, or religious house.

Claustral priors are such as preside over monasteries, next to the abbot or chief governour in such religious houses. *Ayliffe.*

CLA'USURE, klâw'zhûre.[452] *n. s.* [*clausura*, Lat.] Confinement; the act of shutting; the state of being shut.

In some monasteries the severity of the *clausure*, is hard to be born. *Geddes.*

CLAW, klâw. *n. s.* [clapan, Sax.]

1. The foot of a beast or bird, armed with

The mist, that hung about my mind, *clears up*. *Addison.*

Take heart, nor of the laws of fate complain;
Tho' now 'tis cloudy, t'will *clear up* again. *Norris.*

Advise him to stay till the weather *clears up*, for you are afraid there will be rain. *Swift.*

3. To be disengaged from encumbrances, distress, or entanglements.

He that *clears* at once, will relapse; for, finding himself out of straits, he will revert to his customs: but he that *cleareth* by degrees, induceth a habit of frugality, and gaineth as well upon his mind as upon his estate. *Bacon's Essays.*

CLE'ARANCE, klé'rânse. *n. s.* [from *clear*.] A certificate that a ship has been cleared at the custom house.

CLE'ARER, klére'ûr. *n. s.* [from *clear*.] Brightener; purifier; enlightener.

Gold is a wonderful *clearer* of the understanding: it dissipates every doubt and scruple in an instant. *Addison.*

CLE'ARLY, klére'lé. *adv.* [from *clear*.]

1. Brightly; luminously.

Mysteries of grace and salvation, which were but darkly disclosed unto them, have unto us more *clearly* shined. *Hooker.*

2. Plainly; evidently; without obscurity or ambiguity.

Christianity first *clearly* proved this noble and important truth to the world. *Rogers.*

3. With discernment; acutely; without embarrassment or perplexity of mind.

There is almost no man but sees *clearlier* and sharper the vices in a speaker than the virtues. *Ben Jonson.*

4. Without entanglement or distraction of affairs.

He that doth not divide, will never enter into business; and he that divideth too much, will never come out of it *clearly*. *Bacon's Essays.*

5. Without by-ends; without sinister views; honestly.

When you are examining these matters, do not take into consideration any sensual or worldly interest; but deal *clearly* and impartially with yourselves. *Tillotson.*

6. Without deduction or cost.

7. Without reserve; without evasion; without subterfuge.

By a certain day they should *clearly* relinquish unto the king all their lands and possessions. *Davies on Ireland.*

CLE'ARNESS, klére'nés. *n. s.* [from *clear*.]

1. Transparency; brightness.

It may be, percolation doth not only cause *clearness* and splendour, but sweetness of savour. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Glass in the furnace grows to a greater magnitude, and refines to a greater *clearness*, only as the breath within is more powerful, and the heat more intense. *Bacon.*

2. Splendour; lustre.

Love, more clear than yourself, with the *clearness*, lays a night of sorrow upon me. *Sidney.*

3. Distinctness; perspicuity.

If he chances to think right, he does not know how to convey his thoughts to another with *clearness* and perspicuity. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. Sincerity; honesty; plain dealing.

When the case required dissimulation, if they used it, the former opinion spread abroad, of their good faith and *clearness* of dealing, made them almost invincible. *Bacon.*

5. Freedom from imputation.

I require a *clearness*. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

CLEARSI'GHTED, klére-sí'téd. *adj.* [*clear* and *sight*.] Perspicuous; discerning; judicious.

Clearsighted reason wisdom's judgment leads;
And sense, her vassal, in her footsteps treads. *Denham.*

To CLE'ARSTARCH, klére'stártsh. *v. a.* [from *clear* and *starch*.] To stiffen with starch.

He took his present lodging at the mansion-house of a taylor's widow, who washes, and can *clear-starch* his bands. *Addison.*

To CLEAVE, klève.[227] *v. n.* pret. I *clave*. [cleopan, Sax. *kleven*, Dutch.]

1. To adhere; to stick, to hold to.

The clarifying of liquors by adhesion, is effected when some *cleaving* body is mixed with the liquors, whereby the grosser parts stick to that *cleaving* body. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Water, in small quantity, *cleaveth* to any thing that is solid. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

When the dust groweth into hardness, and the clods *cleave* fast together. *Job.*

The thin chameleon, fed with air, receives
The colour of the thing to which he *cleaves*. *Dryden.*

2. To unite aptly; to fit.

New honours came upon him,
Like our strange garments, *cleave* not to their mould,
But with the aid of use. *Shakspeare.*

3. To unite in concord and interest; to adhere.

The apostles did conform the christians according to the pattern of the Jews, and made them *cleave* the better. *Hooker.*

The men of Judah *clave* unto their king. *Sam.*

If you shall *cleave* to my consent, when 'tis,
It shall make honour for you. *Shaksp.*

The people would revolt, if they saw any of the French nation to *cleave* unto. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

4. To be concomitant to; to be united with.

We cannot imagine, that, in breeding or begetting faith, his grace doth *cleave* to the one, and forsake the other. *Hooker.*

To CLEAVE, klève. *v. a.* preter. I *clove*, I *clave*, I *cleft;* part. pass. *cloven*, or *cleft*. [cleopan, Sax. *kloven*, Dutch.]

1. To divide with violence; to split; to part forcibly into pieces.

And at their passing *cleave* th' Assyrian flood. *Milton.*

The fountains of it are said to have been *cloven*, or burst open. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The blessed minister his wings display'd,
And, like a shooting star, he *cleft* the night. *Dryden.*

Rais'd on her dusky wings, she *cleaves* the skies. *Dryden.*

Whom with such force he struck, he fell'd him down,
And *cleft* the circle of his golden crown. *Dryden.*

Or had the sun
Elected to the earth a nearer seat,
His beams had *cleft* the hill, the valley dry'd. *Blackmore.*

Where whole brigades one champion's arms o'erthrow,
And *cleave* a giant at a random blow. *Tickell.*

Not half so swift the trembling doves can fly,
When the fierce eagle *cleaves* the liquid sky. *Pope.*

2. To divide; to part naturally.

And every beast that parteth the hoof, and *cleaveth* the cleft into two claws. *Deuteronomy.*

To CLEAVE, klève. *v. n.*

1. To part asunder.

Wars, 'twixt you twain, would be
As if the world should *cleave*, and that slain men
Should solder up the rift. *Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

The ground *clave* asunder that was under them. *Numbers.*

He cut the *cleaving* sky,
And in a moment vanish'd from her eye. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To suffer division.

It *cleaves* with a glossy polite substance, not plane, but with some little unevenness. *Newton's Opticks.*

CLE'AVER, klé'vûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *cleave*.]

1. A butcher's instrument to cut animals into joints.

You gentlemen keep a parcel of roaring bullies about me day and night, with huzzas and hunting horns, and ringing the changes on butcher's *cleavers*. *Arbuthnot.*

Tho' arm'd with all thy *cleavers*, knives,
And axes made to hew down lives. *Hudibras.*

2. A weed. Improperly written CLIVER.

CLEES, clèze. *n. s.* The two parts of the foot of beasts which are cloven-footed. *Skinner.* It is a country word, and probably corrupted from *claws*.

CLEF, klif. *n. s.* [from *clef*, key, Fr.] In musick, a mark at the beginning of the lines of a song, which shews the tone or key in which the piece is to begin. *Chambers.*

CLEFT, klèft. *part. pass.* [from *cleave*.] Divided; parted asunder.

Fat with incense strew'd
On the *cleft* wood. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

I never did on *cleft* Parnassus dream,
Nor taste the sacred Heliconian stream. *Dryden.*

CLEFT, klèft. *n. s.* [from *cleave*.]

1. A space made by the separation of parts; a crack; a crevice.

The cascades seem to break through the *clefts* and cracks of rocks. *Addison's Guardian.*

The extremity of this cape has a long *cleft* in it, which was enlarged and cut into shape by Agrippa, who made this the great port for the Roman fleet. *Addison on Italy.*

The rest of it, being more gross and ponderous, does not move far; but lodges in the *clefts*, craggs, and sides of the rocks, near the bottoms of them. *Woodward.*

2. In farriery.

Clefts appear on the bought of the pasterns, and are caused by a sharp and malignant humour, which frets the skin; and it is accompanied with pain, and a noisome stench. *Farrier's Dict.*

His horse it is the herald's weft,
No, 'tis a mare, and hath a *cleft*. *Ben Jonson.*

To CLE'FTGRAFT, klèft'grâft. *v. a.* [*cleft* and *graft*.] To engraft by cleaving the stock of a tree, and inserting a branch.

Filberts may be *cleftgrafted* on the common nut. *Mortimer.*

CLE'MENCY, klèm'mèn-sé. *n. s.* [*clemence*, Fr *clementia*, Lat.]

1. Mercy; remission of severity; willingness to spare; tenderness in punishing.

I have stated the true notion of *clemency*, mercy, compassion, good-nature, humanity, or whatever else it may be called, so far as is consistent with wisdom. *Addison.*

2. Mildness; softness.

Then in the *clemency* of upward air
We'll scour our spots, and the dire thunder scar. *Dryden.*

CLE'MENT, klèm'mènt. *adj.* [*clemens*, Lat.] Mild; gentle; merciful; kind; tender; compassionate.

You are more *clement* than vile men,
Who of their broken debtors take a third,
Letting them thrive again on the abatement. *Shaksp.*

CLENCH, klinsh. See CLINCH.

To CLEPE, klèpe. *v. a.* [clýpian, Sax.] To call. Obsolete.

Three crabbed months had sowr'd themselves to death,
Ere I could make thee open thy white hand,
And *clepe* thyself my love. *Shakspeare.*

CLE'RGY, klêr'jè. *n. s.* [*clergè*, Fr. *clerus*, Lat. κληρὸς, Greek.] The body of men set apart by due ordination for the service of God.

We hold that God's *clergy* are a state which hath been, and will be as long as there is a church upon earth, necessary, by the plain word of God himself; a state whereunto the rest of God's people must be subject, as touching things that appertain to their soul's health. *Hooker.*

The convocation give a greater sum
Than ever, at one time, the *clergy* yet
Did to his predecessors part withal. *Shakspeare.*

CLE'RGYMAN, klêr'jè-mân.[88] *n. s.* [*clergy* and *man*.] A man in holy orders; a man set apart for ministration of holy things; not a laick.

How I have sped among the *clergymen*,
The sums I have collected shall express. *Shaksp.*

It seems to be in the power of a reasonable *clergyman* to make the most ignorant man comprehend his duty. *Swift.*

CLE'RICAL, klêr'ê-kâl. *adj.* [*clericus*, Lat.] Relating to the clergy: as, a *clerical* man, a man in orders.

In *clericals* the keys are lined; and in colleges they use to line the table-men. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Unless we may more properly read *clarichords*.

CLERK, klârk.[100] *n. s.* [cleɼic, Sax. *clericus*, Latin.]

1. A clergyman.

All persons were stiled *clerks*, that served in the church of Christ, whether they were bishops, priests, or deacons. *Ayliffe.*

2. A scholar; a man of letters.

They might talk of book-learning what they would; but, for his part, he never saw more unfeaty fellows than great *clerks* were. *Sidney.*

The greatest *clerks* being not always the honestest, any more than the wisest, men. *South.*

3. A man employed under another as a writer.

My lord Bassanio gave his ring away
Unto the judge; and then the boy, his *clerk*,
That took some pains in writing, he begg'd mine. *Shakspeare.*

My friend was in doubt whether he could not exert the justice upon such a vagrant; but not having his *clerk* with him, who is a necessary counsellor, he let the thought drop. *Addison.*

4. A petty writer in public offices; an officer of various kinds.

Take a just view, how many may remark,
Who's now a lord, his grandsire was a *clerk*. *Granville.*

It may seem difficult to make out the bills of fare for the suppers of Vitellius. I question not but an expert clerk of a kitchen can do it. *Arbuthnot.*

5. The layman who reads the responses to the congregation in the church, to direct the rest.

CLE'RKSHIP, klârk'ship. *n. s.* [from *clerk*.]

1. Scholarship.

2. The office of a clerk of any kind.

He sold the *clerkship* of his parish, when it became vacant. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

CLEVE, klêve. } In composition, at the be-
CLIF, klîf. } ginning or end of the
CLIVE, klîv. } proper name of a place, denotes it to be situated on the side of a rock or hill; as *Cleveland*, *Clifton*, *Stancliff*.

CLE'VER, klêv'ûr.[98] *adj.* [of no certain etymology.]

1. Dexterous; skilful.

It was the *cleverer* mockery of the two. *L'Estrange.*

I read Dyer's letter more for the stile than the news. The man has a *clever* pen, it must be owned. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. Just; fit; proper; commodious.

I can't but think't would sound more *clever*,
To me, and to my heirs for ever. *Pope.*

3. Well-shaped; handsome.

She called him gundy-guts, and he called her lousy Peg, though the girl was a tight *clever* wench as any was. *Arbuthnot.*

4. This is a low word, scarcely ever used but in burlesque or conversation; and applied to any thing a man likes, without a settled meaning.

CLE'VERLY, klêv'ûr-lè. *adv.* [from *clever*.] Dexterously; fitly; handsomely.

These would inveigle rats with th' scent,
And sometimes catch them with a snap,
As *cleverly* as th' ablest trap. *Hudibras.*

A rogue upon the highway may have as strong an arm, and take off a man's head as *cleverly*, as the executioner. *South.*

CLE'VERNESS, klêv'ûr-nês. *n. s.* [from *clever*.] Dexterity; skill; accomplishment.

CLEW, klû. *n. s.* [clyꝑe, Sax. *klouwen*, Dutch.]

1. Thread wound upon a bottom; a ball of thread.

Eftsoons untwisting his deceitful *clew*,
He 'gan to weave a web of wicked guile. *Spenser.*

While, guided by some *clew* of heav'nly thread,
The perplex'd labyrinth we backward tread. *Roscommon.*

They see small *clews* draw vastest weights along,
Not in their bulk, but in their order, strong. *Dryd.*

2. A guide; a direction: because men direct themselves by a clew of thread in a labyrinth.

This alphabet must be your own *clew* to guide you. *Holder.*

Is there no way, no thought, no beam of light?
No *clew* to guide me thro' this gloomy maze,
To clear my honour, yet preserve my faith? *Smith.*

The reader knows not how to transport his thoughts over to the next particular, for want of some *clew*, or connecting idea, to lay hold of. *Watts's Logick.*

3. *Clew of the sail of a ship*, is the lower corner of it, which reaches down to that earing where the tackles and sheets are fastened. *Harris.*

To CLEW, klû. *v. a.* [from *clew*, a sea term.] *To clew the sails*, is to raise them, in order to be furled; which is done by a rope fastened to the clew of a sail, called the clew-garnet. *Harris.*

To CLICK, klîk. *v. n.* [*cliken*, Dutch; *cliqueter*, French; or perhaps the diminutive of *clack*.] To make a sharp, small, successive noise.

The solemn death-watch *click'd*, the hour she died;
And shrilling *crickets* in the chimney cried. *Gay.*

CLI'CKER, klîk'ûr. *n. s.* [from *click*.] A low word for the servant of a salesman, who stands at the door to invite customers.

CLI'CKET, klîk'ît. *n. s.* [from *click*.] The knocker of a door. *Skinner.*

CLI'ENT, klî'ênt. *n. s.* [*cliens*, Lat.]

1. One who applies to an advocate for counsel and defence.

There is due from the judge to the advocate some commendation, where causes are well handled; for that upholds in the *client* the reputation of his counsel. *Bacon's Essays.*

Advocates must deal plainly with their *clients*, and tell the true state of their case. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

2. It may be perhaps sometimes used for a dependant in a more general sense, as it was used among the Romans.

I do think they are your friends and *clients*,
And fearful to disturb you. *Ben Jonson.*

CLI'ENTED, klî'ên-têd. *participi. adj.* [from *client*.] Supplied with clients.

This due occasion of discouragement, the worst conditioned and least *clienled* petivoguers do yet, under the sweet bait of revenge, convert to a more plentiful prosecution of actions. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

CLIENTE'LE, klî-ên-têle'. *n. s.* [*clientela*, Lat.] The condition or office of a client. A word scarcely used.

There's Varus holds good quarters with him;
And, under the pretext of *clientele*,
Will be admitted. *Ben Jonson.*

CLI'ENTSHIP, klî'ênt-ship. *n. s.* [from *client*.] The condition of a client.

Patronage and *clientship* among the Romans always descended; the plebeian houses had recourse to the patrician line which had formerly protected them. *Dryden.*

CLIFF, klîf. *n. s.* [*clivus*, Lat. clıꝼ, cliof, Sax.]

1. A steep rock; a rock, according to *Skinner*, broken and craggy. [*rupes*.]

The Leucadians did use to precipitate a man from a high *cliff* into the sea. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Mountaineers, that from Severus came,
And from the craggy *cliffs* of Tetrica. *Dryden.*

Wherever 'tis so found scattered upon the shores, there is it as constantly found lodged in the *cliffs* thereabouts. *Woodward.*

2. The name of a character in musick. Properly CLEF.

CLIFT, klîft. *n. s.* The same with CLIFF. Now disused.

Down he tumbled, like an aged tree,
High growing on the top of rocky *clift*. *Spenser.*

CLIMA'CTER, klî-mâk'tûr.[122] *n. s.* [κλιμακτηρ.] A certain space of time, or progression of years, which is supposed to end in a critical and dangerous time.

Elder times, settling their conceits upon *climacters*, differ from one another. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CLIMACT'ERICK, klîm-âk-têr'rîk.[530] } *adj.*
CLIMACTE'RICAL, klîm-âk-têr'rè-kâl. } from *climacter*.] Containing a certain number of years, at the end of which some great change is supposed to befal the body.

Certain observable years are supposed to be attended with some considerable changes in the body; as the seventh year; the twenty-first, made up of three times seven; the forty-ninth, made up of seven times seven; the sixty-third, being nine times seven; and the eighty-first, which is nine times nine: which two last are called the grand *climacterick*s.

The numbers seven and nine, multiplied into themselves, do make up sixty-three, commonly esteemed the great *climacterical* of our lives. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Your lordship being now arrived at your great *climacterique*, yet give no proof of the least decay of your excellent judgment and comprehension. *Dryden.*

My mother is something better, though at her advanced age, every day is a *climacterick*. *Pope.*

CLI'MATE, kli'mâte.[91] *n. s.* [κλίμα.]

1. A space upon the surface of the earth, measured from the equator to the polar circles; in each of which spaces the longest day is half an hour longer than in that nearer to the equator. From the polar circles to the poles, climates are measured by the increase of a month.

2. In the common and popular sense, a region, or tract of land, differing from another by the temperature of the air.

Betwixt th' extremes, two happier *climates* hold
The temper that partakes of hot and cold *Dryd.*

On what new happy *climate* are we thrown?
Dryden.

This talent of moving the passions cannot be of any great use in the northern *climates*. *Swift.*

To CLI'MATE, kli'mêt. *v. n.* To inhabit. A word only in *Shakspeare*.

The blessed gods
Purge all infection from our air, whilst you
Do *climate* here. *Shakspeare.*

CLI'MATURE, kli'mâ-tshûre.[463] *n. s.* The same with CLIMATE. Not in use.

Such harbingers preceding still the fates,
Have heav'n and earth together demonstrated
Unto our *climatures* and countrymen. *Shakspeare.*

CLI'MAX, kli'mâks. *n. s.* [κλίμαξ.] Gradation; ascent: a figure in rhetorick, by which the sentence rises gradually; as Cicero says to Catiline. Thou do'st nothing, movest nothing, thinkest nothing; but I hear it, I see it, and perfectly understand it.

Choice between one excellency and another is difficult; and yet the conclusion, by a due *climax*, is evermore the best. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

Some radiant Richmond every age has grac'd,
Still rising in a *climax*, till the last,
Surpassing all, is not to be surpast. *Granville.*

To CLIMB, klime. *v. n.* pret. *clomb* or *climbed;* part. *clomb* or *climbed.* [climan, Sax. *klimmen*, Dut.] To ascend up any place; to mount by means of some hold or footing. It implies labour and difficulty, and successive efforts.

You tempt the fury of my three attendants,
Lean famine, quartering steel, and *climbing* fire.
Shakspeare.

When shall I come to th' top of that same hill?—
—You do *climb* up it now. Look, how we labour.
Shakspeare.

Jonathan *climbed* up upon his hands and upon his feet. 1 *Sam.*

As a thief
Into the window *climbs*, or o'er the tiles,
So *clomb* the first grand thief into God's fold. *Milt.*

Thou sun! of this great world both eye and soul,
Acknowledge him thy greater; sound his praise
In thy eternal course, both when thou *climb'st*,
And when high noon hast gain'd, and when thou fall'st. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

No rebel Titan's sacrilegious crime,
By heaping hills on hills, can thither *climb*.
Roscommon.

Black vapours *climb* aloft, and cloud the day.
Dryden.

What controuling cause
Makes waters, in contempt of nature's laws,
Climb up, and gain th' aspiring mountain's height?
Blackmore.

To CLIMB, klime. *v. a.* To ascend; to mount.

Is 't not enough to break into my garden,
Climbing my walls, in spite of me the owner? *Shak.*

Thy arms pursue
Paths of renown, and *climb* ascents of fame. *Prior.*

Forlorn he must and persecuted fly;
Climb the steep mountain, in the cavern lie. *Prior.*

CLI'MBER, kli'mûr. *n. s.* [from *climb.*]

1. One that mounts or scales any place or thing; a mounter; a riser.

I wait not at the lawyer's gates,
Ne shoulder *climbers* down the stairs. *Carew's Surv.*

Lowliness is young ambition's ladder,
Whereto the *climber* upward turns his face. *Shaksp.*

2. A plant that creeps upon other supports.

Ivy, briony, honey-suckles, and other *climbers*, must be dug up. *Mortimer.*

3. The name of a particular herb.

The seeds are gathered into a little head, ending in a kind of rough plume; whence it is called by the country people *old man's beard*. *Miller.*

To CLI'MBER, kli'mûr. *v. n.* [from *clamber.*] To mount with effort; to climb.

In scaling the youngest to pluck off his becke,
Beware how ye *climber* for breaking your neck.
Tusser.

CLIME, klime, *n. s.* [contracted from *climate*, and therefore properly poetical. Climate; region; tract of earth.

He can spread thy name o'er land and seas,
Whatever *clime* the sun's bright circle warms.
Milton.

They apply the celestial description of other *climes* unto their own. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Of beauty, sing, her shining progress view,
From *clime* to *clime* the dazzling light pursue.
Granville.

We shall meet
In happier *climes*, and on a safer shore. *Addison.*

Health to vigorous bodies, or fruitful seasons in temperate *climes*, are common and familiar blessings. *Atterbury.*

To CLINCH, klinsh. *v. a.* [clýnga, Sax. to knock, *Junius; clingo*, in Festus, to encompass, *Minshew.*]

1. To hold in the hand with the fingers bent over it.

Simois rowls the bodies and the shields
Of heroes, whose dismember'd hands yet bear
The dart aloft, and *clinch* the pointed spear. *Dryd.*

2. To contract or double the fingers.

Their tallest trees are about seven feet high, the tops whereof I could but just reach with my fist *clinch'd*. *Swift.*

3. To bend the point of a nail on the other side.

4. To confirm; to fix: as, *to* clinch *an argument.*

CLINCH, klinsh. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A word used in a double meaning; a pun; an ambiguity; a duplicity of meaning, with an identity of expression. How it obtains this meaning is difficult to find. A nail caught on the *other side*, and *doubled*, is a nail clinched: a word taken in a *different meaning*, and *doubled* in sense, is likewise a *clinch.*

Such as they are, I hope they will prove, without a *clinch*, luciferous; searching after the nature of light. *Boyle.*

Pure *clinches* the suburbian muse affords,
And Panton waging harmless war with words. *Dryd.*

Here one poor word a hundred *clinches* makes.
Pope.

2. That part of the cable which is fastened to the ring of the anchor.

CLI'NCHER, klinsh'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *clinch.*] A cramp; a holdfast; a piece of iron bent down to fasten planks.

The wimbles for the work Calypso found;
With those he pierc'd 'em, and with *clinchers* bound.
Pope.

To CLING, kling. *v. n.* pret. *I clung;* part. *I have clung.* [*klynger*, Danish.]

1. To hang upon by twining round; to stick to; to hold fast upon.

The broil long doubtful stood;
As two spent swimmers that do *cling* together,
And choak their art. *Shakspeare.*

The fontanel in his neck was described by the *clinging* of his hair to the plaster. *Wiseman's Surg.*

When they united and together *clung*,
When undistinguish'd in one heap they hung.
Blackmore.

See in the circle next Eliza plac'd,
Two babes of love close *clinging* to her waist. *Pope.*

That they may the closer *cling*,
Take your blue ribbon for a string. *Swift.*

2. To adhere, as followers or friends.

Most popular consul he is grown, methinks:
How the rout *cling* to him! *Ben Jonson's Cataline.*

3. To dry up; to consume; to waste; to pine away. [Leclungen tpeop a withered tree.]

If thou speak'st false,
Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive,
Till famine *cling* thee. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

CLI'NGY, kling'é. *adj.* [from *cling.*] Apt to cling; adhesive.

CLI'NICAL, klin'é-kâl. } *adj.* [κλίνω to lie
CLI'NICK, klin'ik. } down.] Those that keep their beds; those that are sick, past hopes of recovery. A *clinical* lecture is a discourse upon a disease, made by the bed of the patient.

A *clinical convert*, one that is converted on his death-bed. This word occurs often in the works of *Taylor.*

To CLINK, klink. *v. a.* [perhaps softened from *clank*, or corrupted from *click.*] To strike so as to make a small sharp noise.

Five years! a long lease for the *clinking* of pewter. *Shakspeare.*

To CLINK, klink. *v. n.* To utter a small, sharp, interrupted noise.

The sever'd bars
Submissive *clink* against your brazen portals. *Prior.*

Underneath th' umbrella's oily shed,
Safe thro' the wet on *clinking* pattens tread. *Gay.*

CLINK, klink. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A sharp successive noise; a knocking.

I heard the *clink* and fall of swords. *Shakspeare.*

2. It seems in *Spenser* to have some unusual sense. I believe the knocker of a door.

Tho' creeping close, behind the wicket's *clink*,
Privily he peeped out thro' a chink. *Spenser.*

CLI'NQUANT, klink'ânt. *adj.* [Fr.] Dressed in embroidery, in spangles, false glitter, tinsel finery.

To-day the French,
All *clinquant*, all in gold, like heathen gods,
Shone down the English. *Shakspeare.*

To CLIP, klip. *v. a.* [clippan, Sax.]

1. To embrace, by throwing the arms round; to hug; to enfold in the arms.

He that before shunn'd her, to shun such harms,
Now runs and takes her in his *clipping* arms. *Sidney.*

Here I *clip*
The anvil of my sword, and do contest
Hotly and nobly with thy love. *Shakspeare.*

O nation, that thou couldst remove
That Neptune's arms, who *clippeth* thee about.
Shakspeare.

Enter the city; *clip* your wives, your friends;
Tell them your feats. *Shakspeare.*

The jades
That drag the tragick melancholy night,

Who with their drowsy, slow, and flagging wings,
Clip dead men's graves. *Shakspeare.*
The male resteth on the back of the female, *clipping* and embracing her with his legs about the neck and body. *Ray.*

2. To cut with sheers. [*klipper*, Danish; *klippen*, Dutch; apparently from the same radical sense, since sheers cut by inclosing and embracing.]
Your sheers come too late to *clip* the bird's wings, that already is flown away. *Sidney.*
Then let him, that my love shall blame,
Or *clip* love's wings, or quench love's flame. *Suckling.*
He *clips* hope's wings, whose airy bliss
Much higher than fruition is. *Denham.*
But love had *clipp'd* his wings and cut him short,
Confin'd within the purlieus of his court. *Dryden.*
If mankind had had wings, as perhaps some extravagant atheists may think us deficient in that, all the world must have consented to *clip* them. *Bentley.*
By this lock, this sacred lock, I swear,
Which never more shall join its parted hair,
Clipp'd from the lovely head where late it grew. *Pope.*
He spent every day ten hours dozing, *clipping* papers, or darning his stockings. *Swift.*

3. Sometimes with *off*.
We should then have as much feeling upon the *clipping off* a hair, as the cutting of a nerve. *Bentley's Sermons.*

4. It is particularly used of those who diminish coin, by paring the edges.
This design of new coinage, is just of the nature of *clipping*. *Locke.*

5. To curtail; to cut short.
All my reports go with the modest truth;
Nor more, nor *clipt*, but so. *Shakspeare.*
Mrs. Mayoress *clipped* the king's English. *Addis.*
Even in London, they *clip* their words after one manner about the court, another in the city, and a third in the suburbs. *Swift.*

6. To confine; to hold; to contain.
Where is he living, *clipt* in with the sea,
Who calls me pupil? *Shakspeare.*

To CLIP, klip. *v. n.* A phrase in falconry.
Some falcon stoops at what her eye design'd,
And with her eagerness the quarry miss'd,
Straight flies at check, and *clips* it down the wind. *Dryden.*

CLI'PPER, klip'pûr. *n. s.* [from *clip*.] One that debases coin by cutting.
It is no English treason to cut
French crowns, and to-morrow the king
Himself will be a *clipper*. *Shakspeare.*
No coins pleased some medallists more than those which had passed through the hands of an old Roman *clipper*. *Addison.*

CLI'PPING, klip'ping. *n. s.* [from *clip*.] The part cut or clipped off.
Beings purely material, without sense or thought, as the *clippings* of our beards, and pairings of our nails. *Locke.*

CLI'VER, kli'vûr. *n. s.* An herb. More properly written *cleaver*.
It grows wild, the seeds sticking to the clothes of such as pass by them. It is sometimes used in medicine. *Miller.*

CLOAK, klôke. *n. s.* [lach, Saxon.]

1. The outer garment, with which the rest are covered.
You may bear it
Under a *cloke* that is of any length. *Shakspeare.*
Their *clokes* were cloth of silver, mixed with gold. *Dryden.*
All arguments will be as little able to prevail, as the wind did with the traveller to part with his *cloak*, which he held only the faster. *Locke.*
Nimbly he rose, and cast his garment down;
That instant in his *cloak* I wrapt me round. *Pope.*

2. A concealment; a cover.
Not using your liberty for a *cloak* of maliciousness. *Peter.*

To CLOAK, klôke. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a cloak.

2. To hide; to conceal.
Most heavenly fair, in deed and view,
She by creation was, till she did fall;
Thenceforth she sought for helps to *cloak* her crimes withal. *Spenser.*

CLO'AKBAG, klôke'bâg. *n. s.* [from *cloak* and *bag*.] A portmanteau; a bag in which clothes are carried.
Why do'st thou converse with that trunk of humours, that stuffed *cloakbag* of guts? *Shakspeare.*
I have already fit
('Tis in my *cloakbag*) doublet, hat, hose, all
That answer to them. *Shakspeare.*

CLOCK, klôk. *n. s.* [*cloce*, Welsh, from *clôch* a bell, Welsh and Armorick; *cloche*, Fr.]

1. The instrument which, by a series of mechanical movements, tells the hour by a stroke upon a bell.
If a man be in sickness or pain, the time will seem longer without a *clock* or hour-glass than with it. *Bacon.*
The picture of Jerome usually described at his study, is with a *clock* hanging by. *Brown's V. Err.*
I told the *clocks*, and watch'd the wasting light. *Dryden.*

2. It is an usual expression to say, *What is it of the clock*, for *What hour is it?* Or *ten o'clock*, for *the tenth hour*.
What is 't o'clock?——
——Upon the stroke of four. *Shakspeare.*
Macicaus set forward about *ten o'clock* in the night. *Knolles.*
About *nine of the clock* at night the king marched out of the North-port. *Clarendon.*

3. *The clock of a stocking;* the flowers or inverted work about the ankle.
His stockings with silver *clocks* were ravished from him. *Swift.*

4. An insect; a sort of beetle. *Dict.*

CLO'CKMAKER, klôk'mâ-kûr. *n. s.* [*clock* and *maker*.] An artificer whose profession is to make clocks.
This inequality has been diligently observed by several of our ingenious *clockmakers*, and equations been made and used by them. *Derham.*

CLO'CKWORK, klôk'wûrk. *n. s.* [from *clock* and *work*.] Movements by weights or springs, like those of a clock.
So if unprejudic'd you scan
The goings of this *clockwork*, man;
You find a hundred movements made
By fine devices in his head:
But 'tis the stomach's solid stroke,
That tells this being what 's o'clock. *Prior.*
Within this hollow was Vulcan's shop, full of fire and *clockwork*. *Addison.*
You look like a puppet moved by *clockwork*. *Arbuthnot.*

CLOD, klôd. *n. s.* [clud, Sax. a little hillock; *klotte*, Dutch.]

1. A lump of earth or clay; such a body of earth as cleaves or hangs together.
The earth that casteth up from the plough a great *clod*, is not so good as that which casteth up a smaller *clod*. *Bacon.*
I'll cut up, as plows
Do barren lands, and strike together flints
And *clods*, th' ungrateful senate and the people. *Ben Jonson.*
Who smooths with harrows, or who pounds with rakes,
The crumbling *clods*. *Dryden.*

2. A turf; the ground.
Byzantians boast, that on the *clod*,
Where once their sultan's horse has trod,
Grows neither grass, nor shrub, nor tree. *Swift.*

3. Any thing concreted together in a cluster.
Fishermen who make holes in the ice to dip up fish with their nets, light on swallows congealed in *clods* of a slimy substance; and carrying them home to their stoves, the warmth restoreth them to life and flight. *Carew.*

4. A lump; a mass of metal.
One at the forge
Labouring, two massy *clods* of iron and brass
Had melted. *Milton.*

5. Any thing vile, base, and earthy; as the body of man, compared to his soul.
And ye high heavens, the temple of the gods,
In which a thousand torches, flaming bright,
Do burn, that to us, wretched earthly *clods*,
In dreadful darkness lend desired light. *Spenser.*
The spirit of man,
Which God inspir'd, cannot together perish
With this corporeal *clod*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
How the purer spirit is united to this *clod*, is a knot too hard for our degraded intellects to unite. *Glanville.*
In moral reflections there must be heat, as well as dry reason, to inspire this cold *clod* of clay which we carry about with us. *Burnet's Theory.*

6. A dull, gross, stupid fellow; a dolt.
The vulgar! a scarce animated *clod*,
Ne'er pleas'd with aught above 'em. *Dryden.*

To CLOD, klôd. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather into concretions; to coagulate: for this we sometimes use *clot*.
Let us go find the body, and from the stream,
With lavers pure, and cleansing herbs, wash off
The *clodded* gore. *Milton.*

To CLOD, klôd. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pelt with clods.

CLO'DDY, klôd'dè. *adj.* [from *clod*.]

1. Consisting of earth or clods; earthy; muddy; miry; mean; gross; base.
The glorious sun,
Turning with splendour of his precious eye
The meagre *cloddy* earth to glittering gold. *Shaksp.*

2. Full of clods unbroken.
These lands they sow always under furrow about Michaelmas, and leave it as *cloddy* as they can. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CLO'DPATE, klôd'pâte. *n. s.* [*clod* and *pate*.] A stupid fellow; a dolt; a thickskull.

CLO'DPATED, klôd'pâ-têd. *adj.* [from *clodpate*.] Stupid; dull; doltish; thoughtless.
My *clodpated* relations spoiled the greatest genius in the world, when they bred me a mechanick. *Arbuthnot.*

CLO'DPOLL, klôd'pôle. *n. s.* [from *clod* and *poll*.] A thickskull; a dolt; a blockhead.
This letter being so excellently ignorant, he will find that it comes from a *clodpoll*. *Shakspeare.*

To CLOG, klôg. *v. a.* [It is imagined by *Skinner* to come from *log;* by *Casaubon* derived from κλόιος, a dog's collar, being thought to be first hung upon fierce dogs.]

1. To load with something that may hinder motion; to encumber with shackles; to impede, by fastening to the neck or leg a heavy piece of wood or iron.
If you find so much blood in his liver as will *clog* the foot of a flea, I'll eat the rest of the anatomy. *Shakspeare.*
Let a man wean himself from these worldly impediments, that here *clog* his soul's flight. *Digby.*
The wings of birds were *clogg'd* with ice and snow. *Dryden.*
Fleshly lusts do debase men's minds, and *clog*

The mist, that hung about my mind, *clears up*. *Addison.*

Take heart, nor of the laws of fate complain;
Tho' now 'tis cloudy, t'will *clear up* again. *Norris.*

Advise him to stay till the weather *clears up*, for you are afraid there will be rain. *Swift.*

3. To be disengaged from encumbrances, distress, or entanglements.

He that *clears* at once, will relapse; for, finding himself out of straits, he will revert to his customs: but he that *cleareth* by degrees, induceth a habit of frugality, and gaineth as well upon his mind as upon his estate. *Bacon's Essays.*

CLE'ARANCE, klē'rânse. *n. s.* [from *clear*.] A certificate that a ship has been cleared at the custom house.

CLE'ARER, klēre'ûr. *n. s.* [from *clear*.] Brightener; purifier; enlightener.

Gold is a wonderful *clearer* of the understanding: it dissipates every doubt and scruple in an instant. *Addison.*

CLE'ARLY, klēre'lē. *adv.* [from *clear*.]

1. Brightly; luminously.

Mysteries of grace and salvation, which were but darkly disclosed unto them, have unto us more *clearly* shined. *Hooker.*

2. Plainly; evidently; without obscurity or ambiguity.

Christianity first *clearly* proved this noble and important truth to the world. *Rogers.*

3. With discernment; acutely; without embarrassment or perplexity of mind.

There is almost no man but sees *clearlier* and sharper the vices in a speaker than the virtues. *Ben Jonson.*

4. Without entanglement or distraction of affairs.

He that doth not divide, will never enter into business; and he that divideth too much, will never come out of it *clearly*. *Bacon's Essays.*

5. Without by-ends; without sinister views; honestly.

When you are examining these matters, do not take into consideration any sensual or worldly interest; but deal *clearly* and impartially with yourselves. *Tillotson.*

6. Without deduction or cost.

7. Without reserve; without evasion; without subterfuge.

By a certain day they should *clearly* relinquish unto the king all their lands and possessions. *Davies on Ireland.*

CLE'ARNESS, klēre'nēs. *n. s.* [from *clear*.]

1. Transparency; brightness.

It may be, percolation doth not only cause *clearness* and splendour, but sweetness of savour. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Glass in the furnace grows to a greater magnitude, and refines to a greater *clearness*, only as the breath within is more powerful, and the heat more intense. *Bacon.*

2. Splendour; lustre.

Love, more clear than yourself, with the *clearness*, lays a night of sorrow upon me. *Sidney.*

3. Distinctness; perspicuity.

If he chances to think right, he does not know how to convey his thoughts to another with *clearness* and perspicuity. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. Sincerity; honesty; plain dealing.

When the ease required dissimulation, if they used it, the former opinion spread abroad, of their good faith and *clearness* of dealing, made them almost invincible. *Bacon.*

5. Freedom from imputation.

I require a *clearness*. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

CLEARSI'GHTED, klēre-sī'tĕd. *adj.* [*clear* and *sight*.] Perspicuous; discerning; judicious.

Clearsighted reason wisdom's judgment leads;
And sense, her vassal, in her footsteps treads. *Denham.*

To CLE'ARSTARCH, klēre'stârtsh. *v. a.* [from *clear* and *starch*.] To stiffen with starch.

He took his present lodging at the mansion-house of a taylor's widow, who washes, and can *clear-starch* his bands. *Addison.*

To CLEAVE, klēve.[227] *v. n.* pret. I *clave*. [cleopan, Sax. *kleven*, Dutch.]

1. To adhere; to stick, to hold to.

The clarifying of liquors by adhesion, is effected when some *cleaving* body is mixed with the liquors, whereby the grosser parts stick to that *cleaving* body. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Water, in small quantity, *cleaveth* to any thing that is solid. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

When the dust groweth into hardness, and the clods *cleave* fast together. *Job.*

The thin chameleon, fed with air, receives
The colour of the thing to which he *cleaves*. *Dryden.*

2. To unite aptly; to fit.

New honours came upon him,
Like our strange garments, *cleave* not to their mould,
But with the aid of use. *Shakspeare.*

3. To unite in concord and interest; to adhere.

The apostles did conform the christians according to the pattern of the Jews, and made them *cleave* the better. *Hooker.*

The men of Judah *clave* unto their king. *Sam.*

If you shall *cleave* to my consent, when 'tis,
It shall make honour for you. *Shaksp.*

The people would revolt, if they saw any of the French nation to *cleave* unto. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

4. To be concomitant to; to be united with.

We cannot imagine, that, in breeding or begetting faith, his grace doth *cleave* to the one, and forsake the other. *Hooker.*

To CLEAVE, klēve. *v. a.* preter. I *clove*, I *clave*, I *cleft*; part. pass. *cloven*, or *cleft*. [cleopan, Sax. *kloven*, Dutch.]

1. To divide with violence; to split; to part forcibly into pieces.

And at their passing *cleave* th' Assyrian flood. *Milton.*

The fountains of it are said to have been *cloven*, or burst open. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The blessed minister his wings display'd,
And, like a shooting star, he *cleft* the night. *Dryden.*

Rais'd on her dusky wings, she *cleaves* the skies. *Dryden.*

Whom with such force he struck, he fell'd him down,
And *cleft* the circle of his golden crown. *Dryden.*

Or had the sun
Elected to the earth a nearer seat,
His beams had *cleft* the hill, the valley dry'd. *Blackmore.*

Where whole brigades one champion's arms o'erthrow,
And *cleave* a giant at a random blow. *Tickell.*

Not half so swift the trembling doves can fly,
When the fierce eagle *cleaves* the liquid sky. *Pope.*

2. To divide; to part naturally.

And every beast that parteth the hoof, and *cleaveth* the cleft into two claws. *Deuteronomy.*

To CLEAVE, klēve. *v. n.*

1. To part asunder.

Wars, 'twixt you twain, would be
As if the world should *cleave*, and that slain men
Should solder up the rift. *Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

The ground *clave* asunder that was under them. *Numbers.*

He cut the *cleaving* sky,
And in a moment vanish'd from her eye. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To suffer division.

It *cleaves* with a glossy polite substance, not plane, but with some little unevenness. *Newton's Opticks.*

CLE'AVER, klē'vûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *cleave*.]

1. A butcher's instrument to cut animals into joints.

You gentlemen keep a parcel of roaring bullies about me day and night, with huzzas and hunting horns, and ringing the changes on butcher's *cleavers*. *Arbuthnot.*

Tho' arm'd with all thy *cleavers*, knives,
And axes made to hew down lives. *Hudibras.*

2. A weed. Improperly written CLIVER.

CLEES, clēze. *n. s.* The two parts of the foot of beasts which are cloven-footed. *Skinner.* It is a country word, and probably corrupted from *claws*.

CLEF, klĭf. *n. s.* [from *clef*, key, Fr.] In musick, a mark at the beginning of the lines of a song, which shews the tone or key in which the piece is to begin. *Chambers.*

CLEFT, klĕft. *part. pass.* [from *cleave*.] Divided; parted asunder.

Fat with incense strew'd
On the *cleft* wood. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

I never did on *cleft* Parnassus dream,
Nor taste the sacred Heliconian stream. *Dryden.*

CLEFT, klĕft. *n. s.* [from *cleave*.]

1. A space made by the separation of parts; a crack; a crevice.

The easeades seem to break through the *clefts* and cracks of rocks. *Addison's Guardian.*

The extremity of this cape has a long *cleft* in it, which was enlarged and cut into shape by Agrippa, who made this the great port for the Roman fleet. *Addison on Italy.*

The rest of it, being more gross and ponderous, does not move far; but lodges in the *clefts*, craggs, and sides of the rocks, near the bottoms of them. *Woodward.*

2. In farriery.

Clefts appear on the bought of the pasterns, and are caused by a sharp and malignant humour, which frets the skin; and it is accompanied with pain, and a noisome stench. *Farrier's Dict.*

His horse it is the herald's weft,
No, 'tis a mare, and hath a *cleft*. *Ben Jonson.*

To CLE'FTGRAFT, klĕft'grâft. *v. a.* [*cleft* and *graft*.] To engraft by cleaving the stock of a tree, and inserting a branch.

Filberts may be *cleftgrafted* on the common nut. *Mortimer.*

CLE'MENCY, klĕm'mĕn-sē. *n. s.* [*clemence*, Fr *clementia*, Lat.]

1. Mercy; remission of severity; willingness to spare; tenderness in punishing.

I have stated the true notion of *clemency*, mercy, compassion, good-nature, humanity, or whatever else it may be called, so far as is consistent with wisdom. *Addison.*

2. Mildness; softness.

Then in the *clemency* of upward air
We'll scour our spots, and the dire thunder scar. *Dryden.*

CLE'MENT, klĕm'mĕnt. *adj.* [*clemens*, Lat.] Mild; gentle; merciful; kind; tender; compassionate.

You are more *clement* than vile men,
Who of their broken debtors take a third,
Letting them thrive again on the abatement. *Shaksp.*

CLENCH, klĭnsh. See CLINCH.

To CLEPE, klēpe. *v. a.* [clypian, Sax.] To call. Obsolete.

Three crabbed months had sowr'd themselves to death,
Ere I could make thee open thy white hand,
And *clepe* thyself my love. *Shakspeare.*

CLE'RGY, klêr'jè. *n. s.* [*clergè*, Fr. *clerus*, Lat. κληρὸς, Greek.] The body of men set apart by due ordination for the service of God.

We hold that God's *clergy* are a state which hath been, and will be as long as there is a church upon earth, necessary, by the plain word of God himself; a state whereunto the rest of God's people must be subject, as touching things that appertain to their soul's health. *Hooker.*

The convocation give a greater sum
Than ever, at one time, the *clergy* yet
Did to his predecessors part withal. *Shakspeare.*

CLE'RGYMAN, klêr'jè-mân.[88] *n. s.* [*clergy* and *man*.] A man in holy orders; a man set apart for ministration of holy things; not a laick.

How I have sped among the *clergymen*,
The sums I have collected shall express. *Shaksp.*

It seems to be in the power of a reasonable *clergyman* to make the most ignorant man comprehend his duty. *Swift.*

CLE'RICAL, klêr'è-kâl. *adj.* [*clericus*, Lat.] Relating to the clergy: as, a *clerical* man, a man in orders.

In *clericals* the keys are lined; and in colleges they use to line the table-men. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Unless we may more properly read *clarichords*.

CLERK, klârk.[100] *n. s.* [cleɼic, Sax. *clericus*, Latin.]

1. A clergyman.

All persons were stiled *clerks*, that served in the church of Christ, whether they were bishops, priests, or deacons. *Ayliffe.*

2. A scholar; a man of letters.

They might talk of book-learning what they would; but, for his part, he never saw more unfeaty fellows than great *clerks* were. *Sidney.*

The greatest *clerks* being not always the honestest, any more than the wisest, men. *South.*

3. A man employed under another as a writer.

My lord Bassanio gave his ring away
Unto the judge; and then the boy, his *clerk*,
That took some pains in writing, he begg'd mine. *Shakspeare.*

My friend was in doubt whether he could not exert the justice upon such a vagrant; but not having his *clerk* with him, who is a necessary counsellor, he let the thought drop. *Addison.*

4. A petty writer in public offices; an officer of various kinds.

Take a just view, how many may remark,
Who's now a lord, his grandsire was a *clerk*. *Granville.*

It may seem difficult to make out the bills of fare for the suppers of Vitellius. I question not but an expert clerk of a kitchen can do it. *Arbuthnot.*

5. The layman who reads the responses to the congregation in the church, to direct the rest.

CLE'RKSHIP, klârk'ship. *n. s.* [from *clerk*.]

1. Scholarship.

2. The office of a clerk of any kind.

He sold the *clerkship* of his parish, when it became vacant. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

CLEVE, klêve. } In composition, at the beCLIF, klîf. } ginning or end of the
CLIVE, klîv. } proper name of a place, denotes it to be situated on the side of a rock or hill; as *Cleveland*, *Clifton*, *Stancliff*.

CLE'VER, klêv'ûr.[98] *adj.* [of no certain etymology.]

1. Dexterous; skilful.

It was the *cleverer* mockery of the two. *L'Estrange.*

I read Dyer's letter more for the stile than the news. The man has a *clever* pen, it must be owned. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. Just; fit; proper; commodious.

I can't but think 't would sound more *clever*,
To me, and to my heirs for ever. *Pope.*

3. Well-shaped; handsome.

She called him gundy-guts, and he called her lousy Peg, though the girl was a tight *clever* wench as any was. *Arbuthnot.*

4. This is a low word, scarcely ever used but in burlesque or conversation; and applied to any thing a man likes, without a settled meaning.

CLE'VERLY, klêv'ûr-lè. *adv.* [from *clever*.] Dexterously; fitly; handsomely.

These would inveigle rats with th' scent,
And sometimes catch them with a snap,
As *cleverly* as th' ablest trap. *Hudibras.*

A rogue upon the highway may have as strong an arm, and take off a man's head as *cleverly*, as the executioner. *South.*

CLE'VERNESS, klêv'ûr-nês. *n. s.* [from *clever*.] Dexterity; skill; accomplishment.

CLEW, klû. *n. s.* [clyƿe, Sax. *klouwen*, Dutch.]

1. Thread wound upon a bottom; a ball of thread.

Eftsoons untwisting his deceitful *clew*,
He 'gan to weave a web of wicked guile. *Spenser.*

While, guided by some *clew* of heav'nly thread,
The perplex'd labyrinth we backward tread. *Roscommon.*

They see small *clews* draw vastest weights along,
Not in their bulk, but in their order, strong. *Dryd.*

2. A guide; a direction: because men direct themselves by a clew of thread in a labyrinth.

This alphabet must be your own *clew* to guide you. *Holder.*

Is there no way, no thought, no beam of light?
No *clew* to guide me thro' this gloomy maze,
To clear my honour, yet preserve my faith? *Smith.*

The reader knows not how to transport his thoughts over to the next particular, for want of some *clew*, or connecting idea, to lay hold of. *Watts's Logick.*

3. *Clew of the sail of a ship*, is the lower corner of it, which reaches down to that earing where the tackles and sheets are fastened. *Harris.*

To CLEW, klû. *v. a.* [from *clew*, a sea term.] *To clew the sails*, is to raise them, in order to be furled; which is done by a rope fastened to the clew of a sail, called the clew-garnet. *Harris.*

To CLICK, klîk. *v. n.* [*cliken*, Dutch; *cliqueter*, French; or perhaps the diminutive of *clack*.] To make a sharp, small, successive noise.

The solemn death-watch *click'd*, the hour she died;
And shrilling *crickets* in the chimney cried. *Gay.*

CLI'CKER, klîk'ûr. *n. s.* [from *click*.] A low word for the servant of a salesman, who stands at the door to invite customers.

CLI'CKET, klîk'ît. *n. s.* [from *click*.] The knocker of a door. *Skinner.*

CLI'ENT, klî'ênt. *n. s.* [*cliens*, Lat.]

1. One who applies to an advocate for counsel and defence.

There is due from the judge to the advocate some commendation, where causes are well handled; for that upholds in the *client* the reputation of his counsel. *Bacon's Essays.*

Advocates must deal plainly with their *clients*, and tell the true state of their case. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

2. It may be perhaps sometimes used for a dependant in a more general sense, as it was used among the Romans.

I do think they are your friends and *clients*,
And fearful to disturb you. *Ben Jonson.*

CLI'ENTED, klî'ên-têd. *particip. adj.* [from *client*.] Supplied with clients.

This due occasion of discouragement, the worst conditioned and least *clienled* petivoguers do yet, under the sweet bait of revenge, convert to a more plentiful prosecution of actions. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

CLIENTE'LE, klî-ên-tèle'. *n. s.* [*clientela*, Lat.] The condition or office of a client. A word scarcely used.

There's Varus holds good quarters with him;
And, under the pretext of *clientele*,
Will be admitted. *Ben Jonson.*

CLI'ENTSHIP, klî'ênt-ship. *n. s.* [from *client*.] The condition of a client.

Patronage and *clientship* among the Romans always descended; the plebeian houses had recourse to the patrician line which had formerly protected them. *Dryden.*

CLIFF, klîf. *n. s.* [*clivus*, Lat. clıf, clıoƒ, Sax.]

1. A steep rock; a rock, according to *Skinner*, broken and craggy. [*rupes*.]

The Leucadians did use to precipitate a man from a high *cliff* into the sea. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Mountaineers, that from Severus came,
And from the craggy *cliffs* of Tetrica. *Dryden.*

Wherever 'tis so found scattered upon the shores, there is it as constantly found lodged in the *cliffs* thereabouts. *Woodward.*

2. The name of a character in musick. Properly CLEF.

CLIFT, klîft. *n. s.* The same with CLIFF. Now disused.

Down he tumbled, like an aged tree,
High growing on the top of rocky *clift*. *Spenser.*

CLIMA'CTER, klî-mâk'tûr.[122] *n. s.* [κλιμακτηρ.] A certain space of time, or progression of years, which is supposed to end in a critical and dangerous time.

Elder times, settling their conceits upon *climacters*, differ from one another. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CLIMACT'ERICK, klîm-âk-têr'rîk.[530] } *adj.*
CLIMACTE'RICAL, klîm-âk-têr'rè-kâl. } from *climacter*.] Containing a certain number of years, at the end of which some great change is supposed to befal the body.

Certain observable years are supposed to be attended with some considerable changes in the body; as the seventh year; the twenty-first, made up of three times seven; the forty-ninth, made up of seven times seven; the sixty-third, being nine times seven; and the eighty-first, which is nine times nine: which two last are called the grand *climacterick*s.

The numbers seven and nine, multiplied into themselves, do make up sixty-three, commonly esteemed the great *climacterical* of our lives. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Your lordship being now arrived at your great *climacterique*, yet give no proof of the least dec y of your excellent judgment and comprehension. *Dryden.*

My mother is something better, though at her advanced age, every day is a *climacterick*. *Pope.*

CLI'MATE, klī'mât.[91] *n. s.* [κλίμα.]

1. A space upon the surface of the earth, measured from the equator to the polar circles; in each of which spaces the longest day is half an hour longer than in that nearer to the equator. From the polar circles to the poles, climates are measured by the increase of a month.

2. In the common and popular sense, a region, or tract of land, differing from another by the temperature of the air.

Betwixt th' extremes, two happier *climates* hold
The temper that partakes of hot and cold *Dryd.*

On what new happy *climate* are we thrown?
Dryden.

This talent of moving the passions cannot be of any great use in the northern *climates*. *Swift.*

To CLI'MATE, klī'mêt. *v. n.* To inhabit. A word only in *Shakspeare*.

The blessed gods
Purge all infection from our air, whilst you
Do *climate* here. *Shakspeare.*

CLI'MATURE, klī'mâ-tshûre.[463] *n. s.* The same with CLIMATE. Not in use.

Such harbingers preceding still the fates,
Have heav'n and earth together demonstrated
Unto our *climatures* and countrymen. *Shakspeare.*

CLI'MAX, klī'mâks. *n. s.* [κλίμαξ.] Gradation; ascent: a figure in rhetorick, by which the sentence rises gradually; as Cicero says to Catiline. Thou do'st nothing, movest nothing, thinkest nothing; but I hear it, I see it, and perfectly understand it.

Choice between one excellency and another is difficult; and yet the conclusion, by a due *climax*, is evermore the best. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

Some radiant Richmond every age has grac'd,
Still rising in a *climax*, till the last,
Surpassing all, is not to be surpast. *Granville.*

To CLIMB, klime. *v. n.* pret. *clomb* or *climbed*; part. *clomb* or *climbed*. [climan, Sax. *klimmen*, Dut.] To ascend up any place; to mount by means of some hold or footing. It implies labour and difficulty, and successive efforts.

You tempt the fury of my three attendants,
Lean famine, quartering steel, and *climbing* fire.
Shakspeare.

When shall I come to th' top of that same hill?—
—You do *climb* up it now. Look, how we labour.
Shakspeare.

Jonathan *climbed* up upon his hands and upon his feet. 1 *Sam.*

As a thief
Into the window *climbs*, or o'er the tiles,
So *clomb* the first grand thief into God's fold. *Milt.*

Thou sun! of this great world both eye and soul,
Acknowledge him thy greater; sound his praise
In thy eternal course, both when thou *climb'st*,
And when high noon hast gain'd, and when thou fall'st. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

No rebel Titan's sacrilegious crime,
By heaping hills on hills, can thither *climb*.
Roscommon.

Black vapours *climb* aloft, and cloud the day.
Dryden.

What controuling cause
Makes waters, in contempt of nature's laws,
Climb up, and gain th' aspiring mountain's height?
Blackmore.

To CLIMB, klime. *v. a.* To ascend; to mount.

Is 't not enough to break into my garden,
Climbing my walls, in spite of me the owner? *Shak.*

Thy arms pursue
Paths of renown, and *climb* ascents of fame. *Prior.*

Forlorn he must and persecuted fly;
Climb the steep mountain, in the cavern lie. *Prior.*

CLI'MBER, klī'mûr. *n. s.* [from *climb*.]

1. One that mounts or scales any place or thing; a mounter; a riser.

I wait not at the lawyer's gates,
Ne shoulder *climbers* down the stairs. *Carew's Surv.*

Lowliness is young ambition's ladder,
Whereto the *climber* upward turns his face. *Shaksp.*

2. A plant that creeps upon other supports.

Ivy, briony, honey-suckles, and other *climbers*, must be dug up. *Mortimer.*

3. The name of a particular herb.

The seeds are gathered into a little head, ending in a kind of rough plume; whence it is called by the country people *old man's beard*. *Miller.*

To CLI'MBER, klī'mûr. *v. n.* [from *clamber*.] To mount with effort; to climb.

In scaling the youngest to pluck off his becke,
Beware how ye *climber* for breaking your neck.
Tusser.

CLIME, klime, *n. s.* [contracted from *climate*, and therefore properly poetical. Climate; region; tract of earth.

He can spread thy name o'er land and seas,
Whatever *clime* the sun's bright circle warms.
Milton.

They apply the celestial description of other *climes* unto their own. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Of beauty, sing, her shining progress view,
From *clime* to *clime* the dazzling light pursue.
Granville.

We shall meet
In happier *climes*, and on a safer shore. *Addison.*

Health to vigorous bodies, or fruitful seasons in temperate *climes*, are common and familiar blessings. *Atterbury.*

To CLINCH, klinsh. *v. a.* [clýnga, Sax. to knock, *Junius; clingo*, in Festus, to encompass, *Minshew*.]

1. To hold in the hand with the fingers bent over it.

Simois rowls the bodies and the shields
Of heroes, whose dismember'd hands yet bear
The dart aloft, and *clinch* the pointed spear. *Dryd.*

2. To contract or double the fingers.

Their tallest trees are about seven feet high, the tops whereof I could but just reach with my fist *clinch'd*. *Swift.*

3. To bend the point of a nail on the other side.

4. To confirm; to fix: as, *to* clinch *an argument*.

CLINCH, klinsh. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A word used in a double meaning; a pun; an ambiguity; a duplicity of meaning, with an identity of expression. How it obtains this meaning is difficult to find. A nail caught on the *other side*, and *doubled*, is a nail clinched: a word taken in a *different meaning*, and *doubled* in sense, is likewise a *clinch*.

Such as they are, I hope they will prove, without a *clinch*, luciferous; searching after the nature of light. *Boyle.*

Pure *clinches* the suburbian muse affords,
And Panton waging harmless war with words. *Dryd.*

Here one poor word a hundred *clinches* makes.
Pope.

2. That part of the cable which is fastened to the ring of the anchor.

CLI'NCHER, klinsh'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *clinch*.] A cramp; a holdfast; a piece of iron bent down to fasten planks.

The wimbles for the work Calypso found;
With those he pierc'd 'em, and with *clinchers* bound.
Pope.

To CLING, kling. *v. n.* pret. *I clung*; part. *I have clung*. [*klynger*, Danish.]

1. To hang upon by twining round; to stick to; to hold fast upon.

The broil long doubtful stood;
As two spent swimmers that do *cling* together,
And choak their art. *Shakspeare.*

The fontanel in his neck was described by the *clinging* of his hair to the plaster. *Wiseman's Surg.*

When they united and together *clung*,
When undistinguish'd in one heap they hung.
Blackmore.

See in the circle next Eliza plac'd,
Two babes of love close *clinging* to her waist. *Pope.*

That they may the closer *cling*,
Take your blue ribbon for a string. *Swift.*

2. To adhere, as followers or friends.

Most popular consul he is grown, methinks:
How the rout *cling* to him! *Ben Jonson's Cataline.*

3. To dry up; to consume; to waste; to pine away. [Beclungen þeop a withered tree.]

If thou speak'st false,
Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive,
Till famine *cling* thee. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

CLI'NGY, kling'ė. *adj.* [from *cling*.] Apt to cling; adhesive.

CLI'NICAL, klin'ė-kâl. } *adj.* [κλίνω to lie
CLI'NICK, klin'ik. } down.] Those that keep their beds; those that are sick, past hopes of recovery. A *clinical* lecture is a discourse upon a disease, made by the bed of the patient.

A *clinical convert*, one that is converted on his death-bed. This word occurs often in the works of *Taylor*.

To CLINK, klink. *v. a.* [perhaps softened from *clank*, or corrupted from *click*.] To strike so as to make a small sharp noise.

Five years! a long lease for the *clinking* of pewter. *Shakspeare.*

To CLINK, klink. *v. n.* To utter a small, sharp, interrupted noise.

The sever'd bars
Submissive *clink* against your brazen portals. *Prior.*

Underneath th' umbrella's oily shed,
Safe thro' the wet on *clinking* pattens tread. *Gay.*

CLINK, klink. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A sharp successive noise; a knocking.

I heard the *clink* and fall of swords. *Shakspeare.*

2. It seems in *Spenser* to have some unusual sense. I believe the knocker of a door.

Tho' creeping close, behind the wicket's *clink*,
Privily he peeped out thro' a chink. *Spenser.*

CLI'NQUANT, klink'ânt. *adj.* [Fr.] Dressed in embroidery, in spangles, false glitter, tinsel finery.

To-day the French,
All *clinquant*, all in gold, like heathen gods,
Shone down the English. *Shakspeare.*

To CLIP, klip. *v. a.* [clippan, Sax.]

1. To embrace, by throwing the arms round; to hug; to enfold in the arms.

He that before shunn'd her, to shun such harms,
Now runs and takes her in his *clipping* arms. *Sidney.*

Here I *clip*
The anvil of my sword, and do contest
Hotly and nobly with thy love. *Shakspeare.*

O nation, that thou couldst remove
That Neptune's arms, who *clippeth* thee about.
Shakspeare.

Enter the city; *clip* your wives, your friends;
Tell them your feats. *Shakspeare.*

The jades
That drag the tragick melancholy night,

Who with their drowsy, slow, and flagging wings,
Clip dead men's graves. *Shakspeare.*
The male resteth on the back of the female, *clipping* and embracing her with his legs about the neck and body. *Ray.*

2. To cut with sheers. [*klipper*, Danish; *klippen*, Dutch; apparently from the same radical sense, since sheers cut by inclosing and embracing.]

Your sheers come too late to *clip* the bird's wings, that already is flown away. *Sidney.*
Then let him, that my love shall blame,
Or *clip* love's wings, or quench love's flame. *Suckling.*
He *clips* hope's wings, whose airy bliss
Much higher than fruition is. *Denham.*
But love had *clipp'd* his wings and cut him short,
Confin'd within the purlieus of his court. *Dryden.*
If mankind had had wings, as perhaps some extravagant atheists may think us deficient in that, all the world must have consented to *clip* them. *Bentley.*
By this lock, this sacred lock, I swear,
Which never more shall join its parted hair,
Clipp'd from the lovely head where late it grew. *Pope.*
He spent every day ten hours dozing, *clipping* papers, or darning his stockings. *Swift.*

3. Sometimes with *off*.

We should then have as much feeling upon the *clipping off* a hair, as the cutting of a nerve. *Bentley's Sermons.*

4. It is particularly used of those who diminish coin, by paring the edges.

This design of new coinage, is just of the nature of *clipping*. *Locke.*

5. To curtail; to cut short.

All my reports go with the modest truth;
Nor more, nor *clipt*, but so. *Shakspeare.*
Mrs. Mayoress *clipped* the king's English. *Addis.*
Even in London, they *clip* their words after one manner about the court, another in the city, and a third in the suburbs. *Swift.*

6. To confine; to hold; to contain.

Where is he living, *clipt* in with the sea,
Who calls me pupil? *Shakspeare.*

To CLIP, klip. *v. n.* A phrase in falconry.

Some falcon stoops at what her eye design'd,
And with her eagerness the quarry miss'd,
Straight flies at check, and *clips* it down the wind. *Dryden.*

CLI'PPER, klip'pûr. *n. s.* [from *clip*.] One that debases coin by cutting.

It is no English treason to cut
French crowns, and to-morrow the king
Himself will be a *clipper*. *Shakspeare.*
No coins pleased some medallists more than those which had passed through the hands of an old Roman *clipper*. *Addison.*

CLI'PPING, klip'ping. *n. s.* [from *clip*.] The part cut or clipped off.

Beings purely material, without sense or thought, as the *clippings* of our beards, and pairings of our nails. *Locke.*

CLI'VER, kli'vûr. *n. s.* An herb. More properly written *cleaver*.

It grows wild, the seeds sticking to the clothes of such as pass by them. It is sometimes used in medicine. *Miller.*

CLOAK, klôke. *n. s.* [lach, Saxon.]

1. The outer garment, with which the rest are covered.

You may bear it
Under a *cloke* that is of any length. *Shakspeare.*
Their *clokes* were cloth of silver, mixed with gold. *Dryden.*
All arguments will be as little able to prevail, as the wind did with the traveller to part with his *cloak*, which he held only the faster. *Locke.*
Nimbly he rose, and cast his garment down;
That instant in his *cloak* I wrapt me round. *Pope.*

2. A concealment; a cover.

Not using your liberty for a *cloak* of maliciousness. *Peter.*

To CLOAK, klôke. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a cloak.

2. To hide; to conceal.

Most heavenly fair, in deed and view,
She by creation was, till she did fall;
Thenceforth she sought for helps to *cloak* her crimes withal. *Spenser.*

CLO'AKBAG, klôke'bâg. *n. s.* [from *cloak* and *bag*.] A portmantcau; a bag in which clothes are carried.

Why do'st thou converse with that trunk of humours, that stuffed *cloakbag* of guts? *Shakspeare.*
I have already fit
('Tis in my *cloakbag*) doublet, hat, hose, all
That answer to them. *Shakspeare.*

CLOCK, klôk. *n. s.* [*clocc*, Welsh, from *clôch* a bell, Welsh and Armorick; *cloche*, Fr.]

1. The instrument which, by a series of mechanical movements, tells the hour by a stroke upon a bell.

If a man be in sickness or pain, the time will seem longer without a *clock* or hour-glass than with it. *Bacon.*
The picture of Jerome usually described at his study, is with a *clock* hanging by. *Brown's V. Err.*
I told the *clocks*, and watch'd the wasting light. *Dryden.*

2. It is an usual expression to say, *What is it of the clock*, for *What hour is it?* Or *ten o'clock*, for *the tenth hour.*

What is 't o'clock?——
——Upon the stroke of four. *Shakspeare.*
Macicaus set forward about *ten o'clock* in the night. *Knolles.*
About *nine of the clock* at night the king marched out of the North-port. *Clarendon.*

3. *The clock of a stocking;* the flowers or inverted work about the ankle.

His stockings with silver *clocks* were ravished from him. *Swift.*

4. An insect; a sort of beetle. *Dict.*

CLO'CKMAKER, klôk'mâ-kûr. *n. s.* [*clock* and *maker*.] An artificer whose profession is to make clocks.

This inequality has been diligently observed by several of our ingenious *clockmakers*, and equations been made and used by them. *Derham.*

CLO'CKWORK, klôk'wûrk. *n. s.* [from *clock* and *work*.] Movements by weights or springs, like those of a clock.

So if unprejudie'd you scan
The goings of this *clockwork*, man;
You find a hundred movements made
By fine devices in his head:
But 'tis the stomach's solid stroke,
That tells this being what 's o'clock. *Prior.*
Within this hollow was Vulcan's shop, full of fire and *clockwork*. *Addison.*
You look like a puppet moved by *clockwork*. *Arbuthnot.*

CLOD, klôd. *n. s.* [clud, Sax. a little hillock; *klotte*, Dutch.]

1. A lump of earth or clay; such a body of earth as cleaves or hangs together.

The earth that casteth up from the plough a great *clod*, is not so good as that which casteth up a smaller *clod*. *Bacon.*
I'll cut up, as plows
Do barren lands, and strike together flints
And *clods*, th' ungrateful senate and the people. *Ben Jonson.*
Who smooths with harrows, or who pounds with rakes,
The crumbling *clods*. *Dryden.*

2. A turf; the ground.

Byzantians boast, that on the *clod*,
Where once their sultan's horse has trod,
Grows neither grass, nor shrub, nor tree. *Swift.*

3. Any thing concreted together in a cluster.

Fishermen who make holes in the ice to dip up fish with their nets, light on swallows congealed in *clods* of a slimy substance; and carrying them home to their stoves, the warmth restoreth them to life and flight. *Carew.*

4. A lump; a mass of metal.

One at the forge
Labouring, two massy *clods* of iron and brass
Had melted. *Milton.*

5. Any thing vile, base, and earthy; as the body of man, compared to his soul.

And ye high heavens, the temple of the gods,
In which a thousand torches, flaming bright,
Do burn, that to us, wretched earthly *clods*,
In dreadful darkness lend desired light. *Spenser.*
The spirit of man,
Which God inspir'd, cannot together perish
With this corporeal *clod*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
How the purer spirit is united to this *clod*, is a knot too hard for our degraded intellects to unite. *Glanville.*
In moral reflections there must be heat, as well as dry reason, to inspire this cold *clod* of clay which we carry about with us. *Burnet's Theory.*

6. A dull, gross, stupid fellow; a dolt.

The vulgar! a scarce animated *clod*,
Ne'er pleas'd with aught above 'em. *Dryden.*

To CLOD, klôd. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather into concretions; to coagulate: for this we sometimes use *clot*.

Let us go find the body, and from the stream,
With lavers pure, and cleansing herbs, wash off
The *clodded* gore. *Milton.*

To CLOD, klôd. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pelt with clods.

CLO'DDY, klôd'dè. *adj.* [from *clod*.]

1. Consisting of earth or clods; earthy; muddy; miry; mean; gross; base.

The glorious sun,
Turning with splendour of his precious eye
The meagre *cloddy* earth to glittering gold. *Shaksp.*

2. Full of clods unbroken.

These lands they sow always under furrow about Michaelmas, and leave it as *cloddy* as they can. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CLO'DPATE, klôd'pâte. *n. s.* [*clod* and *pate*.] A stupid fellow; a dolt; a thickskull.

CLO'DPATED, klôd'pâ-têd. *adj.* [from *clodpate*.] Stupid; dull; doltish; thoughtless.

My *clodpated* relations spoiled the greatest genius in the world, when they bred me a mechanick. *Arbuthnot.*

CLO'DPOLL, klôd'pôle. *n. s.* [from *clod* and *poll*.] A thickskull; a dolt; a blockhead.

This letter being so excellently ignorant, he will find that it comes from a *clodpoll*. *Shakspeare.*

To CLOG, klôg. *v. a.* [It is imagined by *Skinner* to come from *log;* by *Casaubon* derived from κλόιος, a dog's collar, being thought to be first hung upon fierce dogs.]

1. To load with something that may hinder motion; to encumber with shackles; to impede, by fastening to the neck or leg a heavy piece of wood or iron.

If you find so much blood in his liver as will *clog* the foot of a flea, I'll eat the rest of the anatomy. *Shakspeare.*
Let a man wean himself from these worldly impediments, that here *clog* his soul's flight. *Digby.*
The wings of birds were *clogg'd* with ice and snow. *Dryden.*
Fleshly lusts do debase men's minds, and *clog*

their spirits, make them gross and foul, listless and unactive. *Tillotson.*

Gums and pomatums shall his flight restrain,
While *clogg'd* he beats his silken wings in vain.
Pope.

2. To hinder; to obstruct.

The gutter'd rocks and congregated sands,
Traitors ensteep'd to *clog* the guiltless keel. *Shaks.*

His majesty's ships were over-pestered and *clogged* with great ordnance, whereof there is a superfluity. *Raleigh.*

3. To load; to burthen; to embarrass.

Since thou hast far to go, bear not along
The *clogging* burthen of a guilty soul. *Shakspeare.*

You 'll rue the time
That *clogs* me with this answer. *Shakspeare.*

They lanc'd a vein, and watch'd returning breath;
It came, but *clogg'd* with symptoms of his death.
Dryden.

All the commodities are *clogg'd* with impositions.
Addison.

4. In the following passage it is improper, for its meaning always includes hindrance.

Clocks and jacks, though the screws and teeth of the wheels and nuts be never so smooth, yet, if they be not oiled, will hardly move; though you *clog* them with never so much weight. *Ray.*

To CLOG, klôg. *v. n.*

1. To coalesce; to adhere. In this sense, perhaps, only corruptly used for *clod* or *clot*.

Move it sometimes with a broom, that the seeds *clog* not together. *Evelyn.*

2. To be encumbered or impeded by some extrinsick matter.

In working through the bone, the teeth of the saw will begin to *clog*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

CLOG, klôg. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A load; a weight; any encumbrance hung upon any animal or thing to hinder motion.

I 'm glad at soul I have no other child;
For thy escape would teach me tyranny,
To hang *clogs* on them. *Shakspeare.*

I did but prompt the age to quit their *clogs*,
By the known rules of ancient liberty. *Milton.*

As a dog, committed close
For some offence, by chance breaks loose,
And quits his *clog;* but all in vain,
He still draws after him his chain. *Hudibras.*

2. An encumbrance; a hindrance; an obstruction; an impediment.

Weariness of the flesh is an heavy *clog* to the will. *Hooker.*

They're our *clogs*, not their own; if a man be
Chain'd to a galley, yet the galley's free. *Donne.*

Their prince made no other step than rejecting the pope's supremacy, as a *clog* upon his own power and passions. *Swift.*

Slavery is, of all things, the greatest *clog* and obstacle to speculation. *Swift.*

3. A kind of additional shoe, worn by women to keep them from wet.

4. A wooden shoe.

In France the peasantry goes barefoot; and the middle sort, throughout all that kingdom, makes use of wooden *clogs*. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

CLO'GGINESS, klôg'gê-nês. *n. s.* [from *cloggy*.] The state of being clogged.

CLO'GGY, klôg'gê.[283] *adj.* [from *clog*.] That which has the power of clogging up.

By additaments of some such nature, some grosser and *cloggy* parts are retained; or else much subtilized, and otherwise altered. *Boyle.*

CLO'ISTER, klôis'tûr. *n.s.* [clâs, Welsh; cluɼcen, Sax. *closter*, Germ. *klooster*, Dut. *claustro*, Ital. *cloistre*, Fr. *claustrum*, Lat.]

1. A religious retirement; a monastery; a nunnery.

Nor in a secret *cloister* doth he keep
These virgin spirits until their marriage-day.
Davies.

Some solitary *cloister* will I choose,
And there with holy virgins live immur'd. *Dryden.*

How could he have the leisure and retiredness of the *cloister*, to perform those acts of devotion.
Atterbury.

2. A peristyle; a piazza.

To CLO'ISTER, klôis'tûr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a religious house; to confine; to immure; to shut up from the world.

Cloister thee in some religious house. *Shaksp.*

They have by commandment, though in form of courtesy, *cloistered* us within these walls for three days. *Bacon.*

It was of the king's first acts to *cloister* the queen dowager in the nunnery of Bermondsey. *Bacon.*

Nature affords plenty of beauties, that no man need complain if the deformed are *cloistered* up.
Rymer's Tragedies.

CLO'ISTERAL, klôis'tûr-âl.[88] *adj.* [from *cloister*.] Solitary; retired; religiously recluse.

Upon this ground many *cloisteral* men, of great learning and devotion, prefer contemplation before action. *Walton's Angler.*

CLO'ISTERED, klôis'tûrd. *particip. adj.* [from *cloister*.]

1. Solitary; inhabiting cloisters.

Ere the bat hath flown
His *cloister'd* flight, there shall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

2. Built with peristyles or piazzas.

The Greeks and Romans had commonly two *cloistered* open courts, one serving for the women's side, and the other for the men. *Wotton's Architect.*

CLO'ISTRESS, klôis'três. *n. s.* [from *cloister*.] A nun; a lady who has vowed religious retirement.

Like a *cloistress* she will veiled walk,
And water once a day her chamber round
With eye-offending brine. *Shakspeare.*

CLOKE, klôke. *n. s.* See CLOAK.

CLOMB, klôm. [pret. of *To climb*.]

Ask to what end they *clomb* that tedious height.
Spenser.

So *clomb* this first grand thief into God's fold.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

To CLOOM, klôôm. *v. a.* [corrupted from *cleam*, clæmian, Sax. which is still used in some provinces.] To close or shut with glutinous or viscous matter.

Rear the hive enough to let them in, and *cloom* up the skirts, all but the door. *Mortimer.*

To CLOSE, klôze.[437] *v. a.* [*closa*, Armorick; *kluys*, Dutch; *clos*, Fr. *clausus*, Lat.]

1. To shut; to lay together.

Sleep instantly fell on me, call'd
By nature as in aid, and *clos'd* mine eyes. *Milton.*

When the sad wife has *clos'd* her husband's eyes;
Lies the pale corps, not yet entirely dead? *Prior.*

I soon shall visit Hector, and the shades
Of my great ancestors. Cephisa, thou
Wilt lend a hand to *close* thy mistress' eyes. *Philips.*

2. To conclude; to end; to finish.

One frugal supper did our studies *close*. *Dryden.*

I close this with my earnest desires that you will seriously consider your estate. *Wake.*

Edward and Henry, now the boast of fame;
And virtuous Alfred, a more sacred name;
After a life of generous toils endur'd,
Clos'd their long glories with a sigh, to find
Th' unwilling gratitude of base mankind. *Pope.*

3. To inclose; to confine; to reposite.

Every one
According to the gift which bounteous nature
Hath in him *clos'd*. *Shaksp.*

4. To join; to unite fractures; to consolidate fissures.

The armourers accomplishing the knights,
With busy hammers *closing* rivets up. *Shakspeare.*

There being no winter yet to *close* up and unite its parts, and restore the earth to its former compactness. *Burnet.*

As soon as any publick rupture happens, it is immediately *closed* up by moderation and good offices.
Addison on Italy.

All the traces drawn there are immediately *closed* up, as though you wrote them with your finger on the surface of a river. *Watts on the Mind.*

To CLOSE, klôze. *v. n.*

1. To coalesce; to join its own parts together.

They, and all that appertained to them, went down alive into the pit, and the earth *closed* upon them. *Numbers*, xvi. 33.

In plants, you may try the force of imagination upon the lighter motions, as upon their *closing* and opening. *Bacon.*

2. *To close upon.* To agree upon; to join in.

The jealousy of such a design in us would induce France and Holland to *close upon* some measures between them to our disadvantage. *Temple.*

3. *To close with.* } To come to an
To close in with. } agreement with; to comply with; to unite with.

Intire cowardice makes thee wrong this virtuous gentlewoman, to *close with* us. *Shakspeare.*

It would become me better, than to *close*
In terms of friendship *with* thine enemies. *Shak.*

There was no such defect in man's understanding, but that it would *close with* the evidence. *South.*

He took the time when Richard was depos'd,
And high and low *with* happy Harry *clos'd*. *Dryden.*

Pride is so unsociable a vice, that there is no *closing with* it. *Collier on Friendship.*

This spirit, poured upon iron, lets go the water; the acid spirit is more attracted by the fixed body; and lets go the water, to *close with* the fixed body.
Newton's Opticks.

Such a proof as would have been *closed with* certainly at the first, shall be set aside easily afterwards. *Atterbury.*

These governors bent all their thoughts and applications to *close in with* the people, now the stronger party. *Swift.*

4. *To close with.* To grapple with in wrestling.

CLOSE, klôse.[437 499] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing shut; without outlet.

The admirable effects of this distillation in *close*, which is like the wombs and matrices of living creatures. *Bacon.*

2. A small field inclosed.

I have a tree, which grows here in my *close*,
That mine own use invites me to cut down,
And shortly must I fell it. *Shaksp.*

Certain hedgers dividing a *close*, chanced upon a great chest. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

3. The manner of shutting: in this and the following sense it is pronounced as *cloze*.

The doors of plank were; their *close* exquisite,
Kept with a double key. *Chapman.*

4. Time of shutting up.

In the *close* of night,
Philomel begins her heav'nly lay. *Dryden.*

5. A grapple in wrestling.

The king went of purpose into the north; laying an open side unto Perkin to make him come to the *close*, and so to trip up his heels, having made sure in Kent beforehand. *Bacon.*

Both fill'd with dust, but starting up, the third *close* they had made,

Had not Achilles' self stood up. *Chapman.*

6. Pause; cessation, rest.

The air, such pleasure loth to lose,
With thousand echoes still prolongs each heav'nly *close*. *Milton.*
At ev'ry *close* she made, th' attending throng
Replied, and bore the burden of the song. *Dryden.*

7. A conclusion or end.

Speedy death,
The *close* of all my miseries and the halm. *Milton.*
Thro' Syria, Persia, Greece she goes;
And takes the Romans in the *close*. *Prior.*

CLOSE, klôse.[437 499] *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Shut fast, so as to leave no part open; as, a *close* box, a *close* house.

We suppose this bag to be tied *close* about, towards the window. *Wilkins.*

2. Having no vent; without inlet; secret; private; not to be seen through.

Nor could his acts too *close* a vizard wear,
To 'scape their eyes whom guilt had taught to fear. *Dryden.*

3. Confined; stagnant; without ventilation.

If the rooms be low-roofed, or full of windows and doors; the one maketh the air *close*, and not fresh; and the other maketh it exceeding unequal. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. Compact; solid; dense; without interstices or vacuities.

The inward substance of the earth is of itself an uniform mass, *close* and compact. *Burnet's Theory.*
The golden globe being put into a press which was driven by the extreme force of screws, the water made itself way thro' the pores of that very *close* metal. *Locke.*

5. Viscous; glutinous; not volatile.

This oil, which nourishes the lamp, is supposed of so *close* and tenacious a substance, that it may slowly evaporate. *Wilkins.*

6. Concise; brief; compressed; without exuberance or digression.

You lay your thoughts so *close* together, that were they *closer*, they would be crowded, and even a due connection would be wanting. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
Where the original is *close*, no version can reach it in the same compass. *Dryden.*
Read these instructive leaves, in which conspire
Fresnoy's *close* art, and Dryden's native fire. *Pope.*

7. Joined without any intervening distance or space, whether of time or place.

Was I a man bred great as Rome herself,
Equal to all her titles! that could stand
Close up with Atlas, and sustain her name
As strong as he doth heav'n! *Ben Jonson.*
We must lay aside that lazy and fallacious method of censuring by the lump, and must bring things *close* to the test of true or false. *Burnet.*
Plant the spring crocuses *close* to a wall. *Mortimer.*

Where'er my name I find,
Some dire misfortune follows *close* behind. *Pope.*

8. Approaching nearly; joined one to another.

Now sit we *close* about this taper here,
And call in question our necessities. *Shaksp.*

9. Narrow; as, a *close* alley.

10. Admitting small distance.

Short crooked swords in *closer* fight they wear. *Dryden.*

11. Undiscovered; without any token by which one may be found.

Close observe him for the sake of mockery.
Close, in the name of jesting! lie you there. *Shakspeare.*

12. Hidden; secret; not revealed.

A *close* intent at last to shew me grace. *Spens.*
Some spagyrists, that keep their best things *close*, will do more to vindicate their art, or oppose their antagonists, than to gratify the curious, or benefit mankind. *Boyle.*

13. Having the quality of secrecy; trusty.

Constant you are,
But yet a woman; and for secresy,
No lady *closer*. *Shakspeare.*

14. Having an appearance of concealment; cloudy; sly.

That *close* aspect of his
Does shew the mood of a much troubled breast. *Shakspeare.*

15. Without wandering; without deviation; attentive.

I discovered no way to keep our thoughts *close* to their business, but, by frequent attention, getting the habit of attention. *Locke.*

16. Full to the point, home.

I am engaging in a large dispute, where the arguments are not like to reach *close* on either side. *Dryden.*

17. Retired; solitary.

He kept himself *close* because of Saul. *Chronicles.*

18. Secluded from communication; as, a *close* prisoner.

19. Applied to the weather, dark; cloudy; not clear.

CLOSE, klôse. *adv.* It has the same meanings with *closely*, and is not always easily distinguished from the adjective.

1. Nearly; densely; secretly.

He his sleep
Disturb'd not, waiting *close* th' approach of morn. *Milton.*

Behind her death
Close following pace for pace, not mounted yet
On his purple horse. *Milton.*

2. It is used sometimes adverbially by itself, but more frequently in composition. As,

CLOSE-BANDED, klôse-bân'dêd. *adj.* In close order; thick ranged; or secretly leagued, which seems rather the meaning in this passage.

Nor in the house, which chamber ambushes
Close-banded, durst attack me. *Milton.*

CLOSE-BODIED, klôse-bôd'id.[99] *adj.* Made to fit the body exactly.

If any clergy shall appear in any *close-bodied* coat, they shall be suspended. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CLO'SE-HANDED, klôse-hân'dêd. *adj.* Covetous.

Galba was very *close-handed:* I have not read much of his liberalities. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CLOSE-PENT, klôse-pênt'. *adj.* Shut close; without vent.

Then in some *close-pent* room it crept along,
And, smould'ring as it went, in silence fed. *Dryd.*

CLO'SELY, klôse'lê. *adv.* [from *close*.]

1. Without inlet or outlet.

Putting the mixture into a crucible *closely* luted. *Boyle.*

2. Without much space intervening; nearly.

Follow Fluellen *closely* at the heels. *Shaksp.*

3. Attentively.

If we look more *closely*, we shall find
Most have the seeds of judgment in their mind. *Pope*

4. Secretly; slily.

A Spaniard, riding on the bay, sent some *closely* into the village, in the dark of the night. *Carew.*

5. Without deviation.

I hope I have translated *closely* enough, and given them the same turn of verse which they had in the original. *Dryden.*

CLO'SENESS, klôse'nês. *n. s* [from *close*.]

1. The state of being shut; or, the quality of admitting to be shut without inlet or outlet.

In drums, the *closeness* round about that preserveth the sound, maketh the noise come forth of the drum-hole more loud than if you should strike upon the like skin extended in the open air. *Bacon.*

2. Narrowness; straitness.

3. Want of air, or ventilation.

I took my leave, being half-stifled by the *closeness* of the room. *Swift.*

4. Compactness; solidity.

How could particles, so widely dispersed combine into that *closeness* of texture? *Bentley.*
The haste of the spirit to put forth and the *closeness* of the bark, cause prickles in boughs. *Bacon's Natural History.*

5. Recluseness; solitude; retirement.

I thus neglecting worldly ends, all dedicated
To *closeness*, and the bettering of my mind. *Shaksp.*

6. Secrecy; privacy.

To his confederates he was constant and just, but not open. Such was his enquiry, and such his *closeness*, as they stood in the light towards him, and he stood in the dark towards them. *Bacon.*
A journey of much adventure had been not communicated with any of his majesty's counsellors, being carried with great *closeness*, liker a business of love than state. *Wotton.*
We rise not against the piercing judgment of Augustus, nor the extreme caution or *closeness* of Tiberius. *Bacon's Essays.*
This prince was so very reserved, that he would impart his secrets to no body: whereupon this *closeness* did a little perish his understanding. *Collier.*

7. Covetousness; sly avarice.

Irus judged, that while he could keep his poverty a secret, he should not feel it: he improved this thought into an affectation of *closeness* and covetousness. *Addison's Spectator.*

8. Connection; dependance.

The actions and proceedings of wise men run in greater *closeness* and coherence with one another, than thus to drive at a casual issue, brought under no forecast or design. *South.*

CLO'SER, klô'zûr. *n. s.* [from *close*.] A finisher; a concluder.

CLO'SESTOOL, klôse'stôôl. *n. s.* [*close* and *stool*.] A chamber implement.

A pestle for his truncheon, led the van;
And his high helmet was a *close-stool* pan. *Garth.*

CLO'SET, klôz'it.[99] *n. s.* [from *close*.]

1. A small room of privacy and retirement.

The taper burneth in your *closet*. *Shaksp.*
He would make a step into his *closet*, and after a short prayer he was gone. *Wotton.*

2. A private repository of curiosities and valuable things.

He should have made himself a key, wherewith to open the *closet* of Minerva, where those fair treasures are to be found in all abundance. *Dryden.*
He furnishes her *closet* first, and fills
The crowded shelves with rarities of shells. *Dryden.*

To CLO'SET, klôz'it. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut up, or conceal, in a closet.

The heat
Of thy great love once spread, as in an urn,
Doth *closet* up itself. *Herbert.*

2. To take into a closet for a secret interview.

About this time began the project of *closeting*, where the principal gentlemen of the kingdom were privately catechised by his Majesty. *Swift.*

CLOSH, klôsh. *n. s.* A distemper in the feet of cattle; called also the *founder*. *Dict.*

CLO'SURE, klô'zhûre.[452] *n. s.* [from *close*.]

1. The act of shutting up.

The chink was carefully closed up: upon which *closure* there appeared not any change. *Boyle.*

2. That by which any thing is closed or shut.

I admire your sending your last to me quite open, without a seal, wafer, or any *closure* whatever. *Pope to Swift.*

3. The parts inclosing; inclosure.

O thou bloody prison!
Within the guilty *closure* of thy walls
Richard the Second here was hack'd to death. *Shakspeare.*

4. Conclusion; end. Not in use.

We'll hand in hand all headlong cast us down,
And make a mutual *closure* of our house. *Shaksp.*

CLOT, klŏt *n. s.* [probably, at first, the same with *clod*, but now always applied to different uses; or rather *klotte*, Dutch, a mass.] Concretion; coagulation; grume.

The white of an egg, with spirit of wine, doth bake the egg into *clots*, as if it began to poch. *Bacon.*

The opening itself was stopt with a *clot* of grumous blood. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

To CLOT, klŏt. *v. n.* [from the noun; or from *klotteren*, Dutch.]

1. To form clots, or clods; to hang together.

Huge unwieldy bones, lasting remains
Of that gigantick race; which, as he breaks
The *clotted* glebe, the plowman haply finds. *Philips.*

2. To concrete; to coagulate; to gather into concretions: as, *clotted* milk, *clotted* blood.

Here mangled limbs, here brains and gore,
Lie *clotted*. *Philips.*

3. To become gross.

CLOTH, klŏth.[467] *n. s.* plural *cloths* or *clothes*. [claŏ, Saxon.]

1. Any thing woven for dress or covering, whether of animal or vegetable substance.

A costly *cloth* of gold. *Drayton.*

The Spaniards buy their linen *cloths* in that kingdom. *Swift.*

2. The piece of linen spread upon a table.

Nor let, like Nævius, every error pass;
The musty wine, foul *cloth*, or greasy glass. *Pope.*

3. The canvass on which pictures are delineated.

I answer you right painted *cloth*, from whence you have studied your questions. *Shakspeare.*

Who fears a sentence, or an old man's saw,
Shall by a painted *cloth* be kept in awe. *Shakspeare.*

This idea, which we may call the goddess of painting and of sculpture, descends upon the marble and the *cloth*, and becomes the original of these arts. *Dryden.*

4. Any texture put to a particular use.

The king stood up under his *cloth* of state, took the sword from the protector, and dubbed the Lord Mayor of London knight. *Sir John Hayward.*

I'll make the very green *cloth* to look blue. *Ben Jonson.*

5. Dress; raiment.

I'll ne'er distrust my God for *cloth* and bread,
While lilies flourish, and the raven 's fed. *Quarles.*

6. *Cloth*, taken absolutely, commonly means a texture of wool.

7. In the plural. Dress; habit; garment; vesture; vestments: including whatever covering is worn on the body. In this sense always *clothes*, pronounced *clo's*.

He with him brought Pryene, rich array'd
In Claribellae's *clothes*. *Spenser.*

Take up these *clothes* here quickly: carry them to the laundress in Datchet-mead. *Shakspeare.*

Strength grows more from the warmth of exercises than of *cloaths*. *Temple.*

8. The covering of a bed.

Gazing on her midnight foes,
She turn'd each way her frighted head,
Then sunk it deep beneath the *clothes*. *Prior.*

To CLOTHE, klōthe.[467] *v. a.* pret. I *clothed*, or *clad*; particip. *clothed*, or *clad*. [from *cloth*.]

1. To invest with garments; to cover with dress, from cold and injuries.

An inhabitant of Nova Zembla having lived in Denmark, where he was *clothed*, took the first opportunity of making his escape into nakedness. *Addison's Freeholder.*

The Britons, in Cæsar's time, painted their bodies, and *clothed* themselves with the skins of beasts. *Swift.*

With superior boon may your rich soil
Exuberant nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land, the naked nations *clothe*,
And be th' exhaustless granary of a world. *Thomson.*

2. To adorn with dress.

We *clothe* and adorn our bodies; indeed, too much time we bestow upon that. Our souls also are to be *clothed* with holy habits, and adorned with good works. *Ray on Creation.*

Embroider'd purple *clothes* the golden beds. *Pope.*

3. To invest, as with clothes.

I put on righteousness, and it *clothed* me. *Job.*
Hast thou *clothed* his neck with thunder? *Job.*
I will also *clothe* her priests with salvation. *Psal.*
If thou beest he; but O how fall'n! how chang'd
From him, who in the happy realms of light,
Cloth'd with transcendent brightness, did'st out shine
Myriads though bright! *Milton.*

They leave the shady realms of night,
And, *cloth'd* in bodies, breathe your upper light. *Dryden.*

Let both use the clearest language in which they can *clothe* their thoughts. *Watts on the Mind.*

4. To furnish or provide with clothes.

Drowsiness shall *clothe* a man with rags. *Prov.*

To CLOTHE, klōthe. *v. n* To wear clothes.

Care no more to *clothe* and eat. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

CLO'THIER, klōthe'yĕr.[113] *n. s.* [from *cloth*.] A maker of cloth.

The *clothiers* all, not able to maintain
The many to them 'longing, have put off
The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers. *Shakspeare.*

His commissioners should cause *clothiers* to take wool, paying only two parts of the price. *Hayward.*

They shall only spoil the *clothier's* wool, and beggar the present spinners, at best. *Graunt.*

CLO'THING, klōthe'ing.[410] *n. s.* [from *To clothe*.] Dress; vesture; garments.

Thy bosom might receive my yielded spright,
And thine with it, in heav'n's pure *clothing* drest,
Through clearest skies might take united flight. *Fairfax.*

Your bread and *clothing*, and every necessary of life, entirely depend upon it. *Swift.*

CLOTHSHE'ARER, klōth'shēēr-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *cloth* and *shear*.] One who trims the cloth, and levels the nap.

My father is a poor man, and by his occupation a *clothshearer*. *Hakewill on Providence.*

CLO'TPOLL, klŏt'pōle. *n. s.* [from *clot* and *poll*.]

1. Thickskull; blockhead.

What says the fellow, there? call the *clotpoll* back. *Shakspeare.*

2. Head, in scorn.

I have sent Cloten's *clotpoll* down the stream,
In embassy to his mother. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

To CLO'TTER, klŏt'tŭr. *v n.* [*klotteren*, Dutch.] To concrete; to coagulate; to gather into lumps.

He dragg'd the trembling sire,
Slidd'ring thro' *clotter'd* blood and holy mire. *Dryden's Æneid.*

CLO'TTY, klŏt'tē. *adj.* [from *clot*.] Full of clods; concreted; full of concretions.

The matter expectorated is thin, and mixt with thick, *clotty*, bluish streaks. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Where land is *clotty*, and a shower of rain soaks through, you may make use of a roll to break it. *Mortimer.*

CLOUD, klŏŭd. *n. s.* [The derivation is not known. *Minshew* derives it from *claudo*, to shut; *Somner* from *clod*; *Casaubon* from αχλὺς, darkness; *Skinner* from *kladde*, Dutch, a spot.]

1. The dark collection of vapours in the air.

Now are the *clouds*, that lower'd upon our house,
In the deep bosom of the ocean buried. *Shakspeare.*

As a mist is a multitude of small but solid globules, which therefore descend; so a vapour, and therefore a watery *cloud*, is nothing else but a congeries of very small and concave globules, which therefore ascend, to that height in which they are of equal weight with the air, where they remain suspended, till, by some motion in the air, being broken, they descend in solid drops; either small, as in a mist; or bigger, when many of them run together, as in rain. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

Clouds are the greatest and most considerable of all the meteors, as furnishing water and plenty to the earth. They consist of very small drops of water, and are elevated a good distance above the surface of the earth; for a *cloud* is nothing but a mist flying high in the air, as a mist is nothing but a *cloud* here below *Locke.*

How vapours, turn'd to *clouds*, obscure the sky;
And *clouds*, dissolv'd, the thirsty ground supply. *Roscommon.*

The dawn is overcast, the morning low'rs,
And heavily in *clouds* brings on the day. *Addison.*

2. The veins, marks, or stains, in stones or other bodies.

3. Any state of obscurity or darkness.

Tho' poets may of inspiration boast,
Their rage, ill govern'd, in the *clouds* is lost. *Waller.*

How can I see the brave and young
Fall in the *cloud* of war, and fall unsung? *Addison.*

4. Any thing that spreads wide; as a crowd, a multitude.

The objection comes to no more than this, that, amongst a *cloud* of witnesses, there was one of no very good reputation. *Atterbury.*

To CLOUD, klŏŭd. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To darken with clouds, to cover with clouds; to obscure.

2. To make of sullen and gloomy appearance.

Be not disheartened then, nor *cloud* those looks,
That wont to be more cheerful and serene. *Milton.*

What sullen fury *clouds* his scornful brow! *Pope.*

3. To obscure; to make less evident.

If men would not exhale vapours to *cloud* and darken the clearest truths, no man could miss his way to heaven for want of light. *Decay of Piety.*

4. To variegate with dark veins.

The handle smooth and plain,
Made of the *clouded* olive's easy grain. *Pope.*

To CLOUD, klŏŭd. *v. n.* To grow cloudy; to grow dark with clouds.

CLO'UDBERRY, klŏŭd'bĕr-rē. *n. s.* [from *cloud* and *berry*; *chamæmorus*.] The name of a plant, called also *knotberry*. *Miller.*

CLO'UDCAPT, klŏŭd'kăpt. *adj.* [from *cloud* and *cap*.] Topped with clouds; touching the clouds.

The *cloudcapt* towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherits, shall dissolve. *Shaksp.*

CLOUDCOMPE'LLING, klŏŭd'kŏm-pĕl-lĭng.[410] *adj.* [A word formed in imitation of νεφεληγερέτης, ill understood.] An epithet

of Jupiter, by whom clouds were supposed to be collected.

Health to both kings, attended with a roar
Of cannons, echo'd from th' affrighted shore;
With loud resemblance of his thunder, prove
Bacchus the seed of *cloudcompelling* Jove. *Waller.*

Supplicating move
Thy just complaint to *cloudcompelling* Jove. *Dryd.*

CLO'UDILY, klôûd'dê-lê. *adv.* [from *cloudy.*]

1. With clouds; darkly.
2. Obscurely; not perspicuously.

Some had rather have good discipline delivered plainly, by way of precepts, than *cloudily* enwrapped in allegories. *Spenser.*

He was commanded to write so *cloudily* by Cornutus. *Dryden.*

CLO'UDINESS, klôû'dê-nês. *n. s.* [from *cloudy.*]

1. The state of being covered with clouds; darkness.

You have such a February face,
So full of frost, of storm, and *cloudiness.* *Shaksp.*

The situation of this island exposes it to a continual *cloudiness*, which in the summer renders the air colder, and in the winter warm. *Harvey.*

2. Want of brightness.

I saw a cloudy Hungarian diamond made clearer by lying in a cold liquor; wherein, he affirmed, that upon keeping it longer, the stone would lose more of its *cloudiness.* *Boyle.*

CLO'UDLESS, klôûd'lês. *adj.* [from *cloud.*] Without clouds; clear; unclouded; bright; luminous; lightsome; pure; undarkened.

This Partridge soon shall view in *cloudless* skies,
When next he looks through Galilæo's eyes. *Pope.*

How many such there must be in the vast extent of space, a naked eye in a *cloudless* night may give us some faint glimpse. *Cheyne.*

CLO'UDY, klôûd'dê. *adj.* [from *cloud.*]

1. Covered with clouds; obscured with clouds; consisting of clouds.

As Moses entered into the tabernacle, the *cloudy* pillar descended, and stood at the door. *Exodus.*

2. Dark; obscure; not intelligible.

If you content yourself frequently with words instead of ideas, or with *cloudy* and confused notions of things, how impenetrable will that darkness be! *Watts on the Mind.*

3. Gloomy of look; not open, not cheerful.

So my storm-beaten heart likewise is cheer'd
With that sun-shine, when *cloudy* looks are clear'd. *Spenser*

Witness my son, now in the shade of death,
Whose bright outshining beams thy *cloudy* wrath
Hath in eternal darkness folded up. *Shakspeare.*

4. Marked with spots or veins.
5. Not bright, wanting lustre.

I saw a *cloudy* diamond. *Boyle.*

CLOVE, klôve. [the preterite of *To cleave.*] See *To* CLEAVE.

Gyon's angry blade so fierce did play
On th' other's helmet, which as Titan shone,
That quite it *clove* his plumed crest in tway. *Fairy Queen.*

CLOVE, klôve. *n. s.* [*clou*, Fr. a nail, from the similitude of a clove to a nail.]

1. A valuable spice brought from Ternate in the East Indies. It is the fruit or seed of a very large tree.

Clove seems to be the rudiment or beginning of a fruit growing upon clove-trees. *Brown.*

2. Some of the parts into which garlick separates, when the outer skin is torn off. [In this sense it is derived from *clove*, the preterite of *cleave.*]

'Tis mortal sin an onion to devour;
Each *clove* of garlick is a sacred power. *Tate's Juv.*

CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER, klôve-jîl'lê-flôûr. *n. s.* [from its smelling like *cloves.*]

This genus may be divided into three classes; 1. The clove-gillyflower, or carnation. 2. The pink. 3. The sweet William. The carnation, or clove-gilly-flower, are distinguished into four classes. The first, called flakes, having two colours only, and their stripes large, going quite through the leaves. The second, called bizars, have flowers striped or variegated with three or four different colours. The third are piquettes: these flowers have always a white ground, and are spotted with scarlet, red, purple, or other colours. The fourth are called painted ladies: these have their petals of a red or purple colour on the upper side, and are white underneath. Of each of these classes there are numerous varieties. The true clove-gillyflower has been long in use for making a cordial syrup. There are two or three varieties commonly brought to the markets, which differ greatly in goodness; some having very little scent, when compared with the true sort. *Miller.*

CLO'VEN, klô'vn.[103] *part. pret.* [from *cleave.*] See *To* CLEAVE.

There is Aufidius, list you what work he makes
Among your *cloven* army. *Shakspeare.*

Now heap'd high
The *cloven* oaks and lofty pines do lie. *Waller*

A chap-fallen beaver, loosely hanging by
The *cloven* helm, and arch of victory. *Dryden.*

CLO'VEN-FOOTED, klô'vn-fût-êd. } *adj.*
CLO'VEN-HOOFED, klô'vn-hôôft. } [*cloven* and *foot*, or *hoof.*] Having the foot divided into two parts; not a round hoof; bisulcous.

There are the bisulcous or *cloven-hoofed;* as camels and beavers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The *cloven-footed* fiend is banish'd from us. *Dryd.*

Great variety of water-fowl, both whole and *cloven-footed*, frequent the waters. *Ray on the Creation.*

CLO'VER, klô'vûr. } *n. s.*
CLO'VER-GRASS, klô'vûr-grâs.[78 79] } [more properly *claver;* clæfep, Sax.]

1. A species of trefoil.

The even mead, that erst brought sweetly forth
The freckled cowslip, burnet, and green *clover.* *Shakspeare.*

Nature shall provide
Green grass and fatt'ning *clover* for their fare. *Dry.*

Clover improves land, by the great quantity of cattle it maintains. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

My Blouzelinda is the blithest lass,
Than primrose sweeter, or the *clover-grass.* *Gay.*

2. *To live in Clover*, is to live luxuriously; clover being extremely delicious and fattening to cattle.

Well, Laureat, was the night in *clover* spent? *Ogle.*

CLO'VERED, klô'vûrd.[369] *adj.* [from *clover.*] Covered with clover.

Flocks thick-nibbling thro' the *clover'd* vale. *Thomson.*

CLOUGH, klûf. *n. s.* [clough, Saxon.] The cleft of a hill; a cliff. In composition, a hilly place.

CLOUGH, klûf. *n. s.* [In commerce.] An allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight for the turn of the scale, that the commodity may hold out weight when sold by retail.

CLOUT, klôût. *n. s.* [clut, Saxon.]

1. A cloth for any mean use.

His garment nought but many ragged *clouts*,
With thorns together pinn'd, and patched was. *Spenser.*

A *clout* upon that head,
Where late the diadem stood. *Shakspeare.*

In pow'r of spittle and a *clout*,
Whene'er he please, to blot it out. *Swift.*

2. A patch on a shoe or coat.
3. Anciently, the mark of white cloth at which archers shot.

He drew a good bow; he shot a fine shoot; he would have clapt in the *clout* at twelve score. *Shakspeare.*

4. An iron plate to keep an axle-tree from wearing.

To CLOUT, klôût. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To patch; to mend coarsely.

I thought he slept, and put
My *clouted* brogues from off my feet, whose rudeness
Answer'd my steps too loud. *Shakspeare.*

The dull swain
Treads on it daily with his *clouted* shoon. *Milton.*

2. To cover with a cloth.

Milk some unhappy ewe,
Whose *clouted* leg her hurt doth shew. *Spenser.*

3. To join awkwardly or coarsely together.

Many sentences of one meaning *clouted* up together. *Ascham.*

CLO'UTED, klôû'têd. *participial adj.* Congealed; coagulated: corruptly used for *clotted.*

I've seen her skin the *clouted* cream,
And press from spongy curds the milky stream. *Gay.*

CLO'UTERLY, klôû'tûr-lê. *adj.* [probably by corruption from *louterly.*] Clumsy; awkward: as, a *clouterly* fellow.

The single wheel plough is a very *clouterly* sort. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CLOWN, klôûn. *n. s.* [Imagined by *Skinner* and *Junius* to be contracted from *colonus.* It seems rather a Saxon word, corrupted from *lown; loen*, Dut. a word nearly of the same import.]

1. A rustick; a country fellow; a churl.

He came with all his *clowns*, horsed upon cart-jades. *Sidney.*

The *clowns*, a boist'rous, rude, ungovern'd crew,
With furious haste to the loud summons flew. *Dryd.*

2. A coarse, ill-bred man.

In youth a coxcomb, and in age a *clown.* *Spect.*

A country squire, represented with no other vice but that of being a *clown*, and having the provincial accent. *Swift.*

CLO'WNERY, klôûn'ûr-rê. *n. s.* [from *clown.*] Ill-breeding; churlishness; rudeness; brutality.

The fool's conceit had both *clownery* and ill-nature. *L'Estrange.*

CLO'WNISH, klôûn'îsh. *adj.* [from *clown.*]

1. Consisting of rusticks or clowns.

Young Silvia beats her breast, and cries aloud
For succour from the *clownish* neighbourhood *Dry.*

2. Coarse; rough; rugged.

But with his *clownish* hands their tender wings
He brushes off. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

3. Uncivil; ill-bred; ill-mannered.

What if we essay'd to steal
The *clownish* fool out of your father's court? *Shakspeare.*

4. Clumsy; ungainly.

With a grave look, in this odd equipage,
The *clownish* mimick traverses the stage. *Prior.*

CLO'WNISHLY, klôûn'îsh-lê. *adv.* [from *clownish.*] Coarsely; rudely; brutally.

CLO'WNISHNESS, klôûn'îsh-nês. *n. s.* [from *clownish.*]

1. Rusticity; coarseness; unpolished rudeness.

Even his Dorick dialect has an incomparable sweetness in its *clownishness.* *Pope.*

If the boy should not make legs very gracefully, a dancing master will cure that defect, and wipe off that plainness which the a-la-mode people call *clownishness.* *Locke.*

2. Incivility; brutality.

CLOWN'S MUSTARD, klôûnz-mûs'tẽrd. *n. s.* An herb. *Dict.*

To CLOY, klôé. *v. a.* [*enclouer*, Fr. to nail up; to stop up.]

1. To satiate; to sate; to fill beyond desire; to surfeit; to fill to loathing.

The length of those speeches had not *cloyed* Pyrocles, though he were very impatient of long deliberations. *Sidney.*

The very creed of Athanasius, and that sacred hymn of glory, are reckoned as superfluities, which we must in any case pare away, lest we *cloy* God with too much service. *Hooker.*

Who can *cloy* the hungry edge of appetite
By bare imagination of a feast? *Shakspeare.*

Continually varying the same sense, and taking up what he had more than enough inculcated before, he sometimes *cloys* his readers instead of satisfying them. *Dryden.*

Whose little store her well taught mind does please,
Nor pinch'd with want, nor *cloy'd* with wanton ease. *Roscommon.*

Intemperance in eating and drinking, instead of delighting and satisfying nature, doth but load and *cloy* it. *Tillotson.*

Settle, *cloy'd* with custard and with praise,
Is gather'd to the dull of ancient days. *Pope.*

2. It seems to have, in the following passage, another sense; perhaps to strike the beak together.

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and *cloys* his beak,
As when his god is pleas'd. *Shaksp.*

3. To nail up guns, by striking a spike into the touch-hole.

CLOY'LESS, klôé'lẽs. *adj.* [from *cloy.*] That of which too much cannot be had; that which cannot cause satiety.

Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with *cloyless* sauce his appetite. *Shaksp.*

CLO'YMENT, klôé'mẽnt. *n. s.* [from *cloy.*] Satiety; repletion beyond appetite.

Alas! their love may be call'd appetite:
No motion of the liver, but the palate,
That suffers surfeit, *cloyment*, and revolt. *Shaksp.*

CLUB, klûb. *n. s.* [from *clwppa*, Welsh: *kluppel*, Dutch.]

1. A heavy stick; a staff intended for offence.

He strove his combred *club* to quit
Out of the earth. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

As he pulled off his helmet, a butcher slew him with the stroke of a *club*. *Hayward.*

Arm'd with a knotty *club* another came. *Dryd.*

2. The name of one of the suits of cards.

The *clubs* black tyrant first her victim died,
Spite of his haughty mien and barb'rous pride. *Pope.*

3. [From cleopan, to divide. *Skinner.*] The shot or dividend of a reckoning, paid by the company in just proportions.

A fuddling couple sold ale: their humour was to drink drunk, upon their own liquor: they laid down their *club*, and this they called forcing a trade. *L'Estrange.*

4. An assembly of good fellows, meeting under certain conditions.

What right has any man to meet in factious *clubs* to vilify the government? *Dryd. Medal. Ded.*

5. Concurrence; contribution; joint charge.

He's bound to vouch them for his own,
Tho' got b' implicite generation,
And general *club* of all the nation. *Hudibras.*

To CLUB, klûb. *v n.* [from the noun.]

1. To contribute to a common expence in settled proportions.

2. To join to one effect; to contribute separate powers to one end.

Till grosser atoms, tumbling in the stream
Of fancy, madly met, and *clubb'd* into a dream. *Dryden.*

Every part of the body seems to *club* and contribute to the seed; else why should parents, born blind or deaf, sometimes generate children with the same imperfections? *Ray.*

Let sugar, wine, and cream together *club*,
To make that gentle viand, syllabub. *King.*

The owl, the raven, and the bat,
Clubb'd for a feather to his hat. *Swift.*

To CLUB, klûb. *v. a.* To pay to a common reckoning.

Plums and directors, Shylock and his wife,
Will *club* their testors now to take your life. *Pope.*

Fibres being distinct, and impregnated by distinct spirits, how should they *club* their particular informations into a common idea? *Collier on Thought.*

CLUBHEA'DED, klûb'hêd-êd. *adj.* [*club* and *head.*] Having a thick head.

Small *clubheaded* anterinæ. *Derham.*

CLUBLA'W, klûb'lâw. *n. s.* [*club* and *law.*] Regulation by force; the law of arms.

The enemies of our happy establishment seem to have recourse to the laudable method of *clublaw*, when they find all other means for enforcing the absurdity of their opinions to be ineffectual. *Addison's Freeholder.*

CLU'BROOM, klûb'rôôm. *n. s.* [*club* and *room.*] The room in which a club or company assembles.

These ladies resolved to give the pictures of their deceased husbands to the *clubroom*. *Addison's Spect.*

To CLUCK, klûk. *v. n.* [*cloccian*, Welsh; *clochat*, Armorick; cloccan; Sax.; *klocken*, Dut.] To call chickens, as a hen.

She poor hen, fond of no second brood,
Has *cluck'd* thee to the wars. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Ducklings, though hatched by a hen, if she brings them to a river, in they go, though the hen *clucks* and calls to keep them out. *Ray on the Creation.*

CLUMP, klûmp. *n. s.* [formed from *lump.*]

1. A shapeless piece of wood, or other matter, nearly equal in its dimensions.

2. A cluster of trees; a tuft of trees or shrubs: anciently a *plumft*.

CLUMPS, klûmps. *n. s.* A numskull. *Skinner.*

CLU'MSILY, klûm'zẽ-lẽ. *adv.* [from *clumsy.*] Awkwardly; without readiness; without nimbleness; without grace.

He walks very *clumsily* and ridiculously. *Ray on the Creation.*

This lofty humour is *clumsily* and inartificially managed, when affected. *Collier on Pride.*

CLU'MSINESS, klûm'zẽ-nẽs. *n. s.* [from *clumsy.*] Awkwardness; ungainliness; want of readiness, nimbleness or dexterity.

The drudging part of life is chiefly owing to *clumsiness* and ignorance, which either wants proper tools, or skill to use them. *Collier on Fame.*

CLU'MSY, klûm'zẽ. *adj.* [This word, omitted in the other etymologists, is rightly derived by *Bailey* from *lompisch*, Dutch, stupid. In English, *lump*, *clumft*, *lumpish*, *clumpish*, *clumpishly*, *clumsily*, *clumsy.*] Awkward; heavy; artless; unhandy; without dexterity, readiness, or grace. It is used either of persons, or actions, or things.

The matter ductile and sequacious, apt to be moulded into such shapes, and machines, even by *clumsy* fingers. *Ray.*

But thou in *clumsy* verse, unlick'd, unpointed,
Hast shamefully defy'd. *Dryden.*

That *clumsy* outside of a porter,
How could it thus conceal a courtier? *Swift.*

CLUNG, klûng. The preterite and participle of *cling.*

CLUNG, klûng. *adj.* [clungu, Sax.] Wasted with leanness; shrunk up with cold.

To CLUNG, klûng. *v. n.* [clingan, Sax.] To dry as wood does, when it is laid up after it is cut. See *To* CLING.

CLU'STER, klûs'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [clyſtep, Sax. *klister*, Dutch.]

1. A bunch; a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together.

Grapes will continue fresh and moist all winter, if you hang them *cluster* by *cluster* in the roof of a warm room. *Bacon.*

A swelling knot is rais'd;
Whence in short space, itself the *cluster* shows,
And from earth's moisture, mixt with sun-beams, grows. *Denham.*

The saline corpuscles of one liquor do variously act upon the tinging corpuscles of another, so as to make many of them associate into a *cluster*, whereby two transparent liquors may compose a coloured one. *Newton.*

An elm was near, to whose embraces led,
The curling vine her swelling *clusters* spread. *Pope.*

2. A number of animals gathered together.

As bees
Pour forth their populous youth about the hive
In *clusters*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

There with their clasping feet together clung,
And a long *cluster* from the laurel hung. *Dryden.*

3. A body of persons collected: used in contempt.

We lov'd him; but like beasts,
And coward nobles, gave way to your *clusters*,
Who did hoot him out o' th' city. *Shaksp.*

My friend took his station among a *cluster* of mob, who were making themselves merry with their betters. *Addison.*

To CLU'STER, klûs'tûr. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow in bunches; to gather into bunches; to congregate.

Forth flourish'd thick the *clustering* vine. *Milton.*

Great father Bacchus, to my song repair;
For *clustering* grapes are thy peculiar care. *Dryd.*

Or from the forest falls the *cluster'd* snow,
Myriads of gems. *Thompson's Winter.*

To CLU'STER, klûs'tûr. *v. a.* To collect any thing into bodies.

CLUSTER-GRAPE, klûs'tûr-grâpe. *n. s.* [from *cluster* and *grape.*] The small black grape is by some called the currant, or *clustergrape*; which I reckon the forwardest of the black sort. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CLU'STERY, klûs'tûr-rẽ. *adj.* [from *cluster.*] Growing in clusters.

To CLUTCH, klûtsh. *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. To hold in the hand; to gripe; to grasp.

Is this a dagger I see before me,
The handle tow'rd my hand? Come let me *clutch* thee. *Shaksp.*

They,
Like moles within us, heave and cast about;
And, till they foot and *clutch* their prey,
They never cool. *Herbert.*

2. To comprize; to grasp.

A man may set the poles together in his head, and *clutch* the whole globe at one intellectual grasp. *Collier on Thought.*

3. To contract; to double the hand, so as to seize and hold fast.

Not that I have the power to *clutch* my hand,
When his fair angels would salute my palm.
Shaksp. King John.

CLUTCH, klůtsh. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The gripe; grasp; seizure.

2. Generally, in the plural, the paws, the talons.

It was the hard fortune of a cock to fall into the *clutches* of a cat. *L'Estrange.*

3. Hands, in a sense of rapacity and cruelty.

Your greedy slav'ring to devour,
Before 'twas in your *clutches* pow'r. *Hudibras.*

Set up the covenant on crutches,
'Gainst those who have us in their *clutches*. *Hudib.*

I must have great leisure, and little care of myself, if I ever more come near the *clutches* of such a giant. *Stillingfleet.*

CLU'TTER, klůt'tůr.[93] *n. s.* [See CLATTER.] A noise; a bustle; a busy tumult; a hurry; a clamour. A low word.

He saw what a *clutter* there was with huge, overgrown pots, pans, and spits. *L'Estrange.*

The fav'rite child, that just begins to prattle,
Is very humoursome, and makes great *clutter*,
Till he has windows on his bread and butter. *King.*

Prithee, Tim, why all this *clutter?*
Why ever in these raging fits? *Swift*

To CLU'TTER, klůt'tůr. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a noise, or bustle.

CLY'STER, glis'tůr. *n. s.* [χλυστηρ.] An injection into the anus.

If nature relieves by a diarrhœa, without sinking the strength of the patient, it is not to be stopt, but promoted gently by emollient *clysters*. *Arbuth.*

To COA'CE'RVATE, kŏ-ă-sĕr'vāte.[91] *v. a.* [*coacervo*, Lat.] To heap up together.

The collocation of the spirits in bodies, whether the spirits be *coacervate* or diffused.
Bacon's Natural History.

COACERVA'TION, kŏ-ăs-sĕr-vā'shůn. *n. s.* [from *coacervate*.] The act of heaping, or state of being heaped, together.

The fixing of it is the equal spreading of the tangible parts, and the close *coacervation* of them.
Bacon's Natural History.

COACH, kōtsh. *n. s.* [*coche*, Fr. *kotczy*, among the Hungarians, by whom this vehicle is said to have been invented. *Minshew.*] A carriage of pleasure, or state, distinguished from a chariot by having seats fronting each other.

Basilius attended for her in a *coach*, to carry her abroad to see some sports. *Sidney.*

A better would you fix?
Then give humility a *coach* and six. *Pope.*

Suppose that last week my *coach* was within an inch of overturning in a smooth even way, and drawn by very gentle horses. *Swift.*

To COACH, kōtsh. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To carry in a coach.

The needy poet sticks to all he meets,
Coach'd, carted, trod upon; now loose, now fast,
And carry'd off in some dog's tail at last. *Pope.*

COACH-BOX, kōtsh'bŏks. *n. s.* [*coach* and *box*.] The seat on which the driver of the coach sits.

Her father had two coachmen: when one was in the *coachbox*, if the coach swung but in the least to one side, she used to shriek.
Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.

COACH-HIRE, kōtsh'hīre. *n. s.* Money paid for the use of a hired coach.

You exclaim as loud as those that praise,
For scraps and *coach-hire*, a young noble's plays.
Dryden.

My expenses in *coach-hire* make no small article.
Spectator.

COACH-HOUSE, kōtsh'hŏůse.[313] *n. s.* [*coach* and *house*.] The house in which the coach is kept from the weather.

Let him lie in the stable or the *coach-house*.
Swift.

COACH-MAKER, kōtsh'mā-kůr.[98] *n. s.* [*coach* and *maker*.] The artificer whose trade is to make coaches.

Her chariot is an empty hazel-nut,
Made by the joyner Squirrel, or old Grub,
Time out of mind the fairies' *coach-makers*. *Shak.*

Take care of your wheels: get a new set bought, and probably the *coach-maker* will consider you.
Swift.

COACH-MAN, kōtsh'mân.[88] *n. s.* [*coach* and *man*.] The driver of a coach.

Thy nags, the leanest things alive,
So very hard thou lov'st to drive;
I heard thy anxious *coachman* say,
It cost thee more in whips than hay. *Prior.*

She commanded her trembling *coachman* to drive her chariot near the body of her king. *South.*

To COA'CT, kŏ-ăkt' *v. n.* [from *con* and *act*.] To act together; to act in concert. Not used.

But if I tell how these two did *coact*,
Shall I not lye in publishing a truth. *Shaksp.*

COA'CTION, kŏ-ăk'shůn. *n. s.* [*coactus*, Lat.] Compulsion; force, either restraining or impelling.

It had the passions in perfect subjection; and though its command over them was persuasive and political, yet it had the force of *coaction*, and despotical. *South.*

COA'CTIVE, kŏ-ăk'tĭv.[167] *adj.* [from *coact*.]

1. Having the force of restraining or impelling; compulsory; restrictive.

The Levitical priests, in the old law, never arrogated unto themselves any temporal or *coactive* power. *Raleigh.*

2. Acting in concurrence. Obsolete.

Imagination,
With what's unreal thou *coactive* art. *Shaksp.*

COADJU'MENT, kŏ-ăd'jů-mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *con* and *adjumentum*, Lat.] Mutual assistance. *Dict.*

COADJU'TANT, kŏ-ăd'jů-tănt. *n. s.* [from *con* and *adjuto*, Lat.] Helping; cooperating.

Thracius *coadjutant*, and the roar
Of fierce Euroclydon. *Philips.*

COADJU'TOR, kŏ-ăd-jů'tůr.[166] *n. s.* [from *con* and *adjutor*, Lat.]

1. A fellow-helper; an assistant; an associate; one engaged in the assistance of another.

I should not succeed in a project, whereof I have had no hint from my predecessors the poets, or their seconds or *coadjutors* the criticks. *Dryden.*

Away the friendly *coadjutor* flies. *Garth's Disp.*

A gownman of a different make,
Whom Pallas, once Vanessa's tutor,
Had fix'd on for her *coadjutor*. *Swift.*

2. [In the canon law.] One who is impowered or appointed to perform the duties of another.

A bishop that is unprofitable to his diocese ought to be deposed and no *coadjutor* assigned him. *Ayl.*

COADJU'VANCY, kŏ-ăd'jů-vân-sē. *n. s.* [from *con* and *adjuvo*, Lat.] Help; concurrent help; contribution of help; cooperation.

Crystal is a mineral body, in the difference of stones, made of a lentous percolation of earth, drawn from the most pure and limpid juice thereof; owing to the coldness of the earth some concurrence and *coadjuvancy*, but not immediate determination and efficiency. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

COADUNI'TION, kŏ-ăd-ů-nĭsh'ůn. *n. s.* [from *con*, *ad*, *unitio*, Lat.] The conjunction of different substances into one mass.

Bodies seem to have an intrinsick principle of, or corruption from, the *coadunition* of particles endued with contrary qualities. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To COAGME'NT, kŏ-ăg-mĕnt'. *v. a.* [from *con* and *agmen*, Lat.] To congregate or heap together. I have only found the participle in use.

Had the world been *coagmented* from that supposed fortuitous jumble, this hypothesis had been tolerable. *Glanville.*

COAGMENTA'TION, kŏ-ăg-mĕn-tā'shůn *n. s.* [from *coagment*.] Collection, or coacervation, into one mass; union; conjunction.

The third part rests in the well joining, cementing, and *coagmentation* of words, when it is smooth, gentle, and sweet. *Ben Jonson.*

COA'GULABLE, kŏ-ăg'ů-lă-bl. *adj.* [from *coagulate*.] That which is capable of concretion.

Stones that are rich in vitriol, being often drenched with rain water, the liquor will then extract a fine and transparent substance, *coagulable* into vitriol. *Boyle.*

To COA'GULATE, kŏ-ăg'ů-lāte.[91] *v. a.* [*coagulo*, Lat.] To force into concretions; as, by the affusion of some other substance, to turn milk.

Roasted in wrath and fire,
And thus o'ersized with *coagulate* gore. *Shaksp.*

Vivification ever consisteth in spirits attenuate, which the cold doth congeal and *coagulate*.
Bacon's Natural History.

Bitumen is found in lumps, or *coagulated* masses, in some springs. *Woodward's Natural History.*

The milk in the stomach of calves, which is *coagulated* by the runnet, is again dissolved and rendered fluid by the gall in the duodenum. *Arbuthnot.*

To COA'GULATE, kŏ-ăg'ů-lāte. *v. n.* To run into concretions, or congelations.

Spirit of wine commixed with milk, a third part spirit of wine, and two parts milk, *coagulateth* little, but mingleth; and the spirit swims not above.
Bacon.

About the third part of the oil olive, which was driven over into the receiver, did there *coagulate* into a whitish body, almost like butter. *Boyle.*

COAGULA'TION, kŏ-ăg-ů-lā'shůn. *n. s.* [from *coagulate*.]

1. Concretion; congelation; the act of coagulating; the state of being coagulated.

2. The body formed by coagulation.

As the substance of *coagulations* is not merely saline, nothing dissolves them but what penetrates and relaxes at the same time. *Arbuthnot.*

COA'GULATIVE, kŏ-ăg'ů-lā-tĭv. *adj.* [from *coagulate*.] That which has the power of causing concretion, or coagulation.

To manifest the *coagulative* power, we have sometimes in a minute arrested the fluidity of new milk, and turned it into a curdled substance, only by dexterously mingling with it a few drops of good oil of vitriol. *Boyle.*

COAGULA'TOR, kŏ-ăg'ů-lā-tůr.[521] *n. s.* [from *coagulate*.] That which causes coagulation.

Coagulators of the humours, are those things which expel the most fluid parts, as in the case of incrassating, or thickening; and by those things which suck up some of the fluid parts, as absorbents. *Arbuthnot.*

COAL, kōle.[295] *n. s.* [col, Sax. *kol*, Germ. *kole*, Dut. *kul*, Danish.]

1. The common fossile fewel.

Coal is a black, sulphureous, inflammatory matter, dug out of the earth, serving for fewel, common in Europe, though the English *coal* is of most repute. One species of pit coal is called *cannel*, or *canole* coal, which is found in the northern counties; hard, glossy, and light, apt to cleave into thin flakes, and, when kindled, yields a continual blaze till it be burnt out. *Chambers.*

Coals are solid, dry, opake, inflammable substances, found in large strata, splitting horizontally more easily than in any other direction; of a glossy hue, soft, and friable, not fusible, but easily inflammable, and leaving a large residuum of ashes. *Hill on Fossils.*

But age, enforc'd, falls by her own consent:
As *coals* to ashes, when the spirit's spent. *Denham.*

We shall meet with the same mineral lodged in *coals*, that elsewhere we found in marle. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. The cinder of scorched wood; charcoal.

Whatsoever doth so alter a body, as it returneth not again to that it was, may be called alteratio major; as when cheese is made of curds, or *coals* of wood, or bricks of earth. *Bacon.*

3. Fire; any thing inflamed or ignited.

You are no surer, no,
Than is the *coal* of fire upon the ice,
Or hailstones in the sun. *Shaksp.*

You have blown this *coal* betwixt my lord and me. *Shaksp.*

The rage of jealousy then fir'd his soul,
And his face kindled like a burning *coal*. *Dryden.*

To COAL, kōle. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To burn wood to charcoal.

Add the tinner's care and cost in buying the wood for this service; felling, framing, and piling it to be burnt; in fetching the same, when it is *coaled*, through such far, foul, and cumbersome ways. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Charcoal of roots, *coaled* into great pieces, lasts longer than ordinary charcoal. *Bacon.*

2. To delineate with a coal.

Marvailing, he *coaled* out rhimes upon the wall, near to the picture. *Camden.*

COAL-BLACK, kōle'blāk. *adj.* [*coal* and *black*.] Black in the highest degree; of the colour of a coal.

As burning Ætna, from his boiling stew,
Doth belch out flames, and rocks in pieces broke,
And ragged ribs of mountains molten new,
Enrapt in *coal-black* clouds and filthy smoke. *Fairy Queen.*

Ethiopians and negroes become *coal-black* from fuliginous efflorescencies, and complexional tinctures. *Brown.*

Coal-black his colour, but like jet it shone;
His legs and flowing tail were white alone. *Dryd.*

COAL-BOX, kōle'bŏks. *n. s.* [*coal* and *box*.] A box to carry coals to the fire.

Leave a pail of dirty water, a *coal-box*, a bottle, a broom, and such other unsightly things. *Swift.*

COAL-FISH, kōle'fish. *n. s.* [*asellus niger*.] A species of beardless gadus.

COAL-MINE, kōle'mine. *n. s.* [*coal* and *mine*.] A mine in which coals are dug; a coal pit.

Springs injure land, that flow from *coal-mines*. *Mortimer.*

COAL-PIT, kōle'pit. *n. s.* [from *coal* and *pit*.] A pit made in the earth, generally to a great depth, for digging coals.

A leaf of the polypody kind, found in the sinking of a *coal-pit*. *Woodward.*

COAL-STONE, kōle'stōne. *n. s.* [*coal* and *stone*.] A sort of cannel coal. See COAL.

Coal-stone flames easily, and burns freely; but holds and endures the fire much longer than coal. *Woodward.*

COAL-WORK, kōle'wŭrk. *n. s.* [*coal* and *work*.] A coalery; a place where coals are found.

There is a vast treasure in the old English, from whence authors may draw constant supplies; as our officers make their surest remits from the *coal-works* and the mines. *Felton.*

CO'ALERY, kō'lĕr-ē. *n. s.* [from *coal*.] A place where coals are dug.

Two fine stalactitæ were found hanging from a black stone, at a deserted vault in Benwell *coalery*. *Woodward.*

To COALE'SCE, kō-ā-lĕs'. *v. n.* [*coalesco*, Lat.]

1. To unite in masses by a spontaneous approximation to each other.

When vapours are raised, they hinder not the transparency of the air, being divided into parts too small to cause any reflection in their superficies; but when they begin to *coalesce*, and constitute globules, those globules become of a convenient size to reflect some colours. *Newton.*

2. To grow together; to join.

COALE'SCENCE, kō-ā-lĕs'sĕnse. *n. s.* [from *coalesce*.] The act of coalescing; concretion; union.

COALI'TION, kō-ā-lish'ŭn. *n. s.* [from *coalesco*, *coalitum*, Lat.] Union in one mass or body; conjunction of separate parts in one whole.

The world's a mass of heterogeneous consistencies, and every part thereof a *coalition* of distinguishable varieties. *Glanville.*

In the first *coalition* of a people, their prospect is not great: they provide laws for their present exigence. *Hale.*

'Tis necessary that these squandered atoms should convene and unite into great masses: without such a *coalition* the chaos must have reigned to all eternity. *Bentley.*

CO'ALY, kō'l. *adj.* [from *coal*.] Containing coal.

Or *coaly* Tine, or ancient hallow'd Dee. *Milton.*

COAPTA'TION, kō-ăp-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *con* and *apto*, Lat.] The adjustment of parts to each other.

In a clock, the hand is moved upon the dial, the bell is struck, and the other actions belonging to the engine are performed, by virtue of the size, shape, bigness, and *coaptation* of the several parts. *Boyle.*

The same method makes both prose and verse beautiful, which consists in the judicious *coaptation* and ranging of the words. *Broome.*

To COA'RCT, kō-ārkt'. } *v. a.*
To COA'RCTATE, kō-ārk-tāte'. } [*coarcto*, Lat.]

1. To straiten; to confine into a narrow compass.

The wind finding the room in the form of a trunk, and *coarctated* therein, forced the stones of the window, like pellets, clean through it. *Bacon.*

2. To contract power; to restrain.

If a man *coarcts* himself to the extremity of an act, he must blame and impute it to himself that he has thus *coarcted* or straitened himself so far. *Ayliffe.*

COARCTA'TION, kō-ārk-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *coarct*.]

1. Confinement; restraint to a narrow space.

The greatest winds, if they have no *coarctation*, or blow not hollow, give an interiour sound. *Bacon.*

2. Contraction of any space.

Straighten the artery never so much, provided the sides of it do not meet, the vessel will continue to beat, below or beyond the *coarctation*. *Ray.*

3. Restraint of liberty.

Election is opposed not only to coaction, but also to *coarctation*, or determination to one. *Bramhall.*

COARSE, kōrse. *adj*

1. Not refined: not separated from impurities or baser parts.

I feel
Of what *coarse* metal ye are moulded. *Shaksp.*

2. Not soft or fine: used of cloth, of which the threads are large.

3. Rude; uncivil; rough of manners.

4. Gross; not delicate.

'Tis not the *coarser* tye of human law
That binds their peace. *Thomson.*

5. Inelegant; rude; unpolished.

Praise of Virgil is against myself, for presuming to copy, in my *coarse* English, his beautiful expressions. *Dryden.*

6. Not nicely expert; unfinished by art or education.

Practical rules may be useful to such as are remote from advice, and to *coarse* practitioners which they are obliged to make use of. *Arbuthnot.*

7 Mean; not nice; not elegant; vile.

Ill consort, and a *coarse* perfume,
Disgrace the delicacy of a feast. *Roscommon.*

A *coarse* and useless dunghill weed,
Fix'd to one spot, to rot just as it grows. *Otway.*

From this *coarse* mixture of terrestrial parts,
Desire and fear by turns possess their hearts. *Dryden.*

CO'ARSELY, kōrse'lē. *adv.* [from *coarse*.]

1. Without fineness; without refinement.

2. Meanly; not elegantly.

John came neither eating nor drinking, but fared *coarsely* and poorly, according to the apparel he wore. *Brown.*

3. Rudely; not civilly.

The good cannot be too much honoured, nor the bad too *coarsely* used. *Dryden.*

4. Inelegantly.

Be pleased to accept the rudiments of Virgil's poetry, *coarsely* translated, but which yet retains some beauties of the author. *Dryden.*

CO'ARSENESS, kōrse'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *coarse*.]

1. Impurity; unrefined state.

First know the materials whereof the glass is made; then consider what the reason is of the *coarseness* or dearness. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. Roughness; want of fineness.

3. Grossness; want of delicacy.

Friends (pardon the *coarseness* of the illustration) as dogs in couples, should be of the same size. *L'Estrange.*

4. Roughness; rudeness of manners.

A base wild olive he remains;
The shrub the *coarseness* of the clown retains. *Garth.*

5. Meanness; want of nicety.

Consider the penuriousness of the Hollanders, the *coarseness* of their food and raiment, and their little indulgences of pleasure. *Addison on the War.*

COAST, kōste. *n. s.* [*coste*, Fr. *costa*, Latin.]

1. The edge or margin of the land next the sea; the shore. It is not used for the banks of less waters.

He sees in English ships the Holland *coast*. *Dryden.*

2. It seems to be taken by *Newton* for side, like the French *coste*. It was likewise so used by *Bacon*.

The south-east is found to be better for ripening of trees than the south-west; though the south-west be the hottest *coast*. *Bacon.*

Some kind of virtue, lodged in some sides of the crystal, inclines and bends the rays toward

the *coast*, of unusual refraction; otherwise the rays would not be refracted towards that *coast* rather than any other *coast*, both at their incidence and at their emergence, so as to emerge by a contrary situation of the *coast*. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. *The Coast is clear.* [A proverbial expression.] The danger is over; the enemies have marched off.

Going out, and seeing that *the coast was clear*, Zelmane dismissed Musidorus. *Sidney.*

The royal spy, when now *the coast was clear*, Sought not the garden, but retir'd unseen. *Dryd.*

To COAST, kōste. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sail close by the coast; to sail within sight of land.

But steer my vessel with a steady hand,
And *coast* along the shore in sight of land.
Dryden's Virgil.

The ancients *coasted* only in their navigation, seldom taking the open sea. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To COAST, kōste. *v. a.* To sail by; to sail near to.

Nearchus, the admiral of Alexander, not knowing the compass, was fain to *coast* that shore. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The greatest entertainment we found in *coasting* it, were the several prospects of woods, vineyards, meadows, and corn-fields which lie on the borders of it. *Addison on Italy.*

CO'ASTER, kōs'tûr. *n. s.* [from *coast*.] He that sails timorously near the shore.

In our small skiff we must not launch too far;
We here but *coasters*, not discov'rers are. *Dryden.*

COAT, kōte. *n. s.* [*cotte*, Fr. *cotta*, Ital.]

1. The upper garment.

He was armed with a *coat* of mail, and the weight of the *coat* was five thousand shekels of brass. 1 *Samuel.*

The *coat* of many colours they brought to their father, and said, this have we found: know now whether it be thy son's *coat* or no. *Genesis.*

2. Petticoat; the habit of a boy in his infancy; the lower part of a woman's dress.

A friend's younger son, a child in *coats*, was not easily brought to his book. *Locke.*

3. The habit or vesture, as demonstrative of the office.

For his intermeddling with arms, he is the more excuseable, because many of his *coat*, in those times, are not only martial directors, but commanders. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

Men of his *coat* should be minding their pray'rs,
And not among ladies, to give themselves airs.
Swift.

4. The hair or fur of a beast; the covering of any animal.

He clad
Their nakedness with skins of beasts; or slain,
Or, as the snake, with youthful *coat* repaid;
And thought not much to clothe his enemies.
Milton.

Give your horse some powder of brimstone in his oats, and it will make his *coat* lie fine.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

You have given us milk
In luscious streams, and lent us your own *coat*
Against the winter's cold. *Thomson's Spring.*

5. Any tegument, tunick, or covering.

The eye is defended with four *coats* or skins.
Peacham.

The optick nerves have their medullary parts terminating in the brain, their teguments terminating in the *coats* of the eye.
Derham's Physico-Theology.

Amber is a nodule, invested with a *coat*, called rock-amber. *Woodward on Fossils.*

6. That on which the ensigns armorial are portrayed.

The herald of love's mighty king,
In whose *coat* armour richly are display'd
All sorts of flowers the which on earth do spring.
Spenser.

Cropp'd are the flower-de-luces in your arms;
Of England's *coat* one half is cut away.
Shaksp. Henry VI.

At each trumpet was a banner bound,
Which, waving in the wind, display'd at large
Their master's *coat* of arms and knightly charge.
Dryden.

To COAT, kōte. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover; to invest; to overspread: as, to *coat* a retort; to *coat* a ceiling.

To COAX, kōks. *v. a.* To wheedle; to flatter, to humour. A low word.

The nurse had changed her note; she was muzzling and *coaxing* the child; that's a good dear says she. *L'Estrange.*

I *coax!* I wheedle! I'm far above it.
Farquhar's Recruiting Officer.

CO'AXER, kōks'ûr. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A wheedler; a flatterer.

COB, kŏb. A word often used in the composition of low terms; corrupted from *coft*, Sax. *kopf*, Germ. the head or top.

COB, kŏb. *n. s.*

1. A sort of sea-fowl; called also *sea-cob*. *Phillips.*

2. In some provinces, and probably in old language, a spider; whence *cobweb*.

CO'BALT, kŏb'ălt. *n. s.* A marcasite frequent in Saxony.

Cobalt is plentifully impregnated with arsenick; contains copper and some silver. Being sublimed, the flores are of a blue colour: these, German mineralists call zaffir. *Woodward.*

Cobalt is a dense, compact, and ponderous mineral, very bright and shining, and much resembling some of the antimonial ores. It is found in Germany, Saxony, Bohemia, and England; but ours is a poor kind. From *cobalt* are produced the three sorts of arsenick, white, yellow, and red; as also zaffre and smalt. *Hill on Fossils.*

To CO'BBLE, kŏb'bl.[405] *v. a.* [*kobler*, Dan.]

1. To mend any thing coarsely: used generally of shoes.

If you be out, Sir, I can mend you.—Why, Sir, *cobble* you? *Shaksp. Julius Cæsar.*

They'll sit by th' fire, and presume to know
What's done i' th' capitol; making parties strong,
And feeble such as stand not in their liking
Below their *cobbled* shoes. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

Many underlayers, when they could not live upon their trade, have raised themselves from *cobbling* to fluxing. *L'Estrange.*

2. To do or make any thing clumsily, or unhandily.

Reject the nauseous praises of the times;
Give thy base poets back their *cobbled* rhimes.
Dryden.

Believe not that the whole universe is mere bungling and blundering, nothing effected for any purpose or design, but all ill-favouredly *cobbled* and jumbled together. *Bentley.*

CO BBLER, kŏb'lûr.[93] *n. s.* [from *cobble*.]

1. A mender of old shoes.

Not many years ago it happened that a *cobbler* had the casting vote for the life of a criminal.
Addison on Italy.

2. A clumsy workman in general.

What trade are you?—

Truly, Sir, in respect of a fine workman, I am but, as you would say, a *cobbler*.
Shaksp. Julius Cæsar.

3. In a kind of proverbial sense, any mean person.

Think you the great prerogative t' enjoy
Of doing ill, by virtue of that race?
As if what we esteem in *cobblers* base
Would the high family of Brutus grace.
Dryden's Juvenal.

CO'BIRONS, kŏb'i-ûrnz. *n. s.* [*cob* and *iron*.] Irons with a knob at the upper end.

The implements of the kitchen; as spits, ranges, *cobirons* and pots. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*

COBI'SHOP, kŏ-bish'ŭp. *n. s.* [*con* and *bishop*.] A coadjutant bishop.

Valerius, advanced in years, and a Grecian by birth, not qualified to preach in the Latin tongue, made use of Austin as a *cobishop*, for the benefit of the church of Hippo. *Ayliffe.*

CO'BNUT, kŏb'nŭt. *n. s.* [*cob* and *nut*.] A boy's game; the conquering nut.

CO'BSWAN, kŏb'swŏn. *n. s.* [*cob*, head, and *swan*.] The head or leading swan.

I am not taken
With a *cobswan*, or a high-mounting bull,
As foolish Leda and Europa were.
Ben Jonson's Cataline.

CO'BWEB, kŏb'wĕb. *n. s.* [*koppweb*, Dut.]

1. The web or net of a spider: from *cob*, a spider.

The luckless Clarion,
With violent swift flight, forth carried
Into the cursed *cobweb*, which his foe
Had framed for his final overthrow. *Spenser.*

Is supper ready, the house trimmed, rushes strewed, and *cobwebs* swept.
Shaksp. Taming of the Shrew.

The spider, in the house of a burgher, fell presently to her network of drawing *cobwebs* up and down. *L'Estrange.*

2. Any snare, or trap: implying insidiousness or weakness.

For he a rope of sand could twist
As tough as learned Sorbonist;
And weave fine *cobwebs* fit for scull
That's empty when the moon is full. *Hudibras.*

Chronology at best is but a *cobweb* law, and he broke through it with his weight. *Dryden.*

Laws are like *cobwebs*, which may catch small flies, but let wasps and hornets break through.
Swift.

CO'COA, kō'kō. *n. s.* See CACAO.

COCCI'FEROUS, kŏk-sĭf'fĕr-rŭs. *adj.* [from κόκκος, and *fero*, Lat.] All plants or trees are so called that have berries. *Quincy.*

CO'CHINEAL, kŭtch'în-ēēl.[165] *n. s.* [*cochinilla*, Span. a woodlouse.]

An insect gathered upon the opuntia, and dried: from which a beautiful red colour is extracted.
Hill.

CO'CHLEARY, kŏk'lē-â-rē.[353] *adj.* [from *cochlea*, Lat. a screw.] Screwform; in the form of a screw.

That at St. Dennis, near Paris, hath wreathy spires, and *cochleary* turnings about it, which agreeth with the description of the unicorn's horn in Ælian. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

CO'CHLEATED, kŏk'lē-â-tĕd. *adj.* [from *cochlea*, Lat.] Of a screwed or turbinated form.

Two pieces of stone, struck forth of the cavity of the umbilici of shells, of the same sort with the foregoing: they are of a *cochleated* figure.
Woodward on Fossils.

COCK, kŏk. *n. s.* [cocc, Saxon, *coq*, Fr.]

1. The male to the hen; a domestick fowl remarkable for his gallantry, pride, and courage.

Cocks have great combs and spurs; hens, little or none. *Bacon's Natural History.*

True *cocks* o' th' game,
That never ask for what, or whom, they fight;

But turn 'em out, and shew 'em but a foe,
Cry liberty, and that's a cause of quarrel. *Dryd.*
The careful hen
Calls all her chirping family around,
Fed and defended by the fearless *cock*.
Thomson's Spring.

2. The male of any small birds.
Calves and philosophers, tygers and statesmen, *cock* sparrows and coquets, exactly resemble one another in the formation of the pineal gland.
Arbuthnot and *Pope.*

3. The weathercock, that shews the direction of the wind by turning.
You cataracts and hurricanoes, spout
Till you have drench'd our steeples, drown'd the *cocks!* *Shaksp.*

4. A spout to let out water at will, by turning the stop: the handle had probably a *cock* on the top. Things that were contrived to turn, seem anciently to have had that form whatever was the reason.
When every room
Hath blaz'd with lights, and bray'd with minstrelsy,
I have retir'd me to a wasteful *coc*
And set mine eyes to flow. *Shaksp.*
It were good there were a little *cock* made in the belly of the upper glass. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Thus the small jett, which hasty hands unlock,
Spirts in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the *cock*.
Pope.

5. The notch of an arrow.

6. The part of the lock of a gun that strikes with the flint. [from *cocca*, Ital. the notch of an arrow. *Skinner.* Perhaps from the action, like that of a cock pecking; but it was, I think, so called when it had not its present form.]
With hasty rage he snatch'd
His gunshot, that in holsters watch'd;
And bending *cock*, he levell'd full
Against th' outside of Talgol's skull. *Hudibras.*
A seven-shot gun carries powder and bullets for seven charges and discharges. Under the breech of the barrel is one box for the powder; a little before the lock another for the bullets; behind the *cock* a charger, which carries the powder from the box to a funnel at the further end of the lock.
Grew.

7. A conqueror; a leader; a governing man.
Sir Andrew is the *cock* of the club since he left us. *Addison.*
My schoolmaster call'd me a dunce and a fool; But at cuffs I was always the *cock* of the school.
Swift.

8. Cockcrowing; a note of time in a morning.
We were carousing till the second *cock*. *Shak.*
He begins at curfew, and goes till the first *cock*.
Shakspeare.

9. A cockboat; a small boat.
They take view of all sized *cocks*, barges, and fisherboats hovering on the coast.
Carew's Survey of Cornwall.
The fishermen, that walk upon the beach,
Appear like mice; and yon tall anchoring bark,
Diminish'd to her *cock*; her *cock* a buoy,
Almost too small for sight. *Shaksp.*

10. A small heap of hay. [properly *cop*.]
As soon as the dew is off the ground, spread the hay again, and turn it, that it may wither on the other side: then handle it, and if you find it dry, make it up into *cocks*. *Mortimer.*

11. The form of a hat. [from the comb of the cock.]
You see many a smart rhetorician turning his hat in his hands, moulding it into several different *cocks*. *Addison.*

12. The style or gnomon of a dial.
Chambers.

13. The needle of a balance.

14. *Cock on the Hoop.* Triumphant; exulting.
Now I am a frisker, all men on me look;
What should I do but set *cock on the hoop*.
Camden's Remains.
You'll make a mutiny among my guests,
You will set *cock a hoop!* *Shakspeare.*
For Hudibras, who thought h' had won
The field, as certain as a gun,
And having routed the whole troop,
With victory was *cock a hoop*. *Hudibras.*

To Cock, kŏk. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To set erect; to hold bolt upright as a cock holds his head.
This is that muscle which performs the motion so often mentioned by the Latin poets, when they talk of a man's *cocking* his nose, or playing the rhinoceros. *Addison.*
Our Lightfoot barks, and *cocks* his ears;
O'er yonder stile see Lubberkin appears.
Gay's Pastorals.
Dick would *cock* his nose in scorn,
But Tom was kind and loving. *Swift.*

2. To set up the hat with an air of petulance and pertness.
Dick, who thus long had passive sat,
Here strok'd his chin and *cock'd* his hat. *Prior.*
An alert young fellow *cocked* his hat upon a friend of his who entered. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. To mould the form of the hat.

4. To fix the cock of a gun ready for a discharge.
Some of them holding up their pistols, *cocked*, near the door of the house, which they kept open.
Dryden's Dedication, Æneid.

5. To raise hay in small heaps.
Sike mirth in May is meetest for to make,
Or summer shade, under the *cocked* hay.
Spenser's Pastorals.

To Cock, kŏk. *v. n.*

1. To strut; to hold up the head, and look big, or menacing, or pert.
Sir Fopling is a fool so nicely writ;
The ladies would mistake him for a wit;
And when he sings, talks loud, and *cocks*, would cry, I vow, methinks, he's pretty company. *Dryden.*
Every one *cocks* and struts upon it, and pretends to overlook us. *Addison's Guardian.*

2. To train or use fighting cocks.
Cries out 'gainst *cocking*, since he cannot bet.
Ben Jonson.

Cock, kŏk in composition, signifies small or little.

Cocka'de, kŏk-kāde. *n. s.* [from *cock*.] A ribband worn in the hat.

Co'ckatrice, kŏk'ā-trise.[142] *n. s.* [from *cock*, and αττεη, Sax. a serpent.] A serpent supposed to rise from a cock's egg.
They will kill one another by the look, like *cockatrices*. *Shakspeare.*
This was the end of this little *cockatrice* of a king, that was able to destroy those that did not espy him first. *Bacon.*
This *cockatrice* is soonest crushed in the shell; but, if it grows, it turns to a serpent and a dragon.
Taylor.
My wife! 'tis she, the very *cockatrice! Congreve.*

Co'ckboat, kŏk'bōte. *n. s.* [*cock* and *boat*.] A small boat belonging to a ship.
That invincible armada, which having not fired a cottage of ours at land, nor taken a *cockboat* of ours at sea, wandered through the wilderness of the northern seas. *Bacon*
Did they think it less dishonour to God to be like a brute, or a plant, or a *cockboat*, than to be like a man? *Stillingfleet.*

Co'ckbroth, kŏk'brŏth. *n. s.* Broth made by boiling a cock.
Diet upon spoon-meats; as veal or *cockbroths* prepared with French barley. *Harvey on Consump.*

Cockcro'wing, kŏk'krō-ing. *n. s.* [*cock* and *crow*.] The time at which cocks crow; the morning.
Ye know not when the master of the house cometh; at even, or at midnight, or at the *cockcrowing*, or in the morning. *Mark.*

To Co'cker, kŏk'kŭr. *v. a.* [*coqueliner*, Fr.] To cade; to fondle; to indulge.
Most children's constitutions are spoiled by *cockering* and tenderness. *Locke on Education.*
He that will give his sons sugar plumbs to make him learn, does but authorise his love of pleasure, and *cocker* up that propensity which he ought to subdue. *Locke on Education.*
Bred a fondling and an heiress,
Dress'd like any Lady May'ress,
Cocker'd by the servants round,
Was too good to touch the ground. *Swift.*

Co'cker, kŏk'kŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *cock*.] One who follows the sport of cock-fighting.

Co'ckerel, kŏk'kŭr-ĭl.[555] *n. s.* [from *cock*.] A young cock.
Which of them first begins to crow?—
The old cock?—The *cockerel*. *Shakspeare.*
What wilt thou be, young *cockerel*, when thy spurs
Are grown to sharpness? *Dryden.*

Co'cket, kŏk'kĭl.[99] *n. s.* [of uncertain derivation.]
A seal belonging to the king's customhouse: likewise a scroll of parchment, sealed and delivered by the officers of the customhouse to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandise is entered. *Cowell.*
The greatest profit did arise by the *cocket* of hides; for wool and woolfells were ever of little value in this kingdom. *Davies.*

Co'ckfight, kŏk'fite. *n. s.* [*cock* and *fight*.] A battle or match of cocks.
In *cockfights*, to make one cock more hardy, and the other more cowardly. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
At the seasons of football and *cockfighting*, these little republics reassume their national hatred to each other. *Addison.*

Co'ckhorse, kŏk'hŏrse. *adj.* [*cock* and *horse*.] On horseback; triumphant; exulting.
Alma, they strenuously maintain,
Sits *cockhorse* on her throne the brain. *Prior.*

Co'ckle, kŏk'kl.[405] *n. s.* [*coquille*, Fr.]

1. A small testaceous fish.
It is a *cockle* or a walnut shell. *Shaksp.*
We may, I think, from the make of an oyster, or *cockle*, reasonably conclude, that it has not so many, nor so quick, senses as a man. *Locke.*
Three common *cockle* shells, out of gravel pits.
Woodward.

2. A little or young cock. Obsolete.
They bearen the crag so stiff and so state,
As *cockle* on his dunghill crowing crank.
Spenser's Pastorals.

Co'ckle-stairs, kŏk'kl-stāres. *n. s.* Winding or spiral stairs. *Chambers.*

Co'ckle, kŏk'kl. *n. s.* [coccel, Sax. *lolium*, *zizania*, Lat.] A weed that grows in corn, the same with cornrose; a species of poppy.
In soothing them, we nourish 'gainst our senate
The *cockle* of rebellion, insolence, sedition. *Shaksp.*
Good seed degenerates, and oft obeys
The soil's disease, and into *cockle* strays. *Donne.*

To Co'ckle, kŏk'kl. *v. a.* [from *cockle*.]

To contract into wrinkles, like the shell of a cockle.

Show'rs soon drench the camblet's *cockled* grain. *Gay.*

Co'CKLED, kŏk'kld.[369] *adj.* [from *cockle.*] Shelled; or perhaps cochleate, turbinated.

Love's feeling is more soft and sensible
Than are the tender horns of *cockled* snails. *Shaksp.*

Co'CKLOFT, kŏk'lŏft. *n. s.* [*cock* and *loft.*] The room over the garret, in which fowls are supposed to roost; unless it be rather corrupted from *coplofl*, the *cop* or *top* of the house.

If the lowest floors already burn,
Cocklofts and garrets will soon take their turn.
Dryden's Juvenal.

My garrets, or rather my *cocklofts* indeed, are very indifferently furnished; but they are rooms to lay lumber in. *Swift.*

Co'CKMASTER, kŏk'mâs-tŭr. *n. s.* [*cock* and *master.*] One that breeds game cocks.

A *cockmaster* bought a partridge, and turned it among the fighting cocks. *L'Estrange.*

Co'CKMATCH, kŏk'mâtsh. *n. s.* [*cock* and *match.*] Cockfight for a prize.

At the same time that the heads of parties preserve towards one another an outward shew of good breeding, their tools will not so much as mingle at a *cockmatch.* *Addison.*

Though quail-fighting is what is most taken notice of, they had doubtless *cockmatches* also.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

Co'CKNEY, kŏk'nė.[370] *n. s.* [A word of which the original is much controverted. The French use an expression, *païs de cocaigne*, for a country of dainties:

Paris est pour un riche un païs de cocaigne. *Boileau.*

Of this word they are not able to settle the original. It appears, whatever was its first ground, to be very ancient, being mentioned in an old Normanno-Saxon poem:

Far in see by west Spayng,
Is a lond yhote cocayng.

On which Dr. *Hickes* has this remark:

Nunc *coquin*, *coquine:* quæ olim apud Gallos, otio, gulæ et ventri deditos, *ignavum*, *ignavum*, *desidiosum*, *desidiosam*, *segnem*, significabant. Hinc *urbanos*, utpote à rusticis laboribus ad vitam sedentariam et desidiosam avocatos, pagani nostri olim *cokaignes*, quod nunc scribitur *cockneys*, vocabant. Et poëta hic noster in monachos et moniales, ut segne genus hominum qui, desidiæ dediti, ventri indulgebant, et coquinæ amatores erant, malevolentissime invehitur; monasteria et monasticam vitam inde scriptione terræ *cockaineæ* parabolicè perstringens.]

1. A native of London, by way of contempt.

So the *cockney* did to the eels, when she put them i' th' pasty alive. *Shak. King Lear.*

For who is such a *cockney* in his heart,
Proud of the plenty of the southern part,
To scorn that union, by which we may
Boast 'twas his countryman that writ this play?
Dorset.

The *cockney*, travelling into the country, is surprized at many common practices of rural affairs. *Watts.*

2. Any effeminate, ignorant, low, mean, despicable citizen.

I am afraid this great lubber the world will prove a *cockney.* *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*

Co'CKPIT, kŏk'pit. *n. s.* [*cock* and *pit.*]

1. The area where cocks fight.

Can this *cockpit* hold
The vasty field of France? *Shaksp.*

And now have I gained the *cockpit* of the western world, and academy of arms, for many years.
Howel's Vocal Forest.

2. A place on the lower deck of a man of war, where are subdivisions for the purser, the surgeon, and his mates. *Harris.*

Co'CK'S-COMB, kŏks'kŏme. *n. s.* [*cock* and *comb.*] A plant.

Co'CK'S-HEAD, kŏks'hĕd. *n. s.* A plant, named also *sainfoin.* *Miller.*

Co'CKSHUT, kŏk'shŭt. *n. s.* [from *cock* and *shut.*] The close of the evening, at which time poultry go to roost.

Surrey and himself,
Much about *cockshut* time, from troop to troop
Went through the army. *Shakspeare.*

Co'CKSPUR, kŏk'spŭr. *n. s.* [*cock* and *spur.*] Virginia hawthorn. A species of medlar. *Miller.*

Co'CKSURE, kŏk'shŏŏr. *adv.* [from *cock* and *sure.*] Confidently certain; without fear or diffidence. A word of contempt.

We steal, as in a castle, *cocksure.* *Shaksp.*

I thought myself *cocksure* of his horse, which he readily promised me. *Pope's Letters.*

Co'CKSWAIN, kŏk'sn. *n. s.* [cogzgpaine, Sax.] The officer who has the command of the cock-boat. Corruptly Coxon.

Co'CKWEED, kŏk'wēēd. *n. s.* [from *cock* and *weed.*] The name of a plant, called also Dittander, or *Pepperwort.*

Co'COA, kō'kō. *n. s.* [*cacaotal*, Span. and therefore more properly written *cacao.*]

A species of palm tree, cultivated in the East and West Indies. The bark of the nut is made into cordage, and the shell into drinking bowls. The kernel affords them a wholesome food, and the milk contained in the shell a cooling liquor. The leaves are used for thatching their houses, and are wrought into baskets. *Miller.*

The *cacao* or chocolate nut is a fruit of an oblong figure; is composed of a thin but hard and woody coat or skin, of a dark blackish colour; and of a dry kernel, filling up its whole cavity, fleshy, dry, firm, and fattish to the touch, of a dusky colour, an agreeable smell, and a pleasant and peculiar taste. It was unknown to us till the discovery of America. The tree is of the thickness of a man's leg, and but a few feet in height; its bark rough, and full of tubercles; and its leaves six or eight inches long, half as much in breadth, and pointed at the ends. The flowers are succeeded by the fruit, which is large and oblong, resembling a cucumber, five, six, or eight inches in length, and three or four in thickness; when fully ripe, of a purple colour. Within the cavity of this fruit are lodged the *cocoa* nuts, usually about thirty in number. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

Amid' those orchards of the sun,
Give me to drain the *cocoa's* milky bowl,
And from the palm to draw its freshening wine.
Thomson.

Co'CTILE, kŏk'tĭl.[140] *adj.* [*coctilis*, Latin.] Made by baking, as a brick.

Co'CTION, kŏk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*coctio*, Latin.] The act of boiling.

The disease is sometimes attended with expectoration from the lungs, and that is taken off by a *coction* and resolution of the feverish matter, or terminates in suppurations or a gangrene. *Arbuth. on Diet.*

COD, kŏd. } *n. s.* [*asellus.*] A sea
Co'DFISH, kŏd'fish. } fish

COD, kŏd. *n. s.* [codde, Sax.] Any case or husk in which seeds are lodged.

Thy corn thou there mays't safely sow,
Where in full *cods* last year rich pease did grow.
May.

They let pease lie in small heaps as they are reaped, till they find the hawm and *cod* dry.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

To COD, kŏd. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To inclose in a cod.

All *codded* grain being a destroyer of weeds, an improver of land, and a preparer of it for other crops. *Mortimer.*

Co'DDERS, kŏd'dŭrs. *n. s.* [from *cod.*] Gatherers of pease. *Dict.*

CODE, kōde. *n. s.* [*codex*, Lat.]

1. A book.

2. A book of the civil law.

We find in the Theodosian and Justinian *code* the interest of trade very well provided for.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

Indentures, cov'nants, articles they draw,
Large as the fields themselves; and larger far
Than civil *codes* with all their glosses are.
Pope's Sat.

Co'DICIL, kŏd'ė sĭl. *n. s.* [*codicillus*, Lat.] An appendage to a will.

The man suspects his lady's crying
Was but to gain him to appoint her,
By *codicil*, a larger jointure. *Prior.*

CODI'LLE, kŏ-dĭl'. *n. s.* [*codille*, Fr. *codillo*, Span.] A term at ombre, when the game is won.

She sees, and trembles at th' approaching ill;
Just in the jaws of ruin, and *codille.*
Pope's Rape of the Lock.

To CO'DLE, kŏd'dl.[405] *v. a.* [*coquo*, *coctulo*, Lat. *Skinner.*] To parboil; to soften by the heat of water.

Co'DLING, kŏd'ling. *n. s.* [from *To codle.*] An apple generally codled, to be mixed with milk.

In July come gilliflowers of all varieties, early pears and plums in fruit, gennitings and *codlings.*
Bacon's Essays.

Their entertainment at the height,
In cream and *codlings* rev'ling with delight.
King's Cookery.

He let it lie all winter in a gravel walk, south of a *codling* hedge. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

A codling, ere it went his lip in,
Would straight become a golden pippin. *Swift.*

COE'FFICACY, kŏ-ĕf'fė-kă-sė. *n. s.* [*con* and *efficacio*, Lat.] The power of several things acting together to produce an effect.

We cannot in general infer the efficacy of those stars, or *coefficacy* particular in medications.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

COEFFI'CIENCY, kŏ-ĕf'fish'ĕn-sė. *n. s.* [*con* and *efficio*, Lat.] Cooperation; the state of acting together to some single end.

The managing and carrying on of this work, by the spirits instrumental *coefficiency*, requires that they be kept together, without distinction or dissipation. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

COEFFI'CIENT, kŏ-ĕf-fish'ĕnt. *n. s.* [*con* and *efficiens*, Lat.]

1. That which unites its action with the action of another.

2. [In algebra.] Such numbers, or given

quantities, that are put before letters, or unknown quantities, into which letters they are supposed to be multiplied, and so do make a rectangle or product with the letters; as, $4a$, bx, cxx; where 4 is the coefficient of $4a$, b of bx, and c of cxx. *Chambers.*

3. In fluxions.

The *coefficient* of any generating term is the quantity arising by the division of that term, by the generated quantity. *Chambers.*

COE'LIACK *Passion*, sē'lē-ăk-păsh'ŭn. [κοιλία, the belly.] A diarrhœa, or flux, that arises from the indigestion or putrefaction of food in the stomach and bowels, whereby the aliment comes away little altered from what it was when eaten, or changed like corrupted stinking flesh. *Quincy.*

COE'MPTION, kō-ĕm'shŭn. [412] *n. s.* [*coemptio*, Lat.] The act of buying up the whole quantity of any thing.

Monopolies and *coemption* of wares for resale, where they are not restrained, are great means to enrich. *Bacon's Essays.*

COE'QUAL, kō-ē'quăl. *adj.* [from *con* and *equalis*, Lat.] Equal; being of the same rank or dignity with another.

Henry the Fifth did sometime prophesy,
If once he came to be a cardinal,
He'll make his cap *coequal* with the crown.
Shaksp. Henry VI.

COEQUA'LITY, kō-ē-quŏl'ē-tē. *n. s.* [from *coequal*.] The state of being equal.

To COE'RCE, kō-ĕrse'. *v. a.* [*coerceo*, Lat.] To restrain; to keep in order by force.

Punishments are manifold, that they may *coerce* this profligate sort. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COE'RCIBLE, kō-ĕr'sē-bl. *adj.* [from *coerce*.]

1. That may be restrained.
2. That ought to be restrained.

COE'RCION, kō-ĕr'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *coerce*.] Penal restraint; check.

The *coercion* or execution of the sentence in ecclesiastical courts, is only by excommunication of the persons contumacious. *Hale's Common Law.*

Government has *coercion* and animadversion upon such as neglect their duty; without which coercive power, all government is toothless and precarious. *South.*

COE'RCIVE, kō-ĕr'sĭv. *adj.* [from *coerce*.]

1. That which has the power of laying restraint.

All things on the surface spread, are bound
By their *coercive* vigour to the ground! *Blackmore.*

2. That which has the authority of restraining by punishment.

For ministers to seek that themselves might have *coercive* power over the church, would have hardly been construed. *Hooker, Preface.*

The virtues of a general, or a king, are prudence, counsel, active fortitude, *coercive* power, awful command, and the exercise of magnanimity, as well as justice. *Dryden.*

COESSE'NTIAL, kō-ĕs-sĕn'shăl. *adj.* [*con* and *essentia*, Lat.] Participating of the same essence.

The Lord our God is but one God, in which indivisible unity we adore the Father, as being altogether of himself; we glorify that consubstantial Word, which is the Son; we bless and magnify that *coessential* Spirit eternally proceeding from both, which is the Holy Ghost. *Hooker.*

COESSENTIA'LITY, kō-ĕs-sĕn-shē-ăl'ē-tē. *n. s.* [from *coessential*.] Participation of the same essence.

COETA'NEOUS, kō-ē-tā'nē-ŭs. *adj.* [*con* and *ætas*, Lat.] Of the same age with another: with *to*.

Eve was old as Adam, and Cain their son *coetaneous unto* both. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Every fault hath penal effects, *coetaneous to* the act. *Gov.*

Through the body every member sustains another; and all are *coetaneous*, because none can subsist alone. *Bentley's Sermons.*

COE'TERNAL, kō-ē-tĕr'năl. *adj.* [*con* and *æternus*, Lat.] Equally eternal with another.

Or of the eternal *coeternal* beam!
Milton's Paradise Lost.

COETE'RNALLY, kō-ē-tĕr'năl-lē. *adv.* [from *coeternal*.] In a state of equal eternity with another.

Arius had dishonoured his *coeternally* begotten Son. *Hooker.*

COETE'RNITY, kō-ē-tĕr'nē-tē. *n. s.* [from *coeternal*.] Having existence from eternity equal with another eternal being.

The eternity of the Son's generation, and his *coeternity* and consubstantiality with the Father, when he came down from heaven, and was incarnate. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

COE'VAL, kō-ē'văl. *adj.* [*coævus*, Lat.]

1. Of the same age.

Even his teeth and white, like a young flock,
Coeval, and new-shorn, from the clear brook
Recent. *Prior.*

2. Of the same age with another; followed by *with*.

This religion cannot pretend to be *coeval with* man. *Hale.*

The monthly revolutions of the moon; or the diurnal of the earth upon its own axis, by the very hypothesis, are *coeval with* the former. *Bentley.*

Silence, *coeval with* eternity!
Thou wert, ere nature first began to be:
'Twas one vast nothing all, and all slept fast in thee.
Pope.

3. Sometimes by *to*.

Although we had no monuments of religion ancienter than idolatry, we have no reason to conclude that idolatrous religion was *coeval to* mankind. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

COE'VAL, kō-ē'văl. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A contemporary; but properly one not only living at the same time, but of the same time of life.

As it were not enough to have outdone all your *coevals* in wit, you will excel them in good-nature. *Pope.*

COE'VOUS, kō-ē'vŭs. *adj.* [*coævus*, Lat.] One of the same age.

Then it should not have been the first, as supposing some other thing *coevous* to it. *South.*

To COEXI'ST, kō-ĕg-zĭst'. [473] *v. n.* [*con* and *existo*, Latin.]

1. To exist at the same time.

The three stars that *coexist* in heavenly constellations, are a multitude of stars. *Hale.*

Of substances no one has any clear idea, farther than of certain simple ideas *coexisting* together. *Locke.*

2. Followed by *with*.

It is sufficient that we have the idea of the length of any regular periodical appearances, which we can in our minds apply to duration, *with* which the motion or appearance never *coexisted*. *Locke.*

COEXI'STENCE, kō-ĕg-zĭs'tĕnse. *n. s.* [from *coexist*.]

1. Having existence at the same time with another: with *to*.

Locke, who in the preceding lines has *coexisted with*, has here *coexistence to*.

The measuring of any duration, by some motion, depends not on the real *coexistence* of that thing *to* that motion, or any other periods of revolution. *Locke.*

2. More commonly followed by *with*.

We can demonstrate the being of God's eternal ideas, and their *coexistence with* him. *Grew's Cos.*

COEXI'STENT, kō-ĕg-zĭs'tĕnt. *adj.* [from *coexist*.]

1. Having existence at the same time with another: with *to*.

To the measuring the duration of any thing by time, it is not requisite that that thing should be *coexistent to* the motion we measure by, or any other periodical revolution. *Locke.*

2. Sometimes *with*.

This proves no antecedent necessity, but *coexistent with* the act. *Bramhall's Answer to Hobbes.*

Time is taken for so much of duration as is *coexistent with* the motions of the great bodies of the universe. *Locke.*

All that one point is either future or past, and no parts are *coexistent* or contemporary *with* it. *Bentley.*

To COEXTE'ND, kō-ĕks-tĕnd'. [477] *v. a.* [*con* and *extendo*, Lat.] To extend to the same space or duration with another.

Every motion is, in some sort, *coextended* with the body moved. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

COEXTE'NSION, kō-ĕk-stĕn'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *coextend*.] The act or state of extending to the same space or duration with another.

Though it be a spirit, I find it is no inconvenience to have some analogy, at least of *coextension*, with my body. *Hale.*

CO'FFEE, kŏf'fē. *n. s.* [It is originally Arabick, pronounced *caheu*, by the Turks, and *cahuah* by the Arabs.] The tree is a species of Arabick jessamine.

It is found to succeed as well in the Caribbee islands as in its native place of growth; but whether the *coffee* produced in the West Indies will prove as good as that from Mocha in Arabia Felix, time will discover. *Miller.*

COFFEE denotes a drink prepared from the berries, very familiar in Europe for these eighty years, and among the Turks for one hundred and fifty. Thevenot, a traveller, was the first who brought it into France; and a Greck servant called Pasqua, brought into England by Mr Daniel Edwards, a Turky merchant, in 1652, to make his *coffee*, first set up the profession of coffeeman and introduced the drink among us. *Chambers.*

They have in Turky a drink called *coffee*, made of a berry of the same name, as black as soot, and of a strong scent, but not aromatical; which they take, beaten into powder, in water, as hot as they can drink it. This drink comforteth the brain and heart, and helpeth digestion. *Bacon.*

To part her time 'twixt reading and bohea,
Or o'er cold *coffee* trifle with the spoon. *Pope.*

CO'FFEEHOUSE, kŏf'fē-hŏŭse. *n. s* [*coffee* and *house*.] A house of entertainment where coffee is sold, and the guests are supplied with news-papers.

At ten, from *coffeehouse* or play
Returning, finishes the day. *Prior.*

It is a point they do not concern themselves about, farther than perhaps as a subject in a *coffeehouse*. *Swift.*

CO'FFEEMAN, kŏf'fē-măn. [88] *n. s.* [*coffee* and *man*.] One that keeps a coffee-house.

Consider your enemies the Lacedemonians; did ever you hear that they preferred a *coffeeman* to Agesilaus? *Addison.*

CO'FFEEPOT, kŏf'fē-pŏt. *n. s.* [*coffee* and

pot.] The covered pot in which coffee is boiled.

CO'FFER, kŏf'fûr. *n. s.* [coppe, Saxon.]

1. A chest generally for keeping money.

Two iron *coffers* hung on either side,
With precious metal full as they could hold.
Fairy Queen.

The lining of his *coffers* shall make coats
To deck our soldiers for these Irish wars. *Shaksp.*

If you destroy your governour, that is wealthy, you must chuse another, who will fill his *coffers* out of what is left. *L'Estrange.*

2. Treasure.

He would discharge it without any burthen to the queen's *coffers*, for honour sake. *Bacon.*

3. [In architecture.] A square depressure in each interval between the modillions of the Corinthian cornice, usually filled with some enrichment. *Chambers.*

4. [In fortification.] A hollow lodgment across a dry moat, from six to seven feet deep, and from sixteen to eighteen broad; the upper part being made of pieces of timber, raised two feet above the level of the moat; which little elevation has hurdles laden with earth for its covering, and serves as a parapet with embrasures. *Chambers.*

To Co'FFER, kŏf'fûr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treasure up in chests.

Treasure, as a war might draw forth, so a peace succeeding might *coffer* up. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Co'FFERER *of the King's Household*, kŏf'fûr-ûr.[555] *n. s.* A principal officer of his majesty's court, next under the comptroller, that, in the compting-house and elsewhere, hath a special oversight of other officers of the household, for their good demeanour in their offices. *Cowell.*

CO'FFIN, kŏf'fîn. *n. s.* [*cofin*, French.]

1. The box or chest in which dead bodies are put into the ground. It is used both of wood and other matter.

He went as if he had been the *coffin* that carried himself to his sepulchre. *Sidney.*

Not a flower sweet
On my black *coffin* let there be strown. *Shaksp.*

One fate they have,
The ship their *coffin*, and the sea their grave. *Wall.*

The joiner is fitting screws to your *coffin*. *Swift.*

2. A mould of paste for a pye.

Of the paste a *coffin* will I rear,
And make two pasties of your shameful heads.
Shaksp.

3. A paper case, in form of a cone, used by grocers.

4. In farriery.

Coffin of a horse, is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the *coffin* bone. The *coffin* bone is a small spongy bone, inclosed in the midst of the hoof, and possessing the whole form of the foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

To Co'FFIN, kŏf'fîn. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose in a coffin.

Would'st thou have laugh'd had I come *coffin'd* home,
That weep'st to see me triumph? *Shaksp. Corio.*

Let me lie
In prison, and here be *coffin'd*, when I die. *Donne.*

Co'FFINMAKER, kŏf'fîn-mâ-kûr.[98] *n. s.* [*coffin* and *maker*.] One whose trade is to make coffins.

Where will be your sextons, *coffinmakers*, and plummers? *Tatler.*

To COG, kŏg. *v. a.* [A word of uncertain original, derived by *Skinner* from *coqueliner*, French.]

1. To flatter; to wheedle; to sooth by adulatory speeches.

I'll mountebank their loves,
Cog their hearts from them, and come home belov'd
Of all the trades in Rome. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

2. *To cog a die.* To secure it, so as to direct its fall; to falsify.

But then my study was to *cog* the dice,
And dext'rously to throw the lucky sice. *Dryden.*

For guineas in other men's breeches,
Your gamesters will palm and will *cog*. *Swift.*

Ye gallants of Newgate, whose fingers are nice
In diving in pockets, or *cogging* of dice. *Swift.*

3. To obtrude by falsehood.

The outcry is, that I abuse his demonstration by a falsification, by *cogging* in the word. *Tillotson.*

I have *cogged* in the word to serve my turn. *Stillingfleet.*

Fustian tragedies, or insipid comedies, have, by concerted applauses, been *cogged* upon the town for masterpieces. *Dennis.*

To Cog, kŏg. *v. n.* To lye; to wheedle.

Now stealeth he, now will he crave;
And now will he cosen and *cog*. *Tusser.*

Mrs. Ford, I cannot *cog*; I cannot prate, Mrs. Ford: now shall I sin in my wish. *Shakspeare.*

COG, kŏg. *n. s.* The tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.

To Cog, kŏg. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix cogs in a wheel.

Co'GENCY, kŏ'jên-sè. *n. s.* [from *cogent*.] Force; strength; power of compelling; conviction.

Maxims and axioms, principles of science, because they are self-evident, have been supposed innate; although nobody ever shewed the foundation of their clearness and *cogency*. *Locke.*

CO'GENT, kŏ'jênt. *adj.* [*cogens*, Lat.] Forcible; resistless; convincing; powerful; having the power to compel conviction.

Such is the *cogent* force of nature. *Prior.*

They have contrived methods of deceit, one repugnant to another, to evade, if possible, this most *cogent* proof of a Deity. *Bentley.*

Co'GENTLY, kŏ'jênt-lè. *adv.* [from *cogent*.] With resistless force; forcibly; so as to force conviction.

They forbid us to hearken to those proofs, as weak or fallacious, which our own existence, and the sensible parts of the universe, offer so clearly and *cogently* to our thoughts. *Locke.*

Co'GGER, kŏg'ûr. *n. s.* [from *To cog*.] A flatterer; a wheedler.

Co'GGLESTONE, kŏg'gl-stône. *n. s.* [*ciuogolo*, Ital.] A little stone; a small pebble. *Skinner.*

Co'GITABLE, kŏdje'è-tâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *cogito*, Lat.] That which may be thought on; what may be the subject of thought.

To CO'GITATE, kŏdje'è-tâte.[91] *v. n.* [*cogito*, Lat.] To think. *Dict.*

Cogita'TION, kŏdje-è-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*cogitatio*, Lat.]

1. Thought; the act of thinking.

Having their *cogitations* darkened, and being strangers from the life of God, from the ignorance which is in them. *Hooker.*

A picture puts me in mind of a friend: the intention of the mind, in seeing, is carried to the object represented; which is no more than simple *cogitation*, or apprehension of the person. *Stillingfleet.*

This Descartes proves that brutes have no *cogitation* because they could never be brought to signify their thoughts by any artificial signs. *Ray.*

These powers of *cogitation*, and volition, and sensation, are neither inherent in matter as such, nor acquirable to matter by any motion and modification of it. *Bentley.*

2. Purpose; reflection previous to action.

The king, perceiving that his desires were intemperate, and his *cogitations* vast and irregular, began not to brook him well. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. Meditation; contemplation; mental speculation.

On some great charge employ'd
He seem'd, or fixt in *cogitation* deep. *Milton.*

Co'GITATIVE, kŏdje'è-tâ-tîv. *adj.* [from *cogito*, Lat.]

1. Having the power of thought and reflection.

If these powers of cogitation and sensation are neither inherent in matter, nor aequirable to matter, they proceed from some *cogitative* substance, which we call spirit and soul. *Bentley.*

2. Given to thought and deep meditation.

The earl had the closer and more reserved countenance, being by nature more *cogitative*. *Wotton.*

Cogna'TION, kŏg-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*cognatio*, Lat.]

1. Kindred; descent from the same original.

Two vices I shall mention, as being of near *cognation* to ingratitude; pride, and hard-heartedness, or want of compassion. *South.*

Let the critieks tell me what certain sense they could put upon either of these four words, by their mere *cognation* with each other. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. Relation; participation of the same nature.

He induceth us to ascribe effects unto causes of no *cognation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Cognisee', kŏg-nè-zèè', or kŏn-è-zèè'. *n. s.* [In law.] He to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged. *Cowell.*

Co'gnisour, kŏg-nè-zŏr', or kŏn-è-zŏr'.[314] *n. s.* [In law.] Is he that passeth or acknowledgeth a fine in lands or tenements to another. *Cowell.*

COGNI'TION, kŏg-nîsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*cognitio*, Lat.] Knowledge; complete conviction.

I will not be myself, nor have *cognition*
Of what I feel: I am all patience. *Shaksp.*

God, as he created all things, so is he beyond and in them all; not only in power, as under his subjection; or in his presence, as in his *cognition;* but in their very essence, as in the soul of their easualities. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Co'gnitive, kŏg'nè-tîv. *adj.* [from *cognitus*, Lat.] Having the power of knowing.

Unless the understanding employ and exercise its *cognitive* or apprehensive power about these terms, there can be no actual apprehension of them. *South's Sermons.*

Co'gnizable, kŏg'nè-zâ-bl, or kŏn'è-zâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [*cognoisable*, Fr.]

1. That falls under judicial notice.

2. Liable to be tried, judged, or examined.

Some are merely of ecclesiastical cognizance; others of a mixed nature, such as are *cognizable* both in the ecclesiastical and secular courts. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Co'gnizance, kŏg'nè-zânse, or kŏn'è-zâns. *n. s.* [*connoisance*, Fr.]

1. Judicial notice; trial; judicial authority.

It is worth the while, however, to consider how we may discountenance and prevent those evils which the law can take no *cognizance* of. *L'Estrange.*

Happiness or misery, in converse with others, depends upon things which human laws can take no *cognizance* of. *South.*

The moral crime is completed, there are only circumstances wanting to work it up for the *cognizance* of the law. *Addison.*

2. A badge, by which any one is known.

And at the king's going away the earl's servants stood, in a seemly manner, in their livery coats, with *cognizances*, ranged on both sides, and made the king a bow. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

These were the proper *cognizances* and coat-arms of the tribes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

COGNO'MINAL, kŏg-nŏm'ė-nål. *adj.* [*cognomen*, Lat.] Having the same name.

Nor do these animals more resemble the creatures on earth, than they on earth the constellations which pass under animal names in heaven; nor the dog-fish at sea much more make out the dog of the land, than his *cognominal* or namesake in the heavens. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

COGNOMINA'TION, kŏg-nŏm-ė-nā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*cognomen*, Lat.]

1. A surname; the name of a family.
2. A name added from any accident or quality.

Pompey deserved the name Great: Alexander, of the same *cognomination*, was generalissimo of Greece. *Brown.*

COGNO'SCENCE, kŏg-nŏs'sėnse. *n. s.* [*cognosco*, Lat.] Knowledge; the state or act of knowing. *Dict.*

COGNO'SCIBLE, kŏg-nŏs'sė-bl. *adj.* [*cognosco*, Lat.] That may be known; being the object of knowledge.

The same that is said for the redundance of matters intelligible and *cognoscible* in things natural, may be applied to things artificial. *Hale.*

To COHA'BIT, kŏ-hăb'ĭt. *v. n.* [*cohabito*, Lat.]

1. To dwell with another in the same place.

The Philistines were worsted by the captivated ark, which foraged their country more than a conquering army: they were not able to *cohabit* with that holy thing. *South.*

2. To live together as husband and wife.

He knew her not to be his own wife, and yet had a design to *cohabit* with her as such. *Fiddes.*

COHA'BITANT, kŏ-hăb'ė-tânt. *n. s.* [from *cohabit.*] An inhabitant of the same place.

The oppressed Indians protest against that heaven where the Spaniards are to be their *cohabitants.* *Decay of Piety.*

COHABITA'TION, kŏ-hăb-ė-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *cohabit.*]

1. The act or state of inhabiting the same place with another.
2. The state of living together as married persons.

Which defect, though it could not evacuate a marriage after *cohabitation* and actual consummation yet it was enough to make void a contract. *Bacon.*

Monsieur Brumars, at one hundred and two years, died for love of his wife, who was ninety two at her death, after seventy years *cohabitation.* *Tatler.*

COHE'IR, kŏ-âre'. *n. s.* [*cohæres*, Lat.] One of several among whom an inheritance is divided.

Married persons, and widows, and virgins, are all *coheirs* in the inheritance of Jesus, if they live within the laws of their estate. *Taylor.*

COHE'IRESS, kŏ-â'rĭs.[99] *n. s.* [from *coheir.*] A woman who has an equal share of an inheritance with other women.

To COHE'RE, kŏ-hêre'. *v. n.* [*cohæreo*, Lat.]

1. To stick together; to hold fast one to another, as parts of the same mass.

Two pieces of marble, having their surface exactly plain, polite, and applied to each other in such a manner as to intercept the air, do *cohere* firmly together as one. *Woodward.*

We find that the force, whereby bodies *cohere*, is very much greater when they come to immediate contact, than when they are at ever so small a finite distance. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

None want a place; for all, their centre found,
Hung to the goddess, and *coher'd* around;
Not closer, orb in orb conglob'd, are seen
The buzzing bees about their dusky queen. *Pope.*

2. To be well connected; to follow regularly in the order of discourse.
3. To suit; to fit; to be fitted to.

Had time *coher'd* with place, or place with wishing. *Shaksp.*

4. To agree.

COHE'RENCE, kŏ-hē'rênse. } *n. s.* [*co-*
COHE'RENCY, kŏ-hē'rên-sė. } *hærentia*, Lat.]

1. That state of bodies in which their parts are joined together, from what cause soever it proceeds; so that they resist divulsion and separation; nor can be separated by the same force by which they might be simply moved, or, being only laid upon one another, might be parted again. *Quincy.*

The pressure of the air will not explain, nor can be a cause of, the *coherence* of the particles of air themselves. *Locke.*

Matter is either fluid or solid; words that may comprehend the middle degrees between extreme fixedness and *coherency*, and the most rapid intestine motion. *Bentley.*

2. Connection; dependency; the relation of parts or things one to another.

It shall be no trouble to find each controversy's resting-place, and the *coherence* it hath with things, either on which it dependeth, or which depend on it. *Hooker, Preface.*

Why between sermons and faith should there be ordinarily that *coherence*, which causes have with their usual effects? *Hooker.*

3. The texture of a discourse, by which one part follows another regularly and naturally.
4. Consistency in reasoning, or relating, so that one part of the discourse does not destroy or contradict the rest.

Coherence of discourse, and a direct tendency of all the parts of it to the argument in hand, are most eminently to be found in him. *Locke.*

COHE'RENT, kŏ-hē'rênt. *adj.* [*cohærens*, Lat.]

1. Sticking together; so as to resist separation.

By coagulating and diluting, that is, making their parts more or less *coherent.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Where all must full, or not *coherent* be;
And all that rises, rise in due degree. *Pope.*

2. Connected; united.

The mind proceeds from the knowledge it stands possessed of already, to that which lies next, and is *coherent* to it, and so on to what it aims at. *Locke.*

3. Suitable to something else; regularly adapted.

Instruct my daughter,
That time and place, with this deceit so lawful,
May prove *coherent.* *Shakspeare.*

4. Consistent; not contradictory to itself.

A *coherent* thinker, and a strict reasoner, is not to be made at once by a set of rules. *Watts's Logick.*

COHE'SION, kŏ-hē'zhŭn. *n. s.* [from *cohere.*]

1. The act of sticking together.

Hard particles heaped together touch in a few points, and must be separable by less force than breaks a solid particle, whose parts touch in all the space between them, without any pores or interstices to weaken their *cohesion.* *Newton's Opticks.*

Solids and fluids differ in the degree of *cohesion*, which, being increased, turns a fluid into a solid. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The state of union or inseparability.

What cause of their *cohesion* can you find?
What props support, what chains the fabrick bind? *Blackmore.*

3. Connection; dependence.

In their tender years, ideas that have no natural *cohesion* come to be united in their heads. *Locke.*

COHE'SIVE, kŏ-hē'sĭv.[168 428] *adj.* [from *cohere.*] That has the power of sticking to another, and of resisting separation.

COHE'SIVENESS, kŏ-hē'sĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *cohesive.*] The quality of being cohesive; the quality of resisting separation.

To COHI'BIT, kŏ-hĭb'ĭt. *v. a.* [*cohibeo*, Lat.] To restrain; to hinder. *Dict.*

To CO'HOBATE, kŏ'hŏ-bāte.[91] *v. a.* To pour the distilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and distil it again.

The juices of an animal body are, as it were, *cohobated*, being excreted, and admitted again into the blood with the fresh aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

COHOBA'TION, kŏ-hŏ-bā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *cohobate.*] A returning any distilled liquor again upon what it is drawn from, or upon fresh ingredients of the same kind, to have it the more impregnated with their virtues. *Quincy.*

Cohobation is the pouring the liquor distilled from any thing back upon the remaining matter, and distilling it again. *Locke.*

This oil, dulcified by *cohobation* with an aromatized spirit, is of use to restore the digestive faculty. *Grew's Musæum.*

CO'HORT, kŏ'hôrt. *n. s.* [*cohors*, Latin.]

1. A troop of soldiers in the Roman armies, containing about five hundred foot.

The Romans levied as many *cohorts*, companies, and ensigns, from hence, as from any of their provinces. *Camden.*

2. [In poetical language.] A body of warriours.

Th' arch-angelic pow'r prepar'd
For swift descent; with him the *cohort* bright
Of watchful cherubim. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Here Churchill, not so prompt
To vaunt as fight, his hardy *cohorts* join'd
With Eugene. *Philip's Blenheim.*

COHORTA'TION, kŏ-hôr-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*cohortatio*, Lat.] Encouragement by words; incitement. *Dict.*

COIF, kŏif[344 415] *n. s.* [*coeffe*, French; from *cofea*, for *cucufa*, low Lat.] The headdress; a lady's cap; the serjeant's cap.

The judges of the four circuits in Wales, although they are not of the first magnitude, nor need be of the degree of the *coif*, yet are they considerable. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

No less a man than a brother of the *coif* began his suit, before he had been a twelvemonth at the Temple. *Addison, Spectator.*

Instead of home-spun *coifs* were seen
Good pinners edg'd with colbertine. *Swift.*

CO'IFED, kŏift[359] *adj.* [from *coif.*] Wearing a coif.

CO'IFFURE, kŏif'fûre. *n. s.* [*coeffure*, Fr.] Head-dress.

I am pleased with the *coiffure* now in fashion, and think it shews the good sense of the valuable part of the sex. *Addison.*

COIGNE, kŏin. *n. s.* [An Irish term, as it seems.]

Fitz Thomas of Desmond began that extortion of *coigne* and livery, and pay; that is, he and his army took horse meat and man's meat, and money, at pleasure. *Davies on Ireland.*

COIGNE, quŏin. *n. s.* [French.]

1. A corner.

No jutting frieze,
Buttrice, nor *coigne* of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendent bed. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

2. A wooden wedge used by printers.

To COIL, kŏil. *v. a.* [*cueillir*, Fr.] To gather into a narrow compass; as, to coil a rope, to wind it in a ring.

The lurking particles of air, so expanding themselves, must necessarily plump out the sides of the bladder, and so keep them turgid, until the pressure of the air, that at first *coiled* them, be re-admitted to do the same thing again. *Boyle.*

COIL, kŏil. *n. s.* [*kolleren*, Germ.]

1. Tumult; turmoil; bustle; stir; hurry; confusion.

Who was so firm, so constant, that this *coil*
Would not infect his reason. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*
You, mistress, all this *coil* is 'long of you. *Shaksp.*
In that sleep of death, what dreams may come,
When we have shuffled off this mortal *coil*,
Must give us pause. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

2. A rope wound into a ring.

COIN, kŏin. *n. s.* [*coigne*, French.] A corner; any thing standing out angularly; a square brick cut diagonally: called often *quoin*, or *quine*.

See you yond' *coin* o' th' capitol, yond' corner stone? *Shakspeare.*

COIN, kŏin. *n. s.* [by some imagined to come from *cuneus*, a wedge, because metal is cut in wedges to be coined.]

1. Money stamped with a legal impression.

He gave Dametas a good sum of gold in ready *coin*, which Menalcas had bequeathed. *Sidney.*
You have made
Your holy hat be stamp'd on the king's *coin*. *Shaks.*
I cannot tell how the poets will succeed in the explication of *coins*, to which they are generally very great strangers. *Addison.*
She now contracts her vast design,
And all her triumphs shrink into a *coin*. *Pope.*

2. Payment of any kind.

The loss of present advantage to flesh and blood, is repaid in a nobler *coin*. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

To COIN, kŏin. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mint or stamp metals for money.

They cannot touch me for *coining:* I am the king. *Shakspeare.*
They never put in practice a thing so necessary as *coined* money is. *Peacham of Antiquities.*
Tenants cannot *coin* rent just at quarter-day, but must gather it by degrees. *Locke.*
Can we be sure that this medal was really *coined* by an artificer, or is but a product of the soil from whence it was taken? *Bentley.*

3. To make or invent.

My lungs
Coin words till their decay, against those measles
Which we disdain should tetter us. *Shakspeare.*

3. To make or forge any thing, in an ill sense.

Never *coin* a formal lye on't,
To make the knight o'ercome the giant. *Hudibras.*
Those motives induced Virgil to *coin* his fable. *Dryden.*
Some tale, some new pretence, he daily, *coin'd*,
To sooth his sister, and delude her mind. *Dryden.*
A term is *coined* to make the conveyance easy. *Atterbury.*

CO'INAGE, kŏin'âje.[91] *n. s.* [from *coin.*]

1. The art or practice of coining money.

The care of the *coinage* was committed to the inferior magistrates; and I don't find that they had a publick trial, as we solemnly practise in this country. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Coin; money; stamped and legitimated metal.

This is conceived to be a *coinage* of some Jews, in derision of Christians, who first began that portrait. *Brown.*
Moor was forced to leave off coining, by the great crowds of people continually offering to return his *coinage* upon him. *Swift.*

3. The charges of coining money.

4. New production; invention.

Unnecessary *coinage*, as well as unnecessary revival of words, runs into affectation; a fault to be avoided on either hand. *Dryden.*

5. Forgery; invention.

This is the very *coinage* of your brain;
This bodiless creation ecstacy
Is very cunning in. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

To COINCI'DE, kŏ-în-side'. *v. n.* [*coincido*, Lat.]

1. To fall upon the same point; to meet in the same point.

If the equator and ecliptick had *coincided*, it would have rendered the annual revolution of the earth useless. *Cheyne.*

2. To concur; to be consistent with.

The rules of right judgment, and of good ratiocination, often *coincide* with each other. *Watts.*

CO'INCIDENCE, kŏ-în'sė-dense. *n. s.* [from *coincide.*]

1. The state of several bodies, or lines, falling upon the same point.

An universal equilibrium, arising from the *coincidence* of infinite centres, can never be naturally acquired. *Bentley.*

2. Concurrence; consistency; tendency of many things to the same end; occurrence of many things at the same time.

The very concurrence and *coincidence* of so many evidences that contribute to the proof, carries a great weight. *Hale.*

3. It is followed by *with*.

The *coincidence* of the planes of this rotation *with* one another, and with the plane of the ecliptick, is very near the truth. *Cheyne's Philosophical Princip.*

CO'INCIDENT, kŏ-în'sė-dent. *adj.* [from *coincide.*]

1. Falling upon the same point.

These circles I viewed through a prism; and, as I went from them, they came nearer and nearer together, and at length became *coincident*. *Newton.*

2. Concurrent; consistent; equivalent: followed by *with*.

Christianity teaches nothing but what is perfectly suitable to and *coincident with* the ruling principles of a virtuous and well-inclined man. *South.*
These words of our apostle are exactly *coincident with* that controverted passage in his discourse to the Athenians. *Bentley.*

COINDICA'TION, kŏ-în-dė-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *con* and *indico*, Lat.] Many symptoms betokening the same cause.

CO'INER, kŏin'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *coin.*]

1. A maker of money; a minter; a stamper of coin.

My father was I know not where
When I was stampt: some *coiner* with his tools
Made me a *counterfeit*. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*
It is easy to find designs that never entered into the thoughts of the sculptor or the *coiner*. *Addison.*
There are only two patents referred to, both less advantageous to the *coiner* than this of Wood. *Swift.*

2. A counterfeiter of the king's stamp; a maker of base money.

3. An inventor.

Dionysius, a Greek *coiner* of etymologics, is commended by Athenæus. *Camden's Remains.*

To COJO'IN, kŏ-jŏin'. *v. n.* [*conjungo*, Lat.] To join with another in the same office.

Thou may'st *cojoin* with something, and thou dost,
And that beyond commission. *Shakspeare.*

CO'ISTRIL, kŏis'tril. *n. s.* A coward; a runaway: corrupted from *kestrel*, a mean or degenerate hawk.

He's a coward and a *coistril*, that will not drink to my niece. *Shakspeare's Twelfth Night.*

COIT, kŏit.[344 415] *n. s.* [*kote* a die. Dutch.] A thing thrown at a certain mark. See QUOIT.

The time they wear out at *coits*, kayles, or the like idle exercises. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

COI'TION, kŏ-ish'ŭn. *n. s.* [*coitio*, Latin.]

1. Copulation; the act of generation.

I cannot but admire that philosophers should imagine frogs to fall from the clouds, considering how openly they act their *coition*, produce spawn, tadpoles, and frogs. *Ray on the Creation.*
He is not made productive of his kind, but by *coition* with a female. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

2. The act by which two bodies come together.

By Gilbertus this motion is termed *coition*, not made by any faculty attractive of one, but a syndrome and concourse of each. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

COKE, kŏke. *n. s.* [Perhaps from *coquo*, *Skinner.*] Fewel made by burning pitcoal under earth, and quenching the cinders; as charcoal is made with wood. It is frequently used in drying malt.

CO'LANDER, kŭl'lân-dŭr.[165] *n. s.* [*colo*, to strain, Lat.] A sieve either of hair, twigs, or metal, through which a mixture to be separated is poured, and which retains the thicker parts; a strainer.

Take a thick woven osier *colander*,
Thro' which the pressed wines are strained clear. *May.*
All the viscera of the body are but as so many *colanders* to separate several juices from the blood. *Ray on the Creation.*
The brains from nose and mouth, and either ear,
Came issuing forth, as through a *colander*
The curdled milk. *Dryden.*

COLA'TION, kŏ-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *colo*, Lat.] The art of filtering or straining.

CO'LATURE, kŏ'lā-tshŭre.[461] *n. s.* [from *colo*, Lat.]

1. The act of straining; filtration.

2 The matter strained.

CO'LBERTINE, kŏl-bĕr-tēēn'.[112] *n. s.* A kind of lace worn by women.

Go, hang out an old frisoneer gorget, with a yard of yellow *colbertine* again. *Congreve.*
Diff'rence rose between
Mechlin, the queen of lace, and *Colbertine*. *Young.*

CO'LCOTHAR, kŏl'kŏ-*thĕr*. *n. s.* A term in chymistry.

Colcothar is the dry substance which remains after distillation, but commonly the caput mortuum of vitriol. *Quincy.*
Colcothar, or vitriol burnt, though into a redness, containing the fixed salt, will make good ink. *Brown.*

COLD, kŏld. *adj.* [cold, Saxon; *kalt*, German.]

1. Not hot; not warm; gelid; wanting warmth; being without heat.

The diet in the state of manhood ought to be solid; and their chief drink water *cold*, because in such a state it has its own natural spirit. *Arbuthnot.*

The aggregated soil
Death, with his mace petrifick, *cold*, and dry,
As with a trident, smote. *Milton.*

2. Causing sense of cold.

Bids us seek
Some better shroud, some better warmth, to cherish
Our limbs benumb'd, ere this diurnal star
Leave *cold* the night, how we his gather'd beams
Reflected, may with matter sere foment. *Milton.*

3. Chill; shivering; having sense of cold.

O noble English, that could entertain,
With half their force, the full power of France;
And let another half stand laughing by,
All out of work, and *cold* for action. *Shakspeare.*

4. Having cold qualities; not volatile; not acrid.

Cold plants have a quicker perception of the heat of the sun than the hot herbs; as a *cold* hand will sooner find a little warmth than an hot. *Bacon.*

5. Indifferent; frigid; wanting passion; wanting zeal; without concern; unactive; unconcerned; wanting ardour.

There sprung up one kind of men, with whose zeal and forwardness the rest being compared, were thought to be marvellous *cold* and dull. *Hooker.*

Infinite shall be made *cold* in religion, by your example, that never were hurt by reading books. *Ascham.*

Temp'rately proceed to what you would
Thus violently redress.——Sir, these *cold* ways,
That seem like prudent helps, are very poisonous. *Shakspeare.*

New dated letters these,
Their *cold* intent, tenour, and substance thus;
Here doth he wish his person, and his power,
The which he could not levy. *Shakspeare.*

We should not, when the blood was *cold*, have threatened our prisoners with the sword. *Shakspeare.*

To see a world in flames, and an host of angels in the clouds, one must be much of a stoick to be a *cold* and unconcerned spectator. *Burnet's Theory.*

No drum or trumpet needs
T' inspire the coward, or to warm the *cold;*
His voice, his sole appearance, makes them bold. *Dryden.*

O, thou hast touch'd me with thy sacred theme,
And my *cold* heart is kindled at thy flame. *Rowe.*

A man must be of a very *cold* or degenerate temper, whose heart doth not burn within him in the midst of praise and adoration. *Addison's Freeholder.*

6. Unaffecting; unable to move the passions.

What a deal of *cold* business doth a man mispend the better part of life in? In scattering compliments, tendering visits, following feasts and plays. *Ben Jonson.*

The rabble are pleased at the first entry of a disguise; but the jest grows *cold* even with them too, when it comes on in a second scene. *Addison.*

7. Reserved; coy; not affectionate; not cordial; not friendly.

Let his knights have *colder* looks
Among you. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

The commissioners grew more reserved, and *colder* towards each other. *Clarendon.*

8. Chaste; not heated by vitious appetite.

You may
Convey your pleasures in a spacious plenty,
And yet seem *cold*, the time you may so hoodwink;
We've willing dames enough. *Shakspeare.*

9. Not welcome; not received with kindness or warmth of affection.

My master's suit will be but *cold*,
Since she respects my mistress' love. *Shakspeare.*

10. Not hasty; not violent.

11. Not affecting the scent strongly.

She made it good
At the hedge corner, in the *coldest* fault. *Shakspeare.*

12. Not having the scent strongly affected.

Smell this business with a sense as *cold*
As is a dead man's nose. *Shakspeare.*

Cold, kôld. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. The cause of the sensation of cold; the privation of heat; the frigorifick power.

Fair lined slippers for the *cold*. *Shakspeare.*

Heat and *cold* are nature's two hands, whereby she chiefly worketh: and heat we have in readiness, in respect of the fire; but for *cold*, we must stay till it cometh, or seek it in deep caves, or high mountains: and, when all is done, we cannot obtain it in any great degree. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The sun
Had first his precept so to move, so shine,
As might affect the earth with *cold* and heat
Scarce tolerable, and from the north to call
Decrepit winter, from the south to bring
Solstitial summer's heat. *Milton.*

2. The sensation of cold; coldness; chilness.

When she saw her lord prepar'd to part,
A deadly *cold* ran shiv'ring to her heart. *Dryden.*

3. A disease caused by cold; the obstruction of perspiration.

What disease hast thou?——
A whoreson *cold*, Sir; a cough. *Shakspeare.*

Let no ungentle *cold* destroy
All taste we have of heavenly joy. *Roscommon.*

Those rains, so covering the earth, might providentially contribute to the disruption of it, by stopping all the pores and all evaporation, which would make the vapours within struggle violently, as we get a fever by a *cold*. *Burnet.*

Co'ldly, kôld'lé. *adv.* [from *cold*.]

1. Without heat.

2. Without concern; indifferently; negligently; without warmth of temper or expression.

What England says, say briefly, gentle lord;
We *coldly* pause for thee. *Shakspeare's King John.*

Swift seem'd to wonder what he meant,
Nor would believe my lord had sent;
So never offer'd once to stir,
But *coldly* said, Your servant, Sir. *Swift.*

Co'ldness, kôld'nés. *n. s.* [from *cold*.]

1. Want of heat; power of causing the sensation of cold.

He relates the excessive *coldness* of the water they met with in summer in that icy region, where they were forced to winter. *Boyle's Experiments.*

Such was the discord, which did first disperse
Form, order, beauty, through the universe;
While dryness moisture, *coldness* heat resists,
All that we have, and that we are, subsists. *Denham.*

2. Unconcern; frigidity of temper; want of zeal; negligence; disregard.

Divisions of religion are not only the farthest spread, because in religion all men presume themselves interested; but they are also, for the most part, hotlier persecuted: forasmuch as *coldness*, which, in other contentions, may be thought to proceed from moderation, is not in these so favourably construed. *Hooker's Dedication.*

If, upon reading admired passages in authors, he finds a *coldness* and indifference in his thoughts, he ought to conclude, that he himself wants the faculty of discovering them. *Addison.*

It betrayed itself in a sort of indifference and carelessness in all her actions, and *coldness* to her best friends. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Coyness; want of kindness; want of passion.

Unhappy youth! how will thy *coldness* raise
Tempests and storms in his afflicted bosom! *Addison's Cato.*

Let ev'ry tongue its various censures chuse,
Absolve with *coldness*, or with spite accuse. *Prior.*

4. Chastity; exemption from vehement desire.

The silver stream her virgin *coldness* keeps,
For ever murmurs, and for ever weeps. *Pope's Windsor Forest.*

COLE, kôle. *n. s.* [capl, Saxon.] A general name for all sorts of cabbage.

Co'leseed, kôle'séèd.[246] *n. s.* [from *cole* and *seed*.] Cabbage seed.

Where land is rank, it is not good to sow wheat after a fallow; but *coleseed* or barley, and then wheat. *Mortimer.*

Co'lewort, kôle'wûrt.[165] *n. s.* [caplpýpc, Sax.] A species of cabbage.

The decoction of *coleworts* is also commended to bathe them. *Wiseman of an Erysipelas.*

She took the *coleworts* which her husband got
From his own ground (a small well-water'd spot);
She strip'd the stalks of all their leaves; the best
She cull'd, and then with handy care she dress'd. *Dryden.*

How turnips hide their swelling heads below,
And how the closing *coleworts* upwards grow. *Gay.*

Co'lick, kôl'lik. *n. s.* [*colicus*, Lat.]

It strictly is a disorder of the colon; but loosely, any disorder of the stomach or bowels that is attended with pain. There are four sorts: 1. A bilious *colick*, which proceeds from an abundance of acrimony or choler irritating the bowels, so as to occasion continual gripes, and generally with a looseness; and this is best managed with lenitives and emollients. 2. A flatulent *colick*, which is pain in the bowels from flatuses and wind, which distend them into unequal and unnatural capacities; and this is managed with carminatives and moderate openers. 3. An hysterical *colick*, which arises from disorders of the womb, and is communicated by consent of parts to the bowels; and is to be treated with the ordinary hystericks. 4. A nervous *colick*, which is from convulsive spasms and contortions of the guts themselves, from some disorders of the spirits, or nervous fluid, in their component fibres; whereby their capacities are in many places streightened, and sometimes so as to occasion obstinate obstructions: this is best remedied by brisk catharticks, joinedwith opiates and emollient diluters. There is also a species of this distemper, which is commonly called the stone *colick*, byconsent of parts, from the irritation of the stone or gravel in the bladder or kidneys; and this is most commonly to be treated by nephriticks and oily diureticks, and is greatly assisted with the carminative turpentine clysters. *Quincy.*

Colicks of infants proceed from acidity, and the air in the aliment expanding itself, while the aliment ferments. *Arbuthnot.*

Co'lick, kôl'lik. *adj.* Affecting the bowels.

Intestine stone and ulcer, *colick* pangs. *Milton.*

To **Coll'apse**, kôl-lâps'. *v. n.* [*collabor*, *collapsus*, Lat.] To fall together; to close so as that one side touches the other.

In consumptions and atrophy the liquids are exhausted, and the sides of the canals *collapse;* therefore the attrition is increased, and consequently the heat. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Colla'psion, kôl-lâp'shûn. *n. s.* [from *collapse*.]

1. The act of closing or collapsing.

2. The state of vessels closed.

CO'LLAR, kôl'lûr.[418] [88] *n. s.* [*collare*, Lat.]

1. A ring of metal put round the neck.

That's nothing, says the dog, but the fretting of my *collar:* nay, says the wolf, if there be a *collar* in the case, I know better things than to sell my liberty. *L'Estrange.*

Ten brace and more of greyhounds;
With golden muzzles all their mouths were bound,
And *collars* of the same their necks surround. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. The part of the harness that is fastened about the horse's neck.

Her waggon spokes made of long spinners' legs,
The traces of the smallest spider's web,
The *collars* of the moonshine's watry beams.
Shakspeare.

3. The part of the dress that surrounds the neck.

4. *To slip the collar.* To get free; to escape; to disentangle himself from any engagement or difficulty.

When, as the ape heard him so much to talk
Of labour, that did from his liking baulk,
He would have *slipt the collar* handsomely.
Hubberd's Tale.

5. *A Collar of Brawn*, is the quantity bound up in one parcel.

COLLAR-BONE, kŏl'lŭr-bōne. *n. s.* [from *collar* and *bone*.] The clavicle; the bones on each side of the neck.

A page riding behind the coach fell down, bruised his face, and broke his right *collar-bone*.
Wiseman's Surgery.

To CO'LLAR, kŏl'lŭr. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To seize by the collar; to take by the throat.

2. *To collar Beef*, or other meat; to roll it up, and bind it hard and close with a string or collar.

To COLLA'TE, kŏl'lāte'. *v. a.* [*confero*, *collatum*, Lat.]

1. To compare one thing of the same kind with another.

Knowledge will be ever a wandering and indigested thing, if it be but a commixture of a few notions that are at hand and occur, and not excited from a sufficient number of instances, and those well *collated*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

They could not relinquish their Judaism, and embrace Christianity, without considering, weighing, and *collating* both religions. *South.*

2. To collate books; to examine if nothing be wanting.

3. To bestow; to confer.

The significance of the sacrament disposes the spirit of the receiver to admit the grace of the spirit of God, there consigned, exhibited, and *collated*.
Taylor's Communicant.

4. With *to*. To place in an ecclesiastical benefice.

He thrust out the invader, and *collated* Amsdorf to the benefice: Luther performed the consecration.
Atterbury.

If a patron shall neglect to present unto a benefice, void above six months, the bishop may *collate* thereunto. *Ayliffe.*

COLLA'TERAL, kŏl-lăt'tĕr-ăl. *adj.* [*con* and *latus*, Lat.]

1. Side to side.

In his bright radiance and *collateral* light,
Must I be comforted, not in his sphere. *Shaksp.*

Thus saying, from his radiant seat he rose
Of high *collateral* glory. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

2. Running parallel.

3. Diffused on either side.

But man by number is to manifest
His single imperfection; and beget
Like of his like, his image multiply'd
In unity defective, which requires
Collateral love and dearest amity. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

4. In genealogy, those that stand in equal relation to some common ancestor.

The estate and inheritance of a person dying intestate, is, by right of devolution, according to the civil law, given to such as are allied to him *ex latere*, commonly styled *collaterals*, if there be no ascendants or descendants surviving at the time of his death. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. Not direct; not immediate.

They shall hear and judge 'twixt you and me;
If by direct or by *collateral* hand
They find us touch'd, we will our kingdom give
To you in satisfaction. *Shaksp.*

6. Concurrent.

All the force of the motive lies within itself: it receives no *collateral* strength from external considerations. *Atterbury.*

COLLA'TERALLY, kŏl-lăt'tĕr-ăl-lē. *adv.* [from *collateral*.]

1. Side by side.

These pullies may be multiplied according to sundry different situations, not only when they are subordinate, but also when they are placed *collaterally*. *Wilkins.*

2. Indirectly.

By asserting the scripture to be the canon of our faith, I have created two enemies: the papists more directly, because they have kept the scripture from us; and the fanatics more *collaterally*, because they have assumed what amounts to an infallibility in the private spirit. *Dryden.*

3. In collateral relation.

COLLA'TION, kŏl-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*collatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of conferring or bestowing; gift.

Neither are we to give thanks alone for the first *collation* of these benefits, but also for their preservation. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Comparison of one copy, or one thing of the same kind, with another.

In the disquisition of truth, a ready fancy is of great use; provided that *collation* doth its office.
Grew's Cosmologia.

I return you your Milton, which, upon *collation*, I find to be revised and augmented in several places. *Pope.*

3. In law.

Collation is the bestowing of a benefice, by the bishop that hath it in his own gift or patronage; and differs from institution in this, that institution into a benefice is performed by the bishop at the presentation of another who is patron, or hath the patron's right for the time. *Cowell.*

Bishops should be placed by *collation* of the king under his letters patent, without any precedent election, or confirmation ensuing. *Hayward.*

4. A repast; a treat less than a feast.

COLLATI'TIOUS, kŏl-lā-tĭsh'ŭs. *adj.* [*collatitius*, Lat.] Done by the contribution of many. *Dict.*

COLLA'TOR, kŏl-lā'tŭr.[166] *n. s.* [from *collate*.]

1. One that compares copies or manuscripts.

To read the titles they give an editor or *collator* of a manuscript, you would take him for the glory of letters. *Addison.*

2. One who presents to an ecclesiatical benefice.

A mandatory cannot interrupt an ordinary *collator*, till a month is expired from the day of presentation. *Ayliffe.*

To COLLA'UD, kŏl-lâwd'. *v. a.* [*collaudo*, Lat.] To join in praising. *Dict.*

CO'LLEAGUE, kŏl'lēēg.[492] *n. s.* [*collega*, Lat.] A partner in office or employment. Anciently accented on the last syllable.

Easy it might be seen that I intend
Mercy *colleague* with justice sending thee. *Milton.*

The regents, upon demise of the crown, would keep the peace without *colleagues*. *Swift.*

To COLLE'AGUE, kŏl'lēēg'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite with.

Colleagued with this dream of his advantage,
He hath not fail'd to pester us with message,
Importing the surrender of those lands.
Shaksp. Hamlet

To COLLE'CT, kŏl-lĕkt'. *v. a.* [*colligo*, *collectum*, Lat.]

1. To gather together; to bring into one place.

'Tis memory alone that enriches the mind, by preserving what our labour and industry daily *collect*. *Watts.*

2. To draw many units, or numbers, into one sum.

Let a man *collect* into one sum as great a number as he pleases, this multitude, how great soever, lessens not one jot the power of adding to it. *Locke.*

3. To gain by observation.

The reverent care I bear unto my lord,
Made me *collect* these dangers in the duke.
Shaksp. Henry VI.

4. To infer as a consequence; to gather from premises.

How great the force of erroneous persuasion is, we may *collect* from our Saviour's premonition to his disciples. *Decay of Piety.*

They conclude they can have no idea of infinite space, because they can have no idea of infinite matter; which consequence, I conceive, is very ill *collected*. *Locke.*

5. *To collect himself.* To recover from surprise; to gain command over his thoughts; to assemble his sentiments.

Be *collected;*
No more amazement. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

Affrighted much,
I did in time *collect* myself, and thought
This was so, and no slumber. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

Prosperity unexpected often maketh men careless and remiss; whereas they, who receive a wound, become more vigilant and *collected*. *Hayward.*

As when of old some orator renown'd
In Athens or free Rome, where eloquence
Flourish'd, since mute, to some great cause address'd,
Stood in himself *collected*, while each part,
Motion, each act won audience, ere the tongue
Sometimes in height began, as no delay
Of preface breaking through his zeal of right. *Milt.*

CO'LLECT, kŏl'lĕkt.[492] *n. s.* [*collecta*, low Lat.] A short comprehensive prayer, used at the sacrament; any short prayer.

Then let your devotion be humbly to say over proper *collects*. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

COLLECTA'NEOUS, kŏl-lĕk-tā'nē-ŭs. *adj.* [*collectaneus*, Lat.] Gathered up together; collected; notes compiled from various books.

COLLE'CTEDLY, kŏl-lĕk'tĕd-lē. *adv.* [from *collected*.] Gathered in one view at once.

The whole evolution of ages from everlasting to everlasting is so *collectedly* and presentifickly represented to God. *More.*

COLLE'CTIBLE, kŏl-lĕk'tē-bl. *adj.* [from *collect*.] That which may be gathered from the premises by just consequence.

Whether thereby he meant Euphrates, is not *collectible* from the following words.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

COLLE'CTION, kŏl-lĕk'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *collect*.]

1. The act of gathering together.

2. An assemblage; the things gathered.

No perjur'd knight desires to quit thy arms,
Fairest *collection* of thy sex's charms. *Prior.*

The gallery is hung with a *collection* of pictures.
Addison.

3. The act of deducing consequences; ratiocination; discourse. This sense is now scarce in use.

If once we descend unto probable *collections*, we are then in the territory where free and arbitrary determinations, the territory where human laws, take place. *Hooker.*

Thou shalt not peep thro' latticcs of eyes,
Nor hear thro' labyrinths of ears, nor learn
By circuit or *collections* to discern. *Donne.*

4. A corollary; a consectary deduced from premises; deduction; consequence.

It should be a weak *collection*, if whereas we say, that when Christ had overcome the sharpness of death, he then opened the kingdom of heaven to all bclievers; a thing in such sort affirmed with circumstances, were taken as insinuating an opposite denial before that circumstance be accomplished. *Hooker.*

This label
Is so from sense in hardness, that I can
Make no *collection* of it. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

When she, from sundry arts, one skill doth draw;
Gath'ring, from divers fights, one act of war;
From many cases like, one rule of law:
These her *collections*, not the senses are. *Davies.*

COLLECTI'TIOUS, kŏl-lĕk-tĭsh'ŭs. *adj.* [*collectitius*, Lat.] Gathered up.

COLLE'CTIVE, kŏl-lĕk'tĭv. *adj.* [from *collect; collectif*, French.]

1. Gathered into one mass; aggregated; accumulative.

A body *collective*, it containeth a huge multitude. *Hooker.*

The three forms of government differ only by the civil administration being in the hands of one or two, called kings; in a senate, called the nobles; or in the people *collective* or representative, who may be called the commons. *Swift.*

The difference between a compound and a *collective* idea is, that a compound idea unites things of a different kind; but a *collective* idea, things of the same. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Employed in deducing consequences; argumentative.

Antiquity left many falsities controulable not only by critical and *collective* reason, but contrary observations. *Brown.*

3. [In grammar.] A *collective* noun is a word which expresses a multitude, though itself be singular; as a *company; an army.*

COLLE'CTIVELY, kŏl-lĕk'tĭv-lĕ. *adv.* [from *collective*.] In a general mass; in a body; not singly; not numbered by individuals; in the aggregate; accumulatively; taken together; in a state of combination or union.

Although we cannot be free from all sin *collectively*, in such sort that no part thereof shall be found in us, yet distributively all great actual offences, as they offer themselves one by one, both may and ought to be by all means avoided. *Hooker.*

Singly and apart many of them are subject to exception, yet *collectively* they make up a good moral evidence. *Hale.*

The other part of the water was condensed at the surface of the earth, and sent forth *collectively* into standing springs and rivers. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

COLLE'CTOR, kŏl-lĕk'tŭr.[166] *n. s.* [*collector*, Lat.]

1. A gatherer; he that collects scattered things together.

2. A compiler; one that gathers scattered pieces into one book.

The grandfather might be the first *collector* of them into a body. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

Volumes without the *collector's* own reflections. *Addison.*

The best English historian, when his stile grows antiquated, will be only considered as a tedious relater of facts, and perhaps consulted to furnish materials for some future *collector*. *Swift.*

3. A tax-gatherer; a man employed in levying duties or tributes.

A great part of this treasure is now embezzled, lavished, and feasted away by *collectors*, and other officers. *Temple.*

The commissions of the revenue are disposed of, and the *collectors* are appointed by the commissioner. *Swift.*

COLLE'GATARY, kŏl-lĕg'ă-tă-rĕ. *n. s.* [from *con* and *legatum*, a legacy, Lat.] In the civil law, a person to whom is left a legacy in common with one or more other persons. *Chambers.*

CO'LLEGE, kŏl'lĕdje.[91] *n. s.* [*collegium*, Latin.]

1. A community; a number of persons living by some common rules.

On barbed steeds they rode in proud array,
Thick as the *college* of the bees in May. *Dryden.*

2. A society of men set apart for learning, or religion.

He is return'd with his opinions,
Gather'd from all the famous *colleges*
Almost in Christendom. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

I would the *college* of the cardinals
Would chuse him pope, and carry him to Rome. *Shakspeare.*

This order of society is sometimes called Solomon's house, and sometimes the *college* of the six days work. *Bacon.*

3. The house in which the collegians reside.

Huldah the prophetess dwelt in Jerusalem in the *college*. *Kings.*

4. A college, in foreign universities, is a lecture read in publick.

COLLE'GIAL, kŏl-lĕ'jĕ-ăl. *adj.* [from *college*.] Relating to a college; possessed by a college.

COLLE'GIAN, kŏl-lĕ'jĕ-ăn. *n. s.* [from *college*.] An inhabitant of a college, a member of a college.

COLLE'GIATE, kŏl-lĕ'jĕ-ăte.[91] *adj.* [*collegiatus*, low Latin.]

1. Containing a college; instituted after the manner of a college.

I wish that yourselves did well consider how opposite certain of your positions are unto the state of *collegiate* societies, whereon the two universities consist. *Hooker, Preface.*

2. A *collegiate* church was such as was built at a convenient distance from a cathedral church, wherein a number of presbyters were settled, and lived together in one congregation. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COLLE'GIATE, kŏl-lĕ'jĕ-ăte. *n. s.* [from *college*.] A member of a college; a man bred in a college; an university man.

These are a kind of empiricks in poetry, who have got a receipt to please; and no *collegiate* like them, for purging the passions. *Rymer.*

CO'LLET, kŏl'lĭt.[99] *n. s.* [Fr. from *collum*, Lat. the neck.]

1. Anciently something that went about the neck; sometimes the neck.

2. That part of a ring in which the stone is set.

3. A term used by turners.

To COLLI'DE, kŏl-lĭde'. *v. a* [*collido*, Lat.] To strike against each other; to beat, to dash, to knock together.

Scintillations are not the accension of air upon collision, but inflammable effluencies from the bodies *collided*. *Brown.*

CO'LLIER, kŏl'yŭr.[113] *n. s.* [from *coal*.]

1. A digger of coals; one that works in the coal-pits.

2. A coal-merchant; a dealer in coals.

I knew a nobleman a great grasier, a great timberman, a great *collier*, and a great landman. *Bacon.*

3. A ship that carries coals.

CO'LLIERY, kŏl'yŭr-ĕ.[113] *n. s.* [from *collier*.]

1. The place where coals are dug.

2. The coal trade.

CO'LLIFLOWER, kŏl'lĕ-flŏŭ-ŭr. *n. s.* [*flos brasicæ*; from caul, Sax. cabbage, and *flower;* properly *cauliflower*.] A species of cabbage.

COLLIGA'TION, kŏl-lĕ-gă'shŭn. *n. s.* [*colligatio*, Lat.] A binding together.

These the midwife contriveth into a knot, whence that tortuosity or nodosity in the navel, occasioned by the *colligation* of vessels. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

COLLIMA'TION, kŏl-lĭ-mă'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *collimo*, Lat.] The act of aiming at a mark; aim. *Dict.*

COLLINEA'TION, kŏl-lĭn-ĕ-ă'shŭn. *n. s.* [*collineo*, Lat.] The act of aiming.

COLLI'QUABLE, kŏl-lĭk'wă-bl. *adj.* [from *colliquate*.] Easily dissolved; liable to be melted.

The tender consistence renders it the more *colliquable* and consumptive. *Harvey on Consump.*

COLLI'QUAMENT, kŏl-lĭk'wă-mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *colliquate*.] The substance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.

CO'LLIQUANT, kŏl'lĕ-kwânt. *adj.* [from *colliquate*.] That which has the power of melting or dissolving.

To CO'LLIQUATE, kŏl'lĕ-kwâte.[91] *v. a.* [*colliqueo*, Lat.] To melt; to dissolve; to turn from solid to fluid.

The fire melted the glass, that made a great shew, after what was *colliquated* had been removed from the fire. *Boyle.*

The fat of the kidneys is apt to be *colliquated* through a great heat from within, and an ardent colliquative fever. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

To CO'LLIQUATE, kŏl'lĕ-kwâte. *v. n.* To melt; to be dissolved.

Ice will dissolve in fire, and *colliquate* in water or warm oils. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

COLLIQUA'TION, kŏl-lĕ-kwă'shŭn. *n. s.* [*colliquatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of melting.

Glass may be made by the bare *colliquation* of the salt and the earth remaining in the ashes of a burnt plant. *Boyle.*

From them proceed rarefaction; *colliquation*, concoction, maturation, and most effects of nature. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. Such a temperament or disposition of the animal fluids as proceeds from a lax compages, and wherein they flow off through the secretory glands faster than they ought. *Quincy.*

Any kind of universal diminution and *colliquation* of the body. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

COLLI'QUATIVE, kŏl-lĭk'wă-tĭv. *adj.* [from *colliquate*.] Melting; dissolvent.

A *colliquative* fever is such as is attended with a diarrhœa, or sweats, from too lax a contexture of the fluids. *Quincy.*

It is a consequent of a burning *colliquative* fever, whereby the humours, fat, and flesh of the body are melted. *Harvey.*

COLLIQUEFA'CTION, kŏl-lĭk-wĕ-făk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*colliquefacio*, Lat.] The act of melting together; reduction to one mass by fluxion in the fire.

After the incorporation of metals by simple *colliquefaction*, for the better discovering of the nature and consents and dissents of metals, it would be tried by incorporating of their dissolutions. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*

COLLI'SION, kŏl-lĭzh'ŭn. *n. s.* [from *collisio*, Lat.]

1. The act of striking two bodies together.

Or, by *collision* of two bodies, grind
The air attrite to fire. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The flint and the steel you may move apart as long as you please; but it is the hitting and *collision* of them that must make them strike fire. *Bentley.*

2. The state of being struck together; a clash.

Then from the clashes between popes and kings,
Debate, like sparks from flint's *collision*, springs.
Denham.

The devil sometimes borrowed fire from the altar to consume the votaries; and, by the mutual *collision* of well-meant zeal, set even orthodox Christians in a flame. *Decay of Piety.*

To CO'LLOCATE, kŏl'lō-kāte.[91] *v. a.* [*colloco*, Lat.] To place; to station.

If you desire to superinduce any virtue upon a person, take the creature in which that virtue is most eminent: of that creature take the parts wherein that virtue is *collocate*. *Bacon.*

COLLOCA'TION, kŏl-lō-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*collocatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of placing; disposition.
2. The state of being placed.

In the *collocation* of the spirits in bodies, the *collocation* is equal or unequal; and the spirits coacervate or diffused. *Bacon.*

COLLOCU'TION, kŏl-lō-kū'shŭn. *n. s.* [*collocutio*, Lat.] Conference; conversation.

To COLLO'GUE, kŏl-lōg'.[337] *v. n.* [probably from *colloquor*, Lat.] To wheedle; to flatter; to please with kind words. A low word.

CO'LLOP, kŏl'lŭp.[168] *n. s.* [It is derived by *Minshew* from *coal* and *op*, a rasher broiled upon coals; a carbonade.]

1. A small slice of meat.

Sweetbread and *collops* are with skewers prick'd
About the sides. *Dryden's Fables.*

A cook perhaps has mighty things profess'd;
Then sent up but two dishes nicely drest:
What signifies Scotch *collops* to a feast?
King's Cookery.

2. A piece of any animal.

The lion is upon his death-bed: not an enemy that does not apply for a *collop* of him. *L'Estrange.*

3. In burlesque language, a child.

Come, Sir page,
Look on me with your welkin eye, sweet villain,
Most dear'st, my *collop*. *Shaksp.*

Thou art a *collop* of my flesh,
And for thy sake I have shed many a tear. *Shak.*

COLLO'QUIAL, kŏl-lō'kwē-ăl. *adj.* [from *colloquy*.] Whatever relates to common conversation.

CO'LLOQUY, kŏl'lō-kwē. *n. s.* [*colloquium*, Lat.] Conference; conversation; alternate discourse; talk.

My earthly, by his heav'nly over-power'd,
In that celestial *colloquy* sublime,
As with an object that exceis the sense,
Dazzled, and spent, sunk down. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

In retirement make frequent *colloquies*, or short discoursings, between God and thy own soul. *Taylor.*

CO'LLOW, kŏl'lō. *n. s.* [More properly *colly*, from *coal*.]

Collow is the word by which they denote black grime of burnt coals, or wood. *Woodward.*

COLLU'CTANCY, kŏl-lŭk'tăn-sē. *n. s.* [*colluctor*, Lat.] A tendency to contest; opposition of nature.

COLLUCTA'TION, kŏl-lŭk-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*colluctatio*, Lat.] Contest; struggle; contrariety; opposition; spite.

The thermæ, natural baths, or hot springs, do not owe their heat to any *colluctation* or effervescence of the minerals in them. *Woodward.*

To COLLU'DE, kŏl-lūde'. *v. n.* [*colludo*, Lat.] To conspire in a fraud; to act in concert; to play into the hand of each other.

COLLU'SION, kŏl-lū'zhŭn. *n. s.* [*collusio*, Latin.]

Collusion is, in our common law, a deceitful agreement or compact between two or more, for the one part to bring an action against the other to some evil purpose; as to defraud a third of his right. *Cowell.*

By the ignorance of the merchants, or dishonesty of weavers, or the *collusion* of both, the ware was bad, and the price excessive, *Swift.*

COLLU'SIVE, kŏl-lū'sĭv.[158 428] *adj.* [from *collude*.] Fraudulently concerted.

COLLU'SIVELY, kŏl-lū'sĭv-lē. *adv.* [from *collusive*.] In a manner fraudulently concerted.

COLLU'SORY, kŏl-lū'sŭr-ē.[557] *adj.* [from *colludo*, Lat.] Carrying on a fraud by secret concert.

CO'LLY, kŏl'lē. *n. s.* [from *coal*.] The smut of coal.

Suppose thou saw her dressed in some old hirsute attire, out of fashion, coarse raiment, besmeared with soot, *colly*, perfumed with opoponax. *Burton on Melancholy.*

To CO'LLY, kŏl'lē. *v. a.* To grime with coal; to smut with coal.

Brief as the lightning in the *collied* night,
That, in a speen, unfolds both heav'n and earth;
And, ere a man had pow'r to say, behold,
The jaws of darkness do devour it up. *Shaksp.*

COLLY'RIUM, kŏl-lĭr'rē-ŭm.[113] *n. s.* [Latin.] An ointment for the eyes.

CO'LMAR, kŏl'mär. *n. s.* [Fr.] A sort of pear.

CO'LOGN *Earth*, kō-lōne'. *n. s.* Is a deep brown, very light bastard ochre, which is no pure native fossil; but contains more vegetable than mineral matter; and owes its origin to the remains of wood long buried in the earth *Hill on Fossils.*

CO'LON, kō'lŏn. *n. s.* [κωλον, a *member*.]

1. A point [:] used to mark a pause greater than that of a comma, and less than that of a period. Its use is not very exactly fixed; nor is it very necessary, being confounded by most with the semicolon. It was used, before punctuation was refined, to mark almost any sense less than a period. To apply it properly, we should place it, perhaps, only where the sense is continued without dependence of grammar or construction; as, *I love him, I despise him: I have long ceased to trust, but shall never forbear to succour him.*
2. The greatest and widest of all the intestines, about eight or nine hands breadth long. It begins where the ilium ends, in the cavity of the os ilium on the right side; from thence ascending by the kidney on the same side, it passes under the concave side of the liver, to which it is sometimes tied, as likewise to the gall-bladder, which tinges it yellow in that place: then it runs under the bottom of the stomach to the spleen in the left side, to which it is also knit: from thence it turns down to the left kidney; and thence passing, in form of an S, it terminates at the upper part of the os sacrum in the rectum. *Quincy.*

Now, by your cruelty hard bound,
I strain my guts, my *colon* wound. *Swift.*

The contents of the *colon* are of a sour, fetid, acid smell in rabbits. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CO'LONEL, kŭr'nĕl. *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology *Skinner* imagines it originally *colonialis*, the leader of a colony. *Minshew* deduces it from *colonna*, a pillar: as, *patriæ columen; exercitus columen*. Each is plausible.] The chief commander of a regiment; a field officer of the highest rank, next to the general officers. It is now generally sounded with only two distinct syllables, *col'nel*.

The chiefest help must be the care of the *colonel*, that hath the government of all his garrison. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Captain or *colonel*, or knight in arms,
Whose chance on these defenceless doors may seize,
If deed of honour did thee ever please,
Guard them, and him within protect from harms.
Milton.

CO'LONELSHIP, kŭr'nĕl-shĭp. *n. s.* [from *colonel*.] The office or character of a colonel.

While he continued a subaltern, he complained against the pride of colonels towards their officers; yet, in a few minutes after he had received his commission for a regiment, he confessed that *colonelship* was coming fast upon him. *Swift.*

To CO'LONIZE, kŏl'ō-nīze. *v. a.* [from *colony*.] To plant with inhabitants; to settle with new planters; to plant with colonies.

There was never an hand drawn, that did double the rest of the habitable world, before this; for so a man may truly term it, if he shall put to account as well that that is, as that which may be hereafter, by the farther occupation and *colonizing* of those countries: and yet it cannot be affirmed, if one speak ingenuously, that it was the propagation of the Christian faith that was the adamant of that discovery, entry, and plantation; but gold and silver, and temporal profit and glory; so that what was first in God's providence, was but second in man's appetite and intention. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Druina hath advantage by acquest of islands, which she *colonizeth* and fortifieth daily. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

COLONNA'DE, kŏl-lō-nāde'. *n. s.* [from *colonna*, Ital. a column.]

1. A peristyle of a circular figure; or a series of columns disposed in a circle, and insulated within side. *Builder's Dict,*

Here circling *colonnades* the ground inclose,
And here the marble statues breathe in rows.
Addison.

2. Any series or range of pillars.

For you my *colonnades* extend their wings. *Pope.*

CO'LONY, kŏl'ŏ-nė. *n. s.* [*colonia*, Lat.]

1. A body of people drawn from the mother country to inhabit some distant place.

To these new inhabitants and *colonies* he gave the same law under which they were born and bred.
Spenser on Ireland.

Rooting out these two rebellious septs, he placed English *colonies* in their rooms. *Davies.*

Osiris, or the Bacchus of the ancients, is reported to have civilized the Indians, planting *colonies*, and building cities. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The country planted; a plantation.

The rising city, which from far you see,
Is Carthage, and a Tyrian *colony*. *Dryden.*

Co'LOPHONY, kŏl'ŏ-fŏn-ė. *n. s.* [from *Colophon*, a city, whence it came.] Rosin.

Of Venetian turpentine, slowly evaporating about a fourth or fifth part, the remaining substance suffered to cool, would afford me a coherent body, or a fine *colophony*. *Boyle.*

Turpentines and oils leave a *colophony*, upon a separation of their thinner oil. *Floyer.*

Coloqui'nteda, kŏl-lŏ-kwĭn'tė-dă. *n. s.* [*colocynthis*, Lat. κολοκυνθις.] The fruit of a plant of the same name, brought from the Levant, about the bigness of a large orange, and often called bitter apple. Both the seed and the pulp are intolerably bitter. It is a violent purgative, of considerable use in medicine.
Chambers.

Co'lorate, kŏl'ŏ-rāte.[91] *adj.* [*coloratus*, Lat.] Coloured; dyed; marked or stained with some colour.

Had the tunicles and humours of the eye been *colorate*, many rays from visible objects would have been stopt. *Ray.*

Colora'tion, kŏl-ŏ-rā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*coloro*, Lat.]

1. The art or practice of colouring.

Some bodies have a more departable nature than others, as is evident in *coloration*; for a small quantity of saffron will tinct more than a great quantity of brasil. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being coloured.

Amongst curiosities I shall place *coloration*, though somewhat better; for beauty in flowers is their preheminence. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Colori'fick, kŏl-lŏ-rĭf'ĭk, *adj.* [*colorificus*, Lat.] That which has the power of producing dyes, tints, colours, or hues.

In this composition of white, the several rays do not suffer any change in their *colorifick* qualities by acting upon one another; but are only mixed, and by a mixture of their colours produce white.
Newton's Opticks.

COLO'SSE, kŏ-lŏs'. } *n. s.* [*colossus* Lat.] A statue of enormous magnitude.
COLO'SSUS, kŏ-lŏs'sŭs. }

Not to mention the walls and palace of Babylon, the pyramids of Egypt, or *colosse* of Rhodes. *Temple.*

There huge *colossus* rose, with trophies crown'd,
And runick characters were grav'd around. *Pope.*

Colosse'an, kŏl-lŏs-sė'ăn. *adj.* [*colosseus*, Lat.] In form of a colossus; of the height and bigness of such a statue; giantlike.

CO'LOUR, kŭl'lŭr.[165 314] *n. s.* [*color*, Lat.]

1. The appearance of bodies to the eye only; hue; dye.

It is a vulgar idea of the *colours* of solid bodies, when we perceive them to be a red, or blue, or green tincture of the surface; but a philosophical idea, when we consider the various *colours* to be different sensations, excited in us by the refracted rays of light, reflected on our eyes in a different manner according to the different size, or shape, or situation of the particles of which surfaces are composed. *Watts.*

Her hair shall be of what *colour* it please God.
Shaksp.

For though our eyes can nought but *colours* see,
Yet *colours* give them not their power of sight.
Davies.

The lights of *colours* are more refrangible one than another in this order; red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, deep violet. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. The freshness, or appearance of blood in the face.

My cheeks no longer did their *colour* boast. *Dryd.*
A sudden horror seiz'd his giddy head,
And his ears trickled, and his *colour* fled. *Dryden.*

3. The tint of the painter.

When each bold figure just begins to live,
The treach'rous *colours* the fair art betray,
And all the bright creation fades away. *Pope.*

4. The representation of any thing superficially examined.

Their wisdom is only of this world, to put false *colours* upon things, to call good evil, and evil good, against the conviction of their own consciences.
Swift.

5. Concealment; palliation; excuse; superficial cover.

It is no matter if I do halt; I have the wars for my *colour*, and my pension shall seem the more reasonable. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

Their sin admitted no *colour* or excuse.
King Charles.

6. Appearance; pretence; false shew.

Under the *color* of commending him,
I have access my own love to prefer. *Shaksp.*

Merchants came to Rhodes with a great ship laden with corn; under the *colour* of the sale whereof, they noted all that was done in the city.
Knolles's History of the Turks.

7. Kind; species; character.

Boys and women are, for the most part, cattle of this *colour*. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

8. In the plural, a standard; an ensign of war: they say the *colours* of the foot, and *standard* of the horse.

He at Venice gave
His body to that pleasant country's earth,
And his pure soul unto his captain Christ,
Under whose *colours* he had fought so long.
Saksp. Richard II.

Against all checks, rebukes and manners,
I must advance the *colours* of my love,
And not retire. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The banks were filled with companies, passing all along the river under their *colours*, with trumpets sounding. *Knolles.*

9. Colours is used singularly by *Addison*.

An author compares a ragged coin to a tattered *colours*. *Addison.*

To Co'lour, kŭl'lŭr. *v. a.* [*coloro*, Lat.]

1. To mark with some hue, or dye.

The rays to speak properly, are not *coloured:* in them there is nothing else than a certain power and disposition to stir up a sensation of this or that colour. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. To palliate; to excuse; to dress in specious colours, or fair appearances.

I told him, that I would not favour or *colour* in any sort his former folly. *Raleigh's Essays.*

He *colours* the falsehood of Æneas by an express command from Jupiter to forsake the queen.
Dryden's Dedicat. Æneid.

3. To make plausible.

We have scarce heard of an insurrection that was not *coloured* with grievances of the highest kind, or countenanced by one or more branches of the legislature. *Addison.*

4. *To colour a Stranger's Goods*, is when a freeman allows a foreigner to enter goods at the custom-house in his name; so that the foreigner pays but single duty, when he ought to pay double.
Phillips.

To Co'lour, kŭl'lŭr. *v. n.* To blush. A low word, only used in conversation.

Co'lourable, kŭl'lŭr-ă-bl. *adj.* [from *colour.*] Specious; plausible. It is now little used.

They have now a *colourable* pretence to withstand innovations, having accepted of other laws and rules already. *Spenser.*

They were glad to lay hold on so *colourable* a matter, and to traduce him as an author of suspicious innovation. *Hooker.*

Had I sacrificed ecclesiastical government and revenues to their covetousness and ambition, they would have found no *colourable* necessity of an army.
King Charles.

We hope the mercy of God will consider us unto some mineration of our offences; yet had not the sincerity of our parents so *colourable* expectations.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Co'lourably, kŭl'lŭr-ă-blė. *adv.* [from *colourable.*] Speciously; plausibly.

The process, howsoever *colourably* awarded, hath not hit the very mark whereat it was directed.
Bacon.

Co'loured, kŭl'lŭrd.[359] *participial adj.* [from *colour.*] Streaked; diversified with variety of hues.

The *coloured* are coarser juiced, and therefore not so well and equally concocted. *Bacon.*

Co'louring, kŭl'lŭr-ĭng. *n. s.* [from *colour.*] The part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on his colours with propriety and beauty.

But as the slightest sketch, if justly trac'd,
Is by ill *colouring* but the more disgrac'd;
So by false learning is good sense defac'd. *Pope.*

Co'lourist, kŭl'lŭr-ĭst. *n. s.* [from *colour.*] A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his designs.

Titian, Paul Veronese, Van Dyck, and the rest of the good *colourists*, have come nearest to nature.
Dryden's Dufresnoy.

Co'lourless, kŭl'lŭr-lĕs. *adj.* [from *colour.*] Without colour; not distinguished by any hue; transparent.

Transparent substances, as glass, water, and air, when made very thin by being blown into bubbles, or otherways formed into plates, exhibit various colours, according to their various thinness; although, at a greater thickness they appear very clear and *colourless*. *Newton's Opticks.*

Pellucid *colourless* glass or water, by being beaten into a powder or froth, do acquire a very intense whiteness. *Bentley.*

COLT, kōlt. *n. s.* [colt, Sax.]

1. A young horse: used commonly for the male offspring of a horse, as a filly for the female.

The *colt* hath about four years growth, and so the fawn, and so the calf. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Like *colts* or unmanaged horses, we start at dead bones and lifeless blocks. *Taylor.*

No sports, but what belong to war, they know;
To break the stubborn *colt*, to bend the bow.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. A young foolish fellow.

Ay, that's a *colt*, indeed; for he doth nothing but talk of his horse. *Shaksp.*

To Colt, kōlt. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To

frisk; to be licentious; to run at large without rule; to riot; to frolick.

As soon as they were out of sight by themselves, they shook off their bridles, and began to *colt* anew more licentiously than before. *Spenser.*

To COLT, kōlt. *v. a.* To befool.

What a plague mean ye, to *colt* me thus? *Shak.*

COLT'S-FOOT, kōlts'fůt. *n. s.* [*tussilago;* from *colt* and *foot.*] It hath a radiated flower, whose disk consists of many florets, but the crown composed of many half florets: the embryos are included in a multifid flowercup, which turns to downy seeds fixed in a bed. *Miller.*

COLT'S-TOOTH, kōlts-tōō*th'*. *n. s.* [from *colt* and *tooth.*]

1. An imperfect or useless tooth in young horses.
2. A love of youthful pleasure; a disposition to the practices of youth.

Well said, lord Sands;
Your *colts-tooth* is not cast yet?—
—No, my lord; nor shall not, while I have a stump. *Shakspeare.*

CO'LTER, kōl'tůr. *n. s.* [cultop, Saxon *culter*, Lat.] The sharp iron of a plough that cuts the ground perpendicularly to the share.

CO'LTISH, kōlt'ish. *adj.* [from *colt.*] Having the tricks of a colt; wanton.

CO'LUBRINE, kōl'ů-brīne. *adj.* [*colubrinus*, Lat.]

1. Relating to a serpent.
2. Cunning; crafty.

CO'LUMBARY, kō-lům'bā-rē. *n. s.* [*columbarium*, Lat.] A dovecot; a pigeon-house.

The earth of *columbaries*, or dovehouses, is much desired in the artifice of saltpetre. *Brown.*

CO'LUMBINE, kōl'ům-bīne.[148] *n. s.* [*columbina*, Lat.] A plant with leaves like the meadow rue. *Miller.*

Columbines are of several sorts and colours. They flower in the end of May, when few other flowers shew. *Mortimer.*

CO'LUMBINE, kōl'ům-bīne. *n. s.* [*columbinus*, Lat.] A kind of violet colour, or changeable dove colour. *Dict.*

CO'LUMN, kōl'lům.[411] *n. s.* [*columna*, Lat.]

1. A round pillar.

Some of the old Greek *columns*, and altars, were brought from the ruins of Apollo's temple at Delos. *Peacham.*

Round broken *columns* clasping ivy twin'd. *Pope.*

2. Any body of certain dimensions pressing vertically upon its base.

The whole weight of any *column* of the atmosphere, and likewise the specifick gravity of its basis, are certainly known by many experiments. *Bentley.*

3. [In the military art.] The long file or row of troops, or of baggage, of an army in its march. An army marches in one, two, three, or more columns, according as the ground will allow.
4. [With printers.] A column is half a page, when divided into two equal parts by a line passing through the middle, from the top to the bottom; and by several parallel lines, pages are often divided into three or more columns.

COLU'MNAR, kō-lům'nâr. } *adj.*
COLUMNA'RIAN, kōl-ům-nâ'rē-ân. }

[from *column.*] Formed in columns.

White *columnar* spar, out of a stone-pit. *Woodward on Fossils.*

COLU'RES, kō-lůrz'. *n. s.* [*coluri*, Lat.; κολουροι.]

Two great circles supposed to pass through the poles of the world: one through the equinoctial points, Aries and Libra; the other through the solstitial points, Cancer and Capricorn. They are called the equinoctial and solstitial *colures*, and divide the ecliptick into four equal parts. The points where they intersect the ecliptick are called the cardinal points. *Harris.*

Thrice the equinoctial line
He circled; four times cross'd the car of night
From pole to pole, traversing each *colure.* *Milt.*

CO'MA, kō'mā. *n. s.* [κωμα.] A morbid disposition to sleep; a lethargy.

CO'MART, kō'mårt. *n. s.* This word, which I have only met with in one place, seems to signify treaty; article; from *con*, and *mart*, or *market.*

By the same *comart*,
And carriage of the articles design'd,
His fell to Hamlet. *Shaksp.*

CO'MATE, kō-māte'. *n. s.* [*con* and *mate.*] Companion.

My *comates* and brothers in exile. *Shaksp.*

COMATO'SE, kō-mā-tōse'. *adj.* [from *coma.*] Lethargick; sleepy to a disease.

Our best castor is from Russia; the great and principal use whereof, is in hysterical and *comatose* cases. *Grew.*

COMB, kōme. in the end and COMP in the beginning, of names, seem to be derived from the British *kum*, which signifies a low situation. *Gibs. Camden.*

COMB, kōm. in *Cornish*, signifies a *valley*, and had the same meaning anciently in the French tongue.

COMB, kōme.[347] *n. s.* [camb, Sax.; *kam*, Dut.]

1. An instrument to separate and adjust the hair.

By fair Ligea's golden *comb*,
Wherewith she sits on diamond rocks,
Sleeking her soft alluring locks. *Milton.*

I made an instrument in fashion of a *comb*, whose teeth, being in number sixteen, were about an inch and a half broad, and the intervals of the teeth about two inches wide. *Newton.*

2. The top or crest of a cock, so called from its pectinated indentures.

Cocks have great *combs* and spurs, hens little or none. *Bacon.*

High was his *comb*, and coral-red withal,
With dents embattled like a castle-wall. *Dryden.*

3. The cavities in which the bees lodge their honey. Perhaps from the same word which makes the termination of towns, and signifies *hollow* or *deep.*

This in affairs of state,
Employ'd at home, abides within the gate,
To fortify the *combs*, to build the wall,
To prop the ruins, lest the fabrick fall. *Dryd. Virg.*

To COMB, kōme. *v. a.* [from the noun]

1. To divide, and clean, and adjust the hair with a comb.

Her care shall be
To *comb* your noddle with a three-legg'd stool. *Shakspeare.*

Divers with us that are grown grey, and yet would appear young, find means to make their hair black, by *combing* it, as they say, with a leaden comb, or the like. *Bacon.*

She with ribbons tied
His tender neck, and *comb'd* his silken hide. *Dryden's Æneid.*

There was a sort of engine, from which were extended twenty long poles, wherewith the man-mountain *combs* his head. *Swift.*

2. To lay any thing consisting of filaments smooth, by drawing through narrow interstices; as, to *comb wool.*

COMB-BRUSH, kōme'brůsh. *n. s.* [*comb* and *brush.*] A brush to clean combs.

COMB-MAKER, kōme'mā-kůr. *n. s.* [*comb* and *maker.*] One whose trade is to make combs.

This wood is of use for the turner, engraver, carver, and *combmaker.* *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To COMBAT, kům'bât.[165] *v. n.* [*combattre*, Fr.]

1. To fight: generally in a duel, or hand to hand.

Pardon me, I will not *combat* in my shirt. *Shak.*

2. To act in opposition, as the acid and alkali combat.

Two planets rushing from aspect malign
Of fiercest opposition in mid sky,
Should *combat*, and their jarring spheres confound. *Milton.*

To COMBAT, kům'bât. *v. a.* To oppose; to fight.

Their oppressors have changed the scene, and *combated* the opinions in their true shape. *Decay of Piety.*

Love yields at last, thus *combated* by pride,
And she submits to be the Roman's bride. *Granville.*

COMBAT, kům'bât.[88] *n. s.* [from the verb.] Contest; battle; duel; strife; opposition: generally between two, but sometimes it is used for battle.

Those regions were full both of cruel monsters and monstrous men; all which, by private *combats*, they delivered the countries of. *Sidney.*

The noble *combat* that, 'twixt joy and sorrow, was fought in Paulina! She had one eye declined for the loss of her husband, another elevated that the oracle was fulfilled. *Shaksp.*

The *combat* now by courage must be tried. *Dryd.*

COMBATANT, kům'bâ-tânt. *n. s.* [*combatant*, Fr.]

1. He that fights with another; duellist; antagonist in arms.

So frowned the mighty *combatants*, that hell
Grew darker at their frown. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Who, single *combatant*,
Duel'd their armies rank'd in proud array,
Himself an army. *Milton's Agonistes.*

He with his sword unsheath'd, on pain of life,
Commands both *combatants* to cease their strife. *Dryden.*

Like despairing *combatants* they strive against you, as if they had beheld unveiled the magical shield of Ariosto, which dazzled the beholders with too much brightness. *Dryden.*

2. A champion.

When any of those *combatants* strips his terms of ambiguity, I shall think him a champion for knowledge. *Locke.*

3. With *for* before the thing defended.

Men become *combatants for* those opinions. *Locke.*

COMBER, kō'můr. *n. s.* [from *comb.*] He whose trade it is to disentangle wool, and lay it smooth for the spinner.

COMBINATE, kōm'bē-nāte.[91] *adj.* [from *combine.*] Betrothed; promised; settled by compact. A word of *Shakspeare.*

She lost a noble brother; with him the sinew of her fortune, her marriage dowry: with both, her *combinate* husband, this well-seeming Angelo. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*

COMBINA'TION, kōm-bē-nā'shůn. *n. s.* [from *combine.*]

1. Union for some certain purpose; association; league. A combination is of private persons; a confederacy, of states or sovereigns.

This cunning cardinal
The articles o' th' *combination* drew,
As himself pleas'd. *Shaksp. Henry* VIII.

2. It is now generally used in an ill sense: but was formerly indifferent.

They aim to subdue all to their own will and power, under the disguises of holy *combinations*.
King Charles.

3. Union of bodies, or qualities; commixture; conjunction.

These natures, from the moment of their first *combination*, have been and are for ever inseparable.
Hooker.

Resolution of compound bodies by fire, does not so much enrich mankind as it divides the bodies; as upon the score of its making new compounds by new *combinations*. *Boyle.*

Ingratitude is always in *combination* with pride and hard-heartedness. *South.*

4. Copulation of ideas in the mind.

They never suffer any ideas to be joined in their understandings, in any other or stronger *combination* than what their own nature and correspondence give them. *Locke.*

5. *Combination* is used, in mathematicks, to denote the variation or alteration of any number of qualities, letters, sounds, or the like, in all the different manners possible. Thus the number of possible changes or *combinations* of the twenty-four letters of the alphabet, taken first two by two, then three by three, &c. amount to 1,391,724,288,887,252,999, 425,128,493,402,200. *Chambers.*

To COMBI'NE, kôm-bîne'. *v. a.* [*combiner*, Fr. *binos jungere*, Lat.]

1. To join together.

Let us not then suspect our happy state,
As not secure to single or *combin'd*. *Milton.*

2. To link in union.

God, the best maker of all marriages,
Combine your hearts in one, your realms in one.
Shakspeare.

Friendship is the cement which really *combines* mankind. *Government of the Tongue.*

3. To agree; to accord; to settle by compact.

My heart's dear love is set on his fair daughter;
As mine on hers, so hers is set on mine,
And all *combin'd*, save what thou must *combine*
By holy marriage. *Shaksp. Romeo and Julict.*

4. To join words or ideas together: opposed to *analyse*.

To COMBI'NE, kôm-bîne'. *v. n.*

1. To coalesce; to unite each with other. Used both of things and persons.

Honour and policy, like unsever'd friends
I' th' war, do grow together; grant that, and tell me
In peace what each of them by th' other loses,
That they *combine* not there? *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

2. To unite in friendship or design.

Combine together 'gainst the enemy;
For these domestick and particular broils
Are not the question here. *Shaks. King Lear.*

You with your foes *combine*,
And seem your own destruction to design.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

CO'MBLESS, kôm'lês. *adj.* [from *comb.*] Wanting a comb or crest.

What, is your crest a coxcomb?——
—A *combless* cock, so Kate will be my hen. *Shak.*

COMBU'ST, kôm-bûst'. *adj.* [from *comburo*, *combustum*, Lat.]

When a planet is not above eight degrees and a half distant from the sun, either before or after him, it is said to be *combust*, or in *combustion*. *Harris.*

COMBU'STIBLE, kôm-bûs'tê-bl. *adj.* [*comburo*, *combustum*, Lat.] Having the quality of catching fire; susceptible of fire.

Charcoals, made out of the wood of oxycedar, are white, because their vapours are rather sulphureous than of any other *combustible* substance.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Sin is to the soul like fire to *combustible* matter; it assimilates before it destroys it. *South.*

They are but strewed over with a little penitential ashes; and will, as soon as they meet with *combustible* matter, flame out. *Decay of Piety.*

The flame shall still remain;
Nor, till the fuel perish, can decay,
By nature form'd on things *combustible* to prey.
Dryden.

COMBU'STIBLENESS, kôm-bûs'tê-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *combustible*.] Aptness to take fire.

COMBU'STION, kôm-bûs'tshûn.[291] *n. s.* [Fr.]

1. Conflagration; burning; consumption by fire.

The future *combustion* of the earth is to be ushered in and accompanied with violent impressions upon nature. *Burnet.*

2. Tumult; hurry; hubbub; bustle; hurly burly.

Mutual *combustions*, bloodsheds, and wastes may enforce them, through very faintness, after the experience of so endless miseries. *Hooker.*

Prophesying, with accents terrible,
Of dire *combustion*, and confus'd events,
New-hatch'd to th' woeful time. *Shaks. Macb.*

Those cruel wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, brought all England into an horrible *combustion*. *Raleigh.*

How much more of pow'r,
Army against army, numberless to raise
Dreadful *combustion* warring, and disturb,
Though not destroy, their happy native seat!
Milton.

But say from whence this new *combustion* springs?
Dryden.

The comet moves in an inconceivable fury, and *combustion*, and at the same time with an exact regularity. *Addison's Guardian.*

To COME, kûm. *v. n.* pret. *came*, participle, *come*. [coman, Sax. *komen*, Dut. *kommen*, Germ.]

1. To remove from a distant to a nearer place; to arrive: opposed to *go*.

And troubled blood through his pale face was seen
To *come* and go, with tidings from the heart.
Fairy Queen.

Cæsar will *come* forth to-day. *Shak. Julius Cæs.*

Coming to look on you, thinking you dead,
I spake unto the crown as having sense.
Shaksp. Henry IV.

The colour of the king doth *come* and go,
Between his purpose and his conscience.
Shaksp. King John.

The Christians having stood almost all the day in order of battle, in the sight of the enemy, vainly expecting when he should *come* forth to give them battle, returned at night unto their camp.
Knolles's History of the Turks.

'Tis true that since the senate's succour *came*,
They grow more bold. *Dryden's Tyrannick Love.*

This Christian woman!
Ah! there the mischief *comes*. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

2. To draw near; to advance towards.

By the pricking of my thumbs,
Something wicked this way *comes*. *Shak. Macbeth.*

3. To move in any manner towards another; implying the idea of being received by another, or of tending towards another. The word always respects the place to which the motion tends, not that place which it leaves; yet this meaning is sometimes almost evanescent and imperceptible.

I did hear
The galloping of horse: who was't *came* by?
Shaksp. Macbeth.

Bid them cover the table, serve in the meat, and we will *come* in to dinner. *Shaksp.*

As soon as the commandment *came* abroad, the children of Israel brought in abundance the first fruits. *2 Chronicles.*

Knowledge is a thing of their own invention, or which they *come* to by fair reasoning. *Burnet.*

It is impossible to *come* near your Lordship, at any time, without receiving some favour. *Congreve.*

None may *come* in view, but such as are pertinent. *Locke.*

No perception of bodies, at a distance, may be accounted for by the motion of particles *coming* from them, and striking on our organs. *Locke.*

They take the colour of what is laid before them, and as soon lose and resign it to the next that happens to *come* in their way. *Locke.*

God has made the intellectual world harmonious and beautiful without us; but it will never *come* into our heads all at once. *Locke.*

4. To proceed; to issue.

Behold, my son, which *came* forth of my bowels, seeketh my life. *2 Sam.* xvi. 11.

5. To advance from one stage or condition to another.

Trust me, I am exceeding weary.——
—Is it *come* to that? I had thought weariness durst not have attacked one of so high blood. *Shaksp.*

Though he would after have turned his teeth upon Spain, yet he was taken order with before it *came* to that. *Bacon.*

Seditious tumults, and seditious fames, differ no more but as brother and sister; if it *come* to that, that the best actions of a state are taken in an ill sense, and traduced. *Bacon.*

His soldiers had skirmishes with the Numidians, so that once the skirmish was like to *come* to a just battle. *Knolles.*

When it *came* to that once, they that had most flesh wished they had had less. *L'Estrange.*

Every new sprung passion is a part of the action, except we conceive nothing action till the players *come* to blows. *Dryden.*

The force whereby bodies cohere is very much greater when they *come* to immediate contact, than when they are at ever so small a finite distance.
Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.

6. To be brought to some condition either for better or worse, implying some degree of casualty: with *to*.

One said to Aristippus, 'tis a strange thing why men should rather give to the poor than to philosophers. He answered, because they think themselves may sooner *come to* be poor than to be philosophers. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

His sons *come to* honour, and he knoweth it not. *Job.*

He being *come to* the estate, keeps a busy family. *Locke.*

You were told your master had gone to a tavern, and *come to* some mischance. *Swift.*

7. To attain any condition or character.

A serpent, ere he *comes* to be a dragon,
Does eat a bat. *Ben Jonson's Cataline.*

He wonder'd how she *came* to know
What he had done, and meant to do. *Hudibras.*

The testimony of conscience, thus informed, *comes* to be so authentick, and so much to be relied upon. *South.*

8. To become.

So *came* I a widow;
And never shall have length of life enough
To rain upon remembrance with mine eyes.
Shakspeare's Henry IV.

When he returns from hunting,
I will not speak with him; say I am sick.
If you *come* slack of former services,
You shall do well. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

How *came* the publican justified, but by a short and humble prayer? *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

9. To arrive at some act or habit, or disposition.

They would quickly *come* to have a natural abhorrence for that which they found made them slighted. *Locke.*

10. To change from one state into another desired; as the butter *comes*, when the parts begin to separate in the churn.

It is reported, that if you lay good store of kernels of grapes about the root of a vine, it will make the vine *come* earlier, and prosper better. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Then butter does refuse to *come*,
And love proves cross and humoursome. *Hudibras.*

In the *coming* or sprouting of malt, as it must not *come* too little, so it must not *come* too much. *Mortimer.*

11. To become present, and no longer future.

A time will *come*, when my maturer muse
In Cæsar's wars a nobler theme shall chuse. *Dryden's Virgil.*

12. To become present, and no longer absent.

That's my joy
Not to have seen before; for nature now
Comes all at once, confounding my delight. *Dryden's King Arthur.*

Mean while the gods the dome of Vulcan throng,
Apollo *comes*, and Neptune *came* along. *Pope.*

Come then, my friend, my genius, *come* along,
Thou master of the poet and the song! *Pope.*

13. To happen; to fall out.

The duke of Cornwall, and Regan his duchess, will be here with him this night.—
—How *comes* that? *Shaksp. King Lear.*

14. To befal, as an event.

Let me alone that I may speak, and let *come* on me what will. *Job*, xiii. 13.

15. To follow as a consequence.

Those that are kin to the king, never prick their finger but they say, there is some of the king's blood spilt. How *comes* that? says he, that takes upon him not to conceive: the answer is, I am the king's poor cousin, Sir. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

16. To cease very lately from some act or state; to have just done or suffered any thing.

David said unto Uriah, *camest* thou not from thy journey? *2 Samuel*, xi. 10.

17. *To come about.* To come to pass; to fall out; to come into being. Probably from the French *venir a bout.*

And let me speak to th' yet unknowing world,
How these things *came about*. *Shaks.*

That cherubim, which now appears as a God to a human soul, knows very well that the period will *come about* in eternity, when the human soul shall be as perfect as he himself now is. *Addison's Spectator.*

I conclude, however it *comes about*, that things are not as they should be. *Swift.*

How *comes* it *about*, that, for above sixty years, affairs have been placed in the hands of new men. *Swift.*

18. *To come about.* To change; to come round.

The wind *came about*, and settled in the West for many days. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

On better thoughts, and my urg'd reasons,
They are *come about*, and won to the true side. *Ben Jonson.*

19. *To come again.* To return.

There came water thereout: and when he had drunk, his spirit *came again*, and he revived. *Judges*, xv. 19.

20. *To come after.* To follow.

If any man will *come after* me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross and follow me. *Matthew*, xvi. 24.

21. *To come at.* To reach; to get within the reach of; to obtain; to gain.

Neither sword nor sceptre can *come at* conscience; but it is above and beyond the reach of both. *Suckling.*

Cats will eat and destroy your marum, if they can *come at* it. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

In order to *come at* a true knowledge of ourselves, we should consider how far we may deserve praise. *Addison.*

Nothing makes a woman more esteemed by the opposite sex than chastity, and we always prize those most who are hardest to *come at*. *Addison.*

22. *To come by.* To obtain; to gain; to acquire. This seems an irregular and improper use, but has very powerful authorities.

Things most needful to preserve this life, are most prompt and easy for all living creatures to *come by*. *Hooker.*

Love is like a child,
That longs for every thing that he can *come by*. *Shaksp.*

Thy case
Shall be my precedent; as thou got'st Milan,
I'll *come by* Naples. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

Are you not ashamed to inforce a poor widow to so rough a course to *come by* her own? *Shaksp.*

The ointment wherewith this is done is made of divers ingredients, whereof the strangest and hardest to *come by* is the moss of a dead man unburied. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

And with that wicked lye
A letter they *came by*,
From our king's majesty. *Denham.*

He tells a sad story, how hard it was for him to *come by* the book of Trigantius. *Stilling fleet.*

Amidst your train this unseen judge will wait,
Examine how you *came by* all your state. *Dryden.*

23. *To come in.* To enter.

What, are you there? *come in*, and give some help. *Shakspeare.*

The simple ideas, united in the same subject, are as perfectly distinct as those that *come in* by different senses. *Locke.*

24. *To come in.* To comply; to yield; to hold out no longer.

If the arch-rebel Tyrone, in the time of these wars, should offer to *come in* and submit himself to her majesty, would you not have him received? *Spenser on Ireland.*

25. *To come in.* To arrive at a port, or place of rendezvous.

At what time our second fleet, which kept the narrow seas, was *come in* and joined to our main fleet. *Bacon.*

There was the Plymouth squadron now *come in*,
Which in the Streights last winter was abroad. *Dryden.*

26. *To come in.* To become modish; to be brought into use.

Then *came* rich cloaths and graceful action *in*,
Then instruments were taught more moving notes. *Roscommon.*

Silken garments did not *come in* till late, and the use of them in men was often restrained by law. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

27. *To come in.* To be an ingredient; to make part of a composition.

A generous contempt of that in which too many men place their happiness, must *come in* to heighten his character. *Atterbury.*

28. *To come in.* To accrue from an estate, trade, or otherwise, as gain.

I had rather be mad with him that, when he had nothing, thought all the ships that came into the harbour his; than with you that, when you have so much *coming in*, think you have nothing. *Suckling.*

29. *To come in.* To be gained in abundance.

Sweetheart, we shall be rich ere we depart,
If fairings *come* thus plentifully *in*. *Shakspeare.*

30. *To come in for.* To be early enough to obtain: taken from hunting, where the dogs that are slow get nothing.

Shape and beauty, worth and education, wit and understanding, gentle nature and agreeable humour, honour and virtue, were to *come in for* their share of such contracts. *Temple.*

If thinking is essential to matter, stocks and stones will *come in for* their share of privilege. *Collier on Thought.*

One who had in the rear excluded been,
And could not *for* a taste o' th' flesh *come in*,
Licks the solid earth. *Tate's Juvenal.*

The rest *came in for* subsidies, whereof they sunk considerable sums. *Swift.*

31. *To come in to.* To join with; to bring help.

They marched to Wells, where the lord Audley, with whom their leaders had before secret intelligence, *came in to* them; and was by them, with great gladness and cries of joy, accepted as their general. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

32. *To come into.* To comply with; to agree to.

The fame of their virtues will make men ready to *come into* every thing that is done for the publick good. *Atterbury.*

33. *To come near.* To approach; to resemble in excellence: a metaphor from races.

Whom you cannot equal or *come near* in doing, you would destroy or ruin with evil speaking. *Ben Jonson's Discoveries.*

The whole atchieved with such admirable invention, that nothing ancient or modern seems to *come near* it. *Temple.*

34. *To come of.* To proceed, as a descendant from ancestors.

Of Priam's royal race my mother *came*. *Dryd.*

Self-love is so natural an infirmity, that it makes us partial even to those that *come of* us, as well as ourselves. *L'Estrange.*

35. *To come of.* To proceed, as effects from their causes.

Will you please, Sir, be gone;
I told you what would *come of* this. *Shaksp.*

The hiccough *comes of* fulness of meat, especially in children, which causeth an extension of the stomach. *Bacon.*

This *comes of* judging by the eye, without consulting the reason. *L'Estrange.*

My young master, whatever *comes on't*, must have a wife looked out for him by that time he is of age. *Locke.*

36. *To come off.* To deviate; to depart from a rule or direction.

The figure of a bell partaketh of the pyramis, but yet *coming off* and dilating more suddenly. *Bacon's Natural History.*

37. *To come off.* To escape; to get free.

I knew the foul enchanter, though disguis'd;
Enter'd the very lime-twigs of his spells,
And yet *came off*. *Milton.*

How thou wilt here *come off*, surmounts my reach. *Milton.*

If, upon such a fair and full trial, he can *come off*, he is then clear and innocent. *South.*

Those that are in any signal danger implore his aid; and, if they *come off* safe, call their deliverance a miracle. *Addison.*

38. *To come off.* To end an affair, to take good or bad fortune.

Oh, bravely *came* we *off*,
When with a volley of our needless shot,

After such bloody toil, we bid good-night. *Shaksp.*

Ever since Spain and England have had any thing to debate one with the other, the English, upon all encounters, have *come off* with honour and the better. *Bacon.*

We must expect sometimes to *come off* by the worst, before we obtain the final conquest. *Calamy.*

He oft, in such attempts as these,
Came off with glory and success. *Hudibras.*

39. *To come off from.* To leave; to forbear.

To *come off from* these grave disquisitions, I would clear the point by one instance more. *Felton on the Classicks.*

40. *To come on.* To advance; to make progress.

Things seem to *come on* apace to their former state. *Bacon.*

There was in the camp both strength and victual sufficient for the obtaining of the victory, if they would not protract the war until winter were *come on.* *Knolles's History.*

The sea *came on*, the south with mighty roar
Dispers'd and dash'd the rest upon the rocky shore. *Dryden.*

So travellers, who waste the day,
Noting at length the setting sun,
They mend their pace as night *comes on.* *Granville.*

41. *To come on.* To advance to combat.

The great ordnance once discharged, the armies *came* fast *on*, and joined battle. *Knolles.*

Rhymer, *come on*, and do the worst you can;
I fear not you, nor yet a better man. *Dryden.*

42. *To come on.* To thrive; to grow big; to grow.

Come on, poor babe;
Some powerful spirit instruct the kites and ravens
To be thy nurses. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

It should seem by the experiments, both of the malt and of the roses, that they will *come* far faster *on* in water than in earth; for the nourishment is easier drawn out of water than out of earth. *Bacon.*

43. *To come over.* To repeat an act.

44. *To come over.* To revolt.

They are perpetually teizing their friends to *come over* to them. *Addison's Spect.*

A man, in changing his side, not only makes himself hated by those he left, but is seldom heartily esteemed by those he *comes over* to. *Addison.*

45. *To come over.* To rise in distillation.

Perhaps also the phlegmatick liquor, that is wont to *come over* in this analysis, may, at least as to part of it, be produced by the operation of the fire. *Boyle.*

46. *To come out.* To be made publick.

Before his book *came out*, I had undertaken the answer of several others. *Stilling fleet.*

I have been tedious; and, which is worse, it *comes out* from the first draught, and uncorrected. *Dryden.*

47. *To come out.* To appear upon trial; to be discovered.

It is indeed *come out* at last, that we are to look on the saints as inferior deities. *Stilling fleet.*

The weight of the denarius, or the seventh of a Roman ounce, *comes out* sixty-two grains and four-sevenths. *Arbuthnot.*

48. *To come out with.* To give a vent to; to let fly.

Those great masters of chymical arcana must be provoked, before they will *come out with* them. *Boyle.*

49. *To come to.* To consent or yield.

What is this, if my parson will not *come to?* *Swift.*

50. *To come to.* To amount to.

The emperour imposed so great a custom upon all corn to be transported out of Sicily, that the very customs *came to* as much as both the price of the corn and the freight together. *Knolles.*

You saucily pretend to know
More than your dividend *comes to.* *Hudibras.*

Animals either feed upon vegetables immediately, or, which *comes to* the same at last, upon other animals which have fed upon them. *Woodward.*

He pays not this tax immediately, yet his purse will find it by a greater want of money than that *comes to.* *Locke.*

51. *To come to himself.* To recover his senses.

He falls into sweet ecstasy of joy, wherein I shall leave him till he *comes to himself.* *Temple.*

52. *To come to pass.* To be effected; to fall out.

It *cometh*, we grant, many times *to pass*, that the works of men being the same, their drifts and purposes therein are divers. *Hooker.*

How *comes* it *to pass*, that some liquors cannot pierce into or moisten some bodies, which are easily pervious to other liquors? *Boyle.*

53. *To come up.* To grow out of the ground.

Over-wet, at sowing-time, with us breedeth much dearth, insomuch as the corn never *cometh up.* *Bacon.*

If wars should mow them down never so fast, yet they may be suddenly supplied, and *come up* again. *Bacon.*

Good intentions are the seeds of good actions; and every man ought to sow them, whether they *come up* or no. *Temple.*

54. *To come up.* To come into use; as, *a fashion comes up.*

55. *To come up to.* To amount to.

He prepares for a surrender, asserting that all these will not *come up to* near the quantity requisite. *Woodward's Nat. History.*

56. *To come up to.* To rise; to advance.

Whose ignorant credulity will not
Come up to th' truth. *Shaks. Winter's Tale.*

Considerations there are, that may make us, if not *come up to* the character of those who rejoice in tribulations, yet at least satisfy the duty of being patient. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

The vestes byssinæ, which some ladies wore, must have been of such extraordinary price, that there is no stuff in our age *comes up to* it. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

When the heart is full, it is angry at all words that cannot *come up to* it. *Swift.*

57. *To come up with.* To overtake.

58. *To come upon.* To invade; to attack.

Three hundred horse, and three thousand foot English, commanded by Sir John Norris, were charged by Parma, *coming upon* them with seven thousand horse. *Bacon.*

When old age *comes upon* him, it comes alone, bringing no other evil with it but itself. *South.*

59. *To come.* In futurity; not present; to happen hereafter.

It serveth to discover that which is hid, as well as to foretel that which is *to come.* *Bacon.*

In times *to come*,
My waves shall wash the walls of mighty Rome. *Dryden.*

Taking a lease of land for years *to come*, at the rent of one hundred pounds. *Locke.*

60. *Come* is a word of which the use is various and extensive, but the radical signification of *tendency hitherward* is uniformly preserved. When we say *he came from a place*, the idea is that of *returning*, or *arriving*, or becoming *nearer;* when we say *he went from a place*, we conceive simply departure, or removal to a greater distance. The butter *comes;* it is passing from its former state to that which is desired; it is advancing towards us.

COME. [participle of the verb.]

Thy words were heard, and I am *come* to thy words. *Daniel.*

COME. A particle of exhortation; be quick, make no delay.

Come, let us make our father drink wine. *Gen. xix. 32.*

COME. A particle of reconciliation, or incitement to it.

Come, come, at all I laugh he laughs no doubt;
The only difference is, I dare laugh out. *Pope.*

COME. A kind of adverbial word for *when it shall come;* as, *come Wednesday*, when Wednesday shall come.

Come Candlemas, nine years ago she died. *Gay.*

COME, kům. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A sprout; a cant term.

That the malt is sufficiently well dried, you may know both by the taste, and also by the falling off of the *come* or sprout. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

COME'DIAN, kŏ-mē'dē-ăn.[293 376] *n. s.* [from *comedy.*]

1. A player or actor of comic parts.
2. A player in general: a stage-player; an actress or actor.

Melissarion, pretty honey-bee, when of a *comedian* she became a wealthy man's wife, would be saluted Madam Pithias, or Prudence. *Camden.*

3. A writer of comedies.

Scaliger willeth us to admire Plautus as a *comedian*, but Terence as a pure and elegant speaker. *Peacham of Poetry.*

CO'MEDY, kŏm'mē-dē. *n. s.* [*comedia*, Lat.] A dramatick representation of the lighter faults of mankind, with an intention to make vice and folly ridiculous; opposed to *tragedy.*

Your honour's players
Are come to play a pleasant comedy. *Shaksp. Taming of the Shrew.*

A long, exact, and serious *comedy;*
In every scene some moral let it teach,
And, if it can, at once both please and preach. *Pope.*

CO'MELINESS, kům'lē-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *comely.*] Grace; beauty; dignity. It signifies something less forcible than *beauty*, less elegant than *grace*, and less light than *prettiness.*

A careless *comeliness* with comely care. *Sidney.*

The service of God hath not such perfection of grace and *comeliness*, as when the dignity of the place doth concur. *Hooker.*

They skilled not of the goodly ornaments of poetry, yet were sprinkled with some pretty flowers, which gave good grace and *comeliness.* *Spenser on Ireland.*

Hardly shall you meet with man or woman so aged or ill-favoured, but, if you will commend them for *comeliness*, nay and for youth too, shall take it well. *South.*

There is great pulchritude and *comeliness* of proportion in the leaves, flowers, and fruits of plants. *Ray on the Creation.*

A horseman's coat shall hide
Thy taper shape, and *comeliness* of side. *Prior.*

CO'MELY, kům'lē.[165] *adj.* [from *become;* or from cpeman, Sax. to please.]

1. Graceful; decent; having dignity or grandeur of mien or look. Comeliness seems to be that species of beauty which excites respect rather than pleasure.

If the principal part of beauty is in decent motion, no marvel though persons in years seem many times more amiable; for no youth can be *comely* but by pardon, and considering the youth as to make up the comeliness. *Bacon.*

He that is *comely*, when old and decrepit, surely was very beautiful when he was young. *South.*

Thou art a *comely*, young, and valiant knight. *Dryden.*

2. Used of things; decent; according to propriety.

Oh, what a world is this, when what is *comely*
Envenoms him that bears it. *Shak. As you like it.*

This is a happier and more *comely* time,
Than when these fellows ran about the streets,
Crying confusion. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Co'MELY, kŭm'lė.[165] *adv.* [from the adjective.] Handsomely; gracefully.

To ride *comely*, to play at all weapons, to dance *comely*, be very necessary for a courtly gentleman. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

Co'MER, kŭm'mûr.[93] *n. s.* [from *come*.] One that comes.

Time is like a fashionable host,
That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand;
But with his arms outstretch'd, as he would fly,
Grasps in the *comer:* welcome ever smiles,
And farewel goes out sighing.
Shaksp. Troil. and Cress.

Yourself, renowned prince, then stood as fair,
As any *comer* I have look'd on yet,
For my affection. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

Plants move upwards; but, if the sap puts up too fast, it maketh a slender stalk, which will not support the weight; and therefore these are all swift and hasty *comers*. *Bacon.*

It is natural to be kind to the last *comer*. *L'Estr.*

Now leave those joys, unsuiting to thy age,
To a fresh *comer*, and resign the stage. *Dryden.*

The renowned champion of our lady of Loretto, and the miraculous translation of her chapel; about which he hath published a defiance to the world, and offers to prove it against all *comers*. *Stillingfleet.*

There it is not strange, that the mind should give itself up to the common opinion, or render itself to the first *comer*. *Locke.*

House and heart are open for a friend; the passage is easy, and not only admits, but even invites, the *comer*. *South.*

CO'MET, kŏm'ît.[99] *n. s.* [*cometa*, Lat. a hairy star.]

A heavenly body in the planetary region, appearing suddenly, and again disappearing; and, during the time of its appearance, moving through its proper orbit, like a planet. The orbits of *comets* are ellipses, having one of their foci in the centre of the sun; and being very long and eccentrick, they become invisible when in that part most remote from the sun. *Comets*, popularly called blazing stars, are distinguished from other stars by a long train or tail of light, always opposite to the sun: hence arises a popular division of *comets* into three kinds, *bearded*, *tailed*, and *haired comets;* though the division rather relates to the different circumstances of the same comet, than to the phænomena of the several. Thus, when the *comet* is eastward of the sun, and moves from it, the *comet* is said to be bearded, *barbatus*, because the light marches before it. When the light is westward of the sun, the *comet* is said to be tailed, because the train follows it. When the *comet* and the sun are diametrically opposite, the earth being between them, the train is hid behind the body of the *comet*, excepting a little that appears around it, in form of a border of hair, hence called *crinitus*.

According to Sir Isaac Newton, the tail of a *comet* is a very thin vapour, emitted by the head or nucleus of the *comet*, ignited by the neighbourhood to the sun; and this vapour is furnished by the atmosphere of the *comet*. The vapours of *comets* being thus dilated, rarefied, and diffused, may probably, by means of their own gravity, be attracted down to the planets, and become intermingled with their atmospheres. For the conservation of the water and moisture of the planets, *comets* seem absolutely requisite; from whose condensed vapours and exhalations all that moisture which is spent in vegetations and putrefactions, and turned into dry earth, may be resupplied and recruited; for all vegetables increase wholly from fluids, and turn, by putrefaction, into earth. Hence the quantity of dry earth must continually increase, and the moisture of the globe decrease, and at last be quite evaporated, if it have not a continual supply. And I suspect, adds Sir Isaac, that the spirit which makes the finest, subtilest, and best part of our air, and which is absolutely requisite for the life and being of all things, comes principally from the *comets*.

The same great author has computed that the sun's heat, in the *comet* of 1680, was, to his heat with us at Midsummer, as twenty-eight thousand to one; and that the heat of the body of the *comet* was near two thousand times as great as that of red-hot iron. He also calculates, that a globe of red-hot iron, of the dimensions of our earth, would scarce be cool in fifty thousand years. If then the *comet* be supposed to cool a hundred times as fast as red-hot iron, yet, since its heat was two thousand times greater, supposing it of the bigness of the earth, it would not be cool in a million of years.
Trevoux. Chambers.

And wherefore gaze this goodly company,
As if they saw some wond'rous monument,
Some *comet*, or unusual prodigy?
Shaksp. Taming of the Shrew.

Such his fell glances as the fatal light
Of staring *comets*. *Crashaw.*

I considered a *comet*, or in the language of the vulgar, a blazing star, as a sky-rocket discharged by an haud that is almighty. *Addison's Guardian.*

Fierce meteors shoot their arbitrary light,
And *comets* march with lawless horrors bright.
Prior.

Co'METARY, kŏm'mė-tăr-ė.[512] } *adj.* [from
COME'TICK, kŏ-mėt'ĭk.[509] } *comet*.]
Relating to a comet.

Refractions of light are in the planetary and *cometary* regions, as on our globe. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

CO'MFIT, kŭm'fĭt.[165] *n. s.* [*bellaria, arida*, Lat. *konfit*, Dut. It should seem that both are formed by hasty pronunciation from *confect*.] A dry sweetmeat; any kind of fruit or root preserved with sugar, and dried.

By feeding me on beans and pease,
He crams in nasty crevices,
And turns to *comfits* by his arts,
To make me relish for desserts. *Hudibras.*

To Co'MFIT, kŭm'fĭt.[165] *v. a.* [from the noun.] To preserve dry with sugar.

The fruit that does so quickly waste,
Men scarce can see it, much less taste,
Thou *comfitest* in streets to make it last. *Cowley.*

Co'MFITURE, kŭm'fė-tshûre.[461] *n. s.* [from *comfit*, or *confecture*.] Sweetmeat.

From country grass to *comfitures* of court,
Or city's quelque-choses, let not report
My mind transport. *Donne.*

To CO'MFORT, kŭm'fûrt.[165] *v. a.* [*comforto*, low Lat. *Salvia comfortat nervos. Schol. Sal.*]

1. To strengthen; to enliven; to invigorate.

The evidence of God's own testimony, added unto the natural assent of reason, concerning the certainty of them, doth not a little *comfort* and confirm the same. *Hooker.*

Light excelleth in *comforting* the spirits of men: light varied doth the same effect, with more novelty. This is the cause why precious stones *comfort*.
Bacon's Natural History.

Some of the abbots had been guilty of *comforting* and assisting the rebels. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. To console; to strengthen the mind under the pressure of calamity.

They bemoaned him, and *comforted* him over all the evil that the Lord had brought upon him.
Job, xlii. 11.

Co'MFORT, kŭm'fûrt.[98] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Support; assistance; countenance.

Foynings made a wild chace upon the wild Irish; where, in respect of the mountains and fastnesses, he did little good, which he would needs impute unto the *comfort* that the rebels should receive underhand from the earl of Kildare. *Bacon.*

The king did also appoint commissioners for the fining of all such as were of any value, and had any hand or partaking in the aid or *comfort* of Perkins, or the Cornishmen. *Bacon.*

2. Consolation; support under calamity or danger.

Her soul heaven's queen, whose name she bears,
In *comfort* of her mother's fears,
Hath plac'd among her virgin train. *Ben Jonson.*

As they have no apprehensions of those things, so they need no comfort against them. *Tillotson.*

3. That which gives consolation or support in calamity.

I will keep her ign'rant of her good,
To make her heav'nly *comforts* of despair,
When it is least expected. *Shaksp. Meas. for Meas.*

Your children were vexation to your youth,
But mine shall be a *comfort* to your age.
Shakspeare's Richard III.

We need not fear
To pass commodiously this life, sustain'd
By him with many *comforts*, till we end
In dust, our final rest and native home. *Milton.*

Co'MFORTABLE, kŭm'fûr-tă-bl. *adj.* [from *comfort*.]

1. Receiving comfort; susceptible of comfort; cheerful: of persons. Not in use.

For my sake be *comfortable;* hold death
A while at the arm's end. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

My lord leans wond'rously to discontent;
His *comfortable* temper has forsook him;
He is much out of health. *Shaksp. Timon.*

2. Admitting comfort; of condition.

What can promise him a *comfortable* appearance before his dreadful judge? *South.*

3. Dispensing comfort; having the power of giving comfort.

He had no brother, which, though it be *comfortable* for kings to have, yet draweth the subjects eyes aside. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The lives of many miserable men were saved, and a *comfortable* provision made for their subsistence.
Dryden's Fables, Dedication.

Co'MFORTABLY, kŭm'fûr-tă-blė. *adv.* [from *comfortable*.] In a comfortable manner; with cheerfulness; without despair.

Upon a view of the sincerity of that performance, hope *comfortably* and cheerfully for God's performance. *Hammond.*

Co'MFORTER, kŭm'fûr-tûr. *n. s.* [from *comfort*.]

1. One that administers consolation in misfortunes; one that strengthens and supports the mind in misery or danger.

This very prayer of Christ obtained angels to be sent him, as *comforters* in his agony. *Hooker.*

The heav'ns have blest you with a goodly son,
To be a *comforter* when he is gone. *Shaksp.*

Nineveh is laid waste, who will bemoan her? whence shall I seek *comforters* for thee? *Nah.* iii. 7.

2. The title of the Third Person of the Holy Trinity; the Paraclete.

Co'MFORTLESS, kŭm'fûrt-lės. *adj.* [from *comfort*.] Wanting comfort; being without any thing to allay misfortune: used of persons as well as of things.

Yet shall not my death be *comfortless*, receiving it by your sentence. *Sidney.*

Where was a cave, ywrought with wond'rous art,
Deep, dark, uneasy, doleful, *comfortless*. *Fairy Q.*

News, fitting to the night;
Black, fearful, *comfortless*, and horrible. *Shaksp.*

On thy feet thou stood'st at last,
Though *comfortless*, as when a father mourns
His children, all in view destroy'd at once. *Milton.*

That unsociable *comfortless* deafness had not quite tired me. *Swift.*

Co'MFREY, kům'frė. *n s.* [*consolida*, Lat. *comfrie*, Fr.] A plant. *Miller.*

Co'MICAL, kŏm'mė-kăl. *adj.* [*comicus*, Latin.]

1. Raising mirth; merry; diverting.

The greatest resemblance of our author is in the familiar stile and pleasing way of relating *comical* adventures of that nature. *Dryden's Fab. Pref.*

Something so *comical* in the voice and gestures, that a man can hardly forbear being pleased. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Relating to comedy; befitting comedy; not tragical.

That all might appear to be knit up in a *comical* conclusion, the duke's daughter was afterwards joined in marriage to the lord Lisle. *Hayward.*

They deny it to be tragical, because its catastrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted *comical.* *Gay.*

Co'MICALLY, kŏm'mė-kăl-lė. *adv.* [from *comical.*]

1. In such a manner as raises mirth.

2. In a manner befitting comedy.

Co'MICALNESS, kŏm'mė-kăl-nės. *n. s.* [from *comical.*] The quality of being comical; the power of raising mirth.

CO'MICK, kŏm'mik. *adj.* [*comicus*, Lat. *comique*, Fr.]

1. Relating to comedy; not tragick.

I never yet the tragick muse essay'd,
Deterr'd by thy inimitable maid;
And when I venture at the *comick* stile,
Thy scornful lady seems to mock my toil. *Waller.*

A *comick* subject loves an humble verse;
Thyestes scorns a low and *comick* stile;
Yet comedy sometimes may raise her voice. *Rosc.*

Thy tragick muse gives smiles, thy *comick* sleep. *Dryden.*

2. Raising mirth.

Stately triumphs, mirthful *comick* shows,
Such as befit the pleasure. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*

Co'MING, kům'mĭng.[410] *n. s.* [from *To come.*]

1. The act of coming; approach.

Where art thou, Adam! wont with joy to meet
My *coming*, seen far off? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Sweet the *coming* on
Of grateful evening mild. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. State of being come; arrival.

May't please you, noble Madam, to withdraw
Into your private chamber; we shall give you
The full cause of our *coming*. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

Some people in America counted their years by the *coming* of certain birds amongst them at their certain seasons, and leaving them at others. *Locke.*

COMING-IN, kům-mĭng-ĭn'. *n. s.* Revenue; income.

Here's a small trifle of wives; eleven widows and nine maids is a simple *coming-in* for one man. *Shakspeare.*

What are thy rents? what are thy *comings-in?*
O ceremony, shew me but thy worth!
What is thy toll, O adoration? *Shaksp. Henry V.*

Co'MING, kům'mĭng. *participial adj.* [from *come.*]

1. Fond; forward; ready to come.

Now will I be your Rosalind in a more *coming* on disposition; and, ask me what you will, I will grant it. *Shakspeare.*

That very lapidary himself, with a *coming* stomach, and in the cock's place, would have made the cock's choice. *L'Estrange.*

That he had been so affectionate a husband, was no ill argument to the *coming* dowager. *Dryden.*

On morning wings how active springs the mind!
How easy every labour it pursues,
How *coming* to the poet ev'ry muse! *Pope's Horace.*

2. Future; yet to come.

Praise of great acts he scatters, as a seed
Which may the like in *coming* ages breed. *Rosc.*

COMI'TIAL, kŏ-mĭsh'ăl. *adj.* [*comitia*, Lat. an assembly of the Romans.] Relating to the assemblies of the people of Rome.

Co'MITY, kŏm'ė-tė. *n. s.* [*comitas*, Lat.] Courtesy; civility; good-breeding. *Dict.*

Co'MMA, kŏm'mă. *n. s.* [κόμμα.]

1. The point which notes the distinction of clauses, and order of construction, in the sentence; marked thus [,].

Commas and points they set exactly right. *Pope.*

2. The ninth part of a tone, or the interval whereby a semitone or a perfect tone exceeds the imperfect tone. It is a term used only in theorical musick, to shew the exact proportions between concords. *Harris.*

To COMMA'ND, kŏm-mănd'.[79] *v. a.* [*commander*, Fr. *mando*, Lat.]

1. To govern; to give orders to; to hold in subjection or obedience: correlative to *obey.*

Look, this feather,
Obeying with my wind when I do blow,
And yielding to another when it blows,
Commanded always by the greater gust;
Such is the lightness of you common men. *Shaksp.*

Christ could *command* legions of angels to his rescue. *Decay of Picty.*

Should he, who was thy lord, *command* thee now,
With a harsh voice, and supercilious brow,
To servile duties. *Dryden's Pers. Sat. 5.*

The queen *commands*, and we'll obey,
Over the hills, and far away. *Old Song.*

2. To order; to direct to be done; contrary to *prohibit.*

My conscience bids me ask, wherefore you have
Commanded of me these most pois'nous compounds? *Shakspeare.*

We will sacrifice to the Lord our God, as he shall *command* us. *Exodus*, viii. 27.

Whatever hypocrites austerely talk
Of purity, and place, and innocence,
Defaming as impure what God declares
Pure, and *commands* to some, leaves free to all,
Our maker bids increase: who bids abstain
But our destroyer, foe to God and man? *Milton.*

3. To have in power.

If the strong cane support thy walking hand,
Chairmen no longer shall the wall *command.* *Gay.*

4. To overlook; to have so subject as that it may be seen or annoyed.

Up to the eastern tower,
Whose height *commands* as subject all the vale,
To see the sight. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*

His eye might there *command* wherever stood
City, of old or modern fame, the seat
Of mightiest empire. *Milton.*

One side *commands* a view of the finest gardens in the world. *Addison's Guardian.*

5. To lead as a general.

Those he *commands* move only in command,
Nothing in love. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

To COMMA'ND, kŏm-mănd'. *v. n.* To have the supreme authority; to possess the chief power; to govern.

Those two *commanding* powers of the soul, the understanding and the will. *South.*

COMMA'ND, kŏm-mănd'. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The right of commanding; power; supreme authority; it is used in military affairs, as magistracy or government in civil life: with *over.*

Take pity of your town and of your people,
While yet my soldiers are in my *command.* *Shaksp.*

With lightning fill her awful hand,
And make the clouds seem all at her *command.* *Waller.*

He assumed an absolute *command over* his readers. *Dryden.*

2. Cogent authority; despotism.

Command and force may often create, but can never cure, an aversion; and whatever any one is brought to by compulsion, he will leave as soon as he can. *Locke on Education.*

3. The act of commanding; the mandate uttered; order given.

Of this tree we may not taste nor touch;
God so commanded, and left that *command*
Sole daughter of his voice. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

As there is no prohibition of it, so no *command* for it. *Taylor.*

The captain gives *command*, the joyful train
Glide thro' the gloomy shade, and leave the main. *Dryden.*

4. The power of overlooking or surveying any place.

The steepy stand,
Which overlooks the vale with wide *command.*
Dryden's Æneid.

COMMA'NDER, kŏm-măn'dŭr. *n. s.* [from *command.*]

1. He that has the supreme authority; a general; a leader; a chief.

We'll do thee homage, and be rul'd by thee;
Love thee as our *commander* and our king. *Shaksp.*

I have given him for a leader and *commander* to the people. *Isaiah*, lv. 4.

The Romans, when *commanders* in war, spake to their army, and styled them, My soldiers. *Bacon.*

Charles, Henry, and Francis of France, often adventured rather as soldiers than as *commanders.* *Hayward.*

Sir Phelim O'Neil appeared as their *commander* in chief. *Clarendon.*

Supreme *commander* both of sea and land. *Waller.*

The heroick action of some great *commander*, enterprised for the common good, and honour of the Christian cause. *Dryden.*

Their great *commanders*, by credit in their armies, fell into the scales as a counterpoise to the people. *Swift.*

2. A paving beetle, or a very great wooden mallet, with an handle about three foot long, to use in both hands. *Moxon.*

3. An instrument of surgery.

The glossocomium, commonly called the *commander*, is of use in the most strong tough bodies, and where the luxation hath been of long continuance. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

COMMA'NDERY, kŏm-măn'dŭr-rė. *n. s.* [from *command.*] A body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the same nation.

COMMA'NDMENT, kŏm-mănd'mĕnt. *n. s.* [*commandement*, Fr.]

1. Mandate; command; order; precept.

They plainly require some special *commandment* for that which is exacted at their hands. *Hooker.*

Say, you chose him more after our *commandment*, Than guided by your own affections. *Shaksp.*

By the easy *commandment* by God given to Adam, to forbear to feed thereon, it pleased God to make trial of his obedience. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

2. Authority; coactive power.

I thought that all things had been savage here,
And therefore put I on the countenance
Of stern *commandment*. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

3. By way of eminence, the precepts of the decalogue given by God to Moses.

And he wrote upon the tables the words of the covenant, and the ten *commandments.* *Exodus.*

COMMA'NDRESS, kŏm-măn'drĕs. *n. s.* [from

commander.] A woman vested with supreme authority.

To prescribe the order of doing in all things, is a peculiar prerogative, which wisdom hath, as queen or sovereign *commandress*, over all other virtues. *Hooker.*

Be you *commandress* therefore, princess, queen
Of all our forces, be thy word a law. *Fairfax.*

COMMATE'RIAL, kŏm-mā-tē'rē-ăl. *adj.* [from *con* and *materia.*] Consisting of the same matter with another thing.

The beaks in birds are *commaterial* with teeth. *Bacon.*

The body adjacent and ambient is not *commaterial*, but merely heterogeneal towards the body to be preserved. *Bacon.*

COMMATERIA'LITY, kŏm-mā-tē-rē-ăl'ē-tē. *n. s.* [from *commaterial.*] Resemblance to something in its matter.

CO'MMELINE, kŏm-mē-lĭn'. *n. s.* [*commelina*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

COMME'MORABLE, kŏm-mĕm'mŏ-rā-bl. *adj.* [from *commemorate.*] Deserving to be mentioned with honour; worthy to be kept in remembrance.

To COMME'MORATE, kŏm-mĕm'mŏ-rāte.[91] *v. a.* [*con* and *memoro*, Lat.] To preserve the memory by some public act; to celebrate solemnly.

Such is the divine mercy which we now *commemorate;* and, if we *commemorate* it, we shall rejoice in the Lord. *Fiddes.*

COMMEMORA'TION, kŏm-mĕm-mŏ-rā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *commemorate.*] An act of public celebration; solemnization of the memory of any thing.

That which is daily offered in the church, is a daily *commemoration* of that one sacrifice offered on the cross. *Taylor.*

St. Austin believed that the martyrs, when the *commemorations* were made at their own sepulchres, did join their prayers with the churches, in behalf of those who there put up their supplications to God. *Stillingfleet.*

Commemoration was formerly made, with thanksgiving, in honour of good men departed this world. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COMME'MORATIVE, kŏm-mĕm'mŏ-rā-tĭv.[157] *adj.* [from *commemorate.*] Tending to preserve memory of any thing.

The annual offering of the Paschal lamb was *commemorative* of that first Paschal lamb. *Atterbury.*

The original use of sacrifice was *commemorative* of the original revelation; a sort of daily memorial or record of what God declared, and man believed. *Forbes.*

To COMME'NCE, kŏm-mĕnse'. *v. n.* [*commencer*, Fr.]

1. To begin; to take beginning.

Why hath it given me earnest of success,
Commencing in a truth? *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Man, conscious of his immortality, cannot be without concern for that state that is to *commence* after this life. *Rogers.*

2. To take a new character.

If wit so much from ign'rance undergo,
Ah! let not learning too *commence* its foe! *Pope.*

To COMME'NCE, kŏm-mĕnse'. *v. a.* To begin; to make a beginning of: as, *to* commence *a suit.*

Most shallowly did you these arms *commence*,
Fondly brought here, and foolishly sent hence. *Shaksp.*

COMME'NCEMENT, kŏm-mĕnse'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *commence.*] Beginning; date.

The waters were gathered together into one place, the third day from the *commencement* of the creation. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

To COMME'ND, kŏm-mĕnd'. *v. a.* [*commendo*, Lat.]

1. To represent as worthy of notice, regard, or kindness; to recommend.

After Barbarossa was arrived, it was known how effectually the chief bassa had *commended* him to Solyman. *Knolles's Hist.*

Among the objects of knowledge, two especially *commend* themselves to our contemplation; the knowledge of God, and the knowledge of ourselves. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Vain-glory is a principle I *commend* to no man. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To deliver up with confidence.

To thee I do *commend* my watchful soul,
Ere I let fall the windows of mine eyes:
Sleeping and waking, O defend me still! *Shaksp. Richard* III.

Father, into thy hands I *commend* my spirit. *Luke.*

3. To praise; to mention with approbation.

Who is Silvia? What is she,
That all our swains *commend* her?
Holy, fair, and wise is she. *Shakspeare.*

Old men do most exceed in this point of folly, *commending* the days of their youth they scarce remembered, at least well understood not. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

He lov'd my worthless rhymes; and like a friend,
Would find out something to *commend*. *Cowley.*

Historians *commend* Alexander for weeping when he read the actions of Achilles. *Dryden's Virgil's Æneid, Dedication.*

Each finding, like a friend,
Something to blame, and something to *commend*. *Pope.*

4. To mention by way of keeping in memory; to recommend to remembrance.

Signior Anthonio
Commends him to you.——
——Ere I ope his letter,
I pray you tell me how my good friend doth. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

5. To produce to favourable notice.

The chorus was only to give the young ladies an occasion of entertaining the French king with vocal musick, and of *commending* their own voices. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

6. To send.

These draw the chariot which Latinus sends,
And the rich present to the prince *commends*. *Dryden's Æneid.*

COMME'ND, kŏm-mĕnd'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Commendation. Not now in use.

Tell her I send to her my kind *commends:*
Take special care my greetings be deliver'd. *Shaksp. Richard* II.

COMME'NDABLE, kŏm'mĕn-dā-bl. *adj.* [from *commend.*] Laudable; worthy of praise. Anciently accented on the first syllable.

And power, unto itself most *commendable*,
Hath not a tomb so evident, as a chair
T' extol what it hath done. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

Order and decent ceremonies in the church, are not only comely, but *commendable*. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Many heroes, and most worthy persons, being sufficiently *commendable* from true and unquestionable merit, have received advancement from falsehood. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Britannia is not drawn, like other countries, in a soft peaceful posture; but is adorned with emblems that mark out the military genius of her inhabitants. This is, I think, the only *commendable* quality that the old poets have touched upon in the description of our country. *Addison on Medals*

COMME'NDABLY, kŏm'mĕn-dā-blē. *adv.* [from *commendable.*] Laudably; in a manner worthy of commendation.

Of preachers the shire holdeth a number, all *commendably* labouring in their vocation. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

COMME'NDAM, kŏm-mĕn'dăm. [*commenda*, low Lat.]

Commendam is a benefice, which, being void, is commended to the charge and care of some sufficient clerk, to be supplied until it be conveniently provided of a pastor. *Cowell.*

It had been once mentioned to him that his peace should be made, if he would resign his bishoprick, and deanery of Westminster; for he had that in *commendam*. *Clarendon.*

COMME'NDATARY, kŏm-mĕn'dā-tā-rē.[512] *n. s.* [from *commendam.*] One who holds a living in commendam.

COMMENDA'TION, kŏm-mĕn-dā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *commend.*]

1. Recommendation; favourable representation.

This jewel and my gold are yours; provided I have your *commendation* for my more free entertainment. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

The choice of them should be by the *commendation* of the great officers of the kingdom. *Bacon.*

2. Praise; declaration of esteem.

His fame would not get so sweet and noble an air to fly in as in your breath, so could not you find a fitter subject of *commendation*. *Sidney.*

3. Ground of praise.

Good-nature is the most godlike *commendation* of a man. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

4. Message of love.

Mrs. Page has her hearty *commendations* to you too. *Shaksp.*

Hark you, Margaret,
No princely *commendations* to my king!——
——Such *commendations* as become a maid,
A virgin, and his servant, say to him. *Shaksp. Henry* VI.

COMME'NDATORY, kŏm-mĕn'dā-tŭr-rē.[512] *adj.* [from *commend.*] Favourably representative; containing praise.

It doth much add to a man's reputation, and is like perpetual letters *commendatory*, to have good forms; to attain them, it almost sufficeth not to despise them. *Bacon's Essays.*

We bestow the flourish of poetry on those *commendatory* conceits, which popularly set forth the eminency of this creature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If I can think that neither he nor you despise me, it is a greater honour to me, by far, than if all the house of lords writ *commendatory* verses upon me. *Pope.*

COMME'NDER, kŏm-mĕn'dŭr. *n. s.* [from *commend.*] Praiser.

Such a concurrence of two extremes, by most of the same *commenders* and disprovers. *Wotton.*

COMMENSA'LITY, kŏm-mĕn-săl'ē-tē. *n. s.* [from *commensalis*, Lat.] Fellowship of table; the custom of eating together.

They being enjoined and prohibited certain foods, thereby to avoid community with the Gentiles, upon promiscuous *commensality*. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

COMMENSURABI'LITY, kŏm-mĕn-shŭ-rā-bĭl'ē-tē. *n. s.* [from *commensurable.*] Capacity of being compared with another, as to the measure; or of being measured by another. Thus an inch and a yard are commensurable, a yard containing a certain number of inches; the diameter and circumference of a circle are incommensurable, not being reduceable to any common measure. Proportion.

Some place the essence thereof in the proportion of parts, conceiving it to consist in a comely *commensurability* of the whole unto the parts, and the parts between themselves. *Brown.*

COMME'NSURABLE, kŏm-mĕn'shŭ-rā-bl.[452] *adj.* [*con* and *mensura*, Lat.] Reducible

to some common measure; as a yard and a foot are measured by an inch.

COMME'NSURABLENESS, kŏm-mĕn'shŭ-râ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *commensurable*.] Commensurability; proportion.

There is no *commensurableness* between this object and a created understanding, yet there is a congruity and connaturality. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To COMME'NSURATE, kŏm-mĕn'shŭ-râte.[91] *v. a.* [*con* and *mensura*, Lat.] To reduce to some common measure.

That division is not natural, but artificial, and by agreement, as the aptest terms to *commensurate* the longitude of places. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

COMME'NSURATE, kŏm-mĕn'shŭ-râte.[91] *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Reducible to some common measure.

They permitted no intelligence between them, other than by the mediation of some organ equally *commensurate* to soul and body. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. Equal; proportionable to each other.

Is our knowledge adequately *commensurate* with the nature of things? *Glanville's Scepsis.*

Those who are persuaded that they shall continue for ever, cannot chuse but aspire after a happiness *commensurate* to their duration. *Tillotson.*

Nothing *commensurate* to the desires of human nature, on which it could fix as its ultimate end, without being carried on with any farther desire. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Matter and gravity are always *commensurate*. *Bentley.*

COMME'NSURATELY, kŏm-mĕn'shŭ-râte-lé. *adv.* [from *commensurate*.] With the capacity of measuring, or being measured by some other thing.

We are constrained to make the day serve to measure the year as well as we can, though not *commensurately* to each year; but by collecting the fraction of days in several years, till they amount to an even day. *Holder on Time.*

COMMENSURA'TION, kŏm-mĕn-shŭ-râ'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *commensurate*.] Proportion; reduction of some things to some common measure.

A body over great, or over small, will not be thrown so far as a body of a middle size; so that, it seemeth, there must be a *commensuration* or proportion between the body moved and the force, to make it move well. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

All fitness lies in a particular *commensuration*, or proportion, of one thing to another. *South.*

To CO'MMENT, kŏm'mĕnt. *v. n.* [*commentor*, Lat.]

1. To annotate; to write notes upon an author; to expound; to explain: with *upon* before the thing explained.

Such are thy secrets, which my life makes good,
And *comments on* thee; for in ev'ry thing
Thy words do find me out, and parallels bring,
And in another make me understand. *Herbert.*

Criticks having first taken a liking to one of these poets, proceeded to *comment* on him, and illustrate him. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

They have contented themselves only to *comment upon* those texts, and make the best copies they could after those originals. *Temple.*

Indeed I hate that any man should be idle, while I must translate and *comment*. *Pope.*

2. To make remarks; to make observations.

Enter his chamber, view his lifeless corps,
And *comment* then *upon* his sudden death. *Shaksp.*

CO'MMENT, kŏm'mĕnt.[492] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Annotations on an author; notes; explanation; exposition; remarks.

Adam came into the world a philosopher, which appeared by his writing the nature of things upon their names: he could view essences in themselves, and read forms without the *comment* of their respective properties. *South's Sermons.*

All the volumes of philosophy,
With all their *comments*, never could invent
So politick an instrument. *Prior.*

Proper gestures, and vehement exertions of the voice, are a kind of *comment* to what he utters. *Addison's Spectator.*

Still, with itself compar'd, his text peruse;
And let your *comment* be the Mantuan muse. *Pope.*

2. Remark; observation.

In such a time as this, it is not meet
That every nice offence should bear its *comment*. *Shaksp.*

Forgive the *comment* that my passion made
Upon thy feature; for my rage was blind. *Shaksp.*

All that is behind will be by way of *comment* on that part of the church of England's charity. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

CO'MMENTARY, kŏm'mĕn-tâ-ré. *n. s.* [*commentarius*, Lat.]

1. An exposition; book of annotations or remarks.

In religion, scripture is the best rule; and the church's universal practice, the best *commentary*. *King Charles.*

2. Memoir; narrative in familiar manner.

Vere, in a private *commentary* which he wrote of that service, testified that eight hundred were slain. *Bacon.*

They shew still the ruins of Cæsar's wall, that reached eighteen miles in length, as he has declared it in the first book of his *Commentaries*. *Addison on Italy.*

COMMENTA'TOR, kŏm-mĕn-tâ'tŭr.[521] *n. s.* [from *comment*.] Expositor; annotator.

I have made such expositions of my authors, as no *commentator* will forgive me. *Dryden.*

Some of the *commentators* tell us, that Marsya was a lawyer who had lost his cause. *Addison on Italy.*

Galen's *commentator* tells us, that bitter substances engender choler, and burn the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

No *commentator* can more slily pass
O'er a learn'd unintelligible place. *Pope.*

CO'MMENTER, kŏm-mĕn'tŭr. *n. s.* [from *comment*.] One that writes comments; an explainer; an annotator.

Slily as any *commenter* goes by
Hard words or sense. *Donne.*

COMMENTI'TIOUS, kŏm-mĕn-tĭsh'ŭs. *adj.* [*commentitius*, Lat.] Invented; fictitious; imaginary.

It is easy to draw a parallelism between that ancient and this modern nothing, and make good its resemblance to that *commentitious* inanity. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

CO'MMERCE, kŏm'mĕrse. *n. s.* [*commercium*, Lat. It was anciently accented on the last syllable.]

1. Intercourse; exchange of one thing for another; interchange of any thing; trade; traffick.

Places of publick resort being thus provided, our repair thither is especially for mutual conference, and, as it were, *commerce* to be had between God and us. *Hooker.*

How could communities,
Degrees in schools, and brotherhoods in cities,
Peaceful *commerce* from dividable shores,
But by degrees stand in authentick place?
Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.

Instructed ships shall sail to quick *commerce*,
By which remotest regions are ally'd;
Which makes one city of the universe,
Where some may gain, and all may be supply'd. *Dryden.*

These people had not any *commerce* with the other known parts of the world. *Tillotson.*

In any country, that hath *commerce* with the rest of the world, it is almost impossible now to be without the use of silver coin. *Locke.*

2. Common or familiar intercourse.

Good-nature, which consists in overlooking of faults, is to be exercised only in doing ourselves justice in the ordinary *commerce* and occurrences of life. *Addison.*

To Co'MMERCE, kŏm'mĕrse.[492] *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To traffick.

Ezekiel in the description of Tyre, and of the exceeding trade that it had with the East, as the only mart town, reciteth both the people with whom they *commerce*, and also what commodities every country yielded. *Raleigh.*

When they might not converse or *commerce* with any civil men; whither should they fly but into the woods and mountains, and there live in a wild manner. *Sir J. Davies.*

2. To hold intercourse with.

Come, but keep thy wonted state,
With even step and musing gait,
And looks *commercing* with the skies,
Thy wrapt soul sitting in thine eyes. *Milton.*

COMME'RCIAL, kŏm-mĕr'shâl. *adj.* [from *commerce*.] Relating to commerce or traffick.

To CO'MMIGRATE, kŏm'mé-grâte. *v. n.* [*con* and *migro*, Lat.] To remove in a body, or by consent, from one country to another.

COMMIGRA'TION, kŏm-mé-grâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *commigrate*.] A removal of a large body of people from one country to another.

Both the inhabitants of that, and of our world, lost all memory of their *commigration* hence. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

COMMINA'TION, kŏm-mé-nâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*comminatio*, Lat.]

1. A threat; a denunciation of punishment, or of vengeance.

Some parts of knowledge God has thought fit to seclude from us; to fence them not only by precept and *commination*, but with difficulty and impossibilities. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The recital of God's threatenings on stated days.

COMMI'NATORY, kŏm-mĭn'nâ-tŭr-é.[512] *adj.* [from *commination*.] Denunciatory; threatening.

To COMMI'NGLE, kŏm-mĭng'gl. *v. a.* [*commisceo*, Lat.] To mix into one mass; to unite intimately; to mix; to blend.

Blest are those,
Whose blood and judgment are so well *commingled*,
That they are not a pipe for fortune's finger,
To sound what stop she please. *Shaksp.*

To COMMI'NGLE, kŏm-mĭng'gl. *v. n.* To unite one with another.

Dissolutions of gum tragacanth, and oil of sweet almonds do not *commingle*, the oil remaining on the top till they be stirred. *Bacon's Physical Rem.*

COMMINU'IBLE, kŏm-mĭn'ŭ-é-bl. *adj.* [from *comminute*.] Frangible; reducible to powder; susceptible of pulverization.

The best diamonds are *comminuible*; and are so far from breaking hammers, that they submit unto pestilation, and resist not any ordinary pestle. *Brown.*

To CO'MMINUTE, kŏm-mé-nûte'. *v. a.*

[*comminuo*, Lat.] To grind; to pulverize; to break into small parts.

Parchments, skins, and cloth, drink in liquors, though themselves be entire bodies, and not *comminuted*, as sand and ashes. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

COMMINU'TION, kŏm-mė-nū'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *comminute*.]

1. The act of grinding into small parts; pulverization.

The jaw in men, and animals furnished with grinders, hath an oblique or transverse motion, necessary for *comminution* of the meat. *Ray on the Creation.*

This smiting of the steel with the flint doth only make a *comminution*, and a very rapid whirling and melting of some particles; but that idea of flame is wholly in us. *Bentley.*

2. Attenuation.

Causes of fixation are the even spreading of the spirits and tangible parts, the closeness of the tangible parts, and the jejuneness or extreme *comminution* of spirits; of which the two first may be joined with a nature liquifiable. *Bacon.*

COMMI'SERABLE, kŏm-mĭz'ėr-ă-bl. *adj.* [from *commiserate*.] Worthy of compassion; pitiable; such as must excite sympathy or sorrow.

It is the sinfullest thing in the world to destitute a plantation once in forwardness: for besides the dishonour, it is the guiltiness of blood of many *commiserable* persons. *Bacon's Essays.*

This was the end of this noble and *commiserable* person, Edward, eldest son to the duke of Clarence. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To COMMI'SERATE, kŏm-mĭz'ėr-āte.[91] *v. a.* [*con* and *miserеor*, Lat.] To pity; to look on with compassion; to compassionate.

Then we must those, who groan beneath the weight
Of age, disease, or want, *commiserate*. *Denham.*

We should *commiserate* our mutual ignorance, and endeavour to remove it. *Locke.*

COMMISERA'TION, kŏm-mĭz-ėr-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *commiserate*.] Pity; compassion; tenderness, or concern for another's pains.

These poor seduced creatures, whom I can neither speak nor think of but with much *commiseration* and pity. *Hooker.*

Live, and hereafter say
A mad man's mercy bade thee run away.
——I do defy thy *commiseration*,
And apprehend thee for a felon here.
Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.

God knows with how much *commiseration*, and solicitous caution, I carried on that business, that I might neither encourage the rebels, nor discourage the protestants. *King Charles.*

She ended weeping; and her lovely plight
Immoveable, till peace, obtain'd from fault
Acknowledg'd and deplor'd, in Adam wrought
Commiseration. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

From you their estate may expect effectual comfort; there are none from whom it may not deserve *commiseration*. *Spratt.*

No where fewer beggars appear to charm up *commiseration*, yet no where is there greater charity. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

I prevailed with myself to go and see him, partly out of *commiseration*, and partly out of curiosity. *Swift.*

CO'MMISSARY, kŏm'mĭs-sâr-ė. *n. s.* [*commissarius*, low Lat.]

1. An officer made occasionally for a certain purpose; a delegate; a deputy.

2. It is a title of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, appertaining to such as exercises spiritual jurisdiction (at least so far as his commission permits) in places of the diocese so far distant from the chief city, as the chancellor cannot call the subjects. *Cowell.*

The *commissaries* of bishops have authority only in some certain place of the diocese, and in some certain causes of the jurisdiction limited to them by the bishop's commission. *Ayliffe.*

3. An officer who draws up lists of the numbers of an army, and regulates the procuration and conveyance of provision or ammunition.

But is it thus you English bards compose?
With Runick lays thus tag insipid prose?
And when you should your heroes deeds rehearse,
Give us a *commissary's* list in verse? *Prior.*

CO'MMISSARISHIP, kŏm'mĭs-sâr-ė-shĭp. *n. s.* [from *commissary*.] The office of a commissary.

A *commissariship* is not grantable for life, so as to bind the succeeding bishop, though it should be confirmed by the dean and chapter. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COMMI'SSION, kŏm-mĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*commissio*, low Lat.]

1. The act of entrusting any thing.

2. A trust; a warrant by which any trust is held, or authority exercised.

Commission is the warrant, or letters patent, that all men exercising jurisdiction, either ordinary or extraordinary, have for their power. *Cowell.*

Omission to do what is necessary,
Seals a *commission* to a blank of danger. *Shaksp.*

The subjects grief
Comes through *commissions*, which compel from each
The sixth part of his substance, to be levied
Without delay. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

He led our powers;
Bore the *commission* of my place and person;
The which immediacy may well stand up,
And call itself your brother. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

He would have them fully acquainted with the nature and extent of their office, and so he joins *commission* with instruction: by one he conveys power, by the other knowledge. *South.*

3. A warrant by which a military officer is constituted.

Solyman, filled with the vain hope of the conquest of Persia, gave out his *commissions* into all parts of his empire, for the raising of a mighty army. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

I was made a colonel; though I gained my *commission* by the horse's virtues, having leapt over a six-bar gate. *Addison's Freeholder.*

He for his son a gay *commission* buys,
Who drinks, whores, fights, and in a duel dies. *Pope.*

4. Charge; mandate; office; employment.

It was both a strange *commission*, and a strange obedience to a *commission*, for men, in the midst of their own blood, and being so furiously assailed, to hold their hands contrary to the laws of nature and necessity. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Such *commission* from above
I have receiv'd, to answer thy desire
Of knowledge within bounds. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

At his command the storms invade;
The winds by his *commission* blow,
Till with a nod he bids them cease. *Dryden.*

He bore his great *commission* in his look;
But sweetly temper'd awe, and soften'd all he spoke. *Dryden.*

5. Act of committing a crime; perpetration. Sins of *commission* are distinguished in theology from sins of *omission*.

Every *commission* of sin introduces into the soul a certain degree of hardness. *South's Sermons.*

He indulges himself in the habit of known sin, whether *commission* of something which God hath forbidden, or the omission of something commanded. *Rogers's Sermons.*

6. A number of people joined in a trust or office.

7. The state of that which is entrusted to a number of joint officers; as *the great seal was put into commission.*

8. [In commerce.] The order by which a factor trades for another person.

To COMMI'SSION, kŏm-mĭsh'ŭn. *v. a.* [from *commission*.]

1. To empower; to appoint.

2. To send with mandate or authority.

The peace polluted thus, a chosen band
He first *commissions* to the Latian land,
In threat'ning embassy. *Dryden's Æneid.*

To COMMI'SSIONATE, kŏm-mĭsh'ŭn-āte. *v. a.* [from *commission*.] To commission; to empower: not in use.

As he was thus sent by his father, so also were the apostles solemnly *commissionated* by him to preach to the Gentile world, who, with indefatigable industry and resolute sufferings, pursued the charge; and sure this is competent evidence, that the design was of the most weighty importance. *Decay of Piety.*

COMMI'SSIONER, kŏm-mĭsh'ŭn-ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *commission*.] One included in a warrant of authority.

A *commissioner* is one who hath commission, as letters patents, or other lawful warrant, to execute any publick office. *Cowell.*

One article they stood upon, which I with your *commissioners* have agreed upon. *Sidney.*

These *commissioners* came into England, with whom covenants were concluded. *Hayward.*

The archbishop was made one of the *commissioners* of the treasury. *Clarendon.*

Suppose itinerary *commissioners* to inspect throughout the kingdom, into the conduct of men in office, with respect to morals and religion, as well as abilities. *Swift.*

Like are their merits, like rewards they share;
That shines a consul, this *commissioner*.
Pope's Dunciad.

COMMI'SSURE, kŏm-mĭsh'ŭre. *n. s.* [*commissura*, Lat.] Joint; a place where one part is joined to another.

All these inducements cannot countervail the inconvenience of disjointing the *commissures* with so many strokes of the chissel. *Wotton's Architecture.*

This animal is covered with a strong shell, jointed like armour by four transverse *commissures* in the middle of the body, connected by tough membranes. *Ray on the Creation.*

To COMMI'T, kŏm-mĭt'. *v. a.* [*committo*, Lat.]

1. To intrust; to give in trust; to put into the hands of another.

It is not for your health, thus to *commit*
Your weak condition to the raw, cold morning.
Shakspeare.

2. To put in any place to be kept safe.

They who are desirous to *commit* to memory, might have ease. 2 *Mac.* ii. 25.

Is my muse controul'd
By servile awe? Born free, and not be bold!
At least I'll dig a hole within the ground,
And to the trusty earth *commit* the sound.
Dryden's Persius.

3. To send to prison; to imprison.

Here comes the nobleman that *committed* the prince, for striking him about Bardolph. *Shaksp.*

They two were *committed*, at least restrained of their liberty. *Clarendon.*

So, though my ankle she has quitted,
My heart continues still *committed;*
And, like a bail'd and main-priz'd lover,
Although at large, I am bound over. *Hudibras.*

4. To perpetrate; to do a fault; to be guilty of a crime.

Keep thy word justly; swear not; *commit* not with man's sworn spouse. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Letters out of Ulster gave him notice of the inhuman murders *committed* there upon a multitude of the protestants. *Clarendon.*

A creeping young fellow *committed* matrimony with a brisk gamesome lass. *L'Estrange.*

'Tis policy
For son and father to take different sides;
Then lands and tenements *commit* no treason. *Dryden.*

5. To put together for a contest: a Latinism.

How becomingly does Philopolis exercise his office, and seasonably *commit* the opponent with the respondent, like a long practised moderator. *More's Divine Dial.*

6. To place in a state of hostility or incongruity: a Latinism.

Harry, whose tuneful and well-measured song
First taught our English musick how to span
Words with just note and accent, not to scan
With Midas' ears, *committing* short and long. *Milton.*

COMMI'TMENT, kôm-mît'mênt. *n. s.* [from *commit.*]

1. Act of sending to prison; imprisonment.

It did not appear by any new examinations or *commitments*, that any other person was discovered or impeached. *Bacon.*

They were glad to compound for his bare *commitment* to the Tower, whence he was within few days enlarged. *Clarendon.*

I have been considering, ever since my *commitment*, what it might be proper to deliver upon this occasion. *Swift.*

2. An order for sending to prison.

COMMI'TTEE, kôm-mît'tê. *n. s.* [from *commit.*]

Those to whom the consideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by some court to whom it belongs, or by consent of parties. As in parliament, after a bill is read, it is either agreed to and passed, or not agreed to; or neither of these, but referred to the consideration of some appointed by the house to examine it farther, who thereupon are called a *committee*. *Cowell.*

Manchester had orders to march thither, having a *committee* of the parliament with him, as there was another *committee* of the Scottish parliament always in that army; there being also now a *committee* of both kingdoms residing at London for the carrying on the war. *Clarendon.*

All corners were filled with covenanters, confusion, *committee* men, and soldiers, serving each other to their ends of revenge, or power, or profit; and these *committee* men and soldiers were possest with this covenant. *Walton.*

COMMI'TTER, kôm-mît'tûr. *n. s.* [from *commit.*] Perpetrator; he that commits.

Such an one makes a man not only a partaker of other men's sins, but a deriver of the whole guilt to himself; yet so as to leave the *committer* as full of guilt as before. *South.*

COMMI'TTIBLE, kôm-mît'tâ-bl. *adj.* [from *commit.*] Liable to be committed.

Besides the mistakes *committible* in the solary compute, the difference of chronology disturbs his computes. *Brown.*

To COMMI'X, kôm-mîks'. *v. a.* [*commisceo*, Lat.] To mingle; to blend; to mix; to unite with things in one mass.

A dram of gold dissolved in aqua regia, with a dram of copper in aqua fortis *commixed*, gave a great colour. *Bacon.*

I have written against the spontaneous generation of frogs in the clouds; or, on the earth, out of dust and rain water *commixed*. *Ray.*

It is manifest, by this experiment, that the *commixed* impressions of all the colours do stir up and beget a sensation of white; that is, that whiteness is compounded of all the colours. *Newton.*

COMMI'XION, kôm-mîk'shûn. *n. s.* [from *commix.*] Mixture; incorporation of different ingredients.

Were thy *commixion* Greek and Trojan, so
That thou could'st say, this hand is Grecian all,
And this is Trojan. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*

COMMI'XTION, kôm-mîk'shûn. *n. s.* [from *commix.*] Mixture; incorporation; union of various substances in one mass.

Some species there be of middle and participating natures, that is, of birds and beasts, as batts, and some few others, so conformed and set together, that we cannot define the beginning or end of either; there being a *commixtion* of both in the whole, rather than adaptation or cement of the one unto the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

COMMI'XTURE, kôm-mîks'tshûre.[291] *n. s.* [from *commix.*]

1. The act of mingling; the state of being mingled; incorporation; union in one mass.

In the *commixture* of any thing that is more oily or sweet, such bodies are least apt to putrefy, the air working little upon them. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. The mass formed by mingling different things; composition; compound,

Fair ladies, mask'd, are roses in the bud,
Or angels veil'd in clouds; are roses blown,
Dismask'd, their damask sweet *commixture* shewn. *Shaksp.*

My love and fear glew'd many friends to thee;
And now I fall, thy tough *commixtures* melt,
Impairing Henry, strength'ning misproud York. *Shaksp.*

There is scarcely any rising but by a *commixture* of good and evil arts. *Bacon.*

All the circumstances and respect of religion and state intermixed together in their *commixture*, will better become a royal history, or a council-table, than a single life. *Wotton.*

COMMO'DE, kôm-môde'. *n. s.* [Fr.] The head-dress of women.

Let them reflect how they would be affected, should they meet with a man on horseback, in his breeches and jack-boots, dressed up in a *commode* and a nightrail. *Spectator.*

She has contrived to shew her principles by the setting of her *commode*; so that it will be impossible for any woman that is dissaffected to be in the fashion. *Addison's Freeholder.*

She, like some pensive statesman, walks demure,
And smiles, and hugs, to make destruction sure;
Or under high *commodes*, with looks erect,
Barefac'd devours, in gaudy colours deck'd. *Granville.*

COMMO'DIOUS, kôm-mô'dê-ûs, or, kôm-mô'jê-ûs.[293 294] *adj.* [*commodus*, Lat.]

1. Convenient; suitable; accommodate to any purpose; fit; proper; free from hindrance or uneasiness.

Such a place cannot be *commodious* to live in; for being so near the moon, it had been too near the sun. *Raleigh's History.*

To that recess, *commodious* for surprize,
When purple light shall next suffuse the skies,
With me repair. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Useful; suited to wants or necessities.

If they think we ought to prove the ceremonies *commodious*, they do greatly deceive themselves. *Hooker.*

Bacchus had found out the making of wine, and many things else *commodious* for mankind. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

The gods have done their part,
By sending this *commodious* plague. *Dryd. Oedipus.*

Maro's muse,
Thrice sacred muse, *commodious* precepts gives,
Instructive to the swains. *Philips.*

COMMO'DIOUSLY, kôm-mô'dê-ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *commodious.*]

1. Conveniently.

At the large foot of an old hollow tree,
In a deep cave seated *commodiously*,
His ancient and hereditary house,
There dwelt a good substantial country mouse. *Cowley.*

2. Without distress.

We need not fear
To pass *commodiously* this life, sustain'd
By him with many comforts, till we end
In dust, our final rest and native home. *Milton.*

3. Suitably to a certain purpose.

Wisdom may have framed one and the same thing to serve *commodiously* for divers ends. *Hooker.*

Galen, upon the consideration of the body, challenges any one to find how the least fibre might be more *commodiously* placed for use or comeliness. *South's Sermons.*

COMMO'DIOUSNESS, kôm-mô'dê-ûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *commodious.*] Convenience; advantage.

The place requireth many circumstances; as the situation near the sea, for the *commodiousness* of an intercourse with England. *Bacon.*

Of cities, the greatness and riches increase according to the *commodiousness* of their situation in fertile countries, or upon rivers and havens. *Temple.*

COMMO'DITY, kôm-môd'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*commoditas*, Lat.]

1. Interest; advantage; profit.

They knew, that howsoever men may seek their own *commodity*, yet, if this were done with injury unto others, it was not to be suffered. *Hooker.*

Commodity, the biass of the world,
The world, which of itself is poised well,
Till this advantage, this vile drawing biass,
This sway of motion, this *commodity*,
Makes it take head from all indifferency,
From all direction, purpose, course, intent. *Shaksp. King John.*

After much debatement of the *commodities* or discommodities like to ensue, they concluded. *Hayward.*

2. Convenience; particular advantage.

There came into her head certain verses, which, if she had had present *commodity*, she would have adjoined as a retraction to the other. *Sidney.*

She demanded leave, not to lose this long sought-for *commodity* of time, to ease her heart. *Sidney.*

Travellers turn out of the highway, drawn either by the *commodity* of a foot-path, or the delicacy or the freshness of the fields. *Ben Jonson.*

It had been difficult to make such a mole where they had not so natural a *commodity* as the earth of Puzzuola, which immediately hardens in the water. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Wares; merchandise; goods for traffick.

All my fortunes are at sea;
Nor have I money nor *commodity*
To raise a present sum. *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.*

Commodities are moveables, valuables by money, the common measure. *Locke.*

Of money, in the commerce and traffick of mankind, the principal use is that of saving the commutation of more bulky *commodities*. *Arbuthnot.*

COMMODO'RE, kôm-mô-dôre'.[524 588] *n. s.* [probably corrupted from the Spanish, *commandador.*] The captain who commands a squadron of ships; a temporary admiral.

CO'MMON, kôm'mûn.[166] *adj.* [*communis*, Lat.]

1. Belonging equally to more than one.

Though life and sense be *common* to man and brutes, and their operations in many things alike;

yet by this form he lives the life of a man, and not of a brute; and hath the sense of a man, and not of a brute. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

He who hath received damage, has, besides the right of punishment *common* to him with other men, a particular right to seek reparation. *Locke.*

2. Having no possessor or owner.

Where no kindred are to be found, we see the possessions of a private man revert to the community, and so become again perfectly *common;* nor can any one have a property in them, otherwise than in other things *common* by nature. *Locke.*

3. Vulgar; mean; not distinguished by any excellence; often seen; easy to be had; of little value; not rare; not scarce.

Or as the man, whom princes do advance
Upon their gracious mercy-seat to sit,
Doth *common* things, of course and circumstance,
To the reports of *common* men commit. *Davies.*

4. Publick; general; serving the use of all.

He was advised by a parliament-man, not to be strict in reading all the *common* prayer, but make some variation. *Walton.*

I need not mention the old *common* shore of Rome, which ran from all parts of the town, with the current and violence of an ordinary river. *Addison.*

5. Of no rank; mean; without birth or descent.

Look, as I blow this feather from my face,
And as the air blows it to me again,
Such is the lightness of you *common* men. *Shaksp.*

Flying bullets now,
To execute his rage, appear too slow;
They miss, or sweep but *common* souls away;
For such a loss Opdam his life must pay. *Waller.*

6. Frequent; usual; ordinary.

There is an evil which I have seen *common* among men. *Eccles.* vi. 1.

The Papists were the most *common* place, and the butt against whom all the arrows were directed. *Clarendon.*

Neither is it strange that there should be mysteries in divinity, as well as in the *commonest* operations in nature. *Swift.*

7. Prostitute.

'Tis a strange thing, the impudence of some women! was the word of a dame who herself was *common.* *L'Estrange.*

Hipparchus was going to marry a *common* woman, but consulted Philander upon the occasion. *Spectator.*

8. [In grammar.] Such verbs as signify both action and passion are called *common;* as, *aspernor I despise,* or *am despised;* and also such nouns as are both masculine and feminine, as *parens.*

Co'MMON, kŏm'mŭn. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] An open ground equally used by many persons.

Then take we down his load, and turn him off,
Like to the empty ass, to shake his ears,
And graze in *commons.* *Shakspeare.*

Is not the separate property of a thing the great cause of its endearment? Does any one respect a *common* as much as he does his garden? *South.*

Co'MMON, kŏm'mŭn. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Commonly; ordinarily.

I am more than *common* tall. *Shakspeare.*

In COMMON.

1. Equally to be participated by a certain number.

By making an explicite consent of every commoner necessary to any one's appropriating to himself any part of what is given *in common,* children or servants could not cut the meat which their father or master had provided for them *in common,* without assigning to every one his peculiar part. *Locke.*

2. Equally with another; indiscriminately.

In a work of this nature it is impossible to avoid puerilities; it having that *in common* with dictionaries, and books of antiquities. *Arbuthnot.*

To Co'MMON, kŏm'mŭn. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a joint right with others in some common ground.

Co'MMON LAW, kŏm'mŭn-lâw'. contains those customs and usages which have, by long prescription, obtained in this nation the force of laws. It is distinguished from the statute law, which owes its authority to acts of parliament.

Co'MMON PLEAS, kŏm'mŭn-plēēz'. The king's court now held in Westminster Hall, but anciently moveable. *Gwin* observes, that till Henry III. granted the *magna charta,* there were but two courts, the exchequer, and the king's bench, so called because it followed the king; but, upon the grant of that charter, the court of *common pleas* was erected, and settled at Westminster. All civil causes, both real and personal, are, or were, formerly tried in this court, according to the strict laws of the realm; and Fortescue represents it as the only court for real causes. The chief judge is called the lord chief justice of the *common pleas,* and he is assisted by three or four associates, created by letters patent from the king. *Cowell.*

Co'MMONABLE, kŏm'mŭn-â-bl. *adj.* [from *common.*] What is held in common.

Much good land might be gained from forests and chases, and from other *commonable* places, so as there be care taken that the poor commoners have no injury. *Bacon to Villiers.*

Co'MMONAGE, kŏm'mŭn-âje.[90] *n. s.* [from *common.*] The right of feeding on a common; the joint right of using any thing in common with others.

Co'MMONALTY, kŏm'mŭn-âl-tè. *n. s.* [*communautè,* Fr.]

1. The common people; the people of the lower rank.

Bid him strive
To gain the love o' th' *commonalty;* the duke
Shall govern England. *Shakspeare.*

There is in every state, as we know, two portions of subjects; the nobles, and the *commonalty. Bacon.*

The emmet joined in her popular tribes
Of *commonalty.* *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

All gentlemen are almost obliged to it; and I know no reason we should give that advantage to the *commonalty* of England, to be foremost in brave actions. *Dryden.*

2. The bulk of mankind.

I myself too will use the secret acknowledgment of the *commonalty,* bearing record of the God of Gods. *Hooker.*

Co'MMONER, kŏm'mŭn-ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *common.*]

1. One of the common people; a man of low rank, of mean condition.

Doubt not
The *commoners,* for whom we stand, but they,
Upon their ancient malice, will forget. *Shakspeare.*

His great men durst not pay their court to him, till he had satiated his thirst of blood by the death of some of his loyal *commoners.* *Addison.*

2. A man not noble.

This *commoner* has worth and parts,
Is prais'd for arms, or lov'd for arts:
His head aches for a coronet;
And who is bless'd that is not great? *Prior.*

3. A member of the house of commons.

There is hardly a greater difference between two things, than there is between a representing *commoner* in his publick calling, and the same person in common life. *Swift.*

4. One who has a joint right in common ground.

Much land might be gained from commonable places, so as there be care taken that the poor *commoners* have no injury. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

5. A student of the second rank at the university of Oxford; one that eats at the common table.

6. A prostitute.

Behold this ring,
Whose high respect and rich validity,
Did lack a parallel: yet, for all that,
He gave it to a *commoner* o' th' camp. *Shakspeare.*

COMMONI'TION, kŏm-mŏ-nish'ŭn. *n. s.* [*commonitio,* Lat.] Advice; warning; instruction.

Co'MMONLY, kŏm'mŭn-lè. *adv.* [from *common.*] Frequently; usually; ordinarily; for the most part.

This hand of yours requires
Much castigation, exercise devout;
For here's a strong and sweating devil here,
That *commonly* rebels. *Shakspeare.*

A great disease may change the frame of the body, though, if it lives to recover strength, it *commonly* returns to its natural constitution. *Temple.*

Co'MMONNESS, kŏm'mŭn-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *common.*]

1. Equal participation among many.

Nor can the *commonness* of the guilt obviate the censure, there being nothing more frequent than for men to accuse their own faults in other persons. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Frequent occurrence; frequency.

Blot out that maxim, *res nolunt diu male administrari:* the *commonness* makes me not know who is the author; but sure he must be some modern. *Swift.*

To COMMONPLA'CE, kŏm-mŭn-plâse'. *v. a.* To reduce to general heads.

I do not apprehend any difficulty in collecting and *commonplacing* an universal history from the historians. *Felton.*

COMMONPLA'CE-BOOK, kŏm-mŭn-plâse'-bŏŏk. *n. s.* A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads.

I turned to my *commonplace-book,* and found his case under the word *coquette.* *Tatler.*

Co'MMONS, kŏm'mŭnz.[166] *n. s.*

1. The vulgar; the lower people; those who inherit no honours.

Little office
The hateful *commons* will perform for us;
Except, like curs, to tear us all in pieces. *Shaksp.*

Hath he not pass'd the nobles and the *commons?* *Shakspeare.*

These three to kings and chiefs their scenes display,
The rest before th' ignoble *commons* play. *Dryden.*

The gods of greater nations dwell around,
And, on the right and left, the palace bound;
The *commons* where they can: the nobler sort,
With winding doors wide open, front the court. *Dryden.*

2. The lower house of parliament, by which the people are represented, and of which the members are chosen by the people.

My good lord,
How now for mitigation of this bill
Urg'd by the *commons?* Doth his majesty
Incline to it, or no? *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

In the house of *commons* many gentlemen, unsatisfied of his guilt, durst not condemn him. *King Charles.*

3. Food; fare; diet: so called from colleges, where it is eaten in common.

He painted himself of a dove colour, and took his *commons* with the pigeons. *L'Estrange.*

Mean while she quench'd her fury at the flood,
And with a lenten sallad cool'd her blood:
Their *commons*, though but coarse, were nothing scant;
Nor did their minds an equal banquet want. *Dryd.*

The doctor now obeys the summons,
Likes both his company and *commons*. *Swift.*

COMMONWE'AL, kŏm-mŭn-wēēl'.[528] } *n. s.*
COMMONWE'ALTH, kŏm'mŭn-wĕlth. }
[from *common* and *weal*, or *wealth*.]

1. A polity; an established form of civil life.

Two foundations bear up publick societies; the one inclination, whereby all men desire sociable life; the other an order agreed upon, touching the manner of their union in living together; the latter is that which we call the law of a *commonweal*. *Hooker.*

It was impossible to make a *commonweal* in Ireland, without settling of all the estates and possessions throughout the kingdom. *Davies on Ireland.*

A continual parliament would but keep the *commonweal* in tune, by preserving laws in their vigour. *King Charles.*

There is no body in the *commonwealth* of learning who does not profess himself a lover of truth. *Locke.*

2. The publick; the general body of the people.

Such a prince,
So kind a father of the *commonweal*. *Shakspeare.*

Their sons are well tutored by you: you are a good member of the *commonwealth*. *Shakspeare.*

3. A government in which the supreme power is lodged in the people; a republick.

Did he, or do yet any of them, imagine
The gods would sleep to such a Stygian practice,
Against that *commonwealth* which they have founded? *Jonson.*

Commonwealths were nothing more, in their original, but free cities; though sometimes, by force of order and discipline, they have extended themselves into mighty dominions. *Temple.*

COMMORANCE, kŏm'mŏ-rânse. } *n. s.*
COMMORANCY, kŏm'mŏ-rân-sē. }
[from *commorant*.] Dwelling; habitation, abode; residence.

The very quality, carriage, and place of *commorance*, of witnesses is plainly and evidently set forth. *Hale.*

An archbishop, out of his diocese, becomes subject to the archbishop of the province where he has his abode and *commorancy*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COMMORANT, kŏm'mŏ-rânt. *adj.* [*commorans*, Lat.] Resident; dwelling; inhabiting.

The abbot may demand and recover his monk, that is *commorant* and residing in another monastery. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COMMOTION, kŏm-mō'shŭn. *n. s.* [*commotio*, Lat.]

1. Tumult; disturbance; combustion; sedition; publick disorder; insurrection.

By flatt'ry he hath won the common hearts;
And, when he'll please to make *commotion*,
'Tis to be fear'd they all will follow him. *Shaksp.*

Ye shall hear of wars and *commotions*, be not terrified. *Luke.*

The Iliad consists of battles, and a continual *commotion;* the Odyssey in patience and wisdom. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

2. Perturbation; disorder of mind; heat; violence; agitation.

Some strange *commotion*
Is in his brain; he bites his lips, and starts. *Shaksp.*

He could not debate any thing without some *commotion*, when the argument was not of moment. *Clarendon.*

3. Disturbance; restlessness.

Sacrifices were offered when an earthquake happened, that he would allay the *commotions* of the water, and put an end to the earthquake. *Woodward's Natural History.*

COMMOTIONER, kŏm-mō'shŭn-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *commotion*.] One that causes commotions; a disturber of the peace. A word not in use.

The people, more regarding *commotioners* than commissioners, flocked together, as clouds cluster against a storm. *Hayward.*

To COMMO'VE, kŏm-mōōve'. *v. a.* [*commoveo*, Lat.] To disturb; to agitate; to put into a violent motion; to unsettle. Not used.

Straight the sands,
Commov'd around, in gathering eddies play. *Thomson's Summer.*

To CO'MMUNE, kŏm-mūne'. *v. n.* [*communico*, Lat.] To converse; to talk together; to impart sentiments mutually.

So long as Guyon with her *communed*,
Unto the ground she cast her modest eye;
And ever and anon, with rosy red,
The bashful blood her snowy cheeks did dye. *Fairy Queen.*

I will *commune* with you of such things
That want no ears but yours. *Shakspeare.*

They would forbear open hostility, and resort unto him peaceably, that they might *commune* together as friends. *Hayward.*

Then *commune*, how that day they best may ply
Their growing work. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Ideas, as ranked under names, are those that, for the most part, men reason of within themselves, and always those which they *commune* about with others. *Locke.*

COMMUNICABI'LITY, kŏm-mū nē-kā-bĭl'ē-tē. *n. s.* [from *communicable*.] The quality of being communicable; capability to be imparted.

COMMU'NICABLE, kŏm-mū'nē-kā-bl. *adj.* [from *communicate*.]

1. That which may become the common possession of more than one; with *to*.

Sith eternal life is *communicable unto* all, it behooveth that the word of God be so likewise. *Hooker.*

2. That which may be recounted; that of which another may share the knowledge: with *to*.

Nor let thine own inventions hope
Things not reveal'd, which th' invisible king,
Only omniscient, hath suppress'd in night,
To none *communicable* in earth or heav'n. *Milton.*

3 That which may be imparted.

The happy place
Rather inflames thy torment, representing
Lost bliss, *to* thee no more *communicable*. *Milton.*

COMMU'NICANT, kŏm-mū'nē-kânt. *n. s.* [from *communicate*.] One who is present, as a worshipper, at the celebration of the Lord's Supper; one who participates of the blessed sacrament.

Communicants have ever used it; and we, by the form of the very utterance, do shew we use it as *communicants*. *Hooker.*

A constant frequenter of worship, and a never-failing monthly *communicant*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To COMMU'NICATE, kŏm-mū'nē-kāte. *v. a.* [*communico*, Lat.]

1. To impart to others what is in our own power; to give to others as partakers; to confer a joint possession; to bestow.

Common benefits are to be *communicated* with all, but peculiar benefits with choice. *Bacon.*

Where God is worshipped, there he *communicates* his blessings and holy influences. *Taylor.*

Which of the Grecian chiefs consorts with thee?
But Diomede desires my company,
And still *communicates* his praise with me. *Dryden.*

2. To reveal; to impart knowledge.

I learned diligently, and do *communicate* wisdom liberally: I do not hide her riches. *Wisd.* vii. 13.

3. It had anciently the preposition *with* before the person to whom communication, either of benefit or knowledge, was made.

Charles the Hardy would *communicate* his secrets *with* none; and, least of all, those secrets which troubled him most. *Bacon.*

He *communicated* those thoughts only *with* the lord Digby, the lord Colepeper, and the chancellor. *Clarendon.*

A journey of much adventure, which, to shew the strength of his privacy, had been before not *communicated with* any other. *Wotton.*

4. Now it has only *to:* Clarendon uses both *with* and *to*.

Let him, that is taught in the word, *communicate unto* him that teacheth. *Galatians*, vi. 6.

His majesty frankly promised, that he could not, in any degree, *communicate to* any person the matter, before he had taken and *communicated to* them his own resolutions. *Clarendon.*

Those who speak in publick are better heard when they discourse by a lively genius and ready memory, than when they read all they would *communicate to* their hearers. *Watts.*

To COMMU'NICATE,[91] kŏm-mū'nē-kāte. *v. n.*

1. To partake of the blessed sacrament.

The primitive Christians *communicated* every day. *Taylor.*

2. To have something in common with another; as *the houses communicate;* there is a passage between them, common to both, by which either may be entered from the other.

The whole body is nothing but a system of such canals, which all *communicate* with one another, mediately or immediately. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

COMMUNICA'TION, kŏm-mū-nē-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *communicate*.]

1. The act of imparting benefit or knowledge.

Both together serve completely for the reception and *communication* of learned knowledge. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. Common boundary or inlet; passage or means, by which from one place there is a way without interruption to another.

The map shews the natural *communication* providence has formed between the rivers and lakes of a country at so great a distance from the sea. *Addison on Italy.*

The Euxine sea is conveniently situated for trade, by the *communication* it has both with Asia and Europe. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Interchange of knowledge; good intelligence between several persons.

Secrets may be carried so far, as to stop the *communication* necessary among all who have the management of affairs. *Swift.*

4. Conference; conversation.

Abner had *communication* with the elders of Israel, saying, ye sought for David in times past to be king over you: now then do it. 2 *Sam.* iii. 17.

The chief end of language, in *communication*, being to be understood, words serve not for that end, when any word does not excite in the hearers the same idea which it stands for in the mind of the speaker. *Locke.*

COMMU'NICATIVE, kôm-mû'nè-kâ-tîv. *adj.* [from *communicate.*] Inclined to make advantages common; liberal of benefits or knowledge; not close; not selfish.

We conceive them more than some envious and mercenary gardeners will thank us for; but they deserve not the name of that *communicative* and noble profession. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

We have paid for our want of prudence, and determine for the future to be less *communicative.* *Swift and Pope.*

COMMU'NICATIVENESS, kôm-mû'nè-kâ-tîv-nês. *n. s.* [from *communicative.*] The quality of being communicative, of bestowing or imparting benefits or knowledge.

He is not only the most communicative of all beings, but he will also communicate himself in such measure as entirely to satisfy; otherwise some degree of *communicativeness* would be wanting. *Norris.*

COMMU'NION, kôm-mûne'yûn. *n. s.* [*communio*, Lat.]

1. Intercourse; fellowship; common possession; participation of something in common; interchange of transactions.

Consider, finally, the angels, as having with us that *communion* which the apostle to the Hebrews noteth; and in regard whereof angels have not disdained to profess themselves our fellow-servants. *Hooker.*

We are not, by ourselves, sufficient to furnish ourselves with competent stores for such a life as our nature doth desire; therefore we are naturally induced to seek *communion* and fellowship with others. *Hooker.*

The Israelites had never any *communion* or affairs with the Ethiopians. *Raleigh.*

Thou, so pleas'd,
Canst raise thy creature to what height thou wilt
Of union, or *communion*, deified. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

We maintain *communion* with God himself, and are made in the same degree partakers of the divine nature. *Fiddes.*

2. The common or publick celebration of the Lord's Supper; the participation of the blessed sacrament.

They resolved, that the standing of the *communion* table in all churches should be altered. *Clarendon.*

Tertullian reporteth, that the picture of Christ was engraven upon the *communion* cup. *Peacham.*

3. A common or publick act.

Men began publickly to call on the name of the Lord; that is, they served and praised God by *communion*, and in publick manner. *Raleigh.*

4. Union in the common worship of any church.

Bare *communion* with a good church can never alone make a good man; if it could, we should have no bad ones. *South.*

Ingenuous men have lived and died in the *communion* of that church. *Stillingfleet.*

COMMU'NITY, kôm-mû'nè-tè. *n. s.* [*communitas*, Lat.]

1. The commonwealth; the body politick.

How could *communities*,
Degrees in schools, and brotherhood in cities,
But by degree stand in authentic place? *Shaksp.*

Not in a single person only, but in a *community* or multitude of men. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

This parable may be aptly enough expounded of the laws that secure a civil *community*. *L'Estrange.*

It is not designed for her own use, but for the whole *community*. *Addison's Guardian.*

The love of our country is impressed on our mind for the preservation of the *community*. *Addison.*

He lives not for himself alone, but hath a regard in all his actions to the great *community*. *Atterbury.*

2. Common possession; the state contrary to property or appropriation.

Sit up and revel,
Call all the great, the fair, and spirited dames
Of Rome about thee, and begin a fashion
Of freedom and *community*. *Ben Jonson.*

The undistinction of many in the *community* of name, or misapplication of the act of one unto the other, hath made some doubt thereof. *Brown.*

This text is far from proving Adam sole proprietor; it is a confirmation of the original *community* of all things. *Locke.*

3. Frequency; commonness; not in use.

He was but, as the cuckow is in June,
Heard, not regarded; seen, but with such eyes,
As, sick and blunted with *community*,
Afford no extraordinary gaze. *Shakspeare.*

COMMUTABI'LITY, kôm-mû-tâ-bîl'è-tè. *n. s.* [from *commutable.*] The quality of being capable of exchange.

COMMU'TABLE, kôm-mû'tâ-bl. *adj.* [from *commute.*] That may be exchanged for something else; that may be bought off, or ransomed.

COMMUTA'TION, kôm-mû-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *commute.*]

1. Change; alteration.

An innocent nature could hate nothing that was innocent: in a word, so great is the *commutation*, that the soul then hated only that which now only it loves, *i. e.* sin. *South's Sermons.*

2. Exchange; the act of giving one thing for another.

The whole universe is supported by giving and returning; by commerce and *commutation*. *South.*

According to the present temper of mankind, it is absolutely necessary that there be some method and means of *commutation*, as that of money. *Ray on the Creation.*

The use of money, in the commerce and traffick of mankind, is that of saving the *commutation* of more bulky commodities. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. Ransom; the act of exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary punishment.

The law of God had allowed an evasion, that is, by way of *commutation* or redemption. *Brown.*

COMMU'TATIVE, kôm-mû'tâ-tîv.[157] *adj.* [from *commute.*] Relative to exchange; as, *commutative justice*, that honesty which is exercised in traffick, and which is contrary to fraud in bargains.

To COMMU'TE, kôm-mûte'. *v. a.* [*commuto*, Lat.]

1. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; to give or receive one thing for another.

This will *commute* our tasks; exchange these pleasant and gainful ones, which God assigns, for those uneasy and fruitless ones we impose on ourselves. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To buy off, or ransom one obligation by another.

Some *commute* swearing for whoring; as if forbearance of the one were a dispensation for the other. *L'Estrange.*

To COMMU'TE, kôm-mûte'. *v. n.* To atone; to bargain for exemption.

Those institutions which God designed for means to further men in holiness, they look upon as a privilege to serve instead of it, and to *commute* for it. *South's Sermons.*

COMMU'TUAL, kôm-mû'tshû-âl.[461] *adj.* [*con* and *mutual.*] Mutual; reciprocal; used only in poetry.

Love our Hearts, and Hymen did our hands,
Unite *commutual* in most sacred bands. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

There, with *commutual* zeal, we both had strove
In acts of dear benevolence and love;
Brothers in peace, not rivals in command. *Pope's Odyssey.*

CO'MPACT, kôm'pâkt.[492] *n. s.* [*pactum*, Lat.] A contract; an accord; an agreement; a mutual and settled appointment between two or more, to do or to forbear something. It had anciently the accent on the last syllable.

I hope the king made peace with all of us;
And the *compact* is firm and true in me. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

In the beginnings of speech there was an implicit *compact*, founded upon common consent, that such words, voices, or gestures, should be signs whereby they would express their thoughts. *South.*

To COMPA'CT, kôm-pâkt'. *v. a.* [*compingo*, *compactum*, Lat.]

1. To join together with firmness; to unite closely; to consolidate.

Inform her full of my particular fears:
And thereto add such reasons of your own,
As may *compact* it more. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Nor are the nerves of his *compacted* strength
Stretch'd and dissolv'd into unsinew'd length. *Denham.*

By what degrees this earth's *compacted* sphere
Was harden'd, woods, and rocks, and towns, to bear. *Roscommon.*

This disease is more dangerous, as the solids are more strict and *compacted*, and consequently more so as people are advanced in age. *Arbuth. on Diet.*

Now the bright sun *compacts* the precious stone,
Imparting radiant lustre like his own. *Blackmore's Creat.*

2. To make out of something.

If he, *compact* of jars, grow musical,
We shall have shortly discord in the spheres. *Shaks.*

3. To league with.

Thou pernicious woman,
Compact with her that's gone, think'st thou thy oaths,
Though they would swear down each particular fact,
Were testimonies? *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*

4. To join together; to bring into a system.

We see the world so *compacted*, that each thing preserveth other things, and also itself. *Hooker.*

COMPA'CT, kôm-pâkt'.[494] *adj.* [*compactus*, Latin.]

1. Firm; solid; close; dense; of firm texture.

Is not the density greater in free and open spaces, void of air and other grosser bodies, than within the pores of water, glass, crystal, gems, and other *compact* bodies? *Newton's Opticks.*

Without attraction, the dissevered particles of the chaos could never convene into such great *compact* masses as the planets. *Bentley.*

2. Composed; consisting.

The lunatic, the lover, and the poet,
Are of imagination all *compact*. *Shaksp.*

A wand'ring fire,
Compact of unctuous vapour, which the night
And the cold environs around condenses,
Kindled through agitation to a flame. *Milton.*

3. Joined; held together.

In one hand Pan has a pipe of seven reeds, *compact* with wax together. *Peacham.*

4. Brief and well connected; as, *a* compact *discourse.*

Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expressive, close, and *compact*, we must study the utmost force of our language. *Felton.*

COMPA'CTEDNESS, kôm-pâk'tèd-nês. *n. s.* [from *compacted.*] Firmness; density.

Sticking or *compactedness*, being natural to density, requires some excess of gravity in proportion to the density, or some other outward violence, to break it. *Digby on Bodies.*

Those atoms are supposed infrangible, extremely compacted and hard; which *compactedness* and hardness is a demonstration that nothing could be produced by them. *Cheyne.*

COMPA'CTLY, kôm-pâkt'lė. *adv.* [from *compact.*]

1. Closely; densely.
2. With neat joining; with good compacture.

COMPA'CTNESS, kôm-pâkt'nės. *n. s.* [from *compact.*] Firmness; closeness; density.

Irradiancy or sparkling, found in many gems, is not discoverable in this, for it cometh short of their *compactness* and durity. *Brown.*

The best lime mortar will not have attained its utmost *compactness*, till fourscore years after it has been employed in building. This is one reason why, in demolishing ancient fabrics, it is easier to break the stone than the mortar. *Boyle.*

The rest, by reason of the *compactness* of terrestrial matter, cannot make its way to wells. *Woodward.*

COMPA'CTURE, kôm-pâk'tshûre [461] *n. s.* [from *compact.*] Structure; manner in which any thing is joined together; compagination. A good word, but not in use.

And over it a fair portcullis hung,
Which to the gate directly did incline,
With comely compass, and *compacture* strong,
Neither unscemly short, nor yet exceeding long.
Fairy Queen.

COMPA'GES, kôm-pâ'jės. *n. s.* [Lat.] A system of many parts united.

The organs in animal bodies are only a regular *compages* of pipes and vessels, for the fluids to pass through. *Ray.*

COMPAGINA'TION, kôm-pâd-jė-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*compago*, Lat.] Union; structure; junction; connection; contexture.

The intire or broken *compagination* of the magnetical fabrick under it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CO'MPANABLENESS, kôm-pân'â-bl-nės. *n. s.* [from *company.*] The quality of being a good companion; sociableness. A word not now in use.

His eyes full of merry simplicity; his words of hearty *companableness*. *Sidney.*

CO'MPANIABLE, kôm-pân'ė-â-bl. *adj.* [from *company.*] Social; having the qualities of a companion; sociable; maintaining friendly intercourse.

Towards his queen he was nothing uxorious, but *companiable* and respective. *Bacon.*

COMPA'NION, kôm-pân'yûn. [113] *n. s.* [*compagnon*, Fr.]

1. One with whom a man frequently converses, or with whom he shares his hours of relaxation. It differs from *friend*, as *acquaintance* from *confidence*.

How now, my lord? why do you keep alone?
Of sorriest fancies your *companions* make? *Shaksp.*

Some friend is a *companion* at the table, and will not continue in the day of thy affliction. *Ecclus.*

With anxious doubts, with raging passions torn,
No sweet *companion* near with whom to mourn.
Prior.

2. A partner; an associate.

Epaphroditus, my brother and *companion* in labour, and fellow soldier. *Phil.* ii. 25.

Bereav'd of happiness, thou may'st partake
His punishment, eternal misery;
Which would be all his solace and revenge,
Thee once to gain *companion* of his woe. *Milton.*

3. A familiar term of contempt; a fellow.

I scorn you, scurvy *companion!* What! you poor, base, rascally, cheating, lack-linnen mate! away, you mouldy rogue, away! *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

It gives boldness to every petty *companion* to spread rumours to my defamation, where I cannot be present. *Raleigh.*

COMPA'NIONABLE, kôm-pân'yûn-â-bl. *adj.* [from *companion.*] Fit for good fellowship; social; agreeable.

He had a more *companionable* wit, and swayed more among the good fellows. *Clarendon.*

COMPA'NIONABLY, kôm-pân'yûn-nâ-blė. *adv.* [from *companionable.*] In a companionable manner.

COMPA'NIONSHIP, kôm-pân'yûn-shîp. *n. s.* [from *companion.*]

1. Company; train.

Alcibiades, and some twenty horse,
All of *companionship*. *Shaksp. Timon.*

2. Fellowship; association.

If it be honour in your wars to seem
The same you are not, which, for your best ends,
You call your policy; how is 't less, or worse,
That it shall hold *companionship* in peace
With honour as in war? *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

CO'MPANY, kûm-pâ'nė. [165] *n. s.* [*compagnie*, Fr.; either from *con* and *pagus*, one of the same town; or *con* and *panis*, one that eats of the same mess.]

1. Persons assembled together; a body of men.

Go, carry Sir John Falstaff to the Fleet;
Take all his *company* along with him. *Shaksp.*

Honest *company*, I thank you all,
That have beheld me give away myself
To this most patient, sweet, and virtuous wife.
Shakspeare.

2. Persons assembled for the entertainment of each other; an assembly of pleasure.

A crowd is not *company;* and faces are but a gallery of pictures, where there is no love. *Bacon.*

3. Persons considered as assembled for conversation; or as capable of conversation and mutual entertainment.

Monsieur Zulichem came to me among the rest of the good *company* of the town. *Temple.*

Knowledge of men and manners, the freedom of habitudes, and conversation with the best *company* of both sexes, is necessary. *Dryden.*

4. The state of a companion; the act of accompanying; conversation; fellowship.

It is more pleasant to enjoy the *company* of him that can speak such words, than by such words to be persuaded to follow solitariness. *Sidney.*

Nor will I wretched thee
In death forsake, but keep thee *company*. *Dryden.*

Abdallah grew by degrees so enamour'd of her conversation, that he did not think he lived when he was not in company with his beloved Balsora. *Guardian.*

5. A number of persons united for the execution or performance of any thing; a band.

Shakspeare was an actor, when there were seven *companies* of players in the town together. *Dennis.*

6. Persons united in a joint trade or partnership.
7. A number of some particular rank or profession, united by some charter; a body corporate; a subordinate corporation.

This emperor seems to have been the first who incorporated the several trades of Rome into *companies*, with their particular privileges. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

8. A subdivision of a regiment of foot; so many as are under one captain.

Every captain brought with him thrice so many in his *company* as was expected. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

9. { *To bear Company.* } { *To keep Company.* } To accompany; to associate with; to be a companion to.

I do desire thee
To *bear* me *company*, and go with me. *Shakspeare.*

Those Indian wives are loving fools, and may do well to *keep company* with the Arrias and Portias of old Rome. *Dryden.*

Admitted to that equal sky,
His faithful dog shall *bear* him *company*.
Pope's Essay on Man.

Why should he call her whore? Who *keeps* her *company?* *Shaksp. Othello.*

10. *To keep company.* To frequent houses of entertainment.
11. Sometimes in an ill sense.

To CO'MPANY, kûm'pâ-nė. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To accompany; to attend; to be companion to; to be associated with.

I am
The soldier that did *company* these three.
Shakspeare's Cymbeline.

Thus through what path soc'er of life we rove,
Rage *companies* our hates, and grief our love. *Prior.*

To CO'MPANY, kûm'pâ-nė. *v. n.*

1. To associate one's self with.

I wrote to you not to *company* with fornicators.
1 *Cor.* v. 9.

2. To be a gay companion. Obsolete.

For there thou needs must learn to laugh, to lye,
To face, to forge, to scoff, to *company*.
Spenser's Hubberd's Tale.

CO'MPARABLE, kôm'pâ-râ-bl. *adj.* [from *To compare.*] Worthy to be compared; of equal regard; worthy to contend for preference.

This present world affordeth not any thing *comparable* unto the publick duties of religion. *Hooker.*

A man *comparable* with any of the captains of that age, an excellent soldier both by sea and land. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

There is no blessing of life *comparable* to the enjoyment of a discreet and virtuous friend. *Addison's Spectator.*

CO'MPARABLY, kôm'pâ-râ-blė. *adv.* [from *comparable.*] In a manner or degree worthy to be compared.

There could no form for such a royal use be *comparably* imagined, like that of the forcsaid nation. *Wotton's Architecture.*

COMPA'RATES, kôm-pâre'âtes. *n. s.* [from *compare.*] In logick, the two things compared to one another.

COMPA'RATIVE, kôm-pâr'â-tîv. *adj.* [*comparativus*, Lat.]

1. Estimated by comparison; not positive; not absolute.

Thou wert dignified enough,
Ev'n to the point of envy, if 'twere made
Comparative for your virtues, to be stiled
The under hangman of his realm. *Shakspeare.*

There resteth the *comparative*, that is, granted that it is either lawful or binding; yet whether other things be not to be preferred before the extirpation of heresies. *Bacon.*

The blossom is a positive good; although the remove of it, to give place to the fruit, be a *comparative* good. *Bacon.*

This bubble, by reason of its *comparative* levity to the fluid that incloses it, would necessarily ascend to the top. *Bentley.*

2. Having the power of comparing different things.

Beauty is not known by an eye or nose; it con-

sists in a symmetry, and it is the *comparative* faculty which notes it. *Glanville.*

3. [In grammar.] The comparative degree expresses more of any quantity in one thing than in another; as, *the right hand is the* stronger.

COMPA'RATIVELY, kŏm-pâr'â-tĭv-lé. *adv.* [from *comparative.*] In a state of comparison; according to estimate made by comparison; not positively.

The good or evil, which is removed, may be esteemed good or evil *comparatively*, and not positively or simply. *Bacon.*

In this world, whatever is called good, is *comparatively* with other things of its kind, or with the evil mingled in its composition; so he is a good man that is better than men commonly are, or in whom the good qualities are more than the bad. *Temple.*

The vegetables being *comparatively* lighter than the ordinary terrestrial matter of the globe, subsided last. *Woodward.*

But how few, *comparatively* are the instances of this wise application! *Rogers.*

To COMPA'RE, kŏm-pâre'. *v. a.* [*comparo*, Lat.]

1. To make one thing the measure of another; to estimate the relative goodness or badness, or other qualities, of any one thing, by observing how it differs from something else.

I will hear Brutus speak.——
I will hear Cassius, and *compare* their reasons. *Shakspeare.*

They measuring themselves by themselves, and *comparing* themselves among themselves, are not wise. 2 *Cor.* x. 12.

No man can think it grievous, who considers the pleasures and sweetness of love, and the glorious victory of overcoming evil with good, and then *compares* these with the restless torment, and perpetual tumults, of a malicious and revengeful spirit. *Tillotson.*

He that has got the idea of numbers, and hath taken the pains to *compare* one, two, and three, to six, cannot chuse but know they are equal. *Locke.*

Thus much of the wrong judgment men make of present and future pleasure and pain, when they are *compared* together, and so the absent considered as future. *Locke.*

2. It may be observed, that when the comparison intends only similitude or illustration by likeness, we use *to* before the thing brought for illustration; as, he *compared* anger *to* a fire.

Solon *compared* the people *unto* the sea, and orators and counsellors to the winds; for that the sea would be calm and quiet, if the winds did not trouble it. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

3. When two persons or things are compared, to discover their relative proportion of any quality, *with* is used before the thing used as a measure.

Black Macbeth
Will seem as pure as snow, being *compar'd*
With my confincless harms. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

To *compare*
Small things *with* greatest. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

He carv'd in ivory such a maid so fair,
As nature could not *with* his art *compare*. *Dryden.*

If he *compares* this translation *with* the original, he will find that the three first stanzas are rendered almost word for word. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. *To compare* is in *Spenser* used after the Latin *comparo* for to get; to procure; to obtain.

But, both from back and belly, still did spare
To fill his bags, and riches to *compare*. *Fairy Q.*

COMPA'RE, kŏm-pâre'. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The state of being compared; comparative estimate; comparison, possibility of entering into comparison.

There I the rarest things have seen,
Oh, things without *compare!* *Suckling.*

As their small galleys may not hold *compare*
With our tall ships. *Waller.*

Beyond *compare* the Son of God was seen
Most glorious. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Simile; similitude; illustration by comparison.

True swains in love shall, in the world to come,
Approve their truths by Troilus; when their rhimes,
Full of protest, and oath, and big *compare*,
Want similies. *Shakspeare.*

COMPA'RISON, kŏm-pâr'ê-sŭn.[103] [170] *n. s.* [*comparaison*, Fr.]

1. The act of comparing.

Natalis Comes, comparing his parts with those of a man, reckons his claws among them, which are much more like those of a lion: so easy it is to drive on the *comparison* too far to make it good. *Grew's Musæum.*

Our author saves me the *comparison* with tragedy; for he says, that herein he is to imitate the tragick poet. *Dryden.*

2. The state of being compared.

If we will rightly estimate what we call good and evil, we shall find it lies much in *comparison*. *Locke.*

Objects near our view are apt to be thought greater than those of a larger size that are more remote; and so it is with pleasure and pain: the present is apt to carry it, and those at a distance have the disadvantage in the *comparison*. *Locke.*

3. A comparative estimate; proportion.

If men would live as religion requires, the world would be a most lovely and desirable place, in *comparison* of what now it is. *Tillotson.*

One can scarce imagine how so plentiful a soil should become so miserably unpeopled, in *comparison* of what it once was. *Addison on Italy.*

4. A simile in writing or speaking; an illustration by similitude.

As fair and as good a kind of hand in hand *comparison*, had been something too fair and too good for any lady. *Shakspeare.*

5. [In grammar.] The formation of an adjective through its various degrees of signification; as, *strong*, *stronger*, *strongest*.

To COMPA'RT, kŏm-pârt'. *v. a.* [*compartir*, Fr. from *con* and *partior*, Lat.] To divide; to mark out a general design into its various parts and subdivisions.

I make haste to the casting and *comparting* of the whole work. *Wotton's Architecture.*

COMPA'RTIMENT, kŏm-pârt'ê-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*compartiment*, Fr.] A divison of a picture or design.

The circumference is divided into twelve *compartiments*, each containing a complete picture. *Pope.*

COMPARTI'TION, kŏm-pâr-tĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [from *compart.*]

1. The act of comparting or dividing.

I will come to the *compartition*, by which the authors of this art understand a graceful and useful distribution of the whole groundplot, both for rooms of office and entertainment. *Wotton.*

2. The parts marked out, or separated; a separate part.

Their temples and amphitheatres needed no *compartitions*. *Wotton's Architecture.*

COMPA'RTMENT, kŏm-pârt'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *compartiment*, Fr.] Division; separate part of a design.

The square will make you ready for all manner of *compartments*, bases, pedestals, and buildings. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To CO'MPASS, kŭm-pŭs.[165] *v. a.* [*compasser*, Fr. *compassare*, Ital. *passibus metiri*, Lat.]

1. To encircle; to environ; to surround; to inclose: it has sometimes *around*, or *about*, added.

A darksome way,
That deep descended through the hollow ground,
And was with dread and horrour *compassed around*. *Fairy Queen.*

I see thee *compass'd* with thy kingdom's peers,
That speak my salutation in their minds. *Shaksp.*

Now all the blessings
Of a glad father *compass* thee *about!* *Shakspeare.*

The shady trees cover him with their shadow: the willows of the brook *compass* him *about*. *Job.*

Observe the crowds that *compass* him *around*. *Dryden's Virgil.*

To dare that death, I will approach yet nigher;
Thus wert thou *compassed* with circling fire. *Dryd.*

2. To walk round any thing.

Old Chorineus *compass'd* thrice the crew,
And dipp'd an olive-branch in holy dew,
Which thrice he sprinkled round. *Dryden.*

3. To beleaguer; to besiege; to block.

Thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and *compass* thee round, and keep thee in on every side. *Luke*, xix. 43.

4. To grasp; to inclose in the arms; to seize.

5. To obtain; to procure; to attain; to have in the power.

That which by wisdom he saw to be requisite for that people, was by as great wisdom *compassed*. *Hooker's Preface.*

His master being one of great regard,
In court to *compass* any suit not hard. *Hubberd.*

If I can check my erring love, I will;
If not, to *compass* her I'll use my skill. *Shaksp.*

How can you hope to *compass* your designs,
And not dissemble them? *Denham's Sophy.*

He had a mind to make himself master of Weymouth, if he could *compass* it without engaging his army before it. *Clarendon.*

The church of Rome createth titular patriarchs of Constantinople and Alexandria; so loth is the pope to lose the remembrance of any title that he hath once *compassed*. *Brerewood.*

Invention is the first part, and absolutely necessary to them both; yet no rule ever was, or ever can be given, how to *compass* it. *Dryden's Dufres.*

The knowledge of what is good and what is evil, what ought and what ought not to be done, is a thing too large to be *compassed*, and too hard to be mastered, without brains and study, parts and contemplation. *South.*

In ev'ry work regard the writer's end,
Since none can *compass* more than they intend. *Pope.*

6. [In law.] To take measures preparatory to any thing; as, *to* compass *the death of the king*.

CO'MPASS, kŭm'pŭs.[88] [165] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Circle; round.

This day I breathed first; time is come round;
And where I did begin, there shall I end:
My life is run its *compass*. *Shaksp. Julius Cæsar.*

2. Extent; reach; grasp.

O Juliet, I already know thy grief;
It strains me past the *compass* of my wits. *Shaksp.*

That which is out of the *compass* of any man's power, is to that man impossible. *South's Sermons.*

How few there are may be justly bewailed, the *compass* of them extending but from the time of

Hippocrates to that of Marcus Antoninus. *Temple.*

Animals in their generations are wiser than the sons of men; but their wisdom is confined to a few particulars, and lies in a very narrow *compass.* *Addison's Spectator.*

This author hath tried the force and *compass* of our language with much success. *Swift.*

3. Space; room; limits, either of time or space.

No less than the *compass* of twelve books is taken up in these. *Pope's Essay on Homer's Battles.*

The English are good confederates in an enterprize which may be dispatched in a short *compass* of time. *Addison's Freeholder.*

You have heard what hath been here done for the poor by the five hospitals and the workhouse, within the *compass* of one year, and towards the end of a long, expensive war. *Atterbury.*

4. Enclosure; circumference.

And their mount Palatine,
Th' imperial palace, *compass* huge, and high
The structure. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

Old Rome from such a race deriv'd her birth,
Which now on seven high hills triumphant reigns,
And in that *compass* all the world contains. *Dryd.*

5. A departure from the right line; an indirect advance; as, *to fetch a* compass *round the camp.*

6. Moderate space; moderation; due limits.

Certain it is, that in two hundred years before (I speak within *compass*) no such commission had been executed in either of these provinces. *Davies.*

Nothing is likelier to keep a man within *compass*, than the having constantly before his eyes the state of his affairs, in a regular course of account. *Locke.*

7. The power of the voice to express the notes of musick.

You would sound me from my lowest note to the top of my *compass.* *Shaks. Hamlet.*

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This universal frame began:
From harmony to harmony
Through all the *compass* of the notes it ran,
The diapason closing full in man. *Dryden.*

8. [This is rarely used in the singular.] The instrument with which circles are drawn.

If they be two, they are two so,
As stiff twin *compasses* are two;
Thy soul, the fixt foot, makes no show
To move; but doth, if th' other do. *Donne.*

In his hand
He took the golden *compasses*, prepar'd
In God's eternal store, to circumscribe
This universe, and all created things. *Milton.*

To fix one foot of their *compass* wherever they think fit, and extend the other to such terrible lengths, without describing any circumference at all, is to leave us and themselves in a very uncertain state. *Swift.*

9. The instrument composed of a needle and card, whereby mariners steer.

The breath of religion fills the sails; profit is the *compass* by which factious men steer their course. *King Charles.*

Rude as their ships was navigation then,
No useful *compass* or meridian known:
Coasting they kept the land within their ken,
And knew no north but when the pole-star shone. *Dryden.*

With equal force the tempest blows by turns
From ev'ry corner of the seaman's *compass.* *Rowe.*

He that first discovered the use of the *compass*, did more for the supplying and increase of useful commodities, than those who built workhouses. *Locke.*

10. In old language there was a phrase, to come in *compass*, to be brought round.

COMPASS-SAW, kŭm'pŭs-sâw.[219] *n. s.*

The *compass-saw* should not have its teeth set, as other saws have; but the edge of it should be made so broad, and the back so thin, that it may easily follow the broad edge. Its office is to cut a round; and therefore the edge must be made broad, and the back thin, that the back may have a wide kerf to turn in. *Moxon.*

COMPA'SSION, kŏm-pâsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*compassion*, Fr. from *con* and *patior*, Lat.] Pity; commiseration; sorrow for the sufferings of others; painful sympathy.

Ye had *compassion* of me in my bonds. *Hebrews.*

Their angry hands
My brothers hold, and vengeance these exact;
This pleads *compassion*, and repents the fact.
Dryden's Fables.

The good-natured man is apt to be moved with *compassion* for those misfortunes or infirmities, which another would turn into ridicule. *Addison.*

To COMPA'SSION, kŏm-pâsh'ŭn. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity; to compassionate; to commiserate. A word scarcely used.

O heavens! can you hear a good man groan,
And not relent, or not *compassion* him? *Shaksp.*

COMPA'SSIONATE, kŏm-pâsh'ŭn-âte.[91] *adj.* [from *compassion.*] Inclined to compassion; inclined to pity; merciful; tender; melting; soft; easily affected with sorrow by the misery of others.

There never was any heart truly great and generous, that was not also tender and *compassionate.* *South's Sermons.*

To COMPA'SSIONATE, kŏm-pâsh'ŭn-âte.[91] *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity; to commiserate.

Experience layeth princes torn estates before their eyes, and withal persuades them to *compassionate* themselves. *Raleigh.*

Compassionates my pains, and pities me!
What is compassion, when 'tis void of love.
Addison's Cato.

COMPA'SSIONATELY, kŏm-pâsh'ŭn-âte-lè. *adv.* [from *compassionate.*] Mercifully; tenderly.

The fines were assigned to the rebuilding St. Paul's, and thought therefore to be the more severely imposed, and the less *compassionately* redueed and exeused. *Clarendon.*

COMPATE'RNITY, kŏm-pâ-tĕr'nè-tè. *n. s.* [*con* and *paternitas*, Lat.] The relation of godfather to the person for whom he answers.

Gossipred, or *compaternity*, by the cannon law, is a spiritual affinity; and a juror that was gossip to either of the parties might, in former times, have been challenged as not indifferent by our law. *Davies's State of Ireland.*

COMPATIBI'LITY, kŏm-pât-è-bĭl'è-tè. *n. s.* [from *compatible.*] Consistency; the power of co-existing with something else; agreement with any thing.

COMPA'TIBLE, kŏm-pât'è-bl. *adj.* [corrupted by an unskilful compliance with pronunciation, from *competible*, from *competo*, Lat. *to suit, to agree. Competible* is found in good writers, and ought always to be used.]

1. Suitable to; fit for; consistent with; not incongruous to.

The object of the will is such a good as is *compatible* to an intellectual nature. *Hale.*

2. Consistent; agreeable.

Our poets have joined together such qualities as are by nature the most *compatible;* valour with anger, meekness with piety, and prudence with dissimulation. *Broome.*

COMPA'TIBLENESS, kŏm-pât'è-bl-nès. *n. s.* [from *compatible.*] Consistency; agreement with any thing.

COMPA'TIBLY, kŏm-pât'è-blè. *adv.* [from *compatible.*] Fitly; suitably.

COMPA'TIENT, kŏm-pâ'shènt. *adj.* [from *con* and *patior*, Lat.] Suffering together. *Dict.*

COMPA'TRIOT, kŏm-pâ'trè-ŭt.[166] *n. s.* [from *con* and *patria*, Lat.] One of the same country. *Dict.*

The governor knew he was so circumspect as not to adhere to any of the factions of the time, in a neutrality indifferently and friendly entertaining all his *compatriots.* *Drummond.*

COMPE'ER, kŏm-pèèr'. *n. s.* [*compar*, Lat.] Equal; companion; colleague; associate.

Sesostris,
That monarchs harness'd, to his chariot yok'd
Base servitude, and his dethron'd *compeers*
Lash'd furiously. *Philips.*

To COMPE'ER, kŏm-pèèr'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To be equal with; to mate.

In his own grace he doth exalt himself
More than in your advancement.
——In my right,
By me invested, he *compeers* the best. *Shaksp.*

To COMPE'L, kŏm-pèl'. *v. a.* [*compello*, Lat.]

1. To force to some act; to oblige; to constrain; to necessitate; to urge irresistibly.

You will *compel* me then to read the will? *Shaks.*

The spinners, earders, fullers, *compell'd* by hunger,
And lack of other means, in desp'rate manner
Daring th' event to the teeth, are all in uproar.
Shakspeare.

He refused, and said, I will not eat: but his servants, together with the woman, *compelled* him.
1 *Samuel*, xxvii. 23.

But first the lawless tyrant, who denies
To know their God, or message to regard,
Must be *compell'd* by signs and judgments dire.
Milton.

All these blessings could but enable, not *compel*, us to be happy. *Clarendon.*

Whole droves of minds are by the driving god *Compell'd* to drink the deep Lethean flood. *Dryd.*

2. To take by force or violence; to ravish from; to seize. This signification is uncommon and harsh.

The subjects grief
Comes through commissions, which *compel* from each
The sixth part of his substance, to be levied
Without delay. *Shaksp. Henry* VIII.

3. To gather together, and unite in a company. A Latinism, *compellere gregem.*

He to the town return'd
Attended by the chiefs who fought the field,
Now friendly mix'd, and in one troop *compell'd.*
Dryden.

4. To seize; to overpower.

Our men secure nor guards nor centries held,
But easy sleep their weary limbs *compell'd.* *Dryd.*

COMPE'LLABLE, kŏm-pèl'lâ-bl. *adj.* [from *compel.*] That may be forced. Perhaps it should be *compellible.*

COMPELLA'TION, kŏm-pèl-lâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *compello*, Lat.] The style of address; the word of salutation.

The stile best fitted for all persons, on all occasions, to use, is the *compellation* of Father, which our Saviour first taught. *Duppa's Rules of Devotion.*

The peculiar *compellation* of the kings in France, is by *sire*, which is nothing else but *father.* *Temple.*

COMPE'LLER, kŏm-pèl'lŭr. *n. s.* [from *compel.*] He that forces another.

CO'MPEND, kŏm'pĕnd. *n. s.* [*compendium*, Lat.] Abridgment; summary; epitome; contraction; breviate.

Fix in the memory the discourses, and abstract them into brief *compends*.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

COMPENDIA'RIOUS, kŏm-pĕn-jĕ-ā'rĕ-ŭs.[294] *adj.* [*compendiarius*, Lat.] Short; contracted; summary; abridged.

COMPENDIO'SITY, kŏm-pĕn-jĕ-ŏs'ĕ-tĕ.[294] *n. s.* [from *compendious*.] Shortness; contracted brevity. *Dict.*

COMPE'NDIOUS, kŏm-pĕn'jĕ-ŭs. *adj.* [from *compendium*.] Short; summary; abridged; comprehensive; holding much in a narrow space; direct; near; by which time is saved, and circuition cut off.

They learned more *compendious* and expeditious ways, whereby they shortened their labours, and gained time. *Woodward.*

The state or condition of matter, before the world was a making, is *compendiously* expressed by the word chaos. *Bentley.*

COMPE'NDIOUSLY, kŏm-pĕn'jĕ-ŭs-lĕ.[294] *adv.* [from *compendious*.] Shortly; in a short method; summarily; in epitome.

By the apostles we have the substance of Christian belief *compendiously* drawn into few and short articles. *Hooker.*

The state or condition of matter, before the world was a making, is *compendiously* expressed by the word chaos. *Bentley.*

COMPE'NDIOUSNESS, kŏm-pĕn'jĕ-ŭs-nĕs.[294] *n. s.* [from *compendious*.] Shortness; brevity; comprehension in a narrow compass.

The inviting easiness and *compendiousness* of this assertion, should dazzle the eyes. *Bentley's Sermons.*

COMPE'NDIUM, kŏm-pĕn'jĕ-ŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] Abridgment; summary; breviate; abbreviature; that which holds much in a narrow room; the near way.

After we are grown well acquainted with a short system or *compendium* of a science, which is written in the plainest and most simple manner, it is then proper to read a larger regular treatise on that subject. *Watts on the Mind.*

COMPE'NSABLE, kŏm-pĕn'sā-bl. *adj.* [*compensate*.] That which may be recompensed.

To COMPE'NSATE, kŏm-pĕn'sāte.[91] *v. a.* [*compenso*, Lat.] To recompense; to be equivalent to; to counterbalance; to countervail; to make amends for.

The length of the night, and the dews thereof, do *compensate* the heat of the day. *Bacon's Nat. His.*

The pleasures of life do not *compensate* the miseries. *Prior.*

Nature to these, without profusion kind,
The proper organs, proper pow'rs, assign'd;
Each seeming want *compensated* of course,
Here with degrees of swiftness, there of force. *Pope.*

COMPENSA'TION, kŏm-pĕn-sā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *compensate*.] Recompense; something equivalent: amends.

Poynings, the better to make *compensation* of his service in the wars, called a parliament. *Bacon.*

All other debts may *compensation* find;
But love is strict, and will be paid in kind.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

COMPE'NSATIVE, kŏm-pĕn'sā-tĭv. *adj.* [from *compensate*.] That which compensates; that which countervails.

To COMPE'NSE, kŏm-pĕnse'. *v. a.* [*compenso*, Lat.] To compensate; to countervail; to be equivalent to; to counterbalance; to recompense.

It seemeth, the weight of the quicksilver doth not *compense* the weight of a stone, more than the weight of the aqua-fortis. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The joys of the two marriages were *compensed* with the mournings and funerals of prince Arthur. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To COMPERE'NDINATE, kŏm-pĕ-rĕn'dĕ-nāte. *v. a.* [*comperendino*, Lat.] To delay.

COMPERENDINA'TION, kŏm-pĕ-rĕn-dĕ-nā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *comperendinate*.] Delay; dilatoriness.

CO'MPETENCE, kŏm'pĕ-tĕnse. } *n. s.* [from
CO'MPETENCY, kŏm'pĕ-tĕn-sĕ. } *competent*.]

1. Such a quantity of any thing as is sufficient, without superfluity.

Something of speech is to be indulged to common civility, more to intimacies, and a *competency* to those recreative discourses which maintain the chearfulness of society. *Gov. of Tongue.*

2. Such a fortune as, without exuberance, is equal to the necessities of life.

For *competence* of life I will allow you,
That lack of means enforce you not to evil.
Shaksp. Henry IV.

It is no mean happiness to be seated in the mean: superfluity comes sooner by white hairs, but *competency* lives longer. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

A discreet learned clergyman, with a *competency* fit for one of his education, may be an entertaining, an useful, and sometimes a necessary companion. *Swift.*

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense,
Lie in three words, health, peace, and *competence*.
Pope.

3. [In law.] The power or capacity of a judge or court, for taking cognisance of an affair.

CO'MPETENT, kŏm'pĕ-tĕnt. *adj.* [*competens*, Lat.]

1. Suitable; fit; adequate; proportionate.

If there be any power in imagination, the distance must be *competent*, the medium not adverse, and the body apt and proportionate. *Bac. Nat. His.*

2. Adapted to any purpose without defect or superfluity.

The greatest captain of the English brought rather a guard, than a *competent* army, to recover Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

To draw men from great excess, it is not amiss, though we use them unto somewhat less than is *competent*. *Hooker.*

3. Reasonable; moderate.

A *competent* number of the old being first read, the new should succeed. *Hooker.*

The clergy have gained some insight into men and things, and a *competent* knowledge of the world. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. Qualified; fit; a *competent* judge, is one who has a right of jurisdiction in the case.

Let us first consider how *competent* we are for the office. *Government of the Tongue.*

5. Consistent with; incident to.

That is the privilege of the Infinite Author of things, who never slumbers nor sleeps, but is not *competent* to any finite being. *Locke.*

CO'MPETENTLY, kŏm'pĕ-tĕnt-lĕ. *adv.* [from *competent*.]

1. Adequately; properly.

I think it hath been *competently* proved. *Bentley.*

2. Reasonably; moderately; without superfluity or want.

Some places require men *competently* endowed; but none think the appointment to be a duty of justice bound to respect desert. *Wotton.*

COMPE'TIBLE, kŏm-pĕt'ĕ-bl. *adj.* [from *competo*, Lat. For this word a corrupt orthography has introduced *compatible*.] Suitable to; consistent with.

It is not *competible* with the grace of God so much as to incline any man to do evil.
Hammond on Fundamentals.

Those are properties not at all *competible* to body or matter, though of never so pure a mixture.
Glanville.

The duration of eternity à parte ante is such as is only *competible* to the eternal God, and not communicable to any created being. *Sir Matthew Hale.*

COMPE'TIBLENESS, kŏm-pĕt'ĕ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *competible*.] Suitableness; fitness.

COMPETI'TION, kŏm-pĕ-tĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [from *con* and *petitio*, Lat.]

1. The act of endeavouring to gain what another endeavours to gain at the same time; rivalry; contest.

The ancient flames of discord and intestine wars, upon the *competition* of both houses, would again return. *Bacon.*

A portrait, with which one of Titian's could not come in *competition*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Though what produces any degree of pleasure be in itself good, and what is apt to produce any degree of pain be evil, yet often we do not call it so, when it comes in *competition:* the degrees also of pleasure and pain have a preference. *Locke.*

We should be ashamed to rival inferiours, and dishonour our nature by so degrading a *competition*. *Rogers.*

2. Double claim; claim of more than one to one thing: anciently with *to*.

Competition to the crown there is none, nor can be. *Bacon.*

3. Now with *for*.

The prize of beauty was disputed till you were seen; but now all pretenders have withdrawn their claims: there is no *competition* but for the second place. *Dryden.*

COMPE'TITOR, kŏm-pĕt'ĕ-tŭr. *n. s.* [*con* and *petitor*, Lat.]

1. One that has a claim opposite to another's; a rival: with *for* before the thing claimed.

How furious and impatient they be,
And cannot brook *competitors* in love.
Shaksp. Titus Andronicus.

Some undertake suits with purpose to let them fall, to gratify the *competitor*. *Bacon.*

Cicereius and Scipio were *competitors for* the office of prætor. *Tatler.*

He who trusts in God has the advantage in present felicity; and, when we take futurity into the account, stands alone, and is acknowledged to have no *competitor*. *Rogers.*

2. It had formerly *of* before the thing claimed.

Selymes, king of Algiers, was in arms against his brother Mechemetes, *competitor of* the kingdom. *Knolles's History.*

3. In *Shakspeare* it seems to signify only an opponent.

The Guilfords are in arms,
And every hour more *competitors*
Flock to the rebels. *Shaksp. Richard* III.

COMPILA'TION, kŏm-pĕ-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *compilo*, Lat.]

1. A collection from various authors.

2. An assemblage; a coacervation.

There is in it a small vein filled with spar, probably since the time of the *compilation* of the mass. *Woodward on Fossils.*

To COMPI'LE, kŏm-pīle'. *v. a.* [*compilo*, Lat.]

1. To draw up from various authors: to collect into one body.

2. To write; to compose.

In poetry they *compile* the praises of virtuous men and actions, and satires against vice. *Temple.*

By the accounts which authors have left, they might learn that the face of sea and land is the same it was when those accounts were *compiled.* *Woodward's Natural History*

The regard he had for his shield, had caused him formerly to *compile* a dissertation concerning it. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

3. To contain; to comprise: not used.

After so long a race as I have run
Through fairy land, which those six books *compile*,
Give leave to rest me. *Spenser.*

4. To make up; to compose. Not used.

Lion like, uplandish and more wild,
Slave to his pride, and all his nerves being naturally *compil'd*
Of eminent strength, stalks out and preys upon a silly sheep. *Chapman's Iliad.*

COMPI'LEMENT, kŏm-pīle'mĕnt. *n.s.* [from *compile.*] Coacervation; the act of piling together; the act of heaping up.

I was encouraged to assay how I could build a man; for there is a moral as well as a natural or artificial *compilement*, and of better materials. *Wotton on Education.*

COMPI'LER, kŏm-pī'lŭr. *n. s.* [from *compile.*] A collector; one who frames a composition from various authors.

Some draw experiments into titles and tables; those we call *compilers.* *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Some painful *compiler*, who will study old language, may inform the world that Robert earl of Oxford was high treasurer. *Swift.*

COMPLA'CENCE, kŏm-plā'sĕnse. } *n. s.*
COMPLA'CENCY, kŏm-plā'sĕn-sė. }
[*complacentia*, low Lat.]

1. Pleasure; satisfaction; gratification.

I by conversing cannot these erect
From prone, nor in their ways *complacence* find. *Milton.*

When the supreme faculties move regularly, the inferior affections following, there arises a serenity and *complacency* upon the whole soul. *South.*

Diseases extremely lessen the *complacence* we have in all the good things of this life. *Atterbury.*

Others proclaim the infirmities of a great man with satisfaction and *complacency*, if they discover none of the like in themselves. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. The cause of pleasure; joy.

O thou, in heav'n and earth the only peace
Found out for mankind under wrath! O thou,
My sole *complacence!* *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Civility; complaisance; softness of manners.

They were not satisfied with their governour, and apprehensive of his rudeness and want of *complacency.* *Clarendon.*

His great humanity appeared in the benevolence of his aspect, the *complacency* of his behaviour, and the tone of his voice. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Complacency, and truth, and manly sweetness,
Dwell ever on his tongue, and smooth his thoughts. *Addison.*

With mean *complacence* ne'er betray your trust,
Nor be so civil as to prove unjust. *Pope.*

COMPLA'CENT, kŏm-plā'sĕnt. *adj.* [*complacens*, Lat.] Civil; affable; soft; complaisant.

To COMPLA'IN, kŏm-plāne'. *v.n.* [*complaindre*, Fr.]

1. To mention with sorrow or resentment; to murmur; to lament. With *of* before the cause of sorrow: sometimes with *on.*

Lord Hastings,
Humbly *complaining* to her deity,
Got my lord chamberlain his liberty. *Shaksp.*

I will speak in the anguish of my spirit; I will *complain* in the bitterness of my soul. *Job*, vii. 11.

Shall I, like thee, *on* Friday night *complain?*
For on that day was Cœur de Lion slain. *Dryden.*

Do not all men *complain*, even these as well as others, *of* the great ignorance of mankind? *Burnet.*

Thus accurs'd,
In midst of water I *complain of* thirst. *Dryden.*

2. Sometimes with *for* before the causal noun.

Wherefore doth a living man *complain*, a man *for* the punishment of his sins? *Lam.* iii. 39.

3. To inform against.

Now, master Shallow, you'll *complain* of me to the council? *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

To COMPLA'IN, kŏm-plāne'. *v. a.* [This sense is rare, and perhaps not very proper.] To lament; to bewail.

Pale death our valiant leader hath oppress'd,
Come wreak his loss whom bootless ye *complain.* *Fairfax.*

Gaufride, who couldst so well in rhime *complain*
The death of Richard, with an arrow slain. *Dryd.*

They might the grievance inwardly *complain*,
But outwardly they needs must temporize. *Dan. Civil War.*

COMPLA'INANT, kŏm-plā'nănt. *n. s.* [from *complain.*] One who urges a suit, or commences a prosecution, against another.

Congreve and this author are the most eager *complainants* of the dispute. *Collier.*

COMPLA'INER, kŏm-plā'nŭr. *n. s.* [from *complain.*] One who complains; a murmurer; a lamenter.

St. Jude observes, that the murmurers and *complainers* are the same who speak swelling words. *Government of the Tongue.*

Philips is a *complainer;* and on this occasion I told lord Carteret, that *complainers* never succeed at court, though railers do. *Swift.*

COMPLA'INT, kŏm-plānt'. *n. s.* [*complainte*, Fr.]

1. Representation of pains or injuries; lamentations.

I cannot find any cause of *complaint*, that good laws have so much been wanting unto us, as we to them. *Hooker's Dedication.*

As for me, is my *complaint* to man. *Job*, xxx. 4.

Adam saw
Already in part, though hid in gloomiest shade,
To sorrow abandon'd, but worst felt within,
And in a troubled sea of passion toss'd,
Thus to disburthen sought with sad *complaint. Milt.*

2. The cause or subject of complaint; grief.

The poverty of the clergy in England hath been the *complaint* of all who wish well to the church. *Swift.*

2. A malady; a disease.

One, in a *complaint* of his bowels, was let blood till he had scarce any left, and was perfectly cured. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Remonstrance against; information against.

Full of vexation, come I with *complaint*
Against my child. *Shakspeare.*

In evil strait this day I stand
Before my judge, either to undergo
Myself the total crime, or to accuse
My other self, the partner of my life;
Whose failing, while her faith to me remains,
I should conceal, and not expose to blame
By my *complaint;* but strict necessity
Subdues me, and calamitous constraint. *Milton.*

Against the goddess these *complaints* he made. *Dryden's Æneid.*

COMPLAISA'NCE, kŏm-plė-zânse'. *n.s.* [*complaisance*, Fr.] Civility; desire of pleasing; act of adulation.

Her death is but in *complaisance* to her. *Dryden.*

You must also be industrious to discover the opinion of your enemies; for you may be assured that they will give you no quarter, and allow nothing to *complaisance.* *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Fair Venus wept the sad disaster
Of having lost her fav'rite dove:
In *complaisance* poor Cupid mourn'd;
His grief reliev'd his mother's pain. *Prior.*

COMPLAISA'NT, kŏm-plė-zânt'. *adj.* [*complaisant*, Fr.] Civil; desirous to please.

There are to whom my satire seems too bold;
Scarce to wise Peter *complaisant* enough,
And something said of Chartres much too rough. *Pope.*

COMPLAISA'NTLY, kŏm-plė-zânt'lė. *adv.* [from *complaisant.*] Civilly, with desire to please; ceremoniously.

In plenty starving, tantaliz'd in state,
And *complaisantly* help'd to all I hate;
Treated, caress'd, and tir'd, I take my leave. *Pope.*

COMPLAISA'NTNESS, kŏm-plė-zânt'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *complaisant.*] Civility; compliance. *Dict.*

To COMPLA'NATE, kŏm-plā'nāte.[503] } *v. a.*
To COMPLA'NE, kŏm-plāne'. }
[from *planus*, Lat.] To level; to reduce to a flat and even surface.

The vertebræ of the neck and back bone are made short and *complanated*, and firmly braced with muscles. *Derham.*

COMPLE'AT, kŏm-plēte'. See COMPLETE.

CO'MPLEMENT, kŏm'plė-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*complementum*, Lat.]

1. Perfection; fulness: completion; completement.

Our custom is both to place it in the front of our prayers as a guide, and to add it in the end of some principal limbs or parts, as a *complement* which fully perfecteth whatsoever may be defective in the rest. *Hooker.*

They as they feasted had their fill,
For a full *complement* of all their ill. *Hubberd.*

For a *complement* of these blessings, they were enjoyed by the protection of a king of the most harmless disposition, the most exemplary piety, the greatest sobriety, chastity, and mercy. *Clarendon.*

The sensible nature, in its *complement* and integrity, hath five exterior powers or faculties. *Hale.*

2. Complete set; complete provision; the full quantity or number.

The god of love himself inhabits there,
With all his rage, and dread, and grief, and care;
His *complement* of stores, and total war. *Prior.*

3. Adscititious circumstances; appendages; parts not necessary, but ornamental: whence ceremony was called *compliement*, now corrupted to *compliment.*

If the case permitteth not baptism to have the decent *complements* of baptism, better it were to enjoy the body without his furniture, than to wait for this, till the opportunity of that, for which we desire it, be lost. *Hooker.*

These, which have lastly sprung up, for *complements*, rites, and ceremonies of church actions, are, in truth, for the greatest part, such silly things, that very easiness doth make them hard to be disputed of in serious manner. *Hooker.*

A doleful ease desires a doleful song,
Without vain art or curious *complements.* *Spenser.*

Garnish'd and deck'd in modest *compliment*,
Not working with the ear, but with the eye. *Shakspeare.*

4. [In geometry.] What remains of a quadrant of a circle, or of ninety degrees, after any certain arch hath been retrenched from it.

5. [In astronomy.] The distance of a star from the zenith.
6. *Complement of the Curtain*, in fortification, that part in the interiour side of it which makes the demigorge.
7. *Arithmetical Complement of a Logarithm*, is what the logarithm wants of 10,000,000. *Chambers.*

COMPLE'TE, kôm-plête'. *adj.* [*completus*, Lat.]

1. Perfect; full; having no deficiencies.

With us the reading of scripture is a part of our church liturgy, a special portion of the service which we do to God; and not an exercise to spend the time, when one doth wait for another coming, till the assembly of them that shall afterwards worship him be *complete*. *Hooker.*

And ye are *complete* in him which is the head of all principality and power. *Colossians*, ii. 10.

Then marvel not, thou great and *complete* man,
That all the Greeks begin to worship Ajax. *Shak.*

2. *Complete*, having no degrees, cannot properly admit *more* and *most*.

If any disposition should appear towards so good a work, the assistance of the legislative power would be necessary to make it *more complete*. *Swift.*

3. Finished; ended; concluded.

This course of vanity almost *complete*,
Tir'd in the field of life, I hope retreat. *Prior.*

To COMPLE'TE, kôm-plête'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perfect; to finish.

Mr. Sanderson was *completed* master of arts. *Walton.*

Bred only and *completed* to the taste
Of lustful appetence. *Milton.*

To town he comes, *completes* the nation's hope,
And heads the bold train'd-bands, and burns a pope. *Pope.*

COMPLE'TELY, kôm-plête'lê. *adv.* [from *complete*.] Fully; perfectly.

Then tell us, how you can your bodies roll
Through space, of matter so *completely* full? *Blackmore.*

Whatever person would aspire to be *completely* witty, smart, humorous, and polite, must be able to retain in his memory every single sentence contained in this work. *Swift.*

COMPLE'TEMENT, kôm-plête'mênt. *n. s.* [from *completement*, Fr.] The act of completing.

Allow me to give you, from the best authors, the origin, the antiquity, the growth, the change, and the *completement* of satire among the Romans. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

COMPLE'TENESS, kôm-plête'nês. *n. s.* [from *complete*.] Perfection; the state of being complete.

I cannot allow their wisdom such a *completeness* and inerrability as to exclude myself. *K. Charles.*

These parts go to make up the *completeness* of any subject. *Watts's Logick.*

COMPLE'TION, kôm-plê'shûn. *n. s.* [from *complete*.]

1. Accomplishment; act of fulfilling; state of being fulfilled.

There was a full entire harmony and consent of all the divine predictions, receiving their *completion* in Christ. *South.*

2. Utmost height; perfect state.

He makes it the utmost *completion* of an ill character to bear a malevolence to the best men. *Pope.*

CO'MPLEX, kôm'plêks. } *adj.* [*com-*
COMPLE'XED, kôm'plêks-êd. } *plexus*, Lat.] Composite; of many parts; not simple; including many particulars.

To express *complexed* significations, they took a liberty to compound and piece together creatures of allowable forms into mixtures inexistent. *Brown.*

Ideas made up of several simple ones, I call *complex;* such as beauty, gratitude, a man, the universe; which, though complicated of various simple ideas, or *complex* ideas made up of simple ones, yet are considered each by itself as one. *Locke.*

A secondary essential mode, called a property, sometimes goes toward making up the essence of a *complex* being. *Watts.*

With such perfection fram'd
Is this *complex* stupendous scheme of things. *Thomson's Spring.*

Co'MPLEX, kôm'plêks. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Complication; collection.

This parable of the wedding supper comprehends in it the whole *complex* of all the blessings and privileges exhibited by the gospel. *South's Sermons.*

COMPLE'XEDNESS, kôm-plêk'sêd-nês.[365] *n. s.* [from *complex*.] Complication; involution of many particular parts in one integral; contrariety to simplicity; compound state or nature.

From the *complexedness* of these moral ideas, there follows another inconvenience, that the mind cannot easily retain those precise combinations. *Locke.*

COMPLE'XION, kôm-plêk'shûn. *n. s.* [*complexio*, Lat.]

1. The inclosure or involution of one thing in another.

Though the terms of propositions may be complex, yet where the composition of the argument is plain, simple, and regular, it is properly called a simple syllogism, since the *complexion* does not belong to the syllogistick form of it. *Watts*

2. The colour of the external parts of any body.

Men judge by the *complexion* of the sky
The state and inclination of the day. *Shakspeare.*

What see you in those papers, that you lose
So much *complexion*? *Shakspeare's Henry V.*

He so takes on yonder, so rails against all married mankind, so curses all Eve's daughters, of what *complexion* soever. *Shakspeare.*

Why doth not beauty then refine the wit,
And good *complexion* rectify the will? *Davies.*

Niceness, though it renders them insignificant to great purposes, yet it polishes their *complexion*, and makes their spirits seem more vigorous. *Collier.*

If I write on a black man, I run over all the eminent persons of that *complexion*. *Addison's Spect.*

3. The temperature of the body, according to the various proportions of the four medical humours.

'Tis ill, though different your *complexions* are,
The family of heav'n for men should war. *Dryden.*

For from all tempers he could service draw;
The worth of each, with its allay, he knew;
And, as the confident of nature, saw
How she *complexions* did divide and brew. *Dryden.*

The methods of providence, men of this *complexion* must he unfit for the contemplation of. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Let melancholy rule supreme,
Choler preside, or blood, or phlegm,
It makes no diff'rence in the case,
Nor is *complexion* honour's place. *Swift.*

COMPLE'XIONAL, kôm-plêk'shûn-âl *adj.* [from *complexion*.] Depending on the complexion or temperament of the body.

Men and other animals receive different tinctures from *complexional* efflorescencies, and descend still lower as they partake of the fuliginous and denigrating humours. *Brown.*

Ignorance, where it proceeds from early or *complexional* prejudices, will not wholly exclude from favour of God. *Fiddes.*

COMPLE'XIONALLY, kôm-plêk'shûn-âl-lê. *adv.* [from *complexion*.] By complexion.

An Indian king sent unto Alexander a fair woman, fed with poisons, either by converse or copulation *complexionally* to destroy him. *Brown.*

COMPLE'XLY, kôm'plêks-lê. *adv.* [from *complex*.] In a complex manner; not simply.

COMPLE'XNESS, kôm'plêks-nês. *n. s.* [from *complex*.] The state of being complex.

COMPLE'XURE, kôm-plêk'shûre.[462] *n. s.* [from *complex*.] The involution or complication of one thing with others.

COMPLI'ANCE, kôm-pli'ânse. *n. s.* [from *comply*.]

1. The act of yielding to any desire or demand; accord; submission.

I am far from excusing that *compliance*, for plenary consent it was not, to his destruction. *King Charles.*

We are free from any necessary determination of our will to any particular action, and from a necessary *compliance* with our desire, set upon any particular, and then appearing preferable, good. *Locke.*

Let the king meet *compliance* in your looks,
A free and ready yielding to his wishes. *Rowe.*

The actions to which the world solicits our *compliance*, are sins, which forfeit eternal expectations. *Rogers.*

What *compliances* will remove dissension, while the liberty continues of professing what new opinions we please? *Swift.*

2. A disposition to yield to others; complaisance.

He was a man of few words, and of great *compliance;* and usually delivered that as his opinion, which he foresaw would be grateful to the king. *Clarendon.*

COMPLI'ANT, kôm-pli'ânt. *adj.* [from *comply*.]

1. Yielding; bending.

The *compliant* boughs
Yielded them. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Civil; complaisant.

To CO'MPLICATE, kôm'plê-kâte. *v. a.* [*complico*, Lat.]

1. To entangle one with another; to join; to involve mutually.

Though the particular actions of war are *complicate* in fact, yet they are separate and distinct in right. *Bacon.*

In case our offence against God hath been *complicated* with injury to men, we should make restitution. *Tillotson.*

When the disease is *complicated* with other diseases, one must consider that which is most dangerous. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

There are a multitude of human actions, which have so many *complicated* circumstances, aspects, and situations, with regard to time and place, persons and things, that it is impossible for any one to pass a right judgment concerning them, without entering into most of these circumstances. *Watts.*

2. To unite by involution of parts one in another.

Commotion in the parts may make them apply themselves one to another, or *complicate* and dispose them after the manner requisite to make them stick. *Boyle's History of Firmness.*

3. To form by complication; to form by the union of several parts into one integral.

Dreadful was the din
Of hissing through the hall! thick swarming now
With *complicated* monsters, head and tail. *Milton.*

A man, an army, the universe, are *complicated* of various simple ideas, or complex ideas made up of simple ones. *Locke.*

Co'MPLICATE, kôm'plê-kâte.[91] *adj.* [from the verb.] Compounded of a multiplicity of parts.

What pleasure would felicitate his spirit, if he could grasp all in a survey, as a painter runs over a

complicate piece wrought by Titian or Raphael. *Watts on the Mind.*

Co'MPLICATENESS, kŏm'plė-kāte-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *complicate.*] The state of being complicated; intricacy; perplexity.

There is great variety of intelligibles in the world, so much objected to our senses, and every several object is full of subdivided multiplicity and *complicateness.* *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

COMPLICA'TION, kŏm-plė-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *complicate.*]

1. The act of involving one thing in another.
2. The state of being involved one in another.

All our grievances are either of body, or of mind, or in *complications* of both. *L'Estrange.*

The notions of a confused knowledge are always full of perplexity and *complications*, and seldom in order. *Wilkins.*

3. The integral consisting of many things involved, perplexed, and united.

By admitting a *complication* of ideas, and taking too many things at once into one question, the mind is dazzled and bewildered. *Watts's Logick.*

Co'MPLICE, kŏm'plis. *n. s.* [Fr. from *complex*, an associate, low Lat.] One who is united with others in an ill design; an associate; a confederate; an accomplice.

To arms, victorious noble father,
To quell the rebels and their *complices.* *Shakspeare.*

Justice was afterwards done upon the offenders, the principal being hanged and quartered in Smithfield; and divers of his chief *complices* executed in divers parts of the realm. *Hayward.*

The marquis prevailed with the king, that he might only turn his brother out of the garrison, after justice was done upon his *complices.* *Clarendon.*

COMPLI'ER, kŏm-plī'ŭr. *n. s.* [from *comply.*] A man of an easy temper; a man of ready compliance.

Suppose a hundred new employments were erected on purpose to gratify *compliers*, an insupportable difficulty would remain. *Swift.*

CO'MPLIMENT, kŏm'plė-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*compliment*, Fr.] An act or expression of civility, usually understood to include some hypocrisy, and to mean less than it declares: this is properly *complement*, something superfluous, or more than enough.

He observed few *compliments* in matter of arms, but such as proud anger did indite to him. *Sidney.*

My servant, Sir? 'Twas never merry world
Since lowly feigning was call'd *compliment:*
Y' are servant to the duke Orsino, youth. *Shaksp.*

One whom the musick of his own vain tongue
Doth ravish, like enchanting harmony:
A man of *compliments*, whom right and wrong
Have chose as umpire of their meeting. *Shakspeare.*

What honour that,
But tedious waste of time, to sit and hear
So many hollow *compliments* and lyes,
Outlandish flatteries? *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

Virtue, religion, heaven, and eternal happiness, are not trifles to be given up in a *compliment*, or sacrificed to a jest. *Rogers.*

To Co'MPLIMENT, kŏm'plė-mĕnt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sooth with acts or expressions of respect; to flatter, to praise.

It was not to *compliment* a society, so much above flattery, and the regardless air of common applauses. *Glanville.*

Monarchs should their inward soul disguise,
Dissemble and command, be false and wise;
By ignominious arts, for servile ends,
Should *compliment* their foes, and shun their friends. *Prior.*

The watchman gave so very great a thump at my door, that I awaked, and heard myself *complimented* with the usual salutation. *Tatler.*

To Co'MPLIMENT, kŏm'plė-mĕnt. *v. n.* To use ceremonious or adulatory language.

I make the interlocutors upon occasion *compliment* with one another. *Boyle.*

She *compliments* Menelaus very handsomely, and says he wanted no accomplishment either of mind or body. *Pope.*

COMPLIME'NTAL, kŏm-plė-mĕn'tâl. *adj.* [from *compliment.*] Expressive of respect or civility; implying compliments.

I come to speak with Paris from the prince Troilus: I will make a *complimental* assault upon him. *Shakspeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

Languages, for the most part, in terms of art and erudition, retain their original poverty, and rather grow rich and abundant in *complimental* phrases, and such froth. *Wotton.*

This falsehood of Ulysses is entirely *complimental* and officious. *Broome.*

COMPLIME'NTALLY, kŏm-plė-mĕn'tâl-lė. *adv.* [from *complimental.*] In the nature of a compliment; civilly; with artful or false civility.

This speech has been condemned as avaricious: Eustathius judges it spoken artfully and *complimentally.* *Broome.*

COMPLIME'NTER, kŏm'plė-mĕn-tŭr. *n. s.* [from *compliment.*] One given to compliments; a flatterer.

Co'MPLINE, kŏm'plin. *n. s.* [*compline*, Fr. *completinum*, low Lat.] The last act of worship at night, by which the service of the day is completed.

At morn and eve, besides their anthems sweet,
Their peny masses, and their *complines* meet. *Hubberd's Tale.*

If a man were but of a day's life, it is well if he lasts till even song, and then says his *compline* an hour before the time. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

To COMPLO'RE, kŏm-plōre'. *v. n.* [*complioro*, Lat.] To make lamentation together.

COMPLO'T, kŏm-plŏt'.[492] *n. s.* [Fr. from *completum*, for *complexum*, low Lat. *Menage.*] A confederacy in some secret crime; a plot; a conspiracy.

I cannot, my life, my brother, like but well
The purpose of the *complot* which ye tell. *Hubberd.*

I know their *complot* is to have my life. *Shaksp.*

To COMPLO'T, kŏm-plŏt'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form a plot; to conspire; to join in any secret design, generally criminal.

Nor ever by advised purpose meet
To plot, contrive, or *complot* any ill. *Shakspeare.*

A few lines after, we find them *complotting* together, and contriving a new scene of miseries to the Trojans. *Pope.*

COMPLO'TTER, kŏm-plŏt'tŭr. *n. s.* [from *complot.*] A conspirator; one joined in a plot.

Jocasta too, no longer now my sister,
Is found *complotter* in the horrid deed. *Dryden.*

To COMPLY', kŏm-plī'. *v. n.* [*Skinner* derives it from the French *complaire;* but probably it comes from *complier*, to bend to. *Plier* is still in use.] To yield to; to be obsequious to; to accord with; to suit with. It has *with* before as well persons as things

The rising sun *complies with* our weak sight,
First gilds the clouds, then shews his globe of light. *Waller.*

They did servilely *comply with* the people in worshipping God by sensible images and representations. *Tillotson.*

The truth of things will not *comply with* our conceits, and bend itself to our interest. *Tillotson.*

Remember I am she who sav'd your life,
Your loving, lawful, and *complying* wife. *Dryden.*

He made his wish *with* his estate *comply;*
Joyful to live, yet not afraid to die. *Prior.*

COMPO'NENT, kŏm-pō'nĕnt. *adj.* [*componens*, Lat.] That which constitutes a compound body.

The bigness of the *component* parts of natural bodies may be conjectured by their colours. *Newton.*

To COMPO'RT, kŏm-pŏrt'. *v. n.* [*comporter*, Fr. from *porto*, Lat.] To agree; to suit: followed by *with.*

Some piety's not good there, some vain disport
On this side sin, *with* that place may *comport.* *Donne.*

Such does not *comport with* the nature of time. *Holder.*

It is not every man's talent to distinguish aright how far our prudence may warrant our charity, and how far our charity may *comport with* our prudence. *L'Estrange.*

Children, in the things they do, if they *comport with* their age, find little difference, so they may be doing. *Locke.*

To COMPO'RT, kŏm-pŏrt'. *v. a.*

1. To bear; to endure. This is a Gallick signification, not adopted among us.

The malecontented sort,
That never can the present state *comport,*
But would as often change as they change will. *Daniel.*

2. To behave; to carry: with the reciprocal pronoun.

At years of discretion, and *comport* yourself at this rantipole rate! *Congreve.*

COMPO'RT, kŏm-pŏrt'.[492] *n. s.* [from the verb.] Behaviour; conduct; manner of acting and looking.

I shall account concerning the rules and manners of deportment in the receiving, our *comport* and conversation in and after it. *Taylor.*

I knew them well, and mark'd their rude *comport;*
In times of tempest they command alone,
And he but sits precarious on the throne. *Dryden.*

COMPO'RTABLE, kŏm-pŏr'tâ-bl. *adj.* [from *comport.*] Consistent; not contradictory.

We cast the rules and cautions of this art into some *comportable* method. *Wotton's Architecture.*

COMPO'RTANCE, kŏm-pŏr'tânse. *n. s.* [from *comport.*] Behaviour; gesture of ceremony.

Goodly *comportance* each to other bear,
And entertain themselves with court'sies meet. *Fairy Queen.*

COMPO'RTMENT, kŏm-pŏrt'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *comport.*] Behaviour; practice.

The will of God is like a straight unalterable rule or line; but the various *comportments* of the creature, either thwarting this rule, or holding conformity to it, occasion several habitudes of this rule. *Hale.*

By her serious and devout *comportment* on these solemn occasions, she gives an example that is very often too much wanted. *Addison's Freeholder.*

To COMPO'SE, kŏm-pōze'. *v. a.* [*composer*, Fr *compono*, Lat.]

1. To form a mass by joining different things together.

Zeal ought to be *composed* of the highest degrees of all pious affections. *Spratt.*

2. To place any thing in its proper form and method.

In a peaceful grave my corps *compose.* *Dryden.*

How doth the sea exactly *compose* itself to a level superficies, and with the earth make up one spherical roundness. *Ray.*

3. To dispose; to put in the proper state for any purpose.

The whole army seemed well *composed* to obtain that by their swords, which they could not by their pen. *Clarendon.*

4. To put together a discourse or sentence; to write as an author.

Words so pleasing to God, as those which the Son of God himself hath *composed*, were not possible for men to frame. *Hooker.*

The greatest conqueror in this nation, after the manner of the old Grecian Lyricks, did not only *compose* the words of his divine odes, but generally set them to musick himself. *Addison.*

5. To constitute by being parts of a whole.

Nor did Israel 'scape
Th' infection, when their borrow'd gold *compos'd*
The calf in Oreb. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A few useful things, confounded with many trifles, fill their memories, and *compose* their intellectual possessions. *Watts.*

6. To calm; to quiet.

He would undertake the journey with him, by which all his fears would be *composed*. *Clarendon.*

You, that had taught them to subdue their foes,
Could order teach, and their high sp'rits *compose*.
Waller.

Compose thy mind;
Nor frauds are here contriv'd, nor force design'd.
Dryden.

He, having full command over the water, had power to still and *compose* it, as well as to move and disturb it. *Woodward.*

Yet, to *compose* this midnight noise,
Go freely search where'er you please. *Prior.*

7. To adjust the mind to any business, by freeing it from disturbance.

The mind, being thus disquieted, may not be able easily to *compose* and settle itself to prayer.
Duppa's Rules for Devotion.

We beseech thee to *compose* her thoughts, and preserve her reason during her sickness. *Swift.*

8. To adjust; to settle: as, *to* compose *a difference*.

9. [With printers.] To arrange the letters; to put the letters in order in the composing stick.

10. [In musick.] To form a tune from the different musical notes.

COMPO'SED, kôm-pôzd'. *participial adj.* [from *compose*.] Calm; serious; even; sedate.

In Spain there is something still more serious and *composed* in the manner of the inhabitants. *Addison.*

The Mantuan there in sober triumph sate,
Compos'd his posture, and his look sedate. *Pope.*

COMPO'SEDLY, kôm-pô'zêd-lè.[364] *adv.* [from *composed*.] Calmly; seriously; sedately.

A man was walking before the door very *composedly* without a hat. One crying, Here is the fellow that killed the duke; every body asked, which is he? The man without the hat very *composedly* answered, I am he. *Clarendon.*

COMPO'SEDNESS, kôm-pô'zêd-nês.[365] *n. s.* [from *composed*.] Sedateness; calmness; tranquillity.

He that will think to any purpose, must have fixedness and *composedness* of humour, as well as smartness of parts. *Norris.*

COMPO'SER, kôm-pô'zûr. *n. s.* [from *compose*.]

1. An author; a writer.

Now will be the right season of forming them to be able writers and *composers* in every excellent matter. *Milton.*

If the thoughts of such authors have nothing in them, they at least do no harm, and shew an honest industry, and a good intention in the *composer*. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. He that adapts the music to words; he that forms a tune.

For the truth of the theory I am in no wise concerned, the *composer* of it must look to that. *Woodw.*

For composition, I prefer next Ludovico, a most judicious and sweet *composer*. *Peacham on Musick.*

The *composer* has so expressed my sense, where I intended to move the passions, that he seems to have been the poet as well as the *composer*.
Dryden's Albion and Albanius, Preface.

COMPO'SITE, kôm-pôz'ît.[140] *adj.* [*compositus*, Lat.]

The *composite* order in architecture is the last of the five orders of columns; so named, because its capital is composed out of those of the other orders; and it is also called the Roman and Italick order. *Harris.*

Some are of opinion that the *composite* pillars of this arch were in imitation of the pillars of Solomon's temple. *Addison.*

COMPOSI'TION, kôm-pô-zîsh'ûn. *n.s.* [*compositio*, Lat.]

1. The act of forming an integral of various dissimilar parts.

We have exact forms of *composition*, whereby they incorporate almost as they were natural simples. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

In the time of the Yncas reign of Peru, no *composition* was allowed by the laws to be used in point of medicine, but only simples proper to each disease. *Temple.*

2. The act of bringing simple ideas into complication: opposed to *analysis*, or the separation of complex notions.

The investigation of difficult things, by the method of analysis, ought ever to precede the method of *composition*. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. A mass formed by mingling different ingredients.

Heat and vivacity, in age, is an excellent *composition* for business. *Bacon's Essays.*

Vast pillars of stone, cased over with a *composition* that looks the most like marble of any thing one can imagine. *Addison.*

Jove mix'd up all, and his best clay employ'd,
Then call'd the happy *composition* Floyd. *Swift.*

4. The state of being compounded; union; conjunction; combination.

Contemplate things first in their own simple natures, and afterwards view them in *composition* with other things. *Watts.*

5. The arrangement of various figures in a picture.

The disposition in a picture is an assembling of many parts; is also called the *composition*, by which is meant the distribution and orderly placing of things, both in general and in particular.
Dryden's Dufresnoy.

6. Written work.

Writers are divided concerning the authority of the greater part of those *compositions* that pass in his name. *L'Estrange.*

That divine prayer has always been looked upon as a *composition* fit to have proceeded from the wisest of men. *Addison.*

When I read rules of criticism, I enquire after the works of the author, and by that means discover what he likes in a *composition*.
Addison's Guardian.

7. Adjustment; regulation.

A preacher, in the invention of matter, election of words, *composition* of gesture, look, pronunciation, motion, useth all these faculties at once.
Ben Jonson's Discoveries.

8. Compact; agreement; terms on which differences are settled.

To take away all such mutual grievances, injuries, and wrongs, there was no way but only by going upon *composition* and agreement amongst themselves. And again, all publick regiment, of what kind soever, seemeth evidently to have arisen from deliberate advice, consultation and *composition* between men judging it convenient and behoveful. *Hooker.*

Thus we are agreed;
I crave our *composition* may be written
And seal'd between us.
Shakspeare's Anthony and Cleopat.

Their courage droops, and, hopeless now, they wish
For *composition* with th' unconquer'd fish. *Waller.*

9. The act of discharging a debt by paying part; the sum paid.

10. Consistency; congruity.

There is no *composition* in these news,
That gives them credit.———
—Indeed they are disproportion'd. *Shaksp. Othello.*

11. [In grammar.] The joining of two words together, or the prefixing a particle to another word, to augment, diminish, or change its signification.

12. A certain method of demonstration in mathematicks, which is the reverse of the analytical method, or of resolution. It proceeds upon principles in themselves self-evident; on definitions, postulates, and axioms, and a previously demonstrated series of propositions, step by step, till it gives a clear knowledge of the thing to be demonstrated. This is called the synthetical method, and is used by Euclid in his Elements.
Harris.

COMPO'SITIVE, kôm-pôz'ê-tîv. *adj.* [from *compose*.] Compounded; or, having the power of compounding. *Dict.*

COMPO'SITOR. kôm-pôz'ê-tûr. *n. s.* [from *compose*.] He that ranges and adjusts the types in printing; distinguished from the pressman, who makes the impression upon paper.

CO'MPOST, kôm'pôst. *n. s.* [Fr. *compositum*, Lat.] A mixture of various substances for enriching the ground; manure.

Avoid what is to come,
And do not spread the *compost* on the weeds,
To make them ranker. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

We also have great variety of *composts* and soils, for the making of the earth fruitful.
Bacon's Atlantis.

Water young planted shrubs, amomum especially, which you can hardly refresh too often, and it requires abundant *compost*. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

There, as his dream foretold, a cart he found,
That carried *compost* forth to dung the ground.
Dryden.

In vain the nursling grove
Seems fair awhile, cherish'd with foster earth;
But when the alien *compost* is exhaust,
Its native poverty again prevails. *Philips.*

To COMPO'ST, kôm'pôst. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure; to enrich with soil.

By removing into worse earth, or forbearing to *compost* the earth, water-mint turneth into field-mint, and the colewort into rape.
Bacon's Natural History.

As for earth, it *composteth* itself; for I knew a garden that had a field poured upon it, and it did bear fruit excellently. *Bacon's Natural History.*

COMPO'STURE, kôm-pôs'tshûre.[461] *n. s.* [from *compost*.] Soil; manure. Not used.

The earth 's a thief,
That feeds and breeds by a *composture* stol'n
From gen'ral excrements. *Shaksp. Timon*

COMPO'SURE, kôm-pô'zhûre.[452] *n. s.* [from *compose.*]

1. The act of composing or inditing.

Their own forms are not like to be so sound, or comprehensive of the nature of the duty, as forms of publick *composure.* *King Charles.*

2. Arrangement; combination; mixture; order.

Hence languages arise, when, by institution and agreement, such a *composure* of letters, such a word, is intended to signify such a certain thing. *Holder on Elements of Speech.*

From the various *composures* and combinations of these corpuscles together, happen all the varieties of the bodies formed out of them. *Woodward.*

3. The form arising from the disposition of the various parts.

In *composure* of his face,
Liv'd a fair but manly grace. *Crashaw.*

4. Frame; make; temperament.

To reel the streets at noon, and stand the buffet
With slaves that smell of sweat; say this becomes him:
As his *composure* must be rare indeed,
Whom these things cannot blemish. *Shakspeare.*

The Duke of Buckingham sprung, without any help, by a kind of congenial *composure*, to the likeness of our late sovereign and master. *Wotton.*

5. Adjustment.

God will rather look to the inward raptures of the mind, than to the outward form and *composure* of the body. *Duppa.*

6. Composition; framed discourse.

Discourses on such occasions are seldom the productions of leisure, and should be read with those favourable allowances that are made to hasty *composures.* *Atterbury.*

In the *composures* of men, remember you are a man as well as they; and it is not their reason, but your own, that is given to guide you. *Watts.*

7. Sedateness; calmness; tranquillity.

To whom the virgin majesty of Eve,
As one who loves, and some unkindness meets,
With sweet austere *composure* thus replied. *Milton.*

The calmest and serenest hours of life, when the passions of nature are all silent, and the mind enjoys its most perfect *composure.* *Watts's Logick.*

8. Agreement; composition; settlement of differences.

The treaty at Uxbridge gave the fairest hopes of an happy *composure.* *King Charles.*

Van guard! to right and left the front unfold,
That all may see, who hate us, how we seek
Peace and *composure.* *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Things were not brought to an extremity: there seems yet to be room left for a *composure;* hereafter there may be only for pity. *Dryden.*

COMPOTA'TION, kôm-pô-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*compotatio*, Lat.] The act of drinking or tippling together.

Secrecy to words spoke under the rose, only mean, in *compotation*, from the ancient custom in symposiack meetings, to wear chaplets of roses. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If thou wilt prolong
Dire *compotation*, forthwith reason quits
Her empire to confusion and misrule,
And vain debate; then twenty tongues at once
Conspire in senseless jargon; nought is heard
But din and various clamour, and mad rant. *Philips.*

To COMPO'UND, kôm-pôûnd'. *v. a.* [*compono*, Lat.]

1. To mingle many ingredients together in one mass.

2. To form by uniting various parts.

Whosoever *compoundeth* any like it, shall be cut off. *Exodus*, xxx.

It will be difficult to evince, that nature does not make decompounded bodies; I mean, mingle together such bodies as are already *compounded* of elementary, or rather of simple ones. *Boyle.*

The ideas, being each but one single perception, are easier got than the more complex ones; and therefore are not liable to the uncertainty which attends those compounded ones. *Locke.*

3. To mingle in different positions; to combine.

We cannot have a single image that did not enter through the sight; but we have the power of altering and *compounding* those images into all the varieties of picture. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. [In grammar.] To form one word from two or more words.

Where it and Tigris embrace each other under the city of Apamia, there do they agree of a joint and *compounded* name, and are called *Piso-Tigris.* *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

5. To compose by being united.

Who'd be so mock'd with glory, as to live
But in a dream of friendship?
To have his pomp, and all what state *compounds*,
But only painted, like his varnish'd friends! *Shaksp.*

6. To adjust a difference by some recession from the rigour of claims.

I would to God all strifes were well *compounded!* *Shaksp.*

If there be any discord or suits between any of the family, they are *compounded* and appeased. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

7. To discharge a debt by paying only part.

Shall I, ye gods! he cries, my debts *compound?* *Gay.*

To COMPO'UND, kôm-pôûnd'. *v. n.*

1. To come to terms of agreement, by abating something of the first demand. It has *for* before the thing accepted or remitted.

They were, at last, glad to *compound for* his hare commitment to the Tower. *Clarendon.*

Pray but for half the virtues of this wife;
Compound for all the rest, with longer life. *Dryden.*

2. To bargain in the lump.

Here's a fellow will help you to-morrow; *compound* with him by the year. *Shaksp.*

3. To come to terms, by granting something on each side.

Cornwall *compounded* to furnish ten oxen after Michaelmas for thirty pounds. *Carew.*

Once more I come to know of thee, king Harry,
If *for* thy ransom thou wilt now *compound*,
Before thy most assured overthrow? *Shaksp.*

Made all the royal stars recant,
Compound, and take the covenant. *Hudibras.*

But useless all, when he despairing found,
Catullus then did with the winds *compound.* *Dryd.*

Paracelsus and his admirers have *compounded* with the Galenists, and brought a mixed use of chymical medicines into the present practice. *Temple.*

4. To determine. This is not in use.

We here deliver,
Subscribed by the consuls and patricians,
Together with the seal o' th' senate, what
We have *compounded* on. *Shakspeare.*

CO'MPOUND, kôm'pôûnd. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Formed out of many ingredients; not simple.

The ancient electrum had in it a fifth of silver to the gold, and made a *compound* metal, as fit for most uses as gold. *Bacon.*

Compound substances are made up of two or more simple substances. *Watts's Logick.*

2. [In grammar.] Composed of two or more words; not simple.

Those who are his greatest admirers, seem pleased with them as beauties; I speak of his *compound* epithets. *Pope*

3. *Compound or aggregated Flower*, in botany, is such as consists of many little flowers, concurring together to make up one whole one; each of which has its style and stamina, and adhering seed, and are all contained within one and the same calyx; such are the sunflower and dandelion. *Harris.*

CO'MPOUND, kôm'pôûnd. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The mass formed by the union of many ingredients.

For present use or profit, this is the rule: consider the price of the two simple bodies; consider again the dignity of the one above the other in use; then see if you can make a *compound*, that will save more in price than it will lose in dignity of the use. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*

As man is a *compound* and mixture of flesh as well as spirit. *South's Sermons.*

Love why do we one passion call,
When 'tis a *compound* of them all;
Where hot and cold, where sharp and sweet,
In all their equipages meet? *Swift.*

COMPO'UNDABLE, kôm-pôûn'dâ-bl. *adj.* [from *compound.*] Capable of being compounded.

COMPO'UNDER, kôm-pôûn'dûr. *n. s.* [from *To compound.*]

1. One who endeavours to bring parties to terms of agreement.

Those softners, sweetners, *compounders*, and expedient-mongers, who shake their heads so strongly. *Swift.*

2. A mingler; one who mixes bodies.

To COMPREHE'ND, kôm-prê-hênd'. *v. a.* [*comprehendo*, Lat.]

1. To comprise; to include; to contain; to imply.

If there be any other commandment, it is briefly *comprehended* in this saying, namely, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. *Rom.* xiii. 9.

It would be ridiculous to grow old in the study of every necessary thing, in an art which *comprehends* so many several parts. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. To contain in the mind; to understand; to conceive.

Rome was not better by her Horace taught,
Than we are here to *comprehend* his thought. *Waller.*

'Tis unjust, that they who have not the least notion of heroick writing, should therefore condemn the pleasure which others receive from it, because they cannot *comprehend* it. *Dryden.*

COMPREHE'NSIBLE, kôm-prê-hên'sê-bl. *adj.* [*comprehensible*, Fr. *comprehensibilis*, Lat.]

1. Intelligible; attainable by the mind; conceivable by the understanding.

The horizon sets the bounds between the enlightened and dark parts of things, between what is and what is not *comprehensible* by us. *Locke.*

2. Possible to be comprised.

Lest this part of knowledge should seem to any not *comprehensible* by axiom, we will set down some heads of it. *Bacon.*

COMPREHE'NSIBLY, kôm-prê-hên'sê-blê. *adv.* [from *comprehensible.*] With great power of signification or understanding; significantly; with great extent of sense. Tillotson seems to have used *comprehensibly* for *comprehensively.*

The words wisdom and righteousness are commonly used very *comprehensibly*, so as to signify all religion and virtue. *Tillotson.*

COMPREHE'NSION, kôm-prè-hèn'shûn. *n. s.* [*comprehensio*, Lat.]

1. The act or quality of comprising or containing; inclusion.

In the Old Testament there is a close *comprehension* of the New, in the New an open discovery of the Old. *Hooker.*

The *comprehension* of an idea, regards all essential modes and properties of it; so body, in its *comprehension*, takes in solidity, figure, quantity, mobility. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Summary; epitome; compendium; abstract; abridgment in which much is comprised.

If we would draw a short abstract of human happiness, bring together all the various ingredients of it, and digest them into one prescription, we must at last fix on this wise and religious aphorism in my text, as the sum and *comprehension* of all. *Rogers.*

3. Knowledge; capacity; power of the mind to admit and contain many ideas at once.

You give no proof of decay of your judgment, and *comprehension* of all things, within the compass of an human understanding. *Dryden.*

4. [In rhetorick.] A trope or figure; by which the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for the whole, or a definite number for an indefinite. *Harris.*

COMPREHE'NSIVE, kôm-prè-hèn'sîv. *adj.* [from *comprehend.*]

1. Having the power to comprehend or understand many things at once.

He must have been a man of a most wonderful *comprehensive* nature, because he has taken into the compass of his Canterbury Tales the various manners and humours of the whole English nation in his age; not a single character has escaped him. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

His hand unstain'd, his uncorrupted heart,
His *comprehensive* head; all interests weigh'd,
All Europe sav'd, yet Britain not betray'd. *Pope.*

2. Having the quality of comprising much; compendious; extensive.

So diffusive, so *comprehensive*, so catholick a grace is charity, that whatever time is the opportunity of any other virtue, that time is the opportunity of charity. *Spratt's Sermons.*

COMPREHE'NSIVELY, kôm-prè-hèn'sîv-lè. *adv.* [from *comprehensive.*] In a comprehensive manner.

COMPREHE'NSIVENESS, kôm-prè-hèn'sîv-nès. *n. s.* [from *comprehensive.*] The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compass.

Compare the beauty and *comprehensiveness* of legends on ancient coins. *Addison.*

To COMPRE'SS, kôm-près'. *v. a.* [*compressus*, Lat.]

1. To force into a narrower compass; to squeeze together.

2. To embrace.

Her Neptune eyed, with bloom of beauty blest,
And in his cave the yielding nymph *comprest.*
Pope's Odyssey.

There was in the island of Io, a young girl *compressed* by a genius, who delighted to associate with the muses. *Pope.*

CO'MPRESS, kôm'près.[492] *n. s.* [from the verb.] Bolsters of linen, by which surgeons suit their bandages for any particular part or purpose. *Quincy.*

I applied an intercipient about the ankle and upper part of the foot, and by *compress* and bandage dressed it up. *Wiseman.*

COMPRESSIBI'LITY, kôm-près-sè-bîl'lè-tè. *n. s.* [from *compressible.*] The quality of being compressible; the quality of admitting to be brought by force into a narrower compass; as air may be compressed, but water can by no violence be reduced to less space than it naturally occupies.

COMPRE'SSIBLE, kôm-près'sè-bl. *adj.* [from *compress.*] Capable of being forced into a narrower compass; yielding to pressure, so as that one part is brought nearer to another.

Their being spiral particles, accounts for the elasticity of air; their being spherical particles, which gives free passage to any heterogeneous matter, accounts for air's being *compressible.* *Cheyne.*

COMPRE'SSIBLENESS, kôm-près'sè-bl-nès. *n. s.* [from *compressible.*] Capability of being pressed close. *Dict.*

COMPRE'SSION, kôm-prèsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*compressio*, Lat.] The act of bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence; the quality of admitting such an effort of force as may compel the body compressed into a narrower space.

Whenever a solid body is pressed, there is an inward tumult in the parts, seeking to deliver themselves from the *compression;* and this is the cause of all violent motion. *Bacon.*

The powder in shot, being dilated into such a flame as endureth not *compression*, moveth in round, the flame being in the nature of a liquid body, sometimes recoiling. *Bacon.*

Tears are the effects of the *compression* of the moisture of the brain, upon dilatation of the spirits. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Merry Michael, the Cornish poet, piped this upon his oaten pipe for merry England, but with a mocking *compression* for Normandy. *Camd. Rem.*

He that shall find out an hypothesis, by which water may be so rare, and yet not be capable of *compression* by force, may doubtless, by the same hypothesis, make gold and water, and all other bodies, as much rarer as he pleases; so that light may find a ready passage through transparent substances. *Newton.*

COMPRE'SSURE, kôm-prèsh'shûre.[452] *n. s.* [from *compress.*] The act or force of one body pressing against another.

We tried whether heat would, notwithstanding so forcible a *compressure*, dilate it. *Boyle.*

To COMPRI'NT, kôm-prînt'. *v. n.* [*comprimere*, Lat.] To print together; it is commonly taken, in law, for the deceitful printing of another's copy, or book, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor. *Phillips's World of Words.*

To COMPRI'SE, kôm-prîze'. *v. a.* [*comprendre, compris*, Fr.] To contain; to comprehend; to include.

Necessity of shortness causeth men to cut off impertinent discourses, and to *comprise* much matter in a few words. *Hooker.*

Do they not, under doctrine, comprehend the same that we intend by matters of faith? Do not they, under discipline, *comprise* the regimen of the church? *Hooker.*

'Tis the polluted love that multiplies;
But friendship does two souls in one *comprise.*
Roscommon.

COMPROBA'TION, kôm-prò-bâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*comprobo*, Lat.] Proof; attestation.

That is only esteemed a legal testimony, which receives *comprobation* from the mouths of at least two witnesses. *Brown.*

CO'MPROMISE, kôm-prò-mîze. *n. s.* [*compromissum*, Lat.]

1. *Compromise* is a mutual promise of two or more parties at difference, to refer the ending of their controversies to the arbitrement or equity of one or more arbitrators. *Cowell.*

2. A compact or bargain, in which some concessions are made on each side.

Wars have not wasted it, for warr'd he hath not;
But basely yielded, upon *compromise*,
That which his ancestors atchiev'd with blows.
Shakspeare.

To CO'MPROMISE, kôm'prò-mîze. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To compound; to adjust a compact by mutual concessions: as, *they* compromised *the affair at a middle rate.*

2. In *Shakspeare* it means, unusually, to accord; to agree.

Laban and himself were *compromis'd*,
That all the yearlings, which were streak'd and pied,
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shakspeare.*

COMPROMISSO'RIAL, kôm-prò-mîs-sò'rè-âl. *adj.* [from *compromise.*] Relating to a compromise.

COMPROVI'NCIAL, kôm-prò-vîn'shâl. *n. s.* [from *con* and *provincial.*] Belonging to the same province.

At the consecration of an archbishop, all his *comprovincials* ought to give their attendance. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COMPT, kôûnt.[407] *n. s.* [*compte*, Fr. *computus*, Lat.] Account; computation; reckoning.

Your servants ever
Have theirs, themselves, and what is theirs, in *compt*,
To make their audit at your highness' pleasure,
Still to return your own. *Shak. King John.*

To COMPT, kôûnt. *v. a.* [*compter*, Fr.] To compute; to number. We now use *To* COUNT, which see.

CO'MPTIBLE, kôûn'tè-bl. *adj.* [from *compt.*] Accountable; responsible; ready to give account; subjective; submissive.

Good beauties, let me sustain my scorn; I am very *comptible* even to the least sinister usage. *Shaksp.*

To COMPTRO'LL, kôn-trôll'.[84 406] *v. a.* [This word is written by some authors, who did not attend to the etymology, for *controll;* and some of its derivatives are written in the same manner.] To control; to overrule; to oppose.

COMPTRO'LLER, kôn-trô'lûr. *n. s.* [from *comptroll.*] Director; supervisor; superiour intendant; governour.

This night he makes a supper, and a great one,
To many lords and ladies:
I was spoke to, with Sir Henry Guilford,
This night to be *comptrollers.* *Shakspeare.*

The *comptrollers* of vulgar opinions pretend to find out such a similitude in some kind of baboons. *Temple.*

My fates permit me not from hence to fly;
Nor he, the great *comptroller* of the sky. *Dryden.*

COMPTRO'LLERSHIP, kôn-trô'lûr-ship. *n. s.* [from *comptroller.*] Superintendance.

The gayle for stannery-causes is annexed to the *comptrollership.* *Carew's Surrey of Cornwall.*

COMPU'LSATIVELY, kôm-pûl'sâ-tîv-lè. *adv.* [from *compulsatory.*] With force; by constraint. *Clarissa.*

COMPU'LSATORY, kŏm-pŭl'sā-tŭr-ė [512] *adj.* [from *compulsor*, Lat.] Having the force of compelling; coactive.

Which is no other,
But to recover from us by strong hand,
And terms *compulsatory*, those foresaid lands,
So by his father lost. *Shakspeare.*

COMPU'LSION, kŏm-pŭl'shŭn. *n. s.* [*compulsio*, Lat.]

1. The act of compelling to something; force; violence of the agent.

If reasons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no man a reason on *compulsion*. *Shakspeare.*

Thoughts, whither have ye led me? with that sweet
Compulsion thus transported! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Such sweet *compulsion* doth in musick lie,
To lull the daughters of necessity. *Milton.*

2. The state of being compelled; violence suffered.

Compulsion is in an agent capable of volition, when the beginning or continuation of any action is contrary to the preference of his mind. *Locke.*

When the fierce foe hung on our broken rear,
With what *compulsion* and laborious flight,
We sunk thus low! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

This faculty is free from *compulsion*, and so spontaneous, and free from determination by the particular object. *Hale.*

Possibly there were others who assisted Harold, partly out of fear and *compulsion*. *Hale.*

COMPU'LSIVE, kŏm-pŭl'sĭv. *adj.* [from *compulser*, Fr *compulsus*, Lat.] Having the power to compel; forcible.

The Danube, vast and deep,
Supreme of rivers! to the frightful brink,
Urg'd by *compulsive* arms, soon as they reach'd
New terror chill'd their veins. *Philips.*

The clergy would be glad to recover their dues by a more short and *compulsive* method. *Swift.*

COMPU'LSIVELY, kŏm-pŭl'sĭv-lė. *adv.* [from *compulsive*.] By force; by violence.

COMPU'LSIVENESS, kŏm-pŭl'sĭv-nės. *n. s.* [from *compulsive*.] Force; compulsion.

COMPU'LSORILY, kŏm-pŭl'sŏ-rė-lė. *adv.* [from *compulsory*.] In a compulsory or forcible manner; by force; by violence.

To say that the better deserver hath such right to govern, as he may *compulsorily* bring under the less worthy, is idle. *Bacon.*

COMPU'LSORY, kŏm-pŭl'sŭr-é. [512] *adj.* [from *compulsoire*, Fr.] Having the power of necessitating or compelling.

He erreth in this, to think that actions, proceeding from fear, are properly *compulsory* actions; which, in truth, are not only voluntary, but free actions; neither compelled, nor so much as physically necessitated. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

Kindly it would be taken to comply with a patent, although not *compulsory*. *Swift.*

COMPU'NCTION, kŏm-pŭng'shŭn. *n. s.* [*compunction*, Fr. from *pungo*, *punctum*, to prick, Lat.]

1. The power of pricking; stimulation; irritation.

This is that acid and piercing spirit, which, with such activity and *compunction*, invadeth the brains and nostrils of those that receive it. *Brown.*

2. The state of being pricked by the conscience; repentance; contrition.

He acknowledged his disloyalty to the king, with expressions of great *compunction*. *Clarendon.*

COMPU'NCTIOUS, kŏm-pŭng'shŭs. *adj.* [from *compunction*.] Repentant; sorrowful; tender.

Stop up th' access and passage to remorse,
That no *compunctious* visitings of nature
Shake my fell purpose. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

COMPU'NCTIVE, kŏm-pŭng'tĭv. *adj.* [from *compunction*.] Causing remorse.

COMPURGA'TION, kŏm-pŭr-gā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*compurgatio*, Lat.] The practice of justifying any man's veracity by the testimony of another.

COMPURGA'TOR, kŏm-pŭr-gā'tŭr. *n. s.* [Lat.] One who bears his testimony to the credibility of another.

The next quarry, or chalk-pit, will give abundant attestation: these are so obvious, that I need not be far to seek a *compurgator*. *Woodward.*

COMPU'TABLE, kŏm-pū'tā-bl. *adj.* [from *compute*.] Capable of being numbered or computed.

If, instead of twenty-four letters, there were twenty-four millions, as those twenty-four millions are a finite number, so would all combinations thereof be finite, though not easily *computable* by arithmetick. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

COMPUTA'TION, kŏm-pū-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *compute*.]

1. The act of reckoning; calculation.

My princely father
Then, by just *computation* of the time,
Found that the issue was not his. *Shakspeare.*

2. The sum collected or settled by calculation.

We pass for women of fifty: many additional years are thrown into female *computations* of this nature. *Addison's Guardian.*

To COMPU'TE, kŏm-pūte'. *v. a.* [*computo*, Lat.] To reckon; to calculate; to number; to count.

Compute how much water would be requisite to lay the earth under water. *Burnet.*

Where they did *compute* by weeks, yet still the year was measured by months. *Holder on Time.*

Alas! not dazzled with their noon-tide ray,
Compute the morn and evening to the day;
The whole amount of that enormous fame,
A tale that blends their glory with their shame.
Pope.

COMPU'TE, kŏm-pūte'. *n. s.* [*computus*, Lat.] Computation; calculation.

Though there were a fatality in this year, yet divers were out in their account, aberring several ways from the true and just *compute;* and calling that one year which perhaps might be another. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

COMPU'TER, kŏm-pū'tŭr. *n. s.* [from *compute*.] Reckoner; accountant; calculator.

The calendars of these *computers*, and the accounts of these days, are different. *Br. Vulg Err.*

I have known some such ill *computers*, as to imagine the many millions in stocks so much real wealth. *Swift.*

CO'MPUTIST, kŏm'pū-tĭst. *n. s.* [*computiste*, Fr.] Calculator; one skilled in the art of numbers or computation.

The treasurer was a wise man, and a strict *computist*. *Wotton.*

We conceive we have a year in three hundred and sixty-five days exact: *computists* tell us, that we escape six hours. *Brown.*

CO'MRADE, kŭm'rāde. [165] *n. s.* [*camerade*, Fr. from *camera*, a chamber; one that lodges in the same chamber, *contubernio fruitur.*]

1. One who dwells in the same house or chamber.

Rather I abjure all roofs, and chuse
To be a *comrade* with the wolf and owl. *Shaksp.*

2. A companion; a partner in any labour or danger.

He permitted them
To put out both thine eyes, and fetter'd send thee
Into the common prison, there to grind
Among the slaves and asses, thy *comrades*,
As good for nothing else. *Milton's Agonistes.*

A footman, being newly married, desired his *comrade* to tell him freely what the town said of it. *Swift.*

CON, kŏn. A Latin inseparable preposition, which, at the beginning of words, signifies union or association: as *concourse*, a running together; to *convene*, to come together.

CON, kŏn. [abbreviated from *contra*, against, Lat.] A cant word for one who is on the negative side of a question; as, the *pros* and *cons*.

To CON, kŏn. *v. a.* [connan, Sax. to know; as, in *Chaucer*, *Old wymen connen mochil thinge;* that is, Old women have much knowledge.]

1. To know.

Of muses, Hobbinol, I *conne* no skill
Enough to me to paint out my unrest. *Spenser.*

2. To study; to commit to memory; to fix in the mind. It is a word now little in use, except in ludicrous language.

Pretty answers! have you not been acquainted with goldsmiths' wives, and *conn'd* them out of rings? *Shakspeare.*

Here are your parts; and I am to entreat you to *con* them by to-morrow night. *Shakspeare.*

Our understanding cannot in this body arrive so clearly to the knowledge of God, and things invisible, as by orderly *conning* over the visible and inferiour creatures. *Milton.*

Shew it him written; and, having the other also written in the paper, shew him that, after he has *conned* the first, and require it of him. *Holder.*

The books of which I'm chiefly fond,
Are such as you have whilom *conn'd*. *Prior.*

All this while John had *conned* over such a catalogue of hard words, as were enough to conjure up the devil. *Arbuthnot.*

3. *To* CON *thanks;* an old expression for *to thank*. It is the same with *sçavoir grè*.

I *con* him no thanks for 't, in the nature he delivers it. *Shakspeare.*

To CONCA'MERATE, kŏn-kăm'ė-rāte. [91] [408] *v. a.* [*concamero*, Lat.] To arch over; to vault; to lay concave over.

Of the upper beak, an inch and a half consisteth of one *concamerated* bone, bended downwards, and toothed as the other. *Grew's Musæum.*

CONCAMERA'TION, kŏn-kăm-ė-rā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *concamerate*.] Arch; vault.

What a romance is the story of those impossible *concamerations*, and feigned rotations of solid orbs! *Glanville's Scepsis.*

To CONCA'TENATE, kŏn-kā'tė-nāte. [91] *v. a.* [from *catena*, Lat. a chain.] To link together; to unite in a successive order.

CONCATENA'TION, kŏn-kăt-ė-nā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *concatenate*.] A series of links; an uninterrupted unvariable succession.

The stoicks affirmed a fatal, unchangeable *concatenation* of causes, reaching to the elicit acts of man's will. *South.*

CONCAVA'TION, kŏn-kā-vā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *concave*.] The act of making concave.

CONCA'VE, kŏng'kāve. [408] *adj.* [*concavus*, Lat.]

1. Hollow without angles; as, the inner

surface of an eggshell, the inner curve of an arch: opposed to *convex*.

These great fragments falling hollow, inclosed under their *concave* surface a great deal of air. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. Hollow.

Have you not made an universal shout,
That Tyber trembled underneath his banks,
To hear the replication of your sounds
Made in his *concave* shores? *Shak. Julius Cæsar.*

For his verity in love, I do think him as *concave* as a covered goblet, or a worm-eaten nut. *Shaksp.*

CONCA'VENESS, kŏng'kāve-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *concave*.] Hollowness. *Dict.*

CONCA'VITY, kŏn-kăv'ĕ-tē. *n. s.* [from *concave*.] Internal surface of a hollow spherical or spheroidical body.

Niches that contain figures of white marble should not be coloured in their *concavity* too black. *Wotton.*

They have taken the impresses of these shells with that exquisite niceness, that no metal, when melted and cast in a mould, can ever possibly represent the *concavity* of that mould with greater exactness than these flints do the *concavities* of the shells, wherein they were moulded. *Woodward.*

CONCAVO-CONCAVE, kŏn-kā'vō-kŏng-kāve. [408] *adj.* Concave or hollow on both sides.

CONCAVO-CONVEX, kŏn-kā'vō-kŏn-vĕks. *adj.* [from *concave* and *convex*.] Concave one way, and convex the other.

I procured another *concavo-convex* plate of glass, ground on both sides to the same sphere with the former plate. *Newton.*

A *concavo-convex* pentangular plate, part of a shell that belongs to the entrochus. *Woodward.*

CONCA'VOUS, kŏn-kā'vŭs. *adj.* [*concavus*, Lat.] Concave; hollow without angles.

CONCA'VOUSLY, kŏn-kā'vŭs-lē. *adv.* [from *concavous*.] With hollowness; in such a manner as discovers the internal surface of a hollow sphere.

The dolphin that carrieth Arion is *concavously* inverted, and hath its spine depressed. *Brown.*

To CONCE'AL, kŏn-sēle'. *v. a.* [*concelo*, Lat.] To hide; to keep secret; not to divulge; to cover; not to detect.

He oft finds med'cine, who his grief imparts;
But double griefs afflict *concealing* hearts. *Fairy Q.*

Come, Catesby, thou art sworn
As deeply to effect what we intend,
As closely to *conceal* what we impart. *Shaksp.*

Ulysses himself adds, he was the most eloquent and the most silent of men: he knew that a word spoke never wrought so much good as a word *concealed*. *Broome.*

There is but one way I know of conversing safely with all men, that is, not by concealing what we say or do, but by saying or doing nothing that deserves to be *concealed*. *Pope.*

CONCE'ALABLE, kŏn-sē'lā-bl. *adj.* [from *conceal*.] Capable of being concealed; possible to be kept secret, or hid.

Returning a lye unto his Maker, and presuming to put off the scarcher of hearts, he denied the omnisciency of God, whereunto there is nothing *concealable*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONCE'ALEDNESS, kŏn-sē'lĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *conceal*.] The state of being concealed; privacy; obscurity. *Dict.*

CONCE'ALER, kŏn-sē'lŭr. *n. s.* [from *conceal*.] He that conceals any thing.

They were to undergo the penalty of forgery, and the *concealer* of the crime was equally guilty. *Clar.*

CONCE'ALMENT, kŏn-sēle'mĕnt. *n.s.* [from *conceal*.]

1. The act of hiding; secrecy.

She never told her love;
But let *concealment*, like a worm i' th' bud,
Feed on her damask cheek. *Shakspeare.*

He is a worthy gentleman,
Exceedingly well read, and profited
In strange *concealments*. *Shakspeare.*

Few own such sentiments; yet this *concealment* derives rather from the fear of man than of any Being above. *Glanville.*

2. The state of being hid; privacy; detestescence.

A person of great abilities is zealous for the good of mankind, and as solicitous for the *concealment* as the performance of illustrious actions. *Addison.*

3. Hiding-place; retreat; cover; shelter.

The choice of this holy name, as the most effectual *concealment* of a wicked design, supposes mankind satisfied that nothing but what is just is directed by the principles of it. *Rogers.*

The cleft tree
Offers its kind *concealment* to a few,
Their food its insects, and its moss their nests. *Thomson.*

To CONCE'DE, kŏn-sēde'. *v. a.* [*concedo*, Lat.] To yield; to admit; to grant; to let pass undisputed.

By expurgatory animadversions we might strike out great numbers of hidden qualities; and, having once a *conceded* list, we might with more safety attempt their reasons. *Brown.*

This must not be *conceded* without limitation. *Boyle.*

The atheist, if you *concede* to him that fortune may be an agent, doth presume himself safe and invulnerable. *Bentley.*

CONCE'IT, kŏn-sēte'. *n. s.* [*concept*, Fr. *conceptus*, Lat.]

1. Conception; thought; idea; image in the mind.

Here the very shepherds have their fancies lifted to so high *conceits*, as the learned of other nations are content both to borrow their names, and imitate their cunning. *Sidney.*

Impossible it was, that ever their will should change or incline to remit any part of their duty, without some object having force to avert their *conceit* from God. *Hooker.*

His grace looks cheerfully and smooth this morning:
There 's some *conceit*, or other, likes him well,
When that he bids good-morrow with such spirit. *Shakspeare.*

In laughing there ever precedeth a *conceit* of somewhat ridiculous, and therefore it is proper to man. *Bacon.*

2. Understanding; readiness of apprehension.

How often, alas! did her eyes say unto me, that they loved! and yet I, not looking for such a matter, had not my *conceit* open to understand them. *Sidney.*

The first kind of things appointed by laws humane, containeth whatsoever is good or evil, is notwithstanding more secret than that it can be discerned by every man's present *conceit*, without some deeper discourse and judgment. *Hooker.*

I shall be found of a quick *conceit* in judgment, and shall be admired. *Wisdom*, viii. 11.

3. Opinion, generally in a sense of contempt; fancy; imagination; fantastical notion.

I know not how *conceit* may rob
The treasury of life, when life itself
Yields to the theft. *Shakspeare.*

Strong *conceit*, like a new principle, carries all easily with it, when yet above common sense. *Locke.*

Malbranche has an odd *conceit*,
As ever enter'd Frenchman's pate. *Prior.*

4. Opinion, in a neutral sense.

Seest thou a man wise in his own *conceit*?
There is more hope of a fool than of him. *Proverbs.*

I shall not fail t' approve the fair *conceit*
The king hath of you. *Shakspeare.*

5. Pleasant fancy; gayety of imagination, acuteness.

His wit is as thick as Tewksbury mustard: there is no more *conceit* in him than is in a mallet. *Shak.*

While he was on his way to the gibbet, a freak took him in the head to go off with a *conceit*. *L'Estrange.*

6. Sentiment, as distinguished from imagery.

Some to *conceit* alone their works confine,
And glitt'ring thoughts struck out at ev'ry line. *Pope.*

7. Fondness; favourable opinion; opinionative pride.

Since by a little studying in learning, and great *conceit* of himself, he has lost his religion; may he find it again by harder study, under humbler truth. *Bentley.*

8. *Out of Conceit with.* No longer fond of.

Not that I dare assume to myself to have put him *out of conceit with* it, by having convinced him of the fantasticalness of it. *Tillotson.*

What hath chiefly put me *out of conceit with* this moving manner, is the frequent disappointment. *Swift.*

To CONCE'IT, kŏn-sēte'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To conceive; to imagine; to think; to believe.

One of two bad ways you must *conceit* me,
Either a coward, or a flatterer. *Shakspeare.*

They looked for great matters at their hands, in a cause which they *conceited* to be for the liberty of the subject. *Bacon.*

He *conceits* himself to be struck at, when he is not so much as thought of. *L'Estrange.*

The strong, by *conceiting* themselves weak, are thereby rendered as unactive, and consequently as useless, as if they really were so. *South's Sermons.*

CONCE'ITED, kŏn-sē'tĕd. *part. adj.* [from *conceit*.]

1. Endowed with fancy.

He was of countenance amiable, of feature comely, active of body, pleasantly *conceited*, and sharp of wit. *Knolles.*

2. Proud; fond of himself; opinionative; affected; fantastical.

There is another extreme in obscure writers, which some empty *conceited* heads are apt to run into, out of a prodigality of words, and a want of sense. *Felton on the Classicks.*

If you think me too *conceited*,
Or to passion quickly heated. *Swift.*

What you write of me, would make me more *conceited* than what I scribble myself. *Pope.*

3. With *of* before the object of conceit.

Every man is building a several way, impotently *conceited of* his own model and his own materials. *Dryden.*

If we consider how vitious and corrupt the Athenians were, how *conceited of* their own wit, science, and politeness. *Bentley.*

CONCE'ITEDLY, kŏn-sē'tĕd-lē. *adv.* [from *conceited*.] Fancifully; whimsically.

Conceitedly dress her, and be assign'd
By you fit place for every flower and jewel:
Make her for love fit fuel. *Donne.*

CONCE'ITEDNESS, kŏn-sē'tĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *conceited*.] Pride; opinionativeness; fondness of himself.

When men think none worthy esteem, but such as claim under their own pretences, partiality and *conceitedness* make them give the pre-eminence. *Collier on Pride.*

CONCE'ITLESS, kŏn-sēte'lĕs. *adj.* [from *conceit*.] Stupid; without thought; dull of apprehension.

Think'st thou I am so shallow, so *conceitless*,
To be seduced by thy flattery. *Shakspeare.*

CONCE'IVABLE, kŏn-sē'vā-bl. *adj.* [from *conceive*.]

1. That may be imagined or thought.

If it were possible to contrive an invention, whereby any *conceivable* weight may be moved by any *conceivable* power, with the same quickness, without other instrument, the works of nature would be too much subject to art. *Wilkins.*

2. That may be understood or believed.

The freezing of the words in the air, in the Northern climes, is as *conceivable* as this strange union. *Glanville.*

It is not *conceivable*, that it should be indeed that very person, whose shape and voice it assumed. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

CONCE'IVABLENESS, kŏn-sē'vâ-bl-nĕs. *n.s.* [from *conceivable*.] The quality of being conceivable. *Dict.*

CONCE'IVABLY, kŏn-sē'vâ-blē. *adv.* [from *conceivable*.] In a conceivable or intelligible manner.

To CONCE'IVE, kŏn-sēve'. *v. a.* [*concevoir*, Fr. *concipere*, Lat.]

1. To admit into the womb; to form in the womb.

I was shapen in iniquity, and in sin did my mother *conceive* me. *Psalm* li. 5.

2. To form in the mind; to imagine.

Nebuchadnezzar hath *conceived* a purpose against you. *Jeremiah.*

This man *conceived* the duke's death; but what was the motive of that felonious conception, is in the clouds. *Wotton.*

3. To comprehend; to understand: as, *he* conceives *the whole system.*

This kiss, if it durst speak,
Would stretch thy spirits up into the air:
Conceive, and fare thee well. *Shakspeare.*

4. To think; to be of opinion.

If you compare my gentleman with Sir John, you will hardly *conceive* him to have been bred in the same climate. *Swift.*

To CONCE'IVE, kŏn-sēve'. *v. n.*

1. To think; to have an idea of.

The griev'd commons
Hardly *conceive* of me: let it be nois'd,
That, through our intercession, this revokement
And pardon comes. *Shakspeare.*

O what avails me now that honour high,
To have *conceiv'd* of God! or that salute,
Hail, highly favour'd, among women blest! *Milton.*

Conceive of things clearly and distinctly in their own natures; *conceive* of things completely in all their parts; *conceive* of things comprehensively in all their properties and relations; *conceive* of thiugs extensively in all their kinds; *conceive* of things orderly, or in a proper method. *Watts.*

2. To become pregnant.

The flocks should *conceive* when they came to drink. *Genesis.*

The beauteous maid, whom he beheld, possess'd:
Conceiving as she slept, her fruitful womb
Swell'd with the founder of immortal Rome. *Addis.*

CONCE'IVER, kŏn-sē'vŭr. *n. s.* [from *conceive*.] One that understands or apprehends.

Though hereof prudent symbols and pious allegories be made by wiser *conceivers*, yet common heads will fly unto superstitious applications. *Brown.*

CONCE'NT, kŏn-sĕnt'. *n. s.* [*concentus*, Lat.]

1. Concert of voices; harmony; concord of sound.

It is to be considered, that whatsoever virtue is in numbers, for conducing to *concent* of notes, is rather to be ascribed to the ante-number than to the entire number. *Bacon.*

2. Consistency.

Reasons borrowed from nature and the schoolmen, as subservient mediums, carry a musick and *concent* to that which God hath said in his word. *Dr. Maine.*

'Tis in *concent* to his own principles, which allow no merit, no intrinsick worth, to accompany one state more than another. *Atterbury.*

To CONCE'NTRATE, kŏn-sĕn'trāte.[91] *v. a.* [*concentrer*, Fr. from *con* and *centrum*, Lat.] To drive into a narrow compass; to drive towards the centre: contrary to *expand* or *dilate.*

Spirit of vinegar, *concentrated* and reduced to its greatest strength, will coagulate the serum. *Arbuth.*

CONCENTRA'TION, kŏn-sĕn-trā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *concentrate*.] Collection into a narrow space round the centre; compression into a narrow compass.

All circular bodies, that receive a *concentration* of the light, must be shadowed in a circular manner. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To CONCE'NTRE, kŏn-sĕn'tŭr. *v. n.* [*concentrer*, Fr. from *con* and *centrum*, Lat.] To tend to one common centre; to have the same centre with something else.

The bricks having first been formed in a circular mould, and then cut, before their burning, into four quarters or more, the sides afterwards join so closely, and the points *concentre* so exactly, that the pillars appear one intire piece. *Wotton.*

All these are like so many lines drawn from several objects, that some way relate to him, and *concentre* in him. *Hale.*

To CONCE'NTRE, kŏn-sĕn'tŭr. *v. a.* To direct or contract towards one centre.

The having a part less to animate, will serve to *concentre* the spirits, and make them more active in the rest. *Decay of Piety.*

In thee *concentring* all their precious beams
Of sacred influence! *Milton.*

CONCE'NTRICAL, kŏn-sĕn'trĕ-kăl. } *adj.*
CONCE'NTRICK, kŏn-sĕn'trĭk. } [*concentricus*, Lat.] Having one common centre.

If, as in water stirr'd, more circles be
Produc'd by one, love such additions take;
Those, like so many spheres, but one heav'n make;
For they are all *concentrick* unto thee. *Donne.*

Any substance, pitched steddy upon two points, as on an axis, and moving about on that axis, also describes a circle *concentrick* to the axis. *Moxon.*

If the crystalline humour had been *concentrical* to the sclerodes, the eye would not have admitted a whole hemisphere at one view. *Ray on the Creation.*

If a stone be thrown into stagnating water, the waves excited thereby continue some time to arise in the place where the stone fell into the water, and are propagated from thence into *concentrick* circles upon the surface of the water to great distances. *Newton.*

The manner of its concretion is by *concentrical* rings, like those of an onion about the first kernel. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Circular revolutions in *concentrick* orbs about the sun, or other central body, could in no wise be attained without the power of the Divine arm. *Bentley.*

CONCE'PTACLE, kŏn-sĕp'tâ-kl.[405] *n.s.* [*conceptaculum*, Lat.] That in which any thing is contained; a vessel.

There is at this day resident, in that huge *conceptacle*, water enough to effect such a deluge. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

CONCE'PTIBLE, kŏn-sĕp'tĕ-bl. *adj.* [from *concipio*, *conceptum*, Lat.] That may be conceived; intelligible; capable to be understood.

Some of his attributes, and the manifestations thereof, are not only highly delectable to the intellective faculty, but are most suitable and easily *conceptible* by us, because apparent in his works. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CONCE'PTION, kŏn-sĕp'shŭn. *n.s.* [*conceptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of conceiving, or growing quick with pregnancy.

I will greatly multiply thy sorrow by thy *conception;* in sorrow thou shalt bring forth children. *Genesis*, iii. 16.

Thy sorrow I will greatly multiply
By thy *conception;* children thou shalt bring
In sorrow forth. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. The state of being conceived.

Joy had the like *conception* in our eyes,
And, at that instant, like a babe sprung up. *Shak.*

Our own productious flatter us: it is impossible not to be fond of them at the moment of their *conception.* *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. Notion; idea; image in the mind.

As *conceptions* are the images or resemblances of things to the mind within itself, in the like manner are words or names the marks, tokens, or resemblances of those *conceptions* to the minds of them whom we converse with. *South.*

Consult the acutest poets and speakers, and they will confess that their quickest, most admired *conceptions*, were such as darted into their minds, like sudden flashes of lightning, they knew not how, nor whence; and not by any certain consequence, or dependence of one thought upon another, as it is in matters of ratiocination. *South.*

To have right *conceptions* about them, we must bring our understandings to the inflexible natures and unalterable relations of things, and not endeavour to bring things to any preconceived notions of our own. *Locke.*

4. Sentiments; purpose.

Thou but remember'st me of my own *conception.*
I have perceived a most faint neglect of late; which
I have rather blamed as my own jealous curiosity,
than as a very pretence and purpose of unkindness.
Shakspeare's King Lear.

Please your highness, note
His dangerous *conception* in this point:
Not friended by his wish to your high person,
His will is most malignant, and it stretches
Beyond you to your friends. *Shakspeare.*

5. Apprehension; knowledge.

And as if beasts conceiv'd what reason were,
And that *conception* should distinctly show
They should the name of reasonable bear;
For, without reason, none could reason know.
Davies.

6. Conceit; sentiment; pointed thought.

He is too flatulent sometimes, and sometimes too dry; many times unequal, and almost always forced; and, besides, is full of *conceptions*, points of epigram, and witticisms; all which are not only below the dignity of heroick verse, but contrary to its nature. *Dryden.*

CONCE'PTIOUS, kŏn-sĕp'shŭs. *adj.* [*conceptum*, Lat.] Apt to conceive; fruitful; pregnant.

Common mother,
Ensear thy fertile and *conceptious* womb;
Let it no more bring out to ingrateful man. *Shakesp.*

CONCE'PTIVE, kŏn-sĕp'tĭv. *adj.* [*conceptum*, Lat.] Capable to conceive.

In hot climates, and where the uterine parts exceed in heat, by the coldness of this simple they may be reduced into a *conceptive* constitution. *Brown.*

To CONCE'RN, kŏn-sĕrn'. *v. a.* [*concerner*, Fr. *concerno*, low Lat.]

1. To relate to; to belong to.

Exclude the use of natural reasoning about the sense of holy scripture, concerning the articles of our faith; and then, that the scripture doth *concern* the articles of our faith, who can assure us? *Hooker.*

Count Claudio may hear; for what I would speak of *concerns* him. *Shakspeare.*

Gracious things
Thou hast reveal'd; those chiefly which *concern*
Just Abraham, and his seed. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

This place *concerns* not at all the dominion of one brother over the other. *Locke.*

2. To affect with some passion; to touch nearly; to be of importance to.

I would not
The cause were known to them it most *concerns.*
Shakspeare.

Our wars with France have affected us in our most tender interests, and *concerned* us more than those with any other nation. *Addison.*

It much *concerns* them not to suffer the king to establish his authority on this side. *Addison on Italy.*

The more the authority of any station in society is extended, the more it *concerns* publick happiness that it be committed to men fearing God. *Rogers.*

3. To interest; to engage by interest.

I knew a young negroe who was sick of the small-pox: I found by enquiry, at a person's *concerned* for him, that the little tumours left whitish specks behind them. *Boyle.*

Above the rest two goddesses appear,
Concern'd for each; here Venus, Juno there.
Dryden.

Providence, where it loves a nation, *concerns* itself to own and assert the interest of religion, by blasting the spoilers of religious persons and places. *South.*

Whatever past actions it cannot reconcile, or appropriate to that present self by consciousness, it can be no more *concerned* in than if they had never been done. *Locke.*

They think themselves out of the reach of providence, and no longer *concerned* to solicit his favour. *Rogers.*

4. To disturb; to make uneasy.

In one compressing engine I shut a sparrow, without forcing any air in; and in an hour the bird began to pant, and be *concerned*, and in less than an hour and a half to be sick. *Derham.*

5. *To concern himself.* To intermeddle; to be busy.

Being a layman, I ought not to have *concerned myself* with speculations which belong to the profession. *Dryden.*

CONCE'RN, kŏn-sĕrn'. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Business; affair: considered as relating to some one.

Let early care thy main *concerns* secure,
Things of less moment may delays endure. *Denham.*

This manner of exposing the private *concerns* of families, and sacrificing the secrets of the dead to the curiosity of the living, is one of those licentious practices, which might well deserve the animadversion of our government. *Addison.*

A Heathen emperor said, if the gods were offended, it was their own *concern*, and they were able to vindicate themselves. *Swift.*

Religion is no trifling *concern*, to be performed in any careless and superficial manner. *Rogers.*

2. Interest; engagement.

No plots th' alarm to his retirements give;
'Tis all mankind's *concern* that he should live.
Dryden.

When we speak of the conflagration of the world, these have no *concern* in the question. *Burnet.*

3. Importance; moment.

Mysterious secrets of a high *concern*,
And weighty truths, solid convincing sense,
Explain'd by unaffected eloquence. *Roscommon.*

The mind is stunned and dazzled amidst that variety of objects: she cannot apply herself to those things which are of the utmost *concern* to her.
Addison.

4. Passion; affection; regard.

Ah, what *concerns* did both your souls divide!
Your honour gave us what your love denied. *Dryd.*

O Marcia, let me hope thy kind *concerns*,
And gentle wishes, follow me to battle.
Addison's Cato.

Why all this *concern* for the poor? We want them not, as the country is now managed: where the plough has no work, one family can do the business of fifty. *Swift.*

CONCE'RNEDLY, kŏn-sĕrn'ĕd-lĕ. *adv.* [from *concern.*] With affection; with interest.

They had more positively and *concernedly* wedded his cause, than they were before understood to have done. *Clarendon.*

CONCE'RNING, kŏn-sĕr'nĭng. *prep.* [from *concern:* this word, originally a participle, has before a noun the force of a preposition.] Relating to; with relation to.

There is not any thing more subject to errour, than the true judgment *concerning* the power and forces of an estate. *Bacon.*

The ancients had no higher recourse than to nature, as may appear by a discourse *concerning* this point in Strabo. *Brown.*

None can demonstrate that there is such an island as Jamaica; yet, upon testimony, I am free from all doubt *concerning* it. *Tillotson, Preface.*

CONCE'RNMENT, kŏn-sĕrn'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *concern.*]

1. The thing in which we are concerned or interested; affair; business; interest.

To mix with thy *concernments* I desist
Henceforth, nor too much disapprove my own.
Milton's Agonistes.

This shews how useful you have been,
To bring the king's *concernments* in. *Hudibras.*

Yet when we're sick, the doctor's fetcht in haste,
Leaving our great *concernment* to the last. *Denham.*

When my *concernment* takes up no more room or compass than myself, then, so long as I know where to breathe and to exist, I know also where to be happy. *South.*

He that is wise in the affairs and *concernments* of other men, but careless and negligent of his own, that man may be said to be busy, but he is not wise.
Tillotson.

Our spiritual interests, and the great *concernments* of a future state, would doubtless recur often.
Atterbury.

Propositions which extend only to the present life, are small, compared with those that have influence upon our everlasting *concernments.*
Watts on the Mind.

2. Relation; influence.

Sir, 'tis of near *concernment*, and imports
No less than the king's life and honour.
Denham's Sophy.

He justly fears a peace with me would prove
Of ill *concernment* to his haughty love.
Dryden's Indian Emperor.

3. Intercourse; business.

The great *concernment* of men is with men, one amongst another. *Locke.*

4. Importance; moment.

I look upon experimental truths as matters of great *concernment* to mankind. *Boyle.*

5. Interposition; regard; meddling.

He married a daughter to the earl, without any other approbation of her father, or *concernment* in it, than suffering him and her to come into his presence. *Clarendon.*

6. Passion; emotion of mind.

While they are so eager to destroy the fame of others, their ambition is manifest in their *concernment.* *Dryden.*

If it carry with it the notion of something extraordinary, it apprehension and *concernment* accompany it, the idea is likely to sink the deeper. *Locke.*

To CONCE'RT, kŏn-sĕrt'. *v. a.* [*concerter*, Fr. from *concertare*, Lat. to prepare themselves for some public exhibition, or performance; by private encounters among themselves.]

1. To settle any thing in private by mutual communication.

2. To settle; to contrive; to adjust.

Mark how, already, in his working brain,
He forms the well-*concerted* scheme for mischief.
Rowe

CO'NCERT, kŏn'sĕrt. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Communication of designs; establishment of measures among those who are engaged in the same affair.

All those discontents, how ruinous soever, have arisen from the want of a due communication and *concert.* *Swift.*

2. A symphony; many performers playing to the same tune.

CONCERTA'TION, kŏn-sĕr-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*concertatio*, Lat.] Strife; contention.

CONCE'RTATIVE, kŏn-sĕr'tā-tĭv. *adj.* [*concertativus*, Lat.] Contentious; quarrelsome; recriminating. *Dict.*

CONCE'SSION, kŏn-sĕs'shŭn. *n. s.* [*concessio*, Lat.]

1. The act of granting or yielding.

The *concession* of these charters was in a parliamentary way. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

2. A grant; the thing yielded.

I still counted myself undiminished by my largest *concessions*, if by them I might gain the love of my people. *King Charles.*

When a lover becomes satisfied by small compliances, without further pursuits, then expect to find popular assemblies content with small *concessions.*
Swift.

CONCE'SSIONARY, kŏn-sĕs'shŭn-ăr-ĕ. *adj.* [from *concession.*] Given by indulgence or allowance.

CONCE'SSIVELY, kŏn-sĕs'sĭv-lĕ. *adv.* [from *concession.*] By way of concession; as, yielding; not controverting by assumption.

Some have written rhetorically and *concessively;* not controverting, but assuming the question, which, taken as granted, advantaged the illation.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CONCH, kŏngk.[408] *n. s.* [*concha*, Lat.] A shell; a sea-shell.

He furnishes her closet first, and fills
The crowded shelves with rarieties of shells:
Adds orient pearls, which from the *conchs* he drew,
And all the sparkling stones of various hue.
Dryden's Fables.

CO'NCHOID, kŏng'kŏid. *n. s.* The name of a curve.

CONCI'LIAR, kŏn-sĭl'yăr. *adj.* [*concilium*, Lat.] Relating to a council.

Having been framed by men of primitive simplicity, in free and *conciliar* debates, without any ambitious regards. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

To CONCI'LIATE, kŏn-sĭl'yāte.[91 113] *v. a.* [*concilio*, Lat.] To gain; to procure good will; to reconcile.

It was accounted a philtre, or plants that *conciliate* affection. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONCILIA'TION, kŏn-sĭl-ĕ-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *conciliate.*] The act of gaining or reconciling. *Dict.*

CONCILIA'TOR, kŏn-sĭl-ĕ-ā'tŭr. *n. s.* [from *conciliate.*] One that makes peace between others.

CONCI'LIATORY, kŏn-sĭl'ĕ-ā-tŭr-ĕ.[512] *adj.* [from *conciliate.*] Relating to reconciliation. *Dict.*

CONCI'NNITY, kŏn-sĭn'nĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* [from *concinnitas*, Lat.] Decency; fitness.

CONCI'NNOUS, kŏn-sĭn'nŭs. *adj.* [*concinnus*, Lat.] Becoming; pleasant; agreeable.

CO'NCIONATORY, kŏn-shŭn-ā'tŭr-ĕ. *adj.*

[*concionatorius*, *concio*, Lat.] Used at preachings or publick assemblies.

Their comeliness unbeguiled the vulgar of the old opinion the loyalists had formerly infused into them by their *concionatory* invectives. *Howel.*

CONCI'SE, kŏn-sīse'. *adj.* [*concisus*, cut, Lat.] Brief; short; broken into short periods.

The *concise* stile, which expresseth not enough, but leaves somewhat to be understood.

Ben Jonson's Discoveries.

Where the author is obscure, enlighten him; where he is too brief and *concise*, amplify a little, and set his notions in a fairer view.

Watts on the Mind.

CONCI'SELY, kŏn-sīse'lė *adv.* [from *concise*.] Briefly; shortly; in few words, in short sentences.

Ulysses here speaks very *concisely*, and he may seem to break abruptly into the subject.

Broome on the Odyssey.

CONCI'SENESS, kŏn-sīse'nės. *n. s.* [from *concise*.] Brevity; shortness.

Giving more scope to Mezentius and Lausus, that version, which has more of the majesty of Virgil, has less of his *conciseness*. *Dryden.*

CONCI'SION, kŏn-sĭzh'zhŭn. *n. s.* [*concisum*, Lat.] Cutting off; excision; destruction.

CONCITA'TION, kŏn-sė-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*concitatio*, Lat.] The act of stirring up, or putting in motion.

The revelations of heaven are conceived by immediate illumination of the soul; whereas the deceiving spirit, by *concitation* of humours, produces conceited phantasmes. *Brown.*

CONCLAMA'TION, kŏng-klā-mā'shŭn.[408] *n. s.* [*conclamatio*, Lat.] An outcry or shout of many together. *Dict.*

CO'NCLAVE, kŏng'klāve.[408] *n. s.* [*conclave*, Lat.]

1. A private apartment.
2. The room in which the cardinals meet; or, the assembly of the cardinals.

I thank the holy *conclave* for their loves;
They've sent me such a man I would have wish'd for. *Shakspeare.*

It was said of a cardinal, by reason of his apparent likelihood to step into St. Peter's chair, that in two *conclaves* he went in pope, and came out again cardinal. *South's Sermons.*

3. A close assembly.

Forthwith a *conclave* of the godhead meets,
Where Juno in the shining senate sits. *Garth.*

To CONCLU'DE, kŏn-klūde'. *v. a.* [*concludo*, Lat.]

1. To shut.

The very person of Christ, therefore, for ever and the self-same, was only, touching bodily substance, *concluded* within the grave. *Hooker.*

2. To include; to comprehend.

God hath *concluded* them all in unbelief, that he might have mercy upon all. *Romans*, xi. 32.

3. To collect by ratiocination.

The providences of God are promiscuously administered in this world; so that no man can *conclude* God's love or hatred to any person, by any thing that befals him. *Tillotson.*

4. To decide; to determine: that is, to *shut* or *close* the dispute.

Youth, ere it sees the world, here studies rest;
And age, returning thence, *concludes* it best. *Dryd.*
But no frail man, however great or high,
Can be *concluded* blest before he die. *Addis. Ovid.*

5. To end; to finish.

Is it concluded he shall be protector?
It is determin'd, not *concluded* yet;
But so it must be, if the king miscarry. *Shaksp. Richard* III.

I will *conclude* this part with the speech of a counsellor of state. *Bacon.*

These are my theme, and how the war began,
And how *concluded* by the godlike man. *Dryden's Æneid.*

6. To oblige, as by the final determination.

The king would never endure that the base multitude should frustrate the authority of the parliament, wherein their votes and consents were *concluded*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

If therefore they will appeal to revelation for their creation, they must be *concluded* by it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

He never refused to be *concluded* by the authority of one legally summoned. *Atterbury.*

To CONCLU'DE, kŏn-klūde'. *v. n.*

1. To perform the last act of ratiocination; to collect the consequence; to determine.

For why should we the busy soul believe,
When boldly she *concludes* of that and this;
When of herself she can no judgment give,
Nor how, nor whence, nor where, nor what she is? *Davies.*

The blind man's relations import no necessity of *concluding*, that though black was the roughest of colours, therefore white should be the smoothest. *Boyle on Colours.*

There is something infamous in the very attempt: the world will *conclude* I had a guilty conscience. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull*

2. To settle opinion.

Can we *conclude* upon Luther's instability as our author has done, because, in a single notion no way fundamental, an enemy writes that he had some doubtings? *Atterbury.*

I question not but your translation will do honour to our country; for I *conclude* of it already from those performances. *Addison to Pope.*

3. To determine finally.

They humbly sue unto your excellence,
To have a goodly peace *concluded* of
Between the realms of England and of France. *Shaksp.*

4. To end.

And all around wore nuptial bonds, the ties
Of love's assurance, and a train of lyes,
That, made in lust, *conclude* in perjuries. *Dryden's Fables.*

We'll tell when tis enough,
Or if it wants the nice *concluding* bout. *King.*

CONCLU'DENCY, kŏn-klū'dĕn-sė. *n. s.* [from *concludent*.] Consequence, regular proof; logical deduction of reason.

Judgment concerning things to be known, or the neglect and *concludency* of them, ends in decision. *Hale.*

CONCLU'DENT, kŏn-klū'dĕnt. *adj.* [from *conclude*.] Decisive; ending in just and undeniable consequences.

Though these kind of arguments may seem more obscure, yet, upon a due consideration of them, they are highly consequential and *concludent* to my purpose. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CONCLU'DINGLY, kŏn-klū'dĭng-lė. *adv.* [from *conclude*.] With uncontrovertible evidence.

Examine whether the opinion you meet with, repugnant to what you were formerly embued with, be *concludingly* demonstrated or not. *Digby.*

CONCLU'SIBLE, kŏn-klū'zė-bl.[439] *adj.* [from *conclude*.] Determinable; certain by regular proof.

'Tis as certainly *conclusible* from God's prescience, that they will voluntarily do this, as that they will do it at all. *Hammond.*

CONCLU'SION, kŏn-klū'zhŭn. *n. s.* [from *conclude*.]

1. Determination; final decision.

Ways of peaceable *conclusion* there are but these two certain; the one a sentence of judicial decision, given by authority thereto appointed within ourselves; the other, the like kind of sentence given by a more universal authority. *Hooker.*

2. The collection from propositions premised; the consequence.

The *conclusion* of experience, from the time past to the time present, will not be sound and perfect. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

And marrying divers principles and grounds,
Out of their match a true *conclusion* brings. *Davies.*
Then doth the wit
Build fond *conclusions* on those idle grounds;
Then doth it fly the good, and ill pursue. *Davies.*
I only deal by rules of art,
Such as are lawful, and judge by
Conclusions of astrology. *Hudibras.*

It is of the nature of principles, to yield a *conclusion* different from themselves. *Tillotson.*

He granted him both the major and the minor; but denied him the *conclusion*. *Addison's Freeholder.*

3. The close; the last result of argumentative deduction.

Let us hear the *conclusion* of the whole matter: Fear God, and keep his commandments; for this is the whole duty of man. *Eccles.* xii. 13.

I have been reasoning, and in *conclusion* have thought it best to return to what fortune hath made my home. *Swift.*

4. The event of experiments; experiment.

Her physician tells me,
She has pursued *conclusions* infinite
Of easy ways to die. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

We practise likewise all *conclusions* of grafting and inoculating, as well of wild trees as fruit trees. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

5. The end; the last part.

I can speak no longer; yet I will strain myself to breathe out this one invocation, which shall be my *conclusion*. *Howel.*

6. In *Shakspeare* it seems to signify silence; confinement of the thoughts.

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes
And still *conclusion*, shall acquire no honour,
Demuring upon me. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

CONCLU'SIVE, kŏn-klū'sĭv.[158 428] *adj.* [from *conclude*.]

1. Decisive; giving the last determination to the opinion.

The agreeing votes of both houses were not by any law or reason *conclusive* to my judgment. *King Charles.*

The last dictate of the understanding is not always absolute in itself, nor *conclusive* to the will, yet it produces no antecedent nor external necessity. *Bramhall's Answer to Hobbes.*

They have secret reasons for what they seem to do, which, whatsoever they are, they must be equally *conclusive* for us as they were for them. *Rogers.*

2. Regularly consequential.

Those that are not men of art, not knowing the true forms of syllogism, cannot know whether they are made in right and *conclusive* modes and figures. *Locke.*

CONCLU'SIVELY, kŏn-klū'sĭv-lė. *adv.* [from *conclusive*.] Decisively; with final determination.

This I speak only to desire Eupolis not to speak peremptorily, or *conclusively*, touching the point of possibility, till they have heard me deduce the means of the execution. *Bacon.*

CONCLU'SIVENESS, kŏn-klū'sĭv-nės. *n. s.* [from *conclusive*.] Power of determining the opinion; regular consequence.

Consideration of things to be known, of their several weights, *conclusiveness*, or evidence. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To CONCOA'GULATE, kŏng-kō-ăg'gū-lāte.

[408] *v. a* [from *con* and *coagulate.*] To curdle or congeal one thing with another.

The saline parts of those, upon their solution by the rain, may work upon those other substances, formerly *concoagulated* with them. *Boyle.*

They do but coagulate themselves, without *concoagulating* with them any water.

Boyle's History of Firmness.

CONCOAGULA'TION, kŏng-kŏ-ăg-gŭ-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *concoagulate.*] A coagulation by which different bodies are joined in one mass.

To CONCO'CT, kŏn-kŏkt'. *v. a.* [*concoquo*, Lat.]

1. To digest by the stomach, so as to turn food to nutriment.

The working of purging medicines cometh two or three hours after the medicines taken; for that the stomach first maketh a proof, whether it can *concoct* them. *Bacon.*

Assuredly he was a man of a feeble stomach, unable to *concoct* any great fortune, prosperous or adverse. *Hayward.*

The vital functions are performed by general and constant laws; the food is *concocted*, the heart beats, the blood circulates, the lungs play.

Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.

The notions and sentiments of others judgment, as well as of our own memory, makes our property: it does, as it were, *concoct* our intellectual food, and turns it into a part of ourselves. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. To purify or sublime by heat; to heighten to perfection.

The small close-lurking minister of fate,
Whose high *concocted* venom through the veins
A rapid lightning darts. *Thomson's Summer.*

3. To ripen.

The root which continueth ever in the earth, is still *concocted* by the earth; and fruits and grains are half a year in *concocting*, whereas leaves are out and perfect in a month. *Bacon.*

CONCO'CTION, kŏn-kŏk'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *concoct.*] Digestion in the stomach; maturation by heat; the acceleration of any thing toward purity and perfection.

This hard rolling is between *concoction* and a simple maturation. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The constantest notion of *concoction* is, that it should signify the degrees of alteration of one body into another, from crudity to perfect *concoction*, which is the ultimity of that action or process.

Bacon's Natural History.

He, though he knew not which soul spake,
Because both meant, both spake the same,
Might thence a new *concoction* take,
And part far purer than he came. *Donne.*

CONCO'LOUR, kŏn-kŭl'lŭr. *adj.* [*concolor*, Lat.] Of one colour; without variety.

In *concolour* animals, and such as are confined unto the same colour, we measure not their beauty thereby; for if a crow or blackbird grow white, we account it more pretty. *Brown.*

CONCO'MITANCE, kŏn-kŏm'ė-tănse } *n. s.*
CONCO'MITANCY, kŏn-kŏm'ė-tăn-sė. }
[from *concomitor*, Lat.] Subsistence together with another thing.

The secondary action subsisteth not alone, but in *concomitancy* with the other; so the nostrils are useful for respiration and smelling, but the principal use is smelling. *Brown.*

To argue from a *concomitancy* to a causality, is not infallibly conclusive. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

CONCO'MITANT, kŏn-kŏm'ė-tănt. *adj.* [*concomitans*, Lat.] Conjoined with; concurrent with; coming and going with, as collateral, not causative or consequential.

The spirit that furthereth the extension or dilatation of bodies, and is ever *concomitant* with porosity and dryness. *Bacon.*

It has pleased our wise Creator to annex to several objects, as also to several of our thoughts, a *concomitant* pleasure; and that in several objects, to several degrees. *Locke.*

CONCO'MITANT, kŏn-kŏm'ė-tănt. *n. s.* Companion; person or thing collaterally connected.

These effects are, from the local motion of the air, a *concomitant* of the sound, and not from the sound. *Bacon.*

He made him the chief *concomitant* of his heir apparent and only son, in a journey of much adventure. *Wotton.*

In consumptions, the preternatural *concomitants*, an universal heat of the body, a torminous diarrhœa, and hot distillations, have all a corrosive quality. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The other *concomitant* of ingratitude is hardheartedness, or want of compassion. *South's Serm.*

Horror stalks around,
Wild staring, and his sad *concomitant*,
Despair, of abject look. *Philips.*

Reproach is a *concomitant* to greatness, as satires and invectives were an essential part of a Roman triumph. *Addison.*

And for tobacco, who could bear it?
Filthy *concomitant* of claret! *Prior.*

Where antecedents, *concomitants* and consequents, causes and effects, signs and things signified, subjects and adjuncts, are necessarily connected with each other we may infer. *Watts.*

CONCO'MITANTLY, kŏn-kŏm'ė-tănt-lė. *adv.* [from *concomitant.*] In company with others. *Dict.*

To CONCO'MITATE, kŏn-kŏm'ė-tāte. *v. a.* [*concomitatus*, Lat.] To be collaterally connected with any thing; to come and go with another.

This simple bloody spectation of the lungs, is differenced from that which *concomitates* a pleurisy.

Harvey on Consumptions.

CO'NCORD, kŏng'kŏrd.[408] *n. s.* [*concordia*, Lat.]

1. Agreement between persons or things; suitableness of one to another; peace; union; mutual kindness.

Had I power, I should
Pour the sweet milk of *concord* into hell,
Uproar the universal peace. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

What *concord* hath Christ with Belial.
2 Cor. vi. 15.

One shall rise
Of proud ambitious heart, who not content
With fair equality, fraternal state,
Will arrogate dominion undeserv'd
Over his brethren, and quite dispossess
Concord and law of nature from the earth. *Milt.*

Unsafe within the wind
Of such commotion; such as, to set forth
Great things by small, if, nature's *concord* broke,
Among the constellations war were sprung. *Milton.*

Kind *concord*, heavenly born! whose blissful reign
Holds this vast globe in one surrounding chain;
Soul of the world! *Tickel.*

2. A compact.

It appeareth by the *concord* made between Henry and Roderick the Irish king. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Harmony; consent of sounds.

The man who hath not musick in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with *concord* of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons. *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.*

4. Principal grammatical relation of one word to another, distinct from regimen.

Have those who have writ about declensions, *concords*, and syntaxes, lost their labour? *Locke.*

CONCO'RDANCE, kŏn-kŏr'dănse.[496] *n. s.* [*concordantia*, Lat.]

1. Agreement.

2. A book which shews in how many texts of scripture any word occurs.

I shall take it for an opportunity to tell you, how you are to rule the city out of a *concordance*.

South's Sermons, Dedicat.

Some of you turn over a *concordance*, and there, having the principal word, introduce as much of the verse as will serve your turn. *Swift.*

An old *concordance* bound long since. *Swift.*

3. A concord in grammar; one of the three chief relations in speech. It is not now in use in this sense.

After the three *concordances* learned, let the master read unto him the epistles of Cicero.

Ascham's Schoolmaster.

CONCO'RDANT, kŏn-kŏr'dănt. *adj.* [*concordans*, Lat.] Agreeable; agreeing; correspondent; harmonious.

Were every one employed in points *concordant* to their natures, professions, and arts, commonwealths would rise up of themselves.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CONCO'RDATE, kŏn-kŏr'dāte.[91] *n. s.* [*concordat*, Fr. *concordatum*, Lat.] A compact; a convention.

How comes he to number the want of synods in the Gallican church among the grievances of that *concordate*, and as a mark of their slavery, since he reckons all convocations of the clergy in England to be useless and dangerous? *Swift.*

CONCO'RPORAL, kŏn-kŏr'pŏ-răl. *adj.* [from *concorporo*, Lat. to incorporate.] Of the same body. *Dict.*

To CONCO'RPORATE, kŏn-kŏr'pŏ-rāte.[91] *v. a.* [from *con* and *corpus.*] To unite in one mass or substance.

When we *concorporate* the sign with the signification, we conjoin the word with the spirit.

Taylor's Worthy Communicant.

To CONCO'RPORATE, kŏn-kŏr'pŏ-rāte.[91] *v. n.* [*con* and *corpus.*] To unite into one body.

Thus we chastise the god of wine
With water that is feminine,
Until the cooler nymph abate
His wrath, and so *concorporate*. *Cleaveland.*

CONCORPORA'TION, kŏn-kŏr-pŏ-rā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *concorporate.*] Union in one mass; intimate mixture. *Dict.*

CO'NCOURSE, kŏng'kŏrse.[408] *n. s.* [*concursus*, Lat.]

1. The confluence of many persons or things to one place,

Do all the nightly guards,
The city's watches, with the people's fears,
The *concourse* of all good men, strike thee nothing?

Ben Jonson.

The coalition of the good frame of the universe was not the product of chance, or fortuitous *concourse* of particles of matter. *Hale's Orig. of Mank.*

Vain is his force, and vainer is his skill,
With such a *concourse* comes the flood of ill.

Dryden's Fables.

2. The persons assembled.

The prince with wonder hears, from ev'ry part,
The noise and busy *concourse* of the mart.

Dryden's Virgil.

3. The point of junction or intersection of two bodies.

So soon as the upper glass is laid upon the lower, so as to touch it at one end, and to touch the drop at the other end, making with the lower glass an angle of about ten or fifteen minutes; the drop will begin to move towards the *concourse* of the glasses,

and will continue to move with an accelerated motion, till it arrives at that *concourse* of the glasses. *Newton.*

CONCREMA'TION, kŏng-krė-mā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *concremo*, Lat. to burn together.] The act of burning many things together. *Dict.*

CO'NCREMENT, kŏng'krė-mĕnt.[408] *n. s.* [from *concresco*, Lat.] The mass formed by concretion; a collection of matter growing together.

There is the cohesion of the matter into a more loose consistency, like clay, and thereby it is prepared to the *concrement* of a pebble or flint. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CONCRE'SCENCE, kŏn-krĕs'sĕnse. *n. s.* [from *concresco*, Lat.] The act or quality of growing by the union of separate particles.

Seeing it is neither a substance perfect, nor inchoate, how any other substance should thence take *concrescence*, hath not been taught. *Raleigh.*

To CONCRE'TE, kŏn-krēte. *v. n.* [*concresco*, Lat.] To coalesce into one mass; to grow by the union and cohesion of parts.

The mineral or metallick matter, thus *concreting* with the crystalline, is equally diffused throughout the body of it. *Woodward.*

When any saline liquor is evaporated to a cuticle, and let cool, the salt *concretes* in regular figures; which argues that the particles of the salt, before they *concreted*, floated in the liquor at equal distances, in rank and file. *Newton.*

The blood of some who died of the plague could not be made to *concrete*, by reason of the putrefaction begun. *Arbuthnot.*

To CONCRE'TE, kŏn-krēte. *v. a.* To form by concretion; to form by the coalition of scattered particles.

That there are in our inferiour world divers bodies, that are *concreted* out of others, is beyond all dispute: we see it in the meteors. *Hale.*

CO'NCRETE, kŏn-krēte'.[408] *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Formed by concretion; formed by coalition of separate particles into one mass.

The first *concrete* state, or consistent surface, of the chaos, must be of the same figure as the last liquid state. *Burnet.*

2. [In logick.] Not abstract: applied to a subject.

A kind of mutual commutation there is, whereby those *concrete* names, God and man, when we speak of Christ, do take interchangeably one another's room; so that, for truth of speech, it skilleth not whether we say that the son of God hath created the world, and the son of man by his death hath saved it; or else that the son of man did create, and the son of God died to save, the world. *Hooker.*

Concrete terms, while they express the quality, do also either express, or imply, or refer to some subject to which it belongs; as white, round, long, broad, wise, mortal, living, dead: but these are not always noun adjectives in a grammatical sense; for a knave, a fool, a philosopher, and many other *concretes*, are substantives, as well as knavery, folly, and philosophy, which are the abstract terms that belong to them. *Watts's Logick.*

CO'NCRETE. kŏng'krēte.[408] *n. s.* A mass formed by concretion; or, union of various parts adhering to each other.

If gold itself be admitted, as it must be, for a porous *concrete*, the proportion of void to body, in the texture of common air, will be so much the greater. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONCRE'TELY, kŏn-krēte'lė. *adv.* [from *concrete*.] In a manner including the subject with the predicate; not abstractly.

Sin, considered not abstractedly for the mere act of obliquity; but *concretely*, with such a special dependence of it upon the will as serves to render the agent guilty. *Norris.*

CONCRE'TENESS, kŏn-krēte'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *concrete*.] Coagulation; collection of fluids into a solid mass. *Dict.*

CONCRE'TION, kŏn-krē'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *concrete*.]

1. The act of concreting; coalition.

2. The mass formed by a coalition of separate particles.

Some plants, upon the top of the sea, are supposed to grow of some *concretion* of slime from the water, where the sea stirreth little. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Heat, in general, doth not resolve and attenuate the juices of a human body, for too great heat will produce *concretions*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CO'NCRETIVE, kŏn-krē'tĭv. *adj.* [from *concrete*.] Having the power to produce concretions; coagulative.

When wood and other bodies petrify, we do not ascribe their induration to cold, but unto salinous spirit, or *concretive* juices. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

CONCRE'TURE, kŏn-krē'tshŭre.[461] *n. s.* [from *concrete*.] A mass formed by coagulation.

CONCU'BINAGE, kŏn-kū'bė-nāje.[91] *n. s.* [*concubinage*, Fr. *concubinatus*, Lat.] The act of living with a woman not married.

Adultery was punished with death by the ancient heathens: *concubinage* was permitted. *Broome.*

CO'NCUBINE, kŏng'kū-bine.[408] *n. s.* [*concubina*, Lat.] A woman kept in fornication; a whore; a strumpet.

I know I am too mean to be your queen,
And yet too good to be your *concubine*.
Shaksp. Henry VI.

When his great friend was suitor to him to pardon an offender, he denied him: afterwards, when a *concubine* of his made the same suit, he granted it to her; and said, Such suits were to be granted to whores. *Bacon.*

He caused him to paint one of his *concubines*, Campaspe, who had the greatest share in his affection. *Dryden.*

The wife, though a bright goddess, thus gives place
To mortal *concubines* of fresh embrace. *Granville.*

To CONCU'LCATE, kŏn-kŭl'kāte. *v. a.* [*conculco*, Lat.] To tread, or trample, under foot. *Dict.*

CONCULCA'TION, kŏng-kŭl-kā'shŭn[408] *n. s.* [*conculcatio*, Lat.] Trampling with the feet. *Dict.*

CONCU'PISCENCE, kŏn-kū'pė-sĕnse. *n. s.* [*concupiscentia*, Lat.] Irregular desire, libidinous wish; lust; letchery.

We know even secret *concupiscence* to be sin; and are made fearful to offend, though it be but in a wandering cogitation. *Hooker.*

In our faces evident the signs
Of foul *concupiscence;* whence evil store,
Ev'n shame, the last of evils. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Nor can they say, that the difference of climate inclines one nation to *concupiscence* and sensual pleasures, another to blood-thirstiness: it would discover great ignorance not to know, that a people has been overrun with recently invented vice. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONCU'PISCENT, kŏn-kū'pė-sĕnt. *adj.* [*concupiscens*, Lat.] Libidinous; lecherous.

He would not, but by gift of my chaste body
To his *concupiscent* intemperate lust,
Release my brother! *Shaksp. Measure for Meas.*

CONCUPISCE'NTIAL, kŏn-kū-pė-sĕn'shăl. *adj.* [from *concupiscent*.] Relating to concupiscence. *Dict.*

CONCUPI'SCIBLE, kŏn-kū'pė-sė-bl. *adj.* [*concupiscibilis*, Lat.] Impressing desire; eager; desirous; inclining to the pursuit or attainment of any thing.

The schools reduce all the passions to these two heads, the *concupiscible* and irascible appetite. *South's Sermons.*

To CONCU'R, kŏn-kûr'.[408] *v. n.* [*concurro*, Lat.]

1. To meet in one point.

Though reason favour them, yet sense can hardly allow them; and, to satisfy, both these must *concur*. *Temple.*

2. To agree; to join in one action, or opinion.

Acts which shall be done by the greater part of my executors, shall be as valid and effectual as if all my executors had *concurred* in the same. *Swift's Last Will.*

3. It has *with* before the person with whom one agrees.

It is not evil simply to *concur with* the heathens, either in opinion or action; and that conformity with them is only then a disgrace, when we follow them in that they do amiss, or generally in that they do without reason. *Hooker.*

4. It has *to* before the effect to which one contributes.

Their affections were known to *concur to* the most desperate counsels. *Clarendon.*

Extremes in nature equal good produce,
Extremes in man *concur to* general use. *Pope.*

5. To be united with; to be conjoined.

To have an orthodox belief, and a true profession, *concurring* with a bad life, is only to deny Christ with a greater solemnity. *South.*

Testimony is the argument; and, if fair probabilities of reason *concur* with it, this argument hath all the strength it can have. *Tillotson.*

6. To contribute to one common event with joint power.

When outward causes *concur*, the idle are soonest seized by this infection. *Collier on the Spleen.*

CONCU'RRENCE, kŏn-kûr'rĕnse. } *n. s.*
CONCU'RRENCY, kŏn-kûr'rĕn-sė. }
[from *concur*.]

1. Union; association; conjunction.

We have no other measure but our own ideas, with the *concurrence* of other probable reasons, to persuade us. *Locke.*

2. Agreement; act of joining in any design, or measures.

Their *concurrence* in persuasion, about some material points belonging to the same polity, is not strange. *Hooker's Preface.*

The *concurrence* of the peers in that fury, can be imputed to the irreverence the judges were in. *Clarendon.*

Tarquin the proud was expelled by an universal *concurrence* of nobles and people. *Swift on the Dissent. in Athens and Rome.*

3. Combination of many agents or circumstances.

Struck with these great *concurrences* of things. *Crashaw.*

He views our behaviour in every *concurrence* of affairs, and sees us engage in all the possibilities of action. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. Assistance; help.

From these sublime images we collect the greatness of the work, and the necessity of the divine *concurrence* to it. *Rogers.*

5. Joint right; equal claim.

A bishop might have officers, if there was a *concurrency* of jurisdiction between him and the archdeacon. *Ayliffe.*

CONCU'RRENT, kŏn-kŭr'rĕnt. *adj.* [from *concur.*]

1. Acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; contributing to the same event; concomitant in agency.

I join with these laws the personal presence of the king's son, as a *concurrent* cause of this reformation. *Davies on Ireland.*

For, without the *concurrent* consent of all these three parts of the legislature, no such law is or can be made. *Hale.*

This sole vital faculty is not sufficient to exterminate noxious humours to the periphery, unless the animal faculty be *concurrent* with it, to supply the fibres with animal spirits. *Harvey.*

All combin'd,
Your beauty, and my impotence of mind;
And his *concurrent* flame, that blew my fire;
For still our kindred souls had one desire.
Dryden's Fables.

2. Conjoined; associate; concomitant.

There is no difference between the *concurrent* echo and the iterant, but the quickness or slowness of the return. *Bacon.*

CONCU'RRENT, kŏn-kŭr'rĕnt. *n. s.* [from *concur.*] That which concurs; a contributory cause.

To all affairs of importance there are three necessary *concurrents*, without which they can never be dispatched; time, industry, and faculties. *Decay of Piety.*

CONCU'SSION, kŏn-kŭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*concussio*, Lat.]

1. The act of shaking; agitation; tremefaction.

It is believed that great ringing of bells, in populous cities, hath dissipated pestilent air; which may be from the *concussion* of the air. *Bacon.*

The strong *concussion* on the heaving tide
Roll'd back the vessel to the island's side.
Pope's Odyssey.

2. The state of being shaken.

There want not instances of such an universal *concussion* of the whole globe, as must needs imply an agitation of the whole abyss. *Woodward.*

CONCU'SSIVE, kŏn-kŭs'sĭv. *adj.* [*concussus*, Lat.] Having the power or quality of shaking.

To CONDE'MN, kŏn-dĕm'. *v. a.* [*condemno*, Lat.]

1. To find guilty; to doom to punishment: contrary to *absolve*.

My conscience hath a thousand several tongues,
And ev'ry tongue brings in a sev'ral tale,
And ev'ry tale *condemns* me for a villain.
Shaksp. Richard III.

Is he found guilty?——
——Yes, truly, is he, and *condemn'd* upon't.
Shaksp. Henry VIII.

Considered as a judge, it *condemns* where it ought to absolve, and pronounces absolution where it ought to *condemn*. *Fiddes's Sermons.*

2. It has *to* before the punishment.

The son of man shall be betrayed unto the scribes, and they shall *condemn* him *to* death. *Matt.* xx. 18.

3. To censure; to blame; to declare criminal: contrary to *approve*.

Who then shall blame
His pester'd senses to recoil and start,
When all that is within him does *condemn*
Itself for being there? *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

The poet, who flourished in the scene, is *condemned* in the ruelle. *Dryden's Æneid, Preface.*

He who was so unjust as to do his brother an injury, will scarce be so just as to *condemn* himself for it. *Locke.*

They who approve my conduct in this particular, are much more numerous than those who *condemn* it. *Spectator.*

4. To fine.

And the king of Egypt put him down at Jerusalem, and *condemned* the land in an hundred talents of silver. *2 Chronicles.*

5. To shew guilt by contrast.

The righteous that are dead shall *condemn* the ungodly which are living. *Wisdom*, iv. 16.

CONDE'MNABLE, kŏn-dĕm'nâ-bl. *adj.* [from *condemn.*] Blameable; culpable.

He commands to deface the print of a cauldron in ashes; which strictly to observe, were *condemnable* superstition. *Brown.*

CONDEMNA'TION, kŏn-dĕm-nâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*condemnatio*, Lat.] The sentence by which any one is doomed to punishment; the act of condemning; the state of being condemned.

There is therefore now no *condemnation* to them. *Romans*, viii.

CONDE'MNATORY, kŏn-dĕm'nâ-tŭr-ê.[512] *adj.* [from *condemn.*] Passing a sentence of condemnation, or of censure.

He that passes the first *condemnatory* sentence, is like the incendiary in a popular tumult, who is chargeable with all those disorders to which he gave rise. *Government of the Tongue.*

CONDE'MNER, kŏn-dĕm'nŭr.[411] *n. s.* [from *condemn.*] A blamer; a censurer; a censor.

Some few are the only refusers and *condemners* of this catholick practice. *Taylor's Worthy Commun.*

CONDE'NSABLE, kŏn-dĕn'sâ-bl. *adj.* [from *condensate.*] That which is capable of condensation; that which can be drawn or compressed into a narrower compass.

This agent meets with resistance in the moveable; and not being in the utmost extremity of density, but *condensable* yet further, every resistance works something upon the mover to condense it. *Digby on the Soul.*

To CONDE'NSATE, kŏn-dĕn'sâte.[91] *v. a.* [*condenso*, Lat.] To condense; to make thicker.

To CONDE'NSATE, kŏn-dĕn'sâte. *v. n.* To grow thicker.

CONDE'NSATE, kŏn-dĕn'sâte.[91] *adj.* [*condensatus*, Lat.] Made thick; condensed; compressed into less space.

Water by nature is white; yea, thickened or *condensate*, most white, as it appeareth by the hail and snow. *Peacham.*

CONDENSA'TION, kŏn-dĕn-sâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *condensate.*] The act of thickening any body, or making it more gross and weighty: opposite to *rarefaction*.

If by natural arguments it may be proved, that water, by *condensation*, may become earth; the same reason teacheth, that earth, rarefied, may become water. *Raleigh's History.*

By water-glasses the account was not regular; for, from attenuation and *condensation*, the hours were shorter in hot weather than in cold. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The supply of its moisture is by rains and snow, and dews and *condensation* of vapours, and perhaps by subterraneous passages. *Bentley.*

To CONDE'NSE, kŏn-dĕnse'. *v. a.* [*condenso*, Lat.] To make any body more thick, close, and weighty; to drive or attract the parts of any body nearer to each other; to inspissate: opposed to *rarefy*.

Moving in so high a sphere, he must needs, as the sun, raise many envious exhalations; which *condensed* by a popular odium, were capable to cloud the brightest merit. *King Charles.*

Some lead their youth abroad, while some *condense*
Their liquid store, and some in cells dispense.
Dryden's Virgil.

Such dense and solid strata arrest the vapour at the surface of the earth, and collect and *condense* it there. *Woodward.*

To CONDE'NSE, kŏn-dĕnse'. *v. n.* To grow close and weighty; to withdraw its parts into a narrow compass.

The water falling from the upper parts of the cave, does presently there *condense* into little stones. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

All vapours, when they begin to *condense* and coalesce into small parcels, become first of that bigness whereby azure must be reflected, before they can constitute other colours. *Newton's Opticks.*

CONDE'NSE, kŏn-dĕnse'. *adj.* [from the verb.] Thick; dense; condensated; close; massy; weighty.

They colour, shape, and size
Assume, as likes them best, *condense* or rare.
Milton.

They might be separated without consociating into the huge *condense* bodies of planets. *Bentley.*

CONDE'NSER, kŏn-dĕn'sŭr. *n. s.* [from *condense.*] A strong metalline vessel, wherein to crowd the air, by means of a syringe fastened thereto. *Quincy.*

CONDE'NSITY, kŏn-dĕn'sĕ-tê. *n. s.* [from *condense.*] The state of being condensed; condensation; denseness; density.

CO'NDERS, kŏn-dŭrz. *n. s.* [*conduire*, Fr.] Such as stand upon high places near the sea coast, at the time of herring fishing, to make signs to the fishers which way the shole passeth, which may better appear to such as stand upon some high cliff, by a kind of blue colour that the fish causeth in the water, than to those in the ships. These be likewise called *huers*, by likelihood of the French *huyer*, *exclamare*, and balkers. *Cowell.*

To CONDESCE'ND, kŏn-dê-sĕnd'. *v. n.* [*condescendre*, Fr. from *condescendo*, Lat.]

1. To depart from the privileges of superiority by a voluntary submission; to sink willingly to equal terms with inferiours; to sooth by familiarity.

This method carries a very humble and *condescending* air, when he that instructs seems to be the enquirer. *Watts.*

2. To consent to do more than mere justice can require.

Spain's mighty monarch,
In gracious clemency does *condescend*,
On these conditions, to become your friend.
Dryden's Indian Emperor.

He did not primarily intend to appoint this way; but *condescended* to it, as accommodate to their present state. *Tillotson.*

3. To stoop; to bend; to yield; to submit; to become subject.

Can they think me so broken, so debas'd,
With corporal servitude, that my mind ever
Will *condescend* to such absurd commands? *Milton.*

Nor shall my resolution
Disarm itself, nor *condescend* to parly
With foolish hopes. *Denham's Sophy.*

CONDESCE'NDENCE, kŏn-dê-sĕn'dĕnse. *n. s.* [*condescendance*, Fr.] Voluntary submission to a state of equality with inferiours.

CONDESCE'NDINGLY, kŏn-dê-sĕnd'ĭng-lê. *adv.* [from *condescending.*] By way of

voluntary humiliation; by way of kind concession.

We *condescendingly* made Luther's works umpires in the controversy. *Atterbury.*

CONDESCE'NSION, kŏn-dė-sĕn'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *condescend.*] Voluntary humiliation; descent from superiority; voluntary submission to equality with inferiours.

It forbids pride, and ambition, and vain glory; and commands humility, and modesty, and *condescension* to others. *Tillotson.*

Courtesy and *condescension* is an happy quality, which never fails to make its way into the good opinion and into the very heart; and allays the envy which always attends a high station. *Atterbury.*

Raphael, amidst his tenderness, shews such a dignity and *condescension* in all his behaviour, as are suitable to a superiour nature. *Addison.*

CONDESCE'NSIVE, kŏn-dė-sĕn'sĭv. *adj.* [from *condescend.*] Courteous; willing to treat with inferiours on equal terms; not haughty; not arrogant.

CONDI'GN, kŏn-dīne'.[385] *adj.* [*condignus*, Lat.] Worthy of a person; suitable; deserved; merited; it is always used of something deserved by crimes.

Unless it were a bloody murtherer,
I never gave them *condign* punishment. *Shaksp.*

Consider who is your friend, he that would have brought him to *condign* punishment, or he that has saved him. *Arbuthnot.*

CONDI'GNESS, kŏn-dīne'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *condign.*] Suitableness; agreeableness to deserts. *Dict.*

CONDI'GNLY, kŏn-dīne'lė. *adv.* [from *condign.*] Deservedly; according to merit. *Dict.*

CO'NDIMENT, kŏn'dė-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*condimentum*, Lat.] Seasoning; sauce; that which excites the appetite by a pungent taste.

As for radish and the like, they are for *condiments*, and not for nourishment. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Many things are swallowed by animals rather for *condiment*, gust, or medicament, than any substantial nutriment. *Brown.*

CONDISCI'PLE, kŏn-dĭs-sī'pl. *n. s.* [*condiscipulus*, Lat.] A schoolfellow.

To CO'NDITE, kŏn-dīte'. *v. a.* [*condio*, Lat.] To pickle; to preserve by salts or aromaticks.

Much after the same manner as the sugar doth, in the *conditing* of pears, quinces, and the like. *Grew's Musæum.*

The most innocent of them are but like *condited* or pickled mushrooms, which, carefully corrected, may be harmless, but can never do good. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

CO'NDITEMENT, kŏn-dīte'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *condite.*] A composition of conserves, powders, and spices, in the form of an electuary. *Dict.*

CONDI'TION, kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [from *condition*, Fr. *conditio*, Lat.]

1. Quality; that by which any thing is denominated good or bad.

A rage, whose heat hath this *condition*,
That nothing can allay, nothing but blood.
Shaksp. King John.

2. Attribute; accident; property

The king is but a man: the violet smells, the element shews, to him as to me: all his senses have but human *conditions*. *Shakspeare.*

It seemed to us a *condition* and property of Divine Powers and Beings, to be hidden and unseen to others. *Bacon.*

They will be able to conserve their properties unchanged in passing through several mediums; which is another *condition* of the rays of light. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Natural quality of the mind; temper; temperament; complexion.

The child taketh most of his nature of the mother, besides speech, manners, and inclination, which are agreeable to the *conditions* of their mothers. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The best and soundest of his time hath been but rash: now must we look, from his age, to receive not alone the imperfections of long engrafted *conditions*, but the unruly waywardness that infirm and cholerick years bring with them. *Shakspeare.*

4. Moral quality; virtue or vice.

Jupiter is hot and moist, temperate, modest, honest, adventurous, liberal, merciful, loving, and faithful; that is, giving these inclinations: and therefore those ancient kings, beautified with these *conditions*, might be called thereafter Jupiter. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Socrates espoused Xantippe only for her extreme ill *conditions*, above all of that sex. *South.*

5. State; external circumstances.

To us all,
That feel the bruises of the days before,
And suffer the *condition* of these times
To lay an heavy and unequal hand
Upon our humours. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

It was not agreeable unto the *condition* of Paradise, and state of innocence. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Estimate the greatness of this mercy by the *condition* it finds the sinner in, when God vouchsafes it to them. *South's Sermons.*

Did we perfectly know the state of our own *condition*, and what was most proper for us, we might have reason to conclude our prayers not heard, if not answered. *Wake's Preparation.*

This is a principle adapted to every passion and faculty of our nature, to every state and *condition* of our life. *Rogers.*

Some desponding people take the kingdom to be in no *condition* of encouraging so numerous a breed of beggars. *Swift.*

Condition, circumstance, is not the thing;
Bliss is the same in subject as in king.
Pope's Essay on Man.

6. Rank.

I am, in my *condition*,
A prince, Miranda. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

The king himself met with many entertainments, at the charge of particular men, which had been rarely practised till then by the persons of the best *condition*. *Clarendon.*

7. Stipulation; terms of compact.

Condition!
What *condition* can a treaty find
I' th' part that is at mercy? *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

I yield upon *conditions*.—We give none
To traitors: strike him down. *B. Johnson's Cataline.*

He could not defend it above ten days, and must then submit to the worst *conditions* the rebels were like to grant to his person, and to his religion. *Clarendon.*

Many are apt to believe remission of sins, but they believe it without the *condition* of repentance. *Taylor.*

Those barb'rous pirates willingly receive
Conditions, such as we are pleas'd to give. *Waller.*

Make our *conditions* with you captive king.—
Secure me but my solitary cell;
'Tis all I ask him. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

8. The writing in which the terms of agreement are comprised; compact; bond.

Go with me to a notary, seal me there
Your single bond; and in a merry sport,
If you repay me not on such a day,
In such a place, such sum or sums as are
Express'd in the *condition*, let the forfeit
Be nominated. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

To CONDI'TION, kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make terms; to stipulate.

It was *conditioned* between Saturn and Titan, that Saturn should put to death all his male children. *Raleigh's History.*

Small towns, which stand stiff till great shot
Enforce them, by war's law *condition* not. *Donne.*

'Tis one thing, I must confess, to *condition* for a good office, and another thing to do it gratis. *L'Estrange.*

CONDI'TIONAL, kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn-ăl. *adj.* [from *condition.*]

1. By way of stipulation; not absolute; made with limitations; granted on particular terms.

For the use we have his express commandment, for the effect his *conditional* promise; so that, without obedience to the one, there is of the other no assurance. *Hooker.*

Many scriptures, though as to their formal terms they are absolute, yet as to their sense they are *conditional*. *South.*

This strict necessity they simple call;
Another sort there is *conditional*. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. [In grammar and logick.] Expressing some condition or supposition.

CONDI'TIONAL, kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn-ăl. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A limitation. A word not now in use.

He said, if he were sure that young man were king Edward's son, he would never bear arms against him. This case seems hard, both in respect of the *conditional*, and in respect of the other words. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

CONDITIONA'LITY, kŏn-dĭsh-ė-ŏ-năl'ė-tė. *n. s.* [from *conditional.*] The quality of being conditional; limitation by certain terms.

And as this clear proposal of the promises may inspirit our endeavours, so is the *conditionality* most efficacious to necessitate and engage them. *Decay of Piety.*

CONDI'TIONALLY, kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn-ăl-ė. *adv.* [from *conditional.*] With certain limitations; on particular terms; on certain stipulations.

I here entail
The crown to thee, and to thine heirs for ever;
Conditionally, that here thou take an oath
To cease this civil war. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*

A false apprehension understands that positively, which was but *conditionally* expressed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

We see large preferments tendered to him, but *conditionally*, upon his doing wicked offices: conscience shall here, according to its office, interpose and protest. *South.*

CONDI'TIONARY, kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn-ă-rė. *adj.* [from *condition.*] Stipulated.

Would God in mercy dispense with it as a *conditionary*, yet we could not be happy without it, as a natural qualification for heaven. *Norris.*

To CONDI'TIONATE, kŏn-dĭsh'ė-ŏ-nāte. *v. a.* [from *condition.*] To qualify; to regulate.

That ivy ariseth but where it may be supported, we cannot ascribe the same unto any science therein, which suspends and *conditionates* its eruption. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONDI'TIONATE, kŏn-dĭsh'ė-ŏ-nāte. *adj.* [from the verb.] Established on certain terms or conditions.

That which is mistaken to be particular and absolute, duly understood, is general, but *conditionate*; and belongs to none who shall not perform the condition. *Hammond.*

CONDI'TIONED, kŏn-dĭsh'ŭnd. *adj* [from *condition.*] Having qualities or properties good or bad.

The dearest friend to me, the kindest man,
The best *condition'd*. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

To CONDO'LE, kŏn-dōle'. *v. n.* [*condoleo*, Lat.] To lament with those that are in misfortune; to express concern for the miseries of others. It has *with* before the person for whose misfortune we profess grief. It is opposed to *congratulate*.

Your friends would have cause to rejoice, rather than *condole with* you. *Temple.*

I congratulate with the beasts upon this honour done to their king; and must *condole with* us poor mortals, who are rendered incapable of paying our respects. *Addison.*

To CONDO'LE, kŏn-dōle'. *v. a.* To bewail with another.

I come not, Sampson, to *condole* thy chance,
As these perhaps; yet wish it had not been,
Though for no friendly intent. *Milt. Agonistes.*

Why should our poet petition Isis for her safe delivery, and afterwards *condole* her miscarriage? *Dryden.*

CONDO'LEMENT, kŏn-dōle'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *condole*.] Grief; sorrow; mourning.

To persevere
In obstinate *condolement*, is a course
Of impious stubbornness, unmanly grief. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

CONDO'LENCE, kŏn-dō'lĕnse. *n. s.* [*condolance*, Fr.] The expression of grief for the sorrows of another; the civilities and messages of friends upon any loss or misfortune.

The reader will excuse this digression, due by way of *condolence* to my worthy brethren. *Arbuth.*

CONDO'LER, kŏn-dō'lŭr. *n. s.* [from *condole*.] One that joins in lamentation for the misfortunes of another.

CONDONA'TION, kŏn-dō-nā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*condonatio*, Lat.] A pardoning; a forgiving. *Dict.*

To CONDU'CE, kŏn-dūse'. *v. n.* [*conduco*, Lat.] To promote an end; to contribute; to serve to some purpose: followed by *to*.

The boring of holes in that kind of wood, and then laying it abroad, seemeth to *conduce to* make it shine. *Bacon.*

The means and preparations that may *conduce unto* the enterprize. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Every man does love or hate things, according as he apprehends them to *conduce to* this end, or to contradict it. *Tillotson.*

They may *conduce to* farther discoveries for completing the theory of light. *Newton.*

To CONDU'CE, kŏn-dūse'. *v. a.* To conduct; to accompany, in order to shew the way. In this sense I have only found it in the following passage.

He was sent to *conduce* hither the princess Henrietta Maria. *Wotton.*

CONDU'CIBLE, kŏn-dū'sē-bl. *adj.* [*conducibilis*, Lat.] Having the power of conducing; having a tendency to promote or forward: with *to*.

To both, the medium which is most propitious and *conducible*, is air. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Those motions of generations and corruptions, and of the *conducibles thereunto*, are wisely and admirably ordered and contemporated by the rector of all things. *Hale.*

None of these magnetical experiments are sufficient for a perpetual motion, though those kind of qualities seem most *conducible unto* it. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Our Saviour hath enjoined us a reasonable service: all his laws are in themselves *conducible to* the temporal interest of them that observe them. *Bentley.*

CONDU'CIBLENESS, kŏn-dū'sē-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *conducible*.] The quality of contributing to any end. *Dict.*

CONDU'CIVE, kŏn-dū'sĭv. *adj.* [from *conduce*.] That which may contribute; having the power of forwarding or promoting: with *to*.

An action, however *conducive to* the good of our country, will be represented as prejudicial to it. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Those proportions of the good things of this life, which are most consistent with the interests of the soul, are also most *conducive to* our present felicity. *Rogers.*

CONDU'CIVENESS, kŏn-dū'sĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *conducive*.] The quality of conducing.

I mention some examples of the *conduciveness* of the smallness of a body's parts to its fluidity. *Boyle.*

CO'NDUCT, kŏn'dŭkt.[492] *n. s.* [*conduit*, Fr. *con* and *ductus*, Lat.]

1. Management; economy.

Young men, in the *conduct* and manage of actions, embrace more than they can hold, stir more than they can quiet, and fly to the end without consideration of the means. *Bacon.*

How void of reason are our hopes and fears!
What in the *conduct* of our life appears
So well design'd, so luckily begun,
But when we have our wish, we wish undone?
Dryden's Juvenal.

2. The act of leading troops; the duty of a general.

Conduct of armies is a prince's art. *Waller.*

3. Convoy; escort; guard.

His majesty,
Tend'ring my person's safety, hath appointed
This *conduct* to convey me to the Tower.
Shaksp. Richard III.

I was ashamed to ask the king footmen and horsemen, and *conduct* for safeguard against our adversaries. 1 *Esdras.*

4. The act of convoying or guarding.

Some three or four of you,
Go, give him courteous *conduct* to this place.
Shakspeare.

5. A warrant by which a convoy is appointed, or safety is assured.

6. Exact behaviour; regular life.

Though all regard for reputation is not quite laid aside, it is so low, that very few think virtue and *conduct* of absolute necessity for preserving it. *Swift.*

To CONDU'CT, kŏn-dŭkt'. *v. a.* [*conduire*, Fr.]

1. To lead; to direct; to accompany, in order to shew the way.

I shall strait *conduct* you to a hill side, where I will point you out the right path. *Milton on Education.*

O may thy pow'r, propitious still to me,
Conduct my steps to find the fatal tree,
In this deep forest! *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To usher, and to attend in civility.

Pray receive them nobly, and *conduct* them
Into our presence. *Shaksp. Henry* VIII.

Aseanius bids them be *conducted* in. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. To manage; as, *to* conduct *an affair*.

4. To head an army; to lead and order troops.

CONDUCTI'TIOUS, kŏn-dŭk-tĭsh'ŭs. *adj.* [*conductitius*, Lat.] Hired; employed for wages.

The persons were neither titularies nor perpetual curates, but intirely *conductitious*, and removable at pleasure. *Ayliffe.*

CONDU'CTOR, kŏn-dŭk'tŭr.[418] *n. s.* [from *conduct*.]

1. A leader; one who shews another the way by accompanying him.

Shame of change, and fear of future ill;
And zeal, the blind *conductor* of the will. *Dryd.*

2. A chief; a general.

Who is *conductor* of his people?—
As 'tis said, the bastard son of Glo'ster. *Shaksp.*

3. A manager; a director.

If he did not entirely project the union and regency, none will deny him to have been the chief *conductor* in both. *Addison.*

4. An instrument to put up into the bladder, to direct the knife in cutting for the stone. *Quincy.*

CONDU'CTRESS, kŏn-dŭk'trĕs. *n. s.* [from *conduct*.] A woman that directs; directress.

CO'NDUIT, kŭn'dĭt.[165 341] *n. s.* [*conduit*, French.]

1. A canal of pipes for the conveyance of water; an aqueduct.

Water, in *conduit* pipes, can rise no higher
Than the well head from whence it first doth spring.
Davies.

This face of mine is hid
In sap consuming winter's drizzled snow,
And all the *conduits* of my blood froze up. *Shak.*

God is the fountain of honour; and the *conduit*, by which he conveys it to the sons of men, are virtuous and generous practices. *South.*

These organs are the nerves which are the *conduits* to convey them from without to their audience in the brain. *Locke.*

Wise nature likewise, they suppose,
Has drawn two *conduits* down our nose. *Prior.*

2. The pipe or cock at which water is drawn.

I charge and command, that the *conduit* run nothing but claret wine. *Shaksp. Henry* VI.

CONDUPLICA'TION, kŏn-dū-plē-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*conduplicatio*, Lat.] A doubling; a duplicate.

CONE, kōne. *n. s.* [κωνος. Τα κωνα βασις κυκλος ἐστι. *Aristotle.*] A solid body, of which the base is a circle, and which ends in a point.

CO'NEY, kŭn'nē. See CONY.

To CONFA'BULATE, kŏn-fāb'ū-lāte. *v. n.* [*confabulo*, Lat.] To talk easily or carelessly together; to chat; to prattle.

CONFABULA'TION, kŏn-fāb-ū-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*confabulatio*, Lat.] Easy conversation; cheerful and careless talk.

CONFA'BULATORY, kŏn-fāb'ū-lā-tŭr-ē.[512] *adj.* [from *confabulate*.] Belonging to talk or prattle.

CONFARREA'TION, kŏn-fār-rē-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*confarreatio*, Lat. from *far*, corn.] The solemnization of marriage by eating bread together.

By the antient laws of Romulus, the wife was by *confarreation* joined to the husband. *Ayliffe's Par.*

To CO'NFECT, kŏn-fĕkt'. *v. a.* [*confectus*, Lat.] To make up into sweetmeats; to preserve with sugar. It seems now corrupted into *comfit*.

CO'NFECT, kŏn'fĕkt. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A sweetmeat.

At supper eat a pippin roasted, and sweetened with sugar of roses and carraway *confects*.
Harvey on Consumptions.

CONFE'CTION, kŏn-fĕk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*confectio*, Lat.]

1. A preparation of fruit, or juice of fruit, with sugar; a sweetmeat.

Hast thou not learn'd me to preserve? yea so,
That our great king himself doth woo me oft
For my *confections*? *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

They have in Turky and the East certain *confections*, which they call servets, which are like to candied conserves, and are made of sugar and lemons. *Bacon's Natural History.*

He saw him devour fish and flesh, swallow wines and spices, *confections* and fruits of numberless sweets and flavours. *Addison.*

2. An assemblage of different ingredients; a composition; a mixture.

Of best things then, what world shall yield *confection*
To liken her? *Shaksp.*

There will be a new *confection* of mould, which perhaps will alter the seed. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

CONFE'CTIONARY, kŏn-fĕk'shŭn-ā-rē. *n. s.* [from *confection*.] One whose trade is to make sweetmeats.

Myself,
Who had the world as my *confectionary*,
The mouths, the tongues, the eyes, the hearts of men
At duty, more than I could frame employments.
Shaksp.

CONFE'CTIONER, kŏn-fĕk'shŭn-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *confection*.] One whose trade is to make confections or sweetmeats.

Nature's *confectioner*, the bee,
Whose suckers are moist alchimy,
The still of his refining mold
Minting the garden into gold. *Cleaveland.*

Confectioners make much use of whites of eggs. *Boyle.*

CONFE'DERACY, kŏn-fĕd'ĕr-ā-sē. *n. s.* [*confederation*, Fr. *fœdus*, Lat.] A league; a contract by which several persons or bodies of men engage to support each other; union; engagement; federal compact.

What *confederacy* have you with the traitors?
Shaksp. King Lear.

Judas sent them to Rome, to make a league of amity and *confederacy* with them. 1 *Macc.* viii. 17.

Virgil has a whole *confederacy* against him, and I must endeavour to defend him. *Dryden.*

The friendships of the world are oft
Confederacies in vice, or leagues of pleasure.
Addison.

An avaricious man in office is in *confederacy* with the whole clan of his district, or dependance; which, in modern terms of art, is called to live and let live. *Swift.*

To CONFE'DERATE, kŏn-fĕd'ĕr-āte.[91] *v. a.* [*confederer*, Fr.] To join in a league; to unite; to ally.

They were *confederated* with Charles's enemy.
Knolles.

With these the Piercies them *confederate*,
And as three heads conjoin in one intent. *Daniel.*

To CONFE'DERATE, kŏn-fĕd'ĕr-āte. *v. n.* To league; to unite in a league.

By words men come to know one another's minds; by those they covenant and *confederate*.
South.

It is a *confederating* with him to whom the sacrifice is offered. *Atterbury.*

CONFE'DERATE, kŏn-fĕd'ĕr-āte.[91] *adj.* [from the verb.] United in league.

For they have consulted together with one consent: they are *confederate* against thee.
Psalm lxxxiii. 5.

All the swords
In Italy, and her *confederate* arms,
Could not have made this peace. *Shaksp.*

While the mind of man looketh upon second causes scattered, it may sometimes rest in them, and go no farther; but when it beholdeth the chain of them *confederate* and linked together, it must need fly to providence and deity. *Bacon.*

Oh race *confed'rate* into crimes, that prove
Triumphant o'er th' eluded rage of Jove!
Pope's Statius.

In a *confederate* war, it ought to be considered which party has the deepest share in the quarrel.
Swift.

CONFE'DERATE, kŏn-fĕd'ĕr-āte. *n. s.* [from the verb.] One who engages to support another; an ally.

Sir Edmond Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more *confederates*, are in arms.
Shaksp. Richard III.

We still have fresh recruits in store,
If our *confederates* can afford us more.
Dryden's Æneid.

CONFEDERA'TION, kŏn-fĕd-ĕr-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*confederation*, Fr.] League; compact of mutual support: alliance.

The three princes enter into some strict league and *confederation* amongst themselves. *Bacon.*

Nor can those *confederations* or designs be durable, when subjects make bankrupt of their allegiance. *King Charles.*

To CONFE'R, kŏn-fĕr'. *v. n.* [*confero*, Lat. *conferer*, Fr.] To discourse with another upon a stated subject; to ventilate any question by oral discussion; to converse solemnly; to talk gravely together; to compare sentiments.

You will hear us *confer* of this, and by an auricular assurance have your satisfaction.
Shaksp. King Lear.

Reading makes a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man; and therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he *confer* little, he had need have a present wit; and if he read little, he had need have much cunning, to seem to know that he doth not. *Bacon.*

When they had commanded them to go aside out of the council, they *conferred* among themselves.
Acts, iv. 15.

He was thought to *confer* with the Lord Colepeper upon the subject; but had some particular thoughts, upon which he then *conferred* with nobody.
Clarendon.

The Christian princess in her tent *confers*
With fifty of your learn'd philosophers,
Whom with such eloquence she does persuade,
That they are captives to her reasons made.
Dryden's Tyrannic Love.

To CONFE'R, kŏn-fĕr'. *v. a.*

1. To compare; to examine by comparison with other things of the same kind.

The words in the eighth verse, *conferred* with the same words in the twentieth, make it manifest.
Raleigh.

If we *confer* these observations with others of the like nature, we may find cause to rectify the general opinion. *Boyle.*

Pliny *conferring* his authors, and comparing their works together, found those that went before transcribed by those that followed. *Brown.*

2. To give; to bestow; with *on* before him who receives the gift.

Rest to the limbs, and quiet I *confer*
On troubled minds. *Waller.*

The *conferring* this honour *upon* him would increase the credit he had. *Clarendon.*

Coronation to a king, *confers* no royal authority *upon* him. *South.*

There is not the least intimation in scripture of this privilege *conferred upon* the Roman church.
Tillotson.

Thou *conferrest* the benefits, and he receives them; the first produces love, and the last ingratitude. *Arbuthnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

3. To contribute; to conduce: with *to*.

The closeness and compactness of the parts resting together, doth much *confer to* the strength of the union. *Glanville.*

CO'NFERENCE, kŏn'fĕr-ĕnse.[503] *n. s.* [*conference*, Fr.]

1. The act of conversing on serious subjects; formal discourse; oral discussion of any question.

I shall grow skilful in country matters, if I have often *conference* with your servant. *Sidney.*

Sometime they deliver it, whom privately zeal and piety moveth to be instructors of others by *conference*; sometime of them it is taught, whom the church hath called to the public, either reading thereof, or interpreting. *Hooker.*

What passion hangs these weights upon my tongue!
I cannot speak to her; yet she urg'd *conference*.
Shaksp.

2. An appointed meeting for discussing some point by personal debate.

3. Comparison; examination of different things by comparison of each with other.

Our diligence must search out all helps and furtherances, which scriptures, councils, laws, and the mutual *conference* of all men's collections and observations, may afford. *Hooker.*

The *conference* of these two places, containing so excellent a piece of learning as this, expressed by so worthy a wit as Tully's was, must needs bring on pleasure to him that maketh true account of learning. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

CONFE'RRER, kŏn-fĕr'ŭr. *n. s.* [from *confer*.]

1. He that converses.

2. He that bestows.

To CONFE'SS, kŏn-fĕs'. *v. a.* [*confesser*, Fr. *confiteor*, *confessum*, Lat.]

1. To acknowledge a crime; to own a failure.

He doth in some sort *confess* it.——If it be *confessed*, it is not redressed.
Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.

Human faults with human grief *confess*;
'Tis thou art chang'd. *Prior.*

2. It has *of* before the thing confessed, when it is used reciprocally.

Confess thee freely *of* thy sin;
For to deny each article with oath,
Cannot remove nor choke the strong conception.
Shaksp. Othello.

3. To disclose the state of the conscience to the priest, in order to repentance and pardon.

If our sin be only against God, yet to *confess* it to his minister may be of good use.
Wake's Preparation for Death.

4. It is used with the reciprocal pronoun.

Our beautiful votary took the opportunity of *confessing herself* to this celebrated father.
Addison's Spectator.

5. To hear the confession of a penitent, as a priest.

6. To own; to avow; to profess; not to deny.

Whosoever therefore shall *confess* me before men, him will I *confess* also before my Father which is in heaven; but whosoever shall deny me before men, him will I also deny before my Father which is in heaven. *Matt.* x. 32, 33.

7. To grant; not to dispute.

If that the king
Have any way your good deserts forgot,
Which he *confesseth* to be manifold,
He bids you name your griefs. *Shaksp.*

They may have a clear view of good, great and

confessed good, without being concerned, if they can make up their happiness without it. *Locke.*

8. To shew; to prove; to attest.

Tall thriving trees *confess'd* the fruitful mold;
The redd'ning apple ripens here to gold. *Pope.*

9. It is used in a loose and unimportant sense, by way of introduction, or as an affirmative form of speech.

I must *confess* I was most pleased with a beautiful prospect, that none of them have mentioned. *Addison on Italy.*

To CONFE'SS, kŏn-fĕs'. *v. n.* To make confession; to disclose; to reveal: as, *he is gone to the priest to* confess.

CONFE'SSEDLY, kŏn-fĕs'sĕd-lē.[364] *adv.* [from *confessed.*] Avowedly; indisputably; undeniably.

Labour is *confessedly* a great part of the curse, and therefore no wonder if men fly from it. *South.*

Great geniuses, like great ministers, though they are *confessedly* the first in the commonwealth of letters, must be envied and calumniated. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

CONFE'SSION, kŏn-fĕsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [from *confess.*]

1. The acknowledgment of a crime; the discovery of one's own guilt.

Your engaging me first in this adventure of the Moxa, and desiring the story of it from me, is like giving one the torture, and then asking his *confession*, which is hard usage. *Temple.*

2. The act of disburdening the conscience to a priest.

You will have little opportunity to practise such a *confession*, and should therefore supply the want of it by a due performance of it to God. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

3. Profession; avowal.

Who, before Pontius Pilate, witnessed a good *confession?* 1 *Tim.* vi. 13.

If there be one amongst the fair'st of Greece,
That loves his mistress more than in *confession*,
And dare avow her beauty and her worth
In other arms than hers; to him this challenge. *Shakspeare.*

4. A formulary in which the articles of faith are comprised.

CONFE'SSIONAL, kŏn-fĕsh'ŭn-ăl. *n. s.* [Fr.] The seat or box in which the confessor sits to hear the declarations of his penitents.

In one of the churches I saw a pulpit and *confessional*, very finely inlaid with lapis-lazuli. *Addison on Italy.*

CONFE'SSIONARY, kŏn-fĕsh'ŭn-ă-rē. *n. s.* [*confessionaire*, Fr.] The confession-chair or seat, where the priest sits to hear confessions. *Dict.*

CONFE'SSOR, kŏn'fĕs-sŭr. *n. s.* [*confesseur*, Fr.]

1. One who makes profession of his faith in the face of danger. He who dies for religion, is a martyr; he who suffers for it, is a confessor.

The doctrine in the thirty-nine articles is so orthodoxly settled, as cannot be questioned without danger to our religion, which hath been sealed with the blood of so many martyrs and *confessors.* *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Was not this an excellent *confessor* at least, if not a martyr, in this cause? *Stillingfleet.*

The patience and fortitude of a martyr or *confessor* lie concealed in the flourishing times of Christianity. *Addison's Spectator.*

It was the assurance of a resurrection that gave patience to the *confessor*, and courage to the martyr. *Rogers.*

2. He that hears confessions, and prescribes rules and measures of penitence.

See that Claudio
Be executed by nine to-morrow morning:
Bring him his *confessor*, let him be prepar'd;
For that's the utmost of his pilgrimage. *Shaksp.*

If you find any sin that lies heavy upon you, disburthen yourself of it into the bosom of your *confessor*, who stands between God and you to pray for you. *Taylor.*

One must be trusted; and he thought her fit,
As passing prudent, and a parlous wit:
To this sagacious *confessor* he went,
And told her. *Dryden's Wife of Bath.*

3. He who confesses his crimes. *Dict.*

CONFE'ST, kŏn-fĕst'.[360] *adj.* [a poetical word for *confessed.*] Open; known; acknowledged; not concealed; not disputed; apparent.

But wherefore should I seek,
Since the perfidious author stands *confest?*
This villain has traduc'd me. *Rowe's Royal Conv.*

CONFE'STLY, kŏn-fĕst'lē.[364] *adv.* [from *confest.*] Undisputably; evidently; without doubt or concealment.

They address to that principle which is *confestly* predominant in our nature. *Decay of Piety.*

CONFI'CIENT, kŏn-fĭsh'ĕnt. *adj.* [*conficiens*, Lat.] That causes or procures; effective. *Dict.*

CO'NFIDANT, kŏn-fē-dănt'. *n. s.* [*confident*, Fr.] A person trusted with private affairs, commonly with affairs of love.

Martin composed his billet-doux, and entrusted it to his *confidant.* *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To CONFI'DE, kŏn-fīde'. *v. n.* [*confido*, Lat.] To trust in; to put trust in.

He alone won't betray, in whom none will *confide.* *Congreve.*

CO'NFIDENCE, kŏn'fē-dĕnse. *n. s.* [*confidentia*, Lat.]

1. Firm belief of another's integrity or veracity; reliance.

Society is built upon trust, and trust upon *confidence* of one another's integrity. *South.*

2. Trust in his own abilities or fortune; security: opposed to *dejection* or *timidity.*

Alas, my lord,
Your wisdom is consum'd in *confidence:*
Do not go forth to-day. *Shaksp. Julius Cæsar.*

His times being rather prosperous than calm, had raised his *confidence* by success. *Bac. Hen.* VII.

He had an ambition and vanity, and a *confidence* in himself, which sometimes intoxicated, and transported, and exposed him. *Clarendon.*

3. Vitious boldness; false opinion of his own excellencies: opposed to *modesty.*

These fervent reprehenders of things established by public authority, are always confident and bold-spirited men; but their *confidence*, for the most part, riseth from too much credit given to their own wits, for which cause they are seldom free from errors. *Hooker's Dedication.*

4. Consciousness of innocence; honest boldness; firmness of integrity.

Beloved, if our heart condemn us not, then have we confidence towards God. 1 *John*, iii. 21.

Be merciful unto them which have not the *confidence* of good works. 2 *Esd.* viii. 36.

Just *confidence*, and native righteousness,
And honour. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

5. That which gives or causes confidence, boldness, or security.

CO'NFIDENT, kŏn'fē-dĕnt. *adj.* [from *confide.*]

1. Assured beyond doubt.

He is so sure and *confident* of his particular election, as to resolve he can never fall. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

I am *confident*, that very much may be done towards the improvement of philosophy. *Boyle.*

2. Positive; affirmative; dogmatical: as, a *confident* talker.

3. Secure of success; without fear of miscarriage.

Both valiant, as men despising death; both *confident*, as unwonted to be overcome. *Sidney.*

Douglas and the Hotspur, both together,
Are *confident* against the world in arms. *Shaksp.*

Be not *confident* in a plain way. *Eccl.* xxxii. 21.

People forget how little they know, when they grow *confident* upon any present state of things. *South.*

4. Without suspicion; trusting without limits.

He, true knight,
No lesser of her honour *confident*,
Than I did truly find her, stakes this ring. *Shaksp.*

Rome, be as just and gracious unto me,
As I am *confident* and kind to thee. *Shakspeare.*

5. Bold to a vice; elated with false opinion of his own excellencies; impudent.

CO'NFIDENT, kŏn'fē-dĕnt. *n. s.* [from *confide.*] One trusted with secrets.

If ever it comes to this, that a man can say of his *confident*, he would have deceived me, he has said enough. *South.*

You love me for no other end,
But to become my *confident* and friend;
As such, I keep no secret from your sight. *Dryden.*

CO'NFIDENTLY, kŏn'fē-dĕnt-lē. *adv.* [from *confident.*]

1. Without doubt; without fear of miscarriage.

We shall not be ever the less likely to meet with success, if we do not expect it too *confidently.* *Atterbury.*

2. With firm trust.

The maid becomes a youth; no more delay
Your vows, but look, and *confidently* pay. *Dryden.*

3. Without appearance of doubt; without suspecting any failure or deficiency; positively; dogmatically.

Many men least of all know what they themselves most *confidently* boast. *Ben Jonson.*

It is strange how the ancients took up experiments upon credit, and yet did build great matters upon them: the observation of some of the best of them, delivered *confidently*, is, that a vessel filled with ashes will receive the like quantity of water as if it had been empty; this is utterly untrue. *Bacon.*

Every fool may believe, and pronounce *confidently*; but wise men will conclude firmly. *South.*

CO'NFIDENTNESS, kŏn'fē-dĕnt-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *confident.*] Favourable opinion of one's own powers; assurance. *Dict.*

CONFIGURA'TION, kŏn-fĭg-ū-rā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*configuration*, Fr.]

1. The form of the various parts of any thing, as they are adapted to each other.

The different effects of fire and water, which we call heat and cold, result from the so differing *configuration* and agitation of their particles. *Glanville.*

No other account can be given of the different animal secretions, than the different *configuration* and action of the solid parts. *Arbuthnot.*

There is no plastick virtue concerned in shaping them, but the *configurations* of the particles whereof they consist. *Woodward.*

2. The face of the horoscope, according to the aspects of the planets towards each other at any time.

To CONFI'GURE, kŏn-fĭg'ūre. *v. a.* [from

figura, Lat.] To dispose into any form, by adaptation.

Mother earth brought forth legs, arms, and other members of the body, scattered and distinct, at their full growth; which coming together, cementing, and so *configuring* themselves into human shape, made lusty men. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CO'NFINE, kŏn'fine.[110] [492] *n. s.* [*confinis*, Lat. It had formerly the accent on the last syllable.] Common boundary; border; edge.

Here in these *confines* slily have I lurk'd,
To watch the waining of mine enemies. *Shaksp.*

You are old:
Nature in you stands on the very verge
Of her *confine*. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

The *confines* of the river Niger, where the negroes are, are well watered. *Bacon.*

'Twas ebbing darkness, past the noon of night,
And Phosphor on the *confines* of the light. *Dryden.*

The idea of duration, equal to a revolution of the sun, is applicable to duration, where no motion was; as the idea of a foot, taken from bodies here, to distances beyond the *confines* of the world, where are no bodies. *Locke.*

Co'NFINE, kŏn'fine. *adj.* [*confinis*, Lat.] Bordering upon; beginning where the other ends; having one common boundary.

To CONFI'NE, kŏn-fine'. *v. n.* To border upon; to touch on different territories, or regions: it has *with* or *on*.

Half lost, I seek
What readiest path leads where your gloomy bounds
Confine with heav'n. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Full in the midst of this created space,
Betwixt heav'n, earth and skies, there stands a place
Confining on all three. *Dryden.*

To CONFI'NE, kŏn-fine'. *v. a.* [*confiner*, Fr. *confinis*, Lat.]

1. To bound; to limit: as, he *confines* his subject by a rigorous definition.
2. To shut up; to imprison; to immure; to restrain within certain limits.

I'll not over the threshold.——
——Fy, you *confine* yourself most unreasonably: come, you must go visit the good lady. *Shakspeare.*

I had been
As broad and gen'ral as the casing air;
But now I'm cabbin'd, cribb'd, *confin'd*, bound in. *Shakspeare.*

3. To restrain; to tie up to.

Children, permitted the freedom of both hands, do oft times *confine* unto the left, and are not without great difficulty restrained from it. *Brown.*

Make one man's fancies, or failings, *confining* laws to others, and convey them as such to their succeeders. *Boyle.*

Where honour or where conscience does not bind,
No other tie shall shackle me;
Slave to myself I will not be;
Nor shall my future actions be *confin'd*
By my own present mind. *Cowley.*

If the gout continue, I *confine* myself wholly to the milk diet. *Temple.*

He is to *confine* himself to the compass of numbers, and the slavery of rhime. *Dryden.*

CONFI'NELESS, kŏn-fine'lĕs. *adj.* [from *confine*.] Boundless; unlimited; unbounded; without end.

Esteem him as a lamb, being compar'd
With my *confineless* harms. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

CONFI'NEMENT, kŏn-fine'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *confine*.] Imprisonment; incarceration; restraint of liberty.

Our hidden foes
Now joyful from their long *confinement* rose. *Dryd.*

The mind hates restraint, and is apt to fancy itself under *confinement* when the sight is pent up. *Addison.*

As to the numbers who are under restraint, people do not seem so much surprised at the *confinement* of some, as the liberty of others. *Addison.*

CONFI'NER, kŏn-fi'nŭr. *n. s.* [from *confine*.]

1. A borderer; one that lives upon confines; one that inhabits the extreme parts of a country.

The senate hath stirr'd up the *confiners*. *Shaksp.*

Happy *confiners* you of other lands,
That shift your soil. *Daniel's Civil War.*

2. A near neighbour.

Though gladness and grief be opposite in nature, yet they are such neighbours and *confiners* in art, that the least touch of a pencil will translate a crying into a laughing face. *Wotton.*

3. One which touches upon two different regions.

The participles or *confiners* between plants and living creatures are such as have no local motion: such as oysters. *Bacon.*

CONFI'NITY, kŏn-fin'ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*confinitas*, Lat.] Nearness; neighbourhood; contiguity. *Dict.*

To CONFI'RM, kŏn-fĕrm'.[108] *v. a.* [*confirmo*, Lat.]

1. To put past doubt by new evidence.

The testimony of Christ was *confirmed* in you. 1 *Cor.* i. 6.

So was his will
Pronounc'd among the gods, and by an oath,
Which shook heav'n's whole circumference, *confirm'd*. *Milton.*

Whilst all the stars that round her burn,
And all the planets in their turn,
Confirm the tidings as they roll,
And spread the truth from pole to pole. *Addison.*

2. To settle; to establish either persons or things.

I *confirm* thee in the high priesthood, and appoint thee ruler. 1 *Mac.* xi. 57.

Confirm the crown to me and to mine heirs. *Shak.*

3. To fix; to radicate.

Fernelius never cured a *confirmed* pox without it. *Wiseman.*

4. To complete; to perfect.

He only liv'd but till he was a man;
The which no sooner had his prowess *confirm'd*,
But like a man he died. *Shakspeare.*

5. To strengthen by new solemnities or ties.

That treaty, so prejudicial, ought to have been remitted rather than *confirmed*. *Swift.*

6. To settle or strengthen in resolution, or purpose, or opinion.

Confirm'd then I resolve,
Adam shall share with me in bliss or woe. *Milton.*

They in their state though firm, stood more *confirm'd*. *Milton.*

Believe and be *confirm'd*. *Milton.*

7. To admit to the full privileges of a Christian, by imposition of hands.

Those which are thus *confirmed*, are thereby supposed to be fit for admission to the sacrament. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

CONFI'RMABLE, kŏn-fĕr'mâ-bl. *adj.* [from *confirm*.] That which is capable of incontestible evidence.

It may receive a spurious inmate, as is *confirmable* by many examples. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

CONFIRMA'TION, kŏn-fĕr-mâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *confirm*.]

1. The act of establishing any thing or person; settlement; establishment.

Embrace and love this man.———
——With brother's love I do it.—
——And let heav'n
Witness how dear I hold this *confirmation*! *Shaksp.*

2. Evidence by which any thing is ascertained; additional proof.

A false report hath
Honour'd with *confirmation* your great judgment. *Shakspeare.*

The sea-captains answered, that they would perform his command; and, in *confirmation* thereof, promised not to do any thing which beseemed not valiant men. *Knolles's Hist.*

3. Proof; convincing testimony.

Wanting frequent *confirmation* in a matter so confirmable, their affirmation carrieth but slow persuasion. *Brown.*

The arguments brought by Christ for the *confirmation* of his doctrine, were in themselves sufficient. *South.*

4. An ecclesiastical rite.

What is prepared for in catechising, is, in the next place, performed by *confirmation*; a most profitable usage of the church, transcribed from the practice of the apostles, which consists in two parts: the child's undertaking, in his own name, every part of the baptismal vow, (having first approved himself to understand it); and to that purpose, that he may more solemnly enter this obligation, bringing some godfather with him, not now (as in baptism) as his procurator to undertake for him, but as a witness to testify his entering this obligation. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

CONFIRMA'TOR, kŏn-fĕr-mâ'tŭr. *n. s.* [from *confirmo*, Lat.] An attester; he that puts a matter past doubt.

There wants herein the definitive *confirmator*, and test of things uncertain, the sense of man. *Brown.*

CONFI'RMATORY, kŏn-fĕrm'â-tŭr-è.[512] *adj.* [from *confirm*.] Giving additional testimony; establishing with new force.

CONFI'RMEDNESS, kŏn-fĕrm'ĕd-nĕs.[365] *n. s.* [from *confirmed*.] Confirmed state; radication.

If the difficulty arise from the *confirmedness* of habit, every resistance weakens the habit, abates the difficulty. *Decay of Piety.*

CONFI'RMER, kŏn-fĕrm'ŭr. *n. s.* [from *confirm*.] One that confirms; one that produces evidence or strength; an attester; an establisher.

Be these sad sighs *confirmers* of thy words?
Then speak again. *Shaksp. King John.*

The oath of a lover is no stronger than the word of a tapster: they are both the *confirmers* of false reckonings. *Shaksp.*

CONFI'SCABLE, kŏn-fĭs'kâ-bl. *adj.* [from *confiscate*.] Liable to forfeiture.

To CONFI'SCATE, kŏn-fĭs'kâte. *v. a.* [*confiscare*, *confisquer*, i. e. *in publicum addicere*; from *fiscus*, which originally signifieth a hamper, pannier, basket, or freil; but metonymically the emperor's treasure, because it was anciently kept in such hampers. *Cowell.*] To transfer private property to the prince or publick, by way of penalty for an offence.

It was judged that he should be banished, and his whole estate *confiscated* and seized, and his houses pulled down. *Bacon.*

Whatever fish the vulgar fry excel,
Belong to Cæsar, wheresoe'er they swim,
By their own worth *confiscated* to him. *Dryden.*

CONFI'SCATE, kŏn-fĭs'kâte. *adj.* [from the verb.] Transferred to the public as forfeit. The accent in *Shakspeare* is on the first syllable.

Thy lands and goods

Are, by the laws of Venice, *confiscate*
Unto the state of Venice. *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.*

CONFISCA'TION, kŏn-fĭs-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *confiscate.*] The act of transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to public use.

It was in every man's eye, what great forfeitures and *confiscations* he had at that present to help himself. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

CO'NFITENT, kŏn'fĕ-tĕnt. *n. s.* [*confitens*, Lat.] One confessing; one who confesses his faults.

A wide difference there is between a mere *confitent* and a true penitent. *Decay of Piety.*

CO'NFITURE, kŏn'fĕ-tshŭre.[461] *n. s.* [Fr. from *confectura*, Lat.] A sweetmeat; a confection; a comfit.

It is certain, that there be some houses wherein *confitures* and pies will gather mould more than in others. *Bacon.*

We contain a *confiture* house, where we make all sweetmeats, dry and moist, and divers pleasant wines. *Bacon.*

To CONFI'X, kŏn-fĭks'. *v. a.* [*configo*, *confixum*, Lat.] To fix down; to fasten.

As this is true,
Let me in safety raise me from my knees;
Or else for ever be *confixed* here,
A marble monument! *Shakspeare.*

CONFLA'GRANT, kŏn-flā'grănt. *adj* [*conflagrans*, Lat.] Burning together; involved in a general fire.

Then raise
From the *conflagrant* mass, purg'd and refin'd
New heav'ns, new earth. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

CONFLAGRA'TION, kŏn-flă-grā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*conflagratio*, Lat.]

1. A general fire spreading over a large space.

The opinion deriveth the complexion from the deviation of the sun, and the *conflagration* of all things under Phæton. *Brown's Vul. Errours.*

Next o'er the plains, where ripen'd harvests grow,
The running *conflagration* spreads below. *Addison.*

Mankind hath had a gradual increase, notwithstanding what floods and *conflagrations*, and the religious profession of celibacy, may have interrupted. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. It is generally taken for the fire which shall consume this world at the consummation of things.

CONFLA'TION, kŏn-flā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*conflatum*, Lat.]

1. The act of blowing many instruments together.

The sweetest harmony is, when every part or instrument is not heard by itself, but a *conflation* of them all. *Bacon.*

2. A casting or melting of metal.

CONFLE'XURE, kŏn-flĕk'shŭre.[452] *n. s.* [*conflexura*, Lat.] A bending or turning.

To CONFLI'CT, kŏn-flĭkt'. *v. n.* [*confligo*, Lat.] To strive; to contest; to fight; to struggle; to contend; to encounter; to engage: properly by striking against one another.

Bare unhoused trunks,
To the *conflicting* elements expos'd,
Answer meer nature. *Shak. Timon.*

You shall hear under the earth a horrible thundering of fire and water *conflicting* together. *Bacon.*

A man would be content to strive with himself, and *conflict* with great difficulties, in hopes of a mighty reward. *Tillotson.*

Lash'd into foam, the fierce *conflicting* brine
Seems o'er a thousand raging waves to burn. *Thomson.*

CO'NFLICT, kŏn'flĭkt.[492] *n. s.* [*conflictus*, Lat.]

1. A violent collision, or opposition, of two substances.

Pour dephlegmed spirit of vinegar upon salt of tartar, and there will be such a *conflict* or ebullition, as if there were scarce two more contrary bodies in nature. *Boyle.*

2. A combat; a fight between two. It is seldom used of a general battle.

The luckless *conflict* with the giant stout,
Wherein captiv'd, of life or death he stood in doubt. *Spenser.*

It is my father's face,
Whom in this *conflict* I unawares have kill'd. *Shakspeare.*

3. Contest; strife; contention.

There is a kind of merry war betwixt signior Benedick and her: they never meet but there's a skirmish of wit between them.—Alas! he gets nothing by that. In our last *conflict*, four of his five wits went halting off. *Shaksp.*

4. Struggle; agony; pang.

No assurance touching victories can make present *conflicts* so sweet and easy, but nature will shrink from them. *Hooker.*

If he attempt this great change, with what labour and *conflict* must he accomplish it! *Rogers.*

He perceiv'd
Th' unequal *conflict* then, as angels look
On dying saints. *Thomson's Summer.*

CO'NFLUENCE, kŏn'flŭ-ĕnse. *n. s.* [*confluo*, Lat.]

1. The junction or union of several streams.

Nimrod, who usurped dominion over the rest, sat down in the very *confluence* of all those rivers which watered Paradise. *Raleigh's Hist.*

Bagdet is beneath the *confluence* of Tigris and Euphrates. *Brerewood on Languages.*

In the veins, innumerable little rivulets have their *confluence* into the great vein, the common channel of the blood. *Bentley.*

2. The act of crowding to a place.

You see this *confluence*, this great flood of visitors. *Shakspeare.*

Some come to make merry, because of the *confluence* of all sorts. *Bacon.*

You had found by experience the trouble of all men's *confluence*, and for all matters to yourself. *Bacon to Villiers.*

3. A concourse; a multitude crowded into one place.

This will draw a *confluence* of people from all parts of the country. *Temple.*

4. Collection; concurrence.

We may there be instructed how to rate all goods by those that will concentre into the felicity we shall possess, which shall be made up of the *confluence*, perfection, and perpetuity of all true joys. *Boyle.*

CO'NFLUENT, kŏn'flŭ-ĕnt. *adj.* [*confluens*, Lat.] Running one into another; meeting.

At length, to make their various currents one,
The congregated floods together run:
These *confluent* streams make some great river's head,
By stores still melting and descending fed. *Blackmore.*

CO'NFLUX, kŏn'flŭks. *n. s.* [*confluxio*, Lat.]

1. The union of several currents; concourse.

Knots, by the *conflux* of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine and divert his grain *Shaksp.*

2. Crowd; multitude collected.

He quickly, by the general *conflux* and concourse of the whole people, streightened his quarters. *Clarendon.*

To the gates cast round thine eye, and see
What *conflux* issuing forth, or ent'ring in. *Milton.*

CONFO'RM, kŏn-fôrm'. *adj.* [*conformis*, Lat.] Assuming the same form; wearing the same form; resembling.

Variety of tunes doth dispose the spirits to variety of passions *conform* unto them. *Bacon.*

To CONFO'RM, kŏn-fôrm'. *v. a.* [*conformo*, Lat.] To reduce to the like appearance, shape, or manner, with something else: with *to*.

Then followed that most natural effect of *conforming* one's self *to* that which she did like. *Sidney.*

The apostles did *conform* the Christians, as much as might be, according to the pattern of the Jews. *Hooker.*

Demand of them wherefore they *conform* not themselves *unto* the order of the church? *Hooker.*

To CONFO'RM, kŏn-fôrm'. *v. n.* To comply with; to yield: with *to*.

Among mankind so few there are,
Who will *conform to* philosophick fare. *Dryden.*

CONFO'RMABLE, kŏn-fôr'mă-bl. *adj.* [from *conform.*]

1. Having the same form; using the same manners; agreeing either in exterior or moral characters; similar; resembling.

The Gentiles were not made *conformable* unto the Jews, in that which was to cease at the coming of Christ. *Hooker.*

2. It has commonly *to* before that with which there is agreement.

He gives a reason *conformable* to the principles. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Sometimes *with*, not improperly; but *to* is used with the verb.

The fragments of Sappho give us a taste of her way of writing, perfectly *conformable with* that character we find of her. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. Agreeable; suitable; not opposite; consistent.

Nature is very consonant and *conformable to* herself. *Newton.*

The productions of a great genius, with many lapses, are preferable to the works of an inferiour author, scrupulously exact, and *conformable to* all the rules of correct writing. *Addison.*

5. Compliant; ready to follow directions; submissive; peaceable; obsequious.

I've been to you a true and humble wife,
At all time to your will *conformable*. *Shakspeare.*

For all the kingdoms of the earth to yield themselves willingly *conformable*, in whatever should be required, it was their duty. *Hooker.*

Such delusions are reformed by a *conformable* devotion, and the well-tempered zeal of the true Christian spirit. *Spratt.*

CONFO'RMABLY, kŏn-fôr'mă-blĕ. *adv.* [from *conformable.*] With conformity; agreeably; suitably: it has *to*.

So a man observe the agreement of his own imaginations, and talk *conformably*, it is all certainty. *Locke.*

I have treated of the sex *conformably to* this definition. *Addison.*

CONFORMA'TION, kŏn-fôr-mā'shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr. *conformatio*, Lat.]

1. The form of things, as relating to each other, the particular texture and consistence of the parts of a body, and their disposition to make a whole: as, *light of different colours is reflected from bodies*,

according to their different conformation.

Varieties are found in the different natural shapes of the mouth, and several *conformations* of the organs. *Holder.*

Where there happens to be such a structure and *conformation* of the earth, as that the fire may pass freely into these spiracles, it then readily gets out. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. The act of producing suitableness, or conformity, to any thing: with *to*.

Virtue and vice, sin and holiness, and the *conformation* of our hearts and lives *to* the duties of true religion and morality, are things of more consequence than the furniture of understanding. *Watts.*

CONFO'RMIST, kŏn-fôr'mist. *n. s.* [from *conform.*] One that complies with the worship of the church of England; not a dissenter.

They were not both nonconformists, neither both *conformists.* *Dunton.*

CONFO'RMITY, kŏn-fôr'mĕ-tè. *n. s.* [from *conform.*]

1. Similitude; resemblance; the state of having the same character of manners or form.

By the knowledge of truth, and exercise of virtue, man, amongst the creatures of this world, aspireth to the greatest *conformity* with God. *Hooker.*

Judge not what is best
By pleasure, though to nature seeming meet;
Created as thou art to nobler end,
Holy and pure, *conformity* divine! *Milton.*

Space and duration have a great *conformity* in this, that they are justly reckoned amongst our simple ideas. *Locke.*

This metaphor would not have been so general, had there not been a *conformity* between the mental taste and the sensitive taste. *Addison.*

2. It has in some authors *with* before the model to which the conformity is made.

The end of all religion is but to draw us to a *conformity with* God. *Decay of Piety.*

3. In some *to*.

We cannot be otherwise happy but by our *conformity to* God. *Tillotson.*

Conformity in building *to* other civil nations, hath disposed us to let our old wooden dark houses fall to decay. *Graunt.*

4. Consistency.

Many instances prove the *conformity* of the essay *with* the notions of Hippocrates. *Arbuthnot.*

CONFORTA'TION, kŏn-fôr-tâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *conforto*, a low Latin word.] Collation of strength; corroboration.

For corroboration and *confortation*, take such bodies as are of astringent quality, without manifest cold. *Bacon.*

To CONFO'UND, kŏn-fôûnd'. *v. a.* [*confondre*, Fr. *confundo*, Lat.]

1. To mingle things so that their several forms or natures cannot be discerned.

Let us go down, and there *confound* their language, that they may not understand one another's speech. *Gen.* xi. 7.

Two planets rushing from aspect malign,
Of fiercest opposition, in mid sky
Should combat, and their jarring spheres *confound.* *Milton.*

2. To perplex; to compare or mention without due distinction.

A fluid body and a wetting liquor are wont, because they agree in many things, to be *confounded.* *Boyle.*

They who strip not ideas from the marks men use for them, but *confound* them with words, must have endless dispute. *Locke.*

3. To disturb the apprehension by indistinct words or notions.

I am yet to think, that men find their simple ideas agree, though, in discourse, they *confound* one another with different names. *Locke.*

4. To throw into consternation; to perplex; to terrify; to amaze; to astonish; to stupify.

So spake the Son of God; and Satan stood
A while as mute, *confounded* what to say. *Milton.*

Now with furies surrounded,
Despairing, *confounded*,
He trembles, he glows,
Amidst Rhodope's snows. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

5. To destroy; to overthrow.

The sweetest honey
Is loathsome in its own deliciousness,
And in the taste *confounds* the appetite. *Shaksp.*

The gods *confound* thee! dost thou hold there still? *Shakspeare.*

Let them be *confounded* in all their power and might, and let their strength be broken. *Daniel*, xxi.

So deep a malice to *confound* the race
Of mankind in one root. *Milton.*

CONFO'UNDED, kŏn-fôûn'dĕd. *particip. adj.* [from *confound.*] Hateful; detestable; enormous; odious: a low cant word.

A most *confounded* reason for his brutish conception. *Grew.*

Sir, I have heard another story:
He was a most *confounded* Tory;
And grew, or he is much belied,
Extremely dull before he died. *Swift.*

CONFO'UNDEDLY, kŏn-fôûn'dĕd-lè. *adv.* [from *confounded.*] Hatefully; shamefully: a low or ludicrous word.

You are *confoundedly* given to squirting up and down, and chattering. *L'Estrange.*

Thy speculations begin to smell *confoundedly* of woods and meadows. *Addison's Spectator.*

CONFO'UNDER, kŏn-fôûn'dûr. *n. s.* [from *confound.*] He who disturbs, perplexes, terrifies, or destroys.

CONFRATE'RNITY, kŏn-frâ-tĕr'nĕ-tè. *n. s.* [from *con* and *fraternitas*, Lat.] A brotherhood; a body of men united for some religious purpose.

We find days appointed to be kept, and a *confraternity* established for that purpose, with the laws of it. *Stillingfleet.*

CONFRICA'TION, kŏn-frè-kâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *con* and *frico*, Lat.] The act of rubbing against any thing.

It hath been reported, that ivy hath grown out of a stag's horn; which they suppose did rather come from a *confrication* of the horn upon the ivy, than from the horn itself. *Bacon.*

To CONFRO'NT, kŏn-frŏnt'. *v. a.* [*confronter*, Fr.]

1. To stand against another in full view; to face.

He spoke, and then *confronts* the bull;
And on his ample forehead, aiming full,
The deadly stroke descended. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. To stand face to face, in opposition to another.

The East and West churches did both *confront* the Jews, and concur with them. *Hooker.*

Blood hath bought blood, and blows have answer'd blows,
Strength match'd with strength, and power *confronted* power. *Shakspeare's King John.*

Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,
Confronted him with self comparisons,
Point against point rebellious, arm 'gainst arm. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

3. To oppose one evidence to another in open court

We began to lay his unkindness unto him: he seeing himself *confronted* by so many went not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood. *Sidney.*

4. To compare one thing with another.

When I *confront* a medal with a verse, I only shew you the same design executed by different hands. *Addison on Medals.*

CONFRONTA'TION, kŏn-frŏn-tâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of bringing two evidences face to face.

To CONFU'SE, kŏn-fûze'. *v. a.* [*confusus*, Lat.]

1. To disorder; to disperse irregularly.

Thus roving on
In *confus'd* march forlorn, the advent'rous bands
View'd first their lamentable lot, and found
No rest. *Milton.*

2. To mix, not separate.

At length an universal hubbub wild,
Of stunning sounds and voices all *confus'd*,
Borne through the hollow dark, assaults his ear. *Milton.*

3. To perplex, not distinguish; to obscure.

We may have a clear and distinct idea of the existence of many things, though our ideas of their intimate essences and causes are very *confus'd* and obscure. *Watts's Logick.*

4. To hurry the mind.

Confus'd and sadly she at length replies. *Pope.*

CONFU'SEDLY, kŏn-fû'zĕd-lè.[364] *adv.* [from *confused.*]

1. In a mixed mass; without separation.

These four nations are every where mixed in the Scriptures, because they dwelt *confusedly* together. *Raleigh's History.*

2. Indistinctly; one mingled with another.

The inner court with horror, noise, and tears
Confus'dly fill'd; the women's shrieks and cries
The arched vaults re-echo. *Denham.*

On mount Vesuvius next he fix'd his eyes,
And saw the smoaking tops *confus'dly* rise;
A hideous ruin! *Addison on Italy.*

I viewed through a prism, and saw them most *confusedly* defined, so that I could not distinguish their smaller parts from one another. *Newton.*

Heroes and heroines shouts *confus'dly* rise,
And base and treble voices strike the skies. *Pope.*

3. Not clearly; not plainly.

He *confusedly* and obscurely delivered his opinion. *Clarendon.*

4. Tumultuously; hastily; not deliberately; not exactly.

The propriety of thoughts and words, which are the hidden beauties of a play, are but *confusedly* judged in the vehemence of action. *Dryden.*

CONFU'SEDNESS, kŏn-fû'zĕd-nĕs.[365] *n. s.* [from *confused.*] Want of distinctness; want of clearness.

Hitherunto these titles of honour carry a kind of *confusedness*, and rather betokened a successive office than an established dignity. *Carew.*

The cause of the *confusedness* of our notions, next to natural inability, is want of attention. *Norris.*

CONFU'SION, kŏn-fû'zhŭn. *n. s.* [from *confuse.*]

1. Irregular mixture; tumultuous medley.

God, only wise, to punish pride of wit,
Among men's wits hath this *confusion* wrought;
As the proud tow'r, whose points the clouds did hit,
By tongues *confusion* was to ruin brought. *Davies.*

2. Tumult; disorder.

God is not a God of sedition and *confusion*, but of order and of peace. *Hooker, Preface.*

This is a happier and more comely time,
Than when these fellows ran about the streets
Crying *confusion.* *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Indistinct combination.

The *confusion* of two different ideas, which a customary connexion of them in their minds hath made to them almost one, fills their heads with false views, and their reasonings with false consequences. *Locke.*

4. Overthrow; destruction.
The strength of their illusion,
Shall draw him in to his *confusion*. *Shakspeare.*
5. Astonishment; distraction of mind; hurry of ideas.
Confusion dwelt in ev'ry face,
And fear in ev'ry heart,
When waves on waves, and gulphs in gulphs,
O'ercome the pilot's art. *Spectator.*

CONFU'TABLE, kŏn-fū'tā-bl. *adj.* [from *confute.*] Possible to be disproved; possible to be shewn false.
At the last day, that inquisitor shall not present to God a bundle of calumnies, or *confutable* accusations; but will offer unto his omniscience a true list of our transgressions. *Brown.*

CONFUTA'TION, kŏn-fū-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*confutatio*, Lat.] The act of confuting; disproof.
A *confutation* of atheism from the frame of the world. *Bentley.*

To CONFU'TE, kŏn-fūte'. *v. a.* [*confuto*, Lat.] To convict of errour or falsehood; to disprove.
He could on either side dispute;
Confute, change hands, and still *confute*. *Hudibras.*
For a man to doubt whether there be any hell, and thereupon to live as if there were none, but, when he dies, to find himself *confuted* in the flames, must be the height of woe. *South.*

CO'NGE, kŏn-jēē'. *n. s.* [*congé*, Fr.]
1. Act of reverence; bow; courtesy.
The captain salutes you with *congé* profound,
And your ladyship curt'sies half way to the ground. *Swift.*
2. Leave; farewell.
So courteous *congé* both did give and take,
With right hands plighted, pledges of good-will. *Fairy Queen.*

To Co'NGE, kŏn-jēē'. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take leave.
I have *congeed* with the duke, and done my adieu with his nearest. *Shakspeare.*

CO'NGE D'ELIRE, kŏn-jē-dē-lēēr'. is French; and signifies, in common law, the king's permission royal to a dean and chapter, in time of vacation, to chuse a bishop. The king, as sovereign patron of all archbishopricks, bishopricks, and other ecclesiastical benefices, had, in ancient times, the free appointment of all ecclesiastical dignities; investing them first *per baculum & annulum*, and afterwards by his letters patent. In process of time he made the election over to others, under certain forms and conditions; as, that they should, at every vacation, before they chuse, demand of the king a *congé d'elire*, that is, licence to proceed to election. *Cowell.*
A woman, when she has made her own choice, for form's sake, sends a *congé d'elire* to her friends. *Spectator.*

Co'NGE, kŏn'jēē. *n. s.* [In architecture.] A moulding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto, which serves to separate two members from one another: such is that which joins the shaft of the column to the cincture. *Chambers.*

To CONGE'AL, kŏn-jēēl'. *v. a.* [*congelo*, Lat.]
1. To turn, by frost, from a fluid to a solid state.
What more miraculous thing may be told,
Than ice, which is *congeal'd* with senseless cold,
Should kindle fire by wonderful device? *Spenser.*
In whose capacious womb
A vapoury deluge lies, to snow *congeal'd*. *Thomson.*
2. To bind or fix, as by cold.
Oh, gentlemen, see! see! dead Henry's wounds
Open their *congeal'd* mouths, and bleed afresh. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*
Too much sadness hath *congeal'd* your blood. *Shakspeare.*

To CONGE'AL, kŏn-jēēl'. *v. n.* To concrete; to gather into a mass by cold.
In the midst of molten lead, when it beginneth to *congeal*, make a little dent, into which put quicksilver wrapt in linen, and it will fix and run no more, and endure the hammer. *Bacon.*
When water *congeals*, the surface of the ice is smooth and level, as the surface of the water was before. *Burnet's Theory.*

CONGE'ALMENT, kŏn-jēēl'mĕnt. *n.s.* [from *congeal.*] The clot formed by congelation; concretion.
Enter the city, clip your wives, your friends;
Tell them your feats, whilst they with joyful tears
Wash the *congealment* from your wounds. *Shaksp.*

CONGE'LABLE, kŏn-jēēl'ā-bl. *adj.* [from *congeal.*] Susceptible of congelation; capable of losing its fluidity.
The consistencies of bodies are very divers: dense, rare, tangible, pneumatical, fixed, hard, soft, *congelable*, not *congelable*, liquefiable, not liquefiable. *Bacon.*
The chymists define salt, from some of its properties, to be a body fixable in the fire, and *congelable* again by cold into brittle glebes or crystals. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONGELA'TION, kŏn-jē-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *congeal.*]
1. The act of turning fluids to solids by cold.
The capillary tubes are obstructed either by outward compression or *congelation* of the fluid. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
There are *congelations* of the redundant water, precipitations, and many other operations. *Arbuthnot on Air.*
2. State of being congealed, or made solid by cold.
Many waters and springs will never freeze; and many parts in rivers and lakes, where there are mineral eruptions, will still persist without *congelation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CO'NGENER, kŏn-jē'nŭr.[98] *n. s.* [Lat.] Of the same kind or nature.
The cherry-tree has been often grafted on the laurel, to which it is a *congener*. *Miller.*

CONGE'NEROUS, kŏn-jĕn'ĕr-rŭs. *adj.* [*congener*, Lat.] Of the same kind; arising from the same original.
Those bodies, being of a *congenerous* nature, do readily receive the impressions of their nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
From extreme and lasting colds proceeds a great run of apoplexies, and other *congenerous* diseases. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

CONGE'NEROUSNESS, kŏn-jĕn'ĕr-rŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *congenerous.*] The quality of being from the same original; belonging to the same class. *Dict.*

CONGE'NIAL, kŏn-jē'nē-ăl. *adj.* [*con* and *genus*, Lat.] Partaking of the same genius; kindred; cognate: in *Swift* it is followed by *with*.
He sprung, without any help, by a kind of *congenial* composure, as we may term it, to the likeness of our late sovereign and master. *Wotton.*
You look with pleasure on those things which are somewhat *congenial*, and of a remote kindred to your own conceptions. *Dryden's Dedicat. of Juv.*
Smit with the love of sister arts we came,
And met *congenial*, mingling flame with flame. *Pope.*
He acquires a courage, and stiffness of opinion, not at all *congenial with* him. *Swift.*

CONGENIA'LITY, kŏn-jē-nē-ăl'ē-tē. *n. s.* [from *congenial.*] Participation of the same genius; cognation of mind; or nature.

CONGE'NIALNESS, kŏn-jē'nē-ăl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *congenial.*] Cognation.

CONGE'NITE, kŏn-jĕn'nīt.[140 154] *adj.* [*congenitus*, Lat.] Of the same birth; born with another; connate; begotten together.
Many conclusions of moral and intellectual truths seem, upon this account, to be *congenite* with us, connatural to us, and engraven in the very frame of the soul. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
Did we learn an alphabet in our embryo-state? And how comes it to pass, that we are not aware of any such *congenite* apprehensions. *Glanville.*

Co'NGER, kŏng'jŭr.[409] *n. s.* [*congrus*, Lat.] The sea-eel.
Many fish, whose shape and nature are much like the eel, frequent both the sea and fresh rivers; as the mighty *conger*, taken often in the Severn. *Walton's Angler.*

CONGE'RIES, kŏn-jē'rē-ēs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A mass of small bodies heaped up together.
The air is nothing but a *congeries* or heap of small, and for the most part of flexible, particles, of several sizes, and of all kinds of figures. *Boyle.*

To CONGE'ST, kŏn-jĕst'. *v. a.* [*congero*, *congestum*, Lat.] To heap up; to gather together.

CONGE'STIBLE, kŏn-jĕst'ē-bl. *adj.* [from *congest.*] That may be heaped up. *Dict.*

CONGE'STION, kŏn-jĕst'yŭn.[464] *n. s.* [*congestio*, Lat.] A collection of matter; as in abscesses and tumours. *Quincy.*
Congestion is then said to be the cause of a tumour, when the growth of it is slow, and without pain. *Wiseman.*

Co'NGIARY, kŏn'jē-ā-rē. *n. s.* [*congiarium*, from *congius*, a measure of corn, Lat.] A gift distributed to the Roman people or soldiery originally in corn, afterwards in money.
We see on them the emperor and general officers, standing as they distributed a *congiary* to the soldiers or people. *Addison.*

To CONGLA'CIATE, kŏn-glā'shē-āte.[461] *v. n.* [*conglaciatus*, Lat.] To turn to ice.
No other doth properly *conglaciate* but water: for the determination of quicksilver is properly fixation, and that of milk coagulation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONGLACIA'TION, kŏng-glā-shē-ā'shŭn.[409] *n. s.* [from *conglaciate.*] The state of being changed, or act of changing, into ice.
If crystal be a stone, it is concreted by a mineral spirit, and lapidifical principles; for, while it remained in a fluid body, it was a subject very unfit for proper *conglaciation*. *Brown.*

To CO'NGLOBATE, kŏn-glō'bāte. *v. a.* [*conglobatus*, Lat.] To gather into a hard firm ball.
The testicle, as is said, is one large *conglobate*

gland, consisting of soft fibres, all in one convolution. *Grew.*

Co'NGLOBATE, kŏn-glō'bāte.[91] *adj.* [from the verb.] Moulded into a firm ball; of which the fibres are not distinctly visible.

Fluids are separated from the blood in the liver, and the other *conglobate* and conglomerate glands. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

Co'NGLOBATELY, kŏn-glō'bāte-lė. *adv.* [from *conglobate.*] In a spherical form. *Dict.*

CONGLOBA'TION, kŏng-glō-bā'shŭn.[408] *n. s.* [from *conglobate.*] A round body; collection into a round mass.

In this spawn are discerned many specks, or little *conglobations*, which in time become black. *Brown.*

To CONGLO'BE, kŏng-glōbe'. *v. a.* [*conglobo*, Lat.] To gather into a round mass; to consolidate in a ball.

Then he founded, then *conglob'd*
Like things to like. *Milton.*

For all their centre found,
Hung to the goddess, and coher'd around:
Not closer, orb in orb *conglob'd*, are seen
The buzzing bees about their dusky queen. *Pope.*

To CONGLO'BE, kŏn-glōbe'. *v. n.* To coalesce into a round mass.

Thither they
Hasted with glad precipitance, up-roll'd
As drops on dust *conglobing* from the dry. *Milton.*

To CONGLO'MERATE, kŏn-glŏm'ĕr-āte. *v. a.* [*conglomero*, Lat.] To gather into a ball, like a ball of thread; to inweave into a round mass.

The liver is one great *conglomerated* gland, composed of innumerable small glands, each of which consisteth of soft fibres, in a distinct or separate convolution. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

CONGLO'MERATE, kŏn-glŏm'ĕr-āte.[91] *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Gathered into a round ball, so as that the constituent parts and fibres are distinct.

Fluids are separated in the liver, and the other conglobate and *conglomerate* glands. *Cheyne.*

2. Collected; twisted together.

The beams of light, when they are multiplied and *conglomerate*, generate heat. *Bacon.*

CONGLOMERA'TION, kŏn-glŏm-ĕr-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *conglomerate.*]

1. Collection of matter into a loose ball.

2. Intertexture; mixture.

The multiplication and *conglomeration* of sounds doth generate rarefaction of the air. *Bacon.*

To CONGLU'TINATE, kŏn-glū'tė-nāte. *v. a.* [*conglutino*, Lat.] To cement; to reunite; to heal wounds.

To CONGLU'TINATE, kŏn-glū'tė-nāte. *v. n.* To coalesce; to unite by the intervention of a callus.

CONGLUTINA'TION, kŏn-glū-tė-nā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *conglutinate.*] The act of uniting wounded bodies; re-union; healing.

The cause is a temperate *conglutination;* for both bodies are clammy and viscous, and do bridle the deflux of humours to the hurts. *Bacon.*

To this elongation of the fibres is owing the union or *conglutination* of parts separated by a wound. *Arbuthnot.*

CONGLU'TINATIVE, kŏn-glū'tė-nā-tĭv.[91] *adj.* [from *conglutinate.*] Having the power of uniting wounds.

CONGLUTINA'TOR, kŏn-glū'tė-nā-tŭr.[520 166] *n. s.* [from *conglutinate.*] That which has the power of uniting wounds.

The osteocolla is recommended as a *conglutinator* of broken bones. *Woodward.*

CONGRA'TULANT, kŏn-grătsh'ū-lănt.[461] *adj.* [from *congratulate.*] Rejoicing in participation; expressing participation of another's joy.

Forth rush'd in haste the great consulting peers,
Rais'd from the dark divan, and with like joy
Congratulant approach'd him. *Milton.*

To CONGRA'TULATE, kŏn-grătsh'ū-lāte.[461] *v. a.* [*gratulor*, Lat.]

1. To compliment upon any happy event; to express joy for the good of another.

I *congratulate* our English tongue, that it has been enriched with words from all our neighbours. *Watts.*

2. It has sometimes the accusative case of the cause of joy, and *to* before the person.

An ecclesiastical union within yourselves, I am rather ready to *congratulate to* you. *Spratt.*

The subjects of England may *congratulate to* themselves, that the nature of our government, and the clemency of our king, secure us. *Dryden.*

To CONGRA'TULATE, kŏn-grătsh'ū-lāte.[461] *v. n.* To rejoice in participation.

I cannot but *congratulate* with my country, which hath outdone all Europe in advancing conversation. *Swift.*

CONGRATULA'TION, kŏn-grătsh-ū-lā'shŭn.[462] *n. s.* [from *congratulate.*]

1. The act of professing joy for the happiness or success of another.

2. The form in which joy for the happiness of another is professed.

CONGRA'TULATORY, kŏn-grătsh'ū-lā-tŭr-ė.[512] *adj.* [from *congratulate.*] Expressing joy for the good fortune of another.

To CONGRE'E, kŏn-grė'. *v. n.* [from *gre*, Fr.] To agree; to accord; to join; to unite. Not in use.

For government,
Put into parts, doth keep in one concent,
Congreeing in a full and natural close. *Shaksp.*

To CONGRE'ET, kŏn-grėėt'. *v. n.* [from *con* and *greet.*] To salute reciprocally. Not in use.

My office hath so far prevail'd,
That face to face, and royal eye to eye,
You have *congreeted.* *Shaksp. Henry V.*

To CO'NGREGATE, kŏng'grė-gāte.[408] *v. a.* [*congrego*, Lat.] To collect together; to assemble; to bring into one place.

Any multitude of Christian men *congregated*, may be termed by the name of a church. *Hooker.*

These waters were afterwards *congregated*, and called the sea. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Tempests themselves, high seas, and howling winds,
The gutter'd rocks and *congregated* sands,
As having sense of beauty, do omit
Their mortal natures. *Shakspeare.*

The dry land, earth; and the great receptacle
Of *congregated* waters, he call'd seas;
And saw that it was good. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Heat *congregates* homogeneal bodies, and separates heterogeneal ones. *Newton.*

Light, *congregated* by a burning glass, acts most upon sulphureous bodies, to turn them into fire. *Newton.*

To CO'NGREGATE, kŏng'grė-gāte. *v. n.* To assemble; to meet; to gather together.

He rails,
Ev'n there where merchants most do *congregate*,
On me, my bargains. *Shaksp.*

'Tis true (as the old proverb doth relate)
Equals with equals often *congregate.* *Denham.*

Co'NGREGATE, kŏng'grė-gāte.[91] *adj.* [from the verb.] Collected; compact.

Where the matter is most *congregate*, the cold is the greater. *Bacon.*

CONGREGA'TION, kŏng-grė-gā'shŭn.[408] *n. s.* [from *congregate.*]

1. The act of collecting.

The means of reduction by the fire, is but by *congregation* of homogeneal parts. *Bacon.*

2. A collection; a mass of various parts brought together.

This brave o'erhanging firmament appears no other thing to me, than a foul and pestilent *congregation* of vapours. *Shakspeare.*

3. An assembly met to worship God in publick, and hear doctrine.

The words which the minister first pronounceth, the whole *congregation* shall repeat after him. *Hooker.*

The practice of those that prefer houses before churches, and a conventicle before the *congregation.* *South.*

If those preachers, who abound in epiphonemas, would look about them, they would find part of their *congregation* out of countenance, and the other asleep. *Swift.*

CONGREGA'TIONAL, kŏng-grė-gā'shŭn-nŭl.[88] *adj.* [from *congregation.*] Publick; pertaining to a congregation or assembly. It is a word used of such Christians as hold every congregation to be a separate and independent church.

CO'NGRESS, kŏng'grĕs.[408] *n. s.* [*congressus*, Lat.]

1. A meeting; a shock; a conflict.

Here Pallas urges on, and Lausus there;
Their *congress* in the field great Jove withstands,
Both doom'd to fall, but fall by greater hands.
Dryd. Æneid.

From these laws may be deduced the rules of the *congresses* and reflections of two bodies. *Cheyne.*

2. An appointed meeting for settlement of affairs between different nations: as, the *congress* of Cambray.

CONGRE'SSIVE, kŏn-grĕs'sĭv. *adj.* [from *congress.*] Meeting; encountering; coming together.

If it be understood of sexes conjoined, all plants are female; and if of disjoined and *congressive* generation, there is no male or female in them. *Brown.*

To CONGRU'E, kŏng-grū'. *v. n.* [from *congruo*, Lat.] To agree; to be consistent with; to suit; to be agreeable. Not in use.

Our sovereign process imports at full,
By letters *congruing* to that effect,
The present death of Hamlet. *Shakspeare.*

CONGRU'ENCE, kŏng'grū-ĕnse.[408] *n. s.* [*congruentia*, Lat.] Agreement; suitableness of one thing to another; consistency.

CONGRU'ENT, kŏng'grū-ĕnt. *adj.* [*congruens*, Lat.] Agreeing; correspondent.

These planes were so separated as to move upon a common side of the *congruent* squares, as an axis. *Cheyne's Philo. Principles.*

CONGRU'ITY, kŏn-grū'ė-tė.[408] *n. s.* [from *congrue.*]

1. Suitableness; agreeableness.

Congruity of opinions to our natural constitution, is one great incentive to their reception. *Glanville.*

2. Fitness; pertinence.

A whole sentence may fail of its *congruity* by wanting one particle. *Sidney.*

3. Consequence of argument; reason; consistency.

With what *congruity* doth the church of Rome deny, that her enemies do at all appertain to the church of Christ? *Hooker.*

4. [In geometry.] Figures or lines which exactly correspond, when laid over one another, are in *congruity*.

Co'NGRUMENT, kŏng'grŭ-mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *congrue*.] Fitness; adaptation. Not in use.

The *congrument* and harmonious fitting of periods in a sentence, hath almost the fastening and force of knitting and connexion. *Ben Jonson.*

Co'NGRUOUS, kŏng'grŭ-ŭs. *adj.* [*congruus*, Lat.]

1. Agreeable to; consistent with.

The existence of God is so many ways manifest, and the obedience we owe him so *congruous* to the light of reason, that a great part of mankind give testimony to the law of nature. *Locke.*

2. Suitable to; accommodated to; proportionate or commensurate.

The faculty is infinite, the object infinite, and they infinitely *congruous* to one another. *Cheyne.*

3. Rational; fit.

Motives that address themselves to our reason, are fittest to be employed upon reasonable creatures: it is no ways *congruous*, that God should be always frightening men into an acknowledgment of the truth. *Atterbury.*

Co'NGRUOUSLY, kŏng'grŭ-ŭs-lĕ. *adv.* [from *congruous*.] Suitably; pertinently; consistently.

This conjecture is to be regarded, because, *congruously* unto it, one having warmed the bladder, found it then lighter than the opposite weight. *Boyle.*

Co'NICAL, kŏn'ĕ-kăl. } [509] [537] *adj.* [*conicus*, Lat.]
Co'NICK, kŏn'ĭk. }

Having the form of a cone, or round decreasing.

Tow'ring firs in *conick* forms arise,
And with a pointed spear divide the skies. *Prior.*

A brown flint of a *conick* figure: the basis is oblong. *Woodward.*

They are *conical* vessels, with their bases towards the heart; and, as they pass on, their diameters grow still less. *Arbuthnot.*

Co'NICALLY, kŏn'ĕ-kăl-ĕ. *adv.* [from *conical*.] In form of a cone.

In a watering pot, shaped *conically*, or like a sugar-loaf, filled with water, no liquor falls through the holes at the bottom, whilst the gardener keeps his thumb upon the orifice at the top. *Boyle.*

Co'NICALNESS, kŏn'ĕ-kăl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *conical*.] The state or quality of being conical.

CONICK *Section*, kŏn'ĭk-sĕk'shŭn. *n. s.* A curve line arising from the section of a cone by a plane.

CONICK *Sections*, kŏn'ĭk-sĕk'shŭnz. }
Co'NICKS, kŏn'ĭks. } *n. s.*

That part of geometry which considers the cone, and the curves arising from its sections.

To CONJE'CT, kŏn-jĕkt'. *v. n.* [*conjectum*, Lat.] To guess; to conjecture. Not in use.

I intreat you then,
From one that but imperfectly *conjects*,
Your wisdom would not build yourself a trouble.
Shakspeare.

CONJE'CTOR, kŏn-jĕk'tŭr.[166] *n. s.* [from *conject*.] A guesser; a conjecturer.

For so *conjectors* would obtrude,
And from thy painted skin conclude. *Swift.*

CONJE'CTURABLE, kŏn-jĕk'shŭ-ră-bl.[461] *adj.* [from *conjecture*.] Being the object of conjecture; possible to be guessed.

CONJE'CTURAL, kŏn-jĕk'tshŭ-răl. *adj.* [from *conjecture*.] Depending on conjecture; said or done by guess.

They'll sit by th' fire, and presume to know
Who thrives and who declines, side factions, and give out
Conjectural marriages. *Shakspeare.*

Thou speak'st it falsely, as I love mine honour,
And mak'st *conjectural* fears to come into me. *Shak.*

It were a matter of great profit, save that I doubt it is too *conjectural* to venture upon, if one could discern what corn, herbs, or fruits, are likely to be in plenty or scarcity. *Bacon.*

The two last words are not in Callimachus, and consequently the rest are only *conjectural*. *Broome.*

CONJECTURA'LITY, kŏn-jĕk-tshŭ-răl'ĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* [from *conjectural*.] That which depends upon guess.

They have not recurred unto chronology, or the records of time, but taken themselves unto probabilities, and the *conjecturality* of philosophy. *Brown.*

CONJE'CTURALLY, kŏn-jĕk'tshŭ-răl-ĕ. *adv.* [from *conjectural*.] By guess; by conjecture.

Whatsoever may be at any time, out of Scripture, but probably and *conjecturally* surmised. *Hooker.*

Let it be probably, not *conjecturally*, proved. *Maine.*

CONJE'CTURE, kŏn-jĕk'tshŭre.[461] *n. s.* [*conjectura*, Lat.]

1. Guess; imperfect knowledge; preponderation of opinion without proof.

In the casting of lots, a man cannot, upon any ground of reason, bring the event so much as under *conjecture*. *South.*

2. Idea; notion; conception. Not now in use.

Now entertain *conjecture* of a time,
When creeping murmur, and the poring dark,
Fills the wide vessel of the universe. *Shaksp.*

To CONJE'CTURE, kŏn-jĕk'tshŭre.[461] *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guess; to judge by guess; to entertain an opinion upon bare probability.

When we look upon such things as equally may or may not be, human reason can then, at the best, but *conjecture* what will be. *South.*

CONJE'CTURER, kŏn-jĕk'tshŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *conjecture*.] A guesser; one who forms opinion without proof.

If we should believe very grave *conjecturers*, carnivorous animals now were not flesh devourers then. *Brown.*

I shall leave *conjecturers* to their own imaginations. *Addison.*

CONI'FEROUS, kŏ-nĭf'ĕ-rŭs. *adj.* [*conus* and *fero*, Lat.]

Such trees or herbs are *coniferous*, as bear a squamose scaly fruit, of a woody substance, and a figure approaching to a cone, in which are many seeds; and when they are ripe, the several cells in the cone open, and the seeds drop out. Of this kind are the fir, pine, and beach. *Quincy.*

To CONJO'BBLE, kŏn-jŏb'bl. *v. a.* [from *con*, together, and *jobbernol*, the head.] To concert; to settle; to discuss. A low cant word.

What would a body think of a minister that should *conjobble* matters of state with tumblers, and confer politicks with tinkers? *L'Estrange.*

To CONJO'IN, kŏn-jŏĭn'. *v. a.* [*conjoindre*, Fr. *conjungo*, Lat.]

1. To unite: to consolidate into one.

Thou wrong'st Pirithous, and not him alone;
But, while I live, two friends *conjoin'd* in one.
Dryden.

2. To unite in marriage.

If either of you know any inward impediment,
Why you should not be *conjoin'd*, I charge
You on your souls to utter it. *Shakspeare.*

3. To associate; to connect.

Common and universal spirits convey the action of the remedy into the part, and *conjoin* the virtue of bodies far disjoined *Brown.*

Men of differing interests can be reconciled in one communion; at least, the designs of all can be *conjoined* in ligatures of the same reverence, and piety, and devotion. *Taylor.*

Let that which he learns next be nearly *conjoined* with what he knows already. *Locke.*

To CONJO'IN, kŏn-jŏĭn'. *v. n.* To league; to unite.

This part of his
Conjoins with my disease, and helps to end me.
Shakspeare's Henry IV.

CONJO'INT, kŏn-jŏĭnt'. *adj.* [*conjoint*, Fr.] United; connected; associate.

CONJOINT *Degrees*, kŏn-jŏĭnt'. [In musick.] Two notes which immediately follow each other, in the order of the scale; as *ut* and *re*. *Dict.*

CONJO'INTLY, kŏn-jŏĭnt'lĕ. *adv.* [from *conjoint*.] In union; together; in association; jointly; not apart.

A gross and frequent error, commonly committed in the use of doubtful remedies, *conjointly* with those that are of approved virtues. *Brown.*

The parts of the body, separately, make known the passions of the soul, or else *conjointly* one with the other. *Dryden.*

Co'NISOR, kŏn'nĕ-sŏr. See COGNISOR.

CO'NJUGAL, kŏn'jŭ-găl. *adj.* [*conjugalis*, Lat.] Matrimonial; belonging to marriage; connubial.

Their *conjugal* affection still is tied,
And still the mournful race is multiplied. *Dryden.*

I could not forbear commending the young woman for her *conjugal* affection, when I found that she had left the good man at home. *Spectator.*

He mark'd the *conjugal* dispute;
Nell roar'd incessant, Dick sat mute. *Swift.*

Co'NJUGALLY, kŏn'jŭ-găl-ĕ. *adv.* [from *conjugal*.] Matrimonially; connubially.

To Co'NJUGATE, kŏn'jŭ-gāte.[91] *v. a.* [*conjugo*, Lat.]

1. To join; to join in marriage; to unite.

Those drawing as well marriage as wardship, gave him both power and occasion to *conjugate* at pleasure the Norman and the Saxon houses. *Wotton.*

2. To inflect verbs; to decline verbs through their various terminations.

Co'NJUGATE, kŏn'jŭ-gāte. *n. s.* [*conjugatus*, Lat.] Agreeing in derivation with another word, and therefore generally resembling in signification.

His grammatical argument, grounded upon the derivation of spontaneous from *sponte*, weighs nothing: we have learned in logick, that *conjugates* are sometimes in name only, and not in deed. *Bramhall's Answer to Hobbes.*

Co'NJUGATE *Diameter*, or *Axis*, kŏn'jŭ-gāte. [In geometry.] A right line bisecting the transverse diameter. *Chambers.*

CONJUGA'TION, kŏn-jŭ-gā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*conjugatio*, Lat.]

1. A couple; a pair.

The heart is so far from affording nerves unto other parts, that it receiveth very few itself from the sixth *conjugation* or pair of nerves. *Brown's V. Err.*

2. The act of uniting or compiling things together.

The general and indefinite contemplations and

notions of the elements, and their *conjugations*, are to be set aside, being but notional, and illimited and definite axioms are to be drawn out of measured instances. *Bacon.*

All the various mixtures and *conjugations* of atoms do beget nothing. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. The form of inflecting verbs through their series of terminations.

Have those who have writ so much about declensions and *conjugations*, about concords and syntaxes, lost their labour, and been learned to no purpose? *Locke.*

4. Union; assemblage.

The supper of the Lord is the most sacred, mysterious and useful *conjugation* of secret and holy things and duties. *Taylor.*

CONJU'NCT, kŏn-jŭnkt'. *adj.* [*conjunctus*, Lat.] Conjoined; concurrent; united. Not in use.

It pleas'd the king his master to strike at me,
When he, *conjunct* and flatt'ring his displeasure,
Tript me behind. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

CONJU'NCTION, kŏn-jŭnk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*conjunctio*, Lat.]

1. Union; association; league.

With our small *conjunction* we should on,
To see how fortune is dispos'd to us. *Shakspeare.*

He will unite the white rose and the red;
Smile, heaven, upon his fair *conjunction*,
That long hath frown'd upon their enmity. *Shaksp.*

The treaty gave abroad a reputation of a strict *conjunction* and amity between them. *Bacon.*

Man can effect no great matter by his personal strength, but as he acts in society and *conjunction* with others. *South.*

An invisible hand from heaven mingles hearts and souls by strange, secret, and unaccountable *conjunctions*. *South.*

2. The congress of two planets in the same degree of the zodiack, where they are supposed to have great power and influence.

God, neither by drawing waters from the deep, nor by any *conjunction* of the stars, should bury them under a second flood. *Raleigh.*

Has not a poet more virtues and vices within his circle? Cannot he observe their influences in their oppositions and *conjunctions*, in their altitudes and depressions? He shall sooner find ink than nature exhausted. *Rymer's Tragedies of last Age.*

Pompey and Cæsar were two stars of such a magnitude, that their *conjunction* was as fatal as their opposition. *Swift.*

3. A word made use of to connect the clauses of a period together, and to signify their relation to one another. *Clarke.*

CONJU'NCTIVE, kŏn-jŭnk'tĭv. *adj.* [*conjunctivus*, Lat.]

1. Closely united A sense not in use.

She 's so *conjunctive* to my life and soul,
That as the star moves not but in his sphere,
I could not but by her. *Shakspeare.*

2. [In grammar.] The mood of a verb, used subsequently to a conjunction.

CONJU'NCTIVELY, kŏn-jŭnk'tĭv-lė. *adv.* [from *conjunctive*.] In union; not apart.

These are good mediums *conjunctively* taken, that is, not one without the other. *Brown's V. Err.*

CONJU'NCTIVENESS, kŏn-jŭnk'tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *conjunctive*.] The quality of joining or uniting.

CONJU'NCTLY, kŏn-jŭnkt'lė. *adv.* [from *conjunct*.] Jointly; together; not apart.

CONJU'NCTURE, kŏn-jŭnk'tshŭre. *n. s.* [*conjoncture*, Fr.]

1. Combination of many circumstances, or causes.

I never met with a more unhappy *conjuncture* of affairs than in the business of that earl. *King Charles.*

Every virtue requires time and place, a proper object, and a fit *conjuncture* of circumstances. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Occasion; critical time.

Such censures always attend such *conjunctures*, and find fault for what is not done, as with that which is done. *Clarendon.*

3. Mode of union; connexion.

He is quick to perceive the motions of articulation, and *conjunctures* of letters in words. *Holder.*

4. Consistency.

I was willing to grant to presbytery what with reason it can pretend to in a *conjuncture* with episcopacy. *King Charles.*

CONJURA'TION, kŏn-jŭ-rā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *conjure*.]

1. The form or act of summoning another in some sacred name.

We charge you, in the name of God, take heed:
Under this *conjuration* speak, my lord. *Shakspeare.*

2. A magical form of words; an incantation: an enchantment.

Your *conjuration*, fair knight, is too strong for my poor spirit to disobey. *Sidney.*

What drugs, what charms,
What *conjuration*, and what mighty magick,
For such proceeding I am charg'd withal,
I won his daughter with? *Shakspeare's Othello.*

3. A plot; a conspiracy. *Dict.*

To CONJU'RE, kŏn-jûre'. *v. a.* [*conjuro*, Lat.]

1. To summon in a sacred name; to enjoin with the highest solemnity.

He concluded with sighs and tears to *conjure* them, that they would no more press him to consent to a thing so contrary to his reason. *Clarendon.*

The church may address her sons in the form St. Paul does the Philippians, when he *conjures* them to unity. *Decay of Piety.*

I *conjure* you! Let him know,
Whate'er was done against him, Cato did it. *Addis.*

2. To bind many by an oath to some common design. This sense is rare.

He, in proud rebellious arms,
Drew after him the third part of heav'n's sons,
Conjur'd against the Highest. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. To influence by magick; to affect by enchantment; to charm.

What black magician *conjures* up this fiend,
To stop devoted charitable deeds? *Shakspeare.*

What is he, whose griefs
Bear such an emphasis? whose phrase of sorrow
Conjures the wand'ring stars, and makes them stand
Like wonder-wounded hearers? *Shakspeare.*

I thought their own fears, whose black arts first raised up those turbulent spirits, would force them to *conjure* them down again. *King Charles.*

You have *conjured* up persons that exist no where else but on old coins, and have made our passions and virtues visible. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*

4. It is to be observed, that when this word is used for *summon* or *conspire*, its accent is on the last syllable, *conjure;* when for *charm*, on the first, *cónjure.*

To CO'NJURE, kŭn'jŭr.[495] *v. n.* To practise charms or enchantments: to enchant.

My invocation is honest and fair; and in his mistress's name I *conjure* only but to raise up him. *Shakspeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Out of my door, you witch! you hag, you baggage, you polecat, you runaway! Out, out, out! I'll *conjure* you, I'll fortunetell you! *Shakspeare.*

CO'NJURER, kŭn'jŭr-ŭr.[165] *n. s.* [from *conjure*.]

1. An enchanter; one that uses charms.

Good Doctor Pinch, you are a *conjurer:*
Establish him in his true sense again. *Shakspeare.*

Figures in the book
Of some dread *conjurer*, that would enforce nature. *Donne.*

Thus has he done you British consorts right,
Whose husbands, should they pry like mine to-night,
Would never find you in your conduct slipping,
Though they turn'd *conjurers* to take you tripping. *Addison.*

2. An imposture who pretends to secret arts; a cunning man.

From the account the loser brings,
The *conj'rer* knows who stole the things. *Prior.*

3. By way of irony, a man of shrewd conjecture; a man of sagacity.

Though ants are very knowing, I don't take them to be *conjurers;* and therefore they could not guess that I had put some corn in that room. *Addison.*

CONJU'REMENT, kŏn-jûre'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *conjure*.] Serious injunction; solemn demand.

I should not be induced but by your earnest intreaties and serious *conjurements*. *Milton.*

CONNA'SCENCE, kŏn-nās'sĕnse. *n. s.* [*con* and *nascor*, Lat.]

1. Common birth; production at the same time; community of birth.

2. Being produced together with another being.

Christians have baptised these geminous births and double *connascencies*, as containing in them a distinction of soul. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

3. The act of uniting or growing together improperly.

Symphasis denotes a *connascence*, or growing together. *Wiseman.*

CONNA'TE, kŏn-nāte'.[91] *adj.* [from *con* and *natus*, Lat.] Born with another; being of the same birth.

Many, who deny all *connate* notions in the speculative intellect, do yet admit them in this. *South.*

Their dispositions to be reflected, some at a greater, and others at a less thickness, of thin plates or bubbles, are *connate* with the rays, and immutable. *Newton's Opticks.*

CONNA'TURAL, kŏn-nătsh'ŭ-răl.[461] *adj.* [*con* and *natural*.]

1. United with the being; connected by nature.

First in man's mind we find an appetite
To learn and know the truth of ev'ry thing;
Which is *connatural*, and born with it. *Davies.*

These affections are *connatural* to us, and as we grow up, so do they. *L'Estrange.*

2. Participation of the same nature.

Is there no way, besides
These painful passages, how we may come
To death, and mix with our *connatural* dust? *Milt.*

Whatever draws me on,
Or sympathy, or some *connatural* force,
Pow'rful at greatest distance to unite
With secret amity. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

CONNATURA'LITY, kŏn-nătsh-ŭ-răl'ė-tė.[462] *n. s.* [from *connatural*.] Participation of the same nature; natural inseparability.

There is a *connaturality* and congruity between that knowledge and those habits, and that future estate of the soul. *Hale.*

CONNA'TURALLY, kŏn-nătsh'ŭ-răl-ė. *adv.* [from *connatural*] In coexistence with nature; originally.

Some common notions seem *connaturally* engraven in the soul, antecedently to discussive ratiocination. *Hale.*

CONNA'TURALNESS, kŏn-nătsh'ŭ-răl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *connatural*.] Participation of the same nature; natural union.

Such is the *connaturalness* of our corruptions, ex-

cept we looked for an account hereafter. *Pearson.*

To CONNE'CT, kŏn-nĕkt'. *v. a.* [*connecto*, Lat.]

1. To join; to link; to unite; to conjoin; to fasten together.

The corpuscles that constitute the quicksilver will be so *connected* to one another, that, instead of a fluid body, they will appear in the form of a red powder. *Boyle.*

2. To unite by intervention, as a cement.

The natural order of the *connecting* ideas must direct the syllogisms; and a man must see the connection of each intermediate idea with those that it *connects*, before he can use it in a syllogism. *Locke.*

3. To join in a just series of thought, or regular construction of language: as, *the author* connects *his reasons well.*

To CONNE'CT, kŏn-nĕkt'. *v. n.* To cohere; to have just relation to things precedent and subsequent. This is seldom used but in conversation.

CONNE'CTIVELY, kŏn-nĕk'tĭv-lē. *adv.* [from *connect.*] In conjunction; in union; jointly; conjointly; conjunctly.

The people's power is great and indisputable, whenever they can unite *connectively*, or by deputation, to exert it. *Swift.*

To CONNE'X, kŏn-nĕks'. *v. a.* [*connexum*, Lat.] To join or link together; to fasten to each other.

Those birds who are taught some words or sentences, cannot *connex* their words or sentences in coherence with the matter which they signify. *Hale.*

They fly,
By chains *connex'd*, and with destructive sweep
Behead whole troops at once. *Philips.*

CONNE'XION, kŏn-nĕk'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *connex*, or *connexio*, Lat.]

1. Union; junction; the act of fastening together; the state of being fastened together.

My heart, which by a secret harmony
Still moves with thine, join'd in *connexion* sweet. *Milton.*

There must be a future state, where the eternal and inseparable *connexion* between virtue and happiness shall be manifested. *Atterbury.*

2. Just relation to something precedent or subsequent; consequence of argumentation; coherence.

Contemplation of human nature doth, by a necessary *connexion* and chain of causes, carry us up to the Deity. *Hale.*

Each intermediate idea must be such as, in the whole chain, hath a visible *connexion* with those two it is placed between. *Locke.*

A conscious, wise, reflecting cause,
That can deliberate, means elect, and find
Their due *connexion* with the end design'd. *Blackm.*

CONNE'XIVE, kŏn-nĕks'ĭv. *adj.* [from *connex.*] Having the force of connexion; conjunctive.

The predicate and subject are joined in a form of words by *connexive* particles. *Watt's Logick.*

CONNICTA'TION, kŏn-nĭk-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *connicto*, Lat.] A winking. *Dict.*

CONNI'VANCE, kŏn-nī'vânse. *n. s.* [from *connive.*]

1. The act of winking. Not in use.

2. Voluntary blindness; pretended ignorance; forbearance.

It is better to mitigate usury by declaration than to suffer it to rage by *connivance*. *Bacon.*

Disobedience, having gained one degree of liberty, will demand another: every vice interprets a *connivance*, an approbation. *South.*

A *connivance* to admit half, will produce ruin. *Swift.*

To CONNI'VE, kŏn-nīve'. *v. n.* [*conniveo*, Lat.]

1. To wink

This artist is to teach them how to nod judiciously, to *connive* with either eye. *Spectator.*

2. To pretend blindness or ignorance; to forbear; to pass uncensured.

The licentiousness of inferiours, and the remissness of superiours, the one violates, and the other *connives*. *Decay of Picty.*

With whatever colours he persuades authority to *connive* at his own vices, he will desire its protection from the effects of other men's. *Rogers.*

He thinks it a scandal to government to *connive* at such tracts as reject all revelation. *Swift.*

CONNOISSE'UR, kŏ-nĕs-sûre'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A judge; a critick. It is often used of a pretended critick.

Your lesson learnt, you'll be secure
To get the name of *connoisseur*. *Swift.*

To CO'NNOTATE, kŏn'nō-tāte. *v. a.* [*con* and *nota*, Lat.] To designate something besides itself; to imply; to infer.

God's foreseeing doth not include or *connotate* pre-determining, any more than I decree with my intellect. *Hammond.*

CONNOTA'TION, kŏn-nō-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *connotate.*] Implication of something besides itself; inference; illation.

By reason of the co-existence of one thing with another, there ariseth a various relation or *connotation* between them. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Plato by his ideas means only the divine essence with this *connotation*, as it is variously imitable or participable by created beings. *Norris.*

To CONNO'TE, kŏn-nōte'. *v. a.* [*con* and *nota*, Lat.] To imply; to betoken; to include.

Good, in the general notion of it, *connotes* also a certain suitableness of it to some other thing. *South.*

CONNU'BIAL, kŏn-nū'bē-ăl. *adj.* [*connubialis*, Lat.] Matrimonial; nuptial; pertaining to marriage; conjugal.

Should second love a pleasing flame inspire,
And the chaste queen *connubial* rites require. *Pope.*

CO'NOID, kō'nŏid. *n. s.* [κωνοειδης.] A figure partaking of a cone; approaching to the form of a cone.

The tympanum is not capable of tension as a drum: there remains another way, by drawing it to the centre into a *conoid* form. *Holder.*

CONOI'DICAL, kŏ-nŏĭ'dē-kăl. *adj.* [from *conoid.*] Approaching to a conick form, to the form of a round decreasing.

To CONQUA'SSATE, kŏn-kwâs'sāte *v. a.* [*conquasso*, Lat.] To shake; to agitate. Not in use.

Vomits do violently *conquassate* the lungs. *Harvey.*

CONQUASSA'TION, kŏng-kwâs-sā'shŭn.[408] *n. s.* [from *conquassate.*] Agitation; concussion.

To CO'NQUER, kŏnk'ûr, *or* kŏn'kwûr.[415] *v. a.* [*conquerir*, Fr. *conquirere*, Lat.]

1. To gain by conquest; to over-run; to win.

They had *conquered* them and brought them under tribute. 1 *Mac.* viii. 2.

Welcome, great Stagirite, and teach me now
All I was born to know;
Thy scholar's victories thou dost outdo;
He *conquer'd* th' earth, the whole world you. *Cowley.*

'Twas fit,
Who *conquer'd* nature, should preside o'er wit. *Pope.*

We *conquer'd* France, but felt our captive's charms:
Their arts victorious triumph'd o'er our arms. *Pope.*

2. To overcome; to subdue; to vanquish.

Both tugging to be victors, breast to breast;
Yet neither conqueror nor *conquered*. *Shakspeare.*

The *conquer'd* also, and inslav'd by war,
Shall, with their freedom lost, all virtue lose
And fear of God. *Milton.*

Anna *conquers* but to save,
And governs but to bless. *Smith.*

3. To surmount; to overcome: as, *he* conquered *his reluctance.*

To CO'NQUER, kŏnk'ûr. *v. n.* To get the victory; to overcome.

Put him to choler straight: he hath been us'd
Ever to *conquer* and to have his word
Of contradiction. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

Equal success had set these champions high,
And both resolv'd to *conquer* or to die. *Waller.*

The logick of a *conquering* sword has no propriety. *Decay of Piety.*

CO'NQUERABLE, kŏnk'ûr-â-bl. *adj.* [from *conquer.*] Possible to be overcome.

While the heap is small, and the particulars few, he will find it easy and *conquerable*. *South.*

CO'NQUEROR, kŏnk'ûr-ûr.[415] *n. s.* [from *conquer.*]

1. A man that has obtained a victory; a victor.

Bound with triumphant garlands will I come,
And lead thy daughter to a *conqueror's* bed. *Shaksp.*

The gain of civil wars will not allow
Bags for the *conqueror's* crew. *Cowley.*

A critick that attacks authors in reputation, is as the slave who called out to the *conqueror*, Remember, Sir, that you are a man. *Addison.*

2. One that subdues and ruins countries.

Deserving freedom more
Than those their *conquerors*, who leave behind
Nothing but ruin wheresoe'er they rove. *Milton.*

That tyrant god, that restless *conqueror*,
May quit his pleasure, to assert his pow'r. *Prior.*

CO'NQUEST, kŏng'kwĕst.[408 415] *n. s.* [*conqueste*, Fr.]

1. The act of conquering; subjection.

A perfect *conquest* of a country reduces all the people to the condition of subjects. *Davies.*

2. Acquisition by victory; thing gained.

More willingly I mention air,
This our old *conquest*; than remember hell,
Our hated habitation. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

3. Victory; success in arms.

I must yield my body to the earth,
And, by my fall, the *conquest* to my foe. *Shaksp.*

I'll lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed;
To whom I will retail my *conquest* won,
And she shall be sole victress. *Shaksp.*

Not to be o'ercome, was to do more
Than all the *conquests* former kings did gain. *Dryden.*

In joys of *conquest* he resigns his breath,
And, fill'd with England's glory, smiles in death. *Addison.*

CONSANGUI'NEOUS, kŏn-sâng-gwĭn'nē-ŭs. *adj.* [*consanguineus*, Lat.] Near of kin; of the same blood; related by birth, not affined.

Am I not *consanguineous*? Am I not of her blood. *Shaksp.*

CONSANGUI'NITY, kŏn-sâng-gwĭn'ē-tē. *n. s.* [*consanguinitas*, Lat.] Relation by blood; relation by descent from one common progenitor; nearness of kin: distinguished from *affinity*, or relation by marriage.

I've forgot my father;
I know no touch of *consanguinity*. *Shaksp.*

There is the supreme and indissoluble *consanguinity* and society between men in general; of which the heathen poet, whom the apostle calls to

witness, saith, We are all his generation. *Bacon.*

The first original would subsist, though he outlived all terms of *consanguinity*, and became a stranger unto his progeny. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

Christ has condescended to a cognation and *consanguinity* with us. *South.*

CONSARCINA'TION, kŏn-sâr-sé-ná'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *consarcino*, Lat. to piece.] The act of patching together. *Dict.*

CO'NSCIENCE, kŏn'shense.[357] *n. s.* [*conscientia*, Lat.]

1. The knowledge or faculty by which we judge of the goodness or wickedness of ourselves.

When a people have no touch of *conscience*, no sense of their evil doings, it is bootless to think to restrain them. *Spenser.*

Who against faith and *conscience* can be heard
Infallible? *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Conscience has not been wanting to itself in endeavouring to get the clearest information about the will of God. *South.*

But why must those be thought to 'scape, that feel
Those rods of scorpions, and those whips of steel
Which *conscience* shakes? *Creech's Juvenal.*

No courts created yet, nor cause was heard;
But all was safe, for *conscience* was their guard. *Dryden.*

Conscience signifies that knowledge which a man hath of his own thoughts and actions; and because, if a man judgeth fairly of his actions by comparing them with the law of God, his mind will approve or condemn him, this knowledge or *conscience* may be both an accuser and a judge. *Swift.*

2. Justice; the estimate of conscience; the determination of conscience; honesty. This is sometimes a serious, and sometimes a ludicrous sense.

This is thank-worthy, if a man, for *conscience* towards God, endure grief. 1 *Peter*, ii. 19.

Now is Cupid a child of *conscience;* he makes restitution. *Shakspeare.*

He had, against right and *conscience*, by shameful treachery, intruded himself into another man's kingdom. *Knolles.*

What you require cannot, in *conscience*, be deferred beyond this time. *Milton.*

Her majesty is obliged in *conscience* to endeavour this by her authority, as much as by her practice. *Swift.*

3. Consciousness; knowledge of our own thoughts or actions.

Merit, and good works, is the end of man's motion; and *conscience* of the same is the accomplishment of man's rest. *Bacon.*

The reason why the simpler sort are moved with authority, is the *conscience* of their own ignorance. *Hooker.*

The sweetest cordial we receive at last,
Is *conscience* of our virtuous actions past. *Denham.*

Hector was in an absolute certainty of death, and depressed with the *conscience* of being in an ill cause. *Pope.*

4. Real sentiment; veracity; private thoughts.

Dost thou in *conscience* think, tell me, Æmilia,
That there be women do abuse their husbands
In such gross kind? *Shaksp.*

They did in their *consciences* know, that he was not able to send them any part of it. *Clarendon.*

5. Scruple; principle of action.

We must make a *conscience* in keeping the just laws of superiours. *Taylor.*

Why should not the one make as much *conscience* of betraying for gold, as the other of doing it for a crust? *L'Estrange.*

Children are travellers newly arrived in a strange country; we should therefore make *conscience* not to mislead them. *Locke.*

6. In ludicrous language, reason; reasonableness.

Why dost thou weep? Can'st thou the *conscience* lack,
To think I shall lack friends? *Shaksp.*

Half a dozen fools are, in all *conscience*, as many as you should require. *Swift.*

CONSCIE'NTIOUS, kŏn-shé-én'shŭs. *adj.* [from *conscience.*] Scrupulous; exactly just; regulated by conscience.

Lead a life in so *conscientious* a probity, as in thought, word, and deed, to make good the character of an honest man. *L'Estrange.*

CONSCIE'NTIOUSLY, kŏn-shé-én'shŭs-lé. *adv.* [from *conscientious.*] According to the direction of conscience.

More stress has been laid upon the strictness of law, than *conscientiously* did belong to it. *L'Estra.*

There is the erroneous as well as the rightly informed conscience; and, if the conscience happens to be deluded, sin does not therefore cease to be sin, because a man committed it *conscientiously.* *South.*

CONSCIE'NTIOUSNESS, kŏn-shé-én'shŭs-nés. *n. s.* [from *conscientious.*] Exactness of justice; tenderness of conscience.

It will be a wonderful *conscientiousness* in them, if they will content themselves with less profit than they can make. *Locke.*

CO'NSCIONABLE, kŏn'shŭn-â-bl. *adj.* [from *conscience.*] Reasonable; just; according to conscience.

A knave, very voluble; no farther *conscionable* than in putting on the meer form of civil and humane seeming. *Shaksp.*

Let my debtors have *conscionable* satisfaction. *Wotton.*

CO'NSCIONABLENESS, kŏn'shŭn-â-bl-nés. *n. s.* [from *conscionable.*] Equity; reasonableness. *Dict.*

CO'NSCIONABLY, kŏn'shŭn-âb-lé. *adv.* [from *conscionable.*] In a manner agreeable to conscience; reasonably; justly.

A prince must be used *conscionably* as well as a common person. *Taylor.*

CO'NSCIOUS, kŏn'shŭs.[357] *adj.* [*conscius*, Lat.]

1. Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions.

Matter hath no life nor perception, and is not *conscious* of its own existence. *Bentley.*

Among substances, some are thinking or *conscious* beings, or have a power of thought. *Watts.*

2. Knowing from memory; having the knowledge of any thing without any new information.

The damsel then to Tanered sent,
Who, *conscious* of th' occasion, fear'd the event. *Dryden.*

3. Admitted to the knowledge of any thing: with *to.*

The rest stood trembling, struck with awe divine;
Æneas only, *conscious to* the sign,
Presag'd th' event. *Dryden.*

Roses or honey cannot be thought to smell or taste their own sweetness, or an organ be *conscious to* its musick, or gunpowder *to* its flashing or noise. *Bentley's Sermons.*

4. Bearing witness by the dictate of conscience to any thing.

The queen had been solicitous with the king on his behalf, being *conscious to* herself that he had been encouraged by her. *Clarendon.*

CO'NSCIOUSLY, kŏn'shŭs-lé. *adv.* [from *conscious.*] With knowledge of one's own actions.

If these perceptions, with their consciousness, always remained in the mind, the same thinking thing would be always *consciously* present. *Locke.*

CO'NSCIOUSNESS, kŏn'shŭs-nés. *n. s.* [from *conscious.*]

1. The perception of what passes in a man's own mind. *Locke.*

If spirit be without thinking, I have no idea of any thing left; therefore *consciousness* must be its essential attribute. *Watts.*

2. Internal sense of guilt, or innocence.

No man doubts of a Supreme Being, until, from the *consciousness* of his provocations, it become his interest there should be none. *Govern. of the Tong.*

Such ideas, no doubt, they would have had, had not their *consciousness* to themselves, of their ignorance of them, kept them from so idle an attempt. *Locke.*

An honest mind is not in the power of a dishonest: to break its peace, there must be some guilt or *consciousness.* *Pope.*

CO'NSCRIPT, kŏn'skrĭpt. *adj.* [from *conscribo*, Lat.] A term used in speaking of the Roman senators, who were called *Patres conscripti*, from their names being written in the register of the senate.

CONSCRI'PTION, kŏn-skrĭp'shŭn. *n. s.* [*conscriptio*, Lat.] An enrolling or registering. *Dict.*

To CO'NSECRATE, kŏn'sé-kráte. *v. a.* [*consecro*, Lat.]

1. To make sacred; to appropriate to sacred uses.

Enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus, by a new and living way which he hath *consecrated* for us. *Heb.* x. 20.

Shall I abuse this *consecrated* gift
Of strength, again returning with my hair? *Milton.*

A bishop ought not to *consecrate* a church which the patron has built for filthy gain, and not for true devotion. *Ayliffe.*

2. To dedicate inviolably to some particular purpose, or person: with *to.*

He shall *consecrate unto* the Lord the days of his separation, and shall bring a lamb of the first year for a trespass offering. *Numb.* vi. 12.

3. To canonize.

CO'NSECRATE, kŏn'sé-kráte.[91] *adj.* [from the verb.] Consecrated; sacred; devoted; devote; dedicated.

The water *consecrate* for sacrifice
Appears all black. *Waller.*

Shouldst thou but hear I were licentious;
And that this body, *consecrate* to thee,
By ruffian lust should be contaminate. *Shaksp.*

The cardinal, standing before the choir, lets them know that they were assembled in that *consecrate* place to sing unto God. *Bacon.*

Into these secret shades, cried she,
How dar'st thou be so bold
To enter, *consecrate* to me;
Or touch this hallow'd mold? *Drayton.*

CO'NSECRATOR, kŏn'sé-krá-tŭr. *n. s.* [from *consecrate.*] One that performs the rites by which any thing is devoted to sacred purposes.

Whether it be not against the notion of a sacrament, that the *consecrator* alone should partake of it. *Atterbury.*

CONSECRA'TION, kŏn-sé-krá'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *consecrate.*]

1. A rite or ceremony of dedicating and devoting things or persons to the service of God, with an application of certain proper solemnities. *Ayliffe's Par.*

At the erection and *consecration* as well of the tabernacle as of the temple, it pleased the Almighty to give a sign. *Hooker.*

The *consecration* of his God is upon his head. *Numb.* vi. 7.

We must know that *consecration* makes not a place sacred, but only solemnly declares it so: the gift of the owner to God makes it God's, and consequently sacred. *South.*

2. The act of declaring one holy by canonization.

The calendar swells with new *consecrations* of saints. *Hale.*

CO'NSECTARY, kŏn'sĕk-tâ-rė. *adj.* [from *consectarius*, Lat.] Consequent; consequential; following by consequence.

From the inconsistent and contrary determinations thereof, *consectary* impieties and conclusions may arise. *Brown.*

Co'NSECTARY, kŏn'sĕk-tâ-rė. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Deduction from premises; consequence; corollary.

These propositions are *consectaries* drawn from the observations. *Woodward.*

CONSECU'TION, kŏn-sė-kū'shŭn. *n. s.* [*consecutio*, Lat.]

1. Train of consequences; chain of deductions; concatenation of propositions.

Some *consecutions* are so intimately and evidently connexed to or found in the premises, that the conclusion is attained, and without any thing of ratiocinative progress. *Hale.*

2. Succession.

In a quick *consecution* of the colours, the impression of every colour remains in the sensorium. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. In astronomy.

The month of *consecution*, or, as some term it, of progression, is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun unto another. *Brown.*

The moon makes four quarterly seasons within her little year, or month of *consecution*. *Holder.*

CONSE'CUTIVE, kŏn-sĕk'kū-tĭv. *adj.* [*consecutif*, Fr.]

1. Following in train; uninterrupted; successive.

That obligation upon the lands did not come into disuse but by fifty *consecutive* years of exemption. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Consequential; regularly succeeding.

This is seeming to comprehend only the actions of a man *consecutive* to volition. *Locke.*

CONSE'CUTIVELY, kŏn-sĕk'kū-tĭv-lė. *adv.* [from *consecutive*.] A term used in the school philosophy, in opposition to *antecedently*, and sometimes to *effectively* or *causally*. *Dict.*

To CONSE'MINATE, kŏn-sĕm'ė-nâte. *v. a.* [*consemino*, Lat.] To sow different seeds together. *Dict.*

CONSE'NSION, kŏn-sĕn'shŭn. *n. s.* [*consensio*, Lat.] Agreement; accord.

A great number of such living and thinking particles could not possibly, by their mutual contact, and pressing and striking, compose one greater individual animal, with one mind and understanding, and a vital *consension* of the whole body. *Bentley.*

CONSE'NT, kŏn-sĕnt'. *n. s.* [*consensus*, Lat.]

1. The act of yielding or consenting.

I am far from excusing or denying that compliance; for plenary *consent* it was not. *K. Charles.*

When thou canst truly call these virtues thine,
Be wise and free, by heav'n's *consent* and mine.
Dryden.

2. Concord; agreement; accord; unity of opinion.

The fighting winds would stop there and admire,
Learning *consent* and concord from his lyre. *Cowley.*

3. Coherence with; relation to; correspondence.

Demons found
In fire, air, flood, or under ground,
Whose power hath a true *consent*
With planet or with element. *Milton.*

4. Tendency to one point; joint operation.

Such is the world's great harmony that springs
From union, order, full *consent* of things. *Pope.*

5. In physick.

The perception one part has of another, by means of some fibres and nerves common to them both; and thus the stone in the bladder, by vellicating the fibres there, will affect and draw them so into spasms as to affect the bowels in the same manner by the intermediation of nervous threads, and cause a colick; and extend their twiches sometimes to the stomach, and occasion vomitings. *Quincy.*

To CONSE'NT, kŏn-sĕnt'. *v. n.* [*consentio*, Lat.]

1. To be of the same mind; to agree.

Though what thou tell'st some doubt within me move,
But more desire to hear, if thou *consent*,
The full relation. *Milton.*

2. To co-operate to the same end.

3. To yield; to give consent; to allow; to admit: with *to*.

Ye comets, scourge the bad revolting stars
That have *consented unto* Henry's death. *Shaksp.*

In this we *consent unto* you, if ye will be as we be. *Genesis.*

What in sleep thou didst abhor to dream,
Waking thou never wilt *consent to* do. *Milton.*

Their num'rous thunder would awake
Dull earth, which does with heav'n *consent*
To all they wrote. *Waller.*

CONSENTA'NEOUS, kŏn-sĕn-tâ'nė-ŭs. *adj.* [*consentaneus*, Lat.] Agreeable to; consistent with.

In the picture of Abraham sacrificing his son, Isaac is described a little boy; which is not *consentaneous* unto the circumstance of the text. *Brown.*

It will cost no pains to bring you to the knowing, nor to the practice; it being very agreeable and *consentaneous* to every one's nature. *Hammond.*

CONSENTA'NEOUSLY, kŏn-sĕn-tâ'nė-ŭs-lė. *adv.* [from *consentaneous*.] Agreeably; consistently; suitably.

Paracelsus did not always write so *consentaneously* to himself, that his opinions were confidently to be collected from every place of his writings, where he seems to express it. *Boyle.*

CONSENTA'NEOUSNESS, kŏn-sĕn-tâ'nė-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *consentaneous*.] Agreement; consistence. *Dict.*

CONSE'NTIENT, kŏn-sĕn'shė-ĕnt. *adj.* [*consentiens*, Lat.] Agreeing; united in opinion; not differing in sentiment.

The authority due to the *consentient* judgment and practice of the universal church. *Oxford.*

CO'NSEQUENCE, kŏn'sė-kwĕnse. *n. s.* [*consequentia*, Lat.]

1. That which follows from any cause or principle.

2. Event; effect of a cause.

Spirits that know
All mortal *consequences* have pronounc'd it. *Shaksp.*

Shun the bitter *consequence*; for know,
The day thou eatest thereof, thou shalt die. *Milton.*

3. Proposition collected from the agreement of other previous propositions; deduction; conclusion.

It is no good *consequence*, that reason aims at our being happy, therefore it forbids all voluntary sufferings. *Decay of Piety.*

4. The last proposition of a syllogism: as, *what is commanded by our Saviour is our duty; prayer is commanded*, cons. *therefore prayer is our duty.*

Can syllogism set things right?
No, majors soon with minors fight:
Or, both in friendly consort join'd,
The *consequence* limps false behind. *Prior.*

5. Concatenation of causes and effects; consecution.

Sorrow being the natural and direct offspring of sin, that which first brought sin into the world, must, by necessary *consequence*, bring in sorrow too. *South.*

I felt
That I must after thee, with this thy son;
Such fatal *consequence* unites us three. *Milton.*

6. That which produces consequences; influence; tendency.

Asserted without any colour of scripture-proof, it is of very ill *consequence* to the superstructing of good life. *Hammond.*

7. Importance; moment.

The instruments of darkness
Win us with honest trifles, to betray us
In deepest *consequence*. *Shakspeare.*

The anger of Achilles was of such *consequence*, that it embroiled the kings of Greece. *Addison.*

Their people are sunk in poverty, ignorance, and cowardice; and of as little *consequence* as women and children. *Swift.*

Co'NSEQUENT, kŏn'sė-kwĕnt. *adj.* [*consequens*, Lat.]

1. Following by rational deduction.

2. Following as the effect of a cause; with *to*.

It was not a power possible to be inherited, because the right was *consequent to*, and built on, an act perfectly personal. *Locke.*

3. Sometimes with *upon*.

This satisfaction or dissatisfaction, *consequent upon* a man's acting suitably or unsuitably to conscience, is a principle not easily to be worn out. *South.*

Co'NSEQUENT, kŏn'sė-kwĕnt. *n. s.*

1. Consequence; that which follows from previous propositions by rational deduction.

Doth it follow that they, being not the people of God, are in nothing to be followed? This *consequent* were good, if only the custom of the people of God is to be observed. *Hooker.*

2. Effect; that which follows an acting cause.

They were ill paid; and they were ill governed, which is always a *consequent* of ill payment. *Davies on Ireland.*

He could see *consequents* yet dormant in their principles, and effects yet unborn. *South.*

CONSEQUE'NTIAL, kŏn-sė-kwĕn'shâl. *adj.* [from *consequent*.]

1. Produced by the necessary concatenation of effects to causes.

We sometimes wrangle, when we should debate;
A *consequential* ill which freedom draws;
A bad effect, but from a noble cause. *Prior.*

2. Having the consequences justly connected with the premises; conclusive.

Though these kind of arguments may seem obscure; yet, upon a due consideration of them, they are highly *consequential* and concludent to my purpose. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CONSEQUEN'TIALLY, kŏn sė-kwĕn'shâl-ė. *adv.* [from *consequential*.]

1. With just deduction of consequences; with right connexion of ideas.

No body writes a book without meaning something, though he may not have the faculty of writing *consequentially*, and expressing his meaning. *Addison's Whig Examiner.*

2. By consequence; not immediately; eventually.

This relation is so necessary, that God himself cannot discharge a rational creature from it; al-

though *consequentially* indeed he may do so, by the annihilation of such creatures. *South.*

3. In a regular series.

Were a man a king in his dreams, and a beggar awake, and dreamt *consequentially*, and in continued unbroken schemes, would he be in a reality a king or a beggar? *Addison.*

CONSEQUE'NTIALNESS, kŏn-sė-kwĕn'shăl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *consequential.*] Regular consecution of discourse. *Dict.*

CON'SEQUENTLY, kŏn'sė-kwĕnt-lė. *adv.* [from *consequent.*]

1. By consequence; necessarily; inevitably: by the connexion of effects to their causes.

In the most perfect poem a perfect idea was required, and *consequently* all poets ought rather to imitate it. *Dryden.*

The place of the several sorts of terrestrial matter, sustained in the fluid, being contingent and uncertain, their intermixtures with each other are *consequently* so. *Woodward.*

2. In consequence; pursuantly.

There is *consequently*, upon this distinguishing principle, an inward satisfaction or dissatisfaction in the heart of every man, after good or evil. *South.*

CO'NSEQUENTNESS, kŏn'sė-kwĕnt-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *consequent.*] Regular connexion of propositions; consecution of discourse.

Let them examine the *consequentness* of the whole body of the doctrine I deliver. *Digby on the Soul, Dedication.*

CONSE'RVABLE, kŏn-sĕr'vă-bl. *adj.* [from *conservo*, Lat. to keep.] Capable of being kept, or maintained.

CONSE'RVANCY, kŏn-sĕr'văn-sė. *n. s.* [from *conservans*, Lat.] Courts held by the Lord Mayor of London, for the preservation of the fishery on the river Thames, are called *Courts of Conservancy.*

CONSERVA'TION, kŏn-sĕr-vā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*conservatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of preserving; care to keep from perishing; continuance; protection.

Though there do indeed happen some alterations in the globe, yet they are such as tend rather to the benefit and *conservation* of the earth, and its productions, than to the disorder and destruction of both. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. Preservation from corruption.

It is an enquiry of excellent use, to enquire of the means of preventing or staying of putrefaction; for therein consisteth the means of *conservation* of bodies. *Bacon's Natural History.*

CONSE'RVATIVE, kŏn-sĕr'vă-tĭv. *adj.* [from *conservo*, Lat.] Having the power of opposing diminution or injury.

The spherical figure, as to all heavenly bodies, so it agreeth to light, as the most perfect and *conservative* of all others. *Peacham.*

CONSERVA'TOR, kŏn-sĕr-vā'tŭr.[418] *n. s.* [Lat.] Preserver; one that has the care or office of keeping any thing from detriment, diminution, or extinction.

For that you declare that you have many sick amongst you, he was warned by the *conservator* of the city, that he should keep at a distance. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

The lords of the secret council were likewise made *conservators* of the peace of the two kingdoms, during the intervals of parliament. *Clarend.*

Such individuals as are the single *conservators* of their own species. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CONSE'RVATORY, kŏn-sĕr'vă-tŭr-ė. *n. s.* [from *conservo*, Lat.] A place where any thing is kept in a manner proper to its peculiar nature; as, fish in a pond, corn in a granary.

A *conservatory* of snow and ice, such as they use for delicacy to cool wine in summer. *Bacon.*

You may set your tender trees and plants, with the windows and doors of the greenhouses and *conservatories* open, for eight or ten days before April. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

The water dispensed to the earth and atmosphere by the great abyss, that subterranean *conservatory*, is by that means restored back. *Woodward.*

CONSE'RVATORY, kŏn-sĕr'vă-tŭr-ė.[512] *adj.* Having a preservative quality. *Dict.*

To CONSE'RVE, kŏn-sĕrv'. *v. a.* [*conservo*, Lat.]

1. To preserve without loss or detriment.

Nothing was lost out of these stores, since the art of *conserving* what others have gained in knowledge is easy. *Temple.*

They will be able to *conserve* their properties unchanged in passing through several mediums; which is another condition of the rays of light. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. To candy or pickle fruit.

CONSE'RVE, kŏn'sĕrv'.[492] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A sweetmeat made of the inspissated juices of fruit, boiled with sugar till they will harden and candy.

Will 't please your honour, taste of these *conserves?* *Shakspeare.*

They have in Turky and the East certain confections, which they call servets, which are like to candied *conserves*, and are made of sugar and lemons. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The more cost they were at, and the more sweets they bestowed upon them, the more their *conserves* stunk. *Dennis.*

2. A conservatory or place in which any thing is kept. This sense is unusual.

Tuberoses will not endure the wet of this season; therefore set the pots into your *conserve*, and keep them dry. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

CONSE'RVER, kŏn-sĕr'vŭr. *n. s.* [from *conserve.*]

1. A layer up; a repositer; one that preserves any thing from loss or diminution.

He hath been most industrious both as collector and *conserver* of choice pieces in that kind. *Hayward.*

In the Eastern regions there seems to have been a general custom of the priests having been the perpetual *conservers* of knowledge and story. *Temple.*

2. A preparer of conserves.

CONSE'SSION, kŏn-sĕsh'shŭn. *n. s.* [*consessio*, Lat.] A sitting together. *Dict.*

CONSE'SSOR, kŏn-sĕs'sŏr.[418] *n. s.* [Lat.] One that sits with others. *Dict.*

To CONSI'DER, kŏn-sĭd'ŭr.[418] *v. a.* [*considero*, Lat.]

1. To think upon with care; to ponder; to examine; to sift; to study.

At our more *consider'd* time we'll read,
Answer, and think upon this business. *Shakspeare.*

2. To take into the view; not to omit in the examination.

It seems necessary, in the choice of persons for greater employments, to *consider* their bodies as well as their minds, and ages and health as well as their abilities. *Temple.*

3. To have regard to; to respect; not to despise.

Let us *consider* one another to provoke unto love, and to good works. *Hebrews*, x. 24.

4. In the imperative mood it is a kind of interjection; a word whereby attention is summoned.

Consider,
Thy life hath yet been private, most part spent
At home. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

5. To requite; to reward one for his trouble.

Take away with thee the very services thou hast done, which if I have not enough *considered*, to be more thankful to thee shall be my study. *Shaksp.*

To CONSI'DER, kŏn-sĭd'ŭr. *v. n.*

1. To think maturely; not to judge hastily or rashly.

None *considereth* in his heart, neither is there knowledge nor understanding. *Isaiah*, xliv. 1.

2. To deliberate; to work in the mind.

Widow, we will *consider* of your suit;
And come some other time to know our mind.
Shakspeare's Henry VI.

Such a treatise might be consulted by jurymen, before they *consider* of their verdict. *Swift.*

3. To doubt; to hesitate.

Many maz'd *considerings* did throng,
And press'd in with this caution. *Shak. H. VIII.*

'Twas grief no more, or grief and rage were one
Within her soul; at last 'twas rage alone;
Which, burning upwards, in succession dries
The tears that stood *considering* in her eyes.
Dryden's Fables.

CONSI'DERABLE, kŏn-sĭd'ŭr-ă-bl. *adj.* [from *consider.*]

1. Worthy of consideration; worthy of regard and attention.

Eternity is infinitely the most *considerable* duration. *Tillotson.*

It is *considerable*, that some urns have had inscriptions on them, expressing that the lamps were burning. *Wilkins.*

2. Respectable; above neglect; deserving notice.

Men *considerable* in all worthy professions, eminent in many ways of life. *Spratt's Sermons.*

I am so *considerable* a man, that I cannot have less than forty shillings a year. *Addison.*

3. Important; valuable.

Christ, instead of applauding St. Peter's zeal, upbraided his absurdity, that could think his mean aid *considerable* to him, who could command legions of angels to his rescue. *Decay of Piety.*

In painting, not every action, nor every person, is *considerable* enough to enter into the cloth. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Many can make themselves masters of as *considerable* estates as those who have the greatest portions of land. *Addison.*

4. More than a little. It has a middle signification between little and great.

Many brought in very *considerable* sums of money. *Clarendon.*

Very probably a *considerable* part of the earth is yet unknown. *Wilkins.*

Those earthy particles, when they came to be collected, would constitute a body of a very *considerable* thickness and solidity. *Burnet.*

Every cough, though severe, and of some *considerable* continuance, is not of a consumptive nature, nor presages dissolution and the grave. *Blackmore.*

CONSI'DERABLENESS, kŏn-sĭd'ŭr-ă-bl-nĕs.[555] *n. s.* [from *considerable.*] Importance; dignity; moment; value; desert; a claim to notice.

We must not always measure the *considerableness* of things by their most obvious and immediate usefulness, but by their fitness to make or contribute to the discovery of things highly useful. *Boyle.*

Their most slight and trivial occurrences, by being theirs, they think acquire a *considerableness*, and are forcibly imposed upon the company. *Government of the Tongue.*

CONSI'DERABLY, kŏn-sĭd'ŭr-ăb-lė. *adv.* [from *considerable.*]

1. In a degree deserving notice, though not the highest.

And Europe still *considerably* gains
Both by their good example and their pains.
Roscommon.

2. With importance; importantly.

I desire no sort of favour so much, as that of serving you more *considerably* than I have been yet able to do. *Pope.*

CONSI'DERANCE, kŏn-sĭd'ŭr-ânse. *n. s.* [from *consider.*] Consideration; reflection; sober thought.

After this cold *considerance*, sentence me;
And, as you are a king, speak in your state
What I have done that misbecame my place. *Shak.*

CONSI'DERATE, kŏn-sĭd'ŭr-âte.[91] *adj.* [*consideratus*, Lat.]

1. Serious; given to consideration; prudent; not rash; not negligent.

I will converse with iron-witted fools,
And unrespective boys: none are for me,
That look into me with *considerate* eyes. *Shaksp.*

Æneas is patient, *considerate*, and careful of his people. *Dryden.*

I grant it to be in many cases certain, that it is such as a *considerate* man may prudently rely and proceed upon, and hath no just cause to doubt of. *Tillotson.*

The expediency, in the present juncture, may appear to every *considerate* man. *Addison.*

2. Having respect to; regardful. Little used.

Though they will do nothing for virtue, yet they may be presumed more *considerate* of praise. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Moderate; not rigorous. This sense is much used in conversation.

CONSI'DERATELY, kŏn-sĭd'ŭr-âte'lĕ. *adv.* [from *considerate.*] Calmly; coolly; prudently.

Circumstances are of such force, as they sway an ordinary judgment of a wise man, not fully and *considerately* pondering the matter. *Bacon.*

CONSI'DERATENESS, kŏn-sĭd'ŭr-âte-nĕs.[555] *n. s.* [from *considerate.*] The quality of being considerate; prudence. *Dict.*

CONSI'DERATION, kŏn-sĭd-ŭr-â'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *consider.*]

1. The act of considering; mental view; regard; notice.

As to present happiness and misery, when that alone comes in *consideration*, and the consequences are removed, a man never chuses amiss. *Locke.*

2. Mature thought; prudence; serious deliberation.

Let us think with *consideration*, and consider with acknowledging, and acknowledge with admiration. *Sidney.*

The breath no sooner left his father's body,
But that his wildness mortified in him;
Consideration, like an angel, came,
And whipt th' offending Adam out of him. *Shaksp.*

3. Contemplation; meditation upon any thing.

The love you bear to Mopsa hath brought you to the *consideration* of her virtues, and that *consideration* may have made you the more virtuous, and so the more worthy. *Sidney.*

4. Importance; claim to notice; worthiness of regard.

Lucan is the only author of *consideration* among the Latin poets, who was not explained for the use of the dauphin; because the whole Pharsalia would have been a satire upon the French form of government. *Addison.*

5. Equivalent; compensation.

We are provident enough not to part with any thing serviceable to our bodies under a good *consideration*, but make little account of our souls. *Ray.*

Foreigners can never take our bills for payment, though they might pass as valuable *considerations* among our own people. *Locke.*

6. Motive of action; influence; ground of conduct.

The *consideration*, in regard whereof the law forbiddeth these things, was not because those nations did use them. *Hooker.*

He had been made general upon very partial, and not enough deliberated, *considerations*. *Clarend.*

He was obliged, antecedent to all other *considerations*, to search an asylum. *Dryden.*

The world cannot pardon your concealing it, on the same *consideration*. *Dryden.*

7. Reason; ground of concluding.

Not led by any commandment, yet moved with such *considerations* as have been before set down. *Hooker.*

Uses, not thought upon before, be reasonable causes of retaining that which other *considerations* did procure to be instituted. *Hooker.*

8. [In law.] *Consideration* is the material cause of a contract, without which no contract bindeth. It is either expressed, as if a man bargain to give twenty shillings for a horse; or else implied, as when a man comes into an inn, and taking both meat and lodging for himself and horse, without bargaining with the host, if he discharge not the house, the host may stay his horse. *Cowell.*

CONSI'DERER, kŏn-sĭd'ŭr-ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *consider.*] A man of reflection; a thinker.

A vain applause of wit for an impious jest, or of reason for a deep *considerer*. *Government of the Tongue.*

CONSI'DERING, kŏn-sĭd'ŭr-ĭng. [This is a kind of conjunction: it had been more grammatically written *considered; vû*, Fr.; but *considering* is always used.] If allowance be made for.

It is not possible to act otherwise, *considering* the weakness of our nature. *Spectator.*

To CONSI'GN, kŏn-sīne'.[385] *v. a.* [*consigno*, Lat.]

1. To give to another any thing, with the right to it, in a formal manner; to give into other hands; to transfer: sometimes with *to*, sometimes *over to*.

Men, by free gift, *consign over* a place *to* the Divine worship. *South.*

Must I pass
Again to nothing, when this vital breath
Ceasing, *consigns* me *o'er to* rest and death? *Prior.*

At the day of general account, good men are then to be *consigned over to* another state, a state of everlasting love and charity. *Atterbury.*

2. To appropriate; to quit for a certain purpose.

The French commander *consigned* it *to* the use for which it was intended by the donor. *Dryden.*

3. To commit; to entrust.

The four evangelists *consigned to* writing that history. *Addison.*

Atrides, parting for the Trojan war,
Consigned the youthful consort *to* his care. *Pope.*

To CONSI'GN, kŏn-sīne'.[385] *v. n.*

1. To submit to the same terms with another. This is not now in use.

Thou hast finish'd joy and moan;
All lovers young, all lovers must
Consign to thee, and come to dust. *Shaksp. Cymb.*

2. To sign; to consent to. Obsolete.

A maid yet rosed over with the virgin crimson of modesty: it were a hard condition for a maid to *consign* to. *Shakspeare.*

CONSIGNA'TION, kŏn-sĭg-nâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *consign.*]

1. The act of consigning; the act by which any thing is delivered up to another.

As the hope of salvation is a good disposition towards it, so is despair a certain *consignation* to eternal ruin. *Taylor.*

2. The act of signing.

If we find that we increase in duty, then we may look upon the tradition of the holy sacramental symbols as a direct *consignation* of pardon. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

CONSI'GNMENT, kŏn-sīne'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *consign.*]

1. The act of consigning.
2. The writing by which any thing is consigned.

CONSI'MILAR, kŏn-sĭm'ĕ-lŭr.[88] *adj.* [from *consimilis*, Lat.] Having one common resemblance. *Dict.*

To CONSI'ST, kŏn-sĭst'. *v. n.* [*consisto*, Lat.]

1. To subsist; not to perish.

He is before all things, and by him all things *consist*. *Colossians.*

2. To continue fixed, without dissipation.

Flame doth not mingle with flame, as air doth with air, or water with water, but only remaineth contiguous; as it cometh to pass betwixt *consisting* bodies. *Bacon's Natural History.*

It is against the nature of water, being a flexible and ponderous body, to *consist* and stay itself, and not fall to the lower parts about it. *Brerewood.*

3. To be comprised; to be contained.

I pretend not to tie the hands of artists, whose skill *consists* only in a certain manner which they have affected. *Dryden.*

A great beauty of letters does often *consist* in little passages of private conversation, and references to particular matters. *Walsh.*

4. To be composed.

The land would *consist* of plains, and vallies, and mountains, according as the pieces of this ruin were disposed. *Burnet.*

5. To have being concurrently; to coexist.

Necessity and election cannot *consist* together in the same act. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

6. To agree; not to oppose; not to contradict; not to counteract: it has *with* before the thing compared, or coexistent.

His majesty would be willing to consent to any thing that could *consist with* his conscience and honour. *Clarendon.*

Nothing but what may easily *consist with* your plenty, your prosperity, is requested of you. *Spratt.*

You could not help bestowing more than is *consisting with* the fortune of a private man, or with the will of any but an Alexander. *Dryden.*

It cannot *consist with* the Divine Attributes, that the impious man's joys should, upon the whole, exceed those of the upright. *Atterbury.*

Health *consists with* temperance alone. *Pope.*

The only way of securing the constitution will be by lessening the power of domestick adversaries, as much as can *consist with* lenity. *Swift.*

CONSI'STENCE, kŏn-sĭs'tĕnse. } CONSI'STENCY, kŏn-sĭs'tĕn-sĕ. } *n. s.* [*consistentia*, low Lat.]

1. State with respect to material existence.

Water, being divided, maketh many circles, till it restore itself to its natural *consistence*. *Bacon.*

The *consistencies* of bodies are very divers: dense, rare, tangible, pneumatical, volatile, fixed, determinate, indeterminate, hard, and soft. *Bacon.*

There is the same necessity for the Divine influence and regimen, to order and govern, conserve

and keep together, the universe in that *consistence* it hath received, as it was at first to give it, before it could receive it. *Hale.*

I carried on my enquiries farther, to try whether this rising world, when formed and finished, would continue always the same, in the same form, structure, and *consistency*. *Burnet.*

2. Degree of denseness or rarity.

Let the expressed juices be boiled into the *consistence* of a syrup. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Substance; form; make.

His friendship is of a noble make, and a lasting *consistency*. *South.*

4. Durable or lasting state.

Meditation will confirm resolutions of good, and give them a durable *consistence* in the soul. *Hammond.*

These are fundamental truths that lie at the bottom, the basis upon which many others rest, and in which they have their *consistencies* teeming and rich in store, with which they furnish the mind. *Locke.*

5. Agreement with itself, or with any other thing; congruity; uniformity.

That *consistency* of behaviour, whereby he inflexibly pursues those measures which appear the most just and equitable. *Addison.*

6. A state of rest, in which things capable of growth or decrease continue for some time at a stand, without either; as the growth, *consistence*, and return. *Chambers.*

CONSI'STENT, kŏn-sĭs'tĕnt. *adj.* [*consistens*, Lat.]

1. Not contradictory; not opposed.

With reference to such a lord, to serve, and to be free, are terms not *consistent* only, but equivalent. *South.*

A great part of their politicks others do not think *consistent* with honour to practise. *Addison.*

On their own axis as the planets run,
Yet make at once their circle round the sun;
So two *consistent* motions act the soul,
And one regards itself, and one the whole. *Pope.*

Shew me one that has it in his power
To act *consistent* with himself an hour. *Pope.*
The fool *consistent*, and the false sincere. *Pope.*

2. Firm; not fluid.

Pestilential miasms insinuate into the humoral and *consistent* parts of the body. *Harvey.*

The sand, contained within the shell, becoming solid and *consistent*, at the same time that of the stratum without it did. *Woodward.*

CONSI'STENTLY, kŏn-sĭs'tĕnt-lĕ. *adv.* [from *consistent*.] Without contradiction; agreeably.

The Phœnicians are of this character, and the poet describes them *consistently* with it: they are proud, idle, and effeminate. *Broome.*

CONSISTO'RIAL, kŏn-sĭs-tō'rĕ-ăl. *adj.* [from *consistory*.] Relating to the ecclesiastical court.

An official, or chancellor, has the same *consistorial* audience with the bishop himself that deputes him. *Ayliffe.*

CO'NSISTORY, kŏn'sĭs-tŭr-ĕ.[512] *n. s.* [*consistorium*, Lat.]

1. The place of justice in the court christian. *Cowell.*

An offer was made, that, for every one minister, there should be two of the people to sit and give voice in the ecclesiastical *consistory*. *Hooker.*

Pius was then hearing of causes in *consistory*. *Bacon.*

Christ himself, in that great *consistory*, shall deign to step down from his throne. *South.*

2. The assembly of cardinals.

How far I've proceeded,
Or how far further shall, is warranted
By a commission from the *consistory*,
Yea the whole *consist'ry* of Rome. *Shakspeare.*

A late prelate, of remarkable zeal for the church, were religious to be tried by lives, would have lived down the pope and the whole *consistory*. *Atterbury.*

3. Any solemn assembly.

In mid air
To council summons all his mighty peers
Within thick clouds, and dark, tenfold involv'd,
A gloomy *consistory*. *Milton.*

At Jove's assent, the deities around
In solemn state the *consistory* crown'd. *Pope.*

4. Place of residence.

My other self, my counsel's *consistory*, my oracle, I, as a child, will go by thy direction. *Shakspeare.*

CONSO'CIATE, kŏn-sō'shĕ-ăte. *n. s.* [from *consocio*, Lat.] An accomplice; a confederate; a partner.

Patridge and Stanhope were condemned as *consociates* in the conspiracy of Somerset. *Hayward.*

To CONSO'CIATE, kŏn-sō'shĕ-ăte. *v. a.* [*consocio*, Lat.]

1. To unite; to join.

Generally the best outward shapes are also the likeliest to be *consociated* with good inward faculties. *Wotton.*

2. To cement; to hold together.

The ancient philosophers always brought in a supernatural principle to unite and *consociate* the parts of the chaos. *Burnet.*

To CONSO'CIATE, kŏn-sō'shĕ-ăte. *v. n.* To coalesce; to unite.

If they cohered, yet by the next conflict with other atoms they might be separated again, without ever *consociating* into the huge condense bodies of planets. *Bentley.*

CONSOCIA'TION, kŏn-sō-shĕ-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *consociate*.]

1. Alliance.

There is such a *consociation* of offices between the prince and whom his favour breeds, that they may help to sustain his power, as he their knowledge. *Ben Jonson.*

2. Union; intimacy; companionship.

By so long and so various *consociation* with a prince, he had now gotten, as it were, two lives in his own fortune and greatness. *Wotton.*

CONSO'LABLE, kŏn-sō'lă-bl. *adj.* [from *console*.] That which admits comfort.

To CO'NSOLATE, kŏn'sō-lăte.[91] *v. a.* [*consolor*, Lat.] To comfort; to console; to sooth in misery. Not much used.

I will be gone,
That pitiful rumour may report my flight,
To *consolate* thine ear. *Shakspeare.*

What may somewhat *consolate* all men that honour virtue, we do not discover the latter scene of his misery in authors of antiquity. *Brown.*

CONSOLA'TION, kŏn-sō-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*consolatio*, Lat.] Comfort; alleviation of misery; such alleviation as is produced by partial remedies.

We, that were in the jaws of death, were now brought into a place where we found nothing but *consolations*. *Bacon.*

Against such cruelties,
With inward *consolations* recompens'd;
And oft supported so, as shall amaze
Their proudest persecutors. *Milton.*

Let the righteous persevere with patience, supported with this *consolation*, that their labour shall not be in vain. *Rogers.*

CONSOLA'TOR, kŏn'sō-lā-tŭr.[521] *n. s.* [Lat.] A comforter.

CONSO'LATORY, kŏn-sŏl'lă-tŭr-ĕ.[512] *n. s.* [from *consolate*.] A speech or writing containing topicks of comfort.

Consolatories writ
With studied argument, and much persuasion sought,
Lenient of grief and anxious thought. *Milton.*

CONSO'LATORY, kŏn-sŏl'lă-tŭr-ĕ. *adj.* [from *consolate*.] Tending to give comfort.

To CONSO'LE, kŏn-sōle'. *v. a.* [*consolor*, Lat.] To comfort; to cheer; to free from the sense of misery.

Others the syren sisters compass round,
And empty heads *console* with empty sound. *Pope.*

CONSO'LE, kŏn'sōle.[492] *n. s.* [Fr.] In architecture, is a part or member projecting in manner of a bracket, or shoulder-piece, serving to support a cornice, bust, vase, beam, and frequently used as keys of arches. *Chambers.*

CONSO'LER, kŏn-sō'lŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *console*.] One that gives comfort.

Pride once more appears upon the stage, as the great *consoler* of the miseries of man. *Comment. on Pope's Essay on Man.*

CONSO'LIDANT, kŏn-sŏl'ĕ-dănt. *n. s.* [from *consolidate*.] That which has the quality of uniting wounds.

To CONSO'LIDATE, kŏn-sŏl'ĕ-dăte. *v. a.* [*consolider*, Fr. *solidus*, Lat.]

1. To form into a compact or solid body; to harden; to unite into a solid mass.

The word may be rendered, either he stretched, or he fixed and *consolidated*, the earth above the waters. *Burnet.*

The effect of spirits in stopping hemorrhages; and *consolidating* the fibres, is well known to chirurgeons. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To combine or unite two parliamentary bills into one.

To CONSO'LIDATE, kŏn-sŏl'ĕ-dăte. *v. n.* To grow firm, hard, or solid.

In hurts and ulcers in the head, dryness maketh them more apt to *consolidate*. *Bacon.*

The sandy, sparry, and flinty matter was then soft, and susceptible of any form in these shelly moulds; and it *consolidated* and became hard afterwards. *Woodward.*

CONSOLIDA'TION, kŏn-sŏl-ĕ-dā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *consolidate*.]

1. The act of uniting into a solid mass.

The *consolidation* of the marble, and of the stone, did not fall out at random. *Woodward.*

2. The annexing of one bill in parliament to another.

3. In law, it is used for the combining and uniting of two benefices in one. *Cowell.*

CONSO'LIDATIVE, kŏn-sŏl'ĕ-dă-tĭv. *adj.* [from *consolidate*.] That which has the quality of healing wounds. *Dict.*

CO'NSONANCE, kŏn'sō-nănse. } *n. s.* [*con-*
CO'NSONANCY, kŏn'sō-năn-sĕ. } *sonance*, Fr. *consonans*, Lat.]

1. Accord of sound.

The two principal *consonances* that most ravish the ear, are, by the consent of all nature, the fifth and the octave. *Wotton.*

And winds and waters flow'd
In *consonance*. *Thomson.*

2. Consistency; congruence; agreeableness.

Such decisions held *consonancy* and congruity with resolutions and decisions of former times. *Hale.*

I have set down this, to shew the perfect *consonancy* of our persecuted church to the doctrine of scripture and antiquity. *Hammond.*

3. Agreement; concord; friendship. A sense now not used.

Let me conjure you by the rights of our fellowship, by the *consonancy* of our youth. *Shakspeare.*

CO'NSONANT, kŏn'sŏ-nânt.[503] *adj.* [*consonans*, Lat.] Agreeable; according; consistent; followed by either *with* or *to*.

Were it *consonant unto* reason to divorce these two sentences, the former of which doth shew how the latter is restrained. *Hooker.*

That where much is given there shall be much required, is a thing *consonant with* natural equity. *Decay of Picty.*

Religion looks *consonant to* itself. *Decay of Piety.*

He discovers how *consonant* the account which Moses hath left of the primitive earth, is *to* this from nature. *Woodward.*

Co'NSONANT, kŏn'sŏ-nânt. *n. s.* [*consonans*, Lat.] A letter which cannot be sounded, or but imperfectly, by itself.

In all vowels the passage of the mouth is open and free, without any appulse of an organ of speech to another: but in all *consonants* there is an appulse of the organs, sometimes (if you abstract the *consonants* from the vowels) wholly precluding all sound; and, in all of them, more or less checking and abetting it. *Holder.*

He considered these as they had a greater mixture of vowels or *consonants*, and accordingly employed them as the verse required a greater smoothness. *Pope.*

Co'NSONANTLY, kŏn'sŏ-nânt-lė. *adv.* [from *consonant*.] Consistently; agreeably.

This as *consonantly* it preacheth, teacheth, and delivereth, as if but one tongue did speak for all. *Hooker.*

Ourselves are formed according to that mind which frames things *consonantly* to their respective natures. *Glanville.*

If he will speak *consonantly* to himself, he must say that happened in the original constitution. *Tillotson.*

Co'NSONANTNESS, kŏn'sŏ-nânt-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *consonant*.] Agreeableness; consistency. *Dict.*

Co'NSONOUS, kŏn'sŏ-nŭs.[503] *adj.* [*consonus*, Lat.] Agreeing in sound; symphonious.

CONSOPIA'TION, kŏn-sŏ-pė-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *consopio*, Lat.] The act of laying to sleep. Little in use.

One of his maxims is, that a total abstinence from intemperance is no more philosophy, than a total *consopiation* of the senses is repose. *Digby.*

CO'NSORT, kŏn'sŏrt.[492] *n. s.* [*consors*, Lat. It had anciently the accent on the latter syllable, but has it now on the former. *Milton* has used them both.]

1. Companion; partner; generally a partner of the bed; a wife or husband.

Fellowship,
Such as I seek, fit to participate
All rational delight; wherein the brute
Cannot be human *consort*. *Milton.*

Male he created thee, but thy *consort*
Female for race: then bless'd mankind, and said,
Be fruitful, multiply, and fill the earth. *Milton.*

Thy Bellona, who thy *consort* came
Not only to thy bed, but to thy fame. *Denham.*

He single chose to live, and shunn'd to wed,
Well pleas'd to want a *consort* of his bed. *Dryden.*

His warlike amazon her host invades,
Th' imperial *consort* of the crown of spades. *Pope.*

2. An assembly; a divan; a consultation.

In one *consort* there sat
Cruel revenge, and rancorous despite,
Disloyal treason, and heart-burning hate. *Fairy Q.*

3. A number of instruments playing together; a symphony. This is probably a mistake for *concert*.

A *consort* of musick in a banquet of wine, is as a signet of carbuncle set in gold. *Ecclus.* xxxii. 5.

4. Concurrence; union.

Take it singly, and it carries an air of levity; but, in *consort* with the rest, has a meaning quite different. *Atterbury.*

To CONSO'RT, kŏn-sŏrt'. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To associate with; to unite with; to keep company with.

What will you do? Let's not *consort* with them. *Shakspeare.*

Which of the Grecian chiefs *consorts* with thee. *Dryden.*

To CONSO'RT, kŏn-sŏrt'. *v. a.*

1. To join; to mix; to marry.

He, with his *consorted* Eve,
The story heard attentive. *Milton.*

He begins to *consort* himself with men, and thinks himself one. *Locke.*

2. To accompany. Not used.

I'll meet with you upon the mart,
And afterward *consort* you till bed time. *Shaksp.*

CONSO'RTABLE, kŏn-sŏr'tâ-bl. *adj.* [from *consort*.] To be compared with; to be ranked with; suitable. Not used.

He was *consortable* to Charles Brandon, under Henry VIII. who was equal to him. *Wotton.*

CONSO'RTION, kŏn-sŏr'shŭn. *n. s.* [*consortio*, Lat.] Partnership; fellowship; society. *Dict.*

CONSPE'CTABLE, kŏn-spĕk'tâ-bl. *adj.* [from *conspectus*, Lat.] Easy to be seen. *Dict.*

CONSPECTU'ITY, kŏn-spĕk-tŭ'ė-tė. *n. s.* [from *conspectus*, Lat.] Sight; view; sense of seeing. This word is, I believe, peculiar to *Shakspeare*, and perhaps corrupt.

What harm can your bisson *conspectuities* glean out of this character. *Shaksp.*

CONSPE'RSION, kŏn-spĕr'shŭn. *n. s.* [*conspersio*, Lat.] A sprinkling about. *Dict.*

CONSPICU'ITY, kŏn-spė-kŭ'ė-tė. *n. s.* [from *conspicuous*.] Brightness; favourableness to the sight.

If this definition be clearer than the thing defined, midnight may vie for *conspicuity* with noon. *Glanville.*

CONSPI'CUOUS, kŏn-spĭk'ŭ-ŭs. *adj.* [*conspicuus*, Lat.]

1. Obvious to the sight; seen at a distance.

Or come I less *conspicuous*? Or what change
Absents thee? *Milton.*

2. Eminent; famous; distinguished.

He attributed to each of them that virtue which he thought most *conspicuous* in them. *Dryden.*

Thy father's merit points thee out to view,
And sets thee in the fairest point of light,
To make thy virtues or thy faults *conspicuous*. *Addison.*

The house of lords,
Conspicuous scene! *Pope.*

CONSPI'CUOUSLY, kŏn-spĭk'ŭ-ŭs-lė. *adv.* [from *conspicuous*.]

1. Obviously to the view.

These methods may be preserved *conspicuously*, and intirely distinct. *Watts.*

2. Eminently; famously; remarkably.

CONSPI'CUOUSNESS, kŏn-spĭ-kŭ'-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *conspicuous*.]

1. Exposure to the view; state of being visible at a distance.

Looked on with such a weak light, they appear well proportioned fabricks; yet they appear so but in that twilight, which is requisite to their *conspicuousness* *Boyle.*

2. Eminence; fame; celebrity.

Their writings attract more readers by the author's *conspicuousness*. *Boyle.*

CONSPI'RACY, kŏn-spĭr'ā-sė.[109] *n. s.* [*conspiratio*, Lat.]

1. A private agreement among several persons to commit some crime; a plot; a concerted treason.

O *conspiracy!*
Sham'st thou to shew thy dang'rous brow by night,
When evils are most free? *Shaksp.*

I had forgot that foul *conspiracy*
Of the beast Caliban, and his confed'rates,
Against my life. *Shaksp.*

When scarce he had escap'd the blow
Of faction and *conspiracy*,
Death did his promis'd hopes destroy. *Dryden.*

2. In law, an agreement of men to do any thing; always taken in the evil part. It is taken for a confederacy of two, at the least, falsely to indict one, or to procure one to be indicted, of felony. *Cowell.*

3. A concurrence; a general tendency of many causes to one event.

When the time now came that misery was ripe for him, there was a *conspiracy* in all heavenly and earthly things, to frame fit occasions to lead him unto it. *Sidney.*

The air appearing so malicious in this morbific *conspiracy*, exacts a more particular regard. *Harvey.*

CONSPI'RANT, kŏn-spī'rânt. *adj.* [*conspirans*, Lat.] Conspiring; engaging in a conspiracy or plot; plotting.

Thou art a traitor,
Conspirant 'gainst this high illustrious prince. *Shaksp.*

CONSPIRA'TION, kŏn-spĕ-rā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*conspiratio*, Lat.] An agreement of many to one end.

One would wonder how, from so differing premises, they should infer the same conclusion, were it not that the *conspiration* of interest were too potent for the diversity of judgment. *Decay of Piety.*

CONSPI'RATOR, kŏn-spĭr'ā-tŭr. *n. s.* [from *conspiro*, Lat.] A man engaged in a plot; one who has secretly concerted with others the commission of a crime; a plotter.

Achitophel is among the *conspirators* with Absalom. 2 *Samuel.*

Stand back, thou manifest *conspirator;*
Thou that contriv'st to murder our dread lord. *Shaksp.*

But let the bold *conspirator* beware;
For heav'n makes princes its peculiar care. *Dryden.*

One put into his hand a note of the whole conspiracy against him, together with all the names of the *conspirators*. *South.*

To CONS'PIRE, kŏn-spīre'. *v. n.* [*conspiro*, Lat.]

1. To concert a crime; to plot; to hatch secret treason.

Tell me what they deserve,
That do *conspire* my death with devilish plots
Of damned witchcraft. *Shaks. Rich.* III.

What was it
That mov'd pale Cassius to *conspire*? *Shaksp.*

They took great indignation, and *conspired* against the king. *Apocrypha.*

Let the air be excluded; for that undermineth the body, and *conspireth* with the spirit of the body to dissolve it. *Bacon.*

There is in man a natural possibility to destroy the world; that is, to *conspire* to know no woman. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The press, the pulpit, and the stage,
Conspire to censure and expose our age. *Roscom.*

2. To agree together; as, *all things* conspire *to make him happy.*

So moist and dry, when Phœbus shines,
Conspiring give the plant to grow. *Heigh*

CONSPI'RER, kŏn-spī'rŭr. *n. s.* [from *conspire.*] A conspirator; a plotter.

Take no care,
Who chafes, who frets, and where *conspirers* are:
Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be. *Shaksp. Macb.*

CONSPI'RING *Powers*, kŏn-spī'rĭng. [In mechanicks.] All such as act in direction not opposite to one another. *Harris.*

CONSPURCA'TION, kŏn-spŭr-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *conspurco*, Lat.] The act of defiling; defilement; pollution.

CO'NSTABLE, kŭn'stā-bl.[165] *n. s.* [*comes stabuli*, as it is supposed.]

1. Lord high *constable* is an ancient officer of the crown. The function of the *constable* of England consisted in the care of the common peace of the land in deeds of arms and in matters of war. To the court of the *constable* and marshal belonged the cognizance of contracts, deeds of arms without the realm, and combats and blasonry of arms within it. The first *constable* of England was created by the Conqueror, and the office continued hereditary till the thirteenth of Henry VIII. when it was laid aside, as being so powerful as to become troublesome to the king. From these mighty magistrates are derived the inferiour *constables* of hundreds and franchises; two of whom were ordained, in the thirteenth of Edward I. to be chosen in every hundred, for the conservation of the peace, and view of armour. These are now called high *constables;* because continuance of time, and increase both of people and offences, have occasioned others in every town of inferiour authority, called petty *constables*. Besides these, we have *constables* denominated from particular places; as, *constable of the Tower*, *of Dover Castle*, *of the Castle of Carnarvon:* but these are properly *castellani*, or governours of castles. *Cowell. Chambers.*

When I came hither, I was lord high *constable*,
And duke of Buckingham; now poor Edward Bohun. *Shakspeare.*

The knave *constable* had set me i' th' stocks, i' th' common stocks, for a witch. *Shaksp.*

The *constable* being a sober man, and an enemy to sedition, went to observe what they did. *Clar.*

2. *To over-run the Constable.* [perhaps from *conte stable*, Fr. the settled, firm, and stated account.] To spend more than what a man knows himself to be worth: a low phrase.

CO'NSTABLESHIP, kŭn'stā-bl-shĭp. *n. s.* [from *constable*]. The office of a constable.

This keepership is annexed to the *constableship* of the castle, and that granted out in lease. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

CO'NSTANCY, kŏn'stăn-sē. *n. s.* [*constantia*, Lat.]

1. Immutability; perpetuity; unalterable continuance.

The laws of God himself no man will ever deny to be of a different constitution from the former, in respect of the one's *constancy*, and the mutability of the other. *Hooker.*

2. Consistency; unvaried state.

Incredible, that *constancy* in such a variety, such a multiplicity, should be the result of chance. *Ray.*

3. Resolution; firmness; steadiness; unshaken determination.

In a small isle, amidst the widest seas,
Triumphant *constancy* has fix'd her seat;
In vain the syrens sing, the tempests beat. *Prior.*

4. Lasting affection; continuance of love, or friendship.

Constancy is such a stability and firmness of friendship, as overlooks and passes by lesser failures of kindness, and yet still retains the same habitual good-will to a friend. *South.*

5. Certainty; veracity; reality.

But all the story of the night told over,
More witnesseth than fancy's images,
And grows to something of great *constancy*,
But, however, strange and admirable. *Shaksp.*

CO'NSTANT, kŏn'stănt. *adj.* [*constans*, Lat.]

1. Firm; fixed; not fluid.

If you take highly rectified spirit of wine, and dephlegmed spirit of urine, and mix them, you may turn these two fluid liquors into a *constant* body. *Boyle.*

2. Unvaried; unchanged; immutable; durable.

The world's a scene of changes, and to be
Constant, in nature were inconstancy. *Cowley.*

3. Firm, resolute; determined; immoveable; unshaken.

Some shrewd contents
Now steal the colour from Bassanio's cheek:
Some dear friend dead; else nothing in the world
Could turn so much the constitution
Of any *constant* man. *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.*

4. Free from change of affection.

Both loving one fair maid, they yet remained *constant* friends. *Sidney.*

5. Certain; not various; steady; firmly adherent: with *to*.

Now through the land his care of souls he stretch'd,
And like a primitive apostle preach'd;
Still cheerful, ever *constant* to his call;
By many follow'd, lov'd by most, admir'd by all. *Dryden.*

He shewed his firm adherence to religion, as modelled by our national constitution; and was *constant to* its offices in devotion, both in publick, and in his family. *Addison's Freeholder.*

CO'NSTANTLY, kŏn'stănt-lē. *adv.* [from *constant.*] Unvariably; perpetually; certainly; steadily.

It is strange that the fathers should never appeal; nay, that they should not *constantly* do it. *Tillotson.*

To CONSTE'LLATE, kŏn-stĕl'lāte. *v. n.* [*constellatus*, Lat.] To join lustre; to shine with one general light.

The several things which engage our affections do, in a transcendent manner, shine forth and *constellate* in God. *Boyle.*

To CONSTE'LLATE, kŏn-stĕl'lāte. *v. a.* To unite several shining bodies in one splendour.

Great constitutions, and such as are *constellated* into knowledge, do nothing till they outdo all. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

These scattered perfections, which were divided among the several ranks of inferiour natures, were summed up and *constellated* in ours. *Glanville.*

CONSTELLA'TION, kŏn-stĕl-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *constellate.*]

1. A cluster of fixed stars.

For the stars of heaven, and the *constellations* thereof, shall not give their light. *Isaiah*, xiii. 10.

The earth, the air, resounded;
The heav'ns and all the *constellations* rung. *Milton.*

A *constellation* is but one,
Though 'tis a train of stars. *Dryden.*

2. An assemblage of splendours, or excellencies.

The condition is a *constellation* or conjuncture of all those gospel graces, faith, hope, charity, self-denial, repentance, and the rest. *Hammond.*

CONSTERNA'TION, kŏn-stĕr-nā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *consterno*, Lat.] Astonishment; amazement; alienation of mind by a surprize; surprize; wonder.

They find the same holy *consternation* upon themselves that Jacob did at Bethel, which he called the gate of heaven. *South.*

The natives, dubious whom
They must obey, in *consternation* wait
Till rigid conquest will pronounce their liege. *Philips.*

To CO'NSTIPATE, kŏn'stĕ-pāte. *v. a.* [from *constipo*, Lat.]

1. To crowd together in a narrow room; to thicken; to condense.

Of cold, the property is to condense and *constipate*. *Bacon.*

It may, by amassing, cooling, and *constipating* of waters, turn them into rain. *Ray on the Creat.*

There might arise some vertiginous motions or whirlpools in the matter of the chaos, whereby the atoms might be thrust and crowded to the middle of those whirlpools, and there *constipate* one another into great solid globes. *Bentley.*

2. To stuff up, or stop by filling up the passages.

It is not probable that any aliment should have the quality of intirely *constipating* or shutting up the capillary vessels. *Arbuthnot on Alim.*

3. To bind the belly, or make costive.

Omitting honey, which is laxative, and the powder of some loadstones in this, doth rather *constipate* and bind, than purge and loosen the belly. *Brown.*

CONSTIPA'TION, kŏn-stĕ-pā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *constipate.*]

1. The act of crowding any thing into less room; condensation.

This worketh by the detention of the spirits, and *constipation* of the tangible parts. *Bacon.*

It requires either absolute fulness of matter, or a pretty close *constipation* and mutual contact of its particles. *Bentley.*

2. Stoppage; obstruction by plenitude.

The inactivity of the gall occasions a *constipation* of the belly. *Arbuth. on Alim.*

3. The state of having the body bound.

CONSTI'TUENT, kŏn-stĭtsh'ū-ĕnt.[461] *adj.* [*constituens*, Lat.] That which makes any thing what it is; necessary to existence; elemental; essential; that of which any thing consists.

Body, soul, and reason, are the three parts necessarily *constituent* of a man. *Dryden.*

All animals derived all the *constituent* matter of their bodies, successively, in all ages, out of this fund. *Woodward.*

It is impossible that the figures and sizes of its *constituent* particles, should be so justly adapted as to touch one another in every point. *Bentley.*

CONSTI'TUENT, kŏn-stĭtsh'ū-ĕnt.[461] *n. s.*

1. The person or thing which constitutes or settles any thing in its peculiar state.

Their first composure and origination requires a higher and nobler *constituent* than chance. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. That which is necessary to the subsistence of any thing.

The obstruction of the mesentery is a great im-

pediment to nutrition: for the lymph in those glands is a necessary *constituent* of the aliment. *Arbuth. on Alim.*

3. He that deputes another; as, the representatives in parliament disregard their *constituents*.

To CO'NSTITUTE, kŏn'stė-tūte. *v. a.* [*constituo*, Lat.]

1. To give formal existence; to make any thing what it is; to produce.

Prudence is not only a moral but christian virtue, such as is necessary to the *constituting* of all others. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To erect; to establish.

We must obey laws appointed and *constituted* by lawful authority, not against the law of God. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

It will be necessary to consider, how at first those several churches were *constituted*, that we may understand how in this one church they were all united. *Pearson.*

3. To depute; to appoint another to an office.

Co'NSTITUTER, kŏn'stė-tū'tŭr. *n. s.* [from *constitute*.] He that constitutes or appoints.

Constitu'tion, kŏn-stė-tū'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *constitute*.]

1. The act of constituting; enacting; deputing; establishing; producing.

2. State of being; particular texture of parts; natural qualities.

This is more beneficial than any other *constitution*. *Bentley.*

This light being trajected through the parallel prisms, if it suffered any change by the refraction of one, it lost that impression by the contrary refraction of the other; and so being restored to its pristine *constitution*, became of the same condition as at first. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Corporeal frame.

Amongst many bad effects of this oily *constitution*, there is one advantage; such who arrive to age, are not subject to stricture of fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Temper of body, with respect to health or disease.

If such men happen, by their native *constitutions*, to fall into the gout; either they mind it not at all, having no leisure to be sick, or they use it like a dog. *Temple.*

Beauty is nothing else but a just accord and harmony of the members, animated by a healthful *constitution*. *Dryden.*

5. Temper of mind.

Dametas, according to the *constitution* of a dull head, thinks no better way to shew himself wise than by suspecting every thing in his way. *Sidney.*

Some dear friend dead; else nothing in the world
Could turn so much the *constitution*
Of any constant man. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

He defended himself with undaunted courage, and less passion than was expected from his *constitution*. *Clarendon.*

6. Established form of government; system of laws and customs.

The Norman conquering all by might,
Mixing our customs, and the form of right,
With foreign *constitutions* he had brought. *Daniel.*

7. Particular law; established usage; establishment; institution.

We lawfully may observe the positive *constitutions* of our own churches. *Hooker.*

Constitution, properly speaking in the sense of the civil law, is that law which is made and ordained by some king or emperor; yet the canonists, by adding the word *sacred* to it, make it to signify the same as an ecclesiastical canon. *Ayliffe.*

Constitu'tional, kŏn-stė-tū'shŭn-ăl. *adj.* [from *constitution*.]

1. Bred in the constitution; radical.

It is not probable any *constitutional* illness will be communicated with the small-pox by inoculation. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. Consistent with the civil constitution; legal.

Constitu'tive, kŏn'stė-tū-tĭv. *adj.* [from *constitute*.]

1. That which constitutes any thing what it is; elemental; essential; productive.

Although it be placed among the non-naturals, that is, such as neither naturally *constitutive* nor merely destructive, do preserve or destroy. *Brown.*

The elements and *constitutive* parts of a schismatick, being the esteem of himself, and the contempt of others. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Having the power to enact or establish.

To CONSTRA'IN, kŏn-strāne'. *v. a.* [*constraindre*, Fr. *constringo*, Lat.]

1. To compel; to force to some action.

Thy sight, which should
Make our eyes flow with joy,
Constrains them weep. *Shakspeare.*

Namur subdued, is England's palm alone;
The rest besieg'd, but we *constrain'd* the town. *Dryden.*

2. To hinder by force; to restrain.

My sire in caves *constrains* the winds,
Can with a breath their clam'rous rage appease;
They fear his whistle, and forsake the seas. *Dryd.*

3. To necessitate.

The scars upon your honour, therefore, he
Does pity as *constrained* blemishes,
Nothing deserv'd. *Shakspeare.*

When to his lust Ægysthus gave the rein,
Did fate or we the adult'rous act *constrain?* *Pope.*

4. To violate; to ravish.

Her spotless chastity,
Inhuman traitors! you *constrain'd* and forc'd.
Shakspeare's Titus Andronicus.

5. To confine; to press.

When amidst the fervour of the feast,
The Tyrian hugs and fonds thee on her breast,
And with sweet kisses in her arms *constrains*,
Thou may'st infuse thy venom in her veins. *Dryd.*

How the strait stays the slender waist *constrain.* *Gay.*

6. To constringe.

When winter frosts *constrain* the field with cold,
The scanty root can take no steady hold. *Dryden.*

7. To tie; to bind,

Scarce the weary god had clos'd his eyes,
When rushing on with shouts, he binds in chains
The drowsy prophet, and his limbs *constrains.* *Dryden.*

8. To imprison.

Constrain'd him in a bird, and made him fly,
With party-colour'd plumes, a chattering pye. *Dryden.*

9. To force; to produce in opposition to nature.

In this northern tract our hoarser throats
Utter unripe and ill *constrained* notes. *Waller.*

10. To restrain; to withhold.

The soft weapons of paternal persuasions, after mankind began to forget the original giver of life, became overweak to resist the first inclination of evil: or after, when it became habitual, to *constrain* it. *Raleigh.*

Constra'inable, kŏn-strā'nā-bl. *adj.* [from *constrain*.] Liable to constraint; obnoxious to compulsion.

Whereas men before stood bound in conscience to do as reason teacheth, they are now, by virtue of human law *constrainable;* and, if they outwardly transgress, punishable. *Hooker.*

Constra'inedly, kŏn-strā'nĕd-lė. *adv.* [from *constrain*.] By constraint; by compulsion.

What occasion it had given them to think, to their greater obduration in evil, that through a froward and wanton desire of innovation we did *constrainedly* those things, for which conscience was pretended. *Hooker.*

Constra'iner, kŏn-strā'nŭr. *n. s.* [from *constrain*.] He that constrains.

Constra'int, kŏn-strānt'. *n. s.* [*contrainte*, Fr.]

1. Compulsion; compelling force; violence; act of overruling the desire; confinement.

I did suppose it should be on *constraint;*
But, heav'n be thank'd, it is but voluntary. *Shaksp. King John.*

Like you, a man; and hither led by fame,
Not by *constraint*, but by my choice, I came. *Dryden's Indian Emperour.*

The constant desire of happiness, and the *constraint* it puts upon us to act for it, nobody, I think, accounts an abridgment of liberty. *Locke.*

2. Confinement. Out of use.

His limbs were waxen weak and raw,
Thro' long imprisonment, and hard *constraint.* *Spenser.*

To CONSTRI'CT, kŏn-strĭkt'. *v. a.* [*constringo*, *constrictum*, Lat.]

1. To bind; to cramp; to confine into a narrow compass.

2. To contract; to cause to shrink.

Such things as *constrict* the fibres, and strengthen the solid parts. *Arbuth. on Diet.*

Constri'ction, cŏn-strĭk'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *constrict*.] Contraction; compression; forcible contraction. *Compression* is from an outward force, *constriction* from some quality; as the throat is compressed by a bandage, and *constringed* by a cold.

The air, which these receive into the lungs, may serve to render their bodies equiponderant to the water; and the *constriction* or dilatation of it, may probably assist them to ascend or descend in the water. *Ray on the Creation.*

Constri'ctor, kŏn-strĭk'tŭr.[166] *n. s.* [*constrictor*, Lat.] That which compresses or contracts.

He supposed the *constrictors* of the eye-lids must be strengthened in the supercilious. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

To CONSTRI'NGE, kŏn-strĭnje'. *v. a.* [*constringo*, Lat.] To compress; to contract; to bind; to force to contract itself.

The dreadful spout,
Which shipmen do the hurricano call,
Constring'd in mass by the almighty sun. *Shaksp.*

Strong liquors, especially inflammatory spirits, intoxicate, *constringe*, harden the fibres, and coagulate the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

Constri'ngent, kŏn-strĭn'jĕnt. *adj.* [*constringens*, Lat.] Having the quality of binding or compressing.

Try a deep well, or a conservatory of snow, where the cold may be more *constringent.* *Bacon.*

Winter binds
Our strengthen'd bodies in a cold embrace
Constringent. *Thomson's Winter.*

To CONSTRU'CT, kŏn-strŭkt'. *v. a.* [*constructus*, Lat.]

1. To build; to form; to compile; to constitute

Let there be an admiration of those divine attributes and prerogatives, for whose manifesting he was pleased to *construct* this vast fabrick. *Boyle.*

2. To form by the mind: as, he *constructed* a new system.

CONSTRU'CTION, kŏn-strŭk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*constructio*, Lat.]

1. The act of building, or piling up in a regular method.
2. The form of building; structure; conformation.

There's no art
To shew the mind's *construction* in the face. *Shaksp.*

The ways were made of several layers of flat stones and flint: the *construction* was a little various, according to the nature of the soil, or the materials which they found. *Arbuthnot.*

3. [In grammar.] The putting of words, duly chosen, together in such a manner as is proper to convey a complete sense. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

Some particles constantly, and others in certain *constructions*, have the sense of a whole sentence contained in them. *Locke.*

4. The act of arranging terms in the proper order, by disentangling transpositions; the act of interpreting; explanation.

This label, whose containing
Is so from sense in hardness, that I can
Make no collection of it; let him shew
His skill in the *construction*. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

5. The sense; the meaning; interpretation.

In which sense although we judge the apostle's words to have been uttered, yet hereunto we do not require them to yield, that think any other *construction* more sound. *Hooker.*

He that would live at ease, should always put the best *construction* on business and conversation. *Collier on the Spleen.*

Religion, in its own nature, produces good will towards men, and puts the mildest *construction* upon every accident that befals them. *Spectator.*

6. Judgment; mental representation.

It cannot, therefore, unto reasonable *constructions* seem strange, or savour of singularity, that we have examined this point. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

7. The manner of describing a figure or problem in geometry.
8. *Construction of Equations*, in algebra, is the method of reducing a known equation into lines and figures, in order to a geometrical demonstration.

CONSTRU'CTURE, kŏn-strŭk'tshŭre.[461] *n. s.* [from *construct.*] Pile; edifice; fabrick.

They shall the earth's *constructure* closely bind,
And to the centre keep the parts confin'd. *Blackm.*

To CO'NSTRUE, kŏn'strū, *or* kŏn'stŭr. *v. a.* [*construo*, Lat.]

1. To range words in their natural order; to disentangle transposition.

I'll teach mine eyes, with meek humility,
Love-learned letters to her eyes to read;
Which her deep wit, that true heart's thought can spell,
Will soon conceive, and learn to *construe* well. *Spenser.*

Construe the times to their necessities,
And you shall say, indeed, it is the time,
And not the king, that doth you injuries. *Shaks.*

2. To interpret; to explain; to shew the meaning.

I must crave that I be not so understood or *construed*, as if any such thing, by virtue thereof, could be done without the aid and assistance of God's most blessed spirit. *Hooker.*

Virgil is so very figurative, that he requires (I may almost say) a grammar apart to *construe* him. *Dryden.*

Thus we are put to *construe* and paraphrase our own words, to free ourselves either from the ignorance or malice of our adversaries. *Stilling fleet.*

When the word is *construed* into its idea, the double meaning vanishes. *Addison.*

To CO'NSTUPRATE, kŏn-stŭ-prāte. *v. a.* [*constupro*, Lat.] To violate; to debauch; to defile.

CONSTUPRA'TION, kŏn-stŭ-prā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *constuprate.*] Violation; defilement.

CONSUBSTA'NTIAL, kŏn-sŭb-stăn'-shăl. *adj.* [*consubstantialis*, Lat.]

1. Having the same essence or substance.

The Lord our God is but one God: in which indivisible unity, notwithstanding we adore the Father, as being altogether of himself, we glorify that *consubstantial* Word, which is the Son; we bless and magnify that co-essential Spirit, eternally proceeding from both, which is the Holy Ghost. *Hooker.*

2. Being of the same kind or nature.

It continueth a body *consubstantial* with our bodies; a body of the same, both nature and measure, which it had on earth. *Hooker.*

In their conceits the human nature of Christ was not *consubstantial* to ours, but of another kind. *Brerewood.*

CONSUBSTANTIA'LITY, kŏn-sŭb-stăn-shē-ăl'ē-tē. *n. s.* [from *consubstantial.*]

1. Existence of more than one, in the same substance.

The eternity of the Son's generation, and his co-eternity and *consubstantiality* with the Father, when he came down from heaven. *Hammond.*

2. Participation of the same nature.

To CONSUBSTA'NTIATE, kŏn-sŭb-stăn-shē-āte. *v. a.* [from *con* and *substantia*, Lat.] To unite in one common substance or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIA'TION, kŏn-sŭb-stăn-shē-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *consubstantiate.*] The union of the body of our blessed Saviour with the sacramental element, according to the Lutherans.

In the point of *consubstantiation*, toward the latter end of his life, he changed his mind. *Atterbury.*

CO'NSUL, kŏn'sŭl. *n. s.* [*consul, consulendo*, Lat.]

1. The chief magistrate in the Roman republick.

Or never be so noble as a *consul*,
Nor yoke with him for tribune. *Shakspeare.*

Consuls of mod'rate power in calms were made;
When the Gauls came, one sole dictator sway'd. *Dryden.*

2. An officer commissioned in foreign parts to judge between the merchants of his nation, and protect their commerce.

CO'NSULAR, kŏn'shŭ-lăr.[462] *adj.* [*consularis*, Lat.]

1. Relating to the consul.

The *consular* power had only the ornaments, without the force, of the royal authority. *Spectator.*

2. *Consular Man.* One who had been consul.

Rose not the *consular* men, and left their places,
So soon as thou sat'st down. *Ben Jonson's Cataline.*

CO'NSULATE, kŏn-shŭ-lāte.[91] *n. s.* [*consulatus*, Lat.] The office of consul.

His name and *consulate* were effaced out of all publick registers and inscriptions. *Addison.*

CO'NSULSHIP, kŏn'sŭl-ship. *n. s.* [from *consul.*] The office of consul.

The patricians should do very ill,
To let the *consulship* be so defil'd. *Ben Jonson.*

The lovely boy, with his auspicious face,
Shall Pollio's *consulship* and triumph grace. *Dryd.*

To CONSU'LT, kŏn-sŭlt'. *v. n* [*consulto*, Lat.] To take counsel together; to deliberate in common: it has *with* before the person admitted to consultation.

Every man,
After the hideous storm that follow'd, was
A thing inspir'd, and, not *consulting*, broke
Into a general prophecy, that this tempest,
Dashing the garment of this peace, aboded
The sudden breach on't. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

A senate house, wherein three hundred and twenty men sat *consulting* always for the people. 1 *Mac.* viii. 15.

Consult not *with* the slothful for any work. *Ecclus.* xxxvii.

He sent for his bosom friends, *with* whom he most confidently *consulted*, and shewed the paper to them, the contents whereof he could not conceive. *Clarendon.*

To CONSU'LT, kŏn-sŭlt'. *v. a.*

1. To ask advice of: as, *he* consulted *his friends;* to *consult* an author.
2. To regard; to act with view or respect to.

We are, in the first place, to *consult* the necessities of life, rather than matters of ornament and delight. *L'Estrange.*

The senate owes its gratitude to Cato,
Who with so great a soul *consults* its safety,
And guards our lives, while he neglects his own. *Addison.*

3. To plan; to contrive.

Thou hast *consulted* shame to thy house, by cutting off many people. *Hab.* ii. 10.

Many things were there *consulted* for the future, yet nothing was positively resolved. *Clarendon.*

CO'NSULT, kŏn'sŭlt, *or* kŏn'sŭlt'. *n. s.* [from the verb. It is variously accented.]

1. The act of consulting.

Yourself in person head one chosen half,
And march t' oppress the faction in *consult*
With dying Dorax. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

2. The effect of consulting; determination.

He said, and rose the first; the council broke;
And all their grave *consults* dissolv'd in smoke. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. A council; a number of persons assembled in deliberation.

Divers meetings and *consults* of our whole number, to consider of the former labours. *Bacon.*

A *consult* of coquets below
Was call'd, to rig him out a beau. *Swift.*

CONSULTA'TION, kŏn-sŭl-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *consult.*]

1. The act of consulting; secret deliberation.

The chief priests held a consultation with the elders and scribes. *Mark*, xv. 1.

2. A number of persons consulting together; a council.

A *consultation* was called, wherein he advised a salivation. *Wiseman of Abscesses.*

3. [In law.] *Consultatio* is a writ, whereby a cause, being formerly removed by prohibition from the ecclesiastical court, or court christian, to the king's court, is returned thither again: for the judges of the king's court, if, upon comparing the libel with the suggestion of the party, they do find the suggestion false, or not proved, and therefore the cause to be wrongfully called from the court christian; then, upon

this *consultation* or deliberation, decree is to be returned again. *Cowell.*

CONSU'LTER, kŏn-sŭl'tŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *consult.*] One that consults, or asks counsel or intelligence.

There shall not be found among you a charmer, or a *consulter* with familiar spirits, or a wizard. *Deut.* xviii. 11.

CONSU'MABLE, kŏn-sū'mâ-bl. *adj.* [from *consume.*] Susceptible of destruction; possible to be wasted, spent, or destroyed.

Asbestos does truly agree in this common quality ascribed unto both, of being incombustible, and not *consumable* by fire; but it doth contract so much fuliginous matter from the earthy parts of the oil, though it was tried with some of the purest oil, that in a very few days it did choak and extinguish the flame. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Our growing rich or poor depends only on, which is greater or less, our importation or exportation of *consumable* commodities. *Locke.*

To CONSU'ME, kŏn-sūme'.[464] *v. a.* [*consumo*, Lat.] To waste; to spend; to destroy.

Where two raging fires meet together,
They do *consume* the thing that feeds their fury.
Shakspeare.

Thou shalt carry much seed out into the field, and shalt gather but little in; for the locusts shall *consume* it. *Deuteronomy* xxviii.

Thus in soft anguish she *consumes* the day,
Nor quits her deep retirement. *Thomson's Spring.*

To CONSU'ME, kŏn-sūme'. *v. n.* To waste away; to be exhausted.

These violent delights have violent ends,
And in their triumph die; like fire and powder,
Which, as they meet, *consume*. *Shakspeare.*

CONSU'MER, kŏn-sū'mŭr. *n. s.* [from *consume.*] One that spends, wastes, or destroys any thing.

Money may be considered as in the hands of the *consumer*, or of the merchant who buys the commodity, when made to export. *Locke.*

To CONSU'MMATE, kŏn-sŭm'mâte.[91] *v. a.* [*consommer*, Fr. *consummare*, Lat.] To complete; to perfect; to finish; to end. Anciently accented on the first syllable.

Yourself, myself, and other lords, will pass
To *consummate* this business happily. *Shaksp.*

There shall we *consummate* our spousal rites. *Shaksp.*

The person was cunning enough to begin the deceit in the weaker, and the weaker sufficient to *consummate* the fraud in the stronger. *Brown.*

He had a mind to *consummate* the happiness of the day. *Tatler.*

CONSU'MMATE, kŏn-sŭm'mâte'. *adj.* [from the verb.] Complete; perfect; finished; *omnibus numeris absolutus.*

I do but stay till your marriage be *consummate*. *Shaksp.*

Earth, in her rich attire
Consummate, lovely smil'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Gratian, among his maxims for raising a man to the most *consummate* greatness, advises to perform extraordinary actions, and to secure a good historian. *Addison's Freeholder.*

If a man of perfect and *consummate* virtue falls into a misfortune, it raises our pity, but not our terrour. *Addison's Spectator.*

CONSUMMA'TION, kŏn-sŭm-mâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *consummate.*]

1. Completion; perfection; end.

That just and regular process, which it must be supposed to take from its original to its *consummation.* *Addison's Spectator.*

2. The end of the present system of things; the end of the world.

From the first beginning of the world unto the last *consummation* thereof, it neither hath been, nor can be, otherwise. *Hooker.*

3. Death; end of life.

Ghost, unlaid, forbear thee!
Nothing ill come near thee!
Quiet *consummation* have,
Unremoved be thy grave! *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

CONSU'MPTION, kŏn-sŭm'shŭn.[412] *n. s.* [*consumptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of consuming; waste; destruction.

In commodities, the value rises as its quantity is less and vent greater; which depends upon its being preferred in its *consumption.* *Locke.*

2. The state of wasting or perishing.

Etna and Vesuvius have sent forth flames for this two or three thousand years, yet the mountains themselves have not suffered any considerable diminution or *consumption;* but are, at this day, the highest mountains in those countries. *Woodward.*

3. [In physick.] A waste of muscular flesh. It is frequently attended with a hectick fever, and is divided by physicians into several kinds, according to the variety of its causes. *Quincy.*

Consumption sow
In hollow bones of man. *Shaksp. Timon.*

The stoppage of women's courses, if not locked to, sets them into a consumption, dropsy, or other disease. *Harvey.*

The essential and distinguishing character of a confirmed *consumption*, is a wasting of the body by reason of an ulcerated state of the lungs, attended with a cough, a discharge of purulent matter, and a hectick fever. *Blackmore.*

CONSU'MPTIVE, kŏn-sŭm'tĭv. *adj.* [from *consume.*]

1. Destructive; wasting; exhausting; having the quality of consuming.

A long *consumptive* war is more likely to break this grand alliance than disable France. *Addison.*

2. Diseased with a consumption.

Nothing taints sound lungs sooner than inspiring the breath of *consumptive* lungs. *Harvey.*

The lean, *consumptive* wench, with coughs decay'd,
Is call'd a pretty, tight, and slender maid. *Dryden.*

By an exact regimen a *consumptive* person may hold out for years. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CONSU'MPTIVENESS, kŏn-sŭm'tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *consumptive.*] A tendency to a consumption.

CONSU'TILE, kŏn-sū'tĭl.[140] *adj.* [*consutilis*, Lat.] That is sewed or stitched together. *Dict.*

To CONTA'BULATE, kŏn-tâb'ù-lâte. *v. a.* [*contabulo*, Lat.] To floor with boards.

CONTABULA'TION, kŏn-tâb-ù-lâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*contabulatio*, Lat.] A joining of boards together; a boarding a floor.

CO'NTACT, kŏn'tâkt. *n. s.* [*contactus*, Lat.] Touch; close union; juncture of one body to another.

The Platonists hold, that the spirit of the lover doth pass into the spirits of the person loved, which causeth the desire of return into the body; whereupon followeth that appetite of *contact* and conjunction. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

When the light fell so obliquely on the air, which in other places was between them, as to be all reflected, it seemed in that place of *contact* to be wholly transmitted. *Newton's Opticks.*

The air, by its immediate *contact*, may coagulate the blood which flows along the air-bladders. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CONTA'CTION, kŏn-tâk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*contactus*, Lat.] The act of touching; a joining one body to another.

That delcterious it may be at some distance, and destructive without corporal *contaction*, there is no high improbability. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONTA'GION, kŏn-tâ'jè-ŭn.[542] *n. s.* [*contagio*, Lat.]

1. The emission from body to body by which diseases are communicated.

If we two be one, and thou play false,
I do digest the poison of thy flesh,
Being strumpeted by thy *contagion.* *Shaksp.*

In infection and *contagion* from body to body, as the plague and the like, the infection is received many times by the body passive; but yet is, by the strength and good disposition thereof, repulsed. *Bacon.*

2. Infection; propagation of mischief, or disease.

Nor will the goodness of intention excuse the scandal and contagion of example. *King Charles.*

Down fell they,
And the dire hiss renew'd, and the dire form
Catch'd by *contagion.* *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. Pestilence; venomous emanations.

Will he steal out of his wholesome bed,
To dare the vile *contagion* of the night? *Shak.*

CONTA'GIOUS, kŏn-tâ'jè-ŭs.[542] *adj.* [from *contagio*, Lat.] Infectious; caught by approach; poisonous; pestilential.

The jades,
That drag the tragick melancholy night,
From their misty jaws
Breathe foul, *contagious* darkness in the air. *Shaksp.*

We sicken soon from her *contagious* care,
Grieve for her sorrows, groan for her despair. *Prior.*

CONTA'GIOUSNESS, kŏn-tâ'jè-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *contagious.*] The quality of being contagious.

To CONTA'IN, kŏn-tâne'. *v. a.* [*contineo*, Lat.]

1. To hold as a vessel.

There are many other things which Jesus did, the which if they should be written every one, I suppose that even the world itself could not *contain* the books that should be written. *John*, xxi. 25.

Gently instructed I shall hence depart,
Greatly in peace of thought, and have my fill
Of knowledge what this vessel can *contain.* *Milton.*

What thy stores *contain* bring forth, and pour
Abundance. *Milton.*

2. To comprehend; to comprise.

What seem'd fair in all the world, seem'd now
Mean, or in her summ'd up, in her *contain'd.* *Milton.*

The earth,
Though in comparison of heav'n so small,
Nor glist'ring, may of solid good *contain*
More plenty than the sun, that barren shines. *Milton*

3. To comprise, as a writing.

Wherefore also it is *contain'd* in the scripture. 1 *Pet.* ii. 6.

4. To restrain; to withhold; to keep within bounds.

All men should be *contained* in duty ever after, without the terrour of warlike forces. *Spenser.*

Their king's person *contains* the unruly people from evil occasions. *Spenser.*

I tell you, sirs,
If you should smile, he grows impatient.——
—Fear not, my lord, we can *contain* ourselves. *Shaksp.*

To CONTA'IN, kŏn-tâne'. *v. n.* To live in continence.

I felt the ardour of my passion increase, till I could no longer *contain*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

CONTA'INABLE, kŏn-tā'-nā-bl. *adj.* [from *contain*.] Possible to be contained.

The air, *containable* within the cavity of the colipile, amounted to eleven grains. *Boyle.*

To CONTA'MINATE, kŏn-tăm'ė-nāte.[91] *v. a.* [*contamino*, Lat.] To defile; to pollute; to corrupt by base mixture.

Shall we now
Contaminate our fingers with base bribes? *Shaksp.*
A base pander holds the chamber-door,
Whilst by a slave, no gentler than a dog,
His fairest daughter is *contaminated*. *Shaksp.*
Do it not with poison; strangle her in bed,
Even in the bed she hath *contaminated*. *Shakspeare.*
I quickly shed
Some of his bastard blood, and in disgrace
Bespoke him thus: *contaminated*, base,
And misbegotten blood I spill of thine. *Shakspeare.*

Though it be necessitated, by its relation to flesh, to a terrestrial converse; yet 'tis, like the sun, without *contaminating* its beams. *Glanville's Apology.*

He that lies with another man's wife, propagates children in another's family for him to keep, and *contaminates* the honour thereof as much as in him lies. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CONTAMINA'TION, kŏn-tăm-ė-nā'shŭn. *n. s* [from *contaminate*.] Pollution; defilement.

CONTE'MERATED, kŏn-tĕm'ė-rā-tĕd. *adj.* [*contemeratus*, Lat.] Violated; polluted. *Dict.*

To CONTE'MN, kŏn-tĕm'.[411] *v. a.* [*contemno*, Lat.] To despise; to scorn; to slight; to disregard; to neglect; to defy.

Yet better thus, and known to be *contemned*,
Than still *contemned* and flattered. *Shakspeare.*
Eve, thy contempt of life and pleasure seems
To argue in thee something more sublime
And excellent than what thy mind *contemns*. *Milton.*
Pygmalion then the Tyrian sceptre sway'd,
One who *contemn'd* divine and human laws;
Then strife ensued. *Dryden's Virgil's Æneid.*

CONTE'MNER, kŏn-tĕm'nŭr.[411] *n. s.* [from *contemn*.] One that contemns; a despiser; a scorner.

He counsels him to prosecute innovators of worship, not only as *contemners* of the gods, but disturbers of the state. *South.*

To CONTE'MPER, kŏn-tĕm'pŭr. *v. a.* [*contempero*, Lat.] To moderate; to reduce to a lower degree by mixing something of opposite qualities.

The leaves qualify and *contemper* the heat, and hinder the evaporation of moisture. *Ray.*

CONTE'MPERAMENT, kŏn-tĕm'pŭr-ā-mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *contempero*, Lat.] The degree of any quality.

There is nearly an equal *contemperament* of the warmth of our bodies to that of the hottest part of the atmosphere. *Derham.*

To CONTE'MPERATE, kŏn-tĕm'pŭr-āte. *v. a.* [from *contemper*.] To diminish any quality by something contrary; to moderate; to temper.

The mighty Nile and Niger do not only moisten and *contemperate* the air, but refresh and humectate the earth. *Brown.*

If blood abound, let it out, regulating the patient's diet, and *contemperating* the humours. *Wiseman.*

CONTEMPERA'TION, kŏn-tĕm-pŭr-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *contemperate*.]

1. The act of diminishing any quality by admixture of the contrary; the act of moderating or tempering.

The use of air, without which there is no continuation in life, is not nutrition, but the *contemperation* of fervour in the heart. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. Proportionate mixture; proportion.

There is not greater variety in men's faces, and in the *contemperations* of their natural humours, than there is in their phantasies. *Hale.*

To CONTE'MPLATE, kŏn-tĕm'plāte. *v. a.* [*contemplor*, Lat. This seems to have been once accented on the first syllable.] To consider with continued attention; to study; to meditate.

There is not much difficulty in confining the mind to *contemplate* what we have a great desire to know. *Watts.*

To CONTE'MPLATE, kŏn-tĕm'plāte. *v. n.* To muse; to think studiously with long attention.

So many hours must I take my rest;
So many hours must I *contemplate*. *Shakspeare.*
Sapor had an heaven of glass, which he trod upon, *contemplating* over the same as if he had been Jupiter. *Peacham.*
Höw can I consider what belongs to myself, when I have been so long *contemplating* on you? *Dryden.*

CONTEMPLA'TION, kŏn-tĕm-plā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *contemplate*.]

1. Meditation; studious thought on any subject; continued attention.

How now? what serious *contemplation* are you in? *Shakspeare.*

Contemplation is keeping the idea, which is brought into the mind, for some time actually in view. *Locke.*

2. Holy meditation; a holy exercise of the soul, employed in attention to sacred things.

I have breath'd a sacred vow
To live in prayer and *contemplation*,
Only attended by Nerissa here. *Shakspeare.*

3. The faculty of study: opposed to the power of action.

There are two functions, *contemplation* and practice, according to that general division of objects; some of which entertain our speculation, others employ our actions. *South.*

CONTE'MPLATIVE, kŏn-tĕm'plā-tĭv. *adj.* [from *contemplate*.]

1. Given to thought or study; studious; thoughtful.

Fixt and *contemplative* their looks,
Still turning over nature's books. *Denham.*

2. Employed in study; dedicated to study;

I am no courtier, nor versed in state affairs: my life hath rather been *contemplative* than active. *Bacon.*

Contemplative men may be without the pleasure of discovering the secrets of state, and men of action are commonly without the pleasure of tracing the secrets of divine art. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

3. Having the power of thought or meditation.

So many kinds of creatures might be to exercise the *contemplative* faculty of man. *Ray.*

CONTE'MPLATIVELY, kŏn-tĕm'plā-tĭv-lė. *adv.* [from *contemplative*.] Thoughtfully; attentively; with deep attention.

CONTEMPLA'TOR, kŏn-tĕm'plā-tŭr.[521] *n. s.* [Lat.] One employed in study; an inquirer after knowledge; a student.

In the Persian tongue the word *magus* imports as much as a *contemplator* of divine and heavenly science. *Raleigh's History.*

The Platonick *contemplators* reject both these descriptions, founded upon parts and colours. *Brown.*

CONTE'MPORARY, kŏn-tĕm'pŏ-rā-rė. *adj.* [*contemporain*, Fr.]

1. Living in the same age; coetaneous.

Albert Durer was *contemporary* to Lucas. *Dryd*

2. Born at the same time.

A grove born with himself he sees,
And loves his old *contemporary* trees. *Cowley.*

3. Existing at the same point of time.

It is impossible to make the ideas of yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow, to be the same; or bring ages past and future together, and make them *contemporary*. *Locke.*

CONTE'MPORARY, kŏn-tĕm'pŏ-rā-rė.[512] *n. s.* One who lives at the same time with another.

All this in blooming youth you have achiev'd;
Nor are your foil'd *contemporaries* griev'd. *Dryden.*
As he has been favourable to me, he will hear of his kindness from our *contemporaries;* for we are fallen into an age illiterate, censorious and detracting. *Dryden's Juv. Preface.*
The active part of mankind, as they do most for the good of their *contemporaries*, very deservedly gain the greatest share in their applauses. *Addison.*

To CONTE'MPORISE, kŏn-tĕm'pŏ-rize.[153] *v. a.* [*con* and *tempus*, Lat.] To make contemporary; to place in the same age.

The indifferency of their existences, *contemporised* into our actions, admits a farther consideration. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONTE'MPT, kŏn-tĕmt'.[412] *n. s.* [*contemptus*, Lat.]

1. The act of despising others; slight regard; scorn.

It was neither in *contempt* nor pride that I did not bow. *Esther.*
The shame of being miserable,
Exposes men to scorn and base *contempt*,
Even from their nearest friends. *Denham.*

There is no action, in the behaviour of one man towards another, of which human nature is more impatient than of *contempt;* it being an undervaluing of a man, upon a belief of his utter uselessness and inability, and a spiteful endeavour to engage the rest of the world in the same slight esteem of him. *South.*

His friend smil'd scornful, and with proud *contempt*
Rejects as idle what his fellow dreamt. *Dryden.*
Nothing, says Longinus, can be great, the *contempt* of which is great. *Addison.*

2. The state of being despised; vileness.

The place was like to come into *contempt*. *2 Maccabees*, iii. 18.

CONTE'MPTIBLE, kŏn-tĕm'tė-bl. *adj.* [from *contempt*.]

1. Worthy of contempt; deserving scorn.

No man truly knows himself, but he groweth daily more *contemptible* in his own eyes. *Taylor.*
From no one vice exempt
And most *contemptible* to shun contempt. *Pope.*

2. Despised; scorned; neglected.

There is not so *contemptible* a plant or animal, that does not confound the most enlarged understanding. *Locke.*

3. Scornful; apt to depise; contemptuous. This is no proper use.

If she should make tender of her love, 'tis very possible he'll scorn it; for the man hath a *contemptible* spirit. *Shakspeare.*

CONTE'MPTIBLENESS, kŏn-tĕm'tė-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *contemptible*.] The state of being contemptible; the state of being despised; meanness; vileness; baseness; cheapness.

Who, by a steady practice of virtue, comes to discern the *contemptibleness* of baits wherewith he allures us. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTE'MPTIBLY, kŏn-tĕm'tė-blė. *adv.* [from

contemptible.] Meanly; in a manner deserving contempt.

Know'st thou not
Their language, and their ways? They also know
And reason not *contemptibly*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

CONTE'MPTUOUS, kŏn-tĕm'tshŭ-ŭs.[461] *adj.* [from *contempt.*] Scornful; apt to despise; using words or actions of contempt; insolent.

To neglect God all our lives, and know that we neglect him; to offend God voluntarily, and know that we offend him, casting our hopes on the peace which we trust to make at parting, is no other than a rebellious presumption, and even a *contemptuous* laughing to scorn and deriding of God, his laws, and precepts. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Some much averse I found, and wond'rous harsh,
Contemptuous, proud, set on revenge and spite. *Milt.*

Rome the proudest part of the heathen world, entertained the most *contemptuous* opinion of the Jews. *Atterbury.*

CONTE'MPTUOUSLY, kŏn tĕm'tshŭ-ŭs-lĕ. *adv.* [from *contemptuous.*] With scorn; with despite; scornfully; despitefully.

I throw my name against the bruising stone,
Trampling *contemptuously* on thy diadem. *Shaksp.*

The apostles and most eminent Christians were poor, and used *contemptuously*. *Taylor.*

If he governs tyrannically in youth, he will be treated *contemptuously* in age; and the baser his enemies, the more intolerable the affront. *L'Estrange.*

A wise man would not speak *contemptuously* of a prince, though out of his dominions. *Tillotson.*

CONTE'MPTUOUSNESS, kŏn-tĕm'tshŭ-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *contemptuous.*] Disposition to contempt; insolence. *Dict.*

To CONTE'ND, kŏn-tĕnd'. *v. n.* [*contendo*, Lat.]

1. To strive; to struggle in opposition.

Hector's forehead spit forth blood
At Grecian swords *contending*. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

His wonders and his praises do *contend*
Which should be thine or his. *Shakspeare.*

Death and nature do *contend* about them,
Whether they live or die *Shakspeare.*

Distress not the Moabites, neither *contend* with them in battle; for I will not give thee of their land. *Deuteronomy*, ii. 9.

2. To vie; to act in emulation.

You sit above, and see vain men below
Contend for what you only can bestow. *Dryden.*

3. It has *for* before the ground or cause of contention.

The question which our author would *contend for*, if he did not forget it, is, what persons have a right to be obeyed. *Locke.*

4. Sometimes *about*.

He will find that many things he fiercely *contended about* were trivial. *Decay of Piety.*

5. It has *with* before the opponent.

This battle fares like to the morning's war,
When dying clouds *contend with* growing light.
Shakspeare's Henry VI.

If we consider him as our Maker, we cannot *contend with* him. *Temple.*

6. Sometimes *against*.

In ambitious strength I did
Contend against thy valour. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

To CONTE'ND, kŏn-tĕnd'. *v. a.* To dispute any thing; to contest.

Their airy limbs in sports they exercise,
And on the green *contend* the wrestler's prize. *Dry.*

A time of war at length will come,
When Carthage shall *contend* the world with Rome. *Dryden.*

Thus low we lie,
Shut from this day and that *contended* sky. *Dryden.*

CONTE'NDENT, kŏn-tĕn'dĕnt. *n. s.* [from *contend.*] Antagonist; opponent; champion; combatant. Not used.

In all notable changes and revolutions, the *contendents* have been still made a prey to the third party. *L'Estrange.*

CONTE'NDER, kŏn-tĕn'dŭr. *n. s.* [from *contend.*] Combatant; champion.

The *contenders* for it look upon it as undeniable. *Locke.*

Those disputes often arise in good earnest, where the two *contenders* do really believe the different propositions which they support. *Watts on the Mind.*

CONTE'NT, kŏn-tĕnt'. *adj.* [*contentus*, Lat.]

1. Satisfied, so as not to repine; easy, though not highly pleased.

Born to the spacious empire of the Nine,
One would have thought she should have been *content*
To manage well that mighty government. *Dryden.*

Who is *content*, is happy. *Locke.*

A man is perfectly *content* with the state he is in, when he is perfectly without any uneasiness. *Locke.*

Foe to loud praise, and friend to learned ease,
Content with science in the vale of peace. *Pope.*

2. Satisfied, so as not to oppose.

Submit you to the people's voices,
Allow their officers, and be *content*
To suffer lawful censure. *Shakspeare.*

To CONTE'NT, kŏn-tĕnt'. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To satisfy, so as to stop complaint; not to offend; to appease, without plenary happiness or complete gratification.

Content thyself with this much, and let this satisfy thee, that I love thee. *Sidney.*

Great minds do sometimes *content* themselves to threaten, when they could destroy. *Tillotson.*

Do not *content* yourselves with obscure and confused ideas, where clearer are to be attained. *Watts.*

2. To please; to gratify.

Is the adder better than the eel,
Because his painted skin *contents* the eye? *Shaksp.*

It doth much *content* me,
To hear him so inclin'd. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

If a man so temper his actions, as in some one of them he doth *content* every faction, the musick of praise will be fuller. *Bacon.*

Wheat is *contented* with a meaner earth, and *contenting* with a suitable gain. *Carew's Cornwall.*

CONTE'NT, kŏn-tĕnt'. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Moderate happiness; such satisfaction as, though it does not fill up desire, appeases complaint.

Nought 's had, all's spent,
Where our desire is got without *content*. *Shaksp.*

One thought *content* the good to be enjoy'd;
This every little accident destroy'd. *Dryden.*

A wise *content* his even soul secur'd;
By want not shaken, nor by wealth allur'd. *Smith.*

2. Acquiescence; satisfaction in a thing unexamined.

Others for language all their care express,
And value books, as women men, for dress;
Their praise is still—the stile is excellent;
The sense they humbly take upon *content*. *Pope.*

3. [From *contentus*, contained.] That which is contained, or included, in any thing.

Though my heart's *content* firm love doth bear,
Nothing of that shall from mine eyes appear. *Shak.*

Scarcely any thing can be determined of the particular *contents* of any single mass of ore by mere inspection. *Woodward.*

Experiments are made on the blood of healthy animals: in a weak habit serum might afford other *contents*. *Arbuthnot.*

4. The power of containing; extent; capacity.

This island had then fifteen hundred strong ships of great *content*. *Bacon.*

It were good to know the geometrical *content*, figure, and situation of all the lands of a kingdom, according to natural bounds. *Graunt.*

5. That which is comprised in a writing. In this sense the plural only is in use.

I have a letter from her,
Of such *contents* as you will wonder at. *Shakspeare.*

I shall prove these writings not counterfeits, but authentick; and the *contents* true, and worthy of a divine original. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

The *contents* of both books come before those of the first book, in the thread of the story. *Addison.*

CONTENTA'TION, kŏn-tĕn-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *content.*] Satisfaction; content. Out of use.

I seek no better warrant than my own conscience, nor no greater pleasure than mine own *contentation*. *Sidney.*

Fourteen years space, during the minority of Gordianus, the government was with great applause and *contentation* in the hands of Misitheus, a pedant. *Bacon.*

The shield was not long after incrusted with a new rust, and is the same, a cut of which hath been engraved and exhibited, to the great *contentation* of the learned. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

CONTE'NTED, kŏn-tĕn'tĕd. *participial adj.* [from *content.*] Satisfied; at quiet; not repining, not demanding more; easy, though not plenarily happy.

Barbarossa, in hope by sufferance to obtain another kingdom, seemed *contented* with the answer. *Knolles's History.*

Dream not of other worlds,
Contented that thus far has been reveal'd,
Not of earth only, but of highest heav'n. *Milton.*

If he can descry
Some nobler foe approach, to him he calls,
And begs his fate and then *contented* falls. *Denham.*

To distant lands Vertumnus never roves,
Like you *contented* with his native groves. *Pope.*

CONTE'NTEDNESS, kŏn-tĕn'tĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *contented.*] State of satisfaction in any lot.

Angling was, after tedious study, a calmer of unquiet thoughts, a moderator of passions, a procurer of *contentedness*. *Walton's Angler.*

CONTE'NTION, kŏn-tĕn'shŭn. *n. s.* [*contentio*, Lat.]

1. Strife; debate; contest; quarrel; mutual opposition.

Can we with manners ask what was the difference?
——Safely, I think; 'twas a *contention* in public.
Shakspeare

Avoid foolish questions and genealogies, and *contentions* and strivings. *Titus*, iii. 9.

Can they keep themselves in a perpetual *contention* with their ease, their reason, and their God, and not endure a short combat with sinful custom? *Decay of Piety.*

The ancients made *contention* the principle that reigned in the chaos at first, and then love; the one to express the divisions, and the other the union of all parties in the middle and common bond. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Emulation; endeavour to excel.

Sons and brother at a strife!
What is your quarrel? how began it first?
——No quarrel, but a sweet *contention*. *Shakspeare.*

3. Eagerness; zeal; ardour; vehemence of endeavour.

Your own earnestness and *contention* to effect what you are about, will continually suggest to you several artifices. *Holder.*

This is an end, which at first view appears worthy our utmost *contention* to obtain. *Rogers.*

CONTE'NTIOUS, kŏn-tĕn'shŭs. *adj.* [from *contend.*] Quarrelsome; given to debate; perverse; not peaceable.

Thou thinkest much that this *contentious* storm
Invades us to the skin. *Shaksp. King Lear*

There are certain *contentious* humours that are never to be pleased. *L'Estrange.*

Rest made them idle, idleness made them curious, and curiosity *contentious*. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTE'NTIOUS *Jurisdiction*, kŏn-tĕn'shŭs. [In law.] A court which has a power to judge and determine differences between contending parties. The lord chief justices, and judges, have a *contentious* jurisdiction; but the lords of the treasury, and the commissioners of the customs, have none, being merely judges of accounts and transactions. *Chambers.*

CONTE'NTIOUSLY, kŏn-tĕn'shŭs-lė. *adv.* [from *contentious*.] Perversely; quarrelsomely.

We shall not *contentiously* rejoin, or only to justify our own, but to applaud and confirm his maturer assertions. *Brown.*

CONTE'NTIOUSNESS, kŏn-tĕn'shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *contentious*.] Proneness to contest; perverseness; turbulence; quarrelsomeness.

Do not *contentiousness*, and cruelty, and study of revenge, seldom fail of retaliation? *Bentley.*

CONTE'NTLESS, kŏn-tĕnt'lĕs. *adj.* [from *content*.] Discontented; dissatisfied; uneasy.

Best states, *contentless*,
Have a distracted and most wretched being,
Worse than the worst, content. *Shakspeare.*

CONTE'NTMENT, kŏn-tĕnt'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *content*, the verb.]

1. Acquiescence, without plenary satisfaction.

Such men's *contentment* must be wrought by stratagem: the usual method of fare is not for them. *Hooker.*

Submission is the only reasoning between a creature and its Maker, and *contentment* in his will is the best remedy we can apply to misfortunes. *Temple.*

Contentment, without external honour, is humility; without the pleasure of eating, temperance. *Grew.*

Some place the bliss, in action, some in ease;
Those call it pleasure, and *contentment* these. *Pope.*

But now no face divine *contentment* wears,
'Tis all blank sadness, or continual tears. *Pope.*

2. Gratification.

At Paris the prince spent one whole day, to give his mind some *contentment* in viewing of a famous city. *Wotton.*

CONTE'RMINOUS, kŏn-tĕr'mė-nŭs. *adj.* [*conterminus*, Lat.] Bordering upon; touching at the boundaries.

This conformed so many of them, as were *conterminous* to the colonies and garrisons, to the Roman laws. *Hale.*

CONTERRA'NEOUS, kŏn-tĕr-rā'nė-ŭs. *adj.* [*conterraneus*, Lat.] Of the same country. *Dict.*

To CONTE'ST, kŏn-tĕst'.[492] *v. a.* [*contester*, Fr. probably from *contra testari*, Lat.] To dispute; to controvert; to litigate; to call in question.

'Tis evident upon what account none have presumed to *contest* the proportion of these ancient pieces. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

To CONTE'ST, kŏn-tĕst'. *v. n.*

1. To strive, to contend: followed by *with*.

The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleasure of *contesting with* it, when there are hopes of victory. *Burnet.*

2. To vie; to emulate.

I do *contest*
As hotly and as nobly *with* thy love,
As ever in ambitious strength I did
Contend against thy valour. *Shakspeare.*

Of man, who dares in pomp *with* Jove *contest*,
Unchang'd, immortal, and supremely blest? *Pope.*

CO'NTEST, kŏn'tĕst. *n. s.* [from the verb. It is now accented on the first syllable.] Dispute; difference; debate.

This of old no less *contests* did move,
Than when for Homer's birth sev'n cities strove. *Denham.*

A definition is the only way whereby the meaning of words can be known, without leaving room for *contest* about it. *Locke.*

Leave all noisy *contests*, all immodest clamours, and brawling language. *Watts.*

CONTE'STABLE, kŏn-tĕs'tā-bl. *adj.* [from *contest*.] That may be contested; disputable; controvertible.

CONTE'STABLENESS, kŏn-tĕs'tā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *contestable*.] Possibility of contest. *Dict.*

CONTESTA'TION, kŏn-tĕs-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *contest*.] The act of contesting; debate; strife.

Doors shut, visits forbidden, and, which was worse, divers *contestations* even with the queen herself. *Wotton.*

After years spent in domestick, unsociable *contestations*, she found means to withdraw. *Clarendon.*

To CONTE'X, kŏn-tĕks'. *v. a.* [*contexo*, Lat.] To weave together; to unite by interposition of parts. This word is not in use.

Nature may *contex* a plant, though that be a perfectly mixt concrete, without having all the elements previously presented to her to compound it of. *Boyle.*

The fluid body of quicksilver is *contexed* with the salts it carries up in sublimation. *Boyle.*

CO'NTEXT, kŏn'tĕkst. *n. s.* [*contextus*, Lat.] The general series of a discourse; the parts of the discourse that precede and follow the sentence quoted.

That chapter is really a representation of one, which hath only the knowledge, not practice, of his duty; as is manifest from the *context*. *Hammond.*

CONTE'XT, kŏn'tĕkst. *adj.* [from *contex*.] Knit together; firm.

Hollow and thin, for lightness; but withal *context* and firm, for strength. *Derham.*

CONTE'XTURE, kŏn-tĕks'tshŭre.[461] *n. s.* [from *contex*.] The disposition of parts one among others; the composition of any thing out of separate parts; the system; the constitution; the manner in which any thing is woven or formed.

He was not of any delicate *contexture*; his limbs rather sturdy than dainty. *Wotton.*

Every species, afterwards expressed, was produced from that idea, forming that wonderful *contexture* of created beings. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Hence 'gan relax
The ground's *contexture*; hence Tartarian dregs,
Sulphur and nitrous spume, enkindling fierce,
Bellow'd within their darksome eaves. *Philips.*

This apt, this wise *contexture* of the sea,
Makes it the ships, driv'n by the winds, obey;
Whence hardy merchants sail from shore to shore. *Blackmore.*

CONTIGNA'TION, kŏn-tĭg-nā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*contignatio*, Lat.]

1. A frame of beams joined together; a story.

We mean a porch, or cloister, or the like, of one *contignation*, and not in storied buildings. *Wotton.*

Where more of the orders than one shall be set in several stories or *contignations*, there must be an exquisite care to place the columns one over another. *Wotton.*

2. The act of framing or joining a fabrick of wood.

CONTIGU'ITY, kŏn-tė-gū'ė-tė. *n. s.* [from *contiguous*.] Actual contact; situation in which two bodies or countries touch upon each other.

He defined magnetical attraction to be a natural imitation and disposition conforming unto *contiguity*. *Brown.*

The immediate *contiguity* of that convex were a real space. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CONTI'GUOUS, kŏn-tĭg'ū-ŭs. *adj.* [*contiguus*, Lat.]

1. Meeting so as to touch; bordering upon each other; not separate.

Flame doth not mingle with flame as air doth with air, or water with water, but only remaineth *contiguous*; as it cometh to pass betwixt consisting bodies. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The loud misrule
Of chaos far remov'd; lest fierce extremes,
Contiguous, might distemper the whole frame. *Milton.*

The East and West,
Upon the globe, a mathematick point
Only divides: thus happiness and misery,
And all extremes, are still *contiguous*. *Denham.*

Distinguish them by the diminution of the lights and shadows, joining the *contiguous* objects by the participation of their colours. *Dryden.*

When I viewed it too near, the two halfs of the paper did not appear fully divided from one another, but seemed *contiguous* at one of their angles. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. It has sometimes *with*.

Water, being *contiguous with* air, cooleth it, but moisteneth it not. *Bacon's Natural History.*

CONTI'GUOUSLY, kŏn-tĭg'ū-ŭs-lė. *adv.* [from *contiguous*.] Without any intervening spaces.

Thus disembroil'd, they take their proper place,
The next of kin *contiguously* embrace,
And foes are sunder'd by a larger space. *Dryden.*

CONTI'GUOUSNESS, kŏn-tĭg'ū-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *contiguous*.] Close connexion; coherence. *Dict.*

CO'NTINENCE, kŏn'tė-nĕnse. } *n. s.* [*con-*
CO'NTINENCY, kŏn'tė-nĕn-sė. } *tinentia*, Lat.]

1. Restraint; command of one's self.

He knew what to say; he knew also when to leave off, a *continence* which is practised by few writers. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

2. Forbearance of lawful pleasure.

Content without lawful venery, is *continence*; without unlawful, chastity. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

3. Chastity in general.

Where is he?—
—In her chamber, making a sermon of *continency* to her, and rails, and swears, and rates. *Shaksp.*

Suffer not dishonour to approach
Th' imperial seat; to virtue consecrate,
To justice, *continence*, and nobility. *Shakspeare.*

4. Moderation in lawful pleasures; ½

Chastity is either abstinence or *continence*: abstinence is that of virgins or widows; *continence*, of married persons. *Taylor.*

5. Continuity; uninterrupted course.

Answers ought to be made before the same judge, before whom the depositions were produced, lest the *continence* of the course should be divided; or, in other terms, lest there should be a discontinuance of the cause. *Ayliffe.*

CO'NTINENT, kŏn'tė-nĕnt. *adj.* [*continens*, Lat.]

1. Chaste; abstemious in lawful pleasures.

Life
Hath been as *continent*, as chaste, as true,
As I am now unhappy. *Shakspeare.*

2. Restrained; moderate; temperate.

I pray you, have a *continent* forbearance, till the speed of his rage goes slower. *Shakspeare.*

3. Continuous; connected.

The north-east part of Asia, if not *continent* with the west side of America, yet certainly is the least disjoined by sea of all that coast of Asia. *Brerewood on Languages.*

4. Opposing; restraining.

My desire
All *continent* impediments would o'erbear,
That did oppose my will. *Shakspeare.*

Co'NTINENT, kŏn'tè-nĕnt. *n. s.* [*continens*, Lat.]

1. Land not disjoined by the sea from other lands.

Whether this portion of the world were rent
By the rude ocean from the *continent*,
Or thus created, it was sure design'd
To be the sacred refuge of mankind. *Waller.*

The declivity of rivers will be so much the less, and therefore the *continents* will be the less drained, and will gradually increase in humidity. *Bentley.*

2. That which contains any thing. This sense is perhaps only in *Shakspeare.*

O cleave, my sides!
Heart, once be stronger than thy *continent*;
Crack thy frail case. *Shakspeare.*

Close pent-up guilts
Rive your contending *continents*. *Shakspeare.*

To CONTI'NGE, kŏn-tĭnje'. *v. n.* [*contingo*, Lat.] To touch; to reach; to happen. *Dict.*

Conti'ngence, kŏn-tĭn'jĕnse. } *n.s.* [from
Conti'ngency, kŏn-tĭn-jĕn-sè. } *contingent.*] The quality of being fortuitous; accidental possibility.

Their credulities assent unto any prognosticks, which, considering the *contingency* in events, are only in the prescience of God. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

For once, O heav'n! unfold thy adamantine book!
If not thy firm, immutable decree,
At least the second page of great *contingency*,
Such as consists with wills originally free. *Dryden.*

Aristotle says, we are not to build certain rules upon the *contingency* of human actions. *South.*

Conti'ngent, kŏn-tĭn'jĕnt. *adj.* [*contingens*, Lat.] Falling out by chance; accidental; not determinable by any certain rule.

Hazard naturally implies in it, first, something future; secondly, something *contingent*. *South.*

I first informed myself in all material circumstances of it, in more places than one, that there might be nothing casual or *contingent* in any one of those circumstances. *Woodward.*

Conti'ngent, kŏn-tĭn'jĕnt. *n. s.*

1. A thing in the hands of chance.

By *contingents* we are to understand those things which come to pass without any human forecast. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

His understanding could almost pierce into future *contingents*, his conjectures improving even to prophecy. *South's Sermons.*

2. A proportion that falls to any person upon a division: thus, in time of war, each prince of Germany is to furnish his *contingent* of men, money, and munition.

Conti'ngently, kŏn-tĭn'jĕnt-lè. *adv.* [from *contingent.*] Accidentally; without any settled rule.

It is digged out of the earth *contingently*, and indifferently, as the pyritæ and agates. *Woodward.*

Conti'ngentness, kŏn-tĭn'jĕnt-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *contingent.*] Accidentalness.

Conti'nual, kŏn-tĭn'ù-ăl. *adj.* [*continuus*, Lat.]

1. Incessant; proceeding without interruption; successive without any space of time between. *Continual* is used of time, and *continuous* of place.

He that is of a merry heart, hath a *continual* feast. *Proverbs*, xv.

Other care perhaps
May have diverted from *continual* watch
Our great forbidder. *Milton.*

'Tis all blank sadness, or *continual* tears. *Pope.*

2. [In law.] A *continual* claim is made from time to time, within every year and day, to land or other thing, which, in some respect, we cannot attain without danger. For example, if I be disseised of land, into which, though I have right into it, I dare not enter for fear of beating; it behooveth me to hold on my right of entry to the best opportunity of me and mine heir, by approaching as near it as I can, once every year as long as I live; and so I save the right of entry to my heir. *Cowell.*

3. It is sometimes used for *perpetual.*

Conti'nually, kŏn-tĭn'ù-ăl-lè. *adv.* [from *continual.*]

1. Without pause; without interruption.

The drawing of boughs into the inside of a room, where fire is *continually* kept, hath been tried with grapes. *Bacon.*

2. Without ceasing.

Why do not all animals *continually* increase in bigness, during the whole space of their lives? *Bentley's Sermons.*

Conti'nuance, kŏn-tĭn'ù-ânse. *n. s.* [from *continue.*]

1. Succession uninterrupted.

The brute immediately regards his own preservation, or the *continuance* of his species. *Addison.*

2. Permanence in one state.

Continuance of evil doth in itself increase evil. *Sidney.*

A chamber where a great fire is kept, though the fire be at one stay, yet with the *continuance* continually hath its heat increased. *Sidney.*

These Romish casuists speak peace to the consciences of men, by suggesting something which shall satisfy their minds, notwithstanding a known, avowed *continuance* in sins. *South.*

3. Abode in a place.

4. Duration; lastingness.

You either fear his humour, or my negligence, that you call in question the *continuance* of his love. *Shakspeare.*

Their duty depending upon fear, the one was of no greater *continuance* than the other. *Hayward.*

That pleasure is not of greater *continuance*, which arises from the prejudice or malice of its hearers. *Addison's Freeholder.*

5. Perseverance.

To them who, by patient *continuance* in well-doing, seek for glory, and honour, and immortality, eternal life. *Romans*, ii. 7.

6. Progression of time.

In thy book all my members were written, which in *continuance* were fashioned. *Psalm* cxxxix. 16.

7. Resistance to separation of parts; continuity.

Wool, tow, cotton, and raw silk, have, besides the desire of *continuance* in regard of the tenuity of their thread, a greediness of moisture. *Bacon.*

Conti'nuate, kŏn-tĭn'ù-âte.[91] *adj.* [*continuatus*, Lat.]

1. Immediately united.

We are of him and in him, even as though our very flesh and bones should be made *continuate* with his. *Hooker.*

2. Uninterrupted; unbroken.

A most incomparable man, breath'd, as it were, To an untirable and *continuate* goodness. *Shaksp.*

A clear body broken to small pieces produceth white; and becometh most black while it is *continuate* and undivided, as we see in deep waters and thick glasses. *Peacham.*

Conti'nuately, kŏn-tĭn'ù-âte-lè. *adv.* [from *continuate.*] With continuity; without interruption.

The water ascends gently, and by intermissions; but it falls *continuately*, and with force. *Wilkins.*

Continua'tion, kŏn-tĭn-ù-â'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *continuate.*] Protraction, or succession uninterrupted.

These things must needs be the works of Providence, for the *continuation* of the species, and upholding the world. *Ray.*

The Roman poem is but the second part of the Ilias; a *continuation* of the same story. *Dryden.*

Conti'nuative, kŏn-tĭn'ù-â-tĭv. *n.s.* [from *continuate.*] An expression noting permanence or duration.

To these may be added *continuatives:* as, Rome remains to this day; which includes at least two propositions, *viz.* Rome was, and Rome is. *Watts.*

Continua'tor, kŏn-tĭn-ù-â'tŭr.[621] *n. s.* [from *continuate.*] He that continues or keeps up the series or succession.

It seems injurious to Providence to ordain a way of production which should destroy the producer, or contrive the continuation of the species by the destruction of the *continuator*. *Brown.*

To CONTI'NUE, kŏn-tĭn'ù. *v. n.* [*continuer*, Fr. *continuo*, Lat.]

1. To remain in the same state, or place.

The multitude *continue* with me now three days, and have nothing to eat. *Matthew*, xv. 32.

The popular vote
Inclines me here to *continue*, and build up here
A growing empire. *Milton.*

Happy, but for so happy ill secur'd,
Long to *continue*. *Milton.*

He six days and nights
Continued making. *Milton.*

2. To last; to be durable.

Thy kingdom shall not *continue*. 1 *Samuel.*

For here have we no *continuing* city, but we seek one to come. *Hebrews*, xiii. 14.

They imagine that an animal of the longest duration should live in a continued motion, without that rest whereby all others *continue*. *Brown.*

3. To persevere.

If ye *continue* in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed. *John*, viii. 31.

Down rush'd the rain
Impetuous, and *continued* till the earth
No more was seen. *Milton.*

To Conti'nue, kŏn-tĭn'ù. *v. a.*

1. To protract, or hold without interruption.

O *continue* thy loving kindness unto them. *Psalm* xxxvi. 10.

You know how to make yourself happy, by only *continuing* such a life as you have been long accustomed to lead. *Pope.*

2. To unite without a chasm, or intervening substance.

The use of the navel is to *continue* the infant unto the mother, and by the vessels thereof to convey its aliments and sustenance. *Brown.*

The dark abyss, whose boiling gulph
Tamely endur'd a bridge of wond'rous length,
From hell *continued*, reaching th' utmost orb
Of this frail world. *Milton.*

Here Priam's son, Deiphobus, he found,
Whose face and limbs were one *continued* wound;

Dishonest, with lopp'd arms, the youth appears,
Spoil'd of his nose, and shorten'd of his ears.
Dryden.

Where any motion or succession is so slow, as that it keeps not pace with the ideas in our minds, there the series of a constant *continued* succession is lost; and we perceive it not but with certain gaps of rest between. *Locke.*

CONTI'NUEDLY, kŏn-tĭn'ū-ĕd-lè. *adv.* [from *continued.*] Without interruption; without ceasing.

By perseverance, I do not understand a *continuedly* uniform, equal course of obedience, and such as is not interrupted with the least act of sin.
Norris.

CONTI'NUER, kŏn-tĭn'ū-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *continue.*] Having the power of perseverance.

I would my horse had the speed of your tongue, and so good a *continuer.* *Shaksp.*

CONTINU'ITY, kŏn-tè-nū'ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*continuitas*, Lat.]

1. Connexion uninterrupted; cohesion; close union

It is certain, that in all bodies there is an appetite of union, and evitation of solution of *continuity.*
Bacon's Nat. Hist.

After the great lights there must be great shadows, which we call reposes; because in reality the sight would be tired, if it were attracted by a *continuity* of glittering objects. *Dryden.*

It wraps itself about the flame, and by its *continuity* hinders any air or nitre from coming.
Addison on Italy.

2. In physick.

That texture or cohesion of the parts of an animal body, upon the destruction of which there is said to be a solution of *continuity.* *Quincy.*

As in the natural body a wound or solution of *continuity* is worse than a corrupt humour, so in the spiritual. *Bacon's Essays.*

The solid parts may be contracted by dissolving their *continuity;* for a fibre, cut through, contracts itself. *Arbuthnot.*

CONTI'NUOUS, kŏn-tĭn'ū-ŭs. *adj.* [*continuus*, Lat.] Joined together without the intervention of any space.

As the breadth of every thing is thus augmented, the dark intervals must be diminished, until the neighbouring rings become *continuous,* and are blended. *Newton's Opticks.*

To whose dread expanse,
Continuous depth, and wond'rous length of course,
Our floods are rills. *Thomson's Summer.*

To CONTO'RT, kŏn-tôrt'. *v. a.* [*contortus*, Lat.] To twist; to writhe.

The vertebral arteries are variously *contorted.*
Ray.

Air seems to consist of spires *contorted* into small spheres, through the interstices of which the particles of light may freely pass. *Cheyne.*

CONTO'RTION, kŏn-tôr'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *contort.*] Twist; wry motion; flexure.

Disruption they would be in danger of, upon a great and sudden stretch or *contortion.* *Ray.*

How can she acquire those hundred graces and motions, and airs, the *contortions* of every muscular motion in the face? *Swift.*

CONTO'UR, kŏn-tôôr'. *n. s.* [Fr.] The outline; the line by which any figure is defined or terminated.

CO'NTRA, kŏn'trâ. A Latin preposition, used in composition, which signifies *against.*

CO'NTRABAND, kŏn'trâ-bând.[524] *adj.* [*contrabando*, Ital. contrary to proclamation.] Prohibited; illegal; unlawful.

If there happen to be found an irreverent expression, or a thought too wanton, in the cargo, let them be staved or forfeited, like *contraband* goods.
Dryden's Fables, Pref.

To CO'NTRABAND, kŏn'trâ-bând. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To import goods prohibited.

To CONTRA'CT, kŏn-trâkt'. *v. a.* [*contractus*, Lat.]

1. To draw together into less compass.

Why love among the virtues is not known;
It is, that love *contracts* them all in one. *Donne.*

2. To lessen; to make less ample.

In all things desuetude does *contract* and narrow our faculties. *Government of the Tongue.*

3. To draw the parts of any thing together.

To him the angel with *contracted* brow. *Milton.*

4. To make a bargain.

On him thy grace did liberty bestow;
But first *contracted,* that, if ever found,
His head should pay the forfeit. *Dryden's Fables.*

5. To betroth; to affiance.

The truth is, she and I, long since *contracted,*
Are now so sure that nothing can dissolve us.
Shaksp.

She was a lady of the highest condition in that country, and *contracted* to a man of merit and quality. *Tatler.*

6. To procure; to bring; to incur; to draw; to get.

Of enemies he could not but *contract* good store, while moving in so high a sphere. *King Charles.*

He that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an actual fault.
Dryden's Juvenal.

Like friendly colours, found them both unite,
And each from each *contract* new strength and light.
Pope.

Such behaviour we *contract* by having much conversed with persons of high stations. *Swift.*

7. To shorten: as, life was *contracted.*

8. To epitomise; to abridge.

To CONTRA'CT, kŏn-trâkt'. *v. n.*

1. To shrink up; to grow short.

Whatever empties the vessels, gives room to the fibres to *contract.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To bargain: as, *to* contract *for a quantity of provisions.*

CONTRA'CT, kŏn-trâkt'. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Affianced; contracted.

First was he *contract* to lady Lucy;
Your mother lives a witness to that vow.
Shaksp. Richard III.

CO'NTRACT, kŏn'trâkt.[492] *n. s.* [from the verb. Anciently accented on the last syllable.]

1. An act whereby two parties are brought together; a bargain; a compact.

The agreement upon orders, by mutual *contract,* with the consent to execute them by common strength, they make the rise of all civil governments. *Temple.*

Shall Ward draw *contracts* with a statesman's skill?
Or Japhet pocket, like his grace, a will? *Pope.*

2. An act whereby a man and woman are betrothed to one another.

Touch'd you the bastardy of Edwards' children?—
—I did, with his *contract* with lady Lucy,
And his *contract* by deputy in France. *Shaks.*

3. A writing in which the terms of a bargain are included.

CONTRA'CTEDNESS, kŏn-trâk'tĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *contracted.*] The state of being contracted; contraction. *Dict.*

CONTRACTIBI'LITY, kŏn-trâk-tè-bĭl'ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [from *contractible.*] Possibility of being contracted; quality of suffering contraction.

By this continual *contractibility* and dilatability by different degrees of heat, the air is kept in a constant motion. *Arbuthnot.*

CONTRA'CTIBLE, kŏn-trâk'tè-bl. *adj.* [from *contract.*] Capable of contraction.

Small air bladders, dilatable and *contractible,* are capable to be inflated by the admission of air, and to subside at the expulsion of it. *Arbuthnot.*

CONTRA'CTIBLENESS, kŏn-trâk'tè-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *contractible.*] The quality of suffering contraction. *Dict.*

CONTRA'CTILE, kŏn-trâk'tĭl.[145] [140] *adj.* [from *contract.*] Having the power of contraction, or of shortening itself.

The arteries are elastick tubes, endued with a *contractile* force, by which they squeeze and drive the blood still forward. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONTRA'CTION, kŏn-trâk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*contractio*, Lat.]

1. The act of contracting or shortening.

The main parts of the poem, such as the fable and sentiments, no translator can prejudice but by omissions or *contractions.* *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

2. The act of shrinking or shrivelling.

Oil of vitriol will throw the stomach into involuntary *contractions.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. The state of being contracted, or drawn into a narrow compass.

Some things induce a *contraction* in the nerves, placed in the mouth of the stomach, which is a great cause of appetite. *Bacon.*

Comparing the quantity of *contraction* and dilatation made by all the degrees of each colour, I found it greatest in the red. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. [In grammar.] The reduction of two vowels or syllables to one.

5. Any thing in its state of abbreviation or contraction: as, *the writing is full of* contractions.

CONTRA'CTOR, kŏn-trâk'tŭr. *n. s.* [from *contract.*] One of the parties to a contract or bargain.

Let the measure of your affirmation or denial be the understanding of your *contractor;* for he that deceives the buyer or the seller by speaking what is true, in a sense not understood by the other, is a thief. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

All matches, friendships, and societies are dangerous and inconvenient, where the *contractors* are not equals. *L'Estrange.*

To CONTRADI'CT, kŏn-trâ-dĭkt'. *v. a.* [*contradico*, Lat.]

1. To oppose verbally; to assert the contrary to what has been asserted.

It is not lawful to *contradict* a point of history which is known to all the world, as to make Hannibal and Scipio contemporaries with Alexander.
Dryden.

2. To be contrary to; to repugn; to oppose.

No truth can *contradict* any truth. *Hooker.*

I *contradict* your hancs:
If you will marry, make your loves to me. *Shaksp.*

CONTRADI'CTER, kŏn-trâ-dĭk'tŭr. *n. s.* [from *contradict.*] One that contradicts; one that opposes; an opposer.

If no *contradicter* appears herein, the suit will surely be good. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

If a gentleman is a little sincere in his representations, he is sure to have a dozen *contradicters.*
Swift's View of Ireland.

CONTRADI'CTION, kŏn-trâ-dĭk'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *contradict.*]

1. Verbal opposition; controversial assertion.

That tongue,
Inspir'd with *contradiction*, durst oppose
A third part of the gods. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. Opposition.

Consider him that endureth such *contradiction* of sinners against himself, lest ye be wearied. *Hebrews* xii. 3.

3. Inconsistency with itself; incongruity in words or thoughts.

Can he make deathless death? That were
Strange *contradiction*, which to God himself
Impossible is held; an argument
Of weakness, not of pow'r. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The apostles' advice, to be angry and sin not; was a *contradiction* in their philosophy. *South's Sermons.*

If truth be once perceived, we do thereby also perceive whatsoever is false in *contradiction* to it. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

4. Contrariety, in thought or effect.

All *contradictions* grow in those minds, which neither absolutely climb the rock of virtue, nor freely sink into the sea of vanity. *Sidney.*

Laws human must be made without *contradiction* unto any positive law in scripture. *Hooker.*

CONTRADI'CTIOUS, kŏn-trâ-dĭk'shŭs. *adj.* [from *contradict.*]

1. Filled with contradictions; inconsistent.

The rules of decency, of government, of justice itself, are so different in one place from what they are in another, so party-coloured and *contradictious*, that one would think the species of men altered according to their climates. *Collier.*

2. Inclined to contradict; given to cavil.

3. Opposite to; inconsistent with.

Where the act is unmanly, and the expectation immoral, or *contradictious* to the attributes of God, our hopes we ought never to entertain. *Collier.*

CONTRADI'CTIOUSNESS, kŏn-trâ-dĭk'shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *contradictious.*]

1. Inconsistency; contrariety to itself.

This opinion was, for its absurdity and *contradictiousness*, unworthy of the refined spirit of Plato. *Norris.*

2. Disposition to cavil; disputatious temper.

CONTRADI'CTORILY, kŏn-trâ-dĭk'tŭr-ê-lê. *adv.* [from *contradictory.*] Inconsistently with himself; oppositely to others.

Such as have discoursed hereon, have so diversely, contrarily, or *contradictorily* delivered themselves, that no affirmative from thence can be reasonably deduced. *Brown.*

CONTRADI'CTORINESS, kŏn-trâ-dĭk'tŭr-ê-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *contradictory.*] Opposition in the highest degree. *Dict.*

CONTRADI'CTORY, kŏn-trâ-dĭk'tŭr-ê. *adj.* [*contradictorius*, Lat.]

1. Opposite to; inconsistent with.

The Jews hold, that in case two rabbies should happen to contradict one another, they were yet bound to believe the *contradictory* assertions of both. *South's Sermons.*

The schemes of those gentlemen are most absurd, and *contradictory* to common sense. *Addison.*

2. [In logick.] That which is in the fullest opposition, where both the terms of one proposition are opposite to those of another.

CONTRADI'CTORY, kŏn-trâ-dĭk'tŭr-ê. *n. s.* A proposition which opposes another in all its terms; contrariety; inconsistency.

It is common with princes to will *contradictories*; for it is the solecism of power to think to command the end, and yet not to endure the means. *Bacon.*

To ascribe unto him a power of election, not to chuse this or that indifferently, is to make the same thing to be determined to one, and to be not determined to one, which are *contradictories*. *Bramhall's Answer to Hobbes.*

CONTRADISTI'NCTION, kŏn-trâ-dĭs-tĭng'-shŭn.[403] *n. s.* [from *contradistinguish.*] Distinction by opposite qualities.

We must trace the soul in the ways of intellectual actions, whereby we may come to the distinct knowledge of what is meant by imagination, in *contradistinction* to some other powers. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

That there are such things as sins of infirmity, in *contradistinction* to those of presumption, is a truth not to be questioned. *South.*

To CONTRADISTI'NGUISH, kŏn-trâ-dĭs-tĭng'gwĭsh. *v. a.* [from *contra* and *distinguish.*] To distinguish not simply by differential but by opposite qualities.

The primary ideas we have peculiar to body, as *contradistinguished* to spirit, are the cohesion of solid, and consequently separable, parts, and a power of communicating motion by impulse. *Locke.*

These are our complex ideas of soul and body, as *contradistinguished*. *Locke.*

CONTRAFI'SSURE, kŏn-trâ-fĭsh'shûre.[460 452] *n. s.* [from *contra* and *fissure.*]

Contusions, when great, do usually produce a fissure or crack of the skull, either in the same part where the blow was inflicted, and then it is called fissure; or in the contrary part, in which case it obtains the name of *contrafissure*. *Wiseman.*

To CONTRAI'NDICATE, kŏn-trâ-ĭn'-dê-kâte. *v. a.* [*contra* and *indico*, Lat.] To point out some peculiar or incidental symptom or method of cure, contrary to what the general tenour of the malady requires.

Vomits have their use in this malady; but the age and sex of the patient, or other urgent or *contraindicating* symptoms, must be observed. *Harvey.*

CONTRAINDICA'TION, kŏn-trâ-ĭn-dê-kâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [from *contraindicate.*] An indication or symptom, which forbids that to be done which the main scope of a disease points out at first. *Quincy.*

I endeavour to give the most simple idea of the distemper, and the proper diet: abstracting from the complications of the first, or the *contraindications* to the second. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONTRAMU'RE, kŏn-trâ-mûre'. *n. s.* [*contremure*, Fr.] In fortification, is an outwall built about the main wall of a city. *Chambers.*

CONTRANI'TENCY, kŏn-trâ-nĭ'tĕn-sê. *n. s.* [from *contra* and *nitens*, Lat.] Reaction; a resistency against pressure. *Dict.*

CONTRAPOSI'TION, kŏn-trâ-pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [from *contra* and *position.*] A placing over against.

CONTRAREGULA'RITY, kŏn-trâ-rĕg-ù-lâr'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *contra* and *regularity.*] Contrariety to rule.

It is not only its not promoting, but its opposing, or at least its natural aptness to oppose, the greatest and best of ends; so that it is not so properly an irregularity as a *contraregularity*. *Norris.*

CONTRA'RIANT, kŏn-trâ'rê-ânt. *adj.* [*contrariant*, from *contrarier*, Fr.] Inconsistent; contradictory: a term of law.

The very depositions of witnesses themselves being false, various, *contrarient*, single, inconcludent. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CO'NTRARIES, kŏn'trâ-rĭz.[99] *n. s.* [from *contrary.*] In logick, propositions which destroy each other, but of which the falsehood of one does not establish the truth of the other.

If two universals differ in quality, they are *contraries*; as, *every vine is a tree, no vine is a tree.* These can never be both true together, but they may be both false. *Watt's Logick.*

CONTRARI'ETY, kŏn-trâ-rĭ'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *contrarietas*, Lat.]

1. Repugnance; opposition.

The will about one and the same thing may, in contrary respects, have contrary inclinations, and that without *contrariety*. *Hooker.*

Making a *contrariety* the place of my memory, in her foulness I beheld Pamela's fairness, still looking on Mopsa, but thinking on Pamela. *Sidney.*

He which will perfectly recover a sick, and restore a diseased, body unto health, must not endeavour so much to bring it to a state of simple *contrariety*, as of fit proportion in *contrariety* unto those evils which are to be cured. *Hooker.*

It principally failed by late setting out, and by some *contrariety* of weather at sea. *Wotton.*

Their religion had more than negative *contrariety* to virtue. *Decay of Piety.*

There is a *contrariety* between those things that conscience inclines to, and those that entertain the senses. *South.*

These two interests, it is to be feared, cannot be divided; but they will also prove opposite, and, not resting in a bare diversity, quickly rise into a *contrariety*. *South.*

There is nothing more common than *contrariety* of opinions; nothing more obvious than that one man wholly disbelieves what another only doubts of, and a third stedfastly believes and firmly adheres to. *Locke.*

2. Inconsistency; quality or position destructive of its opposite.

He will be here, and yet he is not here;
How can these *contrarieties* agree? *Shaksp.*

CONTRA'RILY, kŏn'trâ-rê-lê. *adv.* [from *contrary.*]

1. In a manner contrary.

Many of them conspire to one and the same action, and all this *contrarily* to the laws of specifick gravity, in whatever posture the body be formed. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Different ways; in different directions.

Though all men desire happiness, yet their wills carry them so *contrarily*, and consequently some of them to what is evil. *Locke.*

CONTRA'RINESS, kŏn-trâ-rê-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *contrary.*] Contrariety; opposition. *Dict.*

CONTRA'RIOUS, kŏn'trâ-rê-ŭs. *adj.* [from *contrary.*] Opposite; repugnant the one to the other.

God of our fathers, what is man!
That thou towards him, with hand so various,
Or might I say *contrarious*,
Temper'st thy providence through his short course?
Milton.

CONTRA'RIOUSLY, kŏn-trâ'rê-ŭs-lê. *adv.* [from *contrarious.*] Oppositely; contrarily.

Many things having full reference,
To one consent, may work *contrariously*. *Shaksp.*

CONTRA'RIWISE, kŏn-trâ'rê-wise. *adv.* [*contrary* and *wise.*]

1. Conversely.

Divers medicines in greater quantity move stool, and in smaller urine; and so, *contrariwise*, some in greater quantity move urine, and in smaller stool. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Every thing that acts upon the fluids, must at the same time, act upon the solids, and *contrariwise*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Oppositely.

The matter of faith is constant; the matter *contrariwise*, of actions, daily changeable. *Hooker.*

This request was never before made by any other

lords; but *contrariwise*, they were humble suitors to have the benefit and protection of the English laws. *Davies on Ireland.*

The sun may set and rise:
But we, *contrariwise*,
Sleep, after our short light,
One everlasting night.
Raleigh's History of the World.

CO'NTRARY, kŏn'trâ-rė. *adj.* [*contrarius*, Lat.]

1. Opposite; contradictory; not simply different, or not alike, but repugnant, so that one destroys or obstructs the other.

Perhaps some thing repugnant to her kind,
By strong antipathy the soul may kill;
But what can be *contrary* to the mind,
Which holds all contraries in concord still? *Davies.*

2. Inconsistent; disagreeing.

He that believes it, and yet lives *contrary* to it, knows that he hath no reason for what he does. *Tillotson.*

The various and *contrary* choices that men make in the world, do not argue that they do not all pursue good; but that the same thing is not good to every man alike. *Locke.*

3. Adverse; in an opposite direction.

The ship was in the midst of the sea, tossed with the waves; for the wind was *contrary*. *Matt.* xiv. 24.

Co'NTRARY, kŏn'trâ-rė. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A thing of opposite qualities.

No *contraries* hold more antipathy,
Than I and such a knave. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

He sung
Why *contraries* feed thunder in the cloud.
Cowley's Davideis.

Honour should be concern'd in honour's cause;
That is not to be cur'd by *contraries*,
As bodies are, whose health is often drawn
From rankest poisons. *Southern's Oroonoko.*

2. A proposition contrary to some other; a fact contrary to the allegation.

The instances brought by our author are but slender proofs of a right to civil power and dominion in the first-born, and do rather shew the *contrary*. *Locke.*

3. *On the contrary.* In opposition; on the other side.

He pleaded still not guilty:
The king's attorney, *on the contrary*,
Urg'd on examination, proofs, confessions,
Of diverse witnesses. *Shaksp. Henry* VIII.

If justice stood on the side of the single person, it ought to give good men pleasure to see that right should take place; but when, *on the contrary*, the commonweal of a whole nation is overborn by private interest, what good man but must lament? *Swift.*

4. *To the contrary.* To a contrary purpose; to an opposite intent.

They did it, not for want of instruction *to the contrary*. *Stillingfleet.*

To Co'NTRARY, kŏn'trâ-rė. *v. a.* [*contrarier*, Fr.] To oppose; to thwart; to contradict.

When I came to court, I was advised not to *contrary* the king. *Latimer.*

Finding in him the force of it, he would no further *contrary* it, but employ all his service to medicine it. *Sidney.*

CO'NTRAST, kŏn'trâst. *n. s.* [*contraste*, Fr.] Opposition and dissimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the visibility or effect of another.

To Contra'st, kŏn-trâst'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place in opposition, so that one figure shews another to advantage.

2. To shew another figure to advantage by its colour or situation.

The figures of the groups must not be all on a side, that is, with their faces and bodies all turned the same way; but must *contrast* each other by their several positions. *Dryden.*

Contravalla'tion, kŏn-trâ-vâl lâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *contra* and *vallo*, Lat.] The fortification thrown up by the besiegers, round a city, to hinder the sallies of the garrison.

When the late czar of Muscovy first acquainted himself with mathematical learning, he practised all the rules of circumvallation and *contravallation* at the seige of a town in Livonia. *Watts.*

To CONTRAVE'NE, kŏn-trâ-vėne'. *v. a.* [*contra* and *venio*, Lat.] To oppose; to obstruct; to baffle.

Contrave'ner, kŏn-trâ-vė'nŭr. *n. s.* [from *contravene*.] He who opposes another.

Contraven'tion, kŏn-trâ-vėn-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Opposition.

If Christianity did not lend its name to stand in the gap, and to employ or divert these humours, they must of necessity be spent in *contraventions* to the laws of the land. *Swift.*

Contraye'rva, kŏn-trâ-yėr'vâ. *n. s.* [*contra*, against, and *yerva*, a name by which the Spaniards call black hellebore; and, perhaps, sometimes poison in general.] A species of birthwort growing in Jamaica, where it is much used as an alexipharmick. *Miller.*

Contrecta'tion, kŏn-trėk-tâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*contrectatio*, Lat.] A touching or handling. *Dict.*

Contri'butary, kŏn-trib'ŭ-tâ-rė. *adj.* [from *con* and *tributary*.] Paying tribute to the same sovereign.

Thus we are engaged in the objects of geometry and arithmetick; yea, the whole mathematicks must be *contributary*, and to them all nature pays a subsidy. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

To CONTRI'BUTE, kŏn-trib'ŭte. *v. a.* [*contribuo*, Lat.] To give to some common stock; to advance towards some common design.

England *contributes* much more than any other of the allies. *Addison on the War.*

His master *contributed* a great sum of money to the Jesuits church, which is not yet quite finished. *Addison on Italy.*

To Contri'bute, kŏn-trib'ŭte. *v. n.* To bear a part; to have a share in any act or effect.

Whatever praises may be given to works of judgment, there is not even a single beauty in them to which the invention must not *contribute*. *Pope.*

Contribu'tion, kŏn-trė-bŭ'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *contribute*.]

1. The act of promoting some design in conjunction with other persons.

2. That which is given by several hands for some common purpose.

It hath pleased them of Macedonia to make a certain *contribution* for the poor saints. *Rom.* xv. 26.

Parents owe their children not only material subsistence for their body, but much more spiritual *contributions* for their mind. *Digby.*

Beggars are now maintained by voluntary *contributions*. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

3. That which is paid for the support of an army lying in a country.

The people 'twixt Philippi and this ground
Do stand but in a forc'd affection;
For they have grudg'd us *contribution*. *Shaksp.*

Contri'butive, kŏn-trib'ŭ-tiv. *adj.* [from *contribute*.] That which has the power or quality of promoting any purpose in concurrence with other motives.

As the value of the promises renders them most proper incentives to virtue, so the manner of proposing we shall find also highly *contributive* to the same end. *Decay of Piety.*

Contri'butor, kŏn-trib'ŭ tŭr.[106] *n. s.* [from *contribute*.] One that bears a part in some common design; one that helps forward, or exerts his endeavours to some end, in conjunction with others.

I promis'd we would be *contributors*,
And bear his charge of wooing, whatsoe'er.
Shaksp.

A grand *contributor* to our dissentions is passion. *Decay of Piety.*

Art thou a true lover of thy country? zealous for its religious and civil liberties? and a cheerful *contributor* to all those publick expences which have been thought necessary to secure them? *Atterbury.*

The whole people were witnesses to the building of the ark and tabernacle; they were all *contributors* to it. *Forbes.*

Contri'butory, kŏn-trib'ŭ-tŭr-ė.[112] *adj.* [from *contribute*.] Promoting the same end; bringing assistance to some joint design, or increase to some common stock.

To CONTRI'STATE, kŏn-tris'tâte. *v. a.* [*contristo*, Lat.] To sadden; to make sorrowful; to make melancholy. Not used.

Blackness and darkness are but privatives, and therefore have little or no activity: somewhat they do *contristate*, but very little. *Bacon.*

Contrista'tion, kŏn-tris-tâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *contristate*.] The act of making sad; the state of being made sad; sorrow; heaviness of heart; sadness; sorrowfulness; gloominess; grief; moan; mournfulness; trouble; discontent; melancholy. Not used.

Incense and nidorous smells, such as were of sacrifices, were thought to intoxicate the brain, and to dispose men to devotion; which they may do by a kind of sadness and *contristation* of the spirits, and partly also by heating and exalting them. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

CONTRI'TE, kŏn'trite.[140] *adj.* [*contritus*, Lat.]

1. Bruised; much worn.

2. Worn with sorrow; harassed with the sense of guilt; penitent. In the books of divines, *contrite* is sorrowful for sin, from the love of God and desire of pleasing him; and *attrite* is sorrowful for sin, from the fear of punishment.

I Richard's body have interred now;
And on it have bestowed more *contrite* tears,
Than from it issued forced drops of blood. *Shaksp.*

With tears
Wat'ring the ground, and with our sighs the air
Frequenting, sent from hearts *contrite*, in sign
Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek.
Milton.

The *contrite* sinner is restored to pardon, and, through faith in Christ, our repentance is entitled to salvation. *Rogers.*

Contri'teness, kŏn'trite-nės. *n. s.* [from *contrite*.] Contrition; repentance. *Dict.*

CONTRI'TION, kŏn-trĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [from *contrite*.]

1. The act of grinding, or rubbing to powder.

Some of those coloured powders, which painters use, may have their colours a little changed, by being very elaborately and finely ground; where I see not what can be justly pretended for those changes, besides the breaking of their parts into less parts by that *contrition*. *Newton's Opticks*,

2. Penitence; sorrow for sin: in the strict sense, the sorrow which arises from the desire to please God; distinguished from *attrition*, or imperfect repentance produced by dread of hell.

What is sorrow and *contrition* for sin? A being grieved with the conscience of sin, not only that we have thereby incurred such danger, but also that we have so unkindly grieved and provoked so good a God. *Hammond.*

Fruits of more pleasing savour, from thy seed
Sown with *contrition* in his heart, than those
Which, his own hand manuring, all the trees
Of Paradise could have produc'd. *Milton.*

Your fasting, *contrition*, and mortification, when the church and state appoints, and that especially in times of greater riot and luxury. *Spratt.*

My future days shall be one whole *contrition;*
A chapel will I build with large endowment,
Where every day an hundred aged men
Shall all hold up their wither'd hands to heav'n.
Dryden.

CONTRI'VABLE, kŏn-trī'vâ-bl. *adj.* [from *contrive*.] Possible to be planned by the mind; possible to be invented and adjusted.

It will hence appear how a perpetual motion may seem easily *contrivable*. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

CONTRI'VANCE, kŏn-trī'vânse. *n. s.* [from *contrive*.]

1. The act of contriving; excogitation; the thing contrived.

There is no work impossible to these *contrivances*, but there may be as much acted by this art as can be fancied by imagination. *Wilkins.*

Instructed, you'll explore
Divine *contrivance*, and a God adore. *Blackmore.*

2. Scheme; plan; disposition of parts or causes.

Our bodies are made according to the most curious artifice, and orderly *contrivance*. *Glanville.*

3. A conceit; a plot; an artifice.

Have I not manag'd my *contrivance* well,
To try your love, and make you doubt of mine?
Dryden.

There might be a feint, a *contrivance* in the matter, to draw him into some secret ambush. *Atter.*

To CONTRI'VE, kŏn-trīve'. *v. a.* [*controuver*, Fr.]

1. To plan out; to excogitate.

One that slept in the *contriving* lust, and waked to do it. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

What more likely to *contrive* this admirable frame of the universe than infinite wisdom? *Tillotson.*

Our poet has always some beautiful design, which he first establishes, and then *contrives* the means which will naturally conduct him to his end. *Dryden.*

2. To wear away. Out of use.

Three ages, such as mortal men *contrive*.
Fairy Queen.

Please ye, we may *contrive* this afternoon,
And quaff carouses to our mistress' health. *Shak.*

To CONTRI'VE, kŏn-trīve'. *v. n.* To form or design; to plan; to scheme; to complot.

Is it enough
That masking habits, and a borrow'd name,
Contrive to hide my plenitude of shame? *Prior.*

CONTRI'VEMENT, kŏn-trīve'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *contrive*.] Invention. *Dict.*

CONTRI'VER, kŏn-trī'vŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *contrive*.] An inventer; one that plans a design; a schemer.

I, the mistress of your charms,
The close *contriver* of all harms,
Was never call'd to bear my part. *Shak. Macb.*

Epeus, who the fraud's *contriver* was. *Denham.*

Plain loyalty, not built on hope,
I leave to your *contriver*, Pope:
None loves his king and country better,
Yet none was ever less their debtor. *Swift.*

Scenes of blood and desolation, I had painted as the common effects of those destructive machines; whereof, he said, some evil genius, enemy to mankind, must have been the first *contriver*.
Swift's Gulliver's Travels.

CONTRO'L, kŏn-trōll'.[406] *n. s.* [*controle*, that is, *contre role*, Fr.]

1. A register or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other.

2. Check; restraint.

Let partial spirits still aloud complain,
Think themselves injur'd that they cannot reign;
And own no liberty, but where they may,
Without *control*, upon their fellows prey. *Waller.*

He shall feel a force upon himself from within, and from the *control* of his own principles, to engage him to do worthily. *South.*

If the sinner shall win so complete a victory over his conscience, that all those considerations shall be able to strike no terrour into his mind, lay no restraint upon his lusts, no *control* upon his appetites, he is certainly too strong for the means of grace.
South's Sermons.

Speak, what Phœbus has inspir'd thy soul
For common good, and speak without *control*.
Dryden's Homer.

3. Power; authority; superintendence.

The beasts, the fishes, and the winged fowls,
Are their males' subjects, and at their *controls*.
Shakspeare.

To CONTRO'L, kŏn-trōll'.[406] *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To keep under check by a counter-reckoning.

2. To govern; to restrain; to subject.

Authority to convent, to *control*, to punish, as far as with excommunication, whomsoever they think worthy. *Hooker.*

Give me a staff of honour for mine age;
But not a sceptre to *control* the world. *Shaksp.*

Who shall *control* me for my works? *Eccl.* v. 3.

I feel my virtue struggling in my soul:
But stronger passion does its power *control*. *Dryd.*

With this he did a herd of goats *control*,
Which by the way he met, and slily stole;
Clad like a country swain he pip'd and sung,
And playing drove his jolly troop along. *Dryden.*

O, dearest Andrew, says the humble droll,
Henceforth may I obey, and thou *control*. *Prior.*

3. To overpower; to confute: as, *he* controlled *all the evidence of his adversary.*

As for the time while he was in the Tower, and the manner of his brother's death, and his own escape, she knew they were things that a very few could *control*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

CONTRO'LLABLE, kŏn-trōll'â-bl. *adj.* [from *control*.] Subject to control; subject to command; subject to be over-ruled.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind, and therefore, in its present workings, not *controllable* by reason. *South.*

CONTRO'LLER, kŏn-trōll'ŭr. *n. s.* [from *control*.] One that has the power of governing or restraining; a superintendent.

He does not calm his contumelious spirit,
Nor cease to be an arrogant *controller*. *Shaksp.*

The great *controller* of our fate
Deign'd to be man, and liv'd in low estate. *Dryd.*

CONTRO'LLERSHIP, kŏn-trōll'ŭr-ship. *n. s.* [from *controller*.] The office of a controller.

CONTRO'LMENT, kŏn-trōl'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *control*.]

1. The power or act of superintending or restraining.

2. The state of being restrained; restraint.

They made war and peace with one another, without *controlment*. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Opposition; confutation.

Were it reason that we should suffer the same to pass without *controlment*, in that current meaning, whereby every where it prevaileth. *Hooker.*

4. Resistance; hostility.

Here have we war for war, and blood for blood,
Controlment for *controlment*. *Shaksp. King John.*

CONTROVE'RSIAL, kŏn-trō-vĕr'shăl. *adj.* [from *controversy*.] Relating to disputes; disputatious.

It happens in *controversial* discourses as it does in the assaulting of towns, where, if the ground be but firm whereon the batteries are erected, there is no farther enquiry whom it belongs to, so it affords but a fit rise for the present purpose. *Locke.*

CO'NTROVERSY, kŏn-trō-vĕr-sē. *n. s.* [*controversia*, Lat.]

1. Dispute; debate; agitation of contrary opinions: a *dispute* is commonly oral, and a *controversy* in writing.

How cometh it to pass that we are so rent with mutual contentions, and that the church is so much troubled? If men had been willing to learn, all these *controversies* might have died the very day they were first brought forth. *Hooker.*

Without *controversy* great is the mystery of godliness. 1 *Timothy.*

Wild *controversy* then, which long had slept,
Into the press from ruin'd cloisters leapt. *Denham.*

This left no room for *controversy* about the title, nor for encroachments on the right of others. *Locke.*

2. A suit in law.

If there be a *controversy* between men, and they come unto judgment, that the judges may judge them; then they shall justify the righteous and condemn the wicked. *Deuteronomy*, xxv. 1.

3. A quarrel.

The Lord hath a *controversy* with the nations.
Jer. xxv. 31.

4. Opposition; enmity. This is an unusual sense.

The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With lusty sinews; throwing it aside,
And stemming it with hearts of *controversy*. *Shak.*

To CO'NTROVERT, kŏn'trō-vĕrt. *v. a.* [*controverto*, Lat.] To debate; to ventilate in opposite books; to dispute any thing in writing.

If any person shall think fit to *controvert* them, he may do it very safely for me. *Cheyne.*

Hooker seems to use the word *controverse*, if it be not an erratum.

Persuasion ought to be fully settled in men's hearts, that, in litigations and *controversed* causes of such quality, the will of God is to have them to do whatsoever the sentence of judicial and final decision shall determine. *Hooker.*

CONTROVE'RTIBLE, kŏn-trō-vĕrt'ĕ-bl. *adj.* [from *controvert*.] Disputable; that may be the cause of controversy.

Discoursing of matters dubious, and many *controvertible* truths, we cannot without arrogancy intreat a credulity, or implore any farther assent than the probability of our reasons and verity of our experiments. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONTROVE'RTIST, kŏn'trō-vĕr-tist. *n. s.* [from *controvert.*] Disputant; a man versed or engaged in literary wars or disputations.

Who can think himself so considerable as not to dread this mighty man of demonstration, this prince of *controvertists*, this great lord and possessor of first principles? *Tillotson.*

CONTUMA'CIOUS, kŏn-tū-mā'shŭs. *adj.* [*contumax*, Lat.] Obstinate; perverse; stubborn; inflexible.

He is in law said to be a *contumacious* person, who, on his appearance afterwards, departs the court without leave. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

There is another very efficacious method for subduing of the most obstinate *contumacious* sinner, and bringing him in to the obedience of the faith of Christ. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

CONTUMA'CIOUSLY, kŏn-tū-mā'shŭs-lē. *adv.* [from *contumacious.*] Obstinately; stubbornly; inflexibly; perversely.

CONTUMA'CIOUSNESS, kŏn-tū-mā'shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *contumacious.*] Obstinacy; perverseness; inflexibility; stubbornness.

From the description I have given of it, a judgment may be given of the difficulty and *contumaciousness* of cure. *Wiseman.*

CO'NTUMACY, kŏn'tū-mā-sē. *n. s.* [from *contumacia*, Lat.]

1. Obstinacy; perverseness; stubbornness; inflexibility.

Such acts
Of *contumacy* will provoke the Highest
To make death in us live. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. [In law.] A wilful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons or judicial order. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

These certificates do only, in the generality, mention the party's *contumacies* and disobedience. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CONTUME'LIOUS, kŏn-tū-mē'lē-ŭs. *adj.* [*contumeliosus*, Lat.]

1. Reproachful; rude; sarcastick; contemptuous.

With scoffs and scorns, and *contumelious* taunts,
In open market-place produc'd they me
To be a publick spectacle. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*

In all the quarrels and tumults at Rome, though the people frequently proceeded to rude *contumelious* language, yet no blood was ever drawn in any popular commotions, till the time of the Gracchi. *Swift.*

2. Inclined to utter reproach or practise insults; brutal; rude.

There is yet another sort of *contumelious* persons, who indeed are not chargeable with that circumstance of ill employing their wit; for they use none of it. *Government of the Tongue.*

Given our holy virgins to the stain
Of *contumelious*, beastly, madbrain'd war. *Shaksp.*

3. Productive of reproach; shameful; ignominious.

As it is in the highest degree injurious to them, so it is *contumelious* to him. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTUME'LIOUSLY, kŏn-tū-mē'lē-ŭs-lē. *adv.* [from *contumelious.*] Reproachfully; contemptuously; rudely.

The people are not wont to take so great offence, when they are excluded from honours and offices, as when their persons are *contumeliously* trodden upon. *Hooker.*

Fie, lords! that you, being supreme magistrates,
Thus *contumeliously* should break the peace. *Shaksp.*

CONTUME'LIOUSNESS, kŏn-tū-mē'lē-ŭs-nĕs *n. s.* [*contumelious.*] Rudeness; reproach.

CO'NTUMELY, kŏn'tū-mē-lē. *n. s.* [*contumelia*, Lat.] Rudeness; contemptuousness; bitterness of language; reproach.

If the helm of chief government be in the hands of a few of the wealthiest, then laws, providing for continuance thereof, must make the punishment of *contumely* and wrong, offered unto any of the common sort, sharp and grievous, that so the evil may be prevented. *Hooker.*

Th' oppressor's wrong, the proud man's *contumely*,
The pang of despis'd love, the law's delay. *Shak.*

It was undervalued and depressed with some bitterness and *contumely*. *Clarendon.*

Why should any man be troubled at the *contumelies* of those, whose judgment deserves not to be valued? *Tillotson.*

Eternal *contumely* attend that guilty title, which claims exemption from thought, and arrogates to its wearers the prerogative of brutes. *Addis. Guard.*

To CONTU'SE, kŏn-tūze'.[437] *v. a.* [*contusus*, Lat.]

1. To beat together: to bruise.

Of their roots, barks, and seeds, *contused* together, and mingled with other earths, and well watered with warm water, there came forth herbs much like the other. *Bacon.*

2. To bruise the flesh without a breach of the continuity.

The ligature *contuses* the lips in cutting them, so that they require to be digested before they can unite. *Wiseman.*

CONTU'SION, kŏn-tū'zhŭn. *n. s.* [from *contusio.*]

1. The act of beating or bruising.

2. The state of being beaten or bruised.

Take a piece of glass, and reduce it to powder, it acquiring by *contusion* a multitude of minute surfaces, from a diaphanous, degenerates into a white body. *Boyle on Colours.*

3. A bruise; a compression of the fibres, distinguished from a wound.

That winter lion, who in rage forgets
Aged *contusions*, and all bruise of time. *Shaksp.*

The bones, in sharp colds, wax brittle; and all *contusions*, in hard weather, are more difficult to cure. *Bacon.*

CONVALE'SCENCE, kŏn-vă-lĕs'sĕnse.[510]
CONVALE'SCENCY, kŏn-vă-lĕs'sĕn-sē. } *n. s.* [from *convalesco*, Lat.] Renewal of health; recovery from a disease.

Being in a place out of the reach of any alarm, she recovered her spirits to a reasonable *convalescence.* *Clarendon.*

CONVALE'SCENT, kŏn-vă-lĕs'sĕnt. *adj.* [*convalescens*, Lat.] Recovering; returning to a state of health.

CONVE'NABLE, kŏn-vē'nă-bl. *adj.* [*convenable*, Fr.]

1. Consistent with; agreeable to; accordant to. Not now in use.

He is so meek, wise, and merciable,
And with his word his work is *convenable.* *Spenser.*

2. That may be convened.

To CONVE'NE, kŏn-vēne'. *v. n.* [*convenio*, Lat.]

1. To come together; to associate; to unite.

The fire separates the aqueous parts from the others, wherewith they were blended in the concrete, and brings them into the receiver, where they *convene* into a liquor. *Boyle.*

In short-sighted men, whose eyes are too plump, the refraction being too great, the rays converge and *convene* in the eyes, before they come at the bottom. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. To assemble for any publick purpose.

There are settled periods of their *convening*, or a liberty left to the prince for convoking the legislature. *Locke.*

To CONVE'NE, kŏn-vēne'. *v. a.*

1. To call together; to assemble; to convoke.

No man was better pleased with the *convening* of this parliament than myself. *King Charles.*

All the factious and schismatical people would frequently, as well in the night as the day, *convene* themselves by the sound of a bell. *Clarendon.*

And now th' almighty father of the gods
Convenes a council in the blest abodes. *Pope's Stat.*

2. To summon judicially.

By the papal canon law, clerks, in criminal and civil causes, cannot be *convened* before any but an ecclesiastical judge. *Ayliffe.*

CONVE'NIENCE, kŏn-vē'nē-ĕnse.
CONVE'NIENCY, kŏn-vē'nē-ĕn-sē. } *n. s.* [*convenientia*, Lat.]

1. Fitness; propriety.

Convenience is, when a thing or action is so fitted to the circumstances, and the circumstances to it, that thereby it becomes a thing convenient. *Perkins.*

In things not commanded of God, yet lawful, because permitted, the question is, What light shall shew us the *convenience* which one has above another. *Hooker.*

2. Commodiousness; ease; freedom from difficulties.

A man putting all his pleasures into one, is like a traveller's putting all his goods into one jewel: the value is the same, and the *convenience* greater. *South's Sermons.*

Every man must want something for the *convenience* of his life, for which he must be obliged to others. *Calamy's Sermons.*

There is another *convenience* in this method, during your waiting. *Swift's Direct. to the Footman.*

3. Cause of ease; accommodation.

If it have not such a *convenience*, voyages must be very uncomfortable. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

A man alters his mind as the work proceeds, and will have this or that *convenience* more, of which he had not thought when he began. *Dryden.*

There was a pair of spectacles, a pocket perspective, and several other little *conveniencies*, I did not think myself bound in honour to discover. *Swift.*

4. Fitness of time or place.

Use no farther means;
But, with all brief and plain *conveniency*,
Let me have judgment. *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.*

CONVE'NIENT, kŏn-vē'nē-ĕnt. *adj.* [*conveniens*, Lat.]

1. Fit; suitable; proper; well adapted; commodious.

The least and most trivial episodes, or under actions, are either necessary or *convenient;* either so necessary, that without them the poem must be imperfect; or so *convenient*, that no others can be imagined more suitable to the place in which they are. *Dryd. Dedication to the Æneid.*

Health itself is but a kind of temper, gotten and preserved by a *convenient* mixture of contrarieties. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. It has either *to* or *for* before the following noun: perhaps it ought generally to have *for* before persons, and *to* before things.

Give me neither poverty nor riches, feed me with food *convenient* for me. *Prov.* xxx. 8.

There are some arts that are peculiarly *convenient to* some particular nations. *Tillotson.*

CONVE'NIENTLY, kŏn-vē'nē-ĕnt-lē. *adv.* [from *convenient.*]

1. Commodiously; without difficulty.

I this morning know
Where we shall find him most *conveniently.* *Shak.*

2. Fitly: with proper adaptation of part to part, or of the whole to the effect proposed.

It would be worth the experiment to inquire, whether or no a sailing chariot might be more *conveniently* framed with moveable sails, whose force

may be impressed from their motions, equivalent to those in a wind-mill. *Wilkins.*

CO'NVENT, kŏn'vĕnt. *n. s.* [*conventus*, Lat.]

1. An assembly of religious persons; a body of monks or nuns.

He came to Leicester;
Lodg'd in the abbey, where the reverend abbot,
With all his *convent*, honorably receiv'd him. *Shak.*

2. A religious house; an abbey; a monastery; a nunnery.

One seldom finds in Italy a spot of ground more agreeable than ordinary, that is not covered with a *convent*. *Addison.*

To CONVE'NT, kŏn-vĕnt'. [492] *v.a.* [*convenio*, Lat.] To call before a judge or judicature.

He with his oath
By all probation will make up full clear,
Whenever he's *convented*. *Shaksp. Meas. for Meas.*

They sent forth their precepts to attach men, and *convent* them before themselves at private houses. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

CONVE'NTICLE, kŏn-vĕn'tĕ-kl. *n. s.* [*conventiculum*, Lat.]

1. An assembly; a meeting.

They are commanded to abstain from all *conventicles* of men whatsoever; even, out of the church, to have nothing to do with publick business. *Ayliffe.*

2. An assembly for worship. Generally used in an ill sense, including heresy or schism.

It behoveth, that the place where God shall be served by the whole church be a publick place, for the avoiding of privy *conventicles*, which, covered with pretence of religion, may serve unto dangerous practices. *Hooker.*

Who, far from steeples and their sacred sound,
In fields their sullen *conventicles* found. *Dryden.*

A sort of men, who are content to be stiled of the church of England, who perhaps attend its service in the morning, and go with their wives to a *conventicle* in the afternoon. *Swift.*

3. A secret assembly; an assembly where conspiracies are formed.

Ay, all of you have laid your heads together
(Myself had notice of your *conventicles*)
And all to make away my guiltless life. *Shaksp.*

4. An assembly, in contempt.

If he revoked this plea too, 'twas because he found the expected council was dwindling into a *conventicle*, a packed assembly of Italian bishops; not a free convention of fathers from all quarters. *Atterbury.*

CONVE'NTICLER, kŏn-vĕn'tĭk-lŭr. *n. s.* [from *conventicle*.] One that supports or frequents private and unlawful assemblies.

Another crop is too like to follow; nay, I fear, it is unavoidable, if the *conventiclers* be permitted still to scatter. *Dryden.*

CONVE'NTION, kŏn-vĕn'shŭn. *n. s.* [*conventio*, Lat.]

1. The act of coming together; union; coalition; junction.

They are to be reckoned amongst the most general affections of the *conventions*, or associations, of several particles of matter into bodies of any certain denomination. *Boyle.*

2. An assembly.

Public *conventions* are liable to all the infirmities, follies, and vices of private men. *Swift.*

3. A contract; an agreement for a time; previous to a definitive treaty.

CONVE'NTIONAL, kŏn-vĕn'shŭn-ŭl. *adj.* [from *convention*.] Stipulated; agreed on by compact.

Conventional services reserved by tenures upon grants, made out of the crown or knights service. *Hale's Common Law.*

CONVE'NTIONARY, kŏn-vĕn'shŭn-ā-rē. *adj.* [from *convention*.] Acting upon contract; settled by stipulations.

The ordinary covenants of most *conventionary* tenants are, to pay due capon and due harvest journeys. *Carew's Survey.*

CONVE'NTUAL, kŏn-vĕn'tshŭ-ăl. *adj.* [*conventuel*, Fr.] Belonging to a convent-monastick.

Those are called *conventual* priors, that have the chief ruling power over a monastery. *Ayliffe.*

CONVE'NTUAL, kŏn-vĕn'-shŭ-ăl. *n. s.* [from *convent*.] A monk; a nun; one that lives in a convent.

I have read a sermon of a *conventual*, who laid it down, that Adam could not laugh before the fall. *Addison's Spectator.*

To CONVE'RGE, kŏn-vĕrje'. *v. n.* [*convergo*, Lat.] To tend to one point from different places.

Where the rays from all the points of any object meet again, after they have been made to *converge* by reflexion or refraction, there they will make a picture of the object upon a white body. *Newton.*

Ensweeping first
The lower skies, they all at once *converge*
High to the crown of heaven. *Thomson.*

CONVE'RGENT, kŏn-vĕr'jĕnt. } *adj.* [from
CONVE'RGING, kŏn-vĕr'jĭng. } *converge*.] Tending to one point from different parts.

CONVERGING *Series*. See SERIES.

CONVE'RSABLE, kŏn-vĕr'sā-bl. *adj.* [from *converse*. It is sometimes written *conversible*, but improperly; *conversant*, *conversation*, *conversable*.] Qualified for conversation; fit for company; well adapted to the reciprocal communication of thoughts; communicative.

That fire and levity which makes the young scarce *conversible*, when tempered by years, makes a gay old age. *Addison.*

CONVE'RSABLENESS, kŏn-vĕr'sā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *conversable*.] The quality of being a pleasing companion; fluency of talk.

CONVE'RSABLY, kŏn-vĕr'sā-blē. *adv.* [from *conversable*.] In a conversable manner; with the qualities of a pleasing communicative companion.

CONVE'RSANT, kŏn'vĕr-sănt, *or* kŏn-vĕr'-sănt. *adj.* [*conversant*, Fr.]

1. Acquainted with; having a knowledge of any thing acquired by familiarity and habitude; familiar: with *in*.

The learning and skill which he had by being *conversant in* their books. *Hooker.*

Let them make some towns near to the mountain's side, where they may dwell together with neighbours, and be *conversant in* the view of the world. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Those who are *conversant in* both the tongues, I leave to make their own judgment of it. *Dryden.*

He uses the different dialects as one who had been *conversant* with them all. *Pope.*

2. Having intercourse with any; acquainted; familiar by cohabitation or fellowship; cohabiting: with *among* or *with*.

All that Moses commanded, Joshua read before all the congregation of Israel, with the women, and the little ones, and the strangers that were *conversant among* them. *Jos.* viii. 35.

Never to be infected with delight,
Nor *conversant with* ease and idleness. *Shaksp.*

Old men who have loved young company, and been *conversant* continually *with* them, have been of long life. *Bacon.*

Gabriel, this day by proof thou shalt behold,
Thou, and all angels *conversant* on earth
With man, or men's affairs, how I begin
To verify that solemn message. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

To such a one, an ordinary coffee-house gleaner of the city is an arrant statesman, and as much superior too, as a man *conversant* about Whitehall and the court is to an ordinary shopkeeper. *Locke.*

3. Relating to; having for its object; concerning: with *about*, formerly *in*.

The matters wherein church polity is *conversant*, are the publick religious duties of the church. *Hooker.*

If any think education, because it is *conversant about* children to be but a private and domestick duty, he has been ignorantly bred himself. *Wotton.*

Discretion, considered both as an accomplishment and as a virtue, not only as it is *conversant about* worldly affairs, but as regarding our whole existence. *Addis. Spect.*

Indifference cannot but be criminal, when it is *conversant about* objects which are so far from being of an indifferent nature, that they are of the highest importance to ourselves and our country. *Addis. Freeholder.*

CONVERSA'TION, kŏn-vĕr-sā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*conversatio*, Lat.]

1. Familiar discourse; chat; easy talk: opposed to a formal conference.

She went to Pamela's chamber, meaning to joy her thoughts with the sweet *conversation* of her sister. *Sidney.*

What I mentioned some time ago in *conversation*, was not a new thought, just then started by accident or occasion. *Swift.*

2. A particular act of discoursing upon any subject; as *we had a long* conversation *on that question.*

3. Commerce; intercourse; familiarity.

The knowledge of men and manners, the freedom of habitudes, and *conversation* with the best company. *Dryden.*

His apparent, open guilt;
I mean his *conversation* with Shore's wife. *Shaksp.*

4. Behaviour; manner of acting in common life.

Having your *conversation* honest among the Gentiles. 1 *Peter.*

5 Practical habits; knowledge by long acquaintance.

I set down, out of long experience in business and much *conversation* in books, what I thought pertinent to this business. *Bacon.*

By experience and *conversation* with these bodies, a man may be enabled to give a near conjecture at the metallic ingredients of any mass. *Woodward.*

CONVE'RSATIVE, kŏn-vĕr'sā-tĭv. *adj.* [from *converse*.] Relating to publick life, and commerce with men; not contemplative.

Finding him little studious and contemplative, she chose to enduc him with *conversative* qualities of youth. *Wotton.*

To CONVE'RSE, kŏn-vĕrse'. *v. n.* [*converser*, Fr. *conversor*, Lat.]

1. To cohabit with; to hold intercourse with; to be a companion to: followed by *with*.

By approving the sentiments of a person *with* whom he *conversed*, in such particulars as were just, he won him over from those points in which he was mistaken. *Addison's Freeholder.*

For him who lonely loves
To seek the distant hills, and there *converse*
With nature. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. To be acquainted with; to be familiar to action.

I will *converse* with iron-witted fools,
And unrespective boys: none are for me,
That look into me with considerate eyes. *Shaksp.*

Men then come to be furnished with fewer or more simpler ideas from without, according as the objects they *converse with* afford greater or less variety. *Locke.*

3. To convey the thoughts reciprocally in talk.

Go therefore half this day, as friend *with* friend,
Converse with Adam. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Much less can bird *with* beast, or fish *with* fowl,
So well *converse*. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

4. To discourse familiarly upon any subject: with *on* before the thing.

We had *conversed* so often *on* that subject, and he had communicated his thoughts of it so fully to me, that I had not the least remaining difficulty. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

5. To have commerce with a different sex.

Being asked by some of her sex, in how long a time a woman might be allowed to pray to the gods, after having *conversed* with a man? If it were a husband, says she, the next day; if a stranger, never. *Guardian.*

Co'NVERSE, kŏn'vĕrse.[592] *n. s.* [from the verb. It is sometimes accented on the first syllable, sometimes on the last. *Pope* has used both: the first is more analogical.]

1. Conversation; manner of discoursing in familiar life.

His *converse* is a system fit
Alone to fill up all her wit. *Swift.*

Gen'rous *converse*, a soul exempt from pride
And love to praise with reason on his side. *Pope.*

Form'd by thy *converse* happily to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope.*

2. Acquaintance; cohabitation; familiarity.

Though it be necessitated, by its relation to flesh, to a terrestrial *converse;* yet it is, like the sun, without contaminating its beams. *Glanville.*

By such a free *converse*, with persons of different sects, we shall find that there are persons of good sense and virtue, persons of piety and worth. *Watts.*

3. [In geometry; from *conversus.*] A proposition is said to be the *converse* of another, when, after drawing a conclusion from something first proposed, we proceed to suppose what had been before concluded, and to draw from it what had been supposed. Thus, if two sides of a triangle be equal, the angles opposite to those sides are also equal: the *converse* of the proposition is, that if two angles of a triangle be equal, the sides opposite to those angles are also equal. *Chambers.*

Conve'RSELY, kŏn-vĕrse'lė. *adv.* [from *converse.*] With change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally.

Conve'RSION, kŏn-vĕr'shŭn. *n. s.* [*conversio*, Lat.]

1. Change from one state into another; transmutation.

Artificial *conversion* of water into ice, is the work of a few hours; and this of air may be tried by a month's space. *Bacon.*

There are no such natural gradations, and *conversions* of one metal and mineral into another, in the earth, as many have fancied. *Woodward.*

The *conversion* of the aliment into fat, is not properly nutrition. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Change from reprobation to grace, from a bad to a holy life.

They passed through Phenice and Samaria, declaring the *conversion* of the Gentiles. *Acts*, xv. 4.

4. The interchange of terms is an argument; as, *no virtue is vice; no vice is virtue.* *Chambers.*

5. *Conversion of Equations*, in algebra, is the reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one.

Conve'RSIVE, kŏn-vĕr'sĭv. *adj.* [from *converse.*] Conversable; sociable.

To CONVE'RT, kŏn-vĕrt'. *v. a.* [*converto*, Lat.]

1. To change into another substance; to transmute.

If the whole atmosphere was *converted* into water, it would make no more than eleven yards water about the earth. *Burnet.*

2. To change from one religion to another.

Augustine is *converted* by St. Ambrose's sermon, when he came to it on no such design. *Hammond.*

3. To turn from a bad to a good life.

He which *converteth* the sinner from the errour of his way, shall save a soul from death, and shall hide a multitude of sins. *James*, v. 20.

Then will I teach transgressors thy ways, and sinners shall be *converted* unto thee. *Psalm* li. 13.

4. To turn towards any point.

Crystal will callify into electricity, and *convert* the needle freely placed. *Brown.*

5. To apply to any use; to appropriate.

The abundance of the sea shall be *converted* unto thee, the forces of the Gentiles shall come unto thee. *Isaiah*, lx. 5.

He acquitted himself not like an honest man; for he *converted* the prizes to his own use. *Arbuthnot.*

6. To change one proposition into another, so that what was the subject of the first becomes the predicate of the second.

The papists cannot abide this proposition *converted:* all sin is a transgression of the law; but every transgression of the law is sin. The apostle therefore turns it for us: all unrighteousness, says he, is sin, but every transgression of the law is unrighteousness, says Austin, upon the place. *Hale.*

To Conve'RT, kŏn-vĕrt'. *v. n.* To undergo a change; to be transmuted.

The love of wicked friends *converts* to fear:
That fear, to hate. *Shaks. Rich.* II.

They rub out of it a red dust which *converteth* into worms, which they kill with wine. *Sandys.*

Co'NVERT, kŏn'vĕrt. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A person converted from one opinion or one practice to another.

The Jesuits did not persuade the *converts* to lay aside the use of images. *Stillingfleet.*

When Platonism prevailed, the *converts* to Christianity of that school interpreted Holy Writ according to that philosophy. *Locke.*

Let us not imagine that the first *converts* only of Christianity were concerned to defend their religion. *Rogers.*

Conve'RTER, kŏn-vĕrt'ŭr. *n. s.* [from *convert.*] One that makes converts.

Convertibi'LITY, kŏn-vĕr-tė-bĭl'ė-tė. *n. s.* [from *convertible.*] The quality of being possible to be converted.

Conve'RTIBLE, kŏn-vĕr'tė-bl. *adj.* [from *convert.*]

1. Susceptible of change; transmutable; capable of transmutation.

Minerals are not *convertible* into another species, though of the same genus; nor reducible into another genus. *Harvey.*

The gall is not an alkali; but it is alkalescent, conceptible and *convertible* into a corrosive alkali. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. So much alike as that one may be used for the other.

Though it be not the real essence of any substance, it is the specifick essence, to which our name belongs, and is *convertible* with it. *Locke.*

Many, that call themselves Protestants, look upon our worship to be idolatrous as well as that of the Papists; and put prelacy and popery together, as terms *convertible.* *Swift.*

Conve'RTIBLY, kŏn-vĕr'tė-blė. *adv.* [from *convertible.*] Reciprocally; with interchange of terms.

There never was any person ungrateful, who was not also proud; nor, *convertibly*, any one proud, who was not equally ungrateful. *South's Sermons.*

Co'NVERTITE, kŏn'vĕr-tite.[155] [503] *n. s.* [*converti*, Fr.] A convert; one converted from another opinion. Not in use.

Since you are a gentle *convertite*,
My tongue shall hush again this storm of war.
Shaksp. King John.

Nor would I be a *convertite* so cold,
As not to tell it. *Donne.*

CO'NVEX, kŏn'vĕks. *adj.* [*convexus*, Lat.] Rising in a circular form; opposite to concave.

It is the duty of a painter, even in this also, to imitate the *convex* mirrour, and to place nothing which glares at the border of his picture. *Dryden.*

An orb or ball round its own axis whirl;
Will not the motion to a distance hurl
Whatever dust or sand you on its place,
And drops of water from its *convex* face?
Blackmore on the Creation.

Co'NVEX, kŏn'vĕks. *n. s.* A convex body; a body swelling externally into a circular form.

A comet draws a long extended blaze;
From east to west burns thro' th' ethereal frame,
And half heav'n's *convex* glitters with the flame.
Tickel.

Conve'XED, kŏn-vĕkst'.[359] *particip. adj.* [from *convex.*] Formed convex; protuberant in a circular form.

Dolphins are straight; nor have they their spine *convexed*, or more considerably embowed than either sharks, porpoises, whales, or other cetaceous animals. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Conve'XEDLY, kŏn-vĕk'sĕd-lė.[364] *adv.* [from *convexed.*] In a convex form.

They be drawn *convexedly* crooked in one piece; yet the dolphin, that carrieth Arion, is concavously inverted, and hath its spine depressed. *Brown.*

Conve'XITY, kŏn-vĕks'ė-tė. *n. s.* [from *convex.*] Protuberance in a circular form.

Convex glasses supply the defect of plumpness in the eye, and, by increasing the refraction, make the rays converge sooner, so as to convene distinctly at the bottom of the eye, if the glass have a due degree of *convexity.* *Newton's Opticks.*

If the eye were so piercing, as to descry even opake and little objects a hundred leagues off, it would do us little service; it would be terminated by neighbouring hills and woods, or, in the largest and evenest plain, by the very *convexity* of the earth. *Bentley.*

Conve'XLY, kŏn-vĕks'lė. *adv.* [from *convex.*] In a convex form.

Almost all, both blunt and sharp, are *convexly* conical; they are all along convex, not only *per ambitum*, but between both ends. *Grew's Musæum.*

Conve'XNESS, kŏn-vĕks'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *convex.*] Spheroidical protuberance; convexity.

Convexo-concave, kŏn-vĕks'ŏ-kŏng'-

kâve. *adj.* Having the hollow on the inside corresponding to the external protuberance.

These are the phenomena of thick *convexo-concave* plates of glass which are every where of the same thickness. *Newton.*

To CONVE'Y, kŏn-vā'.[269] *v. a.* [*conveho*, Lat.]

1. To carry; to transport from one place to another.

Let letters be given me to the governours beyond the river, that they may *convey* me over till I come into Judea. *Neh.* ii. 7.

I will *convey* them by sea, in floats, unto the place thou shalt appoint me. 1 *Kings*, v. 9.

2. To hand from one to another.

A divine natural right could not be *conveyed* down, without any plain, natural, or divine rule concerning it. *Locke.*

3. To remove secretly.

There was one *conveyed* out of my house yesterday in this basket. *Shaksp.*

4. To bring any thing, as an instrument of transmission; to transmit.

Since there appears not to be any ideas in the mind, before the senses have *conveyed* any in, I conceive that ideas in the understanding are coeval with sensation. *Locke.*

5. To transfer; to deliver to another.

The earl of Desmond, before his breaking forth into rebellion, *conveyed* secretly all his lands to feoffees in trust. *Spenser.*

Adam's property or private dominion could not *convey* any sovereignty or rule to his heir, who, not having a right to inherit all his father's possessions, could not thereby come to have any sovereignty over his brethren. *Locke.*

6. To impart, by means of something.

Men fill one another's heads with noise and sounds, but *convey* not thereby their thoughts. *Locke.*

That which uses to produce the idea, though *conveyed* in by the usual organ, not being taken notice of, there follows no sensation. *Locke.*

Some single imperceptible bodies must come from them to the eyes; and thereby convey to the brain some motion which produces those ideas. *Locke.*

They give energy to our expressions, and *convey* our thoughts in more ardent and intense phrases, than any in our own tongue. *Addison's Spectator.*

7. To impart; to introduce.

What obscured light the heav'ns did grant,
Did but *convey* unto our fearful minds
A doubtful warrant of immediate death. *Shaksp.*

Others *convey* themselves into the mind by more senses than one. *Locke.*

8. To manage with privacy.

I will *convey* the business as I shall find means, and acquaint you withal. *Shakspeare.*

Hugh Capet also, who usurp'd the crown,
To fine his title with some shews of truth,
Convey'd himself as heir to th' lady Lengare. *Shak.*

CONVE'YANCE, kŏn-vā'ânse. *n. s.* [from *convey.*]

1. The act of removing any thing.

Tell her, thou mad'st away her uncle Clarence,
Her uncle Rivers; ay, and for her sake,
Mad'st quick *conveyance* with her good aunt Ann. *Shakspeare's Richard* III.

2. Way for carriage or transportation.

Following the river downward, there is *conveyance* into the countries named in the text. *Raleigh.*

Iron works ought to be confined to places where there is no conveyance for timber to places of vent, so as to quit the cost of the carriage. *Temple.*

3. The method of removing secretly from one place to another.

Your husband's here at hand; bethink you of some *conveyance:* in the house you cannot hide him. *Shakspeare.*

4. The means or instrument by which any thing is conveyed.

We powt upon the morning, are unapt
To give or to forgive; but when we've stuff'd
These pipes, and these *conveyances* of blood,
With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

How such a variety of motions should be regularly conducted, in such a wilderness of passages and distinct avenues, by mere impellents and material *conveyances*, I have not the least conjecture. *Glan. San. Dog.*

5. Transmission; delivery from one to another.

Our author has provided for the descending and *conveyance* down of Adam's monarchical power, or paternal dominion, to posterity. *Locke.*

6. Act of transferring property; grant.

Doth not the act of the parents, in any lawful grant or *conveyance*, bind their heirs for ever thereunto? *Spenser on Ireland.*

7. Writing by which property is transferred.

The very *conveyances* of his lands will hardly lie in this box; and must the inheritor himself have no more? *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

This begot a suit in the Chancery before the lord Coventry, who found the *conveyances* in law to be so firm, that in justice he must decree the land to the earl. *Clarendon.*

8. Secret management; juggling artifice; private removal; secret substitution of one thing for another.

It cometh herein to pass with men, unadvisedly fallen into error, as with them whose state hath no ground to uphold it, but only the help which, by subtile *conveyance*, they draw out of casual events, arising from day to day, till at length they be clean spent. *Hooker.*

Close *conveyance*, and each practice ill
Of cosinage and knavery. *Spenser's Hub. Tale.*

I am this day come to survey the Tower;
Since Henry's death, I fear, there is *conveyance.* *Shaksp. Henry* VI.

Can they not juggle, and with slight
Conveyance play with wrong and right? *Hudibras.*

CONVE'YANCER, kŏn-vā'ân-sûr. *n. s.* [from *conveyance.*] A lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred.

CONVE'YER, kŏn-vā'ûr. *n. s.* [from *convey.*] One who carries or transmits any thing from one place or person to another.

The *conveyers* of waters of these times content themselves with one inch of fall in six hundred feet. *Brerewood on Languages.*

Those who stand before earthly princes, in the nearest degree of approach, who are the dispensers of their favours, and *conveyers* of their will, to others, do, on that very account, challenge high honours to themselves. *Atterbury.*

To CONVI'CT, kŏn-vîkt'. *v. a.* [*convinco*, Lat.]

1. To prove guilty; to detect in guilt.

And they which heard it, being *convicted* by their own conscience, went out one by one. *John* viii. 9.

Things, that at the first shew seemed possible, by ripping up the performance of them, have been *convicted* of impossibility. *Bacon's Holy War.*

2. To confute; to discover to be false.

Although not only the reason of any head, but experience of every hand, may well *convict* it, yet will it not by divers be rejected. *Brown.*

3. To shew by proof or evidence.

If there be no such thing apparent upon record, they do as if one should demand a legacy by virtue of some written testament, wherein there being no such thing specified, he pleadeth that there it must needs be, and bringeth arguments from the love which always the testator bore him; imagining that these proofs will *convict* a testament to have that in it, which other men can no where by reading find. *Hooker.*

CONVI'CT, kŏn-vîkt'. *adj.* [rather the *participle* of the verb.] Convicted; detected in guilt.

Before I be *convict* by course of law,
To threaten me with death, is most unlawful. *Shaksp. Rich.* III.

By the civil law, a person *convict*, or confessing his own crime, cannot appeal. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Convict a papist he, and I a poet. *Pope.*

CO'NVICT, kŏn'vîkt.[492] *n. s.* [from the verb.] A person cast at the bar; one found guilty of the crimes charged against him; a criminal detected at his trial.

On the score of humanity, the civil law allows a certain space of time both to the *convict* and to persons confessing, in order to satisfy the judgment. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CONVI'CTION, kŏn-vîk'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *convict.*]

1. Detection of guilt, which is, in law, either when a man is outlawed, or appears and confesses, or else is found guilty by the inquest. *Cowell.*

The third best absent is condemn'd,
Convict by flight, and rebel to all law;
Conviction to the serpent none belongs. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. The act of convincing; confutation; the act of forcing others, by argument, to allow a position.

When therefore the apostle requireth hability to convict heretieks, can we think he judgeth it a thing unlawful, and not rather needful, to use the principal instrument of their *conviction*, the light of reason? *Hooker.*

The manner of his *conviction* was designed, not as a peculiar privilege to him, but as a standing miracle, a lasting argument for the *conviction* of others, to the very end of the world. *Atterbury.*

3. State of being convinced.

Their wisdom is only of this world, to put false colours upon things, to call good evil, and evil good, against the *conviction* of their own consciences. *Swift.*

CONVI'CTIVE, kŏn-vîk'tîv.[157] *adj.* [from *convict.*] Having the power of convincing.

To CONVI'NCE, kŏn-vînse'. *v. a.* [*convinco*, Lat.]

1. To force any one to acknowledge a contested position.

That which I have all this while been endeavouring to *convince* men of, and to persuade them to, is no other but what God himself doth particularly recommend to us, as proper for human consideration. *Tillotson.*

But, having shifted ev'ry form to 'scape,
Convinc'd of conquest, he resum'd his shape. *Dryd.*

History is all the light we have in many cases; and we receive from it a great part of the useful truths we have, with a *convincing* evidence. *Locke.*

2. To convict; to prove guilty of.

To *convince* all that are ungodly among them, of all their ungodly deeds. *Jude*, 15.

The discovery of a truth, formerly unknown, doth rather *convince* man of ignorance, than nature of errour. *Raleigh.*

O seek not to *convince* me of a crime,
Which I can ne'er repent, nor can you pardon. *Dryd.*

3. To evince; to prove; to manifest; to vindicate. Not in use.

Your Italy contains none so accomplished a courtier, to *convince* the honour of my mistress. *Shaks.*

This letter, instead of a confutation, only urgeth

me to prove divers passages of my sermon, which M. Cheynel's part was to *convince*. *Dr. Maine.*

4. To overpower; to surmount. This sense is now obsolete.

There are a crew of wretched souls
That stay his cure; their malady *convinces*
The great essay of art. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

Knaves be such abroad,
Who having, by their own importunate suit,
Or voluntary dotage of some mistress,
Convinc'd or supplied them, they cannot chuse
But they must blab. *Shaks. Othello.*

When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains
Will I with wine and wassel so *convince*,
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

CONVI'NCEMENT, kŏn-vĭnse'mĕnt. *n. s.* from *convince*.] Conviction.

If that be not *convincement* enough, let him weigh the other also. *Decay of Piety.*

CONVI'NCIBLE, kŏn-vĭn'sĕ-bl. *adj.* [from *convince*.]

1. Capable of conviction.

2. Capable of being evidently disproved or detected.

Upon what uncertainties, and also *convincible* falsities, they often erected such emblems, we have delivered. *Brown.*

CONVI'NCINGLY, kŏn-vĭn'sĭng-lĕ. *adv.* [from *convince*.] In such a manner as to leave no room for doubt or dispute; so as to produce conviction.

This he did so particularly and *convincingly*, that those of the parliament were in great confusion. *Clarendon.*

The resurrection is so convincingly attested by such persons, with such circumstances, that they who consider and weigh the testimony, at what distance soever they are placed, cannot entertain any more doubt of the resurrection than the crucifixion of Jesus. *Atterbury.*

CONVI'NCINGNESS, kŏn-vĭn'sĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *convincing*.] The power of convincing.

To CONVI'VE, kŏn-vīve'. *v. a.* [*convivo*, Lat.] To entertain; to feast. A word, I believe, not elsewhere used.

First, all you peers of Greece, go to my tent.
There in the full *convive* you. *Shaksp.*

CONVI'VAL, kŏn-vī'văl.[113] } *adj.* [*convivialis*, Lat.]
CONVI'VIAL, kŏn-vĭv'yăl. }

Relating to an entertainment; festal; social.

I was the first who set up festivals;
Not with high tastes our appetites did force,
But fill'd with conversation and discourse;
Which feasts, *convivial* meetings we did name.
Denham.

Your social and *convivial* spirit is such, that it is a happiness to live and converse with you. *Dr. Newton.*

CONU'NDRUM, kŏ-nŭn'drŭm. *n. s.* A low jest; a quibble; a mean conceit: a cant word.

Mean time he smoaks, and laughs at merry tale,
Or pun ambiguous, or *conundrum* quaint. *Philips.*

To CO'NVOCATE, kŏn'vŏ-kāte. *v. a.* [*convoco*, Lat.] To call together; to summon to an assembly.

CONVOCA'TION, kŏn-vŏ-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*convocatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of calling to an assembly.

Diaphantus, making a general *convocation*, spake to them in this manner. *Sidney.*

2. An assembly.

On the eighth day shall be an holy *convocation* unto you. *Lev.* xxiii. 20.

3. An assembly of the clergy for consultation upon matters ecclesiastical, in time of parliament: and, as the parliament consists of two distinct houses, so does this; the one called the upper house, where the archbishops and bishops sit severally by themselves; the other the lower house, where all the rest of the clergy are represented by their deputies. *Cowell.*

I have made an offer to his majesty,
Upon our spiritual *convocation*,
As touching France, to give a greater sum
Than ever at one time the clergy yet
Did to his predecessors part withal. *Shaksp.*

This is the declaration of our church about it, made by those who met in *convocation*. *Stillingfleet.*

To CONVO'KE, kŏn-vōke'. *v. a.* [*convoco*, Lat.] To call together; to summon to an assembly.

Assemblies exercise their legislature at the times that their constitution, or their own adjournment, appoints, if there be no other way prescribed to *convoke* them. *Locke.*

When next the morning warms the purple east,
Convoke the peerage. *Pope.*

The senate originally consisted all of nobles, the people being only *convoked* upon such occasions as fell into their cognizance. *Swift.*

To CONVO'LVE, kŏn-vŏlv'. *v. a.* [*convolvo*, Lat.] To roll together; to roll one part upon another.

He writh'd him to and fro *convolv'd*. *Milton.*

It is a wonderful artifice how newly hatched maggots, not the parent animal, because she emits no web, nor hath any textrine art, can *convolve* the stubborn leaf, and bind it with the thread it weaves from its body. *Derham.*

Us'd to milder scents, the tender race
By thousands tumble from their honey'd domes,
Convolv'd and agonizing in the dust. *Thomson.*

CO'NVOLUTED, kŏn-vŏ-lū'tĕd. *part.* [of the verb I have found no example.] Twisted; rolled upon itself.

This differs from Muscovy-glass only in this, that the plates of that are flat and plain, whereas these are *convoluted* and inflected. *Woodward.*

CONVOLU'TION, kŏn-vŏ-lū'shŭn. *n. s.* [*convolutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of rolling any thing upon itself; the state of being rolled upon itself.

Observe the *convolution* of the said fibres in all other glands, in the same or some other manner. *Grew.*

A thousand secret, subtle pipes bestow,
From which, by num'rous *convolutions* wound,
Wrapp'd with th' attending nerve, and twisted round. *Blackmore.*

2. The state of rolling together in company.

And toss'd wide round,
O'er the calm sea, in *convolution* swift
The feather'd eddy floats. *Thomson.*

To CONVO'Y, kŏn-vŏè'. *v. a.* [*convoyer*, Fr. from *conviare*, low Lat.] To accompany by land or sea, for the sake of defence: as, *he was* convoyed *by ships of war.*

CO'NVOY, kŏn'vŏè.[492] *n. s.* [from the verb. Anciently the accent was on the last syllable; it is now on the first.]

1. Force attending on the road by way of defence.

Had not God set peculiar value upon his temple, he would not have made himself his people's *convoy* to secure them in their passage to it. *South.*

My soul grows hard, and cannot death endure;
Your *convoy* makes the dangerous way secure.
Dryden.

Convoy ships accompany their merchants, till they may prosecute the voyage without danger. *Dryden.*

2. The act of attending as a defence.

Such fellows will learn you by rote where services were done; at such a breach, at such a *convoy*. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

Swift, as a sparkle of a glancing star,
I shoot from heav'n to give him safe *convoy*. *Milt.*

3. Conveyance. Not now in use.

Sister, as the winds give benefit,
And *convoy* is assistant, do not sleep,
But let me hear from you. *Shaksp.*

CO'NUSANCE, kŏn'ū-sânse. *n. s.* [*conoissance*, Fr.] Cognizance; notice; knowledge. A law term.

To CONVU'LSE, kŏn-vŭlse'. *v. a.* [*convulsus*, Lat.] To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body.

Follows the loosen'd, aggravated roar,
Enlarging, deepening, mingling peal on peal,
Crush'd horrible, *convulsing* heaven and earth.
Thomson.

CONVU'LSION, kŏn-vŭl'shŭn. *n. s.* [*convulsio*, Lat.]

1. A *convulsion* is an involuntary contraction of the fibres and muscles, whereby the body and limbs are preternaturally distorted. *Quincy.*

If my hand be put into motion by a *convulsion*, the indifferency of that operative faculty is taken away. *Locke.*

2. Any irregular and violent motion; tumult; commotion; disturbance.

All have been subject to some conussions, and fall under the same *convulsions* of state, by dissensions or invasions. *Temple.*

CONVU'LSIVE, kŏn-vŭl'sĭv.[158 428] *adj.* [*convulsif*, Fr.] That which produces involuntary motion; that which gives twitches or spasms.

They are irregular and *convulsive* motions, or strugglings of the spirits. *Hale.*

Shew me the flying soul's *convulsive* strife,
And all the anguish of departing life. *Dryden.*

Her colour chang'd, her face was not the same,
And hollow groans from her deep spirit came;
Her hair stood up; *convulsive* rage possess'd
Her trembling limbs, and heav'd her lab'ring breast.
Dryden.

In silence weep,
And thy *convulsive* sorrows inward keep. *Prior.*

CO'NY, kŭn'nè. *n. s.* [*kanin*, Germ. *connil* or *connin*, Fr. *cuniculus*, Lat.] A rabbit; an animal that burroughs in the ground.

With a short-legg'd hen,
Lemons and wine for sauce; to these a *cony*
Is not to be despair'd of, for our money. *Ben Jons.*

The husbandman suffers by hares and *conys*, which eat the corn and trees. *Mortimer's Husb.*

CO'NY-BOROUGH, kŭn'nè-bŭr-ō. *n. s.* A place where rabbits make their holes in the ground.

To CO'NYCATCH, kŭn'nè-kătsh. *v. n.* To catch a cony, is, in the old cant of thieves, to cheat; to bite; to trick.

I have matter in my head against you, and against your *conycatching* rascals. *Shakspeare.*

CO'NYCATCHER, kŭn'nè-kătsh-ŭr. *n. s.* A thief; a cheat; a sharper; a tricking fellow; a rascal. Now obsolete.

To COO,[10] kōō. *v. n.* [from the sound.] To cry as a dove or pigeon.

The stockdove only through the forest *cooes*,
Mournfully hoarse. *Thomson.*

COOK, kŏŏk.[306] *n. s.* [*coquus*, Lat.] One whose profession is to dress and prepare victuals for the table.

One mistress Quickly is in the manner of his nurse, or his dry-nurse, or his *cook*, or his laundry, his washer, and his wringer. *Shakspeare.*

The new-born babe by nurses overlaid,
And the *cook* caught within the raging fire he made. *Dryden.*

Their *cooks* could make artificial birds and fishes, in default of the real ones, and which exceeded them in the exquisiteness of the taste. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

COOK-MAID, kŏŏk'mâde. *n. s.* [*cook* and *maid*.] A maid that dresses provisions.

A friend was complaining to me, that his wife had turned off one of the best *cook-maids* in England. *Addison.*

COOK-ROOM, kŏŏk'rŏŏm. *n. s.* [*cook* and *room*.] A room in which provisions are prepared for the ship's crew. The kitchen of a ship.

The commodity of this new *cook-room* the merchants having found to be so great, as that in all their ships the *cook-rooms* are built in their forecastles, contrary to that which had been anciently used. *Raleigh.*

To COOK, kŏŏk. *v. a.* [*coquo*, Lat.]

1. To prepare victuals for the table.

Had either of the crimes been *cooked* to their palates, they might have changed messes. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To prepare for any purpose.

Hanging is the word, Sir; if you be ready for that, you are well *cookt*. *Shakspeare.*

COO'KERY, kŏŏk'ŭr-rè.[555] *n. s.* [from *cook*.] The art of dressing victuals.

Some man's wit
Found th' art of *cook'ry* to delight his sense:
More bodies are consum'd and kill'd with it,
Than with the sword, famine, or pestilence. *Davies.*

Ev'ry one to *cookery* pretends. *King's Cookery.*

These are the ingredients of plants before they are prepared by *cookery*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

COOL, kŏŏl.[306] *adj.* [*koelen*, Dut.]

1. Somewhat cold; approaching to cold.

He set his leg in a pail-full, as hot as he could well endure it, renewing it as it grew *cool*. *Temple.*

2. Not zealous; not ardent; not angry; not fond; without passion: as, a *cool* friend, a *cool* deceiver.

COOL, kŏŏl. *n. s.* Freedom from heat; soft and refreshing coldness.

But see where Lucia, at her wonted hour,
Amid the *cool* of yon high marble arch,
Enjoys the noon-day breeze. *Addison.*

Philander was enjoying the *cool* of the morning, among the dews that lay on every thing about him, and that gave the air a freshness. *Addison.*

T COOL, kŏŏl. *v. a.* [*koelen*, Dut.]

1. To make cool; to allay heat.

Snow they use in Naples instead of ice, because as they say, it *cools* or congeals any liquor sooner. *Addison on Italy.*

Jelly of currants, or the jelly of any ripe subacid fruit, is *cooling*, and very agreeable to the stomach. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To quiet passion; to calm anger; to moderate zeal.

My lord Northumberland will soon be *cool'd*. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

He will keep his jealousy to himself, and repine in private, because he will be apt to fear some ill effect it may produce in *cooling* your love to him. *Addison's Spect.*

Had they thought they had been fighting only other people's quarrels, perhaps it might have *cooled* their zeal. *Swift.*

To COOL, kŏŏl. *v. n.*

1. To grow less hot.

2. To grow less warm with regard to passion or inclination.

My humour shall not *cool;* I will incense Ford to deal with poison; I will possess him with yellowness. *Shaksp.*

You never *cool* while you read Homer. *Dryden.*

I'm impatient till it be done; I will not give myself liberty to think, lest I should *cool*. *Congreve.*

CO'OLER, kŏŏl'ŭr. *n. s.* [from *cool*.]

1. That which has the power of cooling the body.

Coolers are of two sorts; first, those which produce an immediate sense of cold, which are such as have their parts in less motion than those of the organs of feeling; and secondly, such as, by particular viscidity, or grossness of parts, give a greater consistence to the animal fluids than they had before, whereby they cannot move so fast, and therefore will have less of that intestine force on which their heat depends. The former are fruits, all acid liquors, and common water; and the latter are such as cucumbers, and all substances producing viscidity. *Quincy.*

In dogs or cats there appeared the same necessity for a *cooler* as in man. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Acid things were used only as *coolers*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. A vessel in which any thing is made cool.

Your first wort being thus boiled, lade off into one or more *coolers*, or cool-backs, in which leave the fullage behind, and let it run off fine. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CO'OLLY, kŏŏl'lè. *adv.* [from *cool*.]

1. Without heat, or sharp cold.

She in the gelid caverns, woodbine wrought,
And fresh bedew'd with ever-spouting streams,
Sits *coolly* calm. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. Without passion.

Motives that address themselves *coolly* to our reason, are fittest to be employed upon reasonable creatures. *Atterbury.*

CO'OLNESS, kŏŏl'nès. *n. s.* [from *cool*.]

1. Gentle cold; a soft or mild degree of cold.

This difference consisteth not in the heat or *coolness* of spirits; for cloves and other spices, naptha, and petroleum, have exceeding hot spirits, hotter a great deal than oil, wax, or tallow, but not inflamed. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The toad loveth shade and *coolness*. *Bacon.*

Yonder the harvest of cold months laid up,
Gives a fresh *coolness* to the royal cup;
There ice, like crystal, firm and never lost,
Tempers hot July with December's frost. *Waller.*

The sheep enjoy the *coolness* of the shade. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. Want of affection; disinclination.

They parted with such *coolness* towards each other, as if they scarce hoped to meet again. *Clarendon.*

3. Freedom from passion.

COOM, kŏŏm.[306] *n. s.* [*ecume*, Fr.]

1. Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth. *Phillips.*

2. That matter that works out of the wheels of carriages. *Bailey.*

3. It is used in Scotland for the useless dust which falls from large coals.

COOMB, or COMB, kŏŏm. *n. s.* [*comble*, Fr. *cumulus*, Lat. a heap, *Skinner.*] A measure of corn containing four bushels. *Bailey.*

COOP, kŏŏp. *n. s.* [*kuype*, Dut.]

1. A barrel; a vessel for the preservation of liquids.

2. A cage; a penn for animals, as poultry or sheep.

Gracchus was slain the day the chickens refused to eat out of the *coop;* and Claudius Pulcher underwent the like success, when he contemned the tripudiary augurations. *Brown.*

There were a great many crammed capons together in a *coop*. *L'Estrange.*

To COOP, kŏŏp. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a narrow compass; to confine; to cage; to imprison: when it is used absolutely, it has often, perhaps always, the intensive particle *up*.

That pale, that white-fac'd shore,
Whose foot spurns back the ocean's roaring tides,
And *coops* from other lands her islanders. *Shaksp.*

The Englishmen did *coop up* the lord Ravenstein, that he stirred not; and likewise held in strait siege the town. *Bacon.*

In the taking of a town the poor escape better than the rich; for the one is let go, and the other is plundered and *cooped up*. *L'Estrange.*

Twice conquer'd cowards, now your shame is shown,
Coop'd up a second time within your town!
Who dare not issue forth in open field. *Dryden.*

One world suffic'd not Alexander's mind;
Coop'd up he seem'd, in earth and seas confin'd. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Coop'd up in a narrow isle, observing dreams
With flattering wizards. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

The Trojans, *coop'd* within their walls so long,
Unbar their gates, and issue in a throng. *Dryden.*

The contempt of all other knowledge, as if it were nothing in comparison of law or physick, of astrology or chymistry, *coops* the understanding *up* within narrow bounds, and hinders it from looking abroad into other provinces of the intellectual world. *Locke.*

They are *cooped* in close by the laws of their countries, and the strict guards of those whose interest it is to keep them ignorant. *Locke.*

What! *coop* whole armies in our walls again! *Pope.*

COOPE'E, kŏŏ-pèè'. *n. s.* [*coupé*, Fr.] A motion in dancing.

CO'OPER, kŏŏ'pŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *coop*.] One that makes coops or barrels.

Societies of artificers and tradesmen, belonging to some towns corporate, such as weavers and *coopers*, by virtue of their charters, pretend to privilege and jurisdiction. *Child.*

CO'OPERAGE, kŏŏ'pŭr-idje.[90] *n. s.* [from *cooper*.] The price paid for cooper's work.

To COO'PERATE, kŏ-ŏp'ĕr-âte. *v. n.* [*con* and *opera*, Lat.]

1. To labour jointly with another to the same end: it has *with* before the agent, and *to* before the end

It puzzleth and perplexeth the conceits of many, that perhaps would otherwise *cooperate with* him, and makes a man walk almost alone to his own ends. *Bacon.*

By giving man a free will, he allows man that highest satisfaction and privilege of *cooperating to* his own felicity. *Boyle.*

2. To concur in producing the same effect.

His mercy will not forgive offenders, or his benignity *cooperate to* their conversions. *Brown.*

All these causes *cooperating*, must, at last, weaken their motion. *Cheyne's Philosoph. Principles.*

The special acts and impressions by which the Divine Spirit introduces this charge, and how far human liberty *cooperates with* it, are subjects beyond our comprehension. *Rogers.*

COOPERA'TION, kŏ-ŏp-ĕr-â'shŭn. *n. s.* [from

cooperate.] The act of contributing or concurring to the same end.

We might work any effect without and against matter; and this not holpen by the *cooperation* of angels or spirits, but only by the unity and harmony of nature. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Coo'PERATIVE, kŏ-ŏp'ĕr-ā-tĭv. *adj.* [from *cooperate*.] Promoting the same end jointly.

Coopera'TOR, kŏ-ŏp'ĕr-ā-tŭr. *n. s.* [from *cooperate*.] He that by joint endeavours, promotes the same end with others.

Coopta'TION, kŏ-ŏp-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*coopto*, Lat.] Adoption; assumption.

COO'RDINATE, kŏ-ŏr'dē-nāte.[91] *adj.* [*con* and *ordinatus*, Lat.] Holding the same rank; not being subordinate. Thus shell-fish may be divided into two *coordinate* kinds, crustaceous and testaceous; each of which is again divided into many species, *subordinate* to the kind, but *coordinate* to each other.

The word Analysis signifies the general and particular heads of a discourse, with their mutual connexions, both *coordinate* and subordinate, drawn out into one or more tables. *Watts.*

Coo'RDINATELY, kŏ-ŏr'dē-nāte-lē. *adv.* [from *coordinate*.] In the same rank; in the same relation; without subordination.

Coo'RDINATENESS, kŏ-ŏr'dē-nāte-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *coordinate*.] The state of being coordinate.

Coo'RDINATION, kŏ-ŏr-dē-nā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *coordinate*.] The state of holding the same rank; of standing in the same relation to something higher; collateralness.

In this high court of parliament there is a rare *coordination* of power, a wholesome mixture betwixt monarchy, optimacy, and democracy. *Howel's Pre-eminence of Parliament.*

When these petty intrigues of a play are so ill ordered, that they have no coherence with the other, I must grant that Lysidius has reason to tax that want of due connexion; for *coordination* in a play is as dangerous and unnatural as in a state. *Dryden.*

Coot, kōōt.[306] *n. s.* [*maer-koet*, Dut. *cotée*, Fr.] A small black water-fowl, seen often in fens and marshes.

A lake, the haunt
Of *coots*, and of the fishing cormorant. *Dryden.*

COP, kŏp. *n. s.* [*kop*, Dut. cop, Sax.] The head; the top of any thing; any thing rising to a head: as, a *cop*, vulgarly *cock* of hay; a *cob-castle*, properly *cop-castle*, a small castle or house on a hill; a *cob* of cherry-stones, for *cop*, a pile of stones one laid upon another; a tuft on the head of birds.

Co'PAL, kō'pāl. *n. s.* The Mexican term for a gum.

Copa'RCENARY, kŏ-pār'sē-nā-rē. *n. s.* [from *coparcener*.] Joint succession to any inheritance.

In descent to all the daughters in *coparcenary*, for want of sons, the chief house is allotted to the eldest daughter. *Hale*

COPA'RCENER, kŏ-pār'sē-nŭr. *n. s.* [from *con* and *particeps*, Lat.]

Coparceners are otherwise called parcencrs; and, in common law, are such as have equal portion in the inheritance of the ancestor. *Cowell.*

This great lordship was broken and divided, and partition made between the five daughters: in every of these portions, the *coparceners* severally exercised the same jurisdiction royal, which the earl marshal and his sons had used in the whole province. *Davies.*

Copa'RCENY, kŏ-pār'sē-nē. *n. s.* An equal share of coparceners.

Phillip's World of Words.

COPA'RTNER, kŏ-pārt'nŭr.[93] *n. s.* [*co* and *partner*.] One that has a share in some common stock or affair; one equally concerned; a sharer; a partaker; a partner. *Milton* has used it both with *of* and *in*.

Our faithful friends,
The associates and *copartners of* our loss. *Milton.*

Shall I to him make known
As yet my change, and give him to partake
Full happiness with me? Or rather not;
But keep the odds of knowledge in my pow'r,
Without *copartner?* *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Rather by them
I gain'd what I have gain'd, and with them dwell
Copartner in these regions of the world. *Milton.*

Copa'RTNERSHIP, kŏ-pārt'nŭr-shĭp. *n. s.* [from *copartner*.] The state of bearing an equal part, or possessing an equal share.

In case the father left only daughters, the daughters equally succeeded to their father as in *copartnership*. *Hale.*

Co'PATAIN, kŏp'ā-tĭn.[208] *adj.* [from *cop*.] High raised; pointed. *Hanmer.*

Oh, fine villain! a silken doublet, a velvet hose, a scarlet cloke, and a *copatain* hat. *Shakspeare.*

Copa'YVA, kŏ-pā'vā. *n. s.* [It is sometimes written *capivi*, *copivi*, *cupayva*, *copayva*, *cupayva*, *cupayba*.] A gum which distils from a tree in Brasil. It is much used in disorders of the urinary passages.

Cope, kōpe. *n. s.* [See Cop.]

1. Any thing with which the head is covered.
2. A sacerdotal cloak, or vestment worn in sacred ministration.
3. Any thing which is spread over the head, as the concave of the skies: any archwork over a door.

All these things that are contained
Within this goodly *cope*, both most and least,
Their being have, and daily are increast. *Spenser.*

Over head the dismal hiss
Of fiery darts in flaming volleys flew,
And flying vaulted either host with fire;
So, under fiery *cope*, together rush'd
Both battles main. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The scholar believes there is no man under the *cope* of heaven, who is so knowing as his master. *Dryden.*

To Cope, kōpe. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover, as with a cope.

A very large bridge, that is all made of wood, and *coped* over head. *Addison on Italy.*

2. To contend with; to oppose.

Know my name is lost,
By treason's tooth bare gnawn, and canker-bit;
Yet am I noble as the adversary
I come to *cope*. *Shakspeare.*

3. To reward; to give in return.

I and my friend
Have, by your wisdom, been this day acquitted
Of grievous penalties; in lieu whereof,
Three thousand ducats, due unto the Jew,
We freely *cope* your courteous pains withal. *Shaksp.*

To Cope, kōpe. *v. n.*

1. To contend; to struggle; to strive. It has *with* before the thing or person opposed. [In this sense it is a word of doubtful etymology. The conjecture of *Junius* derives it from *koopen* to *buy*, or some other word of the same import; so that to *cope with* signifies to *interchange blows*, or any thing else, with another.]

Let our trains
March by us, that we may peruse the men
We should have *cop'd withal*. *Shakspeare.*

It is likely thou wilt undertake
A thing, like death, to chide away this shame,
That *copes with* death itself, to 'scape from it. *Shak.*

But Eve was Eve;
This far his over-match, who, self-deceiv'd,
And rash, beforehand had no better weigh'd
The strength he was to *cope with*, or his own. *Milton.*

They perfectly understood both the hares and the enemy they were to *cope withal*. *L'Estrange.*

On every plain,
Host *cop'd with* host, dire was the din of war. *Philips.*

Their generals have not been able to *cope with* the troops of Athens, which I have conducted. *Addison.*

If the mind apply itself first to easier subjects, and things near a-kin to what is already known; and then advance to the more remote and knotty parts of knowledge by slow degrees, it will be able, in this manner, to *cope with* great difficulties, and prevail over them with amazing and happy success. *Watts.*

2. To encounter; to interchange kindness or sentiments.

Thou fresh piece
Of excellent witchcraft, who of force must know
The royal fool thou *cop'st with*. *Shakspeare.*

Thou art e'en as just a man,
As e'er my conversation *cop'd withal*. *Shakspeare.*

To Cope, kōpe. *v. a.* To embrace. Not in use.

I will make him tell the tale anew;
Where, how, how oft, how long ago, and when,
He hath, and is again to *cope* your wife. *Shakspeare.*

Co'PESMATE, kōpes'māte. *n. s.* [perhaps for *cutsmate*, a companion in drinking, or one that dwells under the same *cope*, for house.] Companion; friend. An old word.

Ne ever staid in place, ne spake to wight,
Till that the fox his *copesmate* he had found. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Co'PIER, kŏp'pē-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *copy*.]

1. One that copies; a transcriber.

A coin is in no danger of having its characters altered by *copiers* and transcribers. *Addison.*

2. One that imitates; a plagiary; an imitator.

Without invention a painter is but a *copier*, and a poet but a plagiary of others. *Dryden.*

Let the faint *copier*, on old Tiber's shore,
Nor mean the task, each breathing bust explore;
Line after line with painful patience trace,
This Roman grandeur, that Athenian grace. *Tickel.*

Co'PING, kō'pĭng. *n. s.* [from *cope*.] The upper tire of masonry which covers the wall.

All these were of costly stones, even from the foundation unto the *coping*. 1 *Kings*, vii. 9.

The *coping*, the modillions, or dentils, make a noble shew by their graceful projections. *Addison.*

CO'PIOUS, kō'pē-ŭs. *adj* [*copia*, Lat.]

1. Plentiful; abundant; exuberant; in great quantities.

Rose, as in dance, the stately trees, and spread
Their branches hung with *copious* fruit. *Milton.*

Full measure only bounds
Excess, before the all-bounteous king, who show'r'd
With *copious* hand, rejoicing in their joy. *Milton.*

This alkaline acrimony indicates the *copious* use of vinegar and acid fruits. *Arbuthnot.*

The tender heart is peace,

And kindly pours its *copious* treasures forth
In various converse. *Thomson.*

2. Abounding in words or images; not barren; not confined; not concise.

Hail, Son of God, Saviour of men! thy name
Shall be the *copious* matter of my song
Henceforth, and never shall my harp thy praise
Forget, nor from thy Father's praise disjoin. *Milton.*

Co'piously, kō'pē-ŭs-lē. *adv.* [from *copious.*]

1. Plentifully; abundantly; in great quantities.

2. At large; without brevity or conciseness; diffusely.

These several remains have been so *copiously* described by abundance of travellers, and other writers, that it is very difficult to make any new discoveries on so beaten a subject. *Addison.*

Co'piousness, kō'pē-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *copious.*]

1. Plenty; abundance; great quantity; exuberance.

2. Diffusion; exuberance of style.

The Roman orator endeavoured to imitate the *copiousness* of Homer, and the Latin poet made it his business to reach the conciseness of Demosthenes. *Dryden.*

Co'pist, kō'pĭst. *n. s.* [from *copy.*] A copier; a transcriber; an imitator.

Co'pland, kŏp'lănd. *n. s.* A piece of ground in which the land terminates with an acute angle. *Dict.*

Co'pped, kŏp'pĕd *or* kŏpt.[366] *adj.* [from *cop.*] Rising to a top or head.

It was broad in its basis, and rose *copped* like a sugar-loaf. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

A galeated eschinus being *copped* and somewhat conic. *Woodward.*

Co'ppel, kŏp'pĕl. *n. s.* [This word is variously spelt; as *cofel*, *cupel*, *cuple*, and *cupple;* but I cannot find its etymology.] An instrument used in chymistry, in the form of a dish, made of ashes, well washed, to cleanse them from all their salt; or of bones thoroughly calcined. Its use is to try and purify gold and silver, which is done by mingling lead with the metal, and exposing it in the *coppel* to a violent fire a long while. The impurities of the metal will then be carried off in dross, which is called the litharge of gold and silver. The refiners call the *coppel* a test. *Harris.*

CO'PPER, kŏp'pŭr.[98] *n. s.* [*koper*, Dutch, *cuprum*, Lat.] One of the six primitive metals.

Copper is the most ductile and malleable metal, after gold and silver. Of a mixture of *copper* and lapis calaminaris is formed brass; a composition of *copper* and tin makes bell-metal; and *copper* and brass, melted in equal quantities, produce what the French call bronze, used for figures and statues. *Chambers.*

Copper is heavier than iron or tin; but lighter than silver, lead, and gold. *Hill on Fossils.*

Two vessels of fine *copper*, precious as gold. *Ezra*, viii. 27.

Co'pper, kŏp'pŭr. *n. s.* A vessel made of copper: commonly used for a boiler larger than a moveable pot.

They boiled it in a *copper* to the half; then they poured it into earthen vessels. *Bacon.*

Co'pper-nose, kŏp'pŭr-nōse. *n. s.* [*copper* and *nose.*] A red nose.

He having colour enough, and the other higher, is too flaming a praise for a good complexion: I had as lieve Helen's golden tongue had commended Troilus for a *copper-nose.* *Shakspeare.*

Gutta rosacea ariseth in little hard tubercles, affecting the face all over with great itching, which being scratched, looks red, and rises in great welks, rendering the visage fiery; and makes *copper-noses*, as we generally express them. *Wiseman.*

Copper-plate, kŏp-pŭr-plāte'. *n. s.* A plate on which pictures are engraven for the neater impression, distinguished from a wooden cut.

Copper-work, kŏp'pŭr-wŭrk, *n. s.* [*copper* and *work.*] A place where copper is worked or manufactured.

This is like those wrought at *copper-works.* *Woodward.*

Co'pperas, kŏp'pŭr-ăs. *n. s.* [*koppieroose*, Dutch, *couperouse*, French; supposed to be found in copper mines only.] A name given to three sorts of vitriol; the green, the bluish green, and the white, which are produced in the mines of Germany, Hungary, and other countries. But what is commonly sold here for *coppieras*, is an artificial vitriol, made of a kind of stones found on the sea-shore in Essex, Hampshire, and so westward, ordinarily called gold stones from their colour. They abound with iron, and are exposed to the weather in beds above ground, and receive the rains and dews, which in time breaks and dissolves the stones: the liquor that runs off is pumped into boilers, in which is first put old iron, which, in boiling, dissolves. This factitious *coppieras*, in many respects, agrees with the native green vitriol. *Chambers. Hill.*

It may be questioned, whether, in this operation, the iron or *copperas* be transmuted, from the cognation of *copperas* with copper, and the iron remaining after conversion. *Brown.*

Co'ppersmith, kŏp'pŭr-smĭth. *n. s.* [*copper* and *smith.*] One that manufactures copper.

Salmoneus, as the Grecian tale is,
Was a mad *coppersmith* of Elis;
Up at his forge by morning peep. *Swift.*

Co'pperworm, kŏp'pŭr-wŭrm. *n. s.* [*teredo*, Lat.]

1. A little worm in ships.

2. A worm that fretteth garments.

3. A worm breeding in one's hand. *Ainsworth.*

Co'ppery, kŏp'pŭr-ē. *adj.* [from *copper.*] Containing copper; made of copper.

Some springs of Hungary, highly impregnated with vitriolick salts, dissolve the body of iron put into the spring, and deposite, in lieu of the irony particles carried off, *coppery* particles brought with the water out of the neighbouring copper-mines. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CO'PPICE, kŏp'pĭs.[142] *n. s.* [*coupeaux*, Fr. from *couper*, to cut or lop. It is often written *copse.*] Low woods cut at stated times for fuel; a place over-run with brush-wood.

A land, each side whereof was bounded both with high timber trees, and *copses* of far more humble growth. *Sidney.*

Upon the edge of yonder *coppice*,
A stand, where you may have the fairest shoot. *Shakspeare.*

In *coppice* woods, if you leave staddles too thick, they run to bushes and briars, and have little clean underwood. *Bacon.*

The willows, and the hazel *copses* green,
Shall now no more be seen
Fanning their joyous leaves to their soft lays. *Milton.*

Raise trees in your seminaries and nurseries, and you may transplant them for *coppice* ground, walks, or hedges. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

The rate of *coppice* lands will fall upon the discovery of coal-mines. *Locke.*

Co'pple-dust, kŏp'pl-dŭst. *n. s.* [probably for *coppel*, or *cupel dust.*] Powder used in purifying metals, or the gross parts separated by the cupel.

It may be also tried by incorporating powder of steel, or *copple-dust*, by pouncing into the quicksilver. *Bacon.*

Copple-stones, kŏp'pl-stōnes, are lumps and fragments of stone or marble, broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being bowled and tumbled to and again by the action of the water. *Woodward.*

Co'ppled, kŏp'pld.[359] *adj.* [from *cop.*] Rising in a conick form; rising to a point.

There is some difference in this shape, some being flatter on the top, others more *coppled.* *Woodward on Fossils.*

Copse, kŏps. *n. s.* [abbreviated from *coppice.*] Short wood cut at a certain growth for fuel; a place overgrown with short wood.

The east quarters of the shire are not destitute of *copse* woods. *Carew.*

Oaks and brambles, if the *copse* be burn'd,
Confounded lie, to the same ashes turn'd. *Waller.*

But in what quarter of the *copse* it lay,
His eye by certain level could survey. *Dryden.*

To Copse, kŏps. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To preserve underwoods.

The neglect of *copsing* wood cut down, hath been of very evil consequence. *Swift.*

CO'PULA, kŏp'ū-lă. *n. s.* [Lat.] The word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition; as, *books* are *dear.*

The *copula* is the form of a proposition; it represents the act of the mind, affirming or denying. *Watts's Logick.*

To CO'PULATE, kŏp'ū-lāte. *v. a.* [*copulo*, Lat.] To unite; to conjoin; to link together.

If the force of custom, simple and separate, be great, the force of custom *copulate*, and conjoined, and collegiate, is far greater. *Bacon.*

To Co'pulate, kŏp'ū-lāte. *v. n.* To come together as different sexes.

Not only the persons so *copulating* are infected, but also their children. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Copula'tion, kŏp-ū-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *copulate.*] The congress or embrace of the two sexes.

Sundry kinds, even of conjugal *copulation*, are prohibited as unhonest. *Hooker.*

Co'pulative, kŏp'ū-lā-tĭv.[157] *adj.* [*copulativus*, Lat.] A term of grammar.

Copulative propositions are those which have more subjects or predicates connected by affirmative or negative conjunctions: as, riches *and* honours are temptations to pride; Cæsar conquered the Gauls *and* the Britons; neither gold *nor* jewels will purchase immortality. *Watts.*

CO'PY, kŏp'pē.[482] *n. s.* [*copie*, Fr. *copia*, low Lat. *quod cuiusiam facta est* copia *exscribendi. Junius* inclines, after his manner, to derive it from κοπος, labour;

because, says he, to copy another's writing is very painful and laborious.]

1. A transcript from the archetype or original.

If virtue's self were lost, we might
From your fair mind new *copies* write. *Waller.*

I have not the vanity to think my *copy* equal to the original. *Denham.*

He stept forth, not only the *copy* of God's hands, but also the *copy* of his perfections, a kind of image or representation of the Deity in small. *South.*

The Romans having sent to Athens, and the Greek cities of Italy, for *copies* of the best laws, chose ten legislators to put them into form. *Swift.*

2. An individual book; one of many books: as, *a good* or *fair* copy.

The very having of the books of God was a matter of no small charge, as they could not be had otherwise than in written *copies*. *Hooker.*

3. The autograph; the original; the archetype; that from which any thing is copied.

It was the *copy* of our conference;
In bed he slept not, for my urging it;
At board he fed not, for my urging it. *Shaksp.*

Let him first learn to write, after a *copy*, all the letters in the vulgar alphabet. *Holder.*

The first of them I have forgotten, and cannot easily retrieve, because the copy is at the press. *Dryden.*

4. An instrument by which any conveyance is made in law.

Thou know'st that Banquo and his Fleance lives;
But in them nature's *copy's* not eternal. *Shaksp.*

5. A picture drawn from another picture.

COPY-BOOK, kŏp'pė-bo͝ok. *n. s.* [*copy* and *book*.] A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.

COPY-HOLD, kŏp'pė-hōld. *n. s.* [*copy* and *hold*.] A tenure, for which the tenant hath nothing to shew but the copy of the rolls made by the steward of his lord's court; for the steward, as he enrolls other things done in the lord's court, so he registers such tenants as are admitted in the court, to any parcel of land or tenement belonging to the manor; and the transcript of this is called the court roll, the copy of which the tenant takes from him, and keeps as his only evidence. This is called a base tenure, because it holds at the will of the lord; yet not simply, but according to the custom of the manor; so that if a copy-holder break not the custom of the manor, and thereby forfeit his tenure, he cannot be turned out at the lord's pleasure. These customs of manors vary, in one point or other, almost in every manor. Some *copy-holds* are finable, and some certain: that which is finable, the lord rates at what fine or income he pleases, when the tenant is admitted into it; that which is certain, is a kind of inheritance, and called in many places customary; because the tenant dying, and the hold being void, the next of blood paying the customary fine, as two shillings for an acre, or so, cannot be denied his admission. Some copy-holders have, by custom, the wood growing upon their own land, which by law they could not have. Some hold by the verge in ancient demesne; and though they hold by copy, yet are they, in account, a kind of freeholder; for, if such a one commit felony, the king hath *annum, diem*, and *vastum*, as in case of freehold. Some others hold by common tenure, called mere *copy-hold;* and, they committing felony, their land escheats to the lord of the manor. *Cowell.*

If a customary tenant die, the widow shall have what the law calls her free bench in all his *copyhold* lands. *Addison.*

COPY-HOLDER, kŏp'pė-hōl-dûr. *n. s.* [from *copyhold*.] One that is possessed of land in copyhold.

To CO'PY, kŏp'pė. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To transcribe; to write after an original: it has sometimes *out*, a kind of pleonasm.

He who hurts a harmless neighbour's peace,
Who loves a lye, lame slander helps about,
Who writes a libel, or who *copies out*. *Pope's Epist.*

2. To imitate; to propose to imitation; to endeavour to resemble.

He that borrows other men's experience, with this design of *copying* it *out*, possesses himself of one of the greatest advantages. *Decay of Piety.*

Set the examples, and their souls inflame
To *copy out* their great forefathers' fame. *Dryden.*

To *copy* her few nymphs aspir'd,
Her virtues fewer swains admir'd. *Swift.*

To CO'PY, kŏp'pė. *v. n.*

1 To do any hing in imitation of something else.

Some imagine, that whatsoever they find in the picture of a master, who has acquired reputation, must of necessity be excellent; and never fail, when they *copy*, to follow the bad as well as the good things. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. It has sometimes *from* before the thing imitated.

When a painter *copies from* the life, he has no privilege to alter features and lineaments, under pretence that his picture will look better. *Dryden.*

3. Sometimes *after*.

Several of our countrymen, and Mr. Dryden in particular, seem very often to have *copied after* it in their dramatick writings, and in their poems upon love. *Addison's Spectator.*

To COQUE'T, kō-kĕt'.[415] *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entertain with compliments and amorous tattle; to treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness.

You are *coquetting* a maid of honour, my lord looking on to see how the gamesters play, and I railing at you both. *Swift.*

To COQUE'T, kō-kĕt'. *v. n.* To act the lover; to entice by blandishments.

Phyllis, who but a month ago
Was married to the Tunbridge beau,
I saw *coquetting* t' other night,
In publick, with that odious knight. *Swift.*

COQUE'TRY, kō-kĕt'rė. *n. s.* [*coqueterie*, Fr.] Affectation of amorous advances; desire of attracting notice.

I was often in company with a couple of charming women, who had all the wit and beauty one could desire in female companions, without a dash of *coquetry*, that from time to time gave me a great many agreeable torments. *Addison's Spectator.*

COQUE'TTE, kō-kĕt'. *n s.* [*coquette*, Fr. from *coquart*, a prattler.] A gay, airy girl; a girl who endeavours to attract notice.

The light *coquettes* in sylphs aloft repair,
And sport and flutter in the fields of air. *Pope.*

A *coquette* and a tinder-box are sparkled. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

CO'RACLE, kŏr'ă-kl. *n. s.* [*cwrwgle*, Welsh, probably from *corium*, leather, Lat.] A boat used in Wales by fishers, made by drawing leather or oiled cloth upon a frame of wicker work.

CO'RAL, kŏr'ăl. *n. s.* [*corallium*, Lat.]

1. Red *coral* is a plant of as great hardness and stony nature, while growing in the water, as it has after long exposure to the air. The vulgar opinion, that *coral* is soft while in the sea, proceeds from a soft and thin coat, of a crustaceous matter, covering it while it is growing, and which is taken off before it is packed up for use. The whole *coral* plant grows to a foot or more in height, and is variously ramified. It is thickest at the stem, and its branches grow gradually smaller. It grows to stones, without a root, or without any way penetrating them; but as it is found to grow, and take in its nourishment, in the manner of plants, and to produce flowers and seeds, or at least a matter analogous to seeds, it properly belongs to the vegetable kingdom. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

In the sea, upon the south-west of Sicily, much *coral* is found. It is a submarine plant; it hath no leaves; it brancheth only when it is under water. It is soft, and green of colour; but being brought into the air, it becometh hard and shining red, as we see. *Bacon's Natural History.*

This gentleman, desirous to find the nature of *coral*, caused a man to go down a hundred fathom into the sea, with express orders to take notice whether it were hard or soft in the place where it groweth. *Brown.*

He hears the crackling sound of *coral* woods,
And sees the secret source of subterranean floods. *Dryden's Virgil.*

A turret was inclos'd
Within the wall, of alabaster white,
And crimson *coral*, for the queen of night,
Who takes in Sylvan sports her chaste delight. *Dryd.*

Or where's the sense, direct or moral,
That teeth are pearl, or lips are *coral?* *Prior.*

2. The piece of coral which children have about their necks, imagined to assist them in breeding teeth.

Her infant grandame's *coral* next it grew;
The bells she gingled, and the whistle blew. *Pope.*

CORAL-TREE, kŏr'ăl-trēė. *n. s.* [*corallodendron*, Lat.]

It is a native of America, and produces very beautiful scarlet flowers; but never any seeds in the European gardens. *Miller.*

CO'RALLINE, kŏr'ăl-în.[150] *adj.* [*corallinus*, Lat.] Consisting of coral; approaching to coral.

At such time as the sea is agitated, it takes up into itself terrestrial matter of all kinds, and in particular the *coralline* matter, letting it fall again, as it becomes calm. *Woodward.*

CO'RALLINE, kŏr'ăl-în. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

Coralline is a sea plant used in medicine; but much inferior to the coral in hardness, sometimes greenish, sometimes yellowish, often reddish, and frequently white. *Hill.*

In Falmouth there is a sort of sand, or rather *coralline*, that lies under the owse. *Mortimer.*

CO'RALLOID, kŏr'ăl-lŏid. } *adj.* [κοραλλοειδής.] Resembling coral.
CO'RALLOIDAL, kŏr-ăl-lŏid'ăl. }

Now that plants and ligneous bodies may indu-

rate under water, without approachment of air, we have experiment in coralline, with many *coralloidal* concretions. *Brown.*

The pentadrous, columnar, *coralloid* bodies, that are composed of plates set lengthways of the body, and passing from the surface to the axis of it. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CORA'NT, kŏ-rânt'. *n. s.* [*courant*, Fr.] A lofty sprightly dance.

It is harder to dance a *corant* well than a jigg; so in conversation, even, easy, and agreeable, more than points of wit. *Temple.*

I would as soon believe a widow in great grief for her husband, because I saw her dance a *corant* about his coffin. *Walsh.*

CO'RBAN, kôr'bân.[168] *n. s.* [קרבן.] An alms-basket; a receptacle of charity; a gift; an alms.

They think to satisfy all obligations to duty by their *corban* of religion. *King Charles.*

Corban stands for an offering or gift made to God, or his temple. The Jews sometimes swore by *corban*, or the gifts offered unto God. If a man made all his fortune *corban*, or devoted it to God, he was forbidden to use it. If all that he was to give his wife, or his father and mother, was declared *corban*, he was no longer permitted to allow them necessary subsistence. Even debtors were permitted to defraud their creditors, by consecrating their debt to God. Our Saviour reproaches the Jews, in the Gospel, with these uncharitable and irreligious vows. By this word such persons were likewise meant, as devoted themselves to the service of God and his temple. *Corban* signifies also the treasury of the temple, where the offerings, which were made in money, were deposited. *Calmet.*

CORBE, kôrb. *adj.* [*courbe*, Fr.] Crooked.

For siker thy head very tottie is,
So thy *corbe* shoulder it leans amiss. *Spenser.*

CO'RBEILS, kôr'bêlz. *n. s.* Little baskets used in fortification, filled with earth, and set upon the parapet, to shelter the men firing upon the besiegers.

CO'RBEL, kôr'bêl. *n. s.* [In architecture.] The representation of a basket, sometimes placed on the heads of the caryatides.

CO'RBEL, CO'RBIL, kôr'bêl. *n. s.*

1. A short piece of timber sticking out six or eight inches from a wall, sometimes placed for strength under the semigirders of a platform.
2. A niche or hollow left in walls for figures or statues. *Chambers.*

CORD, kôrd. *n. s.* [*cord*, Welsh; *chorda*, Lat.; *corde*, Fr.]

1. A rope; a string composed of several strands or twists.

She let them down by a *cord* through the window. *Jos.* ii. 5.

Form'd of the finest complicated thread,
The num'rous *cords* are thro' the body spread.
Blackmore.

2. The cords extended in setting up tents, furnish several metaphors in scripture.

Thine eyes shall see Jerusalem a quiet habitation, a tabernacle that shall not be taken down; none of the stakes thereof shall ever be removed, neither shall any of the *cords* thereof be broken. *Isaiah*, xxxiii. 20.

3. A quantity of wood for fuel, supposed to be measured with a cord; a pile eight feet long, four high, and four broad.

CORD-MAKER, kôrd'mâ-kûr. *n. s.* [*cord* and *make*.] One whose trade is to make ropes; a ropemaker.

CORD-WOOD, kôrd'wûd. *n. s.* [*cord* and *wood*.] Wood piled up for fuel, to be sold by the cord.

To CORD, kôrd. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with ropes; to fasten with cords; to close by a bandage.

CO'RDAGE, kôr'dîdje.[90] *n. s.* [from *cord*.] A quantity of cords; the ropes of a ship.

Our *cordage* from her store, and cables, should be made,
Of any in that kind most fit for marine trade.
Drayton.

They fastened their ships, and rid at anchor with cables of iron chains, having neither canvas nor *cordage*. *Raleigh.*

Spain furnished a sort of rush called spartum, useful for *cordage* and other parts of shipping. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CO'RDED, kôr'dêd. *adj.* [from *cord*.] Made of ropes.

This night he meaneth, with a *corded* ladder,
To climb celestial Silvia's chamber window. *Shak.*

CORDELI'ER, kôr-dê-lêêr.[275] *n. s.* A Franciscan friar: so named from the cord which serves him for a cincture.

And who to assist but a grave *cordelier*. *Prior.*

CO'RDIAL, kôr'jê-âl.[294 376] *n. s.* [from *cor*, the heart, Lat.]

1. A medicine that increases the force of the heart, or quickens the circulation.
2. Any medicine that increases strength.

A *cordial*, properly speaking, is not always what increaseth the force of the heart; for, by increasing that, the animal may be weakened, as in inflammatory diseases. Whatever increaseth the natural or animal strength, the force of moving the fluids and muscles, is a *cordial:* these are such substances as bring the serum of the blood into the properest condition for circulation and nutrition; as broths made of animal substances, milk, ripe fruits, and whatever is endued with a wholesome but not pungent taste. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Any thing that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates.

Then with some *cordials* seek for to appease
The inward languor of my wounded heart,
And then my body shall have shortly ease;
But such sweet *cordials* pass physicians' art. *Spens.*

Cordials of pity give me now,
For I too weak for purges grow. *Cowley.*

Your warrior offspring that upheld the crown,
The scarlet honour of your peaceful gown,
Are the most pleasing objects I can find,
Charms to my sight, and *cordials* to my mind.
Dryden.

CO'RDIAL, kôr'jê-âl. *adj.*

1. Reviving; invigorating; restorative.

It is a thing I make, which hath the king
Five times redeem'd from death: I do not know
What is more *cordial*. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

He only took *cordial* waters, in which we infused sometimes purgatives. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

2. Sincere; hearty; proceeding from the heart; without hypocrisy.

Doctrines are infused among christians, which are apt to obstruct or intercept the *cordial* superstructing of Christian life of renovation, where the foundation is duly laid *Hammond.*

He, with looks of *cordial* love,
Hung over her enamour'd. *Milton.*

CO'RDIALITY, kôr-jê-âl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *cordial*.]

1. Relation to the heart.

That the ancients had any such respects of *cordiality*, or reference unto the heart, will much be doubted. *Brown.*

2. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy.

CO'RDIALLY, kôr'jê-âl-ê. *adv.* [from *cordial*.] Sincerely; heartily; without hypocrisy.

Where a strong inveterate love of sin has made any doctrine or proposition wholly unsuitable to the heart, no argument, or demonstration, no nor miracle whatsoever, shall be able to bring the heart *cordially* to close with, and receive it. *South's Serm.*

CO'RDINER, kôr'd'nûr. *n. s.* [*cordonnier*, Fr.] A shoemaker. It is so used in divers statutes.

CO'RDON, kôr'dôn. *n. s.* [Fr.] In fortification, a row of stones jutting out before the rampart and the basis of the parapet. *Chambers.*

CO'RDWAIN, kôrd'wâne. *n. s.* [*Cordovan* leather, from *Cordova* in Spain.] Spanish leather.

Her straight legs most bravely were embay'd
In golden buskins of costly *cordwain*. *Fairy Queen.*

CORDWA'INER, kôrd-wâ-nûr. *n. s.* [uncertain whether from *Cordovan*, Spanish leather, or from *cord*, of which shoes were formerly made, and are now used in the Spanish West Indies. *Trevoux.*] A shoemaker.

CORE, kôre. *n. s.* [*coeur*, Fr.; *cor*, Lat.]

1. The heart.

Give me that man
That is not passion's slave, and I will wear him
In my heart's *core;* ay, in my heart of heart. *Shak.*

2. The inner part of any thing.

In the *core* of the square she raised a tower of a furlong high. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Dig out the *cores* below the surface. *Mortimer.*

They wasteful eat,
Through buds and bark, into the blacken'd *core*.
Thomson.

3. The inner part of a fruit which contains the kernels.

It is reported that trees, watered perpetually with warm water, will make a fruit with little or no *core* or stone. *Bacon.*

4. The matter contained in a boil or sore.

Launce the sore,
And cut the head; for, till the *core* he found,
The secret vice is fed, and gathers ground. *Dryden.*

5. It is used by *Bacon* for a body or collection. [from *corps*, Fr. pronounced *core*.]

He was more doubtful of the raising of forces to resist the rebels, than of the resistance itself; for that he was in a *core* of people whose affections he suspected. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

CORIA'CEOUS, kŏ-rê-â'shŭs. *adj.* [*coriaceus*, Lat.]

1. Consisting of leather.
2. Of a substance resembling leather.

A stronger projectile motion of the blood must occasion greater secretions and loss of liquid parts, and from thence perhaps spissitude and *coriaceous* concretions. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CORIA'NDER, kŏ-rê-ân'dûr.[98] *n. s.* [*coriandrum*, Lat.] A plant.

The species are, 1. Greater *coriander*. 2. Smaller testiculated *coriander*. The first is cultivated for the seeds, which are used in medicine: the second sort is seldom found. *Miller.*

Israel called the name thereof manna; and it was, like *coriander* seed, white. *Exodus*, xiii. 31.

CO'RINTH, kûr'rân. *n. s.* [from the city of that name in Greece.] A small fruit, commonly called *currant*.

Now will the *corinths*, now the rasps supply
Delicious draughts. *Philips.*

The chief riches of Zant consist in *corinths*, which the inhabitants have in great quantities. *Broome.*

CORI'NTHIAN *Order*, kŏ-rîn'*thê*'ân, is generally reckoned the fourth, but by

some the fifth, of the five orders of architecture; and is the most noble, rich, and delicate of them all. Vitruvius ascribes it to Callimachus, a Corinthian sculptor, who is said to have taken the hint by passing by the tomb of a young lady, over which a basket with some of her playthings had been placed by her nurse, and covered with a tile; the whole having been placed over a root of acanthus. As it sprung up, the branches encompassed the basket; but arriving at the tile, bent downwards under the corners of it, forming a kind of volute. Hence Callimachus imitated the basket by the vase of his capital, the tile in the abacus, and the leaves in the volute. Villalpandus imagines the *Corinthian* capital to have taken its original from an order in the temple of Solomon, whose leaves were those of the palm-tree. The capital is adorned with two rows of leaves, between which little stalks arise, of which the sixteen volutes are formed, which support the abacus. *Harris.*

Behind these figures are large columns of the *Corinthian order*, adorned with fruit and flowers. *Dryden.*

CORK, kŏrk. *n. s.* [*cortex*, Lat. *korck*, Dut.

Hic dies, anno redeunte, festus
Corticem *astrictum pice dimovebit*
Amphoræ fumum bibere institutæ
Consule Tullo. Hor.]

1. A glandiferous tree, in all respects like the ilex, excepting the bark, which, in the *cork* tree, is thick, spongy, and soft. *Miller.*

The *cork* tree grows near the Pyrenean hills, and in several parts of Italy, and the north of New England. *Mortimer.*

2. The bark of the cork tree used for stopples, or burnt into Spanish black. It is taken off without injury to the tree.

3. A piece of cork cut for the stopple of a bottle or barrel.

I pr'ythee take the *cork* out of thy mouth, that I may drink thy tidings. *Shakspeare.*

Be sure, nay very sure, thy *cork* be good;
Then future ages shall of Peggy tell,
That nymph that brew'd and bottled ale so well. *King.*

Nor stop, for one bad *cork*, his butler's pay. *Pope.*

CORKING-PIN, kŏr-kĭng-pĭn'. *n. s.* A pin of the largest size.

When you put a clean pillow-case on your lady's pillow, be sure to fasten it well with three *corking-pins*, that it may not fall off in the night. *Swift.*

CO'RKY, kŏr'kē. *adj.* [from *cork*.] Consisting of cork; resembling cork.

Bind fast his *corky* arms. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

CO'RMORANT, kŏr'mŏ-rânt. *n. s.* [*cormorant*, Fr. from *corvus marinus*, Lat.]

1. A bird that preys upon fish. It is nearly of the bigness of a capon, with a wry bill and broad feet, black on his body, but greenish about his wings. He is eminently greedy and rapacious.

Let fame, that all hunt after in their lives,
Liv'd register'd upon our brazen tombs;
When, spite of *cormorant* devouring time,
Th' endeavour of this present breath may buy
That honour which shall 'bate his scythe's keen edge. *Shakspeare.*

Those called birds of prey, as the eagle, hawk, puttock, and *cormorant*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Thence up he flew, and on the tree of life
Sat like a *cormorant*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Not far from thence is seen a lake, the haunt
Of coots, and of the fishing *cormorant*. *Dryd. Fab.*

2. A glutton.

CORN, kŏrn. *n. s.* [corn, Sax. *korn*, Germ. It is found in all the Teutonick dialects; as, in an old Runick rhyme,

Hagul er kaldastur corna.
Hail is the coldest grain.]

1. The seeds which grow in ears, not in pods; such as are made into bread.

Except a *corn* of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone. *John* xii. 25.

The people cry you mock'd them; and, of late,
When *corn* was given them gratis, you repin'd. *Shakspeare.*

2. Grain yet unreaped, standing in the field upon its stalk.

All the idle weeds that grow
In our sustaining *corn*. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Landing his men he burnt the *corn* all thereabouts, which was now almost ripe. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Still a murmur runs
Along the soft inclining fields of *corn*. *Thomson.*

3. Grain in the ear, yet unthreshed.

Thou shalt come to thy grave in a full age, like as a shock of *corn* cometh in his season. *Job*, v. 26.

4. An excrescence on the feet, hard and painful; probably so called from its form; though by some supposed to be denominated from its *corneous* or horny substance.

Ladies, that have your feet
Unplagu'd with *corns*, we'll have a bout with you. *Shakspeare.*

The man that makes his toe
What he his heart should make,
Shall of a *corn* cry woe,
And turn his sleep to wake. *Shak. King Lear.*

Even in men, aches and hurts and *corns* do engrieve either towards rain or towards frost. *Bacon.*

The hardest part of the *corn* is usually in the middle, thrusting itself in a nail; whence it has the Latin appellation of *clavis*. *Wiseman.*

He first that useful secret did explain,
That pricking *corns* foretold the gath'ring rain.
Gay's Pastorals.

It looks as there were regular accumulations and gatherings of humours, growing perhaps in some people as *corns*. *Arbuthnot.*

Thus Lamb, renown'd for cutting *corns*,
An offer'd fee from Radcliff scorns. *Swift.*

To CORN, kŏrn. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To salt; to sprinkle with salt. The word is so used, as *Skinner* observes, by the old Saxons.

2. To granulate.

CORN-FIELD, kŏrn'fēēld. *n. s.* A field where corn is growing.

It was a lover and his lass,
That o'er the green *corn-field* did pass. *Shaksp.*

You may soon enjoy the gallant sights of armies, encampments, and standards waving over your brother's *cornfields*. *Pope.*

CORN-FLAG, kŏrn'flăg. *n. s.* [*corn* and *flag*.] A plant.

Miller enumerates eleven species of this plant, some with red flowers, and some with white.

CORN-FLOOR, kŏrn'flōre. *n. s.* The floor where corn is stored.

Thou hast loved a reward upon every *corn-floor* *Hos.* ix. 1

CORN-FLOWER, kŏrn'flŏŭ-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *corn* and *flower*.]

There be certain *corn-flowers*, which come seldom or never in other places, unless they be set, but only amongst *corn;* as the blue-bottle, a kind of yellow marygold, wild poppy, and furmitory. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Corn-flowers are of many sorts: some of them flower in June and July, and others in August. The seeds should be sown in March: they require a good soil. *Mortimer.*

CORN-LAND, kŏrn-lând. *n. s.* [*corn* and *land*.] Land appropriated to the production of grain.

Pastures and meadows are of such advantage to husbandry, that many prefer them to *corn lands*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CORN-MASTER, kŏrn-mâs-tŭr.[76 98] *n. s.* [*corn* and *master*.] One that cultivates corn for sale. Not in use.

I knew a nobleman in England, that had the greatest audits of any man in my time; a great grasier, a great sheep-master, a great timber-man, a great collier, a great *corn-master*, and a great lead-man. *Bacon.*

CORN-MARIGOLD, kŏrn-mâr-rē-gōld.[81] *n. s.* [from *corn* and *marigold*.] A flower.

CORN-MILL, kŏrn-mĭl. *n. s.* [*corn* and *mill*.] A mill to grind corn into meal.

Save the more laborious work of beating of hemp, by making the axle-tree of the *corn-mills* longer than ordinary, and placing pins in it to raise large hammers. *Mortimer.*

CORN-PIPE, kŏrn-pipe. *n. s.* [from *corn* and *pipe*.] A pipe made by slitting the joint of a green stalk of corn.

Now the shrill *corn-pipes*, echoing loud to arms,
To rank and file reduce the straggling swarms. *Tickel.*

CORN-ROCKET, kŏrn-rŏk-kĭt.[99] *n. s.* [from *corn* and *rocket*.] A plant.

CORN-ROSE, kŏrn-rōze. *n. s.* A species of poppy.

CORN-SALLAD, kŏrn-săl-lăd. *n. s.* [from *corn* and *sallad*.]

Corn-sallad is an herb, whose top-leaves are a sallet of themselves. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CO'RNAGE, kŏr'nĭdje.[90] *n. s.* [from *corne*, Fr. *cornu*. Lat.] A tenure which obliges the landholder to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.

CO'RNCHANDLER, kŏrn'tshând-lŭr. *n. s.* [*corn* and *chandler*.] One that retails corn.

CO'RNCUTTER, kŏrn'kŭt-tŭr. *n. s.* [from *corn* and *cut*.] A man whose profession is to extirpate corns from the foot.

The nail was not loose, nor did seem to press into the flesh; for there had been a *corncutter*, who had cleared it. *Wiseman.*

I have known a *corncutter*, who, with a right education, would have been an excellent physician. *Spectator.*

CO'RNEL, kŏr'nĕl.
CORNE'LIAN-TREE, kŏr-nē'lē-ăn-trēē. } *n. s.* [*cornus*, Lat.]

The *cornel-tree* beareth the fruit commonly called the *cornel* or cornelian cherry, as well from the name of the tree, as the cornelian stone, the colour whereof it somewhat represents. The wood is very durable, and useful for wheel-work. *Mortimer.*

Take a service-tree, or a *cornelian-tree*, or an elder tree, which we know have fruits of harsh and binding juice, and set them near a vine or fig-tree, and see whether the grapes or figs will not be the sweeter. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A huntress issuing from the wood,
Reclining on her *cornel* spear she stood. *Dryden.*
Mean time the goddess, in disdain, bestows
The mast and acorn, brutal food! and strows
The fruits of *cornel*, as they feast around. *Pope.*
On wildings and on strawberries they fed;
Cornels and bramble-berries gave the rest,
And falling acorns furnish'd out a feast. *Dryden.*

CORNE'LIAN-STONE, kôr-nē'lē-ân-stône. See CARNELIAN.

COR'NEMUSE, kôrn'mûse. *n. s.* [Fr.] A kind of rustic flute.

CO'RNEOUS, kôr'nē-ûs. *adj.* [*corneus*, Lat.] Horny; of a substance resembling horn.

Such as have *corneous* or horny eyes, as lobsters, and crustaceous animals, are generally dimsighted. *Brown.*

The various submarine shrubs are of a *corneous* or ligneous constitution, consisting chiefly of a fibrous matter. *Woodward.*

CO'RNER, kôr'nûr.[98] *n. s.* [*cornel*, Welsh *cornier*, Fr.]

1. An angle; a place inclosed by two walls or lines, which would intersect each other, if drawn beyond the point where they meet.
2. A secret or remote place.

There 's nothing I have done yet, o' my conscience,
Deserves a *corner*. *Shakspeare's Henry* VIII.

It is better to dwell in a *corner* of a house top, than with a brawling woman and in a wide house. *Proverbs*, xxv. 24.

I am persuaded that none of these things are hidden from him; for this thing was not done in a *corner*. *Acts*, xxvi. 26.

All the inhabitants, in every *corner* of the island, have been absolutely reduced under his immediate subjection. *Davies.*

Those vices, that lurk in the secret *corners* of the soul. *Addison.*

3. The extremities; the utmost limit: thus every corner is the whole or every part.

Might I but through my prison, once a day,
Behold this maid, all *corners* else o' th' earth
Let liberty make use of. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

I turn'd, and tried each *corner* of my bed,
To find if sleep were there; but sleep was lost. *Dryd.*

CORNER-STONE, kôr'nûr-stône' *n. s.* [*corner* and *stone*.] The stone that unites the two walls at the corner; the principal stone.

See you yond' coin o' th' capitol, yond *corner-stone?* *Shakspeare.*

A mason was fitting a *corner-stone*. *Howel.*

CORNER-TEETH *of a Horse*, kôr'nûr-têêth, are the fore teeth between the middling teeth and the tushes; two above and two below, on each side of the jaw, which shoot when the horse is four years and a half old. *Farrier's Dict.*

CO'RNERWISE. kôr'nûr-wîze *adv.* [*corner* and *wise*.] Diagonally; with the corner in front.

CO'RNET, kôr'nêt.[99] *n s.* [*cornette*, Fr.]

1. A musical instrument blown with the mouth: used anciently in war, probably in the cavalry.

Israel played before the Lord on psalteries, and on timbrels, and on *cornets*. 2 *Sam.* vi. 5.

Other wind instruments require a forcible breath; as trumpets, *cornets*, and hunter's horns. *Bacon.*

Cornets and trumpets cannot reach his ear;
Under an actor's nose, he 's never near. *Dryden.*

2. A company or troop of horse; perhaps as many as had a cornet belonging to them. This sense is now disused.

These noblemen were appointed, with some *cornets* of horse and bands of foot, to put themselves beyond the hill where the rebels were encamped. *Bacon.*

Seventy great horses lay dead in the field, and one *cornet* was taken. *Hayward.*

They discerned a body of five *cornets* of horse very full, standing in very good order to receive them. *Clarendon.*

3. The officer that bears the standard of a troop.
4. *Cornet of a Horse*, is the lowest part of his pastern, that runs round the coffin, and is distinguished by the hair that joins and covers the upper part of the hoof. *Farrier's Dict.*
5. A scarf anciently worn by doctors. *Dict.*
6. A head dress. *Dict.*
7. *Cornet of Paper*, is described by *Skinner* to be a cap of paper, made by retailers for small wares.

CO'RNETTER, kôr'nêt-tûr. *n. s.* [from *cornet*.] A blower of the cornet.

So great was the rabble of trumpetters, *cornetters*, and other musicians, that even Claudius himself might have heard them. *Hakewill.*

CO'RNICE, kôr'nîs.[142] *n. s.* [*corniche*, Fr.] The highest projection of a wall or column.

The *cornice* of the Palazzo Farnese, which makes so beautiful an effect below, when viewed more nearly, will be found not to have its just measures. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

The walls were massy brass, the *cornice* high
Blue metals crown'd, in colours of the sky. *Pope.*

CORNICE *Ring*. [In gunnery.] The next ring from the muzzle backwards. *Chambers.*

CO'RNICLE, kôr'nîk-kl.[405] *n. s.* [from *cornu*, Lat.] A little horn.

There will be found, on either side, two black filaments, or membranous strings, which extend unto the long and shorter *cornicle*, upon protrusion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CORNI'CULATE, kôr-nîk'kû-lâte.[91] *adj.* [from *cornu*, Lat.] A term in botany.

Corniculate plants are such as produce many distinct and horned pods; and *corniculate* flowers are such hollow flowers as have on their upper part a kind of spur, or little horn. *Chambers.*

CORNI'FICK, kôr-nîf'fîk.[509] *adj.* [from *cornu* and *facio*, Lat.] Productive of horns; making horns. *Dict.*

CORNI'GEROUS, kôr-nîdje'ê-rûs. *adj.* [*corniger*, Lat.] Horned; having horns.

Nature, in other *cornigerous* animals, hath placed the horns higher, and reclining; as in bucks. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CORNUCO'PIÆ, kôr-nû-kô'pê-ê. *n. s.* [Lat.] The horn of plenty; a horn topped with fruits and flowers in the hands of a goddess.

To CORNU'TE, kôr-nûte'. *v. a.* [*cornutus*, Lat.] To bestow horns; to cuckold.

CORNU'TED, kôr-nû'têd. *adj.* [*cornutus*, Lat.] Grafted with horns; horned; cuckolded.

CORNU'TO, kôr-nû'tô. *n. s.* [from *cornutus*, Lat.] A man horned; a cuckold.

The peaking *cornuto*, her husband, dwelling in a continual larum of jealousy. *Shakspeare.*

CO'RNY, kôr'nê. *adj.* [from *cornu*, horn, Lat.]

1. Strong or hard like horn; horny.

Up stood the *corny* reed,
Embattel'd in her field. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. [from *corn*.] Producing grain or corn.

Tell me why the ant,
Midst summer's plenty, thinks of winter's want;
By constant journeys careful to prepare
Her stores, and bringing home the *corny* ear. *Prior.*

3. Containing corn.

They lodge in habitations not their own,
By their high crops and *corny* gizzards known. *Dryden.*

CO'ROLLARY, kôr'ô-lâr-ê.[168] *n. s.* [*corallarium*, Lat. from *corolla; finis coronat opus: corollair*, Fr.]

1. The conclusion: a corollary seems to be a conclusion, whether following from the premises necessarily or not.

Now since we have considered the malignity of this sin of detraction, it is but a natural *corollary*, that we enforce our vigilance against it. *Government of the Tongue.*

As a *corollary* to this preface, in which I have done justice to others, I owe somewhat to myself. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

2. Surplus.

Bring a *corollary*,
Rather than want. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

CORO'NA, kôr-ô'nâ. *n. s.* [Lat.] A large flat member of the cornice, so called because it crowns the entablature and the whole order. It is called by workmen the drip. *Chambers.*

In a cornice the gola or cymatium of the *corona*, the coping, the modillions or dentelli, make a noble shew by their graceful projections. *Spectator.*

CO'RONAL, kôr'ô-nâl.[168] *n. s.* [*corona*, Lat.] A crown; a garland.

Crown ye god Bacchus with a *coronal*,
And Hymen also crown with wreaths of vine. *Spenser.*

CO'RONAL, kô-rô'nâl. *adj.* Belonging to the top of the head.

A man of about forty-five years of age came to me, with a round tubercle between the sagittal and *coronal* suture. *Wiseman.*

CO'RONARY, kôr'ô-nâr-ê. *adj.* [*coronarius*, Lat.]

1. Relating to a crown; seated on the top of the head like a crown.

The basilisk of older times was a proper kind of serpent, not above three palms long, as some account; and differenced from other serpents by advancing his head, and some white marks, or *coronary* spots, upon the crown. *Brown.*

2. It is applied in anatomy to arteries, which are fancied to encompass the heart in the manner of a garland.

The substance of the heart itself is most certainly made and nourished by the blood, which is conveyed to it by the *coronary* arteries. *Bentley.*

CORONA'TION, kôr-ô-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *corona*, Lat.]

1. The act or solemnity of crowning a king.

Fortune smiling at her work therein, that a scaffold of execution should grow a scaffold of *coronation*. *Sidney.*

Willingly I came to Denmark,
To show my duty in your *coronation*. *Shakspeare.*

A cough, Sir, which I caught with ringing in the king's affair upon his *coronation* day. *Shakspeare.*

Now empress fame had publish'd the renown
Of Sh——'s *coronation* through the town. *Dryden.*

2. The pomp or assembly present at a coronation.

In pensive thought recal the fancied scene,
See *coronations* rise on every green. *Pope*

Co'RONER, kŏr'ŏ-nŭr. *n. s.* [from *corona*.] An officer whose duty is to inquire, on the part of the king, how any violent death was occasioned; for which purpose a jury is impannelled.

Go thou and seek the *coroner*, and let him sit o' my uncle; for he 's in the third degree of drink; he 's drowned. *Shakspeare.*

Co'RONET, kŏr'ŏ-nĕt. *n. s.* [*coronetta*, Ital. the diminutive of *corona*, a crown.]

1. An inferiour crown worn by the nobility. The coronet of a duke is adorned with strawberry leaves; that of a marquis has leaves with pearls interposed; that of an earl raises the pearls above the leaves; that of a viscount is surrounded with only pearls; that of a baron has only four pearls.

In his livery
Walk'd crowns and *coronets;* realms and islands were
As plates dropt from his pocket. *Shakspeare.*

All the rest are countesses.
——Their *coronets* say so. *Shakspeare's Henry* VIII.

Nor could our nobles hope their bold attempt,
Who ruin'd crowns, would *coronets* exempt. *Dryd.*

Peers and dukes, and all their sweeping train,
And garters, stars, and *coronets* appear. *Pope.*

2. An ornamental head-dress, in poetical language.

The rest was drawn into a *coronet* of gold, richly set with pearl. *Sidney.*

Under a *coronet* his flowing hair,
In curls, on either cheek play'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Co'RPORAL, kŏr'pŏ-răl.[168] *n. s.* [corrupted from *caporal*, Fr.] The lowest officer of the infantry, whose office is to place and remove the sentinels.

The cruel *corp'ral* whisper'd in my ear,
Five pounds, if rightly tipt, would set me clear. *Gay.*

Co'RPORAL *of a Ship*, kŏr'pŏ-răl. An officer that hath the charge of setting the watches and sentries, and relieving them; who sees that all the soldiers and sailors keep their arms neat and clean, and teaches them how to use them. He has a mate under him. *Harris.*

CO'RPORAL, kŏr'pŏ-răl. *adj.* [*corporel*, Fr. *corpus*, Lat.]

1. Relating to the body; belonging to the body.

To relief of lazars and weak age,
Of indigent faint souls past *corporal* toil,
A hundred alms-houses right well supplied. *Shaksp.*

Render to me some *corporal* sign about her,
More evident than this. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

That God hath been otherwise seen, with *corporal* eyes, exceedeth the small proportion of my understanding. *Raleigh.*

Beasts enjoy greater sensual pleasures, and feel fewer *corporal* pains; and are utter strangers to all those anxious and tormenting thoughts, which perpetually haunt and disquiet mankind. *Atterbury.*

2. Material; not spiritual. In the present language, when *body* is used philosophically in opposition to *spirit*, the word *corporeal* is used, as, a *corporeal* being; but otherwise *corporal*. *Corporeal* is, having a body; *corporal*, relating to the body. This distinction seems not ancient.

Whither are they vanish'd?
Into the air; and what seem'd *corporal*
Melted, as breath, into the wind. *Shaksp. Macb.*

And from these *corporal* nutriments, perhaps,
Your bodies may at last turn all to spirit. *Milton.*

CORPORA'LITY, kŏr-pŏ-răl'ĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* [from *corporal*.] The quality of being embodied.

If this light be not spiritual, yet it approacheth nearest unto spirituality; and if it have any *corporality*, then, of all other, the most subtile and pure. *Raleigh's History.*

Co'RPORALLY, kŏr'pŏ-răl-ĕ. *adv.* [from *corporal*.] Bodily.

The sun is *corporally* conjoined with basiliscus. *Brown.*

CO'RPORATE, kŏr'pŏ-rāte.[91] *adj.* [from *corpus*, Lat.]

1. United in a body or community; enabled to act in legal processes as an individual.

Breaking forth like a sudden tempest, he overrun all Munster and Connaught, defacing and utterly subverting all *corporate* towns that were not strongly walled. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The nobles of Athens being not at this time a *corporate* assembly, therefore the resentment of the commons was usually turned against particular persons. *Swift.*

2. General; united.

They answer in a joint and *corporate* voice,
That now they are at fall. *Shaksp. Timon.*

Co'RPORATENESS, kŏr'pŏ-rāte-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *corporate*.] The state of a body corporate; a community. *Dict.*

CORPORA'TION, kŏr'pŏ-rā-shŭn. *n. s.* [from *corpus*, Lat.]

A *corporation* is a body politick, authorized by the king's charter to have a common seal, one head officer or more, and members, able, by their common consent, to grant or receive, in law, any thing within the compass of their charter: even as one man may do by law all things, that by law he is not forbidden; and bindeth the successors, as a single man binds his executor or heir. *Cowell.*

Of angels we are not to consider only what they are, and do, in regard to their own being; but that also which concerneth them, as they are linked into a kind of *corporation* amongst themselves, and of society with men. *Hooker.*

Of this we find some foot-steps in our law,
Which doth her root from God and nature take;
Ten thousand men she doth together draw,
And of them all one *corporation* make. *Davies.*

Co'RPORATURE, kŏr'pŏ-rā-tshŭre. *n. s.* [from *corpus*, Lat.] The state of being embodied. *Dict.*

CORPO'REAL, kŏr-pŏ'rĕ-ăl. *adj.* [*corporeus*, Lat.]

1. Having a body; not immaterial; not spiritual. See CORPORAL.

The swiftness of those circles attribute,
Though numberless, to his omnipotence,
That to *corporeal* substances could add
Speed almost spiritual. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Having surveyed the image of God in the soul, we are not to omit those characters that God imprinted upon the body, as much as a spiritual substance could be pictured upon a *corporeal*. *South.*

God being supposed to be a pure spirit, cannot be the object of any *corporeal* sense. *Tillotson.*

The course is finish'd which thy fates decreed,
And thou from thy *corporeal* poison freed. *Dryden.*

Fix thy *corporeal* and internal eye
On the young gnat, or new engender'd fly. *Prior.*

2. It is used by *Swift* inaccurately for *corporal*.

I am not in a condition to make a true step even on Aimsbury Downs; and I declare, that a *corporeal* false step is worse than a political one. *Swift.*

CORPORE'ITY, kŏr-pŏ-rĕ'ĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* [from *corporeus*, Lat.] Materiality; the quality of being embodied; the state of having a body; bodiliness.

Since philosophy affirmeth, that we are middle substances between the soul and the body, they must admit of some *corporeity*, which supposeth weight or gravity. *Brown.*

It is the saying of divine Plato, that man is nature's horizon, dividing betwixt the upper hemisphere of immaterial intellects, and this lower of *corporeity*. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

The one attributed *corporeity* to God, and the other shape and figure. *Stilling fleet.*

CORPORIFICA'TION, kŏr-pŏ-rĭf-ĕ-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *corporify*.] The act of giving body or palpability.

To CORPO'RIFY, kŏr-pŏr'ĕ-fī. *v. a.* [from *corpus*, Lat.] To embody; to inspissate into body. Not used.

A certain spirituous substance, extracted out of it, is mistaken for the spirit of the world *corporified*. *Boyle.*

Corps, kŏre. plural kŏrz. } Corpse, kŏrps.[168] } *n. s.* [*corps*, Fr. *corpus*, Lat.]

1. A body.

That rude ribauld
Laid first his filthy hands on virgin cleene,
To spoil her dainty *corse*, so fair and sheene,
Of chastity and honour virginal. *Spenser.*

2. A body, in contempt.

Though plenteous, all too little seems
To stuff this man, this vast unhide-bound *corps*. *Milton.*

He looks as man was made, with face erect,
That scorns his brittle *corps*, and seems asham'd
He's not all spirit. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

3. A carcase; a dead body; a corse.

Not a friend
Greet my poor *corps*, where my bones shall be thrown. *Shakspeare.*

There was the murder'd *corps* in covert laid,
And violent death in thousand shapes display'd.
Dryden's Fables.

See where the *corps* of thy dead son approaches. *Addison.*

The *corpse* was laid out upon the floor by the emperor's command: he then bid every one light his flambeau, and stand about the dead body. *Addison.*

4. The body, in opposition to the soul.

Cold numbness streight bereaves
Her *corps* of sense, and th' air her soul receives. *Denham.*

5. A body of forces.

Co'RPULENCE, kŏr'pŭ-lĕnse. } Co'RPULENCY, kŏr'pŭ-lĕn-sĕ. } *n. s.* [*corpulentia*, Lat.]

1. Bulkiness of body; fleshiness; fulness of flesh.

To what a cumbersome unwieldiness,
And burdenous *corpulence*, my love had grown. *Donne.*

It is but one species of *corpulency;* for there may be bulk without fat, from the great quantity of muscular flesh, the case of robust people. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Spissitude; grossness of matter.

The musculous flesh serves for the vibration of the tail; the heaviness and *corpulency* of the water requiring a great force to divide it. *Ray.*

Co'RPULENT, kŏr'pŭ-lĕnt. *adj.* [*corpulentus*, Lat.] Fleshy; bulky; having great bodily bulk.

We say it is a fleshy stile, when there is much periphrases, and circuit of words; and when, with more than enough, it grows fat and *corpulent*. *Ben Jonson's Discoveries.*

Excess of nourishment is hurtful; for it maketh the child *corpulent*, and growing in breadth rather than in height. *Bacon.*

CO'RPUSCLE, kŏr'pŭs-sl.[351 405] *n. s.*

corpusculum, Lat.] A small body; a particle of matter, an atom; a little fragment.

It will add much to our satisfaction, if those *corpuscles* can be discovered with microscopes. *Newton's Opticks.*

Who knows what are the figures of the little *corpuscles* that compose and distinguish different bodies? *Watts's Logick.*

CORPU'SCULAR, kôr-pŭs'kŭ-lâr. }
CORPUSCULA'RIAN, kôr-pŭs-kŭ-lâ'rê-ân. } *adj.* [from *corpusculum*, Lat.] Relating to bodies; comprising bodies. It is the distinguishing epithet of that philosophy, which attempts the rational solution of all physical appearances by the action of one body upon another.

As to natural philosophy, I do not expect to see any principles proposed, more comprehensive and intelligible than the *corpuscularian* or mechanical. *Boyle.*

This may be said, that the modern *corpuscularians* talk, in most things, more intelligibly than the peripateticks. *Bentley.*

The mechanical or *corpuscular* philosophy, though peradventure the eldest, as well as the best in the world, had lain dead for many ages in contempt and oblivion. *Bentley.*

CO'RRACLE, kôr'râ-kl. See CORRICLE.

To CORRA'DE, kôr-râde'.[168] *v. a.* [*corrado*, Lat.] To rub off; to wear away by frequent rubbing; to scrape together.

CORRADIA'TION, kôr-râ-dê-â'shŭn. *n. s.* [*con* and *radius*, Lat.] A conjunction of rays in one point.

The impression of colour worketh not but by a cone of direct beams, or right lines, whereof the basis is in the object, and the vertical point in the eye; so as there is a *corradiation*, and conjunction of beams. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To CORRE'CT, kôr-rêkt'. *v. a.* [*corrigo*, *correctum*, Lat.]

1. To punish; to chastise; to discipline.

Sad accidents, and a state of affliction, is a school of virtue; it *corrects* levity, and interrupts the confidence of sinning. *Taylor.*

After he has once been *corrected* for a lye, you must be sure never after to pardon it in him. *Locke.*

Children being to be restrained by the parents only in vicious things, a look or nod only ought to *correct* them when they do amiss. *Locke.*

2. To amend; to take away faults in writings, life, or things.

This is a defect in the first make of some men's minds, which can scarce ever be *corrected* afterwards, either by learning or age. *Burnet.*

Correcting Nature, from what actually she is in individuals, to what she ought to be, and what she was created. *Dryden.*

I writ, because it amused me; I *corrected*, because it was as pleasant to me to *correct* as to write. *Pope's Preface.*

The mind may cool, and be at leisure to attend to its domestic concern: to consider what habit wants to be *corrected*, and what inclination to be subdued. *Rogers.*

3. To obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another, or by any method of preparation.

O happy mixture! wherein things contrary do so qualify and *correct* the one the danger of the other's excess, that neither boldness can make us presume, as long as we are kept under with the sense of our own wretchedness; nor, while we trust in the mercy of God through Christ Jesus, fear be able to tyrannize over us. *Hooker.*

As, in habitual gout or stone,
The only thing that can be done,
Is to *correct* your drink and diet,
And keep the inward foe in quiet. *Prior.*

In cases of acidity, water is the proper drink: its quality of relaxing may be *corrected* by boiling it with some animal substances; as ivory or hartshorn. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. To remark faults.

CORRE'CT, kôr-rêkt'. *adj.* [*correctus*, Lat.] Revised or finished with exactness; free from faults.

What verse can do, he has perform'd in this,
Which he presumes the most *correct* of his. *Dryden.*

Always use the most *correct* editions: various readings will be only troublesome where the sense is complete. *Felton.*

CORRE'CTION, kôr-rêk'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *correct*.]

1. Punishment; discipline; chastisement; penalty.

Wilt thou, pupil like,
Take thy *correction* mildly, kiss the rod? *Shaksp.*

An offensive wife,
That hath enrag'd him on to offer strokes,
As he is striking, holds his infant up,
And hangs resolv'd *correction* in the arm
That was uprear'd to execution. *Shakspeare.*

We are all but children here under the great master of the family; and he is pleased, by hopes and fears, by mercies and *corrections*, to instruct us in virtue. *Watts.*

One fault was too great lenity to her servants, to whom she gave good counsel, but too gentle *correction*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Alteration to a better state; the act of taking away faults; amendment.

Another poet, in another age, may take the same liberty with my writings; if, at least, they live long enough to deserve *correction*. *Dryden.*

3. That which is substituted in the place of any thing wrong.

Corrections or improvements should be adjoined, by way of note or commentary, in their proper places. *Watts.*

4. Reprehension; animadversion.

They proceed with judgment and ingenuity, establishing their assertions not only with great solidity, but submitting them also unto the *correction* of future discovery. *Brown.*

5. Abatement of noxious qualities, by the addition of something contrary.

To make ambitious, wholesome, do not take
A dram of country's dulness; do not add
Corrections, but as chymists purge the bad. *Donne.*

CORRE'CTIONER, kôr-rêk'shŭn-ûr. *n. s.* [from *correction*.] One that has been in the house of correction; a jail-bird. This seems to be the meaning in *Shakspeare*.

I will have you soundly swinged for this, you blue-bottle rogue! you filthy famished *correctioner!* *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

CORRE'CTIVE, kôr-rêk'tîv.[167] *adj.* [from *correct*.] Having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities.

Mulberries are pectoral, *corrective* of bilious alkali. *Arbuthnot.*

CORRE'CTIVE, kôr-rêk'tîv. *n. s.*

1. That which has the power of altering or obviating any thing amiss.

The hair, wool, feathers, and scales, which all animals of prey do swallow, are a seasonable and necessary *corrective*, to prevent their greediness from filling themselves with too succulent a food. *Ray.*

Humanly speaking, and according to the method of the world, and the little *correctives* supplied by art and discipline, it seldom fails but an ill principle has its course, and nature makes good its blow. *South's Sermons.*

2. Limitation; restriction.

There seems to be such an instance in the regiment which the human soul exerciseth in relation to the body, that, with certain *correctives* and exceptions may give some kind of explication or adumbration thereof. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CORRE'CTLY, kôr-rêkt'lê. *adv.* [from *correct*.] Accurately; exactly; without faults.

There are ladies, without knowing what tenses and participles, adverbs and prepositions are, speak as properly and as *correctly* as most gentlemen who have been bred up in the ordinary methods of grammar schools. *Locke on Education.*

Such lays as neither ebb nor flow,
Correctly cold, and regularly low. *Pope.*

CORRE'CTNESS, kôr-rêkt'nês. *n. s.* [from *correct*.] Accuracy; exactness; freedom from faults.

Too much labour often takes away the spirit, by adding to the polishing; so that there remains nothing but a dull *correctness*, a piece without any considerable faults, but with few beauties. *Dryden.*

The softness of the flesh, the delicacy of the shape, air, and posture, and the *correctness* of design, in this statue, are inexpressible. *Addison on Italy.*

Late, very late, *correctness* grew our care,
When the tir'd nation breath'd from civil war. *Pope.*

Those pieces have never before been printed from the true copies, or with any tolerable degree of *correctness*. *Swift.*

CORRE'CTOR, kôr-rêk'tŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *correct*.]

1. He that amends, or alters, by punishment or animadversion.

How many does zeal urge rather to do justice on some sins, than to forbear all sin! How many rather to be *correctors* than practisers of religion. *Spratt's Sermons.*

With all his faults, he sets up to be an universal reformer and *corrector* of abuses, and a remover of grievances. *Swift.*

2. He that revises any thing to free it from faults; as the *corrector* of the press, that amends the errours committed in printing.

I remember a person, who, by his style and literature, seems to have been the *corrector* of a hedge press in Little-Britain, proceeding gradually to an author. *Swift.*

3. In medicine.

Such an ingredient in a composition, as guards against or abates the force of another; as the lixivial salts prevent the grievous vellications of resinous purges, by dividing their particles, and preventing their adhesion to the intestinal membranes; and as spices and carminative seeds assist the operation of some catharticks, by dissipating wind. In making a medicine, such a thing is called a *corrector*, which destroys or diminishes a quality that could not otherwise be dispensed with; thus turpentines are *correctors* of quicksilver, by destroying its fluxility, and making it capable of mixture. *Quincy.*

To CO'RRELATE, kôr-rê-lâte'. *v. n.* [from *con* and *relatus*, Lat.] To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son.

CO'RRELATE, kôr'ê-lâte. *n. s.* One that stands in the opposite relation.

It is one thing for a father to cease to be a father, by casting off his son; and another for him to cease to be so, by the death of his son: in this the relation is at an end for want of a *correlate*. *South.*

CORRE'LATIVE, kôr-rêl'â-tîv. *adj.* [*con* and *relativus*, Lat.] Having a reciprocal relation, so that the existence of one in a particular state depends upon the existence of another.

Father and son, husband and wife, and such other *correlative* terms, seem nearly to belong one to another. *South.*

Giving is a relative action, and so requires a

correlative to answer it: giving on one part, transfers no property, unless there be an accepting on the other. *South.*

CORRE'LATIVENESS, kŏr-rĕl'ă-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *correlative.*] The state of being correlative.

CORRE'PTION, kŏr-rĕp'shŭn. *n. s.* [*correptio, correptum*, Lat.] Objurgation; chiding; reprehension; reproof.

If we must be talking of other people's faults, let it not be to defame, but to amend them, by converting our detraction into admonition and fraternal *correption.* *Government of the Tongue.*

To CORRESPO'ND, kŏr-rĕ-spŏnd'. *v. n.* [*con* and *respondeo*, Lat.]

1. To suit; to answer; to be proportionate; to be adequate to; to be adapted to; to fit.

The days, if one be compared with another successively throughout the year, are found not to be equal, and will not justly *correspond* with any artificial or mechanical equal measures of time. *Holder on Time.*

Words being but empty sounds, any farther than they are signs of our ideas, we cannot but assent to them, as they *correspond* to those ideas we have, but no farther than that. *Locke.*

2. To keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.

CORRESPO'NDENCE, kŏr-rĕ-spŏn'dĕnse. }
CORRESPO'NDENCY, kŏr-rĕ-spŏn'dĕn-sĕ. } *n. s.* [from *correspond.*]

1. Relation; reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another.

Between the law of their heavenly operations, and the actions of men in this our state of mortality, such *correspondence* there is as maketh it expedient to know in some sort the one, for the other's more perfect direction. *Hooker.*

Whatever we fancy, things keep their course; and their habitudes, *correspondencies*, and relations keep the same to one another. *Locke.*

2. Intercourse; reciprocal intelligence.

I had discovered those unlawful *correspondencies* they had used, and engagements they had made to embroil my kingdoms. *King Charles.*

Sure the villains hold a *correspondence*
With the enemy, and thus they would betray us. *Denham.*

It happens very oddly, that the pope and I should have the same thought much about the same time; my enemies will be apt to say, that we hold a *correspondence* together, and act by concert in this matter. *Addison.*

3. Friendship; interchange of offices or civilities.

Let such military persons be assured, and well reputed of, rather than factious and popular; holding also good *correspondence* with the other great men in the state. *Bacon.*

CORRESPO'NDENT, kŏr-rĕ-spŏn'dĕnt. *adj.* [from *correspond.*] Suitable; adapted; agreeable; answerable.

What good or evil is there under the sun, what action *correspondent* or repugnant unto the law which God hath imposed upon his creatures, but in or upon it God doth work, according to the law which himself hath eternally purposed to keep. *Hooker.*

And as five zones th' etherial regions bind,
Five *correspondent* are to earth assign'd. *Dryden.*

CORRESPO'NDENT, kŏr-rĕ-spŏn'dĕnt. *n. s.* One with whom intelligence or commerce is kept up by mutual messages or letters.

He was pleased to command me to send to him, and receive from him all his letters from and to all his *correspondents* at home and abroad. *Denham.*

CORRESPO'NSIVE, kŏr-rĕ-spŏn'sĭv. *adj.* [from *correspond.*] Answerable; adapted to any thing.

Priam's six gates i' th' city, with massy staples,
And *corresponsive* and fulfilling bolts,
Sperre up the sons of Troy. *Shakspeare.*

CO'RRIDOR, kŏr-rĕ-dōre'. *n. s.* [Fr.]

1. [In fortification.] The covert way lying round the whole compass of the fortifications of a place.

2. [In architecture.] A gallery or long isle round about a building, leading to several chambers at a distance from each other. *Harris.*

There is something very noble in the amphitheatre, though the high wall and *corridors* that went round it are almost entirely ruined. *Addison.*

CO'RRIGIBLE, kŏr'rĕ-jĕ-bl. *adj.* [from *corrigo*, Lat.]

1. That which may be altered or amended.

2. He who is a proper object of punishment; punishable.

He was taken up very short, and adjudged *corrigible* for such presumptuous language. *Howel.*

3. Corrective; having the power to correct. Not proper, nor used.

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are gardeners; so that, if we will either have it steril with idleness, or manured with industry, the power and *corrigible* authority of this lies in our will. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

CORRI'VAL, kŏr-rī'văl. *n. s.* [*con* and *rival.*] Rival; competitor.

They had governours commonly out of the two families of the Geraldines and Butlers, both adversaries and *corrivals* one against the other. *Spenser.*

He, that doth redeem her thence, might wear
Without *corrival* all her dignities. *Shak. H. IV.*

CORRI'VALRY, kŏr-rī'văl-rĕ. *n. s.* [from *corrival.*] Competition; opposition.

CORRO'BORANT, kŏr-rŏb'ŏ-rănt. *adj.* [from *corroborate.*] Having the power to give strength.

There be divers sorts of bracelets fit to comfort the spirits; and they be of three intentions, refrigerant, *corroborant*, and aperient. *Bacon.*

To CORRO'BORATE, kŏr-rŏb'ŏ-rāte. *v. a.* [*con* and *roboro*, Lat.]

1. To confirm; to establish.

Machiavel well noteth, though in an ill-favoured instance, there is no trusting to the force of nature, nor to the bravery of words, except it be *corroborate* by custom. *Bacon.*

2. To strengthen; to make strong.

To fortify imagination there be three ways; the authority whence the belief is derived, means to quicken and *corroborate* the imagination, and means to repeat it and refresh it. *Bacon*

It was said that the prince himself had, by the sight of foreign courts, and observations on the different natures of people, and rules of government, much excited and awaked his spirits, and *corroborated* his judgment. *Wotton.*

As any limb well and duly exercised grows stronger, the nerves of the body are *corroborated* thereby. *Watts.*

CORROBORA'TION, kŏr-rŏb-ŏ-rā'shŭn. *n s.* [from *corroborate.*] The act of strengthening or confirming; confirmation by some additional security; addition of strength.

The lady herself procured a bull, for the better *corroboration* of the marriage. *Bacon.*

CORRO'BORATIVE, kŏr-rŏb'ŏ-rā-tĭv. *adj.* [from *corroborate.*] Having the power of increasing strength.

In the cure of an ulcer, with a moist intemperies, as the heart is weakened by too much humidity, you are to mix *corroboratives* of an astringent faculty; and the ulcer also requireth to be dried. *Wiseman.*

To CORRO'DE, kŏr-rōde'. *v. a.* [*corrodo*, Lat.] To eat away by degrees, as a menstruum; to prey upon; to consume; to wear away gradually.

Statesmen purge vice with vice, and may *corrode*
The bad with bad, a spider with a toad;
For so ill thralls not them, but they tame ill,
And make her do much good against her will. *Donne.*

We know that aqua-fortis *corroding* copper, which is it that gives the colour to verdigrease, is wont to reduce it to a green-blue solution. *Boyle.*

The nature of mankind, left to itself, would soon have fallen into dissolution, without the incessant and *corroding* invasions of so long a time. *Hale.*

Hannibal the Pyreneans past,
And steepy Alps, the mounds that nature cast;
And with *corroding* juices, as he went,
A passage through the living rock he rent. *Dryden.*

Fishes, which neither chew their meat, nor grind it in their stomachs, do, by a dissolvent liquor there provided, *corrode* and reduce it into a chylus. *Ray.*

The blood turning acrimonious, *corrodes* the vessels, producing almost all the diseases of the inflammatory kind. *Arbuthnot.*

Should jealousy its venom once diffuse,
Corroding every thought, and blasting all
Love's paradise. *Thomson's Spring.*

CORRO'DENT, kŏr-rō'dĕnt. *adj.* [from *corrode.*] Having the power of corroding or wasting any thing away.

CORRODIBI'LITY, kŏr-rō-dĕ-bĭl'ĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* [from *corrodible.*] The quality of being corrosible; possibility to be consumed by a menstruum.

CORRO'DIBLE, kŏr-rō'dĕ-bl. *adj.* [from *corrode.*] Possible to be consumed or corroded.

Metals, although *corrodible* by waters, yet will not suffer a liquation from the powerfullest heat communicable unto that element. *Brown.*

CO'RRODY, kŏr'rō-dĕ. *n. s.* [from *corrodo*, Lat.] A defalcation from an allowance or salary, for some other than the original purpose.

Besides these floating burgesses of the ocean, there are certain flying citizens of the air, which prescribe for a *corrody* therein. *Carew.*

In those days even noble persons, and other meaner men, ordered *corrodies* and pensions to their chaplains and servants out of churches. *Ayliffe.*

CORRO'SIBLE, kŏr-rō'sĕ-bl. *adj.* [from *corrode.*] Possible to be consumed by a menstruum. This ought to be *corrodible.*

CORRO'SIBLENESS, kŏr-rō'sĕ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *corrosible.*] Susceptibility of corrosion: rather *corrodibility.* *Dict.*

CORRO'SION, kŏr-rō'zhŭn. *n. s.* [*corrodo*, Lat.] The power of eating or wearing away by degrees.

Corrosion is a particular species of dissolution of bodies, either by an acid or a saline menstruum. It is almost wholly designed for the resolution of bodies most strongly compacted, as bones and metals; so that the menstruums here employed have a considerable moment or force. These liquors, whether acid or urinous, are nothing but salts dissolved in a little phlegm; therefore these being solid, and consequently containing a considerable quantity of matter, do both attract one another more, and are also more attracted by the particles of the body to be dissolved: so when the more solid bodies are put into saline menstruums, the attraction is stronger than in other solutions; and the motion, which is always proportional to the attraction,

is more violent: so that we may easily conceive, when the motion is in such a manner increased, it should drive the salts into the pores of the bodies, and open and loosen their cohesion, though ever so firm. *Quincy.*

A kind of poison worketh either by *corrosion*, or by a secret malignity and enmity to nature. *Bacon.*

That *corrosion* and dissolution of bodies, even the most solid and durable, which is vulgarly ascribed to the air, is caused merely by the action of water upon them; the air being so far from injuring and preying upon the bodies it environs, that it contributes to their security and preservation. *Woodward.*

CORRO'SIVE, kŏr-rō'sĭv.[428] *adj.* [from *corrodo*, Lat. It was anciently pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, now indifferently.]

1. Having the power of consuming or wearing away.

Gold, after it has been divided by *corrosive* liquors into invisible parts, yet may presently be precipitated, so as to appear again in its own form. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

The sacred sons of vengeance, on whose course *Corrosive* famine waits, and kills the year. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. Having the quality to fret or vex.

If the maintenance of ceremonies be a *corrosive* to such as oppugn them, undoubtedly to such as maintain them it can be no great pleasure, when they behold that which they reverence is oppugned. *Hooker.*

CORRO'SIVE, kŏr-rō'sĭv.[140] *n. s.*

1. That which has the quality of wasting any thing away, as the flesh of an ulcer.

He meant his *corrosives* to apply,
And with strict diet tame his stubborn malady. *Fairy Queen.*

2. That which has the power of fretting, or of giving pain.

Such speeches savour not of God in him that useth them, and unto virtuously disposed minds they are grievous *corrosives*. *Hooker.*

Away! though parting be a fretful *corrosive*,
It is applied to a deathful wound. *Shaksp.*

Care is no cure, but rather *corrosive*,
For things that are not to be remedied. *Shaksp.*

CORRO'SIVELY, kŏr-rō'sĭv-lē. *adv.* [from *corrosive*.]

1. Like a corrosive.

At first it tasted somewhat *corrosively*. *Boyle.*

2. With the power of corrosion.

CORRO'SIVENESS, kŏr-rō'sĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *corrosive*.] The quality of corroding or eating away; acrimony.

We do infuse, to what he meant for meat, *Corrosiveness*, or intense cold or heat. *Donne.*

Saltpetre betrays upon the tongue no heat nor *corrosiveness* at all, but coldness, mixt with a somewhat languid relish retaining to bitterness. *Boyle.*

CO'RRUGANT, kŏr'rŭ-gănt.[503] *adj.* [from *corrugate*.] Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

To CO'RRUGATE, kŏr'rŭ-gāte.[91] *v. a.* [*corrugo*, Lat.] To wrinkle or purse up, as the skin is drawn into wrinkles by cold, or any other cause. *Quincy.*

The cramp cometh of contraction of sinews: it cometh either by cold or dryness; for cold and dryness do both of them contract and *corrugate*. *Bacon.*

CORRUGA'TION, kŏr-rŭ-gā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *corrugate*.] Contraction into wrinkles.

The pain of the solid parts is the *corrugation* or violent agitation of fibres, when the spirits are irritated by sharp humours. *Floyer on the Humours.*

To CORRU'PT, kŏr-rŭpt'. *v. a.* [*corrumpo*, *corruptus*, Lat.]

1. To turn from a sound to a putrescent state; to infect.

2. To deprave; to destroy integrity; to vitiate; to bribe.

I fear lest by any means, as the serpent beguiled Eve through his subtilty, so your minds should be *corrupted* from the simplicity that is in Christ. 2 *Corinthians*, xi. 3.

Evil communications *corrupt* good manners. 1 *Corinthians*, xv. 33.

All that have miscarried
By underhand, *corrupted*, foul injustice. *Shaksp.*

I have heard it said, the fittest time to *corrupt* a man's wife, is when she's fallen out with her husband. *Shakspeare.*

But stay, I smell a man of middle earth;
With trial fire touch me his finger-end;
If he be chaste, the flame will back descend,
And turn him to no pain; but if he start,
It is the flesh of a *corrupted* heart. *Shaksp.*

Language being the conduit whereby men convey their knowledge, he that makes an ill use of it, though he does not *corrupt* the fountains of knowledge, which are in things, yet he stops the pipes. *Locke.*

Hear the black trumpet thro' the world proclaim,
That not to be *corrupted* is the shame. *Pope.*

3. To spoil; to do mischief.

To CORRU'PT, kŏr-rŭpt'. *v. n.* To become putrid; to grow rotten; to putrefy; to lose purity.

The aptness or propension of air or water to *corrupt* or putrefy, no doubt, is to be found before it break forth into manifest effects of diseases, blasting, or the like. *Bacon.*

CORRU'PT, kŏr-rŭpt'. *adj.* [from *To corrupt*.]

1. Spoiled; tainted; vitiated in its qualities

Coarse hoary moulded bread the soldiers thrust upon the points of their spears, railing against Ferdinand, who with such *corrupt* and pestilent bread would feed them. *Knolles.*

2. Unsound; putrid.

As superfluous flesh did rot,
Amendment ready still at hand did wait,
To pluck it out, with pincers fiery hot,
That soon in him was left no *corrupt* jot. *Spenser.*

3. Vitious; tainted with wickedness; without integrity.

Let no *corrupt* communication procced out of your mouth, but that which is good to the use of edifying. *Ephesians*, iv. 29.

Corrupt, *corrupt*, and tainted in desire. *Shaksp.*

These kind of knaves I know, which in this plainness
Harbour more craft, and more *corrupter* ends;
Than twenty silky ducking observants. *Shaksp.*

Some, who have been *corrupt* in their morals, have yet been infinitely solicitous to have their children piously brought up. *South's Sermons.*

CORRU'PTER, kŏr-rŭp'tŭr. *n. s.* [from *corrupt*.] He that taints or vitiates; he that lessens purity or integrity.

Away, away, *corrupters* of my faith! *Shaksp.*

From the vanity of the Greeks the *corrupters* of all truth, who without all ground of certainty vaunt their antiquity, came the errour first of all. *Raleigh.*

Those great *corrupters* of Christianity, and indeed of natural religion, the Jesuits. *Addison.*

CORRUPTIBI'LITY, kŏr-rŭp-tē'bĭl-ē-tē. *n. s.* [from *corruptible*.] Possibility to be corrupted.

CORRU'PTIBLE, kŏr-rŭp'tē-bl. *adj.* [from *corrupt*.]

1. Susceptible of destruction by natural decay, or without violence.

Our *corruptible* bodies could never live the life they shall live, were it not that they are joined with his body which is incorruptible, and that his is in ours as a cause of immortality. *Hooker.*

It is a devouring corruption of the essential mixture, which, consisting chiefly of an oily moisture, is *corruptible* through dissipation. *Harvey.*

The several parts of which the world consists being in their nature *corruptible*, it is more than probable, that, in an infinite duration, this frame of things would long since have been dissolved. *Tillotson.*

2. Susceptible of external depravation; possible to be tainted or vitiated.

CORRU'PTIBLENESS, kŏr-rŭp'tē-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *corruptible*.] Susceptibility of corruption.

CORRU'PTIBLY, kŏr-rŭp'tē-blē. *adv.* [from *corruptible*.] In such a manner as to be corrupted, or vitiated.

It is too late; the life of all his blood
Is touch'd *corruptibly*. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

CORRU'PTION, kŏr-rŭp'shŭn. *n. s.* [*corruptio*, Lat.]

1. The principle by which bodies tend to the separation of their parts.

2. Wickedness; perversion of principles: loss of integrity.

Precepts of morality, besides the natural *corruption* of our tempers, which makes us averse to them, are so abstracted from ideas of sense, that they seldom get an opportunity for descriptions and images. *Addison on the Georgicks.*

Amidst *corruption*, luxury, and rage,
Still leave some ancient virtues to our age. *Pope.*

3. Putrescence.

The wise contriver on his end intent,
Careful this fatal errour to prevent,
And keep the waters from *corruption* free,
Mix'd them with salt, and season'd all the sea. *Blackmore.*

4. Matter or *pus* in a sore.

5. The tendency to a worse state.

After my death I wish no other herald,
No other speaker of my living actions,
To keep mine honour from *corruption*,
But such an honest chronicler as Griffith. *Shaksp.*

6. Cause, or means, of depravation.

The region hath by conquest and *corruption* of other languages, received new and differing names. *Raleigh's Hist.*

All those four kinds of *corruption* are very common in their language; for which reasons the Greek tongue is become much altered. *Brerewood.*

7. [In law.] An infection growing to a man attainted of felony, or treason, and to his issue; for as he loseth all to the prince, or other lord of the fee, so his issue cannot be heir to him, or to any other ancestor, of whom they might have claimed by him; and if he were noble, or a gentleman, he and his children are made ignoble and ungentle, in respect of the father. *Cowell.*

CORRU'PTIVE, kŏr-rŭp'tĭv. *adj.* [from *corrupt*.] Having the quality of tainting or vitiating.

Carrying a settled habitude into the *corruptive* originals. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

It should be endued with an acid ferment, or some *corruptive* quality, for so speedy a dissolution of the meat and preparation of the chyle. *Ray.*

CORRU'PTLESS, kŏr-rŭpt'lĕs. *adj.* [from *corrupt*.] Insusceptible of corruption; undecaying.

All around
The borders with *corruptless* myrrh are crown'd. *Dryden*

CORRU'PTLY, kŏr-rŭpt'lė. *adv.* [from *corrupt.*]

1. With corruption; with taint; with vice; without integrity.

O that estates, degrees, and offices,
Were not deriv'd *corruptly!* that clear honour
Were purchas'd by the merit of the wearer. *Shak.*

We have dealt very *corruptly* against thee, and have not kept thy commandments. *Nehemiah*, i. 7.

2. Vitiously; improperly; contrary to purity.

We have *corruptly* contracted most names, both of men and places. *Camden's Remains.*

CORRU'PTNESS, kŏr-rŭpt'nės. *n. s.* [from *corrupt.*] The quality of corruption; putrescence; vice.

CO'RSAIR, kŏr'sâre.[168] *n. s.* [Fr.] A pirate; one who professes to scour the sea, and seize merchants.

CORSE, kŏrse. *n. s.* [*corps*, Fr.]

1. A body. Not in use.

For he was strong, and of so mighty *corse*,
As ever wielded spear in warlike hand. *Spenser.*

2. A dead body; a carcase; a poetical word.

That from her body full of filthy sin,
He reft her hateful head, without remorse;
A stream of coal-black blood forth gushed from her *corse.* *Spenser.*

Set down the *corse;* or, by saint Paul,
I'll make a *corse* of him that disobeys. *Shaksp.*

What may this mean?
That thou, dead *corse*, again in complete steel
Revisit'st thus the glimpses of the moon,
Making night hideous? *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

Here lay him down, my friends,
Full in my sight, that I may view at leisure
The bloody *corse*, and count those glorious wounds. *Addison.*

CO'RSELET, kŏrs'lĕt. *n. s.* [*corselet*, Fr.] A light armour for the forepart of the body.

Some shirts of maile, some coats of plate put on,
Some don'd a cuirace, some a *corslet* bright. *Fairf.*

They lash, they foin, they pass, they strive to bore
Their *corslets*, and their thinnest parts explore. *Dryden.*

But heroes, who o'ercome or die,
Have their hearts hung extremely high;
The strings of which, in battle's heat,
Against their very *corselets* beat. *Prior.*

CO'RTICAL, kŏr'tė-kăl. *adj.* [*cortex*, bark, Lat.] Barky; belonging to the outer part; belonging to the rind; outward.

Their last extremities form a little gland (all these little glands together make the *cortical* part of the brain), terminating in two little vessels. *Cheyne.*

CO'RTICATĔD, kŏr'tė-kā-tĕd. *adj.* [from *corticatus*, Lat.] Resembling the bark of a tree.

This animal is a kind of lizard, a quadruped *corticated* and depilous; that is, without wool, fur, or hair. *Brown.*

CO'RTICOSE, kŏr-tė-kōse'. *adj.* [from *corticosus*, Lat.] Full of bark. *Dict.*

CORVE'TTO, kŏr-vĕt'tō. *n. s.* The curvet.

You must draw the horse in his career with his manage, and turn, during the *corvetto* and leaping. *Peacham on Drawing.*

CORU'SCANT, kō-rŭs'kănt. *adj.* [*coruscо*, Lat.] Glittering by flashes; flashing.

CORUSCA'TION, kŏr-ŭs-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*coruscatio*, Lat.] Flash; quick vibration of light.

We see that lightnings, and *coruscations*, which are near at hand, yield no sound. *Bacon.*

We may learn that sulphureous steams abound in the bowels of the earth, and ferment with minerals, and sometimes take fire with a sudden *coruscation* and explosion. *Newton's Opticks.*

How heat and moisture mingle in a mass,
Or belch in thunder, or in lightning blaze;
Why nimble *coruscations* strike the eye,
And bold tornados bluster in the sky. *Garth.*

CORY'MBIATED, kō-rĭm'bė-ā-tĕd. *adj.* [*corymbus*, Lat.] Garnished with branches of berries. *Dict.*

CORYMBI'FEROUS, kŏr-ĭm-bĭf'ĕr-ŭs. *adj.* [from *corymbus* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing fruit or berries in bunches.

Corymbiferous plants are distinguished into such as have a radiate flower, as the sun-flower; and such as have a naked flower, as the hemp-agrimony, and mugwort: to which are added those a-kin hereunto, such as scabius, teasel, thistle, and the like. *Quincy.*

CORY'MBUS, kō-rĭm'bŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.]

Amongst the ancient botanists, it was used to express the bunches or clusters of berries of ivy: amongst modern botanists, it is used for a compounded discous flower, whose seeds are not papous, or do not fly away in down; such are the flowers of daisies, and common marygold. *Quincy.*

COSCI'NOMANCY, kŏz-sė'nō-măn-sė. *n. s.* [from κοσκίνον, a sieve, and μαντεία, divination.] The art of divination by means of a sieve. A very ancient practice, mentioned by Theocritus, and still used in some parts of England, to find out persons unknown. *Chambers.*

COSE'CANT, kō-sė'kănt. *n. s.* [In geometry.] The secant of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

CO'SHERING, kŭsh'ĕring. *n. s.* [Irish.]

Cosherings were visitations and progresses made by the lord and his followers among his tenants; wherein he did eat them (as the English proverb is) out of house and home. *Davies.*

CO'SIER, kō-zhė'ŭr *n. s.* [from *couser*, old Fr. to sew.] A botcher. *Hanmer.*

Do you make an alehouse of my lady's house, that ye squeak out your *cosier* catches, without any mitigation or remorse of voice? *Shaksp.*

CO'SINE, kō'sine. *n. s.* [In geometry.] The right side of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

COSME'TICK, kŏz-mĕt'ĭk. *adj.* [κοσμητικὸς.] Having the power of improving beauty; beautifying.

No better *cosmeticks* than a severe temperance and purity, modesty and humility, a gracious temper and calmness of spirit; no true beauty without the signatures of these graces in the very countenance. *Ray on the Creation.*

First, rob'd in white, the nymph intent adores,
With head uncover'd, the *cosmetick* pow'rs. *Pope.*

CO'SMICAL, kŏz'mė-kăl. *adj.* [κόσμος.]

1. Relating to the world.

2. Rising or setting with the sun; not acronycal.

The *cosmical* ascension of a star we term that, when it ariseth together with the sun, or in the same degree of the ecliptick wherein the sun abideth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CO'SMICALLY, kŏz'mė-kăl-ė. *adv.* [from *cosmical.*] With the sun; not acronycally.

From the rising of this star, not *cosmically*, that is, with the sun, but heliacally, that is, its emersion from the rays of the sun, the ancients computed their canicular days. *Brown.*

COSMO'GONY, kŏz-mŏg'gō-nė.[518] *n. s.* [κόσμος and γονη.] The rise or birth of the world; the creation.

COSMO'GRAPHER, kŏz-mŏg'grā-fŭr.[518] *n. s.* [κόσμος and γράφω.] One who writes a description of the world; distinct from geographer, who describes the situation of particular countries.

The ancient *cosmographers* do place the division of the east and western hemisphere, that is, the first term of longitude, in the Canary or Fortunate Islands, conceiving these parts the extremest habitations westward. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

COSMOGRA'PHICAL, kŏz-mō-grăf'ė-kăl.[509] *adj.* [from *cosmography*] Relating to the general description of the world.

COSMOGRA'PHICALLY, kŏz-mō-grăf'ė-kăl-ė. *adv.* [from *cosmographical.*] In a manner relating to the science by which the structure of the world is discovered and described.

The terrella, or spherical magnet, *cosmographically* set out with circles of the globe. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

COSMO'GRAPHY, kŏz-mŏg'grā-fė.[518] *n. s.* [κόσμος and γράφω.] The science of the general system or affections of the world; distinct from geography, which delivers the situation and boundaries of particular countries.

Here it might see the world without travel; it being a lesser scheme of the creation, nature contracted, a little *cosmography* or map of the universe. *South.*

COSMOPO'LITAN, kŏz-mō-pŏl'ė-tăn.
COSMO'POLITE, kŏz-mŏp'ō-lite.[166] } *n. s.* [κόσμος and πολίτης.] A citizen of the world; one who is at home in every place.

CO'SSET, kŏs'sĭt. *n. s.* A lamb brought up without the dam.

If thou wilt bewail my woeful teen,
I shall thee give yond' *cosset* for thy pain. *Spenser.*

COST, kŏst. *n. s.* [*kost*, Dut. As this word is found in the remotest Teutonick dialects, even in the Islandick, it is not probably derived to us from the Latin *consto;* though it is not unlikely that the French *couster* comes from the Latin.]

1. The price of any thing.

2. Sumptuousness; luxury.

The city woman bears
The *cost* of princes on unworthy shoulders. *Shaksp.*

Let foreign princes vainly boast
The rude effects of pride and *cost*
Of vaster fabrics, to which they
Contribute nothing but the pay. *Waller.*

3. Charge; expense.

While he found his daughter maintained without his *cost*, he was content to be deaf to any noise of infamy. *Sidney.*

I shall never hold that man my friend,
Whose tongue shall ask me for one penny *cost*,
To ransom home revolted Mortimer. *Shaksp.*

Have we eaten at all of the king's *cost?* or hath he given us any gift? 2 *Sam.* xix. 42.

And wilt thou, O cruel boast!
Put poor nature to such *cost?*
O! 'twill undo our common mother,
To be at charge of such another. *Crashaw.*

It is strange to see any ecclesiastical pile, not by ecclesiastical *cost* and influence, rising above ground; especially in an age in which men's

mouths are open against the church, but their hands shut towards it. *South's Sermons.*

He whose tale is best, and pleases most,
Should win his supper at our common *cost*. *Dryd.*

Fourteen thousand pounds are paid by Wood for the purchase of his patent: what were his other visible *costs*, I know not; what his latent, is variously conjectured. *Swift.*

4. Loss; fine; detriment.

What they had fondly wished, proved afterwards to their *costs* over true. *Knolles's Hist.*

To Cost, kôst. *v. n.* pret. *cost;* particip. *cost.* [*couster*, Fr.] To be bought for; to be had at a price.

The dagger and poison are always in readiness; but to bring the action to extremity, and then recover all, will require the art of a writer, and *cost* him many a pang. *Dryden.*

Co'stal, kôs'tâl. *adj.* [*costa*, Lat. a rib.] Belonging to the ribs.

Hereby are excluded all cetaceous and cartilaginous fishes; many pectinal, whose ribs are rectilineal; and many *costal*, which have their ribs embowed. *Brown.*

Co'stard, kôs'târd. *n. s.* [from *coster*, a head.]

1. A head.

Take him over the *costard* with the belt of thy sword. *Shakspeare.*

2. An apple round and bulky like the head.

Many country vicars are driven to shifts; and if our greedy patrons hold us to such conditions, they will make us turn *costard* mongers, grasiers, or sell ale. *Burton on Melancholy.*

CO'STIVE, kôs'tîv.[157] *adj.* [*constipatus*, Lat. *constipé*, Fr.]

1. Bound in the body; having the excretions obstructed.

When the passage of the gall becomes obstructed, the body grows *costive*, and the excrements of the belly white. *Brown.*

While faster than his *costive* brain indites,
Philo's quick hand in flowing letters writes;
His case appears to me like honest Teague's,
When he was run away with by his legs. *Prior.*

2. Close; unpermeable.

Clay in dry seasons is *costive*, hardening with the sun and wind, till unlocked by industry, so as to admit of the air and heavenly influences. *Mortimer.*

Co'stiveness, kôs'tîv-nês. *n. s.* [from *costive*.] The state of the body in which excretion is obstructed.

Costiveness disperses malign putrid fumes out of the guts and mesentery into all parts of the body, occasioning head-aches, fevers, loss of appetite, and disturbance of concoction. *Harvey.*

Costiveness has ill effects, and is hard to be dealt with by physick; purging medicines rather increasing than removing the evil. *Locke.*

Co'stliness, kôst'lê-nês. *n. s.* [from *costly*.] Sumptuousness; expensiveness.

Though not with curious *costliness*, yet with cleanly sufficiency, it entertained me. *Sidney.*

Nor have the frugaller sons of fortune any reason to object the *costliness;* since they frequently pay dearer for less advantageous pleasures. *Glanville.*

Co'stly, kôst'lê. *adj.* [from *cost*.] Sumptuous; expensive; of a high price.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not exprest in fancy; rich, not gaudy;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man. *Shaksp.*

Leave for a while thy *costly* country-seat;
And, to be great indeed, forget
The nauseous pleasures of the great. *Dryden.*

The chapel of St. Laurence will be perhaps the most *costly* piece of work on the earth, when completed. *Addison.*

He is here speaking of Paradise, which he represents as a most charming and delightful place; abounding with things not only useful and convenient, but even the most rare and valuable, the most *costly* and desirable. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

Co'stmary, kôst'mâ-rê. *n. s.* [*costus*, Lat.] An herb.

Co'strel, kôs'trêl. *n. s.* [supposed to be derived from *coster*.] A bottle. *Skin.*

Cot, kôt. }
Cote, kôte. } At the end of the names of places, come generally
Coat, kôte. } from the Saxon cot, a cottage. *Gibson.*

COT, kôt. *n. s.* [cot, Sax. *cwt*, Welsh.] A small house; a cottage; a hut; a mean habitation.

What that usage meant,
Which in her *cot* she daily practised. *Fairy Queen.*

Besides, his *cot*, his flock, and bounds of feed,
Are now on sale; and at our sheep *cot* now,
By reason of his absence, there is nothing
That you will feed on. *Shakspeare.*

Hezekiah made himself stalls for all manner of beasts, and *cots* for flocks. 2 *Chron.* xxxii. 28.

A stately temple shoots within the skies;
The crotchets of their *cot* in columns rise;
The pavement, polish'd marble they behold;
The gates with sculpture grac'd, the spires and tiles of gold. *Dryden.*

As Jove vouchsaf'd on Ida's top, 'tis said,
At poor Philemon's *cot* to take a bed. *Fenton.*

Cot, kôt. *n. s.* An abridgment of *cotquean.*

Cota'ngent, kô-tân'jênt. *n. s.* [In geometry.] The tangent of an arch which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

To Cote, kôte. *v. a.* This word, which I have found only in Chapman, seems to signify the same as *To leave behind*, *To overpass.*

Words her worth had prov'd with deeds,
Had more ground been allow'd the race, and *coted* far his steeds. *Chapman's Iliad.*

Cote'mporary, kô·têm'pô-râ-rê. *adj.* [*con* and *tempus*, Lat.] Living at the same time; coetaneous; contemporary.

What would not, to a rational man, *cotemporary* with the first voucher, have appeared probable, is now used as certain, because several have since, from him, said it one after another. *Locke.*

Co'tland, kôt'lând. *n. s.* [*cot* and *land*.] Land appendant to a cottage.

Co'tquean, kôt'kwêne. *n. s.* [probably from *coquin*, Fr.] A man who busies himself with women's affairs.

Look to the bak'd meats, good Angelica;
Spare not for cost.——
——Go, go, you *cotquean*, go;
Get you to bed. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*

A stateswoman is as ridiculous a creature as a *cotquean:* each of the sexes should keep within its bounds. *Addison.*

You have given us a lively picture of husbands hen-peck'd; but you have never touched upon one of the quite different character, and who goes by the name of *cotquean*. *Addison.*

Co'ttage, kôt'tâge.[90] *n. s.* [from *cot*.] A hut; a mean habitation; a cot; a little house.

The sea coast shall be dwellings and *cottages* for shepherds, and folds for flocks. *Zeph.* ii. 6.

They were right glad to take some corner of a poor *cottage*, and there to serve God upon their knees. *Hooker.*

The self-same sun that shines upon his court,
Hides not his visage from our cottage, but
Looks on both alike. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

Let the women of noble birth and great fortunes nurse their children, look to the affairs of the house, visit poor *cottages*, and relieve their necessities. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

It is difficult for a peasant, bred up in the obscurities of a *cottage*, to fancy in his mind the splendors of a court. *South.*

Beneath our humble *cottage* let us haste,
And here, unenvied, rural dainties taste. *Pope.*

Co'ttager, kôt'tâ-jûr. *n. s.* [from *cottage*.]

1. One who lives in a hut or cottage.

Let us from our farms
Call forth our *cottagers* to arms. *Swift.*

The most ignorant Irish *cottager* will not sell his cow for a groat. *Swift's Address to Parliament.*

2. A cottager, in law, is one that lives on the common, without paying rent, and without any land of his own.

The husbandmen and plowmen be but as their work-folks and labourers; or else mere *cottagers*, which are but housed beggars. *Bacon.*

The yeomenry, or middle people, of a condition between gentlemen and *cottagers*. *Bacon.*

Co'ttier, kôt'yêr.[113] *n. s.* [from *cot*.] One who inhabits a cot. *Dict.*

CO'TTON, kôt'tn.[170] *n. s.* [named, according to *Skinner*, from the down that adheres to the *mala cotonea*, or *quince*, called by the Italians *cotogni;* whence *cottone*, Ital. *cotton*, Fr.]

1. The down of the cotton-tree.

The pin ought to be as thick as a rowling-pin, and covered with *cotton*, that its hardness may not be offensive. *Wiseman.*

2. Cloth made of cotton.

Co'tton, kôt'tn. *n. s.* A plant.

The species are, 1. Shrubby *cotton*. 2. The most excellent American *cotton*, with a greenish seed. 3. Annual shrubby *cotton*, of the island of Providence. 4. The tree *cotton*. 5. Tree *cotton*, with a yellow flower. The first sort is cultivated plentifully in Candia, Lemnos, Cyprus, Malta, Sicily, and at Naples; as also between Jerusalem and Damascus, from whence the *cotton* is brought annually into these northern parts of Europe. The *cotton* is the wool which incloses or wraps up the seeds, and is contained in a kind of brown husk, or seed-vessel, growing upon this shrub. It is from this sort that the vast quantities of *cotton* are taken, which furnish our parts of the world. The second and third sorts are annual: these are cultivated in the West Indies in great plenty. But the fourth and fifth sorts grow in Egypt: these abide many years, and often arrive to be trees of great magnitude. *Miller.*

To Co'tton, kôt'tn. *v. n.*

1. To rise with a knap.

2. To cement; to unite with; a cant word.

A quarrel will end in one of you being turned off, in which case it will not be easy to *cotton* with another. *Swift.*

To COUCH, kôûtsh.[313] *v. n.* [*coucher*, Fr.]

1. To lie down on a place of repose.

If I court more women, you'll *couch* with more men. *Shaksp.*

Doth not the gentleman
Deserve as full, as fortunate a bed,
As ever Beatrice shall *couch* upon? *Shaksp.*

When love's fair goddess
Couch'd with her husband in his golden bed. *Dryd.*

2. To lie down on the knees, as a beast to rest.

Trees bent their heads to hear him sing his wrongs,
Fierce tygers *couch'd* around, and loll'd their fawning tongues. *Dryden's Virgil.*

These, when death
Comes like a rushing lion, *couch* like spaniels,
With lolling tongues, and tremble at the paw. *Dryd.*

3. To lie down in secret, or in ambush.

We'll *couch* i' th' castle-ditch, till we see the light of our fairies. *Shakspeare.*

The earl of Angus *couched* in a furrow, and was passed over for dead, until a horse was brought for his escape. *Hayward.*

4. To lie in a bed, or stratum.

Blessed of the Lord be his land, for the dew, and for the deep that *coucheth* beneath. *Deut.*

5. To stoop or bend down; to lower in fear, in pain, in respect.

These *couchings*, and these lowly courtesies,
Might stir the blood of ordinary men. *Shakspeare.*

Issachar is a strong ass *couching* down between two burdens. *Genesis*, xlix. 14.

To COUCH, kǒǔtsh. *v. a.*

1. To repose; to lay on a place of repose.

Where unbruis'd youth, with unstuff'd brain,
Doth *couch* his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign. *Shakspeare.*

2. To lay down any thing in a bed, or stratum.

If the weather be warm, we immediately *couch* malt about a foot thick; but if a hotter season require it, we spread it on the floor much thinner *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

The sea and the land make one globe; and the waters *couch* themselves, as close as may be, to the centre of this globe, in a spherical convexity. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. To bed; to hide in another body.

It is at this day in use at Gaza, to *couch* potsherds, or vessels of earth, in their walls, to gather the wind from the top, and to pass it down in spouts into rooms. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

4. To involve; to include; to comprise.

But who will call those noble, who deface,
By meaner acts, the glories of their race;
Whose only title to their father's fame
Is *couch'd* in the dead letters of their name? *Dryd.*

That great argument for a future state, which St. Paul hath *couched* in the words I have read to you. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

5. To include secretly; to hide: with *under.*

The foundation of all parables, is some analogy or similitude between the topical or allusive part of the parable, and the thing *couched under* it, and intended by it. *South.*

There is all this, and more, that lies naturally *couched under* this allegory. *L'Estrange.*

The true notion of the institution being lost, the tradition of the deluge, which was *couched under* it, was thereupon at length suspended and lost. *Woodward.*

6. To lay close to another.

And over all with brazen scales was arm'd,
Like plated coat of steel, so *couched* near,
That nought might pierce. *Spenser.*

7. To fix the spear in the rest, in the posture of attack.

The knight 'gan fairly *couch* his steady spear,
And fiercely ran at him with rigorous might. *Spenser.*

Before each van
Prick forth the aery knights, and *couch* their spears,
Till thickest legions close. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The former way'd in air
His flaming sword; Æneas *couched* his spear. *Dryden's Æneid.*

8. To depress the condensed crystalline humour or film that overspreads the pupil of the eye. This is improperly called *couching the eye*, for *couching the cataract:* with equal impropriety they sometimes speak of *couching the patient.*

Some artist, whose nice hand
Couches the cataracts, and clears his sight,
And all at once a flood of glorious light
Comes rushing on his eyes. *Dennis.*

Whether the cataract be wasted by being separated from its vessels, I have never known positively, by dissecting one that had been *couched.* *Sharp.*

COUCH, kǒǔtsh. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A seat of repose, on which it is common to lie down dressed.

So Satan fell; and straight a fiery globe
Of angels on full sail of wing flew nigh,
Who on their plumy vans receiv'd him soft
From his uneasy station, and upbore,
As on a floating *couch*, through the blithe air. *Milton's Par. Regained.*

To loll on *couches* rich with citron steds,
And lay their guilty limbs in Tyrian beds. *Dryden's Virgil's Georgics.*

O ye immortal pow'rs, that guard the just,
Watch round his *couch*, and soften his repose! *Addison's Cato.*

2. A bed; a place of repose.

Let not the royal bed of Denmark be
A *couch* for luxury and damned incest. *Shaksp.*

Dire was the tossing, deep the groans! despair
Tended the sick, busiest from *couch* to *couch.* *Milt.*

This gentle knight, inspir'd by jolly May,
Forsook his *early couch* at early day. *Dryd. Fables.*

3. A layer, or stratum.

This heap is called by maltsters a *couch*, or bed, of raw malt. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CO'UCHANT, kǒǔtsh'ânt. *adj.* [*couchant*, Fr.] Lying down; squatting.

If a lion were the coat of Judah, yet were it not probably a lion rampant, but rather *couchant* or dormant. *Brown.*

As a tiger, who by chance hath spy'd,
In some purlieu, two gentle fawns at play,
Straight couches close; then rising, changes oft
His *couchant* watch. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

CO'UCHEE, kǒǒ'shèè. *n. s.* [Fr.] Bedtime; the time of visiting late at night.

None of her sylvan subjects made their court;
Levees and *couchees* pass'd without resort. *Dryden.*

CO'UCHER, kǒǔtsh'ûr. *n. s.* [from *couch.*] He that couches or depresses cataracts.

CO'UCHFELLOW, kǒǔtsh'fèl-lō. *n. s.* [*couch* and *fellow.*] Bedfellow; companion.

I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, and your *couchfellow*, Nim; or else you had looked through the grate like a geminy of baboons. *Shaksp.*

CO'UCHGRASS, kǒǔtsh'grâs. *n. s.* A weed.

The *couchgrass*, for the first year, insensibly robs most plants in sandy grounds apt to graze. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

COVE, kōve. *n. s.*

1. A small creek or bay.
2. A shelter; a cover.

COVENANT, kův'ė-nânt.[165] [503] *n. s.* [*covenant*, Fr. *conventum*, Lat.]

1. A contract; a stipulation.

He makes a *covenant* never to destroy
The earth again by flood; nor let the sea
Surpass his bounds. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The English make the ocean their abode,
Whose ready sails with ev'ry wind can fly,
And make a *cov'nant* with th' inconstant sky. *Waller.*

Some men live as if they had made a *covenant* with hell: let divines, fathers, friends, say what they will, they stop their ears against them. *L'Estrange.*

2. An agreement on certain terms; a compact.

A *covenant* is a mutual compact, as we now consider it, betwixt God and man; consisting of mercies, on God's part, made over to man; and of conditions, on man's part, required by God. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

3. A writing containing the terms of agreement.

I shall but lend my diamond till your return; let there be *covenants* drawn between us. *Shaksp.*

To CO'VENANT, kův'ė-nânt. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To bargain; to stipulate.

His lord used commonly so to *covenant* with him, which if at any time the tenant disliked, he might freely depart at his pleasure. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

It had been *covenanted* between him and the king of England that neither of them should treat of peace or truce with the French king. *Hayward on Edward VI.*

By words men come to know one another's minds; by these they *covenant* and confederate. *South.*

Jupiter *covenanted* with him, that it should be hot or cold, wet or dry, calm or windy, as the tenant should direct. *L'Estrange.*

2. To agree with another on certain terms: with *for* before either the price or the thing purchased.

They *covenanted* with him *for* thirty pieces of silver. *Matthew.*

Pointing to a heap of sand,
For ev'ry grain, to live a year demand;
But, ah! unmindful of th' effect of time,
Forgot to *covenant for* youth and prime. *Garth's Ovid.*

COVENANTE'E, kův'ė-nân-tèè'. *n. s.* [from *covenant.*] A party to a covenant; a stipulator; a bargainer.

Both of them were respective rites of their admission into the several covenants, and the *covenantees* become thereby entitled to the respective privileges. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COVENA'NTER, kův'ė-nân-tůr. *n. s.* [from *covenant.*] One who takes a covenant. A word introduced in the civil wars.

The *covenanters* shall have no more assurance of mutual assistance each from other, after the taking of the covenant, than they had before. *Oxford Reasons against the Covenant.*

COVENOUS, kův'ėn-ůs. *adj.* [from *covin.*] Fraudulent; collusive; trickish.

I wish some means devised for the restraint of these inordinate and *covenous* leases of lands, holden in chief, for hundreds or thousands of years. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

To COVER, kův'ůr.[165] *v. a.* [*couvrir*, Fr.]

1. To overspread any thing with something else.

The pastures are cloathed with flocks, the valleys also are *covered* over with corn. *Psalms* lxv. 13.

Sea *cover'd* sea,
Sea without shore. *Milton.*

The flaming mount appear'd
In Dothan *cover'd* with a camp of fire. *Milton.*

Go to thy fellows, bid them *cover* the table, serve in the meat, and we will come in to dinner. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

2. To conceal under something laid over.

Nor he their outward only with the skins
Of beasts, but inward nakedness, much more
Opprobrious, with his robe of righteousness
Arraying, *cover'd* from his father's sight. *Milton.*

Cover me, ye pines!
Ye cedars with innumerable boughs
Hide me, that I may never see them more. *Milt.*

In life's cool vale let my low scene be laid,
Cover me, gods, with Tempe's thickest shade. *Cowley.*

Or lead me to some solitary place,
And *cover* my retreat from human race. *Dryden's Virgil.*

3. To hide by superficial appearances.
4. To overwhelm; to bury.

Raillery and wit serve only to *cover* nonsense with shame, when reason has first proved it to be mere nonsense. *Watts.*

5. To conceal from notice or punishment.

Charity shall *cover* the multitude of sins. 1 *Peter*, iv.

Thou may'st repent,
And one bad act with many deeds well done
May'st *cover*. *Milton.*

6. To shelter; to protect.

His calm and blameless life
Does with substantial blessedness abound,
And the soft wings of peace *cover* him round.
Cowley.

7. To incubate; to brood on.

Natural historians observe, that only the male birds have voices; that their songs begin a little before breeding time, and end a little after; that, whilst the hen is *covering* her eggs, the male generally takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough within her hearing, and by that means amuses and diverts her with his songs during the whole time of her sitting. *Addison's Spectator.*

8. To copulate with a female.

9. To wear the hat, or garment of the head, as a mark of superiority or independence.

That king had conferred the honour of grandee upon him, which was of no other advantage or signification to him, than to be *covered* in the presence of that king. *Dryden.*

Co'VER, kův'ůr.[98] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing that is laid over another.

The secundine is but a general *cover*, not shaped according to the parts; the skin is shaped according to the parts. *Bacon.*

The fountains could be strengthened no other way than by making a strong *cover*, or arch over them. *Burnet's Theory.*

Orestes' bulky rage,
Unsatisfied with margins closely writ,
Foams o'er the *covers*, and not finish'd yet.
Dryden's Juvenal.

With your hand, or any other *cover*, you stop the vessel so as wholly to exclude the air. *Ray.*

2. A concealment; a screen; a veil; a superficial appearance, under which something is hidden.

The truth and reason of things may be artificially and effectually insinuated, under the *cover* either of a real fact or of a supposed one. *L'Estr.*

As the spleen has great inconveniencies, so the pretence of it is a handsome *cover* for imperfections. *Collier on the Spleen.*

3. Shelter; defence from weather.

In the mean time, by being compelled to lodge in the fields, which grew now to be very cold, whilst his army was under *cover*, they might be forced to retire. *Clarendon.*

Cover-shame, kův'ůr-shame. *n. s.* [*cover* and *shame*.] Some appearance used to conceal infamy.

Does he put on holy garments for a *cover-shame* of lewdness? *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

Co'vering, kův'ůr-ing. *n. s.* [from *cover*.] Dress; vesture; any thing spread over another.

The women took and spread a *covering* over the well's mouth. 2 *Sam.* xvii. 19.

Bring some *covering* for this naked soul,
Whom I'll intreat to lead me. *Shak. King Lear.*

Through her flesh methinks is seen
The brighter soul that dwells within;
Our eyes the subtle *covering* pass,
And see the lily through its glass. *Cowley.*

Then from the floor he rais'd a royal bed,
With *cov'rings* of Sidonian purple spread. *Dryden.*

Sometimes Providence casts things so, that truth and interest lie the same way; and when it is wrapt up in this *covering*, men can be content to follow it. *South.*

Co'verlet, kův'ůr-lêt.[99] *n. s.* [*couvrelict*, Fr.] The outermost of the bedclothes; that under which all the rest are concealed.

Lay her in lilies and in violets,
And silken curtains over her display,
And odour'd sheets, and arras *coverlets*. *Spenser.*

This done, the host produc'd the genial bed,
Which with no costly *coverlet* they spread. *Dryd.*

I was, for want of a house and bed, forced to lie on the ground, wrapt up in my *coverlet*. *Swift.*

Co'vert, kův'ůrt.[98] *n. s.* [from *cover; couvert*, Fr.]

1. A shelter; a defence.

Let mine outcasts dwell with thee, Moab; be thou a *covert* to them from the face of the spoiler. *Isaiah*, xvi. 4.

There shall be a tabernacle for a shadow in the day-time from the heat, and for a place of refuge, and for a *covert* from storm and rain. *Isaiah*, iv. 6.

They are by sudden alarm, or watch-word, to be called out to their military motions, under sky or *covert*, according to the season, as was the Roman wont. *Milton on Education.*

It was the hour of night, when thus the Son
Commun'd in silent walk, then laid him down
Under the hospitable *covert* nigh
Of trees thick interwoven. *Milton.*

Now have a care your carnations catch not too much wet, therefore retire them to *covert*. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

2. A thicket, or hiding place.

Tow'rds him I made; but he was 'ware of me,
And stole into the *covert* of the wood. *Shaksp.*

I shall be your faithful guide,
Through this gloomy *covert* wide. *Milton.*

Thence to the *coverts*, and the conscious groves,
The scenes of his past triumphs and his loves.
Denham.

Deep into some thick *covert* would I run,
Impenetrable to the stars or sun. *Dryden.*

The deer is lodg'd; I've track'd her to her *covert:*
Be sure ye mind the word: and when I give it,
Rush in at once, and seize upon your prey.
Addison's Cato.

Co'vert, kův'ůrt. *adj.* [*couvert*, Fr.]

1. Sheltered; not open; not exposed.

You are, of either side the green, to plant a *covert* alley, upon carpenter's work, about twelve foot in height, by which you may go in shade into the garden. *Bacon.*

The fox is a beast also very prejudicial to the husbandman, especially in places that are nearer forest-woods and *covert* places. *Mortimer.*

Together let us beat this ample field,
Try what the open, what the *covert* yield. *Pope.*

2. Secret; hidden; private; insidious.

And let us presently go sit in council,
How *covert* matters may be best disclos'd,
And open perils surest answered. *Shaksp.*

By what best way,
Whether of open war, or *covert* guile,
We now debate. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Co'vert, kův'ůrt. *adj.* [*couvert*, Fr.] The state of a woman sheltered by marriage under her husband; as *covert* baron, feme *covert*.

Instead of her being under *covert* baron, to be under *covert* feme myself! to have my body disabled, and my head fortified! *Dryd. Spanish Friar.*

Covert-way, kův'ůrt-wå'. *n. s.* [from *covert* and *way*.]

It is, in fortification, a space of ground level with the field, on the edge of the ditch, three or four fathom broad, ranging quite round the half moons, or other works toward the country. One of the greatest difficulties in a siege is to make a lodgment on the *covert-way*, because usually the besieged pallisade it along the middle, and undermine it on all sides. It is sometimes called the corridor, and sometimes the counterscarp, because it is on the edge of the scarp. *Harris.*

Co'vertly, kův'ůrt-lê. *adv.* [from *covert*.] Secretly; closely; in private; with privacy.

Yet still Aragnol (so his foe was hight)
Lay lurking, *covertly* him to surprise. *Spenser.*

How can'st thou cross this marriage?——
—Not honestly, my lord; but so *covertly*, that no dishonesty shall appear in me. *Shaksp.*

Amongst the poets, Persius *covertly* strikes at Nero; some of whose verses he recites with scorn and indignation. *Dryden.*

Co'vertness, kův'ůrt-nês. *n. s.* [from *covert*.] Secrecy; privacy. *Dict.*

Co'verture, kův'ůr-tůre. *n. s.* [from *covert*.]

1. Shelter; defence; not exposure.

It may be it is rather the shade, or other *coverture*, that they take liking in, than the virtue of the herb. *Bacon's Natural History.*

He saw their shame, that sought
Vain *covertures*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The winds being so fierce, and so severe, as not to suffer any thing to thrive beyond the height of a shrub, in those islands, unless protected by walls, or other like *coverture*. *Woodward.*

2. [In law.] The estate and condition of a married woman, who, by the laws of our realm, is in *potestate viri*, and therefore disabled to contract with any, to the prejudice of herself or her husband, without his allowance or confirmation. *Cowell.*

The infancy of king Edward VI. and the *coverture* of queen Mary, did, in fact, disable them to accomplish the conquest of Ireland. *Davies.*

To CO'VET, kův'êt.[99] *v. a.* [*convoiter*, French.]

1. To desire inordinately; to desire beyond due bounds.

If it be a sin to *covet* honour,
I am the most offending man alive. *Shaksp.*

I am yet
Unknown to woman; never was forsworn;
Scarcely have *coveted* what was mine own;
At no time broke my faith. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

O father! can it be, that souls sublime
Return to visit our terrestrial clime?
And that the gen'rous mind, releas'd by death,
Can *covet* lazy limbs and mortal breath?
Dryden's Æneid.

2. To desire earnestly.

All things *coveting* as much as may be to be like unto God in being ever; that which cannot hereunto attain personally, doth seek to continue itself another way, by offspring and propagation. *Hooker.*

But *covet* earnestly the best gifts. 1 *Cor.* xii. 31.

To Co'vet, kův'êt. *v. n.* To have a strong desire.

The love of money is the root of all evil, which while some *coveted after*, they have erred from the faith. 1 *Tim.* vi.

Co'vetable, kův'êt-å-bl. *adj.* [from *covet*.] To be wished for; to be coveted. *Dict.*

Co'vetise, kův'ê-tize. *n. s.* [*convoitise*, Fr.] Avarice; covetousness of money. Not in use.

Most wretched wight, whom nothing might suffice,
Whose greedy lust did lack in greatest store;
Whose need had end, but no end *covetise*. *Fairy Q.*

Co'vetous, kův'ê-tůs. *adj.* [*convoiteux*, Fr.]

1. Inordinately desirous: eager.

While cumber'd with my dropping cloaths I lay,
The cruel nation, *covetous* of prey,
Stain'd with my blood th' unhospitable coast.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. Inordinately eager of money; avaricious.

An heart they have exercised with *covetous* practices. *2 Peter*, ii. 14.

What he cannot help in his nature, you must not account a vice in him: you must in no ways say he is *covetous*. *Shaksp.*

Let never so much probability hang on one side of a *covetous* man's reasoning, and money on the other, it is easy to foresee which will outweigh. *Locke.*

3. Desirous; eager: in a good sense.

Sheba was never
More *covetous* of wisdom and fair virtue,
Than this fair soul shall be. *Shaksp. Henry* VIII.

He that is envious or angry at a virtue that is not his own, at the perfection or excellency of his neighbour, is not *covetous* of the virtue, but of its reward and reputation, and then his intentions are polluted. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Co'VETOUSLY, kŭv'vĕ-tŭs-lĕ. *adv.* [from *covetous*.] Avariciously; eagerly.

If he care not for't, he will supply us easily; if he *covetously* reserve it, how shall's get it? *Shaksp.*

Co'VETOUSNESS, kŭv'vĕ-tŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *covetous*.]

1. Avarice; inordinate desire of money; eagerness of gain.

He that takes pains to serve the ends of *covetousness*, or ministers to another's lust, or keeps a shop of impurities or intemperance, is idle in the worst sense. *Taylor.*

Covetousness debaseth a man's spirit, and sinks it into the earth. *Tillotson.*

2. Eagerness; desire: in a neutral sense.

When workmen strive to do better than well,
They do confound their skill in *coretousness*.
Shaksp. King John.

Co'VEY, kŭv'vĕ.[165] *n. s.* [*couvée*, Fr.]

1. A hatch; an old bird with her young ones.

2. A number of birds together.

A flight of wasps and *covey* of partridges went to a farmer, and begged a sup of him to quench their thirst. *L'Estrange.*

A *covey* of partridges springing in our front, put our infantry in disorder. *Addison's Freeholder.*

There would be no walking in a shady wood, without springing a *covey* of toasts. *Addison.*

COUGH, kŏf.[321] *n. s.* [*kuch*, Dut.] A convulsion of the lungs, vellicated by some sharp serosity.

In consumptions of the lungs, when nature cannot expel the *cough*, men fall into fluxes of the belly, and then they die. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

For his dear sake long restless nights you bore,
While rattling *coughs* his heaving vessels tore.
Smith.

To COUGH, kŏf. *v. n.* [*kuchen*, Dut.] To have the lungs convulsed; to make a noise in endeavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs.

Thou didst drink
The stale of horses, and the gilded puddle
Which beasts would *cough* at. *Shaksp.*

Thou hast quarrelled with a man for *coughing* in the street, because he hath wakened thy dog that hath lain asleep in the sun. *Shaksp.*

The first problem enquireth why a man doth *cough*, but not an ox or cow; whereas the contrary is often observed. *Brown.*

If any humour be discharged upon the lungs, they have a faculty of casting it up by *coughing*. *Ray.*

I *cough* like Horace, and tho' lean, am short.
Pope's Epistles.

To COUGH, kŏf.[391] *v. a.* To eject by a cough; to expectorate.

If the matter be to be discharged by expectoration, it must first pass into the substance of the lungs; then into the aspera arteria, or weasand; and from thence be *coughed* up, and spit out by the mouth. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Co'UGHER, kŏf'fŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *cough*.] One who coughs. *Dict.*

Co'VIN, Co'VINE, kŭv'ĭn. *n. s.* A deceitful agreement between two or more, to the hurt of another. *Cowell.*

Co'VING, kŏ'vĭng. *n. s.* [from *cove*.] A term in building, used of houses that project over the ground-plot, and the turned projecture arched with timber, lathed and plastered. *Harris.*

COULD, kŭd.[320] [the imperfect preterite of *can*. See CAN.] Was able to; had power to.

And if I have done well, and as is fitting the story, it is that which I desired; but if slenderly and meanly, it is that which I *could* attain unto. *2 Mac.* xv. 38.

What if he did not all the ill he *could*?
Am I oblig'd hy that t' assist his rapines,
And to maintain his murders? *Dryden's Span. F.*

Co'ULTER, kōle'tŭr.[318] *n. s.* [*culter*, Lat.] The sharp iron of the plough, which cuts the earth perpendicular to the share.

The Israelites went down to sharpen every man his share, and his *coulter*, and his ax, and his mattock. *1 Samuel*, xiii. 20.

Literature is the grind-stone to sharpen the *coulters*, to whet their natural faculties. *Hammond.*

The plough for stiff clay is long and broad; and the *coulter* long, and very little bending; with a very large wing. *Mortimer.*

CO'UNCIL, kŏŭn'sĭl.[313] *n. s.* [*concilium*, Lat.]

1. An assembly of persons met together in consultation.

The chief priests, and all the *council*, sought false witness. *Matthew*, xxvi. 59.

The Stygian *council* thus dissolv'd; and forth
In order came the grand infernal peers. *Milton.*

In histories composed by politicians, they are for drawing up a perpetual scheme of causes and events, and preserving a constant correspondence between the camp and the *council* table. *Addison.*

2. Act of publick deliberation.

The scepter'd heralds call
To *council* in the city gates: anon
Grey-headed men and grave, with warriors mix'd,
Assemble, and harangues are heard. *Milton.*

3. An assembly of divines to deliberate upon religion.

Some borrow all their religion from the fathers of the Christian church, or from their synods or *councils*. *Watts.*

4. Persons called together to be consulted on any occasion, or to give advice.

They being thus assembled, are more properly a *council* to the king, the great *council* of the kingdom, to advise his majesty in those things of weight and difficulty, which concern both the king and people, than a court. *Bacon.*

5. The body of privy counsellors.

Without the knowledge
Either of king or *council*, you made hold
To carry into Flanders the great seal. *Shaksp.*

COUNCIL-BOARD, kŏŭn'sĭl-bōrd. *n. s.* [*council* and *board*.] Council-table; table where matters of state are deliberated.

He hath commanded,
To-morrow morning to the *council-board*
He be convened. *Shaksp. Henry* VIII.

When ship-money was transacted at the *council-board*, they looked upon it as a work of that power they were obliged to trust. *Clarendon.*

And Pallas, if she broke the laws,
Must yield her foe the stronger cause;
A shame to one so much ador'd
For wisdom at Jove's *council-board*. *Swift.*

CO'UNSEL, kŏŭn'sĕl.[99] *n. s.* [*consilium*, Lat.]

1. Advice; direction.

There is as much difference between the *council* that a friend giveth, and that a man giveth himself, as there is between the *counsel* of a friend and of a flatterer. *Bacon.*

The best *counsel* he could give him was, to go to his parliament. *Clarendon.*

Bereave me not,
Whereon I live, thy gentle looks, thy aid,
Thy *council*, in this uttermost distress. *Milton.*

2. Consultation; interchange of opinions.

I hold as little *counsel* with weak fear
As you, or any Scot that lives. *Shak. Henry* IV.

3. Deliberation; examination of consequences.

They all confess, therefore, in the working of that first cause, that *counsel* is used, reason followed, and a way observed. *Hooker.*

4. Prudence; art; machination.

O how comely is the wisdom of old men, and understanding and *counsel* to men of honour. *Ecclus.* xxv. 5.

There is no wisdom, nor understanding, nor *counsel*, against the lord. *Prov.* xxi. 30.

5. Secrecy; the secrets entrusted in consulting.

The players cannot keep *counsel*; they'll tell all. *Shaksp.*

6. Scheme; purpose; design. Not in use.

The *counsel* of the Lord standeth for ever, the thoughts of his heart to all generations. *Psalms.*

O God, from whom all holy desires, all good *counsels*, and all just works do proceed. *Com. Pray.*

7. Those that plead a cause; the counsellors. This seems only an abbreviature usual in conversation.

Your hand, a covenant; we will have these things set down by lawful *counsel*. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

For the advocates and *counsel* that plead, patience and gravity of learning is an essential part of justice; and an overspeaking judge is no well-tuned cymbal. *Bacon.*

What says my *counsel* learned in the law? *Pope.*

To Co'UNSEL, kŏŭn'sĕl.[99] *v. a.* [*consilior*, Lat.]

1. To give advice or counsel to any person.

But say, Lucetta, now we are alone,
Would'st thou then *counsel* me to fall in love?
Shaksp.

Truth shall nurse her;
Holy and heav'nly thoughts still *counsel* her. *Shak.*

There is danger of being unfaithfully *counselled*, and more for the good of them that *counsel* than for him that is *counselled*. *Bacon.*

Ill fortune never crushed that man whom good fortune deceived not; I therefore have *counselled* my friends never to trust to her fairer side, though she seemed to make peace with them. *Ben Jonson.*

He supports my poverty with his wealth, and I *counsel* and instruct him with my learning and experience. *Taylor.*

2. To advise any thing.

The less had been our shame,
The less his *counsell'd* crime which brands the Grecian name. *Dryden's Fables.*

Co'UNSELLABLE, kŏŭn'sĕl-ā-bl. *adj.* [from *counsel*.] Willing to receive and follow the advice or opinions of others.

Very few men of so great parts were more *counsellable* than he; so that he would seldom be in danger of great errours, if he would communicate his own thoughts to disquisition. *Clarendon.*

Co'UNSELLOR, kŏŭn'sĕl-lŭr. *n. s.* [from *counsel*. This should rather be written *counseller*.]

1. One that gives advice.

His mother was his *counsellor* to do wickedly. 2 *Chron.* xxii. 3.

She would be a *counsellor* of good things, and a comfort in cares. *Wisdom*, viii. 9.

Death of thy soul! Those linen cheeks of thine
Are *counsellors* to fear. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

2. Confidant; bosom friend.

In such green palaces the first kings reign'd,
Slept in their shades, and angels entertain'd;
With such old *counsellors* they did advise,
And by frequenting sacred groves grew wise. *Waller.*

3. One whose province is to deliberate and advise upon publick affairs.

You are a *counsellor*,
And by that virtue no man dare accuse you. *Shaksp. Henry* VIII.

Of *counsellors* there are two sorts; the first, *consiliarii nati*, as I may term them; such are the prince of Wales, and others of the king's sons; but the ordinary sort of *counsellors* are such as the king, out of a due consideration of their worth and abilities, and withal of their fidelity to his person and to his crown, calleth to be of council with him, in his ordinary government. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

4. One that is consulted in a case of law; lawyer.

A *counsellor* bred up in the knowledge of the municipal and statute laws, may honestly inform a just prince how far his prerogative extends. *Dryden.*

Co'UNSELLORSHIP, kŏŭn'sĕl-lŭr-ship. *n. s.* [from *counsellor*.] The office or post of a privy counsellor.

Of the great offices and officers of the kingdom, the most part are such as cannot well be severed from the *counsellorship*. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

To COUNT, kŏŭnt. *v. a.* [*compter*, Fr. *computare*, Lat.]

1. To number; to tell.

Here thro' this grate I can *count* every one,
And view the Frenchmen. *Shaksp. Henry* VI.

The vicious *count* their years; virtuous their acts. *Johnson.*

For the preferments of the world, he that would reckon up all the accidents that they depend upon, may as well undertake to *count* the sands, or to sum up infinity. *South.*

When men in sickness ling'ring lie,
They *count* the tedious hours by months and years. *Dryden.*

Argos now rejoice, for Thebes lies low;
Thy slaughter'd sons now smile, and think they won,
When they can *count* more Theban ghosts than theirs. *Dryden.*

2. To preserve a reckoning.

Some people in America *counted* their years by the coming of certain birds amongst them at their certain seasons, and leaving them at others. *Locke.*

3. To reckon; to place to an account.

He believed in the Lord, and he *counted* it to him for righteousness. *Genesis* xv. 6.

Not barely the ploughman's pains is to be *counted* into the bread we eat; the labour of those who broke the oxen, must all be charged on the account of labour. *Locke.*

4. To esteem; to account; to reckon; to consider as having a certain character, whether good or evil.

When once it comprehendeth any thing above this, as the differences of time, affirmations, negations, and contradictions in speech, we then *count* it to have some use of natural reason. *Hooker.*

Count not thine handmaid for a daughter of Belial. 1 *Sam.*

Nor shall I *count* it heinous to enjoy
The publick marks of honour and reward
Conferr'd upon me. *Milton's Agonistes.*

You would not wish to *count* this man a foe!
In friendship, and in hatred, obstinate. *Philips.*

5. To impute to; to charge to.

All th' impossibilities, which poets
Count to extravagance of loose description,
Shall sooner be. *Row's Ambitious Stepmother.*

To COUNT, kŏŭnt.[313] *v. n.* To found an account or scheme: with *upon*.

I think it a great errour to *count upon* the genius of a nation, as a standing argument in all ages. *Swift.*

COUNT, kŏŭnt. *n. s.* [*compte*, Fr. *computus*, Lat.]

1. Number.

That we up to your palaces may mount,
Of blessed saints for to increase the *count*. *Spen.*

2. Reckoning; number summoned.

By my *count*,
I was your mother much upon these years. *Shaksp.*
Since I saw you last,
There is a change upon you.——
———Well, I know not
What *counts* hard fortune casts upon my face. *Shak.*

COUNT, kŏŭnt. *n. s.* [*comte*, Fr. *comes*, Lat.] A title of foreign nobility, supposed equivalent to an earl.

Co'UNTABLE, kŏŭn'tâ-bl. *adj.* [from *count*.] That which may be numbered.

The evils which you desire to be recounted are very many, and almost *countable* with those which were hidden in the basket of Pandora. *Spenser.*

CO'UNTENANCE, kŏŭn'tê-nânse. *n. s.* [*contenance*, Fr.]

1. The form of the face; the system of the features.

2. Air; look.

A made *countenance* about her mouth, between simpering and smiling; her head, bowed somewhat down, seemed to languish with over-much idleness. *Sidney.*

Well, Suffolk, yet thou shalt not see me blush,
Nor change my *countenance* for this arrest:
A heart unspotted is not easily daunted. *Shaksp.*

So spake our sire, and by his *countenance* seem'd
Entering on studious thoughts abstruse. *Milton.*

To whom, with *count'nance* calm, and soul sedate,
Thus Turnus. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. Calmness of look; composure of face.

She smil'd severe; nor with a troubled look,
Or trembling hand, the funeral present took;
Ev'n kept her *count'nance*, when the lid remov'd
Disclos'd the heart unfortunately lov'd. *Dryden.*

The two maxims of any great man at court are, always to keep his *countenance*, and never to keep his word. *Swift.*

4. Confidence of mien; aspect of assurance: it is commonly used in these phrases, *in countenance*, and *out of countenance*.

The night beginning to persuade some retiring place, the gentlewoman, even *out of countenance* before she began her speech, invited me to lodge that night with her father. *Sidney.*

We will not make your *countenance* to fall by the answer ye shall receive. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Their best friends were *out of countenance*, because they found that the imputations, which their enemies had laid upon them, were well grounded. *Claren.*

Your examples will meet it at every turn, and put it *out of countenance* in every place: even in private corners it will soon lose confidence. *Spratt.*

If the outward profession of religion and virtue were once *in* practice and *countenance* at court, a good treatment of the clergy would be the necessary consequence. *Swift.*

If those preachers would look about, they would find one part of their congregation *out of countenance*, and the other asleep. *Swift.*

It is a kind of ill manners to offer objections to a fine woman, and a man would be *out of countenance* that should gain the superiority in such a contest: a coquette logician may be rallied, but not contradicted. *Addison's Freeholder.*

It puts the learned *in countenance*, and gives them a place among the fashionable part of mankind. *Add.*

5. Kindness or ill-will, as it appears upon the face.

Yet the stout fairy, 'mongst the middest crowd,
Thought all their glory vain in knightly view,
And that great princess too, exceeding proud,
That to strange knight no better *countenance* allow'd. *Spenser.*

6. Patronage; appearance of favour; appearance on any side; support.

The church of Christ, which held that profession which had not the publick allowance and *countenance* of authority, could not use the exercise of the Christian religion but in private. *Hooker.*

His majesty maintained an army here, to give strength and *countenance* to the civil magistrate. *Davies on Ireland.*

Now then we'll use
His *countenance* for the battle; which being done,
Let her who would be rid of him devise
His speedy taking off. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

This is the magistrate's peculiar province, to give *countenance* to piety and virtue, and to rebuke vice and profaneness. *Atterbury.*

7. Superficial appearance; show; resemblance.

The election being done, he made *countenance* of great discontent thereat. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

Oh, you blessed ministers above!
Keep me in patience, and with ripen'd time
Unfold the evil, which is here wrapt up
In *countenance*. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*

Bianca's love
Made me exchange my state with Tranio,
While he did bear my *countenance* in the town. *Shak.*

To Co'UNTENANCE, kŏŭn'tê-nânse. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To support; to patronise; to vindicate.

Neither shalt thou *countenance* a poor man in his cause. *Exodus.*

This conceit, though *countenanced* by learned men, is not made out either by experience or reason. *Brown.*

This national fault, of being so very talkative, looks natural and graceful in one that has grey hairs to *countenance* it. *Addison.*

2. To make a show of.

Each to these ladies love did *countenance*,
And to his mistress each himself strove to advance. *Spenser.*

3. To act suitably to any thing; to keep up any appearance.

Malcolm! Banquo!
As from your graves rise up, and walk like sprites,
To *countenance* this horror. *Shaksp.*

4. To encourage; to appear in defence.

At the first descent on shore he was not immured with a wooden vessel, but he did *countenance* the landing in his long-boat. *Wotton.*

Co'UNTENANCER, kŏŭn'tê-nân-sŭr. *n. s.* [from *countenance*.] One that countenances or supports another.

Co'UNTER, kŏŭn'tŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *count*.]

1. A false piece of money used as a means of reckoning.

Will you with *counter* sum
The vast proportion of his infinite? *Shaksp.*

Though these half-pence are to be received as money in the Exchequer, yet in trade they are no better than *counters*. *Swift.*

2. Money, in contempt.

When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous,
To lock such rascal *counters* from his friends,
Be ready, gods! with all your thunder-bolts
Dash him to pieces. *Shaksp. Julius Cæsar.*

3. The table on which goods are viewed, and money told, in a shop.

A fine gaudy minx, that robs our *counters* every night; and then goes out, and spends it upon our cuckold-makers. *Dryden.*

In half-whipt muslin needles useless lie,
And shuttlecocks across the *counter* fly. *Gay.*

Sometimes you would see him behind his *counters* selling broadcloth, sometimes measuring linen. *Arbuthnot.*

Whether thy *counter* shine with sums untold,
And thy wide-grasping hand grows black with gold. *Swift.*

4. *Counter of a horse*, is that part of a horse's fore-hand that lies between the shoulder and under the neck. *Far. Dict.*

Co'UNTER, kŏŭn'tŭr. *adv.* [*contre*, Fr. *contra*, Lat.]

1. Contrary to; in opposition to: it is commonly used with the verb *run*, perhaps by a metaphor from the old tournaments.

Shall we erect two wills in God's, and make the will of his purpose and intention *run counter* to the will of his approbation? *South.*

The profit of the merchant, and the gain of the kingdom, are so far from being always parallels, that frequently they *run counter* one to the other. *Child.*

He thinks it brave, at his first setting out, to signalize himself in *running counter* to all the rules of virtue. *Locke.*

2. The wrong way; contrarily to the right course.

How cheerfully on the false trail they cry,
Oh, this is *counter*, you false Danish dogs! *Shaksp.*

3. Contrary ways.

A man, whom I cannot deny, may oblige me to use persuasions to another, which, at the same time I am speaking, I may wish may not prevail on him: in this case, it is plain, the will and the desire run *counter*. *Locke.*

4. The face, in opposition to the back. Not in use.

They hit one another with darts, as the other do with their hands, which they never throw *counter*, but at the back of the flyer. *Sandys's Journal.*

5. This word is often found in composition, and may be placed before either nouns or verbs used in a sense of opposition.

That design was no sooner known, but others of an opposite party were appointed to set a *counter*-petition on foot. *Clarendon.*

To Countera'ct, kŏŭn-tŭr-ăkt'. *v. a.* [*counter* and *act*.] To hinder any thing from its effect by contrary agency.

In this case we can find no principle within him strong enough to *counteract* that principle, and to relieve him. *South.*

To Counterba'lance, kŏŭn-tŭr-băl'lănse. 492 *v. a.* [*counter* and *balance*.] To weigh against; to act against with an opposite weight.

There was so much air drawn out of the vessel, that the remaining air was not able to *counterbalance* the mercurial cylinder. *Boyle.*

Few of Adam's children are not born with some bias, which it is the business of education either to take off, or *counterbalance*. *Locke.*

Counterba'lance, kŏŭn'tŭr-băl-lănse. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Opposite weight; equivalent power.

But peaceful kings, o'er martial people set,
Each other's poise and *counterbalance* are. *Dry.*

Money is the *counterbalance* to all other things purchaseable by it, and lying, as it were, in the opposite scale of commerce. *Locke.*

To Counterbu'ff, kŏŭn-tŭr-bŭf'. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *buff*.] To impel in a direction opposite to the former impulse; to strike back.

The giddy ship, betwixt the winds and tides
Forc'd back and forwards, in a circle rides,
Stunn'd with the diff'rent blows; then shoots amain,
Till *counterbuff'd* she stops, and sleeps again. *Dry.*

Counterbu'ff, kŏŭn'tŭr-bŭf. *n. s.* [*counter* and *buff*.] A blow in a contrary direction; a stroke that produces a recoil.

He at the second gave him such a *counterbuff*, that, because Phalantus was not to be driven from the saddle, the saddle with broken girths was driven from the horse. *Sidney.*

Go, captain Stub, lead on, and show
What house you come of, by the blow
You give Sir Quintin, and the cuff
You 'scape o' th' sandbags *counterbuff*. *B. Jonson.*

Co'untercaster, kŏŭn'tŭr-kăs-tŭr. *n. s.* [from *counter*, for a false piece of money, and *caster*.] A word of contempt for an arithmetician; a book-keeper; a caster of accounts; a reckoner.

I, of whom his eyes had seen the proof
At Rhodes, at Cyprus, must be let and calm'd
By debtor and creditor, this *countercaster*. *Shaksp.*

Co'unterchange, kŏŭn'tŭr-tshânje. *n. s.* [*counter* and *change*.] Exchange; reciprocation.

She, like harmless lightning, throws her eye
On him, her brothers, me, her master, hitting
Each object with a joy. The *counterchange*
Is sev'rally in all. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

To Co'unterchange, kŏŭn'tŭr-tshânje. *v. a.* To give and receive.

Countercha'rm, kŏŭn'tŭr-tshârm. *n. s.* [*counter* and *charm*.] That by which a charm is dissolved; that which has the power of destroying the effects of a charm.

Now touch'd by *countercharms* they change again,
And stand majestick, and recall'd to men. *Pope.*

To Countercha'rm, kŏŭn'tŭr-tshârm. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *charm*.] To destroy the effect of an enchantment.

Like a spell it was to keep us invulnerable, and so *countercharm* all our crimes, that they should only be active to please, not hurt us. *Decay of Piety.*

To Counterche'ck, kŏŭn-tŭr-tshĕk'. *v. a.* [*counter* and *check*.] To oppose; to stop with sudden opposition.

Counterche'ck, kŏŭn'tŭr-tshĕk. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Stop; rebuke.

If again I said his beard was not well cut, he would say I lye: this is called the *countercheck* quarrelsome. *Shaksp.*

To Counterdra'w, kŏŭn-tŭr-drâw'. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *draw*.] With painters, to copy a design or painting by means of a fine linen cloth, an oiled paper, or other transparent matter, whereon the strokes, appearing through, are traced with a pencil. *Chambers.*

Countere'vidence, kŏŭn-tŭr-ĕv'ĕ-dĕnse. *n. s.* [*counter* and *evidence*.] Testimony by which the deposition of some former witness is opposed.

Sense itself detects its more palpable deceits by a *counter-evidence*, and the more ordinary impostures seldom outlive the first experiments. *Glanv.*

We have little reason to question his testimony in this point, seeing it is backed by others of good credit; and all because there is no *counter-evidence*, nor any witness that appears against it. *Burnet.*

To CO'UNTERFEIT, kŏŭn'tŭr-fît. *v. a.* [*contrefaire*, Fr.]

1. To copy with an intent to pass the copy for an original; to forge.

What art thou,
That *counterfeits* the person of a king? *Shakspeare.*

It came into this priest's fancy to cause this lad to *counterfeit* and personate the second son of Edward IV. supposed to be murdered. *Bacon's H. VII.*

There have been some that could *counterfeit* the distance of voices, which is a secondary object of hearing, in such sort, as, when they stand fast by you, you would think the speech came from afar off in a fearful manner. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Say, lovely dream, where couldst thou find
Shadows to *counterfeit* that face? *Waller.*

It happens, that not one single line or thought is contained in this imposture, although it appears that they who *counterfeited* me had heard of the true one. *Swift.*

2. To imitate; to copy; to resemble.

And, oh, you mortal engines! whose rude throats
Th' immortal Jove's dread clamours *counterfeit*,
Farewel! *Shakspeare's Othello.*

O Eve! in evil hour thou did'st give ear
To that false worm, of whomsoever taught
To *counterfeit* man's voice. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

To *counterfeit*, is to put on the likeness and appearance of some real excellency: Bristol-stones would not pretend to be diamonds, if there never had been diamonds. *Tillotson.*

Co'unterfeit, kŏŭn'tŭr-fît. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. That which is made in imitation of another, with intent to pass for the original; forged; fictitious.

I learn
Now of my own experience, not by talk,
How *counterfeit* a coin they are, who friends
Bear in their superscription; in prosperous days
They swarm, but in adverse withdraw their head. *Milton.*

General observations drawn from particulars, are the jewels of knowledge, comprehending great store in a little room; but they are therefore to be made with the greater care and caution, lest, if we take *counterfeit* for true, our shame be the greater, when our stock comes to a severe scrutiny. *Locke.*

2. Deceitful; hypocritical.

True friends appear less moved than *counterfeit*. *Roscommon.*

Co'unterfeit, kŏŭn'tŭr-fît. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. One who personates another; an impostor.

I am no *counterfeit;* to die is to be a *counterfeit;* for he is but the *counterfeit* of a man, who hath not the life of a man. *Shakspeare.*

This priest, being utterly unacquainted with the true person, according to whose pattern he should shape his *counterfeit*, yet could think it possible for him to instruct his player, either in gesture or fashions, or in fit answers to questions, to come near the resemblance. *Bacon.*

But trust me, child, I'm much inclin'd to fear
Some *counterfeit* in this your Jupiter. *Addison.*

2. Something made in imitation of another, intended to pass for that which it resembles; a forgery.

My father was I know not where,
When I was stampt. Some coiner, with his tools,
Made me a *counterfeit;* yet my mother seem'd
The Dian of that time. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

There would be no *counterfeits* but for the sake of something real; though pretenders seem to be what they really are not, yet they pretend to be something that really is. *Tillotson.*

Co'unterfeiter, kŏŭn'tŭr-fît-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *counterfeit*.] A forger; one who contrives copies to pass for originals.

Henry the Second altered the coin, which was corrupted by *counterfeiters*, to the great good of the commonwealth. *Camden.*

Co'unterfeitly, kŏŭn'tŭr-fît-lė. *adv.* [from *counterfeit*.] Falsely; fictitiously; with forgery.

Since the wisdom of their choice is rather to have

my cap than my heart, I will practise the insinuating nod, and be off to them most *counterfeitly*. *Shak.*

COUNTERFE'RMENT, kŏŭn-tŭr-fĕr'mĕnt. *n.s.* [*counter* and *ferment.*] Ferment opposed to ferment.

What unnatural motions and *counterferments* must a medley of intemperance produce in the body! When I behold a fashionable table, I fancy I see innumerable distempers lurking in ambuscade among the dishes. *Addison's Spectator.*

COUNTERFE'SANCE, kŏŭn-tŭr-fĕ'sănse. *n.s.* [*contrefaisance*, Fr.] The act of counterfeiting; forgery. Not in use.

And his man Reynold, with fine *counterfesance*,
Supports his credit and his countenance. *Hubberd.*

Such is the face of falsehood, such the sight
Of foul Duessa, when her borrow'd light
Is laid away, and *counterfesance* known. *Fairy Q.*

CO'UNTERFORT, kŏŭn'tŭr-fort. *n. s.* [from *counter* and *fort.*]

Counterforts, buttresses or spurs, are pillars serving to support walls or terrasses subject to bulge. *Chambers.*

COUNTERGA'GE, kŏŭn'tŭr-gāje. *n. s.* [from *counter* and *gage.*] In carpentry, a method used to measure the joints, by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the place where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit each other. *Chambers.*

COUNTERGUA'RD, kŏŭn'tŭr-gārd.[92] *n. s.* [from *counter* and *guard.*] A small rampart with parapet and ditch, to cover some part of the body of the place. *Military Dict.*

COUNTERLI'GHT, kŏŭn'tŭr-līte.[393] *n. s.* [from *counter* and *light.*] A window or light opposite to any thing, which makes it appear to a disadvantage. *Chambers.*

To COUNTERMA'ND, kŏŭn-tŭr-mănd'.[79] *v. a.* [*contremander*, Fr.]

1. To order the contrary to what was ordered or intended before; to contradict, annul, or repeal a command.

In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible power *countermands* their deepest projects, and smites their policies with frustration and a curse. *South.*

2. To oppose; to contradict the orders of another.

For us to alter any thing, is to lift up ourselves against God, and, as it were, to *countermand* him. *Hooker.*

3. To prohibit.

Avicen *countermands* letting blood in cholerick bodies, because he esteems the blood a bridle of the gall. *Harvey.*

COUNTERMA'ND, kŏŭn'tŭr-mănd. *n.s.* [*contremand*, Fr.] Repeal of a former order.

Have you no *countermand* for Claudio yet,
But must he die to-morrow? *Shakspeare.*

To COUNTERMA'RCH, kŏŭn-tŭr-mārtsh'. *v. n.* [*counter* and *march.*] To march backward; to march in indirect ways.

COUNTERMA'RCH, kŏŭn'tŭr-mārtsh. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Retrocession; march backward; march in a different direction from the former.

How are such an infinite number of things placed with such order in the memory, notwithstanding the tumults, marches, and *countermarches* of the animal spirits. *Collier on Thought.*

2. Change of measures; alteration of conduct.

They make him do and undo, go forward and backwards by such *countermarches* and retractions, as we do not willingly impute to wisdom. *Burnet.*

COUNTERMA'RK, kŏŭn'tŭr-mārk. *n. s.* [*counter* and *mark.*]

1. A second or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, that it may not be opened but in the presence of them all.
2. The mark of the goldsmiths' company, to shew the metal is standard, added to that of the artificer.
3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses, that have outgrown their natural mark, to disguise their age.
4. A mark added to a medal a long time after it is struck, by which the curious know the several changes in value which it has undergone. *Chambers.*

To COUNTERMA'RK, kŏŭn'tŭr-mārk. *v. a.* [*counter* and *mark.*]

A horse is said to be *countermarked*, when his corner teeth are artificially made hollow; a false mark being made in the hollow place, in imitation of the eye of a bean, to conceal the horse's age. *Farrier's Dict.*

COUNTERMI'NE, kŏŭn'tŭr-mine. *n.s.* [*counter* and *mine.*]

1. A well or hole sunk into the ground, from which a gallery or branch runs out under ground, to seek out the enemy's mine, and disappoint it. *Military Dict.*

After this they mined the walls, laid the powder, and rammed the mouths; but the citizens made a *countermine*, and thereinto they poured such a plenty of water, that the wet powder could not be fired. *Hayward.*

2. Means of opposition; means of counteraction.

He thinking himself contemned, knowing no *countermine* against contempt but terror, began to let nothing pass, which might bear the colour of a fault, without sharp punishment. *Sidney.*

3 A stratagem by which any contrivance is defeated.

The matter being brought to a trial of skill, the *countermine* was only an act of self-preservation. *L'Estrange.*

To COUNTERMI'NE, kŏŭn-tŭr-mine'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To delve a passage into an enemy's mine, by which the powder may evaporate without mischief.
2. To counterwork; to defeat by secret measures.

Thus infallibly it must be, if God do not miraculously *countermine* us, and do more for us than we can do against ourselves. *Decay of Piety.*

COUNTERMO'TION, kŏŭn-tŭr-mō'shŭn. *n. s.* [*counter* and *motion.*] Contrary motion; opposition of motion.

That resistance is a *countermotion*, or equivalent to one, is plain by this, that any body which is pressed must needs press again on the body that presses it. *Digby on the Soul.*

If any of the returning spirits should happen to fall foul upon others which are outward bound, these *countermotions* would overset them, or occasion a later arrival. *Collier.*

COUNTERMU'RE, kŏŭn'tŭr-mūre. *n. s.* [*contremur*, Fr.] A wall built up behind another wall, to supply its place.

The great shot flying through the breach, did beat down houses; but the *countermure*, new built against the breach, standing upon a lower ground, it seldom touched. *Knolles.*

COUNTERNA'TURAL, kŏŭn-tŭr-năt'sh'ŭ-răl. *adj.* [*counter* and *natural.*] Contrary to nature.

A consumption is a *counternatural* hectick extenuation of the body. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

COUNTERNO'ISE, kŏŭn'tŭr-nŏēze. *n. s.* [*counter* and *noise.*] A sound by which any other noise is overpowered.

They endeavoured, either by a constant succession of sensual delights to charm and lull asleep, or else by a *counternoise* of revellings and riotous excesses to drown, the softer whispers of their conscience. *Calamy's Sermons.*

COUNTERO'PENING, kŏŭn-tŭr-ō'pn-ing. *n. s.* [*counter* and *opening.*] An aperture or vent on the contrary side.

A tent, plugging up the orifice, would make the matter recur to the part disposed to receive it, and mark the place for a *counteropening*. *Sharp.*

COUNTERPA'CE, kŏŭn'tŭr-pāse. *n.s.* [*counter* and *pace.*] Contrary measure; attempts in opposition to any scheme.

When the least *counterpaces* are made to these resolutions, it will then be time enough for our malecontents. *Swift.*

CO'UNTERPANE, kŏŭn'tŭr-pāne. *n. s.* [*contrepoint*, Fr.] A coverlet for a bed, or any thing else woven in squares. It is sometimes written, according to etymology, *counterpoint.*

In ivory coffers I have stuff'd my crowns;
In cyprus chests my arras *counterpanes*. *Shaksp.*

COUNTERPA'RT, kŏŭn'tŭr-pārt. *n. s.* [*counter* and *part.*] The correspondent part; the part which answers to another, as two papers of a contract; the part which fits another, as the key of a cypher.

In some things the laws of Normandy agreed with the laws of England; so that they seem to be, as it were, copies or *counterparts* one of another. *Hale's Law of England.*

An old fellow with a young wench, may pass for a *counterpart* of this fable. *L'Estrange.*

Oh *counterpart*
Of our soft sex; well are you made our lords:
So bold, so great, so god-like are you form'd,
How can you love so silly things as women? *Dryden.*

He is to consider the thought of his author, and his words, and to find out the *counterpart* to each in another language. *Dryden.*

In the discovery, the two different plots look like *counterparts* and copies of one another. *Addison.*

COUNTERPLE'A, kŏŭn'tŭr-plē. *n. s.* [from *counter* and *plea.*] In law, a replication: as, if a stranger to the action begun, desire to be admitted to say what he can for the safeguard of his estate, that which the demandant allegeth against this request is called a *counterplea.* *Cowell.*

To COUNTERPLO'T, kŏŭn-tŭr-plŏt'. *v. a.* [*counter* and *plot.*] To oppose one machination by another; to obviate art by art.

COUNTERPLO'T, kŏŭn'tŭr-plŏt. *n. s.* [from the verb.] An artifice opposed to an artifice.

The wolf that had a plot upon the kid, was confounded by a *counterplot* of the kid's upon the wolf; and such a *counterplot* as the wolf, with all his sagacity, was not able to smell out. *L'Estrange.*

CO'UNTERPOINT, kŏŭn'tŭr-pŏint. *n. s.* A coverlet woven in squares, commonly spoken *counterpane*. See COUNTERPANE.

To COUNTERPO'ISE, kŏŭn-tŭr-pŏēze'. *v. a.* [*counter* and *poise.*]

1. To counterbalance; to be equi-ponderant to; to act against with equal weight.

Our spoils we have brought home
Do more than *counterpoise* a full third part
The charges of the action. *Shakspeare.*

The force and the distance of weights *counterpoising* one another, ought to be reciprocal. *Digby.*

2. To produce a contrary action by an equal weight.

The heaviness of bodies must be *counterpoised* by a plummet fastened about the pulley to the axis. *Wilkins.*

3. To act with equal power against any person or cause.

So many freeholders of English will be able to beard and to *counterpoise* the rest. *Spenser.*

Co'UNTERPOISE, kŏŭn'tŭr-pŏĕze. *n.s.* [from *counter* and *poise.*]

1. Equiponderance; equivalence of weight; equal force in the opposite scale of the balance.

Take her by the hand,
And tell her she is thine; to whom I promise
A *counterpoise*, if not in thy estate,
A balance more replete. *Shakspeare.*

Fastening that to our exact balance, we put a metalline *counterpoise* into the opposite scale. *Boyle.*

2. The state of being placed in the opposite scale of the balance.

Th' Eternal hung forth his golden scales,
Wherein all things created first he weigh'd,
The pendulous round earth, with balanc'd air
In *counterpoise*. *Milton.*

3. Equipollence; equivalence of power.

The second nobles are a *counterpoise* to the higher nobility, that they grow not too potent. *Bacon.*

Their generals, by their credit in the army, were, with the magistrates and other civil officers, a sort of *counterpoise* to the power of the people. *Swift.*

Co'UNTERPO'ISON, kŏŭn'tŭr-pŏĕ'zn. *n. s.* [*counter* and *poison.*] Antidote; medicine by which the effects of poison are obviated.

Counterpoisons must be adapted to the cause; for example, in poison from sublimate, corrosive, and arsenick. *Arbuthnot.*

Co'UNTERPRE'SSURE, kŏŭn-tŭr-prĕsh'ŭre. *n. s.* [*counter* and *pressure.*] Opposite force; power acting in contrary directions.

Does it not all mechanick heads confound,
That troops of atoms from all parts around,
Of equal number, and of equal force,
Should to this single point direct their course;
That so the *counterpressure* ev'ry way,
Of equal vigour, might their motions stay,
And by a steady poise the whole in quiet lay?
Blackmore.

Co'UNTERPRO'JECT, kŏŭn-tŭr-prŏd'jĕkt. *n. s.* [*counter* and *project.*] Correspondent part of a scheme.

A clear reason why they never sent any forces to Spain, and why the obligation not to enter into a treaty of peace with France, until that entire monarchy was yielded as a preliminary, was struck out of the *counterproject* by the Dutch. *Swift.*

To Co'UNTERPRO'VE, kŏŭn-tŭr-prŏŏv'.[164] *v. a.* [from *counter* and *prove.*] To take off a design in black lead, or red chalk, by passing it through the rolling-press with another piece of paper, both being moistened with a sponge. *Chambers.*

COUNTERRO'L, kŏŭn-tŭr-rŏle.[406] *v. a.* [*counter* and *roll.* This is now generally written as it is spoken, *control.*] To preserve the power of detecting frauds by another account.

Co'UNTERRO'LMENT, kŏŭn'tŭr-rŏle-mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *counterrol.*] A counter account; controlment.

This manner of exercising of this office, hath many testimonies, interchangeable warrants, and *counterrolments*, whereof each, running through the hands, and resting in the power, of many several persons, is sufficient to argue and convince all manner of falsehood. *Bacon.*

Co'UNTERSCARP, kŏŭn'tŭr-skärp. *n. s.* [from *counter* and *scarp.*] That side of the ditch which is next the camp, or properly the talus that supports the earth of the covert-way; although by this term is often understood the whole covert-way, with its parapet and glacis: and so it is to be understood when it is said the enemy lodged themselves on the *counterscarp*. *Harris.*

To Co'UNTERSI'GN, kŏŭn-tŭr-sīne'. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *sign.*] To sign an order or patent of a superiour, in quality of secretary, to render it more authentick. Thus charters are signed by the king, and *countersigned* by a secretary of state, or lord chancellor. *Chambers.*

Co'UNTERTE'NOR, kŏŭn-tŭr-tĕn'nŭr. *n. s.* [from *counter* and *tenor.*] One of the mean or middle parts of musick; so called, as it were, opposite to the tenor. *Harris.*

I am deaf: this deafness unqualifies me for all company, except a few friends with *countertenor* voices. *Swift.*

Co'UNTERTI'DE, kŏŭn'tŭr-tīde. *n. s.* [*counter* and *tide.*] Contrary tide; fluctuations of the water.

Such were our *countertides* at land, and so
Presaging of the fatal blow,
In your prodigious ebb and flow. *Dryden.*

Co'UNTERTI'ME, kŏŭn'tŭr-time. *n. s.* [*counter* and *time; contretemps*, Fr.]

1. The defence or resistance of a horse, that intercepts his cadence, and the measure of his manage. *Farrier's Dict.*

2. Defence; opposition.

Let cheerfulness on happy fortune wait,
And give not thus the *countertime* to fate. *Dryden.*

Co'UNTERTU'RN, kŏŭn'tŭr-tŭrn. *n. s.* [*counter* and *turn.*]

The catastasis, called by the Romans status, the height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the *counterturn*, which destroys that expectation, embroils the action in new difficulties, and leaves you far distant from that hope in which it found you. *Dryden.*

To COUNTERVA'IL, kŏŭn-tŭr-vāle'. *v. a.* [*contra* and *valeo*, Lat.] To be equivalent to; to have equal force or value; to act against with equal power.

In some men there may be found such qualities as are able to *countervail* those exceptions which might be taken against them, and such men's authority is not likely to be shaken off. *Hooker.*

And therewithal he fiercely at him flew,
And with important outrage him assail'd;
Who, soon prepar'd to field, his sword forth drew,
And him with equal valour *countervail'd*. *F. Queen.*

The outward streams, which descend, must be of so much force as to *countervail* all that weight whereby the ascending side does exceed the other. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

We are to compute, that, upon balancing the account, the profit at last will hardly *countervail* the inconveniencies that go along with it. *L'Estrange.*

Co'UNTERVA'IL, kŏŭn'tŭr-vāle. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Equal weight; power or value sufficient to obviate any effect or objection.

2. That which has equal weight or value with something else.

Surely, the present pleasure of a sinful act is a poor *countervail* for the bitterness of the review, which begins where the action ends, and lasts for ever. *South's Sermons.*

Co'UNTERVIE'W, kŏŭn'tŭr-vū. *n. s.* [*counter* and *view.*]

1. Opposition; a posture in which two persons front each other.

Mean while, ere thus was sinn'd and judg'd on earth,
Within the gates of hell sat sin and death
In *counterview*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. Contrast; a position in which two dissimilar things illustrate each other.

I have drawn some lines of Linger's character, on purpose to place it in *counterview* or contrast with that of the other company. *Swift.*

To Co'UNTERWO'RK, kŏŭn-tŭr-wŭrk'. *v. a.* [*counter* and *work.*] To counteract; to hinder any effect by contrary operations.

But heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole:
That *counterworks* each folly and caprice;
That disappoints th' effects of ev'ry vice. *Pope.*

Co'UNTESS, kŏŭn-tĕs. *n. s.* [*comitissa*, Lat. *comtesse*, Fr.] The lady of an earl or count.

I take it, she that carries up the train,
Is that old noble lady, the duchess of Norfolk.
—It is, and all the rest are *countesses*. *Shakspeare.*

It is the peculiar happiness of the *countess* of Abingdon to have been so truly loved by you while she was living, and so gratefully honoured after she was dead. *Dryden.*

Co'UNTING-HOUSE, kŏŭn'tĭng-hŏŭse. *n. s.* [*count* and *house.*] The room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts.

Men in trade seldom think of laying out money upon land, till their profit has brought them in more than their trade can well employ; and their idle bags cumbering their *counting-houses*, put them upon emptying them. *Locke.*

Co'UNTLESS, kŏŭnt'lĕs. *adj.* [from *count.*] Innumerable; without number; not to be reckoned.

Ay, tear for tear, and loving kiss for kiss,
Thy brother Marcus tenders on thy lips:
O were the sum of these that I should pay
Countless and infinite, yet would I pay them.
Shakspeare.

But oh, her mind, that orcus which includes
Legions of mischief, *countless* multitudes
Of former curses. *Donne.*

By one *countless* sum of woes opprest,
Hoary with cares, and ignorant of rest,
We find the vital springs relax'd and worn;
Thus, thro' the round of age, to childhood we return. *Prior.*

I see, I cried, his woes, a *countless* train;
I see his friends o'erwhelm'd beneath the main.
Pope's Odyssey.

CO'UNTRY, kŭn'trė. *n. s.* [*contrée*, Fr. *contrata*, low Lat. supposed to be contracted from *conterrata.*]

1. A tract of land; a region, as distinguished from other regions.

They require to be examined concerning the descriptions of those *countries* of which they would be informed. *Spratt.*

2. The parts of a region distant from cities or courts; rural parts.

Would I a house for happiness erect,
Nature alone should be the architect;
She'd build it more convenient than great,
And doubtless in the *country* chuse her seat.
Cowley.

I see them hurry from *country* to town, and then from the town back again into the *country*. *Spect.*

3. The place which any man inhabits, or in which he at present resides.

Send out more horses, skirre the *country* round,
Hang those that talk of fear. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

4. The place of one's birth; the native soil.

The king set on foot a reformation in the ornaments and advantages of our *country*. *Spratt.*

O save my *country*, heav'n! shall be your last.
Pope.

5. The inhabitants of any region.

All the country in a general voice,
Cried hate upon him; all their pray'rs and love
Were set on Hereford. *Shaksp. Henry* IV.

Cou'ntry, kŭn'trė. *adj.*

1. Rustick; rural; villatick.

Cannot a *country* wench know, that, having received a shilling from one that owes her three, and a shilling also from another that owes her three, the remaining debts in each of their hands are equal? *Locke*

I never meant any other, than that Mr. Trott should confine himself to *country* dances. *Spectator.*

He comes no nearer to a positive, clear idea of a positive infinite, than the *country* fellow had of the water which was yet to pass the channel of the river where he stood. *Locke.*

Talk but with *country* people, or young people, and you shall find that the notions they apply this name to, are so odd, that nobody can imagine they were taught by a rational man. *Locke.*

A *country* gentleman, learning Latin in the university, removes thence to his mansion-house. *Locke.*

The low mechanicks of a *country* town do somewhat outdo him. *Locke.*

Come, we'll e'en to our *country* seat repair,
The native home of innocence and love. *Norris.*

2. Of an interest opposite to that of courts, as, the *country* party.

3. Peculiar to a region or people.

She laughing the cruel tyrant to scorn, spake in her *country* language. 2 *Maccabees*, vii. 27.

4. Rude; ignorant; untaught.

We make a *country* man dumb, whom we will not allow to speak but by the rules of grammar. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Co'untryman, kŭn'trė-măn.[88] *n. s.* [from *country* and *man*.]

1. One born in the same country, or tract of ground. *Locke.*

See, who comes here?
My *countryman;* but yet I know him not. *Shaksp.*

Homer, great bard! so fate ordain'd, arose;
And, bold as were his *countrymen* in fight,
Snatch'd their fair actions from degrading prose,
And set their battles in eternal light. *Prior.*

The British soldiers act with greater vigour under the conduct of one whom they do not consider only as their leader, but as their *countryman*. *Addison.*

2. A rustick; one that inhabits the rural parts.

All that have business to the court, and all *countrymen* coming up to the city, leave their wives in the country. *Graunt.*

3. A farmer; a husbandman.

A *countryman* took a boar in his corn. *L'Estr.*

Co'unty, kŏŭn'tė. *n. s.* [*comté*, Fr. *comitatus*, Lat.]

1. A shire; that is, a circuit or portion of the realm, into which the whole land is divided, for the administration of justice; so that there is no part of the kingdom but what lieth within some *county*. Every *county* is governed by a yearly officer, called a sheriff, who puts in execution all the commands and judgments of the king's courts. Of these *counties* four are termed county-palatines, as that of Lancaster, Chester, Durham and Ely. A county-palatine is a jurisdiction of so high a nature, that the chief governors of these, by special charter from the king, sent out all writs in their own name; and did all things touching justice as absolutely as the prince himself, only acknowledging him their superior and sovereign. But this power has, by a statute in Henry VIII. his time, been much abridged. There are likewise *counties* corporate, which are certain cities or ancient boroughs upon which our princes have thought good to bestow extraordinary liberties. Of these London is one, York another, the city of Chester a third, and Canterbury a fourth. And to these may be added many more; as the *county* of the town of Kingston upon Hull, the *county* of the town of Haverfordwest, and the *county* of Litchfield. *County* is, in another signification, used for the county-court. *Cowell.*

Discharge your powers unto their several *counties*,
As we will ours. *Shaksp. Henry* IV.

He caught his death the last *county* sessions, where he would go to see justice done to a poor widow-woman, and her fatherless children. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. An earldom.

3. [*Comté.*] A count; a lord. Now wholly obsolete.

The gallant, young, and noble gentleman,
The *county* Paris. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*

He made Hugh Lupus *county* palatine of Chester, and gave that earldom to him and his heirs, to hold the same *ita liberè ad gladium, sicut rex tenebat Angliam ad coronam*. *Davies.*

COUPE'E, kŏŏ-pėė'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A motion in dancing, when one leg is a little bent and suspended from the ground, and with the other a motion is made forwards. *Chamb.*

CO'UPLE, kŭp'pl.[314] *n. s.* [*couple*, Fr. *copula*, Lat.]

1. A chain or tie that holds dogs together.

I'll keep my stable-stand where
I lodge my wife; I'll go in *couples* with her,
Than when I feel and see no further trust her.
Shakspeare.

It is in some sort with friends as it is with dogs in *couples;* they should be of the same size and humour. *L'Estrange.*

2. Two; a brace.

He was taken up by a *couple* of shepherds, and by them brought to life again. *Sidney.*

A schoolmaster, who shall teach my son and yours, I will provide; yea, though the three do cost me a *couple* of hundred pounds. *Ascham.*

A piece of chrystal inclosed a *couple* of drops, which looked like water when they were shaken, though perhaps they are nothing but bubbles of air. *Addison on Italy.*

By adding one to one, we have the complex idea of a *couple*. *Locke.*

3. A male and his female.

So shall all the *couples* three;
Ever true in loving be. *Shak. Mids. Night's Dr.*

Oh! alas!
I lost a *couple*, that 'twixt heaven and earth
Might thus have stood, begetting wonder, as
You gracious *couple* do. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

I have read of a feigned commonwealth, where the married *couple* are permitted, before they contract, to see one another naked. *Bac. New Atlantis.*

He said: the careful *couple* join their tears,
And then invoke the gods with pious prayers.
Dryden.

All succeeding generations of men are the progeny of one primitive *couple*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To Co'uple, kŭp'pl.[405] *v. a.* [*copulo*, Lat.]

1. To chain together.

Huntsman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds;
And *couple* Clowder with the deep-mouth'd Brach.
Shakspeare.

2. To join one to another.

What greater ills have the heavens in store,
To *couple* coming harms with sorrow past. *Sidney.*

And wheresoe'er we went, like Juno's swans,
Still we went *coupled* and inseparable. *Shaksp.*

Put the taches into the loops, and *couple* the tent together that it may be one. *Exodus*, xxvi. 11.

They behold your chaste conversation *coupled* with fear. 1 *Peter*, iii. 2

Their concernments were so *coupled*, that if nature had not, yet their religions would have made them brothers. *South.*

That man makes a mean figure in the eyes of reason, who is measuring syllables and *coupling* rhimes, when he should be mending his own soul, and securing his own immortality. *Pope.*

3. To marry; to wed; to join in wedlock.

I shall rejoice to see you so *coupled*, as may be fit both for your honour and your satisfaction. *Sidney.*

I am just going to assist with the archbishop, in degrading a parson who *couples* all our beggars, by which I shall make one happy man. *Swift.*

To Co'uple, kŭp'pl. *v. n.* To join in embraces.

Waters in Africa, being rare, divers sorts of beasts come from several parts to drink; and so being refreshed, fall to *couple*, and many times with several kinds. *Bacon.*

Thou, with thy lusty crew,
Cast wanton eyes on the daughters of men,
And *coupled* with them, and begot a race.
Milton's Paradise Regained.

That great variety of brutes in Africa, is by reason of the meeting together of brutes of several species, at water, and the promiscuous *couplings* of males and females of several species.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

After thi allia ce
Let tigers match with hin and wo es with sheep,
And every creature coupt itn his *Dryden.*

Co'uple-beggar, kŭp'pl-bė[illegible] r. *n. s.* [*couple* and *beggar*] One at makes it his business to n ry begg s to each other.

No *couple-beggar* in the land
E'er join'd such numbers hand in hand. *Swift.*

Co'uplet, kŭp'lėt. *n. s.* [Fr.]

1. Two verses; a pair of rhimes.

Then would they cast away their pipes, and holding hand in hand, dance by the only cadence of their voices, which they would use in singing some short *couplets*, whereto the one half beginning, the other half should answer. *Sidney.*

Then at the last, an only *couplet* fraught
With some unmeaning thing they call a thought;
A needless Alexandrine ends the song,
That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along. *Pope.*

In Pope I cannot read a line;
But with a sigh I wish it mine;
When he can in one *couplet* fix
More sense than I can do in six,

It gives me such a jealous fit,
I cry, Pox take him and his wit! *Swift.*

2. A pair, as of doves.

Anon, as patient as the female dove,
Ere that her golden *couplets* are disclos'd,
His silence will sit drooping. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

CO'URAGE, kûr'ridje.[96] *n. s.* [*courage*, Fr. from *cor*, Lat.] Bravery; active fortitude; spirit of enterprize.

The king-becoming graces,
Devotion, patience, *courage*, fortitude,
I have no relish of them. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

Their discipline
Now mingled with their *courage*. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

Hope arms their *courage;* from their tow'rs they throw
Their darts with double force, and drive the foe. *Dryden.*

Courage, that grows from constitution, very often forsakes a man when he has occasion for it; and when it is only a kind of instinct in the soul, it breaks out on all occasions, without judgment or discretion. That *courage* which arises from the sense of our duty, and from the fear of offending Him that made us, acts always in an uniform manner, and according to the dictates of right reason. *Addison's Guardian.*

Nothing but the want of common *courage* was the cause of their misfortunes. *Swift.*

COURA'GEOUS, kûr-rá'jè-ûs. *adj.* [from *courage.*]

1. Brave; daring; bold; enterprizing; adventurous; hardy; stout.

And he that is *courageous* among the mighty, shall flee away naked in that day. *Amos* ii. 16.

Let us imitate the *courageous* example of St. Paul, who chose then to magnify his office when ill men conspired to lessen it. *Atterbury.*

2. It is used ludicrously by *Shakspeare* for outrageous.

He is very *courageous* mad, about his throwing into the water. *Shakspeare.*

COURA'GEOUSLY, kûr-rá'jè-ûs-lè. *adv.* [from *courageous.*] Bravely; stoutly; boldly.

The king the next day presented him battle upon the plain, the fields there being open and champaign: the earl *courageously* came down, and joined battle with him. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

COURA'GEOUSNESS, kûr-rá'jè-ûs-nès. *n. s.* [from *courageous.*] Bravery; boldness; spirit; courage.

Nicanor hearing of the manliness and the *courageousness* that they had to fight for their country, durst not try the matter by the sword. 2 *Maccabees*, xiv. 18.

COURA'NT, kûr-rânt'. } *n. s.* [*courante*,
COURA'NTO, kûr-rân'tò. } Fr.] See CORANT.

1. A nimble dance.

I'll like a maid the better, while I have a tooth in my head: why, he is able to lead her a *couranto.* *Shakspeare.*

2. Any thing that spreads quick, as a paper of news.

To COURB, kôôrb. *v. n.* [*courber*, Fr.] To bend; to bow; to stoop in supplication. Not in use.

In the fatness of these pursy times,
Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg,
Yea, *courb* and woo, for leave to do it good. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

CO'URIER, kôô'rèèr.[275] *n. s.* [*courier*, Fr.] A messenger sent in haste; an express; a runner.

I met a *courier*, one mine ancient friend. *Shaksp. Timon.*

This thing the wary bassa well perceiving, by speedy *couriers* advertised Solyman of the enemy's purpose, requesting him with all speed to repair with his army to Tauris. *Knolles's History.*

COURSE, kôrse.[318] *n. s.* [*course*, Fr. *cursus*, Lat.]

1. Race; career.

And some she arms with sinewy force,
And some with swiftness in the *course*. *Cowley.*

2. Passage from place to place; progress. To this may be referred, *the* course *of a river.*

And when we had finished our *course* from Tyre, we came to Ptolemais. *Acts* xxi. 7.

A light by which the Argive squadron steers
Their silent *course* to Ilium's well known shore. *Denham.*

3. Tilt; act of running in the lists.

But this hot knight was cooled with a fall, which, at the third *course*, he received of Phalantus. *Sidney.*

4. Ground on which a race is run.

5. Track or line in which a ship sails, or any motion is performed.

6. Sail; means by which the course is performed.

To the *courses* we have devised studding-sails, sprit-sails, and top-sails. *Raleigh's Essays.*

7. Progress from one gradation to another; process.

When the state of the controversy is plainly determined, it must not be altered by another disputant in the *course* of the disputation. *Watts.*

8. Order of succession: as, *every one in his* course.

If any man speak in an unknown tongue, let it be by two, or at the most by three, and that by *course;* and let one interpret. 1 *Cor.* xiv. 27.

9. Stated and orderly method, or manner.

If she live long,
And in the end meet the old *course* of death,
Women will all turn monsters. *Shak. King Lear.*

The duke cannot deny the *course* of law. *Shaksp.*

If God, by his revealed declaration, first gave rule to any man, he, that will claim by that title, must have the same positive grant of God for his succession; for, if it has not directed the *course* of its descent and conveyance, no body can succeed to this title of the first ruler. *Locke.*

10. Series of successive and methodical procedure.

The glands did resolve during her *course* of physick, and she continueth very well to this day. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

11. The elements of an art exhibited and explained, in a methodical series. Hence our *courses* of philosophy, anatomy, chymistry, and mathematicks. *Chambers.*

12. Conduct; manner of proceeding.

Grittus perceiving the danger he was in, began to doubt with himself what *course* were best for him to take. *Knolles.*

That worthy deputy finding nothing but a common misery, took the best *course* he possibly could to establish a commonwealth in Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

He placed commissioners there, who governed it only in a *course* of discretion, part martial, part civil. *Davies on Ireland.*

Give willingly what I can take by force;
And know obedience is your safest *course*. *Dryden.*

But if a right *course* be taken with children, there will not be so much need of common rewards and punishments. *Locke.*

'Tis time we should decree
What *course* to take. *Addison's Cato.*

The senate observing how, in all contentions, they were forced to yield to the tribunes and people, thought it their wisest *course* to give way also to time. *Swift.*

13. Method of life; train of actions.

A woman of so working a mind, and so vehement spirits, as it was happy she took a good *course;* or otherwise it would have been terrible. *Sidney.*

His addiction was to *courses* vain;
His companies unletter'd, rude, and shallow;
His hours fill'd up with riots, banquets, sports. *Shakspeare's Henry* V.

As the dropsy-man, the more he drinks, the drier he is, and the more he still desires to drink; even so a sinner, the more he sins, the apter is he to sin, and more desirous to keep still a *course* in wickedness. *Perkins.*

Men will say,
That beauteous Emma vagrant *courses* took,
Her father's house and civil life forsook. *Prior.*

14. Natural bent; uncontrolled will.

It is best to leave nature to her *course*, who is the sovereign physician in most diseases. *Temple.*

So every servant took his *course*,
And, bad at first, they all grew worse. *Prior.*

15. Catamenia.

The stoppage of women's *courses*, if not suddenly looked to, sets them undoubtedly into a consumption, dropsy, or some other dangerous disease. *Harvey.*

16. Orderly structure.

The tongue defileth the whole body, and setteth on fire the *course* of nature. *James*, iii. 6.

17. [In architecture.] A continued range of stones, level or of the same height, throughout the whole length of the building, and not interrupted by any aperture. *Harris.*

18. Series of consequences.

19. Number of dishes set on at once upon the table.

Worthy Sir, thou bleed'st:
Thy exercise hath been too violent
For a second *course* of fight. *Shaksp.*

Then with a second *course* the tables load,
And with full chargers offer to the god. *Dryden's Æneid.*

You are not to wash your hands till after you have sent up your second *course*. *Swift.*

So quick retires each flying *course*, you'd swear
Sancho's dread doctor and his wand were there. *Pope.*

20. Regularity; settled rule.

21. Empty form.

Men talk as if they believed in God, but they live as if they thought there was none; their vows and promises are no more than words of *course*. *L'Estrange.*

22. *Of course.* By consequence.

With a mind unprepossessed by doctors and commentators of any sect, whose reasonings, interpretation, and language, which I have been used to, will *of course* make all chime that way; and make another, and perhaps the genuine meaning of the author, seem harsh, strained, and uncouth to me. *Locke.*

23. *Of course.* By settled rule.

Sense is *of course* annex'd to wealth and power;
No muse is proof against a golden shower. *Garth.*

Neither shall I be so far wanting to myself, as not to desire a patent, granted *of course* to all useful projectors. *Swift.*

To COURSE, kôrse. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hunt; to pursue.

The big round tears
Cours'd one another down his innocent nose
In piteous chase. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

The king is hunting the deer; I am *coursing* myself. *Shakspeare.*

Where's the thane of Cawdor?
We *cours'd* him at the heels, and had a purpose
To be his purveyor. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

2. To pursue with dogs that hunt in view.

It would be tried also in flying of hawks, or in *coursing* of a deer, or hart, with greyhounds. *Bacon's Natural History.*

I am continually starting hares for you to *course;* we were certainly cut out for one another; for my temper quits an amour just where thine takes it up. *Congreve's Old Bachelor.*

3. To put to speed; to force to run.

When they have an appetite
To venery, let them not drink nor eat,
And *course* them oft, and tire them in the heat. *May's Virgil.*

To COURSE, kôrse. *v. n.* To run; to rove about.

Swift as quicksilver it *courses* through
The nat'ral gates and alleys of the body. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

The blood, before cold and settled, left the liver white and pale, which is the badge of pusillanimity and cowardice; but the sherris warms it, and makes it *course* from the inwards to the parts extreme. *Shakspeare.*

She did so *course* o'er my exteriours, with such a greedy intention, that the appetite of her eye did seem to scorch me up like a burning glass. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Ten brace and more of greyhounds, snowy fair,
And tall as stags, ran loose, and *cours'd* around his chair. *Dryden.*

All, at once
Relapsing quick, as quickly re-ascend
And mix, and thwart, extinguish, and renew,
All ether *coursing* in a maze of light. *Thomson.*

CO'URSER, kôr'sûr. *n. s.* [from *course; coursier*, Fr.]

1. A swift horse; a war horse; a word not used in prose.

He proudly pricketh on his *courser* strong,
And Atin ay him pricks with spurs of shame and wrong. *Spenser.*

Then to his absent guest the king decreed
A pair of *coursers*, born of heav'nly breed;
Who from their nostrils breath'd etherial fire,
Whom Circe stole from her celestial sire. *Dryden.*

The impatient *courser* pants in every vein,
And, pawing, seems to beat the distant plain;
Hills, vales, and floods appear already cross'd,
And, ere he starts, a thousand steps are lost. *Pope.*

2. One who pursues the sport of coursing hares.

A leash is a leathern thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a *courser* leads his greyhound. *Hanmer.*

COURT,[318] kôrte. *n. s.* [*cour*, Fr. *koert*, Dut. *curtis*, low Lat.]

1. The place where the prince resides; the palace.

Here do you keep a hundred knights and squires,
Men so disorderly, so debauch'd and bold,
That this our *court*, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn; epicurism and lust
Make it more like a tavern, or a brothel,
Than a grac'd palace. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

It shall be an habitation of dragons, and a *court* for owls. *Isaiah*, xxvi. 13.

His exactness, that every man should have his due, was such, that you would think he had never seen a *court:* the politeness with which this justice was administered, would convince you he never lived out of one. *Prior's Dedication.*

A suppliant to your royal *court* I come. *Pope.*

2. The hall or chamber where justice is administered.

Are you acquainted with the difference
That holds this present question in the *court?* *Shaksp.*

St. Paul being brought unto the highest *court* in Athens, to give an account of the doctrine he had preached concerning Jesus and the resurrection, took occasion to imprint on those magistrates a future state. *Atterbury.*

3. Open space before a house.

You must have, before you come to the front, three *courts;* a green *court* plain, with a wall about it; a second *court* of the same, but more garnished, with little turrets, or other embellishments, upon the wall; and a third *court*, to square with the front, not to be built but inclosed with a naked wall. *Bacon.*

Suppose it were the king's bedchamber, yet the meanest man in the tragedy must come and dispatch his business, rather than in the lobby or *court* yard (which is fitter for him) for fear the stage should be cleared, and the scenes broken. *Dryd.*

4. A small opening inclosed with houses and paved with broad stones, distinguished from a street.

5. Persons who compose the retinue of a prince.

Their wisdom was so highly esteemed, that some of them were always employed to follow the *courts* of their kings, to advise them. *Temple.*

6. Persons who are assembled for the administration of justice.

7. Any jurisdiction, military, civil, or ecclesiastical.

If any noise or soldier you perceive
Near to the wall, by some apparent sign
Let us have knowledge at the *court* of guard. *Shaksp.*

The archbishop
Of Canterbury, accompanied with other
Learned and reverend fathers of his order,
Held late a *court* at Dunstable. *Shaksp.*

I have at last met with the proceedings of the *court* baron, held in that behalf. *Spectator.*

8. The art of pleasing; the art of insinuation.

Him the prince with gentle *court* did board. *Spenser.*

Hast thou been never base? Did love ne'er bend
Thy frailer virtue, to betray thy friend?
Flatter me, make thy *court*, and say it did,
Kings in a crowd would have their vices hid. *Dryd.*

Some sort of people, placing a great part of their happiness in strong drink, are always forward to make *court* to my young master, by offering that which they love best themselves. *Locke.*

I have been considering why poets have such ill success in making their *court*, since they are allowed to be the greatest and best of all flatterers; the defect is, that they flatter only in print or in writing. *Swift.*

9. It is often used in composition in most of its senses.

To COURT, kôrte. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To woo; to solicit a woman to marriage

Follow a shadow, it flies you;
Seem to fly it, it will pursue:
So *court* a mistress, she denies you;
Let her alone, she will *court* you. *Ben Jonson.*

Fir'd with her love, and with ambition led,
The neighb'ring princes *court* her nuptial bed. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Alas! Sempronius, wouldst thou talk of love
To Marcia, whilst her father's life's in danger?
Thou might'st as well *court* the pale trembling vestal,
While she beholds the holy flame expiring. *Addison's Cato.*

Ev'n now, when silent scorn is all they gain,
A thousand *court* you, though they *court* in vain. *Pope.*

2. To solicit; to seek.

Their own ease and satisfaction would quickly teach children to *court* commendation, and avoid doing what they found condemned. *Locke.*

3. To flatter; to endeavour to please.

COURT-CHAPLAIN, kôrte-tshâp'lin. *n. s.* [*court* and *chaplain.*] One who attends the king to celebrate the holy offices.

The maids of honour have been fully convinced by a famous *court-chaplain*. *Swift.*

COURT-DAY, kôrte-dâ'. *n. s.* [*court* and *day.*] Day on which justice is solemnly administered.

The judge took time to deliberate, and the next *court-day* he spoke. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

COURT-DRESSER, kôrte-dres'sûr. *n. s.* [*court* and *dresser.*] One that dresses the court, or persons of rank; a flatterer.

There are many ways of fallacy; such arts of giving colours, appearances, and resemblances, by this *court-dresser*, fancy. *Locke.*

COURT-FAVOUR, kôrte-fâ'vûr. *n. s.* Favours or benefits bestowed by princes.

We part with the blessings of both worlds for pleasures, *courtfavours*, and commissions; and at last, when we have sold ourselves to our lusts, we grow sick of our bargain. *L'Estrange*

COURT-HAND, kôrte'hând. *n. s.* [*court* and *hand.*] The hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings.

He can make obligations, and write *court-hand.* *Shaksp.*

COURT-LADY, kôrte-lâ'dê. *n. s.* [*court* and *lady.*] A lady conversant or employed in court.

The same study, long continued, is as intolerable to them, as the appearing long in the same clothes, or fashion is to a *court-lady.* *Locke.*

CO'URTEOUS, kûr'tshê-ûs.[314] *adj.* [*courtois*, Fr.] Elegant of manners; polite; well-bred; full of acts of respect.

He hath deserved worthily of his country; and his ascent is not by such easy degrees, as those who have been supple and *courteous* to the people. *Shaksp.*

They are one while *courteous*, civil, and obliging; but, within a small time after, are supercilious, sharp, troublesome, fierce, and exceptious. *South.*

CO'URTEOUSLY, kûr'tshê-ûs-lê *adv.* [from *courteous.*] Respectfully; civilly; complaisantly.

He thought them to be gentlemen of much more worth than their habits bewrayed, yet he let them *courteously* pass. *Wotton.*

While Christ was upon earth, he was not only easy of access, he did not only *courteously* receive all that addressed themselves to him, but also did not disdain himself to travel up and down the country. *Calamy's Sermons.*

Alcinous, being prevailed upon by the glory of his name, entertained him *courteously.* *Broome.*

CO'URTEOUSNESS, kûr'tshê-ûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *courteous.*] Civility; complaisance.

CO'URTESAN, CO'URTEZAN, kûr-tê-zân'. *n. s.* [*cortisana*, low Lat.] A women of the town; a prostitute; a strumpet.

'Tis a brave knight to cool a *courtezan.* *Shaksp.*

With them there are no stews, no dissolute houses, no *courtesans*, nor any thing of that kind; nay they wonder, with detestation, at you in Europe, which permit such things. *Bacon.*

The Corinthian is a column lasciviously decked like a *courtezan.* *Wotton.*

Charixus, the brother of Sappho, in love with Rhodope the *courtezan*, spent his whole estate upon her. *Addison.*

CO'URTESY, kûr'tê-sê. *n. s.* [*courtoisie*, Fr. *cortesia*, Ital.]

1. Elegance of manners; civility; complaisance.

Sir, you are very welcome to our house:
It must appear in other ways than words,
Therefore I scant this breathing *courtesy.* *Shaksp.*

Who have seen his estate, his hospitality, his *courtesy* to strangers. *Peacham.*

He, who was compounded of all the elements of affability and *courtesy* towards all kind of people,

brought himself to a habit of neglect, and even of rudeness, towards the queen. *Clarendon.*

Courtesy is sooner found in lowly shades
With smoky rafters, than in tap'stry halls,
And courts of princes, whence it first was nam'd. *Milton.*

So gentle of condition was he known,
That through the court his *courtesy* was blown. *Dryden.*

2. An act of civility or respect.

You spurn'd me such a day; another time
You call'd me dog; and for these *courtesies*,
I'll lend you thus much money. *Shaksp.*

Repose you there, while I to the hard house
Return, and force their scanted *courtesy*. *Shaksp*

When I was last at Exeter
The mayor in *courtesy* shew'd me the castle. *Shaksp*

Sound all the lofty instruments of war,
And by that musick let us all embrace;
For heav'n to earth some of us never shall
A second time do such a *courtesy*. *Shaksp.*

Other states, assuredly, cannot be justly accused for not staying for the first blow; or for not accepting Polyphemus's *courtesy*, to be the last that shall be eaten up. *Bacon.*

3. The reverence made by women.

Some country girl, scarce to a *court'sy* bred,
Would I much rather than Cornelia wed;
If, supercilious, haughty, proud, and vain,
She brought her father's triumphs in her train. *Dryden.*

The poor creature was as full of *courtesies* as if I had been her godmother: the truth on 't is, I endeavoured to make her look something Christian-like. *Cong. Old Bachelor.*

4. A tenure, not of right, but by the favour of others; as, *to hold upon* courtesy.

5. *Courtesy of England.* A tenure by which, if a man marry an inheritrix, that is, a woman seised of land, and getteth a child of her that comes alive into the world, though both the child and his wife die forthwith, yet, if she were in possession, shall he keep the land during his life, and is called tenant *per legem Angliæ*, or by the *courtesy* of England. *Cowell.*

To Co'URTESY, kůrt'sė. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To perform an act of reverence: it is now only used of women.

Tohy approaches, and *court'sies* there to me. *Shaksp.*

The petty traffickers,
That *court'sy* to them, do them reverence. *Shaksp.*

2. To make a reverence in the manner of ladies.

If I should meet her in my way,
We hardly *court'sy* to each other. *Prior.*

Co'URTIER, kŏrte'yůr.[113] *n. s.* [from *court*.]

1. One that frequents or attends the courts of princes.

He hath been a *courtier*, he swears.——
If any man doubts that, let him put me to my purgation. I have trod a measure; I have flattered a lady; I have been politick with my friend, smooth with mine enemy; I have undone three taylors; I have had four quarrels, and like to have fought one. *Shaksp.*

You are a flattering boy; now, I see you'll be a *courtier*. *Shaksp.*

You know I am no *courtier*, nor versed in state-affairs. *Bacon.*

The principal figure in a picture, is like a king among his *courtiers*, who ought to dim the lustre of his attendants. *Dryden.*

2. One that courts or solicits the favour of another.

What
Made thee, all honour'd, honest Roman Brutus,
With the arm'd rest, *courtiers* of beautcous freedom,
To drench the capitol? *Shaksp. Antony and Cleop.*

There was not among all our princes a greater *courtier* of the people than Richard III.; not out of fear, but wisdom. *Suckling.*

Co'URTINE, kůr'tĭn.[208] See CURTAIN.

Co'URTLIKE, kŏrte'like. *adj.* [*court* and *like*.] Elegant; polite.

Our English tongue is, I will not say as sacred as the Hebrew, or as learned as the Greek, but as fluent as the Latin, as courteous as the Spanish, as *courtlike* as the French, and as amorous as the Italian. *Camden's Remains.*

Co'URTLINESS, kŏrtle-nės. *n. s.* [from *courtly*.] Elegance of manners; grace of mien; complaisance; civility.

The slightest part that you excel in, is *courtliness*. *Lord Digby to Sir Kenelm Digby.*

Co'URTLING, kŏrte'lĭng. *n. s.* [from *court*.] A courtier; a retainer to a court.

Courtling, I rather thou should'st utterly
Dispraise my work, than praise it frostily. *Jonson.*

Co'URTLY, kŏrte'lė. *adj.* [from *court*.] Relating or retaining to the court; elegant; soft; flattering.

In our own time (excuse some *courtly* strains.)
No whiter page than Addison's remains. *Pope.*

Co'URTLY, kŏrte'lė. *adv.* In the manner of courts; elegantly.

They can produce nothing so *courtly* writ, or which expresses so much the conversation of a gentleman, as Sir John Suckling. *Dryden.*

Co'URTSHIP, kŏrte'shĭp. *n. s.* [from *court*.]

1. The act of soliciting favour.

He paid his *courtship* with the crowd,
As far as modest pride allow'd. *Swift.*

2. The solicitation of a woman to marriage.

Be merry, and employ your chiefest thoughts
To *courtship*, and such fair ostents of love,
As shall conveniently become you there. *Shaksp.*

In tedious *courtship* we declare our pain,
And ere we kindness find, first meet disdain. *Dryd.*

Every man in the time of *courtship*, and in the first entrance of marriage, puts on a behaviour like my correspondent's holiday suit. *Addis.*

3. Civility; elegance of manners.

My *courtship* to an university,
My modesty I give to soldiers bare;
My patience to a gamester's share. *Donne.*

CO'USIN, kůz'zn.[314 159] *n. s.* [*cousin*, Fr. *consanguineus*, Lat.]

1. Any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister.

Macbeth unseam'd him.
Oh valiant *cousin!* worthy gentleman! *Shaksp*

Tybalt, my *cousin!* O my brother's child!
Unhappy sight! alas, the blood is spill'd
Of my dear kinsman. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Thou art, great lord, my father's sister's son,
And *cousin* german to great Priam's seed. *Shaksp.*

2. A title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the council.

COW, kŏů.[323] *n. s.* [in the plural anciently *kine*, or *keen*, now commonly *cows*; cu. Sax. *koe*, Dut.] The female of the bull; the horned animal with cloven feet, kept for her milk and calves.

We see that the horns of oxen and *cows*, for the most part, are larger than the hull's; which is caused by abundance of moisture, which in the horns of the bull faileth. *Bacon.*

After the fever is diminished, asses and goats milk may be necessary; yea, a diet of *cows* milk alone. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Then, leaving in the fields his grazing *cows*,
He sought himself some hospitable house:
Good Creton entertain'd his godlike guest. *Dryden.*

To Cow, kŏů. *v. a.* [from *coward*, by contraction.] To depress with fear; to oppress with habitual timidity.

Macduff was from his mother's womb
Untimely ripp'd.———
———Accursed be that tongue that tells me so,
For it hath *cow'd* my better part of man. *Shaksp.*

By reason of their frequent revolts, they have drawn upon themselves the pressures of war so often, that it seems to have somewhat *cowed* their spirits. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

For when men by their wives are *cow'd*,
Their horns of course are understood. *Hudibras.*

COW-HERD, kŏů'hĕrd. *n. s.* [*cow*, and hŷꝑd, Sax. a keeper.] One whose occupation is to tend cows.

COW-HOUSE, kŏů'hŏůse. *n. s.* [*cow* and *house*.] The house in which kine are kept.

You must house your milch-cows, that you give hay to, in your *cow-house* all night. *Mortimer.*

COW-LEECH, kŏů'lētsh. *n. s.* [*cow* and *leech*.] One who professes to cure distempered cows.

To COW-LEECH, kŏů'lētsh. *v. n.* To profess to cure cows.

Though there are many pretenders to the art of farriering and *cow-leeching*, yet many of them are very ignorant, especially in the country. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

COW-WEED, kŏů'wēde. *n. s.* [*cow* and *weed*.] A species of chervil.

COW-WHEAT, kŏů'hwēte. *n. s.* [*cow* and *wheat*.] A plant.

CO'WARD, kŏů'ůrd.[88 323] *n. s.* [*couard*, Fr. of uncertain derivation.]

1. A poltroon; a wretch whose predominant passion is fear.

Pyrocles did such wonders, beyond belief, as was able to lead Musidorus to courage, though he had been born a *coward*. *Sidney.*

There was a soldier that vaunted, before Julius Cæsar, of the hurts he had received in his face. Cæsar, knowing him to be but a *coward*, told him, You were best take heed, next time you run away, how you look back. *Bacon.*

Some are brave one day, and *cowards* another, as great captains have often told me, from their own experience and observation. *Temple.*

A *coward* does not always escape with disgrace, but sometimes also he loses his life. *South.*

Tremble ye not, oh friends! and *cowards* fly,
Doom'd by the stern Telemachus to die! *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. It is sometimes used in the manner of an adjective.

Having more man than wit about me, I drew;
And rais'd the house with loud and *coward* cries. *Shaksp.*

Invading fears repel my *coward* joy,
And ills foreseen the present bliss destroy. *Prior.*

Co'WARDICE, kŏů'ůr-dĭs.[142] *n. s.* [from *coward*.] Fear; habitual timidity; pusillanimity; want of courage.

Certes, Sir knight, ye been too much to blame,
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead;
And with foul *cowardice* his carcase shame,
Whose living hands immortaliz'd his name. *Fairy Queen.*

Gallant and fearless courage will turn into a native and heroick valour, and make them hate the *cowardice* of doing wrong. *Milton on Education.*

None was disgrac'd; for falling is no shame,
And *cowardice* alone is loss of fame:
The vent'rous knight is from the saddle thrown,
But 'tis the fault of fortune, not his own. *Dryden's Fables.*

This great, this holy, this terrible Being, is present to all our affections; sees every treacherous inclination of our heart to desert his service; and treasures up, against the day of his wrath, the secret *cowardice* which deters us from asserting his cause; which prevails on us to compliment the vices of the great, to applaud the libertine, and laugh with the profane. *Rogers's Sermons*

Co'WARDLINESS, kŏŭ'ûrd-lê-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *cowardly*.] Timidity; cowardice.

Co'WARDLY, kŏŭ'ûrd-lê. *adj.* [from *coward*.]

1. Fearful; timorous; pusillanimous.

An Egyptian soothsayer made Antonius believe that his genius, otherwise brave and confident, was in the presence of Octavius poor and *cowardly*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. Mean; befitting a coward; proceeding from fear.

I do find it *cowardly* and vile,
For fear of what might fall, so to prevent
The time of life. *Shaksp. Julius Cæsar.*

Let all such as can enlarge their consciences like hell, and style a *cowardly* silence in Christ's cause discretion, know, that Christ will one day scorn them. *South.*

Co'WARDLY, kŏŭ'ûrd-lê. *adv.* In the manner of a coward; meanly; vilely.

He sharply reproved them as men of no courage, who had most *cowardly* turned their backs upon their enemies. *Knolles.*

Co'WARDSHIP, kŏŭ'ûrd-shĭp. *n. s.* [from *coward*.] The character or qualities of a coward; meanness: a word not now in use.

A very paltry boy, and more a coward than a hare: his dishonesty appears in leaving his friend here in necessity, and denying him; and for his *cowardship*, ask Fabian. *Shaksp.*

To Co'WER, kŏŭ'ûr.[223] *v. n.* [*cwrrian*, Welsh; *courber*, Fr. or perhaps borrowed from the manner in which a *cow* sinks on her knees.] To sink by bending the knees; to stoop; to shrink.

Let the pail be put over the man's head above water, then he *cower* down, and the pail be pressed down with him. *Bacon.*

The splitting rocks *cow'r'd* in the sinking sands,
And would not dash me with their ragged sides.
Shaksp.

As thus he spake, each bird and beast beheld,
Approaching two and two; these *cow'ring* low
With blandishment, each bird stoop'd on his wing.
Milton.

Our dame sits *cow'ring* o'er a kitchen fire;
I draw fresh air, and nature's works admire. *Dryd.*

Co'WISH, kŏŭ'ĭsh. *adj.* [from *To cow*, to awe.] Timorous; fearful; mean; pusillanimous; cowardly. Not in use.

It is the *cowish* terrour of his spirit,
That dares not undertake: he'll not feel wrong,
Which tie him to an answer. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Co'WKEEPER, kŏŭ'kê-pûr. *n. s.* [*cow* and *keeper*.] One whose business is to keep cows.

The terms *cowkeeper* and hogherd are not to be used in our poetry; but there are no finer words in the Greek language. *Broome.*

COWL, kŏŭl.[323] *n. s.* [cuzle, Saxon; *cucullus*, Lat.]

1. A monk's hood.

You may imagine that Francis Cornfield did scratch his elbow, when he had sweetly invented, to signify his name, saint Francis with his friery *cowl* in a cornfield. *Camden.*

What differ more, you cry, than crown and *cowl*?
I'll tell you, friend, a wise man and a fool. *Pope.*

2. [Perhaps from *cool*, *cooler*, a vessel in which hot liquor is set to cool.] A vessel in which water is carried on a pole between two.

COWL-STAFF, kŏŭl'stâf. *n. s.* [*cowl* and *staff*.] The staff on which a vessel is supported between two men.

Mounting him upon a *cowl-staff*,
Which (tossing him something high)
He apprehended to be Pegasus. *Suckling.*

The way by a *cowl-staff* is safer: the staff must have a bunch in the middle, somewhat wedge-like, and covered with a soft bolster. *Wiseman.*

Co'WSLIP, kŏŭ'slĭp. [*n. s. paralysis*; cuslippe, Sax. as some think, from their resemblance of scent to the breath of a cow; perhaps from growing much in pasture grounds, and often meeting the *cow's lip*.]

Cowslip is also called pagil, grows wild in the meadows, and is a species of primrose. *Miller.*

He might as well say, that a *cowslip* is as white as a lily. *Sidney.*

Where the bee sucks, there suck I;
In a *cowslip's* bell I lie. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

Thy little sons
Permit to range the pastures: gladly they
Will mow the *cowslip* posies, faintly-sweet. *Philips.*

COWS-LUNGWORT, kŏŭs'lŭng-wûrt. *n. s.* A species of muliein.

Co'XCOMB, kŏks'kŏme. *n. s.* [*cock* and *comb*, corrupted from *cock's comb*.]

1. The top of the head.

As the cockney did to the eels, when she put them i' the pasty alive; she rapt them o' th' *coxcombs* with a stick, and cried, Down, wantons, down! *Shaksp. King Lear.*

2. The comb resembling that of a cock, which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps.

There, take my *coxcomb:* why, this fellow has banished two of his daughters, and did the third a blessing against his will: if thou follow him, thou must needs wear my *coxcomb*. *Shaksp.*

3. A fop; a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments.

I sent to her,
By this same *coxcomb* that we have i' th' wind,
Tokens and letters, which she did resend. *Shak.*

I scorn, quoth she, thou *coxcomb* silly,
Quarter or council from a foe. *Hudibras.*

It is a vanity for every pretending *coxcomb* to make himself one of the party still with his betters. *L'Estrange.*

They overflowed with smart repartees, and were only distinguished from the intended wits by being called *coxcombs*, though they deserved not so scandalous a name. *Dryden.*

Some are bewilder'd in the maze of schools,
And some made *coxcombs*, nature meant but fools.
Pope.

4. A kind of red flower.

Coxco'MICAL, kŏks-kŏm'ĭk-âl. *adj.* [from *coxcomb*.] Foppish; conceited: a low word, unworthy of use.

Because, as he was a very natural writer, and they were without prejudice, without prepossession, without affectation, and without the influence of *coxcomical*, senseless cabal, they were at liberty to receive the impressions which things naturally made on their minds. *Dennis.*

COY, kŏê. *adj.* [*coi*, Fr. from *quietus*, Lat.]

1. Modest; decent.

Jason is as *coy* as is a maide;
He looked piteously, but nought he said. *Chaucer.*

2. Reserved; not accessible; not easily condescending to familiarity.

And vain delight she saw the light did pass,
A foe of folly and immodest toy;
Still solemn sad, or still disdainful *coy*. *Spenser.*

Like Phœbus sung the no less am'rous boy:
Like Daphne she, as lovely and as *coy*. *Waller.*

At this season every smile of the sun, like the smile of a *coy* lady, is as dear as it is uncommon. *Pope.*

The Nile's *coy* source. *Grainger.*

To Coy, kŏê.[329] *v. n.* [from the adjective.]

1. To behave with reserve; to reject familiarity.

What, *coying* it again!
No more; but make me happy to my gust,
That is, without your struggling. *Dryden.*

Retire! I beg you, leave me.——
——Thus to *coy* it!
With one who knows you too! *Rowe's J. Shore.*

2. To make difficulty; not to condescend willingly.

If he *coy'd*
To hear Cominius speak, I'll keep at home.
Shaksp. Coriolanus.

To Coy, kŏê.[329] *v. a.* [for *decoy*.] To allure. Not in use.

I'll mountebank their loves,
Coy their hearts from them, and come home beloved
Of all the trades in Rome. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

Co'YLY, kŏê'lê. *adv.* [from *coy*.] With reserve; with disinclination to familiarity.

This said, his hand he *coyly* snatch'd away
From forth Antinous' hand. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

Co'YNESS, kŏê'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *coy*.] Reserve; unwillingness to become familiar.

When the sun hath warmed the earth and water, three or four male carps will follow a female; and she putting on a seeming *coyness*, they force her through weeds and flags. *Walton.*

When the kind nymph would *coyness* feign,
And hides but to be found again. *Dryden.*

Co'YSTREL, kŏê'strĭl. *n. s.* A species of degenerate hawk.

One they might trust, their common wrongs to wreak:
The musquet and the *coystrel* were too weak,
Too fierce the falcon. *Dryd. Hind and Panther.*

Coz, kŭz. *n. s.* A cant or familiar word, contracted from *cousin*.

Be merry, *coz;* since sudden sorrow
Serves to say thus, some good thing comes to-morrow. *Shaksp.*

To CO'ZEN, kŭz'zn.[314 169] *v. a.* [*To cose* is in the old Scotch dialect, as *Junius* observes, to chop or change; whence *cozen* to cheat; because in such traffick there is commonly fraud.] To cheat; to trick; to defraud.

Let the queen pay never so fully, let the muster-master view them never so diligently, let the deputy or general look to them never so exactly, yet they can *cozen* them all. *Spenser.*

Goring loved no man so well but that he would *cozen* him, and expose him to public mirth for having been *cozened*. *Clarendon.*

He that suffers a government to be abused by carelessness or neglect, does the same thing with him that maliciously and corruptly sets himself to *cozen* it. *L'Estrange.*

You are not obliged to a literal belief of what the poet says; but you are pleased with the image, without being *cozened* by the fiction. *Dryden.*

What if I please to lengthen out his date
A day, and take a pride to *cozen* fate.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

Children may be *cozened* into a knowledge of the letters, and be taught to read, without perceiving it to be any thing but a sport. *Locke on Education.*

Co'ZENAGE, kŭz'zn-âje.[90] *n. s.* [from

cozen.] Fraud; deceit; artifice; fallacy; trick; cheat; the practice of cheating.

They say this town is full of *cozenage*,
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye,
Disguised cheaters. *Shaksp.*

Wisdom without honesty is meer craft and *cozenage*; and therefore the reputation of honesty must first be gotten, which cannot be but by living well: a good life is a main argument. *Ben Jonson's Discoveries.*

There's no such thing as that we beauty call,
It is meer *cozenage* all;
For though some long ago
Like certain colours mingled so and so,
That doth not tie me now from chusing new. *Suckling.*

Imaginary appearances offer themselves to our impatient minds, which entertain these counterfeits, without the least suspicion of their *cozenage*. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

Strange *coz'nage!* none would live past years again,
Yet all hope pleasure in what yet remain;
And from the dregs of life think to receive
What the first sprightly running could not give. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

But all these are trifles, if we consider the fraud and *cozenage* of trading men and shopkeepers. *Swift.*

Co'zener, kůz'zn-ůr.[93] *n. s.* [from *cozen.*] A cheater; a defrauder.

Indeed, Sir, there are *cozeners* abroad, and therefore it behoves men to be wary. *Shaksp.*

CRAB, kråb. *n. s.* [cnabba, Sax. *krabbe*, Dutch.]

1. A crustaceous fish.

Those that cast their shell are, the lobster, the *crab*, the crawfish, the hodmandod or dodman, and the tortoise. The old shells are never found; so as it is like they scale off and crumble away by degrees. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The fox catches *crab* fish with his tail, which Olaus Magnus saith he himself was an eye-witness of. *Derham.*

2. A wild apple; the tree that bears a wild apple.

Noble stock
Was graft with *crab* tree slip, whose fruit thou art. *Shaksp.*

Fetch me a dozen *crab* tree staves, and strong ones; these are but switches. *Shaksp.*

When roasted *crabs* hiss in the bowl,
Then nightly sings the staring owl. *Shaksp.*

Tell why a graft, taking nourishment from a *crab* stock, shall have a fruit more noble than its nurse and parent. *Taylor.*

3. A peevish morose person.

4. A wooden engine with three claws for launching of ships, or heaving them into the dock. *Phillips.*

5. The sign in the zodiack.

Then parts the Twins and *Crab*, the dog divides,
And Argo's keel, that broke the frothy tides. *Creech.*

Crab, kråb. *adj.* It is used by way of contempt for any sour or degenerate fruit; as, a *crab* cherry, a *crab* plum.

Better gleanings their worn soil can boast
Than the *crab* vintage of the neighb'ring coast. *Dryden.*

Cra'bbed, kråb'bĕd.[366] *adj.* [from *crab.*]

1. Peevish; morose; cynical; sour.

A man of years, yet fresh, as mote appear,
Of swarth complexion, and of *crabbed* hue,
That him full of melancholy did shew. *Spenser.*

O, she is
Ten times more gentle, than her father's *crabbed*;
And he's compos'd of harshness. *Shak. Tempest.*

2. Harsh; unpleasing.

That was when
Three *crabbed* months had sour'd themselves to death,
Ere I could make thee open thy white hand,
And clepe thyself my love. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

How charming is divine philosophy!
Not harsh and *crabbed*, as dull fools suppose,
But musical as is Apollo's lute,
And a perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets,
Where no crude surfeit reigns. *Milton.*

3. Difficult; perplexing.

Beside, he was a shrewd philosopher,
And had read ev'ry text and gloss over;
Whate'er the *crabbed'st* author hath,
He understood b' implicit faith. *Hudibras.*

Lucretius had chosen a subject naturally *crabbed*. *Dryden.*

Your *crabbed* rogues that read Lucretius
Are against gods, you know. *Prior.*

Cra'bbedly, kråb'bĕd-lė. *adv.* [from *crabbed.*] Peevishly; morosely; with perplexity.

Cra'bbedness, kråb'bĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *crabbed.*]

1. Sourness of taste.

2. Sourness of countenance; asperity of manners.

3. Difficulty; perplexity.

Cra'ber, krå'bůr. *n. s.*

The poor fish have enemies enough, beside such unnatural fishermen as otters, the cormorant, and the *craber*, which some call the water-rat. *Walton.*

Crabs-eyes, kråbs ize. *n. s.* Whitish bodies, rounded on one side, and depressed on the other, heavy, moderately hard, and without smell. They are not the eyes of any creature, nor do they belong to the crab, but are produced by the common crawfish: the stones are bred in two separate bags, one on each side of the stomach. They are alkaline, absorbent, and in some degree diuretick. *Hill.*

Several persons had, in vain, endeavoured to store themselves with *crabs-eyes*. *Boyle.*

CRACK, kråk. *n. s.* [*kraeck*, Dut.]

1. A sudden disruption, by which the parts are separated but a little way from each other.

2. The chink, fissure, or vacuity made by disruption; a narrow breach.

Contusions, when great, do usually produce a fissure or *crack* of the scull, either in the same part where the blow was inflicted, or in the contrary part. *Wiseman.*

At length it would *crack*, in many places; and those *cracks*, as they dilated, would appear of a pretty good, but yet obscure and dark sky-colour. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. The sound of any body bursting or falling.

If I say sooth, I must report they were
As cannons overcharg'd with double *cracks*. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Now day appears, and with the day the king,
Whose early care had robb'd him of his rest:
Far off the *cracks* of falling houses ring,
And shrieks of subjects pierce his tender breast. *Dryden.*

4. Any sudden and quick sound.

A fourth?—start eye!
What! will the line stretch out to th' *crack* of doom? *Shaksp.*

Vulcan was employed in hammering out thunderbolts, that every now and then flew up from the anvil with dreadful *cracks* and flashes. *Addison.*

5. Change of voice in puberty.

And let us, Paladour, though now our voices
Have got the mannish *crack*, sing him to th' ground. *Shaksp.*

6. Breach of chastity.

I cannot
Believe this *crack* to be in my dread mistress,
So sovereignly being honourable. *Shaksp.*

7. Craziness of intellect.

8. A man crazed.

I have invented projects for raising millions, without burthening the subjects; but cannot get the parliament to listen to me, who look upon me as a *crack* and a projector. *Addison.*

9. A whore, in low language.

10. A boast.

Leasings, backbitings, and vain-glorious *cracks*,
All those against that fort did bend their batteries. *Spenser.*

11. A boaster. This is only in low phrase.

To Crack, kråk. *v a.* [*kraecken*, Dut.]

1. To break into chinks; to divide the parts a little from each other.

Look to your pipes, and cover them with fresh and warm litter out of the stable, a good thickness, lest the frost *crack* them. *Mortimer.*

2. To break; to split.

O, madam, my heart is *crack'd*, it's *crack'd*. *Shaksp.*

Thou wilt quarrel with a man for *cracking* nuts, having no other reason but because thou hast hazel eyes. *Shaksp.*

Should some wild fig-tree take her native bent,
And heave below the gaudy monument,
Would *crack* the marble titles, and disperse
The characters of all the lying verse. *Dryd. Juv.*

Or as a lute, which in moist weather rings
Her knell alone, by *cracking* of her strings. *Donne.*

Honour is like that glassy bubble,
That finds philosophers such trouble;
Whose least part *crack'd*, the whole does fly,
And wits are *crack'd* to find out why. *Hudibras.*

3. To do any thing with quickness or smartness.

Sir Balaam now, he lives like other folks;
He takes his chirping pint, he *cracks* his jokes. *Pope.*

4. To break or destroy any thing.

You'll *crack* a quart together! Ha, will you not? *Shaksp.*

Love cools, friendship falls off, brothers divide: in cities, mutinies; in countries, discord; in palaces, treason; and the bond *cracked* 'twixt son and father. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

5. To craze; to weaken the intellect

I was ever of opinion, that the philosopher's stone, and an holy war, were but the rendezvous of *cracked* brains, that wore their feather in their heads. *Bacon's Holy War.*

He thought none poets till their brains were *crackt*. *Roscommon.*

To Crack, kråk'. *v. n.*

1. To burst; to open in chinks.

By misfortune, it *cracked* in the cooling, whereby we were reduced to make use of one part, which was straight and intire. *Boyle.*

2. To fall to ruin

The credit not only of banks, but of exchequers, *cracks* when little comes in, and much goes out. *Dryden.*

3. To utter a loud and sudden sound.

I will board her, though she chide as loud
As thunder, when the clouds in autumn *crack*. *Shaksp.*

4. To boast: with *of.*

To look like her, are chimney-sweepers black,
And since her time are colliers counted bright,
And Ethiops *of* their sweet complexion *crack:*
Dark needs no candles now, for dark is light. *Shaksp.*

Crack-brained, kråk-brånd'. *adj.* [*crack*

and *brained*.] Crazy; without right reason.

We have sent you an answer to the ill-grounded sophisms of those *crack-brained* fellows.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

CRACK-HEMP, krâk'hêmp. *n. s.* [*crack* and *hemp*.] A wretch fated to the gallows; a crack-rope: *furcifer*.

Come hither, *crack-hemp*.
————I hope I may chuse, Sir.
—Come hither, you rogue:
What, have you forgot me?
Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.

CRACK-ROPE, krâk'rôpe. *n. s.* [*crack* and *rope*.] A fellow that deserves hanging.

CRA'CKER, krâk'ûr. *n. s* [from *crack*.]

1. A noisy boasting fellow.

What *cracker* is this same that deafs our ears
With this abundance of superfluous breath?
Shaksp. King John.

2. A quantity of gunpowder confined so as to burst with great noise.

The bladder, at its breaking, gave a great report, almost like a *cracker*. *Boyle.*

And when, for furious haste to run,
They durst not stay to fire a gun,
Have done 't with bonfires, and at home
Made squibs and *crackers* overcome. *Hudibras.*

Then furious he begins his march,
Drives rattling o'er a brazen arch,
With squibs and *crackers* arm'd, to throw
Among the trembling crowd below. *Swift.*

To CRA'CKLE, krâk'kl.[405] *v. n.* [from *crack*.] To make slight cracks; to make small and frequent noises; to decrepitate.

All these motions, which we saw,
Are but as ice which *crackles* at a thaw. *Donne.*

I fear to try new love,
As boys to venture on the unknown ice
That *crackles* underneath them. *Dryden.*

Caught her dishevell'd hair and rich attire;
Her crown and jewels *crackled* in the fire.
Dryden's Æneid.

Marrow is a specifick in that scurvy which occasions a *crackling* of the bones; in which case marrow performs its natural function of moistening them.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

CRA'CKNEL, krâk'nêl. *n. s.* [from *crack*.] A hard brittle cake.

Albee my love he seek with daily sute,
His clownish gifts and curtesies I disdain,
His kids, his *cracknels*, and his early fruit. *Spenser.*

Pay tributary *cracknels*, which he sells;
And with our offerings help to raise his vails.
Dryden's Juvenal.

CRA'DLE, krâ'dl.[405] *n. s.* [cnaðel, Sax.]

1. A moveable bed, on which children or sick persons are agitated with a smooth and equal motion, to make them sleep.

She had indeed, Sir, a son for her *cradle*, ere she had a husband for her bed. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

No jutting frieze,
Buttrice, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant bed and procreant *cradle*.
Shaksp.

His birth, perhaps, some paltry village hides,
And sets his *cradle* out of fortune's way. *Dryden.*

A child knows his nurse and his *cradle*, and by degrees the playthings of a little more advanced age. *Locke.*

The *cradle* and the tomb, alas, so nigh!
To live is scarce distinguish'd from to die. *Prior.*

Me let the tender office long engage,
To rock the *cradle* of reposing age;
With lenient arts extend a mother's breath,
Make languor smile, and smooth the bed of death.
Pope.

2. It is used for infancy, or the first part of life.

He knew them to be inclined altogether to war, and therefore wholly trained them up, even from their *cradle*, in arms and military exercises.
Spenser's Ireland.

The new duke's daughter, her cousin, loves her; being ever, from their *cradles*, bred together.
Shaksp. As you like it.

They should scarcely depart from a form of worship, in which they had been educated from their *cradle*. *Clarendon.*

3. [With surgeons.] A case for a broken bone, to keep off pressure.

4. [With shipwrights.] A frame of timber raised along the outside of a ship by the bulge, serving more securely and commodiously to help to launch her.
Harris.

To CRA'DLE, krâ'dl. *v. a.* [from the substantive.] To lay in a cradle; to rock in a cradle.

He that hath been *cradled* in majesty, will not leave the throne to play with beggars.
Glanville's Apollonius.

The tears steal from our eyes, when in the street
With some betrothed virgin's herse we meet;
Or infant's fun'ral, from the cheated womb
Convey'd to earth, and *cradled* in a tomb. *Dryden.*

He shall be *cradled* in my ancient shield, so famous through the universities. *Arbuth. and Pope.*

CRADLE-CLOTHES, krâ'dl-klôze. *n. s.* [from *cradle* and *clothes*.] Bed-clothes belonging to a cradle.

O could it be prov'd
That some night-tripping fairy had exchang'd,
In *cradle-cloaths*, our children, where they lay,
And call mine Percy, his Plantagenet;
Then would I have his Harry, and he mine. *Shak.*

CRAFT, krâft.[79] *n. s.* [cnæft, Sax. *creft*, in old Welsh.]

1. Manual art; trade.

I hear an objection, even from some well-meaning men, that these delightful *crafts* may be divers ways ill applied in a land. *Wotton's Architecture.*

2. Art; ability; dexterity.

A poem is the work of the poet; poesy is his skill or *craft* of making, the very fiction itself of the work.
Ben Jonson.

3. Fraud; cunning; artifice.

Th' offence is holy that she hath committed;
And this deceit loses the name of *craft*,
Of disobedience, or unduteous title. *Shaksp.*

This gives us a full view of wonderful art and *craft* in raising such a structure of power and iniquity. *Ayliffe.*

4. Small sailing vessels.

To CRAFT, krâft. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play tricks; to practise artifice. Now out of use.

You 've made fair hands,
You and your crafts! You 've *crafted* fair.
Shaksp. Coriolanus.

CRA'FTILY, krâf'tê-lê. *adv.* [from *crafty*.] Cunningly; artfully; with more art than honesty

But that which most impaired his credit, was the common report that he did, in all things, favour the Christians; and had, for that cause, *craftily* persuaded Solyman to take in hand the unfortunate Persian war. *Knolles.*

May he not *craftily* infer
The rules of friendship too severe,
Which chain him to a hated trust;
Which make him wretched to be just? *Prior.*

CRA'FTINESS, krâf'tê-nês. *n. s.* [from *crafty*.] Cunning; stratagem

He taketh the wise in their own *craftiness* *Job.*

CRA'FTSMAN, krâfts'mân. *n. s.* [*craft* and *man*.] An artificer; a manufacturer; a mechanick.

That her became, as polish'd ivory,
Which cunning *craftsman's* hand hath overlaid
With fair vermillion. *Spenser.*

What reverence he did throw away on slaves,
Wooing poor *craftsmen* with the craft of smiles.
Shaksp.

What a resemblance this advice carries to the oration of Demetrius to his fellow *craftsmen!*
Decay of Piety.

CRA'FTSMASTER, krâfts'mâs-tûr. *n. s.* [*craft* and *master*.] A man skilled in his trade.

He is not his *craftsmaster*, he doth not do it right.
Shaksp.

There is art in pride: a man might as soon learn a trade. Those who were not brought up to it, seldom prove their *craftsmaster*. *Collier on Pride.*

CRA'FTY, krâf'tê. *adj.* [from *craft*.] Cunning; artful; full of artifices; fraudulent; sly.

Nay, you may think my love was *crafty* love,
And call it cunning. *Shaksp. King John.*

This oppression did, of force and necessity, make the Irish a *crafty* people; for such as are oppressed, and live in slavery, are ever put to their shifts.
Davies on Ireland.

Before he came in sight, the *crafty* god
His wings dismiss'd, but still retain'd his rod.
Dryden.

No body was ever so cunning as to conceal their being so; and every body is shy and distrustful of *crafty* men. *Locke.*

CRAG, krâg. *n. s.*

1. *Crag* is, in British, a rough steep rock: and is used in the same sense in the northern counties at this day. *Gibson.*

2. The rugged protuberances of rocks.

And as mount Etna vomits sulphur out,
With clifts of burning *crags*, and fire and smoke.
Fairfax.

Who hath dispos'd, but thou, the winding way,
Where springs down from the steepy *crags* do beat.
Wotton.

A lion spied a goat upon the *crag* of a high rock.
L'Estrange.

3. The neck.

They looken bigge, as bulls that been bate,
And bearen the *crag* so stiff and so state. *Spenser.*

4. The small end of a neck of mutton; a low word.

CRA'GGED, krâg'gêd.[366] *adj.* [from *crag*.] Full of inequalities and prominences.

On a huge hill,
Cragged and steep, truth stands. *Crashaw.*

CRA'GGEDNESS, krâg'gêd-nês. *n. s.* [from *cragged*.] Fullness of crags or prominent rocks.

The *craggedness* or steepness of that mountain, maketh many parts of it in a manner inaccessible.
Brerewood.

CRA'GGINESS, krâg'gê-nês. *n. s.* [from *craggy*.] The state of being craggy.

CRA'GGY, krâg'gê.[383] *adj.* [from *crag*.] Rugged; full of prominences; rough to walk on or climb.

That same wicked wight
His dwelling has low in an hollow cave,
Far underneath a *craggy* clift ypight,
Dark, doleful, dreary, like a greedy grave. *Spenser.*

It was impossible to pass up the woody and *craggy* hills, without the loss of these commanders.
Raleigh's Essays.

Mountaineers that from Severus came,
And from the *craggy* cliffs of Tetrica. *Dryden.*

The town and republick of St. Marino stands on the top of a very high and *craggy* mountain.
Addison on Italy.

To CRAM, kråm. *v. a.* [cpamman, Sax.]

1. To stuff; to fill with more than can conveniently be held.

As much love in rhyme,
As would be *cramm'd* up in a sheet of paper,
Writ on both sides the leaf, margent and all. *Shak.*

Being thus *crammed* in the basket, a couple of Ford's knaves were called. *Shaksp.*

Thou hast spoke as if thy eldest son should be a fool, whose scull Jove *cram* with brains. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*

Cram not in people by sending too fast company after company; but so as the number may live well in the plantation, and not by surcharge be in penury. *Bacon.*

2. To fill with food beyond satiety.

You'd mollify a judge, would *cram* a squire;
Or else some smiles from court you may desire. *King.*

I am sure children would be freer from diseases, if they were not *crammed* so much as they are by fond mothers, and were kept wholly from flesh the first three years. *Locke.*

As a man may be eating all day, and, for want of digestion, is never nourished; so these endless readers may *cram* themselves in vain with intellectual food. *Watts on the Mind.*

But Annius, crafty seer,
Came *cramm'd* with capon from where Pollio dines. *Pope.*

3. To thrust in by force.

You *cram* these words into mine ears, against
The stomach of my sense. *Shaksp.*

Huffer, quoth Hudibras, this sword
Shall down thy false throat *cram* that word. *Hudibras*

Fate has *cramm'd* us all into one lease,
And that even now expiring. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

In another printed paper it is roundly expressed, that he will *cram* his brass down our throats. *Swift.*

To CRAM, kråm. *v. n.* To eat beyond satiety.

The godly dame, who fleshly failings damns,
Scolds with her maid, or with her chaplain *crams*. *Pope.*

CRA'MBO, kråm'bō. *n. s.* [A cant word, probably without etymology.] A play at which one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme; a rhyme.

So Mævius, when he drain'd his skull
To celebrate some suburb trull,
His similies in order set,
And ev'ry *crambo* he could get. *Swift.*

CRAMP, kråmp. *n. s.* [*krampe*, Dut. *crampe*, Fr.]

1. A spasm or contraction of the limbs, generally removed by warmth and rubbing.

For this, be sure, to-night thou shalt have *cramps*,
Side-stitches that shall pen thy breath up. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

In a retreat he outruns any lacquey; marry, in coming on, he has the *cramp*. *Shaksp.*

The *cramp* cometh of contraction of sinews; which is manifest, in that it cometh either by cold or dryness. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Hares, said to live on hemlock, do not make good the tradition; and he that observes what vertigoes, *cramps*, and convulsions follow thereon, in these animals, will be of our belief. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. A restriction; confinement; obstruction; shackle.

A narrow fortune is a *cramp* to a great mind, and lays a man under incapacities of serving his friend. *L'Estrange.*

3. A piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together.

To the uppermost of these there should be fastened a sharp grapple, or *cramp* of iron, which may be apt to take hold of any place where it lights. *Wilkins.*

CRAMP, kråmp. *adj.* Difficult; knotty: a low term.

To CRAMP, kråmp. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pain with cramps or twitches.

When the contracted limbs were *cramp'd*, ev'n then
A watcrish humour swell'd, and ooz'd again. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. To restrain; to confine; to obstruct; to hinder.

It is impossible to conceive the number of inconveniencies that will ensue, if borrowing be *cramped*. *Bacon.*

There are few but find that some companies benumb and *cramp* them, so that in them they can neither speak nor do any thing that is handsome. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

He who serves has still restraints of dread upon his spirits, which, even in the midst of action, *cramps* and ties up his activity. *South's Sermons.*

Dr. Hammond loves to contract and *cramp* the sense of prophecies. *Burnet's Theory.*

The antiquaries are for *cramping* their subject, into as narrow a space as they can, and for reducing the whole extent of a science into a few general maxims. *Addison on Italy.*

Marius used all endeavours for depressing the nobles, and raising the people, particularly for *cramping* the former in their power of judicature. *Swift.*

No more
Th' expansive atmosphere is *cramp'd* with cold,
But full of life, and vivifying soul. *Thomson.*

3. To bind with crampirons.

CRA'MPFISH, kråmp'fish. *n. s.* [from *cramp* and *fish*.] The torpedo, which benumbs the hands of those that touch it.

CRA'MPIRON, kråmp'i-ûrn. *n. s.* [from *cramp* and *iron*.] See CRAMP, sense 3.

CRA'NAGE, krå'nîdje.[90] *n. s.* [*cranagium*, low Lat.] A liberty to use a crane for drawing up wares from the vessels, at any creek of the sea or wharf, unto the land, and to make profit of it. It signifies also the money paid and taken for the same. *Cowell.*

CRANE, kråne. *n. s.* [cpan, Sax. *kraen*, Dut.]

1. A bird with a long beak.

Like a *crane*, or a swallow, so did I chatter. *Isaiah.*

That small infantry warr'd on by *cranes*. *Milt.*

2. An instrument made with ropes, pullies, and hooks, by which great weights are raised.

In case the mould about it be so ponderous as not to be removed by any ordinary force, you may then raise it with a *crane*. *Mortimer.*

Then commerce brought into the publick walk
The busy merchant, the big warehouse built,
Rais'd the strong *crane*. *Thomson's Autumn.*

3. A siphon; a crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask.

CRANES-BILL, kråne'z'bîl. *n. s.* [from *crane* and *bill*.]

1. An herb.

2. A pair of pincers terminating in a point, used by surgeons.

CRA'NIUM, krå'nê-ûm.[507] *n. s.* [Lat.] The skull.

In wounds made by contusion, when the *cranium* is a little naked, you ought not presently to crowd in dossils; for if that contused flesh be well digested, the bone will incarn with the wound without much difficulty. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

CRANK, krångk.[408] *n. s.* [This word is perhaps a contraction of *crane-neck*, to which it may bear some resemblance, and is part of the instrument called a *crane*.]

1. A *crank* is the end of an iron axis turned square down, and again turned square to the first turning down; so that on the last turning down a leather thong is slipt, to tread the treddle-wheel about. *Moxon.*

2. Any bending or winding passage.

I send it through the rivers of your blood,
Even to the court, the heart; to th' seat o' th' brain;
And through the *cranks* and offices of man,
The strongest nerves, and small inferior veins,
From me receive that natural competency,
Whereby they live. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

3. Any conceit formed by twisting or changing, in any manner, the form or meaning of a word.

Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Jest and youthful jollity,
Quips and *cranks*, and wanton wiles,
Nods and becks, and wreathed smiles,
Such as hang on Hebe's cheek,
And love to live in dimple sleek. *Milton.*

CRANK, krångk. *adj.* [from *onkranck*, Dut. *Skinner*.]

1. Healthy; sprightly: sometimes corrupted to *cranky*. Not in use.

They looken bigge, as bulls that been bate,
And bearen the crag so stiff and so state
As eockle on his dunghill crowing *cranke*. *Spenser.*

2. Among sailors, a ship is said to be *crank*, when, by the form of its bottom, or by being loaded too much above, it is liable to be overset. [from *kranck*, Dut. sick.]

To CRA'NKLE, krångk'kl.[405] *v. n.* [from *crank*, as it signifies something bent.] To run in and out; to run in flexures and windings.

See how this river comes me *crankling* in,
And cuts me from the best of all my land
A huge half moon, a monstrous cantle out. *Shak.*

To CRA'NKLE, krångk'kl. *v. a.* To break into unequal surfaces; to break into angles.

Old Vaga's stream,
Forc'd by the sudden shock, her wonted track
Forsook, and drew her humid train aslope,
Crankling her banks. *Philips.*

CRA'NKLES, krångk'kls. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Inequalities; angular prominences.

CRA'NKNESS, krångk'nês. *n. s.* [from *crank*.]

1. Health; vigour.

2. Disposition to overset.

CRA'NNIED, krån'nê-êd. *adj.* [from *cranny*.] Full of chinks.

A wall it is, as I would have you think,
That had in it a *crannied* hole or chink. *Shaksp.*

A very fair fruit, and not unlike a citron, but somewhat rougher chopt and *crannied*, vulgarly conceived the marks of Adam's teeth. *Brown.*

CRA'NNY, krån'nê. *n. s.* [*cren*, Fr. *crena*, Lat.] A chink; a cleft; a fissure.

The eye of the understanding is like the eye of the sense; for as you may see great objects through small *crannies* or holes, so you may see great axioms of nature through small and contemptible instances. *Bacon's Natural History.*

And therefore beat and laid about,
To find a *cranny* to creep out. *Hudibras.*

In a firm building, the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbish, but with brick or stone, fitted to the *crannies*. *Dryden.*

Within the soaking of water and springs, with streams and currents in the veins and *crannies*. *Burnet's Theory.*

He skipped from room to room, ran up stairs and down stairs, from the kitchen to the garrets, and he peeped into every *cranny*. *Arbuthnot.*

CRAPE, krâpe. *n. s.* [*crepa*, low Lat.] A thin stuff, loosely woven, of which the dress of the clergy is sometimes made.

And Proud Roxana, fir'd with jealous rage,
With fifty yards of *crape* shall sweep the stage. *Swift.*

To thee I often call'd in vain,
Against that assassin in *crape*. *Swift*

'Tis from high life high characters are drawn;
A saint in *crape* is twice a saint in lawn. *Pope.*

CRA'PULENCE, krâp'pû-lêns. *n. s.* [*crapula*, a surfeit, Lat.] Drunkenness; sickness by intemperance. *Dict.*

CRA'PULOUS, krâp'û-lûs.[314] *adj.* [*crapulosus*, Lat.] Drunken; intemperate; sick with intemperance. *Dict.*

To CRASH, krâsh. *v. n.* [a word probably formed from the thing.] To make a loud complicated noise, as of many things falling or breaking at once.

There shall be a great *crashing* from the hills. *Zeph.* i. 10.

When convulsions cleave the lab'ring earth,
Before the dismal yawn appears, the ground
Trembles and heaves, the nodding houses *crash*. *Smith.*

To CRASH, krâsh. *v. a.* To break or bruise

My master is the great rich Capulet; and if you be not of the house of Montague, I pray you come and *crash* a cup of wine. *Shakspeare.*

Mr *Warburton* has it, *crush a cup of wine.*

To crash, says *Hanmer*, is to be merry: a *crash* being a word still used in some counties for a merry bout. It is surely better to read *crack*. See CRACK.

CRASH, krâsh. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A loud sudden mixed sound, as of many things broken at the same time.

Senseless Ilium,
Seeming to feel this blow, with flaming top
Stoops to his base; and, with a hideous *crash*,
Takes prisoner Pyrrhus' ear. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

Moralizing sat I by the hazard-table: I looked upon the uncertainty of riches, the decay of beauty, and the *crash* of worlds, with as much contempt as ever Plato did *Pope.*

CRA'SIS, krâ'sîs. *n. s.* [κρᾶσις.] Temperature; constitution arising from the various properties of humours.

The fancies of men are so immediately diversified by the individual *crasis*, that every man owns something wherein none is like him. *Glanville.*

A man may be naturally inclined to pride, lust, and anger; as these inclinations are founded in a peculiar *crasis* and constitution of the blood and spirits. *South.*

CRASS, krâs. *adj.* [*crassus*, Lat.] Gross; coarse; not thin; not comminuted; not subtle; not consisting of small parts

Iron, in aquafortis, will fall into ebullition, with noise and emication; as also a *crass* and fumid exhalation, caused from the combat of the sulphur of iron with the acid and nitrous spirits of aquafortis *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Metals are intermixed with the common terrestrial matter, so as not to be discoverable by human industry; or, if discoverable, so diffused and scattered amongst the *crasser* and more unprofitable matter, that it would never be possible to separate and extract it. *Woodward's Natural History.*

CRA'SSITUDE, krâs'sê-tûde *n. s.* [*crassitudo*, Lat.] Grossness; coarseness; thickness.

They must be but thin, as a leaf, or a piece of paper or parchment; for, if they have a greater *crassitude*, they will alter in their own body, though they spend not. *Bacon.*

The Dead Sea, which vomiteth up bitumen, is of that *crassitude*, as living bodies, bound hand and foot, cast into it, have been born up, and not sunk. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The terrestrial matter carried by rivers into the sea, is sustained therein partly by the greater *crassitude* and gravity of the sea-water, and partly by its constant agitation. *Woodward.*

CRASTINA'TION, krâs-tê-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *cras*, Lat. to-morrow.] Delay. *Dict.*

CRATCH, krâtsh. *n. s.* [*creche*, Fr. *crates*, Lat.] The palisaded frame in which hay is put for cattle.

When being expelled out of Paradise by reason of sin, thou wert held in the chains of death; I was inclosed in the virgin's womb, I was laid in the *cratch*, I was wrapped in swathling-cloaths. *Hakewill on Providence.*

CRAVA'T, krâ-vât'. *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology.] A neckcloth; any thing worn about the neck.

Less delinquents have been scourg'd,
And hemp on wooden anvils forg'd;
Which others for *cravats* have worn
About their necks, and took a turn. *Hudibras.*

The restrictives were applied, one over another, to her throat: then we put her on a *cravat*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

To CRAVE, krâve. *v. a.* [cpapian, Sax.]

1. To ask with earnestness; to ask with submission; to beg; to entreat.

What one petition is there found in the whole Litany, whereof we shall ever be able at any time to say, that no man living needeth the grace or benefit therein *craved* at God's hands? *Hooker.*

As for my nobler friends, I *crave* their pardons;
But for the mutable rank-scented many,
Let them regard me as I do not flatter. *Shakspeare.*

The poor people, not knowing where to hide themselves from the fury of their enemies, nor of whom to *crave* help, fled as men and women dismayed. *Knolles.*

I would *crave* leave here, under the word action, to comprehend the forbearance too of any action proposed. *Locke.*

Each ardent nymph the rising current *craves*,
Each shepherd's pray'r retards the parting waves. *Prior.*

2. To ask insatiably.

The subjects arm'd, the more their princes gave,
Th' advantage only took the more to *crave*. *Denham.*

Him dost thou mean, who, spite of all his store,
Is ever *craving*, and will still be poor?
Who cheats for halfpence, and who doffs his coat
To save a farthing in a ferry-boat? *Dryden's Persius.*

3. To long; to wish unreasonably.

Levity pushes us on from one vain desire to another, in a regular vicissitude and succession of *cravings* and satiety. *L'Estrange.*

He is actually under the power of a temptation, and the sway of an impetuous lust; both hurrying him to satisfy the *cravings* of it by some wicked action. *South.*

4. To call for importunately.

Bestow
Your needful counsel to our businesses,
Which *crave* the instant use. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

The antecedent concomitants and effects of such a constitution, are acids, taken in too great quantities; sour eructations, and a *craving* appetite, especially of terrestrial and absorbent substances. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Sometimes with *for* before the thing sought.

Once one may *crave for* love,
But more would prove
This heart too little, that too great. *Suckling.*

CRA'VEN, krâ'vn.[103] *n. s.* [derived by *Skinner* from *crave*, as one that craves or begs his life: perhaps it comes originally from the noise made by a conquered cock.]

1. A cock conquered and dispirited.

What, is your crest a coxcomb?——
——A combless cock, so Kate will be my hen.
—No cock of mine; you crow too like a *craven*. *Shakspeare.*

2. A coward; a recreant; a weak-hearted spiritless fellow.

Is it fit this soldier keep his oath?
——He is a *craven* and a villain else. *Shak.*

CRA'VEN, krâ'vn. *adj.* Cowardly; base.

Upon his coward breast
A bloody cross, and on his *craven* crest
A bunch of hairs discolour'd diversly. *Spenser.*

Whether it be
Bestial oblivion, or some *craven* scruple,
Of thinking too precisely on th' event;
A thought which, quarter'd, hath but one part wisdom,
And ever three parts coward. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

Yet if the innocent some mercy find,
From cowardice, not ruth, did that proceed;
His noble foes dust not his *craven* kind
Exasperate by such a bloody deed. *Fairfax.*

To CRA'VEN, krâ'vn *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make recreant or cowardly.

'Gainst self-slaughter
There is a prohibition so divine,
That *cravens* my weak hand. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

CRA'VER, krâ'vûr. *n. s.* [from *crave*.] An insatiable asker. It is used in *Clarissa.*

To CRAUNCH, krântsh.[214] *v. a.* [*schrantsen*, Dut. whence the vulgar say more properly to *scraunch*.] To crush in the mouth. The word is used by *Swift.*

CRAW, krâw. *n. s.* [*kroe*, Dan.] The crop or first stomach of birds.

In birds there is no mastication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but, in such as are not carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed into the crop or *craw*, or at least into a kind of antestomach, which I have observed in many, especially piscivorous birds. *Ray on the Creation.*

CRA'WFISH, krâw'fîsh. *n. s.* [sometimes written *crayfish*, properly *crevice;* in Fr. *ecrevisse*.] A small crustaceous fish found in brooks; the small lobster of fresh water.

Those that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the *crawfish*, the hodmandod or dodman, and the tortoise. *Bacon.*

Let me to crack live *crawfish* recommend. *Pope.*

The common *crawfish*, and the large sea *crawfish*, both produce the stones called crabs eyes. *Hill.*

To CRAWL, krâwl. *v. n.* [*kriclen*, Dut.]

1. To creep; to move with a slow motion; to move without rising from the ground, as a worm.

I saw them under a green mantling vine,
That *crawls* along the side of yon small hill. *Milton.*

That *crawling* insect, who from mud began;
Warm'd by my beams, and kindled into man! *Dryden.*

The streams, but just contain'd within their bounds,

By slow degrees into their channels *crawl;*
And earth increases as the waters fall. *Dryden.*

A worm finds what it searches after, only by feeling, as it *crawls* from one thing to another. *Grew.*

The vile worm, that yesterday began
To *crawl;* thy fellow-creature, abject man. *Prior.*

2. To move weakly and slowly, or timorously.

'Tis our first intent
To shake all cares and business from our age,
While we unburthen'd *crawl* tow'rd death. *Shaksp.*

They like tall fellows crept out of the holes; and secretly *crawling* up the battered walls of the fort, got into it. *Knolles.*

For the fleets of Solomon and the kings of Egypt, it is very apparent they went with great leisure, and *crawled* close by the shore-side. *Heylyn.*

A look so pale no quartane ever gave;
Thy dwindled legs seem *crawling* to a grave.
Dryden's Juvenal.

He was hardly able to *crawl* about the room, far less to look after a troublesome business. *Arbuth.*

Man is a very worm by birth,
Vile reptile, weak and vain!
A while he *crawls* upon the earth,
Then shrinks to earth again. *Pope.*

It will be very necessary for the threadbare gownman, and every child who can *crawl*, to watch the fields at harvest-time. *Swift.*

3. To advance slowly and slily.

Cranmer
Hath *crawl'd* into the favour of the king,
And is his oracle. *Shakspeare's Henry* VIII.

4. To move about hated and despised.

Reflect upon that litter of absurd opinions that *crawl* about the world, to the disgrace of reason.
South.

How will the condemned sinner then *crawl* forth, and appear in his filth, before that undefiled tribunal? *South.*

Behold a rev'rend sire, whom want of grace
Has made the father of a nameless race,
Crawl through the street, shov'd on, or rudely press'd
By his own sons, that pass him by unbless'd! *Pope.*

CRA'WLER, kråw'lůr. *n. s.* [from *crawl.*] A creeper; any thing that creeps.

CRA'YFISH, kråw'fĭsh. *n. s.* [See CRAWFISH.] The river lobster.

The cure of the muriatick and armoniack saltness requires slimy meats; as snails, tortoises, jellies, and *crayfishes.* *Floyer.*

CRA'YON, krå'ůn. *n. s.* [*crayon*, Fr.]

1. A kind of pencil; a roll of paste to draw lines with.

Let no day pass over you without drawing a line; that is to say, without working, without giving some strokes of the pencil or the *crayon.* *Dryden.*

2. A drawing or design done with a pencil or crayon.

To CRAZE, kråze. *v. a.* [*ecraser*, Fr. to break to pieces.]

1. To break; to crush; to weaken.

In this consideration, the answer of Calvin unto Farrel, concerning the children of popish parents, doth seemed *crazed.* *Hooker.*

Relent, sweet Hermia; and, Lysander, yield
Thy *crazed* title to my certain right. *Shakspeare.*

Till length of years,
And sedentary numbness, *craze* my limbs. *Milton.*

Then through the fiery pillar, and the cloud,
God looking forth will trouble all his host,
And *craze* their chariot wheels. *Milton.*

2. To powder.

The tin ore passeth to the *crazing* mill, which, between two grinding stones, bruiseth it to a fine sand. *Carew's Survey.*

3. To crack the brain; to impair the intellect.

I lov'd him, friend,
No father his son dearer, true, to tell thee,
That grief hath *craz'd* my wits, *Shak. King Lear.*

Wickedness is a kind of voluntary frenzy, and a chosen distraction; and every sinner does wilder and more extravagant things than any man can do that is *crazed* and out of his wits; only with this sad difference, that he knows better what he does.
Tillotson.

CRA'ZEDNESS, krå'zĕd-nĕs.[365] *n. s.* [from *crazed.*] Decrepitude; brokenness; diminution of intellect.

The nature, as of men that have sick bodies, so likewise of the people in the *crazedness* of their minds, possessed with dislike and discontentment at things present, is to imagine that any thing would help them. *Hooker.*

CRA'ZINESS, krå'zè-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *crazy.*]

1. State of being crazy; imbecility; weakness.

Touching other places, she may be said to hold them as one should do a wolf by the ears; nor will I speak now of the *craziness* of her title to many of them. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*

2. Weakness of intellect.

CRA'ZY, krå'zè. *adj.* [*ecrazé*, Fr.]

1. Broken; decrepit.

Come, my lord,
We will bestow you in some better place,
Fitter for sickness and for *crazy* age. *Shakspeare.*

When people are *crazy*, and in disorder, it is natural for them to groan. *L'Estrange.*

2. Broken-witted; shattered in the intellect.

The queen of night, whose large command
Rules all the sea and half the land,
And over moist and *crazy* brains,
In high spring-tides, at midnight reigns. *Hudibras.*

3. Weak; feeble; shattered.

Physick can but mend our *crazy* state,
Patch an old building, not a new create. *Dryden.*

Were it possible that the near approaches of eternity, whether by a mature age, a *crazy* constitution, or a violent sickness, should amaze so many, had they duly considered. *Wake.*

CREAGHT, krâte. *n. s.* [An Irish word.]

In these fast places, they kept their *creaghts*, or herds of cattle, living by the milk of the cow, without husbandry or tillage. *Davies on Ireland.*

To CREAGHT, krâte. *v. n.*

It was made penal to the English to permit the Irish to *creaght* or graze upon their lands, or present them to ecclesiastical benefices. *Davies.*

To CREAK, krēke. *v. n.* [corrupted from *crack.*]

1. To make a harsh protracted noise.

Let not the *creaking* of shoes, nor the rustling of silks, betray thy poor heart to women. *Shaksp.*

No door there was th' unguarded house to keep,
On *creaking* hinges turn'd, to break his sleep.
Dryden.

2. It is sometimes used of animals.

The *creaking* locusts with my voice conspire,
They fried with heat, and I with fierce desire.
Dryden.

CREAM, krēme. *n. s.* [*cremor*, Lat.]

1. The unctuous or oily part of milk, which, when it is cold, floats on the top, and is changed by the agitation of the churn into butter; the flower of milk.

It is not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle eye-balls, nor your cheek of *cream*,
That can entame my spirits to your worship.
Shakspeare.

I am as vigilant as a cat to steal *cream.* *Shaksp.*

Cream is matured and made to rise speedily, by putting in cold water, which, as it seemeth, getteth down the whey. *Bacon's Natural History.*

How the drudging goblin swet,
To earn his *cream*-bowl duly set;
When in one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the corn. *Milton.*

Let your various *creams* incircled be
With swelling fruit, just ravish'd from the tree.
King.

Milk, standing some time, naturally separates into an oily liquor called *cream;* and a thinner, blue, and more ponderous liquor, called skimmed milk. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. It is used for the best part of any thing: as, *the* cream *of a jest.*

To CREAM, krēme. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather cream.

There are a sort of men, whose visages
Do *cream* and mantle like a standing pond;
And do a wilful stiffness entertain,
With purpose to be drest in an opinion
Of wisdom, gravity, profound conceit. *Shaksp.*

To CREAM, krēme. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To skim off the cream.

2. To take the flower and quintessence of any thing: so used somewhere by *Swift.*

CREAM-FACED, krēme'fāste. *adj.* [*cream* and *faced.*] Pale; coward-looking.

Thou *cream-fac'd* lown,
Where got'st thou that goose-look? *Shaksp.*

CRE'AMY, krè'mè. *adj.* [from *cream.*] Full of cream; having the nature of cream.

CRE'ANCE, krè'ânse. *n. s.* [Fr.] Is, in falconry, a fine small line, fastened to a hawk's leash when she is first lured.

CREASE, krēse.[427] *n. s.* [from *creta*, Lat. chalk. *Skinner.*] A mark made by doubling any thing.

Men of great parts are unfortunate in business, because they go out of the common road: I once desired lord Bolingbroke to observe, that the clerks used an ivory knife, with a blunt edge, to divide paper, which cut it even, only requiring a strong hand; whereas a sharp penknife would go out of the *crease*, and disfigure the paper. *Swift.*

To CREASE, krēse. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark any thing by doubling it, so as to leave the impression.

To CREA'TE, krè-âte'. *v. a.* [*creo*, Lat.]

1. To form out of nothing; to cause to exist.

In the beginning God *created* the heaven and the earth. *Genesis.*

We having but imperfect ideas of the operations of our minds, and much imperfecter yet of the operations of God, run into great difficulties about free *created* agents, which reason cannot well extricate itself out of. *Locke.*

2. To produce; to cause; to be the occasion of.

Now is the time of help: your eye in Scotland
Would *create* soldiers, and make women fight.
Shakspeare.

His abilities were prone to *create* in him great confidence of undertakings, and this was like enough to betray him to great errours and many enemies.
King Charles.

They eclipse the clearest truths by difficulties of their own *creating*, or no man could miss his way to heaven for want of light. *Decay of Piety.*

None knew, till guilt *created* fear,
What darts or poison'd arrows were. *Roscommon.*

Must I new bars to my own joy *create*,
Refuse myself what I had fore'd from fate? *Dryden.*

Long abstinence is troublesome to acid constitutions, by the uneasiness it *creates* in the stomach.
Arbuthnot.

3. To beget.

And the issue there *create*
Ever shall be fortunate. *Shaksp.*

4. To invest with any new character.

Arise, my knights o' th' battle: I *create* you

Companions to our person, and will fit you
With dignities becoming your estates. *Shaksp.*

5. To give any new qualities; to put any thing in a new state.

The best British undertaker had but a proportion of three thousand acres for himself, with power to *create* a manor, and hold a court-baron. *Davies.*

CREA'TION, krė-å'shůn. *n. s.* [from *create.*]

1. The act of creating or conferring existence.

Consider the immensity of the Divine Love, expressed in all the emanations of his providence; in his *creation*, in his conservation of us. *Taylor.*

2. The act of investing with new qualities or character; as, the *creation* of peers.

3. The things created; the universe.

As subjects then the whole *creation* came,
And from their natures Adam them did name.
Denham.

Such was the saint, who shone with ev'ry grace,
Reflecting, Moses-like, his master's face:
God saw his image lively was express'd,
And his own work as his *creation* bless'd. *Dryden.*

Nor could the tender new *creation* bear
Th' excessive heats or coldness of the year. *Dryd.*

In days of yore, no matter where or when,
Before the low *creation* swarm'd with men. *Parnel.*

4. Any thing produced, or caused.

Art thou not, fatal vision, sensible
To feeling as to sight? Or art thou but
A dagger of the mind, a false *creation*,
Proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain? *Shaksp.*

CREA'TIVE, krė-å'tiv.[157] *adj.* [from *create.*]

1. Having the power to create.

But come, ye generous minds, in whose wide thought,
Of all his works, *creative* beauty burns
With warmest beam. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. Exerting the act of creation.

To trace the outgoings of the ancient of days in the first instance, and of his *creative* power, is a research too great for mortal inquiry. *South.*

CREA'TOR, krė-å'tůr.[166] *n. s.* [*creator*, Lat.] The being that bestows existence.

Open, ye heavens, your living doors; let in
The great *creator*, from his work return'd
Magnificent; his six days work, a world. *Milton.*

When you lie down, close your eyes with a short prayer, commit yourself into the hands of your faithful *creator;* and when you have done, trust him with yourself, as you must do when you are dying.
Taylor's Guide to Devotion.

CRE'ATURE, krė'tshůre.[461] [462] *n. s.* [*creatura*, low Lat.]

1. A being not self-existent, but created by the supreme power.

Were these persons idolaters for the worship they did not give to the creator, or for the worship they did give to his *creatures?* *Stillingfleet.*

2. Any thing created.

God's first *creature* was light. *Bacon's New. Atl.*

Imperfect the world, and all the *creatures* in it, must be acknowledged in many respects to be.
Tillotson.

3. An animal, not human.

The queen pretended satisfaction of her knowledge only in killing *creatures* vile, as cats and dogs.
Shaksp. Cymbeline.

4. A general term for man.

Yet crime in her could never *creature* find;
But for his love, and for her own self sake,
She wander'd had from one to other Ind. *Spenser*

Most cursed of all *creatures* under sky,
Lo, Tantalus, I here tormented lie. *Spenser.*

Though he might burst his lungs to call for help,
No *creature* would assist or pity him. *Roscommon*

5. A word of contempt for a human being.

Hence! home, you idle *creatures*, get you home:
Is this a holiday? *Shaksp. Julius Cæsar.*

He would into the stews,
And from the common *creatures* pluck a glove,
And wear it as a favour. *Shaksp. Richard III.*

I've heard that guilty creatures, at a play,
Have, by the very cunning of the scene,
Been struck so to the soul, that presently
They have proclaim'd their malefactions. *Shaksp.*

Nor think to-night of thy ill nature,
But of thy follies, idle *creature*. *Prior.*

A good poet no sooner communicates his works, but it is imagined he is a vain young *creature*, given up to the ambition of fame. *Pope.*

6. A word of petty tenderness.

And then, Sir, would he gripe and wring my hand;
Cry, Oh sweet *creature!* and then kiss me hard.
Shaksp.

Ah, cruel *creature*, whom dost thou despise?
The gods, to live in woods, have left the skies.
Dryden's Virgil.

Some young *creatures* have learnt their letters and syllables by having them pasted upon little tablets.
Watts.

7. A person who owes his rise or his fortune to another.

He sent to colonel Massey to send him men, which he, being a *creature* of Essex's, refused.
Clarendon.

The duke's *creature* he desired to be esteemed.
Clarendon.

Great princes thus, when favourites they raise,
To justify their grace, their *creatures* praise. *Dryd.*

The design was discovered by a person whom every body knows to be the *creature* of a certain great man. *Swift.*

CRE'ATURELY, krė'tshůre-lė. *adj.* [from *creature.*] Having the qualities of a creature.

The several parts of relatives, or *creaturely* infinites, may have finite proportions to one another.
Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.

CRE'BRITUDE, krė'brė-tůde. *n. s.* [from *creber*, frequent, Lat.] Frequentness. *Dict.*

CRE'BROUS, krė'brůs. *adj.* [from *creber*, Lat.] Frequent. *Dict.*

CRE'DENCE. krė'dense. *n. s.* [from *credo*, Lat. *credence*, Norman Fr.]

1. Belief; credit.

Ne let it seem that *credence* this exceeds,
For he that made the same was known right well
To have done much more admirable deeds;
It Merlin was. *Spenser.*

Love and wisdom,
Approv'd so to your majesty, may plead
For ample *credence*. *Shaksp.*

They did not only underhand give out that this was the true earl; but the friar, finding some *credence* in the people, took boldness in the pulpit to declare as much. *Bacon.*

2. That which gives a claim to credit or belief.

After they had delivered to the king their letters of *credence*, they were led to a chamber richly furnished. *Hayward.*

CREDE'NDA, krė-dėn'då. *n. s.* [Lat.] Things to be believed; articles of faith: distinguished in theology from *agenda*, or practical duties.

These were the great articles and *credenda* of Christianity, that so much startled the world. *South.*

CRE'DENT, krė'dėnt. *adj.* [*credens*, Lat.]

1. Believing; easy of belief.

Then weigh what loss your honour may sustain,
If with too *credent* ear you list' his songs. *Shaksp.*

2. Having credit; not to be questioned. Less proper.

My authority bears a *credent* bulk,
That no particular scandal once can touch,
But it confounds the breather. *Shakspeare.*

CREDE'NTIAL, krė-dėn'shål. *n. s.* [from *credens*, Lat.] That which gives a title to credit; the warrant upon which belief or authority is claimed.

A few persons of an odious and despised country could not have filled the world with believers, had they not shewn undoubted *credentials* from the Divine Person who sent them on such a message. *Addison.*

CREDIBI'LITY, krėd-ė-bil-ė-tė. *n. s.* [from *credible.*] Claim to credit; possibility of obtaining belief; probability.

The first of those opinions I shall shew to be altogether incredible, and the latter to have all the *credibility* and evidence of which a thing of that nature is capable. *Tillotson.*

Calculate the several degrees of *credibility* and conviction, by which the one evidence surpasseth the other. *Atterbury.*

CRE'DIBLE, krėd'ė-bl.[405] *adj.* [*credibilis*, Lat.] Worthy of credit; deserving of belief; having a just claim to belief.

The ground of credit is the credibility of things credited; and things are made *credible*, either by the known condition and quality of the utterer, or by the manifest likelihood of truth in themselves.
Hooker.

None can demonstrate to me, that there is such an island as Jamaica; yet, upon the testimony of *credible* persons, I am free from doubt. *Tillotson.*

CRE'DIBLENESS, krėd'ė-bl-nės. *n. s.* [from *credible.*] Credibility; worthiness of belief; just claim to belief.

The *credibleness* of a good part of these narratives has been confirmed to me by a practiser of physick. *Boyle.*

CRE'DIBLY, krėd'ė-blė. *adv.* [from *credible.*] In a manner that claims belief.

This, with the loss of so few of the English as is scarce credible; being, as hath been rather confidently than *credibly* reported, but of one man, though not a few hurt. *Bacon.*

CRE'DIT, krėd'it. *n. s.* [*credit*, Fr.]

1. Belief of; faith yielded to another.

When the people heard these words, they gave no *credit* unto them, nor received them.
1 *Mac.* x. 46.

I may give *credit* to reports. *Addison's Spectator.*

Some secret truths, from learn'd pride conceal'd,
To maids alone and children are reveal'd:
What though no *credit* doubting wits may give,
The fair and innocent shall still believe. *Pope.*

2. Honour; reputation.

I published, because I was told I might please such as it was a *credit* to please. *Pope.*

3. Esteem; good opinion.

There is no decaying merchant, or inward beggar, hath so many tricks to uphold the *credit* of their wealth, as these empty persons have to maintain the *credit* of their sufficiency. *Bacon.*

His learning, though a poet said it,
Before a play, would lose no *credit*. *Swift.*

Yes, while I live, no rich or noble knave
Shall walk the world in *credit* to his grave. *Pope.*

4. Faith; testimony; that which procures belief.

We are contented to take this upon your *credit*, and to think it may be. *Hooker.*

The things which we properly believe, be only such as are received upon the *credit* of divine testimony. *Hooker.*

The author would have done well to have left so great a paradox only to the *credit* of a single assertion. *Locke.*

5. Trust reposed, with regard to property; correlative to *debt.*

Credit is nothing but the expectation of money, within some limited time. *Locke.*

6. Promise given.

They have never thought of violating the publick *credit*, or of alienating the revenues to other uses than to what they have been thus assigned. *Addison.*

7. Influence; power not compulsive; interest.

She employed his uttermost *credit* to relieve us, which was as great as a beloved son with a mother. *Sidney.*

They sent him likewise a copy of their supplication to the king, and desired him to use his *credit* that a treaty might be entered into. *Clarendon.*

Having *credit* enough with his master to provide for his own interest, he troubled not himself for that of other men. *Clarendon.*

To CRE'DIT, krĕd'ît. *v. a.* [*credo*, Lat.]

1. To believe.

Now I change my mind,
And partly *credit* things that do presage. *Shaksp.*

To *credit* the unintelligibility both of this union and motion, we need no more than to consider it. *Glanville.*

2. To procure credit or honour to any thing.

May here her monument stand so,
To *credit* this rude age; and show
To future times, that even we
Some patterns did of virtue see. *Waller.*

It was not upon design to *credit* these papers, nor to compliment a society so much above flattery. *Glanville.*

At present you *credit* the church as much by your government, as you did the school formerly by your wit. *South.*

3. To trust; to confide in.

4. To admit as a debtor.

CRE'DITABLE, krĕd'ît-â-bl. *adj.* [from *credit.*]

1. Reputable; above contempt.

He settled him in a good *creditable* way of living, having procured him by his interest one of the best places of the country. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

2. Honourable; estimable.

The contemplation of things, that do not serve to promote our happiness, is but a more specious sort of idleness, a more pardonable and *creditable* kind of ignorance. *Tillotson.*

CRE'DITABLENESS, krĕd'ît-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *creditable.*] Reputation; estimation.

Among all these snares, there is none more entangling than the *creditableness* and repute of customary vices. *Decay of Piety.*

CRE'DITABLY, krĕd'ît-â-blė. *adv.* [from *creditable.*] Reputably; without disgrace.

Many will chuse rather to neglect their duty safely and *creditably*, than to get a broken pate in the church's service, only to be rewarded with that which will break their hearts too. *South.*

CRE'DITOR, krĕd'ît-tûr.[166] *n. s.* [*creditor*, Lat.]

1. He to whom a debt is owed; he that gives credit: correlative to *debtor.*

There came divers of Antonio's *creditors* in my company to Venice, that swear he cannot chuse but break. *Shaksp.*

I am so used to consider myself as *creditor* and debtor, that I often state my accounts after the same manner, with regard to heaven and my own soul. *Addison's Spectator.*

No man of honour, as that word is usually understood, did ever pretend that his honour obliged him to be chaste or temperate, to pay his *creditors*, to be useful to his country, to do good to mankind, to endeavour to be wise or learned, to regard his word, his promise, or his oath. *Swift.*

2. One who credits; one who believes. Not used.

Many sought to feed
The easy *creditors* of novelties,
By voicing him alive. *Shaksp.*

CREDU'LITY, krė-dû-lė-tė. *n. s.* [*credulité*, Fr. *credulitas*, Lat.] Easiness of belief; readiness of credit.

The poor Plangus, being subject to that only disadvantage of honest hearts, *credulity*, was persuaded by him. *Sidney.*

The prejudice of *credulity* may, in some measure, be cured, by learning to set a high value on truth. *Watts's Logick.*

CRE'DULOUS, krĕd'jû-lûs.[367] [293] *adj.* [*credulus*, Lat.] Apt to believe; unsuspecting; easily deceived.

A *credulous* father, and a brother noble,
Whose nature is so far from doing harm,
That he suspects none. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Who now enjoys thee *credulous* all gold,
Who always vacant, always amiable,
Hopes thee, of flattery gales
Unmindful, hapless he,
T' whom thou untry'd seem'st fair. *Milton.*

CRE'DULOUSNESS, krĕd'jû-lûs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *credulous.*] Aptness to believe; credulity.

CREED, krėėd. *n. s.* [from *credo*, the first word of the apostle's creed.]

1. A form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended.

The larger and fuller view of this foundation is set down in the *creeds* of the church. *Hammond.*

Will they, who decry *creeds* and creedmakers, say that one who writes a treatise of morality ought not to make in it any collection of moral precepts? *Fiddes's Sermons.*

2. Any solemn profession of principles or opinion.

For me, my lords,
I love him not, nor fear him; there's my *creed.* *Shakspeare.*

To CREEK, krėėk. *v. a.* [See *To* CREAK.] To make a harsh noise.

Shall I stay here,
Creeking my shoes on the plain masonry? *Shaksp.*

CREEK, krėėk.[246] *n. s.* [cpecca, Sax. *kreke*, Dut.]

1. A prominence or jut in a winding coast.

As streams, which with their winding banks do play,
Stopp'd by their *creeks*, run softly through the plain. *Davies.*

They on the bank of Jordan, by a *creek*,
Where winds with reeds and oziers whisp'ring play,
Their unexpected loss and plaints outbreath'd. *Milton.*

2. A small port; a bay; a cove.

A law was made here to stop their passage in every port and *creek.* *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Any turn, or alley.

A hack-friend, a shoulder-clapper; one that commands the passages of alleys, *creeks*, and narrow lands. *Shakspeare.*

CRE'EKY, krėė'kė. *adj.* [from *creek.*] Full of creeks; unequal; winding.

Who, leaning on the belly of a pot,
Pour'd forth a water, whose outgushing flood
Run bathing all the *creeky* shore a-flot,
Whereon the Trojan prince spilt Turnus' blood. *Spenser.*

To CREEP, krėėp.[246] *v. n.* pret. *crept.* [cpỳpan, Sax. *krepan*, Germ.]

1. To move with the belly to the ground, without legs, as a worm.

Ye that walk
The earth, and stately tread, or lowly *creep!* *Milt.*
And every *creeping* thing that *creeps* the ground. *Milton.*

If they cannot distinguish *creeping* from flying, let them lay down Virgil, and take up Ovid de Ponto. *Dryden.*

2. To grow along the ground, or on other supports.

The grottos cool, with shady poplars crown'd,
And *creeping* vines on arbours weav'd around. *Dryden.*

3. To move forward without bounds or leaps, as insects.

4. To move slowly and feebly.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time. *Shakspeare.*

Why should a man
Sleep when he wakes, and *creep* into the jaundice
By being peevish? *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.*

He who *creeps* after plain, dull, common sense, is safe from committing absurdities, but can never reach the excellence of wit. *Dryden.*

5. To move secretly and clandestinely.

I'll *creep* up into the chimney.——

—There they always use to discharge their birding-pieces: *creep* into the kiln-hole. *Shaksp.*

Whate'er you are,
That in this desart inaccessible,
Under the shade of melancholy boughs,
Lose and neglect the *creeping* hours of time. *Shaksp.*

Of this sort are they which *creep* into houses, and lead captive silly women. 2 *Tim.* iii. 6.

Thou makest darkness, and it is night wherein all the beasts of the forest do *creep* forth. *Psalm* civ. 20.

Now and then a work or two has *crept* in, to keep his first design in countenance. *Atterbury.*

6. To move timorously without soaring, or venturing into dangers.

Paradise Lost is admirable; but am I therefore bound to maintain, that there are no flats amongst his elevations, when it is evident he *creeps* along sometimes for above an hundred lines together? *Dryden.*

We here took a little boat, to *creep* along the seashore as far as Genoa. *Addison on Italy.*

7. To come unexpected; to steal forward unheard and unseen.

By those gifts of nature and fortune he *creeps*, nay he flies, into the favour of poor silly women. *Sidney.*

It seems, the marriage of his brother's wife
Has *crept* too near his conscience.——
——No, his conscience
Has *crept* too near another lady. *Shakspeare.*

Necessity enforced them, after they grew full of people, to spread themselves, and *creep* out of Shinar, or Babylonia. *Raleigh's Hist.*

None pretends to know from how remote corners of those frozen mountains, some of those fierce nations first *crept* out. *Temple.*

It is not to be expected that every one should guard his understanding from being imposed on by the sophistry which *creeps* into most of the books of argument. *Locke.*

8. To behave with servility; to fawn; to bend.

They were us'd to bend,
To send their smiles before them to Achilles,
To come as humbly as they used to *creep*
To holy altars. *Shakspeare's Troilus and Cres.*

CRE'EPER, krėė'pûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *creep.*]

1. A plant that supports itself by means of some stronger body.

Plants that put forth their sap hastily, have bodies not proportionable to their length; therefore they are winders or *creepers*, as ivy, briony, and woodbine. *Bacon.*

2. An iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens.

3. A kind of patten or clog worn by women.

CREE'PHOLE, krėėp'hôle. *n. s.* [*creep* and *hole.*]

1. A hole into which any animal may creep to escape danger.
2. A subterfuge; an excuse.

CREE'PINGLY, krēēp'ing-lē. *adv.* [from *creeping*.] Slowly; after the manner of a reptile.

The joy, which wrought into Pygmalion's mind, was even such as, by each degree of Zelmane's words, *creepingly* entered into Philoclea's. *Sidney.*

CREE'PLE, krip'pl.[405] *n. s.* [from *creep*.] A lame person; a cripple.

She to whom this world must itself refer
As suburbs or the microcosm of her,
She, she is dead, she's dead when thou know'st this,
Thou know'st how lame a *creeple* this world is.
Donne.

CREMA'TION, krē-mā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*crematio*, Lat.] A burning.

CRE'MIOR, krē'mŭr. *n. s.* [Lat.] A milky substance; a soft liquor resembling cream.

The food is swallowed into the stomach, where, mingled with dissolvent juices, it is reduced into a chyle or *cremor*. *Ray.*

CRE'NATED, krē'nā-tĕd. *adj.* [from *crena*, Lat.] Notched; indented.

The cells are prettily *crenated*, or notched, quite round the edges; but not straited down to any depth. *Woodward.*

CRE'PANE, krē'pān. *n. s.* [With farriers.] An ulcer seated in the midst of the forepart of the foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CRE'PITATE, krēp'ē-tāte.[91] *v. n.* [*crepito*, Lat.] To make a small crackling noise.

CREPITA'TION, krēp-ē-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *crepitate*.] A small crackling noise.

CREPT, krēpt. *particip.* [from *creep*.]

There are certain men *crept* in unawares. *Jude.*
This fair vine, but that her arms surround
Her married elm, had *crept* along the ground. *Pope.*

CREPU'SCULE, krē-pŭs'kūle. *n.s.* [*crepusculum*, Lat.] Twilight. *Dict.*

CREPU'SCULOUS, krē-pŭs'kŭ-lŭs. *adj.* [*crepusculum*, Lat.] Glimmering; in a state between light and darkness.

A close apprehension of the one, might perhaps afford a glimmering light and *crepusculous* glance of the other. *Brown.*

The beginnings of philosophy were in a *crepusculous* obscurity, and it is yet scarce past the dawn. *Glanville.*

CRE'SCENT, krĕs'sĕnt. *adj.* [from *cresco*, Lat.] Increasing; growing; in a state of increase.

I have seen him in Britain; he was then of a *crescent* note. *Shakspeare.*

With these in troop
Came Astoreth, whom the Phœnicians call'd
Astarte, queen of heaven, with *crescent* horns.
Milton.

CRE'SCENT, krĕs'sĕnt. *n. s.* [*crescens*, Lat.] The moon in her state of increase; any similitude of the moon increasing.

My pow'r 's a *crescent*, and my auguring hope
Says it will come to th' full. *Shakspeare.*

Or Bactrian sophy, from the horns
Of Turkish *crescent*, leaves all waste beyond
The realm of Aladule, in his retreat. *Milton.*

Jove in dusky clouds involves the skies,
And the faint *crescent* shoots by fits before their eyes.
Dryden.

And two fair *crescents* of translucent horn
The brows of all their young increase adorn. *Pope.*

CRE'SCIVE, krĕs'siv.[168] *adj* [from *cresco* Lat.] Increasing; growing.

So the prince obscur'd his contemplation
Under the veil of wildness, which no doubt
Grew, like the summer grass, fastest by night,
Unseen, yet *crescive* in his faculty. *Shaksp.*

CRESS, krĕs. *n. s.* [perhaps from *cresco*, it being a quick grower; *nasturtium*, Lat.] An herb.

Its flower consists of four leaves, placed in form of a cross: the pointal arises from the centre of the flower-cup, and becomes a roundish smooth fruit, divided into two cells, and furnished with seeds, generally smooth. *Miller.*

His court, with nettles and with *cresses* stor'd,
With soups unbought, and sallads blest his board.
Pope.

CRE'SSET, krĕs'sĕt.[99] *n. s.* [*croissette*, Fr. because beacons had crosses anciently on their tops.] A great light set upon a beacon, light-house, or watch-tower. *Hanmer.* They still raise armies in Scotland by carrying about the fire-cross.

At my nativity
The front of heav'n was full of fiery sparks,
Of burning *cressets*. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

From the arched roof,
Pendent by subtle magick, many a row
Of starry lamps, and blazing *cressets*, fed
With naphtha and asphaltus, yielded light
As from a sky. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

CREST, krĕst. *n. s.* [*crista*, Lat.]

1. The plume of feathers on the top of the ancient helmet; the helmet.

His valour, shewn upon our *crests* to-day,
Hath taught us how to cherish such high deeds,
Ev'n in the bosom of our adversaries. *Shakspeare.*

2. The comb of a cock: whence *Milton* calls him *crested*.

Others on ground
Walk'd firm; the *crested* cock, whose clarion sounds
The silent hours. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. The ornament of the helmet in heraldry.

Of what esteem *crests* were, in the time of king Edward the Third's reign, may appear by his giving an eagle, which he himself had formerly born, for a *crest* to William Montacute, earl of Salisbury. *Camden's Remains.*

The horn;
It was a *crest* ere thou wast born:
Thy father's father wore it. *Shakspeare.*

4. Any tuft or ornament on the head; as some which the poets assign to serpents.

Their *crests* divide,
And, tow'ring o'er his head, in triumph ride. *Dryd.*

5. Pride; spirit; fire; courage; loftiness of mien.

When horses should endure the bloody spur,
They fall their *crests*. *Shakspeare.*

CRE'STED, krĕs'tĕd. *adj.* [from *crest*; *cristatus*, Lat.]

1. Adorned with a plume or crest.

The bold Ascalonites
Then grov'ling soil'd their *crested* helmets in the dust. *Milton.*

At this, for new replies he did not stay;
But lac'd his *crested* helm, and strode away. *Dryden.*

2. Wearing a comb.

The *crested* bird shall by experience know,
Jove made not him his master-piece below. *Dryden.*

CREST FALLEN, krĕst'fâln *adj.* [*crest* and *fall*.] Dejected; sunk; dispirited; cowed; heartless; spiritless.

I warrant you, they would whip me with their fine wits, till I were as *crest-fallen* as a dried pear. *Shakspeare*

They prolate their words in a whining kind of querulous tone, as if they were still complaining and *crest-fallen*. *Howell.*

CRE'STLESS, krĕst'lĕs. *adj.* [from *crest*.] Not dignified with coat-armour; not of any eminent family.

His grandfather was Lionel duke of Clarence,
Third son to the third Edward king of England,
Sprung *crestless* yeomen from so deep a root. *Shaksp.*

CRETA'CEOUS, krē-tā'shŭs. *adj.* [*creta*, chalk, Lat.]

1. Having the qualities of chalk; chalky.

What gives the light, seems hard to say; whether it be the *cretaceous* salt, the nitrous salt, or some igneous particles. *Grew.*

2. Abounding with chalk.

Nor from the sable ground expect success,
Nor from *cretaceous*, stubborn and jejune. *Philips.*

CRETA'TED, krē'tā-tĕd. *adj.* [*cretatus*, Lat.] Rubbed with chalk. *Dict.*

CRE'VICE, krĕv'is.[140] *n. s.* [from *crever*, Fr. *crepare*, Lat. to burst.] A crack; a cleft; a narrow opening.

I pried me through the *crevice* of a wall,
When for his hand he had his two sons heads.
Shakspeare.

I thought it no breach of good-manners to peep at a *crevice*, and look in at people so well employed. *Addison's Spectator.*

To CRE'VICE, krĕv'is.[140] *v. a.* [from the noun.] To crack; to flaw.

So laid, they are more apt in swagging down to pierce with their points, than in the jacent posture, and so to *crevice* the wall. *Wotton's Architecture.*

CREW, krōō.[339] *n. s.* [probably from cnuð, Sax.]

1. A company of people associated for any purpose: as *gallant crew*, for troops.

Chevy-chase.

There a noble *crew*
Of lords and ladies stood on every side,
Which with their presence fair the place much beautified. *Spenser.*

2. The company of a ship.

The anchors dropp'd, his *crew* the vessels moor.
Dryden's Æneid.

3. It is now generally used in a bad sense.

One of the banish'd *crew*,
I fear, hath ventur'd from the deep, to raise
New troubles. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

He, with a *crew*, whom like ambition joins
With him, or under him to tyrannize,
Marching from Eden tow'rds the west, shall find
The plain. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The last was he, whose thunder slew
The Titan race, a rebel *crew*. *Addison.*

CREW, krōō. [the *preterite* of *crow*.]

The cock *crew*. *Bible.*

CRE'WEL, krōō'il.[99] *n. s* [*klewel*, Dutch] Yarn twisted, and wound on a knot or ball.

Take silk or *crewel*, gold or silver thread, and make these fast at the bent of the hook. *Walton.*

CRIB, krib. *n. s.* [crybbe, Sax. *crib*, Ger.]

1. The rack or manger of a stable.

Let a beast be lord of beasts, and his *crib* shall stand at the king's messe. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

The steer and lion at one *crib* shall meet,
And harmless serpents lick the pilgrim's feet. *Pope.*

2. The stall or cabin of an ox.
3. A small habitation; a cottage.

Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoaky *cribs*,
Upon uneasy pallets stretching thee,
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great?
Shakspeare.

To CRIB, krib. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a narrow habitation; to confine; to cage.

Now I am cabbin'd, *cribb'd*, confin'd, bound in
To saucy doubts and fears *Shaksp.*

CRI'BBAGE, krib'bidje.[90] *n. s.* A game at cards.

CRI'BBLE, krĭb'bl. *n. s.* [*cribrum*, Lat.] A corn-sieve. *Dict.*

CRIBRA'TION, krĭ-brā'shŭn.[123] *n. s.* [*cribro*, Lat.] The act of sifting, or separating by a sieve.

CRICK, krĭk. *n. s.* [from *cricco*, Ital.]

1. The noise of a door.
2. [from cryċce, Sax. a stake.] A painful stiffness in the neck.

CRI'CKET, krĭk'kĭt.[99] *n. s.* [*krekel*, from *kreken*, to make a noise, Dut.]

1. An insect that squeaks or chirps about ovens and fireplaces.

Didst thou not hear a noise?——
—I heard the owl scream, and the *crickets* cry. *Shakspeare.*

Far from all resort of mirth,
Save the *cricket* on the hearth. *Milton.*

The solemn death-watch click'd the hour she died,
And shrilling *crickets* in the chimney cried. *Gay.*

2. [from cryċce, Sax. a stick.] A sport at which the contenders drive a ball with sticks in opposition to each other.

The judge, to dance, his brother serjeant call;
The senator at *cricket* urge the ball. *Pope.*

3. [from *kriechen*, Germ. to creep.] A low seat or stool.

CRI'CKETING *Apple*, krĭk'kĭt-ĭng-ăp-pl. *n. s.* A small species of apple.

CRI'ER, krī'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *cry*.] The officer whose business it is to cry or make proclamation.

He openeth his mouth like a *crier*. *Eccl.* xx. 15.

The *criers* command silence, and the whole multitude present stand in a suspense. *Brerewood.*

The *crier* calls aloud
Our old nobility of Trojan blood,
Who gape among the crowd for their precarious food. *Dryden.*

CRIME, krīme. *n. s.* [*crimen*, Lat. *crime*, Fr.] An act contrary to right; an offence; a great fault; an act of wickedness.

High God, be witness that I guiltless am;
But if yourself, Sir Knight, ye guilty find,
Or wrapped be in loves of former dame,
With *crime* do not it cover, but disclose the same. *Spenser.*

Undergo with me one guilt, one *crime*,
Of tasting. *Milton.*

Like in punishment
As in their *crime*. *Milton.*

No *crime* was thine, if 'tis no *crime* to love. *Pope.*

CRI'MEFUL, krīme'fŭl. *adj.* [from *crime* and *full*.] Wicked; criminal; faulty in a high degree; contrary to duty; contrary to virtue.

You proceeded not against these feats,
So *crimeful* and so capital in nature. *Shakspeare.*

CRI'MELESS, krīme'lĕs. *adj.* [from *crime*.] Innocent; without crime.

My foes could not procure me any scathe,
So long as I am loyal, true, and *crimeless*. *Shaksp.*

CRI'MINAL, krĭm'ē-năl.[88] *adj.* [from *crime*.]

1. Faulty; contrary to right; contrary to duty; contrary to law.

Live thou, and to thy mother dead attest,
That clear she died from blemish *criminal*. *Spenser.*

What we approve in our friend, we can hardly be induced to think *criminal* in ourselves. *Rogers.*

2. Guilty; tainted with crime; not innocent.

The neglect of any of the relative duties, renders us *criminal* in the sight of God. *Rogers.*

3. Not civil; as, a *criminal* prosecution; the *criminal* law.

CRI'MINAL, krĭm'ē-năl. *n. s.* [from *crime*.]

1. A man accused.

Was ever *criminal* forbid to plead?
Curb your ill-manner'd zeal. *Dryden.*

2. A man guilty of a crime.

All three persons that had held chief place of authority in their countries; all three ruined, not by war, or by any other disaster, but by justice and sentence, as delinquents and *criminals*. *Bacon.*

CRI'MINALLY, krĭm'ē-năl-lē. *adv.* [from *criminal*.] Not innocently; wickedly; guiltily.

As our thoughts extend to all subjects, they may be *criminally* employed on all. *Rogers.*

CRI'MINALNESS, krĭm'ē-năl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *criminal*.] Guiltiness, want of innocence.

CRIMINA'TION, krĭm-ē-nā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*criminatio*, Lat.] The act of accusing; accusation; arraignment; charge.

CRI'MINATORY, krĭm'ē-nā-tŭr-rē.[512] *adj.* [from *crimina*, Lat.] Relating to accusation; accusing; censorious.

CRI'MINOUS, krĭm'ē-nŭs. *adj.* [*criminosus*, Lat.] Wicked; iniquitous; enormously guilty.

The punishment that belongs to that great and *criminous* guilt, is the forfeiture of his right and claim to all mercies, which are made over to him by Christ. *Hammond.*

CRI'MINOUSLY, krĭm'ē-nŭs-lē. *adv.* [from *criminous*.] Enormously; very wickedly.

Some particular duties of piety and charity, which were most *criminously* omitted before. *Hammond.*

CRI'MINOUSNESS, krĭm'ē-nŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *criminous*.] Wickedness; guilt; crime.

I could never be convinced of any such *criminousness* in him, as willingly to expose his life to the stroke of justice, and malice of his enemies. *King Charles.*

CRI'MOSIN, krĭm'zn.[170] *adj.* [*crimosino*, Ital.; commonly written as it is pronounced, *crimson*.] A species of red colour.

Upon her head a *crimosin* coronet,
With damask roses and daffadilies set,
Bay leaves between,
And primroses green,
Embellish the white violet. *Spenser.*

CRIMP, krĭmp. *adj.* [from *crumble*, or *crimble*.]

1. Friable; brittle; easily crumbled; easily reduced to powder.

Now the fowler, warn'd
By these good omens, with swift early steps,
Treads the *crimp* earth, ranging through fields and glades. *Philips.*

2. Not consistent; not forcible: a low cant word.

The evidence is *crimp*; the witnesses swear backwards and forwards, and contradict themselves; and his tenants stick by him. *Arbuthnot.*

To CRI'MPLE, krĭm'pl.[405] *v. a.* [from *rumple*, *crumple*, *crimple*.] To contract; to corrugate; to cause to shrink or contract.

He passed the cautery through them, and accordingly *crimpled* them up. *Wiseman.*

CRI'MSON, krĭm'zn. *n. s.* [*crimosino*, Italian.]

1. Red, somewhat darkened with blue.

As *crimson* seems to be little else than a very deep red, with an eye of blue; so some kinds of red seem to be little else than heightened yellow. *Boyle.*

Why does the soil endue
The blushing poppy with a *crimson* hue? *Prior.*

2. Red in general.

Can you blame her then, being a maid yet rosed over with the virgin *crimson* of modesty, if she deny the appearance of a naked blind boy, in her naked seeing self? *Shaksp. Henry V.*

Beauty's ensign yet
Is *crimson* in thy lips, and in thy cheeks. *Shaksp.*

The *crimson* stream distain'd his arms around,
And the disdainful soul came rushing through the wound. *Dryden.*

To CRI'MSON, krĭm'zn. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dye with crimson.

Pardon me, Julius. Here wast thou bay'd, brave hart!
Here didst thou fall; and here thy hunters stand,
Sign'd in thy spoil, and *crimson'd* in thy lethe. *Shak.*

CRI'NOUM, krĭngk'ŭm. *n. s.* [a cant word.] A cramp; a contraction; whimsy.

For jealousy is but a kind
Of clap and *crincum* of the mind. *Hudibras.*

CRINGE, krĭnje. *n. s* [from the verb.] Bow; servile civility.

Let me be grateful; but let far from me
Be fawning *cringe*, and false dissembling looks. *Philips.*

To CRINGE, krĭnje. *v. a.* [from *kriechen*, Germ.] To draw together; to contract.

Whip him, fellows,
Till, like a boy, you see him *cringe* his face,
And whine aloud for mercy. *Shakspeare.*

To CRINGE, krĭnje. *v. n.* [*kriechen*, German.] To bow; to pay court with bows; to fawn; to flatter.

Flatterers have the flexor muscles so strong, that they are always bowing and *cringing*. *Arbuthnot.*

The *cringing* knave, who seeks a place
Without success, thus tells his case. *Swift.*

CRINI'GEROUS, krī-nĭd'jē-rŭs.[123] *adj.* [*criniger*, Lat.] Hairy; overgrown with hair. *Dict.*

To CRI'NKLE, krĭng'kl. *v. n.* [*krinckelen*, Dut.] To go in and out; to run in flexures: diminutive of *crankle*.

Unless some sweetness at the bottom lie,
Who cares for all the *crinkling* of the pie? *King's Cookery.*

To CRI'NKLE, krĭng'kl. *v. a.* To mould into inequalities.

CRI'NKLE, krĭng'kl. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A wrinkle; a sinuosity.

CRI'NOSE, krī-nōse'. *adj.* [from *crinis*, Lat.] Hairy. *Dict.*

CRINO'SITY, krī-nŏs'sĕ-tē. *n. s.* [from *crinose*.] Hairiness. *Dict.*

CRI'PPLE, krĭp'pl.[405] *n. s.* [cryppel, Sax. *kreppel*, Dut.] A lame man; one that has lost or never enjoyed the use of his limbs. *Donne*, with great appearance of propriety, writes it *creeple*, from *creep*.

He, poor man, by your first order died,
And that a winged Mercury did bear:
Some tardy *cripple* had the countermand,
That came too lag to see him buried. *Shaksp.*

I am a *cripple* in my limbs; but what decays are in my mind, the reader must determine. *Dryden.*

Among the rest there was a lame *cripple* from his birth, whom Paul commanded to stand upright on his feet. *Bentley.*

See the blind beggar dance, the *cripple* sing,
The sot a hero, lunatick a king. *Pope.*

To CRI'PPLE, krĭp'pl. *v.a.* [from the noun.] To lame; to make lame; to deprive of the use of limbs.

Knots upon his gouty joints appear,
And chalk is in his *crippled* fingers found. *Dryden.*

Tettyx, the dancing-master, threw himself from the rock, but was *crippled* in the fall. *Addison.*

CRI'PPLENESS, krĭp'pl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *cripple*.] Lameness; privation of the limbs. *Dict.*

CRI'SIS, krī'sĭs. *n. s.* [κρίσις.]

1. The point in which the disease kills, or changes to the better; the decisive moment when sentence is passed.

Wise leeches will not vain receipts obtrude;
Deaf to complaints, they wait upon the ill,
Till some safe *crisis* authorize their skill. *Dryden.*

2. The point of time at which any affair comes to the height.

This hour 's the very *crisis* of your fate;
Your good or ill, your infamy or fame,
And all the colour of your life, depends
On this important now. *Dryden.*

The undertaking, which I am now laying down, was entered upon in the very *crisis* of the late rebellion, when it was the duty of every Briton to contribute his utmost assistance to the government, in a manner suitable to his station and abilities. *Addison's Freeholder.*

CRISP, krĭsp. *adj.* [*crispus*, Lat.]

1. Curled.

Bulls are more *crisp* on the forehead than cows. *Bacon.*

The Ethiopian black, flat nosed, and *crisp* haired. *Hale.*

2. Indented; winding.

You nymphs, call'd Naiads, of the winding brooks,
With your sedg'd crowns, and ever harmless looks,
Leave your *crisp* channels, and on this green land
Answer your summons; Juno does command. *Shaksp.*

3. Brittle; friable.

In frosty weather, musick within doors soundeth better; which may be by reason, not of the disposition of the air, but of the wood or string of the instrument, which is made more *crisp*, and so more porous and hollow. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To CRISP, krĭsp. *v. a.* [*crispo*, Lat.]

1. To curl; to contract into knots or curls.

Severn, affrighted with their bloody looks,
Ran fearfully among the trembling reeds,
And hid his *crisp'd* head in the hollow bank.
Shaksp. Hen. IV.

Young I'd have him too;
Yet a man, with *crisped* hair,
Cast in thousand snares and rings,
For love's fingers, and his rings. *Ben Jonson.*

Spirits of wine is not only unfit for inflammations in general, but also *crisps* up the vessels of the dura mater and brain, and sometimes produces a gangrene. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. To twist.

Along the *crisped* shades and bow'rs
Revels the spruce and jocund spring. *Milton.*

3. To indent; to run in and out.

From that saphine fount the *crisped* brooks,
Rolling on orient pearl and sands of gold,
Ran nectar, visiting each plant. *Milton.*

CRISPA'TION, krĭs-pā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *crisp.*]

1. The act of curling.

2. The state of being curled.

Some differ in the hair and feathers, both in the quantity, *crispation*, and colours of them; as he lions are hirsute, and have great manes; the she's are smooth, like cats. *Bacon.*

CRI'SPING-PIN, krĭs'pĭng-pĭn. *n. s.* [from *crisp.*] A curling iron.

The changeable suits of apparel, and the mantles, and the wimples, and the *crisping-pins*. *Isaiah*, iii. 22.

CRISPISU'LCANT, krĭs-pē-sŭl'kănt. *adj.* [*crispisulcans*, Lat.] Waved, or undulating, as lightning is represented. *Dict.*

CRI'SPNESS, krĭsp'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *crisp.*] Curledness.

CRI'SPY, krĭs'pē. *adj.* [from *crisp.*] Curled.

So are those *crispy* snaky locks, oft known
To be the dowry of a second head. *Shaksp.*

CRITE'RION, krī-tē'rē-ŭn.[123] *n. s.* [κριτηριον.] A mark by which any thing is judged of, with regard to its goodness or badness.

Mutual agreement and endearments was the badge of primitive believers; but we may be known by the contrary *criterion*. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

We have here a sure infallible *criterion*, by which every man may discover and find out the gracious or ungracious disposition of his own heart. *South.*

By what *criterion* do you eat, d'ye think,
If this is priz'd for sweetness, that for stink?
Pope's Horace.

CRI'TICK, krĭt'ĭk. *n. s.* [κριτικος.]

1. A man skilled in the art of judging of literature; a man able to distinguish the faults and beauties of writing.

This settles truer ideas in men's minds of several things, whereof we read the names in ancient authors, than all the large and laborious arguments of *criticks*. *Locke.*

Now learn what morals *criticks* ought to show,
For 'tis but half a judge's task to know. *Pope.*

2. An examiner; a judge.

But you with pleasure own your errours past,
And make each day a *critick* on the last. *Pope.*

3. A snarler; a carper; a caviller.

Criticks I saw, that others names deface,
And fix their own with labour in their place. *Pope.*

Where an author has many beauties consistent with virtue, piety, and truth, let not little *criticks* exalt themselves, and shower down their ill-nature. *Watts.*

4. A censurer; a man apt to find fault.

My chief design, next to seeing you, is to be a severe *critick* on you and your neighbour. *Swift.*

CRI'TICK, krĭt'ĭk. *adj.* Critical; relating to criticism; relating to the art of judging of literary performances.

Thence arts o'er all the northern world advance,
But *critick* learning flourish'd most in France. *Pope.*

CRI'TICK, krĭt'ĭk. *n. s.*

1. A critical examination; critical remarks; animadversions.

I should be glad if I could persuade him to continue his good offices, and write such another *critick* on any thing of mine. *Dryden.*

I should as soon expect to see a *critique* on the poesy of a ring, as on the inscription of a medal. *Addison on Medals.*

2. Science of criticism.

If ideas and words were distinctly weighed, and duly considered, they would afford us another sort of logick and *critick* than what we have been hitherto acquainted with. *Locke.*

What is every year of a wise man's life, but a censure and *critique* on the past? *Pope.*

Not that my quill to *criticks* was confin'd;
My verse gave ampler lessons to mankind. *Pope.*

To CRI'TICK, krĭt'ĭk. *v. n.* [from *critick.*] To play the critick; to criticize.

They do but trace over the paths that have been beaten by the ancients; or comment, *critick*, and flourish upon them. *Temple.*

CRI'TICAL, krĭt'ē-kăl. *adj.* [from *critick.*]

1. Exact; nicely judicious; accurate; diligent.

It is submitted to the judgment of more *critical* ears, to direct and determine what is graceful and what is not. *Holder.*

Virgil was so *critical* in the rites of religion, that he would never have brought in such prayers as these, if they had not been agreeable to the Roman customs. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Relating to criticism: as, *he wrote a critical dissertation on the last play.*

3. Captious; inclined to find fault.

What wouldst thou write of me, if thou shouldst praise me?—
O, gentle lady, do not put me to't;
For I am nothing, if not *critical*. *Shaksp. Othello.*

4. [from *crisis.*] Comprising the time at which a great event is determined.

The moon is supposed to be measured by sevens, and the *critical* or decretory days to be dependent on that number. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

5. Decisive; nice.

Opportunity is in respect to time, in some sense, as time is in respect to eternity: it is the small moment, the exact point, the *critical* minute, on which every good work so much depends. *Spratt.*

The people cannot but resent to see their apprehensions of the power of France, in so *critical* a juncture, wholly laid aside. *Swift.*

6. Producing a crisis or change of the disease: as, a *critical* sweat.

CRI'TICALLY, krĭt'ē-kăl-ē. *adv.* [from *critical.*]

1. In a critical manner; exactly; curiously.

Difficult it is to understand the purity of English, and *critically* to discern good writers from bad, and a proper stile from a corrupt one. *Dryden.*

These shells which are digged up out of the earth, several hundreds of which I now keep by me, have been nicely and *critically* examined by very many learned men. *Woodward.*

2. At the exact point of time.

CRI'TICALNESS, krĭt'ē-kăl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *critical.*] Exactness; accuracy; nicety; incidence at a particular point of time.

To CRI'TICISE, krĭt'ē-size.[163] *v. n.* [from *critick.*]

1. To play the critick; to judge; to write remarks upon any performance of literature; to point out faults and beauties.

They who can *criticise* so weakly, as to imagine I have done my worst, may be convinced, at their own cost, that I can write severely with more ease than I can gently. *Dryden.*

Know well each ancient's proper character;
Without all this at once before your eyes,
Cavil you may, but never *criticise*. *Pope.*

2. To animadvert upon as faulty.

Nor would I have his father look so narrowly into these accounts, as to take occasion from thence to *criticise* on his expences. *Locke.*

To CRI'TICISE, krĭt'ē-size. *v. a.* [from *critick.*] To censure; to pass judgment upon.

Nor shall I look upon it as any breach of charity, to *criticise* the author, so long as I keep clear of the person. *Addison.*

CRI'TICISM, krĭt'ē-sĭzm. *n. s.* [from *critick.*]

1. *Criticism*, as it was first instituted by Aristotle, was meant a standard of judging well. *Dryden.*

2. Remark; animadversion; critical observations.

There is not a Greek or Latin critick, who has not shewn, even in the style of his *criticisms*, that he was master of all the eloquence and delicacy of his native tongue. *Addison.*

To CROAK, krōke. *v. n.* [cnacezzan, Sax. *crocare*, Ital. *crocitare*, Lat.]

1. To make a hoarse low noise, like a frog.

The subtle swallow flies about the brook,
And querulous frogs in muddy pools do *croak*.
May's Virgil.

So when Jove's block descended from on high,

Loud thunder to its bottom shook the bog,
And the hoarse nation *croak'd*. *Pope.*
Blood, stuff'd in skins, is British christians food;
And France robs marshes of the *croaking* brood.
Gay.

2. To caw, or cry like a raven or crow.
The raven himself is hoarse,
That *croaks* the fatal entrance of Duncan
Under my battlements. *Shaksp.*
The hoarse raven, on the blasted bough,
By *croaking* from the left, presag'd the coming blow. *Dryden.*
At the same time the walk of elms, with the *croaking* of the ravens, looks exceeding solemn and venerable. *Addison.*

3. It may be used in contempt for any disagreeable or offensive murmur.
Their understandings are but little instructed, when all their whole time and pains is laid out to still the *croaking* of their own bellies. *Locke.*

CROAK, krōke. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The cry or voice of a frog or raven.
The swallow skims the river's watry face;
The frogs renew the *croaks* of their loquacious race. *Dryden.*
Was that a raven's *croak*, or my son's voice?
No matter which, I'll to the grave and bide me. *Lee.*

CRO'CEOUS, krō'shē-ŭs.[357] *adj.* [*croceus*, Lat.] Consisting of saffron; like saffron. *Dict.*

CROCITA'TION, krō-sē-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*crocitatio*, Lat.] The croaking of frogs or ravens. *Dict.*

CROCK, krŏk. *n. s.* [*kruick*, Dut.] A cup; any vessel made of earth.

CRO'CKERY, krŏk'ŭr-ē.[555] *n. s.* Earthenware.

CRO'CODILE, krŏk'ō dīl.[145] *n. s.* [from κρόκος, saffron, and δειλων, fearing.] An amphibious voracious animal, in shape resembling a lizard, and found in Egypt and the Indies. It is covered with very hard scales, which cannot without great difficulty, be pierced; except under the belly, where the skin is tender. It has a wide throat, with several rows of teeth, sharp and separated, which enter one another. It runs with great swiftness; but does not easily turn itself. It is long lived, and is said to grow continually to its death. Some are fifteen or eighteen cubits long. *Crocodiles* lay their eggs, resembling gooseeggs, sometimes amounting to sixty, near the waterside, covering them with the sand, that the heat of the sun may hatch them. *Calmet.*
Gloster's show
Beguiles him; as the mournful *crocodile*
With sorrow snares relenting passengers. *Shaksp.*
Crocodiles were thought to be peculiar unto the Nile. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
Cæsar will weep, the *crocodile* will weep. *Dryden.*
Enticing *crocodiles*, whose tears are death;
Syrens, that murder with enchanting breath. *Granville.*
Crocodile is also a little animal, otherwise called stinx, very much like the lizard, or small *crocodile*. It lives by land and water; has four short small legs, a very sharp muzzle, and a short small tail. It is pretty enough to look at, being covered all over with little scales of the colour of silver, intermixed with brown, and of a gold colour upon the back. It always remains little. *Trevoux.*

CRO'CODILINE, krŏk'ō-dil-īne. *adj.* [*crocodilinus*, Lat.] Like a crocodile. *Dict.*

CRO'CUS, krō'kŭs. *n. s.* A flower.
Fair handed spring unbosoms every grace,
Throws out the snow-drop and the *crocus* first. *Thomson.*

CROFT, krŏft. *n. s.* [cpopt, Sax.] A little close joining to a house, that is used for corn or pasture.
This have I learn'd,
Tending my flocks hard by, i' th' hilly *crofts*
That brow this bottom glade. *Milton.*

CROISA'DE, krŏē-sāde'. } *n. s.* [*croisade*,
CROISA'DO, krŏē-sā'dō. } Fr. from *croix*, a cross.] A holy war; a war carried on against infidels under the banner of the cross.
See that he take the name of Urban, because a pope of that name did first institute the *croisado*; and, as with an holy trumpet, did stir up the voyage for the Holy Land. *Bacon.*

CRO'ISES, krŏē'sēz. *n. s.*
1. Pilgrims who carry a cross.
2. Soldiers who fight against infidels under the banner of the cross.

CRONE, krōne. *n. s.* [cpone, Sax. according to *Verstegan; kronie*, Dut. according to *Skinner.*]
1. An old ewe.
Fresh berrings plenty Michel brings,
With fatted *crones*, and such old things. *Tusser.*
2. In contempt, an old woman.
Take up the bastard,
Take 't up, I say; give 't to thy *crone*. *Shaksp.*
The *crone* being in bed with him on the wedding night, and finding his aversion, endeavours to win his affection by reason. *Dryden.*

CRO'NET, krō'nĕt. *n. s.* The hair which grows over the top of an horse's hoof.

CRO'NY, krō'nē. *n. s.* [a cant word.] An old acquaintance; a companion of long standing.
So when the Scots, your constant *cronies*,
The espousers of your cause and monies. *Hudib.*
To oblige your *crony* Swift,
Bring our dame a new year's gift. *Swift.*
Strange an astrologer should die
Without one wonder in the sky!
Not one of all his *crony* stars
To pay their duty at his berse. *Swift.*

CROOK, krŏŏk. *n. s.* [*croc*, Fr.]
1. Any crooked or bent instrument.
2. A sheephook.
I sing the man who Judah's sceptre bore
In that right hand which held the *crook* before. *Cowley.*
He left his *crook*, he left his flocks,
And wand'ring through the lonely rocks,
He nourish'd endless woe. *Prior.*
3. Any thing bent; a meander.
There fall those saphire-colour'd brooks,
Which, conduit-like, with curious *crooks*,
Sweet islands make in that sweet land. *Sidney.*

To CROOK, krŏŏk. *v. a.* [*crocher*, Fr.]
1. To bend; to turn into a hook.
It is highly probable, that this disease proceeds from a redundant acidity, because vinegar will soften and *crook* tender bones. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To pervert from rectitude; to divert from the original end.
Whatsoever affairs pass such a man's hands, he *crooketh* them to his own ends; which must needs be often eccentrick to the ends of his master or state. *Bacon.*

To CROOK, krŏŏk. *v. n.* To be bent; to have a curvature.
Their shoes and pattens are snouted and piked more than a finger long, *crooking* upwards. *Camden.*

CRO'OKBACK, krŏŏk'bāk. *n. s.* [*crook* and *back*.] A term of reproach for a man that has gibbous shoulders.
Aye, *crookback*, here I stand to answer thee,
Or any he the proudest of thy sort. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

CRO'OKBACKED, krŏŏk'bākt.[359] *adj.* Having bent shoulders.
A dwarf as well may for a giant pass,
As negroe for a swan; a *crookback'd* lass
Be call'd Europa. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
There are millions of truths that a man is not, or may not think himself concerned to know; as, whether our king Richard III. was *crookbacked* or no. *Locke.*

CROO'KED, krŏŏk'ĕd.[366] *adj.* [*crocher*, Fr.]
1. Bent; not straight; curved.
A bell or a cannon may be heard beyond a hill which intercepts the sight of the sounding body, and sounds are propagated as readily through *crooked* pipes, as through straight ones. *Newton.*
Mathematicians say of a straight line, that it is as well an index of its own rectitude as of the obliquity of a *crooked* one. *Woodward.*
2. Winding; oblique; anfractuous.
A man shall never want *crooked* paths to walk in, if he thinks that he is in the right way, wherever he has the footsteps of others to follow. *Locke.*
Among the *crooked* lanes, on every hedge,
The glow-worm lights his gem. *Thomson.*
3. Perverse; untoward; without rectitude of mind; given to obliquity of conduct.
They have corrupted themselves: they are a perverse and *crooked* generation. *Deut.* xxx. 5.
Hence, heap of wrath; foul, indigested lump!
As *crooked* in thy manners as thy shape. *Shaksp.*
We were not born *crooked;* we learned those windings and turnings of the serpent. *South.*

CROO'KEDLY, krŏŏk'ĕd-lē. *adv.* [from *crooked*.]
1. Not in a straight line.
2. Untowardly; not compliantly.
If we walk perversely with God, he will walk *crookedly* towards us. *Taylor.*

CROO'KEDNESS, krŏŏk'ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *crooked*.]
1. Deviation from straightness; curvity; the state of being inflected; inflection.
He that knoweth what is straight, doth even thereby discern what is *crooked;* because the absence of straightness, in bodies capable thereof, is *crookedness*. *Hooker.*
2. Deformity of a gibbous body.
When the heathens offered a sacrifice to their false gods, they would make a severe search to see if there were any *crookedness* or spot, any uncleanness or deformity, in their sacrifice. *Taylor.*

CROP, krŏp. *n. s.* [cpop, Sax.] The craw of a bird; the first stomach into which its meat descends.
In birds there is no mastication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but in such as are not carniverous, it is immediately swallowed into the *crop* or craw. *Ray.*
But fluttering there, they nestle near the throne,
And lodge in habitations not their own,
By their high *crops* and corny gizzards known. *Dryden.*

CRO'PFULL, krŏp'fŭl. *adj.* [*crop* and *full*.] Satiated; with a full belly.
He, stretch'd out all the chimney's length,
Basks at the fire his hairy strength;
And, *crop-full*, out of door he flings
Ere the first cock his matin rings. *Milton.*

CRO'PSICK, krŏp'sĭk. *adj.* [*crop* and *sick*.] Sick with repletion; sick with excess and debauchery.
Strange odds! where *crop-sick* drunkards must engage
A hungry foe, and arm'd with sober rage. *Tate's Juvenal.*

CROP, krŏp. *n. s.* [cnoppa, Sax.]

1. The highest part or end of any thing; as the head of a tree, the ear of corn.

2. The harvest; the corn gathered off a field; the product of the field;

And this of all my harvest hope I have,
Nought reaped but a weedy *crop* of care. *Spenser.*

Lab'ring the soil, and reaping plenteous *crop*,
Corn, wine, and oil. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The fountain which from Helicon proceeds,
That sacred stream, should never water weeds,
Nor make the *crop* of thorns and thistles grow.
Roscommon.

Nothing is more prejudicial to your *crop* than mowing of it too soon. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. Any thing cut off.

Guiltless of steel, and from the razor free,
It falls a plenteous *crop* reserv'd for thee. *Dryden.*

To CROP, krŏp. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cut off the ends of any thing; to mow; to reap; to lop.

Cropp'd are the flower-de-luces in your arms;
Of England's coat, one half is cut away. *Shaksp.*

He, upon whose side
The fewest roses are *cropp'd* from the tree,
Shall yield the other in the right opinion. *Shaksp.*

All the budding honours on thy crest
I'll *crop*, to make a garland for my head. *Shaksp.*

I will *crop* off from the top of his young twigs a tender one, and will plant it upon an high mountain.
Ezekiel, xvii. 22.

There are some tears of trees, which are combed from the beards of goats; for when the goats bite and *crop* them, especially in the mornings, the dew being on, the tear cometh forth, and hangeth upon their beards. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb
The steepy cliffs, or *crop* the flow'ry thyme!
Dryden's Virgil.

2. To gather before it falls.

O fruit divine!
Sweet of thyself, but much more sweet thus *cropp'd*.
Milton.

Age, like ripe apples, on earth's bosom drops;
While force our youth, like fruits, untimely *crops*.
Denham.

Death destroys
The parent's hopes, and *crops* the growing boys.
Creech.

To CROP, krŏp. *v. n.* To yield harvest.

Royal wench!
She made great Cæsar lay his sword to-bed;
He plough'd her, and she *cropt*.
Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.

CRO'PPER, krŏp'pûr. *n. s.* [from *crop*.] A kind of pigeon with a large crop.

There be tame and wild pigeons; and of tame there be *croppers*, carriers, runts. *Walton's Angler.*

CRO'SIER, krŏ'zhê-êr.[451 463] *n. s.* [*croiser*, Fr. from *croix*, a cross.] The pastoral staff of a bishop, which has a cross upon it.

When prelates are great, there is also danger from them; as in the times of Anselmus and Thomas Becket, who, with their *crosiers*, did almost try it with the king's sword. *Bacon.*

Grievances there were, I must confess, and some incongruities in my civil government; wherein some say the *crosier*, some say the distaff, was too busy.
Howel's England's Tears.

Her front erect with majesty she bore,
The *crosier* wielded, and the mitre wore. *Dryd.*

CRO'SLET, krŏs'lêt.[99] *n. s.* [*croisselet*, Fr.]

1. A small cross.

Then Ur a 'gan to ask, if aught he knew,
Or heard abroad, of that her champion true,
That in his armour bare a *croslet* red. *Spenser.*

Here an unfinish'd diamond *croslet* lay,
To which soft lovers adoration pay. *Gay's Fan.*

2. It seems to be printed in the following passage, by mistake, for *corselet*.

The *croslet* some, and some the cuishes mould,
With silver plated, and with ductile gold. *Dryden.*

CROSS, krŏs. *n. s.* [*croix*, Fr. *cocer*, Ital. *crux*, Lat.]

1. One straight body laid at right angles over another; the instrument by which the Saviour of the world suffered death.

They make a little *cross* of a quill, longways of that part of the quill which hath the pith, and cross-ways of that piece of the quill without pith. *Bacon.*

You are first to consider seriously the infinite love of your Saviour, who offered himself for you as a sacrifice upon the *cross*. *Taylor's Guide to the Pen.*

2. The ensign of the Christian religion.

Her holy faith and Christian *cross* oppos'd
Against the Saxon gods. *Rowe.*

3. A monument with a cross upon it to excite devotion, such as were anciently set in market-places.

She doth stray about
By holy *crosses*, where she kneels and prays. *Shaksp.*

4. A line drawn through another.

5. Any thing that thwarts or obstructs; misfortune; hindrance; vexation; opposition; misadventure; trial of patience.

Wishing unto me many *crosses* and mischances in my love, whensoever I should love. *Sidney.*

Then let us teach our trial patience,
Because it is a customary *cross*. *Shaksp.*

Heaven prepares good men with crosses; but no ill can happen to a good man. *Ben Jonson's Disc.*

A great estate hath great *crosses*, and a mean fortune hath but small ones. *Taylor.*

6. Money, so called because marked with a cross.

He was said to make soldiers spring up out of the very earth to follow him, though he had not a *cross* to pay them salary. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

Whereas we cannot much lament our loss,
Who neither carried back nor brought one *cross*.
Dryden.

7. *Cross and Pile*, a play with money; at which it is put to chance whether the side, which bears a cross, shall lie upward, or the other.

Whacum had neither *cross* nor *pile;*
His plunder was not worth the while. *Hudibras.*

This I humbly conceive to be perfect boys play; *cross*, I win, and *pile*, you lose; or, what's your's is mine, and what's mine is my own. *Swift.*

8. Church lands in Ireland.

The absolute palatines made their own judges, so as the king's writ did not run in those counties, but only in the church lands lying within the same, which were called the *cross;* wherein the king made a sheriff: so in each of these counties palatines there was one sheriff of the liberty, and another of the *cross*. *Sir J. Davies.*

CROSS, krŏs. *adj.* [from the substantive.]

1. Transverse; falling athwart something else.

Whatsoever penumbra should be made in the circles by the *cross* refraction of the second prism, that penumbra would be conspicuous in the right lines which touch those circles. *Newton.*

The sun, in that space of time, by his annual contrary motion eastward, will be advanced near a degree of the ecliptick, *cross* to the motion of the equator. *Holder on Time.*

The ships must needs encounter, when they either advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the intersection of *cross* ones. *Bentley.*

2. Oblique; lateral.

Was this a face,
To stand against the deep dread-bolted thunder,
In the most terrible and nimble stroke
Of quick *cross* lightning? *Shakspeare.*

3. Adverse, opposite; often with *to*.

We're both love's captives; but with fate so *cross*,
One must be happy by the other's loss. *Dryd.*

Cross to our interests, curbing sense and sin,
Oppress'd without, and undermin'd within,
It thrives through pain. *Dryden.*

It runs *cross to* the belief and apprehension of the rest of mankind; a difficulty which a modest and good man is scarce able to encounter. *Atterbury.*

4. Perverse; untractable.

When, through the *cross* circumstances of a man's temper or condition, the enjoyment of a pleasure would certainly expose him to a greater inconvenience, then religion bids him quit it. *South.*

5. Peevish; fretful; ill-humoured.

Did ever any man upon the rack afflict himself, because he had received a *cross* answer from his mistress? *Taylor.*

All *cross* and distasteful humours, and whatever else may render the conversation of men grievous and uneasy to one another, must be shunned.
Tillotson.

6. Contrary; contradictory.

The mind brings all the ends of a long and various hypothesis together; sees how one part coheres with, and depends upon, another; and so clears off all the appearing contrarieties and contradictions, that seemed to lie *cross* and uncouth, and to make the whole unintelligible. *South.*

7. Contrary to wish; unfortunate.

We learn the great reasonableness of not only a contented, but also a thankful, acquiescence in any condition, and under the *crossest* and severest passages of Providence. *South.*

I cannot, without some regret, behold the *cross* and unlucky issue of my design; for, by my dislike of disputes, I am engaged in one. *Glanville.*

8. Interchanged.

Evarchus made a *cross* marriage also with Dorilaus's sister, and shortly left her with child of the famous Pyrocles. *Sidney.*

Cross marriages between the king's son and the archduke's daughter; and again, between the archduke's son and the king's daughter. *Bacon.*

CROSS, krŏs. *prep.*

1. Athwart; so as to intersect any thing; transversely.

The enemy had, in the woods before them, cut down great trees *cross* the ways, so that their horse could not possibly pass that way. *Knolles.*

Betwixt the midst and these, the gods assign'd
Two habitable seats of human kind;
And *cross* their limits cut a sloping way,
Which the twelve signs in beauteous order sway.
Dryden's Virgil.

Cross his back, as in triumphant scorn,
The hope and pillar of the house was born. *Dryden.*

2. Over; from side to side.

A fox was taking a walk one night *cross* a village.
L'Estrange.

To CROSS, krŏs. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lay one body, or draw one line, athwart another.

This forc'd the stubborn'st, for the cause,
To *cross* the cudgels to the laws;
That what by breaking them 't had gain'd,
By their support might be maintain'd. *Hudibras.*

The loxia, or cross-bill, whose bill is thick and strong, with the tips *crossing* one another, with great readiness breaks open fir-cones, apples, and other fruit, to come at their kernels; as if the *crossing* of the bill was design'd for this service.
Derham's Physico-Theology.

I shall most carefully observe, not to *cross* over or deface the copy of your papers for the future, and only to mark in the margin. *Pope.*

A hunted hare treads her own maze, and *crosses* and confounds her former track. *Watts.*

2. To sign with the cross.

Friars
Resort to farmers rich, and bless their halls,
And exercise the beds, and *cross* the walls. *Dryden.*

3. To cancel: as, *to cross an article.*

4. To pass over.

He conquer'd this proud Turk as far as the Hel-

lespont, which he *crossed*, and made a visit to the Greek emperor at Constantinople. *Temple.*

We found the hero, for whose only sake
We sought the dark abodes, and *cross'd* the bitter lake. *Dryden.*

5. To move laterally, obliquely, or athwart; not in opposition; not in the same line.

But he them spying, 'gan to turn aside,
For fear, as seem'd, or for some feined loss;
More greedy they of news, fast towards him do *cross*. *Spenser.*

6. To thwart; to interpose obstruction; to embarrass; to obstruct; to hinder; to counteract.

Still do I *cross* this wretch, whatso he taketh in hand. *Hooker.*

The king no longer could endure
Thus to be *cross'd* in what he did intend. *Daniel.*

He was so great an enemy to Digby and Colpeper, who were only present in debates of the war with the officers, that he *crossed* all they proposed. *Clarendon.*

Buried in private, and so suddenly!
It *crosses* my design, which was t' allow
The rites of funeral fitting his degree. *Dryden.*

Swell'd with our late successes on the foe,
Which France and Holland wanted pow'r to *cross*,
We urge an unseen fate. *Dryden.*

The firm patriot there,
Though still by faction, vice, and fortune *crost*,
Shall find the generous labour was not lost. *Addison's Cato.*

7. To counteract; to be inconsistent with.

Then their wills clash with their understandings, and their appetites *cross* their duty. *Locke.*

8. To contravene; to hinder by authority; to countermand.

No governor is suffered to go on with any one course, but upon the least information he is either stopped and *crossed*, or other courses appointed him from hence. *Spenser on Ireland.*

It may make my case dangerous, to *cross* this in the smallest. *Shakspeare.*

9. To contradict.

In all this there is not a syllable which any ways *crosseth* us. *Hooker.*

It is certain, howsoever it *cross* the received opinion, that sounds may be created without air. *Bacon's Natural History.*

10. To debar; to preclude.

From his loins no hopeful branch shall spring,
To *cross* me from the golden time I look for. *Shaksp.*

To CROSS, krôs. *v. n.*

1. To lie athwart another thing.

2. To be inconsistent.

Men's actions do not always *cross* with reason. *Sidney.*

CROSS-BAR-SHOT, krôs'bâr-shôt. *n. s.* A round shot, or great bullet, with a bar of iron put through it. *Harris.*

To CROSS-EXAMINE, krôs'ĕgz âm'în. *v. a.* [*cross* and *examine*.] To try the faith of evidence by captious questions of the contrary party.

If we may but *cross-examine* and interrogate their actions against their words, these will soon confess the invalidity of their solemnest confessions. *Decay of Piety.*

The judges shall, as they think fit, interrogate or *cross-examine* the witnesses. *Spectator.*

CROSS-STAFF, krôs'stâf. *n. s.* [from *cross* and *staff*.] An instrument commonly called the fore-staff, used by seamen to take the meridian altitude of the sun or stars. *Harris.*

CRO'SS-BITE, krôs'bite. *n. s.* [*cross* and *bite*.] A deception; a cheat.

The fox, that trusted to his address and manage, without so much as dreaming of a *cross-bite* from so silly an animal, fell himself into the pit that he had digged for another. *L'Estrange.*

To CRO'SSBITE, krôs-bite. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To contravene by deception.

No rhetorick must be spent against *cross-biting* a country evidence, and frighting him out of his senses. *Collier.*

That many knotty points there are,
Which all discuss, but few can clear;
As nature slily had thought fit,
For some by ends, to *cross-bite* wit. *Prior.*

CRO'SSBOW, krôs'bô. *n. s.* [*cross* and *bow*.] A missive weapon, formed by placing a bow athwart a stock.

Gentlemen suffer their beasts to run wild in their woods and waste-ground, where they are hunted and killed with *cross-bows* and pieces, in the manner of deer. *Carew of Cornwall.*

The master of the *cross-bows*, lord Rambures. *Shaksp.*

Testimony is like the shot of a long-bow, which owes its efficacy to the force of the shooter; argument is like the shot of the *cross-bow*, equally forcible whether discharged by a giant or a dwarf. *Boyle.*

CRO'SSBOWER, krôs'bô-ûr. *n. s.* [from *cross-bow*.] A shooter with a cross-bow.

The French assisted themselves by land with the *crossbowers* of Genoa against the English. *Raleigh.*

CRO'SSGRAINED, krôs-grând'. *adj.* [*cross* and *grain*.]

1. Having the fibres transverse or irregular

If the stuff proves *crossgrained* in any part of its length, then you must turn your stuff to plane it the contrary way, so far as it runs *crossgrained.* *Moxon*

2. Perverse; troublesome; vexatious.

We find in sullen writs,
And *cross-grain'd* works of modern wits,
The wonder of the ignorant. *Hudibras.*

The spirit of contradiction, in a *cross-grained* woman, is incurable. *L'Estrange.*

She was none of your *cross-grained*, termagant, scolding jades, that one had as good be hanged as live in the house with. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

But wisdom, peevish and *cross-grain'd*,
Must be oppos'd, to be sustain'd. *Prior.*

CRO'SSLY, krôs'lè. *adv* [from *cross*.]

1. Athwart; so as to intersect something else.

2. Oppositely; adversely; in opposition to.

He that provides for this life, but takes no care for eternity, is wise for a moment, but a fool for ever; and acts as untowardly and *crossly* to the reason of things, as can be imagined. *Tillotson.*

3. Unfortunately.

CRO'SSNESS, krôs'nès. *n. s.* [from *cross*.]

1. Transverseness; intersection.

2. Perverseness; peevishness.

The lighter sort of malignity turneth but to a *crossness* or aptness to oppose; but the deeper sort, to envy, or mere mischief. *Bacon.*

I deny nothing, fit to be granted, out of *crossness* or humour. *King Charles.*

Who would have imagined that the stiff *crossness* of a poor captive should ever have had the power to make Haman's seat so uneasy to him? *L'Estr.*

They help us to forget the *crossness* of men and things, compose our cares and our passions, and lay our disappointments asleep. *Collier.*

CRO'SSROW, krôs-rô'. *n. s.* [*cross* and *row*.] Alphabet; so named because a cross is placed at the beginning, to shew that the end of learning is piety.

He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,
And from the *crossrow* plucks the letter G;
And says a wizard told him, that by G
His issue disinherited should be. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*

CRO'SSWIND, krôs'wind. *n. s.* [*cross* and *wind*.] Wind blowing from the right or left.

The least unhappy persons do, in so fickle and so tempestuous a sea as this world, meet with many more either *crosswinds* or stormy gusts than prosperous gales. *Boyle.*

CRO'SSWAY, krôs'wâ. *n. s.* [*cross* and *way*.] A small obscure path intersecting the chief road.

Damn'd spirits all,
That in *crossways* and floods have burial,
Already to their wormy beds are gone. *Shaksp.*

CRO'SSWORT, krôs'wûrt.[166] *n. s.* [from *cross* and *wort*.] A plant.

It hath soft leaves, like the ladies bedstraw, from which it differs in the number of leaves that are produced at every joint; which in this are only four, disposed in form of a cross. *Miller.*

CROTCH, krôtsh. *n. s.* [*croc*, Fr.] A hook or fork.

There is a tradition of a dilemma that Moreton used to raise the benevolence to higher rates; and some called it his fork, and some his *crotch*. *Bacon.*

Save elms, ash, and crab tree for cart and for plough,
Save step for a stile of the *crotch* and the bough. *Tusser.*

CRO'TCHET, krôtsh'ĕt.[99] *n. s.* [*crochet*, Fr.]

1. [In musick.] One of the notes or characters of time, equal to half a minim, and double a quaver. *Cham.*

As a good harper, stricken far in years,
Into whose cunning hands the gout doth fall,
All his old *crotchets* in his brain he bears,
But on his harp plays ill or not at all. *Davies.*

2. A support; a piece of wood fitted into another to support a building. [from *croch*. a fork.]

A stately temple shoots within the skies,
The *crotchets* of their cot in columns rise. *Dryden.*

3. [In printing.] Hooks in which words are included [thus.]

4. A perverse conceit; an odd fancy.

All the devices and *crotchets* of new inventions, which crept into her, tended either to twitch or enlarge the ivy. *Howel.*

The horse smelt him out, and presently a *crotchet* came in his head how he might countermine him. *L'Estrange.*

To CROUCH, krôûtsh.[313] *v. n.* [*crochu*, crooked, Fr.]

1. To stoop low; to lie close to the ground; as the lion *crouches* to his master.

2. To fawn; to bend servilely; to stoop meanly

Every one that is left in thine house, shall come and *crouch* to him for a piece of silver and a morsel of bread. 1 *Sam.* ii. 36.

At his heels,
Leasht in like hounds, should famine, sword, and fire,
Crouch for employment. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

They fawn and *crouch* to men of parts, whom they cannot ruin; quote them, when they are present; and, when they are absent, steal their jests. *Dryden.*

Too well the vigour of that arm they know;
They lick the dust, and *crouch* beneath their fatal foe. *Dryden.*

Your shameful story shall record of me,
The men all *crouch'd*, and left the women free. *Dryden.*

CROUP, krôôp.[315] *n. s.* [*croupe*, Fr.]

1. The rump of a fowl.

2. The buttocks of a horse.

CROUPA'DES, krôô'pâdz'. *n. s.* [from

croup.] Higher leaps than those of corvets, that keep the fore and hind quarters of the horse in an equal height, so that he trusses his legs under his belly without yerking. *Farrier's Dict.*

CROW, krō.[324] *n. s.* [cpaþe, Sax. *corvus*, Lat.]

1. A large black bird that feeds upon the carcasses of beasts.

The *crows* and choughs, that wing the midway air,
Shew scarce so gross as beetles. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

To *crows* he like impartial grace affords,
And choughs and daws, and such republick birds. *Dryden.*

2. *To pluck a Crow*, is to be industrious or contentious about that which is of no value.

If you dispute, we must even *pluck a crow* about it. *L'Estrange.*

Resolve, before we go,
That you and I must *pull a crow*. *Hudibras.*

3. A piece of iron, with a beak, used as a lever to force open doors; as the *Latins* called a hook *corvus*.

The *crow* is used as a lever to lift up the ends of great heavy timber, and then they thrust the claws between the ground and the timber; and laying some stuff behind the *crow*, they draw the other end of the shank backwards, and so raise the timber. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

Get me an iron *crow*, and bring it straight
Unto my cell. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Against the gate employ your crows of iron. *Southern.*

4. [From *To crow.*] The voice of a cock, or the noise which he makes in his gayety.

To CROW, krō. *v. n.* preterit. I *crew*, or *crowed*; *I have crowed.* [cpapan, Sax.]

1. To make the noise which a cock makes in gayety or defiance.

But even then the morning cock *crew* loud. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

Diogenes called an ill physician, cock. Why? saith he. Diogenes answered, Because when you *crow*, men use to rise. *Bacon.*

That the lion trembles at the *crowing* of the cock, king James upon trial found to be fabulous. *Hakewill.*

Within this homestead liv'd, without a peer
For *crowing* loud, the noble Chanticleer,
So hight her cock. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. To boast; to bully; to vapour; to bluster; to swagger.

Selby is *crowing*, and, though always defeated by his wife, still *crowing* on. *Grandison.*

CROWD, krōūd.[323] *n. s.* [cpuð, Sax.]

1. A multitude confusedly pressed together.

2. A promiscuous medley, without order or distinction.

He could then compare the confusion of a multitude to that tumult he had observed in the Icarian sea, dashing and breaking among its *crowd* of islands. *Pope.*

3. The vulgar; the populace.

He went not with the *crowd* to see a shrine,
But fed us by the way with food divine. *Dryden's Fables.*

4. [From *crwth*, Welsh.] A fiddle.

Hark how the minstrels 'gin to shrill aloud
Their merry musick that resounds from far,
The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling *croud*,
That well agree withouten breach or jar. *Spenser's Epith.*

His fiddle is your proper purchase;
Won in the service of the churches;
And by your doom must be allow'd
To be, or be no more, a *crowd*. *Hudibras.*

To CROWD, krōūd. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fill with confused multitudes.

A mind which is ever *crowding* its memory with things which it learns, may cramp the invention itself. *Watts.*

2. To press close together.

The time misorder'd, doth in common sense
Crowd us and crush us to this monstrous form,
To hold our safety up. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

It seems probable that the sea doth still grow narrower from age to age, and sinks more within its channel and the bowels of the earth, according as it can make its way into all those subterraneous cavities, and *crowd* the air out of them. *Burnet's Theory.*

As the mind itself is thought to take up no space, so its actions seem to require no time; but many of them seem to be *crowded* into an instant. *Locke.*

Then let us fill
This little interval, this pause of life,
With all the virtues we can *crowd* into it. *Addison's Cato.*

3. To incumber by multitudes.

How short is life! Why will vain courtiers toil,
And *crowd* a vainer monarch for a smile? *Granville.*

4. *To crowd Sail.* [a sea phrase.] To spread wide the sails upon the yards.

To CROWD, krōūd. *v. n.*

1. To swarm; to be numerous and confused.

They follow their undaunted king;
Crowd through their gates; and, in the fields of light,
The shocking squadrons meet in mortal fight. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. To thrust among a multitude.

A mighty man, had not some cunning sin
Amidst so many virtues *crowded* in. *Cowley's Davideis.*

CRO'WDER, krōū'dūr. *n. s.* [from *crowd.*] A fiddler.

Chevy-chase sung by a blind *crowder*. *Sidney.*

CRO'WFOOT, krō'fūt. *n. s.* [from *crow* and *foot;* in Lat. *ranunculus.*] A flower.

CRO'WFOOT, krō'fūt. *n. s.* [from *crow* and *foot.*] A caltrop, or piece of iron with four points, two, three, or four inches long; so that, whatever way it falls, one point is up. It is used in war for incommoding the cavalry. *Military Dict.*

CRO'WKEEPER, krō'kē-pūr. *n. s.* [*crow* and *keep.*] A scarecrow.

That fellow handles his bow like a *crowkeeper*. *Shaksp.*

CROWN, krōūn.[324] *n. s.* [*couronne*, Fr. *kroone*, Dut. *corona*, Lat.]

1. The ornament of the head which denotes imperial and regal dignity.

If thou be a king where is thy *crown*?——
——My *crown* is in my heart, not on my head:
My *crown* is call'd content;
A *crown* it is that seldom kings enjoy. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*

Look down, you gods,
And on this couple drop a blessed *crown*. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

I would the college of the cardinals
Would chuse him pope, and carry him to Rome,
And set the triple *crown* upon his head. *Shaksp. Henry. VI.*

Is it not as great a presumption in us to become God's sons; and to inherit kingdoms and to hope for *crowns*, and thrones, and sceptres, as it is to sit down with him as his guests? *Kettlewell.*

2. A garland.

Receive a *crown* for thy well ordering of the feast. *Ecclus.*

3. Reward; honorary distinction.

They do it to obtain a corruptible *crown*, but we an incorruptible. *1 Cor.* ix 25.

Let merit *crowns*, and justice laurels give,
But let me happy by your pity live. *Dryd. Epist.*

4. Regal power; royalty.

The succession of a *crown* in several countries places it on different heads. *Locke.*

5. The top of the head, in a contemptuous sense.

If he awake,
From toe to *crown* he'll fill our skins with pinches,
Make us strange stuff. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

While his head was working upon this thought, the toy took him in the *crown* to send for the songster. *L'Estrange.*

Behold! if fortune or a mistress frowns,
Some plunge in business, others shave their *crowns*. *Pope.*

6. The top of any thing, as of a mountain.

Upon the *crown* o' th' cliff, what thing was that
Which parted from you? *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Huge trunks of trees, fell'd from the steepy *crown*
Of the bare mountains, roll with ruin down. *Dryden's Æneid.*

7. Part of the hat that covers the head.

I once opened a remarkable atheroma: it was about as big as the *crown* of a man's hat and lay underneath the pectoral muscle. *Sharp's Surgery.*

8. A piece of money, anciently stamped with a crown; five shillings.

Trust not to your servants, who may misinform you, by which they may perhaps gain a few *crowns*. *Bacon.*

But he that can eat beef, and feed on bread which is so brown,
May satisfy his appetite, and owe no man a *crown*. *Suckling.*

An ounce of silver, whether in pence, groats, or *crown*-pieces, stivers or ducatoons, or in bullion, is, and eternally will be of equal value to any other ounce of silver. *Locke.*

9. Honour; ornament; decoration; excellence; dignity.

Much experience is the *crown* of old men. *Ecclus.* xxv. 6.

Therefore, my brethren, dearly beloved, and longed for, my joy and *crown*, stand fast in the Lord. *Philip.* iv. 1.

10. Completion; accomplishment.

CROWN-IMPERIAL, krōūn-im-pē'rē-ăl. *n. s.* [*corona imperialis*, Lat.] A plant.

To CROWN, krōūn. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To invest with the crown or regal ornament.

Had you not come upon your cue, my lord,
William lord Hastings had pronounc'd your part;
I mean your voice for *crowning* of the king. *Shaksp. Richard III.*

Her who fairest does appear,
Crown her queen of all the year. *Dryden.*

2. To cover, as with a crown.

Umbro, the priest, the proud Marrabians led,
And peaceful olives *crown'd* his hoary head. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. To dignify; to adorn; to make illustrious.

Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast *crowned* him with glory and honour. *Psalm* viii. 5.

She shall be, to the happiness of England,
An aged princess; many days shall see her,
And yet no day without a deed to *crown* it. *Shaksp.*

4. To reward; to recompense.

Urge your success; deserve a lasting name;
She'll *crown* a grateful and a constant flame. *Roscommon*

5. To complete; to perfect.
The lasting and *crowning* privilege, or rather property, of friendship, is constancy. *South.*
6. To terminate; to finish.
All these a milk-white honeycomb surround,
Which in the midst the country banquet *crown'd*. *Dryden.*

CRO'WNGLASS, krŏŭn'glâs. *n. s.* The finest sort of window-glass.

CRO'WNPOST, krŏŭn'pōst. *n. s.* A post, which, in some buildings, stands upright in the middle between two principal rafters.

CRO'WNSCAB, krŏŭn'skâb. *n. s.* A stinking filthy scab, that breeds round about the corners of a horse's hoof, and is a cancerous and painful sore. *Farrier's Dict.*

CRO'WN-THISTLE, krŏŭn'thĭs'sl.[466] [472] *n. s.* [*corona imperialis.*] A flower.

CRO'WNWHEEL, krŏŭn'hwēle *n. s.* The upper wheel of a watch next the balance, which is driven by it.

CRO'WNWORKS, krŏŭn'wûrks. *n. s.* [In fortification.] Bulwarks advanced towards the field, to gain some hill or rising ground. *Harris.*

CRO'WNET, krŏŭ'nĕt. *n. s.* [from *crown.*]
1. The same with *coronet.*
2. In the following passage it seems to signify chief end; last purpose: probably from *finis coronat opus.*
Oh, this false soul of Egypt! this gay charm,
Whose eye beck'd forth my wars and call'd them home;
Whose bosom was my *crownet*, my chief end;
Like a right gypsy hath, at fast and loose,
Beguil'd me to the very heart of loss.
Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.

CRO'WTOE, krŏ'tō.[296] *n. s.* [*crow* and *toe.*] A plant.
Bring the rathe primrose that forsaken dies,
The tufted *crow-toe*, and pale jessamine. *Milton.*

CRO'YLSTONE, krŏĭl'stōne. *n. s.* Crystallized cauk. In this the crystals are small. *Woodward's Fossils.*

CRU'CIAL, krŏŏ'shē-ăl.[357] *adj.* [*crux, crucis*, Lat.] Transverse; intersecting one another.
Whoever has seen the practice of the *crucial* incision, must be sensible of the false reasoning used in its favor. *Sharp.*

To CRU'CIATE, krŏŏ'shē-āte. *v. a.* [*crucio*, Lat.] To torture; to torment; to excruciate.

CRU'CIBLE, krŏŏ'sē-bl. *n. s.* [*crucibulum*, low Lat.] A chymist's melting pot, made of earth; so called, because they were formerly marked with a cross.
Take a quantity of good silver, and put it in a *crucible* or melting cruse, and set them on the fire, well covered round about with coals. *Peacham on Drawing.*

CRUCI'FEROUS, krŏŏ'sĭf'ē-rŭs. *adj.* [*crux* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing the cross. *Dict.*

CRU'CIFIER, krŏŏ'sē-fī-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *crucify.*] He that inflicts the punishment of crucifixion.
Visible judgments were executed on Christ's *crucifiers*. *Hammond.*

CRU'CIFIX, krŏŏ'sē-fiks. *n. s.* [*crucifixus*, Lat.] A representation in picture or statuary of our Lord's passion.
There stands at the upper end of it a large *crucifix*, very much esteemed. The figure of our Saviour represents him in his last agonies of death. *Addison on Italy.*

CRUCIFI'XION, krŏŏ-sē-fik'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *crucifixus*, Lat.] The punishment of nailing to a cross.
This earthquake, according to the opinion of many learned men, happened at our Saviour's *crucifixion*. *Addison on Italy.*

CRU'CIFORM, krŏŏ'sē-fôrm. *adj.* [*crux* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the form of a cross.

To CRU'CIFY, krŏŏ'sē-fī.[183] *v. a.* [*crucifigo*, Lat.] To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross set upright.
They *crucify* to themselves the Son of God afresh, and put him to an open shame. *Heb.* vi. 6.
But to the cross he nails thy enemies,
The law that is against thee, and the sins
Of all mankind, with him there *crucify'd*. *Milton.*

CRUCI'GEROUS, krŏŏ-sĭj'ē-rŭs. *adj.* [*cruciger*, Lat.] Bearing the cross.

CRUD, krŭd. *n. s.* [commonly written *curd.* See CURD.] A concretion of any liquid into hardness or stiffness; coagulation.

CRUDE, krŏŏd.[339] *adj.* [*crudus*, Lat.]
1. Raw; not subdued by fire.
2. Not changed by any process or preparation.
Common *crude* salt, barely dissolved in common *aqua fortis*, will give it power of working upon gold. *Boyle.*
Fermented liquors have quite different qualities from the plant itself; for no fruit, taken *crude*, has the intoxicating quality of wine. *Arbuthnot on Alim.*
3. Harsh; unripe.
A juice so *crude*, as cannot be ripened to the degree of nourishment. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
4. Unconcocted; not well digested in the stomach.
While the body to be converted and altered is too strong for the efficient that should convert or alter it, whereby it holdeth fast the first form or consistence, it is *crude* and inconcoct; and the process is to be called crudity and inconcoction. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
5. Not brought to perfection; unfinished; immature.
In a moment up they turn'd
Wide the celestial soil; and saw beneath
Th' originals of nature in their *crude*
Conception. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
6. Having indigested notions.
Deep vers'd in books, and shallow in himself,
Crude, or intoxicate, collecting toys. *Milton.*
7. Indigested; not fully concocted in the intellect.
Others, whom mere ambition fires, and dole
Of provinces abroad, which they have feign'd
To their *crude* hopes, and I as amply promis'd.
Ben Jonson.
What peradventure may seem full to me, may appear very *crude* and maimed to a stranger. *Digby on the Soul.*
Absurd expressions, *crude* abortive thoughts,
All the lewd legions of exploded faults. *Roscommon.*

CRU'DELY, krŏŏd'lē. *adv.* [from *crude.*] Unripely; without due preparation.
Th' advice was true; but fear had seiz'd the most,
And all good counsel is on cowards lost:
The question *crudely* put, to shun delay,
'Twas carried by the major part to stay. *Dryden.*

CRU'DENESS, krŏŏd'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *crude.*] Unripeness; indigestion.

CRUDITY, krŏŏ'dē-tē. *n. s.* [from *crude.*]
1. Indigestion; inconcoction.
They are very temperate, whereby they prevent indigestion and *crudities*, and consequently putrescence of humors. *Brown.*
A diet of viscid aliment creates flatulency and *crudities* in the stomach. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Unripeness; want of maturity.

To CRU'DLE, krŏŏ'dl *v. a.* [a word of uncertain etymology.] To coagulate; to congeal.
I felt my *crudled* blood
Congeal with fear; my hair with horror stood.
Dryden's Æneid.
The Gelons use it, when, for drink and food,
They mix their *cruddled* milk with horses blood.
Dryden's Virgil.

CRU'DY, krŏŏ'dē. *adj.* [from *crud.*]
1. Concreted; coagulated.
His cruel wounds, with *crudy* blood congeal'd,
They binden up so wisely as they may. *Spenser.*
2. [from *crude.*] Raw; chill.
Sherris sack ascends into the brain; dries me there all the foolish, dull, and *crudy* vapours which environ it. *Shaksp.*

CRU'EL, krŏŏr'ĭl.[339] [99] *adj.* [*cruel*, Fr. *crudelis*, Lat.]
1. Pleased with hurting others; inhuman; hard-hearted; void of pity; wanting compassion; savage; barbarous; unrelenting.
If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that stern time,
Thou shouldst have said, Go, porter, turn the key;
All *cruel*'s else subscrib'd. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
If thou art that *cruel* god, whose eyes
Delight in blood, and human sacrifice.
Dryden's Indian Emperor.
2. [Of things.] Bloody; mischievous; destructive; causing pain.
Consider mine enemies; for they are many, and they hate me with *cruel* hatred. *Psalm* xxv. 19.
We beheld one of the *cruelest* fights between two knights, that ever hath adorned the most martial story. *Sidney.*

CRU'ELLY, krŏŏ'ĭl-lē. *adv.* [from *cruel.*]
1. In a cruel manner; inhumanly; barbarously.
He relies upon a broken reed, that not only basely fails, but also *cruelly* pierces, the hand that rests upon it. *South.*
Since you deny him entrance, he demands
His wife whom *cruelly* you hold in bands.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.
2. Painfully; mischievously.
The Scottish arrows being sharp and slender, enter into a man or horse most *cruelly*, notwithstanding they are shot forth weakly. *Spen. on Ireland.*
Brimstone and wildfire, though they burn *cruelly*, and are hard to quench, yet make no such fiery wind as *gun-powder*. *Bacon.*

CRU'ELNESS, krŏŏ'ĭl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *cruel.*] Inhumanity; cruelty.
But she more cruel and more savage wild,
Than either lion or the lioness,
Shames not to be with guiltless blood defil'd;
She taketh glory in her *cruelness*. *Spenser.*

CRU'ELTY, krŏŏ'ĭl-tē. *n. s.* [*cruaute*, Fr.]
1. Inhumanity; savageness; barbarity; delight in the pain or misery of others.
The *cruelty* and envy of the people,
Permitted by our dastard nobles,
Have suffer'd me by the voice of slaves to be
Whoop'd out of Rome. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
2. Act of intentional affliction.
There were great changes in the world by the revolutions of empire, the *cruelties* of conquering, and the calamities of enslaved nations. *Temple.*

CRU'ENTATE, krŏŏ'ĕn-tāte.[91] *adj.* [*cruentatus*, Lat.] Smeared with blood.
Atomical aporrheas pass from the *cruentate* cloth or weapon to the wound. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

CRU'ET, krôô'ît.[99] *n. s.* [*kruicke*, Dut.] A vial for vinegar or oil, with a stopple.

Within thy reach I set the vinegar;
And fill'd the *cruet* with the acid tide,
While pepper-water worms thy bait supplied. *Swift.*

CRUISE, krôôs.[339] *n. s.* [*kruicke*, Dut.] A small cup.

I have not a cake, but a handful of meal in a barrel, and a little oil in a *cruise*. 1 *Kings.*

The train prepare a cruise of curious mould,
A *cruise* of fragrance, form'd of burnish'd gold.
Pope's Odyssey.

CRUISE, krôôz. *n. s.* [*croise*, Fr. from the original *cruisers* who bore the cross and plundered only infidels.] A voyage in search of plunder.

To CRUISE, krôôz.[441] *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rove over the sea in search of opportunities to plunder; to wander on the sea without any certain course.

CRU'ISER, krôô'zûr. *n. s.* [from *cruise*.] One that roves upon the sea in search of plunder.

Amongst the *cruisers* it was complained, that their surgeons were too active in amputating fractured members. *Wiseman.*

CRUM, CRUMB, krûm. *n. s.* cpuma, Sax. *kruyme*, Dutch, *krummel*, Germ.]

1. The soft part of bread; not the crust.

Take of manchet about three ounces, the *crumb* only thin cut; and let it be boiled in milk till it grow to a pulp. *Bacon.*

2. A small particle or fragment of bread.

More familiar grown, the table *crums*
Attract his slender feet. *Thomson's Winter.*

To CRU'MBLE, krûm'bl.[405] *v. a.* [from *crumb*.] To break into small pieces; to comminute.

Flesh is but the glass which holds the dust
That measures all our time, which also shall
Be *crumbled* into dust. *Herbert.*

He with his bare wand can unthread thy joints,
And *crumble* all thy sinews. *Milton.*

By frequent parcelling and subdividing of inheritances, in process of time they became so divided and *crumbled*, that there were few persons of able estates. *Hale's Law of England.*

At the same time we were *crumbled* into various factions and parties, all aiming at by-interests, without any sincere regard for the public good. *Atterbury.*

The bill leaves three hundred pounds a year to the mother church; which they can divide likewise, and *crumble* as low as their will and pleasure will dispose of them. *Swift.*

To CRU'MBLE, krûm'bl. *v. n.* To fall into small pieces.

There is so hot a summer in my brain,
That all my bowels *crumble* up to dust. *Shaksp.*

Nor is the profit small the peasant makes,
Who smooths with harrow, or who pounds with rakes,
The *crumbling* clods. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

Ambition sigh'd: she found it vain to trust
The faithless column, and the *crumbling* bust.
Pope.

If the stone is brittle, it will often *crumble*, and pass in the form of gravel. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

What house when its materials *crumble*,
Must not inevitably tumble? *Swift.*

For the little land that remains, provision is made by the late act against popery, that it will daily *crumble* away. *Swift.*

CRU'MENAL, krû'mên-âl. *n. s.* [from *crumena*, Lat.] A purse.

The fat ox, that woonnt ligye in the stall,
Is now fast stalled in her *crumenal*. *Spenser.*

CRU'MMY, krûm'mê. *adj.* [from *crum*.] Soft; not crusty.

CRUMP, krûmp. *adj.* [cpump, Sax. *krom*, Dut. *krumm*, Germ.] Crooked in the back.

When the workmen took measure of him, he was *crump* shouldered, and the right side higher than the left. *L'Estrange.*

To CRU'MPLE, krûm'pl. *v. a.* [from *crump*; or corrupted from *rumple*, *rompelen*, Dut.] To draw into wrinkles; to crush together in complications.

Sir Roger alighting from his horse, and exposing his palm to two or three, that stood by him, they *crumpled* it into all shapes, and diligently scanned every wrinkle that could be made. *Addison.*

CRU'MPLING, krûmp'ling. *n. s.* A small degenerate apple.

To CRUNK, krûnk. } *v. n.* To cry
To CRU'NKLE, krûn'kl. } like a crane. *Dict.*

CRU'PPER, krûp'pûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *croupe*, Fr. the buttocks of the horse.] That part of the horseman's furniture that reaches from the saddle to the tail.

Clitophon had received such a blow, that he had lost the reins of his horse, with his head well nigh touching the *crupper* of the horse. *Sidney.*

Where have you left the money that I gave you?
——Oh—sixpence, that I had a Wednesday last,
To pay the saddler for my mistress' *crupper*. *Shaksp.*

Full oft the rivals met, and neither spar'd
His utmost force, and each forgot to ward:
The head of this was to the saddle bent,
The other backward to the *crupper* sent. *Dryden.*

CRU'RAL, krôô'râl. *adj.* [from *crus*, *cruris*, Lat.] Belonging to the leg.

The sharpness of the teeth, and the strength of the *crural* muscles, in lions and tygers, are the cause of the great and habitual immorality of those animals. *Arbuthnot.*

CRUSA'DE, krôô-sâde'. } *n. s.* See CROI-
CRUSA'DO, krôô-sâ'dô. } SADE.

1. An expedition against the infidels.
2. A coin stamped with a cross.

Believe me, I had rather have lost my purse
Full of *crusadoes*. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

CRUSE, krôôs.[339] See CRUISE.

CRU'SET, krôô'sît.[99] *n. s.* A goldsmith's melting pot. *Phillips.*

To CRUSH, krûsh. *v. a.* [*ecraser*, Fr.]

1. To press between two opposite bodies; to squeeze; to force by compression.

The ass thrust herself unto the wall, and *crushed* Balaam's foot against the wall. *Numbers*, xxii. 25.

Cold causes rheums and defluxions from the head, and some astringent plasters *crush* out purulent matter. *Bacon.*

He *crushed* treasure out of his subjects' purses, by forfeitures upon penal laws. *Bacon.*

Bacchus, that first from out the purple grape
Crush'd the sweet poison of misused wine. *Milton.*

I fought and fell like one, but death deceiv'd me:
I wanted weight of feeble Moors upon me,
To *crush* my soul out. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

2. To press with violence.

You speak him far——
——I don't extend him, Sir: within himself
Crush him together, rather than unfold
His measure fully. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

When loud winds from diff'rent quarters rush,
Vast clouds encount'ring one another *crush*. *Waller.*

3. To overwhelm; to beat down.

Put in their hands thy bruising irons of wrath,
That they may *crush* down, with a heavy fall,
Th' usurping helmets of our adversaries! *Shaksp.*

Vain is the force of man, and heav'n's as vain,
To *crush* the pillars which the pile sustain. *Dryden.*

4. To subdue; to conquer beyond resistance.

They use them to plague their enemies, or to oppress and *crush* some of their own too stubborn freeholders. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Mine emulation
Hath not that honour in 't it had; for
I thought to *crush* him in an equal force,
True sword to sword. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

This act
Shall bruise the head of Satan, *crush* his strength,
Defeating sin and death, his two main arms.
Milton.

What can that man fear, who takes care to please a Being that is so able to *crush* all his adversaries? a Being that can divert any misfortune from befalling him, or turn any such misfortune to his advantage? *Addison's Guardian.*

To CRUSH, krûsh. *v. n.* To be condensed; to come in a close body.

CRUSH, krûsh. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A collision; the act of rushing together.

Thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the war of elements,
The wrecks of matter, and the *crush* of worlds.
Addison's Cato.

CRUST, krûst. *n. s.* [*crusta*, Lat.]

1. Any shell, or external coat, by which any body is enveloped.

I have known the statue of an emperor quite hid under a *crust* of dross. *Addison on Medals.*

2. An incrustation; collection of matter into a hard body.

Were the river a confusion of never so many different bodies, if they had been all actually dissolved, they would at least have formed one continued *crust;* as we see the scorium of metals always gathers into a solid piece. *Addison on Italy.*

The viscous *crust* stops the entry of the chyle into the lacteals. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. The case of a pie, made of meal, and baked.

He was never suffered to go abroad, for fear of catching cold; when he should have been hunting down a buck, he was by his mother's side, learning how to season it, or put it in *crust*. *Addison.*

4. The outer hard part of bread.

Th' impenetrable *crust* thy teeth defies,
And, petrified with age, securely lies. *Dryden.*

5. A waste piece of bread.

Y' are liberal now; but when your turn is sped,
You 'll wish me choak'd with every *crust* of bread.
Dryden.

Men will do tricks, like dogs, for *crusts*. *L'Estrange.*

To CRUST, krûst. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To envelop; to cover with a hard case.

Why gave you me a monarch's soul,
And *crusted* it with base plebeian clay? *Dryden.*

Nor is it improbable but that, in process of time, the whole surface of it may be *crusted* over, as the islands enlarge themselves, and the banks close in upon them. *Addison on Italy.*

And now their legs, and breasts, and bodies stood *Crusted* with bark, and hard'ning into wood. *Addison.*

In some, who have run up to men without education, we may observe many great qualities darkened and eclipsed; their minds are *crusted* over, like diamonds in the rock. *Felton.*

2. To foul with concretions.

If your master hath many musty, or very foul and *crusted* bottles, let those be the first you truck at the alehouse. *Swift.*

To CRUST, krûst. *v. n.* To gather or contract a crust; to gain a hard covering.

I contented myself with a plaster upon the place that was burnt, which *crusted* and healed in very few days. *Temple.*

CRUSTA'CEOUS, krûs-tâ'shûs.[357] *adj.* [from *crusta*, Lat.] Shelly, with joints; not testaceous; not with one continued un-

interrupted shell. Lobster is *crustaceous*, oyster testaceous.

It is true that there are some shells, such as those of lobsters, crabs, and others of *crustaceous* kinds, that are very rarely found at land. *Woodward.*

CRUSTA'CEOUSNESS, krŭs-tā'shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *crustaceous.*] The quality of having jointed shells.

CRU'STILY, krŭs'tĕ-lē. *adv.* [from *crusty.*] Peevishly; snappishly; harshly.

CRU'STINESS, krŭs'tē-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *crusty.*]

1. The quality of a crust.
2. Peevishness; moroseness.

CRU'STY, krŭs'tē. *adj.* [from *crust.*]

1. Covered with a crust.

The egg itself deserves our notice: its parts within, and its *crusty* coat without, are admirably well fitted for the business of incubation. *Derham.*

2. Sturdy; morose; snappish; a low word.

CRUTCH, krŭtsh. *n. s.* [*croccia*, Ital. *croce*, Fr. *crucke*, Ger.]

1. A support used by cripples.

Ah, thus king Henry throws away his *crutch*,
Before his legs be firm to bear his body. *Shaksp.*
Hence, therefore, thou nice *crutch;*
A sealy gauntlet now, with joints of steel,
Must glove this hand. *Shaksp. Henry* IV.
On these new *crutches* let them learn to walk.
Dryden's Georgicks.
This fair defect, this helpless aid call'd wife,
The bending *crutch* of a decrepit life. *Dryden.*
Rhyme is a *crutch* that lifts the weak along,
Supports the feeble, but retards the strong. *Smith.*
The dumb shall sing, the lame his *crutch* forego,
And leap exulting like the bounding roe. *Pope.*

2. It is used for old age.

Beauty doth varnish age, as if new born,
And gives the *crutch* the cradle's infancy. *Shak.*

To CRUTCH, krŭtsh. *v. a.* [from *crutch.*] To support on crutches as a cripple.

I hasten Og and Doeg to rehearse,
Two fools that *crutch* their feeble sense on verse. *Dry.*

To CRY, krī. *v. n.* [*crier*, Fr.]

1. To speak with vehemence and loudness.

Methought I heard a voice *cry*, Sleep no more!
Macbeth doth murther sleep! the innocent sleep.
Shakspeare.
While his falling tears the stream supplied,
Thus mourning to his mother goudess *cried. Dryden.*

2. To call importunately.

I *cried*, by reason of mine affliction, unto the Lord, and he heard me. *Jonah*, ii. 2.

3. To talk eagerly or incessantly; to repeat continually.

They be idle; therefore they *cry*, saying, let us go. *Exodus*, v. 8.

4. To proclaim; to make publick.

Go and *cry* in the ears of Jerusalem. *Jeremiah.*

5. To exclaim.

Yet let them look they glory not in mischief,
Nor build their evils on the graves of great men,
For then my guiltless blood must *cry* against them.
Shakspeare.
What's the matter,
That in the several places of the city
You *cry* against the noble senate? *Shakspeare.*
If dressing, mistressing, and compliment,
Take up thy day, the sun himself will *cry*
Against thee. *Herbert*

Lysimachus having obtained the favour of seeing his ships and machines, surprised at the contrivance, *cried* out, that they were built with more than human art. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

6. To utter lamentations.

We came *crying* hither.
Thou know'st, the first time that we smell the air,
We wawle and *cry.* *Shakspeare's King Lear.*
Behold, my servants shall sing for joy of heart; but ye shall *cry* for sorrow of heart, and shall howl for vexation of spirit. *Isaiah*, lxv. 14.

When any evil has been upon philosophers, they groan as pitifully, and *cry* out as loud, as other men. *Tillotson.*

7. To squall as an infant.

Should some god tell me, that I should be born,
And *cry* again, his offer I should scorn. *Denham.*
Thus, in a starry night, fond children *cry*
For the rich spangles that adorn the sky. *Waller.*
He struggles first for breath, and *cries* for aid;
Then helpless in his mother's lap is laid. *Dryden.*

The child certainly knows, that the worm-seed or mustard-seed it refuses, is not the apple or sugar it *cries* for. *Locke.*

8. To weep; to shed tears.

Her who still weeps with spungy eyes,
And her who is dry cork, and never *cries.* *Donne.*

9. To utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal.

He giveth to the beast his food, and to the young ravens which *cry.* *Psalm* cxlvii. 9.
The beasts of the field *cry* also unto thee. *Joel*, i. 20.

10. To yelp, as a hound on the scent.

He *cried* upon it at the meerest loss;
Trust me I take him for the better dog. *Shaksp.*

To CRY, krī. *v. a.* To proclaim publickly something lost or found, in order to its recovery or restitution.

She seeks, she sighs, but no where spies him:
Love is lost, and thus she *cries* him. *Crashaw.*

To CRY *down*, crī-dŏŭn'. *v. a.*

1. To blame; to depreciate; to decry.

Bavius *cries down* an admirable treatise of philosophy, and says there 's atheism in it. *Watts.*
Men of dissolute lives *cry down* religion, because they would not be under the restraints of it. *Tillotson.*

2. To prohibit.

By all means *cry down* that unworthy course of late times, that they should pay money. *Bacon.*

3. To overbear.

I'll to the king,
And from a mouth of honour quite *cry down*
This Ipswich fellow's insolence. *Shakspeare.*

To CRY *out*, krī-ŏŭt'. *v. n.*

1. To exclaim; to scream; to clamour.

They make the oppressed to cry; they *cry out* by reason of the arm of the mighty. *Job.*
With that Susanna cried with a loud voice, and the two elders *cried out* against her. *Sus.* xxiv.

2. To complain loudly.

We are ready to *cry out* of an unequal management, and to blame the Divine administration. *Atterbury.*

3. To blame; to censure: with *of*, *against*, *upon.*

Are these things then necessities?
Then let us meet them like necessities;
And that same word even now *cries out on* us.
Shakspeare.
Giddy censure
Will then *cry out of* Marcius: oh, if he
Had borne the business. *Shakspeare.*
Behold, I *cry out of* wrong, but I am not heard. *Job*, xix. 7.

Cry out upon the stars for doing
Ill offices, to cross their wooing. *Hudibras.*
Epiphanius *cries out upon* it, as rank idolatry, and destructive to their souls who did it. *Stillingfleet.*
Tumult, sedition, and rebellion, are things that the followers of that hypothesis *cry out against.* *Locke.*
I find every sect, as far as reason will help them, make use of it gladly; and where it fails them, they *cry out*, it is matter of faith, and above reason. *Locke.*

4. To declare loud.
5. To be in labour.

What! is she *crying out?*——
——So said her woman; and that her suff'rance made
Each pang a death. *Shakspeare's Henry* VIII.

To CRY *up*, krī-ŭp'. *v. a.*

1. To applaud; to exalt; to praise.

Instead of *crying up* all things which are brought from beyond sea, let us advance the native commodities of our own kingdom. *Bacon.*
The philosopher deservedly suspected himself of vanity when *cried up* by the multitude. *Glanville.*
The astrologer, if his predictions come to pass, is *cried up* to the stars from whence he pretends to draw them. *South.*
They slight the strongest arguments that can be brought for religion, and *cry up* very weak ones against it. *Tillotson.*
He may out of interest, as well as conviction, *cry up* that for sacred, which, if once trampled on and profaned, he himself cannot be safe, nor secure. *Locke.*
Poets, like monarchs on an eastern throne,
Confin'd by nothing but their will alone,
Here can *cry up*, and there as boldly blame,
And, as they please, give infamy or fame. *Walsh.*
Those who are fond of continuing the war, *cry up* our constant success at a most prodigious rate. *Swift.*

2. To raise the price by proclamation.

All the effect that I conceive was made by *crying up* the pieces of eight, was to bring in much more of that species, instead of others current here. *Temple.*

CRY, krī. *n. s.* [*cri*, Fr.]

1. Lamentation; shriek; scream.

And all the first born in the land of Egypt shall die, and there shall be a great *cry* throughout all the land. *Exodus.*

2. Weeping; mourning.
3. Clamour; outcry.

Amazement seizes all; the general *cry*
Proclaims Laocoon justly doom'd to die. *Dryden.*
These narrow and selfish views have so great an influence in this *cry*, that there are several of my fellow freeholders who fancy the church in danger upon the rising of bank stock. *Addison.*

4. Exclamation of triumph or wonder, or any other passion.

In popish countries some impostor cries out, a miracle! a miracle! to confirm the deluded vulgar, in their errours; and so the *cry* goes round, without examining into the cheat. *Swift.*

5. Proclamation.
6. The hawkers' proclamation of wares to be sold in the street: as, *the* cries *of London.*
7. Acclamation; popular favour.

The *cry* went once for thee,
And still it might, and yet it may again. *Shaksp.*

8. Voice; utterance; manner of vocal expression.

Sounds also, besides the distinct *cries* of birds and beasts, are modified by diversity of notes of different length, put together, which make that complex idea called tune. *Locke.*

9. Importunate call.

Pray not thou for this people, neither lift up *cry* nor prayer for them. *Jer.*

10. Yelping of dogs.

He scorns the dog, resolves to try
The combat next; but if their *cry*
Invades again his trembling ear,
He straight resumes his wonted care. *Waller.*

11. Yell; inarticulate noise.

There shall be the noise of a *cry* from the fish-gate, and an howling from the second, and a great crashing from the hills. *Zeph.* i. 10.

12. A pack of dogs.

About her middle round,
A *cry* of hell-hounds never ceasing bark'd. *Milton.*
You common *cry* of curs, whose breath I hate
As reek o' th' rotten fens; whose loves I prize

As the dead carcases of unburied men,
That do corrupt my air. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

CRY'AL, krī'âl. *n. s.* The heron. *Ainsworth.*

CRY'ER, krī'ûr.[166] See CRIER.

CRY'ER, krī'ûr.[166] *n. s.* A kind of hawk, called the falcon gentle, an enemy to pigeons, and very swift. *Ainsworth.*

CRY'PTICAL, krĭp'tė-kâl. } *adj.*
CRY'PTICK, krĭp'tĭk. } [κρύπτω.]
Hidden; secret; occult; private; unknown; not divulged.

The students of nature, conscious of her more *cryptick* ways of working, resolve many strange effects into the near efficiency of second causes. *Glanville's Apol.*

Speakers, whose chief business is to amuse or delight, do not confine themselves to any natural order, but in a *cryptical* or hidden method adapt every thing to their ends. *Watts.*

CRY'PTICALLY, krĭp'tė-kâl-lė. *adv.* [from *cryptical.*] Occultly; secretly: perhaps, in the following example, the author might have written *critically.*

We take the word acid in a familiar sense, without *cryptically* distinguishing it from those sapors that are a-kin to it. *Boyle.*

CRYPTO'GRAPHY, krĭp-tŏg'grâ-fė.[518] *n. s.* [κρύπτω and γράφω.]
1. The act of writing secret characters.
2. Secret characters; cyphers.

CRYPTO'LOGY, krĭp-tŏl'lŏ-jė.[518] *n. s.* [κρύπτω and λόγος.] Enigmatical language.

CRY'STAL, krĭs'tâl. *n. s.* [κρύσταλλος.]
1. *Crystals* are hard, pellucid, and naturally colourless bodies, of regularly angular figures, composed of simple, not filamentous plates, not flexile or elastick, giving fire with steel, not fermenting with acid menstrua, and calcining in a strong fire. There are many various species of it produced in different parts of the globe. *Hill on Fossils.*

Island crystal is a genuine spar, of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, seldom either blemished with flaws or spots, or stained with any other colour. A remarkable property of this body, which has much employed the writers on opticks, is its double refraction; so that if it be laid over a black line, drawn on paper, two lines appear in the place of one. *Hill.*

Water, as it seems, turneth into *crystal;* as is seen in divers caves, where the *crystal* hangs *in stillicidiis.* *Bacon.*

If *crystal* be a stone, it is not immediately concreted by the efficacy of cold, but rather by a mineral spirit. *Brown.*

Crystal is certainly known and distinguished by the degree of its diaphaneity and of its refraction, as also of its hardness, which are ever the same. *Woodward.*

2. *Crystal* is also used for a factitious body cast in the glass-houses, called also *crystal* glass, which is carried to a degree of perfection beyond the common glass; though it comes far short of the whiteness and vivacity of the natural *crystal.* *Chambers.*
3. *Crystals* [in chymistry] express salts or others matters shot or congealed in manner of *crystal.* *Chambers.*

If the menstruum be overcharged, within a short time the metals will shoot into certain *crystals.* *Bacon.*

CRY'STAL, krĭs'tâl. *adj.*
1. Consisting of crystal.

Then, Jupiter, thou king of gods,
Thy *crystal* window ope, look out. *Shakspeare.*

2. Bright; clear; transparent; lucid; pellucid.

In groves we live, and lie on mossy beds,
By *crystal* streams that murmur through the meads. *Dryden.*

CRY'STALLINE, krĭs'tâl-lĭne, *or* krĭs'tâl-lĭn.[148 149] *adj.* [*crystallinus*, Lat.]
1. Consisting of crystal.

Mount eagle to my palace *crystalline.* *Shaksp.*

We provided ourselves with some small receivers, blown of *crystalline* glass. *Boyle.*

2. Bright; clear; pellucid; transparent.

The clarifying of water is an experiment tending to the health; besides the pleasure of the eye, when water is *crystalline.* It is effected by casting in and placing pebbles at the head of the current, that the water may strain through them. *Bacon.*

He on the wings of cherub rode sublime
On the *crystalline* sky, in saphir thron'd
Illustrious far and wide. *Milton.*

CRY'STALLINE *Humour*, krĭs'tâl-lĭn-ûmûr. *n. s.* The second humour of the eye, that lies immediately next to the aqueous behind the uvea, opposite to the papilla, nearer to the fore part than the back part of the globe. It is the least of the humours, but much more solid than any of them. Its figure, which is convex on both sides, resembles two unequal segments of spheres, of which the most convex is on its back side, which makes a small cavity in the glassy humour in which it lies. It is covered with a fine coat, called aranea.

The parts of the eye are made convex, and especially the *crystalline humour*, which is of a lenticular figure, convex on both sides. *Ray on the Creation.*

CRYSTALLIZA'TION, krĭs-tâl-lė-zā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *crystallize.*]
1. Congelation into crystals.

Such a combination of saline particles as resembles the form of a crystal, variously modified, according to the nature and texture of the salts. The method is by dissolving any saline body in water, and filtering it, to evaporate, till a film appear at the top, and then let it stand to shoot; and this it does by that attractive force which is in all bodies, and particularly in salt, by reason of its solidity: whereby, when the menstruum or fluid, in which such particles flow, is sated enough or evaporated, so that the saline particles are within each other's attractive powers, they draw one another more than they are drawn by the fluid, then will they run into crystals. And this is peculiar to those, that, let them be ever so much divided and reduced into minute particles, yet when they are formed into crystals, they each of them resume their proper shapes; so that one might as easily divest them of their saltness, as of their figure. This being an immutable and perpetual law, by knowing the figure of the crystals, we may understand what the texture of the particles ought to be, which can form those crystals; and, on the other hand, by knowing the texture of the particles, may be determined the figure of the crystals. *Quincy.*

2. The mass formed by congelation or concretion.

All natural metallick and mineral *crystallizations* were effected by the water, which first brought the particles whereof each consists, out from amongst the matter of the strata. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

To CRY'STALLIZE, krĭs'tâl-lĭze. *v. a.* [from *crystal.*] To cause to congeal or concrete in crystals.

If you dissolve copper in *aqua fortis*, or spirit of nitre, you may, by *crystallizing* the solution, obtain a goodly blue. *Boyle.*

To CRY'STALLIZE, krĭs'tâl-lĭze.[169] *v. n.* To coagulate, congeal, concrete, or shoot into crystals.

Recent urine will *crystallize* by inspissation, and afford a salt neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CUB, kŭb. *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology.]
1. The young of a beast; generally of a fox or bear.

I would outstare the sternest eyes that look,
Pluck the young sucking *cubs* from the she-bear. *Shakspeare.*

This night wherein the *cub*-drawn bear would crouch,
The lion, and the belly-pinched wolf,
Keep their fur dry. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

In the eagle's destroying one fox's *cubs*, there's power executed with oppression. *L'Estrange.*

2. The young of a whale, perhaps of any viviparous fish.

Two mighty whales, which swelling seas had tost,
One as a mountain vast, and with her came
A *cub*, not much inferior to his dame. *Waller.*

3. In reproach or contempt, a young boy or girl.

O thou dissembling *cub!* what wilt thou be,
When time hath sown a grizzle on thy case?
Or will not else thy craft so quickly grow,
That thine own trip shall be thine overthrow? *Shakspeare.*

O most comical sight! a country squire, with the equipage of a wife and two daughters, came to Mr. Snipwell's shop last night; but such two unlick'd *cubs!* *Congreve.*

To CUB, kŭb. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth: used of beasts, or of a woman in contempt.

Cubb'd in a cabin, on a mattrass laid,
On a brown george with lousy swabbers fed:
Dead wine, that stinks of the Borrachio, sup
From a foul jack, or greasy maple cup. *Dryden.*

CUBA'TION, kū-bā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*cubatio*, Lat.] The act of lying down. *Dict.*

CU'BATORY, kū'bā-tŭr-ė.[512] *adj.* [from *cubo*, Lat.] Recumbent. *Dict.*

CU'BATURE, kū'bā-tûre. *n. s.* [from *cube.*] The finding exactly the solid content of any proposed body. *Harris.*

CUBE, kūbe. *n. s.* [from κῦβος, a die.]
1. [In geometry] A regular solid body, consisting of six square and equal faces or sides, and the angles all right, and therefore equal. *Chambers.*
2. [In arithmetick.] See CUBICK *Number.*

All the master planets move about the sun at several distances, as their common centre, and with different velocities. This common law being observed in all of them, that the squares of the times of the revolutions are proportional to the *cubes* of their distances. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

CUBE *Root*, kūbe'rōōt. } *n. s.* The
CU'BICK *Root*, kū'bĭk-rōōt. } original of a cubick number; or a number, by whose multiplication into itself, and again into the product, any given number is formed: thus two is the cube root of eight. *Chambers.*

CU'BEB, kū'bĕb. *n. s.* A small dried fruit resembling pepper, but somewhat longer, of a grayish brown colour on the surface. It has an aromatick smell, and is acrid to the taste. *Cubebs* are brought from Java. *Hill.*

Aromaticks, as *cubebs*, cinnamon, and nutmegs, are usually put into crude poor wines, to give them more oily spirits. *Floyer on the Humours*

Cu'bical, kû'bė-kâl. } *adj.* [from *cube.*]
Cu'bick, kû'bik.[509] }

1. Having the form or properties of a cube.

A close vessel, containing ten *cubical* feet of air, will not suffer a wax candle of an ounce to burn in it above an hour before it is suffocated. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

It is above a hundred to one, against a particular throw that you do not cast any given set of faces with four *cubical* dice; because there are so many several combinations of the six faces of four dice. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. It is applied to numbers.

The number of four, multiplied into itself, produceth the square number of sixteen; and that again multiplied by four, produceth the *cubick* number of sixty-four. If we should suppose a multitude actually infinite, there must be infinite roots, and square and *cubick* numbers; yet, of necessity the root is but the fourth part of the square, and the sixteenth part of the *cubick* number. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The number of ten hath been as highly extolled, as containing even, odd, long and plain, quadrate and *cubical* numbers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Cu'bicalness, kû'bė-kâl-nės. *n. s.* [from *cubical.*] The state or quality of being cubical.

Cubi'culary, kû-bik'kû-lâr-ė. *adj.* [*cubiculum*, Lat.] Fitted for the posture of lying down.

Custom, by degrees, changed their *cubiculary* beds into discubitory, and introduced a fashion to go from the baths unto these. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Cu'biform, kû'bė-fôrm. *adj.* [from *cube* and *form.*] Of the shape of a cube.

CU'BIT, kû'bit. *n. s.* [from *cubitus*, Lat.] A measure in use among the ancients; which was originally the distance from the elbow, bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle finger. This measure is the fourth part of a well proportioned man's stature. Some fix the Hebrew *cubit* at twenty inches and a half, Paris measure; and others at eighteen. *Calmet.*

From the tip of the elbow to the end of the long finger, is half a yard, and a quarter of the stature; and makes a *cubit*, the first measure we read of, the ark of Noah being framed and measured by *cubits.* *Holder on Time.*

Measur'd by *cubit*, length, and breadth, and height. *Milton.*

The Jews used two sorts of *cubits;* the sacred, and the profane or common one. *Arbuthnot.*

When on the goddess first I cast my sight,
Scarce seem'd her stature of a *cubit* height. *Pope.*

Cu'bital, kû'bė-tâl. *adj.* [*cubitalis*, Lat.] Containing only the length of a cubit.

The watchmen of Tyre might well be called pygmies, the towers of that city being so high, that unto men below they appeared in a *cubital* stature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Cu'ckingstool, kûk'ing-stôôl.[396] *n. s.* An engine invented for the punishment of scolds and unquiet women, which, in ancient times, was called tumbrel. *Cowell.*

These mounted on a chair-curule,
Which moderns call a *cucking-stool*,
March proudly to the river's side. *Hudibras.*

CU'CKOLD, kûk'kûld.[166] *n. s.* [*cocu*, Fr. from *coukoo.*] One that is married to an adultress; one whose wife is false to his bed

But for all the whole world; why, who would not make her husband a *cuckold*, to make him a monarch? I should venture purgatory for't. *Shaksp.*

There have been,
Or I am much deceiv'd, *cuckolds* ere now;
And many a man there is, ev'n at this present.
Now while I speak this, holds his wife by th' arm,
That little thinks she has been sluic'd in's absence. *Shakspeare.*

For though the law makes null th' adulterer's deed
Of lands to her, the *cuckold* may succeed. *Dryden.*

Ever since the reign of King Charles II. the alderman is made a *cuckold*, the deluded virgin is debauched, and adultery and fornication are committed behind the scenes. *Swift.*

To Cu'ckold, kûk'kûld. *v. a.*

1. To corrupt a man's wife; to bring upon a man the reproach of having an adulterous wife; to rob a man of his wife's fidelity.

If thou cans't *cuckold* him, thou dost't thyself a pleasure, and me a sport. *Shaksp. Othello.*

2. To wrong a husband by unchastity.

But suffer not thy wife abroad to roam,
Nor strut in streets with amazonian pace;
For that's to *cuckold* thee before thy face. *Dryden.*

Cu'ckoldly, kûk'kûld-lė. *adj.* [from *cuckold.*] Having the qualities of a cuckold; poor; mean; cowardly; sneaking.

Poor *cuckoldly* knave, I know him not: yet I wrong him to call him poor; they say the jealous knave hath masses of money. *Shakspeare.*

Cu'ckoldmaker, kûk'kûld-mâ-kûr. *n. s.* [*cuckold* and *maker.*] One that makes a practice of corrupting wives.

If I spared any that had a head to hit, either young or old, he or she, cuckold, or *cuckoldmaker*, let me never hope to see a chine again. *Shaksp.*

One Hernando, *cuckoldmaker* to this city contrived to steal her away. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

Cu'ckoldom, kûk'kûl-dûm. *n. s.* [from *cuckold.*]

1. The act of adultery.

She is thinking of nothing but her colonel, and conspiring *cuckoldom* against me. *Dryden.*

2. The state of a cuckold.

It is a true saying, that the last man of the parish that knows of his *cuckoldom*, is himself. *Arburthnot's John Bull.*

CU'CKOO, kûk'kôô.[174] *n. s.* [*cuculus*, Lat. *cwccw*, Welsh; *cocu*, French; *cokkock*, Dutch.]

1. A bird which appears in the spring, and is said to suck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their place: from which practice, it was usual to alarm a husband, at the approach of an adulterer, by calling *cuckoo;* which, by mistake, was in time applied to the husband. This bird is remarkable for the uniformity of his note, from which his name in most tongues seems to have been formed.

Finding Mopsa, like a *cuckoo* by a nightingale, alone with Pamela, I came in. *Sidney.*

The merry *cuckoo*, messenger of spring,
His trumpet shrill hath thrice already sounded. *Spenser.*

The plain song *cuckoo* gray,
Whose note full many a man doth mark,
And dares not answer, nay. *Shaksp.*

Take heed, have open eye; for thieves do foot by night:
Take heed ere summer comes, or *cuckoo* birds affright. *Shakspeare.*

I deduce,
From the first note the hollow *cuckoo* sings,
The symphony of spring; and touch a theme
Unknown to fame; the passion of the grove. *Thomson.*

2. It is a name of contempt.

Why, what a rascal art thou, then, to praise him so for running!——A-horseback, ye *cuckoo;*—but a-foot, he will not budge a foot. *Shak. Henry IV.*

Cu'ckoo-bud, kûk'kôô-bûd. } *n. s.*
Cu'ckoo-flower, kûk'kôô-flôû-ûr. }
[*cardaminus*, Lat.] The name of a flower.

When dazies pied, and violets blue,
And *cuckoo-buds* of yellow hue,
Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shakspeare*

Nettles, *cuckoo-flowers*,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds. *Shaksp. King Lear*

Cu'ckoo-spittle, kûk'kôô-spit-tl. *n. s.* [*cuckoo* and *spittle.*]

Cuckoo-spittle, or woodscare, is that spumous dew or exudation, or both, found upon plants, especially about the joints of lavender and rosemary; observable with us about the latter end of May. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Cu'cullate, kû-kûl'lâte.[91] } *adj.* [*cu-*
Cu'cullated, kû-kûl'lâ-têd. } *culatus*, hooded, Lat.]

1. Hooded; covered, as with a hood or cowl.

2. Having the resemblance or shape of a hood.

They are differently *cucullated*, and capuched upon the head and back. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Cu'cumber, kôô'kûm-bûr.[169] *n. s.* [*cucumis*, Lat.] The name of a plant, and also of the fruit of that plant.

It hath a flower consisting of one single leaf, bell-shaped, and expanded toward the top, and cut into many segments; of which some are male, or barren, having no embryo, but only a large style in the middle, charged with the *farina:* others are female, or fruitful, being fastened to an embryo, which is afterwards changed into a fleshy fruit, for the most part oblong and turbinated, which is divided into three or four cells, inclosing many oblong seeds. The species are, 1. The common cucumber. 2. The white cucumber. 3. The long Turkey cucumber. *Miller.*

How *cucumbers* along the surface creep,
With crooked bodies and with bellies deep. *Dryden's Virgil.*

CUCURBITA'CEOUS, kû-kûr-bė-tâ'-shûs. *adj.* [from *cucurbita*, Lat. a gourd.]

Cucurbitaceous plants are those which resemble a gourd; such as the pumpion and melon. *Chamb.*

Cu'curbite, kû'kûr-bit.[156] *n. s.* [*cucurbita*, Lat.] A chymical vessel, commonly called a *body*, made of earth or glass, in the shape of a gourd, and therefore called *cucurbite.* *Quincy.*

I have, for curiosity's sake, distilled quicksilver in a *cucurbite*, fitted with a capacious glass head. *Boyle on Colours.*

Let common yellow sulphur be put into a *cucurbite* glass, upon which pour the strongest *aqua fortis.* *Mortimer.*

CUD, kûd. *n. s.* [cuð, Sax.] That food which is reposited in the first stomach in order to rumination, or to be chewed again.

Many times, when my master's cattle came hither to chew their *cud* in this fresh place, I might see the young bull testify his love. *Sidney.*

You range the pathless wood,
While on a flow'ry bank he chews the *cud.* *Dryd.*

Cu'dden, kûd'dn. } *n. s.* [without ety-
Cu'ddy, kûd'dė.[103] } mology.] A clown; a stupid rustick; a low dolt; a low bad word.

The slavering *cudden*, propp'd upon his staff,
Stood ready gaping with a grinning laugh. *Dryden.*

To Cu'DDLE, kůd'dl.[405] *v. n.* [a low word, I believe, without etymology.] To lie close; to squat.

Have you mark'd a partridge quake,
Viewing the tow'ring falcon nigh?
She *cuddles* low behind the brake;
Nor would she stay, nor dares she fly. *Prior.*

CU'DGEL, kůd'jil. *n. s.* [*kudse*, Dut.]

1. A stick to strike with, lighter than a club, shorter than a pole.

Vine twigs, while they are green, are brittle; yet the wood, dried, is extreme tough; and was used by the captains of armies, amongst the Romans, for their *cudgels*. *Bacon.*

Do not provoke the rage of stones
And *cudgels* to thy hide and bones;
Tremble and vanish. *Hudibras.*

The ass was quickly given to understand, with a good *cudgel*, the difference betwixt the one play-fellow and the other. *L'Estrange.*

His surly officer ne'er fail'd to crack
His knotty *cudgel* on his tougher back. *Dryden.*

This, if well reflected on, would make people more wary in the use of the rod and the *cudgel*. *Locke.*

The wise Cornelius was convinced, that these, being polemical arts, could no more be learned alone than fencing or *cudgel*-playing. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. *To cross the Cudgels* is to forbear the contest, from the practice of cudgel-players to lay one over the other.

It is much better to give way, than it would be to contend at first, and then either to *cross the cudgels*, or to be baffled in the conclusion. *L'Estrange.*

To Cu'DGEL, kůd'jil. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a stick.

My lord, he speaks most vilely of you, like a foul-mouthed man as he is; and said he would *cudgel* you. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

The ass courting his master, just as the spaniel had done, instead of being stroked and made much of, is only rated off and *cudgelled* for all his courtship. *South.*

Three duels he fought, thrice ventur'd his life;
Went home, and was *cudgell'd* again by his wife. *Swift.*

2. To beat in general.

Cudgel thy brains no more about it; for your dull ass will not mend his pace with beating. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

A good woman happened to pass by, as a company of young fellows were *cudgelling* a walnut-tree, and asked them what they did that for. *L'Estrange.*

Cudgel-proof, kůd'jil-průůf. *adj.* Able to resist a stick.

His doublet was of sturdy buff,
And though not sword, yet *cudgel-proof*. *Hudibras.*

Cu'DLE, kůd'dl. *n. s.* A small sea-fish.

Of round fish there are britt, sprat, *cudles*, eels. *Carew.*

Cu'DWEED, kůd'wède. *n. s.* [from *cud* and *weed*.] A plant. *Miller.*

Cue, ků. *n. s.* [*queue* a tail, Fr.]

1. The tail or end of any thing; as, the long curl of a wig.

2. The last words of a speech, which the player, who is to answer, catches, and regards as intimation to begin.

Pyramus, you begin: when you have spoken your speech, enter into that brake; and so every one according to his *cue*. *Shaksp.*

3. A hint; an intimation; a short direction.

What's Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba,
That he should weep for her? What would he do,
Had he the motive and the *cue* for passion
That I have? He would drown the stage with tears. *Shaksp.*

Let him know how many servants there are, of both sexes, who expect vails; and give them their *cue* to attend in two lines, as he leaves the house. *Swift.*

4. The part which any man is to play in his turn.

Hold your hands,
Both you of my inclining, and the rest:
Were it my *cue* to fight, I should have known it
Without a prompter. *Shaksp. Othello.*

Neither is Otto here a much more taking gentleman: nothing appears in his *cue* to move pity, or any way make the audience of his party. *Rymer's Tragedies of the last Age.*

5. Humour; temper of mind: a low word.

CU'ERPO, kwěr'pò. *n. s.* [Span.] To be in *cuerpo*, is to be without the upper coat or cloke, so as to discover the true shape of the *cuerpo* or body.

Exposed in *cuerpo* to their rage,
Without my arms and equipage. *Hudibras.*

CUFF, kůf. *n. s.* [*zuffa*, a battle; *zuffare*, to fight, Ital.]

1. A blow with the fist; a box; a stroke.

The priest let fall the book,
And as he stoop'd again to take it up,
The mad brain'd bridegroom took him such a *cuff*,
That down fell priest and book, and book and priest. *Shaksp.*

There was no money bid for argument, unless the poet and the player went to *cuffs* in the question. *Shaksp.*

He gave her a *cuff* on the ear, and she would prick him with her knitting-needle. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

Their own sects, which now lie dormant, would he soon at *cuffs* again with each other about power and preferment. *Swift.*

2. It is used of birds that fight with their talons.

To Cuff, kůf. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight; to scuffle.

Clapping farces acted by the court,
While the peers *cuff* to make the rabble sport. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

To Cuff, kůf. *v. a.*

1. To strike with the fist.

I'll after him again, and beat him.——
——Do, *cuff* him soundly; but never draw thy sword. *Shaksp.*

Where not you, my friend, abused, and *cuffed*, and kicked? *Congreve's Old Bachelor.*

2. To strike with the talons.

Those lazy owls, who, perch'd near fortune's top,
Sit only watchful with their heavy wings
To *cuff* down new-fledg'd virtues, that would rise
To nobler heights, and make the grove harmonious. *Otway.*

The dastard crow, that to the wood made wing,
With her loud kaws her craven kind does bring,
Who, safe in numbers, *cuff* the noble bird. *Dryden.*

They with their quills did all the hurt they cou'd,
And *cuff'd* the tender chickens from their food. *Dryden.*

3. To strike with the wings. This seems improper.

Hov'ring about the coasts, they make their moan,
And *cuff* the cliffs with pinions not their own. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Cuff, kůf. *n. s.* [*coeffe*, Fr.] Part of the sleeve.

He railed at fops; and, instead of the common fashion, he would visit his mistress in a morning gown, band, short *cuffs*, and a peaked beard. *Arbuthnot.*

Cui'nage, kwi'nidje.[90 165] *n. s.* The making up of twine into such forms, as it is commonly framed into for carriage to other places. *Cowell.*

CUI'RASS, kwè-rås.[340] *n. s.* [*cuirasse*, Fr. from *cuir*, leather; *caraccia*, Ital.] A breastplate.

The lance pursued the voice without delay,
And pierc'd his *cuirass*, with such fury sent,
And sign'd his bosom with a purple dint. *Dryden.*

Cuira'ssier, kwè-rås-sèèr'.[275] *n. s.* [from *cuirass*.] A man at arms; a soldier in armour.

The field, all iron, cast a gleaming brown,
Nor wanted clouds of foot, nor on each horn
Cuirassiers, all in steel, for standing fight. *Milton.*

The picture of St. George, wherein he is described like a *cuirassier*, or horseman completely armed, is rather a symbolical image than any proper figure. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Cuish, kwìs.[340] *n. s.* [*cuisse*, Fr.] The armour that covers the thighs.

I saw young Harry, with his beaver on,
His *cuishes* on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,
Rise from the ground like feather'd Mercury. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

The croslet some, and some the *cuishes* mould,
With silver plated, and with ductile gold. *Dryden.*

But what had our author to wound Æneas with at so critical a time? And how came the *cuishes* to be worse tempered than the rest of his armour? *Dryden.*

Cu'LDEES, kůl'dèze. *n. s.* [*colidei*, Lat.] Monks in Scotland.

Cu'LERAGE, kůl'ůr-åje. *n. s.* The same plant with Arse-smart. *Ainsworth.*

Cu'LINARY, ků'lè-når-è.[512] *adj.* [*culina*, Lat.] Relating to the kitchen; relating to the art of cookery.

Great weight may condense those vapours and exhalations, as soon as they shall at any time begin to ascend from the sun, and make them presently fall back again into him, and by that action increase his heat; much after the manner that, in our earth, the air increases the heat of a *culinary* fire. *Newton.*

To those who, by reason of their northern exposition, will be still forced to be at the expense of *culinary* fires, it will reduce the price of their manufacture. *Arbuthnot.*

To CULL, kůl. *v. a.* [*cuellir*, Fr.] To select from others; to pick out of many.

The best of every thing they had been *culled* out for themselves, if there was in their flocks any poor diseased thing not worth the keeping, they thought it good enough for the altar of God. *Hooker.*

Our engines shall be bent
Against the brows of this resisting town:
Call for our chiefest men of discipline,
To *cull* the plots of best advantage. *Shaksp.*

Like the bee, *culling* from ev'ry flow'r,
Our thighs are packt with wax, our mouths with honey. *Shaksp.*

I do remember an apothecary
In tatter'd weeds, with overwhelming brows,
Culling of simples. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Then in a moment fortune shall *cull* forth,
Out of one side, her happy minion. *Shaksp.*

The choicest of the British, the Roman, Saxon, and Norman laws, being *culled*, as it were, this grand charter was extracted. *Howel.*

When false flow'rs of rhetorick thou would'st *cull*,
Trust nature, do not labour to be dull. *Dryden.*

From his herd he *culls*,
For slaughter, four the fairest of his bulls. *Dryden's Virgil.*

When the current pieces of the same denomination are of different weights, then the traders in money *cull* out the heavier, and melt them down with profit. *Locke.*

With humble duty, and officious haste,
I'll *cull* the farthest mead for thy repast. *Prior.*

The various offrings of the world appear:
From each she nicely *culls* with curious toil,
And decks the goddess with the glitt'ring spoil. *Pope*

Cu'ller, kůl'lůr.[98] *n. s.* [from *cull.*] One who picks or chooses.

CU'LLION, kůl'yůn.[113] *n. s.* [*coglione*, a fool, Ital. or perhaps from *scullion*. It seems to import meanness rather than folly.] A scoundrel; a mean wretch.

Such a one as leaves a gentleman,
And makes a god of such a *cullion*. *Shaksp.*
Up to the breach, you dogs; avaunt, you *cullions*. *Shaksp.*

Cu'llionly, kůl'yůn-lė. *adj.* [from *cullion.*] Having the qualities of a cullion; mean; base.

I'll make a sop o' th' moonshine of you: you whoreson, *cullionly*, barber-monger, draw. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Cu'llumbine, kůl'lům-bine. *n. s.* [more properly spelt Columbine.] The flowers of this plant are beautifully variegated with blue, purple, red, and white. *Miller.*

Her goodly bosom, like a strawberry bed;
Her neck like to a bunch of *cullumbines*. *Spenser.*

CU'LLY, kůl'lė. *n. s.* [*coglione*, Ital. a fool.] A man deceived or imposed upon; as by sharpers, or a strumpet.

Why should you, whose mother-wits
Are furnished with all perquisites,
B' allow'd to put all tricks upon
Our *cully* sex, and we use none? *Hudibras.*
Yet the rich *cullies* may their boasting spare:
They purchase but sophisticated ware. *Dryden.*
He takes it in mighty dudgeon, because I won't let him make me over by deed as his lawful *cully*. *Arbuthnot.*

To Cu'lly, kůl'lė. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To befool; to cheat; to trick; to deceive; to impose upon.

Culmi'ferous, kůl-mîf'fė-růs. *adj.* [*culmus* and *fero*, Lat.]

Culmiferous plants are such as have a smooth jointed stalk, and usually hollow; and at each joint the stalk is wrapped about with single, narrow, long, sharp-pointed leaves, and their seeds are contained in chaffy husks. *Quincy.*

There are also several sorts of grasses, both of the Cyprus and *culmiferous* kinds; some with broader, others with narrower leaves. *Woodward on Fossils.*

The properest food of the vegetable kingdom is taken from the farinaceous or mealy seeds of some *culmiferous* plants; as oats, barley, wheat, rice, rye, maize, panic, millet. *Arbuthnot.*

To CU'LMINATE, kůl-mė-nate. *v. n.* [*culmen*, Lat.] To be vertical; to be in the meridian.

Far and wide his eye commands;
For sight no obstacle found here, or shade,
But all sunshine; as when his beams at noon
Culminate from th' equator. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Culmina'tion, kůl-mė-nå'shůn. *n. s.* [from *culminate.*] The transit of a planet through the meridian.

Culpabi'lity, kůl-på-bîl'ė-tė. *n. s.* [from *culpable.*] Blameableness.

CU'LPABLE, kůl'på-bl. [405] *adj.* [*culpabilis*, Lat.]

1. Criminal.

Proceed no straiter 'gainst our uncle Glo'ster,
Than from true evidence of good esteem
He be approved in practice *culpable*. *Shaksp.*

2. Guilty: with *of*.

These being perhaps *culpable of* this crime, or favourers of their friends. *Spenser.*

3. Blameable; blameworthy.

The wisdom of God setteth before us in Scripture so many admirable patterns of virtue, and no one of them without somewhat noted wherein they were *culpable*; to the end that to Him alone it might always be acknowledged, *Thou only art holy, Thou only art just.* *Hooker.*

All such ignorance is voluntary, and therefore *culpable*; forasmuch as it was in every man's power to have prevented it. *South.*

Cu'lpableness, kůl'på-bl-nės. *n. s.* [from *culpable.*] Blame; guilt.

Cu'lpably, kůl'på-blė. *adv.* [from *culpable.*] Blameably; criminally.

If we perform this duty pitifully and *culpably*, it is not to be expected we should communicate holily. *Taylor.*

Cu'lprit, kůl'prît. *n. s.* [about this word there is great dispute. It is used by the judge at criminal trials, who, when the prisoner declares himself not guilty, and puts himself upon his trial, answers *Culprit*, *God send thee a good deliverance.* It is likely that it is a corruption of *Qu'il paroit*, *May it so appear*; the wish of the judge being that the prisoner may be found innocent.] A man arraigned before his judge.

The knight appear'd, and silence they proclaim;
Then first the *culprit* answer'd to his name;
And, after forms of law, was last requir'd
To name the thing that woman most desir'd. *Dryd.*

An author is in the condition of a *culprit*; the publick are his judges: by allowing too much, and condescending too far, he may injure his own cause; and, by pleading and asserting too boldly, he may displease the court. *Prior.*

Cu'lter, kůl'tůr. *n. s.* [*culter*, Lat.] The iron of the plough perpendicular to the share. It is commonly written *coulter*.

Her fallow lees
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth root upon; while that the *culter* rusts
That should deracinate such savagery. *Shaksp.*

To CU'LTIVATE, kůl'tė-våte. *v. a.* [*cultiver*, Fr.]

1. To forward or improve the product of the earth by manual industry.

Those excellent seeds implanted in your birth, will, if *cultivated*, be most flourishing in production; and, as the soil is good, and no cost nor care wanting to improve it, we must entertain hopes of the richest harvest. *Felton on the Classicks.*

2. To improve; to meliorate.

Were we but less indulgent to our faults,
And patience had to *cultivate* our thoughts,
Our muse would flourish. *Waller.*
To make man mild and sociable to man,
To *cultivate* the wild licentious savage
With wisdom, discipline, and liberal arts,
Th' embellishments of life. *Addison's Cato.*

Cultiva'tion, kůl-tė-vå'shůn. *n. s.* [from *cultivate.*]

1. The art or practice of improving soils, and forwarding or meliorating vegetables.

2. Improvement in general; promotion; melioration.

An innate light discovers the common notions of good and evil, which, by *cultivation* and improvement, may be advanced to higher and brighter discoveries. *South.*

A foundation of good sense, and a *cultivation* of learning, are required to give a seasoning to retirement, and make us taste the blessing. *Dryden.*

Cultiva'tor, kůl'tė-vå-tůr.[512] *n. s.* [from *cultivate.*] One who improves, promotes, or meliorates; or endeavours to forward any vegetable product, or any thing else capable of improvement.

It has been lately complained of, by some *cultivators* of clover grass, that from a great quantity of the seed not any grass springs up. *Boyle.*

CU'LTURE, kůl'tshůre.[461] *n. s.* [*cultura*, Lat.]

1. The act of cultivation; the act of tilling the ground; tillage.

Give us seed unto our heart, and *culture* to our understanding, that there may come fruit of it. 2 *Esdras*, viii. 6.

These three last were slower than the ordinary wheat of itself, and this *culture* did rather retard than advance. *Bacon.*

The plough was not invented till after the deluge; the earth requiring little or no care or *culture*, but yielding its increase freely, and without labour and toil. *Woodward.*

Where grows?—Where grows it not? If vain our toil,
We ought to blame the *culture*, not the soil.
Fix'd to no spot is happiness sincere. *Pope.*
They rose as vigorous as the sun;
Then to the *culture* of the willing glebe. *Thomson.*

2. Art of improvement and melioration.

One might wear any passion out of a family by *culture*, as skilful gardeners blot a colour out of a tulip that hurts its beauty. *Tatler.*

To Cu'lture, kůl'tshůre. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cultivate; to manure; to till. It is used by *Thomson*, but without authority.

Cu'lver, kůl'vůr.[98] *n. s.* [*columba*, Lat. culpne, Sax.] A pigeon. An old word.

Had he so done, he had him snatch'd away,
More light than *culver* in the falcon's fist. *Spenser.*
Whence, borne on liquid wing,
The sounding *culver* shoots. *Thomson's Spring.*

Cu'lverin, kůl'vė-rîn. *n. s.* [*colouvrine*, Fr.] A species of ordnance; originally a hawk.

A whole cannon requires, for every charge forty pounds of powder, and a hullet of sixty-four pounds; a *culverin*, sixteen pounds of powder, and a bullet of nineteen pounds; a demi-*culverin*, nine pounds of powder, and a bullet of twelve pounds. *Wilkins.*

Here a well polish'd mall gives us the joy
To see our prince his matchless force employ:
No sooner has he touch'd the flying ball,
But 'tis already more than half the mall;
And such a fury from his arm 't has got,
As from a smoking *culverin* 'twere shot. *Waller.*

Cu'lverkey, kůl'vėr-kė. *n. s.* A flower.

Looking down the meadows I could see a girl cropping *culverkeys* and cowslips, to make garlands. *Walton's Angler.*

To CU'MBER, kům'bůr.[98] *v. a.* [*kommeren*, *komberen*, to disturb, Dut.]

1. To embarrass; to entangle; to obstruct.

Why asks he what avails him not in fight,
And would but *cumber* and retard his flight,
In which his only excellence is plac'd?
You give him death, that intercept his haste. *Dryden's Fables.*
Hardly his head the plunging pilot rears,
Clogg'd with his clothes, and *cumber'd* with his years. *Dryden.*

The learning and mastery of a tongue, being uneasy and unpleasant enough in itself, should not be *cumbered* with any other difficulties, as is done in this way of proceeding. *Locke.*

2. To crowd or load with something useless.

Let it not *cumber* your better remembrance. *Shaksp. Timon.*

The multiplying variety of arguments, especially frivolous ones, is not only lost labour, but *cumbers* the memory to no purpose. *Locke.*

3. To involve in difficulties and dangers; to distress.

Domestick fury, and fierce civil strife,
Shall *cumber* all the parts of Italy. *Shaksp.*

4. To busy; to distract with multiplicity of cares.
Martha was *cumbered* about much serving. *Luke.*
5. To be troublesome in any place.
Doth the bramble *cumber* a garden? It makes the better hedge; where, if it chances to prick the owner, it will tear the thief. *Grew.*

CU'MBER, kům'bůr. *n. s.* [*komber*, Dut.] Vexation; burdensomeness; embarrassment; obstruction; hindrance; disturbance; distress.
By the occasion thereof I was brought to as great *cumber* and danger, as lightly any might escape. *Sidney.*
Thus fade thy helps, and thus thy *cumbers* spring. *Spenser.*
The greatest ships are least serviceable, go very deep in water, are of marvellous charge and fearful *cumber*. *Raleigh.*

CU'MBERSOME, kům'bůr-sům. *adj.* [from *cumber*.]
1. Troublesome; vexatious.
Thinking it too early, as long as they had any day, to break off so pleasing a company, with going to perform a *cumbersome* obedience. *Sidney.*
2. Burdensome; embarrassing.
I was drawn in to write the first part by accident, and to write the second by some defects in the first: these are the *cumbersome* perquisites of authors. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
3. Unwieldy; unmanageable.
Very long tubes are *cumbersome*, and scarce to be readily managed. *Newton's Opticks.*

CU'MBERSOMELY, kům'bůr-sům-lė. *adv.* [from *cumbersome*.] In a troublesome manner; in a manner that produces hindrance and vexation.

CU'MBERSOMENESS, kům'bůr-sům-nės. *n. s.* [from *cumbersome*.] Encumbrance; hindrance; obstruction.

CU'MBRANCE, kům'brånse. *n. s.* [from *cumber*.] Burden; hindrance; impediment.
Extol not riches then, the toil of fools,
The wise man's *cumbrance*, if not snare; more apt
To slacken virtue, and abate her edge,
Than prompt her to do aught may merit praise. *Milton.*

CU'MBROUS, kům'brůs. *adj.* [from *cumber*.]
1. Troublesome; vexatious; disturbing.
A cloud of *cumbrous* gnats do him molest,
All striving to infix their feeble stings,
That from their noyance he no where can rest. *Spenser.*
2. Oppressive; burdensome.
Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong
Life much! Bent rather, how I may be quit,
Fairest and easiest, of this *cumbrous* charge. *Milton.*
They rear'd him from the ground,
And from his *cumbrous* arms his limbs unbound;
Then lanc'd a vein. *Dryden.*
Possession's load was grown so great,
He sunk beneath the *cumbrous* weight. *Swift.*
3. Jumbled; obstructing each other.
Swift to their several quarters hasted then
The *cumbrous* elements, earth, flood, air, fire. *Milt.*

CU'MFREY, kům'frė. *n. s.* [*consolida*.] A medicinal part.

CU'MIN, kům'mĭn. *n. s.* [*cuminum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
Rank smelling rue, and *cumin* good for eyes. *Spenser.*

To CU'MULATE, ků'mů-låte. *v. a.* [*cumulo*, Lat.] To heap together.
A man that beholds the mighty shoals of shells, bedded and *cumulated*, heap upon heap amongst earth, will scarcely conceive which way these could ever live. *Woodward.*

CUMULA'TION, ků-mů-lå'shůn. *n. s.* The act of heaping together. *Dict.*

CUNCTA'TION, kůnk-tå'shůn. *n. s.* [*cunctatio*, Lat.] Delay; procrastination; dilatoriness.
It is most certain, that the English made not their best improvements of these fortunate events; and that especially by two miserable errours, *cunctation* in prosecuting, and haste in departure. *Hayw.*
The swiftest animal, conjoined with a heavy body, implies that common moral, *festina lente;* and that celerity should always be contempered with *cunctation*. *Brown.*

CUNCTA'TOR, kůnk-tå'tůr. *n. s.* [Lat.] One given to delay; a lingerer; an idler; a sluggard. Not in use.
Others being unwilling to discourage such *cunctators*, always keep them up in good hope, that, if they are not yet called, they may yet, with the thief, be brought in at the last hour. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

To CUND, kůnd. *v. n.* [from *konnen*, to know, Dut.] To give notice: a provincial or obsolete word. See CONDER.
They are directed by a balker or huer on the cliff, who, discerning the course of the pilchard, *cundeth*, as they call it, the master of each boat. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

CU'NEAL, ků'nė-ål. *adj.* [*cuneus*, Lat.] Relating to a wedge; having the form of a wedge.

CU'NEATED, ků'nė-å-tėd. *adj.* [*cuneus*, Lat.] Made in form of a wedge.

CU'NEIFORM, ků-nė'ė-fôrm. *adj.* [from *cuneus* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the form of a wedge.

CU'NEIFORM BONES, ků-nė'ė-fôrm-bônes. *n. s.* The fourth, fifth, and sixth bones of the foot, thus called from their wedge-like shape, being large above and narrow below. *Dict.*

CU'NNER, kůn'nůr. *n. s.* [*lepas*.] A kind of fish less than an oyster, that sticks close to the rocks. *Ainsworth.*

CU'NNING, kůn'nĭng.[410] *adj.* [from connan, Sax. *konnen*, Dut. to know.]
1. Skilful; knowing; well instructed; learned.
Schoolmasters will I keep within my house,
Fit to instruct her youth.—To *cunning* men
I will be very kind; and liberal
To mine own children, in good bringing up. *Shak.*
I do present you with a man of mine,
Cunning in musick and the mathematicks,
To instruct her fully in those sciences. *Shaksp.*
Wherein is he good, but to taste sack and drink it? Wherein *cunning*, but in craft? wherein crafty but in villany? *Shaksp.*
Send me now therefore a man *cunning* to work in gold and in silver, and that can skill to cut and to grave. 2 *Chronicles.*
When Pedro does the lute command,
She guides the *cunning* artist's hand. *Prior.*
2. Performed with skill; artful.
And over them Arachne high did lift
Her *cunning* web, and spread her subtle net,
Enwrapped in foul smoak, and clouds more black than jet. *Spenser.*
And there beside of marble stone was built
An altar, carv'd with *cunning* imagery;
On which true Christians blood was often spilt,
And holy martyrs often done to die. *Spenser.*
Once put out thy light,
Thou *cunning'st* pattern of excelling nature,
I know not where is that Promethean heat,
That can thy light relumine. *Shaksp. Othello.*
3. Artfully deceitful; sly; designing; trickish; full of fetches and stratagems; subtle; crafty; subdolous.
These small wares and petty points of *cunning* are infinite, and it were a good deed to make a list of them; for nothing doth more hurt than that *cunning* men pass for wise. *Bacon.*
Men will leave truth and misery to such as love it; they are resolved to be *cunning:* let others run the hazard of being sincere. *South.*
4. Acted with subtilty.
The more he protested, the more his father thought he dissembled, accounting his integrity to be but a *cunning* face of falsehood. *Sidney.*

CU'NNING, kůn'nĭng. *n. s.* [cunninge, Sax.]
1. Artifice; deceit; sliness; sleight; craft; subtilty; dissimulation; fraudulent dexterity.
What if I be not so much the poet, as even that miserable subject of his *cunning*, whereof you speak? *Sidney.*
We take *cunning* for a sinister or crooked wisdom; and certainly there is great difference between a *cunning* man and a wise man, not only in point of honesty, but in point of ability. *Bacon.*
Discourage *cunning* in a child; *cunning* is the ape of wisdom. *Locke.*
2. Art; skill; knowledge; right-hand cunning.

CU'NNINGLY, kůn'nĭng-lė. *adv.* [from *cunning*.] Artfully; slily; subtily; by fraudulent contrivance; craftily.
Amongst other crimes of this nature, there was diligent enquiry made of such as had raised and dispersed a bruit and rumour, a little before the field fought, that the rebels had the day, and that the king's army was overthrown, and the king fled; whereby it was supposed, that many succours were *cunningly* put off and kept back. *Bacon.*
I must meet my danger, and destroy him first;
But *cunningly* and closely. *Denham's Sophy.*
When stock is high, they come between,
Making by second-hand their offers;
Then *cunningly* retire unseen,
With each a million in his coffers. *Swift.*

CU'NNINGMAN, kůn-nĭng-mån'. *n. s.* [*cunning* and *man*.] A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen goods.
He sent him for a strong detachment
Of beadle, constable, and watchmen,
T' attack the *cunningman*, for plunder
Committed falsely on his lumber. *Hudibras.*

CU'NNINGNESS, kůn'nĭng-nės. *n. s.* [from *cunning*.] Deceitfulness; sliness.

CUP, kůp. *n. s.* [cup. Sax. *kop*, Dut. *coupe*, Fr.]
1. A small vessel to drink in.
Thou shalt deliver Pharaoh's *cup* into his hand, after the former manner when thou wast his butler. *Genesis.*
Ye heav'nly pow'rs that guard
The British isles, such dire events remove
Far from fair Albion; nor let civil broils
Ferment from social *cups*. *Philips.*
2. The liquor contained in the cup; the draught.
Which when the vile enchantress perceiv'd,
With *cup* thus charm'd imparting she deceiv'd. *Spenser.*
All friends shall taste
The wages of their virtue, and all foes
The *cups* of their deserving. *Shaksp.*
Will't please your lordship, drink a *cup* of sack. *Shaksp.*
They that never had the use
Of the grape's surprising juice,
To the first delicious *cup*
All their reason render up. *Waller.*

The best, the dearest fav'rite of the sky
Must taste that *cup;* for man is born to die. *Pope.*

3. [In the plural.] Social entertainment; merry bout.

Then shall our names,
Familiar in their mouth as household words,
Be in their flowing *cups* freshly remember'd.
Shaksp. Henry V.

Let us suppose that I were reasoning, as one friend with another, by the fireside, or in our *cups*, without care, without any great affection to either party. *Knolles.*

It was near a miracle to see an old man silent, since talking is the disease of age; but, amongst *cups*, makes fully a wonder. *Ben Jonson's Discov.*

Thence from *cups* to civil broils! *Milton.*

Amidst his *cups* with fainting shiv'ring seiz'd,
His limbs disjointed, and all o'er diseas'd,
His hand refuses to sustain the bowl. *Dryd.*

4. Any thing hollow like a cup: as, the husk of an acorn; the bell of a flower.

A pyrites of the same colour and shape placed in the cavity of another of an hemispherick figure, in much the same manner as an acorn in its *cup.*
Woodward on Fossils.

5. *Cup and Can.* Familiar companions. The *can* is the large vessel out of which the *cup* is filled, and to which it is a constant associate.

You boasting tell us where you din'd,
And how his lordship was so kind;
Swear he's a most facetious man;
That you and he are *cup and can:*
You travel with a heavy load,
And quite mistake preferment's road. *Swift.*

6. [*couper*, Fr. to scarify.] A glass to draw the blood in scarification.

Hippocrates tells you, that in applying of *cups*, the scarification ought to be made with crooked instruments. *Arbuthnot.*

To CUP, kŭp. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To supply with cups. This sense is obsolete.

Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyne,
In thy vats our cares be drown'd;
With thy grapes our hairs be crown'd!
Cup us, till the world go round. *Shaksp.*

2. [*couper*, to cut, Fr.] To fix a glass bell or cucurbite upon the skin, to draw the blood in scarification.

The clotted blood lies heavy on his heart,
Corrupts, and there remains in spite of art:
Nor breathing veins nor *cupping* will prevail;
All outward remedies and inward fail. *Dryden.*

You have quartered all the foul language upon me, that could be raked out of the air of Billingsgate, without knowing who I am, or whether I deserve to be *cupped* and scarified at this rate. *Spectator.*

Blistering, *cupping*, and bleeding, are seldom of use but to the idle and intemperate.
Addison's Spectator.

Him the damn'd doctors and his friends immur'd;
They bled, they *cupp'd*, they purg'd; in short they cur'd. *Pope.*

CUPBE'ARER, kŭp'bâ-rûr. *n. s.*

1. An officer of the king's household.

There is conveyed to Mr. Villiers an intimation of the king's pleasure to wait and to be sworn his servant, and shortly after his *cupbearer* at large; and the summer following he was admitted in ordinary.
Wotton.

2. An attendant to give wine at a feast.

This vine was said to be given to Tros, the father of Priam, by Jupiter, as a recompence for his carrying away his son Ganymede to be his *cupbearer.*
Broome.

CU'PBOARD, kŭb'bŭrd.[412] *n. s.* [cup and bord, a case or receptacle, Sax.] A case with shelves, in which victuals or earthen ware is placed.

Some trees are best for planchers, as deal; some for tables, *cupboards*, and desks, as walnut.
Bacon's Nat. Hist.

Codrus had but one bed; so short, to boot,
That his short wife's short legs hung dangling out:
His *cupboard's* head six earthen pitchers grac'd,
Beneath them was his trusty tankard plac'd.
Dryden's Juvenal.

Yet their wine and their victuals these curmudgeon-lubbards
Lock up from my sight, in cellars and *cupboards.*
Swift.

To CU'PBOARD, kŭb'bŭrd. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treasure in a cupboard; to hoard up.

The belly did remain
I' th' midst o' th' body; idle and unactive,
Still *cupboarding* the viand, never bearing
Like labour with the rest. *Shaksp.*

CUPI'DITY, kŭ-pĭd'ê-tê.[511] *n. s.* [*cupiditas*, Lat.] Concupiscence; unlawful or unreasonable longing.

CU'POLA, kŭ'pô-lâ. *n. s.* [Ital.] A dome; the hemispherical summit of a building.

Nature seems to have designed the head as the *cupola* to the most glorious of her works; and when we load it with supernumerary ornaments, we destroy the symmetry of the human figure. *Addison.*

CU'PPEL, kŭp'pĕl. *n. s.* See COPPEL.

There be other bodies fixed, as we see in the stuff whereof *cuppels* are made, which they put into furnaces, upon which fire worketh not. *Bacon.*

CU'PPER, kŭp'pûr. *n. s.* [from *cup.*] One who applies cupping-glasses; a scarifier.

CU'PPING-GLASS, kŭp'pĭng-glâs. *n. s.* [from *cup* and *glass.*] A glass used by scarifiers to draw out the blood by rarefying the air.

A bubo, in this case, ought to be drawn outward by *cupping-glasses*, and brought to suppuration.
Wiseman.

CU'PREOUS, kŭ'prê-ŭs. *adj.* [*cupreus*, Lat.] Coppery; consisting of copper.

Having, by the intervention of a little sal armoniack, made copper inflammable, I took some small grains, and put them under the wick of a burning candle; whereby they were with the melted tallow so kindled, that the green, not blue, flame of the *cupreous* body did burn. *Boyle.*

CUR, kûr. *n. s.* [*korre*, Dut. See CURTAIL.]

1. A worthless degenerate dog.

'Tis a good dog.
—A *cur*, Sir.——
—Sir, he's a good dog, and a fair dog. *Shaksp.*

Here 's an old drudging *cur* turned off to shift for himself, for want of the very teeth and heels that he had lost in his master's service. *L'Estrange.*

A *cur* may bear
The name of tiger, lion, or whate'er
Denotes the noblest or the fairest beast. *Dryd.*

2. A term of reproach for a man.

What would you have, ye *curs*,
That like not peace nor war? *Shaksp.*

This knight had occasion to inquire the way to St. Anne's Lane; the person, whom he spoke to, called him a young popish *cur*, and asked him, who made Anne a saint? *Addison.*

CU'RABLE, kŭ'râ-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *cure.*] That admits a remedy; that may be healed.

A consumption of the lungs, at the beginning, herein differs from all other *curable* diseases, that it is not to be worn away by change of diet, or a cheerful spirit. *Harvey.*

A desperate wound must skilful hands employ,
But thine is *curable* by Philip's boy. *Dryden.*

CU'RABLENESS, kŭ'râ-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *curable.*] Possibility to be healed.

CU'RACY, kŭ'râ-sê. *n. s.* [from *curate.*] Employment of a curate, distinct from a benefice; employment which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficiary.

They get into orders as soon as they can, and, if they be very fortunate, arrive in time to a *curacy* here in town. *Swift.*

CU'RATE, kŭ'râte.[91] *n. s.* [*curator*, Lat.]

1. A clergyman hired to perform the duties of another.

He spar'd no pains; for *curate* he had none,
Nor durst he trust another with his care. *Dryden.*

2. A parish priest.

Bishops and *curates*, and all congregations.
Common Prayer.

I thought the English of *curate* had been an ecclesiastical hireling.—No such matter; the proper import of the word signifies one who has the cure of souls. *Collier on Pride.*

CU'RATESHIP, kŭ'râte-shĭp. *n. s.* [from *curate.*] The same with curacy.

CU'RATIVE, kŭ'râ-tĭv.[157] *adj.* [from *cure.*] Relating to the cure of diseases; not preservative.

The therapeutick or *curative* physick, we term that which restores the patient unto sanity.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

There may be taken proper useful indications, both preservative and *curative*, from the qualities of the air. *Arbuthnot.*

CU'RATOR, kŭ-râ'tôr.[521] *n. s.* [Lat.]

1. One that has the care and superintendence of any thing.

The *curators* of Bedlam assure us, that some lunaticks are persons of honour. *Swift.*

2. A guardian appointed by law.

A minor cannot appear as a defendant in court, but by his guardian and *curator*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CURB, kûrb. *n. s.* [*courber*, to bend, Fr.]

1. A curb is an iron chain, made fast to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, in a hole called the eye, and running over the beard of the horse.
Farrier's Dict.

The ox has his bow, the horse his *curb*, and the falcon his bells; so man hath his desires.
Shaksp. As you like it.

So four fierce coursers, starting to the race,
Scour through the plain, and lengthen ev'ry pace;
Nor reins, nor *curbs*, nor threat'ning cries they fear.
Dryden.

2. Restraint; inhibition; opposition; hindrance.

The Roman state, whose course will on
The way it takes, cracking ten thousand *curbs*
Of more strong links asunder, than can ever
Appear in your impediment. *Shaksp.*

We remain
In strictest bondage, though thus far remov'd
Under th' inevitable *curb*, reserv'd,
His captive multitude. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

By these men, religion, that should be
The *curb*, is made the spur to tyranny. *Denham.*

Even they, who think us under no other tie to the true interest of our country, will allow this to be an effectual *curb* upon us. *Atterbury.*

3. A curb is a hard and callous tumour, which runs along the inside of a horse's hoof; that is, on that part of the hoof that is opposite to the leg of the lame side. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CURB, kûrb. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To guide or restrain a horse with a curb.

Part wield their arms, part *curb* the foaming steed. *Milton.*

2. To restrain; to inhibit; to check; to confine; to hold back.

Were not the laws planted amongst them at the first, and had they not governours to *curb* and keep them still in awe and obedience? *Spenser.*

Then thou, the mother of so sweet a child,
Her false imagin'd loss cease to lament,
And wisely learn to *curb* thy sorrows wild. *Milton.*

If sense and learning are such unsociable imperious things, he ought to keep down the growth of his reason, and *curb* his intellectuals. *Collier.*

Knowing when a muse should be indulged
In her full flight, and when she should be *curbed*. *Roscommon.*

At this she *curb'd* a groan, that else had come;
And, pausing, view'd the present in the tomb. *Dryden's Fables.*

Till force returns, his ardour we restrain,
And *curb* his warlike wish to cross the main. *Dryd.*

Some poor cottage on the mountain's brow,
Where pinching want must *curb* thy warm desires,
And household cares suppress thy genial fires. *Prior.*

Nature to all things fix'd the limits fit,
And wisely *curb'd* proud man's pretending wit. *Pope.*

3. Sometimes with *from*.

Yet you are *curb'd from* that enlargement by
The consequence of the crown. *Shaksp.*

4. In the following passage it signifies, I think, as in French, *to bend*.

Though the course of the sun be *curbed* between the tropics, yet are not those parts directly subject to his perpendicular beams unhabitable or extremely hot. *Ray.*

CURD, kûrd. *n. s.* [See CRUDLE.] The coagulation of milk; the concretion of the thicker parts of any liquour.

Milk of itself is such a compound of cream, *curds*, and whey, as it is easily turned and dissolved. *Bacon.*

This night, at least, with me forget your care;
Chestnuts, and *curds* and cream, shall be your fare. *Dryden.*

Let Sporus tremble.—What! that thing of silk?
Sporus, that mere white *curd* of ass's milk? *Pope.*

To CURD, kûrd. *v. a* [from the noun.] To turn to curds; to cause to coagulate.

Maiden, does it *curd* thy blood,
To say I am thy mother? *Shaksp.*

To CU'RDLE, kûrd'dl.[405] *v. n.* [from *curd*.] To coagulate; to shoot together; to concrete.

Powder of mint, and powder of red roses, keep the milk somewhat from turning or *curdling* in the stomach. *Bacon.*

Some to the house,
The fold, and dairy, hungry bend their flight,
Sip round the pail, or taste the *curdling* cheese. *Thomson's Summer.*

To CU'RDLE, kûrd'dl. *v. a.* To cause to coagulate; to force into concretions.

His changed powers at first themselves not felt,
Till *curdled* cold his courage 'gan t' assail. *Spenser.*

Mixed with the sixth part of a spoonful of milk, it burnt to the space of one hundred pulses, and the milk was *curdled*. *Bacon.*

My soul is all the same,
Unmov'd with fear, and mov'd with martial fame;
But my chill blood is *curdled* in my veins,
And scarce the shadow of a man remains. *Dryden.*

Ev'n now a fatal draught works out my soul;
Ev'n now it *curdles* in my shrinking veins
The lazy blood, and freezes at my heart. *Smith.*

There is in the spirit of wine some acidity, by which brandy *curdles* milk. *Floyer.*

CU'RDY, kûr'dė. *adj.* [from *curd*.] Coagulated; concreted; full of curds: curdled.

It differs from a vegetable emulsion, by coagulating into a *curdy* mass with acids. *Arbuthnot.*

CURE, kûre. *n. s.* [*curo*, Lat.]

1. Remedy; restorative.

This league that we have made
Will give her sadness very little *cure*;
Brother of England, how may we content
This widow lady? *Shaksp. King John.*

Cold, hunger, prisons, ills without a *cure*,
All these he must, and guiltless oft, endure. *Dryden.*

Now we're ador'd, and the next hour displease;
At first your *cure*, and after your disease. *Granville.*

Horace advises the Romans to seek a seat in some remote part, by way of a *cure* for the corruption of manners. *Swift.*

2. Act of healing.

I do *cures* to-day and to-morrow. *Luke*, xiii. 32.

3. The benefice or employment of a curate or clergymen.

If his *cure* lies among the lawyers, let nothing be said against entangling property, spinning out causes, squeezing clients, and making the laws a greater grievance than those who break them. *Collier.*

To CURE, kûre. *v. a.* [*curo*, Lat.]

1. To heal; to restore to health; to remedy; to recover; with *of* before the disease. Used of patients or diseases.

The bones, in sharp colds, wax brittle; and therefore all contusions of bones, in hard weather, are more difficult to *cure*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Here the poor lover, that has long endur'd
Some proud nymph's scorn, *of* his fond passion's *cur'd*. *Waller.*

I never knew any man *cured of* inattention. *Swift.*

Hear what from love unpractis'd hearts endure,
From love, the sole disease thou canst not *cure*. *Pope.*

2. To prepare in any manner, so as to be preserved from corruption.

The beef would be so ill chosen, or so ill *cured*, as to stink many times before it came so far as Holland. *Temple.*

CU'RELESS, kûre'lės. *adj.* [*cure* and *less*.] Without cure; without remedy.

Bootless are plaints, and *cureless* are my wounds;
No way to fly, nor strength to hold out flight. *Shaks.*

Repair thy wit, good youth, or it will fall
To *cureless* ruin. *Shakspeare's Merchant of Venice.*

If, said he,
Your grief alone is hard captivity,
For love of heav'n, with patience undergo
A *cureless* ill, since fate will have it so. *Dryden.*

CU'RER, kû'rûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *cure*.] A healer; a physician.

He is a *curer* of souls, and you a *curer* of bodies: if you should fight, you go against the hair of your professions. *Shakspeare.*

The indexterity and worst success of the most famous of our consumption *curers*, do evidently demonstrate their dimness in beholding its causes. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

CU'RFEW, kûr'fû. *n. s.* [*couvre feu*, Fr.]

1. An evening-peal, by which the Conqueror willed that every man should rake up his fire, and put out his light; so that in many places, at this day, where a bell is customarily rung towards bedtime, it is said to ring *curfew*. *Cowell.*

You, whose pastime
Is to make midnight mushrooms, that rejoice
To hear the solemn *curfew*. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

Oft on a plat of rising ground
I hear the far off *curfew* sound,
Over some wide-water'd shore,
Swinging slow with sullen roar. *Milton.*

2. A cover for a fire; a fireplace.

But now for pans, pots, *curfews*, counters, and the like, the beauty will not be so much respected, so as the compound stuff is like to pass. *Bacon.*

CURIA'LITY, kû-rė-ăl'ė-tė. *n. s.* [from *curialis*, Lat.] The privileges, prerogatives, or perhaps retinue, of a court.

The court and *curiality*. *Bacon to Villiers.*

CURIO'SITY, kû-rė-ŏs'ė-tė. *n. s.* [from *curious*.]

1. Inquisitiveness; inclination to inquiry.

2. Nicety; delicacy.

When thou wast in thy gilt, and thy perfume, they mocked thee for too much *curiosity*; in thy rags thou knowest none, but art despised for the contrary. *Shak.*

3. Accuracy; exactness.

Qualities are so weighed, that *curiosity* in neither can make choice of either's moiety. *Shakspeare.*

Our senses, however armed or assisted, are too gross to discern the *curiosity* of the workmanship of nature. *Ray.*

4. An act of curiosity; nice experiment.

There hath been practised also a *curiosity*, to set a tree upon the north side of a wall, and at a little height, to draw it through the wall, and spread it upon the south side; conceiving that the root and lower part of the stock should enjoy the freshness of the shade, and the upper boughs and fruit, the comfort of the sun; but it sorted not. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

5. An object of curiosity; rarity.

We took a ramble together to see the *curiosities* of this great town. *Addison's Freeholder.*

CU'RIOUS, kû'rė-ûs.[314] *adj.* [*curiosus*, Lat.]

1. Inquisitive; desirous of information; addicted to inquiry.

Be not *curious* in unnecessary matters; for more things are shewn unto thee than men understand. *Ecclus.* iii. 23.

Even then to them the spirit of lies suggests
That they were blind, because they saw not ill;
And breath'd into their uncorrupted breasts
A *curious* wish, which did corrupt their will. *Davies.*

If any one too *curious* should enquire
After a victory which we disdain,
Then let him know the Belgians did retire
Before the patron saint of injur'd Spain. *Dryden.*

Reader, if any *curious* stay
To ask my hated name,
Tell them, the grave that hides my clay
Conceals me from my shame. *Wesley.*

2. Attentive to; diligent about; sometimes with *after*.

It is pity a gentleman so very *curious after* things that were elegant and beautiful, should not have been as curious as to their origin, their uses, and their natural history. *Woodward.*

3. Sometimes with *of*.

Then thus a senior of the place replies;
Well read, and *curious of* antiquities. *Dryden.*

4. Accurate; careful not to mistake.

Till Arianism had made it a matter of great sharpness and subtlety of wit to be a sound believing Christian, men were not *curious* what syllables or particles of speech they used. *Hooker.*

5. Difficult to please; solicitous of perfection; not negligent; full of care.

A temperate person is not *curious* of fancies and deliciousness; he thinks not much, and speaks not often, of meat and drink. *Taylor.*

6. Exact; nice; subtle.

Both these senses embrace their objects at greater distance, with more variety, and with a more *curious* discrimination, than the other sense. *Holder.*

7. Artful; not neglectful; not fortuitous.

A vaile obscur'd the sunshine of her eyes,
The rose within herself her sweetness clos'd;
Each ornament about her seemly lies,
By *curious* chance, or careless art, compos'd. *Fairfax.*

8. Elegant; neat; laboured; finished.

Understanding to devise *curious* works, to work in gold. *Exodus.*

9. Rigid; severe; rigorous.

For *curious* I cannot be with you,
Signior Baptista, of whom I hear so well. *Shaksp.*

CU'RIOUSLY, kû'rė-ûs-lė. *adv.* [from *curious*.]

1. Inquisitively; attentively; studiously.

He looked very *curiously* upon himself, sometimes

fetching a little skip, as if he said his strength had not yet forsaken him. *Sidney.*

At first I thought there had been no light reflected from the water in that place; but observing it more *curiously*, I saw within it several smaller round spots, which appeared much blacker and darker than the rest. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Elegantly; neatly.

Nor is it the having of wheels and springs, tho' never so *curiously* wrought, and artificially set, but the winding of them up, that must give motion to the watch. *South.*

3. Artfully; exactly.

4. Captiously.

CURL, kûrl. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A ringlet of hair.

She apparelled herself like a page, cutting off her hair, leaving nothing but the short *curls* to cover that noble head. *Sidney.*

Just as in act he stood, in clouds enshrin'd,
Her hand she fasten'd on his hair behind,
Then backward by his yellow *curls* she drew;
To him, and him alone, confess'd in view. *Dryden.*

2. Undulation; wave; sinuosity; flexure.

Thus it happens, if the glass of the prisms be free from veins, and their sides be accuratcly plain and well polished, without those numberless waves or *curls*, which usually arise from the sand holes. *Newton's Opticks.*

To CURL, kûrl. *v. a.* [*krollen*, Dutch; cyppan, Sax. *krille*, Dan.]

1. To turn the hair in ringlets.

What hast thou been?—

—A serving man, proud in heart and mind, that *curled* my hair, wore gloves in my cap, served the lusts of my mistress's heart, and did the act of darkness with her. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

2. To writhe; to twist.

3. To dress with curls.

If she first meet the *curled* Antony,
He'll make demand of her a kiss. *Shakspeare.*

They, up the trees
Climbing, sat thicker than the snaky locks
That *curl'd* Megæra. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

4. To raise in waves, undulations, or sinuosities.

The visitation of the winds,
Who take the ruffian billows by the top,
Curling their monstrous heads. *Shaksp. Henry* IV.

Seas would be pools, without the brushing air
To *curl* the waves. *Dryden's Fables.*

To CURL, kûrl. *v. n.*

1. To shrink into ringlets.

Those slender aerial bodies are separated and stretched out, which otherwise, by reason of their flexibleness and weight, would flag or *curl*. *Boyle.*

2. To rise in undulations.

To every nobler portion of the town
The *curling* billows rowl their restless tide;
In parties now they straggle up and down,
As armies, unoppos'd, for prey divide. *Dryden.*

While *curling* smoaks from village tops are seen. *Pope.*

3. To twist itself.

Then round her slender waist he *curl'd*,
And stamp'd an image of himself, a sov'reign of the world. *Dryden's Fables.*

CU'RLEW, kûr'lû. *n. s.* [*courlieu*, Fr. *arquata*, Lat.]

1. A kind of water-fowl, with a large beak, of a gray colour, with red and black spots.

Among birds we reckon creysers, *curlews*, and puffins. *Carew.*

2. A bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs. It runs very swiftly, and frequents the corn-fields in Spain, in Sicily, and sometimes in France. *Trevoux.*

CURMU'DGEON, kûr-mûd'jûn.[259] *n. s.* [It is a vitious manner of pronouncing *cœur mechant*, Fr. an unknown correspondent.] An avaricious churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl; a griper.

And when he has it in his claws,
He'll not be hide-bound to the cause;
Nor shalt thou find him a *curmudgeon*,
If thou dispatch it without grudging. *Hudibras.*

A man's way of living is commended, because he will give any rate for it; and a man will give any rate rather than pass for a poor wretch, or a penurious *curmudgeon*. *Locke.*

CURMU'DGEONLY, kûr-mûd'jûn-lé.[259] *adj.* [from *curmudgeon*.] Avaricious; covetous; churlish; niggardly.

In a country where he that killed a hog invited the neighbourhood, a *curmudgeonly* fellow advised with his companions how he might save the charge. *L'Estrange.*

CU'RRANT, kûr'rânt. *n. s.* [*ribes*, Lat.]

1. The tree hath no prickles; the leaves are large: the flower consists of five leaves, placed in form of a rose: the ovary, which arises from the centre of the flowercup, becomes a globular fruit, produced in bunches.

2. A small dried grape: properly written *corinth*.

They butter'd *currants* on fat veal bestow'd,
And rumps of beef with virgin honey stew'd;
Insipid taste, old friend, to them who Paris know,
Where rocombole, shallot, and the rank garlick grow. *King.*

CU'RRENCY, kûr'rên-sé. *n. s.* [from *current*.]

1. Circulation; power of passing from hand to hand.

The *currency* of those half-pence would, in the universal opinion of our people, be utterly destructive to this kingdom. *Swift.*

2. General reception: as, the report had a long *currency*.

3. Fluency; readiness of utterance; easiness of pronunciation.

4. Continuance; constant flow; uninterrupted course.

The *currency* of time to establish a custom, ought to be with a *continuando* from the beginning to the end of the term prescribed. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. General esteem; the rate at which any thing is vulgarly valued.

He that thinketh Spain to be some great overmatch for this estate, assisted as it is, and may be, is no good mintman, but takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and *currency*, and not after intrinsick value. *Bacon.*

6. The papers stamped in the English colonies by authority, and passing for money.

CU'RRENT, kûr'rênt. *adj.* [*currens*, Latin.]

1. Circulatory; passing from hand to hand.

Shekels of silver, *current* money with the merchant. *Gen.*

That there was *current* money in Abraham's time, is past doubt, though it is not sure that it was stampt; for he is said to be rich in cattle, in silver, and in gold. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Generally received; uncontradicted; authoritative.

Many strange bruits are received for *current*. *Sidney.*

Because such as openly reprove supposed disorders of state are taken for principal friends to the common benefit of all, under this fair and plausible colour, whatsoever they utter passeth for good and *current*. *Hooker.*

I have collected the facts, with all possible impartiality, from the *current* histories of those times. *Swift.*

3. Common; general.

They have been trained up from their infancy in one set of notions, without ever hearing or knowing what other opinions are *current* among mankind. *Watts.*

About three months ago we had a *current* report of the king of France's death. *Addison.*

4. Popular; such as is established by vulgar estimation.

We are also to consider the difference between worth and merit, strictly taken: that is a man's intrinsick, this his *current*, value; which is less or more, as men have occasion for him. *Grew.*

5. Fashionable; popular.

Oft leaving what is natural and fit,
The *current* folly proves our ready wit;
And authors think their reputation safe,
Which lives as long as fools are pleas'd to laugh. *Pope.*

6. Passable; such as may be allowed or admitted.

Fouler than heart can think thee, thou canst make
No excuse *current*, but to hang thyself. *Shakspeare.*

7. What is now passing; what is at present in its course: as, *the* current *year*.

CU'RRENT, kûr'rênt. *n. s.*

1. A running stream.

The *current*, that with gentle murmur glides,
Thou know'st, being stopp'd, impatiently doth rage;
But his fair course is not hindered;
He makes sweet musick with th' enamell'd stones. *Shakspeare.*

These inequalities will vanish in one place, and presently appear in another, and seem perfectly to move like waves, succeeding and destroying one another; save that their motion oftentimes seems to be quickest, as if in that vast sea they were carried on by a *current*, or at least by a tide. *Boyle.*

Heav'n her Eridanus no more shall boast,
Whose fame in thine, like lesser *current*, 's lost;
Thy nobler streams shall visit Jove's abodes,
To shine among the stars, and bathe the gods. *Denham.*

Not fabled Po more swells the poet's lays,
While through the sky his shining *current* strays. *Pope.*

2. [In navigation.] *Currents* are certain progressive motions of the water of the sea in several places, either quite down to the bottom, or to a certain determinate depth; by which a ship may happen to be carried more swiftly, or retarded in her course, according to the direction of the current, with or against the way of the ship. *Harris.*

3. Course; progression.

The castle of Cadmus was taken, and Thebes invested by Phebidas the Lacedemonian insidiously; which drew on a resurprize of the castle, a recovery of the town, and a *current* of the war, even into the walls of Sparta. *Bacon.*

CU'RRENTLY, kûr'rênt-lé. *adv.* [from *current*]

1. In a constant motion.

2. Without opposition.

The very cause which maketh the simple and ignorant to think they even see how the word of God runneth *currently* on your side, is, that their minds are forestalled, and their conceits perverted beforehand. *Hooker, Preface.*

3. Popularly; fashionably; generally.

4. Without ceasing.

CU'RRENTNESS, kůr'rênt-nês. *n. s.* [from *current.*]
1. Circulation.
2. General reception.
3. Easiness of pronunciation.

When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, and *currentness* with stayedness, how can the language sound other than most full of sweetness? *Camden's Remains.*

CU'RRIER, kůr'rê-ůr. *n. s.* [*coriarius*, Lat.] One who dresses and pares leather for those who make shoes, or other things.

A *currier* bought a bear-skin of a huntsman, and laid him down ready money for it. *L'Estrange.*

Warn'd by frequent ills, the way they found
To lodge their loathsome carrion under ground;
For useless to the *currier* were their hides,
Nor could their tainted flesh with ocean tides
Be freed from filth. *Dryden.*

CU'RRISH, kůr'rîsh. *adj.* [from *cur.*] Having the qualities of a degenerate dog; brutal; sour; quarrelsome; malignant; churlish; uncivil; untractable; impracticable.

Sweet speaking oft a *currish* heart reclaims. *Sidney.*

No care of justice, nor no rule of reason,
Did thenceforth ever enter in his mind,
But cruelty, the sign of *currish* kind. *Hubb. Tale.*
In fashions wayward, and in love unkind;
For Cupid deigns not wound a *currish* mind.
Fairfax.

I would she were in heaven, so she could
Entreat some pow'r to change this *currish* Jew.
Shakspeare.

She says your dog was a cur; and tells you, *currish* thanks is good enough for such a present. *Shaksp.*

To CU'RRY, kůr'rê. *v. a.* [*corium*, leather, Lat.]
1. To dress leather, by beating and rubbing it.
2. To beat; to drub; to thresh; to chastise.

A deep design in 't to divide
The well-affected that confide;
By setting brother against brother,
To claw and *curry* one another. *Hudibras.*

I may expect her to take care of her family, and *curry* her hide in case of refusal. *Addison.*

3. To rub a horse with a scratching instrument, so as to smooth his coat, and promote his flesh.

Frictions make the parts more fleshy and full; as we see both in men, and in the *currying* of horses: the cause is, for that they draw a greater quantity of spirits and blood to the parts. *Bacon.*

4. To scratch in kindness; to rub down with flattery; to tickle.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his men; if to his men, I would *curry* with master Shallow. *Shakspeare.*

5. *To curry Favour.* To become a favourite by petty officiousness, slight kindnesses, or flattery.

He judged them still over-abjectly to fawn upon the heathens, and to *curry favour* with infidels. *Hooker.*

This humour succeeded so with the puppy, that an ass would go the same way to work to *curry favour* for himself. *L'Estrange.*

CU'RRYCOMB, kůr'rê-kôme. *n. s.* [from *curry* and *comb.*] An iron instrument used for currying or cleaning horses.

He has a clearer idea from a little print than from a long definition; and so he would have of *strigil* and *sistrum*, if instead of a *currycomb* and cymbal, he could see stamped in the margin small pictures of these instruments. *Locke.*

To CURSE, kůrse. *v. a.* [cupsian, Sax.]
1. To wish evil to; to execrate; to devote.

Curse me this people, for they are too mighty for me. *Numbers.*

After Solyman had looked upon the dead body, and bitterly *cursed* the same, he caused a great weight to be tied unto it, and so cast into the sea. *Knolles.*

What, yet again! the third time hast thou *curst* me:
This imprecation was for Laius' death,
And thou hast wished me like him. *Dryd. and Lee.*

2. To mischief; to afflict; to torment.

On impious realms and barb'rous kings impose
Thy plagues, and *curse* 'em with such sons as those. *Pope.*

To CURSE, kůrse. *v. n.* To imprecate; to deny or affirm with imprecation of divine vengeance.

The silver about which thou *cursedst*, and speakest of also in my ears, behold the silver is with me. *Jud.* xvi. 2.

CURSE, kůrse. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Malediction; wish of evil to another.

Neither have I suffered my mouth to sin, by wishing a *curse* to his soul. *Job.*

I never went from your lordship but with a longing to return, or without a hearty *curse* to him who invented ceremonies, and put me on the necessity of withdrawing. *Dryden.*

2. Affliction; torment; vexation.

Curse on the stripling! how he apes his sire!
Ambitiously sententious! *Addison's Cato.*

CU'RSED, kůr'sêd.[362] *participial adj.* [from *curse.*]
1. Deserving a curse; hateful; detestable; abominable; wicked.

Merciful pow'rs!
Restrain in me the *cursed* thoughts that nature
Gives way to in repose. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

2. Unholy; unsanctified; blasted by a curse.

Come, lady, while heav'n lends us grace,
Let us fly this *cursed* place,
Lest the sorcerer us entice
With some other new device;
Not a waste or needless sound,
Till we come to holier ground. *Milton.*

3. Vexatious; troublesome.

This *cursed* quarrel be no more renew'd;
Be, as becomes a wife, obedient still,
Though griev'd, yet subject to her husband's will.
Dryden.

One day, I think, in Paradise he liv'd;
Destin'd the next his journey to pursue,
Where wounding thorns and *cursed* thistles grew.
Prior.

CU'RSEDLY, kůr'sêd-lê. *adv.* [from *cursed.*] Miserably; shamefully: a low cant word.

Satisfaction and restitution lies so *cursedly* hard on the gizzards of our publicans. *L'Estrange.*

Sure this is a nation that is *cursedly* afraid of being over-run with too much politeness, and cannot regain one great genius but at the expence of another. *Pope.*

CU'RSEDNESS, kůr'sêd-nês. *n. s.* [from *cursed.*] The state of being under a curse.

CU'RSHIP, kůr'shîp. *n. s.* [from *cur.*] Dogship; meanness; scoundrelship.

How durst he, I say, oppose thy *curship*,
'Gainst arms, authority, and worship? *Hudibras.*

CU'RSITOR, kůr'sê-tůr. *n. s.* [Lat.] An officer or clerk belonging to the Chancery, that makes out original writs. They are called clerks of course, in the oath of the clerks of Chancery. Of these there are twenty-four in number, which have certain shires allotted to each of them, into which they make out such original writs as are required. They are a corporation among themselves. *Cowell.*

Then is the recognition and value, signed with the handwriting of that justice, carried by the *cursitor* in Chancery for that shire where those lands do lie, and by him is a writ of covenant thereupon drawn, and ingrossed in parchment. *Bacon.*

CU'RSORARY, kůr'sô-râ-rê. *adj.* [from *cursus*, Lat.] Cursory; hasty; careless. A word, I believe, only found in the following line.

I have but with a *cursorary* eye
O'erglanc'd the articles. *Shaksp. Hen.* V.

CU'RSORILY, kůr'sô-rê-lê. *adv.* [from *cursory.*] Hastily; without care; without solicitous attention.

This power, and no other, Luther disowns, as any one that views the place but *cursorily* must needs see. *Atterbury.*

CU'RSORINESS, kůr'sô-rê-nês. *n. s.* [from *cursory.*] Slight attention.

CU'RSORY, kůr'sô-rê. *adj.* [from *cursorius*, Lat.] Hasty; quick; inattentive; careless.

The first, upon a *cursory* and superficial view, appeared like the head of another man. *Addison.*

CURST, kůrst. *adj.* Froward; peevish; malignant; mischievous; malicious; snarling.

Mr. Mason, after his manner, was very merry with both parties; pleasantly playing both with the shrewd touches of many *curst* boys, and with the small discretion of many lewd schoolmasters. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

Curst cows have short horns. *Proverbs.*

I pray you, though you mock me, gentlemen,
Let her not hurt me: I was never *curst;*
I have no gift at all in shrewishness;
I am a right maid, for my cowardice;
Let her not strike me. *Shaksp. Mids. Night's Dr.*

I'll go see if the bear be gone from the gentleman, and how much he hath eaten: they are never *curst* but when they are hungry. *Shaksp.*

Her only fault, and that is fault enough,
Is, that she is intolerably *curst*,
And shrewd and froward, so beyond all measure,
That were my state far worser than it is,
I would not wed her for a mine of gold. *Shaksp.*

When I dissuaded him from his intent,
And from him pight to do it with *curst* speech,
I threaten'd to discover him. *Shaksp.*

And though his mind
Be ne'er so *curst*, his tongue is kind. *Crashaw.*

CU'RSTNESS, kůrst'nês. *n. s.* [from *curst.*] Peevishness, frowardness; malignity.

Then, noble partners,
Touch you the sourest points with sweetest terms,
Nor *curstness* grow to the matter. *Shaksp.*

Her mouth she writh'd, her forehead taught to frown,
Her eyes to sparkle fires to love unknown;
Her sallow cheeks her envious mind did shew,
And ev'ry feature spoke aloud the *curstness* of a shrew. *Dryden.*

CURT, kůrt. *adj.* [from *curtus*, Lat.] Short.

To CU'RTAIL, kůr-tâle'. *v. a.* [*curto*, Lat. It was anciently written *curtal*, which perhaps is more proper; but dogs that had their tails cut being called *curtal* dogs, the word was vulgarly conceived to mean originally *to cut the tail*, and was in time written according to that notion.]

1. To cut off; to cut short; to shorten.

I, that am *curtail'd* of all fair proportion,
Deform'd, unfinish'd, sent before my time
Into this breathing world. *Shaksp. Richard III.*

Then why should we ourselves abridge,
And *curtail* our own privilege? *Hudibras.*

Scribblers send us over their trash in prose and verse, with abominable *curtailings* and quaint modernisms. *Swift.*

This general employ, and expence of their time, would as assuredly *curtail* and retrench the ordinary means of knowledge and erudition, as it would shorten the opportunities of vice. *Woodward.*

Perhaps this humour of speaking no more than we must, has so miserably *curtailed* some of our words; and, in familiar writings and conversations, they often lose all but their first syllables. *Addison.*

2. It has *of* before the thing cut off.

The count assured the court, that Fact his antagonist had taken a wrong name, having *curtailed* it *of* three letters; for that his name was not *Fact*, but *Faction*. *Addison.*

CU'RTAIL *Dog*, kůr-tåle'dôg. *n. s.* A dog *lawed*, or mutilated according to the forest laws, whose tail is cut off, and who is therefore hindered in coursing. Perhaps this word may be the original of *cur*.

I, amazed, ran from her as a witch: and I think if my breast had not been made of faith, and my heart of steel, she had transformed me to a *curtail dog*, and made me turn i' th' wheel.
Shaksp. Comedy of Errours.

CU'RTAIN, kůr'tĭn.[208] *n. s.* [*cortina*, Latin.]

1. A cloth contracted or expanded at pleasure, to admit or exclude the light; to conceal or discover any thing, to shade a bed; to darken a room.

Their *curtains* ought to be kept open, so as to renew the air. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Sol through white *curtains* shot a tim'rous ray,
And op'd those eyes that must eclipse the day.
Pope.

Thy hand, great Dulness! lets the *curtain* fall,
And universal darkness buries all. *Pope.*

2. *To draw the Curtain.* To close it, so as to shut out the light, or conceal the object.

I must *draw a curtain* before the work for a while, and keep your patience a little in suspense.
Burnet's Theory.

Once more I write to you, and this once will be the last: the *curtain* will soon be *drawn* between my friend and me, and nothing left but to wish you a long good night. *Pope.*

3. To open it, so as to discern the object.

So soon as the all-cheering sun
Should in the farthest east begin to draw
The shady *curtain* from Aurora's bed. *Shaksp.*

Let them sleep, let them sleep on,
Till this stormy night be gone,
And th' eternal morrow dawn;
Then the *curtain* will be drawn. *Crashaw.*

4. [In fortification.] That part of the wall or rampart that lies between two bastions. *Military Dict.*

The governor, not discouraged, suddenly of timber and boards raised up a *curtain* twelve foot high at the back of his soldiers. *Knolles.*

CURTAIN-LECTURE, kůr'tĭn-lĕk'tshůre. *n. s.* [from *curtain* and *lecture*.] A reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed.

What endless brawls by wives are bred!
The *curtain-lecture* makes a mournful bed.
Dryden's Juvenal.

She ought to exert the authority of the *curtain-lecture*, and, if she finds him of a rebellious disposition, to tame him. *Addison.*

To CU'RTAIN, kůr'tĭn. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose or accommodate with curtains.

Now o'er one half the world
Nature seems dead, and wicked dreams abuse
The *curtain'd* sleep. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

The wand'ring prince and Dido,
When with a happy storm they were surpris'd,
And *curtain'd* with a counsel-keeping cave. *Shak.*

But, in her temple's last recess inclos'd,
On Dulness' lap th' anointed head repos'd:
Him close she *curtain'd* round with vapours blue,
And soft besprinkled with cimmerian dew. *Pope.*

CU'RTATE-*Distance*, kůr'tåte-dĭs'tånse. *n. s.* [In astronomy.] The distance of a planet's place from the sun, reduced to the ecliptick.

CURTA'TION, kůr-tå'shůn. *n. s.* [from *curto*, to shorten, Lat.] The interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curtate distance. *Chambers.*

CU'RTELASSE, CU'RTELAX, } kůt'lås. } See CUTLASS.

CU'RTSY, kůrt'sė. See COURTESY.

CU'RVATED, kůr'vå-tĕd. *adj.* [*curvatus*, Lat.] Bent; crooked.

CURVA'TION, kůr-vå'shůn. *n. s.* [*curvo*, Lat.] The act of bending or crooking.

CU'RVATURE, kůr'vå-tůre.[461] *n. s.* [from *curve*.] Crookedness; inflexion; manner of bending.

It is bent after the manner of the catenarian curve, by which it obtains that *curvature* that is safest for the included marrow. *Cheyne.*

Flaccid it was beyond the activity of the muscle, and *curvature* of the ossicles, to give it a due tension. *Holder.*

CURVE, kůrv. *adj.* [*curvus*, Lat.] Crooked; bent; inflected; not straight.

Unless an intrinsick principle of gravity or attraction may make it describe a *curve* line about the attracting body. *Bentley.*

CURVE, kůrv. *n. s.* Any thing bent; a flexure or crookedness of any particular form.

And as you lead it round, in artful *curve*,
With eye intentive mark the springing game.
Thomson.

To CURVE, kůrv. *v. a.* [*curvo*, Lat.] To bend; to crook; to inflect.

And the tongue is drawn back and *curved*.
Holder.

To CURVE'T, kůr-vĕt'. *v. n.* [*corvettare*, Ital.]

1. To leap; to bound.

Cry holla! to thy tongue, I pr'ythee: it *curvets* unseasonably. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

Himself he on an earwig set,
Yet scarce he on his back could get,
So oft and high he did *curvet*,
Ere he himself could settle. *Drayt. Nymphid.*

Seiz'd with unwonted pain, surpris'd with fright,
The wounded steed *curvets*; and, rais'd upright,
Lights on his feet before: his hoofs behind
Spring up in air aloft, and lash the wind. *Dryd.*

2. To frisk; to be licentious.

CURVE'T, kůr-vĕt'. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A leap; a bound.

2. A frolick; a prank.

CURVILI'NEAR, kůr-vė-lĭn'yår. *adj.* [*curvus* and *linea*, Lat.]

1. Consisting of a crooked line.

The impulse continually draws the celestial body from its rectilinear motion, and forces it into a *curvilinear* orbit; so that it must be repeated every minute of time. *Cheyne.*

2. Composed of crooked lines.

CU'RVITY, kůr'vė-tė. *n. s.* [from *curve*.] Crookedness.

The jointed ends of that bone and the ineus receding, make a more acute angle at that joint, and give a greater *curvity* to the posture of the ossicles.
Holder on Speech.

CU'SHION, kůsh'ĭn *or* kůsh'ůn.[289] *n. s.* [*kussen*, Dut. *coussin*, Fr.] A pillow for the seat; a soft pad placed upon a chair.

Call Claudius, and some other of my men;
I'll have them sleep on *cushions* in my tent. *Shak.*

If you are learn'd,
Be not as common fools; if you are not,
Let them have *cushions* by you. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

But, ere they sat, officious Baucis lays
Two *cushions* stuff'd with straw, the seat to raise,
Coarse, but the best she had. *Dryden's Fables.*

An eastern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence; and ordered his hide to be stuffed into a *cushion*, and placed upon the tribunal, for the son to sit on. *Swift.*

CU'SHIONED, kůsh'ĭnd.[359] *adj.* [from *cushion*.] Seated on a cushion; supported by cushions.

Many, who are *cushioned* upon thrones, would have remained in obscurity. *Dissertation on Parties.*

CUSP, kůsp. *n. s.* [*cuspis*, Lat.] A term used to express the points or horns of the moon or other luminary. *Harris.*

CU'SPATED, kůs'på-tĕd. } *adj.* [from
CU'SPIDATED, kůs'pė-då-tĕd. } *cuspis*, Lat.] A word expressing the leaves of a flower ending in a point. *Quincy.*

CU'STARD, kůs'tůrd.[88] *n. s.* [*cwstard*, Welsh.] A kind of sweetmeat made by boiling eggs with milk and sugar till the whole thickens into a mass. It is a food much used in city feasts.

He cramm'd them, till their guts did ake,
With cawdle, *custard*, and plumb cake *Hudibras.*

Now may'rs and shrieves all hush'd and satiate lay;
Yet eat, in dreams, the *custard* of the day. *Pope.*

CU'STODY, kůs'tô-dė. *n. s.* [*custodia*, Lat.]

1. Imprisonment; restraint of liberty.

The council remonstranced unto queen Elizabeth the conspiracies against her life, and therefore they advised her, that she should go less abroad weakly attended; but the queen answered, she had rather be dead than put in *custody*. *Bacon.*

For thus enslav'd, is *custody* severe,
And stripes, and arbitrary punishment
Inflicted? *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. Care; gaurdianship; charge.

Under the *custody* and charge of the sons of Merari, shall be the boards of the tabernacle.
Numb. iii. 36.

We being strangers here, how dar'st thou trust
So great a charge from thine own *custody*? *Shak.*

An offence it were, rashly to depart out of the city committed to their *custody*. *Knolles.*

There is generally but one coin stampt upon the occasion, which is made a present to the person who is celebrated on it: by this means the whole fame is in his own *custody*. *Addison.*

3. Defence; preservation; security.

There was prepared a fleet of thirty ships for the *custody* of the narrow seas. *Bacon.*

CU'STOM, kůs'tům.[166] *n. s.* [*coustume*, Fr.]

1. Habit; habitual practice.

Blood and destruction shall be so in use,
That mothers shall but smile when they behold
Their infants quarter'd by the hands of war;
All pity choak'd with *custom* of fell deeds. *Shaksp.*

Custom, a greater power than nature, seldom fails to make them worship. *Locke.*

2. Fashion; common way of acting.

And the priest's *custom* with the people was, that when any man offered sacrifice, the priest's servant came, while the flesh was in seething, with a flesh-hook of three teeth in his hands. 1 *Sam.* ii.

3. Established manner.

According to the *custom* of the priest's office, his lot was to burn incense when he went into the temple of the Lord. *Luke*, i.

4. Practice of buying of certain persons.

You say he is assiduous in his calling, and is he not grown rich by it? Let him have your *custom*, but not your votes. *Addison.*

5. Application from buyers: as, *this trader has good* custom.

6. [In law.] A law or right not written, which, being established by long use, and the consent of our ancestors, has been, and is daily, practised. We cannot say that this or that is a *custom*, except we can justify that it hath continued so one hundred years; yet, because that is hard to prove, it is enough for the proof of a *custom*, if two or more can depose that they heard their fathers say, that it was a *custom* all their time, and that their fathers heard their fathers also say that it was likewise a *custom* in their time. If it is to be proved by record, the continuance of a hundred years will serve. *Custom* is either general or particular: general, that which is current through England; particular, is that which belongs to this or that county; as gavelkind to Kent, or this or that lordship, city, or town. *Custom* differs from prescription; for *custom* is common to more, and prescription is particular to this or that man: prescription may be for a far shorter time than *custom*. *Cowell.*

7. Tribute; tax paid for goods imported or exported.

The residue of these ordinary finances be casual or uncertain, as be the escheats and forfeitures, the *customs*, butlerage, and imposts. *Bacon.*

Those commodities may be dispersed, after having paid the *customs* in England. *Temple.*

Customs to steal is such a trivial thing,
That 'tis their charter to defraud their king. *Dryd.*

Strabo tells you, that Britain bore heavy taxes, especially the *customs* on the importation of the Gallick trade. *Arbuthnot.*

CU'STOMHOUSE, kŭs'tŭm-hŏŭse. *n. s.* The house where the taxes upon goods imported or exported are collected.

Some *customhouse* officers, birds of passage, and oppressive thrifty squires, are the only thriving people amongst us. *Swift.*

CU'STOMABLE, kŭs'tŭm-ă-bl. *adj.* [from *custom.*] Common; habitual; frequent.

CU'STOMABLENESS, kŭs-tŭm-ă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *customable.*]

1. Frequency; habit.
2. Conformity to custom.

CU'STOMABLY, kŭs'tŭm-ă-blĕ. *adv.* [from *customable.*] According to custom.

Kingdoms have *customably* been carried away by right of succession, according to proximity of blood. *Hayward.*

CU'STOMARILY, kŭs'tŭm-ăr-ĕ-lĕ. *adv.* [from *customary.*] Habitually; commonly.

To call God to witness truth, or a lye perhaps; or to appeal to him on every trivial occasion, in common discourse, *customarily* without consideration, is one of the highest indignities and affronts that can be offered him. *Ray.*

CU'STOMARINESS, kŭs'tŭm-ăr-ĕ-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *customary.*] Frequency; commonness; frequent occurrence.

A vice which for its guilt may justify the sharpest, and for its *customariness* the frequentest, invectives which can be made against it. *Government of the Tongue.*

CU'STOMARY, kŭs'tŭm-ăr-ĕ. *adj.* [from *custom.*]

1. Conformable to established custom; according to prescription.

Pray you now, if it may stand with the tune of your voices, that I may be consul: I have here the *customary* gown. *Shakspeare.*

Several ingenious persons, whose assistance might be conducive to the advance of real and useful knowledge, lay under the prejudices of education and *customary* belief. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

2. Habitual.

We should avoid the profane and irreverent use of God's name, by cursing, or *customary* swearing; and take heed of the neglect of his worship, or any thing belonging to it. *Tillotson.*

3. Usual; wonted.

Ev'n now I met him
With *customary* compliment, when he,
Wafting his eyes to th' contrary, and falling
A lip of much contempt, speeds from me. *Shaksp.*

CU'STOMED, kŭs'tŭmd.[359] *adj.* [from *custom.*] Usual; common; that to which we are accustomed.

No nat'ral exhalation in the sky,
No common wind, no *customed* event,
But they will pluck away its nat'ral cause,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs. *Shaksp. King John.*

CU'STOMER, kŭs'tŭm-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *custom.*]

1. One who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing.

One would think it Overdone's house; for here be many old *customers*. *Shaksp. Meas. for Meas.*

A wealthy poet takes more pains to hire
A flattering audience, than poor tradesmen do
To persuade *customers* to buy their goods. *Roscommon.*

Lord Strut has bespoke his liveries at Lewis Baboon's shop: Don't you see how that old fox steals away your *customers*, and turns you out of your business every day? *Arbuthnot.*

Those papers are grown a necessary part in coffeehouse furniture, and may be read by *customers* of all ranks for curiosity or amusement. *Swift.*

I shewed you a piece of black and white stuff, just sent from the dyer, which you were pleased to approve of, and be my *customer* for. *Swift.*

2. A common woman. This sense is now obsolete.

I marry her!—What, a *customer*? Pr'ythee bear some charity to my wit; do not think it so unwholesome. *Shaksp. Othello.*

CU'STREL, kŭs'trĕl. *n. s.*

1. A buckler-bearer.
2. A vessel for holding wine. *Ainsworth.*

To CUT, kŭt. *v. a.* pret. *cut.* part. pass. *cut.* [probably from the French *couteau*, a knife.]

1. To penetrate with an edged instrument; to divide any continuity by a sharp edge.

Ah, *cut* my lace asunder,
That my great heart may have some scope to beat,
Or else I swoon with this dead killing news. *Shaksp. Richard III.*

And when two hearts were join'd by mutual love,
The sword of justice *cuts* upon the knot,
And severs 'em for ever. *Dryden.*

Some I have *cut* away with scissars. *Wiseman.*

2. To hew.

Thy servants can skill to *cut* timber in Lebanon. 2 *Chron.* ii.

3. To carve; to make by sculpture.

Why should a man whose blood is warm within,
Sit like his grandsire *cut* in alabaster? *Shaksp.*

The triumphal is defaced by time; but the plan of it is neatly *cut* upon the wall of a neighbouring building. *Addison.*

4. To form any thing by cutting.

And they beat the gold into thin plates, and *cut* it into wires. *Exod.* xxxix. 3.

5. To divide by passing through.

Before the whistling winds the vessels fly,
With rapid swiftness *cut* the liquid way,
And reach Gerestus at the point of day. *Pope.*

6. To pierce with any uneasy sensation.

The man was *cut* to the heart with these consolations. *Addison.*

7. To divide packs of cards.

Supine they in their heav'n remain,
Exempt from passion and from pain;
And frankly leave us, human elves,
To *cut* and shuffle for ourselves. *Prior.*

We sure in vain the cards condemn,
Ourselves both *cut* and shuffled them. *Prior.*

Take a fresh pack, nor is it worth our grieving,
Who *cuts* or shuffles with our dirty leaving. *Granville.*

8. To intersect; to cross; as, one line *cuts* another at right angles.

9. *To cut down.* To fell; to hew down.

All the timber whereof was *cut down* in the mountains of Cilicia. *Knolles.*

10. *To cut down.* To excel; to overpower: a low phrase.

So great is his natural eloquence, that he *cuts down* the finest orator, and destroys the best contrived argument, as soon as ever he gets himself to be heard. *Addison's Count Tariff.*

11. *To cut off.* To separate from the other parts by cutting.

And they caught him, and *cut off* his thumbs. *Jud.* i. 6.

12. *To cut off.* To destroy; to extirpate; to put to death untimely.

All Spain was first conquered by the Romans, and filled with colonies from them, which were still increased, and the native Spaniards still *cut off*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Were I king,
I should *cut off* the nobles for their lands. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

This great commander was suddenly *cut off* by a fatal stroke, given him with a small contemptible instrument. *Howel.*

Irenæus was likewise *cut off* by martyrdom. *Addison.*

Ill-fated prince! too negligent of life!
Cut off in the fresh ripening prime of manhood,
Even in the pride of life. *Philips.*

13. *To cut off.* To rescind; to separate; to take away.

Fetch the will hither, and we shall determine
How to *cut off* some charge in legacies. *Shaksp.*

He that *cuts off* twenty years of life,
Cuts off so many years of fearing death. *Shaksp.*

Presume not on thy God, whoe'er he be;
Thee he regards not, owns not, hath *cut off*
Quite from his people. *Milton's Agonistes.*

The proposal of a recompence from men, *cuts off* the hopes of future rewards. *Smalridge.*

14. *To cut off.* To intercept; to hinder from union or return.

The king of this island, a wise man and a great warrior, handled the matter so, as he *cut off* their land forces from their ships. *Bacon.*

His party was so much inferior to the enemy, that it would infallibly be *cut off*. *Clarendon.*

15. *To cut off.* To put an end to; to obviate.

To *cut off* contentions, commissioners were appointed to make certain the limits. *Hayward.*

To *cut off* all further mediation and interposition, the king conjured him to give over all thoughts of excuse. *Clarendon.*

It may compose our unnatural feuds, and *cut off* frequent occasions of brutal rage and intemperance. *Addison.*

16. *To cut off.* To withhold.

We are concerned to *cut off* all occasion from those who seek occasion, that they may have whereof to accuse us. *Rogers.*

17. *To cut off.* To preclude.

Every one who lives in the practice of any voluntary sin, actually *cuts* himself *off* from the benefits and profession of christianity. *Addison.*

This only object of my real care,
Cut off from hope, abandon'd to despair,
In some few posting fatal hours is hurl'd
From wealth, from pow'r, from love, and from the world. *Prior.*

Why should those who wait at altars be *cut off* from partaking in the general benefits of law, or of nature. *Swift.*

18. *To cut off.* To interrupt; to silence.

It is no grace to a judge to shew quickness of conceit in *cutting off* evidence or counsel too short. *Bacon.*

19. *To cut off.* To apostrophise; to abbreviate.

No vowel can be *cut off* before another, when we cannot sink the pronunciation of it. *Dryden.*

20. *To cut out.* To shape; to form.

By the pattern of mine own thoughts I *cut out* the purity of his. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

I, for my part, do not like images *cut out* in juniper, or other garden stuff: they be for children. *Bacon.*

There is a large table at Montmorency *cut out* of the thickness of a vine stock. *Temple.*

The antiquaries being but indifferent taylors, they wrangle prodigiously about the *cutting out* the toga. *Arbuthnot.*

They have a large forest *cut out* into walks, extremely thick and gloomy. *Addison.*

21. *To cut out.* To scheme; to contrive.

Having a most pernicious fire kindled within the very bowels of his own forest, he had work enough *cut* him *out* to extinguish it. *Howel.*

Every man had *cut out* a place for himself in his own thoughts: I could reckon up in our army two or three lord-treasurers. *Addison.*

22. *To cut out.* To adapt.

You know I am not *cut out* for writing a treatise, nor have a genius to pen any thing exactly. *Rymer.*

23. *To cut out.* To debar.

I am *cut out* from any thing but common acknowledgments, or common discourse. *Pope.*

24. *To cut out.* To excel; to outdo.

25. *To cut short.* To hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption.

Thus much he spoke, and more he would have said,
But the stern hero turn'd aside his head,
And *cut* him *short.* *Dryden's Æneid.*

Achilles *cut* him *short;* and thus replied,
My worth, allow'd in words, is in effect denied. *Dryden.*

26. *To cut short.* To abridge: as, *the soldiers were* cut short *of their pay.*

27. *To cut up.* To divide an animal into convenient pieces.

The boar's intemperance, and the note upon him afterwards, on the *cutting* him *up,* that he had no brains in his head, may be moralized into a sensual man. *L'Estrange.*

28. *To cut up.* To cradicate.

Who *cut up* mallows by the bushes, and juniper-roots for their meat. *Job.*

This doctrine *cuts up* all government by the roots. *Locke.*

To Cut, kŭt. *v. n.*

1. To make way by dividing; to divide by passing through.

When the teeth are ready to *cut,* the upper part is rubbed with hard substances, which infants, by a natural instinct, affect. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To perform the operation of lithotomy.

He saved the lives of thousands by his manner of *cutting* for the stone. *Pope.*

3. To interfere: as, a horse that *cuts.*

Cut, kŭt. *part. adj.* Prepared for use: a metaphor from hewn timber.

Sets of phrases, *cut* and dry,
Evermore thy tongue supply. *Swift.*

Cut, kŭt. *n. s.* [from the noun.]

1. The action of a sharp or edged instrument; the blow of an ax or sword.

2. The impression or separation of continuity, made by an edge or sharp instrument: distinguished from that made by perforation with a pointed instrument.

3. A wound made by cutting.

Sharp weapons, according to the force, *cut* into the bone many ways; which *cuts* are called *sedes,* and are reckoned among the fractures. *Wiseman.*

4. A channel made by art.

This great *cut* or ditch Sesostris the rich king of Egypt, and long after him Ptolomeus Philadelphus, purposed to have made a great deal wider and deeper, and thereby to have let the Red Sea into the Mediterranean. *Knolles.*

5. A part cut off from the rest.

Suppose a board to be ten foot long, and one broad, one *cut* is reckoned so many foot. *Mortimer.*

6. A small particle; a shred.

It hath a number of short *cuts* or shreddings, which may be better called wishes than prayers. *Hooker.*

7. A lot made by cutting a stick.

My lady Zelmane and my daughter Mopsa may draw *cuts,* and the shortest *cut* speak first. *Sidney.*

A man may as reasonably draw *cuts* for his tenets, and regulate his persuasion by the cast of a die. *Locke.*

8. A near passage, by which some angle is cut off.

The ignorant took heart to enter upon this great calling, and instead of their cutting their way to it through the knowledge of the tongues, the fathers, and councils, they have taken another and a shorter *cut.* *South.*

There is a shorter *cut,* an easier passage. *Decay of Piety.*

The evidence of my sense is simple and immediate, and therefore I have but a shorter *cut* thereby to the assent to the truth of the things so evidenced. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

But the gentleman would needs see me part of my way, and carry me a short *cut* through his own ground, which saved me half a mile's riding. *Swift's Examiner.*

9. A picture cut or carved upon wood or copper, and impressed from it.

In this form, according to his description, he is set forth in the prints or *cuts* of martyrs by Cevallerius. *Brown.*

It is, I believe, used improperly by *Addison.*

Madam Dacier, from some old *cuts* of Terence, fancies that the larva or persona of the Roman actors was not only a vizard for the face, but had false hair to it. *Addison on Italy.*

10. The stamp on which a picture is carved, and by which it is impressed.

11. The act or practice of dividing a pack of cards.

How can the muse her aid impart,
Unskilled in all the terms of art?
Or in harmonious numbers put
The deal, the shuffle, and the *cut?* *Swift.*

12. Fashion; form; shape; manner of cutting into shape.

Their clothes are after such a pagan *cut* too,
That, sure, they 've worn out Christendom. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

His tawny beard was th' equal grace
Both of his wisdom and his face;
In *cut* and dye so like a tile,
A sudden view it would beguile. *Hudibras.*

They were so familiarly acquainted with him, as to know the very *cut* of his beard. *Stillingfleet.*

Children love breeches, not for their *cut* or ease, but because the having them is a mark or step towards manhood. *Locke.*

A third desires you to observe well the toga on such a reverse; and asks you whether you can in conscience believe the sleeve of it to be of the true Roman *cut.* *Addison.*

Sometimes an old fellow shall wear this or that sort of *cut* in his cloaths with great integrity. *Addison's Spectator.*

Wilt thou buy there some high heads of the newest *cut* for my daughter? *Arbuthnot.*

13. It seems anciently to have signified a fool or cully. To *cut* still signifies to *cheat,* in low language.

Send her money, knight: if thou hast her not in the end, call me *cut.* *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*

14. *Cut and long tail.* A proverbial expression for men of all kinds. It is borrowed from dogs.

He will maintain you like a gentlewoman——
Ay, that I will, come *cut and long tail,* under the degree of a squire. *Shaksp.*

At quintain he,
In honour of this bridaltee,
Hath challeng'd either wide countee.
Come *cut and long tail* for there be
Six bachelors as bold as he. *Ben Jonson.*

Cuta'neous, kû-tâ'nè-ûs. *adj.* [from *cutis,* Lat.] Relating to the skin.

The serous, nutritious mass is more readily circulated into the *cutaneous* or remotest parts of the body. *Floyer on Humours.*

Some sorts of *cutaneous* eruptions are occasioned by feeding much on acid unripe fruits and farinaceous substances. *Arbuthnot.*

Cu'ticle, kû'tè-kl.[405] *n. s.* [*cuticula,* Lat.]

1. The first and outermost covering of the body, commonly called the scarf-skin. This is that soft skin which rises in a blister upon any burning, or the application of a blistering plaster. It sticks close to the surface of the true skin to which it is also tied by the vessels which nourish it, though they are so small as not to be seen. When the scarf-skin is examined with a microscope, it appears to be made up of several lays of exceeding small scales. *Quincy.*

In each of the very fingers there are bones and gristles, and ligaments and membranes, and muscles and tendons, and nerves and arterics, and veins and skin, and *cuticle* and nail. *Bentley.*

2. A thin skin formed on the surface of any liquor.

When any saline liquor is evaporated to *cuticle,* and let cool, the salt concretes in regular figures; which argues that the particles of the salt, before they concreted, floated in the liquor at equal distances in rank and file. *Newton's Opticks.*

Cuti'cular, kû-tîk'û-lûr. *adj.* [from *cutis,* Lat.] Belonging to the skin.

Cuth, kûth. signifies knowledge or skill. So *Cuthwin* is a knowing conqueror;

Cuthred, a knowing counsellor; *Cuthbert*, famous for skill. Much of the same nature are Sophocles and Sophianus. *Gibson's Camden.*

CU'TLASS, kŭt'lăs. *n. s.* [*coutelas*, Fr. This word is written sometimes *cutlace*, sometimes *cuttleax;* in *Shakspeare*, *curtleaxe;* and in *Pope*, *cutlash.*] A broad cutting sword: the word is much in use among the seamen.

Were't not better
That I did suit me all points like a man?
A gallant *curtleaxe* upon my thigh,
A boar-spear in my hand. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

To the lodgments of his herd he run,
Where the fat porkets slept beneath the sun;
Of two his *cutlash* launch'd the spouting blood,
These quarter'd, sing'd, and fix'd on forks of wood. *Pope.*

CU'TLER, kŭt'lŭr.[98] *n. s.* [*coutelier*, Fr.] One who makes or sells knives.

A paultry ring
That she did give, whose poesy was
For all the world like *cutlers* poetry
Upon a knife; love me, and leave me not. *Shak.*

In a bye *cutler's* shop he bought a tenpenny knife: so cheap was the instrument of this great attempt. *Wotton.*

He chose no other instrument than an ordinary knife, which he bought of a common *cutler*. *Clarendon.*

CU'TPURSE, kŭt'pŭrse. *n. s.* [*cut* and *purse.*] One who steals by the method of cutting purses: a common practice when men wore their purses at their girdles, as was once the custom. A thief; a robber.

To have an open ear, a quick eye, and a nimble hand, is necessary for a *cutpurse*. *Shaksp.*

A vice of kings,
A *cutpurse* of the empire and the rule,
That from a shelf the precious diadem stole,
And put it in his pocket. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

Was there no felony, no bawd,
Cutpurse, nor burglary abroad? *Hudibras.*

If we could imagine a whole nation to be *cutpurses* and robbers, would there then be kept that square dealing and equity in such a monstrous den of thieves? *Bentley's Sermons.*

CU'TTER, kŭt'tŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *cut.*]

1. An agent or instrument that cuts any thing.
2. A nimble boat that cuts the water.
3. [*Incisores.*] The teeth that cut the meat.

The molares, or grinders, are behind, nearest the centre of motion, because there is a greater strength or force required to chew the meat than to bite a piece; and the *cutters* before, that they may be ready to cut off a morsel from any solid food, to be transmitted to the grinders. *Ray.*

4. An officer in the Exchequer that provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the sum paid upon them; and then casts the same into the court to be written upon. *Cowell.*

CU'T-THROAT, kŭt'*th*rōte. *n. s.* [*cut* and *throat.*] A ruffian; a murderer; a butcher of men; an assassin.

Will you then suffer these robbers, *cut-throats*, base people, gathered out of all the corners of Christendom, to waste your countries, spoil your cities, murder your people, and trouble all your seas? *Knolles.*

Perhaps the *cut-throat* may rather take his copy from the Parisian massacre, one of the horridest instances of barbarous inhumanity that ever was known. *South.*

The ruffian robbers by no justice aw'd
And unpaid *cut-throat* soldiers are abroad;
Those venal souls, who, harden'd in each ill,
To save complaints and prosecution, kill. *Dryden.*

CU'T-THROAT, kŭt'*th*rōte. *adj.* Cruel; inhuman; barbarous.

If to take above fifty in the hundred be extremity, this in truth can be none other than *cut-throat* and abominable dealing. *Carew.*

CU'TTING, kŭt'tĭng. *n. s.* [from *cut.*] A piece cut off; a chop.

The burning of the *cuttings* of vines, and casting them upon land, doth much good. *Bacon.*

Many are propagated above ground by slips or *cuttings*. *Ray.*

CU'TTLE, kŭt'tl.[405] *n. s.* [*sepia.*] A fish, which, when he is pursued by a fish of prey, throws out a black liquor, by which he darkens the water and escapes.

It is somewhat strange, that the blood of all birds, and beasts, and fishes, should be of a red colour, and only the blood of the *cuttle* should be as black as ink. *Bacon.*

He that uses many words for the explaining any subject, doth, like the *cuttle* fish, hide himself for the most part in his own ink. *Ray on the Creation.*

CU'TTLE, kŭt'tl. *n. s.* [from *cuttle.*] A foul-mouthed fellow; a fellow who blackens the character of others. *Hanmer.*

Away, you cutpurse rascal; you filthy bung, away: by this wine I'll thrust my knife in your mouldy chaps, if you play the saucy *cuttle* with me. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

CY'CLE, sī'kl.[405] *n. s.* [*syclus*, Lat. κύκλος.]

1. A circle.
2. A round of time; a space in which the same revolutions begin again; a periodical space of time.

We do more commonly use these words, so as to stile a lesser space a *cycle*, and a greater by the name of period; and you may not improperly call the beginning of a large period the epocha thereof. *Holder on Time.*

3. A method, or account of a method, continued till the same course begins again.

We thought we should not attempt an unacceptable work, if here we endeavoured to present our gardeners with a complete *cycle* of what is requisite to be done throughout every month in the year. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

4. Imaginary orbs; a circle in the heavens.

How build, unbuild, contrive
To save appearances; how gird the sphere
With centrick and excentrick, scribbled o'er
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb! *Milton.*

CY'CLOID, sī'klŏid. *n. s.* [from κυκλοειδής, of κύκλος, and εἶδος shape.] A geometrical curve, of which the genesis may be conceived by imagining a nail in the circumference of a wheel; the line which the nail describes in the air, while the wheel revolves in a right line, is the cycloid.

CYCLO'IDAL, sē-klŏid'ăl. *adj.* [from *cycloid.*] Relating to a cycloid; as the *cycloidal* space, is the space contained between the cycloid and its substance. *Chambers.*

CYCLOPÆ'DIA, sī-klō-pē'dē-ă. *n. s.* [κύκλος and παιδεία.] A circle of knowledge; a course of the sciences.

CY'GNET, sĭg'nĕt. *n. s.* [from *cycnus*, Lat.] A young swan.

I am the *cygnet* to this pale faint swan,
Who chants a doleful hymn to his own death.
Shakspeare.

So doth the swan her downy *cygnets* save,
Keeping them pris'ners underneath her wings.
Shaksp. Henry VI.

Cygnets, from grey, turn white. *Bacon.*

Young *cygnets* are good meat, if fatted with oats; but, fed with weeds, they taste fishy. *Mortimer.*

CY'LINDER, sĭl'ĭn-dŭr. *n. s.* [κύλινδρος.] A body having two flat surfaces and one circular.

The quantity of water which every revolution does carry, according to any inclination of the *cylinder*, may be easily found. *Wilkins.*

The square will make you ready for all manner of compartments, bases, pedestals, plots, and buildings; your *cylinder*, for vaulted turrets, and round buildings. *Peacham.*

CYLI'NDRICAL, sē-lĭn'drē-kăl. } *adj.* [from
CYLI'NDRICK, sē-lĭn'drĭk. } *cylinder.*] Partaking of the nature of a cylinder; having the form of a cylinder.

Minera ferri stalactitia, when several of the *cylindrick* striæ are contiguous, and grow together into one sheaf, is called brushiron ore. *Woodward.*

Obstructions must be most incident to such parts of the body where the circulation and the elastick fibres are both smallest, and those glands, which are the extremities of arteries formed into *cylindrical* canals. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CYMA'R, sē-mär'. *n. s.* [properly written *simar.*] A slight covering; a scarf.

Her comely limbs compos'd with decent care,
Her body shaded with a slight *cymar;*
Her bosom to the view was only bare. *Dryden.*

CYMA'TIUM, sī-mā'shē-ŭm. *n. s.* [Lat. from κυμάτιον, a little wave.] A member of architecture, whereof one half is convex, and the other concave. There are two sorts, of which one is hollow below, as the other is above. *Harris.*

In a cornice, the gola, or *cymatium* of the corona, the coping, the modillions, or dentelli, make a noble shew by their graceful projections. *Spectator.*

CY'MBAL, sĭm'băl. *n s.* [*cymbalum*, Lat.] A musical instrument.

The trumpets, sackbuts, psalteries and fifes,
Tabors and *cymbals*, and the shouting Romans,
Make the sun dance. *Shaksp.*

If mirth should fail, I'll busy her with cares,
Silence her clamorous voice with louder wars;
Trumpets and drums shall fright her from the throne,
As sounding *cymbals* aid the lab'ring moon. *Dryd.*

CYNA'NTHROPY. sē-năn'*th*rŏ-pē. *n. s.* [κυων, κυνος, and ανθρωπος.] A species of madness in which men have the qualities of dogs.

CYNARCTO'MACHY, sē-nărk-tŏm'ă-kē. [κυων, αρκτος μαχη.] A word coined by *Butler*, to denote bear baiting with a dog.

That some occult design doth lie
In bloody *cynarctomachy*,
Is plain enough to him that knows
How saints lead brothers by the nose. *Hudibras.*

CYNEGE'TICKS, sĭn-nē-jĕ'tĭks. *n. s.* [κυνεγητικα.] The art of hunting; the art of training and hunting with dogs.

There are extant, in Greek, four books of *cynegeticks*, or venation. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

CY'NICAL, sĭn'ĭk-ăl. } *adj.* [κυνικος.] Having
CY'NICK, sĭn'ĭk } the qualities of a dog; currish; brutal; snarling; satirical.

He doth believe that some new-fangled wit (it is

his *cynical* phrase) will some time or other find out his art. *Wilkins.*

CY'NICK, sĭn'nĭk. *n. s.* [κυνικος.] A philosopher of the snarling or currish sort; a follower of Diogenes; a rude man; a snarler; a misanthrope.

How vilely doth this *cynick* rhime!—
Get you hence, sirrah; saucy fellow, hence. *Shak.*

Without these precautions the man degenerates into a *cynick*, the woman into a coquette; the man grows sullen and morose, the woman impertinent and fantastical. *Addison.*

CY'NOSURE, sĭn'ō-sūre, *or* sī'nō-sūre.[535] [537] [503] *n. s.* [from κυνος ουρα.] The star near the north pole, by which sailors steer.

Towers and battlements it sees
Bosom'd high in tufted trees,
Where perhaps some beauty lies,
The *cynosure* of neighbouring eyes. *Milton.*

CY'ON, sī'ŭn.[166] See CION.

Gather *cyons* for graffs before the bud sprouts. *Evelyn.*

CY'PRESS-TREE, sī'prĕs-trēē. *n. s.* [*cupressus*, Lat.]

1. The *cypress* is a tall straight tree, produced with great difficulty. Its fruit is of no use; its leaves are bitter, and the very smell and shade of it are dangerous. Hence the Romans looked upon it to be a fatal tree, and made use of it at funerals, and in mournful ceremonies. The *cypress-tree* is always green, and never either rots or is worm-eaten. *Calmet.*

In ivory coffers I have stuff'd my crowns;
In *cypress* chests my arras counterpanes. *Shaksp.*

He taketh the *cypress* and the oak, which he strengtheneth for himself among the trees of the forest. *Isa.* xliv. 14.

Poplars and alders ever quivering play'd,
And nodding *cypress* form'd a fragrant shade. *Pope.*

2. Being anciently used in funerals, it is the emblem of mourning.

Poison be their drink,
Their sweetest shade a grove of *cypress* trees. *Shak.*

CY'PRUS, sī'prŭs. *n. s.* [I suppose from the place where it was made; or corruptly from *cypress*, as being used in mourning.] A thin transparent black stuff.

Lawn as white as driven snow,
Cypress black as e'er was crow. *Shaksp.*

A *cypress*, not a bosom,
Hides my poor heart! *Shaksp.*

CYST, sĭst. } *n. s.* [κυστις.] A bag
CY'STIS, sĭs'tĭs. } containing some morbid matter.

In taking it out, the *cystis* broke, and shewed itself by its matter to be a meliceris. *Wiseman.*

There may be a consumption, with a purulent spitting, when the vomica is contained in a *cyst* or bag; upon the breaking of which the patient is commonly suffocated. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CY'STICK, sĭs'tĭk. *adj.* [from *cyst*, a bag.] Contained in a bag.

The bile is of two sorts: the *cystick*, or that contained in the gall-bladder, a sort of repository for the gall; or the hepatick, or what flows immediately from the liver. *Arbuthnot.*

CYSTO'TOMY, sĭs-tŏt'tō-mē.[518] *n. s.* [κυστις and τεμνω.] The act or practice of opening encysted tumours, or cutting the bag in which any morbid matter is contained.

CZAR, zär. *n. s.* [a Sclavonian word, written more properly *tzar*.] The title of the emperour of Russia.

CZARI'NA, zä-rē'nä. *n. s.* [from *tzar*.] The empress of Russia.

D.

D, Is a consonant nearly approaching in sound to **T**, but formed by a stronger appulse of the tongue to the upper part of the mouth. The sound of D in *English* is uniform, and it is never mute.

DA CAPO, dä-kä'pō. [Ital.] A term in musick, which signifying from the head or the beginning, means that the first part of the tune should be repeated at the conclusion.

To DAB, dăb. *v. a.* [*dauber*, Fr.] To strike gently with something soft or moist.

A sore should never be wiped by drawing a piece of tow or rag over it, but only by *dabbing* it with fine lint. *Sharp.*

DAB, dăb. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A small lump of any thing.
2. A blow with something moist or soft.
3. Something moist or slimy thrown upon one.
4. [In low language.] An artist; a man expert at something. This is not used in writing.
5. A kind of small flat fish.

Of flat fish there are rays, flowks, *dabs*, plaice. *Carew.*

DA'B-CHICK, dăb'tshĭk. *n. s.* [*colymbus*.] A small water fowl, called likewise *Dobchick*, and *Didapper*, and *Dipchick*. *Ray.*

A *dab-chick* waddles through the copse
On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops. *Pope.*

To DA'BBLE, dăb'bl.[405] *v. a.* [*dabbelen*, Dut.] To smear; to daub; to spatter; to besprinkle; to wet.

A shadow like an angel, with bright hair
Dabbled in blood. *Shaksp. Richard* III.

I scarified, and *dabbled* the wound with oil of turpentine. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Mean while the South, rising with *dabbled* wings,
A sable cloud athwart the welkin flings. *Swift.*

To DA'BBLE, dăb'bl. *v. n.*

1. To play in water; to move in water or mud.

Neither will a spirit, that dwells with stars, *dabble* in this impurer mud. *Glanville's Apol.*

The little one complained of her legs, that she could neither swim nor *dabble* with them. *L'Estr.*

But when he found the boys at play,
And saw them *dabbling* in their clay,
He stood behind a stall to lurk,
And mark the progress of their work. *Swift.*

2. To do any thing in a slight, superficial, or shallow manner; to tamper.

Shakspeare shall be put into your hands as clear and as fair as it came out of them; though you, I think, have been *dabbling* here and there with the text, I have had more reverence for the writer and the printer, and left every thing standing. *Atterbury to Pope.*

DA'BBLER, dăb'lŭr. *n. s.* [from *dabble*.]

1. One that plays in water.
2. One that meddles without mastery; one that never goes to the bottom of an affair; a superficial meddler.

He dares not complain of the tooth-ache, lest our *dabblers* in politicks should be ready to swear against him for disaffection. *Swift.*

DACE, dāse. *n. s.* [of uncertain derivation: in most provinces called *dare*. *Leuciscus*.] A small river fish, resembling a roach, but less.

Let me live harmlessly, and near the brink
Of Trent or Avon have a dwelling place;
Where I may see my quill or cork down sink
With eager bite of pearch, or bleak, or *dace*. *Walton.*

DA'CTYLE, dăk'tĭl.[145] *n. s.* [δακτυλος, a finger.] A poetical foot consisting of one long syllable and two short, like the joints of a finger; as *cāndĭdŭs*.

DAD, dăd. } *n. s.* [The child's way
DA'DDY, dăd'dē. } of expressing *father*.

It is remarkable, that, in all parts of the world, the word for father, as first taught to children, is compounded of *a* and *t*, or the kindred letter *d*, differently placed; as *tad*, Welsh; ατ∫α, Gr. *atta*, Gothick; *tata*, Lat. Father.

I was never so bethumpt with words,
Since first I call'd my brother's father *dad*. *Shaksp.*

His loving mother left him to my care;
Fine child, as like his *dad* as he could stare! *Gay.*

To DADE, dāde. *v. a.* To hold up by a leading string

The little children when they learn to go,
By painful mothers *daded* to and fro. *Drayton.*

DÆDAL, dē'dăl. *adj.* [*dædalus*, Lat.]

1. Various; variegated.
2. Skilful: this is not the true meaning, nor should be imitated.

Nor hath
The *dædal* hand of Nature only pour'd
Her gifts of outward grace. *Philips.*

DA'FFODIL, dăf'fō-dĭl.
DAFFODI'LLY, dăf-fō-dĭl'lē.
DAFFODOWNDI'LLY, dăf-fō-dŏŭn-dĭl'lē.

n. s. [Supposed by *Skinner* to be corrupted from *asphodelus.*]

This plant hath a lily-flower, consisting of one leaf, which is bell-shaped, and cut into six segments, which incircle its middle like a crown; but the empalement, which commonly rises out of a membranous vagina, turns to an oblong or roundish fruit, which is triangular, and gapes in three parts; is divided into three cells, and full of roundish seeds. *Miller.*

Strew me the green ground with *daffodowndillies*,
And cowslips, and kingcups, and loved lilies.
Spenser.

Bid amaranthus all his beauty shed,
And *daffodillies* fill their cups with tears,
To strew the laureate herse where Lycid lies.
Milton.

The daughters of the flood have search'd the mead
For violets pale, and cropp'd the poppy's head:
The short narcissus, and fair *daffodil*,
Pancies to please the sight, and cassia sweet to smell. *Dryden.*

To DAFT, dåft. *v. a.* [contracted from *do aft;* that is, to *throw back*, to *throw off.*] To toss aside; to put away with contempt; to throw away slightly. Not now in use.

The nimble-footed mad-cap prince of Wales,
And his comrades, that *daft* the world aside,
And bid it pass. *Shaksp. Henry* IV.

I would she had bestow'd this dotage on me: I would have *daft* all other respects, and made her half myself. *Shaksp.*

DAG, dåg. *n. s.* [*dague*, Fr.]

1. A dagger.
2. A handgun; a pistol: so called from serving the purposes of a dagger, being carried secretly, and doing mischief suddenly. It is in neither sense now used.

To DAG, dåg. *v. a.* [from *daggle.*] To daggle; to bemire; to let fall in the water: a low word.

DA'GGER, dåg'ûr.[98] [381] *n. s.* [*dague*, Fr.]

1. A short sword; a poniard.

She ran to her son's *dagger*, and struck herself a mortal wound. *Sidney.*

This sword a *dagger* had his page,
That was but little for his age;
And therefore waited on him so
As dwarfs upon knights-errant do. *Hudibras.*

He strikes himself with his *dagger;* but being interrupted by one of his friends, he stabs him, and breaks the *dagger* on one of his ribs. *Addison.*

2. [In fencing schools.] A blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defence.
3. [With printers.] The obelus; a mark of reference in form of a dagger; as [†].

DA'GGERSDRAWING, dåg'ûrz-drâw-ing. *n. s.* [*dagger* and *draw.*] The act of drawing daggers; approach to open violence.

They always are at *daggersdrawing*,
And one another clapperclawing. *Hudibras.*

I have heard of a quarrel in a tavern, where all were at *daggersdrawing*, till one desired to know the subject of the quarrel. *Swift.*

To DA'GGLE, dåg'gl.[405] *v. a.* [from *dag*, dew; a word, according to Mr. *Lye*, derived from the Danish; according to *Skinner*, from ᵭaȝ, sprinkled, or ᵭeaȝan, to dip. They are probably all of the same root.] To dip negligently in mire or water; to bemire; to besprinkle.

To DA'GGLE, dåg'gl. *v. n.* To be in the mire; to run through wet or dirt.

Nor like a puppy, *daggled* through the town,
To fetch and carry sing-song up and down. *Pope.*

DA'GGLEDTAIL, dåg'gl-tâle. *adj.* [*daggle* and *tail*] Bemired; dipped in the water or mud; bespattered.

The gentlemen of wit and pleasure are apt to be choaked at the sight of so many *daggletail* parsons, that happen to fall in their way. *Swift.*

DA'ILY, dâ'lê. *adj.* [ᵭaȝlic, Sax.] Happening every day, or very frequently; done every day; quotidian.

Much are we bound to heaven
In *daily* thanks, that gave us such a prince. *Shak.*

Cease, man of woman born! to hope relief
From *daily* trouble, and continued grief. *Prior.*

DA'ILY, dâ'lê. *adv.* Every day; very often.

Let that man with better sense advise,
That of the world least part to us is read;
And *daily* how through hardy enterprize
Many great regions are discovered. *Fairy Queen.*

A man with whom I conversed almost *daily* for years together. *Dryden.*

DAI'NTILY, dâne'tê-lê. *adv.* [from *dainty.*]

1. Elegantly: delicately.

Truth is a naked and open day-light, that doth not shew the masks and mummeries and triumphs of the world, half so stately and *daintily* as candle-light. *Bacon.*

2. Deliciously; pleasantly.

There is no region on earth so *daintily* watered, with such great navigable rivers. *Howel.*

Those young suitors had been accustomed to nothing but to sleep well; and fare *daintily*. *Broome.*

3. Nicely; ceremoniously; scrupulously.
4. Squeamishly; fastidiously.

DA'INTINESS, dâne'tê-nês. *n. s.* [from *dainty.*]

1. Delicacy; softness.

What should yet thy palate please?
Daintiness and softer ease,
Sleeked limbs and finest blood? *Ben Jonson.*

2. Elegance; nicety.

The duke exceeded in the *daintiness* of his leg and foot, and the carl in the fine shape of his hands. *Wotton.*

3. Delicacy; deliciousness.

It was more notorious for the *daintiness* of the provision which he served in it, than for the massiness of the dish. *Hakewill on Providence.*

4. Squeamishness; fastidiousness.

Of sand, and lime, and clay, Vitruvius hath discoursed without any *daintiness*. *Wotton.*

5. Ceremoniousness; scrupulosity.

DA'INTY, dâne'tê. *adj.* [derived by *Skinner* from *dain*, an old French word for *delicate;* which yet I cannot find in dictionaries.]

1. Pleasing to the palate; of exquisite taste; delicious.

Higher concoction is required for sweetness, or pleasure of taste, and therefore all your *dainty* plumbs are a little dry. *Bacon.*

2. Delicate; of acute sensibility; nice; squeamish; soft; luxurious; tender.

This is the slowest, yet the *daintiest* sense;
For ev'n the ears of such as have no skill
Perceive a discord, and conceive offence;
And knowing not what's good, yet find the ill.
Davies.

They were a fine and *dainty* people; frugal and yet elegant, though not military. *Bacon.*

3. Scrupulous; ceremonious.

Which of you all
Will now deny to dance? She that makes *dainty*,
I'll swear hath corns. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Therefore to horse;
And let us not be *dainty* of leave-taking,
But shift away. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

4. Elegant; tenderly, languishing, or effeminately beautiful,

My house within the city,
Is richly furnished with plate and gold,
Basons and ewers, to lave her *dainty* hands. *Shak.*

Why should ye be so cruel to yourself,
And to those *dainty* limbs, which nature lent
For gentle usage and soft delicacy? *Milton.*

5. Nice; affectedly fine: in contempt.

Your *dainty* speakers have the curse,
To plead bad causes down to worse. *Prior.*

DA'INTY, dâne'tê. *n. s.*

1. Something nice or delicate; a delicacy; something of exquisite taste.

Be not desirous of his *dainties;* for they are deceitful meat. *Proverbs*, xxiii. 3.

A worm breedeth in meal, of the shape of a large white maggot, which is given as a great *dainty* to nightingales. *Bacon.*

She then produc'd her dairy store,
And unbought *dainties* of the poor. *Dryden.*

The shepherd swains, with sure abundance blest,
On the fat flock and rural *dainties* feast. *Pope.*

2. A word of fondness formerly in use.

Why, that's my *dainty;* I shall miss thee:
But yet thou shalt have freedom. *Shak. Tempest.*

There is a fortune coming
Towards you, *dainty*, that will take thee thus,
And set thee aloft. *Ben Jonson.*

DA'IRY, dâ'rê. *n. s.* [from *dey*, an old word for milk. Mr. *Lye.*]

1. The occupation or art of making various kinds of food from milk.

Grounds were turned much in England either to feeding or *dairy;* and this advanced the trade of English butter. *Temple.*

2. The place where milk is manufactured.

You have no more worth
Than the coarse and country fairy,
That doth haunt the hearth or *dairy*. *Ben Jonson.*

What stores my *dairies* and my folds contain!
A thousand lambs that wander on the plain. *Dryd.*

She in pens his flocks will fold,
And then produce her *dairy* store. *Dryden.*

3. Pasturage; milk farm; ground where milch cattle are kept.

Dairies, being well housewived, are exceeding commodious. *Bacon.*

Children, in *dairy* countries, do wax more tall than where they feed more upon bread and flesh. *Bacon.*

DAI'RYMAID, dâ'rê-mâde. *n. s.* [*dairy* and *maid.*] The woman servant whose business is to manage the milk.

The poorest of the sex have still an itch
To know their fortunes equal to the rich:
The *dairymaid* enquires if she shall take
The trusty taylor, and the cook forsake. *Dryd.*

Come up quickly, or we shall conclude that thou art in love with one of Sir Roger's *dairymaids*. *Add.*

DAI'SY, dâ'zê.[438] *n. s.* [ᵭæȝeȝeaȝe, day's eye. *Chaucer.*] A spring flower.

It hath a perennial root: the stalks are naked, and never branch out: the cup of the flower is scaly and simple, divided into many segments to the foot-stalk. The flowers are radiated; and the heads, after the petals are fallen off, resemble obtuse cones. *Miller.*

When *daisies* pied, and violets blue,
And lady smocks all over white,
And cuckoo buds of yellow hue,
Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shaksp.*

As he passed, the woods put forth their blossoms, the earth her primroses and *days-eyes*, to behold him. *Howel.*

Now hawthorns blossom, now the *daisies* spring;
Now leaves the trees, and flow'rs adorn the ground
Pope.

This will find thee picking of *daisies*, or smelling to a lock of hay. *Addison.*

Fair-handed Spring unbosoms every grace;
The *daisy*, primrose, violet. *Thomson.*

DALE, dâle. *n. s.* [*dalei*, Gothick; *dal*, Dut. and Germ.] A low place between hills; a vale; a valley.

Long tost with storms, and beat with bitter winds,
High over hills, and low adown the *dale*,
She wand'red many a wood, and measur'd many a vale. *Fairy Queen.*

Before the downfall of the fairy state,
This *dale*, a pleasing region not unblest,
This *dale* possess'd they, and had still possess'd.
Tickell.

He steals along the lonely *dale*. *Thomson.*

DA'LLIANCE, dâl'lé-ânse. *n. s.* [from *dally*.]

1. Interchange of caresses; acts of fondness.

Look thou be true: do not give *dalliance*
Too much the rein: the strongest oaths are straw
To th' fire i' th' blood. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

Nor gentle purpose, nor endearing smiles,
Wanted; nor youthful *dalliance*, as beseems
Fair couple link'd in happy nuptial league,
Alone as they. *Milton.*

I'll head my people;
Then think of *dalliance* when the danger's o'er:
My warlike spirits work now another way,
And my soul's tun'd to trumpets. *Dryden.*

2. Conjugal conversation.

The giant, self-dismayed with the sound,
Where he with his Duessa *dalliance* found,
In haste came rushing forth from inner bow'r.
Fairy Queen.

That bower not mystick, where the sapient king
Held *dalliance* with his fair Egyptian spouse.
Milton.

Thou claim'st me for thy sire,
And my fair son here show'st me, the dear pledge
Of *dalliance* had with thee in heav'n. *Milton.*

3. Delay; procrastination.

Both wind and tide stay for this gentleman;
And I, to blame, have held him here too long.—
—Good lord, you use this *dalliance* to excuse
Your breach of promise. *Shaksp.*

DA'LLIER, dâl'lé'ûr. *n. s.* [from *dally*.] A trifler; a fondler.

The daily *dalliers* with pleasant words, with smiling countenances, and with wagers purposed to be lost before they were purposed to be made.
Ascham.

DA'LLOP, dâl'lûp. *n. s.* [of unknown etymology.] A tuft, or clump: not in use.

Of barley the finest and greenest ye find,
Leave standing in *dallops* till time ye do bind.
Tusser.

To DA'LLY, dâl'lé. *v. n.* [*dollen*, Dut. to trifle.]

1. To trifle; to play the fool; to amuse one's self with idle play; to lose time in trifles; to procrastinate idly.

Take up thy master:
If thou shouldst *dally* half an hour, his life,
With thine, and all that offer to defend him,
Stand in assured loss. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

He left his cur, and laying hold
Upon his arms, with courage bold
Cried out, 'tis now no time to *dally*,
The enemy begin to rally. *Hudibras.*

We have trifled too long already: it is madness to *dally* any longer, when our souls are at stake.
Calamy.

One hundred thousand pounds must be raised; for there is no *dallying* with hunger. *Swift.*

2. To exchange caresses; to play the wanton; to fondle.

He is not lolling on a lewd love bed,
But on his knees at meditation;
Not *dallying* with a brace of courtezans,
But meditating with two deep divines. *Shaksp.*

3. To sport; to play; to frolick.

She her airie buildeth in the cedar's top,
And *dallies* with the wind, and scorns the sun.
Shakspeare.

4. To delay.

They that would not be reformed by that correction, wherein he *dallied* with them, shall feel a judgment worthy of God. *Wisdom*, xii. 26.

To DA'LLY, dâl'lé. *v. a.* To put off; to delay; to amuse till a proper opportunity.

He set down to perform service, not by the hazard of one set battle, but by *dallying* off the time with often skirmishes. *Knolles's History.*

DAM, dâm. *n. s.* [from *dame*, which formerly signified mother, *Had Nero never been an emperour, shulde never his* dame *have been slaine. Chaucer.*]

1. The mother: used of beasts, or other animals not human.

The *dam* runs lowing up and down,
Looking the way her harmless young one went,
And can do nought but wail her darling loss. *Shaksp.*

Mother, says a sick kite, let me have your prayers.—Alas, my child, says the *dam*, which of the Gods shall I go to? *L'Estrange.*

Birds bring but one morsel of meat at a time, and have not fewer, it may be, than seven or eight young in their nest together, which, at the return of their *dams*, do all at once, with equal greediness, hold up their heads and gape. *Ray.*

2. A human mother, in contempt or detestation.

This brat is none of mine;
It is the issue of Polixena:
Hence with it, and, together with the *dam*.
Commit them to the fire. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

DAM, dâm. *n. s.* [*dam*, Dut.] A mole or bank to confine water.

As when the sea breaks o'er its bounds,
And overflows the level grounds,
Those banks and *dams*, that like a skreen
Did keep it out, now keep it in. *Hudibras.*

Not with so fierce a rage the foaming flood
Roars, when he finds his rapid course withstood;
Bears down the *dams* with unresisted sway,
And sweeps the cattle and the cots away. *Dryd.*

Let loose the reins to all your wat'ry store,
Bear down the *dams*, and open every door. *Dryd.*

The inside of the *dam* must be very smooth and streight; and if it is made very sloping on each side, it is the better. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To DAM, dâm. *v. a.* [ꝺemman, ꝼoneꝺemman, Sax. *dammen*, Dut.]

1. To confine, or shut up, water by moles or dams.

I'll have the current in this place *damm'd* up;
And here the smug and silver Trent shall run
In a new channel, fair and evenly. *Shaksp.*

Home I would go,
But that my doors are hateful to my eyes,
Fill'd and *damm'd* up with gaping creditors,
Watchful as fowlers when their game will spring.
Otway.

Boggy lands are fed by springs, pent by a weight of earth, that *dams* in the water, and causes it to spread. *Mortimer.*

'Tis you must drive that trouble from your soul;
As streams, when *damm'd*, forget their ancient current;
And, wond'ring at their banks, in other channels flow. *Smith.*

2. It is used by *Shakspeare* of fire, and by *Milton* of light.

The more thou *damm'st* it up, the more it burns.
Shaksp.

Moon! if your influence be quite *damm'd* up
With black usurping mists, some gentle taper,
Though a rush-candle from the wicker hole
Of some clay habitation, visit us
With thy long levell'd rule of streaming light.
Milton.

DA'MAGE, dâm'îdje.[90] *n. s.* [*domage*, Fr.]

1. Mischief; hurt; detriment.

Gross errours and absurdities many commit for want of a friend to tell them of them, to the great *damage* both of their fame and fortune. *Bacon.*

Such as were sent from thence did commonly do more hurt and *damage* to the English subjects than to the Irish enemies, by their continual cess and extortion. *Davies.*

He repulsed the enemy very much to their *damage*. *Clarendon.*

2. Loss; mischief suffered.

His heart exalts him in the harm
Already done, to have dispeopled heav'n,
My *damage* fondly deem'd. *Milton.*

3. The value of mischief done.

They believed that they were not able, though they should be willing to sell all they have in Ireland, to pay the *damages* which had been sustained by the war. *Clarendon.*

4. Reparation of damage; retribution.

The bishop demanded restitution of the spoils taken by the Scots, or *damages* for the same. *Bacon.*

Tell me whether, upon exhibiting the several particulars which I have related to you, I may not sue her for *damages* in a court of justice?
Addison.

5. [In law.] Any hurt or hindrance that a man taketh in his estate. In the common law it particularly signifies a part of what the jurors be to enquire of; for, after verdict given of the principal cause, they are likewise asked their consciences touching costs, which are the charges of suit, and *damages*, which contain the hindrance which the plaintiff or demandant hath suffered, by means of the wrong done him by the defendant or tenant. *Cowell.*

When the judge had awarded due *damages* to a person into whose field a neighbour's oxen had broke, it is reported that he reversed his own sentence, when he heard that the oxen which had done this mischief, were his own. *Watts.*

To DA'MAGE, dâm'îdje.[90] *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mischief; to injure; to impair; to hurt; to harm.

I consider time as an immense ocean, into which many noble authors are entirely swallowed up, many very much shattered and *damaged*, some quite disjointed and broken into pieces. *Addison.*

To DA'MAGE, dâm'îdje. *v. n.* To take damage, or be damaged.

DA'MAGEABLE, dâm'îdje-â-bl. *adj.* [from *damage*.]

1. Susceptible of hurt: as, *damageable* goods.

2. Mischievous; pernicious.

Obscene and immodest talk is offensive to the purity of God, *damageable* and infectious to the innocence of our neighbours, and most pernicious to ourselves. *Government of the Tongue.*

DA'MASCENE, dâm'zn. *n. s.* [*damascenus*, from *Damascus*.] A small plum; a damson, as it is now spoken.

In April follow the cherry tree in blossom, the *damascene* and plum trees in blossom, and the white thorn in leaf. *Bacon.*

In fruits the white commonly is meaner, as in pear plums and *damascenes;* and the choicest plums are black. *Bacon.*

DA'MASK, dâm'ûsk.[88] *n. s.* [*damasquin*, Fr. *damaschino*, Ital. from *Damascus*.]

1. Linen or silk woven in a manner invented at *Damascus*, by which part, by

a various direction of the threads, exhibits flowers or other forms.

Not any weaver which his work doth boast
In diaper, *damask*, or in lyne. *Spenser.*

Wipe your shoes, for want of a clout, with a *damask* napkin. *Swift.*

2. It is used for red colour in *Fairfax*, from the damask rose.

And for some deale perplexed was her spirit,
Her *damask* late, now chang'd to purest white.
Fairfax.

To DA'MASK, dâm'ûsk.[88] *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form flowers upon stuffs.
2. To variegate; to diversify.

They sat recline
On the soft downy bank, *damask'd* with flowers.
Milton.

Around him dance the rosy hours,
And *damasking* the ground with flow'rs,
With ambient sweets perfume the morn. *Fenton.*

3. To adorn steel-work with figures; practised, I suppose, first at Damascus.

DAMASK-PLUM, dâm'ûsk-plûm. See PLUM.

DAMASK-ROSE, dâm'ûsk-rôze. *n. s.* The rose of Damascus; a red rose. See ROSE.

Damask-roses have not been known in England above one hundred years, and now are so common. *Bacon.*

No gradual bloom is wanting from the bud,
Nor broad carnations, nor gay spotted pinks,
Nor, shower'd from ev'ry bush, the *damask-rose*.
Thomson.

DA'MASKENING, dâm'ûsk-ên-îng. *n. s.* [from *damasquiner*, Fr.] The art or act of adorning iron or steel, by making incisions, and filling them up with gold or silver wire: used in enriching the blades of swords, and locks of pistols. *Chambers.*

DAME, dâme. *n. s.* [*dame*, Fr. *dama*, Span.]

1. A lady; the old title of honour to women.

The word *dame* originally signified a mistress of a family, who was a lady; and it is used still in the English law to signify a lady: but in common use, now-a-days, it represents a farmer's wife or a mistress of a family of the lower rank in the country. *Watts's Logick.*

Bless you, fair *dame*! I am not to you known,
Though in your state of honour I am perfect.
Shakspeare.

Not all these lords do vex me half so much
As that proud *dame*, the lord protector's wife. *Shak.*

Shut your mouth, *dame*! *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Sov'reign of creatures, universal *dame*! *Milton.*

2. It is still used in poetry for women of rank.

His father Faunus; a Laurentian *dame*
His mother, fair Marica was her name. *Dryden.*

Who would not repeat that bliss,
And frequent sight of such a *dame*
Buy with the hazard of his fame? *Waller.*

3. Mistress of a low family.

They killed the poor cock; for, say they, if it were not for his waking our *dame*, she would not wake us. *L'Estrange.*

4. Women in general.

We've willing *dames* enough; there cannot be
That vulture in you, to devour so many
As will to greatness dedicate themselves. *Shak.*

DAMES-VIOLET, dâmz-vî'ô-lêt. *n. s.* A plant, called also queen's gillyflower. *Miller.*

To DAMN, dâm.[411] *v. a.* [*damno*, Lat.]

1. To doom to eternal torments in a future state.

It is most necessary, that the church, by doctrine and decree, do *damn* and send to hell for ever those facts and opinions. *Bacon.*

2. To procure or cause to be eternally condemned.

That which he continues ignorant of, having done the utmost lying in his power that he might not be ignorant of it, shall not *damn* him. *South.*

3. To condemn.

His own impartial thought
Will *damn*, and conscience will record the fault.
Dryden.

4. To hoot or hiss any publick performance; to explode.

They *damn* themselves, nor will my muse descend
To clap with such who fools and knaves commend.
Dryden.

For the great dons of wit,
Phœbus gives them full privilege alone
To *damn* all others, and cry up their own. *Dryd.*

You are so good a critick, that it is the greatest happiness of the modern poets that you do not hear their works; and, next, that you are not so arrant a critick as to *damn* them, like the rest without hearing. *Pope.*

DA'MNABLE, dâm'nâ-bl. *adj.* [from *damn*.]

1. Deserving damnation; justly doomed to never-ending punishment.

It gives him occasion of labouring with greater earnestness elsewhere, to entangle unwary minds with the snares of his *damnable* opinion. *Hooker.*

He's a creature unprepar'd, unmeet for death;
And to transport him in the mind he is
Were *damnable*. *Shaksp.*

As he does not reckon every schism of a *damnable* nature, so he is far from closing with the new opinion of those who make it no crime. *Swift.*

2. It is sometimes indecently used in a low and ludicrous sense: odious; pernicious.

O thou *damnable* fellow! did not I pluck thee by the nose for thy speeches? *Shaksp.*

DA'MNABLY, dâm'nâ-blê. *adv.* [from *damnable*.]

1. In such a manner as to incur eternal punishment; so as to be excluded from mercy.

We will propose the question, whether those who hold the fundamentals of faith may deny Christ *damnably*, in respect of those consequences that arise from them? *South's Sermons.*

2. It is indecently used in a ludicrous sense; odiously; hatefully.

The more sweets they bestowed upon them, the more *damnably* their conserves stunk. *Dennis.*

DAMNA'TION, dâm-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *damn*.] Exclusion from divine mercy; condemnation to eternal punishment.

He that hath been affrighted with the fears of hell, or remembers how often he has been spared from an horrible *damnation*, will not be ready to strangle his brother for a trifle. *Taylor.*

Now mince the sin,
And mollify *damnation* with a phrase;
Say you consented not to Sancho's death,
But barely not forbade it. *Dryden.*

DA'MNATORY, dâm'nâ-tûr-ê.[512] *adj.* [from *damnatorius*.] Containing a sentence of condemnation.

DA'MNED, dâmmd, *or* dâm'nêd.[362] *part. adj.* [from *damn*.] Hateful; detestable; abhorred; abominable.

Not in the legions
Of horrid hell can come a devil more *damn'd*
In evils to top Macbeth. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Let not the royal bed of Denmark be
A couch for luxury and *damned* incest. *Shakspeare.*

But, oh! what *damned* minutes tells he o'er,
Who doats, yet doubts; suspects, yet strongly loves.
Shakspeare.

Dare not
To brand the spotless virtue of my prince,
With falsehoods of most base and *damn'd* contrivance. *Rowe.*

DAMNI'FIC, dâm-nîf'îk. *adj.* [from *damnify*.] Procuring loss; mischievous.

To DA'MNIFY, dâm'nê-fî. *v. a.* [from *damnifico*, Lat.]

1. To endamage; to injure; to cause loss to any.

He, who has suffered the damage, has a right to demand in his own name, and he alone can remit, satisfaction: the *damnified* person has the power of appropriating the goods or service of the offender, by right of self-preservation. *Locke.*

2. To hurt; to impair.

When now he saw himself so freshly rear,
As if late fight had nought him *damnified*,
He was dismay'd, and 'gan his fate to fear.
Fairy Queen.

DA'MNINGNESS, dâm'nîng-nês. *n. s.* [from *damning*.] Tendency to procure damnation.

He may vow never to return to those sins which he hath had such experience of, for the emptiness and *damningness* of them, and so think himself a complete penitent. *Hammond.*

DAMP, dâmp. *adj.* [*dampe*, Dutch.]

1. Moist; inclining to wet; not completely dry; foggy.

She said no more: the trembling Trojans hear,
O'erspread with a *damp* sweat and holy fear. *Dryd.*

2. Dejected; sunk; depressed.

All these and more came flocking, but with looks
Downeast and *damp*: yet such wherein appear'd
Obscure some glimpse of joy. *Milton.*

DAMP, dâmp. *n. s.*

1. Fog; moist air; moisture.

Night; not now, as ere man fell,
Wholesome and cool, and mild; but with black air
Accompanied, with *damps* and dreadful gloom.
Milton.

A rift there was, which from the mountain's height
Convey'd a glimmering and malignant light;
A breathing-place to draw the *damps* away,
A twilight of an intercepted day. *Dryden.*

2. A noxious vapour exhaled from the earth.

The heat of the sun, in the hotter seasons, penetrating the exterior parts of the earth, excites those mineral exhalations in subterraneous caverns, which are called *damps*: these seldom happen but in the summer-time; when, the hotter the weather is, the more frequent are the damps. *Woodward.*

3. Dejection; depression of spirit; cloud of the mind.

Adam, by this from the cold sudden *damp*
Recov'ring, and his scatter'd spirits return'd,
To Michael thus his humble words address'd. *Milton.*

His name struck every where so great a *damp*,
As Archimedes through the Roman camp. *Rose.*

Ev'n now, while thus I stand blest in thy presence,
A secret *damp* of grief comes o'er my thoughts.
Addison.

An eternal state he knows and confesses that he has made no provision for, that he is undone for ever: a prospect enough to cast a *damp* over his sprightliest hours. *Rogers.*

This commendable resentment against me, strikes a *damp* upon that spirit in all ranks and corporations of men. *Swift.*

To DAMP, dâmp, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To wet; to moisten; to make humid.
2. To depress; to deject; to chill; to dull.

The very loss of one pleasure is enough to *damp* the relish of another. *L'Estrange.*

Dread of death hangs over the mere natural man, and, like the hand-writing on the wall, *damps* all his jollity. *Atterbury.*

It would be enough to *damp* their warmth in such pursuits, if they could once reflect, that in such course they will be sure to run upon the very rock they mean to avoid. *Swift.*

3. To weaken; to abate; to hebetate; to discourage.

A soft body *dampeth* the sound much more than a hard. *Bacon.*

4. To hebetate; to abate motion; to discourage; to dull.

Usury dulls and *damps* all industries, improvements, and new inventions, wherein money would be stirring, if it were not for this slug. *Bacon.*

Unless an age too late, or cold
Climate, or years, *damp* my intended wing
Depress'd. *Milton.*

DA'MPISHNESS, dâmp'ish-nês. *n. s.* [from *damp.*] Tendency to wetness; fogginess; moisture.

It hath been used by some with great success to make their walls thick; and to put a lay of chalk between the bricks, to take away all *dampishness.* *Bacon.*

DA'MPNESS, dâmp'nês. *n. s.* [from *damp.*] Moisture; fogginess.

Nor need they fear the *dampness* of the sky
Should flag their wings, and hinder them to fly;
'Twas only water thrown on sails too dry. *Dryden.*

By stacks they often have very great loss by the *dampness* of the ground, which rots and spoils it. *Mortimer.*

DA'MPY, dâmp'ê. *adj.* [from *damp.*] Dejected; gloomy; sorrowful.

The lords did dispell *dampy* thoughts, which the remembrance of his uncle might raise, by applying him with exercises and disports. *Hayward.*

DA'MSEL, dâm'zêl.[102] *n. s.* [*damoiselle*, Fr.]

1. A young gentlewoman; a young woman of distinction: now only used in verse.

Kneeling, I my servant's smiles implore,
And one mad *damsel* dares dispute my power. *Prior.*

2. An attendant of the better rank.

With her train of *damsels* she was gone
In shady walks, the scorching heat to shun. *Dryden.*

3. A wench; a country lass.

The clowns are whoremasters, and the *damsels* with child. *Gay.*

DA'MSON, dâm'zn.[170] *n. s.* [corruptly from *damascene.*] A small black plum. See DAMASCENE.

My wife desir'd some *damsons*,
And made me climb with danger of my life. *Shaksp.*

DAN, dân. *n. s.* [from *dominus*, as now *don* in Span. and *donna*, Ital. from *domina.*] The old term of honour for men, as we now say *Master.* I know not that it was ever used in prose, and imagine it to have been rather of ludicrous import.

Dan Chaucer well of English undefiled. *Douglas.*

This whimpled, whining, purblind, wayward boy,
This signior Junio's giant dwarf, *dan* Cupid. *Shaksp.*

Dick, if this story pleaseth thee,
Pray thank *dan* Pope, who told it me. *Prior.*

To DANCE, dânse.[78 79] *v. a.* [*danser*, Fr *dancar*, Span. as some think from *tanza*, Arab. a dance; as *Junius*, who loves to derive from Greek, thinks, from δονησις.] To move in measure; to move with steps correspondent to the sound of instruments.

What say you to young Mr. Fenton? He capers, he *dances*, he has eyes of youth, he writes verses. *Shakspeare.*

To DANCE *Attendance*, dânse. *v. n.* To wait with suppleness and obsequiousness.

Men are sooner weary to *dance attendance* at the gates of foreign lords, than to tarry the good leisure of their own magistrates. *Raleigh's Essays.*

It upbraids you,
To let your father's friend, for three long months,
Thus *dance attendance* for a word of audience. *Dryden.*

To DANCE, dânse. *v. a.* To make to dance; to put into a lively motion.

Thy grandsire lov'd thee well;
Many a time he *danc'd* thee on his knee. *Shaksp.*

That I see thee here,
Thou noble thing! more *dances* my rapt' heart,
Than when I first my wedded mistress saw
Bestride my threshold. *Shakspeare.*

In pestilences, the malignity of the infecting vapour *danceth* the principal spirits. *Bacon.*

DANCE, dânse.[78 79] *n. s.* [from the verb.] A motion of one or many in concert, regulated by musick.

Our *dance* of custom, round about the oak of Herne the hunter. *Shakspeare.*

The honourablest part of talk is to give the occasion, and again to moderate and to pass to somewhat else; for then a man leads the *dance.* *Bacon.*

But you perhaps expect a modish feast,
With am'rous songs and wanton *dances* grac'd. *Dryden.*

DA'NCER, dân'sûr. *n. s.* [from *dance.*] One that practises the art of dancing.

He at Philippi kept
His sword e'en like a *dancer*, while I strook
The lean and wrinkled Cassius. *Shakspeare.*

Musicians and *dancers!* take some truce
With these your pleasing labours; for great use
As much weariness as perfection brings. *Donne.*

The earl was so far from being a good *dancer*, that he was no graceful goer. *Wotton.*

It is a usual practice for our funambulours, or *dancers* on the rope, to attempt somewhat like to flying. *Wilkins.*

He, perfect *dancer!* climbs the rope,
And balances your fear and hope. *Prior.*

Nature, I thought, perform'd too mean a part,
Forming her movements to the rules of art;
And, vex'd, I found that the musician's hand
Had o'er the *dancer's* mind too great command. *Prior.*

DA'NCINGMASTER, dân'sing-mâs-tûr. *n. s.* [*dance* and *master.*] One who teaches the art of dancing.

The apes were taught their apes tricks by a *dancingmaster.* *L'Estrange.*

The legs of a *dancingmaster*, and the fingers of a musician, fall, as it were, naturally, without thought or pains, into regular and admirable motions. *Locke.*

DA'NCINGSCHOOL, dân'sing-skôôl. *n. s.* [*dancing* and *school.*] The school where the art of dancing is taught.

They hid us to the English *dancingschools*,
And teach lavoltas high, and swift courantos;
Saying our grace is only in our heels. *Shakspeare.*

A certain Egyptian king endowed a *dancingschool* for the institution of apes of quality. *L'Estrange.*

DANDELI'ON, dân-dê-lî'ûn. *n. s.* [*dent de lion*, Fr.] The name of a plant.

It agrees in all respects with the hawkweed, but only in its having a single naked stalk, with one flower upon the top. *Miller.*

For cowslips sweet, let *dandelions* spread;
For Blouzelinda, blithsome maid, is dead! *Gay.*

DA'NDIPRAT, dân'dê-prât. *n. s.* [*dandin*, Fr.] A little fellow; an urchin: a word used sometimes in fondness, sometimes in contempt.

To DA'NDLE, dân'dl.[405] *v. a.* [*dandelen*, Dutch.]

1. To shake a child on the knee, or in the hands, to please and quiet him.

Then shall ye suck, and shall be born upon her sides, and be *dandled* upon her knees. *Isaiah.*

Thy little brethren, which, like fairy sprights,
Oft skip into our chamber those sweet nights,
And, kiss'd and *dandled* on thy father's knee,
Were brib'd next day to tell what they did see. *Donne.*

Courts are but superficial schools
To *dandle* fools. *Bacon.*

Sporting the lion ramp'd, and in his paw
Dandled the kid. *Milton.*

Motion occasions sleep, as we find by the common use of rocking froward children in cradles, or *dandling* them in their nurses arms. *Temple.*

2. To fondle; to treat like a child.

Their child shall he advanc'd
And he received for the emperor's heir;
And let the emperor *dandle* him for his own. *Shaksp.*

They have put me in a silk gown, and a gaudy fool's cap; I am ashamed to be *dandled* thus, and cannot look in the glass without blushing, to see myself turned into such a little pretty master. *Addison.*

3. To delay; to procrastinate; to protract by trifles: not in use.

Captains do so *dandle* their doings, and dally in the service, as if they would not have the enemy subdued. *Spenser.*

DA'NDLER, dând'lûr. *n. s.* [from *dandle.*] He that dandles or fondles children.

DA'NDRUFF, dân'drûf. *n. s.* [often written *dendriff*, from ταν, the itch, and δηορ, sordid, filthy.] Scabs in the head; scurf at the roots of the hair.

DA'NEWORT, dâne'wûrt. *n. s.* A species of elder; called also dwarf-elder, or wall-wort.

DA'NGER, dâne'jûr.[98] *n. s.* [*danger*, Fr. of uncertain derivation. *Skinner* derives it from *damnum*, *Menage* from *angaria*, *Minshew* from δάνος, death, to which *Junius* seems inclined.] Risk; hazard; peril.

They that sail on the sea, tell of the *danger.* *Ecclus.* xliii. 24.

Our craft is in *danger* to be set at naught. *Acts*, x. 27.

He hath writ this to feel my affection to your honour, and to no other pretence of *danger.* *Shaksp.*

More *danger* now from man alone we find,
Than from the rocks, the billows, and the wind. *Waller.*

To DA'NGER, dâne'jûr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in hazard; to endanger.

Pompey's son stands up
For the main soldier; whose quality going on,
The sides o' th' world may *danger.* *Shakspeare.*

DA'NGERLESS, dâne'jûr-lês. *adj.* [from *danger.*] Without hazard; without risk; exempt from danger.

He shewed no less magnanimity in *dangerless* despising, than others in dangerous affecting, the multiplying of kingdoms. *Sidney.*

DA'NGEROUS, dâne'jûr-ûs.[543] *adj.* [from *danger.*] Hazardous; perilous; full of danger.

A man of an ill tongue is *dangerous* in his city. *Ecclus.* ix.

All men counsel me to take away thy life, likely to bring forth nothing but *dangerous* and wicked effects. *Sidney.*

Already we have conquer'd half the war,
And the less *dangerous* part is left behind. *Dryden.*

DA'NGEROUSLY, dâne'jûr-ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *dangerous.*] Hazardously; perilously; with danger.

But for your son, believe it, oh believe it,
Most *dang'rously* you have with him prevail'd,
If not most mortal to him. *Shakspeare.*

A sort of naughty persons

Have practis'd *dangerously* against your state,
Dealing with witches and with conjurors. *Shaksp.*

It is just with God to permit those, which think they stand so surely, to fall most *dangerously*. *Hammond.*

Plutarch says, Telesilla, a noble lady, being *dangerously* sick, was advised to apply her mind to poetry. *Peacham.*

If it were so, which but to think were pride,
My constant love would *dangerously* be tried. *Dryd.*

DA'NGEROUSNESS, dâne'jûr-ûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *dangerous*.] Danger; hazard; peril.

I shall not need to mind you of judging of the *dangerousness* of diseases, by the nobleness of the part affected. *Boyle.*

To DA'NGLE, dâng'gl.[405] *v. n.* [from *hang*, according to *Skinner*; as, *hang*, *hangle*, *dangle*.] To hang loose and quivering.

Go, bind thou up yon *dangling* apricocks. *Shaksp.*

He'd rather on a gibbet *dangle*,
Than miss his dear delight to wrangle. *Hudibras.*

Codrus had but one bed; so short, to boot,
That his short wife's short legs hung *dangling* out. *Dryden.*

With *dangling* hands he strokes th' imperial robe,
And with a cuckold's air commands the globe. *Smith.*

But have you not with thought beheld
The sword hang *dangling* o'er the shield? *Prior.*

2. To hang upon any one; to be an humble, useless, harmless follower.

The presbyterians, and other fanaticks that *dangle* after them, are well inclined to pull down the present establishment. *Swift.*

DA'NGLER, dâng'glûr. *n. s.* [from *dangle*.] A man that hangs about women only to waste time.

A *dangler* is of neither sex. *Ralph.*

DANK, dângk.[408] *adj.* [from *tuncken*, Germ. *Skinner*.] Damp; humid; moist; wet.

He her the maiden sleeping found
On the *dank* and dirty ground. *Shakspeare.*

Yet oft they quit
The *dank*, and rising on stiff pinions tour
The mid aereal sky. *Milton.*

Through each thicket, *dank* or dry,
Like a black mist, low creeping, he held on
His midnight search. *Milton.*

Now that the fields are *dank*, and ways are mire,
Where shall we sometimes meet, and by the fire
Help waste a sullen day? *Milton.*

By the rushy-fringed bank,
Where grows the willow and the osier *dank*,
My sliding chariot stays. *Milton.*

Me, in my vow'd
Picture, the sacred wall declares t' have hung
My *dank* and drooping weeds
To the stern god of sea. *Milton.*

To wash the skins of beasts and fowls herewith, would keep them from growing *dank* in moist weather. *Grew.*

DA'NKISH, dângk'ish. *adj.* Somewhat dank.

They bound me, bore me thence,
And in a dark and *dankish* vault at home
There left me. *Shakspeare.*

To DAP, dâp *v. n.* [corrupted from *dip*.] To let fall gently into the water: a word, I believe, only used by anglers.

I have taught him how to catch a chub, by *dapping* with a grasshopper. *Walton.*

DAPA'TICAL, dâp-ât'ê-kâl. *adj.* [from *dapaticus*, Lat.] Sumptuous in cheer. *Bailey.*

DA'PPER, dâp'pûr.[98] *adj.* [*dapper*, Dut.] Little and active; lively without bulk. It is usually spoken in contempt.

And on the tawny sands and shelves,
Trip the pert fairies and the *dapper* elves. *Milton.*

A pert *dapper* spark of a magpye fancied the birds would never be governed till himself should sit at the helm. *L'Estrange.*

DA'PPERLING, dâp'pûr-ling. *n. s.* [from *dapper*.] A dwarf; a dandiprat. *Ainsworth.*

DA'PPLE, dâp'pl.[405] *adj.* [from *apple*; as *pommelé*.] Marked with various colours; variegated; streaked; imbricated: it is used chiefly of animals.

My country neighbours do not find it impossible to think of a lame horse, till they have run over all beings that are, and then pitch on *dapple*. *Locke.*

To DA'PPLE, dâp'pl. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To streak; to vary; to diversify with colours.

But under him a grey steed did he wield,
Whose sides with *dappled* circles were endight. *Spenser.*

The gentle day
Dapples the drowsy east with spots of grey. *Shaksp.*

Horses that are *dappled* turn white; and old squirrels turn grisly. *Bacon.*

The lark begins his flight,
From his watch-tower in the skies,
Till the *dappled* dawn doth rise. *Milton.*

The *dappled* pink, and blushing rose,
Deck my charming Chloe's hair. *Prior.*

The gods, to curse Pamela with her pray'rs,
Gave the gilt coach and *dappled* Flanders mares. *Pope.*

DAR,[78] dâr } *n. s.* A fish found in the Se-
DART, dârt. } vern. *Bailey*. *Dart* is the same with *Dace*.

To DARE, dâre. *v. n.* pret. *I durst*; the preterit *I dared* belongs to the active *dare*; part. *I have dared*. [ðeapnan, Sax. *derren*, Dut.] To have courage for any purpose; not to be afraid; to adventure; to be adventurous.

Darest thou be as good as thy word now?—
Why, Hal, thou knowest as thou art but a man,
I *dare*; but as thou art a prince, I fear thee. *Shaksp.*

I *dare* do all that may become a man;
Who *dares* do more, is none. *Shakspeare.*

They are both hanged; and so would this be, if he *durst* steal any thing adventurously. *Shakspeare.*

Neither of them was of that temper as to *dare* any dangerous fact. *Hayward.*

The father bore it with undaunted soul,
Like one who *durst* his destiny controul. *Dryden.*

Deliberate and well-weighed courage knows both to be cautious and to *dare*, as occasion offers. *Dryd.*

We *dare* not build much upon such a notion or doctrine, till it be very fully examined. *Watts.*

To DARE, dâre *v. a* pret. *I dared*, not *I durst*. To challenge; to defy.

I never in my life
Did hear a challenge urg'd more modestly,
Unless a brother should a brother *dare*
To gentle exercise and proof of arms. *Shaksp.*

Here she stands:
Take but possession of her with a touch;
I *dare* thee but to breathe upon my love. *Shaksp.*

He had many days come half seas over; and sometimes passing further, came and lay at the mouth of the harbour, *daring* them to fight. *Knolles.*

Masters of the arts of policy thought that they might even defy and *dare* Providence to the face. *South.*

All cold, but in her breast, I will despise;
And *dare* all heat but that in Celia's eyes. *Roscommon.*

Time! I *dare* thee to discover
Such a youth, and such a lover. *Dryden.*

Presumptuous wretch! with mortal art to *dare*
Immortal power, and brave the thunderer. *Granville.*

To DARE *Larks*, dâre lârks. To catch them by means of a looking-glass, or by keeping a bird of prey hovering aloft, which keeps them in amaze till caught; to amaze.

Shrimps are dipped up in shallow water with little round nets, not much unlike that which is used for *daring* larks. *Carew.*

As larks lie *dar'd* to shun the hobby's flight. *Dryden.*

DARE, dâre. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Defiance; challenge.

Sextus Pompeius
Hath given the *dare* to Cæsar, and commands
The empire of the sea. *Shakspeare.*

DARE, dâre. *n. s.* A small fish, the same with *dace*. *Leuciscus.*

DA'REFUL, dâre'fûl. *adj.* [*dare* and *full*.] Full of defiance: not in use.

We might have met them *dareful*, beard to beard,
And beat them backward home. *Shaksp.*

DA'RING, dâ'rîng. *adj.* [from *dare*.] Bold; adventurous; fearless; courageous; intrepid; brave; stout.

The last Georgick has many metaphors, but not so *daring* as this; for human passions may be more naturally ascribed to a bee than to an inanimate plant. *Addison.*

The song too *daring*, and the theme too great. *Prior.*

Grieve not, O *daring* prince, that noble heart. *Pope.*

DA'RINGLY, dâ'rîng-lê. *adv.* [from *daring*.] Boldly; courageously; fearlessly; impudently; outrageously.

Some of the great principles of religion are every day openly and *daringly* attacked from the press. *Atterbury.*

Your brother, fir'd with his success,
Too *daringly* upon the foe did press. *Halifax.*

DA'RINGNESS, dâ'rîng-nês. *n. s.* [from *daring*.] Boldness.

DARK, dârk. *adj.* [ðeonc, Sax.]

1. Not light; wanting light.

Fleance, his son, who keeps him company,
Must embrace the fate of that *dark* hour. *Shaksp.*

While we converse with her, we mark
No want of day, nor think it *dark*. *Waller.*

2. Not of a showy or vivid colour.

If the plague be somewhat *dark*, and the plague spread not in the skin, the priest shall pronounce him clean. *Leviticus.*

In Muscovy the generality of the people are more inclined to have *dark* coloured hair than flaxen. *Boyle.*

3. Blind; without the enjoyment of light.

Thou wretched daughter of a *dark* old man,
Conduct my weary steps. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

4. Opake; not transparent: as, lead is a *dark* body.

5. Obscure; not perspicuous.

What may seem *dark* at the first, will afterwards be found more plain. *Hooker.*

Mean time we shall express our *darker* purpose. *Shakspeare.*

6. Not enlightened by knowledge; ignorant.

The age, wherein he liv'd was *dark*; but he
Could not want sight, who taught the world to see. *Denham.*

7. Gloomy; not cheerful.

All men of *dark* tempers, according to their degree of melancholy or enthusiasm, may find convents fitted to their humours. *Addison on Italy.*

DARK, dârk. *n. s.*

1. Darkness; obscurity; want of light.

Come thick night,
And pall thee in the dunnest smoke of hell,
That my keen knife see not the wound it makes;
Nor heaven peep through the blanket of the *dark*,
To cry, hold! hold! *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Cloud and ever-during *dark*
Surrounds me! from the cheerful ways of men
Cut off. *Milton.*

Whereas seeing requires light, and a free medium, and a right line to the objects, we can hear in the *dark* immur'd, and by curve lines. *Holder.*

2. Obscurity; condition of one unknown.

All he says of himself is, that he is an obscure person; one, I suppose he means, that is in the *dark*. *Atterbury.*

3. Want of knowledge.

Till we ourselves perceive by our own understandings, we are as much in the *dark*, and as void of knowledge, as before. *Locke.*

To DARK, dårk. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To darken; to obscure: obsolete.

Fair when that cloud of pride, which oft doth *dark*
Her goodly light, with smiles she drives away. *Spenser.*

To DA'RKEN, dår'kn.[405] *v. a.* [from *dark*.]

1. To make dark; to deprive of light.

Black with surrounding forests then it stood,
That hung above, and *darken'd* all the flood. *Addis.*

Whether the *darken'd* room to muse invite,
Or whiten'd wall provoke the skew'r to write. *Pope.*

2. To cloud; to perplex.

Such was his wisdom, that his confidence did seldom *darken* his foresight, especially in things near hand. *Bacon.*

3. To foul; to sully.

The lusts and passions of men do sully and *darken* their minds, even by natural influence. *Tillotson.*

To DA'RKEN, dår'kn. *v. n.* To grow dark.

DA'RKLING, dårk'ling. [a participle, as it seems, from *darkle*, which yet I have never found; or perhaps a kind of diminutive from *dark*, as *young*, *youngling*.] Being in the dark; being without light: a word merely poetical.

O, wilt thou *darkling* leave me? do not so. *Shaks.*

Darkling stands
The varying shore o' th' world. *Shakspeare.*

The wakeful bird
Sings *darkling*, and, in shadiest covert hid,
Tunes her nocturnal note. *Milton.*

Darkling they mourn their fate, whom Circe's pow'r,
With words and wicked herbs, from human kind
Had alter'd, and in brutal shapes confin'd. *Dryden.*

DA'RKLY, dårk'lė. *adv.* [from *dark*.] In a situation void of light; obscurely; blindly; gloomily; uncertainly.

For well you know, and can record alone,
What fames to future times conveys but *darkly* down. *Dryden.*

DA'RKNESS, dårk'nės. *n. s.* [from *dark*.]

1. Absence of light.

Darkness was upon the face of the deep. *Genesis.*

I go whence I shall not return, even to the land of *darkness* and the shadow of death. *Job.*

2. Opakeness; want of transparency.

3. Obscurity; want of perspicuity; difficultness to the understanding.

4. Infernal gloom; wickedness.

The instruments of *darkness* tell us truths;
Win us with honest trifles, to betray us
In deepest consequence. *Shaksp.*

5. State of being intellectually clouded; ignorance; uncertainty.

All the light truth has, or can have, is from the clearness and validity of those proofs upon which it is received; to talk of any other light in the understanding, is to put ourselves in the *dark*, or in the power of the prince of *darkness*. *Locke.*

6. The empire of Satan, or the Devil.

Who hath delivered us from the power of *darkness*, and translated us into the kingdom of his dear Son. *Colossians.*

DA'RKSOME, dårk'sům. *adj.* [from *dark*.] Gloomy; obscure; not well enlightened; not luminous.

He brought him thro' a *darksome* narrow pass
To a broad gate. *Spenser.*

And her fair eyes, like stars that dimmed were
With *darksome* cloud, now shew their goodly beams. *Spenser.*

You must not look to have an image in any thing lightsome, for even a face in iron, red-hot, will not be seen, the light confounding the small differences of lightsome and *darksome*, which shew the figure. *Bacon.*

A *darksome* cloud of locusts, swarming down
Must eat, and on the ground leave nothing green. *Milton.*

He, here with us to be,
Forsook the courts of everlasting day,
And chose with us a *darksome* house of mortal clay. *Milton.*

Mistaken blessing, which old age they call,
'Tis a long, nasty, *darksome* hospital. *Dryden.*

The *darksome* pines, that o'er yon rocks reclin'd,
Wave high, and murmur to the hollow wind. *Pope.*

DA'RLING, dår'ling.[515] *adj.* [ꝺeoplinȝ, Sax. diminutive of *dear*.] Favourite; dear; beloved; regarded with great kindness and tenderness.

'Tis not for a generous prince to countenance oppression and injustice, even in his most *darling* favourites. *L'Estrange.*

Have a care lest some beloved notion, or some *darling* science, too far prevail over your mind. *Watts.*

DA'RLING, dår'ling. *n. s.* A favourite; one much beloved.

Young Ferdinand they suppose is drown'd,
And his and my lov'd *darling*. *Shaksp.*

In Thames, the ocean's *darling*, England's pride,
The pleasing emblem of his reign does glide. *Halifax.*

She became the *darling* of the princess. *Addison.*

To DARN, dårn. *v. a.* [of uncertain original.] To mend holes by imitating the texture of the stuff.

Will she thy linen wash, or hosen *darn*? *Gay.*

He spent every day ten hours in his closet, in *darning* his stockings, which he performed to admiration. *Swift.*

DA'RNEL, dår'nil.[99] *n. s.* [*lolium*.] A weed growing in the fields.

He was met ev'n now
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow weeds,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow
In our sustaining corn. *Shaksp.*

Want ye corn for bread?
'Twas full of *darnel*; do you like the taste? *Shaksp.*

No fruitful crop the sickly fields return;
But oats and *darnel* choak the rising corn. *Dryden.*

To DA'RRAIN, dår-ràne'. *v. a.* [This word is by *Junius* referred to *dare:* it seems to me more probably deducible from *arranger la battaille*.]

1. To prepare for battle; to range troops for battle.

The town-boys parted in twain, the one side calling themselves Pompeians, the other Cæsarians, and then *darraining* a kind of battle, but without arms, the Cæsarians got the over hand. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Comes Warwick, backing of the duke of York;
Darrain your battle; for they are at hand. *Shaksp.*

2. To apply to the fight: of single combatants.

Therewith they 'gan to hurlen greedily,
Redoubted battle ready to *darraine*. *Spenser.*

DART, dårt. *n. s.* [*dard*, Fr.]

1. A missile weapon thrown by the hand; a small lance.

Here one is wounded or slain with a piece of a rock or flint; there another with a *dart*, arrow, or lance. *Peacham.*

O'erwhelm'd with *darts*, which from afar they fling,
The weapons round his hollow temples ring. *Dryd.*

2. [In poetry.] Any missile weapon.

To DART, dårt. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw offensively.

He whets his tusks, and turns, and dares the war;
Th' invaders *dart* their jav'lins from afar. *Dryden.*

2. To throw; to emit; as, the sun *darts* his beams on the earth.

Pan came, and ask'd what magick caus'd my smart;
Or what ill eyes malignant glances *dart*. *Pope.*

To DART, dårt. *v. n.*

1. To fly as a dart.

2. To let fly with hostile intention.

Now, *darting* Parthia, art thou struck. *Shaksp.*

To DASH, dåsh. *v. a.* [The etymology of this word, in any of its senses, is very doubtful.]

1. To throw or strike any thing suddenly against something.

If you *dash* a stone against a stone in the bottom of the water, it maketh a sound. *Bacon.*

A man that cuts himself, and tears his own flesh, and *dashes* his head against the stones, does not act so unreasonably as the wicked man. *Tillotson.*

2. To break by collision.

They that stand high have many blasts to shake them;
And if they fall, they *dash* themselves to pieces. *Shaksp.*

David's throne shall then be like a tree,
Spreading and overshad'wing all the earth;
Or as a stone, that shall to pieces *dash*
All monarchies besides throughout the world. *Milton.*

3. To throw water in flashes.

Dashing water on them may prove the best remedy. *Mortimer.*

Middling his head, and prone to earth his view,
With ears and chest that *dash* the morning dew. *Tickel.*

4. To bespatter; to besprinkle.

This tempest,
Dashing the garment of this peace, abodcd
The sudden breach on't. *Shaksp. Henry* VIII.

5. To agitate any liquid, so as to make the surface fly off.

At once the brushing oars and brazen prow
Dash up the sandy waves, and ope the depth below. *Dryden.*

6. To mingle; to adulterate; to change by some worse admixture.

Whacum, bred to *dash* and draw,
Not wine, but more unwholesome law. *Hudibras.*

I take care to *dash* the character with such particular circumstances, as may prevent ill-natured applications. *Addison.*

Several revealed truths are *dashed* and adulterated with a mixture of fables and human inventions. *Spectator*, No. 580.

7. To form or sketch in haste; carelessly.

Never was *dash'd* out, at one unlucky hit,
A fool so just a copy of a wit. *Pope.*

8. To obliterate; to blot; to cross out.

To *dash* over this with a line, will deface the whole copy extremely, and to a degree that, I fear, may displease you.. *Pope.*

9. To confound; to make ashamed suddenly; to surprise with shame or fear; to depress; to suppress.

His tongue
Dropp'd manna, and could make the worse appear
The better reason, to perplex and *dash*
Maturest councils. *Milton.*

Yearly enjoin'd, some say, to undergo
This annual, humbling certain number'd days,
To *dash* their pride and joy for man seduc'd. *Milt.*

An unknown hand still check'd my forward joy,
Dash'd me with blushes. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

To *dash* this cavil, read but the practice of Christian emperors. *South.*

After they had sufficiently blasted him in his personal capacity, they found it an easy work to *dash* and overthrow him in his political. *South.*

Nothing *dashed* the confidence of the mule like the braying of the ass, while he was dilating upon his genealogy. *L'Estrange.*

The nymph, when nothing could Narcissus move,
Still *dash'd* with blushes for her slighted love. *Addison.*

Some stronger pow'r eludes our sickly will;
Dashes our rising hope with certain ill. *Prior.*

Dash the proud gamester in his gilded car;
Bare the mean heart that lurks beneath a star. *Pope.*

To DASH, dâsh. *v. n.*

1. To fly off the surface by a violent motion.

If the vessel be suddenly stopt in its motion, the liquor continues its motion, and *dashes* over the sides of the vessel. *Cheyne.*

2. To fly in flashes with a loud noise.

On each hand the gushing waters play,
And down the rough cascade, all *dashing*, fall. *Thomson.*

3. To rush through water, so as to make it fly.

Doeg, tho' without knowing how or why,
Spurr'd boldly on, and *dash'd* thro' thick and thin,
Thro' sense and nonsense, never out or in. *Dryden.*

DASH, dâsh. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Collision.

By the touch ethereal rous'd,
The *dash* of clouds, or irritating war
Of fighting winds, while all is calm below,
They furious spring. *Thomson.*

2. Infusion; something worse mingled in a small proportion.

There is nothing which one regards so much with an eye of mirth and pity, as innocence, when it has in it a *dash* of folly. *Addison.*

3. A mark in writing; a line ——, to note a pause or omission.

He is afraid of letters and characters, of notes and *dashes*, which, set together, do signify nothing. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

In modern wit, all printed trash is
Set off with num'rous breaks and *dashes*. *Swift.*

4. Sudden stroke; blow; act: ludicrous.

Stand back, you lords, and give us leave awhile.
——She takes upon her bravely at first *dash*. *Shak.*

DASH, dâsh. *adv.* An expression of the sound of water dashed.

Hark, hark, the waters fall;
And with a murmuring sound,
Dash, *dash*, upon the ground,
To gentle slumbers call. *Dryden.*

DA'STARD, dâs'târd.[88] *n. s.* [adaptriga, Sax.] A coward; a poltron; a man infamous for fear.

The cruelty and envy of the people,
Permitted by our *dastard* nobles,
Have suffer'd me by th' voice of slaves to be
Whoop'd out of Rome. *Shakspeare.*

Who now my matchless valour dare oppose?
How long will Dares wait his *dastard* foes? *Dryden.*

Dastard and drunkard, mean and insolent;
Tongue-valiant hero, vaunter of thy might,
In threats the foremost, but the last in fight. *Dryd.*

Bug-bear thoughts, in the minds of children, make them *dastards*, and afraid of the shadow of darkness ever after. *Locke.*

Curse on their *dastard* souls, they stand astonish'd! *Addison.*

To DA'STARD, dâs'târd. *v. a.* To terrify; to intimidate; to desert with cowardice; to dispirit.

I'm weary of this flesh which holds us here,
And *dastards* manly souls with hope and fear. *Dryden.*

To DA'STARDISE, dâs'târ-dîze. *v. a.* [from *dastard*.] To intimidate: to deject with cowardice; to dispirit; to depress; to terrify; to make an habitual coward.

He had such things to urge against our marriage,
As, now declar'd, would blunt my sword in battle,
And *dastardise* my courage. *Dryden.*

DA'STARDLY, dâs'târd-lè. *adj.* [from *dastard*.] Cowardly; mean; timorous.

Brawl and clamour is so arrant a mark of a *dastardly* wretch, that he does as good as call himself so that uses it. *L'Estrange.*

DA'STARDY, dâs'târ-dè. *n. s.* [from *dastard*.] Cowardliness; timorousness.

DA'TARY, dâ'tûr-è. *n. s.* [*datarius*.] An officer of the chancery of Rome, through whose hands benefices pass. *Dict.*

DATE, dâte. *n. s.* [*datte*, Fr. from *datum*, Lat.]

1. The time at which a letter is written, marked at the end or the beginning.

2. The time at which any event happened.

3. The time stipulated when any thing shall be done.

His days and times are past,
And my reliance on his fracted *dates*
Has smit my credit. *Shaksp. Timon.*

My father's promise ties me not to time;
And bonds without a *date*, they say are void. *Dryden.*

4. End; conclusion.

What time would spare, from steel receives its *date*;
And monuments, like men, submit to fate. *Pope.*

5. Duration; continuance.

Could the declining of this fate, O friend,
Our *date* to immortality extend? *Denham.*

Then raise,
From the conflagrant mass, purg'd and refin'd,
New heav'ns, new earth, ages of endless *date*,
Founded in righteousness. *Milton.*

6. [from *dactylus*.] The fruit of the date-tree.

Hold, take these keys, and fetch more spices, nurse.
——They call for *dates* and quinces in the pastry. *Shaksp.*

DATE-TREE, dâte'trêê. *n. s.* See PALM, of which it is a species.

To DATE, dâte. *v. a.* [from the noun] To note with the time at which any thing is written or done.

'Tis all one in respect of eternal duration yet behind, whether we begin the world so many millions of ages ago, or *date* from the late æra of about six thousand years. *Bentley.*

To all their *dated* backs he turns you round;
These Aldus printed, those Du Sueil has bound. *Pope.*

DA'TELESS, dâte'lês. *adj.* [from *date*.] Without any fixed term.

The fly-slow hours shall not determinate
The *dateless* limit of thy dear exile. *Shaksp.*

DATIVE, dâ'tîv.[157] *adj.* [*dativus*, Lat.]

1. [In grammar.] The epithet of the case that signifies the person to whom any thing is given.

2. [In law.] Those are termed *dative* executors, who are appointed such by the judge's decree; as administrators with us here in England. *Ayliffe.*

To DAUB, dâwb.[213] *v. a.* [*dabben*, Dut. *dauber*, Fr.]

1. To smear with something adhesive.

She took for him an ark of bulrushes, and *daubed* it with slime and with pitch. *Exodus.*

2. To paint coarsely.

Hasty *daubing* will but spoil the picture, and make it so unnatural as must want false light to set it off. *Otway.*

They snatched out of his hands a lame imperfect piece, rudely *daubed* over with too little reflection. *Dryden.*

If a picture is *daubed* with many bright and glaring colours, the vulgar admire it as an excellent piece. *Watts.*

3. To cover with something specious or gross, something that disguises what it lies upon.

So smooth he *daub'd* his vice with shew of virtue,
He liv'd from all attainder of suspect. *Shaksp.*

4. To lay on any thing gaudily or ostentatiously.

Since princes will have such things, it is better they should be graced with elegancy, than *daubed* with cost. *Bacon.*

Let him be *daub'd* with lace, live high, and whore;
Sometimes be lousy, but be never poor. *Dryden.*

5. To flatter grossly.

Let every one, therefore, attend the sentence of his conscience; for, he may be sure, it will not *daub* nor flatter. *South.*

To DAUB, dâwb.[213] *v. n.* To play the hypocrite: this sense is not in use.

I cannot *daub* it further;
And yet I must. *Shaksp.*

DA'UBER, dâw'bûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *daub*.]

1. One who daubs.

2. A coarse low painter.

What they called his picture, had been drawn at length by the *daubers* of almost all nations, and still unlike him. *Dryden.*

Parts of different species jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the *dauber*, to cause laughter. *Dryden.*

A sign-post *dauber* would disdain to paint
The one-eyed hero on his elephant. *Dryden.*

The treacherous tapster, Thomas,
Hangs a new angel two doors from us,
As fine as *daubers'* hands can make it. *Swift.*

3. A low flatterer.

DA'UBRY, dâw'brè. *n. s.* [from *daub*.] An old word for any thing artful.

She works by charms, by spells, and such *daubry* as this is beyond our element. *Shaksp.*

DA'UBY, dâw'bè. *adj.* [from *daub*.] Viscous; glutinous; adhesive.

Not in vain th' industrious kind
With *dauby* wax and flow'rs the chinks have lin'd. *Dryden.*

Some the gall'd ropes with *dauby* marling bind,
Or sear-cloth masts with strong tarpawling coats. *Dryden.*

DA'UGHTER, dâw'tûr.[218] *n. s.* [*dauhtar*, Goth. dohtep, Sax. *dotter*, Runick; *dohter*, Germ. *dochter*, Dut.]

1. The female offspring of a man or woman.

Your wives, your *daughters*,
Your matrons, and your maids, could not fill up
The cistern of my lust. *Shaksp.*

Now Aurora, *daughter* of the dawn,
With rosy lustre purpled o'er the lawn. *Pope.*

2. A daughter in law, or son's wife.

3. A woman.
Jacob went out to see the *daughters* of the land. *Genesis.*
1. [In poetry.] Any descendant.
5. The female penitent of a confessor.
Are you at leisure, holy father, now;
Or shall I come to you at evening mass?
—My leisure serves me, pensive *daughter*, now. *Shaksp.*

To DAUNT, dånt.[214] *v. a.* [*domter*, Fr. *domitare*, Lat.] To discourage; to fright; to intimidate.
Fairfax, whose name in arms thro' Europe rings,
And fills all mouths with envy or with praise,
And all her jealous monarchs with amaze,
And rumours loud, which *daunt* remotest kings. *Milton.*
Where the rude ax, with heaved stroke,
Was never heard the nymphs to *daunt*,
Or fright them from their hallow'd haunt. *Milton.*
Some presences *daunt* and discourage us, when others raise us to a brisk assurance. *Glanville.*

DA'UNTLESS, dånt'lės. *adj.* [from *daunt.*] Fearless; not dejected; not discouraged.
Grow great by your example, and put on
The *dauntless* spirit of resolution. *Shaksp.*
Dauntless he rose, and to the fight return'd:
With shame his glowing cheeks, his eyes with fury burn'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*
He, not by wants or woes oppress'd
Stems the bold torrent with a *dauntless* breast. *Dryden.*
The utmost weight of affliction from ministerial power and popular hatred, were almost worth bearing, for the glory of such a *dauntless* conduct as he has shewn under it. *Pope.*

DA'UNTLESSNESS, dånt'lės-nės. *n. s.* [from *dauntless.*] Fearlessness.

DAW, dåw. *n. s.* [supposed by *Skinner* so named from his note; by *Junius* to be corrupted from *dawl;* the German *tul*, and *dol* in the Bavarian dialect, having the same signification.] The name of a bird. *Menedulu.*
I will wear my heart upon my sleeve,
For *daws* to peck it. *Shaksp. Othello.*
If death do quench us quite, we have great wrong,
That *daws*, and trees, and rocks should last so long,
When we must in an instant pass to nought. *Davies.*
The loud *daw*, his throat displaying, draws
The whole assembly of his fellow *daws*. *Waller.*

DAWK, dåwk. *n. s.* A cant word among the workmen for a hollow, rupture, or incision, in their stuff.
Observe if any hollow or *dawks* be in the length. *Moxon.*

To DAWK, dåwk. *v. a.* To mark with an incision.
Should they apply that side of the tool the edge lies on, the swift coming about of the work would, where a small irregularity of stuff should happen, jobb the edge into the stuff, and so *dawk* it. *Moxon.*

To DAWN, dåwn, *v. n.* [supposed by the etymologists to have been originally to *dayen*, or advance towards day.]
1. To grow luminous; to begin to grow light.
I have been troubled in my sleep this night;
But *dawning* day new comfort hath inspir'd. *Shaksp.*
As it began to *dawn*, towards the first day of the week, came Mary Magdelene to see the sepulchre. *Matthew.*
All night I slept, oblivious of my pain;
Aurora *dawn'd* and Phœbus shin'd in vain. *Pope.*
2. To glimmer obscurely.
A Romanist, from the very first *dawning* of any notions in his understanding, hath this principle constantly inculcated, that he must believe as the church. *Locke.*
3. To begin, yet faintly; to give some promises of lustre or eminence.
While we behold such dauntless worth appear
In *dawning* youth, and souls so void of fear. *Dryden.*
Thy hand strikes out some free design,
When life awakes and *dawns* at every line. *Pope.*

DAWN, dåwn. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. The time between the first appearance of light and the sun's rise, reckoned from the time that the sun comes within eighteen degrees of the horizon.
Then on to-morrow's *dawn* your care employ
To search the land, but give this day to joy. *Dryden.*
2. Beginning; first rise.
These tender circumstances diffuse a *dawn* of serenity over the soul. *Pope.*
Such their guiltless passion was,
As in the *dawn* of time inform'd the heart
Of innocence and undissembling truth. *Thomson.*

DAY, då.[220] *n. s.* [dæg, Sax.]
1. The time between the rising and setting of the sun, called the artificial day.
Why stand ye here all the *day* idle? *Matthew.*
Of night impatient, we demand the *day;*
The *day* arrives, then for the night we pray:
The night and *day* successive come and go,
Our lasting pains no interruption know. *Blackmore.*
Or object new
Casual discourse draws on, which intermits
Our *day's* work. *Milton.*
2. The time from noon to noon, or from midnight to midnight, called the natural day.
How many hours bring about the *day*,
How many *days* will finish up the year. *Shaksp.*
3. Light; sunshine.
Let us walk honestly, as in the *day;* not in rioting and drunkenness. *Romans.*
The west yet glimmers with some streaks of *day:*
Now spurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. *Shaksp.*
Around the fields did nimble lightnings play,
Which offer'd us by fits, and snatch'd the *day:*
'Midst this was heard the shrill and tender cry
Of well pleased ghosts, which in the storm did fly. *Dryden.*
Yet are we able only to survey
Dawnings of beams, and promises of *day*. *Prior.*
4. Any time specified and distinguished from other time; an age; the time. In this sense it is generally plural.
After him reigned Gutheline his heir,
The justest man and truest in his *days*. *Fairy Q.*
I think, in these *days*, one honest man is obliged to acquaint another who are his friends. *Pope.*
We have, at this time of *day* better and more certain means of information than they had. *Woodward.*
5. Life: in this sense it is commonly plural. *He never in his* days *broke his word;* that is, *in his whole life.*
He was never at a loss in his *days* for a frequent answer. *Carte's Life of Ormonde.*
6. The day of contest; the contest; the battle.
His name struck fear, his conduct won the *day;*
He came, he saw, he seiz'd the struggling prey. *Roscommon.*
The noble thanes do bravely in the war;
The *day* almost itself professes yours,
And little is to do. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
Would you th' advantage of the fight delay,
If, striking first, you were to win the *day*? *Dryden.*
7. An appointed or fixed time.
Or if my debtors do not keep their *day*,
Deny their hands, and then refuse to pay,
I must with patience all the terms attend. *Dryden.*
8. A day appointed for some commemoration.
The field of Agincourt,
Fought on the *day* of Crispin Crispianus. *Shaksp.*
9. *From day to day;* without certainty or continuance.
Bavaria hath been taught, that merit and service doth oblige the Spaniard but *from day to day.* *Bacon.*

TO-DAY, tôô-då'. On this day.
To-day, if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts. *Psalm.*
The past is all by death possest,
And frugal fate, that guards the rest,
By giving, bids us live *to-day*. *Fenton.*

DA'YBED, då'bĕd. *n. s* [*day* and *bed.*] A bed used for idleness and luxury in the daytime.
Calling my officers about me, in my branched velvet gown; having come down from a *daybed*, where I have left Olivia sleeping. *Shaksp.*

DA'YBOOK, då'bôôk. *n. s.* [from *day* and *book.*] A tradesman's journal; a book in which all the occurrences of the day are set down.

DA'YBREAK, då'brâke. *n. s.* [*day* and *break.*] The dawn; the first appearance of light.
I watch'd the early glories of her eyes,
As men for *daybreak* watch the eastern skies. *Dryden.*

DAYLA'BOUR, då-lå'bûr. *n. s.* [*day* and *labour.*] Labour by the day; labour divided into daily tasks.
Doth God exact *daylabour*, light denied,
I fondly ask? *Milton.*
Daylabour was but an hard and a dry kind of livelihood to a man that could get an estate with two or three strokes of his pen. *South.*

DAYLA'BOURER, då-lå'bûr-ûr. *n. s.* [from *daylabour.*] One that works by the day.
In one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the corn
That ten *daylabourers* could not end. *Milton.*
The *daylabourer* in a country village, has commonly but a small pittance of courage. *Locke.*

DA'YLIGHT, då'lite. *n. s.* [*day* and *light.*] The light of the day, as opposed to that of the moon, or a taper.
By this the drooping *daylight* 'gan to fade,
And yield his room to sad succeeding night. *F. Q.*
Thou shalt buy this dear,
If ever I thy face by *daylight* see.
Now go thy way. *Shaksp.*
They, by *daylight* passing through the Turks fleet, recovered the haven, to the joy of the besieged Christians. *Knolles.*
He stands in *daylight*, and disdains to hide
An act, to which by honour he is tied. *Dryden.*
Will you murder a man in plain *daylight*? *Dryd.*
Though rough bears in covert seek defence,
White foxes stay, with seeming innocence;
That crafty kind with *daylight* can dispense. *Dryden.*
If bodies be illuminated by the ordinary prismatick colours, they will appear neither of their own *daylight* colours, nor of the colour of the light cast on them, but of some middle colour between both. *Newton's Opticks.*

DA'Y-LILY, då'lé-lé. *n. s.* The same with ASPHODEL, which see.

DA'YSMAN, dåze'mån.[81] *n. s.* [*day* and *man.*] An old word for umpire. *Ainsworth.* Perhaps rather, surety.
For what art thou,

That mak'st thyself his *daysman*, to prolong
The vengeance prest? *Fairy Queen.*

DA'YSPRING, dâ'spring. *n. s.* [*day* and *spring*.] The rise of the day; the dawn; the first appearance of light.

So all ere *dayspring*, under conscious night,
Secret they finish'd, and in order set. *Milton.*

The breath of heav'n fresh-blowing, pure and sweet,
With *dayspring* born, here leave me to respire. *Milton.*

DA'YSTAR, dâ'stâr. *n. s.* [*day* and *star*.] The morning star.

I meant to make her fair, and free, and wise,
Of greatest blood, and yet more good than great:
I meant the *daystar* should not brighter rise,
Nor lend like influence from his lucent seat. *Ben Jonson.*

Sunk though he be beneath the watry floor;
So sinks the *day-star* in the ocean bed,
And yet anon uprears his drooping head. *Milton.*

DA'YTIME, dâ'time. *n. s.* [*day* and *time*.] The time in which there is light: opposed to night.

In the *daytime* Fame sitteth in a watch-tower, and flieth most by night; she mingleth things done with things not done, and is a terror to great cities. *Bacon.*

My ants never brought out their corn but in the night when the moon did shine, and kept it under ground in the *daytime*. *Addison.*

DA'YWORK, dâ'wûrk. *n. s.* [*day* and *work*.] Work imposed by the day; day-labour.

True labour in the vineyard of thy lord,
Ere prime thou hast th' imposed *daywork* done. *Fairfax.*

To DAZE, dâze. *v. a.* [ðpæs, Sax.] To overpower with light; to strike with too strong lustre; to hinder the act of seeing by too much light suddenly introduced.

They smote the glistering armies, as they stand,
With quivering beams, which *daz'd* the wond'ring eye. *Fairfax.*

Poor human kind, all *daz'd* in open day,
Err after bliss, and blindly miss their way. *Dryd.*

DA'ZIED, dâ'zîd.[282] *adj.* [rather *dasied*. See DAISY.] Besprinkled with daisies.

Let us
Find out the prettiest *dazied* plot we can,
And make him a grave. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

To DA'ZZLE, dâz'zl.[405] *v. a.* [See DAZE.]

1. To overpower with light; to hinder the action of the sight by sudden lustre.

Fears use to be represented in such an imaginary fashion, as they rather *dazzle* men's eyes than open them. *Bacon.*

How is it that some wits are interrupted,
That now they *dazzled* are, now clearly see? *Davies.*

2. To strike or surprise with splendour.

Those heavenly shapes
Will *dazzle* now this earthly with their blaze
Insufferably bright. *Milton.*

The places that have either shining sentiments or manners, have no occasion for them: a *dazzling* expression rather damages them, and serves only to eclipse their beauty. *Pope.*

Ah, friend! to *dazzle* let the vain design;
To raise the thought, or touch the heart, be thine. *Pope.*

To DA'ZZLE, dâz'zl. *v. n.* To be overpowered with light; to lose the power of sight.

Dazzle mine eyes? or do I see three suns? *Shaksp.*

Come, boy, and go with me; thy sight is young,
And you shall read when mine begins to *dazzle*. *Shaksp.*

An overlight maketh the eyes *dazzle*, insomuch as perpetual looking against the sun would cause blindness. *Bacon.*

I dare not trust these eyes;
They dance in mists, and *dazzle* with surprize. *Dryden.*

DE'ACON, dê'kn.[170] [227] *n. s.* [*diaconus*, Lat.]

1. One of the lowest of the three orders of the clergy.

Likewise must the *deacons* be grave. 2 *Tim.* iii. 8.

The constitutions that the apostles made concerning *deacons* and widows, are very importunely urged. *Bp. Sanderson.*

2. [In Scotland.] An overseer of the poor.

3. And also the master of an incorporated company.

DE'ACONESS, dê'kn-nês. *n. s.* [from *deacon*.] A female officer in the ancient church.

DE'ACONRY, dê'kn-rê. } *n. s.* [from
DE'ACONSHIP, dê'kn-shîp. } *deacon*.] The office or dignity of a deacon.

DEAD, dêd.[234] *adj.* [ðeað, Sax. *dood*, Dut.]

1. Deprived of life; exanimated.

The queen, my lord, is *dead:*
——She should have died hereafter. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

A brute or a man are another thing, when they are alive, from what they are when *dead*. *Hale.*

She either from her hopeless lover fled,
Or with disdainful glances shot him *dead*. *Dryd.*

2. With *of* before the cause of death.

This Indian told them, that mistaking their course, the crew, all except himself, were *dead of* hunger. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Without life; inanimate.

All, all but truth, drops *dead*-born from the press,
Like the last gazette, or like the last address. *Pope.*

4. Imitating death; senseless; motionless.

At thy rebuke, O God of Jacob, both the chariot and horse are cast into a *dead* sleep. *Psalms.*

Anointing of the forehead, neck, feet, and backbone, we know is used for procuring *dead* sleeps. *Bacon.*

5. Unactive; motionless.

The tin sold sometimes higher, and sometimes lower, according to the quick vent and abundance, or the *dead* sale and scarcity. *Carew.*

Nay, there's a time when ev'n the rolling year
Seems to stand still: *dead* calms are in the ocean,
When not a breath disturbs the drousy main. *Lee.*

They cannot bear the *dead* weight of unemployed time lying upon their hands, nor the uneasiness it is to do nothing at all. *Locke.*

6. Empty; vacant.

This colour often carries the mind away; yea, it deceiveth the sense; and it seemeth to the eye a shorter distance of way, if it be all *dead* and continued, than if it have trees or buildings, or any other marks whereby the eye may divide it. *Bacon.*

Nought but a blank remains, a *dead* void space,
A step of life, that promis'd such a race. *Dryden.*

7. Useless; unprofitable.

The commodities of the kingdom they took, though they lay *dead* upon their hands for want of vent. *Bacon.*

Persuade a prince that he is irresistible, and he will take care not to let so glorious an attribute lie *dead* and useless by him. *Addison.*

8. Dull; gloomy; unemployed.

Travelling over Amanus, then covered with deep snow, they came in the *dead* winter to Aleppo. *Knolles.*

There is something unspeakably chearful in a spot of ground which is covered with trees, that smiles amidst all the rigours of winter, and gives us a view of the most gay season in the midst of that which is the most *dead* and melancholy. *Addison.*

9. Still; obscure.

Their flight was only deferred until they might cover their disorders by the *dead* darkness of the night. *Hayward.*

10. Having no resemblance of life.

At a second sitting, though I alter not the draught, I must touch the same features over again, and change the *dead* colouring of the whole. *Dryden.*

11. Obtuse; dull; not sprightly; used of sounds.

We took a bell of about two inches in diameter at the bottom, which was supported in the midst of the cavity of the receiver by a bent stick, in which when it was closed up, the bell seemed to sound more *dead* than it did when just before it sounded in the open air. *Boyle.*

12. Dull; frigid; not animated; not affecting.

How cold and *dead* does a prayer appear, that is composed in the most elegant forms of speech, when it is not heightened by solemnity of phrase from the sacred writings. *Addison.*

13. Tasteless; vapid; spiritless: used of liquors.

14. Uninhabited.

Somewhat is left under *dead* walls and dry ditches. *Arbuthnot.*

15. Without the natural force or efficacy: as, *a* dead *fire*.

16. Without the power of vegetation: as, *a* dead *bough*.

17. [In theology.] The state of spiritual death, lying under the power of sin.

You hath he quickened, who were *dead* in trespasses and sins. *Ephes.* ii. 1.

The DEAD, dêd.[234] *n. s.* Dead men.

Jove saw from high, with just disdain,
The *dead* inspir'd with vital life again. *Dryden.*

The ancient Romans generally buried their *dead* near the great roads. *Addison.*

That the *dead* shall rise and live again, is beyond the discovery of reason, and is purely a matter of faith. *Locke.*

The tow'ring bard had sung, in nobler lays,
How the last trumpet wakes the lazy *dead*. *Smith.*

DEAD, dêd.[234] *n. s.* Time in which there is remarkable stillness or gloom; as at midwinter and midnight.

After this life, to hope for the favours of mercy then, is to expect an harvest in the *dead* of winter. *South.*

In the *dead* of the night, when the men and their dogs were all fast asleep. *L'Estrange.*

At length, in *dead* of night, the ghost appears
Of her unhappy lord. *Dryden.*

To DEAD, dêd.[234] *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lose force, of whatever kind.

Iron, as soon as it is out of the fire, *deadeth* straitways. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To DEAD, dêd, } *v. a.*
To DE'ADEN, dêd'dn.[405] }

1. To deprive of any kind of force or sensation.

That the sound may be extinguished or *deaded* by discharging the pent air, before it cometh to the mouth of the piece, and to the open air, is not probable. *Bacon.*

It is requisite that the tympanum be tense, and hard stretched, otherwise the laxness of that membrane will certainly *dead* and damp the sound. *Holder.*

This motion would be quickly *deadened* by countermotions. *Glanville's Scepsis Scientifica.*

We will not oppose any thing to them that is hard and stubborn, but by a soft answer *deaden* their force by degrees. *Burnet's Theory*

Our dreams are great instances of that activity which is natural to the human soul, and which is not in the power of sleep to *deaden* or abate. *Spectator.*

Anodynes are such things as relax the tension of the affected nervous fibres, or destroy the particular acrimony which occasions the pain; or what *deadens* the sensation of the brain by procuring sleep. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To make vapid, or spiritless.

The beer and the wine, as well within water as above, have not been palled or *deaded* at all. *Bacon.*

DEAD-DOING, dĕd'dō-ĭng. *participial adj.* [*dead* and *do.*] Destructive; killing; mischievous; having the power to make dead.

Hold, O dear lord, your *dead-doing* hand,
Then loud he cried, I am your humble thrall. *Spenser.*

They never care how many others
They kill, without regard of mothers,
Or wives or children, so they can
Make up some fierce *dead-doing* man. *Hudibras.*

DEAD-LIFT, dĕd-lĭft'. *n. s.* [*dead* and *lift.*] Hopeless exigence.

And have no power at all, nor shift,
To help itself at a *dead-lift.* *Hudibras.*

DE'ADLY, dĕd'lė. *adj.* [from *dead.*]

1. Destructive; mortal; murderous.

She then on Romeo calls—As if that name,
Shot from the *deadly* level of a gun,
Did murther her. *Shaksp.*

Dry mourning will decay more *deadly* bring,
As a north wind burns a too forward spring;
Give sorrow vent, and let the sluices go. *Dryden.*

2. Mortal; implacable.

The Numidians, in number infinite, are *deadly* enemies unto the Turks. *Knolles.*

DE'ADLY, dĕd'lė. *adv.*

1. In a manner resembling the dead.

Like dumb statues, or unbreathing stones,
Star'd each on other, and look'd *deadly* pale. *Shak.*

Young Arcite heard, and up he ran with haste,
And ask'd him why he look'd so *deadly* want?
Dryden.

2. Mortally.

I will break Pharaoh's arms, and he shall groan before him with the groanings of a *deadly* wounded man. *Ez.* xxx. 24.

3. Implacably; irreconcileably; destructively.

4. It is sometimes used in a ludicrous sense, only to enforce the signification of a word.

Mettled schoolboys, set to cuff,
Will not confess that they have done enough,
Though *deadly* weary. *Orrery.*

John had got an impression, that Lewis was so *deadly* cunning a man, that he was afraid to venture himself alone with him. *Arbuthnot.*

DE'ADNESS, dĕd'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *dead.*]

1. Frigidity; want of warmth; want of ardour; want of affection.

His grace removes the defect of inclination, by taking off our natural *deadness* and disaffection towards them. *Rogers.*

2. Weakness of the vital powers; languor; faintness; inactivity of the spirits.

Your gloomy eyes betray a *deadness,*
And inward languishing. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

3. Vapidness of liquors; loss of spirits.

Deadness or flatness in cyder is often occasioned by the too free admission of air into the vessels. *Mortimer.*

DE'ADNETTLE, dĕd'nĕt-tl. *n. s.* A weed; the same with archangel.

DEAD-RECKONING, dĕd rĕk-nĭng. *n. s.* [a sea term.] That estimation or conjecture which the seamen make of the place where a ship is, by keeping an account of her way by the log, by knowing the course they have steered by the compass, and by rectifying all with allowance for drift or lee-way; so that this reckoning is without any observation of the sun, moon and stars, and is to be rectified as often as any good observation can be had.

DEAF, dĕf.[234] *adj.* [*doof*, Dut.]

1. Wanting the sense of hearing.

Come on my right hand, for this ear is *deaf.* *Shaksp.*

Infected minds,
To their *deaf* pillows will discharge their secrets. *Shaksp.*

The chief design here intended is to instruct such as are *deaf* and dumb, and dumb only by consequence of their want of hearing. *Holder.*

If any sins afflict our life
With that prime ill, a talking wife,
Till death shall bring the kind relief,
We must be patient, or be *deaf.* *Prior.*

Thus you may still be young to me,
While I can better hear than see:
Oh ne'er may fortune shew her spite,
To make me *deaf,* and mend my sight. *Swift.*

2. It has *to* before the thing that ought to be heard.

I will be *deaf to* pleading and excuses;
Nor tears nor prayers shall purchase out abuses. *Shaksp.*

Oh, that men's ears should be
To counsel *deaf,* but not *to* flattery! *Shaksp.*

Whilst virtue courts them; but, alas, in vain!
Fly from her kind embracing arms,
Deaf to her fondest call, blind to her greatest charms. *Roscommon.*

Not so, for once indulg'd, they sweep the main;
Deaf to the call, or, hearing, hear in vain. *Dryd.*

Hope, too long with vain delusion fed,
Deaf to the rumour of fallacious fame,
Gives to the roll of death his glorious name. *Pope.*

3. Deprived of the power of hearing.

Deaf with the noise, I took my hasty flight:
No mortal courage can support the fright. *Dryd.*

4. Obscurely heard.

Nor silence is within, nor voice express,
But a *deaf* noise of sounds that never cease;
Confus'd and chiding like the hollow roar
Of tides receding from th' insulted shore. *Dryden.*

The rest were seiz'd with sullen discontent,
And a *deaf* murmur through the squadrons went. *Dryden.*

To DEAF, dĕf.[234] *v. a.* To deprive of the power of hearing.

Hearing hath *deaf'd* our sailors; and if they
Know how to hear, there's none know what to say. *Donne.*

A swarm of their aerial shapes appears,
And, flutt'ring round his temples, *deafs* his ears. *Dryden.*

To DE'AFEN, dĕf'fn.[405] *v. a.* [from *deaf.*] To deprive of the power of hearing.

But Salius enters; and, exclaiming loud
For justice, *deafens* and disturbs the crowd. *Dryd.*

From shouting men, and horns, and dogs, he flies,
Deafen'd and stunn'd with their promiscuous cries. *Addison.*

DE'AFLY, dĕf'lė. *adv.* [from *deaf.*]

1. Without sense of sounds.

2. Obscurely to the ear.

DE'AFNESS, dĕf'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *deaf.*]

1. Want of the power of hearing; want of sense of sounds.

Those who are deaf and dumb, are dumb by consequence from their *deafness.* *Holder.*

The Dunciad had never been writ, but at his request, and for his *deafness;* for had he been able to converse with me, do you think I had amused my time so ill? *Pope.*

2. Unwillingness to hear.

I found such a *deafness,* that no declaration from the bishops could take place. *King Charles.*

DEAL, dėle[227] *n. s.* [*deel,* Dut.]

1. Part.

A great *deal* of that which had been, was now to be removed out of the church. *Hooker.*

2. Quantity; degree of more or less. It was formerly joined with different words, to limit its meaning; as, *some deal,* in some degree, to some amount: we now either say, *a great deal,* or *a deal* without an adjective; but this is commonly, if not always, ludicrous or contemptuous.

When men's affections do frame their opinions, they are in defence of errour more earnest, a great *deal,* than, for the most part, sound believers in the maintenance of truth, apprehending according to the nature of that evidence which scripture yieldeth. *Hooker.*

There is, indeed, store of matters, fitter and better a great *deal* for teachers to spend time and labour in *Hooker.*

To weep with them that weep, doth ease some *deal;*
But sorrow flouted at is double death. *Shaksp.*

What a *deal* of cold business doth a man mispend the better part of life in! In scattering compliments, and tendering visits. *Ben Jonson.*

The charge some *deal* thee haply honour may,
That noble Dudone had while here he lived. *Fairfax.*

Possibly some never so much as doubted of the safety of their spiritual estate; and, if so, they have so much the more reason, a great *deal* to doubt of it. *South.*

The author, who knew that such a design as this could not be carried on without a great *deal* of artifice and sophistry, has puzzled and perplexed his cause. *Addison.*

3. [From the verb *to deal.*] The art or practice of dealing cards.

How can the muse her aid impart,
Unskill'd in all the terms of art?
Or in harmonious numbers put
The *deal,* the shuffle, and the cut? *Swift.*

4. [*deyl,* Dut.] Fir-wood, or the wood of pines.

I have also found, that a piece of *deal,* far thicker than one would easily imagine, being purposely interposed betwixt my eye, placed in a room, and the clearer daylight, was not only somewhat transparent, but appeared quite through a lovely red. *Boyle on Colours.*

To DEAL, dėle.[227] *v. a.* [*deelen,* Dut.]

1. To distribute; to dispose to different persons.

Deal thy bread to the hungry, and bring the poor that are cast out to thy house. *Isaiah* lviii. 7.

One with a broken truncheon *deals* his blows. *Dryden.*

His lifted arms around his head he throws,
And *deals* in whistling air his empty blows. *Dryd.*

The business of mankind, in this life, being rather to act than to know, their portion of knowledge is *dealt* them accordingly. *Addison.*

How Spain prepares her banners to unfold,
And Rome *deals* out her blessings and her gold. *Tickel.*

Had the great men of antiquity been possessed of the art of printing, they would have made an advantage of it, in *dealing* out their lectures to the public. *Addison.*

If you *deal* out great quantities of strong liquor to the mob, there will be many drunk. *Watts.*

2. To scatter; to throw about.

Keep me from the vengeance of thy darts,
Which Niobe's devoted issue felt,
When hissing through the skies the feather'd deaths
were *dealt*. *Dryden.*

3. To give gradually, or one after another.
The nightly mallet *deals* resounding blows. *Gay.*

4. To distribute the cards.

To DEAL, dêle. *v. n.*

1. To traffick; to transact business; to trade.
It is generally better to *deal* by speech than by letter; and by a man himself, than by the mediation of a third. *Bacon.*
This is to drive a wholesale trade, when all other petty merchants *deal* but for parcels.
Decay of Piety.
They buy and sell, they *deal* and traffick. *South.*
With the fond maids in palmistry he *deals*,
They tell the secret which he first reveals. *Prior.*

2. To act between two persons; to intervene.
Sometimes he that *deals* between man and man, raiseth his own credit with both, by pretending greater interest than he hath in either. *Bacon.*

3. To behave well or ill in any transaction.
I doubt not, if he will *deal* clearly and impartially, but that he will acknowledge all this to be true. *Tillotson.*

4. To act in any manner.
Two deep enemies,
Foes to my rest, and my sweet sleep's disturbers,
Are they that I would have thee *deal* upon. *Shak.*

5. *To deal by.* To treat well or ill. This seems a vitious use.
Such an one *deals* not fairly *by* his own mind, nor conducts his own understanding aright. *Locke.*

6. *To deal in.* To have to do with; to be engaged in; to practise.
Suiters are so distasted with delays and abuses, that plain-dealing, in denying to *deal in* suits at first, is grown not only honourable, but also gracious. *Bacon.*
The Scripture forbids even the countenancing a poor man in his cause; which is a popular way of preventing justice, that some men have *dealt in*, though without that success which they proposed to themselves. *Atterbury.*
Among authors, none draw upon themselves more displeasure than those who *deal in* political matters. *Addison.*
True logick is not that noisy thing that *deals* all *in* dispute, to which the former ages had debased it. *Watts's Logick.*

7. *To deal with.* To treat in any manner; to use well or ill.
Neither can the Irish, nor yet the English lords, think themselves wronged, nor hardly *dealt with*, to have that which is none of their own given to them. *Spenser's Ireland.*
Who then shall guide
His people? Who defend? Will they not *deal*
Worse *with* his followers, than *with* him they *dealt?*
Milton.
If a man would have his conscience *deal* clearly *with* him, he must *deal* severely *with* that.
South's Sermons.
God did not only exercise this providence towards his own people, but he *dealt* thus also *with* other nations. *Tillotson.*
But I will *deal* the more civilly *with* his two poems, because nothing ill is to be spoken of the dead. *Dryden.*
You wrote to me with the freedom of a friend, *dealing* plainly *with* me in the matter of my own trifles. *Pope.*
Reflect on the merits of the cause, as well as of the men, who have been thus *dealt with* by their country. *Swift.*

8. *To deal with.* To contend with.
If she hated me, I should know what passion to *deal with*. *Sidney.*
Gentlemen were commanded to remain in the country, to govern the people, easy to be *dealt with* whilst they stand in fear. *Hayward.*
Then you upbraid me; I am pleas'd to see
You're not so perfect, but can fail like me:
I have no God to *deal with*. *Dryden.*

To DEA'LBATE, dê-âl'bâte. *v. a.* [*dealbo*, Lat.] To whiten; to bleach.

DEALBA'TION, dê-âl-bâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*dealbatio*, Lat.] The act of bleaching or whitening; rendering things white which were not so before: a word in little use.
All seed is white in viviparous animals, and such as have preparing vessels, wherein it receives a manifold *dealbation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DE'ALER, dê'lûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *deal.*]

1. One that has to do with any thing.
I find it common with these small *dealers* in wit and learning, to give themselves a title from their first adventure. *Swift.*

2. A trader or trafficker.
Where fraud is permitted and connived at, the honest *dealer* is always undone, and the knave gets the advantage. *Gulliver's Travels.*

3. A person who deals the cards.

DE'ALING, dê'ling. *n. s.* [from *deal.*]

1. Practice; action.
Concerning the *dealings* of men, who administer government, and unto whom the execution of that law belongeth, they have their judge who sitteth in heaven. *Hooker.*
What these are!
Whose own hard *dealings* teach them to suspect
The thoughts of others. *Shaksp.*
But this was neither one pope's fault, nor one prince's destiny: he must write a story of the empire, that means to tell of all their *dealings* in this kind. *Raleigh.*

2. Intercourse.
It were to be wished, that men would promote the happiness of one another, in all their private *dealings*, among those who lie within their influence. *Addison.*

3. Measure of treatment; mode in which one treats another.
God's gracious *dealings* with men, are the aids and auxiliaries necessary to us in the pursuit of piety. *Hammond.*

4. Traffick; business.
The doctor must needs die rich; he had great *dealings* in his way for many years. *Swift.*

DEAMBULA'TION, dê-âm-bû-lâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*deambulatio*, Lat.] The act of walking abroad.

DEA'MBULATORY, dê-âm'bû-lâ-tûr-ê. *adj.* [*deambulo*, Lat.] Relating to the practice of walking abroad.

DEAN, dêne.[227] *n. s.* [*decanus*, Lat. *doyen*, Fr.]
From the Greek word δεκα; in English, ten; because he was anciently set over ten canons or prebendaries at least in some cathedral church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
As there are two foundations of cathedral churches in England, the old and the new (the new are those which Henry VIII. upon suppression of abbeys transformed from abbot or prior, and convent, to dean and chapter) so there are two means of creating these *deans;* for those of the old foundations are brought to their dignity much like bishops, the king first sending out his *congé d'elire* to the chapter, the chapter then chusing and the bishop confirming them, and giving his mandate to instal them. Those of the new foundation are, by a shorter course, installed by virtue of the king's letters patent, without either election or confirmation.
This word is also applied to divers, that are chief of certain peculiar churches or chapels; as the *dean* of the king's chapel, the *dean* of the Arches, the *dean* of St. George's chapel at Windsor, and the *dean* of Bocking in Essex. *Cowell.*
The *dean* and canons, or prebends, of cathedral churches, were of great use in the church; they were not only to be of counsel with the bishop for his revenue, but chiefly for government in causes ecclesiastical. Use your best means to prefer such to those places who are fit for that purpose. *Bacon.*

DE'ANERY, dê'nûr-rê.[98] *n. s.* [from *dean.*]

1. The office of a dean.
He could no longer keep the *deanery* of the chapel-royal. *Clarendon.*

2. The revenue of a dean.
Put both deans in one; or, if that's too much trouble,
Instead of the deans, make the *deanery* double.
Swift.

3. The house of a dean.
Take her by the hand, away with her to the *deanery*, and dispatch it quickly. *Shaksp.*

DE'ANSHIP, dêne'ship. *n. s.* [from *dean.*] The office and rank of a dean.

DEAR, dêre.[227] *adj.* [deop, Sax.]

1. Beloved; favourite; darling.
Your brother Glo'ster hates you.
—Oh, no, he loves me, and he holds me *dear.*
Shakspeare.
The *dear*, *dear* name she bathes in flowing tears,
Hangs o'er the tomb. *Addison's Ovid.*
And the last joy was *dearer* than the rest. *Pope.*

2. Valuable; of high price; costly.
What made directors cheat the South-sea year?
To feed on ven'son when it sold so *dear*. *Pope.*

3. Scarce; not plentiful: as, *a* dear *year.*

4. It seems to be sometimes used in *Shakspeare* for *deer;* sad; hateful; grievous.
What foolish boldness brought thee to their mercies,
Whom thou in terms so bloody, and so *dear*,
Hast made thine enemies? *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*
Let us return,
And strain what other means is left unto us
In our *dear* peril. *Shaksp. Timon.*
Some *dear* cause
Will in concealment wrap me up awhile:
When I am known aright, you shall not grieve
Lending me this acquaintance. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
Would I had met my *dearest* foe in heav'n,
Or ever I had seen that day. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
Thy other banish'd son, with his *dear* sight
Struck pale and bloodless. *Shak. Titus Andronicus.*

DEAR, dêre. *n. s.* A word of endearment; darling.
That kiss
I carried from thee, *dear;* and my true lip
Hath virgin'd it e'er since. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
Go, *dear;* each minute does new danger bring.
Dryden.
See, my *dear*,
How lavish nature has adorn'd the year. *Dryden.*

DE'ARBOUGHT, dêre'bâwt. *adj.* [*dear* and *bought.*] Purchased at an high price.
O fleeting joys
Of Paradise, *dearbought* with lasting woe. *Milton.*
Such *dearbought* blessings happen ev'ry day,
Because we know not for what things to pray.
Dryden.
Forget not what my ransom cost,
Nor let my *dearbought* soul be lost. *Roscommon.*

DE'ARLING, dâr'ling. *n. s.* [now written *darling.*] Favourite.
They do feed on nectar, heavenly wise,
With Hercules and Hebe, and the rest
Of Venus' *dearlings*, through her bounty blest.
Spenser.

DE'ARLY, dêre'lê. *adv.* [from *dear.*]

1. With great fondness
For the unquestionable virtues of her person and mind, he loved her *dearly.* *Wotton.*

2. At an high price.

It is rarely bought, and then also bought *dearly* enough with such a fine. *Bacon.*

Turnus shall *dearly* pay for faith forsworn;
And corps, and swords, and shields, on Tyber born. *Dryden.*

My father dotes, and let him still dote on;
He buys his mistress *dearly* with his throne. *Dryden.*

To DEARN, dârn. *v. a.* [ðýrnan, Sax. to hide.] To mend clothes. See DARN.

DE'ARNESS, dêre'nês. *n. s.* [from *dear.*]

1. Fondness; kindness; love.

My brother holds you well, and in *dearness* of heart hath holp to effect your ensuing marriage. *Shakspeare.*

The whole senate dedicated an altar to Friendship, as to a goddess, in respect of the great *dearness* of friendship between them two. *Bacon.*

He who hates his neighbour mortally, and wisely too, must profess all the *dearness* and friendship, with readiness to serve him. *South.*

2. Scarcity; high price.

Landlords prohibit tenants from plowing, which is seen in the *dearness* of corn. *Swift.*

DE'ARNLY, dârn'lê. *adv.* [ðeornn, Saxon.] Secretly; privately; unseen. Obsolete.

At last, as chance'd them by a forest side
To pass, for succour from the scorching ray,
They heard a rueful voice, that *dearnly* cried
With piercing shrieks. *Spenser.*

DEARTH, dêrth.[234] *n. s.* [from *dear.*]

1. Scarcity which makes food dear.

In times of *dearth*, it drained much coin out of the kingdom, to furnish us with corn from foreign parts. *Bacon.*

There have been terrible years *dearths* of corn, and every place is strewed with beggars; but *dearths* are common in better climates, and our evils here lie much deeper. *Swift.*

2. Want; need; famine.

Pity the *dearth* that I have pined in,
By longing for that food so long a time. *Shaksp.*

Of every tree that in the garden grows,
Eat freely with glad heart; fear here no *dearth.* *Milton.*

3. Barrenness; sterility.

The French have brought on themselves that *dearth* of plot, and narrowness of imagination, which may be observed in all their plays. *Dryden.*

To DEARTI'CULATE, dê-âr-tîk'û-lâte. *v. a.* [*de* and *articulus*, Lat.] To disjoint; to dismember. *Dict.*

DEATH, dêth.[234] *n. s.* [ðeaþ, Sax.]

1. The extinction of life; the departure of the soul from the body.

He is the mediator of the New Testament, that by means of *death*, for the redemption of the transgressions, they which are called might receive the promise of eternal inheritance. *Heb.* ix. 15.

They say there is divinity in odd numbers, either in nativity or *death.* *Shakspeare.*

Death, a necessary end,
Will come when it will come. *Shakspeare.*

He must his acts reveal,
From the first moment of his vital breath,
To his last hour of unrepenting *death.* *Dryden.*

2. Mortality; destruction.

How did you dare
To trade and traffick with Macbeth,
In riddles and affairs of *death?* *Shaksp.*

3. The state of the dead.

In swinish sleep
Their drenched natures lie, as in a *death.* *Shaksp.*

4. The manner of dying.

Thou shalt die the *deaths* of them that are slain in the midst of the seas. *Ezekiel*, xxviii. 8.

5. The image of mortality represented by a skeleton.

I had rather be married to a *death's* head, with a bone in his mouth, than to either of these. *Shaksp.*

If I gaze now, 'tis but to see
What manner of *death's* head 'twill be,
When it is free
From that fresh upper skin,
The gazer's joy, and sin. *Suckling.*

6. Murder; the act of destroying life unlawfully.

As in manifesting the sweet influence of his mercy, on the severe stroke of his justice: so in this, not to suffer a man of *death* to live. *Bacon.*

7. Cause of death.

They cried out, and said, O thou man of God, there is *death* in the pot. *2 Kings*, iv. 40.

He caught his *death* the last county-sessions, where he would go to see justice done to a poor widow woman. *Addison.*

8. Destroyer.

All the endeavours Achilles used to meet with Hector, and be the *death* of him, is the intrigue which comprehends the battle of the last day. *Broome's View of Epic Poetry.*

9. [In poetry.] The instrument of death.

Deaths invisible come wing'd with fire;
They hear a dreadful noise, and straight expire. *Dryden.*

Sounded at once the bow, and swiftly flies
The feather'd *death*, and hisses thro' the skies. *Dryden.*

Oft, as in airy rings they skim the heath,
The clam'rous lapwings feel the leaden *death.* *Pope.*

10. [In theology.] Damnation; eternal torments.

We pray that God will keep us from all sin and wickedness, from our ghostly enemy, and from everlasting *death.* *Church Catechism.*

DE'ATHBED, dêth'bêd. *n. s.* [*death* and *bed.*] The bed to which a man is confined by mortal sickness.

Sweet soul, take heed, take heed of perjury;
Thou art on thy *death-bed.* *Shakspeare's Othello.*

Thy *death-bed* is no lesser than the land
Wherein thou liest in reputation sick *Shak. Rich.* II.

These are such things as a man shall remember with joy upon his *death-bed;* such as shall cheer and warm his heart, even in that last and bitter agony. *South's Sermons.*

Then round our *death-bed* ev'ry friend should run,
And joy us of our conquest early won. *Dryden.*

A *death-bed* figure is certainly the most humbling sight in the world. *Collier on the Value of Life.*

A *death-bed* repentance ought not indeed to be neglected, because it is the last thing that we can do. *Atterbury.*

Fame can never make us lie down contentedly on a *death-bed.* *Pope.*

DE'ATHFUL, dêth'fûl. *adj.* [*death* and *full.*] Full of slaughter; destructive; murderous.

Your cruelty was such, as you would spare his life for many *deathful* torments. *Sidney.*

Time itself, under the *deathful* shade of whose wings all things wither, hath wasted that lively virtue of nature in man, and beasts, and plants. *Raleigh.*

Blood, death, and *deathful* deeds, are in that noise,
Ruin, destruction at the utmost point. *Milton.*

These eyes behold
The *deathful* scene; princes on princes roll'd. *Pope.*

DE'ATHLESS, dêth'lês. *adj.* [from *death.*] Immortal; never-dying; everlasting.

God hath only immortality, though angels and human souls be *deathless.* *Boyle.*

Their temples wreath'd with leaves that still renew;
For *deathless* laurel is the victor's due. *Dryden.*

Faith and hope themselves shall die,
While *deathless* charity remains. *Prior.*

DE'ATHLIKE, dêth'like. *adj.* [*death* and *like.*] Resembling death; still; gloomy; motionless; placid; calm; peaceful; undisturbed; resembling either the horrours or the quietness of death.

Why dost thou let thy brave soul lie supprest
In *deathlike* slumbers, while thy dangers crave
A waking eye and hand? *Crashaw.*

A *deathlike* sleep!
A gentle wafting to immortal life! *Milton.*

On seas, on earth, and all that in them dwell,
A *deathlike* quiet and deep silence fell. *Waller.*

Black melancholy sits, and round her throws
A *deathlike* slumber, and a dread repose. *Pope.*

DEATH'S-DOOR, dêth's-dôre'. [*death* and *door.*] A near approach to death; the gates of death, πύλαι ἅδου. It is now a low phrase.

I myself knew a person of great sanctity, who was afflicted to *death's-door* with a vomiting. *Taylor.*

There was a poor young woman, that had brought herself even to *death's-door* with grief for her sick husband. *L'Estrange.*

DE'ATHSMAN, dêths'mân.[88] *n. s.* [*death* and *man.*] Executioner; hangman; headsman; he that executes the sentence of death.

He 's dead; I'm only sorry
He had no other *deathsman.* *Shaksp.*

As *deathsmen* you have rid this sweet young prince. *Shakspeare.*

DE'ATHWATCH, dêth'wôtsh. *n. s.* [*death* and *watch.*] An insect that makes a tinkling noise like that of a watch, and is superstitiously imagined to prognosticate death.

The solemn *deathwatch* click'd the hour she died. *Gay.*

We learn to presage approaching death in a family by ravens, and little worms, which we therefore call a *deathwatch.* *Watts.*

Misers are muckworms, silkworms beaus,
And *deathwatches* physicians. *Pope.*

To DEA'URATE, dê-âw'râte. *v. a.* [*deauro*, Lat.] To gild, or cover with gold. *Dict.*

DEAURA'TION, dê-âw-râ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *deaurate.*] The act of gilding.

DEBACCHA'TION, dê-bâk-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*debacchatio*, Lat.] A raging; a madness. *Dict.*

To DEBA'R, dê-bâr'. *v. a.* [from *bar.*] To exclude; to preclude; to shut out from any thing; to hinder.

The same boats and the same buildings are found in countries *debarred* from all commerce by unpassable mountains, lakes, and deserts. *Raleigh.*

Not so strictly hath our Lord impos'd
Labour, as to *debar* us when we need
Refreshment, whether food, or talk between,
Food of the mind. *Milton.*

Civility, intended to make us easy, is employed in laying chains and fetters upon us, in *debarring* us of our wishes, and in crossing our most reasonable desires. *Swift.*

To DEBA'RB, dê-bârb'. *v. a.* [from *de* and *barba*, Lat.] To deprive of his beard. *Dict.*

To DEBA'RK, dê-bârk'. *v. a.* [*debarquer*, Fr.] To disembark. *Dict.*

To DEBA'SE, dê-bâse'. *v. a.* [from *base.*]

1. To reduce from a higher to a lower state.

Homer intended to teach, that pleasure and sensuality *debase* men into beasts. *Broome.*

As much as you raise silver, you *debase* gold, for they are in the condition of two things put in opposite scales; as much as the one rises, the other falls. *Locke.*

2. To make mean; to sink into meanness; to make despicable; to degrade.

It is a kind of taking God's name in vain, to *debase* religion with such frivolous disputes. *Hooker.*

A man of large possessions has not leisure to consider of every slight expense, and will not *debase* himself to the management of every trifle. *Dryden.*

Restraining others, yet himself not free;
Made impotent by pow'r, *debas'd* by dignity. *Dryd.*

3. To sink; to vitiate with meanness.

He ought to be careful of not letting his subject *debase* his style, and betray him into a meanness of expression. *Addison.*

Hunting after arguments to make good one side of a question, and wholly to refuse those which favour the other, is so far from giving truth its due value, that it wholly *debases* it. *Locke.*

4. To adulterate; to lessen in value by base admixtures.

He reformed the coin, which was much adulterated and *debased* in the times and troubles of king Stephen. *Hale.*

Words so *debas'd* and hard, no stone
Was hard enough to touch them on. *Hudibras.*

DEBA'SEMENT, dė-bāse'mėnt. *n. s.* [from *debase.*] The act of debasing or degrading; degradation.

It is a wretched *debasement* of that sprightly faculty, the tongue, thus to be made the interpreter to a goat or boar. *Government of the Tongue.*

DEBA'SER, dė-bā'sŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *debase.*] He that debases; he that adulterates; he that degrades another; he that sinks the value of things, or destroys the dignity of persons.

DEBA'TABLE, dė-bāte'ā-bl. *adj.* [from *debate.*] Disputable; that which is, or may be, subject to controversy.

The French requested that the *debatable* ground, and the Scottish hostages, might be restored to the Scots. *Hayward.*

DEBA'TE, dė-bāte'. *n. s.* [*debat*, Fr.]

1. A personal dispute; a controversy.

A way that men ordinarily use, to force others to submit to their judgments, and receive their opinion in *debate*, is to require the adversary to admit what they allege as a proof, or to assign a better. *Locke.*

It is to diffuse a light over the understanding, in our enquiries after truth, and not to furnish the tongue with *debate* and controversy. *Watts's Logick.*

2. A quarrel; a contest: it is not now used of hostile contest.

Now, lords if heav'n doth give successful end
To this *debate* that bleedeth at our doors,
We will our youth lead on to higher fields,
And draw no swords but what are sanctified. *Shaksp.*

'Tis thine to ruin realms, o'erturn a state;
Betwixt the dearest friends to raise *debate*. *Dryden.*

To DEBA'TE, dė-bāte'. *v. a.* [*debatre*, Fr.] To controvert; to dispute; to contest.

Debate thy cause with thy neighbour himself, and discover not a secret to another. *Proverbs*, xxv. 9.

He could not *debate* any thing without some commotion, even when the argument was not of moment. *Clarendon.*

To DEBA'TE, dė-bāte'. *v. n.*

1. To deliberate.

Your sev'ral suits
Have been consider'd and *debated* on. *Shaksp.*

2. To dispute.

He presents that great soul *debating* upon the subject of life and death with his intimate friends. *Tatler.*

DEBA'TEFUL, dė-bāte'fŭl. *adj.* [from *debate.*]

1. [Of persons.] Quarrelsome; contentious.

2. [Of things.] Contested; occasioning quarrels.

DEBA'TEMENT, dė-bāte'mėnt. *n. s.* [from *debate.*] Controversy; deliberation.

Without *debatement* further, more or less,
He should the bearers put to sudden death. *Shaksp.*

DEBA'TER, dė-bā'tŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *debate.*] A disputant; a controvertist.

To DEBA'UCH, dė-bâwtsh',[213] *v. a.* [*desbaucher*, Fr. *debacchari*, Lat.]

1. To corrupt; to vitiate.

A man must have got his conscience thoroughly *debauched* and hardened, before he can arrive to the height of sin. *South.*

This it is to counsel things that are unjust; first, to *debauch* a king to break his laws, and then to seek protection. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

2. To corrupt with lewdness.

Here do you keep a hundred knights and squires,
Men so disorder'd, so *debauch'd* and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

3. To corrupt by intemperance.

No man's reason did ever dictate to him, that it is reasonable for him to *debauch* himself by intemperance and brutish sensuality. *Tillotson.*

DEBA'UCH, dė-bâwtsh'. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A fit of intemperance.

He will for some time contain himself within the bounds of sobriety; till within a little while he recovers his former *debauch*, and is well again, and then his appetite returns. *Calamy.*

2. Luxury; excess: lewdness.

The first physicians by *debauch* were made;
Excess began, and sloth sustains, the trade. *Dryden.*

DEBAUCHE'E, dėb-âw-shėė'. *n. s.* [from *desbauché*, Fr.] A lecher; a drunkard; a man given to intemperance.

Could we but prevail with the greatest *debauchees* amongst us to change their lives, we should find it no very hard matter to change their judgments. *South.*

DEBA'UCHER, dė-bâwtsh'ŭr. *n. s.* [from *debauch.*] One who seduces others to intemperance or lewdness; a corrupter.

DEBAU'CHERY, dė-bâwtsh'ŭr-rė. *n. s.* [from *debauch.*] The practice of excess; intemperance; lewdness.

Oppose vices by their contrary virtues; hypocrisy by sober piety, and *debauchery* by temperance. *Sprat.*

These magistrates, instead of lessening enormities, occasion just twice as much *debauchery* as there would be without them. *Swift.*

DEBA'UCHMENT, dė-bâwtsh'mėnt. *n. s.* [from *debauch.*] The act of debauching or vitiating; corruption.

They told them ancient stories of the ravishment of chaste maidens, or the *debauchment* of nations, or the extreme poverty of learned persons. *Taylor.*

To DEBE'L, dė-bėl'.
To DEBE'LLATE, dė-bėl'lāte. } *v. a.* [*debello*, Lat.] To conquer; to overcome in war: not now in use.

It doth notably set forth the consent of all nations and ages, in the approbation of the extirpating and *debellating* of giants, monsters, and foreign tyrants, not only as lawful, but as meritorious even of divine honour. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Him long of old
Thou didst *debel*, and down from heaven cast
With all his army. *Milton.*

DEBELLA'TION, dėb-bėl-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *debellatio*, Lat.] The act of conquering in war.

DEBE'NTURE, dė-bėn'tshŭre *n. s.* [*debentur*, Lat. from *debeo.*] A writ or note, by which a debt is claimed.

You modern wits, should each man bring his claim,
Have desperate *debentures* on your fame;
And little would be left you, I'm afraid,
If all your debts to Greece and Rome were paid. *Swift.*

DE'BILE, dėb'il.[143] *adj.* [*debilis*, Lat.] Weak; feeble; languid; faint; without strength; imbecile; impotent.

I have not wash'd my nose that bled,
Or foil'd some *debile* wretch, which without note
There's many else have done. *Shaksp.*

To DEBI'LITATE, dė-bil'ė-tāte. *v. a.* [*debilito*, Lat.] To weaken; to make faint; to enfeeble; to emasculate.

In the lust of the eye, the lust of the flesh, and the pride of life, they seemed as weakly to fail as their *debilitated* posterity ever after. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The spirits being rendered languid, are incapable of purifying the blood, and *debilitated* in attracting nutriment. *Harvey on Consumption.*

DEBILITA'TION, dė-bil-ė-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *debilitatio*, Lat.] The act of weakening.

The weakness cannot return any thing of strength, honour, or safety to the head, but a *debilitation* and ruin. *King Charles.*

DEBI'LITY, dė-bil'ė-tė. *n. s.* [*debilitas*, Lat.] Weakness; feebleness; languor; faintness; imbecility.

Methinks I am partaker of thy passion,
And in thy case do class mine own *debility*. *Sidney.*

Aliment too vaporous or perspirable will subject it to the inconveniences of too strong a perspiration, which are *debility*, faintness, and sometimes sudden death. *Arbuthnot.*

DEBONA'IR, dėb-ò-nāre'. *adj.* [*debonnaire*, French.] Elegant; civil; well-bred; gentle; complaisant. Obsolete.

Crying, let be that lady *debonair*,
Thou recreant knight, and soon thyself prepare
To battle, if thou mean her love to gain. *Spenser.*

Zephyr met her once a maying;
Fill'd her with thee, a daughter fair,
So buxom, blithe, and *debonair*. *Milton.*

The nature of the one is *debonair* and accostable; of the other, retired and supercilious; the one quick and sprightful, the other slow and saturnine. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

And she that was not only passing fair,
But was withal discreet and *debonair*,
Resolv'd the passive doctrine to fulfil. *Dryden.*

DEBONA'IRLY, dėb-ò-nāre'lė. *adv.* [from *debonair.*] Elegantly; with a genteel air.

DEBT, dėt.[347] *n. s.* [*debitum*, Latin; *dette*, Fr.]

1. That which one man owes to another.

There was one that died greatly in *debt:* Well, says one, if he be gone, then he hath carried five hundred ducats of mine with him into the other world. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

The *debt* of ten thousand talents, which the servant owed the king, was no slight ordinary sum. *Duppa's Devotions.*

To this great loss a sea of tears is due;
But the whole *debt* not to be paid by you. *Waller.*

Swift, a thousand pounds in *debt*,
Takes horse, and in a mighty fret
Rides day and night. *Swift.*

2. That which any one is obliged to do or suffer.

Your son, my lord has paid a soldier's *debt;*
He only liv'd but till he was a man,
But like a man he died. *Shaksp.*

DE'BTED, dėt'tėd. *part.* [from *debt. To* DEBT is not found.] Indebted: obliged to.

Which do amount to three odd ducats more
Than I stand *debted* to this gentleman. *Shaksp.*

DE'BTOR, dėt'tŭr.[98] *n. s.* [*debitor*, Lat.]

1. He that owes something to another.

I am a *debtor* both to the Greeks and to the Barbarians, both to the wise and to the unwise. *Romans.*

2. One that owes money.

I'll bring your latter hazard back again,
And thankfully rest *debtor* for the first. *Shaksp.*

If he his ample palm
Should haply on ill-fated shoulder lay
Of *debtor*, straight his body to the touch
Obsequious, as whilom knights were wont,
To some enchanted castle is conveyed. *Philips.*

There died my father, no man's *debtor:*
And there I'll die, nor worse, nor better. *Pope.*

The case of *debtors* in Rome, for the first four centuries, was, after the set time for payment, no choice but either to pay, or be the creditor's slave. *Swift.*

3. One side of an account book.

When I look upon the *debtor* side, I find such innumerable articles, that I want arithmetick to cast them up; but when I look upon the creditor's side, I find little more than blank paper. *Addison.*

DEBULLI'TION, dĕb-ûl-lish'ŭn. *n. s.* [*debullitio*, Latin.] A bubbling or seething over. *Dict.*

DECACU'MINATED, dė-kâ-kū'mė-nā-tĕd. *adj.* [*decacuminatus*, Latin.] Having the top or point cut off. *Dict.*

DECA'DE, dĕk'ăd.[529] *n. s.* [δέκα; *decas*, Latin.] The sum of ten; a number containing ten.

Men were not only out in the number of some days, the latitude of a few years, but might be wide by whole olympiads, and divers *decades* of years. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

We make cycles and periods of years; as *decades*, centuries and chiliads, chiefly for the use of computations in history, chronology, and astronomy. *Holder on Time.*

All rank by ten; whole *decades* when they dine,
Must want a Trojan slave to pour the wine. *Pope.*

DE'CADENCY, dė-kā'dėn-sė. *n. s.* [*decadence*, French.] Decay; fall. *Dict.*

DE'CAGON, dĕk'ā-gŏn.[503] *n. s.* [from δέκα, ten, and γωνια, a corner.] A plain figure in geometry, having ten sides and angles.

DE'CALOGUE, dĕk'ā-lŏg.[338] *n. s.* [δεκαλογος.] The ten commandments given by God to Moses.

The commands of God are clearly revealed both in the *decalogue* and other parts of sacred writ. *Hammond.*

To DECA'MP, dė-kămp'. *v. n.* [*decamper*, French.] To shift the camp; to move off.

DECA'MPMENT, dė-kămp'mėnt. *n. s.* [from *decamp.*] The act of shifting the camp.

To DEC'ANT, dė-kănt'. *v. a.* [*decanto*, Lat. *decanter*, Fr.] To pour off gently by inclination.

Take *aqua fortis*, and dissolve in it ordinary coined silver, and pour the coloured solution into twelve times as much fair water, and then *decant* or filtrate the mixture, that it may be very clear. *Boyle.*

They attend him daily as their chief,
Decant his wine, and carve his beef. *Swift.*

DECANTA'TION, dĕk-ăn-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*decantation*, Fr.] The act of decanting or pouring off clear.

DECA'NTER, dė-kăn'tŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *decant.*] A glass vessel made for pouring off liquor clear from the lees.

To DECA'PITATE, dė-kăp'ė-tāte. *v. a.* [*decapito*, Latin.] To behead.

To DECA'Y, dė-kā'.[220] *v. n.* [*decheoir*, Fr. from *de* and *cadere*, Latin.] To lose excellence; to decline from the state of perfection; to be gradually impaired.

The monarch oak,
Three centuries he grows, and three he stays
Supreme in state, and in three more *decays.* *Dryd.*

The garlands fade, the vows are worn away;
So dies her love, and so my hopes *decay.* *Pope.*

To DECA'Y, dė-kā'. *v. a.* To impair; to bring to decay.

Infirmity, that *decays* the wise, doth ever make better the fool. *Shakspeare.*

Cut off a stock of a tree, and lay that which you cut off to putrefy, to see whether it will *decay* the rest of the stock. *Bacon.*

He was of a very small and *decayed* fortune, and of no good education. *Clarendon.*

Decay'd by time and wars, they only prove
Their former beauty by your former love. *Dryden.*

In Spain our springs, like old men's children, be *Decay'd* and wither'd from their infancy. *Dryden.*

It is so ordered, that almost every thing which corrupts the soul *decays* the body. *Addison.*

DECA'Y, dė-kā'. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Decline from the state of perfection; state of depravation or diminution.

What comfort to this great *decay* may come,
Shall be applied. *Shakspeare.*

She has been a fine lady, and paints and hides her *decays* very well. *Ben Jonson.*

And those *decays*, to speak the naked truth,
Through the defects of age, were crimes of youth. *Denham.*

By reason of the tenacity of fluids, and attrition of their parts, and the weakness of elasticity in solids, motion is much more apt to be lost than got, and is always upon the *decay.* *Newton.*

Each may feel increases and *decays*,
And see now clearer and now darker days. *Pope.*

Taught, half by reason, half by mere *decay*,
To welcome death, and calmly pass away. *Pope.*

2. The effects of diminution; the marks of decay.

They think, that whatever is called old must have the *decay* of time upon it, and truth too were liable to mould and rottenness. *Locke.*

3. Declension from prosperity.

And if thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen in *decay* with thee, then thou shalt relieve him. *Leviticus.*

I am the very man
That from your first of difference and *decay*,
Have follow'd your sad steps. *Shakspeare.*

4. The cause of decline.

He that seeketh to be eminent amongst able men, hath a great task; but that is ever good for the publick: but he that plots to be the only figure among cyphers, is the *decay* of a whole age. *Bacon.*

DECA'YER, dė-kā'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *decay.*] That which causes decay.

Your water is a sore *decayer* of your whoreson dead body. *Shakspeare.*

DECE'ASE, dė-sėse'.[227] *n. s.* [*decessus*, Lat.] Death; departure from life.

Lands are by human law, in some places, after the owner's *decease*, divided unto all his children; in some, all descendeth to the eldest son. *Hooker.*

To DECE'ASE, dė-sėse'. *v. n.* [*decedo*, Latin.] To die; to depart from life.

He tells us Arthur is *deceas'd* to-night. *Shaksp.*

You shall die
Twice now, where others that mortality
In her fair arms holds, shall but once *decease.* *Chapman.*

His latest victories still thickest came,
As, near the centre, motion doth increase;
Till he, press'd down by his own weighty name,
Did like the vestal under spoils *decease.* *Dryden.*

DECE'IT, dė-sėte'.[250] *n. s.* [*deceptio*, Latin.]

1. Fraud; a cheat; a fallacy; any practice by which falsehood is made to pass for truth.

My lips shall not speak wickedness, nor my tongue utter *deceit.* *Job.*

2. Stratagem; artifice.

His demand
Springs not from Edward's well-meant honest love,
But from *deceit* bred by necessity. *Shaksp.*

3. [In law.] A subtile wily shift or device; all manner of craft, subtilty, guile, fraud, wiliness, sleightness, cunning, covin, collusion, practice, and offence, used to deceive another man by any means, which hath no other proper or particular name but offence. *Cowell.*

DECE'ITFUL, dė-sėte'fŭl. *adj.* [*deceit* and *full.*] Fraudulent; full of deceit.

I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, false, *deceitful.* *Shaksp.*

The lovely young Lavinia once had friends,
And fortune smil'd, *deceitful*, on her birth. *Thomson.*

DECE'ITFULLY, dė-sėte'fŭl-ė. *adv.* [from *deceitful.*] Fraudulently; with deceit.

Exercise of form may be *deceitfully* dispatched of course. *Wotton.*

DECE'ITFULNESS, dė-sėte'fŭl-nės. *n. s.* [from *deceitful.*] The quality of being fraudulent; tendency to deceive.

The care of this world, and the *deceitfulness* of riches, choke the word, and he becometh unfruitful. *Matthew.*

DECE'IVABLE, dė-sė'vâ-bl. *adj.* [from *deceive.*]

1. Subject to fraud; exposed to imposture.

Man was not only *deceivable* in his integrity: but the angels of light in all their clarity. *Brown.*

How would you use me now, blind, and thereby *Deceivable*, in most things as a child
Helpless? hence easily contemned and scorn'd,
And last neglected. *Milton.*

2. Subject to produce errour; deceitful.

It is good to consider of deformity, not as a sign, which is more *deceivable*, but as a cause which seldom faileth of the effect. *Bacon.*

He received nothing but fair promises, which proved *deceivable.* *Hayward.*

O everfailing trust
In mortal strength! and oh, what not in man
Deceivable and vain? *Milton.*

DECE'IVABLENESS, dė-sė'vâ-bl-nės. *n. s.* [from *deceivable.*] Liableness to be deceived, or to deceive.

He that has a great patron, has the advantage of his negligence and *deceivableness.* *Gov. of Tongue.*

To DECE'IVE, dė-sėve'.[250] *v. a.* [*decipio*, Latin.]

1. To cause to mistake; to bring into errour; to impose upon.

Some have been *deceived* into an opinion, that there was a divine right of primogeniture to both estate and power. *Locke.*

2. To delude by stratagem.

3. To cut off from expectation: with *of* before the thing.

The Turkish general, *deceived of* his expectation, withdrew his fleet twelve miles off. *Knolles.*

I now believ'd
The happy day approach'd, nor are my hopes *deceiv'd.* *Dryden.*

4. To mock; to fail.

They rais'd a feeble cry with trembling notes,
But the weak voice *deceiv'd* their gasping throats. *Dryden.*

5. To deprive by fraud or stealth.

Wine is to be forborne in consumptions, for that the spirits of the wine prey on the viscid juice of

the body, intercommon with the spirits of the body, and so *deceive* and rob them of their nourishment. *Bacon.*

Plant fruit-trees in large borders, and set therein fine flowers, but thin and sparingly, lest they *deceive* the trees. *Bacon.*

DECE'IVER, dė-sē'vůr. *n. s.* [from *deceive.*] One that leads another into errour; a cheat.

Sigh no more, ladies, sigh no more;
Men were *deceivers* ever:
One foot in sea, and one on shore;
To one thing constant never. *Shakspeare.*

As for Perkin's dismission out of France, they interpreted it not as if he were detected for a counterfeit *deceiver*. *Bacon.*

Those voices, actions, or gestures which men have not by any compact agreed to make the instruments of conveying their thoughts one to another, are not the proper instruments of deceiving, so as to denominate the person using them a liar or *deceiver*. *South.*

It is to be admired how any *deceiver* can be so weak to foretel things near at hand, when a very few months must of necessity discover the imposture. *Swift.*

Adieu the heart-expanding bowl,
And all the kind *deceivers* of the soul. *Pope.*

DECE'MBER, dė-sėm'bůr.[98] *n. s.* [*december*, Lat.] The last month of the year; but named *December*, or the *tenth* month, when the year began in March.

Men are April, when they woo, and *December* when they wed. *Shakspeare.*

What should we speak of
When we are old as you? When we shall hear
The rain and wind beat dark *December*. *Shaksp.*

DECE'MPEDAL, dė-sėm'pė-dål. *adj.* [from *decempeda*, Lat.] Ten feet in length. *Dict.*

DECE'MVIRATE, dė-sėm'vė-råte.[91] *n. s.* [*decemviratus*, Lat.] The dignity and office of the ten governours of Rome, who were appointed to rule the commonwealth instead of consuls: their authority subsisted only two years. Any body of ten men.

DE'CENCE, dė'sėnse. } *n. s.* [*decence*,
DE'CENCY, dė'sėn-sė. } French; *decet*, Latin.]

1. Propriety of form; proper formality; becoming ceremony: *decence* is seldom used.

Those thousand *decencies*, that daily flow
From all her words and actions. *Milton.*

In good works there may be goodness in the general: but *decence* and gracefulness can be only in the particulars in doing the good. *Sprat.*

Were the offices of religion stript of all the external *decencies* of worship, they would not make a due impression on the minds of those who assist at them. *Atterbury.*

She speaks, behaves, and acts just as she ought;
But never, never reach'd one gen'rous thought:
Virtue she finds too painful an endeavour,
Content to dwell in *decencies* for ever. *Pope.*

2. Suitableness to character; propriety.

And must I own, she said, my secret smart,
What with more *decence* were in silence kept.
Dryden.

The consideration immediately subsequent to the being of a thing, is what agrees or disagrees with that thing; what is suitable or unsuitable to it; and from this springs the notion of *decency* or indecency, that which becomes or misbecomes. *South.*

Sentiments which raise laughter, can very seldom be admitted with any *decency* into an heroick poem. *Addison.*

3. Modesty; not ribaldry; not obscenity.

Immodest words admit of no defence;
For want of *decency* is want of sense. *Pope.*

DECE'NNIAL, dė-sėn'nė-ål.[113] *adj.* [from *decennium*, Lat.] What continues for the space of ten years.

DECENNO'VAL, dė-sėn-ō'vål. } *adj.*
DECENNO'VARY, dė-sėn-ō'vå-rė. } [*decem* and *novem*, Lat.] Relating to the number nineteen.

Meton, of old, in the time of the Peloponnesian war, constituted a *decennoval* circle, or of nineteen years; the same which we now call the golden number. *Holder.*

Seven months are retrenched in this whole *decennovary* progress of the epacts, to reduce the accounts of her motion and place to those of the sun. *Holder.*

DE'CENT, dė'sėnt. *adj.* [*decens*, Latin.]

1. Becoming; fit; suitable.

Since there must be ornaments both in painting and poetry, if they are not necessary, they must at least be *decent;* that is, in their due place, and but moderately used. *Dryden.*

2. Grave; not gaudy; not ostentatious.

Come, pensive nun, devout and pure,
Sober, stedfast, and demure,
All in a robe of darkest grain
Flowing with majestic train,
And sable stole of Cyprus lawn
O'er the *decent* shoulders drawn. *Milton.*

3. Not wanton; not immodest.

DE'CENTLY, dė'sėnt-lė. *adv.* [from *decent.*]

1. In a proper manner; with suitable behaviour; without meanness or ostentation.

They could not *decently* refuse assistance to a person, who had punished those who had insulted their relation. *Broome.*

Perform'd what friendship, justice, truth require;
What could he more, but *decently* retire? *Swift.*

2. Without immodesty.

Past hope of safety, 'twas his latest care,
Like falling Cæsar, *decently* to die. *Dryden.*

DECEPTIBI'LITY, dė-sėp-tė-bil'ė-tė. *n. s.* [from *deceit.*] Liableness to be deceived.

Some errours are so fleshed in us, that they maintain their interest upon the *deceptability* of our decayed nature. *Glanville.*

DECE'PTIBLE, dė-sėp'tė-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *deceit.*] Liable to be deceived; open to imposture; subject to fraud.

The first and father cause of common errour, is the common infirmity of human nature; of whose *deceptible* condition, perhaps, there should not need any other eviction, than the frequent errours we shall ourselves commit. *Brown.*

DECE'PTION, dė-sėp'shůn. *n. s.* [*deceptio*, Latin.]

1. The act or means of deceiving; cheat; fraud; fallacy.

Being thus divided from truth in themselves, they are yet farther removed by advenient *deception.* *Brown.*

All *deception* is a misapplying of those signs, which, by compact or institution, were made the means of men's signifying or conveying their thoughts. *South.*

2. The state of being deceived.

Reason, not impossibly, may meet
Some specious object by the foe suborn'd,
And fall into *deception* unaware. *Milton.*

DECE'PTIOUS, dė-sėp'shůs.[314] *adj.* [from *deceit.*] Deceitful; apt to deceive.

Yet there is a credence in my heart,
That doth invert th' attest of eyes and ears;
As if those organs had *deceptious* functions,
Created only to calumniate. *Shakspeare.*

DECE'PTIVE, dė-sėp'tiv.[157] *adj.* [from *deceit.*] Having the power of deceiving. *Dict.*

DECE'PTORY, dės'ėp-tůr-ė. *adj.* [from *deceit.*] Containing means of deceit. *Dict.*

DECE'RPT, dė-sėrpt'. *adj.* [*decerptus*, Lat.] Cropped; taken off. *Dict.*

DECE'RPTIBLE, dė-sėrp'tė-bl. *adj.* [*decerpo*, Lat.] That may be taken off. *Dict.*

DECE'RPTION, dė-sėrp'shůn. *n. s.* [from *decerpt.*] The act of cropping or taking off. *Dict.*

DECERTA'TION, dė-sėr-tå'shůn. *n. s.* [*decertatio*, Lat.] A contention; a striving; a dispute. *Dict.*

DECE'SSION, dė-sėsh'ůn. *n. s.* [*decessio*, Latin.] A departure; a going away. *Dict.*

To DECHA'RM, dė'tshårm'. *v. a.* [*decharmer*, Fr.] To counteract a charm; to disenchant.

Notwithstanding the help of physick, he was suddenly cured by *decharming* the witchcraft. *Harvey.*

To DECI'DE, dė-side'. *v. a.* [*decido*, Latin.]

1. To fix the event of; to determine.

The day approach'd when fortune should *decide*
Th' important enterprise, and give the bride. *Dryd.*

2. To determine a question or dispute.

In counsel oft, and oft in battle tried,
Betwixt thy master and the world *decide*. *Granville.*

Who shall *decide*, when doctors disagree,
And soundest casuists doubt? *Pope.*

DE'CIDENCE, dės'sė-dėnse.[503] *n. s.* [*decidentia*, Latin.]

1. The quality of being shed, or of falling off.

2. The act of falling away.

Men observing the *decidence* of their horn, do fall upon the conceit that it annually rotteth away, and successively renewеth again. *Brown.*

DECI'DER, dė-si'důr.[98] *n. s.* [from *decide.*]

1. One who determines causes.

I cannot think that a jester or a monkey, a droll or a puppet, can be proper judges or *deciders* of controversy. *Watts.*

The man is no ill *decider* in common cases of property, where party is out of the question. *Swift.*

2. One who determines quarrels.

DECI'DUOUS, dė-sid'ů-ůs *or* dė-sid'jů-ůs.[293] *adj.* [*deciduus*, Latin.] Falling; not perennial; not lasting through the year.

In botany, the perianthium, or calyx, is *deciduous*, with the flower. *Quincy.*

DECI'DUOUSNESS, dė-sid'ů-ůs-nės. *n. s.* [from *deciduous.*] Aptness to fall; quality of fading once a year.

DE'CIMAL, dės'ė-mål. *adj.* [*decimus*, Lat.] Numbered by ten; multiplied by ten.

In the way we take now to name numbers by millions of millions of millions, it is hard to go beyond eighteen, or, at most, four and twenty *decimal* progressions, without confusion. *Locke.*

To DE'CIMATE, dės'ė-måte. *v. a.* [*decimus*, Latin.] To tithe, to take the tenth.

DECIMA'TION, dės-sė-må'shůn. *n. s.* [from *decimate.*]

1. A tithing; a selection of every tenth by lot or otherwise.

2. A selection by lot of every tenth soldier, in a general mutiny, for punishment.

By *decimation* and a tithed death,
Take thou the destin'd tenth. *Shaksp.*
A *decimation* I will strictly make
Of all who my Charinus did forsake;
And of each legion each centurion shall die. *Dryd.*

To DECI'PHER, dé-sí'fûr. *v. a.* [*dechiffrer*, Fr.]

1. To explain that which is written in ciphers: this is the common use.
Zelmane, that had the same character in her heart, could easily *decipher* it. *Sidney.*
Assurance is writ in a private character, not to be read, nor understood, but by the conscience, to which the spirit of God has vouchsafed to *decipher* it. *South.*
2. To unfold; to unravel; to explain: as, *to* decipher *an ambiguous speech.*
3. To write out; to mark down in characters.
Could I give you a lively representation of guilt and horrour on this hand, and paint out eternal wrath and *decipher* eternal vengeance on the other, then might I shew you the condition of a sinner hearing himself denied by Christ. *South.*
Then were laws of necessity invented, that so every particular subject might find his principal pleasure *deciphered* unto him, in the tables of his laws. *Locke.*
4. To stamp; to characterise; to mark.
You are both *decipher'd*
For villains mark'd with rape. *Shaksp.*

DECI'PHERER, dé-sí'fûr-ûr. *n. s.* [*decipher.*] One who explains writings in cipher.

DECI'SION, dé-sîzh'ûn. *n. s.* [from *decide.*]

1. Determination of a difference, or of a doubt.
The time approaches,
That will with due *decision* make us know
What we shall say we have, and what we owe.
Shakspeare.
Pleasure and revenge
Have ears more deaf than adders to the voice
Of any true *decision*. *Shaksp.*
The number of the undertakers, the worth of some of them, and their zeal to bring the matter to a *decision*, are sure arguments of the dignity and importance of it. *Woodward.*
War is a direct appeal to God for the *decision* of some dispute, which can by no other means be determined. *Atterbury.*
2. Determination of an event.
Their arms are to the last *decision* bent,
And fortune labours with the vast event. *Dryden.*
3. It is used in Scotland for a narrative, or reports of the proceedings of the court of session there.

DECI'SIVE, dé-sí'sîv.[158] [428] *adj.* [from *decide.*]

1. Having the power of determining any difference; conclusive.
Such a reflection, though it carries nothing perfectly *decisive* in it, yet creates a mighty confidence in his breast, and strengthens him much in his opinion. *Atterbury.*
This they are ready to look upon as a determination on their side, and *decisive* of the controversy between vice and virtue. *Rogers.*
2. Having the power of settling any event.
For on th' event
Decisive of this bloody day, depends
The fate of kingdoms. *Philips.*

DECI'SIVELY, dé-sí'sîv-lé. *adv.* [from *decisive.*] In a conclusive manner.

DECI'SIVENESS, dé-sí'sîv-nés. *n. s.* [from *decisive.*] The power of argument or evidence to terminate any difference, or settle an event.

DECI'SORY, dé-sí'sò-ré.[429] *adj.* [from *decide.*] Able to determine or decide.

To DECK, dék. *v. a.* [*decken*, Dutch.]

1. To cover; to overspread.
Ye mists and exhalations, that now rise
From hill or steaming lake, dusky or grey,
In honour to the world's great Author, rise!
Whether to *deck* with clouds th' uncolour'd sky,
Or wet the thirsty earth with falling showers,
Rising or falling, still advance his praise. *Milton.*
2. To dress; to array.
Sweet ornament! that *decks* a thing divine. *Shak.*
Long may'st thou live to wail thy children's loss,
And see another, as I see thee now,
Deck'd in thy rights, as thou art stall'd in mine.
Shakspeare.
She sets to work millions of spinning worms,
That in their green shops weave the smooth-hair'd silk,
To *deck* her sons. *Milton.*
3. To adorn; to embellish.
But direful, deadly black, both leaf and bloom,
Fit to adorn the dead, and *deck* the dreary tomb.
Spenser.
Now the dew with spangles *deck'd* the ground,
A sweeter spot of earth was never found. *Dryden.*
The god shall to his vot'ries tell
Each conscious tear, each blushing grace,
That *deck'd* dear Eloisa's face. *Prior.*

DECK, dék. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The floor of a ship.
Her keel plows hell,
And *deck* knocks heaven. *Ben Jonson.*
We have also raised our second *decks*, and given more vent thereby to our ordnance, trying on our nether overloop. *Raleigh.*
If any, born and bred under *deck*, had no other information but what sense affords, he would be of opinion that the ship was as stable as a house. *Glanville.*
On high rais'd *decks* the haughty Belgians ride,
Beneath whose shade our humble frigates go. *Dryd.*
At sun-set to their ship they make return,
And snore secure on *decks* till rosy morn. *Dryden.*
2. Pack of cards piled regularly on each other.
Besides gems, many other sorts of stones are regularly figured: the amianthus, of parallel threads, as in the pile of velvet; and the selenites, of parallel plates, as in a *deck* of cards. *Grew.*

DE'CKER, dék'kûr. *n. s.* [from *deck.*] A dresser; one that apparels or adorns; a coverer, as a *table-decker.*

To DECLA'IM, dé-klâme'. *v. n.* [*declamo*, Latin.] To harangue; to speak to the passions; to rhetoricate; to speak set orations.
What are his mischiefs, consul? You *declaim*
Against his manners, and corrupt your own.
Ben Jonson.
The splendid *declaimings* of novices and men of heat. *South.*
It is usual for masters to make their boys *declaim* on both sides of an argument. *Swift.*
Dress up all the virtues in the beauties of oratory, and *declaim* aloud on the praise of goodness. *Watts.*

DECLA'IMER, dé-klâ'mûr. *n. s.* [from *declaim.*] One who makes speeches with intent to move the passions.
Your Salamander is a perpetual *declaimer* against jealousy. *Addison.*

DECLAMA'TION, dék-klâ-mâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*declamatio*, Lat.] A discourse addressed to the passions; an harangue; a set speech; a piece of rhetorick.
The cause why *declamations* prevail so greatly, is, for that men suffer themselves to be deluded. *Hooker.*
Thou mayest forgive his anger, while thou makest use of the plainness of his *declamation*. *Taylor.*

DECLAMA'TOR, dék-klâ-mâ'tûr. *n. s.* [Lat.] A declaimer; an orator; a rhetorician: seldom used.
Who could, I say, hear this generous *declamator*, without being fired at his noble zeal. *Tatler.*

DECLA'MATORY, dé-klâm'mâ-tûr-é. *adj.* [*declamatorius*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the practice of declaiming; pertaining to declamation; treated in the manner of a rhetorician.
This awhile suspended his interment, and became a *declamatory* theme amongst the religious men of that age. *Wotton.*
2. Appealing to the passions.
He has run himself into his own *declamatory* way, and almost forgotten that he was now setting up for a moral poet. *Dryden.*

DECLA'RABLE, dé-klâ'râ-bl. *adj.* [from *declare.*] Capable of proof.
This is *declarable* from the best writers. *Brown.*

DECLARA'TION, dék-klâ-râ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *declare.*]

1. A proclamation or affirmation; open expression; publication.
His promises are nothing else but *declarations*, what God will do for the good of men. *Hooker.*
Though wit and learning are certain and habitual perfections of the mind, yet the *declaration* of them, which alone brings the repute, is subject to a thousand hazards. *South.*
There are no where so plain and full *declarations* of mercy and love to the sons of men, as are made in the gospel. *Tillotson.*
2. An explanation of something doubtful. Obsolete.
3. [In law.] Declaration (*declaratio*) is properly the shewing forth, or laying out, of an action personal in any suit, though it is used sometimes for both personal and real actions. *Cowell.*

DECLA'RATIVE, dé-klâr'â-tîv.[157] *adj.* [from *declare.*]

1. Making declaration; explanatory.
The names of things should be always taken from something observably *declarative* of their form or nature. *Grew.*
2. Making proclamation.
To this we may add the *vox populi*, so *declarative* on the same side. *Swift.*

DECLA'RATORILY, dé-klâr'â-tûr-é-lé. *adv.* [from *declaratory.*] In the form of a declaration; not in a decretory form.
Andreas Alciatus the civilian, and Franciscus de Cordua, have both *declaratorily* confirmed the same. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DECLA'RATORY, dé-klâr'â-tûr-é.[512] *adj.* [from *declare.*] Affirmative; expressive; not decretory; not promissory, but expressing something before promised or decreed. Thus, a *declaratory* law, is a new act confirming a former law.
These blessings are not only *declaratory* of the good pleasure and intention of God towards them, but likewise of the natural tendency of the thing. *Tillotson.*

To DECLA'RE, dé-klâre'. *v. a.* [*declaro*, Latin.]

1. To clear; to free from obscurity. Not in use.
To *declare* this a little, we must assume that the surfaces of such bodies are exactly smooth. *Boyle.*
2. To make known; to tell evidently and openly.
It hath been *declared* unto me of you, that there are contentions among you. *1 Cor.*
The sun by certain signs *declares*

Both when the south projects a stormy day,
And when the clearing north will puff the clouds away. *Dryden's Virgil.*

3. To publish; to proclaim.

Declare his glory among the heathen. 1 *Chron.*

4. To show in open view; to show an opinion in plain terms.

In Cæsar's army somewhat the soldiers would have had, yet they would not *declare* themselves in it, but only demanded a discharge. *Bacon.*

We are a considerable body, who, upon a proper occasion, would not fail to *declare* ourselves. *Addis.*

To DECLA'RE, dė-klâre'. *v. n.* To make a declaration; to proclaim some resolution or opinion, or favour or opposition: with *for* or *against*.

The internal faculties of will and understanding decreeing and *declaring against* them. *Taylor.*

God is said not to have left himself without witness in the world, there being something fixed in the nature of men, that will be sure to testify and *declare for* him. *South's Sermons.*

Like fawning courtiers, for success they wait;
And then come smiling, and *declare for* fate. *Dry.*

DECLA'REMENT, dė-klâre'mėnt. *n. s.* [from *declare*.] Discovery; declaration; testimony.

Crystal will calefy into electricity; that is, into a power to attract straws, or light bodies; and convert the needle freely placed, which is a *declarement* of very different parts. *Brown.*

DECLA'RER, dė-klâ'rûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *declare*.] A proclaimer; one that makes any thing known.

DECLE'NSION, dė-klėn'shûn. *n. s.* [*declinatio*, Latin.]

1. Tendency from a greater to a less degree of excellence.

A beauty-waning and distressed widow,
Ev'n in the afternoon of her best days,
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts,
To base *declension*. *Shakspeare's Richard* III.

Take the picture of a man in the greenness and vivacity of his youth, and in the latter date and *declension* of his drooping years, and you will scarce know it to belong to the same person. *South.*

2. Declination; descent.

We may reasonably allow as much for the *declension* of the land from that place to the sea, as for the immediate height of the mountain. *Burnet's Theory.*

3. Inflection; manner of changing nouns.

Declension is only the variation or change of the termination of a noun, whilst it continues to signify the same thing. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

DECLI'NABLE, dė-klī'nâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *decline*.] Having variety of terminations; as, a *declinable* noun.

DECLINA'TION, dėk-klė-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*declinatio*, Latin.]

1. Descent; change from a better to a worse state; diminution of vigour; decay.

The queen, hearing of the *declination* of a monarchy, took it so ill, as she would never after hear of his suit. *Bacon.*

Two general motions all animations have, that is, their beginning and increase; and two more, that is, their state and *declination*. *Brown.*

Hope waits upon the flow'ry prime;
And summer, though it be less gay,
Yet is not look'd on as a time
Of *declination* or decay. *Waller.*

2. The act of bending down; as, a *declination* of the head.

3. Variation from rectitude; oblique motion; obliquity.

Supposing there were a *declination* of atoms, yet will it not effect what they intend; for then they do all decline, and so there will be no more concourse than if they did perpendicularly descend. *Ray.*

This *declination* of atoms in their descent, was itself either necessary or voluntary. *Bentley.*

4. Deviation from moral rectitude.

That a peccant creature should disapprove and repent of every *declination* and violation of the rules of just and honest, this right reason, discoursing upon the stock of its own principles, could not but infer. *South's Sermons.*

5. Variation from a fixed point.

There is no *declination* of latitude, nor variation of the elevation of the pole, notwithstanding what some have asserted. *Woodward.*

6. [In navigation.] The variation of the needle from the direction of north and south.

7. [In astronomy.] The *declination* of a star, we call its shortest distance from the equator. *Brown.*

8. [In grammar.] The declension or inflection of a noun through its various terminations.

9. DECLINATION *of a Plane.* [in dialling.] The arch of the horizon, comprehended either between the plane and the prime vertical circle, if accounted from the east or west; or else between the meridian and the plane, if accounted from the north or south. *Harris.*

DECLINA'TOR, dėk-lė-nâ'tûr.[521] } *n. s.*
DECLI'NATORY, dė-klī'nâ-tûr-ė. } [from *decline*.] An instrument in dialling, by which the declination, reclination, and inclination of planes are determined. *Chambers.*

There are several ways to know the several planes; but the readiest is by an instrument called a *declinatory*, fitted to the variation of your place. *Moxon.*

To DECLI'NE, dė-kline'. *v. n.* [*declino*, Latin.]

1. To lean downward.

And then with kind embraces, tempting kisses,
And with *declining* head into his bosom,
Bid him shed tears, as being overjoy'd. *Shaksp.*

2. To deviate; to run into obliquities.

Neither shalt thou speak in a cause to *decline* after many, to wrest judgment. *Exodus.*

3. To shun; to avoid to do any thing.

4. To sink; to be impaired; to decay. Opposed to improvement or exaltation.

Sons at perfect age, and fathers *declining*, the father should be as a ward to the son. *Shaksp.*

They'll be by th' fire, and presume to know
What's done i' th' capitol; who's like to rise,
Who thrives, and who *declines*. *Shaksp.*

Sometimes nations will *decline* so low
From virtue, which is reason, that no wrong,
But justice, and some fatal curse annex'd,
Deprives them of their outward liberty. *Milton.*

That empire must *decline*,
Whose chief support and sinews are of coin. *Waller.*

And nature, which all acts of life designs,
Not like ill poets, in the last *declines*. *Denham.*

Thus then my lov'd Euryalus appears;
He looks the prop of my *declining* years! *Dryden.*

Autumnal warmth *declines;*
Ere heat is quite decay'd, or cold begun. *Dryden.*

Faith and morality are *declined* among us. *Swift.*

God, in his wisdom, hath been pleased to load our *declining* years with many sufferings, with diseases, and decays of nature. *Swift.*

To DECLI'NE, dė-kline'. *v. a.*

1. To bend downward; to bring down.

And now fair Phœbus 'gan *decline* in haste
His weary waggon to the western vale. *Spenser.*

And leaves the semblance of a lover, fixt
In melancholy deep, with head *declin'd*,
And love-dejected eyes. *Thomson.*

2. To shun; to avoid; to refuse; to be cautious of.

He had wisely *declined* that argument, though in their common sermons they gave it. *Clarendon.*

Since the muses do invoke my pow'r,
I shall no more *decline* that sacred bow'r,
Where Gloriana, their great mistress, lies. *Waller.*

Though I the business did *decline*,
Yet I contriv'd the whole design,
And sent them their petition. *Denham.*

If it should be said that minute bodies are indissoluble, because it is their nature to be so, that would not be to render a reason of the thing proposed, but, in effect, to *decline* rendering any. *Boyle.*

Could Caroline have been captivated with the glories of this world, she had them all laid before her; but she generously *declined* them, because she saw the acceptance of them was inconsistent with religion. *Addison.*

Whatever they judged to be most agreeable or disagreeable, they would pursue or *decline*. *Atterbury.*

3. To modify a word by various terminations; to inflect.

You *decline* musa and construe Latin, by the help of a tutor, or with some English translation. *Watts.*

DECLI'NE, dė-kline'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The state of tendency to the less or the worse; diminution; decay. Contrary to increase, improvement, or elevation.

Thy rise of fortune did I only wed,
From its *decline* determin'd to recede. *Prior.*

Those fathers lived in the *decline* of literature. *Swift.*

DECLI'VITY, dė-klīv'ė-tė.[511] *n. s.* [*declivis*, Latin.] Inclination or obliquity reckoned downward; gradual descent, not precipitous or perpendicular; the contrary to acclivity.

Rivers will not flow unless upon *declivity*, and their sources be raised above the earth's ordinary surface, so that they may run upon a descent. *Woodward.*

I found myself within my depth; and the *declivity* was so small, that I walked near a mile before I got to the shore. *Gulliver's Travels.*

DECLI'VOUS, dė-klī'vûs.[503] *adj.* [*declivis*, Latin.] Gradually descending; not precipitous; not perpendicularly sinking; contrary to acclivous; moderately steep.

To DECO'CT, dė-kôkt'. *v. a.* [*decoquo*, *decoctum*, Latin.]

1. To prepare by boiling for any use; to digest in hot water.

Sena loseth its windiness by *decocting;* and subtile or windy spirits are taken off by incension or evaporation. *Bacon.*

2. To digest by the heat of the stomach.

There she *decocts*, and doth the food prepare;
There she distributes it to ev'ry vein;
There she expels what she may fitly spare. *Davies.*

3. To boil in water, so as to draw the strength or virtue of any thing.

The longer malt or herbs are *decocted* in liquor, the clearer it is. *Bacon.*

4. To boil up to a consistence; to strengthen or invigorate by boiling: this is no proper use.

Can sodden water, their barley broth,
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat. *Shaks.*

DECO'CTIBLE, dė-kôk'tė-bl. *adj.* [from *decoct*.] That may be boiled, or prepared by boiling. *Dict.*

DECO'CTION, dė-kôk'shûn. *n. s.* [*decoctum*, Lat.]

1. The act of boiling any thing, to extract its virtues.

In infusion the longer it is, the greater is the part of the gross body that goeth into the liquor; but in *decoction* though more goeth forth, yet it either purgeth at the top, or settleth at the bottom. *Bacon.*

The lineaments of a white lily will remain after the strongest *decoction.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. A preparation made by boiling in water.

They distil their husband's land
In *decoctions;* and are mann'd
With ten emp'rics, in their chamber
Lying for the spirit of amber. *Ben Jonson.*

If the plant be boiled in water, the strained liquor is called the *decoction* of the plant. *Arbuthnot.*

DECO'CTURE, dė̆-kŏk'tshŭre.[461] *n. s.* [from *decoct.*] A substance drawn by decoction.

DECOLLA'TION, dė̆k-kŏl-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*decollatio*, Lat.] The act of beheading.

He, by a *decollation* of all hope, annihilated his mercy: this, by an immoderancy thereof, destroyed his justice. *Brown.*

DECOMPO'SITE, dė̆-kŏm-pŏz'ĭt.[154] *adj.* [*decompositus*, Lat.] Compounded a second time; compounded with things already composite.

Decompositos of three metals, or more, are too long to inquire of, except there be some compositions of them already observed. *Bacon.*

DECOMPOSI'TION, dė̆-kŏm-pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*decompositus*, Lat.] The act of compounding things already compounded.

We consider what happens in the compositions and *decompositions* of saline particles. *Boyle.*

To DECOMPO'UND, dė̆-kŏm-pŏŭnd'. *v. a.* [*decompono*, Latin.]

1. To compose of things already compounded; to compound a second time; to form by a second composition.

Nature herself doth in the bowels of the earth make *decompounded* bodies, as we see in vitriol, cinnabar, and even in sulphur itself. *Boyle.*

When a word stands for a very complex idea, that is compounded and *decompounded*, it is not easy for men to form and retain that idea exactly. *Locke.*

If the violet, blue, and green be intercepted, the remaining yellow, orange, and red will compound upon the paper an orange; and then, if the intercepted colours be let pass, they will fall upon this compounded orange, and together with it, *decompound* a white. *Newton.*

2. To resolve a compound into simple parts. This is a sense that has of late crept irregularly into chymical books.

DECOMPO'UND, dė̆-kŏm-pŏŭnd'. *adj.* [from the verb.] Composed of things or words already compounded; compounded a second time.

The pretended salts and sulphur are so far from being elementary parts extracted out of the body of mercury, that they are rather, to borrow a term of the grammarians, *decompound* bodies, made up of the whole metal and the menstruum, or other additaments employed to disguise it. *Boyle.*

Nobody should use any compound or *decompound* of the substantial verbs. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

DE'CORAMENT, dė̆k'kŏ-rā-mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *decorate.*] Ornament; embellishment. *Dict.*

To DE'CORATE, dė̆k'kŏ-rāte.[91] *v. a.* [*decoro*, Lat.] To adorn; to embellish; to beautify.

DECORA'TION, dė̆k-kŏ-rā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *decorate.*] Ornament; embellishment; added beauty.

The ensigns of virtues contribute to the ornament of figures; such as the *decorations* belonging to the liberal arts, and to war. *Dryden.*

This helm and heavy buckler I can spare,
As only *decorations* of the war:
So Mars is arm'd for glory, not for need. *Dryden.*

DECORA'TOR, dė̆k'kŏ-rā-tŭr.[521] *n. s.* [from *decorate.*] An adorner; an embellisher. *Dict.*

DECO'ROUS, dė̆-kŏ'rŭs.[503] *adj.* [*decorus*, Lat.] Decent; suitable to a character; becoming; proper; befitting; seemly.

It is not so *decorous*, in respect of God, that he should immediately do all the meanest and trifling-est things himself, without any inferiour or subordinate minister. *Ray.*

To DECO'RTICATE, dė̆-kŏr'tė̆-kāte. *v. a.* [*decortico*, Lat.] To divest of the bark or husk; to husk; to peel; to strip.

Take great barley, dried and *decorticated*, after it is well washed, and boil it in water. *Arbuthnot.*

DECORTICA'TION, dė̆-kŏr-tė̆-kā'shŭn *n. s.* [from *decorticate.*] The act of stripping the bark or husk.

DECO'RUM, dė̆-kŏ'rŭm. *n. s.* [Latin.] Decency; behaviour contrary to licentiousness, contrary to levity; seemliness.

If your master
Would have a queen his beggar, you must tell him
That majesty, to keep *decorum*, must
No less beg than a kingdom. *Shakspeare.*

I am far from suspecting simplicity, which is bold to trespass in points of *decorum.* *Wotton.*

Beyond the fix'd and settled rules
Of vice and virtue in the schools,
The better sort shall set before 'em
A grace, a manner, a *decorum.* *Prior.*

Gentlemen of the army should be, at least, obliged to external *decorum:* a profligate life and character should not be a means of advancement. *Swift.*

He kept with princess due *decorum*,
Yet never stood in awe before 'em. *Swift.*

To DECO'Y, dė̆-kŏė̆'.[329] *v. a.* [from *koey*, Dutch, a cage.] To lure into a cage; to entrap; to draw into a snare.

A fowler had taken a partridge, who offered to *decoy* her companions into the snare. *L'Estrange.*

Decoy'd by the fantastic blaze,
Now lost, and now renew'd, he sinks absorpt,
Rider and horse. *Thomson.*

DECO'Y, dė̆-kŏė̆'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Allurement to mischiefs; temptation.

The devil could never have had such numbers, had he not used some as *decoys* to ensnare others. *Government of the Tongue.*

These exuberant productions of the earth became a continual *decoy* and snare: they only excited and fomented lusts. *Woodward.*

An old dramdrinker is the devil's *decoy.* *Berkley.*

DECO'YDUCK, dė̆-kŏė̆'dŭk. *n. s.* A duck that lures others.

There is a sort of ducks, called *decoyducks*, that will bring whole flights of fowl to their retirements, where are conveniences made for catching them. *Mortimer.*

To DECREA'SE, dė̆-krēse'.[227] *v. n.* [*decresco*, Latin.] To grow less; to be diminished.

From the moon is the sign of feasts, a light that *decreaseth* in her perfection. *Ecclus.*

Unto fifty years, as they said, the heart annually increaseth the weight of one drachm; after which, in the same proportion, it *decreaseth.* *Brown.*

When the sun comes to his tropicks, days increase and *decrease* but a very little for a great while together. *Newton.*

To DECREA'SE, dė̆-krēse'. *v. a.* To make less; to diminish.

He did dishonorable find
Those articles, which did our state *decrease.* *Daniel.*

Nor cherish'd they relations poor,
That might *decrease* their present store. *Prior.*

Heat increases the fluidity of tenacious liquids, as of oil, balsam, and honey; and thereby *decreases* their resistance. *Newton.*

DECREA'SE, dė̆-krēse'. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The state of growing less; decay.

By weak'ning toil and hoary age o'ercome,
See thy *decrease*, and hasten to thy tomb. *Prior.*

2. The wain; the time when the visible face of the moon grows less.

See in what time the seeds, set in the increase of the moon, come to a certain height, and how they differ from those that are set in the *decrease* of the moon. *Bacon.*

To DECRE'E, dė̆-krēė'. *v. n.* [*decretum*, Latin.] To make an edict; to establish by law; to determine; to resolve.

They shall see the end of the wise, and shall not understand what God in his counsel hath *decreed* of him. *Wisdom.*

Father eternal! thine is to *decree;*
Mine, both in heav'n and earth, to do thy will. *Milton.*

Had heav'n *decreed* that I should life enjoy,
Heav'n had *decreed* to save unhappy Troy. *Dryden.*

To DECRE'E, dė̆-krēė'. *v. a.* To doom or assign by a decree.

Thou shalt also *decree* a thing, and it shall be established. *Job.*

The king their father,
On just and weighty reasons, has *decreed*
His sceptre to the younger. *Rowe.*

DECRE'E, dė̆-krēė'. *n. s.* [*decretum*, Latin.]

1. An edict; a law.

If you deny me, fie upon your law!
There is no force in the *decrees* of Venice. *Shaksp.*

There went a *decree* from Cæsar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed. *Luke.*

Are we condemn'd by fate's unjust *decree*,
No more our houses and our homes to see! *Dryden.*

The Supreme Being is sovereignly good; he rewards the just and punishes the unjust: and, the folly of man, and not the *decree* of heaven, is the cause of human calamity. *Broome.*

2. An established rule.

When he made a *decree* for the rain, and a way for the lightning of the thunder. *Job.*

3. A determination of a suit, or litigated cause.

4. [In canon law.] An ordinance, which is enacted by the pope himself, by and with the advice of his cardinals in council assembled, without being consulted by any one thereon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DE'CREMENT, dė̆k'krė̆-mĕnt.[503] *n. s.* [*decrementum*, Latin.] Decrease; the state of growing less; the quantity lost by decreasing.

Upon the tropick, and first descension from our solstice, we are scarce sensible of declination; but declining farther, our *decrement* accelerates: we set apace, and in our last days precipitate into our graves. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Rocks, mountains, and the other elevations of the earth, suffer a continual *decrement*, and grow lower and lower. *Woodward.*

DECRE'PIT, dė̆-krĕp'ĭt. *adj.* [*decrepitus*, Latin.] Wasted and worn out with age; in the last stage of decay.

Decrepit miser! base, ignoble wretch. *Shaksp.*

Of men's lives, in this *decrepit* age of the world, many exceed fourscore, and some an hundred years. *Raleigh.*

This pope is *decrepit*, and the bell goeth for him;

take order that there be chosen a pope of fresh years. *Bacon.*

Decrepit superstition, and such as had their nativity in times beyond all history, are fresh in the observation of many heads. *Brown.*

And from the north to call
Decrepit winter. *Milton.*

Who this observes, may in his body find.
Decrepit age, but never in his mind. *Denham.*

Propp'd on his staff, and stooping as he goes,
A painted mitre shades his furrow'd brows;
The god, in this *decrepit* form array'd,
The gardens enter'd, and the fruits survey'd.
Pope.

The charge of witchcraft inspires people with a malevolence towards those poor *decrepit* parts of our species, in whom human nature is defaced by infirmity and dotage. *Addison.*

To DECRE'PITATE, dé-krép'é-tâte. *v. a.* [*decrepito*, Lat.] To calcine salt till it has ceased to crackle in the fire.

So will it come to pass in a pot of salt, although *decrepitated.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DECREPITA'TION, dé-krép-é-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *decrepitate.*] The crackling noise which salt makes, when put over the fire in a crucible. *Quincy.*

DECRE'PITNESS, dé-krép'ît-nés. } *n. s.*
DECRE'PITUDE, dé-krép'é-tûde. } [from *decrepit.*] The last stage of decay; the last effects of old age.

Mother earth, in this her barrenness and *decrepitness* of age, can procreate such swarms of curious engines. *Bentley.*

DECRE'SCENT, dé-krés'sént. *adj.* [from *decrescens*, Lat.] Growing less; being in a state of decrease.

DE'CRETAL, dé-krê'tâl *or* dék'rê-tâl. *adj.* [*decretum*, Lat.] Appertaining to a decree; containing a decree.

A *decretal* epistle is that which the pope decrees either by himself or else by the advice of his cardinals; and this must be on his being consulted by some particular person or persons thereon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DE'CRETAL, dé-krê'tâl. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A book of decrees or edicts; a body of laws.

The second room, whose walls
Were painted fair with memorable guests
Of magistrates, of courts, of tribunals,
Of laws, of judgments, and of *decretals.* *Spenser.*

2. The collection of the pope's decree.

Traditions and *decretals* were made of equal force, and as authentical as the sacred charter itself. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

DE'CRETIST, dé-krê'tíst. *n. s.* [from *decree.*] One that studies or professes the knowledge of the decretal.

The *decretists* had their rise and beginning under the reign of the emperor Frederick Barbarossa. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DE'CRETORY, dék'krê-tûr-é.[557] *adj.* [from *decree.*]

1. Judicial; definitive.

There are lenitives that friendship will apply, before it will be brought to the *decretory* rigours of a condemning sentence. *South's Sermons.*

2. Critical; in which there is some definitive event.

The motions of the moon, supposed to be measured by sevens, and the critical or *decretory* days, depend on that number. *Brown.*

DECRI'AL, dé-krí'âl. *n. s.* [from *decry.*] Clamorous censure; hasty or noisy condemnation; concurrence in censuring any thing.

To DECRY', dé-krí'. *v. a.* [*decrier*, Fr.] To censure; to blame clamorously; to clamour against.

Malice in criticks reigns so high,
That for small errours they whole plays *decry.*
Dryden.

Those measures, which are extolled by one half of the kingdom, are naturally *decried* by the other. *Addison.*

They applied themselves to lessen their authority, *decried* them as hard and unnecessary restraints. *Rogers.*

Quacks and impostures are still cautioning us to beware of counterfeits, and *decry* other cheats only to make more way for their own. *Swift.*

DECU'MBENCE, dé-kûm'bénse. } *n. s.* [*de-*
DECU'MBENCY, dé-kûm'bén-sé. } *cumbo*, Lat.] The act of lying down; the posture of lying down.

This must come to pass, if we hold opinion they lie not down, and enjoy no *decumbence* at all; for station is properly no rest, but one kind of motion. *Brown.*

Not considering the ancient manner of *decumbency*, he imputed this gesture of the beloved disciple unto rusticity, or an act of incivility. *Brown.*

DECU'MBITURE, dé-kûm'bé-tûre. *n. s.* [from *decumbo*, Lat.]

1. The time at which a man takes to his bed in a disease.

2. [In Astrology.] A scheme of the heavens erected for that time, by which the prognosticks of recovery or death are discovered.

If but a mile she travel out of town,
The planetary hour must first be known,
And lucky moment, if her eye but akes,
Or itches, its *decumbiture* she takes. *Dryden.*

DE'CUPLE, dék'û-pl.[405] *adj.* [*decuplus*, Latin.] Tenfold; the same number ten times repeated.

Man's length, that is, a perpendicular from the vertex unto the sole of the foot, is *decuple* unto his profundity; that is, a direct line between the breast and the spine. *Brown.*

Supposing there be a thousand sorts of insects in this island, if the same proportion holds between the insects of England and of the world, as between plants domestick and exotick, that is, near a *decuple*, the species of insects will amount to ten thousand. *Ray.*

DECU'RION, dé-kû'ré-ûn. *n. s.* [*decurio*, Lat.] A commander over ten; an officer subordinate to the centurion.

He instituted *decurions* through both these colonies, that is, one over every ten families. *Temple.*

DECU'RSION, dé-kûr'shûn. *n. s.* [*decursus*, Lat.] The act of running down.

What is decayed by that *decursion* of waters, is supplied by the terrene fæces which water brings. *Hale.*

DECURTA'TION, dék-kûr-tâ'shûn.[530] *n. s.* [*decurtatio*, Lat.] The act of cutting short, or shortening.

To DECU'SSATE, dé-kûs'sâte. *v. a.* [*decusso*, Lat.] To intersect at acute angles.

This it performs by the action of a notable muscle on each side, having the form of the letter X, made up of many fibres, *decussating* one another longways. *Ray.*

DECUSSA'TION, dék-kûs-sâ'shûn.[530] *n. s.* [from *decussate.*] The act of crossing; state of being crossed at unequal angles.

Though there be *decussation* of the rays in the pupil of the eye, and so the image of the object in the retina, or bottom of the eye, be inverted; yet doth not the object appear inverted, but in its right or natural posture. *Ray.*

To DEDE'CORATE, dé-dék'kô-râte. *v. a.* [*dedecoro*, Lat.] To disgrace; to bring a reproach upon. *Dict.*

DEDECORA'TION, dé-dék-kô-râ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *dedecorate.*] The act of disgracing; disgrace. *Dict.*

DEDE'COROUS, dé-dék'kô-rûs. *adj.* [*dedecus*, Lat.] Disgraceful; reproachful; shameful. *Dict.*

DEDENTI'TION, dé-dén-tîsh'ûn.[530] *n. s.* [*de* and *dentitio*, Lat.] Loss or shedding of the teeth.

Solon divided life into ten septenaries, because in every one thereof a man received some sensible mutation: in the first is *dedentition*, or falling of teeth. *Brown.*

To DE'DICATE, dé'dé-kâte. *v. a.* [*dedico*, Lat.]

1. To devote to some divine power; to consecrate and set apart to sacred uses.

A pleasant grove
Was shot up high, full of the stately tree
That *dedicated* is to Olympick Jove,
And to his son Alcides. *Spenser.*

The princes offered for *dedicating* the altar, in the day that it was anointed. *Numbers.*

Warn'd by the seer, to her offended name
We rais'd, and *dedicate*, this wond'rous frame.
Dryden.

2. To appropriate solemnly to any person or purpose.

There cannot be
That vulture in you, to devour so many
As will to greatness *dedicate* themselves! *Shaksp.*

Ladies, a gen'ral welcome from his grace
Salutes you all: this night he *dedicates*
To fair content and you. *Shaksp.*

He went to learn the profession of a soldier, to which he had *dedicated* himself. *Clarendon.*

Bid her instant wed,
And quiet *dedicate* her remnant life
To the just duties of an humble wife. *Prior.*

3. To inscribe to a patron.

He compiled ten elegant books, and *dedicated* them to the lord Burghley. *Peacham.*

DE'DICATE, dé'dé-kâte. *adj.* [from the verb.] Consecrate; devote; dedicated; appropriate.

Pray'rs from preserved souls,
From fasting maids, whose names are *dedicate*
To nothing temporal. *Shakspeare.*

This tenth part, or tithe, being thus assigned unto him, leaveth now to be of the nature of the other nine parts, which are given us for our worldly necessities, and becometh as a thing *dedicate* and appropriate unto God. *Spelman.*

DEDICA'TION, dé'dé-ké'shûn. *n. s.* [*dedicatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of dedicating to any being or purpose; consecration; solemn appropriation.

It cannot be laid to many men's charge, that they have been so curious as to trouble bishops with placing the first stone in the churches; or so scrupulous as, after the erection of them, to make any great ado for their *dedication.* *Hooker.*

Among publick solemnities their is none so glorious as that under the reign of king Solomon, at the *dedication* of the temple. *Addison.*

2. An address to a patron.

Proud as Apollo on his forked hill,

Sat full-blown Bufo, puff'd by ev'ry quill;
Fed by soft *dedication* all day long,
Horace and he went hand in hand in song. *Pope.*

DEDICA'TOR, dĕd'ė-kā-tŭr.[521] *n. s.* [from *dedicate.*] One who inscribes his work to a patron with compliment and servility.

Leave dang'rous truths to unsuccessful satires,
And flattery to fulsome *dedicators.* *Pope.*

DE'DICATORY, dĕd'ė-kā-tŭr-ė.[503] *adj.* [from *dedicate.*] Composing a dedication; complimental; adulatory.

Thus I should begin my epistle, if it were a *dedicatory* one; but it is a friendly letter. *Pope.*

DEDI'TION, dė-dĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*deditio*, Lat.] The act of yielding up any thing; surrendry.

It was not a complete conquest, but rather a *dedition* upon terms and capitulations agreed between the conqueror and the conquered. *Hale.*

To DEDU'CE, dė-dūse'. *v. a.* [*deduco*, Latin.]

1. To draw in a regular connected series, from one time or one event to another.

I will *deduce* him from his cradle, through the deep and lubric waves of state and court, till he was swallowed in the gulf of fatality. *Wotton Buck.*

O goddess, say, shall I *deduce* my rhymes
From the dire nation in its early times? *Pope.*

2. To form a regular chain of consequential propositions.

Reason is nothing but the faculty of *deducing* unknown truths from principles already known. *Locke.*

3. To lay down in regular order, so as that the following shall naturally rise from the foregoing.

Lend me your song, ye nightingales! oh pour
The mazy-running soul of melody
Into my varied verse! while I *deduce*,
From the first note the hollow cuckoo sings,
The symphony of spring. *Thomson.*

DEDU'CEMENT, dė-dūse'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *deduce.*] The thing deduced; the collection of reason; consequential proposition.

Praise and prayer are his due worship, and the rest of those *deducements* which I am confident are the remote effects of revelation. *Dryden.*

DEDU'CIBLE, dė-dū'sė-bl. *adj.* [from *deduce.*] Collectible by reason; consequential; discoverable from principles laid down.

The condition although *deducible* from many grounds, yet shall we evidence it but from few. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The general character of the new earth is paradisaical; and the particular character, that it hath no sea: and both are apparently *deducible* from its formation. *Burnet.*

So far, therefore, as conscience reports any thing agreeable to or *deducible* from these, it is to be hearkened to. *South.*

All properties of a triangle depend on, and are *deducible* from, the complex idea of three lines, including a space. *Locke.*

DEDU'CIVE, dė-dū'sĭv. *adj.* [from *deduce.*] Performing the act of deduction. *Dict.*

To DEDU'CT, dė-dŭkt'. *v. a.* [*deduco*, Latin.]

1. To subtract; to take away; to cut off; to defalcate.

We *deduct* from the computation of our years that part of our time which is spent in incogitancy of infancy. *Norris.*

2. To separate; to dispart; to divide. Now not in use.

Having yet, in his *deducted* spright,
Some sparks remaining of that heavenly fire. *Spenser.*

DEDU'CTION, dė-dŭk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*deductio*, Lat.]

1. Consequential collection; consequence; proposition drawn from principles premised.

Out of scripture such duties may be deduced, by some kind of consequence; as by long circuit of *deduction*, it may be that even all truth, out of any truth may be concluded. *Hooker.*

Set before you the moral law of God, with such *deductions* from it as our Saviour hath drawn, or our own reason, well informed, can make. *Duppa.*

That by diversity of motions we should spell out things not resembled by them, we must attribute to some secret *deduction;* but what this *deduction* should be, or by what mediums this knowledge is advanced, is as dark as ignorance. *Glanville.*

You have laid the experiments together in such a way, and made such *deductions* from them, as I have not hitherto met with. *Boyle.*

All cross and distasteful humours are either expressly or by clear consequence and *deduction*, forbidden in the New Testament. *Tillotson.*

A reflection so obvious, that natural instinct seems to have suggested it even to those who never much attended to *deductions* of reason. *Rogers.*

2. That which is deducted; defalcation.

Bring then these blessings to a strict account;
Make fair *deductions;* see to what they mount. *Pope.*

DEDU'CTIVE, dė-dŭk'tĭv. *adj.* [from *deduct.*] Deducible; that is or may be deduced from a position premised.

All knowledge of causes is *deductive;* for we know none by simple intuition, but through the mediation of their effects. *Glanville.*

DEDU'CTIVELY, dė-dŭk'tĭv-lė. *adv.* [from *deductive.*] Consequentially; by regular deduction; by a regular train of ratiocination.

There is scarce a popular errour passant in our days, which is not either directly expressed, or *deductively* contained, in this work. *Brown.*

DEED, dēēd. *n. s.* [ðæð, Sax, *daed*, Dutch.]

1. Action, whether good or bad; thing done.

From lowest place when virtuous things proceed,
The place is dignified by th' doer's *deed.* *Shaksp.*

The monster nought replied: for words were vain,
And *deeds* could only *deeds* unjust maintain. *Dryden.*

The same had not consented to the council and *deed.* *Luke.*

We are not secluded from the expectation of reward for our charitable *deeds.* *Smallridge.*

2. Exploit; performance.

I, on the other side,
Us'd no ambition to commend my *deeds;*
The *deeds* themselves, tho' mute, spoke loud the doer. *Milton.*

Thousands were there, in darker fame that dwell,
Whose *deeds* some nobler poem shall adorn. *Dryd.*

3. Power of action; agency.

Nor knew I not
To be with will and *deed* created free. *Milton.*

4. Act declaratory of an opinion.

They desire, with strange absurdity, that to the same senate it should belong to give full judgment in matter of excommunication, and to absolve whom it pleased them, clean contrary to their own former *deeds* and oaths. *Hooker.*

5. Written evidence of any legal act.

The solicitor gave an evidence for a *deed*, which was impeached to be fraudulent. *Bacon.*

He builds his house upon the sand, and writes the *deeds* by which he holds his estate upon the face of a river. *South.*

6. Fact; reality; the contrary to fiction: whence the word *indeed.*

O that, as oft I have at Athens seen
The stage arise, and the big clouds descend;
So now in very *deed* I might behold
The pond'rous earth, and all yon marble roof,
Meet like the hands of Jove. *Lee's Oedipus.*

DEE'DLESS, dēēd'lĕs. *adj.* [from *deed.*] Unactive; without action; without exploits.

Speaking in deeds, and *deedless* in his tongue. *Shakspeare.*

Instant, he cried, your female discord end,
Ye *deedless* boasters! and the song attend. *Pope.*

To DEEM, dēēm. *v. n.* part. *dempt*, or *deemed.* [*domgan*, Gothick; *doeman*, Dut. ðeman, Sax.]

1. To judge; to conclude upon consideration; to think; to opine; to determine.

Here eke that famous golden apple grew,
For which th' Idean ladies disagreed,
Till partial Paris *dempt* it Venus' due. *Spenser.*

So natural is the union of religion with justice, that we may boldly *deem* there is neither, where both are not. *Hooker.*

He who, to be *deem'd*
A god, leap'd fondly into Ætna flames. *Milton.*

These blessings, friend, a deity bestow'd;
For never can I *deem* him less than god. *Dryden.*

Nature disturb'd,
Is *deem'd* vindictive to have chang'd her course. *Thomson.*

2. To estimate; to make estimate of: this sense is now disused.

Do me not to dy,
Ne *deem* thy force by fortune's doom unjust,
That hath, maugre her spite, thus low me laid in dust. *Spenser.*

But they that skill not of so heavenly matter,
All that they know not, envy, or admire,
Rather than envy, let them wonder at her,
But not to *deem* of her desert aspire. *Spenser.*

DEEM, dēēm. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Judgment; surmise; opinion. Not now in use.

Hear me, my love, be thou but true of heart,
—I true! how now? what wicked *deem* is this? *Shakspeare.*

DEE'MSTER, dēēm'stŭr. *n. s.* [from *deem.*] A judge: a word yet in use in Jersey and the Isle of Man.

DEEP, dēēp. *adj.* [ðeep, Saxon.]

1. Having length downward; descending far; profound: opposed to *shallow.*

All trees in high and sandy grounds are to be set *deep*, and in watry grounds more shallow. *Bacon.*

The gaping gulph low to the centre lies,
And twice as *deep* as earth is distant from the skies. *Dryden.*

2. Low in situation; not high.

3. Measured from the surface downward.

Mr. Halley, in diving *deep* into the sea in a diving vessel, found, in a clear sun-shine day, that when he was sunk many fathoms *deep* into the water, the upper part of his hand, on which the sun shone directly, appeared of a red colour. *Newton.*

4. Entering far; piercing a great way.

This avarice
Strikes *deeper*, grows with more pernicious root. *Shakspeare.*

For, even, in that season of the year, the ways in that vale were very *deep.* *Clarendon.*

Thou hast not strength such labours to sustain:

Drink helleborc, my boy! drink *deep*, and scour thy brain. *Dryden.*

5. Far from the outer part.

So the false spider, when her nets are spread,
Deep ambush'd in her silent den does lie. *Dryden.*

6. Not superficial; not obvious.

If the matter be knotty, and the sense lies *deep*, the mind must stop and buckle to it, and stick upon it with labour and thought, and close contemplation. *Locke.*

7. Sagacious; penetrating; having the power to enter far into a subject.

Who hath not heard it spoken
How *deep* you were within the books of heav'n? *Shaksp.*
The spirit of *deep* prophecy she hath. *Shaksp.*
He's meditating with two *deep* divines. *Shaksp.*
He in my ear
Vented much policy and projects *deep*
Of enemies, of aids, battles, and leagues,
Plausible to the world, to me worth nought. *Milton.*
I do not discover the helps which this great man of *deep* thought mentions. *Locke.*

8. Full of contrivance; politick; insidious.

When I have most need to employ a friend,
Deep, hollow, treacherous, and full of guile,
Be he to me. *Shaksp.*

9. Grave; solemn.

O God! if my *deep* pray'rs cannot appease thee,
But thou wilt be aveng'd on my misdeeds,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone. *Shaksp*
Nor awful Phœbus was on Pindus heard
With *deeper* silence, or with more regard. *Dryd.*

10. Dark-coloured.

With *deeper* brown the grove was overspread. *Dryden.*

11. Having a great degree of stillness, or gloom, or sadness.

And the Lord God caused a *deep* sleep to fall upon Adam. *Genesis.*

12. Depressed; sunk; metaphorically, low.

Their *deep* poverty abounded into the riches of their liberality. *2 Corinthians.*

13. Bass, grave in sound.

The sounds made by buckets in a well, are *deeper* and fuller than if the like percussion were made in the open air. *Bacon.*

DEEP, dēēp. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. The sea; the main; the abyss of waters; the ocean.

Yet we did lift up our hearts and voices to God above, who sheweth his wonders in the *deep*. *Bacon.*
What earth in her dark bowels could not keep
From greedy man, lies safer in the *deep*. *Waller.*
Whoe'er thou art, whom fortune brings to keep
These rites of Neptune, monarch of the *deep*. *Pope.*

2. The most solemn or still part.

There want not many that do fear,
In *deep* of night, to walk by this Herne's oak. *Shaksp.*
The *deep* of night is crept upon our talk. *Shaksp.*
Virgin face divine
Attracts the hapless youth through storms and waves,
Alone in *deep* of night. *Philips.*

To DE'EPEN, dēēp'pn.[359] *v. a.* [from deep.]

1. To make deep; to sink far below the surface.

The city of Rome would receive a great advantage from the undertaking, as it would raise the banks and *deepen* the bed of the Tiber. *Addison.*

2. To darken; to cloud; to make dark.

You must *deepen* your colours so, that the orpiment may be the highest. *Peacham.*

3. To make sad or gloomy. See DEEP. *adj.*

Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene,
Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green,
Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods. *Pope.*

DEEP-MOUTHED, dēēp'mȯůthd. *adj.* [*deep* and *mouthed*.] Having a hoarse and loud voice.

Huntsman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds;
And couple Clowder with the *deep-mouth'd* Brach. *Shaksp.*
Behold the English beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,
Whose shouts and claps outvoice that *deep-mouth'd* sea. *Shaksp.*
Then toils for beasts, and lime for birds were found,
And *deep-mouth'd* dogs did forest walks surround. *Dryden.*
Hills, dales, and forests far behind remain,
While the warm scent draws on the *deep-mouth'd* train. *Gay.*

DEEP-MUSING, dēēp-mū'zing. *adj.* [*deep* and *muse*.] Contemplative; lost in thought

But he *deep-musing* o'er the mountains stray'd,
Through mazy thickets of the woodland shade *Pope.*

DEE'PLY, dēēp'lē. *adv.* [from *deep*.]

1. To a great depth; far below the surface.

Fear is a passion that is most *deeply* rooted in our natures, and flows immediately from the principle of self-preservation. *Tillotson.*
Those impressions were made when the brain was more susceptive of them: they have been *deeply* engraven at the proper season, and therefore they remain. *Watts.*

2. With great study or sagacity; not superficially; not carelessly; profoundly.

3. Sorrowfully; solemnly; with a great degree of seriousness or sadness.

He sighed *deeply* in his spirit. *Mark.*
Klockins so *deeply* hath sworn ne'er more to come
In bawdy-house, that he dares not go home. *Donne.*
Upon the deck our careful general stood,
And *deeply* mus'd on the succeeding day. *Dryden.*

4. With a tendency to darkness of colour.

Having taken of the *deeply* red juice of buckthorn berries, I let it drop upon white paper. *Boyle.*

5. In a high degree.

To keep his promise with him, he had *deeply* offended both his nobles and people. *Bacon.*

DE'EPNESS, dēēp'nēs. *n. s* [from *deep*.] Entrance far below the surface; profundity; depth.

Cazzianer set forward with great toil, by reason of the *deepness* of the way, and heaviness of the great ordnance. *Knolles.*
Some fell upon stony places, and they withered, because they had no *deepness* of earth. *Matthew.*

DEER, dēēr. *n. s.* [ᵹeop, Saxon; *thier*, Teutonick; θήρ, Greek.] That class of animals which is hunted for venison, containing many subordinate species; as the stag or red deer, the buck or fallow deer the roebuck, and others.

You have beaten my men, killed my *deer*, and broke open my lodge. *Shakspeare.*
The pale that held my lovely *deer*. *Waller.*

To DEFA'CE, dē-fāse'. *v. a.* [*defaire*, French.] To destroy; to rase; to ruin; to disfigure.

Give me leave to speak as earnestly in truly commending it, as you have done in untruly and unkindly *defacing* and slandering it. *Whitgift.*
Fatal this marriage,
Defacing monuments of conquer'd France
Undoing all. *Shakspeare.*
Pay him six thousand, and *deface* the bond. *Shaksp.*
Whose statues, freezes, columns broken lie,
And, though *defac'd*, the wonder of the eye. *Dryd.*
One nobler wretch can only rise,
'Tis he whose fury shall *deface*
The stoick's image in this piece. *Prior.*

DEFA'CEMENT, dē-fāse'mēnt. *n. s.* [from *deface*.] Violation; injury; rasure; abolition; destruction.

But what is this image, and how is it defaced? The poor men of Lyons will tell you, that the image of God is purity, and the *defacement* sin. *Bacon.*

DEFA'CER, dē-fā'sůr.[98] *n. s.* [from *deface*.] Destroyer; abolisher; violator.

That foul *defacer* of God's handywork
Thy womb let loose, to chase us to our graves. *Shakspeare.*

DEFA'ILANCE, dē-fā'lānse. *n. s.* [*defaillance*, French.] Failure; miscarriage: a word not in use

The affections were the authors of that unhappy *defailance*. *Glanville.*

To DEFA'LCATE,dē-fāl'kāte.[84 177] *v. a.* [from *falx*, *falcis*, a sickle; *defalquer*, Fr.] To cut off; to lop; to take away part of a pension or salary. It is generally used of money.

DEFALCA'TION, dēf-fāl-kā'shůn.[530] *n. s.* [from *defalcate*.] Diminution; abatement; excision of any part of a customary allowance.

The tea-table is set forth with its customary bill of fare, and without any *defalcation*. *Addison.*

To DEFA'LK, dē-fȧwk'. *v. a.* [See DEFALCATE.] To cut off; to lop away.

What he *defalks* from some insipid sin, is but to make some other more gustful. *Decay of Piety.*

DEFAMA'TION, dē-fām-mā'shůn. *n. s.* [from *defame*.] The act of defaming or bringing infamy upon another; calumny; reproach; censure; detraction.

Defamation is the uttering of contumelious language of any one with an intent of raising an ill fame of the party; and this extends to writing, as by defamatory libels; and to deeds, as reproachful postures, signs, and gestures. *Ayliffe.*
Be silent, and beware, if such you see;
'Tis *defamation* but to say, that 's he. *Dryden.*
Many dark and intricate motives there are to detraction and *defamation;* and many malicious spies are searching into the actions of a great man. *Addison.*

DEFA'MATORY, dē-fām'mā-tůr-ē. *adj.* [from *defame*.] Calumnious; tending to defame; unjustly censorious; libellous; falsely satirical.

The most eminent sin is the spreading of *defamatory* reports. *Government of the Tongue.*
Augustus, conscious to himself of many crimes, made an edict against lampoons and satires, and *defamatory* writings. *Dryden.*

To DEFA'ME, dē-fāme'. *v. a.* [*de* and *fama*, Latin.] To make infamous; to censure falsely in publick; to deprive of honour; to dishonour by reports; to libel; to calumniate; to destroy reputation by either acts or words.

I heard the *defaming* of many. *Jer.*
They live as if they professed christianity merely in spite, to *defame* it. *Decay of Piety.*
My guilt thy growing virtues did *defame;*
My blackness blotted thy unblemish'd name. *Dryden.*

DEFA'ME, dē-fāme'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Disgrace; dishonour. Not in use.

Many doughty knights he in his days
Had done to death,
And hung their conquer'd arms for more *defame*
On gallowtrees. *Spenser.*

DEFA'MER, dė-fā'mŭr. *n. s.* [from *defame*.] One that injures the reputation of another; a detractor; a calumniator.

It may be a useful trial of the patience of the defamed, yet the *defamer* has not the less crime. *Government of the Tongue.*

To DEFA'TIGATE, dė-fāt'ė-gāte. *v. a.* [*defatigo*, Lat.] To weary; to tire.

The power of these men's industries, never *defatigated*, hath been great. *Dr. Maine.*

DEFATIGA'TION, dė-fāt-ė-gā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*defatigatio*, Lat.] Weariness; fatigue. *Dict.*

DEFA'ULT, dė-fâwlt'. *n.s.* [*defaut*, Fr.]

1. Omission of that which we ought to do; neglect.
2. Crime; failure; fault.

Sedition tumbled into England more by the *default* of governors than the people's. *Hayw.*

We, that know what 'tis to fast and pray,
Are penitent for your *default* to-day. *Shaksp.*

Let me not rashly call in doubt
Divine prediction: what if all foretold
Had been fulfill'd, but through mine own *default*,
Whom have I to complain of but myself? *Milt.*

Partial judges we are of our own excellencies, and other men's *defaults*. *Swift.*

3. Defect; want.

In *default* of the king's pay, the forces were laid upon the subject. *Davies.*

Cooks could make artificial birds and fishes, in *default* of the real ones. *Arbuthnot.*

4. [In law.] Non-appearance in court at a day assigned. *Cowell.*

To DEFA'ULT, dė-fâwlt'. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fail in performing any contract or stipulation; to forfeit by breaking a contract.

DEFA'ULTER, dė-fâwlt'ŭr. *n. s.* [from the verb.] One that makes default.

DEFE'ASANCE, dė-fē'zânse. *n. s.* [*defaisance*, Fr.]

1. The act of annulling or abrogating any contract or stipulation.
2. *Defeasance* is a condition annexed to an act; as to an obligation, a recognizance, or statute, which performed by the obligee, or the cognizee, the act is disabled and made void, as if it had never been done. *Cowell.*
3. The writing in which a defeasance is contained.
4. A defeat; conquest; the act of conquering; the state of being conquered. Obsolete.

That hoary king, with all his train,
Being arrived where that champion stout,
After his foe's *defeasance*, did remain,
Him goodly greets, and fair does entertain. *Spenser.*

DEFE'ASIBLE, dė-fē'zė-bl. *adj.* [from *defaire*, Fr. to make void.] That may be annulled or abrogated.

He came to the crown by a *defeasible* title, so was never well settled. *Davies.*

DEFE'AT, dė-fēte'. *n. s.* [from *defaire*, French.]

1. The overthrow of an army.

End Marlb'rough's work, and finish the *defeat*. *Addison.*

2. Act of destruction; deprivation.

A king upon whose life
A damn'd *defeat* was made. *Shakspeare.*

To DEFE'AT, dė-fēte'. *v.a.* [from the noun.]

1. To overthrow; to undo.

Defeat thy favour with usurped beard. *Shaksp.*

Ye gods, ye make the weak most strong;
Therein, ye gods, ye tyrants do *defeat*. *Shaksp.*

They invaded Ireland, and were *defeated* by the lord Mountjoy. *Bacon.*

2. To frustrate.

To his accusations
He pleaded still not guilty, and alleg'd
Many sharp reasons to *defeat* the law. *Shaksp.*

Death,
Then due by sentence when thou didst transgress,
Defeated of his seizure, many days,
Giv'n thee of grace. *Milton.*

Discover'd and *defeated* of your prey,
You skulk'd. *Dryden.*

He finds himself naturally to dread a superior Being, that can *defeat* all his designs, and disappoint all his hopes. *Tillotson.*

3. To abolish; to undo; to change.

DEFE'ATURE, dė-fē'tshŭre.[461] *n. s.* [from *de* and *feature*.] Change of feature; alteration of countenance. Not in use.

Grief hath chang'd me,
And careful hours, with time's deformed hand,
Hath written strange *defeatures* in my face. *Shakspeare.*

To DE'FECATE, dĕf'fė-kāte.[503] *v.a.* [*defæco*, Lat.]

1. To purge liquors from lees or foulness; to purify; to cleanse.

I practised a way to *defecate* the dark and muddy oil of amber. *Boyle.*

The blood is not sufficiently *defecated* or clarified, but remains muddy. *Harvey.*

Provide a brazen tube
Inflext; self-taught and voluntary flies
The *defecated* liquor, through the vent
Ascending; then, by downward tract convey'd,
Spouts into subject vessels lovely clear. *Philips.*

2. To purify from any extraneous or noxious mixture; to clear; to brighten.

We *defecate* the notion from materiality, and abstract quantity, place, and all kind of corporeity from it. *Glanville.*

DE'FECATE, dĕf'fė-kāte. *adj.* [from the verb.] Purged from lees or foulness.

We are puzzled with contradictions, which are no absurdities to *defecate* faculties. *Glanville.*

The liquor was very *defecate*, and of a pleasing golden colour. *Boyle.*

DEFECA'TION, dĕf-fė-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*defæcatio*, Lat.] Purification; the act of clearing or purifying.

The spleen and liver are obstructed in their offices of *defecation*, whence vicious and dreggish blood. *Harvey.*

DEFE'CT, dė-fĕkt'. *n. s.* [*defectus*, Lat.]

1. Want; absence of something necessary; insufficiency; the fault opposed to superfluity.

Errours have been corrected, and *defects* supplied. *Davies.*

Had this strange energy been less
Defect had been as fatal as excess. *Blackmore.*

2. Failing; imperfection.

Oft 'tis seen
Our mean secures us, and our mere *defects*
Prove our commodities. *Shaksp.*

3. A fault; mistake; errour.

We had rather follow the perfections of them whom we like not, than in *defects* resemble them whom we love. *Hooker.*

You praise yourself,
By laying *defects* of judgment to me. *Shaksp.*

Trust not yourself; but, your *defects* to know,
Make use of ev'ry friend—and ev'ry foe. *Pope.*

4. Any natural imperfection; a blemish; a failure, without direct implication of any thing too little.

Men, through some *defect* in the organs, want words, yet fail not to express their universal ideas by signs. *Locke.*

To DEFE'CT, dė-fĕkt'. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be deficient; to fall short of; to fail. Obsolete.

Some lost themselves in attempts above humanity; yet the enquiries of most *defected* by the way, and tired within the sober circumference of knowledge. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DEFECTIBI'LITY, dė-fĕk-tė-bĭl'ė-tė. *n. s.* [from *defectible*.] The state of failing; deficiency; imperfection.

The perfection and sufficiency of Scripture has been shewn, as also the *defectibility* of that particular tradition. *Lord Digby to Sir Ken. Digby.*

The corruption of things corruptible depends upon the intrinsical *defectibility* of the connection or union of the parts of things corporeal. *Hale.*

DEFE'CTIBLE, dė-fĕk'tė-bl. *adj.* [from *defect*.] Imperfect; deficient; wanting.

The extraordinary persons, thus highly favoured, were for a great part of their lives in a *defectible* condition. *Hale.*

DEFE'CTION, dė-fĕk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*defectio*, Latin.]

1. Want; failure.
2. A falling away; apostasy.

This *defection* and falling away from God was first found in angels, and afterwards in men. *Raleigh.*

If we fall away after tasting of the good word of God, how criminal must such a *defection* be. *Atterbury.*

There is more evil owing to our original *defection* from God, and the foolish and evil dispositions that are found in fallen man. *Watts.*

3. An abandoning of a king, or state revolt.

He was diverted and drawn from hence by the general *defection* of the whole realm. *Davies.*

Neither can this be meant of evil governours or tyrants, but of some perverseness and *defection* in the very nation itself. *Bacon.*

DEFE'CTIVE, dė-fĕk'tĭv.[167] *adj.* [from *defectivus*, Lat.]

1. Wanting the just quantity.

Nor will polished amber, although it send forth a gross and corporeal exhalement, be found a long time *defective* upon the exactest scales. *Brown.*

2. Full of defects; imperfect; not sufficient; not adequate to the purpose.

It subjects them to all the diseases depending upon a *defective* projectile motion of the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

It will very little help to cure my ignorance, that this is the best of four or five hypotheses proposed, which are all *defective*. *Locke.*

If it renders us perfect in one accomplishment, it generally leaves us *defective* in another. *Addis.*

3. Faulty; vitious; blamable.

Our tragedy writers have been notoriously *defective* in giving proper sentiments to the persons they introduce. *Addison.*

DEFE'CTIVE or *deficient Nouns*, dė-fĕk'tĭv. [in grammar.] Indeclinable nouns, or such as want a number, or some particular case.

DEFE'CTIVE *Verb*, dė-fĕk'tĭv. [in grammar.] A verb which wants some of its tenses.

DEFE'CTIVENESS, dė-fĕk'tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *defective*.] Want; the state of being imperfect; faultiness.

The lowness often opens the building in breadth, or the *defectiveness* of some other particular makes any single part appear in perfection. *Addison.*

DEFE'NCE, dė-fėnse'. *n. s.* [*defensio*, Lat.]

1. Guard; protection; security.

Rehoboam dwelt in Jerusalem, and built cities for *defence* in Judah. *2 Chronicles.*

The Lord is your protection and strong stay, a *defence* from heat, and a cover from the sun. *Eccles.*

Be thou my strong rock for an house of *defence* to save me. *Psalms.*

Against all this there seems to be no *defence*, but that of supporting one established form of doctrine and discipline. *Swift.*

2. Vindication; justification; apology.

Alexander beckoned with his hand, and would have made his *defence* unto the people. *Acts.*

The youthful prince
With scorn replied, and made this bold *defence*. *Dryden.*

3. Prohibition: this is a sense merely French.

Severe *defences* may be made against wearing any linen under a certain breadth. *Temple.*

4. Resistance.

5. [In law.] The defendant's reply after declaration produced.

6. [In fortification.] The part that flanks another work.

To DEFE'NCE, dė-fėnse'. *v. a.* [*defensus*, Lat.] To defend by fortification. Not in use.

The city itself he strongly fortifies,
Three sides by six it well *defenced* has. *Fairfax.*

DEFE'NCELESS, dė-fėnse'lės. *adj.* [from *defence*.]

1. Naked; unarmed; unguarded; not provided with defence; unprepared.

Captain or colonel, or knight in arms,
Whose chance on these *defenceless* doors may seize,
Guard them, and him within protect from harms. *Milton*

My sister is not so *defenceless* left
As you imagine: she has a hidden strength
Which you remember not. *Milton.*

Ah me! that fear
Comes thund'ring back with dreadful revolution
On my *defenceless* head. *Milton.*

On a slave disarm'd,
Defenceless, and submitted to my rage,
A base revenge is vengeance on myself. *Dryden.*

2. Impotent; unable to make resistance.

Will such a multitude of men employ
Their strength against a weak *defenceless* boy? *Addison.*

To DEFE'ND, dė-fėnd'. *v. a.* [*defendo*, Latin; *defendre*, French.]

1. To stand in defence of; to protect; to support.

There arose to *defend* Israel, Tola the son of Puah. *Judges.*

Deliver me from my enemies, O my God: *defend* me from them that rise up against me. *Psalms.*

Heav'n *defend* your souls, that you think
I will your serious and great business scant. *Shak.*

2. To vindicate; to uphold; to assert; to maintain.

The queen on the throne, by God's assistance, is able to *defend* herself against all her majesty's enemies and allies put together. *Swift.*

3. To fortify, to secure.

And here th' access a gloomy grove *defends*,
And here th' unnavigable lake extends. *Dryden.*

A village near it was *defended* by the river. *Clar.*

4. To prohibit; to forbid. [*defendre*, French.]

Where can you say, in any manner, age,
That ever God *defended* marriage? *Chaucer.*

O sons! like one of us man is become,
To know both good and evil, since his taste
Of that *defended* fruit. *Milton.*

The use of wine is little practised, and in some places *defended* by customs or laws. *Temple.*

5. To maintain a place, or cause, against those that attack it.

Let me be foremost to *defend* the throne,
And guard my father's glories and my own. *Pope.*

So have I seen two rival wits contend,
One briskly charge, one gravely wise *defend*. *Smith.*

DEFE'NDABLE, dė-fėn'dā-bl. *adj.* [from *defend*.] That may be defended.

DEFE'NDANT, dė-fėn'dānt. *adj.* [from *defendo*, Lat.] Defensive; fit for defence.

Line and new repair our towns of war
With men of courage, and with means *defendant*. *Shakspeare.*

DEFE'NDANT, dė-fėn'dānt. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. He that defends against assailants.

Those high towers, out of which the Romans might more conveniently fight with the *defendants* on the wall, those also were broken by Archimedes' engines. *Wilkins' Math. Mag.*

2. [In law.] The person accused or sued.

This is the day appointed for the combat,
And ready are th' appellant and *defendant*. *Shaksp.*

Plaintiff dog, and bear *defendant*. *Hudibras.*

DEFE'NDER, dė-fėn'dûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *defend*.]

1. One that defends; a champion.

Banish your *defenders*, till at length
Your ignorance deliver you,
As most abated captives, to some nation
That won you without blows. *Shaksp.*

Dost thou not mourn our pow'r employed in vain,
And the *defenders* of our city slain? *Dryden.*

2. An assertor; a vindicator.

Undoubtedly there is no way so effectual to betray the truth, as to procure it a weak *defender*. *South.*

3. [In law.] An advocate; one that defends another in a court of justice.

DEFE'NSATIVE, dė-fėn'sā-tiv. *n. s.* [from *defence*.]

1. Guard; defence.

A very unsafe *defensative* it is against the fury of the lion, and surely no better than virginity, or blood royal, which Pliny doth place in cock-broth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If the bishop has no other *defensatives* but excommunication, no other power but that of the keys, he may surrender up his pastoral staff. *South.*

2. [In surgery.] A bandage, plaster, or the like, used to secure a wound from outward violence.

DEFE'NSIBLE, dė-fėn'sė-bl. *adj.* [from *defence*.]

1. That may be defended.

A field,
Which nothing but the sound of Hotspur's name
Did seem to make *defensible*. *Shaksp.*

They must make themselves *defensible* both against the natives and against strangers. *Bacon.*

Having often heard Venice represented as one of the most *defensible* cities in the world, I informed myself in what its strength consists. *Addison.*

2. Justifiable; right; capable of vindication.

I conceive it very *defensible* to disarm an adversary, and disable him from doing mischief. *Collier.*

DEFE'NSIVE, dė-fėn'sîv.[428] *adj.* [*defensif*, French; from *defendens*, Latin]

1. That serves to defend; proper for defence; not offensive.

He would not be persuaded by danger to offer any offence, but only to stand upon the best *defensive* guard he could. *Sidney.*

My unpreparedness for war testifies for me that I am set on the *defensive* part. *King Charles.*

Defensive arms lay by, as useless here,
Where massy balls the neighbouring rocks do tear. *Waller.*

2. In a state or posture of defence.

What stood, recoil'd,
Defensive scarce, or with pale fear surpris'd,
Fled ignominious. *Milton.*

DEFE'NSIVE, dė-fėn'sîv.[158] *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. Safeguard.

Wars preventive, upon just fears, are true *defensives*, as well as on actual invasions. *Bacon.*

2. State of defence.

His majesty, not at all dismayed, resolved to stand upon the *defensive* only. *Clarendon.*

DEFE'NSIVELY, dė-fėn'sîv-lė. *adv.* [from *defensive*.] In a defensive manner.

DEFE'NST, dė-fėnst'. *part. pass.* [from *defence*.] Defended. Obsolete.

Stout men of arms, and with their guide of power,
Like Troy's old town *defenst* with Ilion's tower. *Fairfax.*

To DEFE'R, dė-fėr'. *v. n.* [from *differo*, Lat.]

1. To put off; to delay to act.

He will not long *defer*
To vindicate the glory of his name
Against all competition, nor will long
Endure it. *Milton.*

Inure thyself betimes to the love and practice of good deeds; for the longer thou *deferrest* to be acquainted with them, the less every day thou wilt find thyself disposed to them. *Atterbury.*

2. To pay deference or regard to another's opinion.

To DEFE'R, dė-fėr'. *v. a.*

1. To withhold; to delay.

Defer the promis'd boon, the goddess cries. *Pope.*

Neither is this a matter to be *deferred* till a more convenient time of peace and leisure. *Swift.*

2. To refer to; to leave to another's judgment and determination.

The commissioners *deferred* the matter unto the earl of Northumberland, who was the principal man of authority in those parts. *Bacon.*

DE'FERENCE, dėf'ėr-ėnse.[503] *n s.* [*deference*, Fr.]

1. Regard; respect.

Virgil could have excelled Varius in tragedy and Horace in lyric poetry, but out of *deference* to his friends he attempted neither. *Dryden.*

He may be convinced that he is in an errour, by observing those persons, for whose wisdom and goodness he has the greatest *deference*, to be of a contrary sentiment. *Swift.*

2. Complaisance; condescension.

A natural roughness makes a man uncomplaisant to others; so that he has no *deference* for their inclinations, tempers, or conditions. *Locke.*

3. Submission.

Most of our fellow subjects are guided either by the prejudice of education, or by a *deference* to the judgment of those who, perhaps, in their own hearts, disapprove the opinions which they industriously spread among the multitude. *Addison.*

DE'FERENT, dėf'ėr-ėnt. *adj.* [from *deferens*, of *defero*, Lat.] That carries up and down.

The figures of pipes or concaves, through which sounds pass, or of other bodies *deferent*, conduce to the variety and alteration of the sound. *Bacon.*

DE'FERENT, dėf'ėr-ėnt. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] That which carries; that which conveys.

It is certain, however it crosses the received opinion, that sounds may be created without air, though air be the most favourable *deferent* of sounds. *Bacon.*

DE'FERENTS, dĕf'ĕr-ĕnts. *n. s.* [In surgery.] Certain vessels in the human body, appointed for the conveyance of humours from one place to another. *Chambers.*

DEFI'ANCE, dĕ-fi'ânse. *n. s.* [from *deffi*, Fr.]

1. A challenge; an invitation to fight.
   The fiery Tybalt, with his sword prepar'd,
   Which, as he breath'd *defiance* to my ears,
   He swung about his head. *Shaksp.*
   Nor is it just to bring
   A war, without a just *defiance* made. *Dryden.*
2. A challenge to make any impeachment good.
3. Expression of abhorrence or contempt.
   The Novatian heresy was very apt to attract well-meaning souls, who, seeing it bade such express *defiance* to apostacy, could not suspect that it was itself any defection from the faith. *Decay of Piety.*
   Nobody will so openly bid *defiance* to common sense, as to affirm visible and direct contradictions. *Locke.*

DEFI'CIENCE, dĕ-fish'ĕnse. } *n. s.*
DEFI'CIENCY, dĕ-fish'ĕn-sĕ. } [from *deficio*, Latin.]

1. Want; something less than is necessary.
   What is to be considered in this case, is chiefly, if there be a sufficient fulness or *deficiency* of blood, for different methods are to be taken. *Arbuthnot.*
   There is no burthen laid upon our posterity, nor any *deficiency* to be hereafter made up by ourselves, which has been our case in so many other subsidies. *Addison.*
2. Defect; failing; imperfection.
   Scaliger, finding a defect in the reason of Aristotle, introduceth one of no less *deficiency* himself. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
   Thou in thyself art perfect, and in thee
   Is no *deficience* found. *Milton.*
   We find, in our own natures, too great evidence of intellectual *deficience*, and deplorable confessions of human ignorance. *Glanville.*
   What great *deficience* is it, if we come short of others? *Sprat.*
   The characters of comedy and tragedy are never to be made perfect, but always to be drawn with some specks of frailty and *deficience*, such as they have been described to us in history. *Dryden.*

DEFI'CIENT, dĕ-fish'ĕnt. *adj.* [*deficiens*, from *deficio*, Latin.] Failing; wanting; defective; imperfect.
   O woman! best of all things, as the will
   Of God ordain'd them: his creating hand
   Nothing imperfect or *deficient* left. *Milton.*
   Figures are either simple or mixed: the simple be either circular or angular; and of circular, either complete, as circles, or *deficient*, as ovals. *Wotton.*
   Neither Virgil nor Homer were *deficient* in any of the former beauties. *Dryden.*
   Several thoughts of the mind, for which we have either none, or very *deficient* names, are diligently to be studied *Locke.*

DEFI'CIENT *Numbers*, dĕ-fish'ĕnt. [in arithmetick] are those numbers, whose parts, added together, make less than the integer, whose parts they are. *Chambers.*

DEFI'ER, dĕ-fi'ûr. *n. s.* [from *deffi*, Fr.] A challenger; a contemner; one that dares and defies.
   Is it not then high time that the laws should provide, by the most prudent and effectual means, to curb those bold and insolent *defiers* of Heaven? *Tillotson.*

To DEFI'LE, dĕ-file'. *v. a.* [apilan, Saxon; from *ful*, foul.]

1. To make foul or impure; to make nasty or filthy; to dirty.
   There is a thing, Harry, known to many in our land by the name of pitch; this pitch, as ancient writers do report, doth *defile* *Shaksp.*
   He is justly reckoned among the greatest prelates of this age, however his character may be *defiled* by mean and dirty hands. *Swift.*
2. To pollute; to make legally or ritually impure.
   That which dieth of itself he shall not eat, to *defile* himself therewith. *Leviticus.*
   Neither shall he *defile* himself for his father. *Leviticus.*
3. To corrupt chastity; to violate.
   Ev'ry object his offence revil'd;
   The husband murder'd, and the wife *defil'd.* *Prior.*
4. To taint; to corrupt; to vitiate; to make guilty.
   Forgetfulness of good turns, *defiling* of souls, adultery, and shameless uncleanness. *Wisd.*
   God requires rather that we should die, than *defile* ourselves with impieties. *Stillingfleet.*
   Let not any instances of sin *defile* your requests. *Wake.*

To DEFI'LE, dĕ-file'. *v. n.* [*deffiler*, Fr.] To march; to go off file by file.

DEFI'LE, dĕ-file'. *n. s.* [*deffile*, Fr. from *file*, a line of soldiers, which is derived from *filum*, a thread.] A narrow passage; a long narrow pass; a lane.
   There is in Oxford a narrow *defile*, to use the military term, where the partisans used to encounter. *Addison.*

DEFI'LEMENT, dĕ-file'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *defile*.] The state of being defiled; the act of defiling; nastiness; pollution; corruption; defedation.
   Lust,
   By unchaste looks, loose gestures, and foul talk,
   Lets in *defilement* to the inward parts. *Milton.*
   The unchaste are provoked to see their vice exposed, and the chaste cannot rake into such filth without danger of *defilement.* *Spectator.*

DEFI'LER, dĕ-fi'lûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *defile*.] One that defiles; a corrupter; a violator.
   At the last tremendous day, I shall hold forth in my arms my much wronged child, and call aloud for vengeance on her *defiler*. *Addison.*

DEFI'NABLE, dĕ-fine'â-bl. *adj.* [from *define*.]

1. That may be defined; capable of definition.
   The Supreme Nature we cannot otherwise define, than by saying it is infinite; as if infinite were *definable*, or infinity a subject for our narrow understanding. *Dryden.*
2. That may be ascertained.
   Concerning the time of the end of the world, the question is, whether that time be *definable* or no. *Burnet's Theory.*

To DEFI'NE, dĕ-fine'. *v. a.* [*definio*, Lat. *definer*, French.]

1. To give the definition; to explain a thing by its qualities and circumstances.
   Whose loss can'st thou mean,
   Thou dost so well their miseries *define?* *Sidney.*
   Though *defining* be thought the proper way to make known the proper signification, yet there are some words that will not be *defined.* *Locke.*
2. To circumscribe; to mark the limit; to bound.
   When the rings appeared only black and white, they were very distinct and well *defined*, and the blackness seemed as intense as that of the central spot. *Newton.*

To DEFI'NE, dĕ-fine'. *v. n.* To determine; to decide; to decree.
   The unjust judge is the capital remover of landmarks, when he *defineth* amiss of lands and properties. *Bacon.*

DEFI'NER, dĕ-fi'nûr. *n. s.* [from *define*.] One that explains; one that describes a thing by its qualities.
   Your God, forsooth, is found
   Incomprehensible and infinite;
   But is he therefore found? Vain searcher! no:
   Let your imperfect definition show,
   That nothing you, the weak *definer*, know. *Prior.*

DE'FINITE, dĕf'ĕ-nît.[503 154] *adj.* [from *definitus*, Lat.]

1. Certain; limited; bounded.
   Hither to your arbour divers times he repaired, and here, by your means, had the sight of the goddess, who in a *definite* compass can set forth infinite beauty. *Sidney.*
2. Exact; precise.
   Idiots, in this case of favour, would
   Be wisely *definite.* *Shaksp.*
   In a charge of adultery, the accuser ought to set forth, in the accusatory libel, or inquisition, which succeeds in the place of accusation, some certain and *definite* time. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DE'FINITE, dĕf'ĕ-nît.[156] *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Thing explained or defined.
   Special bastardy is nothing else but the definition of the general; and the general, again, is nothing else but a *definite* of the special. *Ayliffe.*

DE'FINITENESS, dĕf'ĕ-nît-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *definite*.] Certainty; limitedness. *Dict.*

DEFINI'TION, dĕf'ĕ-nish-ûn. *n. s.* [*definitio*, Lat. *definition*, French.]

1. A short description of a thing by its properties.
   I drew my *definition* of poetical wit from my particular consideration of him; for propriety of thoughts and words is only to be found in him. *Dryden.*
2. Decision; determination.
3. [In logick.] The explication of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference.
   What is man? Not a reasonable animal merely; for that is not an adequate and distinguishing *definition.* *Bentley.*

DEFI'NITIVE, dĕ-fin'ĕ-tiv. *adj.* [*definitivus*, Lat.] Determinate; positive; express.
   Other authors write often dubiously; even in matters wherein is expected a strict and *definitive* truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
   I make haste to the casting and comparting of the whole work, it being indeed the very *definitive* sum of this art, to distribute usefully and gracefully a well chosen plot. *Wotton.*

DEFI'NITIVELY, dĕ-fin'ĕ-tiv-lĕ. *adv.* [from *definitive*.] Positively; decisively; expressly.
   Definitively thus I answer you:
   Your love deserves my thanks; but my desert,
   Unmeritable, shuns your high request. *Shaksp.*
   Bellarmine saith, because we think that the body of Christ may be in many places at once, locally and visibly; therefore we say and hold, that the same body may be circumscriptively and *definitively* in more places at once. *Hall.*
   That Methuselah was the longest lived of all the children of Adam, we need not grant; nor is it *definitively* set down by Moses. *Brown.*

DEFI'NITIVENESS, dĕ-fin'ĕ-tiv-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *definitive*.] Decisiveness.

DEFLAGRABI'LITY, dĕf-flâ-grâ-bil'ĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* [from *deflagro*, Lat.] Combustibili-

ty; the quality of taking fire, and burning totally away.

We have spent more time than the opinion of the ready *deflagrability*, if I may so speak, of salt-petre did permit us to imagine. *Boyle.*

DEFLA'GRABLE, dé-flá'grá-bl. *adj.* [from *deflagro*, Latin.] Having the quality of wasting away wholly in fire, without any remains.

Our chymical oils, supposing that they were exactly pure, yet they would be, as the best spirit of wine is, but the more inflammable and *deflagrable*. *Boyle.*

DEFLAGRA'TION, déf-flá-grá'shůn. *n. s.* [*deflagratio*, Lat.] A term frequently made use of in chymistry, for setting fire to several things in their preparation; as in making Æthiops with fire, with sal prunellæ, and many others. *Quincy.*

The true reason why paper is not burned by the flame that plays about it seems to be, that the aqueous part of the spirit of wine, being imbibed by the paper, keeps it so moist, that the flame of the sulphureous parts of the same spirit cannot fasten on it; and therefore when the *deflagration* is over, you shall always find the paper moist. *Boyle.*

To DEFLE'CT, dé-flékt'. *v. n.* [*deflecto*, Lat.] To turn aside; to deviate from a true course or right line.

At some parts of the Azores the needle *deflecteth* not, but lieth in the true meridian: on the other side of the Azores, and this side of the equator, the north point of the needle wheeleth to the west. *Brown.*

For, did not some from a straight course *deflect*,
They could not meet, they could no world erect.
Blackmore.

DEFLE'CTION, dé-flék'shůn. *n. s.* [from *deflecto*, Lat.]

1. Deviation; the act of turning aside.

Needles incline to the south on the other side of the equator; and at the very line, or middle circle, stand without *deflection*. *Brown.*

2. A turning aside, or out of the way.

3. [In navigation.] The departure of a ship from its true course.

DEFLE'XURE, dé-flék'shůre.[479] *n. s.* [from *deflecto*, Lat.] A bending down; a turning aside, or out of the way. *Dict.*

DEFLORA'TION, déf-flo-rá'shůn'.[530] *n. s.* [*defloration*, French; from *defloratus*, Lat.]

1. The act of deflouring; the taking away of a woman's virginity.

2. A selection of that which is most valuable.

The laws of Normandy are, in a great measure, the *defloration* of the English laws, and a transcript of them. *Hale.*

To DEFLO'UR, dé-flóůr'. *v. a.* [*deflorer*, Fr.]

1. To ravish; to take away a woman's virginity.

As is the lust of an eunuch to *deflour* a virgin, so is he that executeth judgment with violence. *Ecclus.*

Now will I hence to seek my lovely moor,
And let my spleenful sons this trull *deflour*. *Shaksp.*

2. To take away the beauty and grace of any thing.

How on a sudden lost,
Defac'd, *deflour'd*, and now to death devote! *Milt.*

If he died young, he died innocent, and before the sweetness of his soul was *defloured* and ravished from him by the flames and follies of a froward age. *Taylor.*

DEFLOU'RER, dé-flóů'růr.[98] *n. s.* [from *deflour*.] A ravisher; one that takes away virginity.

I have often wondered, that those *deflourers* of innocence, though dead to all the sentiments of virtue and honour, are not restrained by humanity. *Addison.*

DEFLU'OUS, déf'flů-ůs. *adj.* [*defluus*, Lat.]

1. That flows down.

2. That falls off.

DEFLU'X, dé-flůks'. *n. s.* [*defluxus*, Lat.] Downward flow.

Both bodies are clammy, and bridle the *deflux* of humours, without penning them in too much. *Bacon.*

DEFLU'XION, dé-flůk'shůn. *n. s.* [*defluxio*, Lat.] The flow of humours downward.

We see that taking cold moveth looseness, by contraction of the skin and outward parts; and so doth cold likewise cause rheums and *defluxions* from the head. *Bacon.*

DE'FLY, déf'lé. *adv.* [from *deft*.] Dexterously; skilfully. Obsolete. Properly *deftly*.

Lo, how finely the graces can it foot
To the instrument;
They dauncen *defly*, and singen soote,
In their merriment. *Spenser.*

DEFOEDA'TION, déf-fé-dá'shůn. *n. s.* [from *defoedus*, Lat.] The act of making filthy; pollution. This is no English word; at least, to make it English, it should be written *defedation*.

What native unextinguishable beauty must be impressed and instincted through the whole, which the *defœdation* of so many parts by a bad printer, and a worse editor, could not hinder from shining forth! *Bentley.*

DEFO'RCEMENT, dé-fórse'mẽnt. *n. s.* [from *force*.] A withholding of lands and tenements by force from the right owner.

To DEFO'RM, dé-fórm'. *v. n.* [*deformo*, Lat.]

1. To disfigure; to make ugly; to spoil the form of any thing.

I that am curtail'd of all fair proportion,
Cheated of feature by dissembling nature,
Deform'd, unfinish'd, sent before my time
Into this breathing world, scarce half made up.
Shakspeare.

Wintry blasts
Deform the year delightless. *Thomson.*

2. To dishonour; to make ungraceful.

Old men with dust *deform'd* their hoary hair.
Dryden.

DEFO'RM, dé-fórm'. *adj.* [*deformis*, Lat.] Ugly; disfigured; of an irregular form.

I did proclaim
That whoso kill'd that monster most *deform*,
Should have mine only daughter to his dame.
Spenser.

So spake the griesly terror; and in shape,
So speaking and so threatening, grew tenfold
More dreadful and *deform*. *Milton.*

Sight so *deform* what heart of rock could long
Dry-eyed behold? *Milton.*

DEFORMA'TION, déf-fór-má'shůn.[530] *n. s.* [*deformatio*, Lat.] A defacing; a disfiguring.

DEFO'RMED, dé-fór'mẽd. *participial. adj.* Ugly; wanting natural beauty.

DEFO'RMEDLY, dé-fór'mẽd-lé.[364] *adv.* [from *deform*.] In an ugly manner.

DEFO'RMEDNESS, dé-fór'mẽd-nés. *n. s.* [from *deformed*.] Ugliness; a disagreeable form.

DEFO'RMITY, dé-fór'mé-té. *n. s.* [*deformitas*, Latin.]

1. Ugliness; illfavouredness.

I, in this weak piping time of peace,
Have no delight to pass away the time,
Unless to spy my shadow in the sun,
And descant on my own *deformity*. *Shakspeare.*

Proper *deformity* seems not in the fiend
So horrid as in woman. *Shakspeare.*

Where sits *deformity* to mock my body,
To shape my legs of an unequal size,
To disproportion me in every part. *Shakspeare.*

Why should not man,
Retaining still divine similitude,
In part from such *deformities* be free,
And, for his Maker's image sake, exempt? *Milton.*

2. Ridiculousness; the quality of something worthy to be laughed at, or censured.

In comedy there is somewhat more of the worse likeness to be taken, because it is often to produce laughter, which is occasioned by the sight of some *deformity*. *Dryden.*

3. Irregularity; inordinateness.

No glory is more to be envied than that of due reforming either church or state, when *deformities* are such, that the perturbation and novelty are not like to exceed the benefit of reforming. *King Charles.*

DEFO'RSOR, dé-fór'sůr.[166] *n. s.* [from *forceur*, French.] One that overcomes and casts out by force. A law term. *Blount.*

To DEFRA'UD, dé-fráwd'. *v. a.* [*defraudo*, Lat.] To rob or deprive by a wile or trick; to cheat; to cozen; to deceive; to beguile: with *of* before the thing taken by fraud.

That no man go beyond and *defraud* his brother in any matter, because that the Lord is the avenger of all such, as we have also forewarned you and testified. *Thessalonians.*

My son, *defraud* not the poor *of* his living, and make not the needy eyes to wait long. *Ecclus.*

Churches seem injured and *defrauded of* their right, when places, not sanctified as they are, prevent them unnecessarily in that pre-eminence and honour. *Hooker.*

There they, who brothers better claim disown,
Expel their parents, and usurp the throne;
Defraud their clients, and, to lucre sold,
Sit brooding on unprofitable gold. *Dryden.*

But now he seiz'd Briseis' heav'nly charms,
And *of* my valour's prize *defrauds* my arms. *Pope.*

There is a portion of our lives which every wise man may justly reserve for his own particular use, without *defrauding* his native country. *Dryden.*

DEFRAUDA'TION, dé-fráw-dá'shůn. *n. s.* [*defraudo*, Lat.] Privation by fraud.

Their impostures are worse than any other, deluding not only into pecuniary *defraudations*, but the irreparable deceit of death. *Brown.*

DEFRA'UDER, dé-fráw'důr. *n. s.* [from *defraud*.] A deceiver; one that cheats.

The profligate in morals grow severe,
Defrauders just, and sycophants sincere. *Blackmore.*

To DEFRA'Y, dé-frá'. *v. a.* [*defrayer*, Fr.] To bear the charges of; to discharge expenses.

He would, out of his own revenue, *defray* the charges belonging to the sacrifices. *2 Mac.*

It is easy to lay a charge upon any town; but to foresee how the same may be answered and *defrayed*, is the chief part of good advisement. *Spenser.*

It is long since any stranger arrived in this part, and therefore take ye no care; the state will *defray* you all the time you stay; neither shall you stay one day the less for that. *Bacon.*

DEFRA'YER, dé-frá'ůr.[98] *n. s.* [from *defray*.] One that discharges expenses.

DEFRA'YMENT, dè-frà'mènt. *n. s.* [from *defray*.] The payment of expenses.

DEFT, dèft. *adj.* [dæfꝛ, Sax.] Obsolete.

1. Neat; handsome; spruce.
2. Proper; fitting.

You go not the way to examine: you must call the watch that are their accusers——
——Yea, marry, that's the *deftest* way. *Shaksp.*

3. Ready; dexterous.

Loud fits of laughter seiz'd the guests, to see The limping god so *deft* at his new ministry. *Dryden.*
The wanton calf may skip with many a bound, And my cur, Tray, play *deftest* feats around. *Gay.*

DE'FTLY, dèft'lè. *adv.* [from *deft*.] Obsolete.

1. Neatly; dexterously.

Come, high or low,
Thyself and office *deftly* show. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

2. In a skilful manner.

Young Colin Clout, a lad of peerless meed,
Full well could dance, and *deftly* tune the reed. *Gay.*

DEFU'NCT, dè-fůnkt'. *adj.* [*defunctus*, Lat.] Dead; deceased.

I therefore beg it not
To please the palate of my appetite;
Nor to comply with heat, the young affects,
In me *defunct*, and proper satisfaction. *Shakspeare.*
Here entity and quiddity,
The souls of *defunct* bodies, fly. *Hudibras.*

DEFU'NCT, dè-fůnkt'. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] One that is deceased; a dead man or woman.

Nature doth abhor to make his couch
With the *defunct*, or sleep upon the dead. *Shaksp.*
In many cases the searchers are able to report the opinion of the physician who was with the patient, as they received the same from the friends of the *defunct*. *Graunt.*

DEFU'NCTION, dè-fůnk'shůn. *n. s.* [from *defunct*.] Death.

Nor did the French possess the Salique land
Until four hundred one and twenty years
After *defunction* of king Pharamond. *Shakspeare.*

To DEFY', dè-fì'. *v. a.* [*deffier*, Fr. from *de fide decedere*, or some like phrase, to fall from allegiance to rebellion, contempt, or insult.]

1. To call to combat; to challenge.

I once again
Defy thee to the trial of mortal fight. *Milton.*
Where seek retreat, now innocence is fled?
Safe in that guard, I durst even hell *defy*;
Without it, tremble now when heav'n is nigh. *Dryden.*
Agis, the Lycian, stepping forth with pride,
To single fight the boldest foe *defied*. *Dryden.*

2. To treat with contempt; to slight.

As many fools that stand in better place,
Garnish'd like him, that for a tricksy word
Defy the matter. *Shakspeare.*

DEFY', dè-fì'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A challenge; an invitation to fight: this is now hardly used.

At this the challenger with fierce *defy*,
His trumpet sounds; the challeng'd makes reply:
With clangour rings the field, resounds the vaulted sky. *Dryden.*

DEFY'ER, dè-fì'ůr. *n. s.* [from *defy*.] A challenger; one that invites to fight: more properly *defier*.

God may revenge the affronts put upon them by such impudent *defyers* of both, as neither believe a God, nor ought to be believed by man. *South.*

DEGE'NERACY, dè-jèn'èr-à-sè. *n. s.* [from *degeneratio*, Latin.]

1. A departure from the virtue of our ancestors.
2. A desertion of that which is good.

'Tis true, we have contracted a great deal of weakness and impotency by our wilful *degeneracy* from goodness; but that grace, which the gospel offers to us for our assistance, is sufficient for us. *Tillotson.*
The ruin of a state is generally preceded by an universal *degeneracy* of manners, and contempt of religion, which is entirely our case at present. *Swift.*

3. Meanness.

There is a kind of sluggish resignation, as well as poorness and *degeneracy* of spirit, in a state of slavery. *Addison.*

To DEGE'NERATE, dè-jèn'èr-àte. *v. n.* [*degenerare*, Lat. *degenerer*, Fr. *degenerar*, Span.]

1. To fall from the virtue of ancestors.
2. To fall from a more noble to a base state.

When wit transgresseth decency, it *degenerates* into insolence and impiety. *Tillotson.*

3. To fall from its kind; to grow wild or base.

Most of those fruits that use to be grafted, if they be set of kernels or stones, *degenerate*. *Bacon.*

DEGE'NERATE, dè-jèn'èr-àte. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Unlike his ancestors; fallen from the virtue and merit of his ancestors.

Thou art like enough
To fight against me under Percy's pay;
To dog his heels, and curt'sy at his frowns,
To show how much thou art *degenerate*. *Shaksp.*
Yet thou hast greater cause to be
Asham'd of them than they of thee;
Degenerate from their ancient brood,
Since first the court allow'd them food. *Swift.*

2. Unworthy; base; departing from its kind or nature.

So all shall turn *degen'rate*, all deprav'd;
Justice and temperance, truth, and faith, forgot!
One man except. *Milton.*
When a man so far becomes *degenerate* as to quit the principles of human nature, and to be a noxious creature, there is commonly an injury done to some person or other. *Locke.*

DEGE'NERATENESS, dè-jèn'èr-àte-nès. *n. s.* [from *degenerate*.] Degeneracy; a being grown wild, or out of kind.

DEGENERA'TION, dè-jèn-èr-à'shůn. *n. s.* [from *degenerate*.]

1. A deviation from the virtue of one's ancestors.
2. A falling from a more excellent state to one of less worth.
3. The thing changed from its primitive state.

In plants, these transplantations are obvious; as that of barley into oats, of wheat into darnell; and those grains which generally arise among corn, as cockle, aracus, ægilops, and other *degenerations*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DEGE'NEROUS, dè-jèn'èr-ůs. *adj.* [from *degener*, Lat.]

1. Degenerated; fallen from the virtue and merit of ancestors.
2. Vile; base; infamous; unworthy.

Let not the tumultuary violence of some men's immoderate demands ever betray me to that *degenerous* and unmanly slavery, which should make me strengthen them by my consent. *King Charles.*
Shame, instead of piety, restrains them from many base and *degenerous* practices. *South.*
Degenerous passion, and for man too base,
It seats its empire in the female race;
There rages, and to make its blow secure,
Puts flatt'ry on, until the aim be sure. *Dryden.*

DEGE'NEROUSLY, dè-jèn'èr-ůs-lè. *adv.* [from *degenerous*.] In a degenerate manner; basely; meanly.

How wounding a spectacle is it to see heroes, like Hercules at the distaff, thus *degenerously* employed! *Decay of Piety.*

DEGLÙTI'TION, dèg-glů-tîsh'ůn.[630] *n. s.* [*deglutition*, Fr. from *deglutio*, Lat.] The act or power of swallowing.

When the *deglutition* is totally abolished, the patient may be nourished by clysters. *Arbuthnot.*

DEGRADA'TION, dèg-grâ-dà'shůn.[630] *n. s.* [*degradation*, Fr.]

1. A deprivation of dignity; dismission from office.

The word *degradation* is commonly used to denote a deprivation and removing of a man from his degree. *Ayliffe.*

2. Degeneracy; baseness.

So deplorable is the *degradation* of our nature, that whereas before we bore the image of God, we now retain only the image of men. *South.*

3. Diminution, with respect to strength, efficacy, or value.
4. [In painting.] A term made use of to express the lessening and rendering confused the appearance of distant objects in a landscape, so as they may appear there as they would do to an eye placed at that distance from them. *Dict.*

To DEGRA'DE, dè-gràde'. *v. a.* [*degrader*, Fr.]

1. To put one from his degree; to deprive him of his office, dignity, or title.

He should
Be quite *degraded*, like a hedgeborn swain
That doth presume to boast of gentle blood. *Shakspeare.*

2. To lessen; to diminish the value of.

Nor shalt thou, by descending to assume
Man's nature, lessen or *degrade* thine own. *Milton.*
All higher knowledge in her presence falls *Degraded*. *Milton.*

3. To reduce from a higher to a lower state, with respect to qualities: as, gold is *degraded* into silver.

DEGRAVA'TION, dèg-grâ-và'shůn. *n. s.* [from *degravatus*, of *degravo*, Lat.] The act of making heavy. *Dict.*

DEGRE'E, dè-grèè'. *n. s.* [*degré*, Fr. from *gradus*, Latin.]

1. Quality; rank; station; place of dignity.

It was my fortune, common to that age,
To love a lady fair, of great *degree*,
The which was born of noble parentage,
And set in highest seat of dignity. *Spenser.*
I embrace willingly the ancient received course and conveniency of that discipline, which teacheth inferior *degrees* and orders in the church of God. *Hooker.*
Sure men of low *degree* are vanity, and men of high *degree* are a lie: to be laid in the balance, they are altogether lighter than vanity. *Psalms.*
Well then, Coleville is your name, a knight is your *degree*, and your place the dale. *Shakspeare.*
Degree being vizarded,
Th' unworthiest shews as fairly in the mask. *Shakspeare.*
This noble youth to madness lov'd a dame
Of high *degree*, Honoria was her name. *Dryden.*
Farmers in *degree;*
He a good husband, a good housewife she. *Dryden.*
But is no rank, no station, no *degree*,
From this contagious taint of sorrow free? *Prior.*

2. The comparative state and condition in which a thing is.

The book of Wisdom noteth *degrees* of idolatry, making that of worshipping petty and vile idols more gross than simply the worshipping of the creature. *Bacon.*

As if there were *degrees* in infinite,
And Heav'n itself had rather want perfection,
Than punish to excess. *Dryden.*

Poesy
Admits of no *degrees;* but must be still
Sublimely good, or despicably ill. *Roscommon.*

3. A step or preparation to any thing.

Her first *degree* was by setting forth her beauties, truly in nature not to be misliked, but as much advanced to the eye, as abased to the judgment, by art. *Sidney.*

Which sight the knowledge of myself might bring,
Which to true wisdom is the first *degree.* *Davies.*

4. Order of lineage; descent of family.

King Latinus, in the third *degree,*
Had Saturn author of his family. *Dryden*

5. Order or class.

The several *degrees* of angels may probably have larger views, and be endowed with capacities able to set before them, as in one picture, all their past knowledge at once. *Locke.*

6. Measure; proportion.

If all the parts are equally heard as loud as one another, they will stun you to that *degree,* that you will fancy your ears were torn in pieces. *Dryden.*

7. [In geometry.] The three hundred and sixtieth part of the circumference of a circle. The space of one degree in the heavens is accounted to answer to sixty miles on earth.

In minds and manners, twins opposed we see;
In the same sign, almost the same *degree.* *Dryd.*

To you who live in chill *degree,*
As map informs, of fifty-three. *Dryden.*

8. [In arithmetick.] A *degree* consists of three figures, viz. of three places, comprehending units, tens, and hundreds; so three hundred and sixty-five is a *degree.* *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

9. The division of the lines upon several sorts of mathematical instruments.

10. [In musick.] The intervals of sounds, which are usually marked by little lines. *Dict.*

11. [In philosophy.] The vehemence or slackness of the hot or cold quality.

The second, third, and fourth *degrees* of heat are more easily introduced than the first: every one is both a preparative and a step to the next. *South.*

By DEGREES, bi dè-grèèz'. *adv.* Gradually; by little and little.

Their bodies are exercised in all abilities both of doing and suffering, and their minds acquainted *by degrees* with danger. *Sidney.*

Doth not this ethereal medium, in passing out of water, glass, chrystal, and other compact and dense bodies, into empty spaces, grow denser and denser *by degrees.* *Newton.*

Exulting in triumph now swell the bold notes;
In broken air, trembling, the wild music floats;
Till *by degrees* remote and small,
The strains decay,
And melt away,
In a dying, dying fall. *Pope.*

A person who is addicted to play or gaming, though he took but little delight in it at first, *by degrees* contracts a strong inclination towards it. *Spectator.*

DEGUSTA'TION, dèg-gŭs-tà'shŭn.[530] *n. s.* [*degustatio*, Latin.] A tasting.

To DEHO'RT, dè-hôrt'. *v. a.* [*dehortor*, Latin.] To dissuade; to advise to the contrary.

One severely *dehorted* all his followers from prostituting mathematical principles unto common apprehension or practice. *Wilkins.*

The apostles vehemently *dehort* us from unbelief. *Ward.*

DEHORTA'TION, dè-hôr-tà'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *dehortor*, Latin.] Dissuasion; a counselling to the contrary; advice against something.

The author of this epistle, and the rest of the apostles, do every where vehemently and earnestly dehort from unbelief: did they never read these *dehortations?* *Ward on Infidelity.*

DEHO'RTATORY, dè-hôr'tâ-tŭr-è.[512] *adj.* [from *dehortor*, Latin.] Belonging to dissuasion.

DEHO'RTER, dè-hôr'tŭr. *n. s.* [from *dehort.*] A dissuader; an adviser to the contrary.

DE'ICIDE, dè'è-side.[143] *n. s.* [from *Deus*, and *cædo*, Latin.] The murder of God; the act of killing God. It is only used in speaking of the death of our blessed Saviour.

Explaining how perfection suffer'd pain,
Almighty languish'd, and Eternal died;
How by her patient victor Death was slain,
And earth profan'd, yet bless'd, with *deicide?*
Prior.

To DEJE'CT, dè-jèkt'. *v. a.* [*dejicio*, Latin.]

1. To cast down; to afflict; to grieve; to depress; to sink; to discourage; to crush.

Well, I am your theme; you have the start of me; I am *dejected;* ignorance itself is a plummet o'er me; use me as you will. *Shaksp.*

The lowest, most *dejected* thing of fortune,
Stands still in esperance; lives not in fear. *Shaksp.*

Nor think to die *dejects* my lofty mind;
All that I dread is leaving you behind! *Pope.*

2. To change the form with grief; to make to look sad.

Encas here beheld, of form divine,
A godlike youth in glitt'ring armour shine,
With great Marcellus keeping equal pace,
But gloomy were his eyes, *dejected* was his face.
Dryden.

DEJE'CT, dè-jèkt. *adj.* [*dejectus*, Latin.] Cast down; afflicted; low-spirited.

I am of ladies most *deject* and wretched,
That suck'd the honey of his musick vows. *Shaksp.*

DEJE'CTEDLY, dè-jèk'tèd-lè. *adv.* [from *deject.*] In a dejected manner; sadly; heavily.

No man in that passion doth look strongly, but *dejectedly,* and that repulsion from the eyes divert-eth the spirits, and gives heat more to the ears, and the parts by them. *Bacon.*

DEJE'CTEDNESS, dè-jèk'tèd-nès. *n. s.* [from *dejected.*] The state of being cast down; a lowness of spirits. *Dict.*

DEJE'CTION, dè-jèk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*dejection*, Fr from *dejectio*, Latin.]

1. Lowness of spirits; melancholy; depression of mind.

What besides
Of sorrow, and *dejection*, and despair,
Our frailty can sustain, thy tidings bring. *Milton.*

Deserted and astonished, he sinks into utter *dejection;* and even hope itself is swallowed up in despair. *Rogers.*

2. Weakness; inability.

The effects of an alkalescent state, in any great degree, are thirst and a *dejection* of appetite, which putrid things occasion more than any other. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. [In medicine.] Going to stool.

The liver should continually separate the choler from the blood, and empty it into the intestines; where there is good use for it, not only to provoke *dejection*, but also to attenuate the chyle. *Ray.*

DEJE'CTURE, dè-jèk'tshŭre.[461] *n. s.* [from *deject.*] The excrement.

A disease opposite to spissitude is too great fluidity, the symptoms of which are excess of animal secretions; as of perspiration, sweat, urine, liquid *dejectures*, leanness, weakness, and thirst. *Arbuth.*

DEJERA'TION, dèd-jè-rà'shŭn.[530] *n. s.* [from *dejero*, Lat.] A taking of a solemn oath. *Dict.*

DEIFICA'TION, dè-è-fè-kà'shŭn. *n. s.* [*deification*, French.] The act of deifying, or making a god.

DEI'FORM, dè'è-fôrm. *adj.* [from *deus* and *forma*, Latin.] Of a godlike form.

To DEI'FY, dè'è-fi. *v. a.* [*deifier*, French; from *deus* and *fio*, Latin.]

1. To make a god of; to adore as a god; to transfer into the number of the divinities.

Daphnis, the fields delight, the shepherds love,
Renown'd on earth, and *deified* above. *Dryden.*

The seals of Julius Cæsar, which we know to be antique, have the star of Venus over them, though they were all graven after his death, as a note that he was *deified.* *Dryden.*

Persuade the covetous man not to *deify* his money, and the proud man not to adore himself. *South.*

Half of thee
Is *deified* before thy death. *Prior.*

2. To praise excessively; to extol one as if he were a god.

He did again so extol and *deify* the pope, as made all that he had said in praise of his master and mistress seem temperate and passable. *Bacon.*

To DEIGN, dàne. *v. n.* [from *daigner*, Fr. of *dignor*, Latin.] To vouchsafe; to think worthy.

Deign to descend now lower, and relate
What may no less perhaps avail us known. *Milton.*

O *deign* to visit our forsaken seats,
The mossy fountains, and the green retreats. *Pope.*

To DEIGN, dàne.[249] *v. a.* To grant; to permit; to allow.

Now Sweno, Norway's king, craves composition;
Nor would we *deign* him burial of his men,
Till he disburs'd ten thousand dollars. *Shaksp.*

DEI'GNING, dà'ning. *n. s.* [from *deign.*] A vouchsafing; a thinking worthy.

To DEI'NTEGRATE, dè-în'tè-grâte. *v. a.* [from *de* and *integro*, Lat.] To take from the whole; to spoil; to diminish. *Dict.*

DEI'PAROUS, dè-îp'pâ-rŭs.[518] *adj.* [*deiparus*, Latin.] That brings forth a god: the epithet applied to the blessed Virgin. *Dict.*

DE'ISM, dè'îzm. *n. s.* [*deisme*, French.] The opinion of those that only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion.

Deism, or the principles of natural worship, are only the faint remnants or dying flames of revealed religion in the posterity of Noah. *Dryden.*

DE'IST, dè'îst. *n s.* [*deiste*, French.] A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the existence of God, without any other article of faith.

In the second epistle of St. Peter, certain *deists*, as they seem to have been, laughed at the prophecy of the day of judgment. *Burnet.*

DEI'STICAL, dé-is'té-kál. *adj.* [from *deist.*] Belonging to the heresy of the deists.

Weakness does not fall only to the share of christian writers, but to some who have taken the pen in hand to support the *deistical* or antichristian scheme of our days. *Watts.*

DEI'TY, dé'é-té. *n. s.* [*déité*, French; from *deitas*, Latin.]

1. Divinity; the nature and essence of God.

Some things he doth as God, because his *deity* alone is the spring from which they flow: some things as man, because they issue from his mere human nature; some things jointly as both God and man, because both natures concur as principles thereunto. *Hooker.*

With what arms
We mean to hold what anciently we claim
Of *deity* or empire. *Milton.*

2. A fabulous god: a term applied to the heathen gods and goddesses.

Will you suffer a temple, how poorly built soever, but yet a temple of your *deity*, to be razed? *Sidney.*

Give the gods a thankful sacrifice when it pleaseth their *deities* to take the wife of a man from him. *Shaksp.*

3. The supposed divinity of a heathen god; divine qualities.

They on their former journey forward pass,
With pains far passing that long wandering Greek,
That for his love refused *deity*. *Spenser.*

Heard you not what an humble suppliant
Lord Hastings was to her for his delivery?
—Who humbly complaining to her *deity*,
Got my lord chamberlain his liberty. *Shak.*

By what reason could the same *deity* be denied unto Laurentia and Flora, which was given to Venus? *Raleigh.*

DELACERA'TION, dé-lás-sér-á'shún. *n. s.* [from *delacero*, Latin.] A tearing in pieces. *Dict.*

DELACRYMA'TION, dé-lák-kré-má'shún. *n. s.* [*delacrymatio*, Latin.] A falling down of the humours; the waterishness of the eyes, or a weeping much. *Dict.*

DELACTA'TION, dél-ák-tá'shún.[530] *n. s.* [*delactatio*, Latin.] A weaning from the breast. *Dict.*

DELA'PSED, dé-lápst.[359] *adj.* [from *delapsus*, Latin. With physicians.] Bearing or falling down. It is used in speaking of the womb, and the like. *Dict.*

To DELA'TE, dé-láte'. *v. a.* [from *delatus*, Lat.]

1. To carry; to convey.

Try exactly the time wherein sound is *delated*. *Bacon.*

2. To accuse; to inform against.

DELA'TION, dé-lá'shún. *n. s.* [*delatio*, Latin.]

1. A carriage; conveyance.

In *delation* of sounds, the inclosure of them preserveth them, and causeth them to be heard further. *Bacon.*

It is certain that the *delation* of light is in an instant. *Bacon.*

There is a plain *delation* of the sound from the teeth to the instrument of hearing. *Bacon.*

2. An accusation; an impeachment.

DELA'TOR, dé-lá'túr.[165] *n. s.* [*delator*, Latin.] An accuser; an informer.

What were these harpies but flatterers, *delators*, and inexpleably covetous? *Sandys.*

Men have proved their own *delators*, and discovered their own most important secrets. *Government of the Tongue.*

No sooner was that small colony, wherewith the depopulated earth was to be replanted, come forth of the ark, but we meet with Cham, a *delator* to his own father, inviting his brethren to that execrable spectacle of their parent's nakedness. *Government of the Tongue.*

To DELA'Y, dé-lá'. *v. a.* [from *delayer*, Fr.]

1. To defer; to put off.

And when the people saw that Moses *delayed* to come down out of the mount, the people gathered themselves together unto Aaron. *Exodus.*

Cyrus he found, on him his force essay'd;
For Hector was to the tenth year *delay'd*. *Dryd.*

2. To hinder; to frustrate; to keep suspended.

3. To detain, stop, or retard the course of.

Thyrsis, whose artful strains have oft *delay'd*
The huddling brook to hear his madrigal. *Milton.*

She flies the town, and mixing with the throng
Of madding matrons, bears the bride along
Wand'ring through woods and wilds, and devious ways,
And with these arts the Trojan match *delays*. *Dryden.*

Be mindful, goddess, of thy promise made;
Must sad Ulysses ever be *delay'd*? *Pope.*

To DELA'Y, dé-lá'. *v. n.* To stop; to cease from action.

There seem to be certain bounds to the quickness and slowness of the succession of those ideas one to another in our minds, beyond which they can neither *delay* nor hasten. *Locke.*

DELA'Y, dé-lá'. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A deferring; procrastination; lingering inactivity.

I have learn'd that fearful commenting
Is leaden servitor to dull *delay*;
Delay leads impotent and snail-pac'd beggary. *Shaksp.*

The conduct of our lives, and the management of our great concerns, will not bear *delay*. *Locke.*

2. Stay; stop.

The keeper charm'd, the chief without *delay*
Pass'd on, and took th' irremeable way. *Dryden.*

DELA'YER, dé-lá'úr. *n. s.* [from *delay.*] One that defers; a putter off.

DELE'CTABLE, dé-lék'tá-bl. *adj.* [*delectabilis*, Lat.] Pleasing; delightful.

Ev'ning now approach;
For we have also our ev'ning, and our morn;
We ours for change *delectable*, not need. *Milton.*

He brought thee into this delicious grove,
This garden planted with the trees of God;
Delectable both to behold and taste! *Milton.*

Some of his attributes, and the manifestations thereof, are not only highly *delectable* to the intellective faculty, but are suitably and easily conceptible by us, because apparent in his works, as his goodness, beneficence, wisdom, and power. *Hale.*

The apple's outward form,
Delectable, the witless swain beguiles;
Till that with writhen mouth, and spattering noise,
He tastes the bitter morsel. *Philips.*

DELE'CTABLENESS, dé-lék'tá-bl-nés. *n. s.* [from *delectable.*] Delightfulness; pleasantness.

DELE'CTABLY, dé-lék'tá-blé. *adv.* Delightfully; pleasantly.

DELECTA'TION, dél-lék-tá-shún. *n. s.* [*delectatio*, Latin.] Pleasure; delight.

Out break the tears for joy and *delectation*. *Sir T. More.*

To DE'LEGATE, dél-é'gáte.[91] *v. a.* [*delego*, Latin]

1. To send away.

2. To send upon an embassy.

3. To entrust; to commit to another's power and jurisdiction.

As God hath imprinted his authority in several parts upon several estates of men, as princes, parents, spiritual guides; so he hath also *delegated* and committed part of his care and providence unto them. *Taylor.*

As God is the universal monarch, so we have all the relation of fellow-subjects to him; and can pretend no farther jurisdiction over each other, than what he has *delegated* to us. *Decay of Piety.*

Why does he wake the correspondent moon,
And fill her willing lamp with liquid light;
Commanding her, with *delegated* pow'rs
To beautify the world, and bless the night? *Prior.*

4. To appoint judges to hear and determine a particular cause.

DE'LEGATE, dél'lé-gáte.[91] *n. s.* [*delegatus*, Latin.] A deputy; a commissioner; a vicar; any one that is sent to act for, or represent, another.

If after her
Any shall live, which dare true good prefer,
Ev'ry such person is her *delegate*,
T' accomplish that which should have been her fate. *Donne.*

They must be severe exactors of accounts from their *delegates* and ministers of justice. *Taylor.*

Let the young Austrian then her terrours bear,
Great as he is, her *delegate* in war. *Prior.*

Elect by Jove, his *delegate* of sway,
With joyous pride the summons I'd obey. *Pope.*

DE'LEGATE, dél'lé-gáte.[503] *adj.* [*delegatus*, Latin.] Deputed; sent to act for, or represent, another.

Princes in judgment, and their *delegate* judges, must judge the causes of all persons uprightly and impartially. *Taylor.*

DE'LEGATES, dél'lé-gátes. [*Court of.*] A court wherein all causes of appeal, by way of devolution from either of the archbishops, are decided. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DELEGA'TION, dél-lé-gá'shún. *n. s.* [*delegatio*, Latin.]

1. A sending away.

2. A putting in commission.

3. The assignment of a debt to another.

DELENI'FICAL, dél-lé-nif'fé-kál. *adj.* [*delenificus*, Latin.] Having virtue to assuage or ease pain. *Dict.*

To DELE'TE, dé-léte'. *v. a.* [from *deleo*, Latin.] To blot out. *Dict.*

DELETE'RIOUS, dél-é-té'ré-ús.[530] *adj.* [*deleterius*, Latin.] Deadly; destructive; of a poisonous quality.

Many things, neither *deleterious* by substance or quality, are yet destructive by figure, or some occasional activity. *Brown.*

DE'LETERY, dél'é-tér-é. *adj.* [from *deleterius*, Latin.] Destructive; deadly; poisonous.

Nor doctor epidemick,
Though stor'd with *deletery* med'cines,
Which whosoever took is dead since,
E'er sent so vast a colony
To both the under worlds as he. *Hudibras.*

DELE'TION, dé-lé'shún. *n. s.* [*deletio*, Latin.]

1. Act of razing or blotting out.

2. A destruction.

Indeed if there be a total *deletion* of every person of the opposing party or country, then the victory is complete, because none remains to call it in question. *Hale.*

DELF, DELFE, délf. *n. s.* [from delpan, Saxon, to dig.]

1. A mine; a quarry; a pit dug.

Yet could not such mines, without great pains and charges, if at all, be wrought: the *delfs* would be so flown with waters, that no gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray.*

2. Earthen ware; counterfeit China ware, made at Delft in Holland.

Thus barter honour for a piece of *delf!*
No, not for China's wide domain itself. *Smart.*

DELIBA'TION, dė-lī-bā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*delibatio*, Latin.] An essay; a taste.

To DELI'BERATE, dė-lĭb'ėr-āte.[91] *v. n.* [*delibero*, Lat.] To think, in order to choice; to hesitate.

A conscious, wise, reflecting cause,
Which freely moves and acts by reason's laws;
That can *deliberate* means elect, and find
Their due connection with the end design'd.
Blackmore.

When love once pleads admission to our hearts,
In spite of all the virtue we can boast,
The woman that *deliberates* is lost. *Addison.*

DELI'BERATE, dė-lĭb'ėr-āte.[91] *adj.* [*deliberatus*, Latin.]

1. Circumspect; wary; advised; discreet.

Most Grave-belly was *deliberate*,
Not rash like his accusers. *Shaksp.*

2. Slow; tedious: not sudden; gradual.

Commonly it is for virtuous considerations, that wisdom so far prevaileth with men as to make them desirous of slow and *deliberate* death, against the stream of their sensual inclination. *Hooker.*

Echoes are some more sudden, and chop again as soon as the voice is delivered, others are more *deliberate*, that is, give more space between the voice and the echo, which is caused by the local nearness or distance. *Bacon.*

DELI'BERATELY, dė-lĭb'ėr-āte-lė. *adv.* [from *deliberate*.]

1. Circumspectly; advisedly; warily.

He judges to a hair of little indecencies; knows better than any man what is not to be written; and never hazards himself so far as to fall, but plods on *deliberately;* and, as a grave man ought, is sure to put his staff before him. *Dryden.*

2. Slowly; gradually.

DELI'BERATENESS, dė-lĭb-ėr-āte'nės. *n. s.* [from *deliberate*.] Circumspection; wariness; coolness; caution.

They would not stay the fair production of acts, in the order, gravity, and *deliberateness* befitting a parliament. *King Charles.*

DELIBERA'TION, dė-lĭb-ėr-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*deliberatio*, Lat.] The act of deliberating; thought in order to choice.

If mankind had no power to avoid ill or choose good by free *deliberation*, it should never be guilty of any thing that was done. *Hammond.*

DELI'BERATIVE, dė-lĭb'ėr-ā-tĭv. *adj.* [*deliberativus*, Lat.] Pertaining to deliberation; apt to consider.

DELI'BERATIVE, dė-lĭb'ėr-ā-tĭv. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] The discourse in which a question is deliberated.

In *deliberatives*, the point is, what is evil; and of good, what is greater; and of evil, what is less. *Bacon.*

DE'LICACY, dėl'ė-kā-sė *n. s* [*delicatesse*, Fr. of *deliciæ*, Lat.]

1. Daintiness; pleasantness to the taste.

On hospitable thoughts intent,
What choice to choose for *delicacy* best. *Milton.*

2. Nicety in the choice of food.

3. Any thing highly pleasing to the senses.

These *delicacies*,
I mean of taste, sight, smell, herbs, fruits, and flow'rs,
Walks, and the melody of birds. *Milton.*

4. Softness; elegance of feminine beauty.

A man of goodly presence, in whom strong making took not away *delicacy*, nor beauty fierceness. *Sidney.*

5. Nicety; minute accuracy.

Van Dyck has even excelled him in the *delicacy* of his colouring, and in his cabinet pieces. *Dryden.*

You may see into the spirit of them all, and form your pen from those general notions and *delicacy* of thoughts and happy words. *Felton.*

6. Neatness; elegance of dress.

7. Politeness of manners: contrary to *grossness*.

8. Indulgence; gentle treatment.

Persons born of families noble and rich, derive a weakness of constitution from the ease and luxury of their ancestors, and the *delicacy* of their own education. *Temple.*

9. Tenderness; scrupulousness.

Any zealous for promoting the interest of his country, must conquer all that tenderness and *delicacy*, which may make him afraid of being spoken ill of. *Addison.*

10. Weakness of constitution.

11. Smallness; tenuity.

DE'LICATE, dėl'ė-kāte.[91 503] *adj.* [*delicat*, Fr.]

1. Nice; pleasing to the taste; of an agreeable flavour.

The choosing of a *delicate* before a more ordinary dish, is to be done as other human actions are, in which there are no degrees and precise natural limits described. *Taylor.*

2. Dainty; desirous of curious meats.

3. Choice; select; excellent.

4. Pleasing to the senses.

5. Fine; not coarse; consisting of small parts.

As much blood passeth through the lungs as through all the body; the circulation is quicker, and heat greater, and their texture is extremely *delicate*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

6. Of polite manners; not gross, or coarse.

7. Soft; effeminate; unable to bear hardships.

Witness this army, of such mass and charge,
Led by a *delicate* and tender prince. *Shaksp.*

Tender and *delicate* persons must needs be oft angry, they have so many things to trouble them, which more robust natures have little sense of. *Bacon.*

8. Pure; clear.

Where they most breed and haunt, I have observ'd
The air is *delicate*. *Shaksp.*

DE'LICATELY, dėl'ė-kāte-lė. *adv.* [from *delicate*.]

1. Beautifully; with soft elegance.

That which will distinguish his style from all other poets, is the elegance of his words, and the numerousness of his verse: there is nothing so *delicately* turned in all the Roman language. *Dryden.*

Ladies like variegated tulips show,
'Tis to their changes half their charms we owe;
Such happy spots the nice admirer take,
Fine by defect, and *delicately* weak. *Pope.*

2. Finely; not coarsely.

3. Daintily.

Eat not *delicately*, or nicely; that is, be not troublesome to thyself or others in the choice of thy meats, or the delicacy of thy sauces. *Taylor.*

4. Choicely.

5. Politely.

6. Effeminately.

DE'LICATENESS, dėl'ė-kāte-nės. *n.s.* [from *delicate*.] The state of being delicate; tenderness; softness; effeminacy.

The delicate woman among you would not adventure to set the sole of her foot upon the ground, for *delicateness* and tenderness. *Deut.*

DE'LICATES, dėl'ė kāts. *n. s.* [from *delicate*.] Niceties; rarities; that which is choice and dainty.

The shepherd's homely curds,
His cold thin drink out of his leather bottle,
All which secure and sweetly he enjoys,
Are far beyond a prince's *delicates*. *Shaksp.*

They their appetites not only feed
With *delicates* of leaves and marshy weed,
But with thy sickle reap the rankest land. *Dryden.*

With abstinence all *delicates* he sees,
And can regale himself with toast and cheese.
King's Cookery.

DE'LICES, dėl'ė-sėz. *n. s.* pl. [*deliciæ*, Lat.] Pleasures. This word is merely French.

And now he has pour'd out his idle mind
In dainty *delices* and lavish joys,
Having his warlike weapons cast behind,
And flows in pleasures and vain pleasing toys.
Spenser.

DELI'CIOUS, dė-lĭsh'ŭs.[507] *adj.* [*delicieux*, Fr. from *delicatus*, Lat.] Sweet; delicate; that affords delight; agreeable; charming; grateful to the sense or mind.

It is highly probable, that upon Adam's disobedience Almighty God chased him out of Paradise, the fairest and most *delicious* part of the earth, into some other the most barren and unpleasant. *Woodward.*

In his last hours his easy wit display:
Like the rich fruit he seems, *delicious* in decay.
Smith.

Still on that breast enamour'd let me lie,
Still drink *delicious* poison from thy eye. *Pope.*

DELI'CIOUSLY, dė-lĭsh'ŭs-lė. *adv.* [from *delicious*.] Sweetly; pleasantly; delightfully.

How much she hath glorified herself and lived *deliciously*, so much torment and sorrow give her. *Revelation.*

DELI'CIOUSNESS, dė-lĭsh'ŭs-nės. *n.s.* [from *delicious*.] Delight; pleasure; joy.

The sweetest honey
Is loathsome in its own *deliciousness*,
And in the taste confounds the appetite. *Shaksp.*

Let no man judge of himself, or of the blessings and efficacy of the sacrament itself, by any sensible relish, by the gust and *deliciousness*, which he sometimes perceives, and at other times does not perceive. *Taylor.*

DELIGA'TION, dėl-lė-gā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*deligatio*, Lat.] A binding up in chirurgery.

The third intention is *deligation*, or retaining the parts so joined together. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

DELI'GHT, dė-līte'.[393] *n. s.* [*delice*, French; from *delector*, Lat.]

1. Joy; content; satisfaction.

Saul commanded his servants, saying, commune with David secretly, and say, behold the king hath *delight* in thee, and all his servants love thee. 1 *Samuel.*

2. That which gives delight.

Come, sisters, cheer we up his sprights,
And shew the best of our *delights:*
We'll charm the air to give a sound,
While you perform your antick round. *Shaksp.*

Titus Vespasian was not more the *delight* of human kind: the universal empire made him only more known, and more powerful, but could not make him more beloved. *Dryden.*

She was his care, his hope, and his *delight*,
Most in his thought, and ever in his sight. *Dryden.*

To DELI'GHT, dė-līte'. *v. a.* [*delector*, Lat.] To please; to content; to satisfy; to afford pleasure.

The princes *delighting* their conceits with confirming their knowledge, seeing wherein the sea-

discipline differed from the land service, had pleasing entertainment. *Sidney.*

Delight thyself also in the Lord, and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart. *Psalms.*

Poor insects, whereof some are bees, *delighted* with flowers, and their sweetness; others beetles, *delighted* with other kinds of viands. *Locke.*

He heard, he took, and pouring down his throat, *Delighted*, swill'd the large luxurious draught. *Pope.*

To DELI'GHT, dė-līte'. *v. n.* To have delight or pleasure in. It is followed by *in*.

Doth my lord, the king, *delight in* this thing? *2 Samuel.*

Blessed is the man that feareth the Lord, that *delighteth* greatly *in* his commandments. *Psalms.*

DELI'GHTFUL, dė-līte'fůl. *adj.* [from *delight* and *full*.] Pleasant; charming; full of delight.

He was given to sparing in so immeasurable sort, that he did not only bar himself from the *delightful*, but almost from the necessary, use thereof. *Sidney.*

No spring nor summer, on the mountain seen,
Smiles with gay fruits or with *delightful* green. *Addison.*

DELI'GHTFULLY, dė-līte'fůl-lė. *adv.* Pleasantly; charmingly; with delight.

O voice! once heard
Delightfully, increase and multiply;
Now death to hear! *Milton.*

DELI'GHTFULNESS, dė-līte'fůl-nės. *n. s.* [from *delight*.] Pleasure; comfort; satisfaction.

But our desires, tyrannical extortion,
Doth force us there to set our chief *delightfulness*,
Where but a baiting-place is all our portion. *Sidney.*

This indeed shews the excellency of the object, but doth not altogether take away the *delightfulness* of the knowledge. *Tillotson.*

DELI'GHTSOME, dė-līte'sům. *adj.* [from *delight*.] Pleasant; delightful.

The words themselves being so ancient, the knitting of them so short and intricate, and the whole periods and compass of his speech so *delightsome* for the roundness, and so grave for the strangeness. *Spenser.*

God has furnished every one with the same means of exchanging hunger and thirst for *delightsome* vigour. *Grew.*

DELI'GHTSOMELY, dė-līte'sům-lė. *adv.* [from *delightsome*.] Pleasantly; in a delightful manner.

DELI'GHTSOMENESS, dė-līte'sům-nės. *n. s.* [from *delightsome*.] Pleasantness; delightfulness.

To DELI'NEATE, dė-lĭn'ė-āte. *v. a.* [*delineo*, Lat.]

1. To make the first draught of a thing; to design; to sketch.
2. To paint; to represent a true likeness in a picture.

The licentia pictoria is very large: with the same reason they may *delineate* old Nestor like Adonis, Hecuba with Helen's face, and Time with Absalom's head. *Brown.*

3. To describe; to set forth in a lively manner.

It followeth, to *delineate* the region in which God first planted his delightful garden. *Raleigh.*

I have not here time to *delineate* to you the glories of God's heavenly kingdom: nor, indeed, could I tell you, if I had, what the happiness of that place and portion is. *Wake.*

DELINEA'TION, dė-lĭn-ė-ā'shůn. *n. s.* [*delineatio*, Lat.] The first draught of a thing.

In the orthographical schemes, there should be a true *delineation*, and the just dimensions. *Mortimer.*

DELI'NIMENT, dė-lĭn'ė-mėnt. *n. s.* [*delinimentum*, Lat.] A mitigating, or assuaging. *Dict.*

DELI'NQUENCY, dė-lĭng'kwėn-sė. *n. s.* [*delinquentia*, Lat.] A fault; a failure in duty; a misdeed.

They never punish the greatest and most intolerable *delinquency* of the tumults, and their exciters. *King Charles.*

Can
Thy years determine like the age of man,
That thou should'st my *delinquencies* enquire,
And with variety of tortures tire. *Sandys.*

A delinquent ought to be cited in the place or jurisdiction where the *delinquency* was committed by him. *Ayliffe.*

DELI'NQUENT, dė-lĭng'kwėnt. *n. s.* [from *delinquens*, Lat.] An offender; one that has committed a crime or fault.

Such an envious state,
That sooner will accuse the magistrate
Than the *delinquent;* and will rather grieve
The treason is not acted, than believe. *Ben Jonson.*

All ruined, not by war, or any other disaster, but by justice and sentence, as *delinquents* and criminals. *Bacon.*

He had, upon frivolous surmises, been sent for as a *delinquent*, and been brought upon his knees. *Dryden.*

To DE'LIQUATE dėl'lė-kwåte.[503] *v. n.* [*deliqueo*, Lat.] To melt; to be dissolved.

It will be resolved into a liquor very analogous to that which the chymists make of salt of tartar, left in moist cellars to *deliquate*. *Boyle.*

Such an ebullition as we see made by the mixture of some chymical liquors, as oil of vitriol and *deliquated* salt of tartar. *Cudworth.*

DELIQUA'TION, dėl-lė-kwå'shůn. *n. s.* [*deliquatio*, Lat.] A melting; a dissolving.

DELI'QUIUM, dė-lĭk'kwė-ům. *n. s.* [Latin. A chymical term.] A distillation by dissolving any calcined matter, by hanging it up in moist cellars, into a lixivious humour. *Dict.*

DELI'RAMENT, dė-lĭr'rå-mėnt. *n. s.* [*deliramentum*, Lat.] A doting or foolish fancy. *Dict.*

To DELI'RATE, dė-lĭr'råte. *v. n.* [*deliro*, Lat.] To dote; to rave; to talk or act idly. *Dict.*

DELIRA'TION, dė-lĭr-rå'shůn. *n. s.* [*deliratio*, Lat.] Dotage; folly; madness. *Dict.*

DELI'RIOUS, dė-lĭr'ė-ůs.[507] *adj.* [*delirius*, Lat.] Light-headed; raving; doting.

The people about him said he had been for some hours *delirious;* but when I saw him he had his understanding as well as ever I knew. *Swift.*

On bed
Delirious flung, sleep from his pillow flies. *Thom.*

DELI'RIUM, dė-lĭr'ė-ům. *n. s.* [Latin.] Alienation of mind; dotage.

Too great alacrity and promptness in answering, especially in persons naturally of another temper, is a sign of an approaching *delirium;* and in a feverish *delirium* there is a small inflammation of the brain. *Arburthnot on Diet.*

DELITIGA'TION, dė-lĭt-tė-gå'shůn. *n. s.* [from *delitigo*, Lat.] A striving; a chiding; a contending. *Dict.*

To DELI'VER, dė-lĭv'ůr. *v. a.* [*delivrer*, Fr.]

1. To set free; to release.

Thus she the captive did *deliver;*
The captive thus gave up his quiver. *Prior.*

2. To save; to rescue.

Deliver me, O my God, out of the hand of the wicked, out of the hand of the unrighteous and cruel man. *Psalms.*

I was like to be apprehended for the witch of Brainford; but that my admirable dexterity of wit, counterfeiting the action of an old woman, *delivered* me. *Shakspeare.*

3. To surrender; to put into one's hands; to resign; to give up; to yield.

In any case thou shalt *deliver* him the pledge again when the sun goeth down. *Deuteronomy.*

And David said to him, canst thou bring me down to this company? And he said, swear unto me by God, that thou wilt neither kill me, nor *deliver* me into the hands of my master, and I will bring thee down to this company. *1 Samuel.*

They obeyed not thy commandments, wherefore thou hast *delivered* us for a spoil, and unto captivity. *Tobit.*

4. To give; to offer; to present.

Now therefore receive no more money of your acquaintance, but *deliver* it for the breaches of the house. *2 Kings.*

Thou shalt *deliver* Pharoah's cup into his hand, after the former manner when thou wast his butler. *Genesis.*

It was no wonder that they, who at such a time could be corrupted to frame and *deliver* such a petition, would not be reformed by such an answer. *Dryden.*

5. To cast away; to throw off.

Charm'd with that virtuous draught, th' exalted mind
All sense of woe *delivers* to the wind. *Pope.*

6. To disburden a woman of a child.

On her fright and fears,
She is something before her time *deliver'd*. *Shaksp.*

Tully was long ere he could be *delivered* of a few verses, and those poor ones too. *Peacham.*

7. To speak; to tell; to relate; to utter; to pronounce.

A mirth-moving jest,
Which his fair tongue, conceit's expositor,
Delivers in such apt and gracious words,
That aged ears play truant at his tales. *Shaksp.*

Tell me your highness' pleasure,
What from your grace I shall *deliver* to him. *Shaks.*

I knew a clergyman who appeared to *deliver* his sermon without looking into his notes. *Swift.*

8. To exert in motion. Not in use.

Procles seemed so to overrun his age in strength, that Musidorus could not perform any action on horse or foot more strongly, or *deliver* that strength more nimbly. *Sidney.*

To DELI'VER *over*, dė-lĭv'ůr-ō'vůr. *v. a.*

1. To put into another's hands; to leave to the discretion of another.

Deliver me not *over* unto the will of mine enemies; for false witnesses are risen up against me, and such as breathe out cruelty. *Psalms.*

The constables have *delivered* her *over* to me, and she shall have whipping enough, I warrant her. *Shakspeare.*

2. To give from hand to hand; to transmit.

If a true account may be expected by future ages from the present, your lordship will be *delivered over* to posterity in a fairer character than I have given. *Dryden.*

To DELI'VER *up*, dė-lĭv'ůr-ůp. *v. a.* To surrender; to give up.

He that spared not his own Son, but *delivered* him *up* for us all, how shall he not, with him also, freely give us all things? *Romans.*

Are the cities, that I got with wounds,
Deliver'd up again with peaceful words? *Shaksp.*

Happy having such a son,
That would *deliver up* his greatness so
Into the hand of justice. *Shakspeare.*

DELI'VERANCE, dė-lĭv'ůr-ânse. *n. s.* [*delivrance*, Fr.]

1. The act of freeing from captivity, slavery, or any oppression; rescue.

He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach *deliverance* to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty those that are bound. *Luke.*

O God, command *deliverances* for Jacob. *Psalms.*

Whate'er befalls, your life shall be my care;
One death or one *deliv'rance* we will share. *Dryden.*

2. The act of delivering a thing to another; now commonly called *delivery*.

3. The act of bringing children.

Ne'er mother
Rejoic'd *deliverance* more. *Shakspeare.*

People have a superstitious belief, that in the labour of women it helpeth to the easy *deliverance*. *Bacon.*

4. The act of speaking; utterance; pronunciation: now commonly *delivery*.

If seriously I may convey my thoughts
In this my light *deliverance*, I have spoke
With one that in her sex, her years profession,
Wisdom and constancy, hath amaz'd me more
Than I dare blame my weakness. *Shakspeare.*

DELI'VERER, dė-lĭv'ůr-ůr. *n. s.* [from *deliver*.]

1. A saver; a rescuer; a preserver; a releaser.

It doth notably set forth the consent of all nations and ages, in the approbation of the extirpating and debellating of giants, monsters, and foreign tyrants, not only as lawful, but as meritorious even of divine honour; and this, although the *deliverer* came from the one end of the world unto the other. *Bacon.*

By that seed
Is meant thy great *Deliverer*, who shall bruise
The serpent's head. *Milton.*

Andrew Doria has a statue erected to him at the entrance of the doge's palace, with the glorious title of *deliverer* of the commonwealth. *Addison.*

Him their *deliverer* Europe does confess;
All tongues extol him, all religions bless. *Halifax.*

2. A relater; one that communicates something by speech or writing.

Divers chymical experiments, delivered by sober authors, have been believed false, only because the menstruums were not as highly rectified, or exquisitely depurated, as those that were used by the *deliverers* of those experiments. *Boyle.*

DELI'VERY, dė-lĭv'ůr-ė. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of delivering.

2. Release; rescue; saving.

He swore, with sobs,
That he would labour my *delivery*. *Shaksp.*

3. A surrender; act of giving up.

After the *delivery* of your royal father's person into the hands of the army, I undertaking to the queen mother, that I would find some means to get access to him, she was pleased to send me. *Denham.*

Nor did he in any degree contribute to the *delivery* of his house, which was at first imagined, because it was so ill, or not at all defended. *Clarendon.*

4. Utterance; pronunciation; speech.

We allege what the scriptures themselves do usually speak, for the saving force of the word of God; not with restraint to any certain kind of *delivery*, but howsoever the same shall chance to be made known. *Hooker.*

I was charmed with the gracefulness of his figure and *delivery*, as well as with his discourses. *Addison.*

5. Use of the limbs; activity.

Musidorus could not perform any action on horse or foot more strongly, or deliver that strength more nimbly, or become the *delivery* more gracefully, or employ all more virtuously. *Sidney.*

The earl was the taller, and much the stronger; but the duke had the neater limbs, and freer *delivery*. *Wotton.*

6. Child-birth.

Like as a woman with child, that draweth near the time of her *delivery*, is in pain and crieth out. *Isaiah.*

DELL, dėl. *n. s.* [from *dal*, Dut.] A pit; a hole in the ground; any cavity in the earth, wider than a ditch and narrower than a valley. Obsolete.

The while, the same unhappy ewe
Whose clouted leg her hurt doth shew;
Fell headlong into a *dell*. *Spenser.*

I know each lane, and every alley green,
Dingle, or bushy *dell*, of this wild wood. *Milt.*

But foes to sunshine, most they took delight
In *dells* and dales, conceal'd from human sight.
Tickel.

DELPH, dėlf. *n. s.* [from *Delft*, the name of the capital of Delftland.] A fine sort of earthen ware.

A supper worthy of herself;
Five nothings in five plates of *delph*. *Swift.*

DE'LTOIDE, dėl'tôide. *adj.* [from *delta*, the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet; so called by reason of its resembling this letter.] An epithet applied to a triangular muscle arising from the clavicula, and from the process of the same, whose action is to raise the arm upward.

Cut still more of the *deltoide* muscle, and carry the arm backward. *Sharp's Surgery.*

DELU'DABLE, dė-lů'dâ-bl. *adj.* [from *delude*.] Liable to be deceived; that is easily imposed on: rather *deludible*.

Not well understanding omniscience, he is not so ready to deceive himself, as to falsify unto him whose cogitation is no ways *deludable*. *Brown.*

To DELU'DE, dė-lůde'. *v. a.* [*deludo*, Latin.]

1. To beguile; to cheat; to deceive; to impose on.

O, give me leave, I have *deluded* you;
'Twas neither Charles, nor yet the duke. *Shaksp.*

Let not the Trojans, with a feign'd pretence
Of proffer'd peace, *delude* the Latin prince.
Dryden.

2. To disappoint; to frustrate.

DELU'DER, dė-lů'důr. *n. s.* [from *delude*.] A beguiler; a deceiver: an impostor; a cheat; a false pretender.

Say, flatterer, say, all fair *deluder* speak;
Answer me this, ere yet my heart does break.
Granville.

And thus the sweet *deluders* tune their song.
Pope.

To DELVE, dėlv. *v. a.* [delfan; Sax. *delven*, Dutch: perhaps from δελφαξ, a hog. *Junius.*]

1. To dig; to open the ground with a spade.

It shall go hard
But I will *delve* one yard below the mines,
And blow them at the moon. *Shaksp.*

Delve of convenient depth your thrashing floor;
With temper'd clay then fill and face it o'er.
Dryden.

The filthy swine with *delving* snout
The rooted forest undermine. *Philips.*

2. To fathom; to sift; to sound one's opinion. Figuratively.

What's his name and birth?
—I cannot *delve* him to the root: his father
Was call'd Sicilius. *Shaksp.*

DELVE, dėlv. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A ditch; a pit; a pitfal; a den; a cave.

He by and by
His feeble feet directed to the cry;
Which to that shady *delve* him brought at last,
Where Mammon erst did sun his treasury. *Spenser.*

Such a light and mettled dance
Saw you never yet in France;
And by leadmen, for the nonce,
That turn round like grindle-stones,
Which they dig out fro' the *delves*,
For their bairns bread, wives, and selves.
Ben Jonson.

DELVE *of Coal*, dėlv. A certain quantity of coal dug in the mine or pit. *Dict.*

DE'LVER, dėl'vůr.[98] *n. s.* [from *delve*.] A digger; one that opens the ground with a spade.

DE'LUGE, dėl'lůje. *n. s.* [*deluge*, Fr. from *diluvium*, Latin.]

1. A general inundation; laying entirely under water.

The apostle doth plainly intimate, that the old world was subject to perish by a *deluge*, as this is subject to perish by conflagration. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. An overflowing of the natural bounds of a river.

But if with bays and dams they strive to force
His channel to a new or narrow course,
No longer then within his banks he dwells,
First to a torrent, then a *deluge* swells. *Denham.*

3. Any sudden and resistless calamity.

To DE'LUGE, dėl'lůje. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drown; to lay totally under water.

The restless flood the land would overflow,
By which the *delug'd* earth would useless grow.
Blackmore.

Still the battering waves rush in
Implacable, till *delug'd* by the foam,
The ship sinks, found'ring in the vast abyss.
Philips.

2. To overwhelm; to cause to sink under the weight of any calamity.

At length corruption, like a general flood,
Shall *deluge* all. *Pope.*

DELU'SION, dė-lů'zhůn. *n. s.* [*delusio*, Latin.]

1. The act of deluding; a cheat; guile; deceit; treachery; fraud; collusion; falsehood.

2. The state of one deluded.

3. A false representation; illusion; errour; a chimerical thought.

Who therefore seeks in these
True wisdom, finds her not, or by *delusion*. *Milton.*

I, waking, view'd with grief the rising sun,
And fondly mourn'd the dear *delusion* gone. *Prior.*

DELU'SIVE, dė-lů'sĭv.[158 428] *adj.* [from *delusus*, Lat.] Apt to deceive, beguiling; imposing on.

When fir'd with passion, we attack the fair,
Delusive sighs and brittle vows we bear. *Prior.*

The happy whimsey you pursue,
Till you at length believe it true;
Caught by your own *delusive* art,
You fancy first, and then assert. *Prior.*

While the base and groveling multitude were listening to the *delusive* deities, those of a more erect aspect and exalted spirit separated themselves from the rest. *Tatler.*

Phænomena so *delusive*, that it is very hard to escape imposition and mistake. *Woodward.*

DELU'SORY, dė-lů'sůr-ė.[557 429] *adj.* [from *delusus*, Latin.] Apt to deceive.

This confidence is founded on no better foundation than a *delusory* prejudice. *Glanville.*

DE'MAGOGUE, dėm'â-gôg.[338] *n. s.* [δημαγωγος.] A ringleader of the rabble; a popular and factious orator.

Who were the chief *demagogues* and patrons of tumults, to send for them, to flatter and embolden them. *King Charles.*

A plausible insignificant word, in the mouth of an expert *demagogue*, is a dangerous and dreadful weapon. *South.*

Demosthenes and Cicero, though each of them a leader, or, as the Greeks call it, a *demagogue*, in a popular state, yet seem to differ in their practice. *Swift.*

DEMA'IN, DEME'AN, DEME'SNE, dè-mène'. *n. s.* [*domaine*, Fr.]

1. That land which a man holds originally of himself, called *dominium* by the civilians, and opposed to *feodum*, or fee, which signifies those that are held of a superior lord. It is sometimes used also for a distinction between those lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of his lessee, demised or let upon a rent for a term of years or life, and such other lands appertaining to the said manor as belong to free or copyholders. *Phillips.*

2. Estate in land.

Having now provided
A gentleman of noble parentage,
Of fair *demesnes*, youthful, and nobly allied. *Shakspeare.*

That earldom indeed had a royal jurisdiction and seigniory, though the lands of that county in *demesne* were possessed for the most part by the ancient inheritors. *Davies.*

3. Land adjoining to the mansion, kept in the lord's own hand.

Those acts for planting forest trees have hitherto been wholly ineffectual, except about the *demesnes* of a few gentlemen; and even there, in general, very unskilfully made. *Swift.*

To DEMA'ND, dè-mând'.[79] *v. a.* [*demander*, Fr.]

1. To claim; to ask for with authority.

The pound of flesh, which I *demand* of him,
Is dearly bought; 'tis mine, and I will have it. *Shaksp.*

2. To question; to interrogate.

And when Uriah was come unto him, David *demanded* of him how Joab did, and how the people did, and how the war prospered? 2 *Samuel.*

If any friend of Cæsar's *demand* why Brutus rose against Cæsar, this is my answer: Not that I loved Cæsar less, but that I loved Rome more. *Shaksp.*

Young one,
Inform us of thy fortunes; for it seems,
They crave to be *demanded*. *Shaksp.*

The oracle of Apollo being *demanded*, when the war and misery of Greece should have an end, replied, When they would double the altar in Delos, which was of a cubick form. *Peacham on Geometry.*

3. [In law.] To prosecute in a real action.

DEMA'ND, dè-mând'. *n. s.* [*demande*, Fr.]

1. A claim; a challenging; the asking of any thing with authority.

This matter is by the decree of the watchers, and the *demand* by the word of the holy ones. *Daniel.*

Giving vent, gives life and strength, to our appetites; and he that has the confidence to turn his wishes into *demands*, will be but a little way from thinking he ought to obtain them. *Locke.*

2. A question; an interrogation.

3. The calling for a thing in order to purchase it.

My bookseller tells me, the *demand* for those my papers increases daily. *Addison.*

4. [In law.] The asking of what is due. It hath also a proper signification distinguished from plaint; for all civil actions are pursued either by demands or plaints, and the pursuer is called demandant or plaintiff. There are two manners of *demands*, the one of deed, the other in law: in deed, as in every *præcipe*, there is express demand; in law, as every entry in land-distress for rent, taking or seizing of goods and such like acts, which may be don without any words, are *demands* in law. *Blount.*

DEMA'NDABLE, dè-mân'dâ-bl. *adj.* [from *demand.*] That may be demanded; requested; asked for.

All sums *demandable*, for licence of alienation to be made of lands holden in chief, have been stayed in the way to the hanaper. *Bacon.*

DEMA'NDANT, dè-mân'dânt. *n. s.* [from *demand.*]

1. He who is actor or plaintiff in a real action, because he demandeth lands. *Coke.*

2. A plaintiff; one that demands redress.

One of the witnesses deposed, that dining on a Sunday with the *demandant*, whose wife had sat below the squire's lady at church, she the said wife dropped some expressions, as if she thought her husband ought to be knighted. *Spectator.*

DEMA'NDER, dè-mân'dûr. *n. s.* [*demandeur*, Fr.]

1. One that requires a thing with authority.

2. One that asks a question.

3. One that asks for a thing in order to purchase it.

They grow very fast and fat, which also bettereth their taste, and delivereth them to the *demanders* ready use at all seasons. *Carew.*

4. A dunner; one that demands a debt.

DEME'AN, dè-mène'. *n. s.* [from *demener*, Fr.] Amien; presence; carriage; demeanour; deportment.

At his feet, with sorrowful *demean*,
And deadly hue, an armed corse did lie. *Spenser.*

To DEME'AN, dè-mène'. *v. a.* [from *demener*, Fr.]

1. To behave; to carry one's self.

Those plain and legible lines of duty requiring us to *demean* ourselves to God humbly and devoutly, to our governors obediently, and to our neighbours justly, and to ourselves soberly and temperately. *South.*

A man cannot doubt but that there is a God; and that, according as he *demeans* himself towards him, he will make him happy or miserable for ever. *Tillotson.*

Strephon had long perplex'd his brains,
How with so high a nymph he might
Demean himself the wedding night. *Swift.*

2. To lessen; to debase; to undervalue.

Now, out of doubt, Antipholis is mad;
Else he would never so *demean* himself. *Shaksp.*

DEME'ANOUR, dè-mè'nûr.[314] *n. s.* [*demener*, Fr.] Carriage; behaviour.

Of so insupportable a pride he was, that where his deeds might well stir envy, his *demeanour* did rather breed disdain. *Sidney.*

Angels best like us, when we are most like unto them in all parts of decent *demeanour*. *Hooker*

His gestures fierce
He mark'd, and mad *demeanour*, then alone,
As he suppos'd, all unobserv'd, unseen. *Milton.*

Thus Eve, with sad *demeanour* meek,
Ill worthy I. *Milton.*

He was of a courage not to be daunted, which was manifested in all his actions, especially in his whole *demeanour* at Rhee, both at the landing, and upon the retreat. *Clarendon.*

DEME'ANS, dè-mènz'. *n. s.* pl. properly *demesnes*. An estate in lands; that which a man possesses in his own right.

To DEME'NTATE, dè-mèn'tâte. *v. n.* [*dementio*, Lat.] To make mad.

DEMENTA'TION, dè-mèn-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*dementatio*, Lat.] Making mad, or frantick.

DEME'RIT, dè-mèr'ît. *n. s.* [*demerite*, Fr. from *demeritus*, of *demereor*, Lat.]

1. The opposite to merit; ill deserving; what makes one worthy of blame or punishment.

They should not be able once to stir, or to murmur, but it should be known, and they shortened according to their *demerits*. *Spenser.*

Thou liv'st by me, to me thy breath resign;
Mine is the merit, the *demerit* thine. *Dryden.*

Whatever they acquire by their industry or ingenuity, should be secure, unless forfeited by any *demerit* or offence against the custom of the family. *Temple.*

2. Anciently the same with merit; desert.

I fetch my life and being
From men of royal siege; and my *demerits*
May speak, unbonnetting, to as proud a fortune
As this that I have reach'd. *Shaksp.*

To DEME'RIT, dè-mèr'ît. *v. a.* [*demeriter*, Fr.] To deserve blame or punishment.

DEME'RSED, dè-mèrsd'. *adj.* [from *demersus*, of *demergo*, Lat.] Plunged; drowned. *Dict.*

DEME'RSION, dè-mèr'shûn. *n. s.* [*demersio*, Lat.]

1. A drowning.

2. [In chymistry.] The putting any medicine in a dissolving liquor. *Dict.*

DEME'SNE, dè-mène'. See DEMAIN.

DE'MI, dèm'è. *inseparable particle.* [*demi*, Fr. *demidium*, Lat.] Half; one of two equal parts. This word is only used in composition, as *demi-god;* that is, half human, half divine.

DEMI-CANNON *Lowest.* A great gun that carries a ball of thirty pounds weight and six inches diameter. The diameter of the bore is six inches two eighth parts. *Dict.*

DEMI-CANNON *Ordinary.* A great gun six inches four eighths diameter in the bore, twelve foot long. It carries a shot six inches one sixth diameter, and thirty-two pounds weight. *Dict.*

DEMI-CANNON *of the greatest Size.* A gun six inches and six eighth parts diameter in the bore, twelve foot long. It carries a ball of six inches five eighths diameter, and thirty-six pounds weight. *Dict.*

What! this a sleeve? 'tis like a *demi-cannon*. *Shaksp.*

Ten engines, that shall be of equal force either to a cannon or *demi-cannon*, culverin or demi-culverin, may be framed at the same price that one of these will amount to. *Wilkins.*

DEMI-CULVERIN, dĕm'ė-kŭl-vėr-ĭn. *n. s.* [*demi* and *culverin*.]

DEMI-CULVERIN *of the lowest Size.* A gun four inches two eighths diameter in the bore, and ten foot long. It carries a ball four inches diameter, and nine pounds weight. *Dict.*

DEMI-CULVERIN *Ordinary.* A gun four inches four eighths diameter in the bore, ten foot long. It carries a ball four inches two eighths diameter, and ten pounds eleven ounces weight.

DEMI-CULVERIN *elder Sort.* A gun four inches and six eighths diameter in the bore, ten foot one third in length. It carries a ball four inches four eighth parts diameter, and twelve pounds eleven ounces weight. *Military Dict.*

They continue a perpetual volley of *demi-culverins.* *Raleigh.*

The army left two *demi-culverins*, and two other good guns. *Clarendon.*

DEMI-DEVIL, dĕm'ė-dĕv'vl. *n. s.* [*demi* and *devil.*] Partaking of infernal nature; half a devil.

Will you, I pray demand that *demi-devil*,
Why he hath thus ensnar'd my soul and body?
Shaksp.

DEMI-GOD, dĕm'ė-gŏd. *n. s.* [*demi* and *god.*] Partaking of divine nature; half a god; an hero produced by the cohabitation of divinities with mortals.

He took his leave of them, whose eyes bade him farewell with tears, making temples to him as to a *demi-god.* *Sidney.*

Be gods, or angels, *demi-gods.* *Milton.*

Transported *demi-gods* stood round,
And men grew heroes at the sound,
Enflam'd with glory's charms. *Pope.*

Nay, half in heaven, except (what's mighty odd)
A fit of vapours clouds this *demi-god.* *Pope.*

DEMI-LANCE, dĕm'ė-lânse. *n. s.* [*demi* and *lance.*] A light lance; a short spear; a half-pike.

On their steel'd heads their *demi-lances* wore
Small pennons, which their ladies colours bore.
Dryden.

Light *demi-lances* from afar they throw,
Fasten'd with leathern thongs, to gall the foe.
Dryden.

DEMI-MAN, dĕm'ė-măn. *n. s.* [*demi* and *man.*] Half a man: a term of reproach.

We must adventure this battle, lest we perish by the complaints of this barking *demi-man.* *Knolles.*

DEMI-WOLF, dĕm'ė-wŭlf. *n. s.* [*demi* and *wolf.*] Half a wolf: a mongrel dog between a dog and wolf: *lycisca.*

Spaniels, curs,
Showghs, water-rugs, and *demi-wolves*, are 'cleped
All by the name of dogs. *Shaksp.*

DEMI'SE, dė-mize'. *n. s.* [from *demetre*, *demis*, *demise*, Fr.] Death; decease. It is seldom used but in formal and ceremonious language.

About a month before the *demise* of queen Anne, the author retired. *Swift.*

To DEMI'SE, dė-mize'. *v. a.* [*demis*, *demise*, Fr.] To grant at one's death; to grant by will; to bequeath.

My executors shall not have power to *demise* my lands to be purchased. *Swift's Last Will.*

DEMI'SSION, dė-mĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*demissio*, Lat.] Degradation; diminution of dignity; depression.

Inexorable rigour is worse than a lasche *demission* of sovereign authority. *L'Estrange.*

To DEMI'T, dė-mĭt, *v. a.* [*demitto*, Lat.] To depress; to hang down; to let fall. *Dict.*

When they are in their pride, that is, advancing their train, if they decline their neck to the ground, they presently *demit* and let fall the same. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DEMO'CRACY, dė-mŏk'krâ-sė. *n. s.* [δημοκρατία.] One of the three forms of government; that in which the sovereign power is neither lodged in one man, nor in the nobles, but in the collective body of the people.

While many of the servants, by industry and virtue, arrive at riches and esteem, then the nature of the government inclines to a *democracy.* *Temple.*

The majority, having the whole power of the community, may employ all that power in making laws, and executing those laws; and there the form of the government is a perfect *democracy.* *Locke.*

DEMOCRA'TICAL, dĕm-ò-krăt'ė-kăl.[530] *adj.* [from *democracy.*] Pertaining to a popular government; popular.

They are still within the line of vulgarity, and are *democratical* enemies to truth. *Brown.*

As the government of England has a mixture of *democratical* in it, so the right is partly in the people. *Arbuthnot.*

To DEMO'LISH, dė-mŏl'lĭsh. *v. a.* [*demolir*, Fr. *demolior*, Lat.] To throw down buildings; to raze; to destroy.

I expected the fabric of my book would long since have been *demolished*, and laid even with the ground. *Tillotson.*

Red lightning play'd along the firmament,
And their *demolish'd* works to pieces rent. *Dryden.*

DEMO'LISHER, dė-mŏl'lĭsh-ûr. *n. s.* [from *demolish.*] One that throws down buildings; a destroyer; a layer waste.

DEMOLI'TION, dĕm-ò-lĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [from *demolish.*] The act of overthrowing or demolishing buildings; destruction.

Two gentlemen should have the direction of the *demolition* of Dunkirk. *Swift.*

DE'MON, dė'mŏn. *n. s.* [*demon*, Latin; δαίμων.] A spirit; generally an evil spirit; a devil.

I felt him strike, and now I see him fly:
Curs'd *demon*! O for ever broken lie
Those fatal shafts, by which I inward bleed! *Prior.*

DEMONI'ACAL, dĕm-ò-nī'ă-kăl.
DEMO'NIACK, dė-mŏ'nė-ăk.[506] } *adj.* [from *demon.*]

1. Belonging to the devil; devilish.

He, all unarm'd,
Shall chase thee with the terror of his voice
From thy *demoniack* holds, possession foul. *Milton.*

2. Influenced by the devil; produced by diabolical possession.

Demoniack phrensy, moping melancholy. *Milton.*

DEMO'NIACK, dė-mŏ'nė-ăk.[505] *n. s.* [from the adjective.] One possessed by the devil; one whose mind is disturbed and agitated by the power of wicked and unclean spirits.

Those lunaticks and *demoniacks* that were restored to their right mind, were such as sought after him, and believed in him. *Bentley.*

DEMO'NIAN, dė-mŏ'nė-ăn. *adj.* [from *demon.*] Devilish of the nature of devils.

Demonian spirits now, from the element
Each of his reign allotted, rightlier call'd
Powers of fire, air, water. *Milton.*

DEMONO'CRACY, dė-mŏ-nŏk'krâ-sė. *n. s.* [δαίμων and κρατέω.] The power of the devil. *Dict.*

DEMONO'LATRY, dė-mŏ-nŏl'lâ-trė. *n. s.* [δαίμων and λατρεια.] The worship of the devil. *Dict.*

DEMONO'LOGY, dĕm-ò-nŏl'ò-jė.[530] *n. s.* [δαίμων and λόγος.] Discourse of the nature of devils. Thus king James intitled his book concerning witches.

DEMO'NSTRABLE, dė-mŏn'strâ-bl. *adj.* [*demonstrabilis*, Lat.] That may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction; that may be made not only probable but evident.

The grand articles of our belief are as *demonstrable* as geometry. *Glanville.*

DEMO'NSTRABLY, dė-mŏn'strâ-blė. *adv.* [from *demonstrable.*] In such a manner as admits of certain proof; evidently; beyond possibility of contradiction.

He should have compelled his ministers to execute the law, in cases that *demonstrably* concerned the publick peace. *Clarendon.*

To DEMO'NSTRATE, dė-mŏn'strâte.[91] *v. a.* [*demonstro*, Latin.] To prove with the highest degree of certainty; to prove in such a manner as reduces the contrary position to evident absurdity.

We cannot *demonstrate* these things so, as to shew that the contrary often involves a contradiction. *Til.*

DEMONSTRA'TION, dĕm-mŏn-strâ'shŭn.[530] *n. s.* [*demonstratio*, Latin.]

1. The highest degree of deducible or argumental evidence; the strongest degree of proof; such proof as not only evinces the position proved to be true, but shows the contrary position to be absurd and impossible.

What appeareth to be true by strong and invincible *demonstration*, such as wherein it is not by any way possible to be deceived, thereunto the mind doth necessarily yield. *Hooker.*

Where the agreement or disagreement of any thing is plainly and clearly perceived, it is called *demonstration.* *Locke.*

2. Indubitable evidence of the senses or reason.

Which way soever we turn ourselves, we are encountered with clear evidences and sensible *demonstrations* of a Deity. *Tillotson.*

DEMO'NSTRATIVE, dė-mŏn'strâ-tĭv. *adj.* [*demonstrativus*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of demonstration; invincibly conclusive; certain.

An argument necessary and *demonstrative*, is such as, being proposed unto any man, and understood, the man cannot choose but inwardly yield. *Hooker.*

2. Having the power of expressing clearly and certainly.

Painting is necessary to all other arts, because of the need which they have of *demonstrative* figures, which often give more light to the understanding than the clearest discourses. *Dryden.*

DEMO'NSTRATIVELY, dė-mŏn'strâ-tĭv-lė. [*adv.* from *demonstrative.*]

1. With evidence not to be opposed or doubted.

No man, in matters of this life, requires an assurance either of the good which he designs, or of the evil which he avoids, from arguments *demonstratively* certain. *South.*

First, I *demonstratively* prove,
That feet were only made to move. *Prior.*

2. Clearly; plainly; with certain knowledge.

Demonstratively understanding the simplicity of perfection, it was not in the power of earth to work them from it. *Brown.*

DEMONSTRA'TOR, dĕm-mŏn-strā'tûr.[521] *n. s.* [from *demonstrate.*] One that proves; one that teaches; one that demonstrates.

DEMONSTRA'TORY, dĕ-mŏns'strā-tûr-ĕ.[512] *adj.* [from *demonstrate.*] Having the tendency to demonstrate,

DEMU'LCENT, dĕ-mŭl'sĕnt. *adj.* [*demulcens*, Lat.] Softening, mollifying; assuasive.

Pease, being deprived of any aromatick parts are mild and *demulcent* in the highest degree, but, being full of acrial particles, are flatulent, when dissolved by digestion. *Arbuthnot.*

To DEMU'R, dĕ-mûr'. *v. n.* [*demeurer*, French; *dimorare*, Italian; *demorari*, Lat.]

1. To delay a process in law by doubts and objections. See DEMURRER.

To this plea the plaintiff *demurred.* *Walton.*

2. To pause in uncertainty; to suspend determination; to hesitate; to delay the conclusion of an affair.

Upon this rub the English ambassadours thought it to *demur*, and so sent into England to receive directions from the lords of the council. *Hayward.*

Running into demands, they expect from us a sudden resolution in things wherein the devil of Delphos would *demur.* *Brown.*

He must be of a very sluggish or querulous humour, that shall *demur* upon setting out, or demand higher encouragements than the hope of heaven. *Decay of Piety.*

News of my death from rumour he receiv'd,
And what he wish'd he easily believ'd;
But long *demurr'd*, though from my hand he knew
I liv'd, so loth he was to think it true. *Dryden.*

3. To doubt; to have scruples or difficulties; to deliberate.

There is something in our composition that thinks and apprehends, and reflects and deliberates, determines and doubts, consents and denies; that wills and *demurs*, and resolves, and chuses, and rejects. *Bentley.*

To DEMU'R, dĕ-mûr'. *v. a.* To doubt of.

The latter I *demur;* for in their looks
Much reason, and in their actions, oft appears. *Milton.*

DEMU'R, dĕ-mûr'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Doubt; hesitation; suspense of opinion.

O progeny of Heav'n, empyreal thrones!
With reason hath deep silence and *demur*
Seiz'd us, though undismay'd. *Milton.*

Certainly the highest and dearest concerns of a temporal life are infinitely less valuable than those of an eternal; and consequently ought, without any *demur* at all, to be sacrificed to them, whensoever they come in competition with them. *South.*

All my *demurs* but double his attacks,
At last he whispers, Do, and we go snacks. *Pope.*

DEMU'RE, dĕ-mûre'. *adj.* [*des mœurs*, French.]

1. Sober; decent.

Lo! two most lovely virgins came in place,
With countenance *demure*, and modest grace. *Spenser.*

Come, pensive nun, devout and pure,
Sober, stedfast, and *demure.* *Milton.*

2. Grave; affectedly modest: it is now generally taken in a sense of contempt.

After a *demure* travel of regard, I tell them I know my place, as I would they should do theirs. *Shakspeare.*

There be many wise men, that have secret hearts and transparent countenances; yet this would be done with a *demure* abasing of your eye sometimes. *Bacon.*

A cat lay and looked so *demure* as if there had been neither life nor soul in her. *L'Estrange.*

So cat, transform'd, sat gravely and *demure*,
Till mouse appear'd and thought himself secure. *Dryden.*

Jove sent and found, far in a country scene,
Truth, innocence, good-nature, look serene;
From which ingredients, first the dex'trous boy
Pick'd the *demure*, the awkward, and the coy. *Swift.*

To DEMU'RE, dĕ-mûre'. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To look with an affected modesty: not used.

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes,
And still conclusion, shall acquire no honour,
Demuring upon me. *Shakspeare.*

DEMU'RELY, dĕ-mûre'lĕ. *adv.* [from *demure.*]

1. With affected modesty; solemnly; with pretended gravity.

Put on a sober habit,
Talk with respect, and swear but now and then,
Wear prayer-books in my pocket, look *demurely.* *Shakspeare.*

Esop's damsel, turned from a cat to a woman, sat very *demurely* at the hoard's end, till a mouse ran before her. *Bacon.*

Next stood hypocrisy with holy leer,
Soft smiling and *demurely* looking down;
But hid the dagger underneath the gown. *Dryden.*

2. In the following line it is the same with solemnly.

Hark, how the drums *demurely* wake the sleepers! *Shakspeare.*

DEMU'RENESS, dĕ-mûre'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *demure*]

1. Modesty; soberness; gravity of aspect.

Her eyes having in them such a cheerfulness, as nature seemed to smile in them; though her mouth and cheeks obeyed to that pretty *demureness*, which the more one marked, the more one would judge the poor soul apt to believe. *Sidney.*

2. Affected modesty; pretended gravity.

DEMU'RRAGE, dĕ-mûr'rĭdje. *n. s.* [from *demur.*] An allowance made by merchants to masters of ships, for their stay in a port beyond the time appointed.

DEMU'RRER, dĕ-mûr'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [*demeurer*, French; i. e. *manere in aliquo loco, vel morari.*] A kind of pause upon a point of difficulty in an action; for, in every action, the controversy consists either in the fact, or in the law: if in the fact, that is tried by the jury; if in law, then is the case plain to the judge, or so hard and rare, as it breedeth just doubt. I call that plain to the judge, wherein he is assured of the law; and in such case the judge with his associates proceeds to judgment without farther work. But when it is doubtful to him and his associates, then is their stay made, and a time taken, either for the court to think farther upon it, and to agree, if they can; or else for all the justices to meet together in the Chequer-chamber; and, upon hearing that which the serjeants can say of both parts, to advise and set down as law, whatsoever they conclude firm, without farther remedy. *Cowell.*

A prohibition was granted, and hereunto there was a *demurrer.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DEN, dĕn. *n. s.* [ðen, Saxon.]

1. A cavern or hollow running horizontally, or with a small obliquity, under ground; distinct from a hole which runs down perpendicularly.

They here dispersed, some in the air, some on the earth, some in the waters, some amongst the minerals, *dens*, and caves, under the earth. *Hooker.*

2. The cave of a wild beast.

What, shall they seek the lion in his *den*,
And fright him there? *Shakspeare.*

The tyrant's *den*, whose use, though lost to fame,
Was now the apartment of the royal dame;
The cavern only to her father known,
By him was to his darling daughter shown. *Dryden.*

'Tis then the shapeless bear his den forsakes;
In woods and fields a wide destruction makes. *Dryden.*

3. *Den*, the termination of a local name, may signify either a valley or a woody place; for the Saxon ðen imports both. *Gibson's Camden.*

DENA'Y, dĕ-nā'. *n. s.* [a word formed between *deny* and *nay.*] Denial; refusal.

To her in haste, give her this jewel: say,
My love can give no place, bide no *denay.* *Shakspeare.*

DENDRO'LOGY, dĕn-drŏl'lŏ-jĕ.[518] *n. s.* [δένδρον and λόγος.] The natural history of trees.

DENI'ABLE, dĕ-nī'â-bl. *adj.* [from *deny.*] That may be denied; that to which one may refuse belief.

The negative authority is also *deniable* by reason. *Brown.*

DENI'AL, dĕ-nī'âl. *n. s.* [from *deny.*]

1. Negation; the contrary to affirmation.

2. Negation; the contrary to confession.

No man more impudent to deny, where proofs were not manifest; no man more ready to confess, with a repenting manner of aggravating his own evil, where *denial* would but make the fault fouler. *Sidney.*

3. Refusal; the contrary to grant, allowance, or concession.

Here comes your father; never make *denial:*
I must and will have Catharine to my wife. *Shakspeare.*

The *denial* of landing, and hasty warning us away, troubled us much. *Bacon.*

He, at ev'ry fresh attempt, is repell'd
With faint *denials*, weaker than before. *Dryden.*

4. Abjuration; the contrary to acknowledgment of adherence.

We may deny God in all those acts that are capable of being morally good or evil: those are the proper scenes, in which we act our confessions or *denials* of him. *South.*

DENI'ER, dĕ-nī'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *deny.*]

1. A contradictor; an opponent; one that holds the negative of a proposition.

By the word Virtue the affirmer intends our whole duty to God and man, and the *denier* by the word Virtue means only courage, or, at most, our duty towards our neighbour, without including the idea of the duty which we owe to God. *Watts.*

2. A disowner; one that does not own or acknowledge.

If it was so fearful when Christ looked his *denier* into repentance, what will it be when he shall look him into destruction? *South.*

3. A refuser; one that refuses.

It may be I am esteemed by my *denier* sufficient of myself to discharge my duty to God as a priest, though not to men as a prince. *King Charles.*

DENIE'R, dĕ-nēre'. *n. s.* [from *denarius*, Lat. It is pronounced as *deneer*, in two syllables.] A small denomination of French money; the twelfth part of the sous.

You will not pay for the glasses you have burst?
——No, not a *denier*. *Shakspeare.*

To DE'NIGRATE, dé-ni'grâte. *v. a.* [*denigro*, Lat.] To blacken; to make black.

By suffering some impression from fire, bodies are casually or artificially *denigrated* in their natural complexion: thus are charcoals made black by an infection of their own suffitus. *Brown.*

Hartshorn, and other white bodies, will be *denigrated* by heat; yet camphire would not at all lose its whiteness. *Boyle.*

DENIGRA'TION, dén-é-grâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*denigratio*, Latin.] A blackening, or making black.

These are the advenient and artificial ways of *denigration*, answerably whereto may be the natural progress. *Brown.*

In several instances of *denigration*, the metals are worn off, or otherwise reduced into very minute parts. *Boyle.*

DENIZA'TION, dén-né-zâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *denizen*.] The act of enfranchising, or making free.

That the mere Irish were reputed aliens, appears by the charters of *denization*, which in all ages were purchased by them. *Davies.*

DE'NIZEN, DE'NISON, dén'é-zn.[103 170] *n.s.* [from *dynasdyn*, a man of the city; or *dinesydd*, free of the city, Welsh.] A freeman; one enfranchised

Denizen is a British law term, which the Saxons and Angles found here, and retained. *Davies.*

Thus th' Almighty Sire began: ye gods,
Natives, or *denizens*, of blest abodes,
From whence these murmurs? *Dryden.*

A great many plants will hardly, with nursing, be made to produce their seed out of their native soil; but corn, so necessary for all people, is fitted to grow and to seed as a free *denizen* of the world. *Grew.*

He summons straight his *denizens* of air;
The lucid squadrons round the sails repair. *Pope.*

To DE'NIZEN, dén'é-zn. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enfranchise; to make free.

Pride, lust, covetize, being several
To these three places, yet all are in all;
Mingled thus, their issue is incestuous;
Falsehood, is *denizen'd*, virtue is barbarous. *Donne.*

DENO'MINABLE, dé-nôm'é-nâ-bl. *adj* [*denomino*, Latin,] That may be named or denoted.

An inflammation consists of a sanguineous affluxion, or else is *denominable* from other humours, according to the predominacy of melancholy, phlegm, or choler. *Brown.*

To DENO'MINATE, dé-nôm'é-nâte. *v. a.* [*denomino*, Latin.] To name; to give a name to.

The commendable purpose of consecration being not of every one understood, they have been construed as though they had superstitiously meant either that those places, which were *denominated* of angels and saints, should serve for the worship of so glorious creatures; or else those glorious creatures for defcuce, protection, and patronage of such places. *Hooker.*

Predestination is destructive to all that is established among men, to all that is most precious to human nature, to the two faculties that *denominate* us men, understanding and will: for what use can we have of our understandings, if we cannot do what we know to be our duty? And if we act not voluntarily, what exercise have we of our wills? *Hammond.*

DENOMINA'TION, dé-nôm-é-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* *denominatio*, Latin.] A name given to a thing, which commonly marks some principal quality of it.

But is there any token, *denomination*, or monument of the Gauls yet remaining in Ireland, as there is of the Scythians? *Spenser.*

The liking or disliking of the people gives the play the *denomination* of good or bad; but does not really make or constitute it such. *Dryden.*

Philosophy, the great idol of the learned part of the heathen world, has divided it into many sects and *denominations;* as Stoicks, Peripateticks, Epicureans, and the like. *South.*

All men are sinners: the most righteous among us must confess ourselves to come under that *denomination*. *Rogers.*

DENO'MINATIVE, dé-nôm'é-nâ-tîv. *adj.* [from *denominate*.]

1. That gives a name; that confers a distinct appellation.
2. That obtains a distinct appellation. This would be more analogically *denominable*.

The least *denominative* part of time is a minute, the greatest integer being a year. *Cocker.*

DENOMINA'TOR, dé-nôm'é-nâ-tûr[520] *n. s.* [from *denominate*.] The giver of a name; the person or thing that causes an appellation.

Both the seas of one name should have one common *denominator*. *Brown.*

DENOMINATOR *of a Fraction*, is the number below the line, shewing the nature and quality of the parts which any integer is supposed to be divided into: thus in $\frac{6}{8}$, 8 the *denominator* shows you that the integer is supposed to be divided into 8 parts, or half quarters; and the numerator 6 shows, that you take 6 of such parts, *i. e.* three quarters of the whole. *Harris.*

When a single broken number or fraction hath for its *denominator* a number consisting of an unit, in the first place towards the left hand, and nothing but cyphers from the unit towards the right hand, it is then more aptly and rightly called a decimal fraction. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

Denominator of any proportion, is the quotient arising from the division of the antecedent by the consequent: thus 6, is the *denominator* of the proportion that 30 hath to 5, because 5) 30 (6. This is also called the exponent of the proportion, or ratio. *Harris.*

DENOTA'TION, dén-ô-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*denotatio*, Latin.] The act of denoting.

To DENO'TE, dé-nôte'. *v. a.* [*denoto*, Latin.] To mark; to be a sign of; to betoken; to show by signs: as, a quick pulse *denotes* a fever.

To DENOU'NCE, dé-nôûnse'. *v. a.* [*denuncio*, Lat. *denoncer*, French.]

1. To threaten by proclamation.

I *denounce* unto you this day, that ye shall surely perish. *Deuteronomy.*

He of their wicked ways
Shall them admonish, *denouncing* wrath to come
On their impenitence. *Milton.*

They impose their wild conjectures for laws upon others, and *denounce* war against all that receive them not. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To threaten by some outward sign or expression.

He ended frowning, and his look *denounc'd*
Desperate revenge, and battle dangerous
To less than gods. *Milton.*

The sea grew white; the rolling waves from far,
Like heralds, first *denounce* the wat'ry war. *Dryd.*

3. To give information against; to delate; to accuse publickly.

Archdeacons ought to propose parts of the New Testament to be learned by heart by inferior clergymen, and *denounce* such as are negligent. *Ayliffe.*

DENOU'NCEMENT, dé-nôûnse'mént. *n. s.* [from *denounce*.] The act of proclaiming any menace; the proclamation of intended evil; denunciation.

False is the reply of Cain upon the *denouncement* of his curse, My iniquity is greater than can be forgiven. *Brown.*

DENOU'NCER, dé-nôûn'sûr *n. s.* [from *denounce*.] One that declares some menace.

Here comes the sad *denouncer* of my fate,
To toll the mournful knell of separation. *Dryden.*

DENSE, dénse. *adj.* [*densus*, Latin.] Close; compact; approaching to solidity: having small interstices between the constituent particles.

The cause of cold is the density of the body; for all *dense* bodies are colder than most other bodies, as metals, stone, glass; and they are longer in heating than softer bodies. *Bacon.*

In the air the higher you go, the less it is compressed, and consequently the less *dense* it is; and so the upper part is exceedingly thinner than the lower part which we breathe. *Locke.*

To DE'NSHIRE, dén'shêre. *v. a.* A barbarous term of husbandry.

Burning of land, or burn-bating, is commonly called *denshiring*, that is, *Devonshiring* or *Denbighshiring*, because most used or first invented there. *Mortimer.*

DE'NSITY, dén'sé-té. *n s.* [*densitas*, Latin.] Closeness; compactness; close adhesion, or near approach of parts.

Whilst the densest of metals, gold, if foliated, is transparent, and all metals become transparent if dissolved in menstruums, or vitrified, the opacity of white metals ariseth not from their *density* alone. *Newton.*

The air within the vessels being of a less *density*, the outward air would press their sides together; and, being of a greater *density*, would expand them so as to endanger the life of the animal. *Arbuthnot.*

DE'NTAL, dén'tâl. *adj.* [*dentalis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging or relating to the teeth.
2. [In grammar.] Pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth.

The Hebrews have assigned which letters are labial, which *dental*, and which guttural. *Bacon.*

The *dental* consonants are easy, therefore let them be next: first the labial-*dentals*, as also the lingual-*dentals*. *Holder.*

DE'NTAL, dén'tâl. *n. s.* A small shellfish.

Two small black and shining pieces, seem, by the shape, to have been formed in the shell of a *dental*. *Woodward.*

DENTE'LLI, dén-tél'li. *n. s.* [Italian.] Modillons.

The modillons, or *dentelli*, make a noble show by graceful projections. *Spectator.*

DENTICULA'TION, dén-tîk-û-lâ'shûn *n. s.* [*denticulatus*, Latin.] The state of being set with small teeth, or prominences resembling teeth like those of a saw.

He omits the *denticulation* of the edges of the bill, or those small oblique incisions, made for the better retention of the prey. *Grew.*

DENTI'CULATED, dén-tîk'û-lâ-téd. *adj.* [*denticulatus*, Lat.] Set with small teeth.

DE'NTIFRICE, dén'té-fris.[142] *n. s.* [*dens* and *frico*, Lat.] A powder made to scour the teeth.

Is this grey powder a good *dentrifice? Ben Jonson.*
The shells of all sorts of shell-fish, being burnt, obtain a caustick nature: most of them so ordered and powdered, make excellent *dentifrices. Grew.*

To DENTI'SE, dĕn-tize'. *v. a.* [*denteler*, French.] To have the teeth renewed. Not in use.

The old countess of Desmond, who lived till she was seven score, did *dentise* twice or thrice, casting her old teeth, and others coming in their place. *Bacon.*

DENTI'TION, dĕn-tish'ŭn. *n. s.* [*dentitio*, Latin.]
1. The act of breeding the teeth.
2. The time at which children's teeth are bred.

To DENU'DATE, dĕ-nū'dāte.[503] *v. a.* [*denudo*, Lat.] To divest; to strip; to lay naked.

Till he has *denudated* himself of all incumbrances, he is unqualified. *Decay of Piety.*

DENUDA'TION, dĕn-nū-dā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *denudate.*] The act of stripping, or making naked.

To DENU'DE, dĕ-nūde'. *v. a.* [*denudo*, Latin.] To strip; to make naked; to divest.

Not a treaty can be obtained, unless we would *denude* ourself of all force to defend us. *Clarendon.*
If in summer-time you *denude* a vine-branch of its leaves, the grapes will never come to maturity. *Ray on the Creation.*
The eye, with the skin of the eye-lid, is *denuded*, to shew the muscle. *Sharp.*

DENUNCIA'TION, dĕ-nŭn-shĕ-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*denunciatio*, Lat.] The act of denouncing; the proclamation of a threat; a publick menace.

In a *denunciation* or indiction of a war, the war is not confined to the place of the quarrel, but is left at large. *Bacon.*
Christ tells the Jews, that, if they believe not, they shall die in their sins: did they never read those *denunciations? Ward.*
Midst of these *denunciations*, and notwithstanding the warning before me, I commit myself to lasting durance. *Congreve.*

DENUNCIA'TOR, dĕ-nŭn-shĕ-ā'tŭr. *n. s.* [from *denuncio*, Latin.]
1. He that proclaims any threat.
2. He that lays an information against another.

The *denunciator* does not make himself a party in judgment, as the accuser does. *Ayliffe.*

To DENY', dĕ-nī'. *v. a.* [*denier*, French; *denego*, Latin.]
1. To contradict: opposed to *affirm.*
2. To contradict an accusation; not to confess.

Sarah *denied*, saying, I laughed not; for she was afraid. *Genesis.*

3. To refuse; not to grant.

My young boy
Hath an aspect of intercession, which
Great nature cries—*deny* not. *Shakspeare.*
Ah, charming fair, said I,
How long can you my bliss and yours *deny? Dryd.*

4. To abnegate; to disown.

It shall be therefore a witness unto you, lest you *deny* your God. *Joshua.*

5. To renounce; to disregard; to treat as foreign or not belonging to one.

The best sign and fruit of *denying* ourselves, is mercy to others. *Spratt.*
When St. Paul says, If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable; he considers christians as *denying* themselves in the pleasures of this world, for the sake of Christ. *Atterbury.*

To DEOBSTRU'CT, dē-ŏb-strŭkt'. *v. a.* [*deobstruo*, Latin.] To clear from impediments; to free from such things as hinder a passage.

It is a singular good wound herb, useful for *deobstructing* the pores of the body. *More.*
Such as carry off the fæces and mucus *deobstruct* the mouth of the lacteals, so as the chyle may have a free passage into the blood. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

DEO'BSTRUENT, dē-ŏb'strū-ĕnt. *n. s.* [*deobstruens*, Lat.] A medicine that has the power to resolve viscidities, or to open by any means the animal passages.

All sopes are attenuating and *deobstruent*, resolving viscid substances. *Arbuthnot.*

DE'ODAND, dē'ō-dănd. *n. s.* [*Deo dandum*, Latin.] A thing given or forfeited to God for the pacifying his wrath, in case of any misfortune, by which any christian comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reasonable creature; as, if a horse should strike his keeper, and so kill him; if a man, in driving a cart, and endeavouring to rectify something about it, should fall, so as the cart-wheels, by running over him, should press him to death; if one should be felling a tree, and giving warning to company by, when the tree was near falling, to look to themselves, and any of them should nevertheless be slain by the fall of the tree; in these cases the horse, the cart-wheel, cart, and horses, and the tree, are to be given to God; that is, sold and distributed to the poor, for an expiation of this dreadful event, though occasioned by unreasonable, senseless, and dead creatures; and though this be given to God, yet it is forfeited to the king by law, as executor in this case, to see the price of these distributed to the poor. *Cowell.*

To DEO'PPILATE, dē-ŏp'pē-lāte. *v. a.* [*de* and *oppilo*, Latin.] To deobstruct; to clear a passage; to free from obstructions.

DEOPPILA'TION, dē-ŏp-pē-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *deoppilate.*] The act of clearing obstructions; the removal of whatever obstructs the vital passages.

Though the grosser parts be excluded again, yet are the dissoluble parts extracted, whereby it becomes effectual in *deoppilations. Brown.*

DEO'PPILATIVE, dē-ŏp'pē-lā-tĭv. *adj.* [from *deoppilate.*] Deobstruent.

A physician prescribed him a *deoppilative* and purgative apozem. *Harvey.*

DEOSCULA'TION, dē-ŏs-kŭ-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*deosculatio*, Lat.] The act of kissing.

We have an enumeration of the several acts of worship required to be performed to images, viz. processions, genuflections, thurifications, and *deosculations. Stillingfleet.*

To DEPA'INT, dē-pānt'. *v. a.* [*depient*, French.]
1. To depicture; to describe by colours; to paint; to show by a painted resemblance.

He did unwilling worship to the saint
That on his shield *depainted* he did see. *Spenser.*
2. To describe.

Such ladies fair would I *depaint*
In roundelay, or sonnet quaint. *Gay*

To DEPA'RT, dē-pārt'. *v. n.* [*depart*, French.]
1. To go away from a place: with *from* before the thing left.

When the people *departed* away, Susannah went into her garden. *Susannah.*
He said unto him, go in peace; so he *departed from* him a little way. *2 Kings.*
They *departed* quickly *from* the sepulchre, with fear and great joy, and did run to bring his disciples word. *Matthew.*
He, which hath no stomach to this fight,
Let him *depart;* his passport shall be made. *Shaksp.*
Barbarossa, appeased with presents, *departed* out of that bay. *Knolles.*
And couldst thou leave me, cruel, thus alone?
Not one kind kiss from a *departing* son!
No look, no last adieu! *Dryden.*

2. To desist from a practice.

He cleaved unto the sins of Jeroboam, he *departed* not therefrom. *2 Kings.*

3. To be lost; to perish.

The good *departed* away, and the evil abode still. *2 Esdras.*

4. To desert; to revolt; to fall away; to apostatize.

In transgressing and lying against the Lord, and *departing* away from our God. *Isaiah.*

5. To desist from a resolution or opinion.

His majesty prevailed not with any of them to *depart* from the most unreasonable of all their demands. *Clarendon.*

6. To die; to decease; to leave the world.

As her soul was in *departing;* for she died. *Gen.*
Lord, now lettest thou thy servant *depart* in peace, according to thy word. *Luke.*
As you wish christian peace to souls *departed,*
Stand these poor people's friend. *Shakspeare.*

To DEPA'RT, dē-pārt'. *v. a.* To quit; to leave; to retire from. Not in use.

You've had dispatch in private by the consul;
You are will'd by him this evening
To *depart* Rome. *Ben Jonson.*

To DEPA'RT, dē-pārt'. *v. a.* [*partir*, Fr. *partior*, Latin.] To divide; to separate: a chymical term.

DEPA'RT, dē-pārt'. *n. s.* [*depart*, French.]
1. The act of going away: now *departure.*

I had in charge, at my *depart* from France,
To marry princess Margaret. *Shakspeare.*

2. Death.

When your brave father breath'd his latest gasp,
Tidings, as swiftly as the post could run,
Were brought me of your loss and his *depart.*
Shakspeare's Henry VI.

3. [With chymists.] An operation so named, because the particles of silver are *departed* or divided from gold or other metal, when they were before melted together in the same mass, and could not be separated any other way. *Dict.*

The chymists have a liquor called water of *depart. Bacon.*

DEPA'RTER, dē-pār'tŭr. *n s.* [from *depart.*] One that refines metals by separation.

DEPA'RTMENT, dē-pārt'mĕnt. *n. s.* [*departement*, Fr.] Separate allotment; province or business assigned to a particular person: a French term.

The Roman fleets, during their command at sea, had their several stations and *departments:* the most

considerable was the Alexandrian fleet, and the second was the African. *Arbuthnot.*

DEPA'RTURE, dė-pär'tshûre.[461] *n. s.* [from *depart.*]

1. A going away.

For thee, fellow,
Who needs must know of her *departure*, and
Dost seem so ignorant, we'll force it from thee
By a sharp torture. *Shakspeare.*

What besides
Of sorrow, and dejection, and despair,
Our frailty can sustain, thy tidings bring;
Departure from this happy place. *Milton.*

They were seen not only all the while our Saviour was upon earth, but survived after his *departure* out of this world. *Addison.*

2. Death; decease; the act of leaving the present state of existence.

Happy was their good prince in his timely *departure*, which barred him from the knowledge of his son's miscries. *Sidney.*

3. A forsaking; an abandoning: with *from.*

The fear of the Lord, and *departure from* evil, are phrases of like importance. *Tillotson.*

DEPA'SCENT, dė-pâs'sênt. *adj.* [*depascens*, Latin.] Feeding.

To DEPA'STURE, dė-pâs'tshûre. *v. a.* [from *depascor*, Latin.] To eat up; to consume by feeding upon it.

They keep their cattle, and live themselves in bodies pasturing upon the mountains, and removing still to fresh land, as they have *depastured* the former. *Spenser.*

To DEPAU'PERATE, dė-pâw'pėr-âte. *v. a.* [*depaupero*, Lat.] To make poor; to impoverish; to consume.

Liming does not *depauperate;* the ground will last long, and bear large grain. *Mortimer.*

Great evacuations, which carry off the nutritious humours, *depauperate* the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

DEPE'CTIBLE, dė-pêk'tė-bl. *adj.* [from *depecto*, Latin.] Tough; clammy; tenacious; capable of being extended.

It may be also, that some bodies have a kind of lentor, and are of a more *depectible* nature than oil, as we see it evident in coloration; for a small quantity of saffron will tinct more than a very great quantity of brasil or wine. *Bacon.*

To DEPE'INCT, dė-pînkt'. *v. a.* [*depeindre*, French.] To depaint; to paint; to describe in colours. A word of *Spenser.*

The red rose medlied with the white yfere,
In either cheek *depeincten* lively here. *Spenser.*

To DEP'END, dė-pênd'. *v. n.* [*dependeo*, Latin.]

1. To hang from.

From the frozen beard
Long icicles *depend*, and crackling sounds are heard. *Dryden.*

From gilded roofs *depending* lamps display
Nocturnal beams, that emulate the day. *Dryden.*

There is a chain let down from Jove,
So strong, that from the lower end,
They say, all human things *depend.* *Swift.*

The direful monster was afar descried,
Two bleeding babes *depending* at her side. *Pope.*

2. To be in a state influenced by some external cause; to live subject to the will of others: with *upon.*

We work by wit and not by witchcraft;
And wit *depends on* dilatory time. *Shakspeare.*

Never be without money, nor *depend upon* the courtesy of others which may fail at a pinch. *Bacon.*

3. To be in a state of dependance; to retain to others.

Be then desir'd
Of fifty to disquantity your train;
And the remainders, that shall still *depend*,
To be such men as may besort your age. *Shaksp.*

4. To be connected with any thing, as with its cause, or something previous.

The peace and happiness of society *depend* on the justice and fidelity, the temperance and charity, of its members. *Rogers.*

5. To be in suspense; to be yet undetermined.

By no means be you persuaded to interpose yourself in any cause *depending*, or like to be *depending*, in any court of justice. *Bacon.*

The judge corrupt, the long *depending* cause,
And doubtful issue of misconstrued laws. *Prior.*

6. *To* DEPEND *upon.* To rely on; to trust to; to rest upon with confidence; to be certain of.

He resolved no more to *depend upon* the one or to provoke the other. *Clarendon.*

But if you're rough, and use him like a dog,
Depend upon it—he 'll remain incog. *Addison.*

I am a stranger to your characters, further than as common fame reports them, which is not to be *depended upon.* *Swift.*

DEPE'NDANCE, dė-pên'dânse. } *n. s.* [from
DEPE'NDANCY, dė-pên'dân-sė. } *depend.*]

1. The state of hanging down from a supporter.

2. Something hanging upon another.

On a neighb'ring tree descending light,
Like a large cluster of black grapes they show,
And make a large *dependance* from the bough.
Dryden.

3. Concatenation; connexion; relation of one thing to another.

In all sorts of reasoning, the connexion and *dependance* of ideas should be followed, till the mind is brought to the source on which it bottoms. *Locke.*

4. State of being at the disposal or under the sovereignty of another: with *upon.*

Every moment we feel our *dependance upon* God, and find that we can neither be happy without him, nor think ourselves so. *Tillotson.*

5. The things or persons of which any man has the dominion or disposal.

Never was there a prince bereaved of his *dependancies* by his council, except where there hath been either an over-greatness in one counsellor, or an over-strict combination in divers. *Bacon.*

The second natural division of power, is of such men who have acquired large possessions, and consequently *dependancies;* or descend from ancestors who have left them great inheritances. *Swift.*

6. Reliance; trust; confidence.

Their *dependancies* on him were drowned in this conceit. *Hooker.*

They slept in peace by night,
Secure of bread, as of returning light:
And with such firm *dependance* on the day,
That need grew pamper'd, and forgot to pray.
Dryden.

7. Accident; that of which the existence presupposes the existence of something else.

Modes I call such complex ideas, which, however compounded, contain not in them the supposition of subsisting by themselves, but are considered as *dependancies* on, or affections of, substances; such are the ideas signified by the words triangle, gratitude, murder. *Locke.*

DEPE'NDANT, dė-pên'dânt. *adj.* [from *depend.*]

1. Hanging down.

2. Relating to something previous.

3. In the power of another.

On God, as the most high, all inferior causes in the world are *dependant.* *Hooker.*

DEPE'NDANT, dė-pên'dânt. *n. s.* [from *depend.*] One who lives in subjection, or at the discretion of another: a retainer.

A great abatement of kindness appears as well in the general *dependants*, as in the duke himself also, and your daughters. *Shakspeare.*

For a six-clerk a person recommended a *dependant* upon him, who paid six thousand pounds ready money. *Clarendon.*

His *dependants* shall quickly become his proselytes. *South.*

DEPE'NDENCE, dė-pên'dênse. } *n. s.* [from
DEPE'NDENCY, dė-pên'dên-sė. } *dependeo*, Lat. This word, with many others of the same termination, are indifferently written with *ance* or *ence*, *ancy* or *ency*, as the authors intended to derive them from the Latin or French.]

1. A thing or person at the disposal or discretion of another.

We invade the rights of our neighbours, not upon account of covetousness, but of dominion, that we may create *dependencies.* *Collier.*

2. State of being subordinate, or subject in some degree to the discretion of another; the contrary to sovereignty.

Let me report to him
Your sweet *dependency*, and you shall find,
A conqueror that will pray in aid for kindness,
Where he for grace is kneel'd to. *Shakspeare.*

At their setting out they must have their commission, or letters patent, from the king, that so they may acknowledge their *dependency* upon the crown of England. *Bacon.*

3. That which is not principal; that which is subordinate.

We speak of the sublunary worlds, this earth, and its *dependencies*, which rose out of a chaos about six thousand years ago. *Burnet.*

4. Concatenation; connexion; rise of consequents from premises.

Her madness hath the oddest frame of sense:
Such a *dependency* of thing on thing,
As e'er I heard in madness. *Shakspeare.*

5. Relation of any thing to another, as of an effect to its cause.

I took pleasure to trace out the cause of effects, and the *dependence* of one thing upon another in the visible creation. *Burnet.*

6. Trust; reliance; confidence.

The expectation of the performance of our desire, is that we call *dependence* upon him for help and assistance. *Stillingfleet.*

DEPE'NDENT, dė-pên'dênt. *adj.* [*dependens*, Lat.] This, as many other words of like termination, are written with *ent* or *ant*, as they are supposed to flow from the Latin or French.] Hanging down.

In the time of Charles the great, and long since, the whole furs in the tails were *dependent;* but now that fashion is left, and the spots only worn, without the tails. *Peacham.*

DEPE'NDENT, dė-pên'dênt. *n. s.* [from *dependens*, Lat.] One subordinate; one at the discretion or disposal of another.

We are indigent, defenceless heings; the creatures of his power, and the *dependents* of his providence. *Rogers.*

DEPE'NDER, dė-pên'dûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *depend.*] A dependant; one that reposes on the kindness or power of another.

What shalt thou expect,
To be *depender* on a thing that leans? *Shaksp.*

DEPERDI'TION, dėp-ėr-dish'ûn.[527] *n. s.* [from *deperditus*, Lat.] Loss; destruction.

It may be unjust to place all efficacy of gold in the non-omission of weights, or *deperdition* of any ponderous particles. *Brown.*

DEPHLEGMA'TION, dĕf-flĕg-mā'shŭn.[530] *n. s.* [from *dephlegm.*] An operation which takes away from the phlegm any spirituous fluid by repeated distillation, till it is at length left all behind. *Quincy.*

In divers cases it is not enough to separate the aqueous parts by *dephlegmation;* for some liquors contain also an unexpected quantity of small corpuscles, of somewhat an earthy nature, which, being associated with the saline ones, do clog and blunt them, and thereby weaken their activity. *Boyle.*

To DEPHLE'GM, dĕ-flĕm'.[389] } *To* DEPHLE'GMATE, dĕ-flĕg'māte. } *v. a.* [*dephlegmo*, low Lat.] To clear from phlegm, or aqueous insipid matter.

We have sometimes taken spirit of salt, and carefully *dephlegmed* it. *Boyle.*

DEPHLE'GMEDNESS, dĕ-flĕm'ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *dephlegm.*] The quality of being freed from phlegm or aqueous matter.

The proportion betwixt the coraline solution and the spirit of wine, depends so much upon the strength of the former liquor, and the *dephlegmedness* of the latter, that it is scarce possible to determine generally and exactly what quantity of each ought to be taken. *Boyle.*

To DEP'ICT, dĕ-pĭkt'. *v. a.* [*depingo, depictum*, Lat.]

1. To paint; to portray; to represent in colours.

The cowards of Lacedemon *depicted* upon their shields the most terrible beasts they could imagine. *Taylor.*

2. To describe; to represent an action to the mind.

When the distractions of a tumult are sensibly *depicted*, every object and every occurrence are so represented to your view, that while you read, you seem indeed to see them. *Felton.*

DEPI'LATORY, dĕ-pĭl'lā-tŭr-ē. *n. s.* [*de* and *pilus*, Lat.] An application used to take away hair.

DE'PILOUS, dĕ-pĭ'lŭs. *adj.* [*de* and *pilus*, Lat.] Without hair.

This animal is a kind of lizard, or quadruped corticated and *depilous*, that is, without wool, fur, or hair. *Brown.*

DEPLANTA'TION, dĕp-lăn-tā'shŭn. *n.s.* [*deplanto*, Lat.] The act of taking plants up from the bed. *Dict.*

DEPLE'TION, dĕ-plē'shŭn. *n. s.* [*depleo, depletus*, Lat.] The act of emptying.

Abstinence and a slender diet attenuates, because *depletion* of the vessels gives room to the fluid to expand itself. *Arbuthnot.*

DEPLO'RABLE, dĕ-plō'rā-bl. *adj.* [from *deploro*, Lat.]

1. Lamentable; that demands or causes lamentation; dismal; sad; calamitous; miserable; hopeless.

This was the *deplorable* condition to which the king was reduced. *Clarendon.*

The bill, of all weapons, gives the most ghastly and *deplorable* wounds. *Temple.*

It will be considered in how *deplorable* a state learning lies in that kingdom. *Swift.*

2. It is sometimes, in a more lax and jocular sense, used for contemptible; despicable: as, *deplorable* nonsense, *deplorable* stupidity.

DEPLO'RABLENESS, dĕ-plō'rā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *deplorable.*] The state of being deplorable; misery; hopelessness. *Dict.*

DEPLO'RABLY, dĕ-plō'rā-blē. *adv.* [from *deplorable.*] Lamentably; miserably; hopelessly: often in a sense of contempt.

Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, God knows, they are *deplorably* strangers to them. *South.*

DEPLO'RATE, dĕ-plō'rāte.[91] *adj.* [from *deploratus*, Lat.] Lamentable; hopeless

The case is then most *deplorable*, when reward goes over to the wrong side. *L'Estrange.*

DEPLORA'TION, dĕp-lō-rā'shŭn.[530] *n. s.* [from *deplore.*] The act of deploring, or of lamenting.

To DEPLO'RE, dĕ-plōre'. *v. a.* [*deploro*, Lat.] To lament; to bewail; to wail; to mourn; to bemoan; to express sorrow.

But chaste Diana, who his death *deplor'd*,
With Æsculapian herbs his life restor'd. *Dryden.*

If Arcite thus *deplore*
His sufferings, yet Palemon suffers more. *Dryden*

DEPLO'RER, dĕ-plō'rŭr. *n. s.* [from *deplore.*] A lamenter; a mourner; one that laments.

DEPLUMA'TION, dĕp-lŭ-mā'shŭn.[527] *n. s.* [*deplumatio*, Lat.]

1. A pluming, or plucking off the feathers.
2. [In surgery.] A swelling of the eyelids, accompanied with the fall of the hairs from the eyebrows. *Phillips.*

To DEPLU'ME, dĕ-plūme'. *v. a.* [*de* and *pluma*, Lat.] To strip of its feathers.

To DEPO'NE, dĕ-pōne'. *v. a.* [*depono*, Lat.]

1. To lay down as a pledge or security.
2. To risk upon the success of an adventure.

On this I would *depone*
As much as any cause I've known. *Hudibras.*

DEPO'NENT, dĕ-pō'nĕnt.[513] *n. s.* [from *depono*, Lat.]

1. One that deposes his testimony in a court of justice; an evidence, a witness.
2. [In grammar.] Such verbs as have no active voice are called *deponents*, and generally signify action only: as, *fateor*, I confess. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

To DEPO'PULATE, dĕ-pŏp'ū-lāte. *v. a.* [*depopulor*, Lat.] To unpeople; to lay waste; to destroy inhabited countries.

Where is this viper,
That would *depopulate* the city, and
Be every man himself. *Shakspeare.*

He turned his arms upon unarmed and unprovided people, to spoil only and *depopulate*, contrary to the laws both of war and peace. *Bacon.*

A land exhausted to the last remains,
Depopulated towns and driven plains. *Dryden.*

Grim death, in different shapes,
Depopulates the nations; thousands fall
His victims. *Philips.*

DEPOPULA'TION, dĕ-pŏp-ū-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *depopulate.*] The act of unpeopling; havock; waste; destruction of mankind.

How didst thou grieve then, Adam! to behold
The end of all thy offspring, end so sad,
Depopulation! Thee another flood,
Of tears and sorrow a flood, thee also drown'd
And sunk thee as thy sons. *Milton.*

Remote thou hear'st the dire effect of war,
Depopulation. *Philips.*

DEPOPULA'TOR, dĕ-pŏp'ū-lā-tŭr.[521] *n. s.* [from *depopulate.*] A dispeopler; a destroyer of mankind; a waster of inhabited countries.

To DEPO'RT, dĕ-pōrt'. *v. a.* [*deporter*, Fr.] To carry; to demean; to behave: it is used only with the reciprocal pronoun.

Let an ambassador *deport* himself in the most graceful manner before a prince. *Pope.*

DEPO'RT, dĕ-pōrt'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Demeanour; grace of attitude; behaviour; deportment.

She Delia's self
In gait surpass'd, and goddess-like *deport.* *Milton.*

Of middle age one rising, eminent
In wise *deport*, spake much of right and wrong. *Milton.*

DEPORTA'TION, dĕp-ōr-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*deportatio*, Lat.]

1. Transportation; exile into a remote part of the dominion, with prohibition to change the place of residence.
2. Exile in general.

An abjuration, which is a *deportation* for ever into a foreign land, was anciently with us a civil death. *Ayliffe.*

DEPO'RTMENT, dĕ-pōrt'mĕnt.[512] *n. s.* [*deportément*, Fr.]

1. Conduct; management; manner of acting.

I will but sweep the way with a few notes touching the duke's own *deportment* in that island. *Wotton.*

2. Demeanour; behaviour.

The coldness of his temper, and the gravity of his *deportment*, carried him safe through many difficulties, and he lived and died in a great station. *Swift.*

To DEPO'SE, dĕ-pōze'. *v. a.* [*depono*, Lat.]

1. To lay down; to lodge; to let fall.

Its shores are neither advanced one jot further into the sea, nor its surface raised by additional mud *deposed* upon it by the yearly inundations of the Nile. *Woodward.*

2. To degrade from a throne or high station.

First of the king: what shall of him become?
—The duke yet lives that Henry shall *depose.* *Shakspeare.*

May your sick fame still languish till it die;
Then, as the greatest curse that I can give,
Unpitied be *depos'd*, and after live. *Dryden.*

Deposed consuls, and captive princes, might have preceded him. *Tatler.*

3. To take away; to devest; to strip of. Not in use.

You may my glory and my state *depose*,
But not my griefs; still am I king of those. *Shaksp.*

4. To give testimony; to attest.

'Twas he that made you to *depose;*
Your oath, my lord, is vain and frivolous. *Shaksp.*

It was usual for him that dwelt in Southwork, or Tothill-street, to *depose* the yearly rent or valuation of lands lying in the north, or other remote part of the realm. *Bacon.*

5. To examine any one on his oath. Not in use.

According to our law,
Depose him in the justice of his cause. *Shaksp.*

To DEPO'SE, dĕ-pōze' *v. n.* To bear witness.

Love straight stood up and *deposed*, a lye could not come from the mouth of Zelmane. *Sidney.*

DEPO'SITARY, dĕ-pŏz'ē-tăr-ē.[512] *n. s.* [*depositarius*, Lat.] One with whom any thing is lodged in trust.

I gave you all.
—Made you my guardians, my *depositaries;*
But kept a reservation, to be follow'd
With such a number. *Shakspeare.*

To DEPO'SITE, dė-pŏz'ĭt. *v. a.* [*depositum*, Lat.]

1. To lay up: to lodge in any place.

The eagle got leave here to *deposite* her eggs. *L'Estrange.*

Dryden wants a poor square foot of stone, to shew where the ashes of one of the greatest poets on earth are *doposited*. *Garth.*

When vessels were open, and the insects had free access to the aliment within them, Redi diligently observed, that no other species were produced, but of such as he saw go in and feed, and *deposite* their eggs there, which they would readily do in all putrefaction. *Bentley.*

2. To lay up as a pledge, or security.

3. To place at interest.

God commands us to return, as to him, to the poor, his gifts out of mere duty and thankfulness; not to *deposite* them with him in hopes of meriting by them. *Sprat.*

4. To lay aside.

The difficulty will be to persuade the *depositing* of those lusts which have, by I know not what fascination, so endeared themselves. *Decay of Piety.*

DEPO'SITE, dė-pŏz'ĭt.[154] *n. s.* [*depositum*, Lat.]

1. Any thing committed to the trust and care of another.

2. A pledge; a pawn; a thing given as a security.

3. The state of a thing pawned or pledged.

They had since Marseilles, and fairly left it: they had the other day the Valtoline, and now have put it in *deposite*. *Bacon.*

DEPOSI'TION, dėp-pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [from *depositio*, Lat.]

1. The act of giving public testimony.

If you will examine the veracity of the fathers by those circumstances usually considered in *depositions*, you will find them strong on their side. *Sir K. Digby.*

A witness is obliged to swear, otherwise his *deposition* is not valid. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. The act of degrading a prince from sovereignty.

3. [In canon law.] Deposition properly signifies a solemn depriving of a man of his clerical orders. *Ayliffe's Parer.*

DEPO'SITORY, dė-pŏz'ė-tŭr-ė.[512] *n. s.* [from *deposite*.] The place where any thing is lodged. *Depositary* is properly used of persons, and *depository* of places; but in the following example they are confounded.

The Jews themselves are the *depositories* of all the prophecies which tend to their own confusion. *Addison.*

DEPRAVA'TION, dėp-rā-vā'shŭn.[530] *n. s.* [*depravatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of making any thing bad; the act of corrupting; corruption.

The three forms of government have their several perfections, and are subject to their several *depravations:* however, few states are ruined by defect in their institution, but generally by corruption of manners. *Swift.*

2. The state of being made bad; degeneracy; depravity.

We have a catalogue of the blackest sins that human nature, in its highest *depravation*, is capable of committing. *South.*

3. Defamation; censure: a sense not now in use.

Stubborn criticks are apt, without a theme
For *depravation*, to square all the sex. *Shaksp.*

To DEPRA'VE, dė-prāve'. *v. a.* [*depravo*, Lat.] To vitiate; to corrupt; to contaminate.

We admire the providence of God in the continuance of scripture, notwithstanding the endeavours of infidels to abolish, and the fraudulence of hereticks to *deprave*, the same. *Hooker.*

Who lives that's not *depraved*, or *depraves? Shak.*

But from me what can proceed
But all corrupt, both mind and will *deprav'd? Milton.*

A taste which plenty does *deprave*,
Loaths lawful good, and lawless ill does crave. *Dryden.*

DEPRA'VEDNESS, dė-prāvd'nės. *n. s.* [from *deprave*.] Corruption; taint; contamination; vitiated state.

What sins do you mean? Our original *depravedness*, and proneness of our eternal part to all evil. *Hammond.*

DEPRA'VEMENT, dė-prāve'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *deprave*.] A vitiated state; corruption.

He maketh men believe, that apparitions are either deceptions of sight, or melancholy *depravements* of fancy. *Brown.*

DEPRA'VER, dė-prā'vŭr. *n. s.* [from *deprave*.] A corrupter; he that causes depravity.

DEPRA'VITY, dė-prāv'ė-tė.[511] *n. s.* [from *deprave*.] Corruption; a vitiated state.

To DE'PRECATE, dĕp'prė-kāte.[91] *v. a.*

1. To beg off; to pray deliverance from; to avert by prayer.

In *deprecating* of evil, we make an humble acknowledgment of guilt, and of God's justice in chastising, as well as clemency in sparing, the guilty. *Grew.*

Poverty indeed, in all its degrees, men are easily persuaded to *deprecate* from themselves. *Rogers.*

The judgments which we would *deprecate* are not removed. *Smalridge.*

The Italian entered them in his prayer: amongst the three evils he petitioned to be delivered from, he might have *deprecated* greater evils. *Baker.*

2. To implore mercy of: this is not proper.

At length he sets
Those darts, whose points make gods adore
His might, and *deprecate* his power. *Prior.*

DEPRECA'TION, dĕp-prė-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*deprecatio*, Lat.]

1. Prayer against evil.

I, with leave of speech implor'd,
And humble *deprecation*, thus replied. *Milton.*

Sternutation they generally conceived to be a good sign, or a bad one; and so upon this motion, they commonly used a gratulation for the one, and a *deprecation* for the other. *Brown.*

2. Intreaty; petitioning.

3. An excusing; a begging pardon for.

DE'PRECATIVE, dĕp'prė-kā-tĭv.
DE'PRECATORY, dĕp'prė-kā-tŭr-ė.[512] } *adj.* [from *deprecate*.] That serves to deprecate; apologetick; tending to avert evil by supplication.

Bishop Fox understanding that the Scottish king was still discontent, being troubled that the occasion of breaking of the truce should grow from his men, sent many humble and *deprecatory* letters to the Scottish king to appease him. *Bacon.*

DEPRECA'TOR, dĕp-prė-kā'tŭr. *n. s.* [*deprecator*, Lat.] One that averts evil by petition.

To DEPRE'CIATE, dė-prė'shė-āte.[91] *v. a.* [*depretiare*, Lat.]

1. To bring a thing down to a lower price.

2. To undervalue.

They presumed upon that mercy, which, in all their conversations, they endeavour to *depreciate* and misrepresent. *Addison.*

As there are none more ambitious of fame than those who are coiners in poetry, it is very natural for such as have not succeeded in it to *depreciate* the works of those who have. *Spectator.*

To DE'PREDATE, dĕp'prė-dāte.[91] *v. a.* [*deprædari*, Lat.]

1. To rob; to pillage.

2. To spoil; to devour.

It maketh the substance of the body more solid and compact, and so less apt to be consumed and *depredated* by the spirits. *Bacon.*

DEPREDA'TION, dĕp-prė-dā-shŭn. *n. s.* [*deprædatio*, Lat.]

1. A robbing; a spoiling.

Commissioners were appointed to determine all matters of piracy and *depredations* between the subjects of both kingdoms. *Hayward.*

The land had never been before so free from robberies and *depredations* as through his reign. *Wotton.*

Were there not one who had said, Hitherto shalt thou come, and no farther; we might well expect such vicissitudes, such clashing in nature, and such *depredations* and changes of sea and land. *Woodward.*

2. Voracity; waste.

The speedy *depredation* of air upon watery moisture, and version of the same into air, appeareth in nothing more visible than in the sudden discharge or vanishing of a little cloud of breath, or vapour, from glass, or the blade of a sword, or any such polished body. *Bacon.*

DEPREDA'TOR, dĕp'prė-dā-tŭr.[521] *n. s.* [*deprædator*, Lat.] A robber; a devourer.

It is reported, that the shrub called our lady's seal, which is a kind of briony, and coleworts, set near together, one or both will die; the cause is, for that they be both great *depredators* of the earth, and one of them starveth the other. *Bacon.*

We have three that collect the experiments, which are in all books; these we call *depredators*. *Bacon.*

To DEPREHE'ND, dĕp-prė-hĕnd'. *v. a.* [*deprehendo*, Lat.]

1. To catch one; to take unawares; to take in the fact.

That wretched creature, being *deprehended* in that impiety, was held in ward. *Hooker.*

Who can believe men upon their own authority; that are once *deprehended* in so gross and impious an imposture. *More.*

2. To discover; to find out a thing; to come to the knowledge or understanding of.

The motions of the minute parts of bodies, which do so great effects, are invisible, and incur not to the eye; but yet they are to be *deprehended* by experience. *Bacon.*

DEPREHE'NSIBLE, dĕp-prė-hĕn'sė-bl. *adj.* [from *deprehend*.]

1. That may be caught.

2. That may be understood or discovered. *Dict.*

DEPREHE'NSIBLENESS, dĕp-prė-hĕn'sė-blnĕs. *n. s.*

1. Capableness of being caught.

2. Intelligibleness; easiness to be understood.

DEPREHE'NSION, dĕp-prė-hĕn'shŭn. *n. s.* [*deprehensio*, Lat.]

1. A catching or taking unawares.

2. A discovery.

To DEPRE'SS, dé-prés'. *v. a.* [from *depressus*, of *deprimo*, Lat.]

1. To press or thurst down.
2. To let fall; to let down.

The same thing I have tried by letting a globe rest, and raising or *depressing* the eye, or otherwise moving it, to make the angle of a just magnitude *Newton.*

3. To humble; to deject; to sink.

Others *depress* their own minds, despond at the first difficulty, and conclude that the making any progress in knowledge is above their capacities. *Locke.*

If we consider how often it breaks the gloom, which is apt to *depress* the mind, with transient unexpected gleams of joy, one would take care not to grow too wise for so great a pleasure of life. *Addis.*

Passion can *depress* or raise
The heavenly, as the human mind. *Pope.*

DEPRE'SSION, dé-présh'ůn. *n. s.* [*depressio*, Lat.]

1. The act of pressing down.

Bricks of a rectangular form, if laid one by another in a level row between supporters sustaining the two ends, all the pieces between will necessarily sink by their own gravity; and much more if they suffer any *depression* by other weight above them. *Wotton.*

2. The sinking or falling in of a surface.

The beams of light are such subtile bodies, that, in respect of them, even surfaces, that are sensibly smooth, are not exactly so: they have their own degree of roughness, consisting of little protuberances and *depressions;* and consequently such inequalities may suffice to give bodies different colours, as we see in marble that appears white or black, or red, or blue, even when most carefully polished. *Boyle.*

If the bone be much depressed, and the fissure considerably large, it is then at your choice, whether you will enlarge that fissure or continue it for the evacuation of the matter, and forbear the use of the trepan; not doubting but a small *depression* of the bone will either rise, or cast off, by the benefit of nature. *Wiseman.*

3. The act of humbling; abasement.

Depression of the nobility may make a king more absolute, but less safe. *Bacon.*

DEPRESSION, *of an Equation* [in algebra] is the bringing it into lower and more simple terms by division. *Dict.*

DEPRESSION *of a Star* [with astronomers] is the distance of a star from the horizon below, and is measured by the arch of the verticle circle or azimuth, passing through the star, intercepted between the star and the horizon. *Dict.*

DEPRE'SSOR, dé-prés'sůr.[166] *n. s.* [*depressor*, Lat.]

1. He that keeps or presses down.
2. An oppressor.

DEPRE'SSOR, dé-prés'sůr. [In anatomy.] A term given to several muscles of the body, whose action is to depress the parts to which they adhere.

DE'PRIMENT, dép'ré-mênt. *adj.* [from *deprimens*, of *deprimo*, Lat.] An epithet applied to one of the straight muscles that move the globe or ball of the eye, its use being to pull it downward.

The exquisite equilibrium of all opposite and antagonist muscles is effected partly by the natural posture of the body and the eye, which is the case of the attollent and *depriment* muscles. *Derham.*

DEPRIVA'TION, dép-ré vá'shůn. *n. s.* [from *de* and *privatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of depriving, or taking away from.
2. The state of losing.

Fools whose end is destruction, and eternal *deprivation* of being. *Bentley.*

DEPRIVA'TION, dép-ré-vá'shůn [in law] is when a clergyman, as a bishop, parson, vicar, or prebend, is deprived, or deposed from his preferment, for any matter in fact or law. *Phillips.*

To DEPRI'VE, dé-prive. *v. a.* [from *de* and *privo*, Lat.]

1. To bereave one of a thing, to take it away from him: with *of.*

God hath *deprived* her *of* wisdom, neither hath he imparted to her understanding. *Job*

He lamenteth the loss of an excellent servant, and the horrid manner in which he had been *deprived of* him. *Clarendon.*

Now wretched Oedipus, *depriv'd of* sight,
Led a long death in everlasting night. *Pope.*

2. To hinder; to debar from: *Milton* uses it without *of.*

From his face I shall be hid, *depriv'd*
His blessed countenance. *Milton.*

The ghosts rejected, are th' unhappy crew
Depriv'd of sepulchres and fun'ral due. *Dryden.*

3. To release; to free from.

Most happy he
Whose least delight sufficeth to *deprive*
Remembrance *of* all pains which him opprest. *Spenser.*

4. To put out of an office.

A minister, *deprived* for inconformity, said, that if they *deprived* him, it should cost an hundred men's lives. *Bacon.*

DEPTH, dép*th*. *n. s.* [from *deep*, of *diep*, Dutch.]

1. Deepness; the measure of any thing from the surface downward.

As for men, they had buildings in many places higher than the *depth of the water.* *Bacon.*

We have large and deep caves of several *depths:* the deepest are sunk six hundred fathoms. *Bacon.*

The left to that unhappy region tends,
Which to the *depth* of Tartarus descends. *Dryden.*

For tho', in nature, *depth* and height
Are equally held infinite;
In poetry the height we know,
'Tis only infinite below. *Swift.*

2. Deep place; not a shoal.

The false tides skim o'er the cover'd land,
And seamen with dissembled *depths* betray. *Dryden.*

3. The abyss; a gulf of infinite profundity.

When he prepared the heavens I was there: when he set a compass upon the face of the *depth*, then I was by him. *Proverbs.*

4. The middle or height of a season.

And in the *depth* of winter, in the night,
You plough the raging seas to coasts unknown. *Denham.*

The earl of Newcastle, in the *depth* of winter, rescued the city of York from the rebels. *Clarendon.*

5. Abstruseness; obscurity.

There are greater *depths* and obscurities in an elaborate and well-written piece of nonsense, than in the most abstruse tract of school-divinity. *Addison.*

DEPTH *of a Squadron or Battalion*, is the number of men in a file. *Military Dict.*

To DE'PTHEN, dép'*th*n.[103] *v. a.* [*diepen*, Dut.] To deepen, or make deeper. *Dict.*

To DEPU'CELATE, dé-pů'sé-láte. *v. a.* [*depucceler*, Fr.] To deflour; to bereave of virginity. *Dict.*

DEPU'LSION, dé-půl'shůn.[177] *n. s.* [*depulsio*, Lat.] A beating or thrusting away.

DEPU'LSORY, dé-půl'sůr-é.[440] *adj.* [from *depulsus*, Lat.] Putting away; averting. *Dict.*

To DE'PURATE, dép'ů-ráte.[91] *v. a.* [*depurer*, Fr. from *depurgo*, Lat.] To purify; to cleanse; to free any thing from its impurities.

Chemistry enabling us to *depurate* bodies, and in some measure to analize them, and take asunder their heterogeneous parts, in many chemical experiments we may, better than in others, know what manner of bodies we employ. *Boyle.*

DE'PURATE, dép'ů-rate.[503] *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Cleansed; freed from dregs and impurities.
2. Pure; not contaminated.

Neither can any boast a knowledge *depurate* from the defilement of a contrary, within this atmosphere of flesh. *Glanville.*

DEPURA'TION, dép-ů-rá'shůn. *n. s.* [*depuratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of separating the pure from the impure part of any thing.

Brimstone is a mineral body, of fat and inflammable parts; and this is either used crude, and called *sulphur vive;* or it is of a sadder colour, and, after *depuration*, such as we have in magdeleons, or rolls of a lighter yellow. *Brown.*

What hath been hitherto discoursed, inclines us to look upon the ventilation and *depuration* of the blood as one of the principal and constant uses of respiration. *Boyle.*

2. The cleansing of a wound from its matter.

To DEPU'RE, dé-půre'. *v. a.* [*depurer*, Fr.]

1. To cleanse; to free from impurities.
2. To purge; to free from some noxious quality.

It produced plants of such imperfection and harmful quality, as the waters of the general flood could not so wash out or *depure*, but that the same defection hath had continuance in the very generation and nature of mankind. *Raleigh.*

DEPUTA'TION, dép-ů-tá'shůn. *n. s.* [*deputation*, Fr.]

1. The act of deputing, or sending away with a special commission.
2. Vicegerency; the possession of any commission given.

Cut me off the heads
Of all the fav'rites that the absent king
In *deputation* left behind him here,
When he was personal in the Irish war. *Shakspeare.*

He looks not below the moon, but hath designed the regiment of sublunary affairs into sublunary *deputations.* *Brown.*

The authority of conscience stands founded upon its vicegerency and *deputation* under God. *South.*

To DEPU'TE, dé-půte'. *v. a.* [*deputer*, Fr.] To send with a special commission; to impower one to transact instead of another.

And Absalom said unto him, See thy matters are good and right, but there is no man *deputed* of the king to hear. 2 *Samuel.*

And Linus thus, *deputed* by the rest,
The heroes welcome and their thanks express'd. *Roscommon.*

A bishop, by *deputing* a priest or chaplain to administer the sacraments, may remove him. *Ayliffe.*

DE'PUTY, dép'ů-té. *n. s.* [*deputé*, French; from *deputatus*, Latin.]

1. A lieutenant; a viceroy; one that is appointed by a special commission to govern or act instead of another.

He exerciseth dominion over them as the vicegerent and *deputy* of Almighty God. *Hale.*

He was vouched his immediate *deputy* upon earth, and viceroy of the creation, and lord lieutenant of the world. *South.*

2. Any one that transacts business for another.

Presbyters, absent through infirmity from their churches, might be said to preach by those *deputies*, who, in their stead, did but read homilies. *Hooker*

A man hath a body, and that body is confined to a place; but where friendship is, all offices of life are, as it were, granted to him and his *deputy;* for he may exercise them by his friend. *Bacon.*

3. [In law.] One that exercises any office or other thing in another man's right, whose forfeiture or misdemeanour shall cause the officer or person for whom he acts to lose his office. *Phillips.*

To DEQUA'NTITATE, dê-kwân'tê-tâte. *v. a.* [from *de* and *quantitas*, Lat.] To diminish the quantity of.

This we affirm of pure gold; for that which is current, and passeth in stamp amongst us, by reason of its allay, which is a proportion of silver or copper mixed therewith, is actually *dequantitated* by fire, and possibly by frequent extinction. *Brown*

DER, dûr. A term used in the beginning of names of places. It is generally to be derived from ᵭeop, a wild beast, unless the place stands upon a river; for then it may rather be fetched from the British *dur*, i. e. water. *Gibson's Camden.*

To DERA'CINATE, dê-râs'sê-nâte. *v. a.* [*deraciner*, Fr.]

1. To pluck or tear up by the roots.

Her fallow lees
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory
Dotb root upon; while that the culter rusts
That should *deracinate* such savagery. *Shakspeare.*

2. To abolish; to destroy; to extirpate.

To DERA'IGN, *To* DERA'IN, dê-râne'. *v. a* [*disrationare*, or *dirationare*, Lat.]

1. To prove; to justify.

When the parson of any church is disturbed to demand tithes in the next parish by a writ of *indicavit*, the patron shall have a writ to demand the advowson of the tythes being in demand: and when it is *deraigned*, then shall the plea pass in the court christian, as far forth as it is *deraigned* in the king's court. *Blount.*

2. To disorder; to turn out of course. *Dict.*

DERA'IGNMENT, DERA'INMENT, dê-râne'mênt. *n. s.* [from *deraign.*]

1. The act of deraigning or proving.
2. A disordering or turning out of course.
3. A discharge of profession; a departure out of religion.

In some places the substantive *deraignment* is used in the very literal signification with the French *disrayer*, or *disranger*, that is, turning out of course, displacing, or setting out of order; as, *deraignment* or departure out of religion, and *deraignment* or discharge of their profession, which is spoken of those religious men who forsook their orders and professions. *Blount.*

DERA'Y, dê-râ'. *n. s.* [from *desrayer*, Fr. to turn out of the right way.]

1. Tumult; disorder; noise.
2. Merriment; jollity; solemnity. Not in use. *Douglass.*

To DERE, dêre. *v. a.* [ᵭeꝛian, Sax.] To hurt. Obsolete. Some think that in the example it means *daring*.

So from immortal race he does proceed,
That mortal hands may not withstand his might;
Dred for his *derring* doe, and bloody deed:
For all in blood and spoil is his delight. *F. Queen.*

DERELI'CTION, dêr-ê-lik'shûn. *n. s.* [*derelictio*, Lat.]

1. The act of forsaking or leaving; abandonment.
2. The state of being forsaken.

There is no other thing to be looked for, but the effects of God's most just displeasure, the withdrawing of grace, *derèliction* in this world, and in the world to come confusion. *Hooker.*

DE'RELICTS, dê'rê-liktz. *n. s.* pl. [In law.] Goods wilfully thrown away, or relinquished, by the owners. *Dict.*

To DERI'DE, dê-ride'. *v. a.* [*derideo*, Lat.] To laugh at; to mock; to turn to ridicule; to scorn.

Before such presence to offend with any the least unseemliness, we would be surely as loth as they who most reprehend or *deride* what we do. *Hooker.*

What shall be the portion of those who have *derided* God's word, and made a mock of every thing that is sacred and religious. *Tillotson*

These sons, ye gods, who with flagitious pride,
Insult my darkness, and my groans *deride*. *Pope.*

Some, that adore Newton for his fluxions, *deride* him for his religion. *Berkley.*

DERI'DER, dê-rî'dûr.[98] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A mocker; a scoffer.

Upon the wilful violation of oaths, execrable blasphemies, and like contempts offered by *deriders* of religion, fearful tokens of divine revenge have been known to follow. *Hooker.*

2. A droll; a buffoon.

DERI'SION, dê-rîzh'ûn. *n. s.* [*derisio*, Lat.]

1. The act of deriding or laughing at.

Are we grieved with the scorn and *derision* of the profane? Thus was the blessed Jesus despised and rejected of men. *Rogers.*

Vanity is the natural weakness of an ambitious man, which exposes him to the secret scorn and *derision* of those he converses with. *Addison.*

2. Contempt; scorn; a laughing stock.

I am in *derision* daily; every one mocketh me. *Jeremiah.*

Thou makest us a reproach to our neighbours, a scorn and a *derision* to them that are round about us. *Psalms.*

Ensnar'd, assaulted, overcome; led bound,
Thy foe's *derision*, captive, poor, and blind,
Into a dungeon thrust. *Milton.*

DERI'SIVE, dê-rî'sîv.[428] *adj.* [from *deride.*] Mocking; scoffing.

O'er all the dome they quaff, they feast;
Derisive taunts were spread from guest to guest,
And each in jovial mood his mate address'd. *Pope.*

DERI'SORY, dê-rî'sûr-ê.[429] [512] *adj.* [*derisorius*, Lat.] Mocking; ridiculing.

DERI'VABLE, dê-rî'vâ-bl. *adj.* [from *derive.*] Attainable by right of descent or derivation.

God has declared this the eternal rule and standard of all honour *derivable* upon me, that those who honour him shall be honoured by him. *South.*

DERIVA'TION, dêr-ê-vâ'shûn.[630] *n. s.* [*derivatio*, Lat.]

1. A draining of water; a turning of its course.

When the water began to swell, it would every way discharge itself by any descents or declivities of the ground; and these issues and *derivations* being once made, and supplied with new waters pushing them forwards, would continue their course till they arrived at the sea, just as other rivers do. *Burnet.*

2. [In grammar.] The tracing of a word from its original.

Your lordship here seems to dislike my taking notice that the *derivation* of the word Substance favours the idea we have of it; and your lordship tells me, that very little weight is to be laid on it, on a bare grammatical etymology. *Locke.*

3. The transmission of any thing from its source.

As touching traditional communication, and tradition of those truths that I call connatural and engraven, I do not doubt but many of those truths have had the help of that *derivation*. *Hale.*

4. [In medicine.] The drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another.

Derivation differs from revulsion only in the measure of the distance, and the force of the medicines used: if we draw it to some very remote, or, it may be, contrary part, we call that revulsion; if only to some neighbouring place, and by gentle means, we call it *derivation*. *Wiseman.*

5. The thing deduced or derived. Not used.

Most of them are the genuine *derivations* of the hypothesis they claim to. *Glanville.*

DERI'VATIVE, dê-rîv'â-tîv. *adj.* [*derivativus*, Latin.] Derived or taken from another.

As it is a *derivative* perfection, so it is a distinct kind of perfection from that which is in God. *Hale.*

DERI'VATIVE, dê-rîv'â-tîv.[167] *n. s.* [from the adjective.] The thing or word derived or taken from another.

For honour,
'Tis a *derivative* from me to mine,
And only that I stand for. *Shakspeare.*

The word Honestus originally and strictly signifies no more than creditable, and is but a *derivative* from Honor, which signifies credit or honour. *South.*

DERI'VATIVELY, dê-rîv'â-tîv-lê. *adv.* [from *derivative.*] In a derivative manner.

To DERI'VE, dê-rîve'. *v. a.* [*deriver* Fr. from *derivo*, Latin.]

1. To turn the course of water from its channel.

Company lessens the shame of vice by sharing it, and abates the torrent of a common odium by *deriving* it into many channels. *South.*

2. To deduce; as from a root, from a cause, from a principle.

They endeavour to *derive* the varieties of colours from the various proportion of the direct progress or motion of these globules to their circumvolution or motion about their own centre. *Boyle.*

Men *derive* their ideas of duration from their reflection on the train of ideas they observe to succeed one another in their own understandings. *Locke.*

From these two causes of the laxity and rigidity of the fibres, the methodists, an ancient set of physicians, *derived* all diseases of human bodies with a great deal of reason; for the fluids *derive* their qualities from the solids. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To communicate to another, as from the origin and source.

Christ having Adam's nature as we have, but incorrupt, *deriveth* not nature, but incorruption, and that immediately from his own person, unto all that belong unto him. *Hooker.*

4. To receive by transmission.

And through the watchmen who him never spied.
Hubberd's Tale.

The spirit of deep prophecy she hath;
What's past, and what's to come she can *descry*.
Shaksp.

That planet would, unto our eyes, *descrying* only that part whereon the light falls, appear to be horned as the moon seems. *Raleigh.*

And now their way to earth they had *descried*,
To paradise first tending. *Milton.*

Although the motion of light be not *descried*, no argument can be made from thence to prove that light is not a body. *Digby.*

A tow'r so high, it seem'd to reach the sky,
Stood on the roof, from whence we could *descry*
All Ilium. *Denham.*

Once more at least look back, said I;
Thyself in that large glass *descry*. *Prior.*

DESCRY', dê-skrî'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Discovery; thing discovered.

How near's the other army?
—Near, and on speedy foot, the main *descry*
Stands on the hourly thought. *Shaksp.*

To DE'SECRATE, dês'sê-kråte. *v. a.* [*desacro*, Lat.] To divert from the purpose to which any thing is consecrated.

The founders of monasteries imprecated evil on those who should *desecrate* their donations.
Salmon's Survey.

DESECRA'TION, dês-sê-krå'shûn. *n. s.* [from *desecrate*.] The abolition of consecration.

DE'SERT, dêz'êrt. *n. s.* [*desertum*, Lat.] A wilderness; solitude; waste country; uninhabited place.

Be alive again,
And dare me to the *desert* with thy sword,
If trembling I inhabit, then protest me
The baby of a girl. *Shaksp.*

He, looking round on every side, beheld
A pathless *desert*, dusk with horrid shades. *Milton.*

DE'SERT, dêz-êrt'. *adj.* [*desertus*, Latin.] Wild; waste; solitary; uninhabited; uncultivated; untilled.

I have words
That would be howl'd out in the *desert* air,
Where hearing should not catch them. *Shaksp.*

He found him in a *desert* land, and in the waste howling wilderness. *Deuteronomy.*

The promises and bargains between two men in a *desert* island are binding to them, though they are perfectly in a state of nature, in reference to one another. *Locke.*

To DESE'RT, dê-zêrt'. *v. a.* [*deserter*, Fr. *desero*, Lat.]

1. To forsake; to fall away from; to quit meanly or treacherously.

I do not remember one man, who heartily wished the passing of that bill, that ever *deserted* them till the kingdom was in a flame. *Dryden.*

2. To leave; to abandon.

What is it that bolds and keeps the orbs in fixed stations and intervals, against an incessant and inherent tendency to *desert* them. *Bentley.*

3. To quit the army, or regiment, in which one is enlisted.

DESE'RT, dêz-zêrt'. *n. s.* [properly *dessert:* the word is originally French.] The last course; the fruit or sweetmeats with which a feast is concluded. See DESSERT.

DESE'RT, dê-zêrt'. *n. s.* [from *deserve*.]

1. Qualities or conduct considered with respect to rewards or punishments; degree of merit or demerit.

Being of necessity a thing common, it is, through the manifold persuasions, dispositions, and occasions of men, with equal *desert* both of praise and dispraise, shunned by some, by others desired.
Hooker.

The base o' th' mount
Is rank'd with all *deserts*, all kind of natures,
That labour on the bosom of this sphere,
To propagate their states. *Shaksp.*

Use every man after his *desert*, and who shall 'scape whipping? *Shaksp.*

2. Proportional merit; claim to reward.

All *desert* imports an equality between the good conferred, and the good deserved, or made due.
South.

3. Excellence; right of reward; virtue.

More to move you,
Take my *deserts* to his, and join them both. *Shaksp.*

DESE'RTER, dê-zêr'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *desert*.]

1. He that has forsaken his cause or his post: commonly in an ill sense.

The members of both houses, who at first withdrew, were counted *deserters*, and outed of their places in parliament. *King Charles.*

Straight to their ancient cells, recall'd from air,
The reconcil'd *deserters* will repair. *Dryden.*

Hosts of *deserters*, who your honour sold;
And basely broke your faith for bribes of gold.
Dryden.

2. He that leaves the army in which he is enlisted.

They are the same *deserters*, whether they stay in our own camp, or run over to the enemy's.
Decay of Piety.

A *deserter* who came out of the citadel, says the garrison is brought to the utmost necessity. *Tatler.*

3. He that forsakes another; an abandoner.

The fair sex, if they had the *deserter* in their power, would certainly have shown him more mercy than the Bacchanals did Orpheus. *Dryden.*

Thou false guardian of a charge too good,
Thou mean *deserter* of thy brother's blood. *Pope.*

DESE'RTION, dê-zêr'shûn. *n. s.* [from *desert*.]

1. The act of forsaking or abandoning a cause or post.

Every compliance that we are persuaded to by one, is a contradiction to the commands of the other; and our adherence to one, will necessarily involve us in a *desertion* of the other. *Rogers.*

2. [In theology.] Spiritual despondency; a sense of the dereliction of God; an opinion that grace is withdrawn.

Christ hears and sympathizes with the spiritual agonies of a soul under *desertion*, or the pressures of some stinging affliction. *South.*

DESE'RTLESS, dê-zêrt'lês. *adj.* [from *desert*.] Without merit; without claim to favour or reward.

She said she lov'd,
Lov'd me *deserttless;* who with shame confest,
Another flame had seized upon my breast. *Dryd.*

To DESE'RVE, dê-zêrv'. *v. a.* [*deservir*, Fr.] To be worthy of either good or ill.

Those they honoured, as having power to work or cease, as men *deserved* of them. *Hooker.*

Some of us love you well; and even those some
Envy your great *deservings*, and good name.
Shakspeare.

All friends shall taste
The wages of their virtue, and all foes,
The cup of their *deservings*. *Shaksp.*

What he *deserves* of you and me I know.
Shaksp.

Yet well, if here would end
The misery: I *deserv'd* it, and would bear
My own deservings. *Milton.*

A mother cannot give him death: though he
Deserves it, he *deserves* it not from me. *Dryden.*

Since my Orazia's death I have not seen
A beauty so *deserving* to be queen. *Dryden.*

To DESE'RVE, dê-zêrv'. *v. n.* To be worthy of reward.

According to the rule of natural justice, one man may merit and *deserve* of another. *South.*

Courts are the places where best manners flourish,
Where the *deserving* ought to rise. *Otway.*

He had been a person of great *deservings* from the republick, was an admirable speaker, and very popular. *Swift.*

DESE'RVEDLY, dê-sêr'vêd-lê.[364] *adv.* [from *deserve*.] Worthily; according to desert, whether of good or evil.

For him I was not sent, nor yet to free
That people victor once, now vile and base,
Deservedly made vassal. *Milton.*

A man *deservedly* cuts himself off from the affections of that community which he endeavours to subvert. *Addison.*

DESE'RVER, dê-zêr'vûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *deserve*.] A man who merits rewards. It is used, I think, only in a good sense.

Their love is never link'd to the *deserver*,
Till his deserts are pass'd. *Shaksp.*

Heavy, with some high minds, is an over-weight of obligation; or otherwise great *deservers* do, perchance, grow intolerable presumers. *Wotton.*

Emulation will never be wanting amongst poets, when particular rewards and prizes are proposed to the best *deservers*. *Dryden.*

DESI'CCANTS, dê sîk'kânts. *n. s.* [from *desiccate*.] Applications that dry up the flow of sores; driers.

This, in the beginning, may be prevented by *desiccants*, and wasted. *Wiseman.*

To DE'SICCATE, dê-sîk'kåte.[503] *v. a.* *desicco*, Lat.]

1. To dry up; to exhaust of moisture.

In bodies *desiccated* by heat or age, when the native spirit goeth forth, and the moisture with it, the air with time getteth into the pores. *Bacon.*

Seminal ferments were elevated from the sea, or some *desiccated* places thereof, by the heat of the sun. *Hale.*

2. To exhale moisture.

Where there is moisture enough, or superfluous, there wine helpeth to digest and *desiccate* the moisture. *Bacon.*

DESICCA'TION, dês-îk-kå'shûn. *n. s.* [from *desiccate*.] The act of making dry; the state of being dried.

If the spirits issue out of the body, there followeth *desiccation*, induration, and consumption. *Bacon.*

DESI'CCATIVE, dê-sîk'kå-tîv. *adj.* [from *desiccate*.] That has the power of drying.

To DESI'DERATE, dê-sîd'êr-åte. *v. a.* [*desidero*, Lat.] To want; to miss; to desire in absence. A word scarcely used.

Eclipses are of wonderful assistance toward the solution of this so desirable and so much *desiderated* problem. *Cheyne.*

DESIDERA'TUM, dê-sîd-dê-rå'tûm. [Lat.] Somewhat which inquiry has not yet been able to settle or discover: as, the longitude is the *desideratum* of navigation. The trisection of an angle, and the quadrature of a circle, are the *desiderata* of geometry.

DESI'DIOSE, dê-sid'ê-ôze. *adj.* [*desidiosus*, Lat.] Idle; lazy; heavy. *Dict.*

To DESI'GN, dê-sine'.[447] *v. a.* [*designo*, Lat. *dessiner*, Fr.]

1. To purpose; to intend any thing.
2. To form or order with a particular purpose: with *for*.

The acts of religious worship were purposely *designed for* the acknowledgment of a Being, whom the most excellent creatures are bound to adore as well as we. *Stillingfleet.*

You are not *for* obscurity *design'd*,
But like the sun, must cheer all human kind. *Dryden.*

3. To devote intentionally: with *to*.

One of those places was *designed* by the old man *to* his son. *Clarendon.*

He was born to the inheritance of a splendid fortune; he was *designed to* the study of the law. *Dryden.*

4. To plan; to project; to form in idea.

We are to observe whether the picture or outlines be well drawn, or, as more elegant artizans term it, well *designed;* then, whether it be well coloured; which be the two general heads. *Wotton.*

Thus while they speed their pace, the prince *designs*
The new erected seat, and draws the lines. *Dryden.*

5. To mark out by particular tokens Little used.

'Tis not enough to make a man a subject, to convince him that there is regal power in the world; but there must be ways of *designing* and knowing the person to whom this regal power of right belongs. *Locke.*

DESI'GN, dê-sine'. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An intention; a purpose.
2. A scheme; a plan of action.

Is he a prudent man, as to his temporal estate, that lays *designs* only for a day, without any prospect to the remaining part of his life? *Tillotson.*

3. A scheme formed to the detriment of another.

A sedate settled *design* upon another man's life, put him in a state of war with him against whom he has declared such an intention. *Locke.*

4. The idea which an artist endeavours to execute or express.

I doubt not but in the *designs* of several Greek medals, one may often see the hand of an Appelles or Protogenes. *Addison.*

Thy hand strikes out some new *design*,
Where life awakes and dawns at every line. *Pope.*

DESI'GNABLE, dê-sine'â-bl. *adj.* [*designo*, Lat.] Distinguishable; capable to be particularly marked out.

The power of all natural agents is limited: the mover must be confined to observe these proportions, and cannot pass over all these infinite *designable* degrees in an instant. *Digby.*

DESIGNA'TION, dês-sîg-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*designatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of pointing or marking out by some particular token.

This is a plain *designation* of the duke of Marlborough: one kind of stuff used to fatten land is called marle, and every body knows that borough is a name for a town. *Swift.*

2. Appointment; direction.

William the conqueror forbore to use that claim in the beginning, but mixed it with a titulary pretence, grounded upon the will and *designation* of Edward the confessor. *Bacon.*

3. Import; intention.

Finite and infinite seem to be looked upon by the mind as the modes of quantity, and to be attributed primarily in their first *designation* only to those things which have parts, and are capable of increase or diminution. *Locke.*

DESI'GNEDLY, dê-si'nêd-lê.[364] *adv.* [from *design.*] Purposely; intentionally; by design or purpose; not ignorantly; not inadvertently; not fortuitously.

Uses made things; that is to say, some things were made *designedly*, and on purpose, for such an use as they serve to. *Ray on the Creation.*

The next thing is sometimes *designedly* to put children in pain; but care must be taken that this be done when the child is in good humour. *Locke.*

DESI'GNER, dê-si'nûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *design.*]

1. One that designs, intends, or purposes; a purposer.
2. A plotter; a contriver; one that lays schemes.

It has therefore always been both the rule and practice for such *designers* to suborn the publick interest, to countenance and cover their private. *Decay of Piety.*

3. One that forms the idea of any thing in painting or sculpture.

There is a great affinity between designing and poetry; for the Latin poets, and the *designers* of the Roman medals, lived very near one another, and were bred up to the same relish for wit and fancy. *Addison.*

DESI'GNING, dê-si'nîng. *participial adj.* [from *design.*] Insidious; treacherous; deceitful; fraudulently artful.

'Twould show me poor, indebted, and compell'd,
Designing, mercenary, and I know
You would not wish to think I could be bought. *Southern.*

DESI'GNLESS, dê-sine'lês. *adj.* [from *design.*] Without intention; without design; unknowing; inadvertent.

DESI'GNLESSLY, dê-sine'lês-lê. *adv.* [from *designless.*] Without intention; ignorantly; inadvertently.

In this great concert of his whole creation, the *designlessly* conspiring voices are as differing as the conditions of the respective singers. *Boyle.*

DESI'GNMENT, dê-sine'mênt. *n. s.* [from *design.*]

1. A purpose and intent.

The sanctity of the christian religion excludes fraud and falsehood from the *designments*, and aims of its first promulgators. *Decay of Piety.*

'Tis a greater credit to know the ways of captivating nature, and making her subserve our purposes and *designments*, than to have learned all the intrigues of policy. *Glanville.*

2. A scheme of hostility.

News, lords! our wars are done!
The desperate tempest hath so bang'd the Turks,
That their *designment* halts. *Shaksp.*

She received advice both of the king's desperate estate, and of the duke's *designments* against her. *Hayward.*

3. The idea, or sketch of a work.

The scenes which represent cities and countries are not really such, but only painted on board and canvass; but shall that excuse the ill painture or *designment* of them? *Dryden.*

When absent, yet we conquer'd in his right;
For though that some mean artist's skill were shown
In mingling colours, or in placing light,
Yet still the fair *designment* was his own. *Dryden.*

DESI'RABLE, dê-zi'râ-bl. *adj.* [from *desire.*]

1. That is to be wished with earnestness.

Adjudged cases, collected by men of great sagacity, will improve his mind toward acquiring this *desirable* amplitude and extent of thought. *Watts.*

He cannot but confess, that it is a thing the most *desirable* to man, and most agreeable to the goodness of God, that he should send forth his light and his truth by a special revelation of this will. *Rogers.*

2. Pleasing; delightful.

She then let drop some expressions about an agate snuff-box: I immediately took the hint, and bought one; being unwilling to omit any thing that might make me *desirable* in her eyes. *Addison.*

Our own sex, our kindred, our houses, and our very names, seem to have something good and *desirable* in them. *Watts.*

DESI'RE, dê-zire'. *n. s.* [*desir*, Fr. *deseo*, Italian; *desiderium*, Lat.] Wish; eagerness to obtain or enjoy.

Desire is the uneasiness a man finds in himself upon the absence of any thing, whose present enjoyment carries the idea of delight with it. *Locke.*

Drink provokes, and unprovokes; it provokes the *desire*, but it takes away the performance. *Shaksp.*

Desire's the vast extent of human mind;
It mounts above, and leaves poor hope behind. *Dryden.*

It is in a man's power only to observe what the ideas are that take their turns in his understanding, or else to direct the sort, and call in such as he hath a *desire* or use of. *Locke.*

To DESI'RE, dê-zire'. *v. a.* [*desirer*, Fr. *desiderare*, Lat.]

1. To wish; to long for; to covet.

Thou shalt not *desire* the silver or gold. *Deut.*

2. To express wishes; to appear to long.

Jove beheld it with a *desiring* look. *Dryden.*

3. To ask; to intreat.

Sir, I intreat you home with me to dinner.
—I humbly do *desire* your grace of pardon;
I must away this night. *Shakspeare.*

But since you take such int'rest in our woe,
And Troy's disastrous end *desire* to know,
I will restrain my tears, and briefly tell
What in our last and fatal night befel. *Dryden.*

4. To require; to demand. Not in use.

A doleful case *desires* a doleful song,
Without vain arts or curious compliments. *Spenser.*

DESI'RER, dê-zi'rûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *desire.*] One that is eager of any thing; a wisher.

I will counterfeit the bewitchment of some popular man, and give it bountifully to the *desirers*. *Shakspeare.*

DESI'ROUS, dê-zi'rûs.[314] *adj.* [from *desire.*] Full of desire; eager; longing after; wishing for.

The same piety which maketh them that are in authority *desirous* to please and resemble God by justice, inflameth every way men of action with zeal to do good. *Hooker.*

Be not *desirous* of his dainties; for they are deceitful meat. *Proverbs.*

Men are drowsy and *desirous* to sleep before the fit of an ague, and yawn and stretch. *Bacon.*

Adam the while,
Waiting *desirous* her return, had wove
Of choicest flow'rs a garland. *Milton.*

Conjugal affection,
Prevailing over fear and timorous doubt,
Hath led me on, *desirous* to behold
Once more thy face. *Milton.*

DESI'ROUSLY, dê-zi'rûs-lê. *adv.* [from *desirous.*] Eagerly; with desire; with ardent wishes.

DESI'ROUSNESS, dê-zi'rûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *desirous.*] Fulness of desire, eagerness. *Dict.*

To DESI'ST, dê-sist'.[447] *v. n.* [*desisto*, Latin.] To cease from any thing; to stop: with *from*.

Desist, thou art discern'd,
And toil'st in vain: nor me in vain molest. *Milton.*

There are many who will not quit a project, though they find it pernicious or absurd; but will readily *desist from* it, when they are convinced it is impracticable. *Addison.*

DESI'STANCE, dė-sîs'tânse. *n. s.* [from *desist.*] The act of desisting; cessation.

Men usually give freeliest where they have not given before; and make it both the motive and excuse of their *desistance* from giving any more, that they have given already. *Boyle.*

DESI'TIVE, dė-sî'tîv. *adj.* [*desitus*, Latin.] Ending; concludent; final.

Inceptive and *desitive* propositions are of this sort: the fogs vanish as the sun rises; but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish, therefore the sun is not yet risen. *Watts.*

DESK, dėsk. *n. s.* [*disch*, a table, Dutch.] An inclining table for the use of writers or readers, made commonly with a box or repository under it.

Tell her, in the *desk*,
That's cover'd o'er with Turkish tapestry,
There is a purse of ducats. *Shakspeare.*

He is drawn leaning on a *desk*, with his bible before him. *Walton's Angler.*

I have been obliged to leave unfinish'd in my *desk* the heads of two essays. *Pope.*

Not the *desk* with silver nails,
Nor bureau of expence,
Nor standish well japann'd, avails
To writing of good sense. *Swift.*

DE'SOLATE, dės'sō-lâte.[91] *adj.* [*desolatus*, Latin.]

1. Without inhabitants; uninhabited.

Let us seek some *desolate* shade, and there
Weep our sad bosoms empty. *Shakspeare.*

This hero appears at first in a *desolate* island, sitting upon the side of the sea. *Broome.*

2. Deprived of inhabitants; laid waste.

This city will be *desolate*, without an inhabitant. *Jer.*

3. Solitary; without society.

To DE'SOLATE, dės'sō-lâte. *v. a.* [*desolo*, Lat.] To deprive of inhabitants; to lay waste; to make desert.

The island of Atlantis was not swallowed by an earthquake, but was *desolated* by a particular deluge. *Bacon.*

Thick around
Thunders the sport of those, who with the gun
And dog impatient bounding at the shot,
Worse than the season *desolate* the fields. *Thomson.*

DE'SOLATELY, dės'sō-lâte-lė. *adv.* [from *desolate.*] In a desolate manner.

DESOLA'TION, dės-sō-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *desolate.*]

1. Destruction of inhabitants; reduction to solitude.

What with your praises of the country, what with your discourse of the lamentable *desolation* thereof made by those Scots, you have filled me with a great compassion. *Spenser.*

Without her follows to myself and thee,
Herself, the land, and many a christian soul,
Death, *desolation*, ruin, and decay. *Shakspeare.*

2. Gloominess; sadness; melancholy; destitution.

That dwelling-place is unnatural to mankind; and then the terribleness of the continual motion, the *desolation* of the far being from comfort, the eye and the ear having ugly images before it, doth still vex the mind, even when it is best armed against it. *Sidney.*

Then your hose shall be ungartered, and every thing about you demonstrate a careless *desolation*. *Shakspeare.*

My *desolation* does begin to make
A better life. *Shakspeare.*

To complete
The scene of *desolation*, stretch'd around
The grim guards stand. *Thomson.*

3. A place wasted and forsaken.

How is Babylon become a *desolation* among the nations! *Jer.*

DESPA'IR, dė-spâre'. *n. s.* [*desespoir*, French.]

1. Hopelessness; despondence; loss of hope.

Despair is the thought of the unattainableness of any good, which works differently in men's minds; sometimes producing uneasiness or pain, sometimes rest and indolency. *Locke.*

You had either never attempted this change, set on with hope; or never discovered it, stopt with *despair*. *Sidney.*

We are troubled on every side, yet not distressed; we are perplexed, but not in *despair*. *2 Cor.*

Wearied, forsaken, and pursued at last,
All safety in *despair* of safety plac'd,
Courage he thence resumes, resolv'd to bear
All their assaults, since 'tis in vain to fear. *Denham.*

Equal their flame, unequal was their care:
One lov'd with hope, one languish'd with *despair*. *Dryden.*

2. That which causes despair; that of which there is no hope.

Strangely visited people,
All swoln and ulcerous, pitiful to the eye;
The mere *despair* of surgery, he cures;
Hanging a golden stamp about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers. *Shakspeare.*

3. [In theology.] Loss of confidence in the mercy of God.

Are not all or most evangelical virtues and graces in danger of extremes? As there is, God knows, too often a defect on the one side, so there may be an excess on the other: may not hope in God, or godly sorrow, be perverted into presumption or *despair*. *Sprat.*

To DESPA'IR, dė-spâre'. *v. n.* [*desperо*, Latin.] To be without hope; to despond: with *of* before a noun.

Though thou drewest a sword at thy friend yet *despair* not; for there may be a turning. *Ecclus.*

We commend the wit of the Chinese, who *despair of* making of gold, but are mad upon making of silver. *Bacon.*

Never *despair of* God's blessings here, or of his reward hereafter; but go on as you have begun. *Wake.*

DESPA'IRER, dė-spâre'ûr. *n. s.* [from *despair.*] One without hope.

He cheers the fearful, and commends the bold,
And makes *despairers* hope for good success. *Dryd.*

DESPA'IRFUL, dė-spâre'fûl. *adj.* [*despair* and *full.*] Hopeless. Obsolete.

That sweet but sour *despairful* care. *Sidney.*

Other cries among the Irish savour of the Scythian barbarism; as the lamentations of their burials, with *despairful* outcries. *Spenser.*

DESPA'IRINGLY, dė-spâ'rîng-le. *adv.* [from *despairing.*] In a manner betokening hopelessness or despondency.

He speaks severely and *despairingly* of our society. *Boyle.*

To DESPA'TCH, dė-spâtch'. *v. a.* [*depecher*, Fr.]

1. To send away hastily.

Doctor Theodore Coleby, a sober man, I *despatched* immediately to Utrecht, to bring the moxa, and learn the exact method of using it. *Temple.*

The good Æneas, whose paternal care
Iulus' absence could no longer bear,
Despatch'd Achates to the ships in haste,
To give a glad relation of the past. *Dryden.*

2. To send out of the world; to put to death.

Edmund, I think, is gone,
In pity of his misery, to *despatch*
His knighted life. *Shakspeare.*

And the company shall stone them with stones, and *despatch* them with their swords. *Ezek.*

In combating, but two of you will fall;
And we resolve we will *despatch* you all. *Dryden.*

Despatch me quickly, I may death forgive;
I shall grow tender else, and wish to live. *Dryden.*

3. To perform a business quickly: as I *despatched* my affairs, and ran hither.

Therefore commanded he his chariot-man to drive without ceasing, and to *despatch* the journey, the judgment of God now following him. *2 Mac.*

No sooner is one action *despatched*, which, by such a determination as the will, we are set upon, but another uneasiness is ready to set us on work. *Locke.*

4. To conclude an affair with another.

What, are the brothers parted?
—They have *despatch'd* with Pompey; he is gone. *Shakspeare.*

DESPA'TCH, dė-spâtsh'. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Hasty execution; speedy performance.

Affected *despatch* is one of the most dangerous things that can be. *Bacon.*

You'd see, could you her inward motions watch,
Feigning delay, she wishes for *despatch;*
Then to a woman's meaning would you look,
Then read her backward. *Granville.*

The *despatch* of a good office is very often as beneficial to the solicitor as the good office itself. *Addison.*

2. Conduct; management. Obsolete.

You shall put
This night's great business into my *despatch*,
Which shall, to all our nights and days to come,
Give solely sovereign sway and masterdom. *Shaksp.*

3. Express; hasty messenger or message: as, *despatches* were sent away.

DESPA'TCHFUL, dė-spâtsh'fûl. *adj.* [from *despatch.*] Bent on haste; intent on speedy execution of business.

So saying, with *despatchful* looks in haste
She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent. *Milton.*

Let one *despatchful* bid some swain to lead
A well-fed bullock from the grassy mead. *Pope.*

DE'SPERATE, dės'pė-râte.[91] *adj.* [*desperatus*, Latin.]

1. Without hope.

Since his exile she hath despis'd me most;
Forsworn my company, and rail'd at me,
That I am *desperate* of obtaining her. *Shakspeare.*

2. Without care of safety; rash; precipitant; fearless of danger.

Can you think, my lords,
That any Englishman dare give me counsel,
Or be a known friend 'gainst his highness' pleasure,
Though he be grown so *desperate* to be honest,
And live a subject? *Shakspeare.*

He who goes on without any care or thought of reforming, such an one we vulgarly call a *desperate* person, and that sure is a most damning sin. *Hammond.*

3. Irretrievable; unsurmountable; irrecoverable.

These debts may be well called *desperate* ones; for a mad man owes them. *Shakspeare.*

In a part of Asia the sick, when their case comes to be thought *desperate*, are carried out and laid on the earth, before they are dead, and left there. *Locke.*

I am a man of *desperate* fortunes, that is, a man whose friends are dead; for I never aimed at any other fortune than in friends. *Pope to Swift.*

4. Mad; hot-brained; furious.

Were it not the part of a *desperate* physician to wish his friend dead, rather than to apply the best endeavours of his skill for his recovery? *Spenser.*

5. It is sometimes used in a sense nearly ludicrous, and only marks any bad quality predominating in a high degree.

Concluding all mere *desp'rate* sots and fools,
That durst depart from Aristotle's rules. *Pope.*

DE'SPERATELY, dės'pė-râte-lė. *adv.* [from *desperate.*]

1. Furiously; madly; without attention to safety or danger.

Your eldest daughters have foredone themselves,
And *desp'rately* are dead. *Shakspeare.*

There might be somewhat in it, that he would not have done, or desired undone, when he broke forth as *desperately* as before he had done uncivilly.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

2. In a great degree; violently: this sense is ludicrous.

She fell *desperately* in love with him, and took a voyage into Sicily in pursuit of him. *Addison.*

DE'SPERATENESS, dĕs'pĕ-rāte-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *desperate.*] Madness; fury; precipitance.

The going on not only in terrours and amazement of conscience, but also boldly, hopingly, confidently, in wilful habits of sin, is called a *desperateness* also; and the more bold thus, the more desperate.
Hammond.

DESPERA'TION, dĕs-pĕ-rā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *desperate.*] Hopelessness: despair; despondency.

Desperation
Is all the policy, strength, and defence,
That Rome can make against them. *Shakspeare.*

As long as we are guilty of any past sin, and have no promise of remission, whatever our future care be, this *desperation* of success chills all our industry, and we sin on because we have sinned. *Hammond.*

DE'SPICABLE, dĕs'pĕ-kă-bl. *adj.* [*despicabilis*, Lat.] Contemptible; vile; mean; sordid; worthless. It is applied equally to persons or things.

Our case were miserable, if that wherewith we most endeavour to please God were in his sight so vile and *despicable* as men's disdainful speech would make it. *Hooker.*

Their heads as low
Bow'd down in battle, sunk before the spears
Of *despicable* foes. *Milton.*

All th' earth he gave thee to possess and rule,
No *despicable* gift. *Milton.*

Not less ev'n in this *despicable* hero,
Than when my name shook Africk with affright,
And froze your hearts beneath your torrid zone.
Dryden.

All the quiet that could be expected from such a reign, must be the result of absolute power on the one hand and a *despicable* slavery on the other.
Addison.

When men of rank and figure pass away their lives in criminal pursuits and practices, they render themselves more vile and *despicable* than any innocent man can be, whatever low station his fortune and birth have placed him in. *Addison.*

DE'SPICABLENESS, dĕs'pĕ-kă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *despicable.*] Meanness; vileness; worthlessness.

We consider the great disproportion between the infinity of the reward and the *despicableness* of our service. *Decay of Piety.*

DE'SPICABLY, dĕs'pĕ-kă-blĕ. *adv.* [from *despicable.*] Meanly; sordidly; vilely.

Here wanton Naples crowns the happy shore,
Nor vainly rich, nor *despicably* poor;
The town in soft solemnities delights,
And gentle poets to her arms invites. *Addison.*

DESPI'SABLE, dĕ-spi'zā-bl. *adj.* [from *despise.*] Contemptible; despicable; regarded with contempt. A word scarcely used but in low conversation.

I am obliged to you for taking notice of a poor old distressed courtier, commonly the most *despisable* thing in the world. *Arbuthnot to Pope.*

To DESPI'SE, dĕ-spize'. *v. a.* [*despiser*, old French, *Skinner; despicio*, Latin.]

1. To scorn; to contemn; to slight; to disrespect.

For, lo, I will make thee small among the heathen, and *despised* among men. *Jer.*

My sons their old unhappy sire *despise*,
Spoil'd of his kingdom, and depriv'd of eyes. *Pope.*

2. In *Shakspeare* it seems once to signify *abhor*, as from the Italian *despettare.*

Let not your ears *despise* my tongue for ever,
Which shall possess them with the heaviest sound
That ever yet they heard. *Shakspeare.*

DESPI'SER, dĕ-spi'zŭr. *n. s.* [from *despise.*] Contemner; scorner.

Art thou thus bolden'd, man, by thy distress,
Or else a rude *despiser* of good manners,
That in civility thou seem'st so empty? *Shaksp.*

Wisdom is commonly, at long running, justified even of her *despisers.* *Government of the Tongue.*

Thus the atheists, libertines, and *despisers* of religion, usually pass under the name of free-thinkers.
Swift.

DESPI'TE, dĕ-spite'. *n. s.* [*spijt*, Dutch; *dépit*, French.]

1. Malice; anger; malignity; maliciousness; spleen; hatred.

Thou wretch! *despite* o'erwhelm thee! *Shaksp.*

With men these considerations are usually the causes of *despite*, disdain, or aversion from others; but with God they pass for reasons of our greater tenderness towards others. *Sprat.*

2. Defiance; unsubdued opposition.

The life, thou gavest me first, was lost and done;
Till with thy warlike sword, *despite* of fate,
To my determin'd time thou gav'st new date.
Shakspeare.

My life thou shalt command, but not my shame:
The one my duty owes; but my fair name,
Despite of death, that lives upon my grave,
To dark dishonour's use thou shalt not have. *Shaks.*

Know I will serve the fair in thy *despite.* *Dryden.*

I have not quitted yet a victor's right;
I'll make you happy in your own *despite.* *Dryden.*

Say, would the tender creature, in *despite*
Of heat by day, and chilling dews by night,
Its life maintain? *Blackmore.*

Thou, with rebel insolence, didst dare
To own and to protect that hoary ruffian;
And, in *despite* ev'n of thy father's justice,
To stir the factious rabble up to arms. *Rowe.*

3. Act of malice; act of opposition.

His punishment, eternal misery,
It would be all his solace and revenge,
As a *despite* done against the Most High,
Thee once to gain companion of his woe. *Milton.*

To DESPI'TE, dĕ-spite'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To vex; to offend; to disappoint; to give uneasiness to.

Saturn, with his wife Rhea, fled by night; setting the town on fire, to *despite* Bacchus. *Raleigh.*

DESPI'TEFUL, dĕ-spite'fŭl. *adj.* [*despite* and *full.*] Malicious; full of spleen; full of hate; malignant; mischievous: used both of persons and things.

I, his *despiteful* Juno, sent him forth
From courtly friends with camping foes to live,
Where death and danger dog the heels of worth.
Shakspeare.

Preserve us from the hands of our *despiteful* and deadly enemies. *King Charles.*

Meanwhile the heinous and *despiteful* act
Of Satan, done in Paradise, was known
In heav'n. *Milton.*

DESPI'TEFULLY, dĕ-spite'fŭl-lĕ. *adv.* [from *despiteful.*] Maliciously; maignantly.

Pray for them that *despitefully* use you and persecute you. *Matthew.*

DESPI'TEFULNESS, dĕ-spite'fŭl-nĕs *n. s.* [from *despiteful.*] Malice; hate; malignity.

Let us examine him with *despitefulness* and torture, that we know his meekness, and prove his patience. *Wisdom.*

DESPI'TEOUS, dĕs-pĭtch'ĕ-ŭs. *adj.* [from *despite.*] Malicious; furious. Out of use.

The knight of the red-cross, when him he spied
Spurring so hot with rage *despiteous*,
'Gan fairly couch his spear. *Fairy Queen*

Turning *despiteous* torture out of door. *Shaksp*

DESPI'TEOUSLY, dĕs-pĭtch'ĕ-ŭs-lĕ. *adv.* [from *despiteous.*] In a furious manner. Not in use.

The mortal steel *despiteously* entail'd
Deep in their flesh, quite thro' the iron walls,
That a large purple stream adown their giambeaux falls. *Spenser.*

To DESPO'IL, dĕ-spŏĭl'. *v. a.* [*despolio*, Lat.]

1. To rob; to deprive: with *of.*

Despoil'd of warlike arms, and knowen shield.
Spenser.

You are nobly born,
Despoiled of your honour in your life. *Shakspeare.*

He waits, with hellish rancour imminent,
To intercept thy way, or send thee back
Despoil'd of innocence, *of* faith, *of* bliss. *Milton.*

He, pale as death, *despoil'd of* his array,
Into the queen's apartment takes his way. *Dryden.*

Ev'n now thy aid,
Eugene, with regiments unequal prest,
Awaits: this day *of* all his honours gain'd
Despoils him, if thy succour opportune
Defends not the sad hour. *Philips.*

2. To divest by any accident.

These formed stones, *despoiled of* their shells, and exposed upon the surface of the ground, in time moulder away. *Woodward.*

3. Simply to strip. Not in use.

A groom gan *despoil*
Of puissant arms, and laid in easy bed. *Spenser.*

DESPOLIA'TION, dĕs-pō-lĕ-ā'shŭn.[530] *n. s.* [from *despolio*, Lat.] The act of despoiling or stripping.

To DESPO'ND, dĕ-spŏnd'. *v. a.* [*despondeo*, Lat.]

1. To despair; to lose hope; to become hopeless or desperate.

It is every man's duty to labour in his calling, and not to *despond* for any miscarriages or disappointments that were not in his own power to prevent. *L'Estrange.*

There is no surer remedy for superstitious and *desponding* weakness, than first to govern ourselves by the best improvement of that reason which providence has given us for a guide; and then, when we have done our own parts, to commit all cheerfully, for the rest, to the good pleasure of heaven, with trust and resignation. *L'Estrange.*

Physick is their bane:
The learned leaches in despair depart,
And shake their heads, *desponding* of their art.
Dryden.

Others depress their own minds, *despond* at the first difficulty; and conclude, that making any progress in knowledge, farther than serves their ordinary business, is above their capacities. *Locke.*

2. [In theology.] To lose hope of the divine mercy.

He considers what is the natural tendency of such a virtue, or such a vice: he is well apprized that the representation of some of these things may convince the understanding, some may terrify the conscience, some may allure the slothful, and some encourage the *desponding* mind. *Watts.*

DESPO'NDENCY. dĕ-spŏn'dĕn-sĕ. *n s.* [from *despondent.*] Despair; hopelessness; desperation.

DESPO'NDENT, dĕ-spŏn'dĕnt. *adj.* [*despondens*, Lat.] Despairing; hopeless; without hope.

It is well known, both from ancient and modern experience, that the very boldest atheists, out of their debauches and company, when they chance to be surprised with solitude or sickness, are the most suspicious, timorous, and *despondent* wretches in the world. *Bentley.*

Congregated thrushes, linnets, sit
On the dead tree, a dull *despondent* flock. *Thomson.*

To DESPO'NSATE, dė-spŏn'sāte. *v. a.* [*desponso*, Lat.] To betroth; to affiance; to unite by reciprocal promises of marriage.

DESPONSA'TION, dės-pŏn-sā'shŭn.[530] *n. s.* [from *desponsate*.] The act of betrothing persons to each other.

DE'SPOT, dės'pŏt. *n. s.* [δεσποτης.] An absolute prince; one that governs with unlimited authority. This word is not in use, except as applied to some Dacian prince: as, the *despot* of Servia.

DESPO'TICAL, dė-spŏt'ė-kăl. } *adj.* [from
DESPO'TICK, dė-spŏt'ĭk. } *despot*.] Absolute in power; unlimited in authority; arbitrary; unaccountable.

God's universal law
Gave to the man *despotick* power
Over his female in due awe,
Nor from that right to part an hour,
Smile she or lower. *Milton.*

In all its directions of the inferior faculties, reason conveyed its suggestions with clearness, and enjoined them with power: it had the passions in perfect subjection; though its command over them was but persuasive and political, yet it had the force of coactive and *despotical*. *South.*

We may see in a neighbouring government the ill consequence of having a *despotick* prince; for notwithstanding there is vast extent of lands, and many of them better than those of the Swiss and Grisons, the common people among the latter are in a much better situation. *Addison.*

Patriots were forced to give way to the madness of the people, who were now wholly bent upon single and *despotick* slavery. *Swift.*

DESPO'TICALNESS, dė-spŏt-ė'kăl-nės. *n. s.* [from *despotical*.] Absolute authority.

DE'SPOTISM, dės'pŏ-tĭzm. *n. s.* [*despotisme*, Fr. from *despot*.] Absolute power.

To DESPU'MATE, dės-pū'māte. *v. n.* [*despumo*, Lat.] To throw off parts in foam; to froth; to work.

DESPUMA'TION, dės-pū-mā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *despumate*.] The act of throwing off excrementitious parts in scum or foam.

DESQUAMA'TION, dės-kwā-mā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *squama*, Lat.] The act of scaling foul bones. A term of chirurgery.

DESSE'RT, dėz-zėrt'. *n. s.* [*desserte*, Fr.] The last course at an entertainment; the fruit or sweatmeats set on the table after the meat.

To give thee all thy due, thou hast the art,
To make a supper with a fine *dessert*. *Dryden.*

At your *dessert* bright pewter comes too late,
When your first course was well serv'd up in plate. *King.*

To DE'STINATE, dės'tė-nāte. *v. a.* [*destino*, Lat.] To design for any particular end or purpose.

Birds are *destinated* to fly among the branches of trees and bushes. *Ray.*

DESTINA'TION, dės-tė-nā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *destinate*.] The purpose for which any thing is appointed; the ultimate design.

The passages through which spirits are conveyed to the members, being almost infinite, and each of them drawn through so many meanders, it is wonderful that they should perform their regular *destinations* without losing their way *Glanville.*

There is a great variety of apprehensions and fancies of men, and the *destination* and application of things to several ends and uses. *Hale.*

To DE'STINE, dės'tĭn.[140] *v. a.* [*destino*, Lat.]

1. To doom; to devote; to appoint unalterably to any state or condition.

Wherefore cease we then?
Say they who council war: we are decreed,
Reserv'd and *destin'd* to eternal woe;
Whatever doing, what can we suffer more? *Milton.*

All altars flame; before each altar lies,
Drench'd in his gore, the *destin'd* sacrifice. *Dryden.*

2. To appoint to any use or purpose.

Too thin blood strays into the immediately subordinate vessels, which are *destined* to carry humours secreted from the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To devote; to doom to punishment or misery: used absolutely.

May heav'n around this *destin'd* head
The choicest of its curses shed. *Prior.*

4. To fix unalterably.

The infernal judge's dreadful pow'r
From the dark urn shall throw thy *destin'd* hour. *Prior.*

DE'STINY, dės'tė-nė. *n. s.* [*destinée*, Fr.]

1. The power that spins the life, and determines the fate, of living beings.

Thou art neither like thy sire or dam;
But, like a foul mishapen stigmatick,
Mark'd by the *destinies* to be avoided. *Shaksp.*

2. Fate; invincible necessity.

He said, dear daughter, rightly may I rue
The fall of famous children born of me;
But who can turn the stream of *destiny*,
Or break the chain of strong necessity,
Which fast is tied to Jove's eternal seat? *F. Queen.*

How can hearts, not free, be tried whether they serve
Willing or no, who will but what they must
By *destiny*, and can no other chuse? *Milton.*

Had thy great *destiny* but given thee skill
To know, as well as pow'r to act, her will. *Denham.*

Chance, or forceful *destiny*,
Which forms in causes first whate'er shall be. *Dryden.*

3. Doom; condition in future time.

At the pit of Acheron
Meet me i' th' morning; thither he
Will come to know his *destiny*. *Shakspeare.*

DE'STITUTE, dės'tė-tūte. *adj.* [*destitutus*, Lat.]

1. Forsaken; abandoned: with *of*.

To forsake the true God of heaven, is to fall into all such evils upon the face of the earth, as men, either *destitute of* grace divine, may commit, or unprotected from above, may endure. *Hooker.*

2. Abject; friendless.

He will regard the prayer of the *destitute*, and not despise their prayer. *Psalms.*

3. In want of.

Take the destin'd way
To find the regions *destitute of* day. *Dryden.*

Nothing can be a greater instance of the love that mankind has for liberty, than such a savage mountain covered with people, and the Campania of Rome, which lies in the same country, *destitute of* inhabitants. *Addison.*

DESTITU'TION, dės-tė-tū'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *destitute*.] Want; the state in which something is wanted: applied to persons.

That *destitution* in food and cloathing is such an impediment, as, till it be removed, suffereth not the mind of man to admit any other care. *Hooker.*

They which want furtherance unto knowledge, are not left in so great *destitution*, that justly any man should think the ordinary means of eternal life taken from them. *Hooker.*

The order of paying the debts of contract or restitution is set down by the civil laws of a kingdom: in *destitution* or want of such rules, we are to observe the necessity of the creditor, the time of the delay, and the special obligations of friendship. *Taylor.*

To DESTRO'Y, dė-strŏė'. *v. a.* [*destruo*, Lat. *destruire*, Fr.]

1. To overturn a city; to raze a building to ruin.

The Lord will *destroy* this city. *Genesis.*

2. To lay waste; to make desolate.

Solyman sent his army, which burnt and *destroyed* the country villages. *Knolles.*

3. To kill.

A people, great and many, and tall as the Anakims; but the Lord *destroyed* them before them, and they succeeded them, and dwelt in their stead. *Deuteronomy.*

'Tis safer to be that which we *destroy*,
Than by destruction dwell in doubtful joy. *Shaksp.*

The wise Providence hath placed a certain antipathy between some animals and many insects, whereby they delight in their destruction, though they use them not as food; as the peacock *destroys* snakes and adders; the weasel, mice, and rats; spiders, flies; and some sorts of flies *destroy* spiders. *Hale.*

4. To put an end to; to bring to nought.

Do we not see that slothful, intemperate, and incontinent persons *destroy* their bodies with diseases, their reputations with disgrace, and their faculties with want? *Bentley.*

There will be as many sovereigns as fathers; the mother too hath her title, which *destroys* the sovereignty of one supreme monarch. *Locke.*

DESTRO'YER, dė-strŏė'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *destroy*.] The person that destroys or lays waste; a murderer.

It is said that Assur both founded it and ruined it; it may be understood, that Assur the founder was the son of Shem, and Assur the *destroyer* was an Assyrian. *Raleigh.*

Triumph, to be styl'd great conquerors,
Patrons of mankind, gods, and sons of gods!
Destroyers rightlier call'd, and slayers of men. *Milton.*

Yet, guiltless too, this bright *destroyer* lives;
At random wounds, nor knows the wound she gives. *Pope.*

DESTRU'CTIBLE, dė-strŭc'tė-bl. *adj.* [from *destruo*, Lat.] Liable to destruction.

DESTRUCTIBI'LITY, dė-strŭc-tė-bĭl'ė-tė. *n. s.* [from *destructible*.] Liableness to destruction.

DESTRU'CTION, dė-strŭk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*destructio*, Lat.]

1. The act of destroying; subversion; demolition.

2. Murder; massacre.

'Tis safer to be that which we destroy,
Than by *destruction* dwell in doubtful joy. *Shaksp.*

3. The state of being destroyed; ruin; murder suffered.

If that your moody discontented souls
Do through the clouds behold this present hour,
Even for revenge mock my *destruction*. *Shakspeare.*

When that which we immortal thought
We saw so near *destruction* brought,
We felt what you did then endure,
And tremble yet, as not secure. *Waller.*

4. The cause of destruction; a destroyer; a depopulator: as a consuming plague.

The *destruction* that wasteth at noon day. *Psalms.*

5. [In theology.] Eternal death.

Broad is the way that leadeth to *destruction*. *Matthew.*

DESTRU'CTIVE, dê-strŭk'tĭv. *adj.* [*destructivus*, low Lat.]

1. That has the quality of destroying; wasteful; causing ruin and devasti on; that brings to destruction.

In ports and roads remote,
Destructive fires among whole fleets we send. *Dryd.*

One may think that the continuation of existence, with a kind of resistance to any *destructive* force, is the continuation of solidity. *Locke.*

2. With *of*.

He will put an end to so absurd a practice, which makes our most refined diversions *destructive of* all politeness. *Addison.*

Both are defects equally *destructive of* true religion. *Rogers.*

3. With *to*.

In a firm building, even the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbish, which is of a perishable kind, *destructive to* the strength. *Dryden.*

Excess of cold, as well as heat, pains us: because it is equally *destructive to* that temper which is necessary to the preservation of life. *Locke.*

DESTRU'CTIVELY, dê-strŭk'tĭv-lê. *adv.* [from *destructive*.] Ruinously; mischievously; with power to destroy.

What remains but to breath out Moses's wish? O that men were not so *destructively* foolish! *Decay of Piety.*

DESTRU'CTIVENESS, dê-strŭk'tĭv-nês. *n. s.* [from *destructive*.] The quality of destroying or ruining.

The vice of professors exceeds the *destructiveness* of the most hostile assaults, as intestine treachery is more ruinous than foreign violence. *Decay of Piety.*

DESTRU'CTOR, dê-strŭk'tŭr.[166] *n. s.* [from *destroy*.] Destroyer; consumer.

Helmont wittily calls the fire the *destructor* and the artificial death of things. *Boyle.*

DESUDA'TION, dês-ù-dâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*desudatio*, Lat.] A profuse and inordinate sweating, from what cause soever.

DE'SUETUDE, dês'swê-tûde.[334] *n. s.* [*desuetudo*, Lat.] Cessation from being accustomed; discontinuance of practice or habit.

By the eruption of numerous armies of barbarous people, those countries were quickly fallen off, with barbarism and *desuetude*, from their former civility and knowledge. *Hale.*

We see in all things how *desuetude* does contract and narrow our faculties, so that we can apprehend only those things wherein we are conversant. *Government of the Tongue.*

DE'SULTORY, dês'ŭl-tŭr-ê.[512] } *adj.*
DESULTO'RIOUS, dês-ŭl-tŏ'rê-ŭs. }

[*desultorius*, Lat.] Roving from thing to thing; unsettled; immethodical; unconstant. *Desultorious* is not in use.

'Tis not for a *desultory* thought to atone for a lewd course of life; nor for any thing but the superinducing of a virtuous habit upon a vicious one, to qualify an effectual conversion. *L'Estrange.*

Let but the least trifle cross his way, and his *desultorious* fancy presently takes the scent, leaves the unfinish'd and half-mangled notion, and skips away in pursuit of the new game. *Norris.*

Take my *desultory* thoughts in their native order, as they rise in my mind, without being reduced to rules, and marshalled according to art. *Felton.*

To DESU'ME, dê-sûme'. *v. a.* [*desumo*, Lat.] To take from any thing; to borrow.

This pebble doth suppose, as pre-existent to it, the more simple matter out of which it is *desumed*, the heat and influence of the sun, and the due preparation of the matter. *Hale.*

They have left us relation suitable to those of Ælian and Pliny, whence they *desumed* their narrations. *Brown.*

Laws, if convenient and useful, are never the worse though they be *desumed* and taken from the laws of other countries. *Hale.*

To DETA'CH, dê-tâtsh'. *v. a.* [*detacher*, Fr.]

1. To separate; to disengage; to part from something.

The heat takes along with it a sort of vegetative and terrestrial matter, which it *detaches* from the uppermost stratum. *Woodward.*

The several parts of it are *detached* one from the other, and yet join again one cannot tell how. *Pope.*

2. To send out part of a greater body of men on an expedition.

If ten men are in war with forty, and the latter *detach* only an equal number to the engagement, what benefit do they receive from their superiority? *Addison.*

DETA'CHMENT, dê-tâtsh'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *detach*.] A body of troops sent out from the main army.

The czar dispatched instructions to send out *detachments* of his cavalry, to prevent the king of Sweden's joining his army. *Tatler.*

Besides materials, which are brute and blind,
Did not this work require a knowing mind,
Who for the task should fit *detachments* chuse
From all the atoms? *Blackmore.*

To DETA'IL, dê-tâle'. *v. a.* [*detailler*, Fr.] To relate particularly; to particularize; to display minutely and distinctly.

They will perceive the mistakes of these philosophers, and be able to answer their arguments, without my being obliged to *detail* them. *Cheyne.*

DETA'IL, dê-tâle'. *n. s.* [*detail*, Fr.] A minute and particular account.

I chuse, rather than trouble the reader with a *detail* here, to defer them to their proper place. *Woodward.*

I was unable to treat this part of my subject more in *detail*, without becoming dry and tedious. *Pope.*

To DETA'IN, dê-tâne'. *v. a.* [*detineo*, Lat.]

1. To keep what belongs to another.

Detain not the wages of the hireling: for every degree of detention of it, beyond the time, is injustice and uncharitableness. *Taylor.*

2. To withhold; to keep back.

These doings sting him
So venomously, that burning shame *detains* him
From his Cordelia. *Shakspeare.*

He has described the passion of Calypso, and the indecent advances she made to *detain* him from his country. *Broome.*

3. To restrain from departure.

Let us *detain* thee until we shall have made ready a kid. *Judges.*

Had Orpheus sung it in the nether sphere,
So much the hymn had pleas'd the tyrant's ear,
The wife had been *detain'd* to keep her husband there. *Dryden.*

4. To hold in custody.

DETA'INDER, dê-tâne'dûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *detain*.] The name of a writ for holding one in custody.

DETA'INER, dê-tâ'nûr. *n. s.* [from *detain*.] He that holds back any one's right; he that detains any thing.

Judge of the obligation that lies upon all sorts of injurious persons; the sacrilegious, the *detainers* of tithes, and cheaters of men's inheritances. *Taylor.*

To DETE'CT, dê-tĕkt'. *v. a.* [*detectus*, Lat.]

1. To discover; to find out any crime or artifice.

There 's no true lover in the forest; else sighing every minute, and groaning every hour, would *detect* the lazy foot of time as well as a clock. *Shakspeare.*

Though should I hold my peace, yet thou
Wouldst easily *detect* what I conceal. *Milton.*

2. To discover in general.

The utmost infinite ramifications and inosculations of all the several sorts of vessels may easily be *detected* by glasses. *Ray.*

DETE'CTER, dê-tĕk'tŭr. *n. s.* [from *detect*.] A discoverer; one that finds out what another desires to hide.

Oh, heavens! that this treason were not; or not I the *detector*. *Shakspeare.*

Hypocrisy has a secret hatred of its *detector*; that which will bring it to a test which it cannot pass. *Decay of Piety.*

DETE'CTION, dê-tĕk'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *detect*.]

1. Discovery of guilt or fraud, or any other fault.

Should I come to her with any *detection* in my hand, I could drive her then from the ward of her purity. *Shakspeare.*

That is a sign of the true evangelical zeal, and note for the *detection* of its contrary: it should abound more in the mild and good-natured affections, than in the vehement and wrathful passions. *Sprat.*

Detection of the incoherence of loose discourses was wholly owing to the syllogistical form. *Locke.*

2. Discovery of any thing hidden.

Not only the sea, but rivers and rains also, are instrumental to the *detection* of amber and other fossils, by washing away the earth and dirt that concealed them. *Woodward.*

DETE'NTION, dê-tĕn'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *detain*.]

1. The act of keeping what belongs to another.

How goes the world, that I am thus encounter'd
With clam'rous claims of debt, of broken bonds,
And the *detention* of long since due debts,
Against my honour? *Shaksp.*

2. Confinement; restraint.

This worketh by *detention* of the spirits, and constipation of the tangible parts. *Bacon.*

To DETE'R, dê-tĕr'. *v. a.* [*deterreo*, Lat.] To discourage by terrour; to fright from any thing.

I never yet the tragick strain assay'd,
Deterr'd by thy inimitable maid. *Waller.*

Many and potent enemies tempt and *deter* us from our duty; yet our case is not hard, so long as we have a greater strength on our side. *Tillotson.*

Beauty or unbecomingness are of more force to draw or *deter* imitation, than any discourses which can be made to them. *Locke.*

The ladies may not be *deterred* from corresponding with me by this method. *Addison.*

My own face *deters* me from my glass;
And Kneller only shews what Celia was. *Prior.*

To DETER'GE, dê-tĕrge. *v. a.* [*detergo*, Lat.] To cleanse a sore; to purge any part from feculence or obstructions.

Consider the part and habit of body, and add or diminish your simples as you design to *deterge* or incarn. *Wiseman.*

Sea salt preserves bodies, through which it passeth from corruption; and it *detergeth* the vessels, and keeps the fluids from putrefaction. *Arbuthnot.*

DETE'RGENT, dê-tĕr'jĕnt. *adj.* [from *deterge*.] That has the power of cleansing.

The food ought to be nourishing and *detergent*. *Arbuthnot.*

DETERIORA'TION, dè-tè-rè-ò-rà'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *deterior*, Lat.] The act of making any thing worse; the state of growing worse.

DETE'RMENT, dè-tẽr'mẽnt. *n. s.* [from *deter*.] Cause of discouragement; that by which one is deterred. A good word, but not now used.

This will not be thought a discouragement unto spirits which endeavour to advantage nature by art; nor will the ill success of some be made a sufficient *determent* unto others. *Brown.*

These are not all the *determents* that oppose my obeying you. *Boyle.*

DETE'RMINABLE, dè-tẽr'mè-nà-bl. *adj.* [from *determine*.] That may be certainly decided.

Whether all plants have seeds, were more easily *determinable*, if we could conclude concerning hart's-tongue, ferne, and some others. *Brown.*

About this matter, which seems so easily *determinable* by sense, accurate and sober men widely di agree. *Boyle.*

To DE'TERMINATE, dè-tẽr'mè-nàte. *v. a.* [*determiner*, Fr.] To limit; to fix; to determine; to terminate. Not in use.

The fly-slow hours shall not *determinate*
The dateless limit of thy dear exile. *Shaksp.*

DETE'RMINATE, dè-tẽr'mè-nàte.[91] *adj.* [*determinatus*, Lat.]

1. Settled; definite; determined.

Demonstrations in numbers, if they are not more evident and exact than in extension, yet they are more general in their use, and *determinate* in their application *Locke.*

To make all the planets move about the sun in circular orbs, there must be given to each, by a *determinate* impulse, those present particular degrees of velocity which they now have, in proportion to their distances from the sun, and to the quantity of the solar matter. *Bentley.*

2. Established; settled by rule; positive.

Scriptures are read before the time of divine service; and without either choice or stint appointed by any *determinate* order. *Hooker.*

3. Decisive; conclusive.

I' th' progress of this business,
Ere a *determinate* resolution, he,
I mean the bishop, did require a respite. *Shaksp.*

4. Fixed: resolute.

Like men disused in a long peace, more *determinate* to do, than skilful how to do. *Sidney.*

5. Resolved.

My *determinate* voyage is mere extravaganey. *Shaksp.*

DETE'RMINATELY, dè-tẽr-mè-nàte-lè. *adv.* [from *determinate*.]

1. Resolutely; with fixed resolve.

The queen obeyed the king's commandment, full of raging agonies, and *determinately* bent that she would seek all loving means to win Zelmane. *Sidney.*

In those errors they are so *determinately* settled, that they pay unto falsity the whole sum of whatsoever love is owing unto God's truth. *Hooker.*

2. Certainly; unchangeably.

Think thus with yourselves, that you have not the making of things true or false; but that the truth and existence of things is already fixed and settled, and that the principles of religion are already either *determinately* true or false, before you think of them. *Tillotson.*

DETERMINA'TION, dè-tẽr-mè-nà'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *determinate*.]

1. Absolute direction to a certain end.

When we voluntarily waste much of our lives, that remissness can by no means consist with a constant *determination* of will or desire to the greatest apparent good. *Locke.*

2. The result of deliberation; conclusion formed; resolution taken.

They have acquainted me with their *determination*, which is to go home, and to trouble you no more. *Shaksp.*

The proper acts of the intellect are intellection, deliberation, and *determination* or decision. *Hale.*

It is much disputed by divines, concerning the power of man's will to good and evil in the state of innocence; and upon very nice and dangerous precipices stand their *determinations* on either side. *South.*

Consult thy judgment, affections, and inclinations, and make thy *determination* upon every particular; and be always as suspicious of thyself as possible. *Calamy.*

3. Judicial decision.

He confined the knowledge of governing to justice and lenity, and to the speedy *determination* of civil and criminal causes. *Gulliver.*

DETE'RMINATIVE, dè-tẽr'mè-nà-tĭv. *adj.* [from *determinate*.]

1. That uncontrollably directs to a certain end.

That individual action, which is justly punished as sinful in us, cannot proceed from the special influence and *determinative* power of a just cause. *Bramhall.*

2. That makes a limitation.

If the term added to make up the complex subject does not necessarily or constantly belong to it, then it is *determinative*, and limits the subject to a particular part of its extention; as, every pious man shall be happy. *Watts.*

DETERMINA'TOR, dè-tẽr-mè-nà'tŭr.[521] *n. s.* [from *determinate*.] One who determines.

They have recourse unto the great *determinator* of virginity, conceptions, fertility, and the inscrutable infirmities of the whole body. *Brown.*

To DETE'RMINE, dè-tẽr'mĭn.[140] *v. a.* [*determiner*, Fr. *determino*, Lat.]

1. To fix; to settle.

Is it concluded he shall be protector?
—It is *determined*, not concluded yet;
But so it must be, if the king miscarry. *Shaksp.*

More particularly to *determine* the proper season for grammar, I do not see how it can be made a study, but as an introduction to rhetorick. *Locke.*

2. To conclude; to fix ultimately.

Probability, in the nature of it, supposes that a thing may or may not be so, for any thing that yet appears, or is certainly *determined*, on the other side. *South.*

Milton's subject was still greater than Homer's or Virgil's: it does not *determine* the fate of single persons or nations, but of a whole species. *Addison.*

Destruction hangs on every word we speak,
On every thought, till the concluding stroke
Determines all, and closes our design. *Addison.*

3. To bound; to confine.

The knowledge of men hitherto hath been *determined* by the view or sight; so that whatsoever is invisible, either in respect of the fineness of the body itself, or the smallness of the parts, or of the subtilty of the motion, is little enquired. *Bacon.*

The principium individuationis is existence itself, which *determines* a being of any sort to a particular time and place, incommunicable to two beings of the same kind. *Locke.*

No sooner have they climbed that hill, which thus *determines* their view at a distance, but a new prospect is opened. *Atterbury.*

4. To adjust; to limit; to define.

He that has settled in his mind *determined* ideas, with names affixed to them, will be able to discern their differences one from another, which is really distinguishing. *Locke.*

5. To influence the choice.

You have the captives
Who were the opposites of this day's strife;
We do require them of you, so to use them
As we shall find their merits and our safety
May equally *determine*. *Shaksp.*

A man may suspend the act of his choice from being *determined* for or against the thing proposed, till he has examined it. *Locke.*

As soon as the studious man's hunger and thirst makes him uneasy, he, whose will was never *determined* to any pursuit of good cheer, is by the uneasiness of hunger and thirst, presently *determined* to eating and drinking. *Locke.*

6. To resolve.

Jonathan knew that it was *determined* of his father to slay David. 1 *Samuel.*

7. To decide.

I do not ask whether bodies so exist, that the motion of one cannot be without the motion of another: to determine this either way, is to beg the question for or against a vacuum. *Locke.*

8. To put an end to; to destroy.

Now where is he, that will not stay so long
Till sickness hath *determin'd* me. *Shaksp.*

To DETE'RMINE, dè-tẽr-mĭn. *v. n.*

1. To conclude; to form a final conclusion.

Eve! now expect great tidings, which perhaps
Of us will soon *determine*, or impose
New laws to be observ'd. *Milton.*

2. To settle opinion.

It is indifferent to the matter in hand which way the learned shall *determine* of it. *Locke.*

3. To end; to come to an end.

They were apprehended, and, after conviction, the danger *determined* by their deaths. *Hayward.*

All pleasure springing from a gratified passion, as most of the pleasure of sin does, must needs *determine* with that passion. *South.*

4. To make decision.

She soon shall know of us
How honourably and how kindly we
Determine for her. *Shaksp.*

5. To end consequentially.

Revolutions of state, many times, make way for new institutions and forms; and often *determine* in either setting up some tyranny at home, or bringing in some conquest from abroad. *Temple.*

6. To resolve concerning any thing.

Now, noble peers, the cause why we are met
Is to *determine* of the coronation. *Shaksp.*

DETERRA'TION, dè-tẽr-rà'shŭn. *n. s.* [*de* and *terra*, Lat. *deterrer*, Fr.] Discovery of any thing by removal of the earth that hides it; the act of unburying.

This concerns the raising of new mountains, *deterrations*, or the devolution of earth down upon the valleys from the hills and higher grounds. *Woodward.*

DETE'RSION, dè-tẽr'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *detergo*, Lat.] The act of cleansing a sore.

I endeavoured *detersion*, but the matter could not be discharged. *Wiseman.*

DETE'RSIVE, dè-tẽr'sĭv.[158] *adj.* [from *detergo*.] Having the power to cleanse.

DETE'RSIVE, dè-tẽr'sĭv.[428] *n. s.* An application that has the power of cleansing wounds.

We frequently see simple ulcers afflicted with sharp humours, which corrode them, and render them painful sordid ulcers, if not timely relieved by *detersives* and lenients. *Wiseman.*

To DETE'ST, dè-tĕst'. *v. a.* [*detestor*, Lat.] To hate; to abhor; to abominate.

Nigh thereto the ever-damned beast,

Durst not approach; for he was deadly made,
And all that life preserved did *detest*. *Fairy Queen.*

Glory grows guilty of *detested* crimes,
When for fame's sake, for praise, an outward part,
We bend to that the working of the heart. *Shaksp.*

I've lived in such dishonour, that the gods
Detest my baseness. *Shaksp.*

There is that naturally in the heart of man which abhors sin as sin, and consequently would make him *detest* it both in himself and others too. *South.*

Who dares think one thing, and another tell,
My heart *detests* him as the gates of hell. *Pope.*

DETE'STABLE, dė-tės'tå-bl. *adj.* [from *detest.*] Hateful; abhorred; abominable; odious.

Beguil'd, divorc'd, wrong'd, spighted, slain!
Most *detestable* death. *Shaksp.*

He desired him to consider that both armies consisted of christians, to whom nothing is more *detestable* than effusion of human blood. *Hayward.*

DETE'STABLY, dė-tės'tå-blė. *adv.* [from *detestable.*] Hatefully; abominably; odiously.

It stands here stigmatized by the apostle as a temper of mind rendering men so *detestably* bad, that the great enemy of mankind neither can nor desires to make them worse. *South*

DETESTA'TION, dėt-tės-tå'shůn.[530] *n. s.* [from *detest.*]

1. Hatred; abhorrence; abomination.

Then only did misfortune make her see what she had done, especially finding in us rather *detestation* than pity. *Sidney.*

2. It is sometimes used with *for;* but *of* seems more proper.

The *detestation* you express
For vice in all its glitt'ring dress. *Swift.*

Our love of God will inspire us with a *detestation for* sin, as what is of all things most contrary to his divine nature. *Swift.*

DETE'STER, dė-tės'tůr.[98] *n. s.* [from *detest.*] One that hates or abhors.

To DETHRO'NE, dė-*th*rône'. *v. a.* [*dethroner*, Fr. *de* and *thronus*, Lat.] To devest of regality; to throw down from the throne; to deprive of regal dignity.

DETI'NUE, dė-tin'ů.[503] *n. s.* [*detenue*, Fr.] A writ that lies against him, who, having goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refuses to deliver them again. *Cowell.*

DETONA'TION, dėt-ò-nå'shůn. *n. s.* [*detono*, Lat.] A noise somewhat more forcible than the ordinary crackling of salts in calcination; as in the going off of the pulvis or aurum fulminans, or the like. It is also used for that noise which happens upon the mixture of fluids that ferment with violence, as oil of turpentine with oil of vitriol, resembling the explosion of gunpowder. *Quincy.*

A new coal is not to be cast on the nitre, till the *detonation* occasioned by the former be either quite or almost altogether ended, unless it chance that the puffing matter do blow the coal too soon out of the crucible. *Boyle.*

To DE'TONIZE, dėt'tò-nize. *v. a.* [from *detono*, Lat.] To calcine with detonation. A chymical term.

Nineteen parts in twenty of *detonized* nitre is destroyed in eighteen days. *Arbuthnot.*

To DETO'RT, dė-tòrt'. *v. a.* [*detortus*, of *detorqueo*, Lat.] To wrest from the original import, meaning, or design.

They have assumed what amounts to an infallibility in the private spirit, and have *detorted* texts of scripture to the sedition, disturbance, and destruction of the civil government. *Dryden.*

To DETRA'CT, dė-trăkt'. *v. a.* [*detractum*, Lat. *detracter*, Fr.]

1. To derogate; to take away by envy, calumny, or censure, any thing from the reputation of another; with *from.*

Those were assistants in private, but not trusted to manage the affairs in publick; for that would *detract from* the honour of the principal ambassador. *Bacon.*

No envy can *detract from* this; it will shine in history, and, like swans, grow whiter the longer it endures. *Dryden.*

2. To take away; to withdraw.

By the largeness of the cornices they hinder both the light within, and likewise *detract* much from the view of the front without. *Wotton.*

The multitude of partners does *detract* nothing from each private share, nor does the publickness of it lessen propriety in it. *Boyle.*

DETRA'CTER, dė-trăk'tůr. *n. s.* [from *detract.*] One that takes away another's reputation; one that impairs the honour of another injuriously.

I am right glad to be thus satisfied, in that I yet was never able till now to choke the mouth of such *detracters* with the certain knowledge of their slanderous untruths. *Spenser.*

Whether we are so entirely sure of their loyalty upon the present foot of government, as you may imagine, their *detracters* make a question. *Swift.*

Away the fair *detracters* went,
And gave by turns their censures vent. *Swift.*

DETRA'CTION, dė-trăk'shůn. *n. s.* [*detractio*, Latin; *detraction*, French.]

Detraction, in the native importance of the word, signifies the withdrawing or taking off from a thing; and as it is applied to the reputation, it denotes the impairing or lessening a man in point of fame, rendering him less valued and esteemed by others, which is the final aim of *detraction.* *Ayliffe.*

I put myself to thy direction, and
Unspeak mine own *detraction;* here abjure
The taints and blames I laid upon myself,
For strangers to my nature. *Shaksp.*

Fame, that her high birth to raise,
Seem'd erst so lavish and profuse,
We may justly now accuse,
Of *detraction* from her praise. *Milton.*

If *detraction* could invite us, discretion surely would contain us from any derogatory intention. *Brown.*

To put a stop to the insults and *detractions* of vain men, I resolved to enter into the examination. *Woodward.*

To consider an author as the subject of obloquy and *detraction*, we may observe with what pleasure a work is received by the invidious part of mankind, in which a writer falls short of himself. *Addison.*

DETRA'CTORY, dė-trăk'tůr-ė.[557] *adj.* [from *detract.*] Defamatory by denial of desert; derogatory. Sometimes with *to*, properly *from.*

This is not only derogatory unto the wisdom of God, who hath proposed the world unto our knowledge and thereby the notion of himself; but also *detractory unto* the intellect and sense of man, expressedly disposed for that inquisition. *Brown.*

In mentioning the joys of heaven, I use the expressions I find less *detractory from* a theme above our praises. *Boyle.*

The *detractory* lye takes from a great man the reputation that justly belongs to him. *Arbuthnot.*

DETRA'CTRESS, dė-trăk'trės. *n. s.* [from *detract.*] A censorious woman.

If any shall detract from a lady's character, unless she be absent, the said *detractress* shall be forthwith ordered to the lowest place of the room. *Addison.*

DE'TRIMENT, dėt-trė-mėnt. *n. s.* [*detrimentum*, Lat.] Loss; damage; mischief; diminution; harm.

Difficult it must be for one christian church to abolish that which all had received and held for the space of many ages, and that without any *detriment* unto religion. *Hooker.*

I can repair
That *detriment*, if such it be, to lose
Self-lost. *Milton.*

If your joint pow'r prevail, th' affairs of hell
No *detriment* need fear; go, and be strong. *Milton.*

There often fall out so many things to be done on the sudden, that some of them must of necessity be neglected for that whole year, which is the greatest *detriment* to this whole mystery. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Let a family burn but a candle a night less than the usual number, and they may take in the Spectator without *detriment* to their private affairs. *Addison.*

DETRIME'NTAL, dėt-trė-mėn-tål. *adj.* [from *detriment.*] Mischievous; harmful; causing loss.

Among all honorary rewards, which are neither dangerous nor *detrimental* to the donor, I remember none so remarkable as the titles which are bestowed by the emperor of China: these are never given to any subject till the subject is dead. *Addison.*

Obstinacy in prejudices, which are *detrimental* to our country, ought not to be mistaken for virtuous resolution and firmness of mind. *Addison.*

DETRI'TION, dė-trish'ůn. *n. s.* [*detero*, *detritus*, Lat.] The act of wearing away. *Dict.*

To DETRU'DE, dė-trôôd'. *v. a.* [*detrudo*, Lat.] To thrust down; to force into a lower place.

Such as are *detruded* down to hell,
Either for shame they still themselves retire,
Or, tied in chains, they in close prison dwell. *Davies.*

Philosophers are of opinion, that the souls of men may, for their miscarriages, be *detruded* into the bodies of beasts. *Locke.*

At thy command the vernal sun awakes
The torpid sap, *detruded* to the root
By wintry winds. *Thomson.*

To DETRU'NCATE, dė-trůng'kåte. *v. a.* [*detrunco*, Lat.] To lop; to cut; to shorten by deprivation of parts.

DETRUNCA'TION, dėt-růn-kå'shůn. *n. s.* [from *detruncate.*] The act of lopping or cutting.

DETRU'SION, dė-trôô'zhůn. *n. s.* [from *detrusio*, Lat.] The act of thrusting or forcing down.

From this *detrusion* of the waters towards the side, the parts towards the pole must be much increased. *Keil against Burnet.*

DETURBA'TION, dė-tůr-bå'shůn. *n. s.* [*deturbo*, Lat.] The act of throwing down; degradation. *Dict.*

DEVASTA'TION, dėv-ås-tå'shůn. *n. s.* [*devasto*, Lat.] Waste; havock; desolation; destruction.

By *devastation* the rough warrior gains,
And farmers fatten most when famine reigns. *Garth.*

That flood which overflowed Attica in the days of Ogyges, and that which drowned Thessaly in Deucalion's time, made cruel havock and *devastation* among them. *Woodward.*

DEUCE, dûse. *n. s.* [*deux*, French.]

1. Two: a word used in games.

You are a gentleman and a gamester; then, I

am sure, you know how much the gross sum of *deuce* ace amounts to. *Shaksp.*

2. The devil. See DEUSE.

To DEVE'LOP, dê-vêl'ûp. *v. a.* [*developer*, French.] To disengage from something that enfolds and conceals; to disentangle; to clear from its covering.

Take him to *develop*, if you can,
And hew the block off, and get out the man.
Dunciad.

DEVE'RGENCE, dê-vêr'jênse. *n. s.* [*divergentia*, Latin.] Declivity; declination. *Dict.*

To DEVE'ST, dê-vêst'. *v. a.* [*devester*, Fr. *de* and *vestis*, Lat.]

1. To strip; to deprive of clothes,

Friends all but now,
In quarter and in terms like bride and groom
Devesting them for bed. *Shaksp.*

Then of his arms Androgeus he *devests*,
His sword, his shield, he takes, and plumed crests.
Denham.

2. To annul; to take away any thing good.

What are those breaches of the law of nature and nations, which do forfeit and *devest* all right and title in a nation to government? *Bacon.*

3. To free from any thing bad.

Come on, thou little inmate of this breast,
Which for thy sake from passions I *devest*. *Prior.*

DEVE'X, dê-vêks'. *adj.* [*devexus*, Lat.] Bending down; declivous; incurvated downward.

DEVE'XITY, dê-vêk'sê-tê. *n. s.* [from *devex*.] Incurvation downward; declivity.

To DE'VIATE, dê'vê-âte.[542] *v. n.* [*de via decedere*, Lat.]

1. To wander from the right or common way.

The rest to some faint meaning make pretence,
But Shadwell never *deviates* into sense. *Dryden.*

Thus Pegasus, a nearer way to take,
May boldly *deviate* from the common track.
Pope.

What makes all physical and moral ill?
There nature *deviates*, and here wanders will.
Pope.

Besides places which may *deviate* from the sense of the author, it would be kind to observe any deficiencies in the diction. *Pope.*

2. To go astray; to err; to sin; to offend.

DEVIA'TION, dê-vê-â-shûn. *n. s.* [from *deviate*.]

1. The act of quitting the right way; errour; wandering.

These bodies constantly move round in the same tracks, without making the least *deviation*. *Cheyne.*

2. Variation from established rule.

Having once surveyed the true and proper natural alphabet, we may easily discover the *deviations* from it, in all the alphabets in use, either by defect of single characters, or letters, or by confusion of them. *Holder.*

3. Offence; obliquity of conduct.

Worthy persons, if inadvertently drawn into a *deviation*, will endeavour instantly to recover their lost ground, that they may not bring errour into habit. *Clarissa.*

DEVI'CE, dê-vice'. *n. s.* [*devise*, French; *devisa*, Italian.]

1. A contrivance; a stratagem.

This is our *device*,
That Falstaff at that oak shall meet with us.
Shaksp.

He intended it as a politick *device* to lessen their interest, and keep them low in the world. *Atterbury.*

2. A design; a scheme formed; project; speculation.

Touching the exchange of laws in practice with laws in *device*, which they say are better for the state of the church, if they might take place; the farther we examine them, the greater cause we find to conclude, although we continue the same we are, the harm is not great. *Hooker.*

His *device* is against Babylon, to destroy it. *Jeremiah.*

There are many *devices* in a man's heart; nevertheless the counsel of the Lord shall stand. *Proverbs.*

3. The emblem on a shield; the ensign armorial of a nation or family.

Then change we shields, and their *devices* bear;
Let fraud supply the want of force in war. *Dryd.*

Hibernia's harp, *device* of her command,
And parent of her mirth, shall there be seen.
Prior.

They intend to let the world see what party they are of, by figures and designs upon these fans; as the knights-errant used to distinguish themselves by *devices* on their shields. *Addison.*

4. Invention; genius.

He's gentle, never schooled, and yet learned; full of noble *device*, of all sorts enchantingly beloved. *Shaksp.*

DE'VIL, dêv'vl.[164] *n. s.* [ᵭiopul, Saxon; *diabolus*, Lat.] It were more properly written *divel*.]

1. A fallen angel; the tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind.

Are you a man?
——Ay, and a bold one, that dare look on that
Which might appal the *devil*. *Shaksp.*

2. A wicked man or woman.

See thyself, *devil:*
Proper deformity seems not in the fiend
So horrid as in woman. *Shaksp.*

3. A ludicrous term for mischief.

A war of profit mitigates the evil;
But to be tax'd, and beaten, is the *devil*. *Granville.*

4. A kind of expletive, expressing wonder or vexation.

The things, we know, are neither rich nor rare;
But wonder how the *devil* they got there! *Pope.*

5. A kind of ludicrous negative in an adverbial sense.

The devil was well, the *devil* a monk was he.
A Proverb.

DE'VILISH, dêv'vl-ish. *adj.* [from *devil*.]

1. Partaking of the qualities of the devil; diabolical; mischievous; malicious; destructive.

Gyneeia mistrusted greatly Cecropia, because she had heard much of the *devilish* wickedness of her heart. *Sidney.*

For grief thereof, and *devilish* despight,
From his infernal furnace forth he threw
Huge flames, that dimmed all the heaven's light,
Enroll'd in duskish smoke and brimstone blue.
Spenser.

He trains his *devilish* engin'ry, impal'd
On ev'ry side with shadowy squadrons deep.
Milton.

2. Having communication with the devil.

The dutchess, by his subornation,
Upon my life began her *devilish* practices. *Shak.*

3. An epithet of abhorrence or contempt.

A *devilish* knave! besides the knave is handsome, young, and blyth: all those requisites are in him that delight. *Shaksp.*

4. Excessive: in a ludicrous sense.

Thy hair and beard are of a different dye,
Short of a foot, distorted of an eye;
With all these tokens of a knave complete,
If thou art honest, thou'rt a *devilish* cheat. *Addis.*

DE'VILISHLY, dêv'vl-ish-lê. *adv.* [from *devilish*.] In a manner suiting the devil; diabolically.

Those trumpeters threatened them with continual alarms of damnation, if they did not venture life, fortune, and all, in that which wickedly and *devilishly* those impostures called the cause of God. *South.*

DE'VILKIN, dêv'vl-kîn. *n. s.* [from *devil*.] A little devil. *Clarissa.*

DE'VIOUS, dê'vê-ûs.[342] *adj.* [*devius*, Lat.]

1. Out of the common track.

Creusa kept behind: by choice we stray
Through ev'ry dark and ev'ry *devious* way. *Dryd.*

In this minute *devious* subject, I have been necessitated to explain myself in more words than may seem needful. *Holder.*

2. Wandering; roving; rambling.

Every muse,
And every blooming pleasure, wait without
To bless the wildly *devious* morning walk.
Thomson.

3. Erring; going astray from rectitude.

One *devious* step, at first setting out, frequently leads a person into a wilderness of doubt and errour. *Clarissa.*

Some lower muse, perhaps, who lightly treads
The *devious* paths where wanton fancy leads.
Rowe.

4. It is used likewise of persons. Roving; idly vagrant; erring from the way.

To DEVI'SE, dê-vize'. *v. a.* [*deviser*, French, as of *devisare*, to look about. *Skinner.*

1. To contrive; to form by art; to invent; to excogitate, to strike out by thought.

Whether they, at their first coming into the land, or afterwards, by trading with other nations which had letters, learned them of them, or *devised* them among themselves, is very doubtful. *Spenser.*

He could by his skill draw after him the weight of five thousand bushels of grain, and *devise* those rare engines which shot small stones at hand, but great ones afar off. *Peacham.*

Ye sons of art, one curious piece *devise*,
From whose construcure motion shall arise.
Blackmore.

2. To plan; to scheme.

Behold I frame evil against you, and *devise* a device against you. *Jeremiah.*

To DEVI'SE, dê-vize'. *v. n.* To consider; to contrive; to lay plans; to form schemes: anciently with *of*.

Her merry fit she freshly 'gan to rear,
And did *of* joy and jollity *devise*,
Herself to cherish and her guest to chear. *Fairy Q.*

But sith now safe ye seized have the shore,
And well arrived are, high God be blest,
Let us *devise of* ease and everlasting rest.
Fairy Queen.

Since we are so far entered, let us, I pray you, a little *devise* of those evils by which that country is held in this wretched case, that it cannot, as you say, be recured. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Devise but how you'll use him when he comes, and let us two *devise* to bring him thither. *Shakspeare.*

DEVI'SE, dê-vize'. *n. s.* [*devise*, a will, old Fr.]

1. The act of giving or bequeathing by will.

This word is properly attributed, in our common law, to him that bequeaths his goods by his last will or testament in writing; and the reason is, because those that now appertain only to the devi-

sour, by this act are distributed into many parts. *Cowell.*

The alienation is made by *devise* in a last will only, and a third part of these profits is there demandable. *Locke.*

2. Contrivance. See DEVICE.

God hath omitted nothing needful to his purpose, nor left his intention to be accomplished by our *devises*. *Hooker.*

To DEVI'SE, dê-vîze'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To grant by will. A law term.

DEVISEE', dê-vi-zêê'. *n. s.* He to whom something is bequeathed by will.

DEVI'SER, dê-vî'zûr. *n. s.* [from *devise*.] A contriver; an inventer.

Being divided from truth in themselves, they are yet farther removed by advenient deception; for true it is, if I say they are daily mocked into errour by *devisers*. *Brown.*

The authors of useful inventions, the *devisers* of wholesome laws, as were the philosophers of ancient times, were honoured as the fathers and prophets of their country. *Grew.*

DEVI'SOUR, dê-vî'zûr. *n. s.* He that gives by will. See DEVISE.

DE'VITABLE, dêv'ê-tâ-bl. *adj.* [*devitabilis*, Lat.] Possible to be avoided; avoidable. *Dict.*

DEVITA'TION, dêv'ê-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*devitatio*, Lat.] The act of escaping or avoiding. *Dict.*

DEVO'ID, dê-vôîd'. *adj.* [*voide*, Fr.]

1. Empty; vacant; void.

When I awoke and found her place *devoid*,
And nought but pressed grass where she had lyen,
I sorrow'd all so much as erst I joy'd. *Fairy Q.*

2. Without any thing, whether good or evil; free from; in want of.

He flung it from him, and *devoid* of dread
Upon him lightly leaped without heed. *Fairy Q.*

That the soul and angels are *devoid* of quantity and dimension, and that they have nothing to do with proper locality, is generally opinioned. *Glanville.*

The motion of this chariot will still be easier as it ascends higher, till at length it shall become utterly *devoid* of gravity, when the least strength will be able to bestow upon it a swift motion. *Wilkins.*

His warlike mind, his soul *devoid* of fear,
His high designing thoughts were figur'd there,
As when, by magick, ghosts are made appear. *Dryden.*

We Tyrians are not so *devoid* of sense,
Nor so remote from Phœbus' influence. *Dryden.*

DEVO'IR, dê-vwôr'. *n. s.* [*devoir*, Fr.]

1. Service. A sense now not used.

To restore again the kingdom of the Mamalukes, he offered him their utmost *devoir* and service. *Knolles.*

2. Act of civility or obsequiousness.

Gentlemen who do not design to marry, yet pay their *devoirs* to one particular fair. *Spectator.*

Aukward, and supple each *devoir* to pay,
She flatters her good lady twice a-day. *Pope.*

To DEVO'LVE, dê-vôlv'. *v. a.* [*devolvo*, Lat.]

1. To roll down.

Thro' splendid kingdoms he *devolves* his maze,
Now wanders wild through solitary tracts
Of life-deserted sand. *Thomson.*

2. To move from one hand to another.

Upon the duke of Ormond the king had wholly *devolved* the care and disposition of all affairs in Ireland. *Temple.*

Because they found too much confusion in such a multitude of statesmen, they *devolved* their whole authority into the hands of the council of sixty. *Addison.*

The whole power, at home and abroad, was *devolved* upon that family. *Swift.*

The matter which *devolves* from the hills down upon the lower grounds, does not considerably raise and augment them. *Woodward.*

To DEVO'LVE, dê-vôlv'. *v. n.*

1. To roll down.

2. To fall in succession into new hands.

Supposing people, by wanting spiritual blessings, did lose all their right to temporal, yet that forfeiture must *devolve* only to the supreme Lord. *Decay of Piety.*

DEVOLU'TION, dêv-ô-lû'shûn. *n. s.* [*devolutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of rolling down.

The raising of new mountains, deterrations, or the *devolution* of earth down upon the valleys from the hills and high grounds, will fall under our consideration. *Woodward.*

2. Removal successive from hand to hand.

The jurisdiction exercised in those courts is derived from the crown of England, and the last *devolution* is to the king by way of appeal. *Hale.*

DEVORA'TION, dê-vô-râ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *devoro*, Lat.] The act of devouring. *Dict.*

To DEVO'TE, dê-vôte'. *v. a.* [*devoveo*, *devotus*, Lat.]

1. To dedicate; to consecrate; to appropriate by vow.

No *devoted* thing that a man shall *devote* unto the Lord, of all that he hath, both of man and beast, and of the field of his possessions, shall be sold or redeemed. *Lev.*

What black magician conjures up this fiend,
To stop *devoted* charitable deeds? *Shaksp.*

They, impious, dar'd to prey
On herds *devoted* to the god of day. *Pope.*

2. To addict: as to a sect, or study.

While we do admire
This virtue, and this moral discipline,
Let's be no stoicks, nor no stocks, I pray;
Or so *devote* to Aristotle's checks,
As Ovid be an outcast quite abjur'd. *Shaksp.*

If persons of this make should ever *devote* themselves to science, they should be well assured of a solid and strong constitution of body. *Watts.*

3. To condemn; to resign to ill.

Aliens were *devoted* to their rapine and despight. *Decay of Piety.*

Ah why, Penelope, this causeless fear,
To render sleep's soft blessings insincere?
Alike *devote* to sorrow's dire extreme
The day reflection and the midnight dream. *Pope.*

4. To addict; to give up to ill.

The Romans having once debauched their senses with the pleasures of other nations, they *devoted* themselves unto all wickedness. *Grew.*

5. To curse; to execrate; to doom to destruction.

I fly
Those wicked tents *devoted;* lest the wrath
Impendent, raging into sudden flame,
Distinguish not. *Milton.*

To destruction sacred and *devote*,
He with his whole posterity must die. *Milton.*

Goddess of maids, and conscious of our hearts,
So keep me from the vengeance of thy darts,
Which Niobe's *devoted* issue felt,
When, hissing through the skies, the feather'd deaths were dealt. *Dryden.*

Let her, like me, of ev'ry joy forlorn,
Devote the hour when such a wretch was born;
Like me to deserts and to darkness run. *Rowe.*

DEVO'TE, dê-vôte'. *adj.* For devoted.

How on a sudden lost,
Defac'd, deflower'd, and now to death *devote!* *Milton.*

DEVO'TEDNESS, dê-vô'têd-nês. *n. s.* [from *devote*.] The state of being devoted or dedicated; consecration; addictedness.

Whatever may fall from my pen to her disadvantage, relates to her but as she was, or may again be, an obstacle to your *devotedness* to seraphick love. *Boyle.*

The owning of our obligation unto virtue, may be styled natural religion; that is to say, a *devotedness* unto God, so as to act according to his will. *Grew.*

DEVOTEE', dêv-vô-têê. *n. s.* [*devot*, Fr.] One erroneously or superstitiously religious; a bigot.

DEVO'TION, dê-vô'shûn. *n. s.* [*devotion*, Fr. *devotio*, Lat.]

1. The state of being consecrated or dedicated.

2. Piety; acts of religion; devoutness.

Mean time her warlike brother on the seas
His waving streamers to the winds displays,
And vows for his return with vain *devotion* pays. *Dryden.*

3. An act of external worship.

Religious minds are inflamed with the love of publick *devotion*. *Hooker.*

For as I passed by and beheld your *devotion*, I found an altar with this inscription, To the unknown God. *Acts.*

In vain doth man the name of just expect,
If his *devotions* he to God neglect. *Denham*

4. Prayer; expression of devotion.

An aged holy man,
That day and night said his *devotion*,
No other worldly business did apply. *Fairy Queen.*

Your *devotion* has its opportunity: we must pray always, but chiefly at certain times. *Sprat.*

5. The state of the mind under a strong sense of dependence upon God; devoutness; piety.

Grateful to acknowledge whence his good
Descends, thither with heart, and voice, and eyes
Directed in *devotion*, to adore
And worship God supreme, who made him chief
Of all his works. *Milton.*

From the full choir when loud hosannas rise,
And swell the pomp of dreadful sacrifice,
Amid that scene, if some relenting eye
Glance on the stone where our cold reliques lie,
Devotion's self shall steal a thought from heaven,
One human tear shall drop, and be forgiv'n. *Pope.*

Devotion may be considered either as an exercise of publick or private prayers at set times and occasions, or as a temper of the mind, a state and disposition of the heart, which is rightly affected with such exercises. *Law.*

6. An act of reverence, respect, or ceremony.

Whither away so fast?
—Upon the like *devotion* as yourselves,
To gratulate the gentle princes there. *Shaksp.*

7. Strong affection; ardent love; such as makes the lover the sole property of the person loved.

Be opposite all planets of good luck
To my proceeding, if, with pure heart's love,
Immaculate *devotion*, holy thoughts,
I tender not thy beauteous princely daughter!
Shakspeare.

He had a particular reverence for the person of the king, and the more extraordinary *devotion* for that of the prince, as he had had the honour to be trusted with his education. *Clarendon.*

8. Earnestness; ardour; eagerness.

He seeks their hate with greater *devotion* than they can render it him; and leaves nothing undone that may fully discover him their opposite. *Shaksp.*

9. Disposal; power; state of dependance on any one.

Arundel castle would keep that rich corner of the country at his majesty's *devotion*. *Clarendon.*

DEVO'TIONAL, dė-vō'shŭn-ăl. *adj.* [from *devotion.*] Pertaining to devotion; annexed to worship; religious.

Nor are the soberest of them so apt for that *devotional* compliance and juncture of hearts, which I desire to bear in holy offices, to be performed with me. *King Charles.*

The favourable opinion and good word of men comes oftentimes at a very easy rate, by a few demure looks, with some *devotional* postures and grimaces. *South.*

DEVO'TIONALIST, dė-vō'shŭn-ăl-ĭst. *n. s.* [from *devotion.*] A man zealous without knowledge, or superstitiously devout.

To DEVO'UR, dė-vōūr'. *v. a.* [*devoro*, Latin.]

1. To eat up ravenously, as a wild beast or animal of prey.

We will say some evil beast hath *devoured* him. *Genesis.*

We 've willing dames enough: there cannot be
That vulture in you, to *devour* so many
As will to greatness dedicate themselves,
Finding it so inclin'd. *Shakspeare.*

So looks the pent up lion o'er the wretch
That trembles under his *devouring* paws. *Shaksp.*

2. To destroy or consume with rapidity and violence.

A fire *devoureth* before them, and behind them a flame burneth. *Joel.*

How dire a tempest from Mycenæ pour'd,
Our plains, our temples, and our town *devour'd;*
It was the waste of war. *Dryden.*

Notwithstanding that Socrates lived in the time of this *devouring* pestilence at Athens, he never caught the least infection. *Addison.*

3. To swallow up; to annihilate.

He seem'd in swiftness to *devour* the way. *Shakspeare.*

Such a pleasure as grows fresher upon enjoyment; and though continually fed upon, yet is never *devoured*. *South.*

Death stalks behind thee, and each flying hour
Does some loose remnant of thy life *devour*. *Dryd.*

4. To enjoy with avidity.

Longing they look, and gaping at the sight,
Devour her o'er and o'er with vast delight. *Dryd.*

DEVOU'RER, dė-vōū'rŭr.[98] *n. s* [from *devour.*] A consumer; he that devours; he that preys upon.

Rome is but a wilderness of tygers;
Tygers must prey, and Rome affords no prey
But me and mine: how happy art thou, then,
From these *devourers* to be banish'd! *Shakspeare.*

Since those leviathans are withdrawn, the lesser *devourers* supply their place; fraud succeeds to violence. *Decay of Piety.*

Carp and tench do best together, all other fish being *devourers* of their spawn. *Mortimer.*

DEVO'UT, dė-vōūt'. *adj.* [*devotus*, Lat.]

1. Pious; religious; devoted to holy duties.

We must be constant and *devout* in the worship of our God, and ready in all acts of benevolence to our neighbour. *Rogers.*

2. Filled with pious thoughts.

For this, with soul *devout*, he thank'd the god;
And, of success secure, return'd to his abode. *Dryden.*

3. Expressive of devotion or piety.

Anon dry ground appears, and from his ark
The ancient sire descends with all his train;
Then with uplifted hands and eyes *devout*,
Grateful to heav'n. *Milton.*

DEVO'UTLY, dė-vōūt'lė. *adv.* [from *devout.*] Piously; with ardent devotion; religiously.

Her grace rose, and with modest paces
Came to the altar, where she kneel'd; and saint-like
Cast her fair eyes to heav'n, and pray'd *devoutly*. *Shakspeare.*

One of the wise men having a while attentively and *devoutly* viewed and contemplated this pillar and cross, fell down upon his face. *Bacon.*

Her twilights were more clear than our mid-day,
She dreamt *devoutlier* than most use to pray. *Donne.*

Think, O my soul, *devoutly* think,
How, with affrighted eyes,
Thou saw'st the wide extended deep
In all its horrors rise. *Addison.*

To second causes we seem to trust, without expressing, so *devoutly* as we ought to do, our dependance on the first. *Atterbury.*

DEUSE, dūse. *n. s.* [more properly than *deuce*, *Junius*, from *Dusius*, the name of a certain species of evil spirits.] The devil: a ludicrous word.

'Twas the prettiest prologue, as he wrote it;
Well, the *deuse* take me if I ha'n't forgot it. *Congreve.*

DEUTERO'GAMY, dū-tĕr-ŏg'ă-mė.[518] *n. s.* [δεύτερος and γάμος.] A second marriage. *Dict.*

DEUTERO'NOMY, dū-tĕr-ŏn'ŏ-mė.[518] *n. s.* [δεύτερος and νόμος.] The second book of the law; the fifth book of Moses.

DEUTERO'SCOPY, dū-tĕr-ŏs'kŏ-pė. *n. s.* [δεύτερος and σκοπέω.] The second intention; the meaning beyond the literal sense. Not in use.

Not attaining the *deuteroscopy*, or second intention of the words, they are fain to omit their consequences, coherences, figures, or tropologies. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DEW, dū. *n. s.* [ᵭeap, Saxon; *daaw* Dutch.] The moisture upon the ground.

Fogs which we frequently observe after sunsetting, even in our hottest months, are nothing but a vapour consisting of water; which vapour was sent up in greater quantity all the foregoing day, than now in the evening: but the sun then being above the horizon, taking it at the surface of the earth, and rapidly mounting it up into the atmosphere, it was not discernible: the sun being now gone off, the vapour stagnates at and near the earth, and saturates the air till it is so thick as to be easily visible therein: and when at length the heat there is somewhat further spent, which is usually about the middle of the night, it falls down again in a *dew*, alighting upon herbs and other vegetables, which it cherishes, cools, and refreshes. *Woodward.*

Never yet one hour in bed
Did I enjoy the golden *dew* of sleep,
But with his tim'rous dreams was still awak'd. *Shakspeare.*

That churchman bears a bounteous mind, indeed;
A hand as fruitful as the land that feeds us;
His *dew* falls ev'ry where. *Shakspeare.*

She looks as clear
As morning roses newly wash'd with *dew*. *Shaksp.*

Dews and rains are but the returns of moist vapours condensed. *Bacon.*

Now sliding streams the thirsty plants renew,
And feed their fibres with reviving *dew*. *Pope.*

To DEW, dū. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wet as with dew; to moisten; to bedew.

A trickling stream of balm most sovereign,
And dainty dear, which on the ground still fell,
And overflowed all the fertile plain,
As it had *dewed* been with timely rain. *Fairy Q.*

With him pour we in our country's purge
Each drop of us.
——Or so much as it needs
To *dew* the sovereign flower, and drown the weeds. *Shakspeare.*

Give me thy hand
That I may *dew* it with my mournful tears. *Shaksp.*

He ceas'd; discerning Adam with such joy
Surcharg'd, as had, like grief, been *dew'd* in tears.
Without the vent of words which these he breath'd. *Milton.*

Palemon above the rest appears
In sable garments, *dew'd* with gushing tears. *Dryd.*

In Gallick blood again
He *dews* his reeking sword, and strows the ground
With headless ranks. *Philips.*

DE'WBERRY, dū'bĕr-rė. *n. s.* [from *dew* and *berry.*]

Dewberries, as they stand here among the more delicate fruits, must be understood to mean rasberrics, which are also of the bramble kind. *Hanmer.*

Feed him with apricocks and *dewberries*,
With purple grapes, green figs, and mulberries. *Shakspeare.*

DEWBESPRE'NT, dū-bė-sprĕnt'. *part.* [*dew* and *besprent.*] Sprinkled with dew.

This evening late, by then the chewing flocks
Had ta'en their supper on the savoury herb
Of knot-grass *dewbesprent*, and were in fold,
I sat me down to watch upon a bank
With ivy canopied, and interwove
With flaunting honey-suckle. *Milton.*

DEW-BURNING, dū-bŭr'nĭng. *adj.* [from *dew* and *burning.*] The meaning of this compound is doubtful. Perhaps it alludes to the sparkling of dew.

He now, to prove his late renewed might,
High brandishing his bright *dew-burning* blade,
Upon his crested scalp so sore did smite,
That to the scull a yawning wound it made. *Fairy Queen.*

DE'WDROP, dū'drŏp. *n. s.* [*dew* and *drop.*] A drop of dew which sparkles at sunrise.

I must go seek some *dewdrops* here,
And hang a pearl in every cowslip's ear. *Shaksp.*

An host
Innumerable as the stars of night,
Or stars of morning, *dewdrops* which the sun
Impearls on ev'ry leaf, and ev'ry flower. *Milton.*

Rest, sweet as *dewdrops* on the flow'ry lawns,
When the sky opens, and the morning dawns! *Tickel.*

DE'WLAP, dū'lăp. *n. s.* [from *lapping* or *licking* the *dew.*]

1. The flesh that hangs down from the throat of oxen.

Large rowles of fat about his shoulders flung,
And from his neck the double *dewlap* hung. *Addison.*

2. It is used in *Shakspeare* for a lip flaccid with age, in contempt.

And sometimes lurk I in a gossip's bowl,
In very likeness of a roasted crab;
And when she drinks against her lips I bob,
And on the wither'd *dewlap* pour the ale. *Shaksp.*

DE'WLAPT, dū'lăpt. *adj.* [from *dewlap.*] Furnished with dewlaps.

Who would believe that there were mountaineers
Dewlapt like bulls, whose throats had hanging at 'em,
Wallets of flesh? *Shakspeare.*

The *dewlapt* bull now chafes along the plain,
While burning love ferments in ev'ry vein. *Gay.*

DE'W-WORM, dū'wŭrm. *n. s.* [from *dew* and *worm.*] A worm found in dew.

For the trout, the *dew-worm*, which some call the lob worm, and the brandling, are the chief. *Walton.*

DE'WY, dū'ė. *adj.* [from *dew.*]

1. Resembling dew: partaking of dew.

From the earth a *dewy* mist
Went up, and water'd all the ground, and each
Plant of the field. *Milton.*

Where two adverse winds,

Sublim'd from *dewy* vapours in mid sky,
Engage with horrid shock, the ruffled brine
Roars stormy. *Philips.*

2. Moist with dew; roscid.

The joyous day 'gan early to appear,
And fair Aurora from her *dewy* bed
Of aged Tithone 'gan herself to rear,
With rosy cheeks, for shame as blushing red.
Spenser.

The bee with honied thigh,
That at her flow'ry work doth sing,
And the waters murmuring,
With such consort as they keep,
Entice the *dewy* feather'd sleep. *Milton.*
His *dewy* locks distill'd
Ambrosia. *Milton.*
Besides the succour which cold Ancien yields,
The rocks of Hernicus and *dewy* fields. *Dryden.*

DE'XTER, dĕks'tĕr. *adj.* [Latin.] The right; not the left. A term used in heraldry.

My mother's blood
Runs on the *dexter* cheek, and this sinister
Bounds in my sire's. *Shakspeare.*

DEXTE'RITY, dĕks-tĕr'ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*dexteritas*, Lat.]

1. Readiness of limbs; activity; readiness to attain skill; skill; expertness.

2. Readiness of contrivance; quickness of expedient; skill of management.

His wisdom, by often evading from peril, was turned rather into a *dexterity* to deliver himself from dangers when they pressed him, than into a providence to prevent and remove them afar off. *Bacon.*

They attempted to be knaves, but wanted art and *dexterity*. *South.*

The same protestants may, by their *dexterity*, make themselves the national religion, and dispose the church-revenues among their pastors. *Swift.*

DE'XTEROUS, dĕks'tĕr-ŭs. *adj.* [*dexter*, Latin.]

1. Expert at any manual employment; active; ready: as, a *dexterous* workman.

For both their *dext'rous* hands the lance could wield. *Pope.*

2. Expert in management; subtle; full of expedients.

They confine themselves, and are *dexterous* managers enough of the wares and products of that corner with which they content themselves. *Locke.*

DE'XTEROUSLY, dĕks'tĕr-ŭs-lè. *adv.* [from *dexterous*.] Expertly; skilfully; artfully.

The magistrate sometimes cannot do his own office *dexterously*, but by acting the minister. *South.*

But then my study was to cog the dice,
And *dext'rously* to throw the lucky sice. *Dryden.*

DE'XTRAL, dĕks'trăl. *adj.* [*dexter*, Latin.] The right: not the left.

As for any tunicles or skins, which should hinder the liver from enabling the *dextral* parts, we must not conceive it diffuseth its virtue by mere irradiation, but by its veins and proper vessels. *Brown.*

DEXTRA'LITY, dĕks-trăl'ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [from *dextral*.] The state of being on the right, not the left, side.

If there were a determinate prepotency in the right, and such as ariseth from a constant root in nature, we might expect the same in other animals, whose parts are also differenced by *dextrality*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DIABE'TES, dī-ă-bē'tēs. *n s.* [διαβήτης] A morbid copiousness of urine; a fatal colliquation by the urinary passages.

An increase of that secretion may accompany the general colliquations; as in fluxes, hectic sweats and coughs, *diabetes*, and other consumptions. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

DIABO'LICAL, dī-ă-bŏl'ĕ-kăl. } *adj.* [from
DIABO'LICK, dī-ă-bŏl'ĭk.[509] } *diabolus*, Latin.] Devilish; partaking of the qualities of the devil; impious; atrocious; nefarious; pertaining to the devil.

This, in other beasts observ'd,
Doubt might beget of *diabolick* pow'r,
Active within, beyond the sense of brute. *Milton.*

Does not the ambitious, the envious, and the revengeful man know very well, that the thirst of blood, and affectation of dominion by violence and oppression, is a most *diabolical* outrage upon the laws of God and nature. *L'Estrange.*

The practice of lying is a *diabolical* exercise, and they that use it are the devil's children. *Ray.*

Damned spirits must needs be all envy, despair, and rage; and have so much of a *diabolical* nature in them, as to wish all men to share their misery. *Atterbury.*

DIACO'DIUM, dī-ă-kō'dē-ŭm. *n. s.* [διακώδιον.] The syrup of poppies.

DIACO'USTICS, dī-ă-kōŭ'stĭks. *n. s.* [διακουστικὰ.] The doctrine of sounds.

DI'ADEM, dī'ă-dĕm. *n. s.* [*diadema*, Latin.]

1. A tiara; an ensign of royalty bound about the head of eastern monarchs.

The sacred *diadem* in pieces rent,
And purple robe gored with many a wound.
Spenser.

A list the coblers' temples ties,
To keep the hair out of their eyes;
From whence 'tis plain the *diadem*,
That princes wear, derives from them. *Swift.*

2. The mark of royalty worn on the head; the crown.

A crown,
Golden in shew, is but a wreath of thorns;
Brings dangers, troubles, cares, and sleepless nights,
To him who wears the regal *diadem*. *Milton.*

Why should he ravish then that *diadem*
From your grey temples, which the hand of time
Must shortly plant on his? *Denham.*

Faction, that once made *diadems* her prey,
And stopt our prince in his triumphant way,
Fled like a mist before this radiant day. *Roscom.*

DI'ADEMED, dī'ă-dĕmd.[359] *adj.* [from *diadem*.] Adorned with a diadem; crowned.

Not so, when *diadem'd* with rays divine,
Touch'd with the flame that breaks from virtue's shrine,
Her priestless muse forbids the good to die,
And opes the temple of eternity. *Pope.*

DI'ADROM, dī'ă-drŭm.[166] *n. s.* [διαδρομέω.] The time in which any motion is performed; the time in which a pendulum performs its vibration.

A gry is one tenth of a line, a line one tenth of an inch, an inch one tenth of a philosophical foot, a philosophical foot one third of a pendulum; whose *diadroms*, in the latitude of forty-five degrees, are each equal to one second of time, or a sixtieth of a minute. *Locke.*

DIÆ'RESIS, dī-ĕr'ĕ-sĭs.[124] *n. s.* [διαίρεσις.] The separation or disjunction of syllables; as *aër*.

DIAGNO'STICK, dī-ăg-nŏs'tĭk. *n. s.* [διαγινώσκω.] A symptom by which a disease is distinguished from others.

I shall lay down some indisputable marks of this vice, that whenever, we see the tokens, we may conclude the plague is in the house:—let us hear your *diagnosticks*. *Collier on Pride.*

One of our physicians proved disappointed of his prognosticks, or rather *diagnosticks*. *Harvey.*

DIA'GONAL, dī-ăg'ō-năl.[116] *adj.* [διαγώνιος.] Reaching from one angle to another, so as to divide a parallelogram into equal parts.

The monstrosity of the badger is ill-contrived, and with some disadvantage; the shortness being fixed unto the legs of one side, that might have been more properly placed upon the *diagonal* movers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

All sorts of stone composed of granules, will cut and rive in any direction, as well in a perpendicular, or in a *diagonal*, as horizontally and parallel to the side of the strata. *Woodward.*

DIA'GONAL, dī-ăg'ō-năl. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A line drawn from angle to angle, and dividing a square into equal parts.

When a man has in his mind the idea of two lines, viz. the side and *diagonal* of a square, whereof the *diagonal* is an inch long, he may have the idea also of the division of that line into a certain number of equal parts. *Locke.*

DIA'GONALLY, dī-ăg'ō-năl-è. *adv.* [from *diagonal*.] In a diagonal direction.

The right and left are not defined by philosophers according to common acceptation, that is, respectively from one man unto another, or any constant site in each, as though that should be the right in one, which, upon confront or facing, stands athwart or *diagonally* unto the other; but were distinguished according unto their activity, and predominant locomotion, on the either side. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

DI'AGRAM, dī'ă-grăm. *n. s.* [διαγραμμα.] A delineation of geometrical figures; a mathematical scheme.

Many a fair precept in poetry is like a seeming demonstration in the mathematicks; very specious in the *diagram*, but failing in the mechanick operation. *Dryden.*

Why do not these persons make a *diagram* of these cogitative lines and angles, and demonstrate their properties of perception and appetite, as plainly as we know the other properties of triangles and circles? *Bentley.*

DIAGRY'DIATES, dī-ă-grĭd'ē-ătes. *n. s.* [from *diagrydium*, Lat.] Strong purgatives made with diagrydium.

All cholerick humours ought to be evacuated by *diagrydiates*, mixed with tartar, or some acid, or rhubarb powder. *Floyer.*

DI'AL, dī'ăl.[88] *n. s.* [*diale*, *Skinner*.] A plate marked with lines, where a hand or shadow shows the hour.

O, gentlemen, the time of life is short:
To spend that shortness basely were too long,
Though life did ride upon a *dial's* point,
Still ending at th' arrival of an hour. *Shakspeare.*

If the motion be very slow, we perceive it not: we have no sense of the accretive motion of plants or animals; and the sly shadow steals away upon the *dial*, and the quickest eye can discover no more than that it is gone. *Glanville.*

DIAL-PLATE, dī'ăl-plāte. *n. s.* [*dial* and *plate*.] That on which hours or lines are marked.

Strada tells us that the two friends, being each of them possessed of a magnetical needle, made a kind of *dial-plate*, inscribing it with the four and twenty letters, in the same manner as the hours of the day are marked upon the ordinary *dial-plate*. *Addison's Spectator.*

DI'ALECT, dī'ă-lĕkt. *n. s.* [διαλεκτος.]

1. The subdivision of a language: as the Attic, Doric, Ionic, Æolic dialects.

2. Style; manner of expression.

When themselves do practice that whereof they write, they change their *dialect*; and those words they shun, as if there were in them some secret sting. *Hooker*

3. Language; speech.

In her youth

There is a pronc and speechless *dialect*,
Such as moves men. *Shakspeare.*

If the conferring of a kindness did not bind the person upon whom it was conferred to the returns of gratitude, why, in the universal *dialect* of the world, are kindnesses still called obligations?
South.

DIALE'CTICAL, dī-â-lĕk'tė-kâl. *adj.* [from *dialectick.*] Logical; argumental.

Those *dialectical* subtleties, that the schoolmen employ about physiological mysteries, more declare the wit of him that uses them, than increase the knowledge of sober lovers of truth. *Boyle.*

DIALE'CTICK, dī-â-lĕk'tĭk. *n. s.* [διαλεκτικη.] Logick; the art of reasoning.

DI'ALLING, dī'âl-lĭng. *n. s.* [from *dial.*] The sciaterick science; the knowledge of shadow; the art of constructing dials on which the shadow may show the hour.

DI'ALIST, dī'âl-lĭst. *n. s.* [from *dial.*] A constructor of dials.

Scientifick *dialists*, by the geometrick considerations of lines, have found out rules to mark out the irregular motion of the shadow in all latitudes, and on all planes. *Moxon.*

DIA'LOGIST, dī-âl'lō-jĭst.[116] *n. s.* [from *dialogue.*] A speaker in dialogue or conference; a writer of dialogues.

DI'ALOGUE, dī'â-lŏg.[338] *n. s.* [διάλογος.] A conference; a conversation between two or more, either real or feigned.

Will you hear the *dialogue* that the two learned men have compiled in praise of the owl and cuckoo? *Shakspeare.*

Oh the impudence of this wicked sex! Lascivious *dialogues* are innocent with you. *Dryden.*

In easy *dialogues* is Fletcher's praise:
He mov'd the mind, but had not pow'r to raise.
Dryden.

To DI'ALOGUE, dī'â-lŏg. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To discourse with another; to confer.

Dost *dialogue* with thy shadow? *Shakspeare.*

DIALY'SIS, dī-âl'ė-sĭs.[116] *n. s.* [διάλυσις.] The figure in rhetorick by which syllables or words are divided.

DIA'METER, dī-âm'ė-tûr.[116] *n. s.* [διὰ and μέτρον.] The line which, passing through the centre of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts.

The space between the earth and the moon, according to Ptolemy, is seventeen times the *diameter* of the earth, which makes, in a gross account, about one hundred and twenty thousand miles. *Raleigh.*

The bay of Naples is the most delightful one that I ever saw: it lies in almost a round figure of about thirty miles in the *diameter*. *Addison.*

DIA'METRAL, dī-âm'mė-trâl. *adj.* [from *diameter.*] Describing the diameter; relating to the diameter.

DIA'METRALLY, dī-âm mė-trâl-ė. *adv.* [from *diametral.*] According to the direction of a diameter; in direct opposition.

Christian piety is, beyond all other things, *diametrally* opposed to prophaneness and impiety of actions. *Hammond.*

DIAME'TRICAL, dī-â-mĕt'trė-kâl. *adj.* [from *diameter.*]

1. Describing a diameter.
2. Observing the direction of a diameter.

The sin of calumny is set in a most *diametrical* opposition to the evangelical precept of loving our neighbours as ourselves.
Government of the Tongue.

DIAME'TRICALLY, dī-â-mĕt'trė-kâl-ė. *adv.* [from *diametrical.*] In a diametrical direction.

He persuaded the king to consent to what was *diametrically* against his conscience and his honour, and, in truth, his security. *Clarendon.*

Thus intercepted in its passage, the vapour, which cannot penetrate the stratum *diametrically*, glides along the lower surface of it, permeating the horizontal interval, which is betwixt the said dense stratum and that which lies underneath it.
Woodward.

DI'AMOND, dī'â-mŭnd. *n. s.* [*diamant*, Fr. *adamas*, Latin.]

The *diamond*, the most valuable and hardest of all the gems, is, when pure, perfectly clear and pellucid as the purest water; and is eminently distinguished from all other substances by its vivid splendour, and the brightness of its reflections. It is extremely various in shape and size, being found in the greatest quantity very small, and the larger ones extremely seldom met with. The largest ever known is that in the possession of the great Mogul, which weighs two hundred and seventy-nine carats, and is computed to be worth seven hundred and seventy-nine thousand two hundred and forty-four pounds. The diamond bears the force of the strongest fires, except the concentrated solar rays, without hurt; and even that infinitely fiercest of all fires does it no injury, unless directed to its weaker parts. It bears a glass-house fire for many days, and if taken carefully out, and suffered to cool by degrees, is found as bright and beautiful as before; but if taken hastily out, it will sometimes crack, and even split into two or three pieces.

The places where we have *diamonds* are the East Indies and the Brazils; and though they are usually found clear and colourless, yet they are sometimes slightly tinged with the colours of the other gems, by the mixture of some metalline particles
Hill on Fossils.

Give me the ring of mine you had at dinner;
Or, for the *diamond*, the chain you promis'd.
Shakspeare.

I see how thine eye would emulate the *diamond*: thou hast the right arched bent of the brow.
Shakspeare

The *diamond* is preferable and vastly superior to all others in lustre and beauty; as also in hardness, which renders it more durable and lasting, and therefore much more valuable, than any other stone.
Woodward.

The *diamond* is by mighty monarchs worn,
Fair as the star that ushers in the morn. *Blackmore.*

The lively *diamond* drinks thy purest rays,
Collected light, compact. *Thomson.*

DI'APASE, dī'â-pāze. *n. s.* [δια πασῶν.] A chord including all tones. The old word for *diapason*. See DIAPASON.

And 'twixt them both a quadrant was the base,
Proportion'd equally by seven and nine;
Nine was the circle set in heaven's place,
All which compacted made a good *diapase*.
Spenser.

The sweet numbers and melodious measures,
With which I wont the winged words to tie,
And make a tuneful *diapase* of pleasures,
Now being let to run at liberty. *Spenser.*

DIAPA'SON, dī-â-pā'zŏn. *n. s.* [διὰ πασῶν.]

Diapason denotes a chord which includes all tones; it is the same with that we call an eighth, or an octave; because there are but seven tones or notes, and then the eighth is the same again with the first. *Harris.*

It discovereth the true coincidence of sounds into *diapasons*, which is the return of the same sound.
Bacon.

Harsh din
Broke the fair musick that all creatures made
To their great lord, whose love their motion sway'd
In perfect *diapason*, whilst they stood
In first obedience, and their state of good. *Milton.*

Many a sweet rise, many as sweet a fall,
A full-mouth *diapason* swallows all. *Crashaw.*

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This universal frame began;
From harmony to harmony
Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The *diapason* closing full in man. *Dryden.*

DI'APER, dī'â-pûr.[98] *n. s.* [*diapre*, Fr. of uncertain etymology.]

1. Linen cloth woven in flowers, and other figures; the finest species of figured linen after damask.

Not any damsel, which her vaunteth most
In skilful knitting of soft silkin twine;
Nor any weaver, which his work doth boast
In *diaper*, in damask, or in lyne,
Might in their diverse cunning ever dare
With this so curious net work to compare. *Spenser.*

2. A napkin; a towel.

Let one attend him with a silver bason
Full of rose-water, and bestrew'd with flowers;
Another bear the ewer, a third a *diaper*. *Shaksp.*

To DI'APER, dī'â-pûr. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To variegate; to diversify; to flower.

For fear the stones her tender foot should wrong,
The ground he strew'd with flowers all along,
And *diaper'd* like the discolour'd mead. *Spenser.*

Flora useth to cloath our grand-dame Earth with a new livery, *diapered* with various flowers, and chequered with delightful objects. *Howel.*

2. To draw flowers upon clothes.

If you *diaper* upon folds, let your work be broken, and taken, as it were, by the half; for reason tells you, that your fold must cover somewhat unseen.
Peacham on Drawing.

DIAPHANE'ITY, dī-â-fâ-nė'ė-tė. *n. s.* [from διαφανεία.] Transparency; pellucidness; power of transmitting light.

Because the outward coat of the eye ought to be pellucid, to transmit the light, which, if the eyes should always stand open, would be apt to grow dry and shrink, and lose their *diaphaneity*; therefore are the eye-lids so contrived as often to wink, that so they may, as it were, glaze and varnish them over with the moisture they contain. *Ray.*

DIAPHA'NICK, dī-â-făn'ĭk.[509] *adj.* [διὰ and φαίνος.] Transparent; pellucid; having the power to transmit light.

Air is an element superior, and lighter than water, through whose vast, open, subtile, *diaphanick*, or transparent body, the light, afterwards created, easily transpired. *Raleigh.*

DIA'PHANOUS, dī-âf'fâ-nŭs.[518] *adj.* [διὰ and φαίνω.] Transparent; clear; translucent; pellucid; capable to transmit light.

Aristotle calleth light a quality inherent or cleaving to a *diaphanous* body. *Raleigh.*

When he had taken off the insect, he found in the leaf very little and *diaphanous* eggs, exactly like to those which remained in the tubes of the fly's womb. *Ray.*

DIAPHORE'TICK, dī-â-fŏ-rĕt'ĭk. *adj* [διαφορητικος.] Sudorifick; promoting a diaphoresis or perspiration; causing sweat.

A *diaphoretick* medicine, or a sudorifick, is something that will provoke sweating. *Watts.*

Diaphoreticks, or promoters of perspiration, help the organs of digestion, because the attenuation of the aliment makes it perspirable. *Arbuth.*

DI'APHRAGM, dī'â-frăm.[389] *n. s.* [διάφραγμα.]

1. The midriff which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower.

3. Any division or partition which divides a hollow body.

It consists of a fasciculus of bodies, round, about one sixth of an inch in diameter, hollow, and parted into numerous cells by means of *diaphragms* thick set throughout the whole length of the body. *Woodward.*

DIARRHOE'A, dī-ăr-rē'ă. *n. s.* [διαῤῥοίη.] A flux of the belly, whereby a person frequently goes to stool, and is cured either by purging off the cause, or restringing the bowels. *Quincy.*

During his *diarrhœa* I healed up the fontanels. *Wiseman.*

DIARRHOE'TICK, dī-ăr-rĕt'ĭk. *adj.* [from *diarrhœa.*] Promoting the flux of the belly; solutive; purgative.

Millet is *diarrhœtic*, cleansing, and useful in diseases of the kidneys. *Arbuthnot.*

DI'ARY, dī'ă-rē. *n. s.* [*diarium*, Latin.] An account of the transactions, accidents, and observations of every day; a journal.

In sea voyages, where there is nothing to be seen but sky and sea, men make *diaries;* but, in land-travel, wherein so much is to be observed, they omit it. *Bacon.*

I go on in my intended *diary.* *Tatler.*

DIA'STOLE, dī-ăs'tō-lē.[116] *n. s.* [διαστολη.]

1. A figure in rhetorick, by which a short syllable is made long.

2. The dilatation of the heart.

The systole seems to resemble the forcible bending of a spring, and the *diastole* its flying out again to its natural state. *Ray.*

DIA'STYLE, dī-ăs'tīle. [δια, and στυλος, a pillar.] A sort of edifice, where the pillars stand at such a distance from one another, that three diameters of their thickness are allowed for intercolumniation. *Harris.*

DIATE'SSERON, dī-ă-tĕs'sĕ-rŏn. *n. s.* [of δια, and τέσσερα, four.] An interval in musick, composed of one greater tone, one lesser, and one greater semitone: its proportion being as four to three. It is called, in musical composition, a perfect fourth. *Harris.*

DIATO'NICK, dī-ă-tŏn'ĭk. *adj.* [of διατόνος.] The ordinary sort of musick which proceeds by different tones, either in ascending or descending. It contains only the two greater and lesser tones, and the greater semitone. *Harris.*

DIAZE'UTICK *Tone*, dī-ă-zū'tĭk. [of δια and ζεύγνυμι.] In the ancient Greek musick, disjoined two-fourths, one on each side of it; and which, being joined to either, made a fifth. This is, in our musick, from A to B.

They allowed to this *diazeutick* tone, which is our La, Mi, the proportion of nine to eight, as being the unalterable difference of the fifth and fourth. *Harris.*

DI'BBLE, dĭb'bl.[405] *n. s.* [from *diftfel*, Dutch, a sharp point, *Skinner;* from *dabble*, *Junius.*] A small spade; a pointed instrument with which the gardeners make holes for planting.

Through cunning, with *dibble*, rake, mattock, and spade,
By line and by level trim garden is made.
Tusser's Husbandry.

DI'BSTONE, dĭb'stōne. *n. s.* A little stone which children throw at another stone.

I have seen little girls exercise whole hours together, and take abundance of pains to be expert at *dibstones.* *Locke.*

DICA'CITY, dē-kăs'sē-tē.[124] *n. s.* [*dicacitas*, Lat.] Pertness; sauciness. *Dict.*

DICE, dice, *n. s.* The plural of *die.* See DIE.

It is above a hundred to one against any particular throw, that you do not cast any given set of faces with four cubical *dice;* because there are so many several combinations of the six faces of four dice: now, after you have cast all the trials but one, it is still as much odds at the last remaining time, as it was at the first. *Bentley.*

To DICE, dice. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To game with dice.

I was as virtuously given as a gentleman need to be; virtuous enough; swore little; *diced* not above seven times a week. *Shakspeare.*

DI'CE-BOX, dice'bŏks. *n. s.* [*dice* and *box.*] The box from which the dice are thrown.

What would you say, should you see the sparkler shaking her elbow for a whole night together, and thumping the table with a *dice-box?* *Addison.*

DI'CER, dī'sĕr.[98] *n. s.* [from *dice.*] A player at dice; a gamester.

They make marriage vows
As false as *dicers'* oaths. *Shakspeare.*

DICH, dĭt. This word seems corrupted from *dit* for *do it.*

Rich men sin, and I eat root;
Much good *dich* thy good heart, Apemantus.
Shakspeare's Timon.

DICHO'TOMY, dī-kŏt'ō-mē. *n. s.* [διχοτομία.] Distribution of ideas by pairs.

Some persons have disturbed the order of nature, and abused their readers by an affectation of *dichotomies*, trichotomies, sevens, twelves, &c. Let the nature of the subject, considered together with the design which you have in view, always determine the number of parts into which you divide it. *Watts.*

DI'CKENS, dĭk'ĭnze. A kind of adverbial exclamation, importing, as it seems, much the same with the *devil;* but I know not whence derived,

Where had you this pretty weathercock?—
—I cannot tell what the *dickens* his name is my husband had him of. *Shakspeare.*

What a *dickens* does he mean by a trivial sum?
——But ha'nt you found it, sir? *Congreve.*

DI'CKER *of Leather*, dĭk'ĕr. *n. s.* [*dicra*, low Lat.] Ten hides. *Dict.*

To DI'CTATE, dĭk'tāte.[91] *v. a.* [*dicto*, Latin.] To deliver to another with authority; to declare with confidence.

The spoils of elephants the roofs inlay,
And studded amber darts a golden ray;
Such, and not nobler, in the realms above,
My wonder *dictates* is the dome of Jove. *Pope.*

Whatsoever is *dictated* to us by God himself, or by men who are divinely inspired, must be believed with full assurance. *Watts.*

DI'CTATE, dĭk'tāte.[91] *n. s.* [*dictatum*, Lat.] Rule or maxim delivered with authority; prescription; prescript.

Those right helps of art, which will scarce be found by those who servilely confine themselves to the *dictates* of others. *Locke.*

I credit what the Grecian *dictates* say,
And Samian sounds o'er Scota's hills convey.
Prior.

Then let this *dictate* of my love prevail. *Pope.*

DICTA'TION, dĭk-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *dictate.*] The act or practice of dictating or prescribing. *Dict.*

DICTA'TOR, dĭk-tā'tŭr.[521] *n. s.* [Lat.]

1. A magistrate of Rome, made in times of exigence and distress, and invested with absolute authority.

Kind *dictators* made, when they came home,
Their vanquish'd foes free citizens of Rome.
Waller.

Julius with honour tam'd Rome's foreign foes;
But patriots fell, ere the *dictator* rose. *Prior.*

2. One invested with absolute authority.

Unanimous they all commit the care
And management of this main enterprize
To him, their great *dictator.* *Milton.*

3. One whose credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others.

Nor is it a small power it gives one man over another, to have the authority to be the *dictator* of principles, and teacher of unquestionable truths. *Locke.*

That riches, honours, and outward splendor, should set up persons for *dictators* to all the rest of mankind, is a most shameful invasion of the right of our understanding. *Watts.*

DICTATO'RIAL, dĭk-tă-tō'rē-ăl. *adj.* [from *dictator.*] Authoritative; confident; dogmatical; overbearing.

A young academick often dwells upon a journal, or an observator that treats of trade and politicks in a *dictatorial* stile, and is lavish in the praise of the author. *Watts.*

DICTA'TORSHIP, dĭk-tā'tŭr-shĭp. *n. s.* [from *dictator.*]

1. The office of dictator.

This is the solemnest title they can confer under the princedom, being indeed a kind of *dictatorship.* *Wotton.*

2. Authority; insolent confidence.

This is that perpetual *dictatorship* which is exercised by Lucretius, though often in the wrong. *Dryden.*

DI'CTATURE, dĭk'tă'tshŭre. *n. s.* [*dictatura*, Latin.] The office of a dictator; dictatorship. *Dict.*

DI'CTION, dĭk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*diction*, Fr. *dictio*, Lat.] Style; language; expression.

There appears in every part of his *diction*, or expression, a kind of noble and bold purity. *Dryden.*

DI'CTIONARY, dĭk'shŭn-ă-rē. *n. s.* [*dictionarium*, Lat.] A book containing the words of any language in alphabetical order, with explanations of their meaning; a lexicon; a vocabulary; a word-book.

Some have delivered the polity of spirits, and left an account that they stand in awe of charms, spells, and conjurations; that they are afraid of letters and characters, notes and dashes, which, set together, do signify nothing; and not only in the *dictionary* of man, but in the subtler vocabulary of Satan. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Is it such a fault to translate simulacra images? I see what a good thing it is to have a good catholick *dictionary.* *Stillingfleet.*

An army, or a parliament, is a collection of men; a *dictionary*, or nomenclature, is a collection of words. *Watts.*

DID, dĭd, of *do.* [ꝺiꝺ, Saxon.]

1. The preterit of *do.*

Thou canst not say I *did* it. *Shakspeare.*

What *did* that greatness in a woman's mind?
Ill lodg'd, and weak to act what it design'd.
Dryden.

2. The sign of the preter-imperfect tense, or perfect.

When *did* his pen on learning fix a brand,
Or rail at arts he did not understand? *Dryden.*

3. It is sometimes used emphatically: as, I *did* really love him.

DIDA'CTICAL, dė-dâk'tė-kâl. } *adj.* [διδακ-
DIDA'CTICK, dė-dâk'tîk.[124] } τικος.] Preceptive; giving precepts; as a *didactick* poem is a poem that gives rules for some art; as the Georgicks.

The means used to this purpose are partly *didactical*, and partly protreptical; demonstrating the truth of the gospel, and then urging the professors of those truths to be stedfast in the faith, and to beware of infidelity. *Ward on Infidelity.*

DI DAPPER, dî'dâp-pûr. *n. s.* [from *dip.*] A bird that dives into the water.

DIDASCA'LICK, dî-dâs-kâl'îk.[125] [509] *adj.* [διδασκαλικος.] Preceptive; didactic; giving precepts in some art.

I found it necessary to form some story, and give a kind of body to the poem: under what species it may be comprehended, whether *didascalick* or heroick, I leave to the judgment of the criticks. *Prior.*

To DI'DDER, dîd'ûr. *v. a.* [*diddern*, Teut. *zittern*, Germ.] To quake with cold; to shiver. A provincial word. *Skinner.*

DIDST, didst. The second person of the preter tense of *do*. See DID.

Oh last and best of Scots! who *didst* maintain
Thy country's freedom from a foreign reign. *Dryden.*

DIDU'CTION, dė-dûk'shûn. *n. s.* [*diductio*, Latin.] Separation by withdrawing one part from the other.

He ought to shew what kind of strings they are, which, though strongly fastened to the inside of the receiver, and superficies of the bladder, must draw as forcibly one as another, in comparison of those that within the bladder draw so as to hinder the *diduction* of its sides. *Boyle.*

To DIE, dî. *v. a.* [ðeaȝ, Sax, a colour.] To tinge; to colour; to stain.

So much of death her thoughts
Had entertain'd, as *died* her cheeks with pale. *Milton.*

All white, a virgin saint she sought the skies;
For marriage, though it sullies not, it *dies*. *Dryd.*

DIE, dî. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Colour; tincture; stain; hue acquired.

It will help me nothing
To plead mine innocence, for that *die* is on me,
Which makes my whit'st part black. *Shaksp.*

We have dainty works of feathers of wonderful lustre, excellent *dies*, and many. *Bacon.*

Darkness we see emerges into light,
And shining suns descend to sable night:
Ev'n heaven itself receives another *die*,
When wearied animals in slumbers lie
Of midnight ease; another, when the gray
Of morn preludes the splendor of the day. *Dryden.*

It is surprising to see the images of the mind stamped upon the aspect; to see the cheeks take the *die* of the passions, and appear in all the colours of thought. *Collier of the Aspect.*

To DIE, dî. *v. n.* [ðeaðian, Sax.]

1. To lose life; to expire; to pass into another state of existence.

Thou dost kill me with thy falsehood; and it grieves me not to *die*, but it grieves me that thou art the murtherer. *Sidney.*

Nor did the third his conquests long survive,
Dying ere scarce he had begun to live. *Addison.*

Oh let me live my own, and *die* so too!
To live and *die* is all I have to do. *Denham.*

2. To perish by violence or disease.

The dira only served to confirm him in his first opinion, that it was his destiny to *die* in the ensuing combat. *Dryden.*

Talk not of life or ransom, he replies;
Patroclus dead, whoever meets me, *dies:*
In vain a single Trojan sues for grace;
But least the sons of Priam's hateful race;
Die then, my friend! what boots it to deplore?
The great, the good Patroclus is no more!
He, far thy better, was foredoom'd to *die;*
And thou, dost thou, bewail mortality? *Pope.*

3. It has *by* before an instrument of death.

Their young men shall *die by* the sword; their sons and daughters shall *die by* famine. *Jerem.*

4. *Of* before a disease.

They often come into the world clear, and with the appearance of sound bodies; which, notwithstanding, have been infected with disease, and have *died of* it, or at least have been very infirm. *Wiseman.*

5. *For* commonly before a privative, and *of* before a positive cause: these prepositions are not always truly distinguished.

At first she startles, then she stands amaz'd;
At last with terror she from thence doth fly,
And loaths the wat'ry glass wherein she gaz'd,
And shuns it still, altho' *for* thirst she *die*. *Davies.*

He in the loaden vineyard *dies for* thirst. *Addison.*

Hipparchus being passionately fond of his own wife, who was enamoured of Bathyllus, leaped and *died of* his fall. *Addison.*

6. To be punished with death.

If I *die* for it, as no less is threatened me, the king my old master must be relieved. *Shaksp.*

What is the love of our neighbour?—
—The valuing him as the image of God, one for whom Christ *died*. *Hammond.*

7. To be lost; to perish; to come to nothing.

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone?
Of sorriest fancies your companion making,
Using those thoughts which should indeed have *died*
With them they think on. *Shaksp.*

If any sovereignty, on account of his property, had been vested in Adam, which in truth there was not, it would have *died* with him. *Locke.*

Whatever pleasure any man may take in spreading whispers, he will find greater satisfaction by letting the secret *die* within his own breast. *Spectator.*

8. To sink; to faint.

His heart *died* within him; and he became as a stone. 1 *Samuel.*

9. [In theology.] To perish everlastingly.

So long as God shall live, so long shall the damned *die*. *Hakewill on Providence.*

10. To languish with pleasure or tenderness.

To sounds of heav'nly harps she *dies* away,
And melts in visions of eternal day. *Pope.*

11. To vanish.

This battle fares like to the morning's war,
When *dying* clouds contend with growing light. *Shakspeare.*

The smaller stains and blemishes may *die* away and disappear, amidst the brightness that surrounds them; but a blot of a deeper nature casts a shade on all the other beauties, and darkens the whole character. *Addison's Spectator.*

12. [In the style of lovers.] To languish with affection.

The young men acknowledged, in love-letters, that they *died* for Rebecca. *Tatler.*

13. To wither, as a vegetable.

Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground, and *die*, it abideth alone; but if it *die*, it bringeth forth much fruit. *John.*

14. To grow vapid, as liquor.

DIE, dî. *n. s.* pl. DICE, dise. [*dé*, Fr. *dis*, Welsh.]

1. A small cube marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, which gamesters throw in play.

Keep a gamester from the *dice*, and a good student from his book, and it is wonderful. *Shak.*

I have set my life upon a cast,
And I will stand the hazard of the *die*. *Shaksp.*

He knows which way the lot and the *die* shall fall, as perfectly as if they were already cast. *South.*

2. Hazard; chance.

Eftsoons his cruel hand sir Guyon staid,
Temp'ring the passion with advisement slow,
And must'ring might on enemy dismay'd;
For th' equal *die* of war he well did know. *Fairy Queen.*

So both to battle fierce arranged are;
In which his harder fortune was to fall
Under my spear: such is the *die* of war. *Fairy Queen.*

Thine is th' adventure, thine the victory;
Well has thy fortune turn'd the *die* for thee. *Dryden.*

3. Any cubic body.

Young creatures have learned spelling of words by having them pasted upon little flat tablets or *dice*. *Watts.*

DIE, dî. *n. s.* plur. DIES, dize. The stamp used in coinage.

Such variety of *dies* made use of by Wood in stamping his money, makes the discovery of counterfeits more difficult. *Swift.*

DI'ER, dî'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *die*.] One who follows the trade of dying; one who dies clothes.

The fleece, that has been by the *dier* stain'd,
Never again its native whiteness gain'd. *Waller.*

There were some of very low rank and professions who acquired great estates; coblers, *diers*, and shoemakers gave public shows to the people. *Arbuthnot.*

DI'ET, dî'êt. *n. s.* [*diæta*, low Latin; διαιτα.]

1. Food; provisions for the mouth; victuals.

They cared for no other delicacy of fare, or curiosity of *diet*, than to maintain life. *Raleigh.*

Time may come, when men
With angels may participate; and find
No inconvenient *diet*, nor too light fare. *Milton.*

No part of *diet*, in any season, is so healthful, so natural, and so agreeable to the stomach, as good and well-ripened fruits. *Temple.*

Milk appears to be a proper *diet* for human bodies, where acrimony is to be purged or avoided; but not where the canals are obstructed, it being void of all saline quality. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Food regulated by the rules of medicine, for the prevention or cure of any disease.

I commend rather some *diet* for certain seasons, than frequent use of physick; for those *diets* alter the body more, and trouble it less. *Bacon.*

I restrained myself to so regular a *diet*, as to eat flesh but once a-day, and little at a time, without salt or vinegar. *Temple.*

3. Allowance of provision.

For his *diet*, there was a continual *diet* given him by the king. *Jeremiah.*

To DI'ET, dî'êt. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To feed by the rules of medicine.

She *diets* him with fasting every day,
The swelling of his wounds to mitigate,
And made him pray both early and eke late. *Fairy Queen.*

Shew a while like fearful war,
To *diet* rank minds sick of happiness;

And purge the obstructions which begin to stop
Our very veins of life. *Shaksp.*
He was not taken well, he had not din'd:
The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold; and then
We powt upon the morning, are unapt
To give or to forgive; but when we've stuff'd
These pipes, and these conveyances of blood,
With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls
Than in our priestlike fasts; therefore I'll watch him
Till he be *dieted* to my request. *Shaksp.*
I will attend my husband, be his nurse,
Diet his sickness; for it is my office. *Shaksp.*
Henceforth my early care
Shall tend thee, and the fertile burden ease;
Till, *dieted* by thee, I grow mature
In knowledge as the gods, who all things know.
Milton.
We have lived upon expedients, of which no country had less occasion: we have *dieted* a healthy body into a consumption, by plying it with physick instead of food. *Swift.*

2. To give food to.

I'm partly led to *diet* my revenge,
For that I do suspect the lusty Moor
Hath leapt into my seat. *Shaksp.*

3. To board; to supply with diet.

To DI'ET, dî'ĕt. *v. n.*

1. To eat by rules of physick.
2. To eat; to feed.

I join with thee calm peace and quiet:
Spare fast, that oft the gods doth *diet.* *Milton.*

DI'ET-DRINK, dî'ĕt-drink. *n. s.* [*diet* and *drink.*] Medicated liquors; drink brewed with medicinal ingredients.

The observation will do that better than the lady's *diet-drinks*, or apothecary's medicines. *Locke.*

DI'ET, dî'ĕt. *n. s.* [from *dies*, an appointed day, *Skinner;* from *diet*, an old German word signifying a multitude, *Junius.*] An assembly of princes or estates.

An emperour in title without territory, who can ordain nothing of importance but by a *diet*, or assembly of the estates of many free princes, ecclesiastical and temporal. *Raleigh.*

DI'ETARY, dî'ĕt-ă-rĕ. *adj.* [from *diet.*] Pertaining to the rules of diet. *Dict.*

DI'ETER, dî'ĕt-tûr.[93] *n. s.* [from *diet.*] One who prescribes rules for eating; one who prepares food by medicinal rules.

He sauc'd our broth as Juno had been sick,
And he her *dieter.* *Shaksp.*

DIETE'TICAL, dî-ĕ-tĕt'ĕ-kăl. } *adj.* [διαιτητικη.]
DIETE'TICK, dî-ĕ-tĕt'îk. } Relating to diet; belonging to the medicinal cautions about the use of food.

He received no other counsel than to refrain from cold drink, which was but a *dietetical* caution, and such as culinary prescription might have afforded. *Brown.*

This book of Cheyne's became the subject of conversation, and produced even sects in the *dietetick* philosophy. *Arbuthnot.*

To DI'FFER, dîf'fûr. *v. n.* [*differo*, Lat.]

1. To be distinguished from; to have properties and qualities not the same with those of another person or thing.

If the pipe be a little wet on the inside, it will make a *differing* sound from the same pipe dry. *Bacon.*

Thy prejudices, Syphax, won't discern
What virtues grow from ignorance and choice,
Nor how the hero *differs* from the brute.
Addison's Cato.

The several parts of the same animal *differ* in their qualities. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To contend; to be at variance.

A man of judgment shall sometimes hear ignorant men *differ*, and know well within himself that those which so *differ* mean one thing, and yet they themselves never agree. *Bacon.*

Here uncontroll'd you may in judgment sit;
We'll never *differ* with a crowded pit. *Rowe.*

3. To be of a contrary opinion.

In things purely speculative, as these are, and no ingredients of our faith, it is free to *differ* from one another in our opinions and sentiments. *Burnet.*

There are certain measures to be kept, which may leave a tendency rather to gain than to irritate those who *differ* with you in their sentiments. *Addison.*

Others *differ* with me about the truth and reality of these speculations. *Cheyne.*

DI'FFERENCE, dîf'fûr-ĕnse.[555] *n. s.* [*differentia*, Lat.]

1. State of being distinct from something; contrariety to identity.

Where the faith of the holy church is one, a *difference* between customs of the church doth no harm. *Hooker.*

2. The quality by which one differs from another.

This nobility, or *difference* from the vulgar, was not in the beginning given to the succession of blood, but to the succession of virtue. *Raleigh.*

Thus, horn alike, from virtue first began
The *diff'rence* that distinguish'd man from man:
He claim'd no title from descent of blood;
But that which made him noble, made him good.
Dryden.

Though it be useful to discern every variety that is to be found in nature, yet it is not convenient to consider every *difference* that is in things, and divide them into distinct classes under every such *difference.* *Locke.*

3. The disproportion between one thing and another, caused by the qualities of each.

You shall see great *difference* betwixt our Bohemia and your Sicilia. *Shaksp.*

Oh the strange *difference* of man and man!
To thee a woman's services are due;
My soul usurps my body. *Shaksp.*

Here might he seen a great *difference* between men practised to fight, and men accustomed only to spoil. *Hayward.*

4. Dispute; debate; quarrel; controversy.

What was the *difference?*——It was a contention in public. *Shaksp.*

He is weary of his life, that hath a *difference* with any of them, and will walk abroad after daylight. *Sandys.*

Nothing could have fallen out more unluckily than that there should be such *differences* among them about that which they pretend to be the only means of ending *differences.* *Tillotson.*

5. Distinction.

Our constitution does not only make a *difference* between the guilty and the innocent, but, even among the guilty, between such as are more or less criminal. *Addison.*

6. Point in question; ground of controversy.

Are you acquainted with the *difference*
That holds this present question in the court?
Shaksp.

7. A logical distinction.

Some are never without a *difference;* and commonly, by amusing men with a subtilty, blanch the matter. *Bacon.*

8. Evidences of distinction; differential marks.

Henry had the title of sovereign, yet did not put those things in execution, which are the true marks and *differences* of sovereignty. *Davies.*

9. Distinct kind.

This is notoriously known in some *differences* of brake or fern. *Brown.*

To DI'FFERENCE, dîf'fûr-ĕnse. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cause a difference; to make one thing not the same as another.

Most are apt to seek all the differences of letters in those articulating motions; whereas several combinations of letters are framed by the very same motions of those organs which are commonly observed, and are *differenced* by other concurrent causes. *Holder.*

Grass *differenceth* a civil and well cultivated region from a barren and desolate wilderness. *Ray.*

We see nothing that *differences* the courage of Mnestheus from that of Sergesthus. *Pope.*

DI'FFERENT, dîf'fûr-ĕnt. *adj.* [from *differ.*]

1. Distinct; not the same.

There are covered galleries that lead from the palace to five *different* churches. *Addison.*

2. Of contrary qualities.

The Britons change
Sweet native home for unaccustom'd air,
And other climes, where *diff'rent* food and soil
Portend distempers. *Philips.*

3. Unlike; dissimilar.

Neither the shape of faces, nor the age, nor the colour, ought to be alike in all figures, any more than the hair; because men are as *different* from each other, as the regions in which they are born are *different.* *Dryden.*

Happiness consists in things which produce pleasure, and in the absence of those which cause any pain: now these, to *different* men are very *different* things. *Locke.*

DIFFERE'NTIAL *Method*, dîf-fûr-ĕn'shăl, is applied to the doctrine of infinitesimals, or infinitely small quantities, called the arithmetick of fluxions. It consists in descending from whole quantities to their infinitely small differences, and comparing together these infinitely small differences, of what kind soever they be: and from thence it takes the name of the *differential* calculus, or analysis of infinitesimals. *Harris.*

DI'FFERENTLY, dîf'fûr-ĕnt-lĕ. *adv.* [from *different.*] In a different manner.

He may consider how *differently* he is affected by the same thought, which presents itself in a great writer, from what he is when he finds it delivered by an ordinary genius. *Addison.*

DI'FFERINGLY, dîf'fûr-îng-lĕ. *adv.* [from *differing.*] In a different manner.

Such protuberant and concave parts of a surface may remit the light so *differingly*, as to vary a colour. *Boyle.*

DI'FFICIL, dîf'fĕ-sîl. *adj.* [*difficilis*, Latin.]

1. Difficult; hard; not easy; not obvious. Little used.

That that should give motion to an unwieldy hulk, which itself hath neither hulk nor motion, is of as *difficil* apprehension as any mystery in nature. *Glanville.*

Latin was not more *difficil*,
Than to a blackbird 'tis to whistle. *Hudibras.*

2. Scrupulous; hard to be persuaded.

The cardinal finding the pope *difficil* in granting the dispensation, doth use it as a principal argument, concerning the king's merit, that he had touched none of those deniers which had been levied by popes in England. *Bacon.*

DI'FFICILNESS, dîf'fĕ-sîl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *difficil.*] Difficulty to be persuaded; in-

compliance; impracticability. A word not in use, but proper.

There be that in their nature do not affect the good of others: the lighter sort of malignity turneth but to a crossness, or frowardness, or aptness to oppose, or *difficilness*, or the like; but the deeper sort, to envy or mere mischief. *Bacon.*

DI'FFICULT, dĭf'fĕ-kŭlt. *adj.* [from *difficilis*, Latin.]

1. Hard; not easy; not facil.

It is *difficult* in the eyes of this people. *Zachariah.*

2. Troublesome; vexatious.

3. Hard to please; peevish; morose.

DI'FFICULTLY, dĭf'fĕ-kŭlt-lĕ. *adv.* [from *difficult*.] Hardly; with difficulty; not easily.

A man who has always indulged himself in the full enjoyment of his station, will *difficultly* be persuaded to think any methods unjust that offer to continue it. *Rogers.*

DI'FFICULTY, dĭf'fĕ-kŭl-tē. *n. s.* [from *difficult; difficulté*, Fr.]

1. Hardness; contrariety to easiness or facility.

The religion which, by this covenant, we engage ourselves to observe, is a work of labour and *difficulty;* a service that requires our greatest care and attention. *Rogers.*

2. That which is hard to accomplish; that which is not easy.

They mistake *difficulties* for impossibilities: a pernicious mistake certainly; and the more pernicious, for that men are seldom convinced of it, till their convictions do them no good. *South.*

3. Distress; opposition.

Thus, by degrees, he rose to Jove's imperial seat;
Thus *difficulties* prove a soul legitimately great. *Dryden.*

4. Perplexity in affairs; uneasiness of circumstances.

They lie under some *difficulties* by reason of the emperor's displeasure, who has forbidden their manufactures. *Addison.*

5. Objection; cavil.

Men should consider, that raising *difficulties* concerning the mysteries in religion, cannot make them more wise, learned, or virtuous. *Swift.*

To DIFFI'DE, dĭf-fīde'. *v. n.* [*diffido*, Lat.] To distrust; to have no confidence in.

With hope and fear
The woman did the new solution hear;
The man *diffides* in his own augury,
And doubts the gods. *Dryden.*

DI'FFIDENCE, dĭf'fĕ-dĕnse. *n. s.* [from *diffide*.]

1. Distrust; want of confidence in others.

No man almost thought himself secure, and men durst scarce commune or talk one with another: but there was a general *diffidence* every where. *Bacon.*

You have brought scandal
To Israel, *diffidence* of God, and doubt
In feeble hearts, propense enough before
To waver. *Milton.*

2. Doubt; want of confidence in ourselves.

If the evidence of its being, or that this is its true sense, be only on probable proofs, our assent can reach no higher than an assurance or *diffidence* arising from the more or less apparent probability of the proofs. *Locke.*

Be silent always when you doubt your sense;
And speak, though sure, with seeming *diffidence.* *Pope.*

Whatsoever atheists think on, or whatsoever they look on, all do administer some reasons for suspicion and *diffidence*, lest possibly they may be in the wrong; and then it is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God. *Bentley.*

DI'FFIDENT, dĭf'fĕ-dĕnt. *adj.* [from *diffide*.]

1. Distrustful; doubting others.

Be not *diffident*
Of wisdom; she deserts thee not, if thou
Dismiss not her, when most thou need'st her nigh. *Milton.*

Pliny speaks of the Seres, the same people with the Chinese, as being very shy and *diffident* in their manner of dealing. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Doubtful of an event, used of things; uncertain.

I was really so *diffident* of it, as to let it lie by me these two years, just as you now see it. *Pope.*

3. Doubtful of himself; not confident.

I am not so confident of my own sufficiency, as not willingly to admit the counsel of others; but yet I am not so *diffident* of myself, as brutishly to submit to any man's dictates. *King Charles.*

Distress makes the humble heart *diffident.* *Clarissa.*

To DIFFI'ND, dĭf-fīnd'. *v. a* [*diffindo*, Lat.] To cleave in two; to split. *Dict.*

DIFFI'SSION, dĭf-fĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*diffissio*, Lat.] The act of cleaving or splitting. *Dict.*

DIFFLA'TION, dĭf-flā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*difflare*, Lat.] The act of scattering with a blast of wind. *Dict.*

DI'FFLUENCE, dĭf'flŭ-ĕnse. } *n. s.* [from
DI'FFLUENCY, dĭf'flŭ-ĕn-sē. } *diffluo*, Lat.] The quality of falling away on all sides; the effect of fluidity; the contrary to consistency.

Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air, whereby it acquireth no new form, but rather a consistence or determination of its *diffluency;* and omitteth not its essence, but condition of fluidity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DI'FFLUENT, dĭf'flŭ-ĕnt.[518] *adj.* [*diffluens*, Lat.] Flowing every way; not consistent; not fixed.

DI'FFORM, dĭf'fôrm. *adj.* [from *forma*, Lat.] Contrary to uniform; having parts of different structure; dissimilar; unlike; irregular: as, a *difform* flower, one of which the leaves are unlike each other.

The unequal refractions of *difform* rays proceed not from any contingent irregularities; such as are veins, an uneven polish, or fortuitous position of the pores of glass. *Newton.*

DIFFO'RMITY, dĭf-fôr'mĕ-tē. *n. s.* [from *difform*.] Diversity of form; irregularity; dissimilitude.

While they murmur against the present disposure of things, they desire in them a *difformity* from the primitive rule, and the idea of that mind that formed all things best. *Brown.*

DIFFRA'NCHISEMENT, dĭf-frăn'tshĭz-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*franchise*, Fr.] The act of taking away the privileges of a city.

To DIFFU'SE, dĭf-fūze'. *v. a.* [*diffusus*, Lat.]

1. To pour out upon a plane, so that the liquor may run every way; to pour without particular direction.

When these waters began to rise at first, long before they could swell to the height of the mountains, they would *diffuse* themselves every way. *Burnet.*

2. To spread; to scatter; to disperse.

Wisdom had ordain'd
Good out of evil to create; instead
Of spirits malign, a better race to bring
Into their vacant room, and thence *diffuse*
His good to worlds, and ages, infinite. *Milton.*

No sect wants its apostles to propagate and *diffuse* it. *Decay of Piety.*

A chief renown'd in war,
Whose race shall bear aloft the Latian name,
And through the conquer'd world *diffuse* our fame. *Dryden.*

His eyes *diffus'd* a venerable grace,
And charity itself was in his face. *Dryden.*

DIFFU'SE, dĭf-fūse'. *adj.* [*diffusus*, Lat.]

1. Scattered; widely spread.

2. Copious; not concise.

DIFFU'SED, dĭf-fūzd'.[369] *participial adj.* [from *diffuse*.] This word seems to have signified, in *Shakspeare's* time, the same as wild, uncouth, irregular.

Let them from forth a sawpit rush at once,
With some *diffused* song. *Shakspeare.*

He grows like savages,
To swearing and stern looks, *diffus'd* attire,
And every thing that seems unnatural. *Shaksp.*

DIFFU'SEDLY, dĭf-fū'zĕd-lĕ [364] *adv.* [from *diffused*.] Widely; dispersedly; in manner of that which is spread every way.

DIFFU'SEDNESS, dĭf-fū'zĕd-nĕs.[365] *n. s.* [from *diffused*.] The state of being diffused; dispersion.

DIFFU'SELY, dĭf-fūse'lĕ. *adv.* [from *diffuse*.]

1. Widely; extensively.

2. Copiously; not concisely.

DIFFU'SION, dĭf-fū'zhŭn. *n. s.* [from *diffuse*.]

1. Dispersion; the state of being scattered every way.

Whereas all bodies act either by the communication of their natures, or by the impressions and signatures of their motions, the *diffusion* of species visible seemeth to participate more of the former operation, and the species audible of the latter. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A sheet of very well sleeked marbled paper did not cast distinct colours upon the wall, nor throw its light with an equal *diffusion;* but threw its beams, unstained and bright, to this and that part of the wall. *Boyle on Colours.*

2. Copiousness; exuberance of style.

DIFFU'SIVE, dĭf-fū'sĭv.[423] *adj.* [from *diffuse*.]

1. Having the quality of scattering any thing every way.

Diffusive of themselves, where'er they pass
They make that warmth in others they expect:
Their valour works like bodies on a glass,
And does its image on their men project. *Dryden.*

2. Scattered; dispersed; having the quality of suffering diffusion.

All liquid bodies are *diffusive;* for their parts, being in motion, have no connexion, but glide and fall off any way. *Burnet.*

No man is of so general and *diffusive* a lust, as to prosecute his amours all the world over. *South.*

The stars, no longer overlaid with weight,
Exert their heads from underneath the mass,
And upward shoot, and kindle as they pass,
And with *diffusive* light adorn their heav'nly place. *Dryden.*

Cherish'd with hope, and fed with joy it grows;
Its cheerful buds their opening bloom disclose,
And round the happy soil *diffusive* odour flows. *Prior.*

3. Extended.

They are not agreed among themselves where infallibility is seated; whether in the pope alone, or a council alone, or in both together, or in the *diffusive* body of christians. *Tillotson.*

DIFFU'SIVELY, dĭf-fū'sĭv-lĕ. *adv.* [from *diffusive*.] Widely; extensively; every way.

DIFFU'SIVENESS, dîf-fû'sîv-nês. *n. s.* [from *diffusive*.]

1. Extension; dispersion; the power of diffusing; the state of being diffused.
2. Want of conciseness; large compass of expression.

The fault that I find with a modern legend, is its *diffusiveness:* you have sometimes the whole side of a medal over-run with it. *Addison.*

To DIG, dîg. *v a.* pret. *dug*, or *digged;* part. pass. *dug*, or *digged.* [ᵭic, Sax. a ditch; *dyger*, Danish, to dig.]

1. To pierce with a spade.

Then said he unto me, Son of man, *dig* now in the wall; and when I had *digged* in the wall, I beheld a door. *Ezekiel.*

2. To form by digging.

Seek with heart and mouth to build up the walls of Jerusalem, which you have broken down, and to fill up the mines that you have *digged* by craft and subtlety, to overthrow the same. *Whitgift.*

He built towers in the desert, and *digged* many wells, for he had much cattle. 2 *Chronicles.*

3. To cultivate the ground by turning it with a spade.

The walks of your garden, without their furniture, look as ill as those of your house; so that you cannot *dig* up your garden too often. *Temple.*

Be first to *dig* the ground, be first to burn
The branches lopt. *Dryden.*

4. To pierce with a sharp point.

A rav'nous vulture in his open side
Her crooked beak and cruel talons tried;
Still for the growing liver *digg'd* his breast,
The growing liver still supplied the feast. *Dryden.*

5. To gain by digging.

It is *digged* out of even the highest mountains, and all parts of the earth contingently; as the pyrites. *Woodward.*

Nor was the ground alone requir'd to bear
Her annual income to the crooked share;
But greedy mortals, rummaging her store,
Digg'd from her entrails first the precious ore.
Dryden's Ovid.

To DIG, dîg. *v. n.* To work with a spade; to work in making holes, or turning the ground.

They long for death, but it cometh not; and *dig* for it more than for hid treasures. *Job.*

The Italians have often *dug* into lands, described in old authors as the places where statues or obelisks stood, and seldom failed of success. *Addison.*

To DIG *up*, dîg ûp. *v. a.* To throw up that which is covered with earth.

If I *digg'd up* thy forefathers' graves,
And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,
It would not slake mine ire. *Shakspeare.*

DI'GAMY, dîg'gâ-mê. *n. s.* [δίγαμία.] Second marriage; marriage to a second wife after the death of the first: as *bigamy*, having two wives at once.

Dr. Champny only proves, that archbishop Cranmer was twice married; which is not denied: but brings nothing to prove that such bigamy, or *digamy* rather, deprives a bishop of the lawful use of his power of ordaining. *Bishop Ferne.*

DI'GERENT, dê'jê-rênt. *adj.* [*digerens*, Lat.] That has the power of digesting, or causing digestion. *Dict.*

DI'GEST, dî'jêst.[492] *n. s.* [*digesta*, Latin.] The pandect of the civil law, containing the opinions of the ancient lawyers.

I had a purpose to make a particular *digest*, or recompilement to the laws of mine own nation. *Bacon.*

Laws in the *digest* shew that the Romans applied themselves to trade. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To DIGE'ST, dê-jêst'.[124] *v. a.* [*digero*, *digestum*, Lat.]

1. To distribute into various classes or repositories; to range or dispose methodically.
2. To concoct in the stomach, so as that the various particles of food may be applied to their proper use.

If little faults, proceeding on distemper,
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye,
When capital crimes chew'd, swallow'd, and *digest-*
ed,
Appear? *Shakspeare's Henry V.*

Each then has organs to *digest* his food;
One to beget, and one receive, the brood. *Prior.*

3. To soften by heat, as in a boiler, or in a dunghill: a chymical term.
4. To range methodically in the mind; to apply knowledge by meditation to its proper use.

Chosen friends, with sense refin'd,
Learning *digested* well. *Thomson.*

5. To reduce to any plan, scheme, or method.

Our play
Leaps o'er the vaunt and firstlings of those broils,
'Ginning i' th' middle: starting thence away
To what may be *digested* in a play. *Shakspeare.*

6. To receive without loathing or repugnance; not to reject.

First, let us go to dinner.
—Nay, let me praise you while I have a stomach,
—No, pray thee, let it serve for table-talk;
Then, howsoe'er thou speak'st, 'mongst other things
I shall *digest* it. *Shakspeare.*

The pleasance of numbers is, that rudeness and barbarism might be the better taste and *digest* the lessons of civility. *Peacham.*

7. To receive and enjoy.

Cornwal and Albany,
With my two daughters' dowers, *digest* the third.
Shakspeare.

8. [In chirurgery.] To dispose a wound to generate pus in order to a cure.

To DIGE'ST, dê-jêst'. *v. n.* To generate matter, as a wound, and tend to a cure.

DIGE'STER, dê-jês'tûr. *n. s.* [from *digest.*]

1. He that digests or disposes.
2. He that digests or concocts his food.

People that are bilious and fat, rather than lean, are great eaters and ill *digesters*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A strong vessel or engine, contrived by M. Papin, wherein to boil, with a very strong heat, any bony substances so as to reduce them into a fluid state. *Quincy.*
4. That which causes or strengthens the concoctive power.

Rice is of excellent use for all illnesses of the stomach, a great restorer of health, and a great *digester*. *Temple.*

DIGE'STIBLE, dê-jês'tê-bl. *adj.* [from *digest.*] Capable of being digested or concocted.

Those medicines that purge by stool are, at the first, not *digestible* by the stomach, and therefore move immediately downwards to the guts. *Bacon*

DIGE'STION, dê-jês'tshûn. *n. s.* [from *digest.*]

1. The act of digesting or concocting food in the stomach.

Now good *digestion* wait on appetite,
And health on both. *Shakspeare.*

Digestion is a fermentation begun, because there are all the requisites of such a fermentation; heat, air, and motion: but it is not a complete fermentation, because that requires a greater time than the continuance of the aliment in the stomach: vegetable putrefaction resembles very much animal *digestion*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Quantity of food cannot be determined by measures and weights, or any general Lessian rules; but must vary with the vigour or decays of age or of health, and the use or disuse of air or of exercise, with the changes of appetite; and then, by what every man may find or suspect of the present strength or weakness of *digestion*. *Temple.*

Every morsel to a satisfied hunger, is only a new labour to a tired *digestion*. *South.*

2. The preparation of matter by a chymical heat.

We conceive, indeed, that a perfect good concoction, or *digestion*, or maturation of some metals, will produce gold. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Did chymick chance the furnaces prepare,
Raise all the labour-houses of the air,
And lay crude vapours in *digestion* there? *Blackmore.*

3. Reduction to a plan; the act of methodising; the maturation of a design.

The *digestion* of the counsels in Sweden is made in senate, consisting of forty counsellors, who are generally the greatest men. *Temple.*

4. The act of disposing a wound to generate matter.
5. The disposition of a wound or sore to generate matter.

The first stage of healing, or the discharge of matter, is by surgeons called *digestion*. *Sharp.*

DIGE'STIVE, dê-jês'tîv. *adj.* [from *digest.*]

1. Having the power to cause digestion, or to strengthen the stomach.

A chillifactory menstruum, or a *digestive* preparation, drawn from species or individuals, whose stomachs peculiarly dissolve lapideous bodies. *Brown.*

2. Capable by heat to soften and subdue.

The earth and sun were in that very state; the one active, piercing, and *digestive*, by its heat; the other passive, receptive, and stored with materials for such a production. *Hale.*

3. Methodising; adjusting.

To business ripen'd by *digestive* thought,
This future rule is into method brought. *Dryden.*

DIGE'STIVE, dê-jês'tîv. *n. s.* [from *digest.*] An application which disposes a wound to generate matter.

I dressed it with *digestives*. *Wiseman.*

DIGE'STURE, dê-jês'tshûre. *n. s.* Concoction. Not used.

Neither tie yourself always to eat meats of easy *digesture;* such as veal, sweetbreads. *Harvey.*

DI'GGER, dîg'gûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *dig.*] One that opens the ground with a spade.

When we visited mines, we have been told by *diggers*, that even when the sky seemed clear, there would suddenly arise a steam so thick, that it would put out their candles. *Boyle.*

To DIGHT, dîte.[393] *v. a.* [ᵭihtan, to prepare, to regulate, Sax.]

1. To dress; to deck; to bedeck; to embellish; to adorn. It seems always to signify the past: the participle passive is *dight*, as *dighted* in *Hudibras* is perhaps improper.

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloisters pale;
And love the high embowered roof,
With antick pillar, massy proof;
And storied windows richly *dight*,
Casting a dim religious light. *Milton.*

Just so the proud insulting lass
Array'd and *dighted* Hudibras. *Hudibras.*

2. To put on.

On his head his dreadful hat he *dight*,
Which maketh him invisible to sight. *Hubb. Tale.*

DI'GIT, dĭd'jĭt. *n. s.* [*digitus*, Lat.]

1. The measure of length containing three fourths of an inch.

If the inverted tube of mercury be but twenty-five *digits* high, or somewhat more, the quick-silver will not fall, but remain suspended in the tube, because it cannot press the subjacent mercury with so great a force as doth the incumbent cylinder of the air, reaching thence to the top of the atmosphere. *Boyle.*

2. The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon.

3. Any of the numbers expressed by single figures; any number to ten: so called from counting upon the fingers.

Not only the numbers seven and nine, from considerations abstruse, have been extolled by most, but all or most of other *digits* have been as mystically applauded. *Brown.*

DI'GITATED, dĭd'jĕ-tā-tĕd. *adj.* [from *digitus*, Lat.] Branched out into divisions like fingers: as a *digitated* leaf is a leaf composed of many small leaves.

For animals multifidous, or such as are *digitated*, or have several divisions in their feet, there are but two that are uniparous; that is, men and elephants. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

DIGLADIA'TION, dĭ-glā-dē-ā'shŭn.[125] *n. s.* [*digladiatio*, Lat.] A combat with swords; any quarrel or contest.

Aristotle seems purposely to intend the cherishing of controversial *digladiations*, by his own affection of an intricate obscurity. *Glanville.*

DI'GNIFIED, dĭg'nē-fide.[282] *adj.* [from *dignify*.] Invested with some dignity: it is used chiefly of the clergy.

Abbots are stiled *dignified* clerks, as having some dignity in the church. *Ayliffe.*

DIGNIFICA'TION, dĭg-nē-fē-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *dignify*.] Exaltation.

I grant that where a noble and ancient descent and merit meet in any man, it is a double *dignification* of that person. *Walton.*

To DI'GNIFY, dĭg'nē-fi.[183] *v. a.* [from *dignus* and *facio*, Latin.]

1. To advance; to prefer; to exalt. Used chiefly of the clergy.

2. To honour; to adorn; to give lustre to; to improve by some adventitious excellence, or honourable distinction.

Such a day,
So fought, so follow'd, and so fairly won,
Came not till now to *dignify* the times
Since Cæsar's fortunes! *Shaksp.*

Not that we think us worthy such a guest,
But that your worth will *dignify* our feast.
Ben Jonson.

No turbots *dignify* my boards;
But gudgeons, flounders, what my Thames affords.
Pope.

DI'GNITARY, dĭg'nē-tā-rē. *n. s.* [from *dignus*, Lat.] A clergyman advanced to some dignity, to some rank above that of a parochial priest.

If there be any *dignitaries*, whose preferments are perhaps not liable to the accusation of superfluity, they may be persons of superior merit. *Swift.*

DI'GNITY, dĭg'nē-tē. *n. s.* [*dignitas*, Lat.]

1. Rank of elevation.

Angels are not any where spoken so highly of as our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and are not in *dignity* equal to him. *Hooker.*

2. Grandeur of mien; elevation of aspect.

Some men have a native *dignity*, which will procure them more regard by a look, than others can obtain by the most imperious commands. *Clarissa.*

3. Advancement; preferment; high place

Faster than spring-time show'rs comes thought on thought,
And not a thought but thinks on *dignity*. *Shaksp.*

For those of old,
And these late *dignities* heap'd up to them. *Shaksp.*

4. [Among ecclesiasticks.] By a *dignity* we understand that promotion or preferment to which any jurisdiction is annexed. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. Maxims; general principles; κυριαὶ δοξαί.

The sciences concluding from *dignities*, and principles known by themselves, receive not satisfaction from probable reasons, much less from bare asseverations. *Brown.*

6. [In astrology.] The planet is in *dignity* when it is in any sign.

DIGNO'TION, dĭg-nō'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *dignosco*, Lat.] Distinction; distinguishing mark.

That temperamental *dignotions*, and conjecture of prevalent humours, may be collected from spots in our nails, we are not averse to concede. *Brown.*

To DIGRE'SS, dē-grĕs'.[124] *v. n.* [*digressus*, Lat.]

1. To turn aside out of the road.

2. To depart from the main design of a discourse, or chief tenour of an argument.

In the pursuit of an argument there is hardly room to *digress* into a particular definition, as often as a man varies the signification of any term. *Locke.*

3. To wander; to expatiate.

It seemeth (to *digress* no farther) that the Tartarians, spreading so far, cannot be the Israelites. *Brerewood.*

4. To go out of the right way, or common track; to transgress; to deviate. Not in use.

I am come to keep my word,
Though in some part am forced to *digress*,
Which at more leisure I will so excuse
As you shall be well satisfied. *Shaksp.*

Thy noble shape is but a form of wax,
Digressing from the valour of a man. *Shaksp.*

DIGRE'SSION, dē-grĕsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*digressio*, Lat.]

1. A passage deviating from the mean tenour or design of a discourse.

The good man thought so much of his late conceived commonwealth, that all other matters were but *digressions* to him. *Sidney.*

He, she knew, would intermix
Grateful *digressions*, and solve high dispute
With conjugal caressess. *Milton.*

Here some *digression* I must make, t' accuse
Thee, my forgetful and ungrateful muse. *Denham.*

To content and fill the eye of the understanding, the best authors sprinkle their works with pleasing *digressions*, with which they recreate the minds of their readers. *Dryden.*

2. Deviation.

The *digression* of the sun is not equal; but, near the equinoctial intersections, it is right and greater; near the solstices more oblique and lesser. *Brown.*

DIJUDICA'TION, dĭ-jū-dē-kā'shŭn.[125] *n. s.* [*dijudicatio*, Lat.] Judicial distinction.

DIKE, dike. *n. s.* [ᵭic, Saxon; *dyk*, Erse.]

1. A channel to receive water.

The *dykes* are fill'd, and with a roaring sound
The rising rivers float the nether ground. *Dryden.*

The king of *dykes!* than whom no sluice of mud
With deeper sable blots the silver flood. *Pope.*

2. A mound to hinder inundations.

God, that breaks up the flood-gates, of so great a deluge, and all the art and industry of man is not sufficient to raise up *dykes* and ramparts against it. *Cowley.*

To DILA'CERATE, dē-lās'sē-rāte.[124] *v. a.* [*dilacero*, Lat.] To tear; to rend; to force in two.

The infant at the accomplished period, struggling to come forth, *dilacerates* and breaks those parts which restrained him before. *Brown.*

DILACERA'TION, dē-lās-sē-rā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *dilaceratio*, Lat.] The act of rending in two.

The greatest sensation of pain is by the obstruction of the small vessels, and *dilaceration* of the nervous fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

To DILA'NIATE, dē-lā'nē-āte.[124] *v. a.* [*dilanio*, Lat.] To tear; to rend in pieces.

Rather than they would *dilaniate* the entrails of their own mother, and expose her thereby to be ravished, they met half way in a gallant kind. *Howel.*

To DILA'PIDATE, dē-lăp'ē-dāte. *v. n.* [*dilapido*, Lat.] To go to ruin; to fall by decay.

DILAPIDA'TION, dē-lăp-ē-dā'shŭn.[124] *n. s.* [*dilapidatio*, Lat.] The incumbent's suffering the chancel, or any other edifices of his ecclesiastical living, to go to ruin or decay, by neglecting to repair the same: and it likewise extends to his committing, or suffering to be committed, any wilful waste in or upon the glebe-woods, or any other inheritance of the church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

'Tis the duty of all church-wardens to prevent the *dilapidations* of the chancel and mansion-house belonging to the rector or vicar. *Ayliffe.*

DILATABI'LITY, dē-lā-tā-bĭl'ē-tē. *n. s.* [from *dilatable*.] The quality of admitting extension.

We take notice of the wonderful *dilatability* or extensiveness of the gullets of serpents: I have taken two adult mice out of the stomach of an adder, whose neck was not bigger than my little finger. *Ray.*

By this continual contractibility and *dilatability*, by different degrees of heat, the air is kept in a constant motion. *Arbuthnot.*

DILA'TABLE, dē-lā'tā-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *dilate*.] Capable of extension.

The windpipe divides itself into a great number of branches, called bronchia: these end in small air bladders, *dilatable* and contractible, capable to be inflated by the admission of air, and to subside at the expulsion of it. *Arbuthnot.*

DILATA'TION, dĭl-lā-tā'shŭn.[530] *n. s.* [from *dilatatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of extending into greater space: opposed to *contraction*.

The motions of the tongue, by contraction and *dilatation*, are so easy and so subtle, that you can hardly conceive or distinguish them aright. *Holder.*

2. The state of being extended; the state in which the parts are at more distance from each other.

Joy causeth a cheerfulness and vigour in the eyes: singing, leaping, dancing, and sometimes tears: all these are the effects of the *dilatation*, and coming forth of the spirits into the outward parts. *Bacon.*

The image of the sun should be drawn out into an oblong form, either by a *dilatation* of every ray, or by any other casual inequality of the refractions. *Newton.*

To DILA'TE, dė-lāte'.[124] *v. a.* [*dilato*, Lat.]

1. To extend; to spread out; to enlarge: opposed to *contract*.

But ye thereby much greater glory gate,
Than had ye sorted with a prince's peer;
For now your light doth more itself *dilate*,
And in my darkness greater doth appear. *Spenser.*

Satan alarm'd,
Collecting all his might, *dilated* stood,
Like Teneriff, or Atlas, unremov'd. *Milton.*

Opener of mine eyes,
Dim erst; *dilated* spirits, ampler heart,
And growing up to godhead: which for thee
Chiefly I sought; without thee can despise. *Milton.*

Through all the air his sounding strings *dilate*
Sorrow, like that which touch'd our hearts of late. *Waller.*

Diffus'd, it rises in a higher sphere;
Dilates its drops, and softens into air. *Prior.*

I mark the various fury of the winds;
These neither seasons guide, nor order binds:
They now *dilate* and now contract their force;
Various their speed, but endless is their course. *Prior.*

The second refraction would spread the rays one way as much as the first doth another, and so *dilate* the image in breadth as much as the first doth in length. *Newton.*

2. To relate at large; to tell diffusely and copiously.

But he would not endure that woful theam
For to *dilate* at large; but urged sore,
With piercing words, and pitiful implore,
Him hasty to arise. *Fairy Queen.*

I observing,
Took once a pliant hour, and found good means
To draw from her a prayer of earnest heart
That I would all my pilgrimage *dilate*,
Whereof by parcels she had something heard,
But not distinctly. *Shaksp.*

To DILA'TE, dė-lāte'. *v. n.*

1. To widen; to grow wide.

His heart *dilates* and glories in his strength. *Addison.*

2. To speak largely and copiously.

It may be behoveful for princes, in matters of grace, to transact the same publickly, and by themselves; or their ministers to *dilate* upon it, and improve their lustre, by any addition or eloquence of speech. *Clarendon.*

DILA'TOR, dė-lā'tŭr.[166] *n. s.* [from *dilate*.] That which widens or extends.

The buccinatores, or blowers up of the cheeks, and the *dilators* of the nose, are too strong in cholerick people. *Arbuthnot.*

DI'LATORINESS, dĭl'lā-tŭr-ė-nės. *n. s.* [from *dilatory*.] The quality of being dilatory; slowness; sluggishness.

DI'LATORY, dĭl'ā-tŭr-ė.[512] *adj.* [*dilatoire*, Fr. *dilatorius*, Lat.] Tardy; slow; given to procrastination; addicted to delay; sluggish; loitering.

An inferior council, after former tedious suits in a higher court, would be but *dilatory*, and so to little purpose. *Hayward.*

What wound did ever heal but by degrees?
Thou know'st we work by wit and not by witchcraft?
And wit depends on *dilatory* time. *Shaksp.*

These cardinals trifle with me; I abhor
This *dilatory* sloth and tricks of Rome. *Shaksp.*

Dilatory fortune plays the jilt
With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man,
To throw herself away on fools and knaves. *Otway.*

A *dilatory* temper commits innumerable cruelties without design. *Addison.*

DILE'CTION, dė-lėk'shŭn.[124] *n. s.* [*dilectio*, Lat.] The act of loving; kindness.

So free is Christ's *dilection*, that the grand condition of our felicity is our belief. *Boyle.*

DILE'MMA, dė-lėm'mā.[119] *n. s.* [διλημμα.]

1. An argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions. A young rhetorician applied to an old sophist to be taught the art of pleading, and bargained for a certain reward to be paid, when he should gain a cause. The master sued for his reward, and the scholar endeavoured to elude his claim by a *dilemma:* If I gain my cause, I shall withhold your pay, because the judge's award will be against you; if I lose it, I may withhold it, because I shall not yet have gained a cause. On the contrary, says the master, if you gain your cause, you must pay me, because you are to pay me when you gain a cause; if you lose it, you must pay me, because the judge will award it.

A *dilemma*, that Morton used to raise benevolence, some called his fork, and some his crutch. *Bacon.*

Hope, whose weak being ruin'd is
Alike if it succeed, and if it miss;
Whom good or ill does equally confound,
And both the horns of fate's *dilemma* wound. *Cowley.*

2. A difficult or doubtful choice; a vexatious alternative.

A strong *dilemma* in a desp'rate case!
To act with infamy, or quit the place. *Swift.*

A dire *dilemma*, either way I'm sped;
If foes they write, if friends they read, me dead. *Pope.*

DI'LIGENCE, dĭl'ė-jėnse. *n. s.* [*diligentia*, Lat.] Industry; assiduity; constancy in business; continuance of endeavour; unintermitted application; the contrary to idleness.

Do thy *diligence* to come shortly unto me. *2 Timothy.*

Brethren, give *diligence* to make your calling and election sure. *2 Peter.*

DI'LIGENT, dĭl'ė-jėnt. *adj.* [*diligens*, Lat.]

1. Constant in application; persevering in endeavour; assiduous; not idle; not negligent; not lazy.

Seest thou a man *diligent* in his business, he shall stand before kings. *Proverbs.*

2. Constantly applied; prosecuted with activity and perseverance; assiduous.

And the judges shall make *diligent* inquisition. *Deuteronomy.*

DI'LIGENTLY, dĭl'ė-jėnt-lė. *adv.* [from *diligent*.] With assiduity; with heed and perseverance; not carelessly; not idly; not negligently.

If you inquire not attentively and *diligently*, you shall never be able to discern a number of mechanical motions. *Bacon.*

The ancients have *diligently* examined in what consists the beauty of good postures. *Dryden.*

DILL, dĭl. *n. s.* [dile, Sax.] An herb, which hath a slender, fibrose, annual root; the leaves are like those of fennel; the seeds are oval, plain, streaked, and bordered.

Dill is raised of seed, which is ripe in August. *Mortimer.*

DILU'CID, dė-lū'sĭd.[124] *adj.* [*dilucidus*, Lat.]

1. Clear; not opaque.

2. Clear; plain; not obscure.

To DILU'CIDATE, dė-lū'sė-dāte. *v. a.* [from *dilucidare*, Lat.] To make clear or plain; to explain; to free from obscurity.

I shall not extenuate, but explain and *dilucidate*, according to the custom of the ancients. *Brown.*

DILUCIDA'TION, dė-lū-sė-dā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *dilucidatio*, Lat.] The act of making clear; explanation; exposition.

DI'LUENT, dĭl'lū-ėnt. *adj.* [*diluens*, Lat.] Having the power to thin and attenuate other matter.

DI'LUENT, dĭl'lū-ėnt. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] That which thins other matter.

There is no real *diluent* but water; every fluid is diluent, as it contains water in it. *Arbuthnot.*

To DILU'TE, dė-lūte'.[124] *v. a.* [*diluo*, Lat.]

1. To make thin; to attenuate by the admixture of other parts.

Drinking a large dose of *diluted* tea, as she was ordered by a physician, she got to bed. *Locke.*

The aliment ought to be thin to *dilute*, demulcent to temper, or acid to subdue. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To make weak.

The chamber was dark, lest these colours should be *diluted* and weakened by the mixture of any adventitious light. *Newton.*

DILU'TE, dė-lūte. *adj.* Thin; attenuated.

If the red and blue colours were more *dilute* and weak, the distance of the images would be less than an inch: and if they were more intense and full, that distance would be greater. *Newton.*

DILU'TER, dė-lū'tŭr. *n. s.* [from *dilute*.] That which makes any thing else thin.

Water is the only *diluter*, and the best dissolvent of most of the ingredients of our aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

DILU'TION, dė-lū'shŭn. *n. s.* [*dilutio*, Lat.] The act of making any thing thin or weak.

Opposite to *dilution* is coagulation or thickening, which is performed by dissipating the most liquid parts by heat, or by insinuating some substances, which make the parts of the fluid cohere more strongly. *Arbuthnot.*

DILU'VIAN, dė-lū'vė-ăn.[124] *adj.* [from *diluvium*, Lat.] Relating to the deluge.

Suppose that this *diluvian* lake should rise to the mountain tops in one place, and not diffuse itself equally into all countries about. *Burnet.*

DIM, dĭm. *adj.* [dimme, Saxon; *dy*, Welsh; *dow*, Erse.]

1. Not having a quick sight; not seeing clearly.

For her true form how can my spark discern,
Which, *dim* by nature, art did never clear? *Davies.*

2. Dull of apprehension.

The understanding is *dim*, and cannot by its natural light discover spiritual truths. *Rogers.*

3. Not clearly seen; obscure; imperfectly discovered.

We might be able to aim at some *dim* and seeming conception, how matter might begin to exist by the power of that eternal first Being. *Locke.*

Something, as *dim* to our internal view,
Is thus perhaps the cause of all we do. *Pope.*

4. Obstructing the act of vision; not luminous; somewhat dark.

Her face right wondrous fair did seem to be,
That her broad beauty's beam great brightness threw

He turn'd a tyrant in his latter days,
And from the bright meridian where he stood,
Descending, *dipp'd* his hands in lover's blood.
Dryden.

The kindred arts shall in their praise conspire,
One *dip* the pencil, and one string the lyre. *Pope.*

Now, on fancy's easy wing convey'd,
The king descended to th' Elysian shade;
There in a dusky vale, where Lethe rolls,
Old Bavius sits to *dip* poetic souls. *Pope.*

So fishes, rising from the main,
Can soar with moisten'd wings on high;
The moisture dried, they sink again,
And *dip* their wings again to fly. *Swift.*

2. To moisten; to wet.

And though not mortal, yet a cold shudd'ring dew
Dips me all o'er, as when the wrath of Jove
Speaks thunder. *Milton.*

3. To be engaged in any affair.

When men are once *dipt*, what with the encouragements of sense, custom, facility, and shame of departing from what they have given themselves up to, they go on till they are stifled. *L'Estrange.*

In Richard's time, I doubt, he was a little *dipt* in the rebellion of the commons. *Dryden.*

4. To engage as a pledge: generally used for the first mortgage.

Be careful still of the main chance, my son;
Put out the principal in trusty hands,
Live on the use, and never *dip* thy lands. *Dryden.*

To DIP, dĭp. *v. n.*

1. To sink; to immerge.

We have snakes in our cups, and in our dishes; and whoever *dips* too deep will find death in the pot. *L'Estrange.*

2. To enter; to pierce.

The vulture *dipping* in Promethcus' side,
His bloody beak with his torn liver dyed.
Granville.

3. To enter slightly into any thing.

When I think all the repetitions are struck out in a copy, I sometimes find more upon *dipping* in the first volume. *Pope.*

4. To take that which comes first; to choose by chance.

With what ill thoughts of Jove art thou possess'd?
Would'st thou prefer him to some man? Suppose
I *dipp'd* amongst the worst, and Staius chose?
Dryden.

DI'PCHICK, dĭp'tshĭk. *n. s.* [*dip* and *chick.*] The name of a bird.

Dipchick is so named of his diving and littleness. *Carew.*

DIPE'TALOUS, dĭ-pĕt'ă-lŭs. *adj.* [δις and πέταλον.] Having two flower leaves.

DI'PHTHONG, dĭp'*th*ŏng. *n. s.* [δίφθογγος.] A coalition of two vowels to form one sound: as, *vain*, *leave*, *Cæsar*.

We see how many disputes the simple and ambiguous nature of vowels created among grammarians, and how it has begot the mistake concerning *diphthongs:* all that are properly so are syllables, and not *diphthongs*, as is intended to be signified by that word. *Holder.*

Make a *diphthong* of the second *eta* and *iota*, instead of their being two syllables, and the objection is gone. *Pope.*

DI'PLOE, dĕ'plō. *n. s.* The inner plate or lamina of the skull.

DIPLO'MA, dĕ'plō'mă.[124] *n. s.* [διπλωμα.] A letter or writing conferring some privilege; so called, because they used formerly to be written on waxed tables, and folded together.

DI'PPER, dĭp'pŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *dip.*] One that dips in the water.

DI'PPING *Needle*, dĭp'pĭng-nēē-dl. *n. s.* A device which shows a particular property of the magnetick needle, so that, besides its polarity or verticity, which is its direction of altitude, or height above the horizon, when duly poised about an horizontal axis, it will always point to a determined degree of altitude, or elevation above the horizon, in this or that place respectively. *Phillips.*

DI'PSAS, dĭp'sâs. *n. s.* [Latin, from διψάω, to thirst.] A serpent, whose bite produces the sensation of unquenchable thirst.

Scorpion, and asp, and amphisbœna dire,
Cerastes horn'd, hydrus, and elops drear,
And *dipsas*. *Milton.*

DI'PTOTE, dĭp'tōte. *n. s.* [διπτωτα.] A noun consisting of two cases only. *Clark.*

DI'PTYCH, dĭp'tĭk. *n. s.* [*diptycha*, Lat. two leaves folded together.] A register of bishops and martyrs.

The commemoration of saints was made out of the *diptychs* of the church, as appears by multitudes of places in St. Austin. *Stillingfleet.*

DIRE, dire. *adj.* [*dirus*, Lat.] Dreadful; dismal; mournful; horrible; terrible; evil in a great degree.

Women fight,
To doft their *dire* distresses. *Shakspeare.*

More by intemperance die
In meats, and drinks, which on the earth shall bring
Diseases *dire;* of which a monstrous crew
Before thee shall appear. *Milton.*

Hydras, and gorgons, and chimæras *dire*. *Milton.*

Or what the cross *dire*-looking planet smites,
Or hurtful worm with canker'd venom bites
Milton.

Dire was the tossing, deep the groans, despair
Tended the sick. *Milton.*

Discord! *dire* sister of the slaughter'd pow'r,
Small at her birth, but rising ev'ry hour;
While scarce the skies her horrid head can bound,
She stalks on earth, and shakes the world around.
Pope.

DIRE'CT, dē-rĕkt'.[124] *adj.* [*directus*, Lat.]

1. Straight; not crooked.

2. Not oblique.

The ships would move in one and the same surface; and consequently must needs encounter when they either advance towards one another in *direct* lines, or meet in the intersection of cross lines. *Bentley.*

3. [In astronomy.] Appearing to an eye on earth to move progressively through the zodiack; not retrograde.

Two geomantick figures were display'd
Above his head, a warrior and a maid,
One when *direct*, and one when retrograde. *Dryd.*

4. Not collateral: as, the grandson succeeds his grandsire in a *direct* line.

5. Apparently tending to some end, as in a straight line.

Such was as then the state of the king, as it was no time by *direct* means to seek her. And such was the state of his captivated will, as he would delay no time of seeking her. *Sidney.*

He that does this, will be able to cast off all that is superfluous; he will see what is pertinent, what coherent; what is *direct* to what slides by, the question. *Locke.*

6. Open; not ambiguous.

There be, that are in nature faithful and sincere, and plain and *direct*, not crafty and involved. *Bacon.*

7. Plain; express.

He no where, that I know, says it in *direct* words. *Locke.*

To DIRE'CT, dē-rĕkt'.[117] *v. a.* [*dirigo*, *directum*, Latin.]

1. To aim or drive in a straight line.

Two eagles from a mountain's height,
By Jove's command, *direct* their rapid flight. *Pope.*

2. To point against, as a mark.

The spear flew hissing thro' the middle space,
And pierc'd his throat, *directed* at his face. *Dryd.*

3. To regulate; to adjust.

It is not in man that walketh to *direct* his steps. *Jeremiah.*

Wisdom is profitable to *direct*. *Ecclus.*

All that is in a man's power, is to mind what the ideas are that take their turns in his understanding; or else to *direct* and sort and call in such as he desires. *Locke.*

4. To prescribe certain measures; to mark out a certain course.

He *directeth* it under the whole heavens, and his lightning unto the ends of the earth. *Job.*

5. To order; to command: to *direct* is a softer term than to *command*.

DIRE'CTER, dē-rĕk'tŭr. *n. s.* [*director*, Latin.]

1. One that directs; one that prescribes.

2. An instrument that serves to guide any manual operation.

DIRE'CTION, dē-rĕk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*directio*, Latin.]

1. Aim at a certain point.

These men's opinions are not the product of judgment, or the consequence of reason; but the effects of chance and hazard, of a mind floating at all adventures, without choice, and without *direction*. *Locke.*

The *direction* of good works to a good end, is the only principle that distinguishes charity. *Smalridge.*

2. Tendency of motion impressed by a certain impulse.

No particle of matter, nor any combination of particles, that is, no body, can either move of itself, or of itself alter the *direction* of its motion. *Cheyne.*

3. Order; command; prescription.

From the counsel that St Jerome giveth Læta, of taking heed how she read the apocrypha; as also by the help of other learned men's judgments, delivered in like case, we may take *direction*. *Hooker.*

Ev'n now
I put myself to thy *direction*. *Shakspeare.*

The nobles of the people digged it by the *direction* of the law-giver. *Numbers.*

Men's passions and God's *direction* seldom agree. *King Charles.*

General *directions* for scholastic disputers is never to dispute upon mere trifles. *Watts.*

4. Regularity; adjustment.

All nature is but art unknown to thee;
All chance, *direction* which thou canst not see.
Pope.

DIRE'CTIVE, dē-rĕk'tĭv. *adj.* [from *direct.*]

1. Having the power of direction.

A law therefore generally taken, is a *directive* rule unto goodness of operation. *Hooker.*

A power of command there is without all question, though there be some doubt in what faculty this command doth principally reside, whether in the will or the understanding. The true resolution is, that the *directive* command for counsel is in the understanding; and the applicative command, or empire, for putting in execution of what is directed, is in the will. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

On the *directive* powers of the former, and the regularity of the latter, whereby it is capable of direction, depends the generation of all bodies. *Grew.*

2. Informing; showing the way.

Nor visited by one *directive* ray,
From cottage streaming, or from airy hall.
Thomson.

DIRE'CTLY, dè-rèkt'lè.[117 124] *adv.* [from *direct.*]

1. In a straight line; rectilineally.

The more a body is nearer to the eyes, and the more *directly* it is opposed to them, the more it is enlightened; because the light languishes and lessens, the farther it removes from its proper source. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

There was no other place assigned to any of this matter, than that whereunto its own gravity bore it, which was only *directly* downwards, whereby it obtained that place in the globe which was just underneath. *Woodward.*

If the refracted ray be returned *directly* back to the point of incidence, it shall be refracted by the incident ray. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Immediately; apparently; without circumlocution; without any long train of consequence.

Infidels, being clean without the church, deny *directly*, and utterly reject, the very principles of christianity, which hereticks embrace erroneously by misconstruction. *Hooker.*

No man hath hitherto been so impious, as plainly and *directly*, to condemn prayer. *Hooker.*

By asserting the scripture to be the canon of our faith, I have unavoidably created to myself enemies in the papists *directly*, because they have kept the scripture from us what they could. *Dryden.*

His work *directly* tends to raise sentiments of honour and virtue in his readers. *Addison.*

No reason can be assigned, why it is best for the world that God almighty hath absolute power, which doth not *directly* prove that no mortal man should have the like. *Swift.*

DIRE'CTNESS, dè-rèkt'nès. *n. s.* [from *direct.*] Straightness; tendency to any point; the nearest way.

They argued from celestial causes only, the constant vicinity of the sun, and the *directness* of his rays: never suspecting that the body of the earth had so great an efficiency in the changes of the air. *Bentley.*

DIRE'CTOR, dè-rèk'tûr. *n. s.* [*director*, Latin.]

1. One that has authority over others; a superintendant; one that has the general management of a design or work.

Himself stood *director* over them, with nodding or stamping, shewing he did like or mislike those things he did not understand. *Sidney.*

In all affairs thou sole *director*. *Swift.*

2. A rule; an ordinance.

Common forms were not design'd
Directors to a noble mind. *Swift.*

3. An instructor; one who shows the proper methods of proceeding.

They are glad to use counsellors and *directors* in all their dealings of weight, as contracts, testaments. *Hooker.*

4. One who is consulted in cases of conscience.

I am her *director* and her guide in spiritual affairs. *Dryden.*

5. One appointed to transact the affairs of a trading company.

What made *directors* cheat in south-sea year. *Pope.*

6. An instrument in surgery, by which the hand is guided in its operation.

The manner of opening with a knife, is by sliding it on a *director*, the groove of which prevents its being misguided. *Sharpe's Surgery.*

DIRE'CTORY, dè-rèk'tûr-è.[512] *n. s.* [from *director.*] The book which the factious preachers published in the rebellion for the direction of their sect in acts of worship.

As to the ordinance concerning the *directory*, we cannot consent to the taking away of the book of common-prayer. *Oxford Reasons against the Cov.*

DI'REFUL, dire'fûl. *adj.* [This word is frequent among the poets, but has been censured as not analogical: all other words compounded with *full* consisting of a substantive and *full:* as, dreadful, or full of dread; joyful, or full of joy.] Dire; dreadful; dismal.

Point of spear it never piercen would,
Ne dint of *direful* sword divide the substance could. *Fairy Queen.*

But yet at last, whereas the *direful* fiend
She saw not stir, off shaking vain affright,
She nigher drew, and saw that joyous end;
Then God she pray'd, and thank'd her faithful knight. *Fairy Queen.*

Direful hap betide that hated wretch
That makes us wretched by the death of thee. *Shakspeare.*

The voice of God himself speaks in the heart of men, whether they understand it or no; and by secret intimations gives the sinner a foretaste of that *direful* cup, which he is like to drink more deeply of hereafter. *South.*

I curs'd the *direful* author of my woes:
'Twas told again, and thence my ruin rose. *Dryden.*

Achilles' wrath, to Greeks the *direful* spring
Of woes unnumber'd, heavenly goddess! sing. *Pope.*

DI'RENESS, dire'nès. *n. s.* [from *dire.*] Dismalness; horrour; hideousness.

Direness, familiar to my slaught'rous thoughts,
Cannot once start me. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

DIRE'PTION, dì-rèp'shûn.[125] *n. s.* [*direptio*, Latin.] The act of plundering.

DIRGE, dûrje. [This is not a contraction of the Latin *dirige*, in the popish hymn *Dirige gressus meos*, as some pretend; but from the Teutonic *dyrke*, *laudare*, to praise and extol. Whence it is possible their *dyrke*, and our *dirge*, was a laudatory song to commemorate and applaud the dead. *Verstegan. Bacon* apparently derives it from *dirige.*] A mournful ditty; a song of lamentation.

Th' imperial jointress of this warlike state
Have we, as 'twere, with a defeated joy,
With mirth in funeral, and with *dirge* in marriage,
In equal scale weighing delight and dole,
Taken to wife. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

Meanwhile the body of Richard, after many indignities and reproaches, the *dirges* and obsequies of the common people towards tyrants, was obscurely buried. *Bacon.*

You from above shall hear each day
One *dirge* dispatch'd unto your clay;
These your own anthems shall become,
Your lasting epicedium. *Sandys.*

All due measures of her mourning kept,
Did office at the *dirge*, and by infection wept. *Dryden.*

DI'RIGENT, dìr'è-jènt. *adj.* [*dirigens*, Latin.]

The *dirigent* line in geometry is that along which the line describent is carried, in the generation of any figure. *Harris.*

DIRK, dûrk. *n. s.* [An Erse word.] A kind of dagger used in the Highlands of Scotland

In vain thy hungry mountaineers
Come forth in all their warlike geers,
The shield, the pistol, *dirk*, and dagger,
In which they daily wont to swagger. *Tickel.*

To DIRKE, dûrk. *v. a.* To spoil; to ruin. Obsolete.

Thy waste bigness but cumbers the ground,
And *dirkes* the beauties of my blossoms round. *Spenser.*

DIRT, dûrt.[103] *n. s.* [*dryt*, Dutch; *dirt*, Islandick.]

1. Mud; filth; mire; any thing that sticks to the clothes or body.

They, gilding *dirt* in noble verse,
Rustick philosophy rehearse. *Denham.*

Numbers engage their lives and labours to heap together a little *dirt* that shall bury them in the end. *Wake.*

The sea rises as high as ever, though the great heaps of *dirt* it brings along with it are apt to choak up the shallows. *Addison.*

Mark by what wretched steps their glory grows;
From *dirt* and sea-weed as proud Venice rose:
In each how guilt and greatness equal ran,
And all that rais'd the hero sunk the man. *Pope.*

Is yellow *dirt* the passion of thy life?
Look but on Gripus, or on Gripus' wife. *Pope.*

2. Meanness; sordidness.

To DIRT, dûrt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To foul; to bemire; to make filthy; to bedaub; to soil; to pollute; to nasty.

Ill company is like a dog, who *dirts* those most whom he loves best. *Swift.*

DIRT-PIE, dûrt-pì'. *n. s.* [*dirt* and *pie.*] Forms moulded by children of clay, in imitation of pastry.

Thou settest thy heart upon that which has newly left off making of *dirt-pies*, and is but preparing itself for a green-sickness. *Suckling.*

DI'RTILY, dûrt'è-lè. *adv.* [from *dirty.*]

1. Nastily; foully; filthily.

2. Meanly; sordidly; shamefully.

Such gold as that wherewithal
Chimiques from each mineral
Are *dirtily* and desperately gull'd. *Donne.*

DI'RTINESS, dûrt'è-nès. *n. s.* [from *dirty.*]

1. Nastiness; filthiness; foulness.

2. Meanness; baseness; sordidness.

DI'RTY, dûrt'è. *adj.* [from *dirt.*]

1. Foul; nasty; filthy.

Thy Dol and Helen of thy noble thoughts
Is in base durance, and contagious prison,
Haul'd thither by mechanic, *dirty* hands. *Shaksp.*

2. Sullied; cloudy; not elegant.

Pound an almond, and the clear white colour will be altered into a *dirty* one, and the sweet taste into an oily one. *Locke.*

3. Mean; base; despicable.

Such employments are the diseases of labour, and the rust of time, which it contracts not by lying still, but by *dirty* employment. *Taylor.*

Marriages would be made up upon more natural motives than mere *dirty* interests, and increase of riches without measure or end. *Temple.*

They come at length to grow sots and epicures, mean in their discourses, and *dirty* in their practices. *South.*

To DI'RTY, dûrt'è. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To foul; to soil.

The lords Strutts lived generously, and never used to *dirty* their fingers with pen, ink, and counters. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To disgrace; to scandalize.

DIRU'PTION, dì-rûp'shûn.[125] *n. s.* [*diruptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of bursting, or breaking.

2. The state of bursting, or breaking.

DIS, dìs, *or* dìz.[425 435] An inseparable particle used in composition, implying commonly a privative or negative signification of the word to which it is joined: as, to *arm*, to *disarm;* to *join*, to *disjoin.* It is borrowed from *des*, used by the French and Spaniards in this sense: as, *desnouer*, to untie; *desterrar*,

to banish: from the Latin *de;* as, *struo*, to build; *destruo*, to destroy.

DISABI'LITY, dĭs-â-bĭl'ĕ-tė.[456] *n. s.* [from *disable.*]

1. Want of power to do any thing; weakness; impotence.

Our consideration of creatures, and attention unto scriptures, are not in themselves things of like *disability* to breed or beget faith. *Hooker.*

Many withdrew themselves out of pure faintness, and *disability* to attend the conclusion. *Raleigh.*

He that knows most of himself, knows least of his knowledge, and the exercised understanding is conscious of its *disability.* *Glanville.*

The ability of mankind does not lie in the impotency or *disabilities* of brutes. *Locke.*

2. Want of proper qualifications for any purpose; legal impediment.

A suit is commenced in a temporal court for an inheritance; and the defendant pleads, in *disability*, that the plaintiff is a bastard. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

This disadvantage, which the dissenters at present lie under, of a *disability* to receive church preferments, will be easily remedied by the repeal of the test. *Swift.*

To DISA'BLE, dĭz-â'bl.[454] *v. a.* [*dis* and *able.*]

1. To deprive of force; to weaken; to disqualify for any act.

The invasion and rebellion did not only *disable* this king to be a conqueror, but deprived him both of his kingdom and life. *Davies.*

Nor so is overcome
Satan, whose fall from heaven, a deadlier bruise
Disabled not to give thee thy death's wound. *Milton.*

A Christian's life is a perpetual exercise, a wrestling and warfare, for which sensual pleasure *disables* him, by yielding to that enemy, with whom he must strive. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

2. To hinder from action: used of things.

I have known a great fleet *disabled* for two months, and thereby lose great occasions by an indisposition of the admiral. *Temple.*

3. To impair; to diminish.

I have *disabled* mine estate,
By shewing something a more swelling port
Than my faint means would grant continuance.
Shakspeare.

4. To deprive of usefulness or efficacy.

Farewel, Monsieur Traveller; look you lisp, and wear strange suits; *disable* all the benefits of your own country. *Shakspeare.*

Your days I will alarm, I'll haunt your nights,
And worse than age *disable* your delights. *Dryden.*

5. To exclude, as wanting proper qualifications.

I will not *disable* any for proving a scholar, nor yet dissemble that I have seen many happily forced upon the course to which, by nature, they seemed much indisposed. *Wotton.*

To DISABU'SE, dĭs-â-bûze'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *abuse.*] To set free from a mistake; to disentangle from a fallacy; to set right; to undeceive.

The imposture and fallacy of our senses impose not only on common heads, but even more refined mercuries, who have the advantages of an improved reason to *disabuse* you. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

Those teeth fair Lyce must not show,
If she would bite: her lovers, though
Like birds they stoop at seeming grapes,
Are *disabus'd* when first she gapes. *Waller.*

If by simplicity you meant a general defect in those that profess angling, I hope to *disabuse* you. *Walton's Angler.*

Chaos of thought and passion all confus'd;
Still by himself abus'd or *disabus'd.* *Pope.*

DISACCOMMODA'TION, dĭs-âk-kŏm-mŏ-dâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*dis* and *accommodation.*] The state of being unfit or unprepared.

Devastations have happened in some places more than in others, according to the accommodation or *disaccommodation* of them to such calamities. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To DISACCU'STOM, dĭs-âk-kŭs'tŭm. *v. a.* [*dis* and *accustom.*] To destroy the force of habit by disuse or contrary practice.

To DISACKNO'WLEDGE, dĭs-âk-nŏl'lĕdj. *v. a.* [*dis* and *acknowledge.*] Not to acknowledge.

The manner of denying Christ's deity here prohibited, was by words and oral expressions verbally to deny and *disacknowledge* it. *South.*

DISACQUA'INTANCE, dĭs-âk-kwân'tânse. *n. s.* [*dis* and *acquaintance.*] Disuse of familiarity.

Conscience, by long neglect of, and *disacquaintance* with itself, contracts an inveterate rust or soil. *South.*

DISADVA'NTAGE, dĭs-âd-vân'tâje.[90] *n. s.* [*dis* and *advantage.*]

1. Loss; injury to interest; as, he sold to *disadvantage.*

2. Diminution of any thing desirable, as credit, fame, honour.

Chaucer in many things resembled Ovid, and that with no *disadvantage* on the side of the modern author. *Dryden.*

The most shining merit goes down to posterity with *disadvantage*, when it is not placed by writers in its proper light. *Addison.*

Those parts already published give reason to think, that the Iliad will appear with no *disadvantage* to that immortal poem. *Addison.*

Their testimony will not be of much weight to its *disadvantage*, since they are liable to the common objection of condemning what they did not understand. *Swift.*

3. A state not prepared for defence.

No fort can be so strong,
Ne fleshly breast can armed be so sound,
But will at last be won with batt'ry long,
Or unawares at *disadvantage* found. *Fairy Queen.*

To DISADVA'NTAGE, dĭs-âd-vân'tâje. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To injure in interest of any kind.

All other violences are so far from advancing christianity, that they extremely weaken and *disadvantage* it. *Decay of Piety.*

DISADVA'NTAGEABLE, dĭs-âd-vân'tâ-jâ-bl. *adj.* [from *disadvantage.*] Contrary to profit; producing loss. Not used.

In clearing of a man's estate, he may as well hurt himself in being too sudden, as in letting it run on too long; for hasty selling is commonly as *disadvantageable* as interest. *Bacon.*

DISADVANTA'GEOUS, dĭs-âd-vân-tâ'jŭs. *adj.* [from *disadvantage.*] Contrary to interest; contrary to convenience; unfavourable.

A multitude of eyes will narrowly inspect every part of an eminent man, consider him nicely in all views, and not be a little pleased when they have taken him in the worst and most *disadvantageous* lights. *Addison.*

DISADVANTA'GEOUSLY, dĭs-âd-vân-tâ'jŭs-lė. *adv.* [from *disadvantageous.*] In a manner contrary to interest or profit; in a manner not favourable.

An approving nod or smile serves to drive you on, and make you display yourselves more *disadvantageously.* *Government of the Tongue.*

DISADVANTA'GEOUSNESS, dĭs-âd-vân-tâ'-jŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *disadvantageous.*] Contrariety to profit; inconvenience; mischief; loss.

DISADVE'NTUROUS, dĭs-âd-vĕn'tshŭ-rŭs. *adj.* [*dis* and *adventurous.*] Unhappy; unprosperous.

Now he hath left you here
To be the record of his rueful loss,
And of my doleful *disadventurous* death. *F. Queen.*

To DISAFFE'CT, dĭs-âf-fĕkt'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *affect.*] To fill with discontent; to discontent; to make less faithful or zealous.

They had attempted to *disaffect* and discontent his majesty's late army. *Clarendon.*

DISAFFE'CTED, dĭs-âf-fĕk'tĕd. *part. adj.* [from *disaffect.*] Not disposed to zeal or affection. Usually applied to those who are enemies to the government.

By denying civil worship to the emperor's statues, which the custom then was to give, they were proceeded against as *disaffected* to the emperor. *Stillingfleet.*

DISAFFE'CTEDLY, dĭs-âf fĕk'tĕd-lė. *adv.* [from *disaffected.*] After a disaffected manner.

DISAFFE'CTEDNESS, dĭs-âf-fĕk'tĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *disaffected.*] The quality of being disaffected.

DISAFFE'CTION, dĭs-âf-fĕk'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *disaffect.*]

1. Dislike; ill-will.

In making laws, princes must have regard to the public dispositions, to the affections and *disaffections* of the people, and must not introduce a law with public scandal and displeasure. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

2. Want of zeal for the government; want of ardour for the reigning prince.

In this age, every thing disliked by those who think with the majority is called *disaffection. Swift.*

3. Disorder; bad constitution: in a physical sense.

The disease took its original merely from the *disaffection* of the part, and not from the peccancy of the humours. *Wiseman.*

DISAFFI'RMANCE, dĭs-âf-fĕr'mânce. *n. s.* [*dis* and *affirm.*] Confutation; negation.

That kind of reasoning which reduceth the opposite conclusion to something that is apparently absurd, is a demonstration in *disaffirmance* of any thing that is affirmed. *Hale.*

To DISAFFO'REST, dĭs-âf-fŏr'rĕst. *v. a.* [*dis* and *forest.*] To throw open to common purposes; to reduce from the privileges of a forest to the state of common ground.

The commissioners of the treasury moved the king to *disafforest* some forests of his, explaining themselves of such forests as lay out of the way, not near any of the king's houses. *Bacon.*

How happy's he, which hath due place assign'd
To his beasts, and *disafforested* his mind! *Donne.*

To DISAGRE'E, dĭs-â-grėė'. *v. n.* [*dis* and *agree.*]

1. To differ; not to be the same.

The mind clearly and infallibly perceives all distinct ideas to *disagree;* that is, the one not to be the other. *Locke.*

2. To differ; not to be of the same opinion.

Why both the bands in worship *disagree,*
And some adore the flow'r, and some the tree.
Dryden.

3. To be in a state of opposition: followed by *from* or *with*, before the opposite.

It containeth many improprieties, *disagreeing* almost in all things *from* the true and proper description. *Brown.*

Strange it is, that they reject the plainest sense of scripture, because it seems to *disagree with* what they call reason. *Atterbury.*

DISAGRE'EABLE, dĭs-â-grēē'â-bl. *adj.* [from *disagree.*]

1. Contrary; unsuitable.

Some demon, an enemy to the Greeks, had forced her to a conduct *disagreeable* to her sincerity. *Broome.*

2. Unpleasing; offensive.

To make the sense of esteem or disgrace sink the deeper, and be of the more weight, either agreeable or *disagreeable* things should constantly accompany these different states. *Locke.*

DISAGRE'EABLENESS, dĭs-â-grēē'â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *disagreeable.*]

1. Unsuitableness; contrariety.

2. Unpleasantness; offensiveness.

A father will hug and embrace his beloved son, for all the dirt and foulness of his cloaths; the dearness of the person easily apologizing for the *disagreeableness* of the habit. *South.*

DISAGRE'EMENT, dĭs-â-grēē'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *disagree.*]

1. Difference; dissimilitude; diversity; not identity; not likeness.

These carry such plain and evident notes and characters, either of *disagreement* or affinity with one another, that the several kinds of them are easily distinguished. *Woodward.*

2. Difference of opinion; contrariety of sentiments.

They seemed one to cross another, as touching their several opinions about the necessity of sacraments, whereas in truth their *disagreement* is not great. *Hooker.*

To DISALLO'W, dĭs-âl-lōŭ'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *allow.*]

1. To deny authority to any.

When, said she,
Were those first counsels *disallow'd* by me?
Or where did I at sure tradition strike,
Provided still it were apostolic? *Dryden.*

2. To consider as unlawful; not to permit.

Their usual kind of disputing sheweth, that they do not *disallow* only these Romish ceremonies which are unprofitable, but count all unprofitable which are Romish. *Hooker.*

3. To censure by some posterior act.

It was known that the most eminent of those who professed his own principles, publickly *disallowed* his proceedings. *Swift.*

4. To censure; not to justify.

There is a secret, inward foreboding fear, that some evil or other will follow the doing of that which a man's own conscience *disallows* him in. *South.*

To DISALLO'W, dĭs-âl-lōŭ'. *v. n.* To refuse permission; not to grant; not to make or suppose lawful.

God doth in converts, being married, allow continuance with infidels, and yet *disallow* that the faithful, when they are free, should enter into bonds of wedlock with such. *Hooker.*

DISALLO'WABLE, dĭs-âl-lōŭ'â-bl. *adj.* [from *disallow.*] Not allowable; not to be suffered.

DISALLO'WANCE, dĭs-âl-lōŭ'ânce. *n. s.* [from *disallow.*] Prohibition.

God accepts of a thing suitable for him to receive, and for us to give, where he does not declare his refusal and *disallowance* of it. *South.*

To DISA'NCHOR, dĭz-ânk'kŭr.[454] *v. n.* [from *dis* and *anchor.*] To drive a ship from its anchor.

To DISA'NIMATE, dĭz-ân'ĕ-mâte.[454] *v. a.* [*dis* and *animate.*]

1. To deprive of life.

2. To discourage; to deject; to depress.

The presence of a king engenders love amongst his subjects and his loyal friends, as it *disanimates* his enemies. *Shakspeare.*

He was confounded and *disanimated* at his presence, and added, How can the servant of my lord talk with my lord? *Boyle.*

DISANIMA'TION, dĭz-ân-ĕ-mâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *disanimate.*] Privation of life.

They cannot in reason retain that apprehension after death, as being affections which depend on life, and depart upon *disanimation.* *Brown.*

To DISANNU'L, dĭs-ân-nŭl' *v. a.* [*dis* and *annul.* This word is formed, contrarily to analogy, by those who, not knowing the meaning of the word *annul*, intended to form a negative sense by the needless use of the negative particle. It ought therefore to be rejected, as ungrammatical and barbarous.] To annul; to deprive of authority; to vacate; to make null; to make void; to nullify.

The Jews ordinances for us to resume, were to check our Lord himself, which hath *disannulled* them. *Hooker.*

That gave him power of *disannulling* of laws, and disposing of men's fortunes and estates, and the like points of absolute power, being in themselves harsh and odious. *Bacon.*

To be in both worlds full,
Is more than God was, who was hungry here:
Would'st thou his laws of fasting *disannul?*
Herbert.

Wilt thou my judgments *disannul?* Defame
My equal rule, to clear thyself of blame? *Sandys*

DISANNU'LMENT, dĭs-ân-nŭl'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *disannul.*] The act of making void.

To DISAPPE'AR, dĭs-âp-pēre'. *v. n.* [*disparoitre*, Fr.] To be lost to view; to vanish out of sight; to fly; to go away.

She *disappear'd*, and left me dark! I wak'd
To find her, or for ever to deplore. *Milton.*

When the night and winter *disappear*,
The purple morning, rising with the year,
Salutes the spring. *Dryden.*

The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and *disappear.* *Locke.*

Criticks I saw that others names deface,
And fix their own with labour in their place;
Their own, like others, soon their place resign'd,
Or *disappear'd*, and left the first behind. *Pope.*

To DISAPPO'INT, dĭs-âp-pŏint'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *appoint.*]

1. To defeat of expectation; to balk; to hinder from something expected.

The superior Being can defeat all his designs, and *disappoint* all his hopes. *Tillotson.*

Whilst the champion, with redoubled might,
Strikes home the jav'lin, his retiring foe
Shrinks from the wound, and *disappoints* the blow. *Addison.*

There's nothing like surprising the rogues: how will they be *disappointed*, when they hear that thou hast prevented their revenge! *Arbuthnot.*

We are not only tortured by the reproaches which are offered us, but are *disappointed* by the silence of men when it is unexpected and humbled even by their praises. *Addison.*

2. It has *of* before the thing lost by disappointment.

The janizaries, *disappointed* by the bassas *of* the spoil, received of the bounty of Solyman a great largess. *Knolles.*

DISAPPOI'NTMENT, dĭs-âp-pŏint'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *disappoint.*] Defeat of hopes, miscarriage of expectations.

It is impossible for us to know what are calamities, and what are blessings. How many accidents have passed for misfortunes, which have turned to the welfare and prosperity of the persons in whose lot they have fallen! How many *disappointments* have, in their consequences, saved a man from ruin! *Spectator.*

If we hope for things, of which we have not thoroughly considered the value, our *disappointment* will be greater than our pleasure in the fruition of them. *Addison.*

DISAPPROBA'TION, dĭs-âp-prŏ-bâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*dis* and *approbation.*] Censure; condemnation; expression of dislike.

He was obliged to publish his letters, to shew his *disapprobation* of the publishing of others. *Pope.*

To DISAPPRO'VE, dĭs-âp-prōōv' *v. a.* [*desapprouver*, French.]

1. To dislike; to censure.

I reason'd much, alas! but more I lov'd;
Sent and recall'd, ordain'd and *disapprov'd.* *Prior.*

Without good breeding truth is *disapprov'd;*
That only makes superior sense below'd. *Pope.*

2. To reject as disliked; not to confirm, by concurrence.

A project for a treaty of barrier with the States was transmitted hither from Holland, and was *disapproved* of by our courts. *Swift.*

DI'SARD, dĭs'ârd. *n. s.* [ᵹiꝑi, ᵹiꝑiȝ, Sax. a fool, *Skinner; diseur*, Fr. *Junius.*] A prattler; a boasting talker. This word is inserted both by *Skinner* and *Junius;* but I do not remember it.

To DISA'RM, dĭz-ârm'.[454] *v. a.* [*disarmer*, French.]

1. To spoil or divest of arms; to deprive of arms.

An order was made by both houses, for *disarming* all the papists in England. *Clarendon.*

I am still the same,
By different ways still moving to one fame;
And by *disarming* you I now do more
To save the town, than arming you before. *Dryd.*

2. It has *of* before the arms taken away.

They would be immediately *disarmed of* their great magazine of artillery. *Locke.*

To DISARRA'Y, dĭs-âr-râ'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *array.*] To undress any one; to divest of clothes.

So, as she bad, the witch they *disarray'd.*
Fairy Queen.

Now night is come, now soon her *disarray*,
And in her bed her lay. *Spenser.*

DISARRA'Y, dĭs-âr-râ'. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Disorder; confusion; loss of the regular order of battle.

He returned towards the river, to prevent such danger as the *disarray*, occasioned by the narrowness of the bridge, might cast upon them. *Hayward.*

Disarray and shameful rout ensue,
And force is added to the fainting crew. *Dryden.*

2. Undress.

DISASSIDU'ITY, dĭs-âs-sē-dŭ'ĕ-tē. *n. s.* Absence of care or attention.

The Cecilians kept him back; as very well knowing that, upon every little absence or *disassiduity*, he should be subject to take cold at his back. *Wotton.*

DISA'STER, dĭz-âs'tŭr[454] *n. s.* [*disastre*, Fr.]

1. The blast or stroke of an unfavourable planet.

Stars shone with trains of fire, dews of blood fell;

11. To put away; to obliterate; to destroy.

It is done by little and little, and with many essays; but all this *dischargeth* not the wonder. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Trial would also be made in herbs poisonous and purgative, whose ill quality perhaps may be *discharged*, or attempered, by setting stronger poisons or purgatives by them. *Bacon.*

12. To divest of any office or employment; to dismiss from service: as, he *discharged* his steward; the soldier was *discharged.*

13. To dismiss; to release; to send away from any business or appointment.

Discharge your pow'rs unto their several counties. *Shaksp.*

When Cæsar would have *discharged* the senate, in regard of a dream of Calphurnia, this man told him, he hoped he would not dismiss the senate till his wife had dreamed a better dream. *Bacon.*

14. To emit.

The matter being suppurated, I opened an inflamed tubercle in the great angle of the left eye, and *discharged* a well-concocted matter. *Wiseman.*

To Discha'rge, dis-tshårje'. *v. n.* To dismiss itself; to break up.

The cloud, if it were oily or fatty, would not *discharge.* *Bacon.*

Discha'rge, dis-tshårje'. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Vent; explosion; emission.

As the heat of all springs is owing to subterraneous fire, so wherever there are any extraordinary *discharges* of this fire, there also are the neighbouring springs hotter than ordinary. *Woodward.*

2. Matter vented.

The hæmorrhage being stopped, the next occurrence is a thin serous *discharge.* *Sharp.*

3. Disruption; evanescence.

Mark the *discharge* of the little cloud upon glass or gems, or blades of swords, and you shall see it ever break up first in the skirts, and last in the middle. *Bacon.*

4. Dismission from an office: as, the governour solicited his *discharge.*

5. Release from an obligation or penalty.

He warns
Us haply too secure of our *discharge*
From penalty, because from death releas'd
Some days. *Milton.*

6. Absolution from a crime.

The text expresses the sound estate of the conscience, not barely by its not accusing, but by its not condemning us: which word imports properly an acquittance or *discharge* of a man upon some precedent accusation, and a full trial and cognizance of his cause. *South.*

7. Ransom; price of ransom.

O, all my hopes defeated
To free him hence! But death, who sets all free,
Hath paid his ransom now and full *discharge.*
Milton.

8. Performance; execution.

The obligations of hospitality and protection are sacred; nothing can absolve us from the *discharge* of those duties. *L'Estrange.*

9. An acquittance from a debt.

10. Exemption; privilege.

There is no *discharge* in that war, neither shall wickedness deliver those that are given to it. *Ecclesiastes.*

Discha'rger, dis-tshår'jûr. *n. s.* [from *discharge.*]

1. He that discharges in any manner.

2. He that fires a gun.

To abate the bombilation of gunpowder, a way is promised by Porta, by borax and butter, which he says will make it so go off, as scarcely to be heard by the *discharger.* *Brown.*

Disci'nct, dis-sînkt'. *adj.* [*discinctus*, Lat.] Ungirded; loosely dressed. *Dict.*

To Disci'nd, dîs-sind'. *v. a.* [*discindo*, Lat.] To divide; to cut in pieces.

We found several concretions so soft, that we could easily *discind* them betwixt our fingers. *Boyle.*

Disci'ple, dîs-si'pl.[405] *n. s.* [*discipulus*, Lat.] A scholar; one that professes to receive instructions from another.

He rebuked *disciples* who would call for fire from heaven upon whole cities, for the neglect of a few. *King Charles.*

The commemorating the death of Christ, is the professing ourselves the *disciples* of the crucified Saviour; and that engageth us to take up his cross and follow him. *Hammond.*

A young *disciple* should behave himself so well, as to gain the affection and the ear of his instructor. *Watts.*

To Disci'ple, dîs-si'pl. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To train; to bring up.

He did look far
Into the service of the time, and was
Discipled of the bravest. *Shaksp.*

2. To punish; to discipline. This word is not in use

She, bitter pennance! with an iron whip
Was wont him to *disciple* every day. *Spenser.*

Disci'pleship, dîs-si'pl-shîp. *n. s.* [from *disciple.*] The state or function of a disciple, or follower of a master.

That to which justification is promised, is the giving up of the whole soul entirely unto Christ, undertaking *discipleship* upon Christ's terms. *Hammond.*

Discipli'nable, dîs'sè-plîn-â-bl. *adj.* [*disciplinabilis*, Lat.] Capable of instruction; capable of improvement by discipline and learning.

Discipli'nableness, dîs-sè-plîn'â-bl-nès. *n. s.* [from *disciplinable.*] Capacity of instruction, qualification for improvement by education and discipline.

We find in animals, especially some of them, as foxes, dogs, apes, horses, and elephants, not only perception, phantasy, and memory, common to most if not all animals, but something of sagacity, providence, and *disciplinableness.* *Hale.*

Disciplina'rian, dîs-sè-plîn-â'rè-ân. *adj.* [from *discipline.*] Pertaining to discipline.

What eagerness in *disciplinarian* uncertainties, when the love of God and our neighbour, evangelical unquestionables, are neglected! *Glanville.*

Disciplina'rian, dîs-sè-plîn-â'rè-ân. *n. s.* [*disciplina*, Latin.]

1. One who rules or teaches with great strictness; one who allows no deviation from stated rules.

2. A follower of the presbyterian sect, so called from their perpetual clamour about discipline.

They draw those that dissent into dislike with the state, as puritans, or *disciplinarians.* *Sanders. Pax. Eccl.*

Di'sciplinary, dîs'sè-plîn-â-rè.[612] *adj.* [*disciplina*, Latin.]

1. Pertaining to discipline.

2. Relating to government.

Those canons in behalf of marriage were only *disciplinary*, grounded on prudential motives. *Bishop Ferne.*

3. Relating to a regular course of education.

These are the studies, wherein our noble and gentle youth ought to bestow their time in a *disciplinary* way. *Milton.*

Di'scipline, dîs-sè-plîn.[150] *n. s.* [*disciplina*, Latin.]

1. Education; instruction; the act of cultivating the mind; the act of forming the manners.

He had charge my *discipline* to frame,
And tutors nouriture to oversee. *Spenser.*

The cold of the northern parts is that which, without aid of *discipline*, doth make the bodies hardest, and the courage warmest. *Bacon.*

They who want that sense of *discipline*, hearing, are also by consequence deprived of speech. *Holder.*

It is by the assistance of the eye and the ear especially, which are called the senses of *discipline*, that our minds are furnished with various parts of knowledge. *Watts.*

2. Rule of government; order; method of government.

They hold, that from the very apostles time till this present age, wherein yourselves imagine ye have found out a right pattern of sound *discipline*, there never was any time safe to be followed. *Hooker.*

As we are to believe for ever the articles of evangelical doctrine, so the precepts of *discipline* we are, in like sort, bound for ever to observe. *Hooker.*

While we do admire
This virtue and this moral *discipline*,
Let 's be no stoicks. *Shakspeare.*

3. Military regulation.

This opens all your victories in Scotland,
Your *discipline* in war, wisdom in peace. *Shaksp.*

Let crooked steel invade
The lawless troops which *discipline* disclaim,
And their superfluous growth with rigour tame.
Dryden.

4. A state of subjection.

The most perfect, who have their passions in the best *discipline*, are yet obliged to be constantly on their guard. *Rogers.*

5. Any thing taught; art; science.

Art may be said to overcome and advance nature in these mechanical *disciplines*, which in this respect, are much to be preferred. *Wilkins.*

6. Punishment; chastisement; correction.

A lively cobler kicked and spurred while his wife was carrying him, and had scarce passed a day without giving her the *discipline* of the strap. *Addison's Spectator.*

7. External mortification.

The love of God makes a man chaste without the laborious arts of fasting and exterior *discipline;* he reaches at glory without any other arms but those of love. *Taylor.*

To Di'scipline, dîs'sè-plîn. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To educate; to instruct; to bring up.

We are wise enough to begin when they are very young, and *discipline* by times, those other creatures we would make useful and good for somewhat. *Locke.*

They were with care prepared and *disciplined* for confirmation, which they could not arrive at till they were found, upon examination, to have made a sufficient progress in the knowledge of christianity. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

2. To regulate; to keep in order.

They look to us, as we should judge of an army of well *disciplined* soldiers at a distance. *Derham.*

3. To punish; to correct; to chastise.

4. To advance by instruction.

The law appear'd imperfect, and but giv'n
With purpose to resign them in full time
Up to a better covenant, *disciplin'd*

From shadowy types to truth, from flesh to spirit. *Milton.*

To DISCLA'IM, dis-klâme'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *claim.*] To disown; to deny any knowledge of; to retract any union with; to abrogate; to renounce.

You cowardly rascal! nature *disclaims* all share in thee, a taylor made thee. *Shakspeare.*

He calls the gods to witness their offence; *Disclaims* the war, asserts his innocence. *Dryden.*

We find our Lord, on all occasions, *disclaiming* all pretensions to a temporal kingdom. *Rogers.*

Very few, among those who profess themselves christians, *disclaim* all concern for their souls, disown the authority, or renounce the expectations, of the gospel. *Rogers.*

DISCLAI'MER, dis-klâ'mûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *disclaim.*]

1. One that disclaims, disowns, or renounces.
2. [In law.] A plea containing an express denial or refusal. *Cowell.*

To DISCLO'SE, dis-klôze'. *v. a.* [*discludo*, Latin; *dis* and *close.*]

1. To uncover; to produce from a state of latitancy to open view.

In this deep quiet, from what source unknown, Those seeds of fire their fatal birth *disclose;*

And first few scatt'ring sparks about were blown, Big with the flames that to our ruin rose. *Dryden.*

Then earth and ocean various forms *disclose.* *Dryden.*

The shells being broken, struck off, and gone, the stone included in them is thereby *disclosed* and set at liberty. *Woodward.*

2. To hatch; to open.

It is reported by the ancients, that the ostrich layeth her eggs under sand, where the heat of the sun *discloseth* them. *Bacon.*

3. To reveal; to tell; to impart what is secret.

There may be a reconciliation, except for upbraiding, or pride, or *disclosing* of secrets, or a treacherous wound; for from these things every friend will depart. *Ecclus.*

If I *disclose* my passion, Our friendship's at an end; if I conceal it, The world will call me false. *Addison's Cato.*

DISCLO'SER, dis-klô'zûr. *n. s.* [from *disclose.*] One that reveals or discovers.

DISCLO'SURE, dis-klô'zhûre.[452] *n. s.* [from *disclose.*]

1. Discovery; production into view.

The producing of cold is a thing very worthy the inquisition, both for the use and *disclosure* of causes. *Bacon.*

2. Act of revealing any thing secret.

After so happy a marriage between the king and her daughter, she was, upon a sudden mutability and *disclosure* of the king's mind, severely handled. *Bacon.*

DISCLU'SION, dis-klû'zhûn. *n. s.* [*disclusus*, Latin.] Emission.

Judge what a ridiculous thing it were, that the continued shadow of the earth should be broken by sudden and miraculous eruptions and *disclusions* of light, to prevent the art of the lanthorn-maker. *More.*

DISCOLORA'TION, dis-kôl-ô-râ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *discolour.*]

1. The act of changing the colour; the act of staining.
2. Change of colour; stain; die.

In a depravation of the humours from a sound state to what the physicians call by a general name of a cacochymy, spots and *discolorations* of the skin are signs of weak fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

To DISCO'LOUR, dis-kûl'lûr. *v. a.* [*decoloro*, Lat.] To change from the natural hue; to stain.

Many a widow'd husband groveling lies, Coldly embracing the *discolour'd* earth. *Shaksp.*

Drink water, either pure, or but *discoloured* with malt. *Temple.*

Suspicions, and fantastical surmise, And jealousy, with jaundice in her eyes, *Discolouring* all she view'd. *Dryden.*

He who looks upon the soul through its outward actions, sees it through a deceitful medium, which is apt to *discolour* and pervert the object. *Spectator.*

Have a care lest some beloved notion, or some darling science, so prevail over your mind as to *discolour* all your ideas. *Watts.*

To DISCO'MFIT, dis-kûm'fît. *v. a.* [*desconfire*, Fr. *sconfiggere*, Ital. as if from *disconfigere*, Lat.] To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish; to overpower; to subdue; to beat; to overthrow.

Fight against that monstrous rebel, Cade, Whom, since, I heard to be *discomfited.* *Shaksp.*

Joshua *discomfited* Amalek and his people with the edge of the sword. *Exodus.*

He, fugitive, declin'd superior strength; *Discomfited*, pursued, in the sad chace Ten thousand ignominious fall. *Philips.*

While my gallant countrymen are employed in pursuing rebels half *discomfited* through the consciousness of their guilt, I shall improve those victories to the good of my fellow subjects. *Addison.*

DISCO'MFIT, dis-kûm'fît. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Defeat; rout; overthrow.

Fly you must: incurable *discomfit* Reigns in the hearts of all our present party. *Shakspeare.*

Dagon must stoop, and shall ere long receive Such a *discomfit* as shall quite despoil him Of all these boasted trophies. *Milton's Agonistes.*

DISCO'MFITURE, dis-kûm'fît-yûre. *n. s.* [from *discomfit.*] Defeat; loss of battle; rout; ruin; overthrow.

Sad tidings bring I to you out of France, Of loss, of slaughter, and *discomfiture.* *Shakspeare.*

Behold every man's sword was against his fellow, and there was a very great *discomfiture.* 1 *Samuel.*

What a defeat and *discomfiture* is it to a man, when he comes to use this wealth, to find it all false metal! *Government of the Tongue.*

He sent his angels to fight for his people; and the *discomfiture* and slaughters of great hosts is attributed to their assistance. *Atterbury.*

DISCO'MFORT, dis-kûm'fûrt.[166] *n. s.* [*dis* and *comfort.*] Uneasiness; sorrow; melancholy; gloom.

This himself did foresee, and therefore armed his church to the end they might sustain it without *discomfort.* *Hooker.*

Discomfort guides my tongue, And bids me speak of nothing but despair. *Shaksp.*

In solitude there is not only *discomfort*, but weakness also. *South.*

To DISCO'MFORT, dis-kûm'fûrt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To grieve; to sadden; to deject.

Her champion went away *discomforted* as much as discomfited. *Sidney.*

His funeral shall not be in our camp, Lest it *discomfort* us. *Shakspeare.*

DISCO'MFORTABLE, dis-kûm'fûr-tâ-bl. *adj.* [from *discomfort.*]

1. That is melancholy and refuses comfort.

Discomfortable cousin know'st thou not That when the searching eye of Heav'n is hid Behind the globe, it lights the lower world? *Shaksp.*

2. That causes sadness.

What! did that help poor Dorus, whose eyes could carry unto him no other news but *discomfortable?* *Sidney.*

To DISCOMME'ND, dis-kôm-mênd'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *commend.*] To blame; to censure; to mention with disapprobation.

Absolutely we cannot *discommend*, we cannot absolutely approve, either willingness to live, or forwardness to die. *Hooker*

Now you will all be wits; and he, I pray, And you, that *discommend* it, mend the play. *Denham.*

Neither do I *discommend* the lofty style in tragedy, which is naturally pompous and magnificent. *Dryden.*

DISCOMME'NDABLE, dis-kôm-mên'dâ-bl. *adj.* [from *discommend.*] Blamable; censurable; deserving blame.

Pusillanimity is, according to Aristotle's morality, a vice very *discommendable.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DISCOMME'NDABLENESS, dis-kôm-mên'dâ-bl-nês. *n. s* [from *discommendable.*] Blamableness; liableness to censure. *Dict.*

DISCOMMENDA'TION, dis-kôm-mên-dâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *discommend.*] Blame; reproach; censure.

Tully assigns three motives, whereby, without any *discommendation*, a man might be drawn to become an accuser of others. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DISCOMME'NDER, dis-kôm-mên'dûr. *n. s.* [from *discommend.*] One that discommends; a dispraiser.

To DISCOMMO'DE, dis-kôm-môde'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *commode*, Fr.] To put to inconvenience; to molest; to incommode.

DISCOMMO'DIOUS, dis-kôm-mô'dè-ûs *or* dis-kôm-mô'jè-ûs. *adj.* [from *discommode.*] Inconvenient; troublesome; unpleasing.

So many thousand soldiers, unfit for any labour, or other trade, must either seek service and employment abroad, which may be dangerous; or else employ themselves here at home, which may be *discommodious.* *Spenser on Ireland.*

DISCOMMO'DITY, dis-kôm-môd'è-tè. *n. s.* [from *discommode.*] Inconvenience; disadvantage; hurt; mischief.

We speak now of usury, how the *discommodities* of it may be best avoided, and the commodities retained: or how, in the balance of commodities and *discommodities*, the qualities of usury are to be reconciled. *Bacon.*

It is better that a ship should be preserved with some *discommodity* to the sailors, than that, the sailors being in health, the ship should perish. *Hayward.*

To DISCOMPO'SE, dis-kôm-pôze'. *v. a.* [*décomposer*, French.]

1. To disorder; to unsettle.

The debate upon the self-denying ordinance had raised many jealousies, and *discomposed* the confidence that had formerly been between many of them. *Clarendon.*

2. To ruffle; to disorder

Now Betty from her master's bed had flown, And softly stole to *discompose* her own. *Swift.*

3. To disturb the temper; to agitate by perturbation.

No more, dear mother: ill in death it shows, Your peace of mind by rage to *discompose.* *Dryden.*

4. To offend; to fret; to vex.

Men who possess all the advantages of life, are in a state where there are many accidents to disorder and *discompose*, but few to please them. *Swift.*

5. To displace; to discard. Not in use.

Though he was a dark prince, and infinitely suspicious, he never put down or *discomposed* a counsellor or near servant. *Bacon.*

DISCOMPO'SURE, dis-kôm-pô'zhûre. *n. s.*

[from *discompose.*] Disorder; perturbation.

He threw himself upon his bed, lamenting with much passion, and with abundance of tears; and continued in this melancholick *discomposure* of mind many days. *Clarendon.*

To DISCONCE'RT, dis-kon-sert'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *concert.*]

1. To unsettle the mind; to discompose.

You need not provoke their spirits by outrages; a careless gesture, a word, or a look is enough to *disconcert* them. *Collier.*

2. To break a scheme; to defeat a machination.

DISCONFO'RMITY, dis-kon-for'mė-tė. *n. s.* [*dis* and *conformity.*] Want of agreement; inconsistency.

Lyes arise from errour and mistake, or malice and forgery; they consist in the disagreement and *disconformity* betwixt the speech and the conception of the mind, or the conception of the mind and the things themselves, or the speech and the things. *Hakewill on Providence.*

DISCONGRU'ITY, dis-kon-grů'ė-tė. *n.s.* [*dis* and *congruity.*] Disagreement; inconsistency.

There is want of capacity in the thing, to sustain such a duration, from the intrinsical *discongruity* of the one to the other. *Hale.*

DISCO'NSOLATE,[91] dis-kon'sò-late. *adj.* [*dis* and *console.*] Void of comfort; hopeless; sorrowful; melancholy.

See Cassius all *disconsolate*,
With Pindarus his bondman, on this hill. *Shaksp.*

If patiently thy bidding they obey,
Dismiss them not *disconsolate*. *Milton.*

The ladies and the knights, no shelter nigh,
Were dropping wet, *disconsolate* and wan,
And through their thin array receiv'd the rain. *Dryden.*

The moon reflects the sunbeams to us, and so, by illuminating the air, takes away in some measure the *disconsolate* darkness of our winter nights. *Ray.*

DISCO'NSOLATELY, dis-kon'sò-late-lė. *adv.* [from *disconsolate.*] In a disconsolate manner; comfortlessly.

DISCO'NSOLATENESS, dis-kon'sò-late-nės. *n. s.* [from *disconsolate.*] The state of being disconsolate.

DISCONTE'NT, dis-kon-tent'. *n. s.* [*dis* and *content.*] Want of content; uneasiness at the present state.

I see your brows full of *discontent*,
Your hearts of sorrow, and your eyes of tears. *Shakspeare.*

Not that their pleasures caus'd her *discontent*,
She sigh'd, not that they stay'd, but that she went. *Pope.*

DISCONTE'NT, dis-kon-tent'. *adj.* [*dis* and *content.*] Uneasy at the present state; dissatisfied.

They were of their own nature circumspect and slow, discountenanced and *discontent;* and those the earl singled as fittest for his purpose. *Hayward.*

To DISCONTE'NT, dis-kon-tent'. *v.a.* [from the noun.] To dissatisfy; to make uneasy at the present state.

I know a *discontented* gentleman,
Whose humble means match not his haughty spirit. *Shakspeare.*

The *discontented* now are only they
Whose crimes before did your just cause betray. *Dryden.*

DISCONTE'NTED, dis-kon-ten'tėd. *participial adj.* [from *discontent.*] Uneasy; cheerless; malevolent.

Let us know
What will tie up your *discontented* sword. *Shaksp.*

These are, beyond comparison, the two greatest evils in this world; a diseased body, and a *discontented* mind. *Tillotson.*

The goddess, with a *discontented* air,
Seems to reject him, tho' she grants his pray'r. *Pope.*

DISCONTE'NTEDNESS, dis-kon-ten'tėd-nės. *n. s.* [from *discontented.*] Uneasiness; want of ease; dissatisfaction.

A beautiful bust of Alexander the great casts up his face to heaven with a noble air of grief, or *discontentedness*, in his looks. *Addison.*

DISCONTE'NTMENT, dis-kon-tent'mėnt. *n.s.* [from *discontent.*] The state of being discontented; uneasiness.

These are the vices that fill them with general *discontentment*, as though the bosom of that famous church, wherein they live, were more noisome than any dungeon. *Hooker.*

The politick and artificial nourishing and entertaining of hopes, and carrying men from hopes to hopes, is one of the best antidotes against the poison of *discontentments.* *Bacon.*

DISCONTI'NUANCE, dis-kon-tin'ů-ânse. *n.s.* [from *discontinue.*]

1. Want of cohesion of parts; want of union of one part with another; disruption.

The stillicides of water, if there be enough to follow, will draw themselves into a small thread, because they will not discontinue; but if there be no remedy, then they cast themselves into round drops, which is the figure that saveth the body most from *discontinuance.* *Bacon.*

2. Cessation; intermission.

Let us consider whether our approaches to him are sweet and refreshing, and if we are uneasy under any long *discontinuance* of our conversation with him. *Atterbury.*

3. [In the common law.] An interruption or breaking off; as *discontinuance* of possession, or *discontinance* of process. The effect of *discontinuance* of possession is, that a man may not enter upon his own land or tenement alienated, whatsoever his right be unto it, or by his own authority; but must seek to recover possession by law. The effect of *discontinuance* of plea, is, that the instance may not be taken up again, but by a new writ to begin the suit afresh. *Cowell.*

DISCONTINUA'TION, dis-kon-tin-ů-a'shůn. *n. s.* [from *discontinue.*] Disruption of continuity; breach of union of parts; disruption; separation.

Upon any *discontinuation* of parts, made either by bubbles, or by shaking the glass, the whole mercury falls. *Newton.*

To DISCONTI'NUE, dis-kon-tin'ů. *v. n.* [*discontinuer*, Fr.]

1. To lose the cohesion of parts; to suffer separation or disruption of substances.

All bodies, ductile and tensile, as metals, that will be drawn into wires; wool and tow, that will be drawn into yarn, or thread; have in them the appetite of not *discontinuing* strong, which maketh them follow the force that pulleth out, and yet so as not to *discontinue* or forsake their own body. *Bacon.*

2. To lose an established or prescriptive custom or right.

Thyself shall *discontinue* from thine heritage that I gave thee, and I will cause thee to serve thine enemies. *Jeremiah.*

To DISCONTI'NUE, dis-kon-tin'ů. *v. a.*

1. To leave off; to cease any practice or habit.

Twenty puny lies I'll tell,
That men shall swear I've *discontinued* school
Above a twelvemonth. *Shaksp.*

Examine thy customs of diet, sleep, exercise, apparel, and the like; and try, in any thou shalt judge hurtful, to *discontinue* it by little and little; but so, as if thou find any inconvenience by the change, thou come back to it again. *Bacon.*

2. To break off; to interrupt.

There is that property in all letters, of aptness to be conjoined in syllables and words, through the voluble motions of the organs from one stop or figure to another, that they modify and discriminate the voice, without appearing to *discontinue* it. *Holder.*

DISCONTINU'ITY, dis-kon-tin-ů'ė-tė. *n. s.* [*dis* and *continuity.*] Disunity of parts; want of cohesion.

That *discontinuity* of parts is the principal cause of the opacity of bodies, will appear by considering that opaque substances become transparent by filling their pores with any substance of equal, or almost equal, density with their parts. *Newton.*

DISCONVE'NIENCE, dis-kon-vė'nė-ėnse. *n.s.* [*dis* and *convenience.*] Incongruity; disagreement; opposition of nature.

Fear ariseth many times out of natural antipathies of nature; but in these *disconveniencies* of nature, deliberation hath no place at all. *Bramhall.*

DI'SCORD, dis'kord.[492] *n. s.* [*discordia*, Lat.]

1. Disagreement; opposition; mutual anger; reciprocal oppugnancy.

See what a scourge is laid upon your hate,
That heav'n finds means to kill your joys with love!
And I, for winking at your *discords* too,
Have lost a brace of kinsmen *Shaksp.*

He is a false witness that speaketh lies, and that soweth *discord* among brethren. *Proverbs.*

2. Difference or contrariety of qualities, particularly of sounds.

Take but degree away, untune that string,
And hark what *discord* follows; each thing meets
In mere oppugnancy. *Shaksp.*

Discord, like that of music's various parts,
Discord that makes the harmony of hearts;
Discord, that only this dispute shall bring,
Who best shall love the duke and serve the king. *Dryden.*

All nature is but art unknown to thee;
All chance, direction which thou canst not see;
All *discord*, harmony not understood;
All partial evil, universal good. *Pope.*

3. [In musick.] Sounds not of themselves pleasing, but necessary to be mixed with others.

It is sound alone that doth immediately and incorporeally affect most; this is most manifest in music, and concords and *discords* in music; for all sounds whether they be sharp or flat, if they be sweet, have a roundness and equality; and if they be harsh, are unequal: for a *discord* itself is but a harshness of divers sounds meeting. *Bacon.*

It is the lark that sings so out of tune,
Straining harsh *discords* and unpleasing sharps. *Shaksp.*

How doth music amaze us, when of *discords* she maketh the sweetest harmony! *Peacham.*

To DISCO'RD dis-kord'.[492] *v. n.* [*discordo*, Latin.] To disagree; not to suit with.

Sounds do disturb and alter the one the other; sometimes the one drowning the other, and making it not heard; sometimes the other one jarring and *discording* with the other, and making a confusion. *Bacon.*

DISCO'RDANCE, dis-kor'dânse. } *n. s.*
DISCO'RDANCY, dis-kor'dân-sė. } [from

discord.] Disagreement; opposition; inconsistency.

DISCO'RDANT, dis-kŏr'dânt. *adj.* [*discordans*, Lat.]

1. Inconsistent; at variance with itself.

Myrrha was joy'd the welcome news to hear,
But, clogg'd with guilt, the joy was unsincere;
So various, so *discordant* is the mind,
That in our will a different will we find. *Dryden.*

2. Opposite; contrarious.

The *discordant* attraction of some wandering comets would certainly disorder the revolutions of the planets, if they approached too near them. *Cheyne.*

3. Incongruous; not conformable.

Hither conscience is to be referred; if by a comparison of things done with the rule there be a consonancy, then follows the sentence of approbation; if *discordant* from it, the sentence of condemnation. *Hale.*

DISCO'RDANTLY, dis-kŏr'dânt-lė. *adv.* [from *discordant.*]

1. Inconsistently; in disagreement with itself.

2. In disagreement with another.

Two strings of a musical instrument being struck together, making two noises that arrive at the ear at the same time as to sense, yield a sound differing from either of them, and as it were compounded of both; insomuch, that if they be *discordantly* tuned, though each of them struck apart would yield a pleasing sound, yet being struck together they make a harsh and troublesome noise. *Boyle.*

3. Peevishly; in a contradictious manner.

To DISCO'VER, dis-kŭv'ûr. *v. a.* [*découvrir*, Fr. *dis* and *cover.*]

1. To show; to disclose; to bring to light; to make visible.

2. To expose to view.

The cover of the coach was made with such joints, that as they might, to avoid the weather, pull it up close, so they might put each end down, and remain as *discovered* and open-sighted as on horseback. *Sidney.*

Go draw aside the curtains and *discover*
The several caskets to this noble prince. *Shaksp.*

He *discovereth* deep things out of darkness, and bringeth out to light the shadow of death. *Job.*

3. To show; not to shelter; to expose.

And now will I *discover* her lewdness. *Hosea.*

Law can *discover* sin, but not remove. *Milton.*

4. To make known; not to disguise; to reveal.

We will pass over unto those men, and we will *discover* ourselves unto them. *Isaiah.*

Eve, who unseen
Yet all had heard, with audible lament
Discover'd from the place of her retire. *Milton.*

5. To ken; to espy.

When we had *discovered* Cyprus, we left it on the left hand. *Acts.*

6. To find out; to obtain information.

He shall never by any alteration in me, *discover* my knowledge of his mistake. *Pope.*

7. To detect; to find though concealed.

Up he starts,
Discover'd and surpris'd. *Milton.*

Man with strength and free will arm'd
Complete, to have *discover'd* and repuls'd
Whatever wiles of foe or seeming friend. *Milton.*

8. To find things or places not known before.

Some to *discover* islands far away. *Shaksp.*

Another part in squadrons bend their march
On bold adventure, to *discover* wide
That dismal world. *Milton.*

So of things. The Germans *discovered* printing and gunpowder.

9. To exhibit to the view.

Some high climbing hill
Which to his eye *discovers* unaware
The goodly prospect of some foreign land,
First seen, or some renown'd metropolis
With glistering spires and battlements adorn'd. *Milton.*

Not light, but rather darkness visible,
Serv'd only to *discover* sights of woe. *Milton.*

DISCO'VERABLE, dis-kŭv'ûr-â-bl. *adj.* [from *discover.*]

1. That may be found out.

That mineral matter, which is so intermixed with the common and terrestrial matter, as not to be *discoverable* by human industry; or, if *discoverable*, diffused and scattered amongst the grosser matter, can never be separated. *Woodward.*

Revelation may assert two things to be join'd, whose connection or agreement is not *discoverable* by reason. *Watts.*

2. Apparent; exposed to view.

They were deceived by Satan, and that not in an invisible situation, but in an open and *discoverable* apparition, that is, in the form of a serpent. *Brown.*

It is concluded by astronomers, that the atmosphere of the moon hath no clouds nor rains, but a perpetual and uniform serenity; because nothing *discoverable* in the lunar surface is ever covered and absconded by the interposition of any clouds or mists. *Bentley.*

DISCO'VERER, dis-kŭv'ûr-ûr. *n. s.* [from *discover.*]

1. One that finds any thing not known before; a finder out.

If more be found out, they will not recompense the *discoverer's* pains, but will be fitter to be cast out. *Holder.*

Places receive appellations, according to the language of the *discoverer*, from observations made upon the people. *Broome.*

The Cape of Good Hope was doubled in those early times; and the Portuguese were not the first *discoverers* of that navigation. *Arbuthnot.*

An old maiden gentlewoman is the greatest *discoverer* of judgments; she can tell you what sin it was that set such a man's house on fire. *Addison.*

2. A scout; one who is put to descry the posture or number of an enemy; speculator.

Here stand my lords, and send *discoverers* forth,
To know the numbers of our enemies. *Shaksp.*

DISCO'VERY, dis-kŭv'ûr-ė.[356] *n. s.* [from *discover.*]

1. The act of finding any thing hidden.

Of all who since have us'd the open sea,
Than the bold English none more fame have won;
Beyond the year, and out of heav'ns high way,
They made *discoveries* where they see no sun. *Dryden.*

2. The act of revealing or disclosing any secret.

What, must I hold a candle to my shame?
They in themselves, good sooth, are too, too light.
Why 'tis an office of *discovery*, love,
And I should be obscur'd. *Shaksp.*

Things that appeared amiable by the light of this world, appear of a different odious hue in the clear *discoveries* of the next. *South.*

It would be necessary to say something of the state to which the war hath reduced us; such a *discovery* ought to be made as late as possible. *Swift.*

To DISCO'UNSEL, dis-kŏŭn'sêl. *v. a.* [*dis* and *counsel.*] To dissuade; to give contrary advice. Obsolete.

But him that palmer from that vanity,
With temperate advice *discounselled*. *Spenser.*

DI'SCOUNT, dis'kŏŭnt.[313 492] *n. s.* [*dis* and *count.*] The sum refunded in a bargain.

His whole intention was, to buy a certain quantity of copper money from Wood, at a large *discount*, and sell them as well as he could. *Swift.*

To DISCOU'NT, dis-kŏŭnt'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To count back; to pay back again.

My father's, mother's, brother's death I pardon:
My prayers and penance shall *discount* for these,
And beg of heaven to charge the bill on me. *Dryden.*

The farmers spitefully combin'd,
Force him to take his tithes in kind;
And Parvisol *discounts* arrears
By bills for taxes and repairs. *Swift.*

To DISCOU'NTENANCE, dis-kŏŭn'tė-nâns. *v. a.* [*dis* and *countenance.*]

1. To discourage by cold treatment.

Unwilling they were to *discountenance* any man who was willing to serve them. *Clarendon.*

The truly upright judge will always countenance right, and *discountenance* wrong. *Atterbury.*

2. To abash; to put to shame.

Wisdom, in discourse with her,
Loses *discountenanc'd*, and like folly shews. *Milton.*

He came, and with him Eve, more loth, though first
To offend: *discountenanc'd* both and discompos'd. *Milton.*

How would one look from his majestic brow,
Seated as on the top of virtue's hill,
Discount'nance her despis'd! *Milton.*

DISCOU'NTENANCE, dis-kŏŭn'tė-nâns. *n. s.* [*dis* and *countenance.*] Cold treatment; unfavourable aspect; unfriendly regard.

He thought a little *discountenance* upon those persons would suppress that spirit. *Clarendon.*

All accidental misfortunes, how inevitable soever, were still attended with very apparent *discountenance*. *Clarendon.*

In expectation of the hour of judgment, he patiently bears all the difficulties of duty, and the *discountenance* he meets with from a wicked and prophane world. *Rogers.*

DISCOU'NTENANCER, dis-kŏŭn'tė-nân-sûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *discountenance.*] One that discourages by cold treatment; one that depresses by unfriendly regard.

Rumours of scandal, and murmurs against the king, and his government, taxed him for a great taxer of his people, and *discountenancer* of his nobility. *Bacon.*

To DISCOU'RAGE, dis-kûr'idje.[314] *v. a.* [*décourager*, French; *dis* and *courage.*]

1. To depress; to deprive of confidence; to deject; to dastardise.

I might neither encourage the rebels insolence, nor *discourage* the protestants loyalty and patience. *King Charles.*

The apostle with great zeal *discourages* too unreasonable a presumption. *Rogers.*

2. To deter; to fright from any attempt: with *from* before the thing.

Wherefore *discourage* ye the heart of the children of Israel *from* going over into the land? *Numbers.*

3. It is irregularly used by *Temple* with *to* before the following word.

You may keep your beauty and your health, unless you destroy them yourself, or *discourage* them *to* stay with you, by using them ill. *Temple.*

DISCOU'RAGER, dis-kûr'idje-ûr. *n. s.* [from *discourage.*] One that impresses diffidence and terrour.

Most men in years, as they are generally *discouragers* of youth, are like old trees, which, being past bearing themselves, will suffer no young plants to flourish beneath them. *Pope.*

DISCOU'RAGEMENT, dis-kûr'ridje-mênt.[90] *n. s.* [from *discourage*.]

1. The act of deterring, or depressing hope.
2. Determent; that which deters from any thing: with *from*.

Amongst other impediments of any inventions, it is none of the meanest *discouragements*, that they are so generally derided by common opinion. *Wilkins*

The books read at schools and colleges are full of incitements to virtue, and *discouragements from* vice. *Swift*.

3. The cause of depression, or fear: with *to*, less properly.

To things we would have them learn, the great and only *discouragement* is, that they are called to them. *Locke*.

DISCOU'RSE, dis-kôrse'.[318] *n. s.* [*discours*, Fr. *discursus*, Lat.]

1. The act of the understanding, by which it passes from premises to consequences.

By reason of that original weakness in the instruments, without which the understanding part is not able in this world by *discourse* to work, the very conceit of painfulness is a bridle to stay us. *Hooker*.

Sure he that made us with such large *discourse*,
Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability and godlike reason
To rust in us unus'd. *Shaksp*.

The act of the mind which connects propositions, and deduceth conclusions from them, the schools call *discourse;* and we shall not miscall it, if we name it reason. *Glanville*.

2. Conversation; mutual intercourse of language; talk.

He waxeth wiser than himself, more by an hour's *discourse* than by a day's meditation. *Bacon*.

In thy *discourse*, if thou desire to please,
All such is courteous, useful, new or witty;
Usefulness comes by labour, wit by ease,
Courtesy grows in court, news in the city. *Herbert*.

The vanquish'd party with the victors join'd,
Nor wanted sweet *discourse*, the banquet of the mind. *Dryden*.

3. Effusion of language; speech.

Topical and superficial arguments of which there is store to be found on both sides, filling the head with a variety of thoughts, and the mouth with copious *discourse*, serve only to amuse the understanding and entertain company. *Locke*.

4. A treatise; a dissertation either written or uttered.

The *discourse* here is about ideas, which he says, are real things, and seen in God. *Locke*.

Plutarch, in his *discourse* upon garrulity, commends the fidelity of the companions of Ulysses. *Pope*.

To DISCOU'RSE, dis-kôrse'. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To converse; to talk; to relate.

How wert thou handled, being prisoner?
Discourse, I pr'ythee, on this turret's top. *Shaksp*.

Of various things *discoursing* as he pass'd,
Anchises hither bends. *Dryden*.

2. To treat upon in a solemn or set manner.

The general maxims we are *discoursing* of are not known to children, ideots, and a great part of mankind. *Locke*.

3. To reason; to pass from premises to consequences.

And yet the pow'rs of her *discoursing* thoughts,
From the collection is a diverse thing. *Davies*.

Brutes do want that quick *discoursing* power. *Davies*.

To DISCOU'RSE, dis-kôrse'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat of; to talk over; to discuss.

Go with us into the abbey here,
And let us there at large *discourse* all our fortunes. *Shaksp*.

DISCOU'RSER, dis-kôr'sûr. *n. s.* [from *discourse*.]

1. A speaker; a haranguer.

The tract of every thing
Would by a good *discourser* lose some life,
Which action's self was tongue to. *Shaksp*.

2. A writer on any subject; a dissertator.

Philologers and critical *discoursers*, who look beyond the obvious exteriors of things, will not be angry at our narrower exploration. *Brown*.

But it seems to me, that such *discoursers* do reason upon short views, and a very moderate compass of thought. *Swift*.

DISCOU'RSIVE, dis-kôr'siv. *adj.* [from *discourse*.]

1. Passing by intermediate steps from premises to consequences.

The soul
Reason receives, and reason is her being,
Discoursive, or intuitive; discourse
Is oftest yours, the latter is most ours. *Milton*.

2. Containing dialogue; interlocutory.

The epic is every where interlaced with dialogue, or *discoursive* scenes. *Dryden*.

DISCOU'RTEOUS, dis-kûr'tshûs. *adj.* [*dis* and *courteous*.] Uncivil; uncomplaisant, defective in good manners.

He resolved to unhorse the first *discourteous* knight he should meet. *Motteux*.

DISCOU'RTESY, dis-kûr'tê-sê. *n. s.* [*dis* and *courtesy*.] Incivility; rudeness; act of disrespect.

As if chearfulness had been tediousness, and good entertainment had been turned to *discourtesy*, he would ever get himself alone. *Sidney*.

Be calm in arguing; for fierceness makes
Error a fault, and truth *discourtesy*. *Herbert*.

He made me visits, maundering as if I had done him a *discourtesy*. *Wiseman*.

DISCOU'RTEOUSLY, dis-kûr'tshûs-lê. *adv.* [from *discourteous*.] Uncivilly; rudely.

DI'SCOUS, dis'kûs. *adj.* [from *discus*, Lat.] Broad; flat; wide. Used by botanists to denote the middle, plain, and flat part of some flowers, such as the flos solis, &c. *Quincy*.

DISCRE'DIT, dis-krêd'ît. *n. s.* [*décrediter*, Fr.] Ignominy; reproach; lower degree of infamy; disgrace; imputation of a fault.

Had I been the finder-out of this secret, it would not have relished among my other *discredits*. *Shak*.

Idlers will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work, but be lazy, and then certify over their country to the *discredit* of a plantation. *Bacon*.

That they may quit their morals without any *discredit* to their intellectuals, they fly to several stale, trite, pitiful objections and cavils. *South*.

'Tis the duty of every christian to be concerned for the reputation or *discredit* his life may bring on his profession. *Rogers*.

Alas! the small *discredit* of a bribe
Scarce hurts the lawyer, but undoes the scribe. *Pope*.

To DISCRE'DIT, dis-krêd'ît. *v. a.* [*décrediter*, Fr.]

1. To deprive of credibility; to make not trusted.

He had framed to himself many deceiving promises of life, which I have *discredited* to him, and now is he resolved to die. *Shakspeare*.

2. To disgrace; to bring reproach upon; to shame; to make less reputable or honourable.

You had left unseen a wonderful piece of work, which not to have been blest withal, would have *discredited* you. *Shakspeare*.

He is commended that makes a saving voyage, and least *discredits* his travels, who returns the same man he went. *Wotton*.

He, like a priviledg'd spy, whom nothing can *Discredit*, libels now 'gainst each great man. *Donne*.

Reflect how glorious it would be to appear in countenance of *discredited* duty, and by example of piety revive the declining spirit of religion. *Rogers*.

Without care our best actions will lose much of their influence, and our virtues will be often *discredited* with the appearance of evil. *Rogers*.

3. To distrust; not to credit; not to hold certain.

DISCREE'T, dis-krêêt'. *adj.* [*discret*, Fr.]

1. Prudent; circumspect; cautious; sober; not rash; not precipitant; not careless; not hardily adventurous.

Honest, *discreet*, quiet, and godly learned men, will not be withdrawn by you. *Whitgift*.

Less fearful than *discreet*,
You love the fundamental part of state,
More than you doubt the charge of 't. *Shaksp*.

To elder years to be *discreet* and grave,
Then to old age maturity she gave. *Denham*.

It is the *discreet* man, not the witty, nor the learned, nor the brave, who guides the conversation, and gives measures to society. *Addison*.

2. Modest; not forward. Not well authorized.

Dear youth, by fortune favour'd, but by love,
Alas! not favour'd less, be still as now
Discreet. *Thomson*.

DISCREE'TLY, dis-krêêt'lê. *adv.* [from *discreet*.] Prudently; cautiously; circumspectly.

Poets lose half the praise they should have got,
Could it be known what they *discreetly* blot. *Waller*.

The labour of obedience, loyalty, and subjection, is no more but for a man honestly and *discreetly* to sit still. *South*.

Profit springs from husks *discreetly* us'd. *Philips*.

The dullest brain, if gently stirr'd,
Perhaps may waken to a humming bird;
The most recluse, *discreetly* open'd, find
Congenial object in the cockle kind. *Pope*.

DISCREE'TNESS, dis-krêêt'nês. *n. s.* [from *discreet*.] The quality of being discreet; discretion.

DI'SCREPANCE, dis'krê-pânse. *n. s.* [*discrepantia*, Lat.] Difference; contrariety; disagreement.

Diversity of education, and *discrepancy* of those principles wherewith men are at first imbued, and wherein all our after reasonings are founded. *Lord Digby to K. Digby*.

DI'SCREPANT, dis'krê-pânt. *adj.* [*discrepans*, Lat.] Different; disagreeing; contrary.

To DISCRE'TE, dis-krête'. *v. a.* [*discretus*, Lat.] To separate; to discontinue.

As for its diaphaneity, it enjoyeth that most eminently; as having its earthly and salinous parts so exactly resolved, that its body is left imporous, and not *discreted* by atomical terminations. *Brown*.

DISCRE'TE, dis-krête'. *adj.* [*discretus*, Lat.]

1. Distinct; disjoined; not continuous.

Discrete quantity, or different individuals, are measured by number, without any breaking continuity; that is, in things that have continuity, as continued quantity and motion. *Hale*.

2. Disjunctive: as, *I resign my life, but not my honour*, is a *discrete* proposition.

3. *Discrete proportion* is when the ratio between two pairs of numbers or quantities is the same; but there is not the same proportion between all the four: thus, 6 : 8 : : 3 : 4. *Harris.*

DISCRE'TION, dis-krĕsh'ŭn.[507] *n. s.* [from *discretio*, Lat.]

1. Prudence; knowledge to govern or direct one's self; skill; wise management.

Nothing then was further thought upon for the manner of governing; but all permitted unto their wisdom and *discretion* which were to rule. *Hooker.*

A knife may be taken away from a child, without depriving them of the benefits thereof which have years and *discretion* to use it. *Hookcr.*

It is not good that children should know any wickedness: old folks have *discretion*, and know the world. *Shakspeare.*

All this was order'd by the good *discretion*
Of the right reverend cardinal of York. *Shaksp.*

The pleasure of commanding our passions is to be preferred before any sensual pleasure; because it is the pleasure of wisdom and *discretion*. *Tillotson*

But care in poetry must still be had,
It asks *discretion* ev'n in running mad. *Pope.*

There is no talent so useful towards rising in the world, or which puts men more out of the reach of fortune, than *discretion*, a species of lower prudence. *Swift.*

2. Liberty of acting at pleasure; uncontrolled and unconditional power: as, he surrenders at *discretion;* that is, without stipulation.

DISCRE'TIONARY, dis-krĕsh'ŭn-ăr-ĕ. *adj.* [from *discretion.*] Left at large; unlimited; unrestrained.

A deacon may have a dispensation for entering into orders before he is twenty-three years of age: and it is *discretionary* in the bishop to admit him to that order at what time he thinks fit. *Ayliffe.*

The major being a person of consummate experience, was invested with *discretionary* power. *Tatler.*

DISCRE'TIVE, dis-krē'tĭv. *adj.* [*discretus*, Lat.]

1. [In logick.] *Discretive* propositions, are such wherein various, and seemingly opposite, judgments are made, whose variety or distinction is noted by the particles *but*, *though*, *yet*, &c. as, *travellers may change their climate*, but *not their temper; Job was patient*, though *his grief was great.* *Watts.*

2. [In grammar.] *Discretive* distinctions are such as imply opposition: as, *not a man*, but *a beast.*

DISCRI'MINABLE, dis-krĭm'ĕ-nā-bl. *adj.* [from *discriminate.*] Distinguishable by outward marks or tokens. *Dict.*

To DISCRI'MINATE, dis-krĭm'ĕ-nāte. *v. a.* [*discrimino*, Lat.]

1. To mark with notes of difference; to distinguish by certain tokens from another.

Oysters, and cockles, and muscles, which move not, have no *discriminate* sex. *Bacon.*

There are three sorts of it, differing in fineness from each other, and *discriminated* by the natives by three peculiar names. *Boyle.*

The right hand is *discriminated* from the left by a natural, necessary, and never to be confounded distinction. *South.*

Although the features of his countenance be no reason of obedience, yet they may serve to *discriminate* him from any other person, whom she is not to obey. *Stillingfleet.*

There may be ways of *discriminating* the voice; as, by acuteness and gravity, the several degrees of rising and falling from one tone or note to another. *Holder.*

2. To select or separate from others.

You owe little less for what you are not, than for what you are, to that *discriminating* mercy, to which alone you owe your exemption from miseries. *Boyle.*

DISCRI'MINATENESS, dis-krĭm'ĕ-nāte-nĕs.[91] *n. s.* [from *discriminate.*] Distinctness; marked difference. *Dict.*

DISCRIMINA'TION, dis-krĭm-ĕ-nā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *discriminatio*, Lat.]

1. The state of being distinguished from other persons or things

There is a reverence to be shewed them on the account of their *discrimination* from other places, and separation for sacred uses. *Stillingfleet.*

2. The act of distinguishing one from another; distinction; difference put.

A satire should expose nothing but what is corrigible; and make a due *discrimination* between those that are, and those who are not, the proper objects of it. *Addison.*

By that prudent *discrimination* made between the offenders of different degrees, he obliges those whom he has distinguished as objects of mercy. *Addison.*

3. The marks of distinction.

Take heed of abetting any factions, or applying any public *discriminations* in matters of religion. *King Charles.*

Letters arise from the first original *discriminations* of voice, by way of articulation, whereby the ear is able to judge and observe the differences of vocal sounds. *Holder.*

DISCRI'MINATIVE, dis-krĭm'ĕ-nā-tĭv. *adj.* [from *discriminate.*]

1. That makes the mark of distinction; characteristical.

The only standing test, and *discriminative* characteristick, of any metal or mineral, must be sought for in the constituent matter of it. *Woodward.*

2. That observes distinction.

Discriminative Providence knew before the nature and course of all things. *More.*

DISCRI'MINOUS, dis-krĭm'ĕ-nŭs. *adj.* [from *discrimen*, Lat.] Dangerous; hazardous. Not usual.

Any kind of spitting of blood imports a very *discriminous* state unless it happens upon the gaping of a vein opened by a plethory. *Harvey.*

DISCU'BITORY, dis-kū'bĕ-tŭr-ĕ.[512] *adj.* [*discubitorius*, Lat.] Fitted to the posture of leaning.

After bathing they retired to bed, and refreshed themselves with a repast: and so that custom, by degrees, changed their cubiculary beds into *discubitory.* *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

DISCU'MBENCY, dis-kŭm'bĕn-sĕ. *n. s.* [*discumbens*, Lat.] The act of leaning at meat, after the ancient manner.

The Greeks and Romans used the custom of *discumbency* at meals, which was upon their left side; for so their right hand was free and ready for all service. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To DISCU'MBER, dis-kŭm'bŭr. *v. a.* [*dis* and *cumber.*] To disengage from any troublesome weight; to disengage from impediment.

His limbs *discumber'd* of the clinging vest,
He binds the sacred cincture round his breast. *Pope.*

To DISCU'RE, dis-kūre. *v. a.* [*decouvrir*, Fr.] To discover; to reveal. A word perhaps peculiar to *Spenser.*

I will, if please you it *discure*, assay
To ease you of that ill. *Fairy Queen.*

DISCU'RSIVE, dis-kŭr'sĭv.[158] *adj.* [*discursif*, Fr. from *discurro*, Lat.]

1. Moving here and there; roving; desultory.

Some noises help sleep; as the blowing of the wind, and the trickling of water: they move a gentle attention: and whatsoever moveth attention, without too much labour, stilleth the natural and *discursive* motion of the spirits. *Bacon.*

2. Proceeding by regular gradation from premises to consequences; argumentative. This is sometimes, perhaps not improperly, written *discoursive.*

There is a sanctity of soul and body, of more efficacy for the receiving of divine truths, than the greatest pretences to *discursive* demonstration. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

There hath been much dispute touching the knowledge of brutes, whether they have a kind of *discursive* faculty, which some call reason. *Hale.*

DISCU'RSIVELY, dis-kŭr'sĭv-lĕ. *adv.* [from *discursive.*] By due gradation of argument.

We have a principle within, whereby we think, and we know we think; whereby we do *discursively*, and by way of ratiocination, deduce one thing from another. *Hale.*

DISCU'RSORY, dis-kŭr'sŭr-ĕ. *adj.* [*discursor*, Lat.] Argumental; rational.

DI'SCUS, dis'kŭs. *n. s.* [Latin.] A quoit; a heavy piece of iron thrown in the ancient sports.

From Elatreus' strong arm the *discus* flies,
And sings with unmatch'd force along the skies. *Pope.*

To DISCU'SS, dis-kŭs'. *v. a.* [*discutio*, *discussum*, Lat.]

1. To examine; to ventilate; to clear by disquisition.

We are to *discuss* only those general exceptions which have been taken. *Hooker.*

His usage was to commit the *discussing* of causes privately to certain persons learned in the law. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

This knotty point should you and I *discuss*,
Or tell a tale? *Pope.*

2. To disperse: commonly applied to a humour or swelling.

Many arts were used to *discuss* the beginnings of new affection. *Wotton.*

3. To break to pieces.

Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's trisulk, to burn, *discuss*, and terrebrate. *Brown.*

DISCU'SSER, dis-kŭs'sŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *discuss.*] He that discusses; an examiner.

DISCU'SSION, dis-kŭs'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *discuss.*]

1. Disquisition; examination; ventilation of a question.

Truth cannot be found without some labour and intention of the mind, and the thoughts dwelling a considerable time upon the survey and *discussion* of each particular. *South.*

Various *discussions* tear our heated brain:
Opinions often turn, still doubts remain;
And who indulges thought, increases pain. *Prior.*

2. [In surgery.] *Discussion* or resolution is nothing else but breathing out the humours by insensible transpiration. *Wiseman.*

DISCU'SSIVE, dis-kŭs'sĭv.[428] *adj.* [from *discuss.*] Having the power to discuss or disperse any noxious matter.

DISCU'TIENT, dis-kū'shĕnt. *n. s.* [*discutiens*, Lat.] A medicine that has power

to dispel or drive back the matter of tumours in the blood. It sometimes means the same as carminative. *Quincy.*

The swellings arising from these require to be treated, in their beginning, with moderate repellents and *discutients.* *Wiseman.*

To DISDA'IN, dĭz-dāne'. *v. a.* [*dedaigner*, Fr.] To scorn; to consider as unworthy of one's character.

There is nothing so great, which I will fear to do for you; nor nothing so small, which I will *disdain* to do for you. *Sidney.*

They do *disdain* as much beyond our thoughts,
Which makes me sweat with wrath. *Shaksp.*

What safe and nicely I might well delay
By rule of knighthood, I *disdain* and spurn. *Shaksp.*

Tell him, Cato
Disdains a life which he has power to offer. *Addis.*

DISDA'IN, dĭz-dāne'. *n. s.* [*sdegno*, Ital.] Contempt; scorn; contemptuous anger; indignation.

Children being haughty, through *disdain* and want of nurture, do stain the nobility of their kindred. *Ecclus.*

But against you, ye Greeks, ye coward train,
Gods! how my soul is mov'd with just *disdain!* *Pope.*

DISDA'INFUL, dĭz-dāne'fŭl. *adj.* [*disdain* and *full.*] Contemptuous; haughtily scornful; indignant.

There will come a time when three words uttered with charity and meekness, shall receive a far more blessed reward, than three thousand volumes, written with *disdainful* sharpness of wit. *Hooker.*

The queen is obstinate,
Stubborn to justice, apt to accuse it,
Disdainful to be tried by 't. *Shakspeare.*

Seek through this grove:
A sweet Athenian lady is in love
With a *disdainful* youth: anoint his eyes;
But do it when the next thing he espies
Shall be the lady. *Shakspeare.*

But those I can accuse, I can forgive:
By my *disdainful* silence let them live. *Dryden.*

The *disdainful* soul came rushing through the wound. *Dryden.*

DISDA'INFULLY, dĭz-dāne'fŭl-ė. *adv.* [from *disdainful.*] Contemptuously; with haughty scorn; with indignation.

Either greet him not,
Or else *disdainfully*, which shall shake him more. *Shakspeare.*

It is not to insult and domineer, to look *disdainfully*, and revile imperiously, that procures esteem from any one. *South.*

DISDA'INFULNESS, dĭz-dāne'fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *disdainful.*] Contempt; contemptuousness; haughty scorn.

Can I forget, when they in prison placing her
With swelling heart, in spite and due *disdainfulness*,
She lay for dead, till I help'd with unlacing her. *Sidney.*

A proud *disdainfulness* of other men. *Ascham.*

DISEA'SE, dĭz-ēze'. *n. s.* [*dis* and *ease.*] Distemper; malady; sickness; morbid state.

What's the *disease* he means?
—'Tis call'd the evil. *Shakspeare.*

And Asa, in the thirty and ninth year of his reign, was diseased in his feet, and his *disease* was exceeding great; and in his *disease* he sought not to the Lord but to the physicians. *Chronicles.*

It is idle to propose remedies before we are assured of the *disease*, or to be in pain till we are convinced of the danger. *Swift.*

Intemperance
In meats and drinks, which in the earth shall bring
Diseases dire. *Milton.*

Then wasteful forth
Walks the dire pow'r of pestilent *disease.* *Thomson.*

To DISEA'SE, dĭz-ēze'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To afflict with disease; to torment with pain or sickness; to make morbid; to infect.

We are all *diseased*,
And with our surfeiting and wanton hours
Have brought ourselves into a burning fever. *Shaks.*

Flatt'rers yet wear silk, drink wine, lie soft,
Hug their *diseas'd* perfumes, and have forgot
That ever Timon was. *Shaksp.*

Let her alone, lady: as she is now, she will but *disease* our better mirth. *Shaksp.*

He was *diseased* in his feet. 1 *Kings.*

A lazar-house it seem'd, wherein were laid
Numbers of all *diseas'd*, all maladies
Of ghastly spasm, or racking torture. *Milton.*

2. To put to pain; to pain; to make uneasy.

Though great light be insufferable to our eyes, yet the highest degree of darkness does not at all *disease* them. *Locke.*

DISEA'SEDNESS, dĭz-ē'zĕd-nĕs.[365] *n. s.* [from *diseased.*] Sickness; morbidness; the state of being diseased.

This is a restoration to some former state; not that state of indigency and *diseasedness.* *Burnet.*

DISE'DGED, dĭz-ĕdjd.[359] *adj.* [*dis* and *edge.*] Blunted; obtunded; dulled.

I grieve myself
To think, when thou shalt be *disedg'd* by her
Whom now thou tir'st on, how thy memory
Will then be pang'd by me. *Shakspeare.*

To DISEMBA'RK, dĭs-ĕm-bārk'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *embark.*] To carry to land.

I must unto the road, to *disembark*
Some necessaries. *Shakspeare.*

To DISEMBA'RK, dĭs-ĕm-bārk'. *v. n.* To land; to go on land.

There *disembarking* on the green sea-side,
We land our cattle, and the spoil divide. *Pope.*

To DISEMBI'TTER, dĭs-ĕm-bĭt'tŭr. *v. a.* [*dis* and *embitter.*] To sweeten; to free from bitterness; to clear from acrimony; an unusual word.

Encourage such innocent amusements as may *disembitter* the minds of men, and make them mutually rejoice in the same agreeable satisfactions. *Addison.*

DISEMBO'DIED, dĭs-ĕm-bŏd'ĭd. *adj.* [*dis* and *embodied.*] Divested of the body.

To DISEMBO'GUE, dĭs-ĕm-bōgue'.[337] *v. a.* [*disemboucher*, old Fr. *Skinner.*] To pour out at the mouth of a river; to vent.

Rivers
In ample oceans *disembogu'd*, or lost. *Dryden.*

Rolling down, the steep Timavus raves,
And through nine channels *disembogues* his waves. *Addison.*

To DISEMBO'GUE, dĭs-ĕm-bōgue'. *v. n.* To gain a vent; to flow.

By eminences placed up and down the globe, the rivers make innumerable turnings and windings, and at last *disembogue* in several mouths into the sea. *Cheyne.*

DISEMBO'WELLED, dĭs-ĕm-bŏŭ'ĕld. *participial adj.* [*dis* and *embowel.*] Taken from out the bowels.

So her *disembowell'd* web
Arachne in a hall or kitchen spreads,
Obvious to vagrant flies. *Philips.*

To DISEMBRO'IL, dĭs-ĕm-brŏĭl'. *v. a.* [*debouiller*, Fr.] To disentangle; to free from perplexity; to reduce from confusion.

Then earth from air, and seas from earth were driv'n,
And grosser air sunk from ethereal heav'n;
Thus *disembroil'd*, they take their proper place. *Dryden.*

The system of his politicks is *disembroiled*, and cleared of all those incoherences and independent matters that are woven into this motley piece. *Addison.*

To DISENA'BLE, dĭs-ĕn-ā'bl. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enable.*] To deprive of power; to disable; to sink into weakness; to weaken.

Now age has overtaken me; and want, a more insufferable evil, through the change of the times, has wholly *disenabled* me. *Dryden.*

To DISENCHA'NT, dĭs-ĕn-tshānt. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enchant.*] To free from the force of an enchantment; to deliver from the power of charms or spells.

Alas! let your own brain *disenchant* you. *Sidney.*

Muse, stoop thy *disenchanted* wing to truth. *Denham.*

Haste to thy work: a noble stroke or two
Ends all the charms, and *disenchants* the grove. *Dryden.*

To DISENCU'MBER, dĭs-ĕn-kŭm'bŭr. *v. a.* [*dis* and *encumber.*]

1. To discharge from encumbrances; to free from clogs and impediments; to disburden; to exonerate.

It will need the actual intention, the particular stress and application of the whole soul, to *disencumber* and set it free, to scour off its rust, and remove those hindrances which would otherwise clog and check the freedom of its operations. *Sprat.*

The *disencumber'd* soul
Flew off, and left behind the clouds and starry pole. *Dryden.*

Dreams look like the amusements of the soul, when she is *disencumber'd* of her machine; her sports and recreations, when she has laid her charge asleep. *Spectator.*

2. To free from obstruction of any kind.

Dim night had *disencumber'd* heaven. *Milton.*

The church of St. Justina, designed by Palladio, is the most handsome, luminous, *disencumbered* building in the inside, that I have ever seen. *Addison on Italy.*

DISENCU'MBRANCE, dĭs-ĕn-kŭm'brānse. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Freedom from encumbrance and obstruction.

There are many who make a figure below what their fortune or merit entitles them to, out of mere choice, and an elegant desire of ease and *disencumbrance.* *Spectator.*

To DISENGA'GE, dĭs-ĕn-gāje'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *engage.*]

1. To separate from any thing with which it is in union.

Some others, being very light, would float up and down a good while before they could wholly *disengage* themselves and descend. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. To disentangle; to clear from impediments or difficulties.

From civil broils he did us *disengage;*
Found nobler objects for our martial rage. *Waller.*

In the next paragraph, I found my author pretty well *disengaged* from quotations. *Atterbury.*

3. To withdraw, applied to the affection; to wean; to abstract the mind.

It is requisite that we should acquaint ourselves with God, that we should frequently *disengage* our hearts from earthly pursuits. *Atterbury.*

The consideration that should *disengage* our fondness from worldly things, is, that they are uncertain in their foundation; fading, transient, and corruptible in their nature. *Rogers.*

4. To free from any powerful detention.

When our mind's eyes are *disengaged* and free,
They clearer, farther, and distinctly see *Denham.*

5. To release from an obligation.

To DISENGA'GE, dĭs-ĕn-gāje'. *v. n.* To set one's self free from; to withdraw one's affections from.

Providence gives us notice, by sensible declensions, that we may *disengage* from the world by degrees. *Collier on Thought.*

DISENGA'GED, dĭs-ĕn-gājd'.[359] *participial adj.* [from *disengage.*]

1. Disjoined; disentangled.
2. Vacant; at leisure; not fixed down to any particular object of attention.
3. Released from obligation.

DISENGA'GEDNESS, dĭs-ĕn-gājd'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *disengage.*] The quality of being disengaged; vacuity of attention; freedom from any pressing business; disjunction.

DISENGA'GEMENT, dĭs-ĕn-gāje'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *disengage.*]

1. Release from any engagement, or obligation.
2. Freedom of attention; vacancy.

To DISENTA'NGLE, dĭs-ĕn-tăng'gl. *v. a.* [*dis* and *entangle.*]

1. To unfold or loose the parts of any thing interwoven with one another.

Though in concretions particles so entangle one another, that they cannot in a short time clear themselves, yet they do incessantly strive to *disentangle* themselves, and get away. *Boyle.*

2. To set free from impediments; to disembroil; to clear from perplexity or difficulty.

Till they could find some expedient to explicate and *disentangle* themselves out of this labyrinth, they made no advance towards supplying their armies. *Clarendon.*

The welfare of their souls requires a better judgment than their own, either to guide them in their duty, or to *disentangle* them from a temptation. *South.*

3. To disengage; to separate.

Neither can God himself be otherwise understood by us than as a mind free and *disentangled* from all corporeal mixtures. *Stillingfleet.*

To DISENTE'RRE, dĭs-ĕn-tĕr'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enterrer*, French.] To unbury; to take out of the grave.

Though the blindness of some fanaticks have savaged on the bodies of the dead, and have been so injurious unto worms as to *disenterre* the bodies of the deceased, yet had they therein no design upon the soul. *Brown.*

To DISENTHRA'L, dĭs-ĕn-*th*råwl'.[406] *v. a.* [*dis* and *enthral.*] To set free; to restore to liberty; to rescue from slavery.

But God my soul shall *disenthral;*
For I upon his name will call. *Sandys.*

If religion were false, bad men would set the utmost force of their reason on work to discover that falsity, and thereby *disenthral* themselves. *South.*

To DISENTHRO'NE, dĭs-ĕn-*th*rōne'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enthrone.*] To depose from sovereignty; to dethrone.

Either to *disenthrone* the king of heav'n
We war, if war be best; or to regain
Our own right lost. *Milton.*

To DISENTRA'NCE, dĭs-ĕn-trånse'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *entrance.*] To awaken from a trance, or deep sleep.

Ralpho, by this time *disentranc'd,*
Upon his bum himself advanc'd. *Hudibras.*

To DISESPO'USE, dĭs-ĕ-spōūze'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *espouse.*] To separate after faith plighted.

Such was the rage
Of Turnus, for Lavinia *disespous'd.* *Milton.*

DISESTE'EM, dĭs-ĕ-stēēm'. *n. s.* [*dis* and *esteem.*] Slight regard; a disregard more moderate than contempt.

When any one, by miscarriage, falls into *disesteem,* he will fall under neglect and contempt. *Locke.*

To DISESTE'EM dĭs-ĕ-stēēm'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard slightly; to consider with a slight degree of contempt.

Should Mars see 't,
That horrid hurrier of men, or she that betters him,
Minerva, never so incens'd, they could not *disesteem.* *Chapman.*

But if this sacred gift you *disesteem,*
Then cruel plagues shall fall on Priam's state. *Denham.*

I would not be thought to *disesteem* or dissuade the study of nature. *Locke.*

DISESTIMA'TION, dĭs-ĕs-tĕ-mā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*dis* and *æstimatio*, Lat.] Disrespect; disesteem. *Dict.*

DISFA'VOUR, dĭs-fā'vŭr. *n. s.* [*dis* and *favour.*]

1. Discountenance; unpropitious regard; unfavourable aspect; unfavourable circumstance.
2. A state of ungraciousness or unacceptableness; a state in which one is not favoured.

While free from sacrilege, he was at peace, as it were, with God and man; but after his sacrilege he was in *disfavour* with both. *Spelman.*

3. Want of beauty.

To DISFA'VOUR, dĭs-fā'vŭr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To discountenance; to withhold or withdraw kindness.

Might not those of higher rank, and nearer access to her majesty, receive her own commands, and be countenanced or *disfavoured* according as they obey? *Swift.*

DISFA'VOURER, dĭs-fā'vŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *disfavour.*] Discountenancer; not a favourer.

It was verily thought, that had it not been for four great *disfavourers* of that voyage, the enterprize had succeeded. *Bacon.*

DISFIGURA'TION, dĭs-fĭg-ū-rā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *disfigure.*]

1. The act of disfiguring.
2. The state of being disfigured.
3. Deformity.

To DISFI'GURE, dĭs-fĭg'ūre. *v. a.* [*dis* and *figure.*] To change any thing to a worse form; to deform; to mangle.

You are but as a form in wax
By him imprinted, and within his pow'r
To leave the figure, or *disfigure* it. *Shaksp.*

In this the antique and well-noted face
Of plain old form is much *disfigur'd.* *Shaksp.*

Abject is their punishment,
Disfiguring not God's likeness but their own,
Or, if his likeness, by themselves defac'd, *Milton.*

Uriel, on the Assyrian mount,
Saw him *disfigur'd* more than could befal
Spirit of happy sort. *Milton.*

A nose flatter, or a mouth wider could have consisted, as well as the rest of his figure, with such a soul and such parts as made him, *disfigured* as he was, capable to be a dignitary in the church. *Locke.*

Nor would his slaughter'd army now have lain
On Africk's sands, *disfigur'd* with their wounds,
To gorge the wolves and vultures of Numidia. *Addison's Cato.*

His long absence, and travels which had *disfigured* him, made him altogether unknown. *Broome on Epic Poetry.*

DISFI'GUREMENT, dĭs-fĭg'ūre-mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *disfigure.*] Defacement of beauty; change of a better form to a worse.

The *disfigurement* that travel or sickness has bestowed upon him, is not thought great by the lady of the isle. *Suckling.*

And they, so perfect is their misery,
Not once perceive their foul *disfigurement.* *Milton.*

To DISFO'REST, dĭs-fŏr'rĕst. *v. a.* [*dis* and *forest.*] To reduce land from the privileges of a forest to the state of common land.

To DISFRA'NCHISE, dĭs-frăn'tshĭz.[410] *v. a.* [*dis* and *franchise.*] To deprive of privileges or immunities.

DISFRA'NCHISEMENT, dĭs-frăn'tshĭz-mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *disfranchise.*] The act of depriving of privileges. *Dict.*

To DISFU'RNISH, dĭs-fŭr'nĭsh. *v. a.* [*dis* and *furnish.*] To deprive; to unfurnish; to strip.

My riches are these poor habiliments,
Of which if you should here *disfurnish* me,
You take the sum and substance that I have. *Shaksp.*

He durst not *disfurnish* that country either of so great a commander, or of the wonted garrisons. *Knolles' History.*

To DISGA'RNISH, dĭz-gär'nĭsh.[425] *v. a.* [*dis* and *garnish.*]

1. To strip of ornaments. *Dict.*
2. To take guns from a fortress.

To DISGLO'RIFY, dĭz-glō'rĕ-fī. *v. a.* [*dis* and *glorify.*] To deprive of glory; to treat with indignity.

So Dagon shall be magnified, and God,
Besides whom is no god, compar'd with idols,
Disglorified, blasphem'd, and had in scorn. *Milton.*

To DISGO'RGE, dĭz-gōrje'. *v. a.* [*degorger*, Fr. from *gorge*, the throat.]

1. To discharge by the mouth; to spew out; to vomit.

So, so, thou common dog, didst thou *disgorge*
Thy glutton bosom of the royal Richard?
And now thou wouldst eat thy dead vomit up. *Shaksp.*

From the distant shore they loudly laught,
To see his heaving breast *disgorge* the briny draught. *Dryden.*

2. To pour out with violence.

All the embossed sores and headed evils,
That thou with licence of free foot hast caught,
Wouldst thou *disgorge* into the general world? *Shaksp.*

The deep-drawing barks do there *disgorge*
Their warlike fraughtage. *Shaksp.*

They move along the banks
Of four infernal rivers, that *disgorge*
Into the burning lake their baleful streams. *Milt.*

Countries much annoyed with earthquakes have volcanoes; and these are constantly all in flames, whenever any earthquake happens: they *disgorging* that fire which was the cause of the disaster. *Derham.*

DISGRA'CE, dĭz-grāse'.[425] *n. s.* [*disgrace*, Fr.]

1. State of being out of favour.
2. State of ignominy; dishonour; state of shame.

Like a dull actor, now
I have forgot my part, and I am out
Even to a full *disgrace.* *Shaksp.*

Poetry, howsoever censured, is not fallen from the highest stage of honour to the lowest stair of *disgrace.* *Peacham.*

3. Act of unkindness. Obsolete.

To such bondage he was for so many courses tied by her, whose *disgraces* to him were graced by her excellence, *Sidney.*

4. Cause of shame.

And is it not a foul *disgrace*,
To lose the boltsprit of thy face? *Baynard.*

And he whose affluence disdain'd a place,
Brib'd by a title, makes it a *disgrace*. *Brown.*

To DISGRA'CE, dîz-grâse'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bring a reproach upon; to dishonour, as an agent.

We may not so in any one special kind admire her, that we *disgrace* her in any other; but let all her ways be according unto their place and degree adored. *Hooker.*

Men's passions will carry them far in misrepresenting an opinion which they have a mind to *disgrace*. *Burnet.*

2. To bring to shame, as a cause: as, *his ignorance* disgraced *him*.

3. To put out of favour: as, *the minister was* disgraced.

DISGRA'CEFUL, dîs-grâse'fûl. *adj.* [*disgrace* and *full*.] Shameful; ignominious; reproachful; procuring shame.

Masters must correct their servants with gentleness, prudence, and mercy; not with upbraiding and *disgraceful* language, but with such only as may express and reprove the fault, and amend the person. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

To retire behind their chariots, was as little *disgraceful* then, as it is now to alight from one's horse in a battle. *Pope.*

DISGRA'CEFULLY, dîz-grâse'fûl-é. *adv.* [from *disgraceful*.] In disgrace; with indignity; ignominiously.

The senate have cast you forth
Disgracefully, to be the common tale
Of the whole city. *Ben Jonson.*

DISGRA'CEFULNESS, dîs-grâse'fûl-nês. *n. s.* [from *disgraceful*.] Ignominy.

DISGRA'CER, dîz-grâ'sûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *disgrace*.] One that exposes to shame; one that causes ignominy.

I have given good advice to those infamous *disgracers* of the sex and calling. *Swift.*

DISGRA'CIOUS, dîz-grâ'shûs. *adj.* [*dis* and *gracious*.] Unpleasing.

I do suspect I have done some offence,
That seems *disgracious* in the city's eye. *Shaksp.*

To DISGUI'SE, dîzg-yîze'.[92] [160] *v. a.* [*deguiser*, Fr. *dis* and *guise*.]

1. To conceal by an unusual dress.

How might we *disguise* him?
——Alas! I know not: there is no woman's gown big enough for him. *Shaksp.*

Disguis'd he came; but those his children dear
Their parent soon discern'd through his disguise. *Milton.*

2. To hide by a counterfeit appearance; to cloak by a false show: as, he *disguised* his anger.

3. To disfigure; to change the form.

They saw the faces, which too well they knew,
Though then *disguis'd* in death, and smear'd all o'er
With filth obscene, and dropping putrid gore. *Dryden.*

More dutcous at her call,
Than at Circean call the herd *disguis'd*. *Milton.*

Ulysses wakes, not knowing the place where he was; because Minerva made all things appear in a *disguised* view. *Pope.*

4. To deform by liquor; a low term.

I have just left the right worshipful, and his myrmidons, about a sneaker of five gallons; the whole magistracy was pretty well *disguised* before I gave them the slip. *Spectator.*

DISGUI'SE, dîzg-yîze'.[160] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A dress contrived to conceal the person that wears it.

They generally act in a *disguise* themselves, and therefore mistake all outward show and appearances for hypocrisy in others. *Addison*

Since I in Arcite cannot Arcite find,
The world may search in vain with all their eyes,
But never penetrate through this *disguise*. *Dryd.*

2. A false appearance; counterfeit show.

Hence guilty joys, distastes, surmises,
False oaths, false tears, deceits, *disguises*. *Pope.*

3. Disorder by drink.

You see we 've burnt our cheeks; and mine own tongue
Splits what it speaks: the wild *disguise* hath almost
Antickt us. *Shaksp.*

DISGUI'SEMENT, dîzg-yîze'mênt. *n. s.* [from *disguise*.] Dress of concealment.

Under that *disguisement* I should find opportunity to reveal myself to the owner of my heart. *Sidney.*

The marquis thought best to dismask his beard, and told him, that he was going covertly to take a secret view of the forwardness of his majesty's fleet: this did somewhat handsomely heal the *disguisement*. *Wotton.*

DISGUI'SER, dîzg-yî'zûr.[160] *n. s.* [from *disguise*.]

1. One that puts on a disguise.

I hope he is grown more disengaged from his intentness on his own affairs, which is quite the reverse to you, unless you are a very dexterous *disguiser*. *Swift.*

2. One that conceals another by a disguise; one that disfigures.

Death's a great *disguiser*. *Shaksp.*

DISGU'ST, dîz-gûst'.[435] *n. s.* [*degout*, French.]

1. Aversion of the palate from any thing.

2. Ill-humour; malevolence; offence conceived.

The manner of doing is of more consequence than the thing done, and upon that depends the satisfaction or *disgust* wherewith it is received. *Locke.*

Thence dark *disgust* and hatred, winding wiles,
Coward deceit, and ruffian violence. *Thomson.*

To DISGU'ST, dîz-gûst'. *v. a.* [*degouter*, French; *degusto*, Latin.]

1. To raise aversion in the stomach; to distaste.

2. To strike with dislike; to offend. It is variously constructed with *at* or *with*.

If a man were *disgusted at* marriage, he would never recommend it to his friend. *Atterbury.*

Those unenlarged souls are *disgusted with* the wonders which the microscope has discovered. *Watts.*

3. To produce aversion: with *from*.

What *disgusts* me *from* having to do with answer jobbers is, that they have no conscience. *Swift.*

DISGU'STFUL, dîz-gûst'fûl. *adj.* [*disgust* and *full*.] Nauseous; that causes aversion.

I have finished the most *disgustful* task that ever I undertook. *Swift.*

DISH, dîsh. *n. s.* [ᵹiꝛc, Saxon; *dysc*, Erse; *discus*, Latin.]

1. A broad wide vessel, in which food is served up at the table.

Of these he murders one; he boils the flesh,
And lays the mangled morsels in a *dish*. *Dryd.*

I saw among the ruins an old heathen altar, with this particularity in it, that it is hollowed like a *dish* at one end; but it was not this end on which the sacrifice was laid. *Addison.*

2. A deep hollow vessel for liquid food.

Who would rob a hermit of his weeds,
His few books, or his beads, or maple *dish*;
Or do his grey hairs any violence? *Milton.*

A ladle for our silver *dish*,
Is what I want, is what I wish. *Prior.*

3. The meat served in a dish; any particular kind of food.

I have here a *dish* of doves, that I would bestow upon your worship. *Shaksp.*

Let's kill him boldly, but not wrathfully;
Let's carve him as a *dish* fit for the gods,
Not hew him as a carcass fit for hounds. *Shaksp.*

The contract you pretend with that base wretch,
One bred of alms and foster'd with cold *dishes*,
With scraps o' th' court; it is no contract, none. *Shaksp.*

'Tis not the meat, but 'tis the appetite,
Makes eating a delight;
And if I like one *dish*
More than another, that a pheasant is. *Suckling.*

The earth would have been deprived of a most excellent and wholesome fare, and very many delicious *dishes* that we have the use and benefit of. *Woodward.*

Many people would, with reason, prefer the griping of an hungry belly, to those *dishes* which are a feast to others. *Locke.*

4. A kind of measure among the tinners.

They measure block-tin by the *dish*, which containeth a gallon. *Carew.*

To DISH, dîsh. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To serve in a dish; to send up to a table.

For conspiracy,
I know not how it tastes, though it be *dish'd*
For me to try. *Shaksp.*

DISH-CLOUT, dîsh'klôût. *n. s.* [*dish* and *clout*.] The cloth with which the maids rub their dishes.

A *dish-clout* of Jaquenetta's he wears next his heart for a favour. *Shaksp.*

Send them up to their masters with a *dish-clout* pinned at their tales. *Swift.*

DISH-WASHER, dîsh'wôsh-ûr. *n. s.* [*dish* and *washer; mergus*.] The name of a bird.

DISHABI'LLE, dîs-â-bîl'. *adj.* [*deshabille*, Fr.] Undressed; loosely or negligently dressed.

Queens are not to be too negligently dressed or *dishabille*. *Dryden.*

DISHABI'LLE, dîs-â-bîl'. *n. s.* Undress; loose dress.

A woman who would preserve a lover's respect to her person, will be careful of her appearance before him when in *dishabille*. *Clarissa.*

To DISHA'BIT, dîs-hâb'it. *v. a.* [This word I have found only in *Shakspeare*.] To throw out of place; to drive from their habitation.

But for our approach those sleeping stones,
By the compulsion of their ordinance,
By this time from their fixed beds of lime
Had been *dishabited*, and wide havock make. *King Lear.*

DISHA'RMONY, dîs-hâr'mô-né. *n. s.* [*dis* and *harmony*.] Contrary to harmony.

To DISHEA'RTEN, dîs-hâr'tn.[103] *v. a.* [*dis* and *hearten*.] To discourage; to deject; to terrify; to depress.

To *dishearten* with fearful sentences, as though salvation could hardly be hoped for, is not so consonant with christian charity. *Hooker.*

Be not *disheartened* then, nor cloud those looks
That wont to be more cheerful and serene. *Milton.*

Yet neither thus *disheartén'd* nor dismay'd,
The time prepar'd, I waited. *Milton.*

It is a consideration that might *dishearten* those who are engaged against the common adversaries, that they promise themselves as much from the folly of enemies, as from the power of their friends. *Stillingfleet*

Men cannot say, that the greatness of an evil and danger is an encouragement to men to run upon it; and that the greatness of any good and happiness ought in reason to *dishearten* men from the pursuit of it. *Tillotson.*

A true christian fervour is more than the alliances of our potent friends, or even the fears of our *disheartened* enemies. *Atterbury.*

DISHE'RISON, dĭs-hĕr'ĕ-zn.[170] *n. s.* [*dis* and *herison.*] The act of debarring from inheritance.

To DISHE'RIT, dĭs-hĕr'ĭt. *v. a.* [*dis* and *inherit.*] To cut off from hereditary succession; to debar from an inheritance.

He tries to restore to their rightful heritage such good old English words as have been long time out of use, almost *disherited.* *Spenser.*

Nor how the Dryads and the woodland train
Disherited, ran howling o'er the plain. *Dryden.*

To DISHE'VEL, dĭsh-shĕv'vĕl. *v. a.* [*decheveler*, Fr.] To spread the hair disorderly; to throw the hair of a woman negligently about her head. It is not often used but in the passive participle.

A gentle lady all alone,
With garments rent, and hair *dishevelled,*
Wringing her hands, and making piteous moan.
Spenser.

After followed great numbers of women weeping, with *dishevelled* hair, scratching their faces, and tearing themselves after the manner of the country. *Knolles.*

A troop of Trojans mix'd with these appear,
And mourning matrons with *dishevell'd* hair.
Dryden.

The flames, involv'd in smoke,
Of incense, from the sacred altar broke,
Caught her *dishevell'd* hair and rich attire.
Dryden.

You this morn beheld his ardent eyes,
Saw his arm lock'd in her *dishevell'd* hair. *Smith.*

DI'SHING, dĭsh'ĭng. *adj.* [from *dish.*] Concave: a cant term among artificers.

For the form of the wheels, some make them more *dishing*, as they call it, than others; that is, more concave, by setting off the spokes and fellies more outwards. *Mortimer.*

DISHO'NEST, dĭz-ŏn'ĭst.[99] *adj.* [*dis* and *honest.*]

1. Void of probity; void of faith; faithless; wicked; fraudulent.

Justice then was neither blind to discern, nor lame to execute. It was not subject to be imposed upon by a deluded fancy, nor yet to be bribed by a glozing appetite, for an utile or jucundum to turn the balance to a false or *dishonest* sentence. *South.*

He lays it down as a principle, that right or wrong, honest and *dishonest*, are defined only by laws, and not by nature. *Locke.*

2. Unchaste; lewd.

To-morrow will we be married—I do desire it with all my heart; and I hope it is no *dishonest* desire, to desire to be a woman of the world. *Shaksp.*

3. Disgraced; dishonoured.

Dishonest with lopp'd arms the youth appears,
Spoil'd of his nose, and shorten'd of his ears.
Dryden.

4. Disgraceful; ignominious. These two senses are scarcely English, being borrowed from the Latin idiom.

She saw her sons with purple death expire,
Her sacred domes involv'd in rolling fire;
A dreadful series of intestine wars,
Inglorious triumphs, and *dishonest* scars. *Pope.*

DISHO'NESTLY, dĭz-ŏn'ĭst'lĕ. *adv.* [from *dishonest.*]

1. Without faith; without probity; faithlessly; wickedly.

I protest he had the chain of me,
Tho' most *dishonestly* he doth deny it. *Shaksp.*

2. Lewdly; wantonly; unchastely.

A wise daughter should bring an inheritance to her husband; but she that liveth *dishonestly* is her father's heaviness. *Ecclesiasticus.*

DISHO'NESTY, dĭz-ŏn'nĭs-tĕ. *n. s.* [from *dishonest.*]

1. Want of probity; faithlessness; violation of trust.

Their fortune depends upon their credit, and a stain of open public *dishonesty* must be to their disadvantage. *Swift.*

2. Unchastity; incontinence; lewdness.

Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, the modest wife, the virtuous creature, that hath the jealous fool to her husband! I suspect without cause, mistress, do I?—Heaven be my witness you do, if you suspect me in any *dishonesty.* *Shaksp*

DISHO'NOUR, dĭz-ŏn'nŭr. *n. s.* [*dis* and *honour.*]

1. Reproach; disgrace; ignominy.

Let not my jealousies be your *dishonours,*
But mine own safeties. *Shaksp.*

He was pleased to own Lazarus even in the *dishonours* of the grave, and vouchsafed him in that despicable condition, the glorious title of his friend. *Boyle.*

Take him for your husband and your lord;
'Tis no *dishonour* to confer your grace
On one descended from a royal race. *Dryden.*

2. Reproach uttered; censure; report of infamy.

So good, that no tongue could ever
Pronounce *dishonour* of her; by my life
She never new harm doing. *Shaksp.*

To DISHO'NOUR, dĭz-ŏn'nŭr. *v. a.* [*dis* and *honour.*]

1. To disgrace; to bring shame upon; to blast with infamy.

It is no vicious blot, murther, or foulness,
No unchaste action, or *dishonour'd* step,
That hath depriv'd me of your grace and favour.
Shaksp

This no more *dishonours* you at all,
Than to take in a town with gentle words,
Which else would put you to your fortune. *Shaksp.*

A woman that honoureth her husband, shall be judged wise of all: but she that *dishonoureth* him in her pride, shall be counted ungodly of all. *Ecclesiasticus.*

We are not so much to strain ourselves to make those virtues appear in us which really we have not, as to avoid those imperfections which may *dishonour* us. *Dryden.*

2. To violate chastity.

3. To treat with indignity.

One glimpse of glory to my issue give,
Grac'd for the little time he has to live:
Dishonour'd by the king of men he stands;
His rightful prize is ravish'd from his hands.
Dryden.

DISHO'NOURABLE, dĭz-ŏn'nŭr-â-bl. *adj.* [from *dishonour.*]

1. Shameful; reproachful; ignominious.

He did *dishonourable* find
Those articles which did our state decrease.
Daniel.

2. Being in a state of neglect or disesteem.

He that is honoured in poverty, how much more in riches? and he that is *dishonourable* in riches how much more in poverty? *Ecclus.*

DISHO'NOURER, dĭz-ŏn'nŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *dishonour.*]

1. One that treats another with indignity.

Preaching how meritorious with the gods
It would be, to ensnare an irreligious
Dishonourer of Dagon. *Milton.*

2. A violator of chastity.

To DISHO'RN, dĭs-hŏrn'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *horn.*] To strip of horns.

We'll *dishorn* the spirit,
And mock him home to Windsor. *Shaksp.*

DISHU'MOUR, dĭs-ū'mŭr. *n. s.* [*dis* and *humour.*] Peevishness; ill-humour; uneasy state of mind.

Speaking impatiently to servants, or any thing that betrays inattention or *dishumour*, are also criminal. *Spectator.*

DISIMPRO'VEMENT, dĭs-ĭm-prōōv'mĕnt. *n. s.* [*dis* and *improvement.*] Reduction from a better to a worse state; the contrary to melioration; the contrary to improvement.

The final issue of the matter would be, an utter neglect and *disimprovement* of the earth. *Norris.*

I cannot see how this kingdom is at any height of improvement, while four parts in five of the plantations, for thirty years past, have been real *disimprovements.* *Swift.*

To DISINCA'RCERATE, dĭs-ĭn-kär'sĕ-rāte. *v. a.* [*dis* and *incarcerate.*] To set at liberty; to free from prison.

The arsenical bodies being now coagulated, and kindled into flaming atoms, require dry and warm air, to open the earth for to *disincarcerate* the same venene bodies. *Harvey.*

DISINCLINA'TION, dĭs-ĭn-klĕ-nā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *disincline.*] Want of affection; slight; dislike; ill-will not heightened to aversion.

Disappointment gave him a *disinclination* to the fair sex, for whom he does not express all the respect possible. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To DISINCLI'NE, dĭs-ĭn-kline. *v. a.* [*dis* and *incline.*] To produce dislike to; to make disaffected; to alienate affection from.

They were careful to keep up the fears and apprehensions in the people of dangers and designs, and to *disincline* them from any reverence or affection to the queen, whom they begun every day more implacably to hate, and consequently to disoblige. *Clarendon.*

DISINGENU'ITY, dĭs-ĭn-jĕ-nū'ĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* [from *disingenuous.*] Meanness of artifice; unfairness.

They contract a habit of ill-nature and *disingenuity* necessary to their affairs, and the temper of those upon whom they are to work. *Clarendon.*

DISINGE'NUOUS, dĭs-ĭn-jĕn-ū-ŭs. *adv.* [*dis* and *ingenuous.*] Unfair; meanly; artful; vitiously subtle; sly; cunning; illiberal; unbecoming a gentleman; crafty.

'Tis *disingenuous* to accuse our age
Of idleness, who all our powers engage
In the same studies, the same course to hold,
Nor think our reason for new arts too old.
Denham.

It was a *disingenuous* way of proceeding, to oppose a judgment of charity concerning their church, to a judgment of reason concerning the nature of actions. *Stillingfleet.*

There cannot be any thing so *disingenuous* and misbecoming any rational creature, as not to yield to plain reason, and the conviction of clear arguments. *Locke.*

DISINGE'NUOUSLY, dĭs-ĭn-jĕn'ū-ŭs-lĕ. *adv.* [from *disingenuous.*] In a disingenuous manner.

DISINGE'NUOUSNESS, dĭs-ĭn-jĕn'ū-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *disingenuous.*] Mean subtilty; unfairness; low craft.

I might press them with the unreasonableness, the

disingenuousness, of embracing a profession to which their own hearts have an inward reluctance. *Government of the Tongue.*

DISINHE'RISON, dîs-în-hêr'ê-zn. *n. s.* [*dis* and *inherit.*]

1. The act of cutting off from any hereditary succession; the act of disinheriting.

If he stood upon his own title of the house of Lancaster, inherent in his person, he knew it was a title condemned by parliament, and generally prejudged, in the common opinion of the realm, that it tended directly to the *disinherison* of the line of York. *Bacon.*

The chief minister of the revenue was obliged to prevent, and even oppose, such *disinherison*. *Clarendon.*

2. The state of being cut off from an hereditary right.

In respect of the effects and evil consequences, the adultery of the woman is worse, as bringing bastardy into a family, and *disinherisons* or great injuries to the lawful children. *Taylor.*

To DISINHE'RIT, dîs-în-hêr'ît. *v. a.* [*dis* and *inherit.*] To cut off from an hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance.

Is it then just with us to *disinherit*
The unborn nephews for the father's fault? *Davies.*

Unmuffle, ye faint stars; and thou, fair moon,
Stoop thy pale visage through an amber cloud,
And *disinherit* chaos that reigns here
In double night of darkness, and of slander. *Milton.*

Posterity stands curs'd! fair patrimony,
That I must leave ye, sons! O were I able
To waste it all myself, and leave ye none;
So *disinherited*, how would ye bless
Me, now your curse! *Milton.*

Of how fair a portion Adam *disinherited* his whole posterity by one single prevarication! *South.*

To DISINTE'R, dîs-în-têr'. *v. a.* [from *dis* and *inter.*] To unbury; to take as out of the grave.

The philosopher, the saint, or the hero, the wise, the good, or the great man, very often lie hid and concealed in a plebeian, which a proper education might have *disinterred*. *Addison.*

DISI'NTERESSED, dîz-în'têr-ês-sêd. *adj.* [*dis* and *interesse*, French. It is written *disinterested* by those who derive it immediately from *interest*, and I think more properly.] Void of regard to private advantage; not biassed by particular views; impartial.

Not that tradition's parts are useless here,
When general, old, *disinteress'd*, and clear. *Dryden.*

DISI'NTERESSMENT, dîz-în'têr-ês-mênt *n. s.* [*dis* and *interessement*, Fr.] Disregard to private advantage; disinterest; disinterestedness. This word, like *charges* in the same sentence, is merely Gallick.

He has managed some of the charges of the kingdom with known ability, and laid them down with entire *disinteressment*. *Prior.*

DISI'NTEREST, dîz-în'têr-êst. *n. s.* [*dis* and *interest.*]

1. What is contrary to one's wish or prosperity; that which any one is concerned to prevent.

They judge it the great *disinterest* to Rome. *Glanville.*

2. Indifference to profit; superiority to regards of private advantage.

DISI'NTERESTED, dîz-în'têr-ês-têd. *adj.* [from *disinterest.*]

1. Superiour to regard of private advantage; not influenced by private profit.

As *disinterested* as you appear to the world, no man is more in the power of that prevailing favourite passion than yourself. *Swift.*

2. Without any concern in an affair; without fear or hope.

DISI'NTERESTEDLY, dîz-în'têr-ês-têd-lê. *adv.* [from *disinterested.*] In a disinterested manner.

DISI'NTERESTEDNESS, dîz-în'têr-ês-têd-nês. *n. s.* [from *disinterested.*] Contempt of private interest; neglect of personal profit.

These expressions of selfishness and *disinterestedness* have been used in a very loose and indeterminate manner. *Brown.*

To DISI'NTRICATE, dîz-în'trê-kâte. *v. a.* [*dis* and *intricate.*] To disentangle. *Dict*

To DISINVI'TE, dîs-în-vîte'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *invite.*] To retract an invitation. *Dict.*

To DISJOI'N, dîz-jôîn'. *v. a.* [*dejoindre*, Fr. *dis* and *join.*] To separate; to part from each other; to disunite; to sunder.

Never shall my harp thy praise
Forget, nor from thy father's praise *disjoin*. *Milton.*

Lest different degree
Disjoin us, and I then too late renounce
Deity for thee, when fate will not permit. *Milton.*

Happier for me, that all our hours assign'd
Together we had liv'd; ev'n not in death *disjoin'd*. *Dryden.*

Never let us lay down our arms against France till we have utterly *disjoined* her from the Spanish monarchy. *Addison.*

To DISJOI'NT, dîz-jôînt'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *joint.*]

1. To put out of joint.

Be all their ligaments at once unbound,
And their *disjointed* bones to powder ground. *Sandys.*

Yet what could swords or poisons, racks or flame,
But mangle and *disjoint* the brittle frame?
More fatal Henry's words: they murder Emma's fame. *Prior.*

2. To break at junctures; to separate at the part where there is a cement.

Mould'ring arches, and *disjointed* columns. *Irene.*

3. To break in pieces; to dilaniate.

Rotation must disperse in air
All things which on the rapid orb appear;
And if no power that motion should controul,
It must *disjoint* and dissipate the whole. *Blackmore.*

Should a barbarous Indian, who had never seen a palace or a ship, view the separate and *disjointed* parts, he would be able to form but a very lame and dark idea of either of those excellent and useful inventions. *Watts.*

4. To carve a fowl.

5. To make incoherent; to break the relation between the parts.

The constancy of your wit was not wont to bring forth such *disjointed* speeches. *Sidney.*

But now her grief has wrought her into frenzy;
The images her troubled fancy forms
Are incoherent, wild; her words *disjointed*. *Smith.*

To DISJOI'NT, dîz-jôînt'. *v. n.* To fall in pieces.

Let both worlds *disjoint*, and all things suffer,
Ere we will eat our meal in fear. *Shaksp.*

DISJOI'NT, dîz-jôînt'. *participle.* [from the verb.] Separated; divided. We now write *disjointed*.]

Young Fontinbras,
Holding a weak supposal of our worth,
Thinks by our late dear brother's death
Our state to be *disjoint* and out of frame. *Shaksp.*

DISJUDICA'TION, dîz-jû-dê ka'shûn. *n. s.* *dijudicatio*, Lat.] Judgment; determination: perhaps only mistaken for *dijudication*.

The disposition of the organ is of great importance in the *disjudications* we make of colours. *Boyle.*

DISJU'NCT, dîz-jûnkt'. *adj.* [*disjunctus*, Lat.] Disjoined; separate.

DISJU'NCTION, dîz-jûnk'shûn. *n. s.* [from *disjunctio*, Lat.] Disunion; separation; parting.

You may
Enjoy your mistress now, from whom you see
There's no *disjunction* to be made, but by
Your ruin. *Shaksp.*

Their is a great analogy between the body natural and politic, in which the ecclesiastical or spiritual part justly supplies the part of the soul; and the violent separation of this from the other, does as certainly infer death and dissolution, as the *disjunction* of the body and the soul in the natural. *South.*

DISJU'NCTIVE, dîz-jûnk'tîv. *adj.* [*disjunctivus*, Lat.]

1. Incapable of union.

Such principles, whose atoms are of that *disjunctive* nature, as not to be united in a sufficient number to make a visible mass. *Grew.*

2. That marks separation or opposition: as, *I love him, or fear him.*

There are such words as *disjunctive* conjunctions. *Watts.*

3. In logick.

A *disjunctive* proposition is when the parts are opposed to one another by disjunctive particles: as, *It is either day or night: The weather is either shiny or rainy; Quantity is either length, breadth or depth.* The truth of *disjunctives* depends on the necessary and immediate opposition of the parts, therefore only the last of these examples is true: but the two first are not strictly true; because twilight is a medium between day and night; and dry cloudy weather is a medium between shining and raining.

A *disjunctive* syllogism is when the major proposition is *disjunctive:* as, *the earth moves in a circle, or an ellipsis;* but it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipsis. *Watts.*

DISJU'NCTIVELY, dîs-jûnk'tîv-lê. *adv.* [from *disjunctive.*] Distinctly; separately.

What he observes of the numbers *disjunctively* and apart, reason suggests to be applicable to the whole body united. *Decay of Piety.*

DISK, dîsk. *n. s.* [*discus*, Lat.]

1. The face of the sun, or any planet, as it appears to the eye.

The *disk* of Phœbus, when he climbs on high,
Appears at first but as a bloodshot eye. *Dryden.*

It is to be considered that the rays, which are equally refrangible, do fall upon a circle answering to the sun's *disk*. *Newton.*

Mercury's *disk*
Can scarce be caught by philosophic eye,
Lost in the near effulgence. *Thomson.*

2. A broad piece of iron thrown in the ancient sports; a quoit.

The crystal of the eye, which in a fish is a ball, in any land animal is a *disk* or bowl; being hereby fitted for the clearer sight of the object. *Grew.*

In areas varied with mosaic art,
Some whirl the *disk*, and some the jav'lin dart. *Pope.*

DISKI'NDNESS, disk-yind'nes.[160] *n. s.* [*dis* and *kindness*.]

1. Want of kindness; want of affection; want of benevolence.

2. Ill turn; injury; act of malignity; detriment.

This discourse is so far from doing any *diskindness* to the cause, that it does it a real service. *Woodward.*

DISLI'KE, diz-like'.[435] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Disinclination; absence of affection; the contrary to fondness.

He then them took, and tempering goodly well
Their contrary *dislikes* with loved means,
Did place them all in order, and compel
To keep themselves within their sundry reigns,
Together link'd with adamantine chains. *Spenser.*

Your *dislikes*, to whom I would be pleasing,
Do cloud my joys with danger and with sorrow. *Shakspeare.*

God's grace, that principle of his new birth, gives him continual *dislike* to sin. *Hammond.*

Our likings or *dislikes* are founded rather upon humour and fancy, than upon reason. *L'Estrange.*

Sorrow would have been as silent as thought, as severe as philosophy. It would have rested in inward senses, tacit *dislikes*. *South.*

The jealous man is not angry if you *dislike* another, but if you find those faults which are in his own character, you discover not only your *dislike* of another, but of himself. *Addison.*

2. Discord; dissension; disagreement. This sense is not now in use.

This said Aletes, and a murmur rose
That shew'd *dislike* among the christian peers. *Fairfax.*

To DISLI'KE, diz-like'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *like*.] To disapprove; to regard without affection; to regard with ill-will or disgust.

What most he should *dislike* seems pleasant to him;
What like offensive. *Shakspeare.*

Ye *dislike*, and so undo
The players, and disgrace the poet too. *Denham.*

Whosoever *dislikes* the digressions, or grows weary of them, may throw them away. *Temple.*

DISLI'KEFUL, diz-like'fûl. *adj.* [*dislike* and *full*.] Disaffected; malign. Not in use.

I think it best, by an union of manners, and conformity of minds, to bring them to be one people, and to put away the *dislikeful* conceit of the one and the other. *Spenser.*

To DISLI'KEN, diz-li'kn. *v. a.* [*dis* and *liken*.] To make unlike. Unusual.

Muffle your face,
Dismantle you; and, as you can, *disliken*
The truth of your own seeming. *Shaksp.*

DISLI'KENESS, diz-like'nes. *n. s.* [*dis* and *likeness*.] Dissimilitude; not resemblance; unlikeness.

That which is not designed to represent any thing but itself, can never be capable of a wrong representation, nor mislead us from the true apprehension of any thing by its *dislikeness* to it; and such, excepting those of substances, are all our own complex ideas. *Locke.*

DISLI'KER, diz-li'kûr. *n. s.* [from *dislike*.] A disapprover; one that is not pleased.

There is a point, which whoever can touch, will never fail of pleasing a majority, so great that the *dislikers* will be forced to fall in with the herd. *Swift.*

To DISLI'MB, diz-lim'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *limb*.] To dilaniate; to tear limb from limb. *Dict.*

To DISLI'MN, diz-lim'.[436] *v. a.* [*dis* and *limn*.] To unpaint; to strike out of a picture.

That which is now a horse, even with a thought
The rack *dislimns*, and makes it indistinct
As water is in water. *Shakspeare.*

To DI'SLOCATE, dis'lo-kate. *v. a.* [*dis* and *locus*, Lat.]

1. To put out of the proper place.

After some time the strata on all sides of the globe were *dislocated*, and their situation varied, being elevated in some places, and depressed in others. *Woodward.*

2. To put out of joint; to disjoint.

Were 't my fitness
To let these hands obey my boiling blood,
They 're apt enough to *dislocate* and tear
Thy flesh and bones. *Shakspeare.*

DISLOCA'TION, dis-lo-ka'shun. *n. s.* [from *dislocate*.]

1. The act of shifting the places of things.

2. The state of being displaced.

The posture of rocks, often leaning or prostrate, shews that they had some *dislocation* from their natural site. *Burnet.*

3. A luxation; a violent pressure of a bone out of the socket, or correspondent part; a joint put out.

It might go awry either within or without the upper, as often as it is forcibly pulled to it, and so cause a *dislocation*, or a strain. *Grew.*

To DISLO'DGE, diz-lôdje'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *lodge*.]

1. To remove from a place.

The shell-fish which are resident in the depths live and die there, and are never *dislodged* or removed by storms, nor cast upon the shores; which the littorales usually are. *Woodward.*

2. To remove from a habitation.

These senses lost, behold a new defeat,
The soul *dislodging* from another seat. *Dryden.*

3. To drive an enemy from a station.

My sword can perfect what it has begun,
And from your walls *dislodge* that haughty son. *Dryden.*

4. To remove an army to other quarters.

The ladies have prevail'd,
The Volscians are *dislodg'd*, and Marcus gone. *Shakspeare.*

To DISLO'DGE, diz-lôdje'. *v. n.* To go away to another place.

Soon as midnight brought on the dusky hour,
Friendliest to sleep, and silence, he resolv'd
With all his legions to *dislodge*. *Milton.*

DISLOY'AL, dis-lôè'âl.[436] *adj.* [*desloyal*. Fr. *dis* and *loyal*.]

1. Not true to allegiance; faithless; false to a sovereign; disobedient.

Foul distrust, and breach
Disloyal; on the part of man, revolt
And disobedience. *Milton.*

2. Dishonest; perfidious.

Such things, in a false *disloyal* knave,
Are tricks of custom; but, in a man that 's just,
They 're cold delations working from the heart,
That passion cannot rule. *Shakspeare.*

3. Not true to the marriage-bed.

The lady is *disloyal.*
——*Disloyal!* The word is too good to paint out her wickedness. *Shakspeare.*

Disloyal town!
Speak, didst not thou
Forsake thy faith, and break thy nuptial vow? *Dryden.*

4. False in love; not constant. The last three senses are now obsolete.

DISLO'YALLY, diz-lôè'âl-lè. *adv.* [from *disloyal*.] Not faithfully; treacherously; disobediently.

DISLO'YALTY, diz-lôè'âl-tè. *n. s.* [from *disloyal*.]

1. Want of fidelity to the sovereign.

Let the truth of that religion I profess be represented to judgment, not in the disguises of levity, schism, heresy, novelty, and *disloyalty.* *King Charles.*

2. Want of fidelity in love. Obsolete.

There shall appear such seeming truths of Hero's *disloyalty*, that jealousy shall be called assurance. *Shakspeare.*

DI'SMAL, diz'mâl.[425] *adj.* [*dies malus*, Lat. an evil day.] Sorrowful; dire; horrid; melancholy; uncomfortable; unhappy; dark.

The thane of Cawder 'gan a *dismal* conflict. *Shakspeare.*

He hears
On all sides from innumerable tongues
A *dismal* universal hiss. *Milton.*

Nor yet in horrid shade or *dismal* den,
Nor nocent yet: but on the grassy herb
Fearless, unfear'd he slept. *Milton.*

The *dismal* situation waste and wild,
A dungeon horrible! *Milton.*

Such a variety of *dismal* accidents must have broken the spirits of any man. *Clarendon.*

On the one hand set the most glittering temptations to discord, and on the other view the *dismal* effects of it. *Decay of Piety.*

Dreadful gleams,
Dismal screams. *Pope.*

DI'SMALLY, diz'mâl-lè. *adv.* [from *dismal*.] Horribly; sorrowfully; uncomfortably.

DI'SMALNESS, diz'mâl-nes. *n. s.* [from *dismal*.] Horrour; sorrow.

To DISMA'NTLE, diz-mân'tl. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mantle*.]

1. To deprive of a dress; to strip; to denude.

He that makes his prince despised and undervalued, and beats him out of his subjects hearts, may easily strip him of his other garrisons, having already dispossessed him of his strongest, by *dismantling* him of his honour, and seizing his reputation. *South.*

2. To loose; to throw off a dress; to throw open.

This is most strange!
That she, who ev'n but now was your best object,
Dearest and best, should in this trice of time
Commit a thing so monstrous, to *dismantle*
So many folds of favour. *Shakspeare.*

3. To strip a town of its outworks.

It is not sufficient to possess our own fort without the *dismantling* and demolishing of our enemies. *Hakewill.*

4. To break down any thing external.

His eyeballs, rooted out, are thrown to ground;
His nose *dismantled* in his mouth is found;
His jaws, cheeks, front, one undistinguish'd wound. *Dryden.*

To DISMA'SK, diz-mâsk'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mask*.] To divest of a mask; to uncover from concealment.

Fair ladies mask'd are roses in the bud,
Or angels veil'd in clouds; are roses blown,
Dismask'd, their damask sweet commixture shewn. *Shakspeare.*

The marquis thought best to *dismask* his beard; and told him that he was going covertly. *Wotton.*

To DISMA'Y, diz-mâ'.[425] *v. a.* [*dismayar*, Span.] To terrify; to discourage; to affright; to depress; to deject.

Their mighty strokes their haberjeons *dismay'd.* *Spenser.*

Enemies would not be so troublesome to the western coasts, nor that country itself would be so often *dismay'd* with alarms as they have of late years been. *Raleigh*

He will not fail thee; fear not, neither be *dismayed*. *Deut.*

Nothing can make him remiss in the practice of his duty; no prospect of interest can allure him, no fear of danger *dismay* him. *Atterbury.*

DISMA'Y, dĭz-mā'.[435] *n. s.* [*dismayo*, Span.] Fall of courage; terrour felt; desertion of mind; fear impressed.

All sate mute,
Pondering the danger with deep thoughts; and each
In other's countenance read his own *dismay*. *Milton.*

This then, not minded in *dismay*, yet now
Assures me that the bitterness of death
Is past. *Milton.*

DISMA'YEDNESS, dĭz-mā'ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *dismay*.] Dejection of courage; dispiritedness.

The valiantest feels inward *dismayedness*, and yet the fearfullest is ashamed fully to shew it. *Sidney.*

DI'SME, dime. *n. s.* [French.] A tenth; the tenth part; tithe.

Since the first sword was drawn about this question,
Ev'ry tithe soul 'mongst many thousand *dismes*
Hath been as dear as Helen. *Shakspeare.*

The pope began to exercise his new rapines by a compliance with king Edward, in granting him two years *disme* from the clergy. *Ayliffe.*

To DISME'MBER, dĭz-mĕm'bŭr. *v. a.* [*dis* and *member*.] To divide member from member; to dilacerate; to cut in pieces.

I am with both, each army hath a hand;
And in their rage, I having hold of both,
They whirl asunder, and *dismember* me. *Shaksp.*

O, that we then could come by Cæsar's spirit,
And not *dismember* Cæsar! but, alas!
Cæsar must bleed for it. *Shakspeare.*

A state can never arrive to its period in a more deplorable crisis, than when some prince lies hovering, like a vulture, to devour or *dismember* its dying carcase. *Swift.*

Fowls obscene *dismember'd* his remains,
And dogs had torn him on the naked plains. *Pope.*

Those who contemplate only the fragments or pieces of science dispersed in short unconnected discourses, can never survey an entire body of truth, but must always view it as deformed and *dismembered*. *Watts.*

To DISMI'SS, dĭz-mĭs'.[435] *v. a.* [*dimissus*, Lat.]

1. To send away.

We commit thee thither,
Until his army be *dismiss'd* from him. *Shaksp.*

He *dismissed* the assembly. *Acts.*

2. To give leave of departure.

If our young Iulus be no more,
Dismiss our navy from your friendly shore. *Dryden.*

3. To discard; to divest of an office.

DISMI'SSION, dĭz-mĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [from *dimissio*, Lat.]

1. Dispatch; act of sending away.

So pois'd, so gently she descends from high,
It seems a soft *dismission* from the sky. *Dryden.*

2. An honourable discharge from any office or place.

Not only thou degrad'st them, or remit'st
To life obscure, which were a fair *dismission;*
But throw'st them lower than thou didst exalt them high. *Milton.*

3. Deprivation; obligation to leave any post or place.

You must not stay here longer; your *dismission*
Is come from Cæsar. *Shakspeare.*

To DISMO'RTGAGE, dĭz-mŏr'gāje. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mortgage*.] To redeem from mortgage.

He *dismortgaged* the crown demesnes, and left behind a mass of gold. *Howel.*

To DISMO'UNT, dĭz-mŏŭnt'. *v. a.* [*demonter*, Fr.]

1. To throw off a horse.

From this flying steed unrein'd, as once
Bellerophon, though from a lower clime,
Dismounted, on th' Alcian field I fall *Milton.*

2. To throw from any elevation or place of honour.

3. To throw a cannon from its carriage.

The Turks artillery, planted against that tower, was by the christian cannoneers *dismounted* with shot from the tower, and many of the gunners slain. *Knolles.*

To DISMO'UNT, dĭz-mŏŭnt'. *v. n.*

1. To alight from a horse.

When he came within sight of that prodigious army at Agincourt, he ordered all his cavalry to *dismount*, and implore upon their knees a blessing. *Addison.*

2. To descend from any elevation.

To DISNA'TURALIZE, dĭz-nātsh'ŭ-rā-līze. *v. a.* [*dis* and *naturalize*.] To alienate; to make alien; to deprive of the privileges of birth.

DISNA'TURED, dĭz-nā'tshŭrd.[435] *adj.* [*dis* and *nature*.] Unnatural; wanting natural tenderness; devoid of natural affection. Unusual.

If she must teem,
Create her child of spleen, that it may live,
And be a thwart *disnatur'd* torment to her. *Shaksp.*

DISOBE'DIENCE, dĭs-ō-bē'dē-ĕnse. *n. s.* [*dis* and *obedience*.]

1. Violation of lawful command or prohibition; breach of duty due to superiours.

Th' offence is holy that she hath committed;
And this deceit loses the name of craft,
Of *disobedience* or unduteous title. *Shaksp.*

Of man's first *disobedience*, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, sing heavenly muse. *Milton.*

Murder, adultery, or *disobedience* to parents, have a general notion antecedently to laws. *Stilling fleet.*

This is not *disobedience*, but rebellion; 'tis disclaiming the sovereignty of Christ, and renouncing all allegiance to his authority. *Rogers.*

2. Incompliance.

If planetary orbs the sun obey,
Why should the moon disown his sovereign sway?
Why in a whirling eddy of her own
Around the globe terrestrial should she run?
This *disobedience* of the moon will prove
The sun's bright orb does not the planets move.
Blackmore

DISOBE'DIENT, dĭs-ō-bē'dē-ĕnt. *adj.* [*dis* and *obedient*.] Not observant of lawful authority; guilty of the breach of lawful commands, or prohibition.

The man of God was *disobedient* unto the word of the Lord. 1 *Kings.*

To DISOBE'Y, dĭs-ō-bā'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *obey*.] To break commands, or transgress prohibitions.

She absolutely bade him, and he durst not know how to *disobey*. *Sidney.*

He's loth to *disobey* the god's command,
Nor willing to forsake this pleasant land. *Denham.*

DISOBLIGA'TION, dĭs-ŏb-lē-gā'shŭn *n. s* [*dis* and *obligation*.] Offence; cause of disgust.

If he receded from what he had promised, it would be such a *disobligation* to the prince that he would never forget it. *Clarendon.*

There can be no malice, and consequently no crime or *disobligation*. *L'Estrange.*

To DISOBLI'GE, dĭs-ō-blīje, *or* dĭs-ō-blēēje'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *oblige*.] To offend; to disgust; to give offence to. A term by which offence is tenderly expressed.

Ashley had been removed from that charge, and was thereby so much *disobliged*, that he quitted the king's party. *Clarendon.*

Those, though in highest place, who slight and *disoblige* their friends, shall infallibly come to know the value of them, by having none when they shall most need them. *South.*

It is in the power of more particular persons in this kingdom, than in any other, to distress the government, when they are *disobliged*. *Addison.*

My plan has given offence to some gentlemen, whom it would not be very safe to *disoblige*. *Addison.*

We love and esteem our clergy, and are apt to lay some weight upon their opinion, and would not willingly *disoblige* them. *Swift.*

If a woman suffers her lover to see she is loth to *disoblige* him, let her beware of an encroacher. *Clarissa.*

DISOBLI'GING, dĭs-ō-blī'jĭng.[111] *participial adj.* [from *disoblige*.] Disgusting; unpleasing; offensive

Peremptoriness can befit no form of understanding: it renders wise men *disobliging* and troublesome, and fools ridiculous and contemptible. *Government of the Tongue.*

DISOBLI'GINGLY, dĭs-ō-blī'jĭng-lē. *adv.* [from *disobliging*.] In a disgusting or offensive manner; without attention to please.

DISOBLI'GINGNESS, dĭs-ō-blī'jĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *disobliging*.] Offensiveness; readiness to disgust.

DISO'RBED, dĭs-ŏrbd'.[369] *adj.* [*dis* and *orb*.] Thrown out of the proper orbit.

Fly like children, Mercury from Jove,
Or like a star *disorb'd*. *Shakspeare.*

DISO'RDER, dĭz-ŏr'dŭr. *n. s.* [*dis* and *order; desordre*, Fr.]

1. Want of regular disposition; irregularity; confusion; immethodical distribution.

When I read an author of genius without method, I fancy myself in a wood that abounds with many noble objects, rising among one another in the greatest confusion and *disorder*. *Spectator.*

2. Tumult; disturbance; bustle.

A greater favour this *disorder* brought
Unto her servants, than their awful thought
Durst entertain, when thus compell'd they prest
The yielding marble of her snowy breast. *Waller.*

3. Neglect of rule; irregularity.

From vulgar bounds with brave *disorder* part,
And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art. *Pope.*

4. Breach of laws; violation of standing institution.

There reigned in all men blood, manslaughter, disquieting of good men, forgetfulness of good turns, and *disorder* in marriages. *Wisdom.*

5. Breach of that regularity in the animal economy which causes health; sickness; distemper. It is used commonly for a slight disease.

Pleasure and pain are only different constitutions of the mind, sometimes occasioned by *disorders* in the body, or sometimes by thoughts in the mind. *Locke.*

6. Discomposure of mind; turbulence of passion.

To DISO'RDER, dĭz-ŏr'dŭr. *v. a.* [*dis* and *order*.]

1. To throw into confusion; to confound; to put out of method; to disturb; to ruffle; to confuse.

Eve,
Not so repuls'd, with tears that ceas'd not flowing,

And tresses all *disorder'd*, at his feet
Fell humble. *Milton.*

Yon *disorder'd* heap of ruin lies,
Stones rent from stones where clouds of dust arise.
Dryden.

The incursions of the Goths, and other barbarous nations *disordered* the affairs of the Roman empire. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To make sick; to disturb the body: as, my dinner *disorders* me.
3. To discompose; to disturb the mind.
4. To turn out of holy orders; to depose; to strip of ecclesiastical vestments.

Let him be stript, and *disorder'd*; I would fain see him walk in querpo, that the world may behold the inside of a friar. *Dryden.*

DISO'RDERED, dĭz-ôr'dûrd.[359] *adj.* [from *disorder.*] Disorderly; irregular; vitious; loose; unrestrained in behaviour; debauched.

Here do you keep a hundred knights and squires,
Men so *disorder'd*, so debauch'd and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

DISO'RDEREDNESS, dĭz-ôr'dûrd-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *disordered.*] Irregularity; want of order; confusion.

By that *disorderedness* of the soldiers, a great advantage was offered unto the enemy. *Knolles.*

DISO'RDERLY, dĭz-ôr'dûr-lè. *adj.* [from *disorder.*]

1. Confused; immethodical; without proper distribution.

Those obsolete laws of Henry I. were but *disorderly*, confused, and general things; rather cases and shells of administration than institutions. *Hale.*

2. Irregular; tumultuous.

They thought it the extremest of evils to put themselves at the mercy of those hungry and *disorderly* people. *Bacon.*

His thoughts, which are the pictures and results of passions, are generally such as naturally arise from those *disorderly* motions of our spirits. *Dryd.*

A *disorderly* multitude contending with the body of the legislature, is like a man in a fit under the conduct of one in the fulness of his health and strength. *Addison.*

3. Lawless; contrary to law; inordinate; contrary to the rules of life; vitious.

He reproved them for their *disorderly* assemblies against the peaceable people of the realms. *Hayward.*

DISO'RDERLY, dĭz-ôr'dûr-lè. *adv.* [from *disorder.*]

1. Without rule; without method; irregularly; confusedly.

Naked savages fighting *disorderly* with stones by appointment of their commanders, may truly and absolutely be said to war. *Raleigh.*

2. Without law; inordinately.

We behaved not ourselves *disorderly* among you. 2 *Thessalonians.*

DISO'RDINATE, dĭs-ôr'dè-nâte.[91] *adj.* [*dis* and *ordinate.*] Not living by the rules of virtue; inordinate.

These not *disordinate*, yet causeless suffer
The punishment of dissolute days. *Milton.*

DISO'RDINATELY, dĭs-ôr'dè-nâte-lè. *adv.* [from *disordinate.*] Inordinately; vitiously.

DISO'RIENTATED, dĭs-ô'rè-ĕn-tâ-tĕd. *adj.* [*dis* and *orient.*] Turned from the east; turned from the right direction; thrown out of the proper place. *Harris.*

To DISO'WN, dĭz-ône'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *own.*]

1. To deny; not to allow.

Then they, who brother's better claim *disown*,
Expel their parents, and usurp the throne. *Dryden.*

2. To abnegate; to renounce.

When an author has publickly *disowned* a spurious piece, they have disputed his name with him. *Swift.*

To DISPA'ND, dĭs-pând'. *v. a.* [*dispando*, Latin.] To display; to spread abroad. *Dict.*

DISPA'NSION, dĭs-pân'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *dispansus*, Lat.] The act of displaying; the act of spreading; diffusion; dilatation.

To DISPA'RAGE, dĭs-pâr'rĭdje.[90] *v. a.* [from *dispar*, Latin.]

1. To marry any one to another of inferiour condition.
2. To match unequally; to injure by union with something inferiour in excellence.
3. To injure by a comparison with something of less value.
4. To treat with contempt; to mock; to flout; to reproach.

Ahaz, his sottish conqueror, he drew
God's altar to *disparage* and displace,
For one of Syrian mode. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Thou durst not thus *disparage* glorious arms,
Which greatest heroes have in battle worn,
Their ornament and safety. *Milton's Agonistes.*

They will defy
That which they love most tenderly;
Quarrel with mince'd pies, and *disparage*
Their best and dearest friend, plum-porridge.
Hudibras.

5. To bring reproach upon; to be the cause of disgrace.

How shall frail pen, with fear *disparaged*,
Conceive such sovereign glory and great bountihed?
Spenser.

His religion sat easily, naturally, and gracefully upon him, without any of those forbidding appearances which sometimes *disparage* the actions of men sincerely pious. *Atterbury.*

DISPA'RAGEMENT, dĭs-pâr'ĭdje-mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *disparage.*]

1. Injurious union or comparison with something of inferiour excellence.

They take it for a *disparagement* to sort themselves with any other than the enemies of the public peace. *L'Estrange.*

2. [In law.] Matching an heir in marriage under his or her degree, or against decency. *Cowell.*

You wrongfully do require Mopsa to so great a *disparagement* as to wed her father's servant. *Sidney.*

She was much affectionate to her own kindred, which did stir great envy in the lords of the king's side, who counted her blood a *disparagement* to be mingled with the king's. *Bacon.*

3. Reproach; disgrace; indignity.

Gentle knight,
That doth against the dead his hand uprear,
His honour stains with rancour and despight,
And great *disparagement* makes to his former might.
Spenser.

In a commonwealth, much *disparagement* is occasioned, when able spirits, attracted by a familiarity, are inflamed with faction. *Wotton.*

'Tis no *disparagement* to philosophy, that it cannot deify us. *Glanville.*

Reason is a weak, diminutive light, compared to revelation; but it ought to be no *disparagement* to a star that it is not a sun. *South.*

Rely upon your beauty: 'twere a *disparagement* of that to talk of conditions, when you are certain of making your own terms. *Southern.*

4. It has *to* before the person or thing disparaged.

Then *to* our age, when not to pleasure bent,
This seems an honour, not *disparagement*. *Denham.*

The play was never intended for the stage: nor, without *disparagement to* the author, could have succeeded. *Dryden.*

DISPA'RAGER, dĭs-pâr'rĭdje-ûr. *n. s.* [from *disparage.*] One that disgraces; one that treats with indignity; one that contrives an unequal match.

DI'SPARATES, dĭs'pâr-âtes. *n. s.* [*disparata*, Latin.] Things so unlike that they cannot be compared with each other.

DISPA'RITY, dĭs-pâr'ĕ-tè.[511] *n. s.* [from *dispar*, Latin.]

1. Inequality; difference in degree either of rank or excellence.

Between Elihu and the rest of Job's familiars, the greatest *disparity* was but in years. *Hooker.*

Among unequals, what society
Can sort, what harmony or true delight?
Which must be mutual, in proportion due
Giv'n and receiv'd but in *disparity*,
The one intense, the other still remiss,
Cannot well suit with either, but soon prove
Tedious alike. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

There was as great a *disparity* between the practical dictates of the understanding, then and now, as there is between empire and advice, counsel and command. *South.*

Men ought not to associate and join themselves together in the same office, under a *disparity* of condition. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Some members must preside, and others obey; and a *disparity* in the outward condition is necessary to keep several orders in mutual dependence on each other *Rogers.*

2. Dissimilitude; unlikeness.

To DISPA'RK, dĭs-pârk'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *park.*]

1. To throw open a park.

You have fed upon my signiories,
Dispark'd my parks, and fell'd my forest woods.
Shakspeare.

2. To set at large; to release from enclosure.

They were suppos'd
By narrow wits to be inclos'd;
Till his free muse threw down the pale,
And did at once *dispark* them all. *Waller.*

To DISPA'RT, dĭs-pârt'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *part; departir*, French; *dispertior*, Latin.] To divide in two; to separate; to break; to burst; to rive.

The gate nor wood, nor of enduring brass,
But of more worthy substance framed was;
Doubly *disparted*, it did lock and close,
That when it locked none might through it pass.
Spenser.

On either side
Disparted chaos overbuilt exclaim'd
And with rebounding surge the bars assail'd,
That scorn'd his indignation. *Milton.*

The rest to several places
Disparted, and between spun out the air. *Milton.*

Disparted Britain mourn'd their doubtful sway,
And dreaded both, when neither would obey. *Prior.*

The pilgrim oft
At dead of night, 'mid his orison, hears,
Aghast, the voice of time *disparting* tow'rs. *Dyer.*

DISPA'SSION, dĭs-pâsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*dis* and *passion.*] Freedom from mental perturbation; exemption from passion.

What is called by the Stoicks apathy, or *dispassion*, is called by the Scepticks indisturbance, by the Molenists quietism, by common men peace of conscience. *Temple.*

DISPA'SSIONATE, dis-pâsh'ûn-âte.[91] *adj.* [from *dis* and *passionate*.] Cool; calm; impartial; moderate; temperate: it was sometimes written *dispassionated*.

You have, as all *dispassionated* men may judge, fulfilled the poet's definition of madness. *Dr. Maine.*

Wise and *dispassionate* men thought he had been proceeded with very justly. *Clarendon.*

To DISPE'L, dis-pêl'. *v. a.* [*dispello*, Lat.] To drive by scattering; to dissipate.

If the night
Have gather'd aught of evil, or conceal'd,
Disperse it, as now light *dispels* the dark. *Milton.*

When the spirit brings light into our minds, it *dispels* darkness: we see it, as we do that of the sun at noon, and need not the twilight of reason to shew it. *Locke.*

DISPE'NCE, dis-pênse'. *n. s.* [*despence*, French.] Expense; cost; charge; profusion.

It was a vault ybuilt for great *dispence*,
With many ranges rear'd along the wall,
And one great chimney, whose long funnel thence
The smoke forth drew. *Fairy Queen.*

To DISPE'ND, dis-pênd'. *v. a.* [*dispendo*, Latin.] To spend; to consume; to expend.

Of their commodities they were now scarce able to *dispend* the third part. *Spenser.*

DISPE'NSARY, dis-pên'sâ-rè. *n. s.* [from *dispense*.] The place where medicines are dispensed.

To thee the lov'd *dispens'ry* I resign. *Garth.*

DISPENSA'TION, dis-pên-sâ'shûn. *n.s.* [from *dispensatio*, Latin.]

1. Distribution; the act of dealing out any thing.

This perpetual circulation is constantly promoted by a *dispensation* of water promiscuously and indifferently to all parts of the earth. *Woodward.*

2. The dealing of God with his creatures; method of providence; distribution of good and evil.

God delights in the ministries of his own choice, and the methods of grace, in the œconomy of heaven, and the *dispensations* of eternal happiness. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

Neither are God's methods or intentions different in his *dispensations* to each private man. *Rogers.*

Do thou, my soul, the destin'd period wait,
When God shall solve the dark decrees of fate;
His now unequal *dispensations* clear,
And make all wise and beautiful appear. *Tickel.*

3. An exemption from some law; a permission to do something forbidden: an allowance to omit something commanded.

A *dispensation* was obtained to enable Dr. Barrow to marry. *Ward.*

DISPENSA'TOR, dis-pên-sâ'tûr. *n.s.* [Latin.] One employed in dealing out any thing; a distributer.

As her majesty hath made them *dispensators* of her favour towards her people, so it behoveth them to shew themselves equal distributers of the same. *Bacon.*

DISPE'NSATORY, dis-pên'sâ-tûr-è.[512] *n. s.* [from *dispense*.] A book in which the composition of medicines is described and directed; in the Greek, a *Pharmacopœia*.

The description of the ointment is found in the chymical *dispensatory*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A whole *dispensatory* was little enough to meet with and suffice to all their wants. *Hammond.*

Our materia medica is large enough; and to look into our *dispensatories*, one would think no disease incurable. *Baker.*

To DISPE'NSE, dis-pênse'. *v. a.* [*despenser*, Fr.]

1. To deal out; to distribute.

Those now, that were *dispens'd*
The burden of many ages, on me light
At once by my foreknowledge. *Milton.*

Those to whom Christ has committed the *dispensing* of his gospel. *Decay of Piety.*

At length the muses stand restor'd again,
While you *dispense* the laws and guide the state. *Dryden.*

To them but earth-born life they did *dispense;*
To us, for mutual aid, celestial sense. *Tate.*

2. To make up a medicine.

3. *To* DISPENSE *with*. To excuse; to grant dispensation for; to allow: before things.

To save a brother's life,
Nature *dispenses with* the deed. *Shakspeare.*

How few kingdoms are there, wherein, by *dispensing with* oaths, absolving subjects from allegiance, and cursing, or threatening to curse, as long as their curses were regarded, the popes have not wrought innumerable mischiefs. *Raleigh.*

Rules of words may be *dispensed with*. *Watts.*

4. *To* DISPENSE *with*: before persons. To set free from an obligation. This construction seems ungrammatical.

I could not *dispense with* myself from making a voyage to Caprea. *Addison on Italy.*

5. *To* DISPENSE *with*. To obtain a dispensation from; to come to agreement with. This structure is irregular, unless it be here supposed to mean, as it may, to discount; to pay an equivalent.

Hast thou not sworn allegiance unto me?
Canst thou *dispense with* heav'n for such an oath? *Shakspeare.*

DISPE'NSE, dis-pênse'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Dispensation: exemption. Not in use.

Then reliques, beads,
Indulgences, *dispenses*, pardons, bulls,
The sport of winds. *Milton.*

DISPE'NSER, dis-pên'sûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *dispense*.] One that dispenses; one that deals out any thing; a distributer.

The ministers of that household are the *dispensers* of that faith. *Sprat.*

Those who stand before earthly princes, who are the *dispensers* of their favours, and conveyors of their will to others, challenge high honours. *Atterbury.*

To DISPE'OPLE, dis-pè'pl. *v. a.* [*dis* and *people*.] To depopulate; to empty of people.

The Irish, banished into the mountains, where they lived only upon white meats, seeing their lands so *dispeopled* and weakened, came down into the plains. *Spenser.*

Conflagrations, and great droughts, do not merely *dispeople*, but destroy. *Bacon.*

His heart exalts him in the harm
Already done to have *dispeopled* heav'n. *Milton.*

Kings, furious and severe,
Who claim'd the skies, *dispeopled* air and floods,
The lonely lords of empty wilds and woods. *Pope.*

DISPE'OPLER, dis-pè'pl-ûr. *n. s.* [from *dispeople*.] A depopulator; a waster.

Nor drain I ponds the golden carp to take;
Nor trowle for pikes, *dispeoplers* of the lake. *Gay.*

To DISPE'RGE, dis-pêrdje'. *v. a.* [*dispergo*, Latin.] To sprinkle; to scatter. *Shakspeare.*

To DISPE'RSE, dis-pêrse'. *v. a.* [*dispersus*, Latin.]

1. To scatter; to drive to different parts.

And I scattered them among the heathen, and they were *dispersed* through the countries. *Ezek.*

2. To dissipate.

Soldiers, *disperse* yourselves. *Shakspeare.*

If the night
Have gather'd aught of evil, or conceal'd,
Disperse it, as now light dispels the dark. *Milton*

3. To deal about; to distribute.

Being a king that loved wealth, he could not endure to have trade sick, nor any obstruction to continue in the gate vein which *disperseth* that blood. *Bacon.*

DISPE'RSEDLY, dis-pêr'sêd-lè.[364] *adv.* [from *dispersed*.] In a dispersed manner; separately.

The exquisite wits of some few, peradventure, are able, *dispersedly* here and there, to find now a word, and then a sentence, which may be more probably suspected, than easily cleared, of errour. *Hooker.*

Those minerals are either found in grains, *dispersedly* intermixed with the corpuscles of earth or sand, or else amassed into halls or nodules. *Woodward.*

DISPE'RSEDNESS, dis-pêr'sêd-nês. *n. s.* [from *dispersed*.] The state of being dispersed; dispersion.

DISPE'RSENESS, dis-pêrse'nês. *n. s.* [from *disperse*.] Thinness; scatteredness.

The torrid parts of Africk are by Piso resembled to a lihbard's skin, the distance of whose spots represent the *disperseness* of habitations or towns in Africk. *Brerewood.*

DISPE'RSER, dis-pêr'sûr. *n. s.* [from *disperse*.] A scatterer; a spreader.

Those who are pleased with defamatory libels so far as to approve the authors and *dispersers* of them, are as guilty as if they had composed them. *Spectator.*

DISPE'RSION, dis-pêr'shûn. *n. s.* [from *dispersio*, Lat.]

1. The act of scattering or spreading.

2 The state of being scattered.

Noah began from thence his *dispersion*. *Raleigh.*

After so many *dispersions*, and so many divisions, two or three of us may yet be gathered together. *Pope.*

To DISPI'RIT, dis-pîr'ît. *v. a.* [*dis* and *spirit*.]

1. To discourage; to deject; to depress; to damp; to terrify; to intimidate; to fright; to strike with fear.

Certain it is, that the poor man appeared so *dispirited*, that he spoke but few words after he came upon the scaffold. *Clarendon.*

The providence of God strikes not in with them, but dashes, and even *dispirits*, all their endeavours, and makes their designs heartless and ineffectual. *South.*

Steady to my principles, and not *dispirited* with my afflictions, I have overcome all difficulties. *Dryden.*

Amidst all the honours that are paid him, he feels nothing in himself but a poor, weak, *dispirited* mortal, yielding to the laws of corruption. *Rogers.*

2. To exhaust the spirits; to oppress the constitution of the body.

He has *dispirited* himself by a debauch, and drank away his good humour. *Collier.*

DISPI'RITEDNESS, dis-pîr'ît-têd-nês. *n. s.* [from *dispirit*.] Want of vigour; want of vivacity. *Dict.*

To DISPLA'CE, dis-plâse'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *place*.]

1. To put out of place; to place in another situation: as, the chessmen are *displaced*.

2. To put out of any state, condition, office, trust, or dignity.

To *displace* any who are in, upon displeasure, is by all means to be avoided, unless there be a manifest cause for it. *Bacon.*

Abdal, who commands
The city, is the prince's friend, and therefore
Must be *displac'd*, and thou shalt strait succeed him. *Denham.*

A religion established by God himself, should not be *displaced* by any thing, under a demonstration of that divine power that first introduced it. *South.*

One then may be *displac'd*, and one may reign;
And want of merit render birth-right vain. *Dryd.*

3. To disorder.

You have *displac'd* the mirth, broke the good meeting
With most admir'd disorder. *Shaksp.*

DISPLA'CENCY, dis-plā'sĕn-sē. *n. s.* [*displicentia*, Lat.]

1. Incivility; disobligation.

2. Disgust; any thing unpleasing.

The *displacencies* that he receives, by the consequences of his excess, far outweigh all that is grateful in it. *Decay of Piety.*

To DISPLA'NT, dis-plānt'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *plant.*]

1. To remove a plant.

2. To drive a people from the place in which they have fixed their residence.

All those countries, which lying near unto any mountains, or Irish deserts, had been planted with English, were shortly *displanted* and lost. *Spenser.*

I may justly account new plantations to be the children of former kingdoms; I like a plantation in a pure soil; that is, where people are not *displanted.* *Bacon.*

DISPLANTA'TION, dis-plān-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *dis* and *plantatio.*]

1. The removal of a plant.

2. The ejection of a people.

The Edenites were garrisoned to resist the Assyrians, whose *displantation* Senacherib vaunted of. *Raleigh.*

To DISPLA'Y, dis-plā'. *v. a.* [*desployer*, Fr.]

1. To spread wide.

The northern wind his wings did broad *display*
At his command, and reared him up light. *Fairy Queen.*

There he him found all carelessly *display'd*,
In secret shadow from the sunny ray,
On a sweet bed of lilies softly laid. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To exhibit to the sight or mind.

You speak not like yourself, who ever yet
Have stood to charity, and *display'd* th' effects
Of disposition gentle. *Shaksp.*

Thou heav'n's alternate beauty canst *display*,
The blush of morning and the milky way. *Dryden.*

The works of nature, and the words of revelation, *display* truth to mankind in characters so visible, that those, who are not quite blind, may read. *Locke.*

The storm the dark Lycæan groves *display'd*,
And first to light expos'd the sacred shade. *Pope.*

Say how this instrument of love began;
And in immortal strains *display* the fan. *Gay.*

3. To carve; to cut up.

He carves, *displays*, and cuts up to a wonder. *Spectator.*

4. To talk without restraint.

The very fellow which of late
Display'd so saucily against your highness. *Shaksp.*

5. To set ostentatiously to view.

They are all couched in a pit, with obscured lights; which, at the very instant of our meeting, they will at once *display* to the night. *Shaksp.*

DISPLA'Y. dis-plā'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] An exhibition of any thing to view.

Our ennobled understandings take the wings of the morning to visit the world above us, and have a glorious *display* of the highest form of created excellencies. *Glanville.*

We can with the greatest coldness behold the stupendous *displays* of omnipotence, and be in transports at the puny essays of human skill. *Spectator.*

DISPLEA'SANCE, dis-plē'zânse. *n. s.* [from *displease.*] Anger; discontent. Obsolete.

Cordell said, she lov'd him as behov'd;
Whose simple answer, wanting colours fair
To paint it forth, him to *displeasance* mov'd. *Fairy Queen.*

DISPLEA'SANT, dis-plēz'ânt. *adj.* [from *displease.*] Unpleasing; offensive; unpleasant.

What to one is a most grateful odour, to another is noxious and *displeasant;* and it were a misery to some to lie stretched on a bed of roses. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

To DISPLEA'SE, dis-plēze'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *please.*] To offend; to make angry.

God was *displeased* with this thing. 1 *Chron.*

To DISPLEA'SE, dis-plēze'. *v. n.* To disgust; to raise aversion.

Foul sights do rather *displease*, in that they excite the memory of foul things, than in the immediate objects; and therefore, in pictures, those foul sights do not much offend. *Bacon.*

Your extreme fondness was perhaps as *displeasing* to God before, as now your extreme affliction. *Temple.*

Sweet and stinking commonly serve our turn for these ideas which, in effect, is little more than to call them pleasing or *displeasing;* though the smell of a rose or violet, both sweet, are certainly very distinct ideas. *Locke.*

DISPLE'ASINGNESS, dis-plē'zĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *displeasing.*] Offensiveness; quality of offending.

It is a mistake to think that men cannot change the *displeasingness* or indifferency, that is in actions, into pleasure and desire, if they will do but what is in their power. *Locke.*

DISPLE'ASURE, dis-plēzh'ûre. *n. s.* [from *displease.*]

1. Uneasiness; pain received.

When good is proposed, its absence carries *displeasure* or pain with it. *Locke.*

2. Offence; pain given.

Now shall I be more blameless than the Philistines, though I do them a *displeasure.* *Judges.*

3. Anger; indignation.

True repentance may be wrought in the hearts of such as fear God, and yet incur his *displeasure*, the deserved effect whereof is eternal death. *Hooker.*

He should beware that he did not provoke Solyman's heavy *displeasure* against him. *Knolles.*

Undoubtedly he will relent, and turn
From his *displeasure.* *Milton.*

Though the reciprocalness of the injury ought to allay the *displeasure* at it, yet men so much more consider what they suffer than what they do. *Decay of Piety.*

On me alone thy just *displeasure* lay;
But take thy judgments from this mourning land. *Dryden.*

You've shown how much you my content design;
Yet, ah! would heav'n's *displeasure* pass like mine! *Dryden.*

Nothing is in itself so pernicious to communities of learned men, as the *displeasure* of their prince. *Addison.*

4. State of disgrace; state of being discountenanced: disfavour.

He went into Poland, being in *displeasure* with the pope for overmuch familiarity. *Peacham.*

To DISPLE'ASURE, dis-plēzh'ûre. *v. a* [from the noun.] To displease; not to gain favour; not to win affection. A word not elegant, nor now in use.

When the way of pleasuring or *displeasuring* lieth by the favourite, it is impossible any other should be over great. *Bacon.*

To DISPLO'DE, dis-plōde'. *v. a.* [*displodo*, Latin.] To disperse with a loud noise; to vent with violence.

Stood rank'd of seraphim another row,
In posture to *displode* their second tire
Of thunder. *Milton.*

DISPLO'SION, dis-plō'zhŭn. *n. s.* [from *displosus*, Latin.] The act of disploding; a sudden burst or dispersion with noise and violence.

DISPO'RT, dis-pōrt'. *n. s.* [*dis* and *sport.*] Play; sport; pastime; diversion; amusement; merriment.

She list not hear, but her *disports* pursued;
And ever bade him stay, till time the tide renew'd. *Spenser.*

His *disports* were ingenuous and manlike, whereby he always learned somewhat. *Hayward.*

She busied, heard the sound
Of rustling leaves; but minded not, as us'd
To such *disport* before her through the field. *Milt.*

To DISPO'RT, dis-pōrt'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To divert.

He often, but attended with weak guard,
Comes hunting this way to *disport* himself. *Shaksp.*

To DISPO'RT, dis-pōrt'. *v. n.* To play; to toy; to wanton.

Fresh gales and gentle airs
Whisper'd it to the woods, and from their wings
Flung rose, flung odours, from the spicy shrub
Disporting! *Milton*

Loose to the winds their airy garments flew;
The glitt'ring textures of the filmy dew
Dipt in the richest tincture of the skies,
Where light *disports* in ever mingling dyes. *Pope.*

DISPO'SAL, dis-pō'zâl. *n. s.* [from *dispose.*]

1. The act of disposing or regulating any thing; regulation; dispensation; distribution.

Tax not divine *disposal;* wisest men
Have err'd, and by bad women been deluded. *Milton.*

2. The power of distribution; the right of bestowing.

Are not the blessings both of this world and the next in his *disposal?* *Atterbury.*

3. Government; management; conduct.

We shall get more true and clear knowledge by one rule, than by taking up principles, and thereby putting our minds into the *disposals* of others. *Locke.*

4. Establishment in a new state; dismission into new hands.

I am called off from public dissertations by a domestic affair of great importance, which is no less than the *disposal* of my sister Jenny for life. *Tatler.*

To DISPO'SE, dis-pōze'. *v. a.* [*disposer*, French, *dispono*, Lat.]

1. To employ to various purposes; to diffuse.

Thus, whilst she did her various pow'r *dispose*,
The world was free from tyrants, wars, and woes. *Prior.*

2. To give; to place; to bestow.

Yet see, when noble benefits shall prove
Not well *dispos'd*, the mind grown once corrupt,
They turn to vicious forms, ten times more ugly
Than ever they were fair. *Shaksp.*

Of what you gathered, as most your own, you have *disposed* much in works of public piety. *Sprat.*

3. To turn to any particular end or consequence.

Endure and conquer; Jove will soon *dispose*
To future good our past and present woes. *Dryd*

4. To adapt; to form for any purpose.

These when the knights beheld, they 'gan *dispose*
Themselves to court, and each a damsel chose. *Spenser.*

But if thee list unto the court to throng,
And there to haunt after the hoped prey,
Then must thou thee *dispose* another way. *Hubberd's Tale.*

5. To frame the mind; to give a propension; to incline; with *to*.

Suspicions *dispose* kings to tyranny, husbands to jealousy, and wise men to irresolution and melancholy. *Bacon.*

The memory of what they had suffered, by being without it, easily *disposed* them to do this. *Clarendon.*

He knew the seat of Paradise;
And, as he was *dispos'd*, could prove it
Below the moon, or else above it. *Hudibras.*

This *disposes* men to believe what it teaches, to follow what it advises. *Temple.*

A man might do this now if he were maliciously *disposed*, and had a mind to bring matters to extremity. *Dryden.*

Although the frequency of prayer and fasting may be of no efficacy to *dispose* God to be more gracious, yet it is of great use to *dispose* us to be more objects of his grace. *Smalridge.*

If mere moralists find themselves *disposed to* pride, lust, intemperance, or avarice, they do not think their morality concerned to check them. *Swift.*

6. To make fit; with *for*.

This may *dispose* me, perhaps, *for* the reception of truth; but helps me not to it. *Locke.*

7. To regulate; to adjust.

Wak'd by the cries, th' Athenian chief arose
The knightly forms of combat to *dispose*. *Dryden.*

8. *To* DISPOSE *of*. To apply to any purpose; to transfer to any other person or use.

All men are naturally in a state of perfect freedom to order their actions, and *dispose of* their possessions and persons, as they think fit, within the bounds of law and nature. *Locke.*

Dispose of the meat with the butler, or any other crony. *Swift.*

9. *To* DISPOSE *of*. To put into the hands of another.

As she is mine, I may *dispose of* her;
Which shall be either to this gentleman,
Or to her death. *Shaksp.*

I have *disposed of* her to a man of business, who will let her see, that to be well dressed, in good humour, and chearful in her family, are the arts and sciences of female life. *Tatler.*

10. *To* DISPOSE *of*. To give away by authority.

A rural judge *dispos'd of* beauty's prize. *Waller.*

11. *To* DISPOSE *of*. To direct.

The lot is cast into the lap; but the whole *disposing thereof* is of the Lord. *Proverbs.*

12. *To* DISPOSE *of*. To conduct; to behave.

They must receive instructions how to *dispose of* themselves when they come, which must be in the nature of laws unto them. *Bacon.*

13. *To* DISPOSE *of*. To place in any condition.

For the remaining doubt,
What to resolve, and how *dispose of* me,
Be warn'd to cast that useless care aside. *Dryden.*

14. *To* DISPOSE *of*. To put away by any means.

They require more water than can be found, and more than can be *dispos'd of*, if it was found. *Burnet.*

To DISPO'SE, dis-pōze'. *v. n.* To bargain; to make terms. Obsolete.

When she saw you did suspect
She had *disposed* with Cæsar, and that your rage
Would not be purg'd, she sent word she was dead. *Shaksp.*

DISPO'SE, dis-pōze'. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Power; management; disposal; with *at* or *to*.

All that is mine I leave *at* thy *dispose;*
My goods, my lands, my reputation. *Shaksp.*

It shall be my task
To render thee the Parthian *at dispose*. *Milton.*

Of all your goodness leaves *to* our *dispose*,
Our liberty's the only gift we chuse. *Dryden.*

2. Distribution; act of government; dispensation.

All is best, though oft we doubt
What th' unsearchable *dispose*
Of highest wisdom brings about,
And ever best found in the close. *Milton.*

3. Disposition; cast of behaviour. Obsolete.

He hath a person, and a smooth *dispose*,
To be suspected; fram'd to make women false. *Shaksp.*

4. Disposition; cast of mind; inclination. Obsolete.

He carries on the stream of his *dispose*
Without observance or respect of any,
In will peculiar. *Shaksp.*

DISPO'SER, dis-pō'zŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *dispose*.]

1. Distributer; giver; bestower.

The magistrate is both the beggar, and the *disposer* of what is got by begging. *Graunt.*

2. Governour; regulator; director.

I think myself obliged, whatever my private apprehensions may be of the success, to do my duty, and leave events to their *disposer*. *Boyle.*

All the reason of mankind cannot suggest any solid ground of satisfaction, but in making that God our friend, who is the absolute *disposer* of all things. *South.*

Would I had been *disposer* of thy stars,
Thou shouldst have had thy wish, and died in wars. *Dryden.*

3. One who takes from, and gives to, whom he pleases.

But brandish'd high, in an ill omen'd hour,
To thee, proud Gaul, behold thy justest fear,
The master sword, *disposer* of thy pow'r. *Prior.*

DISPOSI'TION, dis-pō-zish'ŭn. *n. s.* [from *dispositio*, Lat.]

1. Order; method; distribution.

Touching musical harmony, whether by instrument or voice, it being of high and low, in due proportionable *disposition*, such notwithstanding is the force thereof, and so very pleasing effects it hath, in that very part of man which is most divine, that some have been thereby induced to think, that the soul itself by nature is, or hath in it, harmony. *Hooker.*

Under this head of invention is placed the *disposition* of the work, to put all things in a beautiful order and harmony, that the whole may be of a piece. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

I ask whether the connection of the extremes be not more clearly seen, in this simple and natural *disposition*, than in the perplexed repetitions and jumble of five or six syllogisms. *Locke.*

2. Natural fitness; quality.

Refrangibility of the rays of light is their *disposition* to be refracted, or turned out of their way, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another. *Newton.*

3. Tendency to any act or state.

This argueth a great *disposition* to putrefaction, in the soil and air. *Bacon.*

Disposition is when the power and ability of doing any thing is forward, and ready upon every occasion to break into action. *Locke.*

Bleeding is to be used or omitted according to the symptoms which affect the brain: it relieves in any inflammatory *disposition* of the coat of the nerve. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

4. Temper of mind.

I have suffered more for their sakes, more than the villanous inconstancy of man's *disposition* is able to bear. *Shaksp.*

Lesser had been
The thwartings of your *disposition*, if
You had not shew'd them how you were dispos'd,
Ere they lack'd power to cross you. *Shaksp.*

5. Affection of kindness or ill will.

I take myself to be as well informed as most men in the *dispositions* of each people towards the other. *Swift.*

6. Predominant inclination.

As they pinch one another by the *disposition*, he cries out, no more. *Shaksp.*

The love we bear to our friends is generally caused by our finding the same *disposition* in them which we feel in ourselves. *Pope.*

7. Assortment; adjustment of external circumstances: not used.

I crave fit *disposition* for my wife,
Due reference of place and exhibition,
As levels with her breeding. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

DISPO'SITIVE, dis-pōz'ĕ-tĭv. *adj.* [from *dispose*.] That implies disposal of any property; decretive.

The words of all judicial acts are written narratively, unless it be in sentences wherein *dispositive* and enacting terms are made use of. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DISPO'SITIVELY, dis-pōz'ĕ-tĭv-lĕ. *adv.* [from *dispositive*.]

1. In a dispositive manner.

2. Respecting individuals; distributively.

That axiom in philosophy, that the generation of one thing is the corruption of another, although it be substantially true, concerning the form and matter, is also *dispositively* verified in the efficient or producer. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DISPO'SITOR, dis-pōz'ĕ-tŭr. *n. s.* [from *dispose*.] The lord of that sign in which the planet is, and by which therefore it is overruled.

To DISPOSSE'SS, dis-pōz-zĕs'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *possess*.]

1. To put out of possession; to deprive; to disseize.

The blow from saddle forced him to fly;
Else might it needs down to his manly breast
Have cleft his head in twain, and life thence *dispossest*. *Fairy Queen.*

Thou shalt hold the opinion of Pythagoras, ere I will allow of thy wits; and fear to kill a woodcock, lest thou *dispossess* the soul of thy grandame. *Shakspeare's Twelfth Night.*

Let us sit upon the ground, and tell
How some have been depos'd, some slain in war,
Some haunted by the ghosts they *dispossess'd*. *Shakspeare's Richard II.*

I will chuse
Mine heir from forth the beggars of the world,
And *dispossess* her all. *Shakspeare's Timon.*

In thee I hope, thy succours I invoke,
To win the crown whence I am *dispossess'd;*
For like renown awaiteth on the stroke,
To cast the haughty down, or raise th' oppress'd. *Fairfax.*

The children went to Gilead, and took it, and *dispossessed* the Amorite which was in it. *Numbers.*

This inaccessible high strength, the seat
Of Deity supreme, us *dispossess'd*,
He trusted to have seiz'd. *Milton.*

Restless Amata lay
Fir'd with disdain for Turnus *dispossest*,
And the new nuptials of the Trojan guest. *Dryden.*

2. It is generally used with *of* before the thing taken away.

Charles resolved, with a puissant army, to pass over, and to *dispossess* the pirate *of* Tunis. *Knolles.*

No pow'r shall *dispossess*
My thoughts *of* that expected happiness. *Denham.*

O fairest of all creatures, last and best
Of what heav'n made, how art thou *dispossess'd*
Of all thy native glories! *Dryden.*

Nothing can create more trouble to a man than to endeavour to *dispossess* him *of* this conceit. *Tillotson.*

3. Formerly with *from*.

They arrogate dominion undeserv'd
Over their brethren, and quite *dispossess*
Concord and law of nature *from* the earth. *Milton.*

It will be found a work of no small difficulty to *dispossess* and throw out a vice *from* that heart, where long possession begins to plead prescription. *South.*

DISPO'SURE, dis-pō'zhŭre. *n. s.* [from *dispose*.]

1. Disposal; government; power; management.

In his *disposure* is the orb of earth,
The throne of kings, and all of human birth. *Sandys.*

They quietly surrendered both it and themselves to his *disposure*. *Sandy's Journey.*

Whilst they murmur against the present *disposure* of things, they do tacitly desire in them a difformity from the primitive rule, and the idea of that mind that formed all things best. *Brown.*

2. State; posture.

They remained in a kind of warlike *disposure*, or perhaps little better. *Wotton.*

DISPRA'ISE, dis-prāze. *n. s.* [*dis* and *praise*.] Blame; censure; dishonour.

If I can do it
By ought that I can speak in his *dispraise*,
She shall not long continue love to him. *Shaksp.*

To me reproach
Rather belongs, distrust, and all *dispraise*. *Milton.*

Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail
Or knock the breasts, no weakness; no contempt,
Dispraise, or blame. *Milton.*

I need not raise
Trophies to thee from other men's *dispraise*. *Denham.*

Looks fright not men: the general has seen Moors
With as bad faces; no *dispraise* to Bertran's. *Dryden.*

If any writer shall do this paper so much honour as to inscribe the title of it to others, the whole praise or *dispraise* of such a performance will belong to some other author. *Addison.*

My faults will not be hid, and it is no *dispraise* to me that they will not; the clearness of one's mind is never better proved than in discovering its own faults. *Pope.*

To DISPRA'ISE, dis-prāze'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blame; to censure; to condemn.

In praising Antony, I've *disprais'd* Cæsar. *Shaksp.*

No abuse, Ned, in the world; honest Ned, none: I *dispraised* him before the wicked, that the wicked might not fall in love with him; in which doing, I have done the part of a carcful friend. *Shaksp.*

The critics, while they like my wares, may *dispraise* my writing. *Spectator.*

DISPRA'ISER, dis-prā'zŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *dispraise*.] A censurer; one who blames. *Dict.*

DISPRA'ISIBLE, dis-prā'zė-bl. *adj.* [from *dispraise*.] Unworthy of commendation. *Dict.*

DISPRA'ISINGLY, dis-prā'zing-lė. *adv.* [from *dispraise*.] With blame; with censure.

Michael Cassio!
That came a wooing with you; many a time,
When I have spoke of you *dispraisingly*,
Hath ta'en your part. *Shaksp.*

To DISPRE'AD, dis-sprĕd'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *spread*.] To spread different ways. In this word, and a few others, *dis* has the same force as in Latin composition, and means different ways; in different directions. This word is poetical.

As morning sun her beams *dispreaden* clear,
And in her face fair truth and mercy doth appear. *Spenser.*

Over him, art, striving to compare
With nature, did an arbour green *dispread*,
Framed of wanton ivy, flowing fair,
Through which the fragrant eglantine did spread
His prickling arms, entrail'd with roses red. *Spenser.*

Above, below, around, with art *dispread*,
The sure inclosure folds the genial bed. *Pope.*

DISPRO'FIT, dis-prŏf'fit. *n. s* [*dis* and *profit*.] Loss; damage; detriment. *Dict.*

DISPRO'OF, dis-prōōf'. *n. s.* [*dis* and *proof*.] Confutation; conviction of errour or falsehood.

His remark contains the grounds of his doctrine, and offers at somewhat towards the *disproof* of mine. *Atterbury.*

I need not offer any thing farther in support of one, or in *disproof* of the other. *Rogers.*

To DISPRO'PERTY, dis-prŏp'pŭr-tė. *v. a.* [*dis* and *property*.] To dispossess of any property. *Dict.*

DISPROPO'RTION, dis-prō-pōr'shŭn. *n. s.* [*dis* and *proportion*.] Unsuitableness in form or quantity of one thing, or one part of the same thing, to another; want of symmetry; disparity.

Not to affect many proposed matches
Of her own clime, complexion, and degree,
Whereto we see in all things nature tends;
Foh! one may smell, in such, a will most rank,
Foul *disproportion;* thoughts unnatural. *Shak.*

Reasoning, I oft admire
How nature wise and frugal, could commit
Such *disproportions;* with superfluous hand
So many nobler bodies to create,
Greater, so many fold, to this one use. *Milton.*

Perhaps from greatness, state and pride,
Thus surprised, she may fall;
Sleep does *disproportion* hide,
And, death resembling, equals all. *Waller.*

For their strength,
The *disproportion* is so great, we cannot but
Expect a fatal consequence. *Denham.*

What did the liquid to th' assembly call,
To give their aid to form the pond'rous ball?
First tell us, why did any come? next, why
In such a *disproportion* to the dry? *Blackmore.*

That we are designed for a more exalted happiness than can be derived from the things of this life, we may infer from their vast *disproportion* to the desires and capacities of our soul. *Rogers.*

To DISPROPO'RTION, dis-prō-pōr'shŭn. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mismatch; to join things unsuitable in quantity or form; to join unfitly.

There sits deformity to mock my body,
To shape my legs of an unequal size,
To *disproportion* me in every part. *Shaksp.*

Distance and men's fears have so enlarged the truth, and so *disproportioned* every thing, that we have made the little troop of discontents a gallant army, and already measured by the evening shadow *Suckling.*

Music craveth your acquaintance: many are of such *disproportioned* spirits, that they avoid her company. *Peacham.*

We on earth, with undiscording voice,
May rightly answer that melodious noise;
As once we did, till *disproportion'd* sin
Jarr'd against nature's chime. *Milton.*

DISPROPO'RTIONABLE, dis-prō-pōr'shŭn-ā-bl. *adj.* [from *disproportion*.] Unsuitable in form or quantity; not duly regulated in regard to something else.

Doubts and fears are the sharpest passions: through these false opticks all that you see is like the evening shadows, *disproportionable* to the truth, and strangely longer than the true substance. *Suckling.*

Had the obliquity been greater, the earth had not been able to endure the *disproportionable* differences of season. *Brown.*

We are apt to set too great a value on temporal blessings, and have too low and *disproportionable* esteem of spiritual. *Smalridge.*

There is no wine of so strong a body as to bear such a *disproportionable* quantity of water as sixty parts. *Broome.*

DISPROPO'RTIONABLENESS, dis-prō-pōr'-shŭn-ā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *disproportionable*.] Unsuitableness to something else.

DISPROPO'RTIONABLY, dis-prō-pōr'shŭn-ā-blė. *adv.* [from *disproportion*.] Unsuitably; not symmetrically.

We have no reason to think much to sacrifice to God our dearest interests in this world, if we consider how *disproportionably* great the reward of our sufferings shall be in another. *Tillotson.*

DISPROPO'RTIONAL, dis-prō-pōr'shŭn-ăl. *adj.* [from *disproportion*.] Disproportionable; unsymmetrical; unsuitable in quantity or form to something else.

DISPROPO'RTIONALLY, dis-prō-pōr'shŭn-ăl-lė. *adv.* [from *disproportional*.] Unsuitably with respect to quantity or value.

DISPROPO'RTIONATE, dis-prō-pōr'shŭn-āte.[91] *adj.* [from *disproportion*.] Unsymmetrical; unsuitable to something else in bulk, form, or value.

None of our members are crooked or distorted, or *disproportionate* to the rest, either in excess or defect. *Ray.*

It is plain that men have agreed to a *disproportionate* and unequal possession of the earth. *Locke.*

DISPROPO'RTIONATELY, dis-prō-pōr'shŭn-āte-lė. *adv.* [from *disproportionate*.] Unsuitably; unsymmetrically.

DISPROPO'RTIONATENESS, dis-prō-pōr'-shŭn-āte-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *disproportionate*.] Unsuitableness in bulk, form or value.

To DISPRO'VE, dis-prōōve'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *prove*.]

1. To confute an assertion; to convict of errour or falsehood.

This exposition they plainly *disprove*, and shew by manifest reason, that of David the words of David could not possibly be meant. *Hooker.*

This Westmoreland maintains,
And Warwick shall *disprove* it. *Shaksp.*

The traitor's odious name,
I first return, and then *disprove* thy claim. *Dryden.*

It is easier to affirm, than to *disprove*. *Holder.*

That false supposition I advanced in order to *disprove* it, and by that means to prove the truth of my doctrine. *Atterbury.*

We see the same assertions produced again, without notice of what has been said to *disprove* them. *Swift.*

2. To convict of a practice of errour.

They behold those things *disproved*, disannulled, and rejected, which use had made in a manner natural. *Hooker.*

If God did not forbid all indifferent ceremonies, then our conformity with the church of Rome in some such is not hitherto as yet *disproved*, although papists were unto us as heathens were unto Israel. *Hooker.*

3. To disapprove; to disallow.

Some things are good, yet in so mean a degree of goodness, that men are only not *disproved*, nor disallowed of God for them. *Hooker.*

DISPRO'VER, dĭs-prōō'vŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *disprove*.]

1. One that disproves or confutes.

2. One that blames; a censurer: if the following passage be not ill printed for *disapprover*.

The single example that our annals have yielded of two extremes, within so short time, by most of the same commenders and *disprovers*, would require no slight memorial. *Wotton.*

DISPU'NISHABLE, dĭs-pŭn'ĭsh-â-bl. *adj.* [*dis* and *punishable*.] Without penal restraint.

No leases of any part of the said lands shall ever be made, other than leases for years not exceeding thirty-one, in possession, and not in reversion or remainder, and not *dispunishable* of waste. *Swift.*

To DISPU'RSE, dĭs-pûrse'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *purse*.] To pay; to disburse. It is not certain that the following passage should not be written *disburse*.

Many a pound of my own proper store,
Because I would not tax the needy commons,
Have I *dispursed* to the garrisons,
And never ask'd for restitution. *Shaksp.*

DISPU'TABLE, dĭs'pū-tâ-bl, *or* dĭs-pū'tâ-bl. *adj.* [from *dispute*.]

1. Liable to contest; controvertible; that for which something may be alleged on opposite sides.

If they are not in themselves *disputable*, why are they so much disputed? *South.*

2. Lawful to be contested.

Until any point is determined to be a law, it remains *disputable* by every subject. *Swift.*

DI'SPUTANT, dĭs'pū-tânt.[503] *n. s.* [from *dispute; disputans*, Latin.] A controvertist; an arguer; a reasoner.

Notwithstanding these learned *disputants*, it was to the unscholastick statesman that the world owed their peace, defence, and liberties. *Locke*

Our *disputants* put me in mind of the skuttle fish, that, when he is unable to extricate himself, blackens all the water about him till he becomes invisible. *Spectator.*

DI'SPUTANT, dĭs'pū-tânt. *adj.* Disputing; engaged in controversy. Not in use.

Thou there wast found
Amongst the gravest rabbies *disputant*
On points and questions fitting Moses' chair. *Milton.*

DISPUTA'TION, dĭs-pū-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *disputatio*, Lat.]

1. The skill of controversy; argumentation.

Consider what the learning of *disputation* is, and how they are employed for the advantage of themselves or others, whose business is only the vain ostentation of sounds. *Locke.*

2. Controversy; argumental contest.

Well do I find, by the wise knitting together of your answer, that any *disputation* I can use is as much too weak as I unworthy. *Sidney.*

Till some admirable or unusual accident happens, as it hath in some, to work the beginning of a better alteration in the mind, *disputation* about the knowledge of God commonly prevaileth little. *Hooker.*

DISPUTA'TIOUS, dĭs-pū-tā'shŭs. *adj.* [from *dispute*.] Inclined to dispute; cavilling.

A man must be of a very *disputatious* temper, that enters into state controversies with any of the fair sex. *Addison.*

DISPU'TATIVE, dĭs-pū'tā-tĭv.[512] *adj.* [from *dispute*.] Disposed to debate; argumentative.

Perhaps this practice might not so easily be perverted, as to raise a cavilling, *disputative*, and sceptical temper in the minds of youth. *Watts.*

To DISPU'TE, dĭs-pūte'. *v. n.* [*disputo*, Lat.] To contend by argument; to altercate; to debate; to argue; to controvert.

If attempts of the pen have often proved unfit, those of the sword are more so, and fighting is a worse expedient than *disputing*. *Decay of Piety.*

The atheist can pretend no obligation of conscience, why he should *dispute* against religion. *Tillotson.*

Did not Paul and Barnabas *dispute* with vehemence about a very little point of conveniency? *Atterbury.*

To DISPU'TE, dĭs-pūte'. *v. a.*

1. To contend for, whether by words or action.

Things were *disputed* before they came to be determined: men afterwards were not to dispute any longer, but to obey. *Hooker.*

So *dispute* the prize,
As if you fought before Cydaria's eyes. *Dryden.*

One says the kingdom is his own: a Saxon drinks the quart, and swears he'll *dispute* that with him *Tatler.*

2. To question; to reason about.

Now I am sent, and am not to *dispute*
My prince's orders, but to execute. *Dryden.*

3. To discuss; to think on. Not in use.

Dispute it like a man.

——I shall do so;
But I must also feel it as a man. *Shaksp.*

DISPU'TE, dĭs-pūte'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Contest; controversy; argumental contention.

The question being about a fact, it is begging it, to bring as a proof an hypothesis which is the very thing in *dispute*. *Locke.*

The earth is now placed so conveniently, that plants thrive and flourish in it, and animals live: this is matter of fact, and beyond all *dispute*. *Bentley.*

DISPU'TELESS, dĭs-pūte'lĕs. *adj.* [from *dispute*.] Undisputed; uncontrovertible. *Dict.*

DISPU'TER, dĭs-pū'tŭr. *n. s.* [from *dispute*.] A controvertist; one given to argument and opposition.

Both were vehement *disputers* against the heathen idolatry. *Stillingfleet.*

Those conclusions have generally obtained, and have been acknowledged even by *disputers* themselves, till with labour they had stifled their convictions. *Rogers.*

DISQUALIFICA'TION, dĭs-kwŏl-ĕ-fĕ-kā-shŭn. *n. s.* [from *disqualify*.] That which disqualifies; that which makes unfit.

It is recorded as a sufficient *disqualification* of a wife, that, speaking of her husband, she said, God forgive him. *Spectator.*

To DISQUA'LIFY, dĭs-kwŏl'ĕ-fī. *v. a.* [*dis* and *qualify*.]

1. To make unfit; to disable by some natural or legal impediment.

Such persons as shall confer benefices on unworthy and *disqualified* persons, after a notice or correction given, shall for that turn be deprived of the power of presenting unto such benefices. *Ayliffe.*

2. It has commonly *for* before the objective noun.

I know no employment *for* which piety *disqualifies*. *Swift.*

My common illness utterly *disqualifies* me *for* all conversation: I mean my deafness. *Swift.*

3. To deprive of a right or claim by some positive restriction; to disable; to except from any grant. *Swift* has *from*.

The church of England is the only body of christians which *disqualifies* those, who are employed to preach its doctrine, *from* sharing in the civil power, farther than as senators. *Swift.*

To DISQUA'NTITY, dĭs-kwŏn'tĕ-tĕ. *v. a.* [*dis* and *quantity*.] To lessen; to diminish. Not used.

Be entreated
Of fifty to *disquantity* your train;
And the remainders, that shall still depend,
To be such men as may besort your age. *Shaksp.*

DISQUI'ET, dĭs-kwī'ĕt. *n. s.* [*dis* and *quiet*.] Uneasiness; restlessness; want of tranquillity; vexation; disturbance; anxiety.

He that, upon a true principle, lives without any *disquiet* of thought, may be said to be happy. *L'Estrange.*

If we give way to our passions, we do but gratify ourselves for the present, in order to our future *disquiet*. *Tillotson.*

I had rather live in Ireland than under the frequent *disquiets* of hearing you are out of order. *Swift.*

DISQUI'ET, dĭs-kwī'ĕt. *adj.* Unquiet; uneasy; restless.

I pray you, husband, be not so *disquiet;*
The meat was well if you were so content. *Shaksp.*

To DISQUI'ET, dĭs-kwī'ĕt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To disturb; to make uneasy; to harass; to vex; to fret; to deprive of tranquillity.

The proud Roman him *disquieted*. *F. Queen.*

Why art thou so vexed, O my soul? and why art thou so *disquieted* within me? *Psalms.*

By anger and impatience the mind is *disquieted*; and is not able easily to compose itself to prayer. *Duppa.*

Thou, happy creature, art secure
From all the torments we endure;
Despair, ambition, jealousy,
Lost friends, nor love, *disquiets* thee. *Roscommon.*

DISQUI'ETER, dĭs-kwī'ĕt-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *disquiet*.] A disturber; a harasser.

DISQUI'ETLY, dĭs-kwī'ĕt-lĕ. *adv.* [from *disquiet*.] Without rest; anxiously; uneasily; without calmness.

Treachery, and all ruinous disorders, follow us *disquietly* to our graves. *Shaksp.*

He rested *disquietly* that night; but in the morning I found him calm. *Wiseman.*

DISQUI'ETNESS, dĭs-kwī'ĕt-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *disquiet*.] Uneasiness; restlessness; anxiety; disturbance.

All otherwise, said he, I riches rede,
And deem them root of all *disquietness*. *F. Queen.*

Arius won to himself both followers and great defenders; whereupon much *disquietness* ensued. *Hooker.*

DISQUI'ETUDE, dĭs-kwī'ĕ-tūde. *n. s.* [from *disquiet*.] Uneasiness; anxiety; disturbance; want of tranquillity.

Little happiness attends a great character, and

to a multitude of *disquietudes* the desire of it subjects an ambitious mind. *Addison.*

'Tis the best preservative from all those temporal fears and *disquietudes*, which corrupt the enjoyment, and embitter the lives, of men. *Rogers.*

DISQUISI'TION, dĭs-kwĕ'zĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*disquisitio*, Lat.] Examination; disputative inquiry.

God hath reserved many things to his own resolution, whose determinations we cannot hope from flesh: but with reverence must suspend unto that great day, whose justice shall either condemn our curiosity, or resolve our *disquisitions*. *Brown.*

'Tis indeed the proper place for this *disquisition* concerning the antediluvian earth. *Woodward.*

The royal society had a good effect, as it turned many of the greatest geniuses of that age to the *disquisitions* of natural knowledge. *Addison.*

The nature of animal diet may be discovered by taste, and other sensible qualities, and some general rules, without particular *disquisition* upon every kind. *Arbuthnot.*

To DISRA'NK, dĭs-rângk'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *rank*.] To degrade from his rank. *Dict.*

DISREGA'RD, dĭs-rĕ-gârd'. *n. s.* [*dis* and *regard*.] Slight notice; neglect; contempt.

To DISREGA'RD, dĭs-rĕ-gârd'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To slight; to neglect; to contemn.

Since we are to do good to the poor, to strangers, to enemies, those whom nature is too apt to make us despise, *disregard*, or hate, then undoubtedly we are to do good to all. *Sprat.*

Those fasts which God hath *disregarded* hitherto, he may regard for the time to come. *Smalridge.*

Studious of good, man *disregarded* fame,
And useful knowledge was his eldest aim. *Blackmore.*

DISREGA'RDFUL, dĭs-rĕ-gârd'fŭl. *adj.* [*disregard* and *full*.] Negligent; contemptuous.

DISREGA'RDFULLY, dĭs-rĕ-gârd'fŭl-lĕ. *adv.* [from *disregardful*.] Negligently; contemptuously.

DISRE'LISH, dĭz-rĕl'ĭsh.[435] *n. s.* [*dis* and *relish*.]

1. Bad taste; nauseousness.

Oft they essay'd,
Hunger and thirst constraining; drugg'd as oft
With hatefullest *disrelish*, writh'd their jaws
With soot and cinders fill'd. *Milton.*

2. Dislike of the palate; squeamishness.

Bread or tobacco may be neglected, where they are shewn not to be useful to health, because of an indifferency or *disrelish* to them. *Locke.*

To DISRE'LISH, dĭz-rĕl'ĭsh. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make nauseous; to infect with an unpleasant taste.

Fruits of taste to please
True appetite, and not *disrelish* thirst
Of nectarous draughts between, from milky stream. *Milton.*

The same anxiety and solicitude that embitter'd the pursuit, *disrelishes* the fruition itself. *Rogers.*

2. To want a taste of; to dislike.

The world is become too busy for me: every body is so concerned for the publick, that all private enjoyments are lost, or *disrelished*. *Pope.*

DISREPUTA'TION, dĭs-rĕp-ŭ-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*dis* and *reputation*.]

1. Disgrace; dishonour.

I will tell you what was the course in the happy days of queen Elizabeth, whom it is no *disreputation* to follow. *Bacon.*

2. Loss of reputation; ignominy.

The king fearing lest that the bad success might discourage his people, and bring *disreputation* to himself, forbad any report to be made. *Hayward.*

Gluttony is not of so great *disreputation* amongst men as drunkenness. *Taylor.*

DISREPU'TE, dĭs-rĕ-pūte'. *n. s.* [*dis* and *repute*.] Ill character; dishonour; want of reputation.

How studiously did they cast a slur upon the king's person, and bring his governing principles under a *disrepute*. *South.*

DISRESPE'CT, dĭs-rĕ-spĕkt'. *n. s.* [*dis* and *respect*.] Incivility; want of reverence; irreverence; an act approaching to rudeness.

Any *disrespect* to acts of state, or to the persons of statesmen, was in no time more penal. *Clarendon.*

Aristotle writ a methodical discourse concerning these arts, chusing a certain benefit before the hazard that might accrue from the vain *disrespects* of ignorant persons. *Wilkins.*

What is more usual to warriours than impatience of bearing the least affront or *disrespect*? *Pope.*

DISRESPE'CTFUL, dĭs-rĕ-spĕkt'fŭl. *adj.* [*disrespect* and *full*.] Irreverent; uncivil.

DISRESPE'CTFULLY, dĭs-rĕ-spĕkt'fŭl-lĕ. *adv.* [from *disrespectful*.] Irreverently; uncivilly.

We cannot believe our posterity will think so *disrespectfully* of their great grandmothers, as that they made themselves monstrous to appear amiable. *Addison.*

To DISRO'BE, dĭz-rōbe'.[435] *v. a.* [*dis* and *robe*.] To undress; to uncover; to strip.

Thus when they had the witch *disrobed* quite,
And all her filthy feature open shown,
They let her go at will, and wander ways unknown. *Spenser.*

Kill the villain straight,
Disrobe him of the matchless monument,
Thy father's triumph o'er the savages. *Shakspeare.*

These two great peers were *disrobed* of their glory, the one by judgment, the other by violence. *Wotton.*

Who will be prevailed with to *disrobe* himself at once of all his old opinions, and pretences to knowledge and learning, and turn himself out stark naked in quest afresh of new notions? *Locke.*

DISRU'PTION, dĭz-rŭp'shŭn.[435] *n. s.* [*disruptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of breaking asunder.

This secures them from *disruption* which they would be in danger of, upon a sudden stretch or contortion. *Ray.*

2. Breach; rent; dilaceration.

The agent which effected this *disruption*, and dislocation of the strata, was seated within the earth *Woodward.*

If raging winds invade the atmosphere,
Their course its curious texture cannot tear,
Nor make *disruption* in the threads of air. *Blackmore.*

DISSATISFA'CTION, dĭs-sât-ĭs-fâk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*dis* and *satisfaction*.] The state of being dissatisfied; discontent; want of something to complete the wish.

He that changes his condition, out of impatience and *dissatisfaction*, when he has tried a new one wishes for his old again. *L'Estrange.*

The ambitious man has little happiness, but is subject to much uneasiness and *dissatisfaction*. *Addison.*

In vain we try to remedy the defects of our acquisition, by varying the objects: the same *dissatisfaction* pursues us through the circle of created goods. *Rogers.*

DISSATISFA'CTORINESS, dĭs-sât-ĭs-fâk'tŭr-ĕ-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *dissatisfactory*.] Inability to give content.

DISSATISFA'CTORY, dĭs-sât-ĭs-fâk'tŭr-ĕ. *adj* [from *dissatisfy*.] Unable to give content.

To DISSA'TISFY, dĭs-sât'ĭs-fī. *v. a.* [*dis* and *satisfy*.]

1. To discontent; to displease.

The advantages of life will not hold out to the length of desire; and, since they are not big enough to satisfy, they should not be big enough to *dissatisfy*. *Collier.*

2. To fail to please; to offend by the want of something requisite.

I still retain some of my notions, after your lordship's having appeared *dissatisfied* with them. *Locke.*

To DISSE'CT, dĭs-sĕkt'.[424] *v. a.* [*disseco*, Lat.]

1. To cut in pieces. It is used chiefly of anatomical inquiries, made by separation of the parts of animal bodies.

No mask, no trick, no favour, no reserve:
Dissect your mind, examine every nerve. *Roscommon.*

Following life in creatures we *dissect*,
We lose it in the moment we detect. *Pope.*

2. To divide and examine minutely.

This paragraph, that has not one ingenuous word throughout, I have *dissected* for a sample. *Atterbury.*

DISSE'CTION, dĭs-sĕk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*dissectio*, Lat.]

1. The act of separating the parts of animal bodies; anatomy.

She cut her up; but, upon the *dissection*, found her just like other hens. *L'Estrange.*

I shall enter upon the *dissection* of a coquet's heart, and communicate that curious piece of anatomy. *Addison.*

2. Nice examination.

Such strict inquiries into nature, so true and so perfect a *dissection* of human kind, is the work of extraordinary diligence. *Glanville.*

DISSE'ISIN, dĭs-sē'zĭn. *n. s.* [from *disseisir*, Fr.] An unlawful dispossessing a man of his land, tenement, or other immoveable or incorporeal right. *Cowell.*

To DISSE'IZE, dĭs-sēze'. *v. a.* [*disseiser*, Fr.] To dispossess; to deprive. It is commonly used of a legal act.

He so *disseized* of his griping gross,
The night his thrillant spear again assay'd
In his brass-plated body to emboss. *Fairy Queen.*

If a prince should give a man, besides his ancient patrimony which his family had been *disseized* of, an additional estate, never before in the possession of his ancestors, he could not be said to re-establish lineal succession. *Locke.*

DISSEI'ZOR, dĭs-sē'zŏr.[166] *n. s.* [from *disseize*.] He that dispossesses another.

To DISSE'MBLE, dĭs-sĕm'bl. *v. a.* [*dissimulo*, Lat. *semblance*, *dissemblance*, and probably *dissembler*, in old Fr.]

1. To hide under false appearance; to conceal; to pretend that not to be which really is.

She answered that her soul was God's; and touching her faith, as she could not change, so she would not *dissemble* it. *Hayward.*

2. To pretend that to be which is not. This is not the true signification.

Your son Lucentio
Doth love my daughter, and she loveth him,
Or both *dissemble* deeply their affections. *Shaksp.*

In vain on the *dissembled* mother's tongue
Had cunning art and sly persuasion hung;
And real care in vain, and native love,
In the true parent's panting breast had strove. *Prior.*

To DISSE'MBLE, dĭs-sĕm'bl. *v. n.*

1. To play the hypocrite; to use false professions; to wheedle.

Ye *dissembled* in your hearts when ye sent me unto the Lord your God, saying, Pray for us. *Jeremiah.*

I would *dissemble* with my nature, where
My fortunes, and my friends, at stake, requir'd,
I should do so in honour. *Shakspeare.*

Thy function too will varnish o'er our arts,
And sanctify *dissembling*. *Rowe.*

2. *Shakspeare* uses it for fraudulent; unperforming.

I that am curtail'd of this fair proportion,
Cheated of feature by *dissembling* nature,
Deform'd, unfinish'd. *Richard* III.

DISSE'MBLER, dîs-sêm'blûr. *n. s.* [from *dissemble.*] A hypocrite; a man who conceals his true disposition.

Thou dost wrong me, thou *dissembler*, thou. *Shakspeare.*

The French king, in the business of peace, was the greater *dissembler* of the two. *Bacon.*

Such an one, whose virtue forbiddeth him to be base and a *dissembler*, shall evermore hang under the wheel. *Raleigh.*

The queen, with rage inflam'd,
Thus greets him: Thou *dissembler*, wouldst thou fly
Out of my arms by stealth? *Denham.*

Men will trust no farther than they judge a person for sincerity fit to be trusted: a discovered *dissembler* can achieve nothing great and considerable. *South.*

DISSE'MBLINGLY, dîs-sêm'blîng-lê. *adv.* [from *dissemble.*] With dissimulation; hypocritically.

They might all have been either *dissemblingly* spoken, or falsely reported of the equity of the barbarous king. *Knolles.*

To DISSE'MINATE, dîs-sêm'ê-nâte. *v. a.* [*dissemino*, Lat.] To scatter as seed; to sow; to spread every way.

Ill uses are made of it many times in stirring up seditions, rebellions, in *disseminating* of heresies, and infusing of prejudices. *Hammond.*

There is a nearly uniform and constant fire or heat *disseminated* throughout the body of the earth. *Woodward.*

The Jews are indeed *disseminated* through all the trading parts of the world. *Addison.*

By firmness of mind, and freedom of speech, the gospel was *disseminated* at first, and must still be maintained. *Atterbury.*

DISSEMINA'TION, dîs-sêm-ê-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*disseminatio*, Lat.] The act of scattering like seed; the act of sowing or spreading.

Though now at the greatest distance from the beginning of errour, yet we are almost lost in the *dissemination*, whose ways are boundless, and confess no circumscription. *Brown.*

DISSEMINA'TOR, dîs-sêm-ê-nâ'tûr. *n. s.* [*disseminator*, Lat.] He that scatters; a scatterer; a sower; a spreader.

Men, vehemently thirsting after a name in the world, hope to acquire it by being the *disseminators* of novel doctrines. *Decay of Piety.*

DISSE'NSION, dîs-sên'shûn. *n. s.* [*dissensio*, Lat.] Disagreement; strife; discord; contention; difference; quarrel; breach of union.

Friends now fast sworn,
Whose hours, whose bed, whose meal, whose exercise,
Are still together: who twine, as 'twere, in love,
Unseparable, shall within this hour,
On a *dissension* of a doit, break out
To bitterest enmity. *Shakspeare.*

Now join your hands, and with your hands your hearts,
That no *dissension* hinder government. *Shaksp.*

He appeased the *dissension* then arising about religion. *Knolles.*

Grown
In wealth and multitude, factious they grow;
But first among the priests *dissension* springs. *Milton.*

Debates, *dissensions*, uproars are thy joy;
Provok'd without offence, and practis'd to destroy. *Dryden.*

DISSE'NSIOUS, dîs-sên'shûs. *adj.* [from *dissension.*] Disposed to discord; quarrelsome; factious; contentious.

Either in religion they have a *dissensious* head, or in the commonwealth a factious head. *Ascham.*

Who are they that complain unto the king
That I am stern? They love his grace but lightly,
That fill his ears with such *dissensious* rumours. *Shakspeare.*

You *dissensious* rogues,
That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,
Make yourselves scabs. *Shakspeare.*

To DISSE'NT, dîs-sênt'. *v. n.* [*dissentio*, Lat.]

1. To disagree in opinion; to think in a contrary manner.

Let me not be any occasion to defraud the publick of what is best, by any morose or perverse *dissentings*. *King Charles.*

What cruelty of heathens has not been matched by the inhumanity of *dissenting* christians? *Decay of Piety.*

There are many opinions in which multitudes of men *dissent* from us, who are as good and wise as ourselves. *Addison.*

2. To differ; to be of a contrary nature.

We see a general agreement in the secret opinion of men, that every man ought to embrace the religion which is true, and to shun, as hurtful, whatever *dissenteth* from it, but that most which doth farthest *dissent*. *Hooker.*

3. To differ from the established church.

How will *dissenting* brethren relish?
What will malignants say? *Hudibras.*

DISSE'NT, dîs-sênt'. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Disagreement; difference of opinion; declaration of difference of opinion.

In propositions, where though the proofs in view are of most moment, yet there are grounds to suspect that there is proof as considerable to be produced on the contrary side; there suspense or *dissent* are voluntary actions. *Locke.*

What could be the reason of this general *dissent* from the notion of the resurrection, seeing that almost all of them did believe the immortality of the soul? *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Contrariety of nature; opposite quality. Not in use.

The *dissents* of the menstrual or strong waters may hinder the incorporation, as well as the *dissent* of the metals. Therefore where the menstrua are the same, and yet the incorporation followeth not, the *dissent* is in the metals. *Bacon.*

DISSENTA'NEOUS, dîs-sên-tâ'nê-ûs. *adj.* [from *dissent.*] Disagreeable; inconsistent; contrary.

DISSE'NTER, dîs-sên'tûr.[93] *n. s.* [from *dissent.*]

1. One that disagrees, or declares his disagreement, from an opinion.

They will admit of matter of fact, and agree with *dissenters* in that; but differ only in assigning of reasons. *Locke.*

2. One who, for whatever reason, refuses the communion of the English church.

DISSERTA'TION, dîs-sêr-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*dissertatio*, Lat.] A discourse; a disquisition; a treatise.

Plutarch, in his *dissertation* upon the Poets, quotes an instance of Homer's judgment in closing a ludicrous scene with decency and instruction. *Broome.*

To DISSE'RVE, dîs-sêrv.[424] *v. a.* [*dis* and *serve.*] To do injury to; to mischief; to damage; to hurt; to harm.

Having never done the king the least service, he took the first opportunity to *disserve* him, and engaged against him from the beginning of the rebellion. *Clarendon.*

Desires of things of this world, by their tendency, promote or *disserve* our interests in another. *Rogers.*

DISSE'RVICE, dîs-sêr'vîs. *n. s.* [*dis* and *service.*] Injury; mischief; ill turn.

We shall rather perform good offices unto truth, than any *disservice* unto relaters who have well deserved. *Brown.*

Great sicknesses make a sensible alteration, but smaller indispositions do a proportionable *disservice*. *Collier.*

DISSE'RVICEABLE, dîs-sêr'vîs-â-bl. *adj.* [from *disservice.*] Injurious; mischievous; hurtful.

DISSE'RVICEABLENESS, dîs-sêr'vîs-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *disserviceable.*] Injury; harm; hurt; mischief; damage.

All action being for some end, and not the end itself, its aptness to be commanded or forbidden must be founded upon its serviceableness or *disserviceableness* to some end. *Norris.*

To DISSE'TTLE, dîs-sêt'tl.[405] *v. a.* [*dis* and *settle.*] To unsettle; to unfix.

To DISSE'VER, dîs-sêv'ûr. *v. a.* [*dis* and *sever.* In this word the particle *dis* makes no change in the signification, and therefore the word, though supported by great authorities, ought to be ejected from our language.] To part in two; to break; to divide; to sunder; to separate; to disunite.

Shortly had the storm so *dissevered* the company, which the day before had tarried together, that most of them never met again, but were swallowed up. *Sidney.*

The *dissevering* of fleets hath been the overthrow of many actions. *Raleigh.*

All downright rains *dissever* the violence of outrageous winds, and level the mountainous billows. *Raleigh.*

Dissever your united strengths,
And part your mingled colours once again. *Shaksp.*

The meeting points the sacred hair *dissever*
From the fair head, for ever and for ever. *Pope.*

DI'SSIDENCE, dîs'sê-dênse. *n. s.* [*dissideo*, Lat.] Discord; disagreement. *Dict.*

DISSI'LIENCE, dîs-sîl'yênse.[113] *n. s.* [*dissilio*, Lat.] The act of starting asunder.

DISSI'LIENT, dîs-sîl'yênt. *adj.* [*dissiliens*, Lat.] Starting asunder; bursting in two.

DISSILI'TION, dîs-sîl-îsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*dissilio*, Lat.] The act of bursting in two; the act of starting different ways.

The air having much room to receive motion, the *dissilition* of that air was great. *Boyle.*

DISSI'MILAR, dîs-sîm'ê-lûr.[88] *adj.* [*dis* and *similar.*] Unlike; heterogeneous.

Simple oil is reduced into *dissimilar* parts, and yields a sweet oil, very differing from sallet oil. *Boyle.*

The light, whose rays are all alike refrangible, I call simple, homogeneal, and similar; and that, whose rays are some more refrangible than others, I call compound, heterogeneal, and *dissimilar*. *Newton.*

If the fluid be supposed to consist of heterogeneous particles, we cannot conceive how those *dissimilar* parts can have a like situation. *Bentley.*

DISSIMILA'RITY, dîs-sîm-ê-lâr'ê-tê. *n. s.*

[from *dissimilar*.] Unlikeness; dissimilitude.

If the principle of reunion has not its energy in this life, whenever the attractions of sense cease, the acquired principles of *dissimilarity* must repel these beings from their centre: so that the principle of reunion, being set free by death, must drive these beings towards God their centre; and the principle of *dissimilarity*, forcing him to repel them with infinite violence from him, must make them infinitely miserable. *Cheyne.*

DISSIMI'LITUDE, dĭs-sĭm-mĭl'ė-tūde. *n. s.* [*dissimilitudo*, Lat.] Unlikeness; want of resemblance.

Thereupon grew marvellous *dissimilitudes*, and by reason thereof jealousies, heartburnings, jars, and discords. *Hooker.*

We doubt whether the Lord, in different circumstances, did frame his people unto any utter *dissimilitude*, either with Egyptians or any other nation. *Hooker.*

The *dissimilitude* between the Divinity and images, shews that images are not a suitable means whereby to worship God. *Stillingfleet.*

As human society is founded in the similitude of some things, so it is promoted by some certain *dissimilitudes*. *Grew.*

Women are curious observers of the likeness of children to parents, that they may, upon finding *dissimilitude*, have the pleasure of hinting unchastity. *Pope.*

DISSIMULA'TION, dĭs-sĭm-ū-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*dissimulatio*, Lat.] The act of dissembling; hypocrisy; fallacious appearance; false pretensions.

Dissimulation is but a faint kind of policy; for it asketh a strong wit, and a strong heart, to know when to tell truth, and to do it. *Bacon.*

He added not; and Satan, bowing low
His grey *dissimulation*, disappear'd
Into thin air diffus'd. *Milton.*

Dissimulation may be taken for a bare concealment of one's mind; in which sense we commonly say, that it is prudence to dissemble injuries. *South.*

DI'SSIPABLE, dĭs'sė-pā-bl. *adj.* [from *dissipate*.] Easily scattered; liable to dispersion.

The heat of those plants is very *dissipable*, which under the earth is contained and held in; but when it cometh to the air it exhaleth. *Bacon.*

The parts of plants are very tender, as consisting of corpuscles which are extremely small and light, and therefore the more easily *dissipable*. *Woodward.*

To DI'SSIPATE, dĭs'sė-pāte.[91] *v. n.* [*dissipatus*, Lat.]

1. To scatter every way; to disperse.

The heat at length grows so great, that it again *dissipates* and bears off those corpuscles which it brought. *Woodward.*

It is covered with skin and hair to quench and *dissipate* the force of any stroke, and retard the edge of any weapon. *Ray.*

The circling mountains eddy in,
From the bare wild, the *dissipated* storm.
Thomson.

2. To scatter the attention.

This slavery to his passions produced a life irregular and *dissipated*. *Savage's Life.*

3. To spend a fortune.

The wherry that contains
Of *dissipated* wealth the poor remains. *London.*

DI'SSIPATION, dĭs-sė-pā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*dissipatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of dispersion.

The effects of heat are most advanced when it worketh upon a body without loss or *dissipation* of the matter. *Bacon.*

Abraham was contemporary with Paleg, in whose time the famous *dissipation* of mankind, and distinction of languages happened. *Hale.*

2. The state of being dispersed.

Now
Foul *dissipation* follow'd, and forc'd rout. *Milton.*

Where the earth contains nitre within it, if that heat which is continually streaming out of the earth, be preserved, its *dissipation* prevented, and the cold kept off by some building, this alone is ordinarily sufficient to raise up the nitre. *Woodward.*

3. Scattered attention.

I have begun two or three letters to you by snatches, and been prevented from finishing them by a thousand avocations and *dissipations*. *Swift.*

To DISSO'CIATE, dĭs-sō'shė-āte. *v. a.* [*dissocio*, Lat.] To separate; to disunite; to part.

In the *dissociating* action, even of the gentlest fire, upon a concrete, there perhaps vanish some active and fugitive particles, whose presence was requisite to contain the concrete under such a determinate form *Boyle.*

DISSO'LVABLE, dĭz-zŏl'vâ-bl. *adj.* [from *dissolve*.] Capable of dissolution; liable to be melted.

Such things as are not *dissolvable* by the moisture of the tongue, act not upon the taste. *Newton.*

DI'SSOLUBLE, dĭs'sŏ-lū-bl.[601] *adj.* [*dissolubilis*, Lat.] Capable of separation; having one part separable from another by heat or moisture.

Nodules reposed in cliffs among the earth, being hard and not so *dissoluble* are left behind. *Woodward.*

DISSOLUBI'LITY, dĭs-sŏl-lū-bĭl'ė-tė. *n. s.* [from *dissoluble*.] Liableness to suffer a disunion of parts by heat or moisture; capacity of being dissolved.

Bodies seem to have an intrinsick principle of alteration or corruption, from the *dissolubility* of their parts, and the coalition of several particles endued with contrary and destructive qualities each to other. *Hale.*

To DISSO'LVE, dĭz-zŏlv'.[424] *v. a.* [*dissolvo*, Lat.]

1. To destroy the form of any thing by disuniting the parts with heat or moisture; to melt; to liquefy.

I have heard of anchovies *dissolved* in sauce. *Dryden.*

The whole terrestrial globe was taken all to pieces, and *dissolved* at the deluge. *Woodward.*

2. To break; to disunite in any manner.

Seeing then that all these things shall be *dissolved*, what manner of persons ought ye to be? *2 Peter.*

3. To loose; to break the ties of any thing.

Down fell the duke, his joints *dissolv'd* asunder,
Blind with the light, and stricken dead with wonder. *Fairfax.*

Witness these ancient empires of the earth,
In height of all their flowing wealth *dissolv'd*.
Milton.

The commons live by no divisions rent;
But the great monarch's death *dissolves* the government. *Dryden.*

4. To separate persons united; as, to *dissolve* a league.

She and I, long since contracted,
Are now so sure that nothing can *dissolve* us.
Shaksp.

5. To break up assemblies.

By the king's authority alone, and by his writs, parliaments are assembled; and by him alone they are prorogued and *dissolved:* but each house may adjourn itself. *Bacon to Villiers.*

6. To solve: to clear.

And I have heard of thee, that thou canst make interpretations, and *dissolve* doubts. *Daniel.*

7. To break an enchantment.

Highly it concerns his glory now
To frustrate and *dissolve* the magick spells. *Milton.*

8. To be relaxed by pleasure.

Angels *dissolv'd* in hallelujah's lie. *Dryden.*

To DISSO'LVE, dĭz-zŏlv'. *v. n.*

1. To be melted; to be liquefied.

All putrefaction, if it *dissolve* not in rarefaction, will in the end issue into plants or living creatures bred of putrefaction. *Bacon.*

As wax *dissolves*, as ice begins to run
And trickle into drops before the sun,
So melts the youth and languishes away. *Addison.*

2. To sink away; to fall to nothing.

If there be more, more woeful, hold it in;
For I am almost ready to *dissolve*,
Hearing of this. *Shaksp.*

3. To melt away in pleasures.

DISSO'LVENT, dĭz-zŏl'vĕnt. *adj.* [from *dissolve*.] Having the power of dissolving or melting.

In man and viviparous quadrupeds, the food, moistened with the spittle, is first chewed, then swallowed into the stomach, where, being mingled with *dissolvent* juices, it is concocted, macerated, and reduced into a chyle. *Ray.*

DISSO'LVENT, dĭz-zŏl'vĕnt. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] That which has the power of disuniting the parts of any thing.

Spittle is a great *dissolvent*, and there is a great quantity of it in the stomach, being swallowed constantly. *Arbuthnot.*

DISSO'LVER, dĭz-zŏl'vŭr. *n. s.* [from *dissolve*.] That which has the power of dissolving.

Fire, and the more subtle *dissolver*, putrefaction, by dividing the particles of substances, turn them black. *Arbuthnot.*

Hot mineral waters are the best *dissolvers* of phlegm. *Arbuthnot.*

DISSO'LVIBLE, dĭz-zŏl'vė-bl. *adj.* [from *dissolve*. It is commonly written *dissolvable*; but less properly.] Liable to derish by dissolution.

Man, that is even upon the intrinsick constitution of his nature *dissolvible*, must, by being in an eternal duration, continue immortal. *Hale.*

DI'SSOLUTE, dĭs'sŏ-lūte. *adj.* [*dissolutus*, Lat.] Loose; wanton; unrestrained; dissolved in pleasures; luxurious; debauched.

A giant huge and tall,
Who him disarmed, *dissolute*, dismay'd,
Unawares surpris'd. *Fairy Queen.*

Such stand in narrow lanes,
And beat our watch, and rob our passengers;
While he, young, wanton, and effeminate boy,
Takes on the point of honour, to support
So *dissolute* a crew. *Shaksp.*

A man of little gravity, or abstinence in pleasures; yea, sometimes almost *dissolute*. *Hayward.*

They, cool'd in zeal,
Thenceforth shall practice how to live secure,
Worldly, or *dissolute*, on what their lords
Shall leave them to enjoy. *Milton.*

The true spirit of religion banishes indeed all levity of behaviour, all vicious and *dissolute* mirth; but, in exchange, fills the mind with a perpetual serenity. *Addison.*

The beauty of religion the most *dissolute* are forced to acknowledge. *Rogers.*

DI'SSOLUTELY, dĭs'sŏ-lūte-lė. *adv.* [from *dissolute*.] Loosely; in debauchery; without restraint.

Whereas men have lived *dissolutely* and unrighteously, thou hast tormented them with their own abominations. *Wisdom.*

DI'SSOLUTENESS, dĭs'sŏ-lūte-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *dissolute*.] Looseness; laxity of manners; debauchery.

If we look into the common management, we shall have reason to wonder, in the great *dissoluteness* of manners which the world complains of, that there are any footsteps at all left of virtue. *Locke.*

DISSOLU'TION, dĭs-sŏ-lū'shŭn. *n. s.* [*dissolutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of liquefying by heat or moisture.
2. The state of being liquefied.
3. The state of melting away; liquefaction.

I am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual *dissolution* and thaw. *Shaksp.*

4. Destruction of any thing by the separation of its parts.

The elements were at perfect union in his body; and their contrary qualities served not for the *dissolution* of the compound, but the variety of the composure. *South.*

5. The substance formed by dissolving any body.

Weigh iron and aqua-fortis severally; then dissolve the iron in the aqua-fortis, and weigh the *dissolution*. *Bacon.*

6. Death; the resolution of the body into its constituent elements.

The life of man is always either increasing towards ripeness and perfection, or declining and decreasing towards rottenness and *dissolution*. *Raleigh.*

We expected
Immediate *dissolution*, which we thought
Was meant by death that day. *Milton.*

7. Destruction.

He determined to make a present *dissolution* of the world. *Hooker.*

He thence shall come,
When this world's *dissolution* shall be ripe. *Milton.*

Would they have mankind lay aside all care of provisions by agriculture or commerce, because possibly the *dissolution* of the world may happen the next moment? *Bentley.*

8. Breach or ruin of any thing compacted or united.

Is a man confident of wealth and power? Why let him read of those strange unexpected *dissolutions* of the great monarchies and governments of the world. *South.*

9. The act of breaking up an assembly.
10. Looseness of manners; laxity; remissness; dissipation.

A longing after sensual pleasures is a *dissolution* of the spirit of a man, and makes it loose, soft, and wandering, unapt for noble or spiritual employments. *Bishop Taylor.*

Fame makes the mind loose and gayish, scatters the spirits, and leaves a kind of *dissolution* upon all the faculties. *South.*

An universal *dissolution* of manners began to prevail, and a professed disregard to all fixed principles. *Atterbury.*

DI'SSONANCE, dĭs'sŏ-nânse. *n. s* [*dissonans*, Latin; *dissonance*, Fr.] A mixture of harsh, unpleasing, unharmonious sounds; unsuitableness of one sound to another.

Still govern thou my song,
But drive far off the barbarous *dissonance*
Of Bacchus and his revellers. *Milton.*

The Latin tongue is a dead language, and none can decide with confidence on the harmony or *dissonance* of the numbers of those times. *Garth.*

DI'SSONANT, dĭs'sŏ-nânt. *adj.* [*dissonans*, Lat.]

1. Harsh; unharmonious.

Dire were the strain, and *dissonant*, to sing
The cruel raptures of the savage kind. *Thomson.*

2. Incongruous; disagreeing; with *from*.

What can be more *dissonant from* reason and nature, than that a man, naturally inclined to clemency, should shew himself unkind and inhuman? *Hakewill on Providence.*

3. With *to*: less properly.

When conscience reports any thing *dissonant to* truth, it obliges no more than the falsehood reported by it. *South.*

To DISSUA'DE, dĭs-swâde'. *v. a.* [*dissuadeo*, Lat.]

1. To dehort; to divert by reason or importunity from any thing.

We submit to Cæsar, promising
To pay our wonted tribute, from the which
We were *dissuaded* by our wicked queen. *Shaksp.*

2. To represent any thing as unfit or dangerous.

This would be worse;
War therefore, open or conceal'd, alike
My voice *dissuades*. *Milton.*

Not diffident of thee, do I *dissuade*
Thy absence from my sight. *Milton.*

I'd fain deny this wish, which thou hast made;
Or, what I can't deny, would fain *dissuade*.
Addison.

DISSUA'DER, dĭs-swâ'dŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *dissuade*.] He that dissuades.

DISSUA'SION, dĭs-swâ'zhŭn[451] *n. s.* [*dissuasio*, Lat.] Urgency of reason or importunity against any thing; dehortation.

Endeavour to preserve yourself from relapse by such *dissuasions* from love, as its votaries call invectives against it. *Boyle.*

DISSUA'SIVE, dĭs-swâ'sĭv.[428] *adj.* [from *dissuade*.] Dehortatory; tending to divert or deter from any purpose.

DISSUA'SIVE, dĭs-swâ'sĭv. *n. s.* Dehortation; argument or importunity employed to turn the mind off from any purpose or pursuit.

The meanness, or the sin, will scarce be *dissuasives* to those who have reconciled themselves to both. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To DISSU'NDER, dĭs-sŭn'dĕr. *v. a.* [*dis* and *sunder*. This is a barbarous word. See DISSEVER.] To sunder; to separate.

But when her draught the sea and earth *dissunder'd*,
The troubled bottoms turn'd up, and she thunder'd. *Chapman.*

DISSY'LLABLE, dĭs'sĭl-lâ-bl. *n. s.* [διασύλλαβον.] A word of two syllables.

No man is tied, in modern poetry, to observe any further rule in the feet of his verse, but that they be *dissyllables*; whether spondee, trochee, or iambique, it matters not. *Dryden.*

DI'STAFF, dĭs'tâf. *n. s.* [ðiꝼtæꝼ. Sax.]

1. The staff from which the flax is drawn in spinning.

In sum, proud Boreas never ruled fleet,
Who Neptune's web on danger's *distaff* spins,
With greater pow'r than she did make them wend
Each way, as she that age's praise did bend. *Sidney.*

Weave thou to end this web which I begin;
I will the *distaff* hold, come thou and spin. *Fairfax.*

Ran Coll our dog, and Talbot, with the band;
And Malkin, with her *distaff* in her hand. *Dryden.*

2. It is used as an emblem of the female sex. So the French say, the crown of France never falls to the *distaff*.

In my civil government some say the crosier, some say the *distaff*, was too busy. *Howel.*

See my royal master murder'd,
His crown usurp'd, a *distaff* in the throne. *Dryden.*

DISTAFF-THISTLE, dĭs'tâf-*th*ĭs-sl. *n. s.* A species of thistle.

To DISTA'IN, dĭs-tâne. *v. a.* [*dis* and *stain*.]

1. To stain; to tinge with an adventitious colour.

Nor ceas'd his arrows, till the shady plain
Sev'n mighty bodies with their blood *distain*. *Dryden.*

Place on their heads that crown *distain'd* with gore,
Which those dire hands from my slain father tore. *Pope.*

2. To blot; to sully with infamy.

He understood,
That lady, whom I had to me assign'd,
Had both *distain'd* her honourable blood,
And eke the faith which she to me did bind. *Fairy Queen.*

The worthiness of praise *distains* his worth,
If he that's prais'd himself bring the praise forth. *Shaksp.*

Some theologicians defile places erected for religion, by defending oppressions, *distaining* their professions by publishing odious untruths upon report of others. *Sir John Hayward.*

DI'STANCE, dĭs'tânse. *n. s.* [*distance*, Fr. *distantia*, Lat.]

1. *Distance* is space considered barely in length between any two beings, without considering any thing else between them. *Locke.*

It is very cheap, notwithstanding the great *distance* between the vineyards and the towns that sell the wine. *Addison.*

As he lived but a few miles *distance* from her father's house, he had frequent opportunities of seeing her. *Addison.*

2. Remoteness in place.

Cæsar is still dispos'd to give us terms,
And waits at *distance* till he hear from Cato. *Addison.*

These dwell at such convenient *distance*,
That each may give his friend assistance. *Prior.*

3. The space kept between two antagonists in fencing.

We come to see fight; to see thy pass, thy stock, thy reverse, thy *distance*. *Shaksp.*

4. Contrariety; opposition.

Banquo was your enemy,
So is he mine, and in such bloody *distance*,
That every minute of his being thrusts
Against my near'st of life. *Shaksp.*

5. A space marked on the course where horses run.

This was the horse that ran the whole field out of *distance*, and won the race. *L'Estrange.*

6. Space of time.

You must do it by *distance* of time. *2 Esd.*

I help my preface by a prescript, to tell that there is ten years *distance* between one and the other. *Prior.*

7. Remoteness in time either past or future.

We have as much assurance of these things, as things future and at a *distance* are capable of. *Tillotson.*

To judge right of blessings prayed for, and yet at a *distance* we must be able to know things future. *Smalridge.*

8. Ideal disjunction; mental separation.

The qualities that affect our senses are, in the things themselves, so united and blended, that there is no separation, no *distance* between them. *Locke.*

9. Respect; distant behaviour.

I hope your modesty
Will know what *distance* to the crown is due. *Dryden.*

'Tis by respect and *distance* that authority is upheld. *Atterbury.*

If a man makes me keep my *distance*, the comfort is, he keeps his at the same time. *Swift.*

10. Retraction of kindness; reserve; alienation.

On the part of heav'n
Now alienated, *distance* and distaste,
Anger, and just rebuke, and judgment giv'n.
Milton.

To DI'STANCE, dis'tânse. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place remotely; to throw off from the view.

That which gives a relievo to a bowl, is the quick light, or white, which appears to be on the side nearest to us: and the black by conscquence *distances* the object. *Dryden.*

2. To leave behind at a race the length of a distance; to conquer in a race with great superiority.

Each daring lover, with advent'rous pace,
Pursued his wishes in the dang'rous race;
Like the swift hind the bounding damsel flies,
Strains to the goal; the *distanc'd* lover dies. *Gay.*

DI'STANT, dis'tânt. *adj.* [*distans*, Lat.]

1. Remote in place; not near.

This heav'n which we behold
Distant so high. *Milton.*

I felt,
Though *distant* from the worlds between. *Milton.*

The wond'rous rock like Parian marble shone,
And seem'd to *distant* sight of solid stone. *Pope.*

Narrowness of mind should be cured by reading histories of past ages, and of nations and countries *distant* from our own. *Watts.*

The senses will discover things near us with sufficient exactness, and things *distant* also, so far as they relate to our necessary use. *Watts.*

2. Remote in time either past or future.

3. Remote to a certain degree: as, ten years, ten miles, *distant*.

4. Reserved; shy.

5. Remote in nature; not allied.

What besides this unhappy servility to custom can reconcile men, that own christianity, to a practice so widely *distant* from it. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

6. Not obvious; not plain.

It was one of the first distinctions of a well-bred man to express every thing obscene in modest terms and *distant* phrases; while the clown clothed those ideas in plain homely terms that are the most obvious and natural. *Addison.*

DISTA'STE, dis-tâste'. *n. s.* [*dis* and *taste*.]

1. Aversion of the palate; disrelish; disgust.

He gives the reason of the *distaste* of satiety, and of the pleasure in novelty in meats and drinks.
Bacon's Natural History.

2. Dislike; uneasiness.

Prosperity is not without many fears and *distastes*, and adversity is not without comfort and hopes.
Bacon's Essays.

3. Anger; alienation of affection.

Julius Cæsar was by acclamation termed king, to try how the people would take it: the people shewed great murmur and *distaste* at it. *Bacon.*

The king having tasted of the envy of the people, for his imprisonment of Edward Plantagenet, was doubtful to heap up any more *distastes* of that kind by the imprisonment of De la Pole also. *Bacon.*

On the part of heaven,
Now alienated, distance and *distaste*,
Anger, and just rebuke. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

With stern *distaste* avow'd,
To their own districts drive the suitor crowd.
Pope's Odyssey.

To DISTA'STE, dis-tâste'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fill the mouth with nauseousness, or disrelish.

Dangerous conceits are in their nature poisons,
Which at the first are scarce found to *distaste*,
But with a little act upon the blood,
Burn like the mines of sulphur. *Shakspeare.*

2. To dislike; to loathe.

I'd have it come to question;
If he *distaste* it, let him to my sister. *Shakspeare.*

I am unwilling to believe that he doth it with a design to play tricks, and fly-blow my words to make others *distaste* them. *Stillingfleet.*

3. To offend; to disgust.

He thought it no policy to *distaste* the English or Irish by a course of reformation, but sought to please them. *Davies.*

4. To vex; to exasperate; to sour.

The whistling of the winds is better musick to contented minds, than the opera to the spleenful, ambitious, diseased, *distasted*, and distracted souls. *Pope.*

DISTA'STEFUL, dis-tâste'fûl. *adj.* [*distaste* and *full*.]

1. Nauseous to the palate; disgusting.

What to one palate is sweet and delicious, to another is odious and *distasteful*. *Glanville.*

2. Offensive; unpleasing.

The visitation, though somewhat *distasteful* to the Irish lords, was sweet and welcome to the common people. *Davies.*

None but a fool *distasteful* truth will tell;
So it be new and please, 'tis full as well. *Dryden.*

Distasteful humours, and whatever else may render the conversation of men grievous and uneasy to one another, are forbidden in the New Testament. *Tillotson.*

3. Malignant; malevolent.

After *distasteful* looks,
With certain half-caps, and cold moving nods,
They froze me into silence. *Shakspeare's Timon.*

The ground might be the *distasteful* averseness of the Christian from the Jew. *Brown.*

DISTE'MPER, dis-têm'pûr. *n. s.* [*dis* and *temper*.]

1. A disproportionate mixture of parts; want of due temper of ingredients.

2. A disease; a malady; the peccant predominance of some humour; properly a slight illness; indisposition.

They heighten *distempers* to diseases. *Suckling.*

It argues sickness and *distemper* in the mind, as well as in the body, when a man is continually turning and tossing. *South.*

3. Want of due temperature.

It was a reasonable conjecture, that those countries which were situated directly under the tropick, were of a *distemper* uninhabitable. *Raleigh's Hist.*

4. Bad constitution of the mind; predominance of any passion or appetite.

If little faults, proceeding on *distemper*,
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye
At capital crimes? *Shakspeare's Henry V.*

5. Want of due balance between contraries.

The true temper of empire is a thing rare, and hard to keep; for both temper and *distemper* consist of contraries. *Bacon.*

6. Ill humour of mind; depravity of inclination

I was not forgetful of those sparks which some men's *distempers* formerly studied to kindle in parliament. *King Charles.*

7. Tumultuous disorder.

Still as you rise, the state, exalted too,
Finds no *distemper* while 'tis chang'd by you.
Waller.

8. Disorder; uneasiness.

There is a sickness,
Which puts some of us in *distemper;* but
I cannot name the disease, and it is caught
Of you that yet are well. *Shakspeare.*

To DISTE'MPER, dis-têm'pûr. *v. a.* [*dis* and *temper*.]

1. To disease.

Young son, it argues a *distemper'd* head,
So soon to bid good-morrow to thy bed.
Shakspeare's Romeo and Juliet.

2. To disorder.

In madness,
Being full of supper and *distemp'ring* draughts,
Upon malicious bravery dost thou come
To start my guilt? *Shakspeare's Othello.*

He *distempered* himself one night with long and hard study. *Boyle's History of Fluids.*

3. To disturb; to fill with perturbation; to ruffle.

Thou see'st me much *distemper'd* in my mind;
Pull'd back, and then push'd forward to be kind.
Dryden.

4. To deprive of temper or moderation.

Distemper'd zeal, sedition, canker'd hate,
No more shall vex the church and tear the state.
Dryden.

They will have admirers among posterity, and be equally celebrated by those whose minds will not be *distempered* by interest, passion, or partiality.
Addison's Freeholder.

5. To make disaffected, or malignant.

Once more to-day well met, *distemper'd* lords;
The king by me requests your presence straight.
Shakspeare.

DISTE'MPERATE, dis-têm'pûr-âte. *adj.* [*dis* and *temperate*.] Immoderate.

Aquinas objecteth the *distemperate* heat, which he supposeth to be in all places directly under the sun. *Raleigh's History.*

DISTE'MPERATURE, dis-têm'pûr-â-tûre. *n. s.* [from *distemperate*.]

1. Intemperateness; excess of heat or cold, or other qualities.

Through this *distemperature* we see
The seasons alter; hoary-headed frosts
Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose. *Shaksp.*

They were consumed by the discommodities of the country, and the *distemperature* of the air.
Abbot.

2. Violent tumultuousness; outrageousness.

3. Perturbation of the mind.

Thy earliness doth me assure
Thou art uprous'd by some *distemperature*. *Shaksp.*

4. Confusion; commixture of contrarieties; loss of regularity.

At your birth,
Our grandame earth, with this *distemperature*,
In passion shook. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

Tell how the world fell into this disease,
And how so great *distemperature* did grow. *Daniel.*

To DISTE'ND, dis-tênd'. *v. a.* [*distendo*, Latin.] To stretch out in breadth.

Avoid enormous heights of seven stories, as well as irregular forms; and the contrary fault of low *distended* fronts is as unseemly. *Wotton.*

Thus all day long the full *distended* clouds
Indulge their genial stores. *Thomson.*

DISTE'NT, dis-tênt'. *part. pass.* [*distentus*, Latin.] Spread. Not used.

Some others were new driven and *distent*
Into great ingots and to wedges square,
Some in round plates withouten moniment.
Spenser.

DISTE'NT, dis-tênt'. *n. s.* [from *distend*.] The space through which any thing is spread; breadth. Not much in use.

Those arches are the gracefullest, which, keeping precisely the same height, shall yet be distended one fourteenth part longer; which addition of *distent* will confer much to their beauty, and detract but little from their strength. *Wotton.*

DISTE'NTION, dis-tĕn'shŭn. *n. s.* [*distensio*, Latin.]

1. The act of stretching; state of things stretched.

Wind and *distention* of the bowels are signs of a bad digestion in the intestines; for in dead animals, when there is no digestion at all, the *distention* is in the greatest extremity. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Breadth; space occupied by the thing distended.

3. The act of separating one part from another; divarication.

Our legs do labour more in elevation than in *distention*. *Wotton's Architecture.*

To DISTHRO'NIZE, dis'*thr*ō'nize. *v. a.* [*dis* and *throne*.] To dethrone; to depose from sovereignty. Not used.

By his death be it recovered;
But Peridure and Vigent him *disthronized*. *Fairy Q.*

DI'STICH dis'tĭk.[363] *n. s.* [*distichon*, Latin.] A couplet; a couple of lines; an epigram consisting only of two verses.

The French compare anagrams, by themselves, to gems; but when they are cast into a *distich*, or epigram, to gems enchased in enamelled gold. *Camden's Remains.*

The bard, whose *distich* all commend,
In power, a servant; out of power, a friend. *Pope.*

To DISTI'L, dis'tĭl. *v. n.* [*distillo*, Lat.]

1. To drop; to fall by drops.

In vain kind seasons swell'd the teeming grain;
Soft show'rs *distill'd*, and suns grew warm in vain. *Pope.*

Crystal drops from min'ral roofs *distil*. *Pope.*

2. To flow gently and silently.

The Euphrates *distilleth* out of the mountains of Armenia, and falleth into the gulph of Persia. *Raleigh's History.*

3. To use a still; to practise the art of distillation.

Have I not been
Thy pupil long? Hast thou not learn'd me how
To make perfumes, *distil*, preserve? *Shakspeare.*

To DISTI'L, dis-tĭl'. *v. a.*

1. To let fall in drops; to drop any thing down.

They pour down rain, according to the vapour thereof, which the clouds do drop and *distil* upon man abundantly. *Job.*

The dew, which on the tender grass
The evening had *distill'd*,
To pure rose-water turned was,
The shades with sweets that fill'd. *Drayton.*

From his fair head
Perfumes *distil* their sweets. *Prior.*

The roof is vaulted, and *distils* fresh water from every part of it, which fell upon us as fast as the first droppings of a shower. *Addison.*

2. To force by fire through the vessels of distillation; to exalt, separate, or purify by fire: as *distilled* spirits.

There hangs a vap'rous drop, profound;
I'll catch it ere it comes to ground;
And that, *distill'd* by magick slights,
Shall raise up artificial sprights. *Shakspeare.*

3. To draw by distillation; to extract by the force of fire.

The liquid *distilled* from benzoin is subject to frequent vicissitudes of fluidity and firmness. *Boyle.*

4. To dissolve or melt.

Swords by the lightning's subtle force *distill'd*,
And the cold sheath with running metal fill'd. *Addison.*

DISTILLA'TION, dis-tĭl-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*distillatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dropping, or falling in drops.

2. The act of pouring out in drops.

3. That which falls in drops.

4. The act of distilling by fire.

Water by frequent *distillations* changes into fixed earth. *Newton.*

The serum of the blood, by a strong *distillation*, affords a spirit, or volatile alkaline salt, and two kinds of oil, and an earth. *Arbuthnot.*

5. The substance drawn by the still.

I suffered the pangs of an egregious death, to be stopt in, like a strong *distillation* with cloaths. *Shakspeare.*

DISTI'LLATORY, dis-tĭl'lā-tŭr-ė.[512] *adj.* [from *distil.*] Belonging to distillation; used in distillation.

Besides those grosser elements of bodies, salt, sulphur, and mercury, ingredients of a more subtile nature, extremely little, and not visible, may escape at the junctures of the *distillatory* vessels. *Boyle.*

DISTI'LLER, dis-tĭl'lŭr. *n. s.* [from *distil.*]

1. One who practises the art or trade of distilling.

I sent for spirit of salt to a very eminent *distiller* of it. *Boyle.*

2. One who makes and sells pernicious and inflammatory spirits.

DISTI'LMENT, dis-tĭl'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *distil.*] That which is drawn by distillation; that which drops. Obsolete.

Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole,
And in the porches of mine ear did pour
The leperous *distilment*. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

DISTI'NCT, dis-tĭnkt'. *adj.* [*distinctus*, Latin.]

1. Different; not the same in number or in kind.

Bellarmin saith, it is idolatry to give the same worship to an image which is due to God: Vasquez saith, it is idolatry to give *distinct* worship; therefore, if a man would avoid idolatry, he must give none at all. *Stillingfleet.*

Fatherhood and property are *distinct* titles, and began presently, upon Adam's death, to be in *distinct* persons. *Locke.*

2. Different; separate; being apart, not conjunct.

The intention was, that the two armies, which marched out together, should afterwards be *distinct*. *Clarendon.*

Men have immortal spirits, capable of a pleasure and happiness *distinct* from that of our bodies. *Tillotson.*

3. Clear; unconfused.

Heav'n is high,
High and remote, to see from thence *distinct*
Each thing on earth. *Milton.*

4. Spotted; variegated.

Tempestuous fell
His arrows from the fourfold-visag'd four,
Distinct with eyes; and from the living wheels
Distinct alike with multitude of eyes. *Milton.*

5. Marked out; specified.

Dominion hold
Over all living things that move on th' earth,
Wherever thus created, for no place
Is yet *distinct* by name. *Milton.*

DISTI'NCTION, dis-tĭnk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*distinctio*, Latin.]

1. The act of discerning one as preferable to the other.

In the wind and tempest of fortune's frown,
Distinction, with a broad and powerful fan,
Puffing at all, winnows the light away. *Shakspeare.*

2. Note of difference.

3. Honourable note of superiority.

4. That by which one differs from another.

This faculty of perception puts the *distinction* betwixt the animal kingdom and the inferior parts of matter. *Locke.*

5. Difference regarded; preference or neglect in comparison with something else.

Maids, women, wives, without *distinction* fall,
The sweeping deluge, love, comes on and covers all. *Dryden.*

6. Separation of complex notions.

This fierce abridgment
Hath to it circumstantial branches, which
Distinction should be rich in. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

7. Division into different parts.

The *distinction* of tragedy into acts was not known; or, if it were, it is yet so darkly delivered to us, that we cannot make it out. *Dryden.*

8. Notation of difference between things seemingly the same; discrimination.

The mixture of those things by speech, which by nature are divided, is the mother of all error; to take away therefore that error, which confusion breedeth, *distinction* is requisite. *Hooker.*

Lawfulness cannot be handled without limitations and *distinctions*. *Bacon's Holy War.*

This will puzzle all your logick and *distinction* to answer it. *Denham's Sophy.*

From this *distinction* of real and apparent good, some distinguish happiness into two sorts, real and imaginary. *Norris.*

9. Discernment; judgment.

DISTI'NCTIVE, dis-tĭnk'tĭv. *adj.* [from *distinct.*]

1. That marks distinction or difference.

For from the natal hour, *distinctive* names,
One common right, the great and lowly claims. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Having the power to distinguish and discern; judicious.

Credulous and vulgar auditors readily believe it, and the more judicious and *distinctive* heads do not reject it. *Brown.*

DISTI'NCTIVELY, dis-tĭnk'tĭv-lė. *adv.* [from *distinctive.*] Particularly; not confusedly.

I did all my pilgrimage dilate,
Whereof by parcels she had something heard,
But not *distinctively*. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

DISTI'NCTLY, dis-tĭnkt'lė. *adv.* [from *distinct.*]

1. Not confusedly; without the confusion of one part with another.

To make an echo that will report three, or four, or five words *distinctly*, it is requisite that the body percussing be a good distance off. *Bacon.*

On its sides it was bounded pretty *distinctly*, but on its ends very confusedly and indistinctly. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Plainly; clearly.

The object I could first *distinctly* view,
Was tall straight trees, which on the waters flew. *Dryden.*

After the light of the sun was a little worn off my eyes, I could see all the parts of it *distinctly* by a glimmering reflection that played upon them from the surface of the water. *Addison.*

DISTI'NCTNESS, dis-tĭnkt'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *distinct.*]

1. Nice observation of the difference between different things.

The membranes and humours of the eye are perfectly pellucid, and void of colour, for the clearness, and for the *distinctness*, of vision. *Ray on the Crea.*

2. Such discrimination of things as makes them easy to be observed.

To DISTI'NGUISH, dis-tĭng'gwĭsh.[340] *v. a.* [*distinguo*, Latin.]

1. To note the diversity of things.

Rightly to *distinguish* is, by conceit of the mind, to sever things different in nature, and to discern wherein they differ. *Hooker.*

2. To separate from others by some mark of honour or preference.

They *distinguish* my poems from those of other men, and have made me their peculiar care. *Dryden.*

Let us revolve that roll with strictest eye,
Where, safe from time, *distinguish'd* actions lie. *Prior.*

3. To divide by proper notes of diversity.

Moses *distinguishes* the causes of the flood into those that belong to the heavens, and those that belong to the earth, the rains, and the abyss. *Burnet.*

4. To know one from another by any mark or note of difference.

So long
As he could make me, with his eye or ear,
Distinguish him from others, he did keep
The deck. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

We have not yet been seen in any house,
Nor can we be *distinguish'd*, by our faces,
For man or master. *Shakspeare.*

By our reason we are enabled to *distinguish* good from evil, as well as truth from falsehood. *Watts.*

5. To discern critically; to judge.

Sweet prince, th' untainted virtue of your years
Hath not yet div'd into the world's deceit,
Nor more can you *distinguish* of a man,
Than of his outward show. *Shakspeare.*

6. To constitute difference; to specificate; to make different from another.

St. Paul's Epistles contain nothing but points of christian instruction, amongst which he seldom fails to enlarge on the great and *distinguishing* doctrines of our holy religion. *Locke.*

7. To make known or eminent.

To DISTI'NGUISH, dis-ting'gwish. *v. n.* To make distinction; to find or shew the difference.

He would warily *distinguish* between the profit of the merchant and the gain of the kingdom. *Child's Discourse on Trade.*

The readers must learn by all means to *distinguish* between proverbs, and those polite speeches which beautify conversation. *Swift.*

DISTI'NGUISHABLE, dis-ting'gwish-â-bl. *adj.* [from *distinguish.*]

1. Capable of being distinguished; capable of being known, or made known, by notes of diversity.

Impenitent, they left a race behind
Like to themselves, *distinguishable* scarce
From gentiles, but by circumcision vain. *Milton.*

The acting of the soul, as it relates to perception and decision, to choice and pursuit, or aversion, is *distinguishable* to us. *Hale.*

I shall distribute duty into its principal and eminent parts, *distinguishable* as they relate to God, our neighbour, and ourselves. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

Being dissolved in aqueous juices, it is by the eye *distinguishable* from the solvent body. *Boyle.*

A simple idea, being in itself uncompounded, contains nothing but one uniform appearance, or conception in the mind, and is not *distinguishable* into different ideas. *Locke.*

2. Worthy of note; worthy of regard.

I would endeavour that my betters should seek me by the merit of something *distinguishable*, instead of my seeking them. *Swift.*

DISTI'NGUISHED, dis-ting'gwisht.[359] *participial adj.* [from *distinguish.*] Eminent; transcendent; extraordinary.

For sins committed, with many aggravations of guilt, the furnace of wrath will be seven times hotter, and burn with a *distinguished* fury. *Rogers.*

Never on man did heav'nly favour shine,
With rays so strong, *distinguish'd*, and divine. *Pope.*

DISTI'NGUISHER, dis-twing'gwish-ûr. *n. s.* [from *distinguish.*]

1. A judicious observer; one that accurately discerns one thing from another.

If writers be just to the memory of Charles II. they cannot deny him to have been an exact knower of mankind, and a perfect *distinguisher* of their talents. *Dryden.*

2. He that separates one thing from another by proper marks of diversity.

Let us admire the wisdom of God in this *distinguisher* of times, and visible deity, the sun. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DISTI'NGUISHINGLY, dis-ting'gwish-ing-lè. *adv.* [from *distinguishing.*] With distinction; with some mark of eminent preference.

Some call me a Tory, because the heads of that party have been *distinguishingly* favourable to me. *Pope.*

DISTI'NGUISHMENT, dis-ting'gwish-mênt. *n. s.* [from *distinguish.*] Distinction; observation of difference.

To make corrections upon the searchers reports, I consider whether any credit at all were to be given to their *distinguishments.* *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

To DISTO'RT, dis-tôrt'. *v. a.* [*distortus*, Lat.]

1. To writhe; to twist; to deform by irregular motions.

I see her taste each nauseous draught,
And so obligingly am caught,
I bless the hand from whence they came,
Nor dare *distort* my face for shame. *Swift.*

Now mortal pangs *distort* his lovely form. *Smith.*

2. To put out of the true direction or posture.

With fear and pain
Distorted, all my nether shape thus grew
Transform'd. *Milton.*

Wrath and malice, envy and revenge do darken and *distort* the understandings of men. *Tillotson.*

3. To wrest from the true meaning.

Something must be *distorted* beside the intent of the divine inditer. *Peacham on Poetry.*

DISTO'RTION, dis-tôr'shûn. *n. s.* [*distortio*, Lat.] Irregular motion by which the face is writhed, or the parts disordered.

By his *distortions* he reveals his pains;
He by his tears and by his sighs complains. *Prior.*

In England we see people lulled asleep with solid and elaborate discourses of piety, who would be warmed and transported out of themselves by the bellowings and *distortions* of enthusiasm. *Addison.*

To DISTRA'CT, dis-trâkt'. *v. a.* part. pass. *distracted;* anciently *distraught;* and sometimes *distract.* [*distractus*, Lat.]

1. To pull different ways at once.

The needle endeavours to conform unto the meridian; but, being *distracted*, driveth that way where the greater and powerfuller part of the earth is placed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. To separate; to divide.

By sea, by sea.
—Most worthy sir, you therein throw away
The absolute soldiership you have by land;
Distract your army, which doth most consist
Of war-mark'd footmen. *Shaksp.*

3. To turn from a single direction toward various points.

If he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the observer, he hopes to *distract* it by a multiplicity of the object. *South.*

4. To fill the mind with contrary considerations; to perplex; to confound; to harass.

While I suffer thy terrors I am *distracted.* *Psalm.*

Come, cousin, canst thou quake and change thy colour,
Murder thy breath in middle of a word,
And then again begin, and stop again,
As if thou wert *distraught* and mad with terror?
Shakspeare's Richard III.

It would burst forth; but I recover breath,
And sense *distract* to know well what I utter.
Milton's Agonistes.

He possesses a quiet and cheerful mind, not afflicted with violent passions, or *distracted* with immoderate cares. *Ray.*

If our sense of hearing were a thousand times quicker than it is, how would a perpetual noise *distract* us! We should, in the quietest retirement, be less able to sleep or meditate than in the middle of a sea-fight. *Locke.*

5. To make mad: properly, by an unsettled and vagrant fancy; but, popularly, to make mad in whatever mode.

Wherefore throng you hither?—
—To fetch my poor *distracted* husband hence:
Let us come in, that we may bind him fast,
And bear him home for his recovery. *Shaksp.*

Better I was *distract*,
So should my thoughts be severed from my griefs,
And woes, by wrong imagination, lose
The knowledge of themselves. *Shaksp.*

She was unable in strength of mind to bear the grief of his disease, and fell *distracted* of her wits. *Bacon.*

You shall find a *distracted* man fancy himself a king, and with a right inference require suitable attendance, respect, and obedience. *Locke.*

DISTRA'CTEDLY, dis-trâk'têd-lè. *adv.* [from *distract.*] Madly; frantickly.

Methought her eyes had cross'd her tongue;
For she did speak in starts *distractedly.* *Shaksp.*

DISTRA'CTEDNESS, dis-trâk'têd-nês. *n. s.* [from *distract.*] The state of being distracted; madness.

DISTRA'CTION, dis-trâk'shûn. *n. s.* [*distractio*, Lat.]

1. Tendency to different parts; separation.

While he was yet in Rome,
His power went out in such *distractions*, as
Beguil'd all spies. *Shakspeare's Ant. and Cleop.*

2. Confusion; state in which the attention is called different ways.

Never was known a night of such *distraction*,
Noise so confus'd and dreadful; jostling crowds,
That run and knew not whither. *Dryden.*

What may we not hope from him in a time of quiet and tranquillity, since, during the late *distractions*, he has done so much for the advantage of our trade? *Addison's Freeholder.*

3. Perturbation of mind; violence of some painful passion.

The irascible passions follow the temper of the heart; the concupiscible *distractions*, the crasis of the liver. *Brown.*

The *distraction* of the children, who saw both their parents expiring together, would have melted the hardest heart. *Tatler.*

4. Madness; frantickness; loss of the wits; vagrancy of the mind.

Madam, this is a meer *distraction:*
You turn the good we offer into envy. *Shaksp.*

So to mad Pentheus double Thebes appears,
And furies howl in his distemper'd ears:
Orestes so, with like *distraction* tost,
Is made to fly his mother's angry ghost. *Waller.*

Commiserate all those who labour under a settled *distraction*, and who are shut out from all the pleasures and advantages of human commerce. *Atterbury.*

5. Disturbance; discord; difference of sentiments.

The two armies lay quiet near each other, without improving the confusion and *distraction* which the king's forces were too much inclined to. *Clarendon.*

DISTRA'CTIVE, dis-trâk-'tiv. *adj.* [from

Swift to the queen the herald Medon ran,
Who heard the consult of the dire *divan*. *Pope.*

To DIVA'RICATE, dī-vâr'ē-kāte.[125] *v. n.* [*divaricatus*, Lat.] To be parted into two; to become bifid.

The partitions are strained across: one of them *divaricates* into two, and another into several small ones. *Woodward.*

To DIVA'RICATE, dī-vâr'ē-kāte. *v. a.* To divide into two.

A slender pipe is produced forward towards the throat, whereinto it is at last inserted, and is there *divaricated*, after the same manner as the spermatick vessels. *Grew.*

DIVARICA'TION, dē-vâr-ē-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*divaricatio*, Lat.]

1. Partition into two.

Dogs, running before their masters, will stop at a *divarication* of the way, till they see which hand their masters will take. *Ray.*

2. Division of opinions.

To take away all doubt, or any probable *divarication*, the curse is plainly specified. *Brown.*

To DIVE, dive. *v. n.* [dippan, Saxon.]

1. To sink voluntarily under water.

I am not yet informed, whether when a diver *diveth*, having his eyes open, and swimmeth upon his back, he sees things in the air greater or less. *Bacon.*

Around our pole the spiry dragon glides,
And like a winding stream, the bears divides,
The less and greater; who, by fate's decree,
Abhor to *dive* beneath the southern sea. *Dryden.*

That the air in the blood-vessels of live bodies has a communication with the outward air, I think, seems plain from the experiments of human creatures being able to bear air of much greater density in *diving*, and of much less upon the tops of mountains, provided the changes be made gradually. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To go under water in search of any thing.

Crocodiles defend those pearls which lie in the lakes: the poor Indians are eaten up by them, when they *dive* for the pearl. *Raleigh.*

The knave deserves it, when he tempts the main,
Where folly fights for kings, or *dives* for gain. *Pope.*

3. To go deep into any question, doctrine, or science.

The wits that *div'd* most deep, and soar'd most high,
Seeking man's pow'rs, have found his weakness such. *Davies.*

He performs all this out of his own fund, without *diving* into the arts and sciences for a supply. *Dryden.*

Whensoever we would proceed beyond those simple ideas, and *dive* farther into the nature of things, we fall presently into darkness and obscurity. *Locke.*

You swim a-top, and on the surface strive;
But to the depths of nature never *dive*. *Blackmore.*

You should have *div'd* into my inmost thoughts. *Philips.*

4. To immerge into any business or condition.

Sweet prince, th' untainted virtue of your years
Hath not yet *div'd* into the world's deceit,
Nor can distinguish. *Shaksp.*

5. To depart from observation; to sink.

Dive, thoughts, down to my soul. *Shaksp.*

To DIVE, dive. *v. a.* To explore by diving.

Then Brutus, Rome's first martyr, I must name;
The Curtii bravely *div'd* the gulf of fame. *Denham.*

To DIVE'LL, dī-vĕl'. *v. a.* [*divello*, Lat.] To pull; to separate; to sever.

They begin to separate, and may be easily *divelled* or parted asunder. *Brown.*

DI'VER, dī'vûr. *n. s.* [from *dive*.]

1. One that sinks voluntarily under water.

Perseverance gains the *diver's* prize. *Pope.*

2. One that goes under water in search of treasure.

It is evident, from the relation of *divers* and fishers for pearls, that there are many kinds of shell-fish which lie perpetually concealed in the deep, skreened from our sight. *Woodward.*

3. He that enters deep into knowledge or study.

He would have him, as I conceive it, to be no superficial and floating artificer; but a *diver* into causes, and into the mysteries of proportion. *Wotton.*

To DIVE'RGE, dē-vĕrje'.[124] *v. n.* [*divergo*, Lat.] To tend various ways from one point.

Homogeneal rays, which flow from several points of any object and fall perpendicularly on any reflecting surface, shall afterwards *diverge* from so many points. *Newton.*

DIVE'RGENT, dē-vĕr'jĕnt.[124] *adj.* [from *divergens*, Lat.] Tending to various parts from one point.

DI'VERS, dī'vĕrz. *adj.* [*diversus*, Lat.] Several; sundry; more than one. Out of use.

We have *divers* examples in the church of such as, by fear, being compelled to sacrifice to strange gods, repented, and kept still the office of preaching the gospel. *Whitgift.*

The teeth breed when the child is a year and a half old: then they cast them, and new ones come about seven years; but *divers* have backward teeth come at twenty, some at thirty and forty. *Bacon.*

Divers letters were shot into the city with arrows, wherein Solyman's councils were revealed. *Knolles.*

Divers friends thought it strange, that a white dry body should acquire a rich colour upon the affusion of spring water. *Boyle.*

DI'VERSE, dī'vĕrse. *adj.* [*diversus*, Lat.]

1. Different from another.

Four great beasts came up from the sea, *diverse* one from another. *Daniel.*

2. Different from itself; various; multiform; diffused.

Eloquence is a great and *diverse* thing, nor did she yet ever favour any man so much as to be wholly his. *Ben Jonson.*

3. In different directions. It is little used but in the last sense.

The gourd
And thirsty cucumber, when they perceive
Th' approaching olive, with resentment fly
Her fatty fibres, and with tendrils creep
Diverse, detesting contact. *Philips.*

To seize his papers, Curl, was next thy care;
His papers light fly *diverse*, tost in air. *Pope.*

DIVERSIFICA'TION, dē-vĕr-sē-fē-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *diversify*.]

1. The act of changing forms or qualities.

If you consider how variously several things may be compounded, you will not wonder that such fruitful principles, or manners of *diversification*, should generate differing colours. *Boyle.*

2. Variation; variegation.

3. Variety of forms; multiformity.

4. Change; alteration.

This, which is here called a change of will, is not a change of his will, but a change in the object, which seems to make a *diversification* of the will, but indeed is the same will diversified. *Hale.*

To DIVE'RSIFY, dē-vĕr'sē-fī. *v. a.* [*diversifier*, Fr.]

1. To make different from another; to distinguish; to discriminate.

There may be many species of spirits, as much separated and *diversified* one from another, as the species of sensible things are distinguished one from another. *Locke.*

Male souls are *diversified* with so many characters, that the world has not variety of materials sufficient to furnish out their different inclinations. *Addison.*

It was easier for Homer to find proper sentiments for Grecian generals, than for Milton to *diversify* his infernal council with proper characters. *Addison.*

2. To make different from itself; to vary; to variegate.

The country being *diversified* between hills and dales, woods and plains, one place more clear, another more darksome, it is a pleasant picture. *Sidney.*

There is, in the producing of some species, a composition of matter, which may be much *diversified*. *Bacon.*

DIVE'RSION, dē-vĕr'shŭn.[124] *n. s.* [from *divert*.]

1. The act of turning any thing off from its course.

Cutting off the tops, and pulling off the buds, work retention of the sap for a time, and *diversion* of it to the sprouts that were not forward. *Bacon.*

I have ranked this *diversion* of christian practice among the effects of our contentions. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The cause by which any thing is turned from its proper course or tendency.

Fortunes, honour, friends,
Are mere *diversions* from love's proper object,
Which only is itself. *Denham.*

3. Sport; something that unbends the mind by turning it off from care. *Diversion* seems to be something lighter than *amusement*, and less forcible than *pleasure*.

You for those ends whole days in councils sit,
And the *diversions* of your youth forget *Waller.*

In the book of games and *diversions*, the reader's mind may be supposed to be relaxed. *Addison.*

Such productions of wit and humour as expose vice and folly, furnish useful *diversions* to readers. *Addison.*

4. [In war.] The act or purpose of drawing the enemy off from some design, by threatening or attacking a distant part.

DIVE'RSITY, dē-vĕr'sē-tē. *n. s.* [*diversité*, Fr. from *diversitas*, Lat.]

1. Difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness.

Then is there in this *diversity* no contrariety. *Hooker.*

They cannot be divided, but they will prove opposite; and not resting in a bare *diversity*, rise into a contrariety. *South.*

The most common *diversity* of human constitutions arises from the solid parts, as to their different degrees of strength and tension. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Variety.

The *diversity* of ceremonies in this kind ought not to cause dissension in churches. *Hooker.*

Society cannot subsist without a *diversity* of stations; and if God should grant every one a middle station, he would defeat the very scheme of happiness proposed in it. *Rogers.*

3. Distinct being; not identity.

Considering any thing as existing at any determined time and place, we compare it with itself existing at another time, and thereon form the ideas of identity and *diversity*. *Locke.*

4. Variegation.

A waving glow his bloomy beds display,
Blushing in bright *diversities* of day. *Pope.*

DI'VERSLY, dī'vĕrs-lē. *adv.* [from *diverse*.]

1. In different ways; differently; variously.

The lack we all have, as well of ghostly as of

earthly favours, is in each kind easily known; but the gifts of God are so *diversly* bestowed, that it seldom appeareth what all receive: what all stand in need of seldom lieth hid. *Hooker.*

Both of them do *diversly* work, as they have their medium *diversly* disposed. *Bacon.*

Whether the king did permit it to save his purse, or to communicate the envy of a business displeasing to his people, was *diversly* interpreted. *Bacon.*

Leicester bewrayed a desire to plant him in the queen's favour, which was *diversly* interpreted by such as thought that great artizan of courts to do nothing by chance, nor much by affection. *Wotton.*

The universal matter, which Moses comprehendeth under the names of heaven and earth, is by divers *diversly* understood. *Raleigh.*

William's arm
Could nought avail, however fam'd in war;
Nor armies leagu'd, that *diversly* assay'd
To curb his power. *Philips.*

2. In different directions; to different points.

On life's vast ocean *diversly* we sail;
Reason the card, but passion is the gale. *Pope.*

To DIVE'RT, dé-vêrt'[124] *v. a.* [*diverto*, Lat.]

1. To turn off from any direction or course.

I rather will subject me to the malice
Of a *diverted* blood and bloody brother. *Shaksp.*

Knots, by the conflux of the meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine, and *divert* his grain,
Tortive and errant, from his course of growth. *Shaksp.*

He finds no reason to have his rent abated, because a greater part of it is *diverted* from his landlord. *Locke.*

They *diverted* raillery from improper objects, and gave a new turn to ridicule. *Addison.*

Nothing more is requisite for producing all the variety of colours, and degrees of refrangibility, than that the rays of light be bodies of different sizes; the least of which may make violet, the weakest and darkest of the colours, and be more easily *diverted* by refracting surfaces from the right course; and the rest, as they are bigger and bigger, make the stronger and more lucid colours, blue, green, yellow, and red, and be more and more difficultly *diverted.* *Newton.*

2. To draw forces to a different part.

The kings of England would have had an absolute conquest of Ireland, if their whole power had been employed; but still there arose sundry occasions, which divided and *diverted* their power some other way. *Davies.*

3. To withdraw the mind.

Alas, how simple, to these cates compar'd,
Was that crude apple that *diverted* Eve! *Milton*

They avoided pleasure, lest they should have their affections tainted by any sensuality, and *diverted* from the love of him who is to be the only comfort *Addison.*

Maro's muse, not wholly bent
On what is gainful, sometimes she *diverts*
From solid counsel. *Philips.*

4. To please; to exhilarate. See DIVERSION.

An ingenious gentleman did *divert* or instruct the kingdom by his papers. *Swift.*

5. To subvert; to destroy; in *Shakspeare*, unless it belong to the first sense.

Frights, changes, horrours,
Divert and crack, rend and deracinate
The unity and married calm of states. *Shaksp.*

DIVE'RTER, dé-vêr'tûr. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Any thing that diverts or alleviates.

Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a cheerer of his spirits, and a *diverter* of sadness. *Walton.*

To DIVERTI'SE, dé-vêr'tîz. *v. a.* [*divertiser*, Fr. *diverto*, Lat.] To please; to exhilarate; to divert. Little used.

Let orators instruct, let them *divertise*, and let them move us: this is what is properly meant by the word *salt.* *Dryden.*

DIVE'RTISEMENT, dé-vêr'tîz-mênt. *n. s.* [*divertissement*, Fr.] Diversion; delight; pleasure. Not much in use.

How fond soever men are of bad *divertisement*, it will prove mirth which ends in heaviness. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

DIVE'RTIVE, dé-vêr'tîv. *adj.* [from *divert.*] Recreative; amusive; exhilarating. A word not fully authorized.

I would not exclude the common accidents of life, nor even things of a pleasant and *divertive* nature, so they are innocent, from conversation. *Rogers.*

To DIVE'ST, dé-vêst'.[124] *v. a.* [*devestir*, Fr. The English word is therefore more properly written *devest.* See DEVEST.] To strip; to make naked; to denude.

Then of his arms Androgeus he *divests;*
His sword, his shield, he takes, and plumed crests. *Denham.*

Let us *divest* the gay phantom of temporal happiness of all that false lustre and ornament in which the pride, the passions, and the folly of men have dressed it up. *Rogers.*

DIVE'STURE, dé-vês'tshûre. *n. s.* [from *divest.*] The act of putting off.

The *divesture* of mortality dispenses them from those laborious and avocating duties which are here requisite to be performed. *Boyle.*

DIVI'DABLE, dé-vî'dâ-bl. *adj.* [from *divide.*] Separate; different; parted. Not used.

How could communities maintain
Peaceful commerce from *dividable* shores? *Shaksp.*

DIVI'DANT, dé-vî'dânt. *adj.* [from *divide.*] Different; separate. Not in use.

Twinn'd brothers of one womb,
Whose procreation, residence, and birth
Scarce is *dividant*, touch with several fortunes. *Shakspeare.*

To DIVI'DE, dé-vîde'.[124] *v. a.* [*divido*, Latin.]

1. To part one whole into different pieces.

Divide the living child in two, and give half to the one, and half to the other. 1 *Kings.*

Let old Timotheus yield the prize,
Or both *divide* the crown;
He rais'd a mortal to the skies,
She drew an angel down. *Dryden.*

They were *divided* into little independent societies, speaking different languages. *Locke.*

2. To separate; to keep apart, by standing as a partition between.

Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it *divide* the waters from the waters. *Genesis.*

You must go
Where seas, and winds, and desarts will *divide* you. *Dryden.*

3. To disunite by discord.

There shall five in one house be *divided.* *Luke.*

4. To deal out; to give in shares.

Then in the midst a tearing groan did break
The name of Antony: it was *divided*
Between her heart and lips. *Shakspeare.*

Divide the prey into two parts; between them that took the war upon them, who went out to battle; and between all the congregation. *Numbers.*

Cham and Japhet were heads and princes over their families, and had a right to *divide* the earth by families. *Locke*

To DIVI'DE, dé-vîde'.[124] *v. n.*

1. To part; to sunder.

2. To break friendship.

Love cools, friendship falls off,
Brothers *divide.* *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

DI'VIDEND, div'é-dênd. *n. s.* [from *divide.*]

1. A share; the part allotted in division.

Each person shall adapt to himself his peculiar share, like other *dividends.* *Decay of Piety.*

If on such petty merits you confer
So vast a prize, let each his portion share:
Make a just *dividend;* and, if not all,
The greater part to Diomede will fall. *Dryden.*

2. [In arithmetick.] The number given to be parted or divided. *Cocker.*

DIVI'DER, dé-vî'dûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *divide.*]

1. That which parts any thing into pieces.

According as the body moved, the *divider* did more and more enter into the divided body; so it joined itself to some new parts of the medium or divided body, and did in like manner forsake others. *Digby.*

2. A distributor; he who deals out to each his share.

Who made me a judge or *divider* over you. *Luke.*

3. A disuniter; the person or cause that breaks concord.

Money, the great *divider* of the world, hath, by a strange revolution, been the great uniter of a divided people. *Swift.*

4. A particular kind of compasses.

DIVI'DUAL, dé-vîd'ù-âl, *or* dé-vîd'jù-âl.[293] [376] *adj.* [*dividuus*, Latin.] Divided; shared or participated in common with others.

She shines,
Revolv'd on heav'n's great axle, and her reign
With thousand lesser lights *dividual* holds,
With thousand thousand stars! *Milton.*

DIVINA'TION, dîv-é-nâ'shûn.[530] *n. s.* [*divinatio*, Lat.]

1. *Divination* is a prediction or foretelling of future things, which are of a secret and hidden nature, and cannot be known by any human means. *Ayliffe.*

Certain tokens they noted in birds, or in the entrails of beasts, or by other the like frivolous *divinations.* *Hooker.*

Surely there is no enchantment against Jacob, neither is there any *divination* against Israel. *Numbers.*

His countenance did imprint an awe,
And naturally all souls to his did bow;
As wands of *divination* downward draw,
And point to beds where sov'reign gold doth grow. *Dryden.*

The excellency of the soul is seen by its power of divining in dreams: that several such *divinations* have been made, none can question who believes the holy writings. *Addison.*

2. Conjectural presage or prediction.

Tell thou thy earl his *divination* lies,
And I will take it as a sweet disgrace. *Shaksp.*

DIVI'NE, dé-vîne'.[124] *adj.* [*divinus*, Lat.]

1. Partaking of the nature of God.

Her line
Was hero-make, half human, half *divine.* *Dryden.*

2. Proceeding from God; not natural; not human.

The benefit of nature's light is not thought excluded as unnecessary, because the necessity of a *divine* light is magnified. *Hooker.*

Instructed, you'd explore
Divine contrivance, and a God adore. *Blackmore.*

3. Excellent in a supreme degree. In this sense it may admit of comparison.

The *divinest* and the richest mind,
Both by art's purchase and by nature's dower,
That ever was from heav'n to earth confin'd. *Davies.*

4. Presageful; divining; prescient.

Yet oft his heart, *divine* of something ill,

Misgave him; he the fault'ring measure felt.
Milton.

DIVI'NE, dè-vîne'.[124] *n. s.*

1. A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman.
Claudio must die to-morrow: let him be furnished with *divines*, and have all charitable preparation.
Shakspeare.
Give Martius leave to proceed in the discourse; for he spoke like a *divine* in armour. *Bacon.*
A *divine* has nothing to say to the wisest congregation, which he may not express in a manner to be understood by the meanest among them. *Swift.*

2. A man skilled in divinity; a theologian.
Th' eternal cause in their immortal lines
Was taught, and poets were the first *divines*.
Denham.

To DIVI'NE, dè-vîne'.[124] *v. a.* [*divino*, Latin.] To foretel; to foreknow; to presage.
Why dost thou say king Richard is depos'd?
Dar'st thou, thou little better thing than earth,
Divine his downfall? *Shakspeare.*

To DIVI'NE, dè-vîne'.[124] *v. n.*

1. To utter prognostication.
Then is Cæsar and he kept together.——If I were to *divine* of this unity, I would not prophesy so.
Shakspeare.
The prophets thereof *divine* for money. *Micah*

2. To feel presages.
If secret powers
Suggest but truth to my *divining* thoughts,
This pretty lad will prove our country's bliss.
Shakspeare.

3. To conjecture; to guess.
The best of commentators can but guess at his meaning; none can be certain he has *divined* rightly.
Dryden.
He took it with a bow, and soon *divin'd*
The seeming toy was not for nought design'd.
Dryden.
In change of torment would be ease:
Could you *divine* what lovers bear,
Even you, Prometheus, would confess
There is no vulture like despair. *Granville.*

DIVI'NELY, dè-vîne'lè. *adv.* [from *divine*.]

1. By the agency or influence of God.
Faith, as we use the word, called commonly divine faith, has to do with no propositions but those which are supposed to be *divinely* inspired. *Locke.*
This topick was very fitly and *divinely* made use of by our apostle, in his conference with philosophers, and the inquisitive people of Athens. *Bentley.*

2. Excellently; in the supreme degree.
The Grecians most *divinely* have given to the active perfection of men, a name expressing both beauty and goodness. *Hooker.*
She fair, *divinely* fair, fit love for gods. *Milton.*
Exalted Socrates! *divinely* brave!
Injur'd he fell, and dying he forgave;
Too noble for revenge. *Creech.*

3. In a manner noting a deity.
His golden horns appear'd,
That on the forehead shone *divinely* bright,
And o'er the banks diffus'd a yellow light. *Addison.*

DIVI'NENESS, dè-vîne'nès. *n. s.* [from *divine*.]

1. Divinity; participation of the divine nature.
Is it then impossible to distinguish the *divineness* of this book from that which is humane? *Grew.*

2. Excellence in the supreme degree.
By Jupiter, an angel! or, if not,
An earthly paragon: behold *divineness*
No elder than a boy. *Shakspeare.*

DIVI'NER, dè-vî'nûr.[98] *n.s.*[from *To divine*.]

1. One that professes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by supernatural means.
This drudge of the devil, this *diviner*, laid claim to me, called me Dromio, and swore I was assured to her; told me what privy marks I had about me.
Shakspeare.
Expelled his oracles, and common temples of delusion, the devil runs into corners, exercising meaner trumperies, and acting his deceits in witches, magicians, *diviners*, and such inferior seducers.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

2. Conjecturer; guesser.
If he himself be conscious of nothing he then thought on, he must be a notable *diviner* of thoughts, that can assure him that he was thinking. *Locke.*

DIVI'NERESS, dè-vîne'rês. *n. s.* [from *diviner*.] A prophetess; a woman professing divination.
The mad *divineress* had plainly writ,
A time should come, but many ages yet,
In which sinister destinies ordain
A dame should drown with all her feather'd train.
Dryden.

DIVI'NITY, dè-vîn'è-tè.[511] *n. s.* [*divinité*, Fr. *divinitas*, Lat.]

1. Participation of the nature and excellence of God; deity; godhead.
As with new wine intoxicated both,
They swim in mirth, and fancy that they feel
Divinity within them breeding wings,
Wherewith to scorn the earth. *Milton.*
When he attributes *divinity* to other things than God, it is only a *divinity* by way of participation.
Stillingfleet.

2. God; the Deity; the supreme Being; the Cause of causes.
'Tis the *Divinity* that stirs within us,
'Tis Heav'n itself that points out an hereafter,
And intimates eternity to man. *Addison.*

3. False god.
Vain idols, deities that ne'er before
In Israel's lands had fix'd their dire abodes,
Beastly *divinities*, and droves of gods. *Prior.*

4. Celestial being.
God doubtless can govern this machine he could create, by more direct and easy methods than employing these subservient *divinities*. *Cheyne.*

5. The science of divine things; theology.
Hear him but reason in *divinity*,
And, all admiring, with an inward wish
You would desire the king were made a prelate.
Shakspeare.
Trust not my age,
My reverence, calling, nor *divinity*,
If this sweet lady lie not guiltless here
Under some biting errour. *Shakspeare.*
Among hard words I number those which are peculiar to *divinity*, as it is a science. *Swift.*

6. Something supernatural.
They say there is *divinity* in odd numbers, either in nativity, chance, or death. *Shakspeare.*

DIVI'SIBLE, dè-vîz'è-bl.[124] *adj.* [*divisibilis*, Latin.] Capable of being divided into parts; discerptible; separable.
When we frame in our minds any notion of matter, we conceive nothing else but extension and bulk, which is impenetrable, or *divisible* and passive. *Bentley.*

DIVISIBI'LITY, dè-vîz-è-bîl'è-tè. *n. s.* [*divisibilité*, Fr.] The quality of admitting division or separation of parts.
The most palpable absurdities will press the asserters of infinite *divisibility*. *Glanville.*
This will easily appear to any one, who will let his thoughts loose in the vast expansion of space or *divisibility* of matter. *Locke.*

DIVI'SIBLENESS, dè-vîz-'è-bl-nès. *n. s.* [from *divisible*.] Divisibility.
Naturalists disagree about the origin of motion, and the indefinite *divisibleness* of matter. *Boyle.*

DIVI'SION, dè-vizh'ûn. *n. s.* [*divisio*, Lat.]

1. The act of dividing any thing into parts.

2. The state of being divided.
Thou madest the spirit of the firmament, and commandedst it to part asunder, and to make a *division* betwixt the waters. 2 *Esdras.*

3. That by which any thing is kept apart; partition.

4. The part which is separated from the rest by dividing.
If we look into communities and *divisions* of men, we observe that the discreet man, not the witty, guides the conversation. *Addison.*

5. Disunion; discord; difference.
There was a *division* among the people, because of him. *John.*
As to our *divisions* with the Romanists, were our differences the product of heat, they would, like small clefts in the ground, want but a cool season to cement them. *Decay of Piety.*

6. One of the parts into which a discourse is distributed.
In the *divisions* I have made, I have endeavoured, the best I could, to govern myself by the diversity of matter. *Locke.*
Express the heads of your *divisions* in as few and clear words as you can, otherwise I never can be able to retain them. *Swift.*

7. Space between the notes of musick, or parts of a musical composure; just time.
Thy tongue
Makes Welsh as sweet as ditties highly penn'd,
Sung by a fair queen in a summer's bower,
With ravishing *division*, to her lute. *Shaks.*
Our tongue will run *divisions* in a tune, not missing a note, even when our thoughts are totally engaged elsewhere. *Glanville.*

8. Distinction.
I will put a *division* between my people and thy people. *Exodus.*

9. [In arithmetick.] The separation or parting of any number or quantity given, into any parts assigned. *Cocker.*

10. Subdivision; distinction of the general into species.
Abound
In the *division* of each several crime,
Acting in many ways. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

DIVI'SOR, dè-vî'zûr.[166] *n. s.* [*divisor*, Lat.] The number given, by which the dividend is divided; the number which shows how many parts the dividend is to be divided into.

DIVO'RCE, dè-vôrse'.[124] *n. s.* [*divorce*, Fr. from *divortium*, Latin.]

1. The legal separation of husband and wife.
Divorce is a lawful separation of husband and wife, made before a competent judge, on due cognizance had of the cause, and sufficient proof made thereof. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
To restore the king,
He counsels a *divorce*, a loss of her,
That like a jewel has hung twenty years
About his neck, yet never lost her lustre.
Shaks. Henry VIII.
He had in his eye the *divorce* which had passed betwixt the emperor and Scribonia. *Dryden.*

2. Separation; disunion.
Such motions may occasion a farther alienation of mind, and *divorce* of affections, in her, from my religion. *King Charles.*
These things, to be a bastard, and to be born out of lawful wedlock, are convertible the one with the other; and 'tis hard to make *divorce* between those things that are so near in nature to each other, as being convertible terms. *Ayliffe.*

3. The sentence by which a marriage is dissolved.

4. The cause of any penal separation.

Go with me, like good angels, to my end;
And, as the long *divorce* of steel falls on me,
Make of your prayers one sweet sacrifice,
And lift my soul to heav'n. *Shaks.*

To DIVO'RCE, dė-vôrse'.[124] *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To separate a husband or wife from the other.

2. To force asunder; to separate by violence.

Were it consonant unto reason to *divorce* these two sentences, the former of which doth shew how the latter is restrained, and, not marking the former, to conclude by the latter of them? *Hooker.*

The continent and the island were continued together, within men's remembrance, by a drawbridge: but are now *divorced* by the downfallen cliffs. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

So seem'd her youthful soul not eas'ly forc'd,
Or from so fair, so sweet a seat *divorc'd*. *Waller.*

3. To separate from another.

If thou wert not glad,
I would *divorce* me from thy mother's tomb,
Sepulch'ring on adultress. *Shaks.*

If so be it were possible, that all other ornaments of mind might be had in their full perfection, nevertheless the mind that should possess them, *divorced* from piety, could be but a spectacle of commiseration. *Hooker.*

4. To take away; to put away.

I dare not make myself so guilty,
To give up willingly that noble title
Your master wed me to: nothing but death
Shall e'er *divorce* my dignities. *Shaks.*

Aërial pasture the lungs with gentle force
Constant embrace by turns, by turns *divorce*.
Blackmore.

DIVO'RCEMENT, dė-vôrse'mėnt. *n. s* [from *divorce*.] Divorce; separation of marriage.

Write her a bill of *divorcement*, and give it in her hand, and send her out of his house. *Deut.*

DIVO'RCER, dė-vôr'sûr. *n. s.* [from *divorce*.] The person or cause which produces divorce or separation.

Death is the violent estranger of acquaintance, the eternal *divorcer* of marriage. *Drummond.*

DIURE'TICK, di-ů-rėt'ik. *adj.* [διουρητικος.] Having the power to provoke urine.

*Diuretick*s are decoctions, emulsions, and oils of emollient vegetables, that relax the *urinary* passages; such as relax ought to be tried before such as force and stimulate. Those emollients ought to be taken in open air, to hinder them from perspiring, and on empty stomachs. *Arbuthnot.*

Graceful as John, she moderates the reins,
And whistles sweet her *diuretick* strains. *Young.*

DIU'RNAL, di-ůr'nål.[116] *adj.* [*diurnus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the day.

We observe in a day, which is a short year, the greatest heat about two in the afternoon, when the sun is past the meridian, which is the *diurnal* solstice, and the same is evident from the thermometer. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Think, ere this *diurnal* star
Leave cold the night, how we his gather'd beams
Reflected, may with matter sere foment. *Milton.*

2. Constituting the day.

Why does he order the *diurnal* hours
To leave earth's other part, and rise in ours! *Prior.*

3. Performed in a day; daily; quotidian.

The prime orb,
Incredible how swift, had thither rowl'd
Diurnal. *Milton.*

The *diurnal* and annual revolution of the sun have been, from the beginning of nature, constant, regular, and universally observable by all mankind. *Locke.*

DIU'RNAL, di-ůr'nål. *n. s.* [*diurnal*, Fr.] A journal; a day-book.

DIU'RNALLY, di-ůr'nål-ė. *adv.* [from *diurnal*.] Daily; every day.

As we make the enquiries, we shall *diurnally* communicate them to the publick. *Tatler.*

DIUTU'RNITY, di-ů-tůr'nė-tė. *n. s.* [*diuturnitas*, Lat.] Length of duration.

Such a coming, as it might be said that that generation should not pass till it was fulfilled, they needed not suppose of such *diuturnity*. *Brown.*

To DIVU'LGE, dė-vůlje'. *v. a.* [*divulgo*, Latin.]

1. To publish; to make public; to reveal to the world.

Men are better contented to have their commendations suppressed, than the contrary much *divulged*. *Hooker.*

I will pluck the veil of modesty from the so seeming mistress Page, and *divulge* Page himself for a secure and wilful Acteon. *Shaks.*

These answers, in the silent night receiv'd,
The king himself *divulg'd*, the land believ'd.
Dryden.

You are deprived of the right over your own sentiments, of the privilege of every human creature, to *divulge* or conceal them. *Pope.*

The cabinets of the sick, and the closets of the dead, have been ransacked to publish private letters, and *divulge* to all mankind the most secret sentiments of friendship. *Pope.*

2. To proclaim; to declare by a publick act.

This is true glory and renown, when God,
Looking on th' earth, with approbation marks
The just man, and *divulges* him through heav'n
To all his angels, who with true applause
Recount his praises. *Milton.*

DIVU'LGER, dė-vůl'jůr.[98] *n. s.* [from *divulge*.] A publisher; one that exposes to publick view.

I think not any thing in my letters could tend so much to my reproach, as the odious divulging of them did to the infamy of the *divulgers*.
King Charles.

DIVU'LSION, dė-vůl'shůn. *n. s.* [*divulsio*, Lat.] The act of plucking away.

Aristotle, in his Ethicks, takes up the conceit of the beaver, and the *divulsion* of his testicles.
Brown's Vulg. Err.

To DI'ZEN, dī'zn.[103] *v. a.* [This word seems corrupted from *dight*.] To dress; to deck; to rig out. A low word.

Your ladyship lifts up the sash to be seen;
For sure I had *dizen'd* you out like a queen. *Swift.*

DI'ZZARD, dĭz'zård. *n. s.* [from *dizzy*.] A blockhead; a fool. *Dict.*

DI'ZZINESS, dĭz'zė-nės. *n. s.* [from *dizzy*.] Giddiness; whirl in the head.

Fixed seriousness heats the brain in some to distraction, and causeth an aching and *dizziness* in sounder heads. *Glanville.*

DI'ZZY, dĭz'zė. *adj.* [ðyrı, ðyrıg, Sax.]

1. Giddy; vertiginous; having in the head the sensation of turning round.

All on a sudden miserable pain
Surpris'd thee, dim thine eyes, and *dizzy* swam
In darkness. *Milton.*

2. Causing giddiness.

How fearful
And *dizzy* 'tis to cast one's eyes so low! *Shaksp.*

3. Giddy; thoughtless.

What followers, what retinue canst thou gain?
Or at thy heels the *dizzy* multitude,
Longer than thou can'st feed them on thy cost?
Milton.

To DI'ZZY, dĭz'zė. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To whirl round; to make giddy.

Not the dreadful spout,
Which shipmen do the hurricano call,
Shall *dizzy* with more clamour Neptune's ear
In his descent, than shall my prompted sword
Falling on Diomede. *Shakspeare.*

To divide him inventorially, would *dizzy* the arithmetick of memory. *Shakspeare.*

To DO, dôô.[164] *v. a.* Thou *dost*, he *doth* or *does*; preter *did*; part. pass. *done*. [ðon, Sax. *doen*, Dut.]

1. To practise or act any thing good or bad.

Thou hast *done* evil above all that were before thee. 1 *Kings.*

Flee evil, and *do* good. *Psalms.*

2. To perform; to achieve.

They help, who hurt so small;
And he hath nothing *done*, that *doth* not all. *Daniel.*

Learn to live well, that thou may'st die so too;
To live and die is all we have to *do*. *Denham.*

What is the reason a man's arm won't smile and frown, and *do* all the intellectual postures of the countenance? *Collier.*

3. To execute; to discharge.

May one, that is a herald and a prince,
Do a fair message to his kingly ears? *Shakspeare.*

Pindarus is come,
To *do* you salutation from his master. *Shakspeare.*

The jury prayed of the senate a guard, that they might *do* their consciences. *Bacon*

4. To cause. This structure is obsolete.

A fatal plague which many *did* to dye. *Spenser.*

Nought can quench mine inly flaming side,
Nor sea of liquor cold, nor lake of mire,
Nothing but death can *do* me to respire. *F. Queen.*

5. To transact.

The thing was not *done* in a corner. *Acts.*

6. To produce any effect to another.

If he did not care whether he had their love or no, he waved indifferently 'twixt *doing* them neither good nor harm. *Shakspeare.*

Thou hast, Sebastian, *done* good feature shame.
Shakspeare.

If there be any good thing to be *done*,
That may to thee *do* ease, and grace to me,
Speak to me. *Shakspeare.*

'Tis true, I did so; nor was it in vain:
She *did* me right, and satisfied my vengeance. *Rowe.*

You *do* her too much honour: she hath neither sense nor taste, if she dares to refuse you. *Swift.*

7. To have recourse to; to practise as the last effort: commonly in the form of a passionate interrogation.

What will ye *do* in the end thereof? *Jeremiah.*

8. To perform for the benefit or hurt of another.

I know what God will *do* for me. *Samuel.*

Acts of mercy *done* to the poor, shall be accepted and rewarded as *done* to our Saviour himself.
Atterbury.

9. To exert; to put forth.

Do thy diligence to come shortly unto me.
2 *Timothy.*

10. To manage by way of intercourse or dealing; to have business; to deal.

I have been deterred by an indisposition from having much to *do* with steams of so dangerous a nature. *Boyle.*

What had I to *do* with kings and courts?
My humble lot had cast me far beneath them. *Rowe.*

11. To gain; to effect by influence

It is much that a jest with a sad brow will *do* with a fellow that never had the ache in his shoulders. *Shakspeare.*

His queen, notwithstanding she had presented him with divers children, and with a crown also, though he would not acknowledge it, could *do* nothing with him. *Bacon.*

2. To make any thing what it is not.

Off with the crown, and with the crown his head;

And whilst we breathe, take him to *do* him dead. *Shakspeare.*

13. To finish; to end.

As for this mercy,
Which he intends for Lear and for Cordelia,
The battle *done*, and they within our power,
Shall never see his pardon. *Shakspeare.*

Go to the reading of some part of the New Testament, not carelessly, or in haste, as if you had a mind to have *done;* but attentively, as to be able to give some account of what you have read. *Duppa.*

Gigantick hinds, as soon as work was *done*,
To their huge pots of boiling pulse would run. *Dryden.*

14. To conclude; to settle.

They *did* their work and din'd. *Prior.*

When all is *done*, there is no man can serve his own interest better than by serving God. *Tillotson.*

15. To put.

Why, Warwick, who should *do* the duke to death? *Shakspeare.*

The lord Aubrey Vere
Was *done* to death. *Shakspeare.*

16. The phrase, *what to* DO *with*, signifies how to bestow; what use to make of; what course to take; how to employ; which way to get rid of.

Men are many times brought to that extremity, that if it were not for God, they would not know *what to do with* themselves, or how to enjoy themselves for one hour. *Tillotson.*

To Do, dôô. *v. n.*

1. To act or behave in any manner well or ill.

Unto this day they *do* after the former manners: they fear not the Lord, neither *do* they after the law and commandment which the Lord commanded the children of Jacob. *2 Kings.*

As every prince should govern as he would desire to be governed, so every subject ought to obey as he would desire to be obeyed, according to the maxim of *doing* as we would be *done* by. *Temple.*

2. To make an end; to conclude: only in the compound preterit.

You may ramble a whole day, and every moment discover something new; but when you have *done*, you will have but a confused notion of the place. *Spectator.*

3. To cease to be concerned with; to cease to care about; to desist from notice or practice: only in the compound preterit.

No men would make use of disunited parties to destroy one body, unless they were sure to master them when they had *done with* them. *Stilling fleet.*

I have *done with* Chaucer, when I have answered some objections. *Dryden.*

We have not yet *done with* assenting to propositions at first hearing, and understanding their terms. *Locke.*

Having *done with* such amusements, we give up what we cannot disown. *Pope.*

4. To fare; to be with regard to sickness or health.

Good woman, how *dost* thou?
——The better that it pleases your good worship to ask. *Shakspeare.*

5. To succeed; to fulfil a purpose.

Come, 'tis no matter; we shall *do* without him. *Addison.*

You would do well to prefer a bill against all kings and parliaments since the conquest; and if that won't *do*, challenge the crown. *Collier.*

6. To deal with.

No man, who hath to *do* with the king, will think himself safe, unless you be his good angel and guide him. *Bacon.*

7. *To Do* is used for any verb, to save the repetition of the word: as, *I shall come, but if I* do *not, go away;* that is, *if I* come *not.*

Thus painters Cupids paint, thus poets *do*
A naked god, blind, young, with arrows two. *Sidney.*

If any thing in the world deserve our serious study and consideration, those principles of religion *do*. *Tillotson.*

Take all things which relax the veins; for what *does* so, prevents too vigorous a motion through the arteries. *Arbuthnot.*

8. *Do* is a word of vehement command, or earnest request: as, *help me*, do; *make haste*, do.

If thou hast lost thy land, *do* not also lose thy constancy; and if thou must die a little sooner, yet *do* not die impatiently. *Taylor.*

——Loose me.—I will free thee.
—*Do*, and I'll be thy slave. *Dryden.*

9. *To Do* is put before verbs sometimes expletively: as, *I* do *love*, or *I love; I* did *love*, or *I loved.*

The Turks *do* acknowledge God the Father, creator of heaven and earth, being the first Person in the Trinity, though they deny the rest. *Bacon.*

This just reproach their virtue *does* excite. *Dryd.*
Expletives their feeble aid *do* join. *Pope.*

10. Sometimes emphatically; as, *I* do *hate him, but will not wrong him.*

Perdition catch my soul
But I *do* love thee; and when I love thee not,
Chaos is come again. *Shakspeare.*

11. Sometimes by way of opposition: as, *I* did *love him, but scorn him now.*

To Doat, dôte. *v. n.* See *To* Dote.

DO'CIBLE, dô'sê-bl.[405] *adj.* [*docilis*, Lat.] Tractable; docile; easy to be taught.

The asinine feast of sow-thistles and brambles is commonly set before them, as all the food and entertainment of their tenderest and most *docible* age. *Milton.*

Do'CIBLENESS, dô'sê-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *docible*.] Teachableness; docility; readiness to learn.

I might enlarge in commendation of the noble hound, as also of the *docibleness* of dogs in general. *Walton.*

DO'CILE, dôs'sîl.[140] *adj.* [*docilis*, Lat.]

1. Teachable; easily instructed; tractable.

Dogs soon grow accustomed to whatever they are taught, and, being *docile* and tractable, are very useful. *Ellis' Voyage.*

2. With *to* before the thing taught.

Soon *docile to* the secret acts of ill,
With smiles I could betray, with temper kill. *Prior.*

Doci'LITY, dô-sîl'lê-tê. *n. s.* [*docilité*, Fr. from *docilitas*, Lat.] Aptness to be taught; readiness to learn.

All the perfection they allowed his understanding was aptness and *docility*, and all that they attributed to his will was a possibility to be virtuous. *South.*

What is more admirable than the fitness of every creature for use? the *docility* of an elephant, and the insitiency of a camel for travelling in desarts? *Grew.*

Dock, dôk, *n. s.* [ɒocca, Sax.] A plant; a weed.

The species are seventeen, ten of which grow wild, several of them being used in medicine; and the sort called the oriental *burdock*, is said to be the true rhubarb. *Miller.*

Nothing teems
But hateful *docks*, rough thistles, kecksies, burs,
Losing both beauty and utility. *Shakspeare.*

My love for gentle Dermot faster grows
Than yon tall *dock* that rises to thy nose:
Cut down the *dock*, 'twill sprout again; but know,
Love rooted out, again will never grow. *Swift.*

DOCK, dôk. *n. s.*

1. The stump of the tail, which remains after docking.

2. The solid part of the tail.

The tail of a great rhinoceros is not well described by Bontius. The *dock* is about half an inch thick, and two inches broad, like an apothecary's spatula. *Grew.*

Dock, dôk. *n. s.* [as some imagine, of δοχεῖον.] A place where water is let in or out at pleasure, where ships are built or laid up.

The boatswain and mariner may bring religion to what *dock* they please. *Howel.*

There are *docks* for their gallies and men of war, as well as work-houses for all land and naval preparations. *Addison.*

To Dock, dôk. *v. a.* [from *dock*, a tail.]

1. To cut off a tail.

2. To cut any thing short.

One or two stood constant centry, who *docked* all favours handed down; and spread a huge invisible net between the prince and subject, through which nothing of value could pass. *Swift.*

3. To cut off a reckoning; to cut off an entail.

4. To lay the ship in a dock.

Do'CKET, dôk'ît.[99] *n. s.* A direction tied upon goods; a summary of a larger writing. *Dict.*

DO'CTOR, dôk'tûr.[166] *n. s.* [*doctor*, Lat.]

1. One that has taken the highest degree in the faculties of divinity, law, or physick. In some universities they have doctors of musick. In its original import, it means a man so well versed in his faculty, as to be qualified to teach it.

No woman had it, but a civil *doctor*,
Who did refuse three thousand ducats of me,
And begg'd the ring. *Shakspeare.*

Then stood there up one in the council, a pharisee, named Gamaliel, a *doctor* of laws. *Acts.*

2. A man skilled in any profession.

Then subtle *doctors* scriptures made their pride,
Casuists, like cocks, struck out each others eyes. *Denham.*

Each proselyte would vote his *doctor* best,
With absolute exclusion to the rest. *Dryden*

3. A physician; one who undertakes the cure of diseases.

By med'cine life may be prolong'd, yet death
Will seize the *doctor* too. *Shakspeare.*

How does your patient, *doctor?*—
—Not so sick, my lord,
As she is troubled with thick coming fancies. *Shakspeare.*

Children will not take those medicines from the *doctor's* hand, which they will from a nurse or mother. *Government of the Tongue.*

To 'pothecaries let the learn'd prescribe,
That men may die without a double bribe;
Let them, but under their superiours, kill,
When *doctors* first have sign'd the bloody bill. *Dryden.*

He that can cure by recreation, and make pleasure the vehicle of health, is a *doctor* at it in good earnest. *Collier.*

In truth, nine parts in ten of those who recovered, owed their lives to the strength of nature and a good constitution, while such a one happened to be the *doctor*. *Swift.*

4. Any able or learned man.

The simplest person that can but apprehend and speak sense, is as much judge of it as the greatest *doctor* in the school. *Digby.*

To Do'CTOR, dôk'tûr.[166] *v. a.* [from the noun.] To physick; to cure; to treat with medicines. A low word.

Do'CTORAL, dôk'tô-râl. *adj.* [*doctoralis*, Lat.] Relating to the degree of a doctor.

Do'CTORALLY, dŏk'tŏ-rål-ė. *adv.* [from *doctoral.*] In manner of a doctor.

The physicians resorted to him to touch his pulse, and consider of his disease *doctorally* at their departure. *Hakewill.*

Do'CTORSHIP, dŏk'tûr-shĭp. *n. s.* [from *doctor.*] The rank of a doctor.

From a scholar he became a fellow, and then the president of the college, after he had received all the graces and degrees, the proctorship and the *doctorship.* *Clarendon.*

Do'CTRINAL, dŏk'trė-nål. *adj.* [*doctrina*, Lat.]

1. Containing doctrine, or something formally taught.

The verse naturally affords us the *doctrinal* proposition, which shall be our subject. *South.*

2. Pertaining to the act or means of teaching.

To this end the word of God no otherwise serveth, than only in the nature of a *doctrinal* instrument. *Hooker.*

What special property or quality is that, which, being no where found but in sermons, maketh them effectual to save souls, and leaveth all other *doctrinal* means besides destitute of vital efficacy? *Hooker.*

DOCTRI'NAL, dŏk-trė'nål. *n. s.* Something that is part of doctrine.

Not such as assent to every word in scripture, can be said in *doctrinals* to deny Christ. *South.*

DOCTRI'NALLY, dŏk'trė-nål-ė. *adv.* [from *doctrine.*] In the form of doctrine; positively, as necessary to be held.

Scripture accommodates itself to common opinions, and employs the usual forms of speech, without delivering any thing *doctrinally* concerning these points. *Ray.*

Do'CTRINE, dŏk'trĭn.[140] *n. s.* [*doctrina*, Lat.]

1. The principles or positions of any sect or master; that which is taught.

To make new articles of faith and *doctrine*, no man thinketh it lawful: new laws of government, what church or commonwealth is there which maketh not, either at one time or other. *Hooker.*

Ye are the sons of clergy, who bring all their *doctrines* fairly to the light, and invite men with freedom to examine them. *Atterbury.*

That great principle in natural philosophy is the *doctrine* of gravitation, or mutual tendency of all bodies toward each other. *Watts.*

2. The act of teaching.

He said unto them in his *doctrine.* *Mark.*

Do'CUMENT, dŏk'ù-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*documentum*, Lat.]

1. Precept; instruction; direction.

It is a most necessary instruction and *document* for them, that as her majesty made them dispensators of her favour, so it behoveth them to shew themselves equal distributors. *Bacon.*

Learners should not be too much crowded with a heap or multitude of *documents* or ideas at one time. *Watts.*

2. Precept, in an ill sense; a precept insolently authoritative, magisterially dogmatical, solemnly trifling.

Gentle insinuations pierce, as oil is the most penetrating of all liquors; but in magisterial *documents* men think themselves attacked, and stand upon their guard. *Government of the Tongue.*

It is not unnecessary to digest the *documents* of cracking authors into several classes. *Harvey.*

DO'DDER, dŏd'dûr.[98] *n. s.* [*touteren*, to shoot up, Dutch. *Skinner.*]

Dodder is a singular plant: when it first shoots from the seed it has little roots, which pierce the earth near the roots of other plants; but the capillaments of which it is formed soon after clinging about these plants, the roots wither away. From this time it propagates itself along the stalks of the plant, entangling itself about them. It has no leaves, but consists of capillaments or stalks, brownish with a cast of red, which run to great lengths. They have tubercles, which fix them fast down to the plant, and by means of which they absorb the juices destined for its nourishment. *Hill.*

Do'DDERED, dŏd'dûrd. *adj.* [from *dodder.*] Overgrown with dodder; covered with supercrescent plants.

Near the hearth a laurel grew,
Dodder'd with age, whose boughs encompass round
The household gods, and shade the holy ground.
Dryden.

The peasants were enjoin'd
Sere-wood, and firs, and *dodder'd* oaks to find.
Dryden.

DODE'CAGON, dŏ-dĕk'å-gŏn. *n. s.* [δωδεκα and γωνία.] A figure of twelve sides.

DODECATEMO'RION, dŏ-dė-kå-tė-mŏ'rė-ŏn. *n. s.* [δωδεκα]ημόριον.] The twelfth part.

'Tis *dodecatemorion* thus describ'd:
Thrice ten degrees, which every sign contains,
Let twelve exhaust, that not one part remains;
It follows streight, that every twelfth confines
Two whole and one half portion of the signs.
Creech.

To DODGE, dŏdje. *v. n.* [probably corrupted from *dog;* to shift, and play sly tricks, like a dog.] The word in all its senses is low and vulgar.

1. To use craft; to deal with tergiversation; to play mean tricks; to use low shifts.

If in good offices and due retributions we may not be pinching and niggardly, it argues an earthly and ignoble mind, where we have apparently wronged, to higgle and *dodge* in the amends. *Hale.*

The consideration should make men grow weary of *dodging* and shewing tricks with God. *South.*

2. To shift place as another approaches.

For he had, any time these ten years full,
Dodg'd with him betwixt Cambridge and the Bull.
Milton.

3. To play fast and loose; to raise expectations and disappoint them.

You know my passion for Martha, and what a dance she has led me; she *dodged* with me above thirty years. *Addison.*

The chaffering with dissenters, and *dodging* about this or t'other ceremony, is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them a-jar, by which no more than one can get in at a time. *Swift.*

Do'DKIN, dŏd'kĭn. *n. s.* [*duytken*, Dutch.] A doitkin, or little doit; a contemptuous name for a low coin.

I would not buy them for a *dodkin.* *Lily.*

Do'DMAN, dŏd'măn.[88] *n. s.* The name of a fish.

Fish that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the craw-fish, the hodmandod, or *dodman*, and the tortoise. *Bacon.*

DOE, dŏ. *n. s.* [ðа, Saxon; *daa*, Danish; *dama*, Latin.] A she deer; the female of a buck.

Then but forbear your food a little while,
While, like a *doe*, I go to find my fawn,
And give it food. *Shaks.*

Bucks have horns, *does* none. *Bacon.*

The fearful *doe*
And flying stag amidst the greyhounds go. *Dryden.*

DOE, dŏ. *n. s.* [from *To do.*] A feat; what one has to do; what one can perform.

No sooner he does peep into
The world, but he has done his *doe.* *Hudibras.*

Do'ER, dŏŏ'ûr.[296] *n. s.* [from *To do.*]

1. One that does any thing good or bad.

So foul a thing, O! thou injustice art,
That tort'rest both the *doer* and distrest. *Daniel.*

It may be indeed a public crime, or a national mischief; yet it is but a private act, and the *doer* of it may chance to pay his head for his presumption. *South.*

2. Actor; agent.

Sith thus far we open the things that have been done, let not the principal *doers* themselves be forgotten. *Hooker.*

3. Performer.

One judgeth the prize to the best *doer*, of which they are no less glad than great princes are of triumphs. *Sidney.*

4. An active, or busy, or valiant person.

Fear not, my lord, we will not stand to prate;
Talkers are no good *doers:* be assur'd,
We go to use our hands, and not our tongues. *Shaks.*

They are great speakers but small *doers;* greater in shew than in deed. *Knolles.*

5. One that habitually performs or practises.

Be *doers* of the word, and not hearers only. *Common Prayer.*

In this we shew ourselves weak, and unapt to be *doers* of his will, in that we take upon us to be controllers of his wisdom. *Hooker.*

DOES, dŭz.[296] The third person from *do*, for *doth.*

Though lending to foreigners upon use, doth not at all alter the balance of trade between those countries, yet it *does* alter the exchange between those countries. *Locke.*

To DOFF, dŏf. *v. a.* [from *do off.*] The word is in all its senses obsolete, and scarcely used except by rusticks; yet it is a pure and commodious word.

1. To put off dress.

You have deceiv'd our trust,
And made us *doff* our easy robes of peace,
To crush our old limbs in ungentle steel. *Shaksp.*

Doff those links. *Milton.*

Nature, in awe to him,
Had *doff'd* her gaudy trim,
With her great master so to sympathize. *Milton.*

That judge is hot, and *doffs* his gown. *Dryden.*

Alcides *doffs* the lion's tawny hide. *Rowe.*

2. To strip; to divest of any thing.

Why art thou troubled, Herod? What vain fear
Thy blood-revolving breast doth move?
Heav'n's king, who *doffs* himself our flesh to wear,
Comes not to rule in wrath, but serve in love.
Crashaw.

3. To put away; to get rid of.

Your eye in Scotland
Would create soldiers, and make women fight,
To *doff* their dire distresses. *Shaksp.*

4. To shift off; to delay; to refer to another time; to put off.

Every day thou *doff'st* me with some device, Iago; and rather keep'st from me all conveniency, than suppliest me with the least advantage of hope. *Shaksp.*

Away, I will not have to do with you.—
—Canst thou so *doff* me? *Shaksp.*

DOG, dŏg. *n. s.* [*dogghe*, Dutch; *canis*, Lat.]

1. A domestick animal remarkably various in his species; comprising the mastiff, the spaniel, the bull-dog, the greyhound, the hound, the terrier, the cur, with many others. The larger sort are used as a guard; the less for sports.

Such smiling rogues as these sooth every passion:
Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks

With ev'ry gale and vary of their masters,
As knowing naught, like *dogs*, but following. *Shaksp.*
Why should we not think a watch and pistol as distinct species one from another, as a horse and a *dog*. *Locke.*
The clamour roars of men, and boys and *dogs*. *Thomson.*

2. A constellation called Sirius, or Canicula, rising and setting with the sun during the canicular days, or dog-days.
Among the southern constellations, two there are who bear the name of the *dog*, the one in sixteen degrees latitude, containing on the left thigh a star of the first magnitude, usually called Procyon, or Anticanus. *Brown.*
It parts the twins and crab, the *dog* divides
And Argo's keel that broke the frothy tides. *Creech.*

3. A reproachful name for a man.
I never heard a passion so confus'd,
So strange, outrageous, and so variable,
As the *dog* Jew did utter in the streets. *Shaksp.*
Beware of *dogs*, beware of evil works. *Philippians.*

4. *To give or send to the* Dogs; to throw away. *To go to the* Dogs; to be ruined, destroyed, or devoured.
Had whole Colepeper's wealth been hops and hogs,
Could he himself have sent it to the *dogs*? *Pope.*

5. It is used as the term for the male of several species: as, the *dog* fox, the *dog* otter.
If ever I thank any man, I'll thank you: but that they call compliments is like the encounter of two *dog* apes. *Shaksp.*
The same ill taste of sense will serve to join
Dog foxes in the yoke, and sheer the swine. *Dryden.*

6. *Dog* is a particle added to any thing, to mark meanness, or degeneracy, or worthlessness: as, *dog* rose.

To Dog, dôg. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hunt, as a dog, insidiously and indefatigably.
I have *dogg'd* him like his murtherer. *Shaksp.*
I, his despiteful Juno, sent him forth
From courtly friends, with camping foes to live,
Where death and danger *dog* the heels of worth. *Shaksp.*
Sorrow *dogging* sin,
Afflictions sorted. *Herbert.*
I fear the dread events that *dog* them both,
Lest some ill-greeting touch attempt the person
Of our renowned sister. *Milton.*
These spiritual joys are *dogged* by no sad sequels. *Glanville.*
I have been pursued, *dogged*, and way-laid through several nations, and even now scarce think myself secure. *Pope.*
Hate *dogs* their rise, and insult mocks their fall. *V. of Human W.*

Dog-fisher, dôg'fish-ûr. *n. s.* [*dog* and *fisher*.] A kind of fish.
The *dog-fisher* is good against the falling sickness. *Walton.*

Dog-teeth, dog'têêth. *n. s.* [*dog* and *teeth*.] The teeth in the human head next to the grinders; the eye-teeth.
The best instruments for dividing of herbs are incisor-teeth; for cracking of hard substances, as bones and nuts, grinders or mill-teeth; for dividing of flesh, sharp-pointed or *dog-teeth*. *Arbuthnot.*

Dog-trick, dôg'trîk. *n.s.* [*dog* and *trick*.] An ill-turn; surly or brutal treatment.
Learn better manners, or I shall serve you a *dog-trick*; I'll make you know your rider. *Dryden.*

Do'gbane, dôg'bâne. *n. s.* [*dog* and *bane*.] A plant. *Miller.*

Dogberry-tree, dôg-bêr-rê-trêê. A kind of cherry.

Do'gbolt, dôg'bôlt. *n. s.* [*dog* and *bolt*.] Of this word I know not the meaning, unless it be, that when meal or flour is sifted or bolted to a certain degree, the coarser part is called *dogbolt*, or flower for *dogs*.
His only solace was, that now
His *dogbolt* fortune was so low,
That either it must quickly end,
Or turn about again and mend. *Hudibras.*

Do'gbriar, dôg'brî-ûr. *n. s.* [*dog* and *briar*.] The briar that bears the hip; the cynosbaton.

Do'gcheap, dôg'tshêêp. *adj.* [*dog* and *cheap*.] Cheap as dog's meat; cheap as the offal bought for dogs.
Good store of harlots, say you, and *dogcheap*? *Dryden.*

Do'gdays, dôg'dâze. *n.s.* [*dog* and *days*.] The days in which the dogstar rises and sets with the sun, vulgarly reputed unwholesome.
Nor was it more in his power to be without promotion and titles, than for a healthy man to sit in the sun, in the brightest *dogdays*, and remain without warmth. *Clarendon.*

Do'gdraw, dôg'drâw. *n. s.* [*dog* and *draw*.] A manifest deprehension of an offender against venison in the forest, when he is found drawing after a deer by the scent of a hound which he leads in his hand. *Cowell.*

Doge, dôje. *n. s.* [*doge*, Italian.] The title of the chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa.
Doria has a statue at the entrance of the *doge's* palace, with the title of deliverer of the commonwealth. *Addison.*

Do'gfish, dôg'fish. *n. s.* [from *dog* and *fish*.] Another name for a shark.
It is part of the jaw of a shark, or *dog-fish*. *Woodward.*

Do'gfly, dôg'fli. *n. s.* [*dog* and *fly*.] A voracious biting fly.
Thump-buckler Mars began,
And at Minerva with a lance of brass he headlong ran;
These vile words ushering his blows, Thou *dog-fly*, what's the cause
Thou makest gods fight thus? *Chapman.*

Do'gged, dôg'gêd.[366] *adj.* [from *dog*.] Sullen; sour; morose; ill-humoured; gloomy.
Your uncle must not know but you are dead:
I'll fill these *dogged* spies with false reports. *Shaksp.*
Dogged York, that reaches at the moon,
Whose over-weening arm I have pluck'd back,
By false accuse doth level at my life. *Shaksp.*
Few miles on horseback had they jogged,
But fortune unto them turn'd *dogged*. *Hudibras.*

Do'ggedly, dôg'gêd-lê. *adv.* [from *dogged*.] Sullenly; gloomily; sourly; morosely.

Do'ggedness, dôg'gêd-nês. *n. s.* [from *dogged*.] Gloom of mind; sullenness; moroseness.

Do'gger, dôg'gûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *dog*, for its meanness. *Skinner*.] A small ship with one mast.

Do'ggerel, dôg'grêl. *adj.* [from *dog*.] Loosed from the measures or rules of regular poetry; vile; despicable; mean: used of verses.
Then hasten Og and Doeg to rehearse,
Two fools that crutch their feeble sense on verse
Who by my muse to all succeeding times
Shall live, in spite of their own *dogg'rel* rhymes. *Dryden.*
Your wit burlesque may one step higher climb,
And in his sphere may judge all *dogg'rel* rhyme. *Dryden.*
It is a dispute among the criticks, whether burlesque poetry runs best in heroick verse, like that of the Dispensary; or in *doggrel*, like that of Hudibras. *Addison.*

Do'ggerel, dôg'grêl. *n. s.* Mean, despicable, worthless verses.
The hand and head were never lost of those
Who dealt in *dogg'rel*, or who pin'd in prose. *Dryden*
The vilest *dogg'rel* Grub-street sends,
Will pass for yours with foes and friends. *Swift.*

Do'ggish, dôg'gish. *adj.* [from *dog*.] Churlish; brutal.

Do'ghearted, dôg'hâr-têd. *adj.* [*dog* and *heart*.] Cruel; pitiless; malicious.
His unkindness,
That stript her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign casualties, gave her dear rights
To his *doghearted* daughters. *Shaksp.*

Do'ghole, dôg'hôle. *n.s.* [*dog* and *hole*.] A vile hole; a mean habitation.
France is a *doghole*, and it no more merits the tread of a man's foot: to the wars. *Shaksp.*
But could you be content to bid adieu
To the dear playhouse, and the players too,
Sweet country seats are purchas'd ev'ry where,
With lands and gardens, at less price than here
You hire a darksome *doghole* by the year. *Dryden.*
Reverse your ornaments and hang them all
On some patch'd *doghole* ek'd with ends of wall. *Pope.*

Do'gkennel, dôg'kên-nêl. *n. s.* [*dog* and *kennel*.] A little hut or house for dogs.
A certain nobleman, beginning with a *dogkennel*, never lived to finish the palace he had contrived. *Dryden.*
I am desired to recommend a *dogkennel* to any that shall want a pack. *Tatler.*

Do'glouse, dôg'lôûse. *n. s.* [*dog* and *louse*.] An insect that harbours on dogs.

DO'GMA, dôg'mâ. *n. s.* [Latin.]
1. Established principle; doctrinal notion.
Our poet was a stoick philosopher, and all his moral sentences are drawn from the *dogmas* of that sect. *Dryden.*
2. [In canon law.] *Dogma* is that determination which consists in, and has a relation to, some casuistical point of doctrine, or some doctrinal part of the christian faith. *Ayliffe.*

Dogma'tical. } dôg-mât'îk.[509] } *adj.*
Dogma'tick. } dôg-mât'ê-kâl. } [from *dogma*.] Authoritative; magisterial; positive; in the manner of a philosopher laying down the first principles of a sect.
The dim and bounded intellect of man seldom prosperously adventures to be *dogmatical* about things that approach to infinite, whether in vastness or littleness. *Boyle.*
I laid by my natural diffidence and scepticism for a while, to take up that *dogmatical* way which is so much his character. *Dryden.*
Learning gives us a discovery of our ignorance, and keeps us from being peremptory and *dogmatical* in our determinations. *Collier.*
Criticks write in a positive *dogmatick* way, without either language, genius, or imagination. *Spect.*
One of these authors is indeed so grave, sententious, *dogmatical* a rogue, that there is no enduring him. *Swift.*

DOGMA'TICALLY, dôg-mât-ê-kâl-lê. *adv.* [from *dogmatical.*] Magisterially; positively.

I shall not presume to interpose *dogmatically* in a controversy, which I look never to be decided. *South.*

DOGMA'TICALNESS, dôg-mât'ê-kâl-nês. *n.s.* [from *dogmatical.*] The quality of being dogmatical; magisterialness; mock authority.

DO'GMATIST, dôg-mâ-tîst. *n.s.* [*dogmatiste*, Fr.] A magisterial teacher; a positive asserter; a bold advancer of principles.

I could describe the vanity of bold opinion, which the *dogmatists* themselves demonstrate in all the controversies they are engaged in. *Glanville.*

A *dogmatist* in religion is not a great way off from a bigot, and is in high danger of growing up to be a bloody persecutor. *Watts.*

To DO'GMATIZE, dôg'mâ-tize. *v.n.* [from *dogma.*] To assert positively; to advance without distrust; to teach magisterially.

These, with the pride of *dogmatizing* schools,
Impos'd on nature arbitrary rules;
Forc'd her their vain inventions to obey,
And move as learned frenzy trac'd the way.
Blackmore.

DOGMATI'ZER, dôg'mâ-tî-zûr. *n. s.* [from *dogmatize.*] An asserter; a magisterial teacher; a bold advancer of opinions.

Such opinions, being not entered into the confessions of our church, are not properly chargeable either on papists or protestants, but on particular *dogmatizers* of both parties. *Hammond.*

DO'GROSE, dôg'rôse. *n. s.* [*dog* and *rose.*] The flower of the hip.

Of the rough or hairy excrescence, those on the briar, or *dogrose*, are a good instance. *Derham.*

DO'GSLEEP, dôg'slêêp. *n. s.* [*dog* and *sleep.*] Pretended sleep.

Juvenal indeed mentions a drowsy husband, who raised an estate by snoring; but then he is represented to have slept what the common people call *dogsleep.* *Add.*

DO'GSMEAT, dôgz'mête. *n. s.* [*dog* and *meat.*] Refuse; vile stuff; offal like the flesh sold to feed dogs.

His reverence bought of me the flower of all the market; these are but *dogsmeat* to 'em. *Dryden.*

DO'GSTAR, dôg'stâr. *n. s.* [*dog* and *star; canicula*, Lat.] The star which gives the name to the dogdays.

All shun the raging *dogstar*'s sultry heat,
And from the half un-peopled town retreat. *Addison.*

DO'GSTOOTH, dôgz'tôôth. *n.s.* [from *dog* and *tooth.*] A plant. *Miller.*

DO'GTROT, dôg'trôt. *n. s.* [*dog* and *trot.*] A gentle trot like that of a dog.

This said, they both advanc'd, and rode
A *dogtrot* through the bawling crowd. *Hudibras.*

DOGWE'ARY, dôg-wê'rê. *adj.* [*dog* and *weary.*] Tired as a dog; excessively weary.

Oh, master, master, I have watch'd so long,
That I'm *dogweary.* *Shaksp.*

DO'GWOOD, dôg'wûd. *n. s.* A species of cornelian cherry.

DOI'LY, dôê'lê. *n. s.* A species of woollen stuff, so called, I suppose, from the name of the first maker.

We should be as weary of one set of acquaintance, though never so good, as we are of one suit, though never so fine: a fool, and a *doily* stuff, would now and then find days of grace, and be worn for variety. *Congreve.*

DO'INGS, dôô'ingz. *n.s.* [from *To do.* This word has hardly any singular.]

1. Things done; events; transactions.

I have but kill'd a fly.—
—But how if that fly had a father and mother?
How would he hang his slender gilded wings,
And buz lamented *doings* in the air! *Shaksp.*

2. Feats; actions: good or bad.

The next degree was to mark all Zelmane's *doings*, speeches, and fashions, and to take them unto herself, as a pattern of worthy proceeding. *Sidney.*

If I'm traduc'd by tongues which neither know
My faculties nor person, yet will be
The chronicles of my *doing*, let me say
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake
That virtue must go through. *Shaksp.*

At length a reverend sire among them came,
And of their *doings* great dislike declar'd,
And testified against their ways. *Milton.*

3. Behaviour; conduct.

Never the earth on his round shoulders bare
A maid train'd up from high or low degree,
That in her *doings* better could compare
Mirth with respect, few words with courtesy.
Sidney.

4. Conduct; dispensation.

Dangerous it were for the feeble brains of man to wade far into the doings of the Most High. *Hooker.*

5. Stir; bustle; tumult.

Shall there be then, in the mean while, no *doings*? *Hooker.*

6. Festivity; merriment: as, jolly *doings.*

7. This word is now only used in a ludicrous sense, or in low mean language.

After such miraculous *doings*, we are not yet in a condition of bringing France to our terms. *Swift.*

DOIT, dôît. *n. s.* [*duyt*, Dut. *doyght*, Erse.] A small piece of money.

When they will not give a *doit* to relieve a lame beggar, they will lay out ten to see a dead Indian. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

In Anna's wars a soldier, poor and old,
Had dearly earn'd a little purse of gold;
Tir'd with a tedious march, one luckless night
He slept, poor dog! and lost it to a *doit.* *Pope.*

DOLE, dôle. *n. s.* [from *deal;* dælan, Sax.]

1. The act of distribution or dealing.

It was your presurmise,
That in the *dole* of blows your son might drop.
Shakspeare.

The personal fruition in any man cannot reach to feel great riches; there is a custody of them, or a power of *dole* and donative of them, or a fame of them, but no solid use to the owner. *Bacon.*

At her general *dole*,
Each receives his ancient soul. *Cleveland.*

2. Any thing dealt out or distributed.

Now, my masters, happy man be his *dole*, say I: every man to his business. *Shaksp.*

Let us, that are unhurt and whole,
Fall on, and happy man be 's *dole.* *Hudibras.*

3. Provisions or money distributed in charity.

They had such firm dependence on the day,
That need grew pamper'd, and forgot to pray;
So sure the *dole*, so ready at their call,
They stood prepar'd to see the manna fall. *Dryden.*

Clients of old were feasted: now a poor
Divided *dole* is dealt at th' outward door,
Which by the hungry rout is soon dispatch'd.
Dryden's Juvenal.

4. Blows dealt out.

What if his eye-sight, for to Israel's God
Nothing is hard, by miracle restor'd,
He now be dealing *dole* among his foes,
And over heaps of slaughter'd walk his way?
Milton.

5. [from *dolor.*] Grief; sorrow; misery. Obsolete.

Yonder they lie; the poor old man, their father,
making such pitiful *dole* over them, that all beholders take his part with weeping. *Shakspeare.*

Our sometime sister, now our queen,
Have we, as 'twere, with a defeated joy,
With mirth in funeral, and with dirge in marriage,
In equal scale weighing delight and *dole*,
Taken to wife. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

They might hope to change
Torment with ease, and soonest recompense,
Dole with delight. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To DOLE, dôle. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deal; to distribute. *Dict.*

DOLE, dôle. *n. s.* Void space left in tillage. *Dict.*

DO'LEFUL, dôle'fûl. *adj.* [*dole* and *full.*]

1. Sorrowful; dismal; expressing grief; querulous.

She earnestly entreated to know the cause thereof, that either she might comfort or accompany her *doleful* humour. *Sidney.*

For none but you, or who of you it learns,
Can rightfully aread so *doleful* lay. *Spenser.*

With screwed face, and *doleful* whine, they only ply with senseless harangues of conscience against carnal ordinances. *South.*

Just then the hero cast a *doleful* cry,
And in those ardent flames began to fry:
The blind contagion rag'd within his veins. *Dryden.*

2. Melancholy; afflicted; feeling grief; sorrowful.

How oft my *doleful* sire cried to me, tarry, son,
When first he spied my love! *Sidney.*

3. Dismal; impressing sorrow; dolorifick.

It watereth the heart to the end it may fructify; maketh the virtuous, in trouble, full of magnanimity and courage; serveth as a most approved remedy against all *doleful* and heavy accidents, which befal men in this present life. *Hooker.*

No light, but rather darkness visible,
Serv'd only to discover sights of woe,
Regions of sorrow, *doleful* shades, where peace
And rest can never dwell! *Milton.*

Happy the mortal man, who now at last
Has through this *doleful* vale of mis'ry past;
Who to his destin'd stage has carried on
The tedious load, and laid his burden down. *Prior.*

DO'LEFULLY, dôle'fûl-lê. *adv.* [from *doleful.*] In a doleful manner; sorrowfully; dismally; querulously.

DO'LEFULNESS, dôle'fûl-nês. *n. s.* [from *doleful.*]

1. Sorrow; melancholy.
2. Querulousness.
3. Dismalness.

DO'LESOME, dôle'sûm. *adj.* [from *dole.*] Melancholy; gloomy; dismal; sorrowful; doleful.

Hell-ward bending o'er the beach descry
The *dolesome* passage to th' infernal sky. *Pope.*

DO'LESOMELY, dôle'sûm-lê. *adv.* [from *dolesome.*] In a dolesome manner.

DO'LESOMENESS, dôle'sûm-nês. *n. s.* [from *dolesome.*] Gloom; melancholy; dismalness.

DOLL, dôl. *n. s.*

1. A contraction of Dorothy.

Doll Tearsheet. *Shakspeare.*

2. A little girl's puppet or baby.

DO'LLAR, dôl'lûr.[418] *n. s.* [*daler*, Dutch.] A Dutch and German coin of different value, from about two shillings and sixpence to four and sixpence,

He disburs'd
Ten thousand *dollars* for our gen'ral use. *Shaksp.*

DOLORI'FICK, dôl-ò-rif'îk.[530] *adj.* [*dolorificus*, Lat.] That causes grief or pain.

The pain returned, dissipating that vapour which obstructed the nerves, and giving the *dolorifick* motion free passage again. *Ray.*

This, by the softness and rarity of the fluid, is insensible, and not *dolorifick*. *Arbuth. on Air.*

DO'LOROUS, dôl'ò-rûs.[503] *adj.* [from *dolor*, Lat.]

1. Sorrowful; doleful; dismal; gloomy; impressing sorrow.

We are taught, by his example, that the presence of *dolorous* and dreadful objects, even in minds most perfect, may, as clouds, overcast all seasonable joy. *Hooker.*

You take me in too *dolorous* a sense:
I spake t' you for your comfort. *Shaksp.*

Through many a dark and dreary vale
They pass'd, and many a region *dolorous*,
O'er many a frozen, many a fiery alp,
Rocks, caves, lakes, fens, bogs, dens, and shades of death. *Milton.*

Talk not of ruling in this *dol'rous* gloom,
Nor think vain words, he cried, can ease my doom. *Pope.*

2. Painful.

Their dispatch is quick, and less *dolorous* than the paw of the bear, or teeth of the lion. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

DO'LOUR, dò'lûr.[314] *n. s.* [*dolor*, Lat.]

1. Grief; sorrow.

I've words too few to take my leave of you,
When the tongue's office should be prodigal,
To breathe th' abundant *dolour* of the heart. *Shakspeare.*

2. Lamentation; complaint.

Never troubling him either with asking questions, or finding fault with his melancholy; but rather fitting to his *dolour* dolorous discourses of their own and other folks misfortunes. *Sidney.*

3. Pain; pang.

A mind fixed and bent upon somewhat that is good, doth avert the *dolours* of death. *Bacon.*

DO'LPHIN, dôl'fin. *n. s.* [*delphin*, Latin; though the dolphin is supposed to be not the same fish.] The name of a fish.

His delights
Where *dolphin* like; they shew'd his back above
The element they liv'd in. *Shaksp.*

Draw boys riding upon goats, eagles, and *dolphins*. *Peacham.*

DOLT, dôlt. *n. s.* [*dol*, Teutonick.] A heavy stupid fellow; a blockhead; a thickskull; a loggerhead.

Let *dolts* in haste some altar fair erect
To those high pow'rs, which idly sit above. *Sidney.*

Thou hast not half that power to do me harm,
As I have to be hurt: oh gull, oh *dolt*,
As ignorant as dirt! *Shakspeare's Othello.*

Like men condemn'd to thunder-bolts,
Who, ere the blow, become mere *dolts;*
They neither have the hearts to stay,
Nor wit enough to run away. *Hudibras.*

Wood's adulterate copper,
Which, as he scatter'd, we, like *dolts*,
Mistook at first for thunder-bolts. *Swift.*

DO'LTISH, dôlt'ish. *adj.* [from *dolt*.] Stupid; mean; dull; blockish.

Dametas, the most arrant *doltish* clown that ever was without the privilege of a bauble. *Sidney.*

DO'MABLE, dôme'â-bl. *adj.* [*domabilis*, Lat.] Tameable. *Dict.*

DOMA'IN, dò-mâne'. *n. s.* [*domaine*, Fr. from *dominium*, Lat.]

1. Dominion; empire.

Rome's great emperor, whose wide *domain*
Had ample territory, wealth and pow'r. *Milton.*

Ocean trembles for his green *domain*. *Thomson.*

2. Possession; estate.

A Latian field, with fruitful plains,
And a large portion of the king's *domains*. *Dryden.*

3. The land about a mansion-house occupied by the lord.

DOME, dôme. *n. s.* [*dome*, Fr. from *domus*, Lat.]

1. A building; a house; a fabrick.

Best be he call'd among good men,
Who to his God this column rais'd:
Though lightning strike the *dome* again,
The man who built it shall be prais'd. *Prior.*

Stranger! whoe'er thou art, securely rest
Affianc'd in my faith, a friendly guest;
Approach the *dome*, the social banquet share. *Pope.*

2. A hemispherical arch; a cupola.

DOME'STICAL, dò-mês'tè-kâl. } *adj.*
DOME'STICK, dò-mês'tîk. }
[*domesticus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to the house; not relating to things publick.

The necessities of man had at the first no other helps and supplies than *domestical;* such as that which the prophet implieth, saying, Can a mother forget her child? *Hooker.*

The practical knowledge of the *domestick* duties is the principal glory of a woman. *Clarissa.*

2. Private; done at home; not open.

In this their *domestical* celebration of the passover, they divided supper into two courses. *Hooker.*

Beholding thus, O happy as a queen!
We cry; but shift the gaudy, flatt'ring scene,
View her at home in her *domestick* light,
For thither she must come, at least at night. *Glanville.*

3. Inhabiting the house; not wild.

The faithful prudent husband is an honest, tractable, and *domestick* animal. *Addison.*

4. Not foreign; intestine.

Domestical evils, for that we think we can master them at all times, are often permitted to run on forward, till it be too late to recall them. *Hooker.*

Equality of two *domestick* pow'rs
Breeds scrupulous faction. *Shakspeare.*

Combine together 'gainst the enemy;
For these *domestick* and particular broils
Are not the question here. *Shakspeare.*

Such they were who might presume t' have done
Much for the king and honour of the state;
Having the chiefest actions undergone,
Both foreign and *domestical*, of late. *Daniel.*

Next to the sin of those who began that rebellion, theirs must needs be, who hindered the speedy suppressing of it, by *domestick* dissentions. *King Charles.*

To DOME'STICATE, dò-mês'tè-kâte. *v. a.* [from *domestick*.] To make domestick; to withdraw from the publick. *Clarissa.*

DOME'STICK, dò-mês'tîk. *n. s.* One kept in the same house.

A servant dwells remote from all knowledge of his lord's purposes: he lives as a kind of foreigner under the same roof; a *domestick*, and yet a stranger too. *South.*

To DO'MIFY, dôm'è-fi. *v. a.* [*domifico*, Lat.] To tame. *Dict.*

DO'MINANT, dôm'è-nânt. *adj.* [*dominant*, Fr. *dominans*, Lat.] Predominant; presiding; ascendant.

To DO'MINATE, dôm'è-nâte. *v. a.* [*dominatus*, Lat.] To predominate; to prevail over the rest.

I thus conclude my theme,
The *dominating* humour makes me dream. *Dryden.*

DOMINA'TION, dôm-è-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*dominatio*, Lat.]

1. Power; dominion.

Thou and thine usurp
The *domination*, royalties, and rights
Of this oppressed boy. *Shakspeare.*

2. Tyranny; insolent authority.

Maximinus traded with the Goths in the product of his own estate in Thracia, the place of his nativity: whither he retired, to withdraw from the unjust *domination* of Ophilius Macrinus. *Arbuthnot.*

3. One highly exalted in power: used of angelick beings.

He heav'n of heav'ns, and all the powers therein,
By thee created; and by thee threw down
Th' aspiring *dominations*. *Milton.*

Hear, all ye angels, progeny of light,
Thrones, *dominations*, princedoms, virtues, pow'rs! *Milton.*

DO'MINATIVE, dôm'è-nâ-tîv. *adj.* [from *dominate*.] Imperious; insolent. *Dict.*

DOMINA'TOR, dôm'è-nâ-tôr.[521] *n. s.* [Lat.] The presiding or predominant power or influence.

Jupiter and Mars are *dominators* for this north-west part of the world, which maketh the people impatient of servitude, lovers of liberty, martial, and courageous. *Camden's Remains.*

To DOMINE'ER, dôm-è-nêêr'. *v. n.* [*dominor*, Lat.] To rule with insolence; to swell; to bluster; to act without control.

Go to the feast, revel, and *domineer*,
Carouse full measure. *Shakspeare.*

The voice of conscience now is low and weak, chastising the passions, as old Eli did his lustful *domineering* sons. *South.*

Both would their little ends secure;
He sighs for freedom, she for pow'r:
His wishes tend abroad to roam,
And hers to *domineer* at home. *Prior.*

DOMI'NICAL, dò-mîn'è-kâl. *adj* [*dominicalis*, Lat.] That notes the Lord's day, or Sunday.

The cycle of the moon serves to shew the epacts, and that of the sun the *dominical* letter, throughout all their variations. *Holder.*

DOMI'NION, dò-mîn'yûn.[113] *n. s.* [*dominium*, Lat.]

1. Sovereign authority; unlimited power.

They on the earth
Dominion exercise, and in the air,
Chiefly on man. *Milton.*

He gave us only over beast, fish, fowl,
Dominion absolute; that right we hold
By his donation: but man over man
He made not lord. *Milton.*

Blest use of pow'r, O virtuous pride in kings!
And like his bounty whence *dominion* springs. *Tickel.*

2. Power; right of possession or use, without being accountable.

He could not have private *dominion* over that, which was under the private *dominion* of another. *Locke.*

3. Territory; region; district; considered as subject.

The donations of bishopricks the kings of England did ever retain in all their *dominions*, when the Pope's usurped authority was at the highest. *Davies.*

4. Predominance; ascendant.

Objects placed foremost ought to be more finished than those cast behind, and to have *dominion* over things confused and transient. *Dryden.*

5. An order of angels.

By him were all things created, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones or *dominions*, or principalities or powers. *Colossians.*

DON, dôn. *n. s.* [*dominus*, Lat.] The Spanish title for a gentleman: as, *Don* Quixote. It is with us used ludicrously.

To the great *dons* of wit,
Phœbus gives them full privilege alone
To damn all others and cry up their own. *Dryden.*

To Don, dŏn. *v. a.* [*To do on.*] To put on; to invest with: the contrary to *doff*. Obsolete.

The purple morning left her crimson bed,
And *don'd* her robes of pure vermillion hue.
Fairfax.

Her helm the virgin *don'd*. *Fairfax.*

What! should I *don* this robe, and trouble you.
Shakspeare.

Do'nary, dō'nā-rē. *n. s.* [*donarium*, Lat.] A thing given to sacred uses.

Dona'tion, dō-nā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*donatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of giving any thing; the act of bestowing.

He gave us only over beast, fish, fowl,
Dominion absolute; that right we hold
By his *donation*. *Milton.*

After *donation* there is an absolute change and alienation made of the property of the thing given: which being so alienated, a man has no more to do with it than with a thing bought with another's money. *South.*

2. The grant by which any thing is given or conferred.

Howsoever the letter of that *donation* may be unregarded by men, yet the sense thereof is so imprinted in their hearts, as if every one laid claim for himself unto that which was conferred upon all. *Raleigh.*

The kingdoms of the world to thee were giv'n,
Permitted rather, and by thee usurp'd;
Other *donation* none thou canst produce. *Milton.*

Do'native, dŏn'ā-tĭv.[503] *n. s.* [*donatif*, Fr. from *donatus*, Lat.]

1. A gift; a largess; a present; a dole of money distributed.

The Roman emperor's custom was, at certain solemn times, to bestow on his soldiers a *donative;* which *donative* they received wearing garlands upon their heads. *Hooker.*

They were entertained with publick shews and *donatives*, to make them more easily digest their lost liberty. *Dryden.*

2. [In law.] A benefice merely given and collated by the patron to a man, without either presentation to the ordinary, or institution by the ordinary, or induction by his orders. *Cowell.*

Never did steeple carry double truer;
His is the *donative*, and mine the cure. *Cleveland.*

Done, dŭn. The part. pass. of *To do*.

Another like fair tree eke grew thereby,
Whereof whoso did eat, eftsoons did know
Both good and evil: O mournful memory!
That tree, through one man's fault, hath *done* us all to dye. *Spenser.*

Done, dŭn. *a kind of interjection.* The word by which a wager is concluded: when a wager is offered, he that accepts it says *done*.

Done: the wager? *Shakspeare.*

One thing, sweet-heart, I will ask;
Take me for a new-fashioned mask.
—*Done:* but my bargain shall be this,
I'll throw my mask off when I kiss. *Cleveland.*

'Twas *done* and *done*, and the fox, by consent, was to be the judge. *L'Estrange.*

Do'njon, dŭn'jŭn. *n. s.* [now corrupted to *dungeon*, from *domnionum*, low Latin, according to *Menage*.] The highest and strongest tower of the castle, in which prisoners were kept; as in *Chaucer*. It is now used of subterraneous prisons.

The grete toure, that was so thicke and strong,
Which of the castle was the chief *dongeon*,
Wherein the knightes were in prison,
Was evin joynant to the garden-wall,
Ther as this Emely had her playeing. *Chaucer.*

Do'nor, dō'nŏr. *n. s.* [from *dono*, Lat.] A giver; a bestower; one who gives any thing

Litters thick besiege the *donor's* gate,
And begging lords and teeming ladies wait
The promis'd dole. *Dryden.*

It is a mighty check to beneficent tempers to consider how often good designs are frustrated and perverted to purposes, which, could the *donors* themselves have foreseen, they would have been very loth to promote. *Atterbury.*

Do'nship, dŏn'shĭp. *n. s.* [from *don*.] Quality or rank of a gentleman or knight.

I'm none of those,
Your bosom-friends, as you suppose;
But Ralph himself, your trusty squire,
Wh' has dragg'd your *donship* out o' th' mire.
Hudibras.

Doo'dle, dōō'dl.[405] *n. s.* [a cant word, perhaps corrupted from *do little: faineant*.] A trifler; an idler.

To DOOM, dōōm. *v. a.* [ꝺeman, Sax.]

1. To judge.

Him through malice fall'n,
Father of mercy and grace! thou didst not *doom*
So strictly; but much more to pity incline. *Milton.*

2. To condemn to any punishment; to sentence.

He may be *doom'd* to chains, to shame, to death,
While proud Hippolitus shall mount his throne.
Smith.

Justly th' impartial fates conspire,
Dooming that son to be the sire
Of such another son. *Granville.*

3. To pronounce condemnation upon any.

Minos, the strict inquisitor, appears,
And lives and crimes, with his assessor, hears;
Round in his urn the blended balls he rowls,
Absolves the just, and *dooms* the guilty souls.
Dryden's Æneid.

4. To command judicially or authoritatively.

Have I a tongue to *doom* my brother's death,
And shall that tongue give pardon to a slave.
Shakspeare.

5. To destine; to command by uncontrollable authority.

Fate and the gods, by their supreme command,
Have *doom'd* our ships to seek the Latian land.
Dryden's Æneid.

I have no will but what your eyes ordain;
Destin'd to love, as they are *doom'd* to reign.
Granville.

Doom, dōōm. *n. s.* [ꝺom, Sax. *doem*, Dutch.]

1. Judicial sentence; judgment.

He's fled, my lord, and all his pow'rs do yield;
And humbly thus, with halters on their necks,
Expect your highness' *doom* of life or death. *Shak.*

To Satan, first in sin, his *doom* applied,
Though in mysterious terms, judg'd as then best.
Milton.

And now without redemption, all mankind
Must have been lost, adjudg'd to death and hell
By *doom* severe. *Milton.*

In the great day, wherein the secrets of all hearts shall be laid open, no one shall be made to answer for what he knows nothing of; but shall receive his *doom*, his conscience accusing or excusing him. *Locke.*

2. The great and final judgment.

Search Windsor Castle, elves, within and out:
Strew good luck, ouphes, on every sacred room,
That it may stand till the perpetual *doom*. *Shaksp.*

3. Condemnation; judicial sentence.

Revoke thy *doom*,
Or whilst I can vent clamour from my throat,
I'll tell thee thou dost evil. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

4. Determination declared.

If friend or foe, let him be gently us'd.
—Revoke that *doom* of mercy, for 'tis Clifford.
Shakspeare.

5. The state to which one is destined.

By day the web and loom,
And homely household task, shall be her *doom*.
Dryden's Iliad.

6. Ruin; destruction.

From the same foes, at last, both felt their *doom;*
And the same age saw learning fall, and Rome.
Pope.

Doom'sday, dōōmz'dā. *n. s.* [*doom* and *day*.]

1. The day of final and universal judgment; the last, the great day.

Men, wives, and children stare, cry out, and run,
As it were *doomsday*. *Shaksp. Julius Cæsar.*

They may serve for any theme, and never be out of date until *doomsday*. *Brown.*

Our souls, not yet prepar'd for upper light,
Till *doomsday* wander in the shades of night:
This only holiday of all the year,
We privileg'd in sunshine may appear. *Dryden.*

2. The day of sentence or condemnation.

All-soul's day is my body's *doomsday*. *Shaksp.*

Doomsday-book, dōōmz'dā-bŏŏk. *n. s.* [*doomsday* and *book*.] A book made by order of William the conqueror, in which the estates of the kingdom were registered.

The Danes also brought in a reckoning of money by ores, *per oras*, which is mentioned in *doomsday-book*. *Camden.*

Door, dōre.[310] *n. s.* [ꝺop, ꝺupe, Saxon; *dorris*, Erse.]

1. The gate of a house; that which opens to yield entrance. *Door* is used of houses, and *gates* of cities or publick buildings; except in the licence of poetry.

All the castle quaked from the ground,
And every *door* of free will open flew. *Fairy Q.*

In the side, a *door*
Contriv'd; and of provisions laid in large,
For man and beast. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To the same end men sev'ral paths may tread,
As many *doors* into one temple lead. *Denham.*

For without rules there can be no art, any more than there can be a house without a *door* to conduct you in. *Dryden.*

2. In familiar language, a house: often in the plural, *doors*.

Lay one piece of fish or flesh in the open air, and another of the same kind and bigness within *doors*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Let him doubt whether his cloaths be warm, and so go naked; whether his house be firm, and live without *doors*. *Decay of Piety.*

Martin's office is now the second *door* in the street, where he will see Parnel. *Arbuthnot.*

Lambs, though they are bred within *doors*, and never saw the actions of their own species, push at those who approach them with their foreheads. *Addison's Spectator.*

The sultan entered again the peasant's house, and turned the owner out of *doors*. *Addison.*

3. Entrance; portal.

The tender blades of grass appear;
And buds, that yet the blast of Eurus fear,
Stand at the *door* of life, and doubt to clothe the year. *Dryden.*

4. Passage; avenue; means of approach.

The indispensable necessity of sincere obedience shuts the *door* against all temptations to carnal security. *Hammond.*

5. *Out of* Door, *or* Doors. No more to be found; quite gone; fairly sent away.

Should he, who was thy lord, command thee now,
With a harsh voice and supercilious brow,
To servile duties thou wouldst fear no more;
The gallows and the whip are *out of door*. *Dryden.*
His imaginary title of fatherhood is *out of doors*, and Cain is no prince over his brother. *Locke.*

6. *At the* Door *of any one.* Imputable; chargeable upon him.
In any of which parts if I have failed, the fault lies wholly *at my door*. *Dryden.*

7. *Next* Door *to.* Approaching to; near to; bordering upon.
A seditious word leads to a broil, and a riot unpunished is but *next door* to a tumult. *L' Estrange.*

Do'ORCASE, dôre'kâse. *n. s.* [*door* and *case*.] The frame in which the door is enclosed.
The making of frames for *doorcases*, is the framing of two pieces of wood athwart two other pieces. *Moxon.*

Do'ORKEEPER, dôre'kêêp-ûr. *n. s.* [*door* and *keeper*.] Porter; one that keeps the entrance of a house.
He that hath given the following assistances to thee, desires to be even a *doorkeeper* in God's house, and to be a servant to the meanest of God's servants. *Taylor's Preface.*

Do'QUET, dôk'ît.[99] [415] *n. s.* A paper containing a warrant.
Before the institution of this office, no *doquet* for licence to alien, nor warrant for pardon of alienation made, could be purchased without an oath. *Bacon.*

Do'RMANT, dôr'mânt. *adj.* [*dormant*, French.]

1. Sleeping.
He a dragon! if he be, 'tis a very peaceful one: I can insure his anger is *dormant:* or should he seem to rouse, 'tis well lashing him, and he will sleep like a top. *Congreve's Old Bachelor.*
With this radius he is said to strike and kill his prey, for which he lies as it were, *dormant*, till it swims within his reach. *Grew's Musæum.*

2. In a sleeping posture.
If a lion were the coat of Judah, yet were it not a lion rampant, but rather couchant and *dormant*. *Brown.*

3. Private; not publick.
There were other *dormant* musters of soldiers throughout all parts of the realms, that were put in readiness but not drawn together. *Bacon.*

4. Concealed; not divulged.
It would be prudent to reserve these privileges *dormant*, never to be produced but upon great occasions. *Swift.*

5. Leaning; not perpendicular.
Old *dormant* windows must confess
Her beams: their glimmering spectacles,
Struck with the splendor of her face,
Do th' office of a burning glass. *Cleveland.*

Do'RMITORY, dôr'mê-tûr-ê. *n. s.* [*dormitorium*, Latin.]

1. A place to sleep in; used commonly for a room with many beds.
Rooms that have thorough lights are left for entertainment, and those that have windows on one side for *dormitories*. *Mortimer.*
Naked mourns the *dormitory* wall,
And Jones and Boyle's united labours fall. *Pope.*

2. A burial place.
The places where dead bodies are buried, are in Latin called *cæmiteria*, and in English *dormitories*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Do'RMOUSE, dôr'môûse. *n. s.* [*dormio*, to sleep, and *mouse*.] A small animal which passes a large part of the winter in sleep.
Come, we all sleep, and are mere *dormice* flics,
A little less than dead: more dulness hangs
On us than on the moon. *Ben Jonson's Cataline.*
After they have lain a little while, they grow as drowsy as *dormice*, unless they are roused. *Collier.*

DORN, dôrn. *n. s.* [from *dorn*, German, a thorn.] A fish; perhaps the same as the thornback.
The coast is stored both with shell-fish, as scallops and sheath-fish; and flat, as turbets, *dorns*, and holybut. *Carew.*

Do'RNICK, dôr'nîk. *n. s.* [of *Deornick* in *Flanders*, where first made.] A species of linen cloth used in Scotland for the table.

To DORR, dôr. *v. a.* [*tor*, stupid, Teutonick.] To deafen or stupify with noise.
This word I find only in *Skinner*.

DORR, dôr. *n. s.* [so named probably from the noise which he makes.] A kind of flying insect, remarkable for flying with a loud noise.
Some insects fly with four wings, as all the vagimpennous, or sheath-winged, as beetles and *dorrs*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
The *dorr* or hedge-chafer's chief marks are these: his head is small, like that of the common beetle: this, and his eyes, black: his shoulderpiece, and the middle of his belly also black; but just under the wing-shell spotted with white. His wing-shells, legs, and the end of his tail, which is long and flat-pointed, of a light chestnut: his breast, especially, covered with a downy hair. *Grew's Musæum.*

Do'RSEL, dôr'sîl. } *n. s.* [from *dorsum*, the
Do'RSER, dôr'sûr. } back.] A pannier; a basket or bag, one of which hangs on either side a beast of burden, for the reception of things of small bulk. It is corruptly spoken, and perhaps written, *dossel*.

DORSI'FEROUS, dôr-sîf'fê-rûs. } *adj.*
DORSI'PAROUS, dôr-sîp'pâ-rûs [518] } [*dorsum* and *fero*, or *pario*, Latin.] Having the property of bearing, or bringing forth, on the back. It is used of plants that have the seed on the back of their leaves, as fern; and may be properly used of the American frog, which brings forth her young from her back.

Do'RTURE, dôr'tûre. *n. s.* [contracted from *dormiture; dormitura*, Latin; *dortoir*, Fr.] A dormitory; a place to sleep in.
He led us to a gallery like a *dorture*, where he shewed us along the one side seventeen cells, very neat. *Bacon.*

DOSE, dôse. *n. s.* [δόσις.]

1. So much of any medicine as is taken at one time. *Quincy.*
The too vig'rous *dose* too fiercely wrought,
And added fury to the strength it brought. *Dryden.*
In a vehement pain of the head he prescribed the juice of the thapsia in warm water, without mentioning the *dose*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Any thing nauseous.
If you can tell an ignoramus in power and place that he has a wit and understanding above all the world, I dare undertake that, as fulsome a *dose* as you give him, he shall readily take it down. *South.*

3. As much of any thing as falls to a man's lot. Ludicrously.
No sooner does he peep into
The world, but he has done his doe;
Married his punctual *dose* of wives,
Is cuckolded, and breaks or thrives. *Hudibras.*

4. Quantity.
We pity or laugh at those fatuous extravagants, while yet ourselves have a considerable *dose* of what makes them so. *Glanville.*

5. It is often used of the utmost quantity of strong liquor that a man can swallow. He has his *dose;* that is, he can carry off no more.

To DOSE, dôse. *v. a.*

1. To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease.
Plants seldom used in medicine, being esteemed poisonous, if corrected, and exactly *dosed*, may prove powerful medicines. *Derham.*

2. To give physick, or any thing nauseous, to any man: in a ludicrous sense.

Do'SSIL, dôs'sîl. *n. s.* [corrupted from *dorsel*, something laid upon the part.] A pledget; a nodule or lump of lint to be laid on a sore.
Her complaints put me upon dressing with such medicaments as basilicon, with præcipitate, upon a *dossil*. *Wiseman.*

DOST, dûst. The second person of *do*.
Why then *dost* treat me with rebukes, instead
Of kind condoling cares and friendly sorrow. *Addison.*

DOT, dôt. *n. s.* [This is derived by *Skinner* from *dotter*, German, *the white of an egg;* and interpreted by him a grume of pus. It has now no such signification, and seems rather corrupted from *jot*, a point.] A small point or spot made to mark any place in a writing.

To DOT, dôt. *v. a.* To mark with specks.

To DOT, dôt. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make dots or spots.

Do'TAGE, dô'tâdje.[90] *n. s.* [from *dote*.]

1. Loss of understanding; imbecility of mind; deliriousness.
The soul in all hath one intelligence;
Though too much moisture in an infant's brain,
And too much dryness in an old man's sense,
Cannot the prints of outward things retain:
Then doth the soul want work, and idle sit;
And this we childishness and *dotage* call. *Davies.*
I hold, that perfect joy makes all our parts
As joyful as our hearts:
Our senses tell us, if we please not them,
Our love is but a *dotage*, or a dream. *Suckling.*

2. Excessive fondness.
If on your head my fury does not turn,
Thank that fond *dotage* which so much you scorn. *Dryden.*

Do'TAL, dô'tâl.[88] *adj.* [*dotalis*, Latin.] Relating to the portion of a woman; constituting her portion; comprised in her portion.
Shall I, of one poor *dotal* town possest,
My people thin, my wretched country waste,
An exil'd prince, and on a shaking throne,
Or risk my patron's subjects, or my own? *Garth.*

Do'TARD, dô'târd.[88] *n. s.* [from *dote*.] A man whose age has impaired his intellects; a man in his second childhood, called in some provinces a *twichild*.
Dotard, said he, let be thy deep advise,
Seems that through many years thy wits thee fail,
And that weak old hath left thee nothing wise,
Else never should thy judgment be so frail. *Fairy Queen.*
The sickly *dotard* wants a wife,
To draw off his last dregs of life. *Prior.*

DOTA'TION, dô-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*dotatio*, Lat.] The act of giving a dowry or portion. *Dict.*

To DOTE, dôte. *v. n.* [*doten*, Dutch; *radoter*, French.]

1. To have the intellect impaired by age or passion; to be delirious.

Unless the fear of death make me to *dote*,
I see my son. *Shaksp.*

A sword is upon the liars, and they shall *dote*: a sword is upon her mighty men, and they shall be dismayed. *Jer.*

Time has made you *dote*, and vainly tell
Of arms imagin'd in your lonely cell:
Go, be the temple and the gods your care;
Permit to men the thought of peace and war. *Dryd.*

When an old woman begins to *dote*, and grow chargeable to her parish, she is turned into a witch, and fills the country with extravagant fancies. *Addison.*

2. To be in love to extremity.

He was stricken with great affection towards me, which since is grown to such a *doting* love, that I was fain to get this place sometimes to retire in freely. *Sidney.*

I have long loved her, and bestowed much on her, followed her with a *doting* observance. *Shaks.*

3. *To* Dote *upon*. To regard with excessive fondness; to love to excess.

All their prayers and love
Were set on Hereford, whom they *doted* on,
And bless'd, and grac'd. *Shakspeare.*

Forgive me, that I do not dream on thee,
Because thou seest me *dote* upon my love. *Shaksp.*

All the beauties of the court besides
Are mad in love, and *dote* upon your person. *Denham.*

Mark those who *dote* on arbitrary power,
And you shall find 'em either hot-brain'd youth,
Or needy bankrupts. *Dryden.*

Would you so *dote* upon your first desire,
As not to entertain a nobler fire? *Dryden.*

We *dote* upon this present world, and the enjoyments of it; and 'tis not without pain, and fear, and reluctancy, that we are torn from them, as if our hopes lay all within the compass of this life. *Burnet.*

O death all eloquent! you only prove
What dust we *dote* on, when 'tis man we love. *Pope.*

Do'TED, dō'tĕd. *adj.* [from the verb.] Stupid. Not used.

His senseless speech and *doted* ignorance
The prince had marked well. *Spenser.*

Do'TER, dō'tŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *dote*.]

1. One whose understanding is impaired by years; a dotard.

What should a bald fellow do with a comb, a dumb *doter* with a pipe, or a blind man with a looking-glass. *Burton.*

2. A man fondly, weakly, and excessively in love.

If in black my lady's brow be deckt,
It mourns that painting and usurping hair
Should ravish *doters* with a false aspect;
And therefore she is born to make black fair. *Shakspeare.*

Our *doters* upon red and white are incessantly perplexed by the incertainty both of the continuance of their mistress's kindness, and of the lasting of her beauty. *Boyle.*

Do'TINGLY, dō'tĭng-lē. *adv.* [from *doting*.] Fondly; by excessive fondness.

That he, to wedlock *dotingly* betray'd,
Should hope in this lewd town to find a maid? *Dryden.*

Do'TTARD, dŏt'tărd.[98] *n. s.* This word seems to signify a tree kept low by cutting.

For great trees, we see almost all overgrown trees in church-yards, or near ancient buildings, and the like, are pollards and *dottards*, and not trees at their full height. *Bacon.*

Do'TTEREL, dŏt'tŭr-ĭl.[99] *n. s.* [from *dote*.] The name of a bird that mimicks gestures.

We see how ready apes and monkies are to imitate all motions of man; and in catching of *dotterels*, we see how the foolish bird playeth the ape in gestures. *Bacon.*

DO'UBLE, dŭb'bl.[314 405] *adj.* [*double*, Fr. *duplex*, Lat. *duple*, Erse.]

1. Two of a sort; one corresponding to the other; in pairs.

All things are *double* one against another, and he hath made nothing imperfect. *Ecclus.*

2. Twice as much; containing the same quantity repeated. It is sometimes used with *to*, and sometimes without.

Great honours are great burthens; but on whom
They are cast with envy, he doth bear two loads:
His cares must still be *double to* his joys
In any dignity. *Ben Jonson.*

This sum of forty thousand pounds is almost *double to* what is sufficient. *Swift.*

3. Having one added to another; having more than one in the same order or parallel.

It is a curiosity also to make flowers *double*, which is effected by often removing them into new earth; as, on the contrary part, *double* flowers, by neglecting, and not removing, prove single. *Bacon.*

I met a reverend, fat, old gouty friar,
With a paunch swoln so high, his *double* chin
Might rest upon 't. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

4. Twofold; of two kinds.

Thus cursed steel, and more accursed gold,
Gave mischief birth, and made that mischief bold;
And *double* death did wretched man invade,
By steel assaulted, and by gold betray'd. *Dryd.*

No star appears to lend his friendly light;
Darkness and tempest make a *double* night. *Dryden.*

5. Two in number.

And if one power did not both see and hear,
Our sights and sounds would always *double* be. *Davies.*

6. Having twice the effect or influence; having the power of two. Not used.

The magnifico is much belov'd,
And hath in his effect a voice potential,
As *double* as the duke's. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

7. Deceitful; acting two parts, one openly, the other in secret.

I' th' presence
He would say untruths, and be ever *double*
Both in his words and meaning. *Shakspeare.*

Fifty thousand could keep rank, that were not of *double* heart. 1 *Chronicles.*

DOUBLE-PLEA, dŭb'bl-plē. *n. s.* [*duplex placitum*, Latin.]

Is that in which the defendant alleges for himself two several matters, in bar of the action, whereof either is sufficient to effect his desire in debarring the plaintiff. *Cowell.*

DOUBLE QUARREL, dŭb'bl-kwŏr'rĭl.

Is a complaint made by any clerk or other to the archbishop of the province, against an inferiour ordinary, for delaying justice in some cause ecclesiastical. The effect is, that the archbishop directs his letters, under the authentical seal, to all clerks of his province, commanding them to admonish the said ordinary within nine days to do the justice required, or otherwise to cite him to appear before him or his official; and lastly to intimate to the said ordinary, that if he neither perform the thing enjoined, nor appears at the day assigned, he himself will proceed to perform the justice required. And this seems to be termed a *double quarrel*, because it is most commonly made against both the judge, and him at whose petition justice is delayed. *Cowell.*

DOUBLE, dŭb'bl. *adv.* Twice over.

I am not so old in proportion to them as I formerly was, which I can prove by arithmetick; for then I was *double* their age, which now I am not. *Swift.*

DOUBLE, dŭb'bl. Is much used in composition, generally for *doubly*, two ways: as, *double-edged*, having an edge on each side: or for twice the number or quantity; as, *double-died*, twice died.

DOUBLE-BITING, dŭb-bl-bī'tĭng. *adj.* [*double* and *bite*.] Biting or cutting on either side.

But most their looks on the black monarch bend,
His rising muscles and his brawn commend;
His *double-biting* ax, and beamy spear,
Each asking a gigantick force to rear. *Dryden.*

DOUBLE-BUTTONED, dŭb-bl-bŭt'tn'd.[170 359] *adj.* [*double* and *buttoned*.] Having two rows of buttons.

Others you'll see, when all the town's afloat,
Wrapt in th' embraces of a kersey coat,
Or *double-button'd* fleece. *Gay's Trivia.*

DOUBLE-DEALER, dŭb-bl-dē'lŭr. *n. s.* [*double* and *dealer*.] A deceitful, subtle, insidious fellow; one who acts two parts at the same time; one who says one thing and thinks another.

Double-dealers may pass muster for a while; but all parties wash their hands of them in the conclusion. *L'Estrange.*

DOUBLE-DEALING, dŭb-bl-dē'lĭng. *n. s.* [*double* and *dealing*.] Artifice; dissimulation; low or wicked cunning; the action of one thing with the profession of another.

Thou shalt not be the worse for me; there's gold.—
—But that it would be *double-dealing*, sir, I would you could make it another. *Shakspeare.*

Our poets have joined together such qualities as are by nature most compatible; valour with anger, meekness with piety, and prudence with dissimulation; this last union was necessary for the goodness of Ulysses; for, without that, his dissimulation might have degenerated into wickedness and *double-dealing*. *Broome.*

To DOUBLE-DIE, dŭb-bl-dī'. *v. a.* [*double* and *die*.] To die twice over.

Yes, I'll to the royal bed,
Where first the mysteries of our love were acted,
And *double-die* it with imperial crimson. *Dryden and Lee.*

DOUBLE-FOUNTED, dŭb-bl-fŏŭnt'ĕd. *adj.* [*double* and *fount*.] Having two sources.

Here the *double-founted* stream
Jordan, true limit eastward. *Milton.*

DOUBLE-HANDED, dŭb-bl-hănd'ĕd. *adj.* [*double* and *hand*.] Having two hands.

All things being *double-handed*, and having the appearances both of truth and falsehood, where our affections have engaged us, we attend only to the former. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

DOUBLE-HEADED, dŭb-bl-hĕd'ĕd. *adj.* [*double* and *head*.] Having the flowers growing one to another.

The double rich scarlet nonsuch is a large *double-headed* flower of the richest scarlet colour. *Mortimer.*

To DOUBLE-LOCK, dŭb-bl-lŏk'. *v. a.* [*double* and *lock*.] To shoot the lock twice; to fasten with double security.

He immediately *double-locked* his door, and sat down carefully to reading and comparing both his orders. *Tatler.*

DOUBLE-MINDED, dŭb-bl-mīnd'ĕd. *adj.* [from *double* and *mind*.] Unsettled; undetermined.

A *double-minded* man is unstable in all his ways. *James.*

DOUBLE-SHINING, dŭb-bl-shīn'ĭng.[359] *adj.*

[*double* and *shine*.] Shining with double lustre.

He was
Among the rest that there did take delight
To see the sports of *double-shining* day. *Sidney.*

DOUBLE-TONGUED, dŭb-bl-tŭng'd'. *adj.* [*double* and *tongue*.] Deceitful; giving contrary accounts of the same thing.

The deacons must be grave, not *double-tongued*, not given to much wine, not greedy of filthy lucre. 1 *Timothy.*

For much she fear'd the Tyrians *double-tongu'd*,
And knew the town to Juno's care belong'd.
Dryden's Virgil.

To DO'UBLE, dŭb'bl. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To enlarge any quantity by addition of the same quantity.

Rumour doth *double* voice and echo
The numbers of the fear'd. *Shaks. Henry* IV.

Pay him six thousand, and deface the bond;
Double six thousand, and then treble that.
Shakspeare.

Our foe's too proud the weaker to assail,
Or *doubles* his dishonour if he fail. *Dryden.*

This power of repeating or *doubling* any idea we have of any distance, and adding it to the former, as often as we will, without being ever able to come to any stop or stint, is that which gives us the idea of immensity. *Locke.*

This was only the value of the silver; there was besides a tenth part of that number of talents of gold, which, if gold was reckoned in a decuple proportion, will just *double* the sum.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

2. To contain twice the quantity.

Thus reinforc'd against the adverse fleet,
Still *doubling* ours, brave Rupert leads the way.
Dryden.

3. To repeat; to add.

He saw proud Arcite and fierce Palemon
In mortal battle *doubling* blow on blow;
Like lightning flam'd their falchions to and fro.
Dryden.

4. To add one to another in the same order or parallel.

Thou shalt *double* the curtain in the tabernacle.
Exodus.

5. To fold.

He bought her sermons, psalms, and graces,
And *doubled* down the useful places. *Prior.*

6. To pass round a headland.

Sailing along the coast, he *doubled* the promontory of Carthage, yet famous for the ruins of that proud city. *Knolles.*

Now we have the Cape of Good Hope in sight, the trade-wind is our own, if we can but *double* it.
Dryden.

To DO'UBLE, dŭb'bl. *v. n.*

1. To increase to twice the quantity.

'Tis observed in particular nations, that within the space of three hundred years, notwithstanding all casualties, the number of men *double*.
Burnet's Theory.

2. To enlarge the stake to twice the sum in play.

Throw Ægypt's by, and offer in the stead,
Offer—the crown on Berenice's head;
I am resolv'd to *double* till I win. *Dryden.*

3. To turn back, or wind in running.

Under the line the sun crosseth the line, and maketh two summers and two winters; but in the skirts of the torrid zone it *doubleth* and goeth back again, and so maketh one long summer.
Bacon's Natural History.

Who knows which way she points?
Doubling and turning like a hunted hare!
Find out the meaning of her mind who can.
Dryden.

So keen thy hunters, and thy scent so strong,
Thy turns and *doublings* cannot save thee long.
Swift.

4. To play tricks; to use sleights.

DO'UBLE, dŭb'bl. *n. s.*

1. Twice the quantity or number.

If the thief be found let him pay *double*.
Exodus.

In all the four great years of mortality above mentioned, I do not find that any week the plague increased to the *double* of the precedent week above five times. *Graunt's Mortality.*

2. Strong beer; beer of twice the common strength.

Here's a pot of good *double*, neighbour: drink, and fear not your man. *Shakspeare's Henry* VI.

3. A turn used to escape pursuit.

Man is frail,
Convulsions rack his nerves, and cares his breast;
His flying life is chas'd by rav'ning pains,
Through all his *doubles*, in the winding veins.
Blackmore.

4. A trick; a shift; an artifice.

These men are too well acquainted with the chase, to be flung off by any false steps or *doubles*.
Addison.

DO'UBLENESS, dŭb'bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *double*.] The state of being double.

If you think well to carry this as you may, the *doubleness* of the benefit defends the deceit from reproof. *Shakspeare.*

DO'UBLER, dŭb'bl-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *double*.] He that doubles any thing.

DO'UBLET, dŭb-bl-ĕt.[99] *n. s.* [from *double*.]

1. The inner garment of a man; the waistcoat: so called from being double for warmth, or because it makes the dress double.

What a pretty thing a man is, when he goes in his *doublet* and hose, and leaves off his wit.
Shakspeare.

His *doublet* was of sturdy buff,
And though not sword yet cudgel proof.
Hudibras.

It is common enough to see a countryman in the *doublet* and breeches of his great-grandfather.
Addison on Italy.

They do but mimick ancient wits at best,
As apes our grandsires, in their *doublets* drest.
Pope.

2. Two; a pair.

Those *doublets* on the sides of his tail seem to add strength to the muscles which move the tail fins. *Grew's Musæum.*

DOUBLO'N, dŭb-bl-ôôn. *n. s.* [French.] A Spanish coin containing the value of two pistoles.

DO'UBLY, dŭb'bl-ĕ. *adv.* [from *double*.] In twice the quantity; to twice the degree.

Young Hollis, on a muse by Mars begot,
Born, Cæsar like, to write and act great deeds,
Impatient to revenge his fatal shot,
His right hand *doubly* to his left succeeds.
Dryden.

Haply at night he doth with horror shun
A widow'd daughter, or a dying son:
His neighbour's offspring he to-morrow sees,
And *doubly* feels his want in their increase.
Prior.

To DOUBT, dôût.[313] *v. n.* [*doubter*, Fr. *dubito*, Latin.]

1. To question; to be in uncertainty.

Even in matters divine, concerning some things, we may lawfully *doubt* and suspend our judgment, inclining neither to one side or other; as, namely, touching the time of the fall both of man and angels. *Hooker.*

Let no man, while he lives here in the world, *doubt* whether there is any hell or no, and therefore live so as if absolutely there were none.
South.

I *doubt* not to make it appear to be a monstrous folly to deride holy things. *Tillotson.*

Can we conclude upon Luther's instability, because in a single notion, no way fundamental, an enemy writes that he had some *doubtings*?
Atterbury.

2. To question any event.

Doubting things go ill, often hurts more
Than to be sure they do. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

Admitting motion, this I urge to shew
Invalid, that which thee to *doubt* it mov'd.
Milton.

3. Sometimes with *of* in both the foregoing senses.

Solyman said he had hitherto made war against divers nations, and always had the victory, *whereof* he *doubted* not now also. *Knolles.*

Have I not manag'd my contrivance well,
To try your love, and make you *doubt of* mine?
Dryden.

4. To fear; to be apprehensive of ill.

I *doubt* there's deep resentment in his mind,
For the late slight his honour suffer'd there.
Otway.

If there were no fault in the title, I *doubt* there are too many in the body of the work. *Baker.*

This is enough for a project, without any name; I *doubt* more than will be reduced into practice.
Swift.

5. To suspect; to have suspicion.

The king did all his courage bend
Against those four which now before him were,
Doubting not who behind him doth attend. *Daniel.*

6. To hesitate; to be in suspense; to waver undetermined.

What fear we then, why *doubt* we to incense
His utmost ire? *Milton.*

At first the tender blades of grass appear,
And buds, that yet the blast of Eurus fear,
Stand at the door of life, and *doubt* to clothe the year. *Dryden.*

To DOUBT, dôût. *v. a.*

1. To hold questionable; to think uncertain.

2. To think endangered.

He from the terror of this arm so late
Doubted his empire. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. To fear; to suspect.

He did ordain the interdicts and prohibitions which we have to make entrance of strangers, which at that time was frequent, *doubting* novelties and commixture of manners. *Bacon.*

If they turn not back perverse;
But that I *doubt*. *Milton.*

You that will be less fearful than discreet,
That love the fundamental part of state,
More than you *doubt* the change of it, prefer
A noble life before a long. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

4. To distrust; to hold suspected.

To teach vain wits a science little known,
T' admire superiour sense, and *doubt* their own.
Pope.

DOUBT, dôût. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Uncertainty of mind; suspense; undetermined state of opinion.

Could any difficulty have been proposed, the resolution would have been as early as the proposal; it could not have had time to settle into *doubt*.
South.

Those who have examined it, are thereby got past *doubt* in all the doctrines they profess.
Locke.

2. Question; point unsettled.

Hippocrates commends the flesh of the wild sow above the tame; and no *doubt* but the animal is more or less healthy, according to the air it lives in.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

'Tis past a *doubt*,
All Bedlam or Parnassus is let out. *Pope.*

3. Scruple; perplexity; irresolution.
Our *doubts* are traitors,
And make us lose, by fearing to attempt
The good we oft might win. *Shakspeare.*
4. Uncertainty of condition.
And thy life shall hang in *doubt* before thee; and thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have no assurance of thy life. *Deut.*
I'm bound in
To saucy *doubts* and fears. *Shakspeare.*
5. Suspicion; apprehension of ill.
I desire to be present with you now, and to change my voice; for I stand in *doubt* of you. *Galatians.*
6. Difficulty objected.
To every *doubt* your answer is the same,
It so fell out, and so by chance it came. *Blackmore.*

Do'UBTER, dŏŭ'tŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *doubt*.] One who entertains scruples; one who hangs in uncertainty.

Do'UBTFUL, dŏŭt'fŭl. *adj.* [*doubt* and *full*.]
1. Dubious; not settled in opinion.
Methinks I should know you, and know this man;
Yet I am *doubtful*. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*
Thus they their *doubtful* consultations ended. *Milton.*
2. Ambiguous; not clear in its meaning: as, a *doubtful* expression.
3. That about which there is doubt; that is not yet determined or decided; obscure; questionable; uncertain.
In handling the right of a war, I am not willing to intermix matter *doubtful* with that which is out of doubt; for as in capital causes, wherein but one man's life is in question, the evidence ought to be clear; so much more in a judgment upon a war, which is capital to thousands. *Bacon.*
In *doubtful* cases, reason still determines for the safer side; especially if the case be not only *doubtful*, but also highly concerning, and the venture be a soul, and an eternity. *South.*
Themetes first, 'tis *doubtful* whether hir'd,
Or so the Trojan destiny requir'd,
Mov'd that the ramparts might be broken down. *Dryden.*
4. Hazardous; of uncertain event.
We have sustain'd one day in *doubtful* fight,
What heav'n's high Lord had powerfullest. *Milton.*
New counsels to debate
What *doubtful* may ensue. *Milton.*
5. Not secure; not without suspicion.
Our manner is always to cast a *doubtful* and a more suspicious eye towards that, over which we know we have least power. *Hooker.*
6. Not confident; not without fear.
With *doubtful* feet, and wavering resolution,
I come, still dreading thy displeasure, Samson. *Milton.*
This was at first resolved
If we were wise, against so great a foe
Contending, and so *doubtful* what might fall. *Milton.*
7. Partaking different qualities.
Looks
Downcast and damp, yet such wherein appear'd
Some glimpse of joy, which on his count'nance cast
Like *doubtful* hue. *Milton.*

Do'UBTFULLY, dŏŭt'fŭl-ė. *adv.* [from *doubtful*.]
1. Dubiously; irresolutely.
2. Ambiguously; with uncertainty of meaning.
Knowing how *doubtfully* all allegories may be construed, and this book of mine being a continual allegory, I have thought good to discover the general intention. *Spenser.*
Nor did the goddess *doubtfully* declare
Her alter'd mind, and alienated care. *Dryden.*

Do'UBTFULNESS, dŏŭt'fŭl-nės. *n. s.* [from *doubtful*.]
1. Dubiousness; suspense; instability of opinion.
Though *doubtfulness* or uncertainty seems to be a medium between certain truth and certain falsehood in our minds, yet there is no such medium in things themselves. *Watts.*
2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning.
In arguing, the opponent uses as comprehensive and equivocal terms as he can, to involve his adversary in the *doubtfulness* of his expressions: and therefore the answer, on his side, makes it his play to distinguish as much as he can. *Locke.*
Most of his philosophy is in broken sentences, delivered with much *doubtfulness*. *Baker.*
3. Hazard; uncertainty of event or condition.

Do'UBTINGLY, dŏŭt'ĭng-lė. *adv.* [from *doubt*.] In a doubting manner; dubiously; without confidence.
Whatsoever a man imagineth *doubtingly*, or with fear, must needs do hurt, if imagination have any power at all: for a man representeth that oftener that he feareth, than the contrary. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Do'UBTLESS, dŏŭt'lės. *adj.* [from *doubt*.] Free from fear; void of apprehension of danger.
Pretty child, sleep *doubtless* and secure,
That Hubert, for the wealth of all the world,
Will not offend thee. *Shaksp.*
I am *doubtless*, I can purge
Myself of many I am charg'd withal. *Shaksp.*

Do'UBTLESS, dŏŭt'lės. *adv.* Without doubt; without question; unquestionably.
Doubtless he would have made a noble knight. *Shakspeare.*
All their desires, deserts, or expectations the Conqueror had no other means to satisfy, but by the estates of such as had appeared open enemies to him, and *doubtless* many innocent persons suffered in this kind. *Hale.*
Doubtless many men are finally lost, who yet have no men's sins to answer for but their own. *South.*
Mountains have been *doubtless* much higher than they are at present: the rains have washed away the soil, that has left the veins of stones shooting out of them. *Woodward.*
Doubtless, oh guest! great laud and praise were mine,
If, after social rites and gifts bestow'd,
I stain'd my hospitable hearth with blood. *Pope.*

Douce't, dŭ-sĕt'. *n. s.* [*doucet*, Fr.] A custard. This word I find only in *Skinner*, and in *Ainsworth*.

Do'UCKER, dŭk'ŭr. *n. s.* [*colymbus*; from *To douck*, corrupted from *To duck*.] A bird that dips in the water.
The colymbi, or *douckers*, or loons, are admirably conformed for diving, covered with thick plumage, and their feathers so slippery that water cannot moisten them. *Ray.*

DOVE, dŭv.[165] *n. s.* [*palumbus*; *duvo*, old Teutonick; *taub*, *daub*, Germ.]
1. A wild pigeon.
So shews a snowy *dove* trooping with crows,
As yonder lady o'er her fellows shows. *Shaksp.*
Say, will the falcon, stooping from above,
Smit with her varying plumage, spare the *dove*? *Pope.*
Not half so swift the trembling *doves* can fly,
When the fierce eagle cleaves the liquid sky;
Not half so swiftly the fierce eagle moves,
When through the skies he drives the trembling *doves*. *Pope.*
2. A pigeon.
I have here a dish of *doves*, that I will bestow upon your worship. *Shakspeare.*

Do'VECOT, dŭv'kŏt. *n. s.* [*dove* and *cot*.] A small building in which pigeons are bred and kept.
Like an eagle in a *dovecot*, I
Flutter'd your Volscians in Corioli;
Alone I did it. *Shakspeare.*

Do'VEHOUSE, dŭv'hŏŭse. *n. s.* [*dove* and *house*.] A house for pigeons.
The hawk sets up for protector, and makes havock in the *dovehouse*. *L'Estrange.*
But still the *dovehouse* obstinately stood. *Dryden.*

Do'VETAIL, dŭv'tāle. *n. s.* [*dove* and *tail*.] A form of joining two bodies together, where that which is inserted has the form of a wedge reversed, and therefore cannot fall out.

DOUGH, dŏ.[318] *n. s.* [ᵭah, Saxon; *deegh*, Dutch.]
1. The paste of bread, or pies, yet unbaked.
When the gods moulded up the paste of man,
Some of their *dough* was left upon their hands,
For want of souls, and so they made Egyptians. *Dryden.*
You that from pliant paste would fabricks raise,
Expecting thence to gain immortal praise,
Your knuckles try, and let your sinews know
Their power to knead, and give the form to *dough*. *King.*
2. *My cake is* DOUGH. My affair has miscarried; my undertaking has never come to maturity.
My cake is dough, but I'll in among the rest,
Out of hope of all, but my share of the feast. *Shakspeare.*

Doughba'KED, dŏ-bāk't'. *adj.* [*dough* and *baked*.] Unfinished; not hardened to perfection; soft.
For when, through tasteless flat humility,
In *doughbak'd* men some harmlessness we see,
'Tis but his phlegm that 's virtuous, and not he. *Donne.*

Do'UGHTY, dŏŭ'tė.[313] *adj.* [ᵭohtiȝ, Sax. *deught*, virtue, Dut.]
1. Brave; noble; illustrious; eminent: used of men and things.
Such restless passion did all night torment
The flatt'ring courage of that fairy knight,
Devising how that *doughty* tournament
With greatest honour he achieven might. *F. Queen.*
2. It is now seldom used but ironically, or in burlesque.
If this *doughty* historian hath any honour or conscience left, he ought to beg pardon. *Stilling fleet.*
She smil'd to see the *doughty* hero slain;
But, at her smile, the beau reviv'd again. *Pope.*

Do'UGHY, dŏ'ė. *adj.* [from *dough*.] Unsound; soft; unhardened.
Your son was misled with a snipt taffata fellow there, whose villanous saffron would have made all the unbaked and *doughy* youth of a nation in his colour. *Shakspeare.*

To DOUSE, dŏŭse.[313] *v. a.* [ᵭύσις; but probably it is a cant word formed from the sound.] To put over head suddenly in the water.

To DOUSE, dŏŭse. *v. n.* To fall suddenly into the water.
It is no jesting, trivial matter,
To swing i' th' air, or *douse* in water. *Hudibras.*

Do'WAGER, dŏŭ'ā-jŭr.[223] *n. s.* [*douairiere*, Fr.]
1. A widow with a jointure.
She lingers my desires,

Like to a stepdame or a *dowager*,
Long wintering on a young man's revenue. *Shaksp.*
Widows have a greater interest in property than either maids or wives; so that it is as unnatural for a *dowager* as a freeholder to be an enemy to our constitution. *Addison.*

2. The title given to ladies who survive their husbands.

Catharine no more
Shall be call'd queen; but princess *dowager*,
And widow to prince Arthur. *Shakspeare.*

Do'WDY, dŏŭ'dė.[223] *n. s.* An awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant woman.

Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen wench; Dido, a *dowdy;* Cleopatra, a gipsy; Helen and Hero, sliding and harlots. *Shakspeare.*
The bedlam train of lovers use
T' enhance the value, and the faults excuse;
And therefore 'tis no wonder if we see
They doat on *dowdies* and deformity. *Dryden.*

Do'WDY, dŏŭ'dė.[293] *adj.* Awkward.

No housewifery the *dowdy* creature knew;
To sum up all, her tongue confess'd the shrew. *Gay.*

DO'WER, dŏŭ'ûr.[223] } *n. s.* [*douaire*,
DO'WERY, dŏŭ'ûr-ė. } Fr.]

1. That which the wife brings to her husband in marriage.

His wife brought in *dow'r* Cilicia's crown,
And in herself a greater *dow'r* alone. *Dryden.*
His only daughter in a stranger's pow'r;
For very want, he could not pay a *dow'r*. *Pope.*
Rich, though depriv'd of all her little store,
For who can seize fair virtue's better *dow'r*?
Melmouth.

2. That which the widow possesses.

His patrimonial territories of Flanders were in *dower* to his mother-in-law. *Bacon.*

3. The gifts of a husband for a wife.

Ask me never so much *dowery* and gift, and I will give according as you shall say unto me; but give me the damsel to wife. *Genesis.*

4. Endowment; gift.

What spreading virtue, what a sparkling fire,
How great, how plentiful how rich a *dow'r*,
Dost thou within this dying flesh inspire! *Davies.*

Do'WERED, dŏŭ'ûrd.[359] *adj.* [from *dower.*] Portioned; supplied with a portion.

Will you, with those infirmities she owes,
Unfriended, new adapted to our hate,
Dower'd with our curse, and stranger'd with our oath,
Take her, or leave her? *Shakspeare.*

Do'WERLESS, dŏŭ'ûr-lės. *adj.* [from *dower.*] Wanting a fortune; unportioned.

Thy *dow'rless* daughter, king, thrown to my chance,
Is queen of us, and ours, and our fair France.
Shakspeare.

Do'WLAS, dŏŭ'lăs.[223] *n. s.* A coarse kind of linen.

Dowlas, filthy *dowlas;* I have given them away to bakers' wives, and they have made boulters of them. *Shakspeare.*

DOWN, dŏŭn.[223] *n. s.* [*duun*, Danish.]

1. Soft feathers.

Virtue is the roughest way;
But proves at night a bed of *down*. *Wotton.*
Leave, leave, fair bride! your solitary bed,
No more shall you return to it alone;
It nurseth sadness: and your body's print,
Like to a grave, the yielding *down* doth dint. *Donne.*
We tumble on our *down*, and court the blessing
Of a short minute's slumber. *Denham.*
A tender weakly constitution is very much owing to the use of *down* beds. *Locke.*

2. Any thing that soothes or mollifies.

Thou bosom softness! *down* of all my cares!
I could recline my thoughts upon this breast
To a forgetfulness of all my griefs,
And yet be happy. *Southern.*

3. Soft wool, or tender hair.

I love my husband still:
But love him as he was when youthful grace,
And the first *down* began to shade his face. *Dryden.*
On thy chin the springing beard began
To spread a doubtful *down*, and promise man.
Prior.

4. The soft fibres of plants which wing the seed.

Any light thing that moveth, when we find no wind, sheweth a wiud at hand; as when feathers, or *down* of thistles, fly to and fro iu the air. *Bacon.*
Like scatter'd *down*, by howling Eurus blown
By rapid whirlwinds from his mansion throwu.
Sandys.

DOWN, dŏŭn. *n. s.* [ɒun, Saxon; *dune*, Erse, a hill.] A large open plain; properly a flat on the top of a hill.

On the *downs* we see, near Wilton fair,
A hasten'd hare from greedy greyhound go. *Sidney.*
Lord of much riches which the use renowns;
Seven thousand broad-tail'd sheep graz'd on his *downs*. *Sandys.*
Not all the fleecy wealth
That doth enrich those *downs* is worth a thought,
To this my errand, and the care it brought. *Milton.*
Hills afford pleasant prospects; as they must needs acknowledge who have been on the *downs* of Sussex. *Ray.*
How Will-a-wisp misleads night-fairing clowns
O'er hills, and sinking bogs, and pathless *downs*.
Gay.
To compass this, his building is a town,
His pond an ocean, his parterre a *down*. *Pope.*

Down, dŏŭn. *prep.* [aɒuna, Sax.]

1. Along a descent; from a higher place to a lower.

Let go thy hold when a great wheel runs *down* hill, lest it break thy neck with following it; but the great one that goes upward, let him draw after.
Shakspeare.
A man falling *down* a precipice, though in motion, is not at liberty, because he cannot stop that motion if he would. *Locke.*

2. Toward the mouth of a river.

Mahomet put his chief substance into certain boats, to be conveyed *down* the river, as purposing to fly. *Knolles.*

Down, dŏŭn. *adv.* Not up.

1. On the ground; from the height at which any thing was to a lower situation.

Whom they hit, none on their feet might stand,
Though standing else as rocks; but *down* they fell
By thousands. *Milton.*
Down sinks the giant with a thund'ring sound,
His pond'rous limbs oppress the trembling ground.
Dryden.

2. Tending toward the ground.

3. From former to latter times: as, this has been the practice *down* from the conquest.

4. Out of sight; below the horizon.

How goes the night, boy?
—The moon is *down;* I have not heard the clock,
And she goes *down* at twelve. *Shakspeare.*

5. To a total subjection: used of men and things.

What remains of the subject, after the decoction, is continued to be boiled *down*, with the addition of fresh water, to a sapid fat. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Into disgrace; into declining reputation.

He shar'd our dividend o' th' crown,
We had so painfully preach'd *down;*
And fore'd us, though against the grain,
T' have calls to preach it up again. *Hudibras.*
It has been still preached up, but acted *down;* and dealt with as the eagle in the fable did with the oyster, carrying it up on high, that, by letting it fall, he might dash it in pieces. *South.*
There is not a more melancholy object in the learned world, than a man who has written himself *down*. *Addison.*

7. [answering to *up.*] Here and there.

Let them wander *up* and *down* for meat, and grudge if they be not satisfied. *Psalms.*

Down, dŏŭn. *interj.*

1. An exhortation to destruction or demolition.

Go, some pull down the savoy; others to the inns of courts: *down* with them all. *Shakspeare.*
If there be ten, shrink not, but *down* with them.
Shakspeare.
But now they cry, *down* with the palace, fire it,
Pull out th' usurping queen. *Dryden.*

2. A contemptuous threat.

Down, down to hell, and say I sent thee thither.
Shakspeare.

Down, dŏŭn. [*To go.*] To be digested; to be received.

If he be hungry more than wanton, bread alone will *down;* and if he be not hungry, 'tis not fit he should eat. *Locke.*
I know not how absurd this may seem to the masters of demonstration; and probably it will hardly *down* with any body, at first hearing. *Locke.*

To Down, dŏŭn. *v. a.* [from the particle.] To knock; to subduc; to suppress; to conquer.

The hidden beauties seemed in wait to lie,
To *down* proud hearts that would not willing die.
Sidney.

Do'WNCAST, dŏŭn'kâst. *adj.* [*down* and *cast.*] Bent down; directed to the ground.

Wanton languishing borrowed of her eyes the *downcast* look of modesty. *Sidney.*
My wily nurse by long experience found,
And first discover'd to my soul its wound;
'Tis love, said she; and then my *downcast* eyes,
And guilty dumbness, witness'd my surprize.
Dryden.
Thy *downcast* looks, and thy disorder'd thoughts,
Tell me my fate: I ask not the success
My cause has found. *Addison.*

Do'WNFAL, dŏŭn'fâll.[406] *n. s.* [*down* and *fall.*]

1. Ruin; calamity; fall from rank or state.

Why dost thou say king Richard is depos'd?
Dar'st thou, thou little better thing than earth,
Divine his *downfal?* *Shakspeare.*
We have seen some, by the ways by which they had designed to rise uncontrollably, to have directly procured their utter *downfal.* *South.*

2. A sudden fall, or body of things falling.

Each *downfal* of a flood the mountains pour
From their rich bowels, rolls a silver stream.
Dryden.

3. Destruction of fabricks.

Not more aghast the matrons of renown,
When tyrant Nero burn'd th' imperial town,
Shriek'd for the *downfal* in a doleful cry,
For which their guiltless lords were doom'd to die.
Dryden.

Do'WNFALLEN, dŏŭn'fâln. *participial adj.* [*down* and *fall.*] Ruined; fallen.

The land is now divorced by the *downfallen* steep cliffs on the farther side. *Carew.*

Do'WNGYRED, dŏŭn'ji-rêd. *adj.* [*down* and *gyre.*] Let down in circular wrinkles.

Lord Hamlet, with his stockings loose,
Ungarter'd, and *downgyred* to his ancles. *Shaksp.*

Do'WNHILL, dŏŭn'hĭl. *n. s.* [*down* and *hill.*] Declivity; descent.

Heavy the third, and stiff, he sinks apace;
And though 'tis *downhill* all, but creeps along the race. *Dryden.*

Do'WNHILL, dŏŭn'hĭl. *adj.* Declivous; descending.

And the first steps a *downhill* greensward yields. *Congreve.*

Do'WNLOOKED, dŏŭn'lo͝okt. *adj.* [*down* and *look.*] Having a dejected countenance; gloomy; sullen; melancholy.

Jealousy, suffus'd with jaundice in her eyes,
Discolouring all she view'd, in tawney dress'd;
Downlook'd, and with a cuckoo on her fist. *Dryden.*

DOWNLY'ING, dŏŭn-lī'ĭng. *adj.* [*down* and *lie.*] About to be in travail of childbirth.

DOWNRI'GHT, dŏŭn-rīte'. *adv.* [*down* and *right.*]

1. Straight or right down; down perpendicularly.

A giant's slain in fight,
Or mow'd o'erthwart, or cleft *downright*. *Hudibras.*

2. In plain terms: without ceremony.

Elves, away!
We shall chide *downright* if I longer stay. *Shaksp.*

3. Completely; without stopping short.

This paper put Mrs. Bull in such a passion, that she fell *downright* into a fit. *Arbuthnot.*

DOWNRI'GHT, dŏŭn'rīte. *adj.*

1. Plain; open; apparent; undisguised.

An admonition from a dead author, or a caveat from an impartial pen, will prevail more than a *downright* advice, which may be mistaken as spoken magisterially. *Bacon.*

It is *downright* madness to strike where we have no power to hurt. *L'Estrange.*

The merchant's wife, who abounds in plenty, is not to have *downright* money: but the mercenary part of her mind is engaged with a present of plate. *Spectator.*

2. Directly tending to the point; plain; artless.

I would rather have a plain *downright* wisdom, than a foolish and affected eloquence. *Ben Jonson.*

3. Unceremonious; honestly surly.

When it came to the count to speak, old Fact so stared him in the face, after his plain *downright* way, that the count was struck dumb. *Addison*

4. Plain; without palliation.

The idolatry was direct and *downright* in the people, whose credulity is illimitable. *Brown*

Religion seems not in danger from *downright* atheism, since rational men must reject that for want of proof. *Rogers.*

Do'WNSITTING, dŏŭn-sĭt'tĭng. *n. s.* [*down* and *sit.*] Rest; repose; the act of sitting down, or going to rest.

Thou knowest my *downsitting* and mine uprising; thou understandest my thoughts afar off. *Psalms*

Do'WNWARD, dŏŭn'wŭrd.[88] } *adv.* [ðunepeapð, Sax.]
Do'WNWARDS, dŏŭn'wŭrdz. }

1. Toward the centre:

As you lift up the glasses, the drop will ascend slower and slower, and at length rest, being carried *downward* by its weight, as much as upward by the attraction. *Newton.*

2. From a higher situation to a lower.

Look *downward* on that globe, whose hither side,
With light from hence, shines. *Milton.*

Hills are ornamental to the earth, affording pleasant prospects to them that look *downwards* from them upon the subjacent countries *Ray.*

What would this man? Now upward will he soar,
And, little less than angel, would be more:
Now, looking *downward*, just as griev'd appears
To want the strength of bulls, the fur of bears.
Pope.

3. In a course of successive or lineal descent.

A ring the count does wear,
That *downward* hath succeeded in his house,
From son to son, some four or five descents. *Shaksp.*

Do'WNWARD, dŏŭn'wŭrd. *adj.*

1. Moving on a declivity; tending toward the centre; tending to the ground.

With *downward* force,
That drove the sand along, he took his way,
And roll'd his yellow billows to the sea. *Dryden.*

2. Declivous; bending.

When Aurora leaves our northern sphere,
She lights the *downward* heaven, and rises there.
Dryden.

3. Depressed; dejected.

At the lowest of my *downward* thoughts, I pulled up my heart to remember, that nothing is achieved before it be thoroughly attempted, and that lying still doth never go forward. *Sidney.*

Do'WNY, dŏŭ'nė. *adj.* [from *down.*]

1. Covered with down or nap.

By his gates of breath
There lies a *downy* feather, which stirs not:
Did he suspire, that light and weightless down
Perforce must move. *Shakspeare.*

There be plants that have prickles, yet have *downy* or velvet rind upon their leaves, as stock-gillyflowers and coltsfoot; which down or nap consisteth of a subtile spirit, in a soft substance. *Bacon's Natural History.*

In her hand she held
A bough of fairest fruit, that *downy* smil'd,
New gather'd and ambrosial smell diffus'd. *Milton.*

2. Made of down or soft feathers.

A side breeze from westward waits their sails to fill,
And rests in those high beds his *downy* wings.
Dryden.

Belinda still her *downy* pillow prest,
Her guardian sylph prolong'd the balmy rest. *Pope.*

3. Soft; tender; soothing.

Banquo! Donalbain! Malcolm! awake!
Shake off this *downy* sleep, death's counterfeit,
And look on death itself. *Shakspeare.*

The night's companion kindly cheating them
Of all their cares, tam'd the rebellious eye
Of sorrow with a soft and *downy* hand,
Sealing all breasts in a lethean band. *Crashaw.*

Do'WRE, dŏŭr.[223] } *n. s.* [*douaire*, Fr. It ought to be written *dower.*]
Do'WRY, dŏŭ'rė. }

1. A portion given with a wife. See DOWER.

I could marry this wench for this *dowre*. *Sidney.*
And ask no other *dowre* but such another jest.
Shakspeare.

The king must die, that I may make you great,
And give a crown in *dowry* with my love. *Dryden.*
Tethys all her waves in *dowry* gives. *Dryden.*

2. A reward paid for a wife.

Thine own hand
An hundred of the faithless foe shall slay,
And for a *dowre* a hundred foreskins pay. *Cowley.*

3. A gift; a fortune given.

DOXO'LOGY, dŏk-sŏl'ŏ-jė.[518] *n. s.* [δόξα and λόγος.] A form of giving glory to God.

David breaks forth into these triumphant praises and *doxologies*, Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, who has kept me this day from shedding blood, and from avenging myself with my own hand. *South.*

Little did Athanasius imagine, that ever it would have been received in the christian church, to conclude their books with a *doxology* to God and the blessed virgin. *Stillingfleet.*

Do'XY, dŏk'sė. *n. s.* A whore; a loose wench.

When daffodils begin to pure,
With heigh! the *doxy* over the dale. *Shaksp.*

To DOZE, dōze. *v. n.* [ðpæȝ, Saxon; *daes*, Dutch.]

1. To slumber; to sleep lightly.

There was no sleeping under his roof; if he happened to *doze* a little, the jolly cobler waked him. *L'Estrange.*

2. To live in a state of drowsiness; to be half asleep.

It has happened to young men of the greatest wit, to waste their spirits with anxiety and pain, so far, as to *doze* upon their work with too much eagerness of doing well. *Dryden.*

How to the banks, where bards departed *doze*,
They led him soft. *Pope.*

Chiefless armies *doz'd* out the campaign,
And navies yawn'd for orders on the main. *Pope.*

To DOZE, dōze. *v. a.* To stupify; to dull.

He was now much decayed in his parts, and with immoderate drinking *dozed* in his understanding. *Clarendon.*

Two satyrs, on the ground
Stretch'd at his ease, their sire Silenus found
Doz'd with his fumes, and heavy with his load.
Dryden.

Do'ZEN, dŭz'zn.[103] *n. s.* [*douzaine*, Fr.] The number of twelve. It is seldom used but on light occasions.

We cannot lodge and board a *dozen* or fourteen gentlewomen, but we keep a bawdy house straight. *Shakspeare.*

That the Indian figs bear such huge leaves, or delicate fruit, I could never find; yet I have travelled a *dozen* miles together under them. *Raleigh.*

By putting twelve units together, we have the complex idea of a *dozen*. *Locke.*

The number of dissenters was something under a *dozen* with them. *Swift.*

Do'ZINESS, dō'zė-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *dozy.*] Sleepiness; drowsiness. Little used.

A man, by a violent fit of the gout in his limbs, finds a *doziness* in his head, or a want of appetite. *Locke.*

Do'ZY, dō'zė. *adj.* [from *doze.*] Sleepy; drowsy; sluggish.

The yawning youth, scarce half awake, essays
His lazy limbs and *dozy* head to raise. *Dryden.*

DRAB, drăb. *n. s.* [ðpabbe, Saxon, lees.] A whore; a strumpet.

That I, the son of a dear father murder'd,
Must, like a whore, unpack my heart with words,
And fall a cursing like a very *drab!* *Shaksp.*

If your worship will take order for the *drabs* and the knaves, you need not fear the bawds. *Shaksp.*

Babe,
Ditch-deliver'd by a *drab*. *Shakspeare.*

Curs'd be the wretch so venal, and so vain,
Paltry and proud as *drabs* in Drury-lane. *Pope.*

DRACHM, drăm. *n. s.* [*drachma*, Latin.]

1. An old Roman coin.

See here these movers, that do prize their honour
At a crack'd *drachm*. *Shakspeare.*

2. The eighth part of an ounce.

DRACU'NCULUS, drā-kŭn'kŭ-lŭs. *n. s.* [Latin.] A worm bred in the hot countries, which grows to many yards length between the skin and flesh.

DRAD, drăd. *adj.* [for *dread*, or the part. passive of *To dread.*] Terrible; formidable; dreaded.

Th' utmost sand-beach they shortly fetch,
Whilst the *drad* danger does behind remain.
Fairy Queen.

DRAFF, drăf. *n. s.* [ðpop, dirty, Saxon; *draf*, Dutch, the sediment of ale.]

1. Refuse; lees; dregs: properly something fluid.

You would think I had a hundred and fifty tattered prodigals, lately come from swinekeeping, from eating *draff* and husks. *Shakspeare.*

'Twere simple fury, still thyself to waste
On such as have no taste;

To offer them a surfeit of pure bread
Whose appetite is dead!
No, give them grains their fill;
Husks, *draff*, to drink and swill. *Ben Jonson.*
I call'd and drew them thither,
My hell-hounds to lick up the *draff* and filth,
Which man's polluting sin with taint had shed
On what was pure. *Milton.*
Here rather let me drudge, and earn my bread,
Till vermin, or the *draff* of servile food,
Consume me. *Milton.*

2. Refuse; sweepings. Perhaps improper.
Younger brothers but the *draff* of nature. *Dryd.*

DRA'FFY, dråf'fé. *adj.* [from *draff*.] Worthless; dreggy.

DRAFT, dråft. *adj.* [corrupt for *draught*.] Employed to draw.
Ulysses and old Nestor yoke you like *draft* oxen, and make you plough up the wair. *Shaksp.*

To DRAG, dråg. *v. a.* [ðnazan, Saxon.]

1. To pull along the ground by main force; to draw heavily along.
Such his aspect, when, soil'd with bloody dust,
Dragg'd by the cords which through his feet were thrust. *Denham.*
While I have any ability to hold a commerce with you, I will never be silent; and this chancing to be a day that I can hold a pen, I will *drag* it as long as I am able. *Swift.*

2. To draw any thing burdensome, any thing from which one cannot disengage one's self.
'Tis long since I, for my celestial wife,
Loath'd by the gods, have *dragg'd* a ling'ring life. *Dryden.*
Can I, who lov'd so well,
To part with all my bliss to save my lover,
Oh! can I *drag* a wretched life without him? *Smith.*

3. To draw contemptuously along, as a thing unworthy to be carried.
He triumphs in St. Austin's opinion; and is not only content to *drag* me at his chariot-wheels, but he makes a shew of me. *Stillingfleet.*

4. To pull about with violence and ignominy.
They shall surprise
The serpent, prince of air, and *drag* in chains
Through all his realm, and there confounded leave. *Milton.*
The constable was no sooner espied but he was reproached with disdainful words, beaten and *dragged* in so barbarous a manner, that he hardly escaped with his life. *Clarendon.*

5. To pull roughly and forcibly.
To fall, that's justice;
But then, to *drag* him after! For to die,
And yet in death to conquer, is my wish. *Dryden.*
In my fatal cause your sword was drawn;
The weight of my misfortunes *dragg'd* you down. *Dryden.*

To DRAG, dråg. *v. n.* To hang so low as to trail or grate upon the ground.
From hence are heard the groans of ghosts, the pains
Of sounding lashes, and of *dragging* chains. *Dryd.*
A door is said to *drag*, when, by its ill hanging on its hinges, the bottom edge of the door rides in its sweep upon the floor. *Moxon.*

DRAG, dråg. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A net drawn along the bottom of the water.
Casting nets were spread in shallow brooks,
Drags in the deep, and baits were hung on hooks. *Dryden.*
The creatures are but instruments in God's hand: the returning our acknowledgments to them is just the same absurdity with theirs who burnt incense to the *drag*; and sacrificed to the net. *Rogers.*

2. An instrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water.
You may in the morning find it near to some fixed place, and then take it up with a *drag hook* or otherwise. *Walton.*

3. A kind of car drawn by the hand.
The *drag* is made somewhat like a low car: it is used for the carriage of timber, and then is drawn by the handle by two or more men. *Moxon.*

To DRA'GGLE, drâg'gl.[405] *v. a.* [from *drag*.] To make dirty by dragging on the ground.
You'll see a *draggled* damsel, here and there,
From Billingsgate her fishy traffick bear. *Gay.*
He wore the same gown five years without *draggling* or tearing. *Swift.*

To DRA'GGLE, drâg'gl. *v. n.* To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground.
His *draggling* tail hung in the dirt,
Which on his rider he would flirt. *Hudibras.*

DRA'GNET, drâg'nêt. *n. s.* [*drag* and *net*.] A net which is drawn along the bottom of the water.
Dragnets were made to fish within the deep,
And castingnets did rivers bottoms sweep. *May.*
Some fishermen, that had been out with a *dragnet*, and caught nothing, had a draught towards the evening, which put them in hope of a sturgeon at least. *L'Estrange.*
One of our late great poets is sunk in his reputation, because he could never forgive any conceit which came in his way, but swept, like a *dragnet*, great and small. *Dryden.*
Whatsoever old Time, with his huge *dragnet*, has conveyed down to us along the stream of ages, whether it be shells or shell-fish, jewels or pebbles, sticks or straws, seaweeds or mud, these are the ancients, these are the fathers. *Watts.*

DRA'GON, drâg'ûn.[166] *n. s.* [*draco*, Lat. *dragon*, Fr.]

1. A kind of winged serpent, perhaps imaginary, much celebrated in the romances of the middle ages.
I go alone,
Like to a lonely *dragon*, that his fen
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than seen. *Shaksp.*
Swift, swift, you *dragons* of the night! that dawning
May bear the raven's eye. *Shakspeare.*
And you, ye *dragons!* of the scaly race,
Whom glittering gold and shining armours grace;
In other nations harmless are you found
Their guardian genii and protectors own'd. *Rowe.*
On spiry volumes there a *dragon* rides;
Here, from our strict embrace, a stream he glides. *Pope.*

2. A fierce violent man or woman.

3. A constellation near the north pole.

DRA'GON, drâg'ûn. *n. s.* [*dracunculus*, Lat.] A plant.

DRA'GONET, drâg'ûn-êt. *n. s.* [from *dragon*.] A little dragon.
Or in his womb might lurk some hidden nest
Of many *dragonets*, his fruitful seed. *F. Queen.*

DRA'GONFLY, drâg'ûn-flî. *n. s.* [*dragon* and *fly: libella*.] A fierce stinging fly.
The body of the cantharides is bright coloured; and it may be, that the delicate coloured *dragonflies* may have likewise some corrosive quality. *Bacon.*

DRA'GONISH, drâg'ûn-ish. *adj.* [from *dragon*.] Having the form of a dragon; dragonlike. An arbitrary word.
Sometimes we see a cloud that 's *dragonish*,
A vapour sometimes like a bear or lion. *Shakspeare.*

DRA'GONLIKE, drâg'ûn-like. *adj.* [*drugon* and *like*.] Furious; fiery.
He fights *dragonlike*, and does achieve
As soon as draw his sword. *Shakspeare.*

DRA'GONSBLOOD, drâg'ûnz-blûd. *n.s.* [*dragon* and *blood*.] So called from a false opinion of the dragon's combat with the elephant.
Dragonsblood is a resin, so named as to seem to have been imagined an animal production. *Hill.*
Take *dragonsblood*, beat it in a mortar, and put it in a cloth with *aqua vitæ*, and strain them together. *Peacham.*

DRA'GONSHEAD, drâg'ûnz-hêd. *n. s.* A plant.

DRA'GONTREE, drâg'ûn-trêê. *n. s.* A species of palm.

DRAGO'ON, drâ-gôôn'. *n. s.* [from *dragen*, German, to carry.] A kind of soldier that serves indifferently either on foot or horseback.
Two regiments of *dragoons* suffered much in the late action. *Tatler.*

To DRAGO'ON, drâ-gôôn'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers.
In politicks I hear you're stanch,
Directly bent against the French;
Deny to have your free-born toe
Dragoon'd into a wooden shoe. *Prior.*

To DRAIN, dråne. *v. a.* [*trainer*, Fr.]

1. To draw off gradually.
Salt water, *drained* through twenty vessels of earth, hath become fresh. *Bacon.*
The fountains *drain* the water from the ground adjacent, and leave but sufficient moisture to breed moss. *Bacon.*
In times of dearth it *drained* much coin of the kingdom, to furnish us with corn from foreign parts. *Bacon.*
Whilst a foreign war devoured our strength, and *drained* our treasures, luxury and expences increased at home. *Atterbury.*
The last emperor *drained* the wealth of those countries into his own coffers, without increasing his troops against France. *Swift.*

2. To empty, by drawing gradually away what it contains.
Sinking waters, the firm land to *drain*,
Fill'd the capacious deep, and form'd the main. *Roscommon.*
The royal babes a tawny wolf shall *drain*. *Dryd.*
While cruel Nero only *drains*
The mortal Spaniard's ebbing veins,
By study worn, and slack with age,
How dull, how thoughtless is his rage! *Prior.*
Had the world lasted from all eternity, these comets must have been *drained* of all their fluids. *Cheyne.*

3. To make quite dry.
When wine is to be bottled, wash your bottles, but do not *drain* them. *Swift.*

DRAIN, dråne. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The channel through which liquids are gradually drawn; a watercourse; a sink.
If your *drains* be deep, that you fear cattle falling into them, cover them. *Mortimer.*
Why should I tell of ponds and *drains*,
What carps we met with for our pains? *Swift.*

DRAKE, dråke. *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The male of the duck.
The duck should hide her eggs from the *drake*, who will suck them if he finds them. *Mortimer.*

2. [from *draco*, dragon, Lat.] A small piece of artillery.
Two or three shots, made at them by a couple of *drakes*, made them stagger. *Clarendon.*

DRAM, drâm. *n. s.* [from *drachm; drachma*, Lat.]

1. In weight the eighth part of an ounce
The trial being made betwixt lead and lead,

weighing severally seven *drams* in the air, the balance in the water weigheth only four *drams* and forty-one grains, and abateth of the weight in the air two *drams* and nineteen grains: the balance kept the same depth in the water. *Bacon.*

2. A small quantity, in a kind of proverbial sense.

One loving hour
For many years of sorrow can dispense;
A *dram* of sweet is worth a pound of sour.
Fairy Queen.

No *dram* of judgment with thy force is join'd;
Thy body is of profit, and my mind. *Dryden.*

3. Such a quantity of distilled spirits as is usually drank at once.

I could do this, and that with no rash potion,
But with a ling'ring *dram*, that should not work
Maliciously like poison. *Shakspeare*

Every *dram* of brandy, every pot of ale that you drink, raiseth your character. *Swift.*

4. Spirit; distilled liquor.

A second see, by meeker manners known,
And modest as the maid that sips alone;
From the strong fate of *drams* if thou get free,
Another Durfy, Ward! shall sing in thee. *Pope.*

To DRAM, drâm. *v. n.* [from the noun.] In low language, to drink drams; to drink distilled spirits.

DRA'MA, drâ'mâ, *or* drâm'mâ. *n. s.* [δραμα.] A poem accommodated to action; a poem in which the action is not related, but represented; and in which therefore such rules are to be observed as make the representation probable.

Many rules of imitating nature Aristotle drew from Homer, which he fitted to the *drama;* furnishing himself also with observations from the theatre, when it flourished under Æschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles. *Dryden.*

DRAMA'TICAL, drâ-mât'ê-kâl. } *adj.* [from
DRAMA'TICK, drâ-mât'îk.[509] } *drama.*] Represented by action; not narrative.

I hope to make it appear, that, in the great *dramatick* poem of nature, is a necessity of introducing a God. *Bentley.*

DRAMA'TICALLY, drâ-mât'ê-kâl-ê. *adv.* [from *dramatick.*] Representatively; by representation.

Ignorance and errours are severally reprehended, partly *dramatically*, partly simply. *Dryden.*

DRA'MATIST, drâm'â-tist.[503] *n. s.* [from *drama.*] The author of dramatick compositions.

The whole theatre resounds with the praises of the great *dramatist*, and the wonderful art and order of the composition. *Burnet.*

DRANK, drângk. The preterit of *drink.*

To DRAPE, drâpe. *v. n.* [*drap*, Fr. *drapus*, low Lat.]

1. To make cloth.

It was rare to set prices by statute; and this act did not prescribe prices, but stinted them not to exceed a rate, that the clothier might *drape* accordingly as he might afford. *Bacon.*

2. To jeer, or satirize. [*drapper*, Fr.] It is used in this sense by the innovator *Temple*, whom nobody has imitated.

DRA'PER, drâ'pûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *drape.*] One who sells cloth.

If a piece of cloth in a *draper's* shop be variously folded, it will appear of differing colours. *Boyle.*

The *draper* and mercer may measure her. *Howel.*

DRA'PERY, drâ'pûr-ê. *n s.* [*drapperie*, Fr.]

1. Clothwork; the trade of making cloth; woollen manufacture.

He made statutes for the maintenance of *drapery*, and the keeping of wools within the realm. *Bacon.*

The reverend clergy should set us an example, by contenting themselves with wearing gowns, and other habiliments, of Irish *drapery.* *Swift.*

2. Cloth; stuffs of wool.

The bulls and frogs had served the lord Strutt with *drapery* ware for many years. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The dress of a picture or statue.

Poets are allowed the same liberty in their descriptions and comparisons, as painters in their *draperies* and ornaments. *Prior.*

DRA'PET, drâ'pût. *n. s.* [from *drape.*] Cloth; coverlet. Not in use.

Thence she them brought into a stately hall,
Wherein were many tables fair dispred,
And ready dight with *drapets* feastival,
Against the viands should be ministred. *F. Queen.*

DRA'STICK, drâs'tik. *adj.* [δραστικος.] Powerful; vigorous; efficacious.

It is used of a medicine that works with speed; as jalap, scammony, and the stronger purges. *Quincy.*

DRAVE, drâve. The preterit of *drive.* *Drove* is more used.

He *drave* them beyond Amon's flood,
And their sad bounds mark'd deep in their own blood. *Cowley.*

The foe rush'd furious as he pants for breath,
And through his navel *drave* the pointed death. *Pope.*

DRAUGH, drâf.[331] *n. s.* [corruptly written for *draff.*] Refuse; swill. See DRAFF.

We do not act, that often jest and laugh:
'Tis old, but true, still swine eat all the *draugh.* *Shaksp.*

DRAUGHT, drâft.[215 393] *n. s.* [from *draw.*]

1. The act of drinking.

They slung up one of their hogsheads, and I drank it off at a *draught;* which I might well do, for it did not hold half a pint. *Gul. Travels.*

2. A quantity of liquor drank at once.

He had once continued about nine days without drink; and he might have continued longer, if by distempering himself one night with hard study, he had not had some inclination to take a small *draught.* *Boyle.*

Fill high the goblets with the sparkling flood,
And with deep *draughts* invoke our common god. *Dryden.*

Long *draughts* of sleep his monstrous limbs enslave;
He reels, and falling fills the spacious cave. *Dryden.*

I have cured some very desperate coughs by a *draught* every morning of spring water, with a handful of sage boiled in it. *Temple.*

Every *draught*, to him who has quenched his thirst, is but a further quenching of nature; a provision for rheum and diseases. *South.*

3. Liquor drank for pleasure.

Were it a *draught* for Juno when she banquets,
I would not taste thy treasonous offer. *Milton.*

Number'd ills, that lie unseen
In the pernicious *draught:* the word obscene,
Or harsh, which, once elanc'd, must ever fly
Irrevocable; the too prompt reply. *Prior.*

Delicious wines th' attending herald brought;
The gold gave lustre to the purple *draught.* *Pope.*

4. The act of drawing or pulling carriages.

A general custom of using oxen for all sorts of *draught*, would be perhaps the greatest improvement. *Temple.*

The most occasion that farmers have, is for *draught* horses. *Mortimer.*

5. The quality of being drawn.

The Hertfordshire wheel-plough is the best and strongest for most uses, and of the easiest *draught.* *Mortimer.*

6. Representation by picture.

Her pencil drew whate'er her soul design'd,
And oft the happy *draught* surpass'd the image in her mind. *Dryden.*

7. Delineation; sketch; outline.

A good inclination is but the first rude *draught* of virtue; but the finishing strokes are from the will. *South.*

I have, in a short *draught*, given a view of our original ideas, from whence all the rest are derived. *Locke.*

8. A picture drawn.

Whereas in other creatures we have but the trace of his footsteps, in man we have the *draught* of his hand: in him were united all the scattered perfections of the creature. *South.*

9. The act of sweeping with a net.

Upon the *draught* of a pond, not one fish was left, but two pikes grown to an excessive bigness. *Hale.*

10. The quantity of fishes taken by once drawing the net.

He laid down his pipe, and cast his net, which brought him a very great *draught.* *L'Estrange.*

11. The act of shooting with the bow.

Geffrey of Boullion, at one *draught* of his bow, shooting against David's tower in Jerusalem, broached three feetless birds called allerions. *Camden.*

12. Diversion in war; the act of disturbing the main design; perhaps sudden attack.

I conceive the manner of your handling of the service, by drawing sudden *draughts* upon the enemy, when he looketh not for you. *Spenser.*

13. Forces drawn off from the main army; a detachment.

Such a *draught* of forces would lessen the number of those that might otherwise be employed. *Addison.*

14. A sink; a drain.

Whatsoever entereth in at the mouth goeth into the belly, and is cast out into the *draught.* *Matthew.*

15. The depth which a vessel draws, or sinks into the water.

With roomy decks, her guns of mighty strength,
Deep in her *draught*, and warlike in her length. *Dryden.*

With a small vessel one might keep within a mile of the shore, go amongst rocks, and pass over shoals, where a vessel of any *draught* would strike. *Ellis's Voyage.*

16. [In the plural, *draughts.*] A kind of play resembling chess.

DRA'UGHTHOUSE, drâft'hôûse. *n. s.* [*draught* and *house.*] A house in which filth is deposited.

And they brake down the image of Baal, and brake down the house of Baal, and made it a *draughthouse.* *2 Kings.*

To DRAW, drâw. *v. a.* pret. *drew;* part. pass. *drawn.* [ðnagan, Saxon.]

1. To pull along; not to carry.

Then shall all Israel bring ropes to that city, and we will *draw* it into the river. *2 Samuel.*

2. To pull forcibly; to pluck.

He could not *draw* the dagger out of his belly. *Judges.*

The arrow is now *drawn* to the head. *Atterbury.*

3. To bring by violence; to drag.

Do not rich men oppress you, and *draw* you before the judgment-seats? *James.*

4. To raise out of a deep place.

They *drew* up Jeremiah with cords, and took him up out of the dungeon. *Jeremiah.*

Draw the water for the siege. *Nah.*

5. To suck.

He hath *drawn* thee dry. *Ecclus.*

There was no war, no dearth, no stop of trade or commerce; it was only the crown which had sucked too hard, and now being full, upon the head of a young king, was like to *draw* less. *Bacon.*

Sucking and *drawing* the breast dischargeth the milk as fast as it can be generated. *Wiseman.*

6. To attract; to call toward itself.

We see that salt, laid to a cut finger, healeth it; so as it seemeth salt *draweth* blood, as well as blood *draweth* salt. *Bacon.*

Majesty in an eclipse, like the sun, *draws* eyes that would not have looked towards it if it had shined out. *Suckling.*

He affected a habit different from that of the times, such as men had only beheld in pictures, which *drew* the eyes of most, and the reverence of many, towards him. *Clarendon.*

7. To draw as the magnet does.

She had all magnetic force alone,
To *draw* and fasten sundred parts in one. *Donne.*

Draw out with credulous desire, and lead
At will the manliest, resolutest breast,
As the magnetic hardest iron *draws*. *Milton.*

All eyes you *draw*, and with the eyes the heart;
Of your own pomp yourself the greatest part. *Dryden.*

8. To inhale.

Thus I call'd, and stray'd I know not whither,
From where I first *drew* air, and first beheld
This happy light. *Milton.*

While near the Lucrine lake, consum'd to death,
I *draw* the sultry air, and gasp for breath,
You taste the cooling breeze. *Addison.*

Why *drew* Marseilles' good bishop purer breath,
When nature sicken'd, and each gale was death? *Pope.*

9. To take from any thing containing or holding.

They *drew* out the staves of the ark. 2 *Chron.*

10. To take off the spit or broacher.

The rest
They cut in legs and fillets for the feast,
Which *drawn* and serv'd, their hunger they appease. *Dryden.*

11. To take from a cask.

The wine of life is *drawn*, and the mere lees
Are left this vault to brag of. *Shaksp.*

12. To pull a sword from the sheath.

We will our youth lead on to higher fields,
And *draw* no swords but what are sanctified. *Shaks.*

I will *draw* my sword; my hand shall destroy them. *Exodus.*

He proceedeth so far in his insolence, as to *draw* out his sword with an intent to kill him. *Dryden.*

In all your wars good fortune blew before you,
Till in my fatal cause your sword was *drawn;*
The weight of my misfortunes dragg'd you down. *Dryden.*

13. To let out any liquid.

Some blood *drawn* on me would beget opinion
Of more fierce endeavour. *Shaksp.*

I opened the tumour by the point of a lancet, without *drawing* one drop of blood. *Wiseman.*

14. To take bread out of the oven.

The joiner puts boards into ovens after the batch is *drawn*. *Mortimer.*

15. To unclose or slide back curtains.

Go, *draw* aside the curtains, and discover
The sev'ral caskets to this noble prince. *Shaksp.*

Alarm'd, and with presaging heart he came,
And *drew* the curtains, and expos'd the dame. *Dryden.*

Shouts, cries, and groans first pierce my ears, and then,
A flash of lightning *draws* the guilty scene,
And shews new arms, and wounds, and dying men. *Dryden.*

16. To close or spread curtains.

Philoclea intreated Pamela to open her grief; who, *drawing* the curtain, that the candle might not complain of her blushing, was ready to speak. *Sidney.*

17. To extract.

Herbs *draw* a weak juice, and have a soft stalk. *Bacon.*

Spirits, by distillations, may be *drawn* out of vegetable juices, which shall flame and fume of themselves. *Cheyne.*

18. To procure, as an agent cause.

When he finds the hardships of slavery outweigh the value of life, 'tis in his power, by resisting his master, to *draw* on himself death. *Locke.*

19. To produce, or bring, as an efficient cause.

When the fountain of mankind
Did *draw* corruption and God's curse, by sin,

This was a charge that all his heirs did bind,
And all his offspring grew corrupt thereon. *Davies.*

Religion will requite all the honour we can do it, by the blessings it will *draw* down upon us. *Tillotson.*

Our voluntary actions are the precedent causes of good and evil, which they *draw* after them, and bring upon us. *Locke.*

What would a man value land ready cultivated, and well stocked, where he had no hopes of commerce with other parts of the world, to *draw* money to him by the sale of the product? *Locke.*

Those elucidations have given rise or increase to his doubts, and *drawn* obscurity upon places of scripture. *Locke.*

His sword ne'er fell but on the guilty head:
Oppression, tyranny, and pow'r usurp'd,
Draw all the vengeance of his arm upon 'em. *Add.*

20. To convey secretly or gradually.

The liers in wait *draw* themselves along. *Judges.*

In process of time, and as their people increased, they *drew* themselves more westerly towards the Red Sea. *Raleigh.*

21. To protract; to lengthen; to spin.

How much her grace is alter'd on the sudden!
How long her face is *drawn!* how pale she looks,
And of an earthly cold. *Shaksp.*

Hear himself repine
At Fate's unequal laws; and at the clue
Which merciless in length the midmost sister *drew.* *Dryden.*

If we shall meet again with more delight,
Then *draw* my life in length; let me sustain,
In hopes of his embrace, the worst of pain. *Dryden.*

In some similes, men *draw* their comparisons into minute particulars of no importance. *Felton.*

22. To utter lingeringly.

The brand, amid the flaming fuel thrown,
Or *drew*, or seem'd to *draw*, a dying groan. *Dryden.*

23. To represent by picture, or in fancy.

I do arm myself
To welcome the condition of the time;
Which cannot look more hideously on me,
Than I have *drawn* it in my fantasy. *Shaksp.*

With his other hand thus o'er his brow,
He falls to such perusal of my face,
As he would *draw* it. *Shaksp.*

Draw the whole world expecting who should reign,
After this combat, o'er the conquer'd main. *Waller.*

From the soft assaults of love
Poets and painters never are secure:
Can I, untouch'd, the fair one's passions move,
Or thou *draw* beauty, and not feel its pow'r? *Prior.*

24. To form a representative image.

The emperor one day took up a pencil which fell from the hand of Titian, who was then *drawing* his picture; and, upon the compliment which Titian made him upon that occasion, he said, Titian deserves to be served by Cæsar. *Dryden.*

25. To derive; to have from some original cause or donor.

Shall freeborn men, in humble awe,
Submit to servile shame;
Who from consent and custom *draw*
The same right to be rul'd by law,
Which kings pretend to reign? *Dryden.*

Several wits entered into commerce with the Egyptians, and from them *drew* the rudiments of sciences. *Temple.*

26. To deduce, as from postulates.

From the events and revolutions of these governments are *drawn* the usual instructions of princes and statesmen. *Temple.*

27. To imply; to produce as a consequential inference.

What shews the force of the inference but a view of all the intermediate ideas that *draw* in the conclusion, or proposition inferred. *Locke.*

28. To allure; to entice.

I'll raise such artificial sprights,
As by the strength of their illusion
Shall *draw* him on to his confusion. *Shaksp.*

We have *drawn* them from the city. *Jos.*

Draw me not away with the wicked. *Psalms.*

Having the art, by empty promises and threats, to *draw* others to his purpose. *Hayward.*

The Spaniards, that were in the town, had so good memories of their losses, in their former sallies, as the confidence of an army, which came for their deliverance, could not *draw* them forth again. *Bacon.*

29. To lead, as a motive.

Your way is shorter;
My purposes do *draw* me much about. *Shaksp.*

Æneas wond'ring stood, then ask'd the cause
Which to the stream the crowding people *draws.* *Dryden.*

30. To persuade to follow.

I *drew* this gallant head of war,
And call'd these fiery spirits from the world
To outlook conquest. *Shaks.*

The poet
Did feign that Orpheus *drew* trees, stones, and floods;
Since nought so stockish, hard, and full of rage,
But musick, for the time, doth change his nature. *Shaksp.*

31. To induce; to persuade.

The English lords did ally themselves with the Irish, and *drew* them in to dwell among them, and gave their children to be fostered by them. *Davies.*

Their beauty or unbecomingness are of more force to *draw* or deter their imitation than discourses. *Locke.*

32. To win; to gain: a metaphor from gaming.

This seems a fair deserving, and must *draw* me
That which my father loses. *Shaksp.*

33. To receive; to take up: as, to *draw* money from the funds.

For thy three thousand ducats here is six——
——If every ducat in six thousand ducats
Were in six parts, and every part a ducat,
I would not *draw* them, I would have my bond. *Shaksp.*

34. To extort; to force.

So sad an object, and so well express'd,
Drew sighs and groans from the griev'd hero's breast. *Dryden.*

Can you e'er forget
The fond embraces, and repeated blessings,
Which you *drew* from him in your last farewell? *Addison.*

35. To wrest; to distort.

I wish that both you and others would cease from *drawing* the scriptures to your fantasies and affections. *Whitgift.*

36. To compose; to form in writing: used of formulary or juridical writings.

In the mean time I will *draw* a bill of properties, such as our play wants. *Shaksp.*

Clerk, *draw* a deed of gift. *Shaksp.*

The report is not unartfully *drawn*, in the spirit of a pleader who can find the most plausible topicks. *Swift.*

Shall Ward *draw* contracts with a statesman's skill? *Pope.*

37. To withdraw from judicial notice.

Go, wash thy face, and *draw* thy action: come,
Thou must not be in this humour with me. *Shaksp.*

38. To eviscerate; to embowel.

In private *draw* your poultry, clean your tripe,

And from your eels their slimy substance wipe. *King.*

39. *To* DRAW *in.* To apply to any purpose by distortion or violence.

A dispute, where every little straw is laid hold on, and every thing that can but be *drawn in* any way, to give colour to the argument, is advanced with ostentation. *Locke.*

40. *To* DRAW *in.* To contract; to pull back.

Now sporting muse, *draw in* the flowing reins:
Leave the clear streams awhile for sunny plains. *Gay.*

41. *To* DRAW *in.* To inveigle; to entice.

Have they invented tones to win
The women and make them *draw in*
The men, as Indians with a female
Tame elephant inveigle the male? *Hudibras.*

It was the prostitute faith of faithless miscreants that *drew* them *in*, and deceived them. *South.*

42. *To* DRAW *off.* To extract by distillation.

Authors, who have thus *drawn off* the spirits of their thoughts, should lie still for some time, till their minds have gathered fresh strength, and by reading, reflecting, and conversation, laid in a new stock of elegancies, sentiments, and images of nature. *Addison.*

43. *To* DRAW *off.* To drain out by a vent.

Stop your vessel, and have a little vent-hole stopped with a spill, which never allow to be pulled out till you *draw off* a great quantity. *Mortimer.*

44. *To* DRAW *off.* To withdraw; to abstract.

It *draws* men's minds *off* from the bitterness of party. *Addison.*

45. *To* DRAW *on.* To occasion; to invite.

Under colour of war, which either his negligence *drew on*, or his practices procured, he levied a subsidy. *Hayward.*

46. *To* Draw *on.* To cause; to bring by degrees.

The examination of the subtile matter would *draw on* the consideration of the nice controversies that perplex philosophers. *Boyle.*

47. *To* DRAW *over.* To raise in a still.

I took rectified oil of vitriol, and by degrees mixed with it essential oil of wormwood, *drawn over* with water in a limbeck. *Boyle.*

48. *To* DRAW *over.* To persuade to revolt; to induce to change a party.

Some might be brought into his interests by money, others *drawn over* by fear. *Addison.*

One of differing sentiments would have *drawn* Luther *over* to his party. *Atterbury.*

49. *To* DRAW *out.* To protract; to lengthen.

He must not only die the death,
But thy unkindness shall his death *draw out*
To ling'ring sufferance. *Shaksp.*

50. *To* DRAW *out.* To beat out, as is done to hot iron.

Batter a piece of iron out, or, as workmen call it, *draw* it *out*, till it comes to its breadth. *Moxon.*

Virgil has *drawn out* the rules of tillage and planting into two books, which Hesiod has dispatched in half a one. *Addison.*

51. *To* DRAW *out.* To extract; to pump out by insinuation.

Philoclea found her, and, to *draw out* more, said she, I have often wondered how such excellencies could be. *Sidney.*

52. To DRAW *out.* To induce by motive.

Whereas it is concluded, that the retaining diverse things in the church of England, which other reformed churches have cast out, must needs argue that we do not well, unless we can shew that they have done ill: What needed this wrest to *draw out* from us an accusation of foreign churches? *Hooker.*

53. *To* DRAW *out.* To call to action; to detach for service; to range.

Draw out a file, pick man by man,
Such who dare die, and dear will sell their death. *Dryden.*

Next of his men and ships he makes review,
Draws out the best and ablest of the crew. *Dryden.*

54. *To* DRAW *out.* To range in battle.

Let him desire his superior officer, that the next time he is *drawn out*, the challenger may be posted near him. *Collier.*

55. *To* DRAW *up.* To form in order of bottle.

So Muley-Zedan found us
Drawn up in battle, to receive the charge. *Dryd.*

56. *To* DRAW *up.* To form in writing; to compose in a formulary manner.

To make a sketch, or a more perfect model of a picture, is, in the language of poets, to *draw up* the scenery of a play. *Dryden.*

A paper may be *drawn up*, and signed by two or three hundred principal gentlemen. *Swift.*

To DRAW, dråw. *v. n.*

1. To perform the office of a beast of draught.

An heifer which hath not been wrought with, and which hath not *drawn* in the yoke. *Deut.*

Think every bearded fellow, that's but yok'd,
May *draw* with you. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

2. To act as a weight.

They should keep a watch upon the particular bias in their minds, that it may not *draw* too much. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. To contract; to shrink.

I have not yet found certainly, that the water itself, by mixture of ashes, or dust, will shrink or *draw* into less room. *Bacon.*

4. To advance; to move; to make progression any way.

You were, Jupiter, a swan, for the love of Leda:
Oh, omnipotent love! how near the god *drew* to the complexion of a goose. *Shakspeare.*

Draw ye near hither all the chief of the people. 1 *Samuel.*

He ended; and th' archangel soon *drew* nigh,
Not in his shape celestial, but as man
Clad to meet man. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

They returned to the camp where the king was, and the Scots *drew* a little back to a more convenient post for their residence. *Clarendon.*

Ambitious meteors! how willing they are to set themselves upon the wing, taking every occasion of *drawing* upward to the sun. *Dryden.*

Now nearer to the Stygian lake they *draw*,
Whom from the shore the surly boatman saw,
Observ'd their passage through the shady wood,
And mark'd their near approaches to the flood. *Dryden.*

And now I faint with grief; my fate *draws* nigh,
In all the pride of blooming youth I die. *Addison's Ovid.*

5. To draw together; to be collected; to come together.

They muster there, and round the centre swarm,
And *draw* together in a globose form. *Blackmore.*

6. To draw a sword.

For his sake
Did I expose myself, pure; for his love
Drew to defend him, when he was beset. *Shakspeare.*

7. To practise the art of delineation.

So much insight into perspective, and skill in *drawing*, as will enable him to represent tolerably on paper, any thing he sees, should be got. *Locke.*

8. To take a card out of the pack; to take a lot.

He has *drawn* a blank and smiles. *Dryden.*

9. To make a sore run by attraction.

10. *To* DRAW *off.* To retire; to retreat.

When the engagement proves unlucky, the way is to *draw off* by degrees, and not to come to an open rupture. *Collier.*

11. *To* DRAW *on.* To advance; to approach.

The fatal day *draws on*, when I must fall. *Dryden.*

12. *To* DRAW *up.* To form troops into regular order.

The lord Bernard, with the king's troops, seeing there was no enemy left on that side, *drew up* in a large field opposite to the bridge. *Clarendon.*

13. *To* DRAW retains, through all its varieties of use, some shade of its original meaning, *to pull.* It expresses an action gradual or continuous, and leisurely. Thus we *forge* a sword by blows, but we *draw* it by a continued line. We *pour* liquor quick, but we *draw* it in a continued stream. We *force* compliance by threats, but we *draw* it by gradual prevalence. We *write* a letter with whatever haste, but we *draw* a bill with slow scrupulosity.

DRAW, dråw. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of drawing.

2. The lot or chance drawn.

DRA'WBACK, dråw'båk. *n. s.* [*draw* and *back*] Money paid back for ready payment, or any other reason.

In poundage and *drawbacks* I lose half my rent;
Whatever they give me, I must be content. *Swift.*

DRA'WBRIDGE, dråw'brîdje. *n. s.* [*draw* and *bridge.*] A bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communication at pleasure.

Half the buildings were raised on the continent, and the other half on an island, continued together by a *drawbridge.* *Carew.*

DRA'WER, dråw'ûr. *n. s.* [from *draw.*]

1. One employed in procuring water from the well.

From the hewer of thy wood unto the *drawer* of thy water. *Deuteronomy.*

2. One whose business is to draw liquors from the cask.

Stand in some bye room, while I question my puny *drawer* to what end he gave me the sugar. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

Let the *drawers* be ready with wine and fresh glasses;
Let the waiters have eyes, though their tongues must be tied. *Ben Jonson.*

A man of fire is a general enemy to all waiters, and makes the *drawers* abroad and his footmen at home know he is not to be provoked. *Tatler.*

3. That which has the power of attraction.

Love is a flame, and therefore we say beauty is attractive, because physicians observe that fire is a great *drawer.* *Swift.*

4. A box in a case, out of which it is drawn at pleasure.

There may be other and different intelligent beings, of whose faculties he has as little knowledge, or apprehension, as a worm, shut up in one *drawer* of a cabinet, hath of the senses or understanding of a man. *Locke.*

We will suppose the China dishes taken off, and a *drawer* of medals, supplying their room. *Addison on Medals.*

5. [In the plural.] The lower part of a man's dress.

The Maltese harden the bodies of their children, by making them go stark naked, without shirt or *drawers*, till they are ten years old. *Locke.*

DRA'WING, dråw'ing. *n. s.* [from *draw.*] Delineation; representation.

They random *drawings* from your sheets shall take,
And of one beauty many blunders make. *Pope.*

DRA'WINGROOM, dråw'ing-rôôm. *n. s.* [from *draw* and *room.*]

1. The room in which company assembles at court.

What you heard of the words spoken of you in the *drawing-room* was not true: the sayings of princes are generally as ill related as the sayings of wits. *Pope.*

2. The company assembled there.

DRAWN, dråwn. *part.* [from *draw.*]

An army was *drawn* together of near six thousand horse. *Clarendon.*

So lofty was the pile, a Parthian how,
With vigour *drawn*, must put the shaft below.
Dryden's Fables.

1. Equal; where each party takes his own stake.

If we make a *drawn* game of it, or procure but moderate advantages, every British heart must tremble. *Addison.*

2. With a sword drawn.

What, art thou *drawn* among those heartless hinds? *Shakspeare.*

3. Open; put aside, or unclosed.

A curtain *drawn* presented to our view
A town besieg'd. *Dryden's Tyrannic Love.*

4. Eviscerated.

There is no more faith in thee than in a stoned prune: no more truth in thee than in a *drawn* fox. *Shakspeare.*

5. Induced as from some motive.

The Irish will better be *drawn* to the English, than the English to the Irish government. *Spenser on Ireland.*

As this friendship was *drawn* together by fear on both sides, so it was not like to be more durable than was the fear. *Hayward.*

DRA'WWELL, dråw'wêl. *n. s.* [*draw* and *well*] A deep well; a well out of which water is drawn by a long cord.

The first conceit, tending to a watch, was a *draw-well:* the people of old were wont only to let down a pitcher with a handcord, for as much water as they could easily pull up. *Grew.*

To DRAWL, dråwl. *v. n.* [from *draw.*] To utter any thing in a slow, driveling way.

Then mount the clerks, and in one lazy tone
Through the long heavy page *drawl* on. *Pope.*

DRAY, drå. } *n. s.* [ðpæg, Saxon.]
DRA'YCART, drå'kårt. } The car on which beer is carried.

Let him be brought into the field of election upon his *draycart*, and I will meet him there in a triumphant chariot. *Addison.*

When *drays* bound high, then never cross behind,
Where bubbling yest is blown by gusts of wind.
Gay.

DRA'YHORSE, drå'hôrse. *n. s.* [*dray* and *horse.*] A horse which draws a dray.

This truth is illustrated by a discourse on the nature of the elephant and the *drayhorse.* *Tatler.*

DRA'YMAN, drå'mån.[88] *n. s.* [*dray* and *man.*] One that attends a dray or cart.

A brace of *draymen* bid God speed him well,
And had the tribute of his supple knee. *Shaksp.*

Have not coblers, *draymen*, and mechanicks governed as well as preached? Nay, have not they by preaching come to govern. *South.*

DRA'YPLOUGH, drå'plôô. *n. s.* [*dray* and *plough.*] A plough of a particular kind.

The *drayplough* is the best plough in winter for miry clays. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

DRA'ZEL, drâz'zl.[102 405] *n. s.* [perhaps corrupted from *drossel*, the scum or dross of human nature; or from *droslesse*, Fr. a whore.] A low, mean, worthless wench.

As the devil uses witches,
To be their cully for a space,
That, when the time's expired, the *drazels*
For ever may become his vassals. *Hudibras.*

DREAD, drêd.[234] *n. s.* [ðpæð, Saxon.]

1. Fear; terrour; affright; horrour either felt or impressed.

Think'st thou that duty shall have *dread* to speak,
When pow'r to flatt'ry bows? To plainness honour
Is bound, when majesty to folly falls. *Shaksp.*

Let not thy *dread* make me afraid. *Job.*

Was ever any wicked man free from the stings of a guilty conscience, from the secret *dread* of divine displeasure, and of the vengeance of another world? *Tillotson.*

If our fears can be awakened with the *dread* of evil, he has armed his laws with the terrour of eternal misery. *Rogers.*

2. Habitual fear; awe.

The fear of you, and the *dread* of you, shall be upon every beast of the earth. *Genesis.*

3. The person or thing feared; the cause of fear.

Let him be your *dread.* *Isaiah.*

To thee of all our good the sacred spring;
To thee, our dearest *dread;* to thee, our softer king.
Prior.

DREAD, drêd. *adj.* [ðpæð, Saxon.]

1. Terrible; frightful.

That e'er this tongue of mine,
That laid the sentence of *dread* banishment
On yond' proud man, should take it off again
With words of sooth! *Shakspeare.*

It cannot be, but thou hast murther'd him:
So should a murtherer look, so *dread*, so grim.
Shakspeare.

To be expos'd against the warring winds;
To stand against the deep *dread* bolted thunder.
Shakspeare.

Terrour seiz'd the rebel host,
When, coming towards them, so *dread* they saw
The bottom of the mountains upward turn'd.
Milton.

2. Awful; venerable in the highest degree

Thou, attended gloriously from heav'n,
Shalt in the skies appear, and from thee send
The summoning archangels to proclaim
Thy *dread* tribunal. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

From this descent
Celestial virtues rising, will appear
More glorious and more *dread* than from no fall.
Milton.

3. This seems to be the meaning of that controverted phrase, *dread majesty.* Some of the old acts of parliament are said in the preface to be *metuendissimi regis*, our *dread* sovereign's.

To DREAD, drêd. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fear in an excessive degree.

You may despise that which terrifies others, and which yet all, even those who most *dread* it, must in a little time encounter. *Wake.*

To DREAD drêd. *v. n.* To be in fear.

Dread not, neither be afraid of them. *Deut.*

DRE'ADER, drêd'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *dread.*] One that lives in fear.

I have suspended much of my pity towards the great *dreaders* of popery. *Swift.*

DRE'ADFUL, drêd'fûl. *adj.* [*dread* and *full.*]

1. Terrible; frightful; formidable.

The rigid interdiction which resounds
Yet *dreadful* in mine ear. *Milton.*

The still night,
Accompanied with damps and *dreadful* gloom.
Milton.

Thy love, still arm'd with fate,
Is *dreadful* as thy hate. *Granville.*

2. Awful; venerable.

How *dreadful* is this place! *Genesis.*

DRE'ADFULLY, drêd'fûl-ê. *adv.* [from *dreadful.*] Terribly; frightfully.

Not sharp revenge, nor hell itself, can find
A fiercer torment than a guilty mind,
Which day and night doth *dreadfully* accuse,
Condemns the wretch, and still the charge renews.
Dryden.

DRE'ADFULNESS, drêd'fûl-nês. *n. s.* [from *dreadful.*] Terribleness; frightfulness.

It may justly serve for matter of extreme terrour to the wicked, whether they regard the *dreadfulness* of the day in which they shall be tried, or the quality of the judge by whom they are to be tried. *Hakewill on Providence.*

DRE'ADLESNESS, drêd'lês-nês. *n. s.* [from *dreadless.*] Fearlessness; intrepidity; undauntedness.

Zelmane, to whom danger then was a cause of *dreadlessness*, all the composition of her elements being nothing but fiery, with swiftness of desire crossed him. *Sidney.*

DRE'ADLESS, drêd'lês. *adj.* [from *dread.*] Fearless; unaffrighted; intrepid; unshaken; undaunted, free from terrour.

Dreadless, said he, that shall I soon declare;
It was complain'd, that thou hadst done great tort
Unto an aged woman. *Fairy Queen.*

All night the *dreadless* angel, unpursu'd,
Through heav'n's wide champaign held his way.
Milton.

DREAM, drême.[227] *n. s.* [*droom*, Dutch. This word is derived by *Meric Casaubon*, with more ingenuity than truth from ὄνειρα τὸ βίου, *the comedy of life;* dreams being, as plays are, a representation of something which does not really happen. This conceit *Junius* has enlarged by quoting an epigram;

Σκηνὴ πᾶς ὁ βίος καὶ παίγνιον ἢ μάθε παίζειν,
Τὴν σπουδὴν μεταθεῖς, ἢ φέρε τὰς ὀδύνας.
[*Anthol.*

1. A phantasm of sleep; the thoughts of a sleeping man.

We eat our meat in fear, and sleep
In the affliction of those terrible *dreams*
That shake us nightly. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

In *dreams* they fearful precipices tread;
Or, shipwreck'd, labour to some distant shore.
Dryden.

Glorious *dreams* stand ready to restore
The pleasing shapes of all you saw before. *Dryd.*

2. An idle fancy; a wild conceit, a groundless suspicion.

Let him keep
A hundred knights; yes, that on ev'ry *dream*,
Each buz, each fancy, each complaint, dislike,
He may enguard his dotage. *Shakspeare.*

To DREAM, drême. *v. n.* preter. *dreamed*, or *dreamt.* [from the noun.]

1. To have the representation of something in sleep.

Dreaming is the having of ideas, whilst the outward senses are stopped, not suggested by any external objects or known occasions, nor under the rule or conduct of the understanding. *Locke.*

I *dreamed* that I was conveyed into a wide and boundless plain. *Tatler.*

2. It has *of* before the noun.

I have long *dream'd of* such a kind of man,
But, being awake, I do despise my dream.
Shakspeare.

I have nightly since
Dreamt of encounters 'twixt thyself and me:
We have been down together in my sleep,
Unbuckling helms, fisting each other's throat,
And wak'd half dead with nothing. *Shakspeare.*

3. To think; to imagine.

These boys know little they are sons to th' king,
Nor Cymbeline *dreams* that they are alive.
Shakspeare.

He never *dreamed* of the deluge, nor thought that first orb more than a transient crust. *Burnet.*

He little *dream'd* how nigh he was to care,
Till treach'rous fortune caught him in the snare.
Dryden.

4. To think idly.

They *dream* on in a constant course of reading, but not digesting. *Locke.*

I began to *dream* of nothing less than the immortality of my work. *Smith.*

5. To be sluggish; to idle.

Why does Antony *dream* out his hours,
And tempts not fortune for a noble day? *Dryden.*

To DREAM, drême. *v. a.* To see in a dream.

The Macedon, by Jove's decree,
Was taught to *dream* an herb for Ptolemy. *Dryd.*

At length in sleep their bodies they compose,
And *dreamt* the future fight, and early rose.
Dryden.

DRE'AMER, drê'mûr[98] *n. s.* [from *dream.*]

1. One who has dreams; one who has fancies in his sleep.

The vision said, and vanish'd from his sight;
The *dreamer* waken'd in a mortal fright. *Dryd.*

If our *dreamer* pleases to try whether the glowing heat of a glass furnace be barely a wandering imagination in a drowsy man's fancy, by putting his head into it, he may perhaps be wakened into a certainty. *Locke.*

2. An idle fanciful man; a visionary.

Sometime he angers me
With telling of the moldwarp and the ant,
Of *dreamer* Merlin, and his prophecies. *Shaksp.*

3. A mope; a man lost in wild imagination; a *reveur.*

The man of sense his meat devours,
But only smells the peel and flow'rs:
And he must be an idle *dreamer*,
Who leaves the pie and gnaws the streamer. *Prior.*

4. A sluggard; an idler.

DRE'AMLESS, drême'lês. *adj.* [from *dream.*] Free from dreams.

The savages of Mount Atlas, in Barbary, were reported to be both nameless and *dreamless.*
Camden's Remains.

DREAR, drêre.[227] *n. s.* Dread; terrour.

The ill-fac'd owl, death's dreadful messenger;
The hoarse night raven, trump of doleful *drear.*
Spenser.

DREAR, drêre. *adj.* [ᵹpeopiȝ, Saxon, dreary.] Mournful; dismal; sorrowful.

In urns and altars round,
A *drear* and dying sound
Affrights the flamens at their service quaint.
Milton.

DRE'ARIHEAD, drêre'ê-hêd. *n. s.* [from *dreary.*] Horrour; dismalness: a word now no longer in use.

That shortly from the shape of womanhed,
Such as she was when Pallas she attempted,
She grew to hideous shape of *drearihead*,
Pined with grief of folly late repented. *Spenser.*

DRE'ARIMENT, drêre'ê-mênt. *n. s.* [from *dreary.*] This word is now obsolete.

1. Sorrow; dismalness; melancholy.

I teach the woods and waters to lament
Your doleful *dreariment.* *Spenser's Epithalamium.*

2. Horrour; dread; terrour.

Almighty Jove, in wrathful mood,
To wreak the guilt of mortal sins is bent;
Hurls forth his thundering dart with deadly feud,
Inroll'd in flames and smouldering *dreariment.*
Fairy Queen.

DRE'ARY, drê'rê. *adj.* [ᵹpeoꝛiȝ, Saxon.] This word is scarcely used but in poetical diction.

1. Sorrowful; distressful.

The messenger of death, the ghastly owl,
With *dreary* shrieks did also yell;
And hungry wolves continually did howl
At her abhorred face, so horrid and so foul.
Fairy Queen.

2. Gloomy; dismal; horrid.

Obscure they went through *dreary* shades, that led
Along the vast dominions of the dead. *Dryden.*

Towns, forests, herds, and men promiscuous drown'd,
With one great death deform the *dreary* ground.
Prior.

DREDGE, drêdje. *n. s.* [*To dretch*, in *Chaucer*, is to delay; perhaps a net so often stopped may be called from this.] A kind of net.

For oysters they have a peculiar *dredge;* a thick, strong net, fastened to three spills of iron, and drawn at the boat's stern, gathering whatsoever it meeteth lying in the bottom. *Carew.*

To DREDGE, drêdje. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gather with a dredge.

The oysters *dredged* in the Lyne find a welcome acceptance. *Carew.*

DRE'DGER, drêd'jûr. *n. s.* [from *dredge.*] One who fishes with a dredge.

DRE'GGINESS, drêg'gê-nês. *n. s.* [from *dreggy.*] Fulness of dregs or lees; foulness; muddiness; feculence.

DRE'GGISH, drêg'gîsh. *adj.* [from *dregs.*] Foul with lees; feculent.

To give a strong taste to this *dreggish* liquor, they fling in an incredible deal of broom or hops, whereby small beer is rendered equal in mischief to strong. *Harvey.*

DRE'GGY, drêg'gê.[382] *adj.* [from *dregs.*] Containing dregs; consisting of dregs; muddy; feculent.

These num'rous veins, such is the curious frame,
Receive the pure insinuating stream;
But no corrupt or *dreggy* parts admit,
To form the blood or feed the limbs unfit.
Blackmore.

Ripe grapes being moderately pressed, their juice may, without much *dreggy* matter, be squeezed out.
Boyle.

DREGS, drêgz. *n. s.* [ᵹpeꝛꝛen, Saxon; *dreggian*, Islandick.]

1. The sediment of liquors; the lees; the grounds; the feculence.

Fain would we make him author of the wine,
If for the *dregs* we could some other blame. *Davies.*

They often tread destruction's horrid path,
And drink the *dregs* of the revenger's wrath.
Sandys.

We from the *dregs* of life think to receive
What the first sprightly running could not give.
Dryden.

Such run on poets in a raging vein,
Ev'n to the *dregs* and squeezings of the brain. *Pope.*

2. Any thing by which purity is corrupted.

The king by this journey purged a little the *dregs* and leaven of the northern people, that were before in no good affections towards him. *Bacon.*

3. Dross; sweepings; refuse.

Heav'n's favourite thou, for better fates design'd
Than we, the *dregs* and rubbish of mankind. *Dryd.*

What diffidence we must be under whether God will regard our sacrifice, when we have nothing to offer him but the *dregs* and refuse of life, the days of loathing and satiety, and the years in which we have no pleasure. *Rogers.*

To DREIN, drâne.[249] *v. n.* [See DRAIN.] To empty. The same with *drain:* spelt differently perhaps by chance.

She is the sluice of her lady's secrets; 'tis but setting her mill a-going, and I can *drein* her of them all. *Congreve.*

'Tis *drein'd* and emptied of its poison now;
A cordial draught. *Southern.*

To DRENCH, drênsh. *v. a.* [ᵹpencan, Sax.]

1. To wash; to soak; to steep.

Our garments being as they were *drenched* in the sea, hold notwithstanding their freshness and glosses. *Shaksp.*

To-day deep thoughts learn with me to *drench*
In mirth, that after no repenting draws. *Milton.*

Now dam the ditches, and the floods restrain;
Their moisture has already *drench'd* the plain.
Dryden.

2. To saturate with drink or moisture: in an ill sense.

In swinish sleep
Their *drenched* natures lie, as in a death. *Shaksp.*

Too oft, alas! has mutual hatred *drench'd*
Our swords in native blood. *Philips.*

3. To physick by violence.

If any of your cattle are infected, speedily let both sick and well blood, and *drench* them.
Mortimer.

DRENCH, drênsh. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A draught; a swill: by way of abhorrence or contempt.

Let such bethink them, if the sleepy *drench*
Of that forgetful lake benumb not still,
That in our proper motion we ascend. *Milton.*

2. Physick for a brute.

A *drench* is a potion or drink prepared for a sick horse, and composed of several drugs in a liquid form. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

Harry, says she, how many hast thou kill'd today? Give my roan horse a *drench*, says he; and answers, fourteen, an hour after. *Shaksp.*

A *drench* of wine has with success been us'd,
And through a horn the gen'rous juice infus'd.
Dryden.

3. Physick that must be given by violence.

Their councils are more like a *drench* that must be poured down, than a draught which must be leisurely drank if I liked it. *King Charles.*

4. A channel of water.

DRE'NCHER, drênsh'ûr. *n. s.* [from *drench.*]

1. One that dips or steeps any thing.

2. One that gives physick by force. *Dict.*

DRENT, drênt. *participle.* Probably corrupted from *drenched*, to make a proverbial rhyme to *brent*, or *burnt.*

What flames, quoth he, when I the present see
In danger rather to be *drent* than brent? *F. Queen.*

To DRESS, drês. *v. a.* [*dresser*, French.]

1. To clothe; to invest with clothes.

The first request
He made was, like his brothers to be *dress'd;*
And, as his birth requir'd, above the rest. *Dryden.*

2. To clothe pompously or elegantly. It is used with *up* and *out* to enforce it.

Look upon pleasures not upon that side that is next the sun, or where they look beauteously; that is, as they come towards you to be enjoyed; for then they paint and smile, and *dress* themselves *up* in

tinsel, and glass gems, and counterfeit imagery. *Taylor.*

Few admir'd the native red and white,
Till poets *dress'd* them *up* to charm the sight. *Dryden.*

Lollia Paulina wore, in jewels, when *dressed out*, the value of three hundred twenty-two thousand nine hundred and sixteen pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To adorn; to deck; to embellish; to furnish.

Where was a fine room in the middle of the house, handsomely *dressed up*, for the commissioners to sit in. *Clarendon.*

Skill is used in *dressing up* power with all the splendour absoluteness can add to it. *Locke.*

The mind loses its natural relish of real truth, and is reconciled insensibly to any thing that can be *dressed up* into any faint appearances of it. *Locke.*

4. To cover a wound with medicaments.

In time of my sickness another chirurgeon *dressed* her. *Wiseman*

5. To curry; to rub: a term of the stable.

Our infirmities are so many, that we are forced to *dress* and tend horses and asses, that they may help our needs. *Taylor.*

Three hundred horses, in high stables fed,
Stood ready, shining all, and smoothly *dress'd*. *Dryden.*

6. To break or teach a horse; a term of horsemanship.

A steed
Well mouth'd, well manag'd, which himself did *dress;*
His aid in war, his ornament in peace. *Dryden.*

7. To rectify; to adjust.

Adam! well may we labour still to *dress*
This garden; still to tend plant, herb, and flow'r. *Milton.*

Well must the ground be digg'd, and better *dress'd,*
New soil to make, and meliorate the rest. *Dryd.*

8. To prepare for any purpose.

In Orkney they *dress* their leather with roots of tormentil instead of bark. *Mortimer.*

9. To trim; to fit any thing for ready use.

When he *dresseth* the lamps he shall burn incense. *Exodus.*

When you *dress* your young hops, cut away roots or sprigs. *Mortimer.*

10. To prepare victuals for the table.

Thus the voluptuous youth, bred up to *dress,*
For his fat grandsire some delicious mess,
In feeding high his tutor will surpass,
An heir apparent of the gourmand race. *Dryden.*

DRESS, drês. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Clothes; garment; habit.

Dresses laughed at in our forefathers' wardrobes or pictures, when, by the circulation of time and vanity they are brought about, we think becoming. *Government of the Tongue.*

A robe obscene was o'er his shoulders thrown,
A *dress* by fates and furies worn alone. *Pope.*

2. Splendid clothes; habit of ceremony.

Full *dress* creates dignity, augments consciousness, and keeps at distance an encroacher. *Clarissa.*

3. The skill of adjusting dress.

The men of pleasure, *dress*, and gallantry. *Pope.*

DRE'SSER, drês'sûr. *n. s.* [from *dress.*]

1. One employed in putting on the clothes and adorning the person of another.

She hurries all her hand-maids to the task;
Her head alone will twenty *dressers* ask. *Dryden.*

2. One employed in regulating, trimming, or adjusting any thing.

Said he unto the *dresser* of his vineyard, Behold these three years I come seeking fruit on this fig-tree, and find none. *Luke.*

3. The bench in a kitchen on which meat is dressed or prepared for the table.

'Tis burnt, and so is all the meat;
What dogs are these? Where is the rascal cook?
How durst you, villains! bring it from the *dresser,*
And serve it thus to me that love it not? *Shaksp.*

A maple *dresser* in her hall she had,
On which full many a slender meal she made. *Dryden.*

When you take down dishes, tip a dozen upon the *dresser.* *Swift.*

DRE'SSING, drês'sing. *n. s.* [from *dress.*] The application made to a sore.

The second day after we took off the *dressings*, and found an eschar made by the eatheretick. *Wiseman.*

DRE'SSINGROOM, drês'sing-rôôm. *n. s.* [*dress* and *room.*] The room in which clothes are put on.

Latin books might be found every day in his *dressing-room*, if it were carefully searched. *Swift.*

DREST, drést.[360] *part.* [from *dress.*]

In flow'ry wreaths the royal virgin *drest*
His bending horns, and kindly clapt his breast. *Addison.*

To DRIB, drîb. *v. a.* [contracted from *dribble.*] To crop; to cut off; to defalcate. A cant word.

Merchants' gains come short of half the mart;
For he who drives their bargains *dribs* a part. *Dryden.*

To DRI'BBLE, drîb'bl.[405] *v. n.* [This word seems to have come from *drop* by successive alterations, such as are usual in living languages: *drop*, *drip*, *dripple*, *dribble*, thence *drivel* and *driveller* *Drip* may indeed be the original word, from the Danish *dryppe.*]

1. To fall in drops.

Semilunar processes on the surface owe their form to the *dribbling* of water that passed over it. *Woodward*

A *dribbling*, difficulty, and a momentary suppression of urine, may be caused by the stone's shutting up the orifice of the bladder. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To fall weakly and slowly.

Believe not that the *dribbling* dart of love
Can pierce a complete bosom. *Shaksp.*

3. To slaver as a child or ideot.

To DRI'BBLE, drîb'bl. *v. a.* To throw down in drops.

Let the cook follow with a ladle full of soup, and *dribble* it all the way up stairs. *Swift.*

DRI'BLET, drîb'lêt. *n. s.* [from *dribble.*] A small sum; odd money in a sum.

Twelve long years of exile borne,
Twice twelve we number'd since his blest return;
So strictly wert thou just to pay,
Even to the *driblet* of a day. *Dryden.*

DRI'ER, drî'ûr. *n. s.* [from *dry.*] That which has the quality of absorbing moisture; a desiccative.

There is a tale, that boiling of daisy roots in milk, which it is certain are great *driers*, will make dogs little. *Bacon.*

DRIFT, drîft. *n. s.* [from *drive.*]

1 Force impellent; impulse; overbearing influence.

A man being under the *drift* of any passion, will still follow the impulse of it till something interpose, and, by a stronger impulse, turn him another way. *South.*

2. Violence; course.

The mighty trunk, half rent with rugged rift,
Doth roll adown the rocks, and fall with fearful *drift.* *Fairy Queen.*

3. Any thing driven at random.

Some log, perhaps, upon the waters swam
An useless *drift*, which rudely cut within,
And hollow'd, first a floating trough became,
And cross some riv'let passage did begin. *Dryden.*

4. Any thing driven or born along in a body.

The ready racers stand;
Swift as on wings of wind upborne they fly,
And *drifts* of rising dust involve the sky. *Pope.*

5. A storm; a shower.

Our thunder from the south
Shall rain their *drift* of bullets on this town. *Shak.*

6. A heap or stratum of any matter thrown together by the wind: as, a *snowdrift*, a deep body of snow.

7. Tendency or aim of action.

The particular *drift* of every act, proceeding eternally from God, we are not able to discern, and therefore cannot always give the proper and certain reason of his works. *Hooker.*

Their *drift* 'comes known and they discover'd are;
For some, of many, will be false of course. *Daniel.*

8. Scope of a discourse.

The main *drift* of his book being to prove that what is true is impossible to be false, he opposes nobody. *Tillotson.*

The *drift* of the pamphlet is to stir up our compassion towards the rebels. *Addison.*

This, by the stile, the manner, and the *drift*,
'Twas thought could be the work of none but Swift. *Swift.*

To DRIFT, drîft. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drive; to urge along.

Snow, no larger than so many grains of sand, *drifted* with the wind in clouds from every plain. *Ellis' Voyage.*

2. To throw together on heaps. Not authorized.

He wanders on
From hill to dale, still more and more astray,
Impatient flouncing through the *drifted* heaps. *Thomson.*

To DRILL, drîl. *v. a.* [*drillen*, Dutch; ðyrlian, Sax. from ðurgh, through.]

1. To pierce any thing with a drill.

The drill plate is only a piece of flat iron, fixed upon a flat board, which iron hath an hole punched a little way into it, to set the blunt end of the shank of the drill in; when you *drill* a hole. *Moxon.*

2. To perforate; to bore; to pierce.

My body through and through he *drill'd*,
And Whacum by my side lay kill'd. *Hudibras.*

Tell, what could *drill* and perforate the poles,
And to th' attractive rays adapt their holes? *Blackmore.*

3. To make a hole.

When a hole is *drilled* in a piece of metal, they hold the drillbow in the right hand; but, when they turn small work, they hold the drillbow in their left hand. *Moxon.*

4. To delay; to put off: in low phrase; corrupted, I believe, from *drawled.*

She has bubbled him out of his youth; she *drilled* him on to five-and-fifty, and she will drop him in his old age. *Addison.*

5. To draw from step to step. A low phrase.

When by such insinuations they have once got within him, and are able to *drill* him on from one lewdness to another, by the same arts they corrupt and squeeze him. *South.*

6. To drain; to draw slowly. This sense wants better authority.

Drill'd through the sandy stratum every way,
The waters with the sandy stratum rise. *Thomson.*

7. To form to arms; to teach the military exercise An old cant word.

The foe appear'd drawn up and *drill'd*,
Ready to charge them in the field. *Hudibras.*

DRILL, drîl. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An instrument with which holes are bored. It is a point pressed hard against the thing bored, and turned round with a bow and string.

The way of tempering steels to make gravers' *drills*, and mechanical instruments, we have taught artificers. *Boyle.*

Drills are used for the making such holes as punches will not serve for; as a piece of work that hath already its shape, and must have an hole made in it. *Moxon.*

2. An ape; a baboon.

Shall the difference of hair be a mark of a different internal specifick constitution between a changling and a *drill*, when they agree in shape and want of reason? *Locke.*

3. A small dribbling brook. This I have found no where else, and suspect it should be *rill*.

Springs through the pleasant meadows pour their *drills*,
Which snake like glide between the bordering hills. *Sandys.*

To DRINK, drînk. *v. n.* preter. *drank*, or *drunk;* part. pass. *drunk* or *drunken*. [ᵭpincan, Sax.]

1. To swallow liquors; to quench thirst.

Here, between the armies,
Let's drink together friendly, and embrace. *Shak.*

She said, *drink*, and I will give thy camels drink also; so I *drank*, and she made the camels *drink* also. *Genesis.*

He *drank* of the wine. *Genesis.*

When delight is the only end, and rests in itself, and dwells there long, then eating and *drinking* is not a serving of God, but an inordinate action. *Taylor.*

2. To feast; to be entertained with liquors.

We came to fight you.——For my part I am sorry it is turned to a *drinking*. *Shaksp.*

3. To drink to excess; to be a habitual drunkard. A colloquial phrase.

4. *To* DRINK *to.* To salute in drinking; to invite to drink by drinking first.

I take your princely word for those redresses.
—I gave it you, and will maintain my word;
And thereupon I *drink unto* your grace. *Shaksp.*

5. *To* DRINK *to.* To wish well to in the act of taking the cup.

Give me some wine; fill full:
I *drink* to th' general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banquo, whom we miss. *Shaksp.*

I'll *drink* to master Bardolph, and to all the cavaleroes about London. *Shaksp.*

To DRINK, drînk. *v. a.*

1. To swallow; applied to liquids.

He had eaten no bread, nor *drunk* any water, three days and three nights. 1 *Samuel.*

We have *drunken* our water for money. *Samuel.*

2. To suck up; to absorb.

Set rows of rosemary with flow'ring stem,
And let the purple violets *drink* the stream. *Dryd.*

Brush not thy sweeping skirt too near the wall;
Thy heedless sleeve will *drink* the colour'd oil. *Gay.*

3. To take in by any inlet; to hear; to see.

My ears have yet not *drunk* a hundred words,
Of that tongue's uttering, yet I know the sound. *Shaksp.*

Thither write, my queen;
And with mine eyes I'll *drink* the words you send,
Though ink be made of gall. *Shaksp.*

Phemius! let acts of gods, and heroes old,
What ancient bards in hall and bow'r have told,
Attemper'd to the lyre, your voice employ;
Such the pleas'd ear will *drink* with silent joy. *Pope.*

I *drink* delicious poison from thy eye. *Pope.*

4. To act upon by drinking.

Come, we have a hot venison pasty to dinner; come, gentlemen, I hope we shall *drink* down all unkindness. *Shaksp.*

He will drown his health and his strength in his belly; and, after all his *drunken* trophies, at length *drink* down himself too. *South.*

5. To make drunk.

Benhadad was *drinking* himself *drunk* in the pavilions. 1 *Kings.*

6. It is used with the intensive particles *off*, *up*, and *in*. *Off*, to note a single act of drinking.

One man gives another a cup of poison, a thing as terrible as death; but at the same time he tells him that it is a cordial, and so he *drinks* it *off*, and dies. *South.*

7. *Up*, to note that the whole is *drunk*.

Alexander, after he had *drunk up* a cup of fourteen pints, was going to take another. *Arbuthnot.*

8. *In*, to enforce the sense; usually of inanimate things.

The body being reduced nearer unto the earth, and emptied, becometh more porous, and greedily *drinketh in* water. *Brown.*

DRINK, drînk. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Liquor to be swallowed; opposed to *meat*.

When God made choice to rear
His mighty champion, strong above compare,
Whose *drink* was only from the liquid brook! *Milton.*

2. Liquor of any particular kind.

We will give you rare and sleepy *drinks*. *Shaksp.*

The juices of fruits are either watery or oily: I reckon among the watery all the fruits out of which *drink* is expressed, as the grape, the apple, and the pear. *Bacon.*

O madness, to think use of strongest wines,
And strongest *drinks*, our chief support of health. *Milton.*

These, when th' allotted orb of time 's complete,
Are more commended than the labour'd *drink*. *Philips.*

Amongst *drinks*, austere wines are apt to occasion foul eruptions. *Arbuthnot.*

DRINK-MONEY, drînk'mŭn-ê. *n. s.* [*drink* and *money*.] Money given to buy liquor.

Peg's servants were always asking for *drink-money*. *Arbuthnot.*

DRI'NKABLE, drînk'â-bl. *adj* [from *drink*.] Potable; such as may be drank.

DRI'NKER, drînk'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *drink*.] One that drinks to excess; a drunkard.

It were good for those that have moist brains, and are great *drinkers*, to take fume of lignum, aloes, rosemary, and frankincense, about the full of the moon. *Bacon.*

The *drinker* and debauched person is the object of scorn and contempt. *South.*

The urine of hard drinkers affords a liquor extremely fetid, but no inflammable spirit: what is inflammable stays in the blood, and affects the brain. Great *drinkers* commonly die apoplectick. *Arbuth.*

To DRIP, drîp. *v. n.* [*drippen*, Dut.]

1. To fall in drops.

2. To have drops falling from it.

The soil, with fatt'ning moisture fill'd,
Is cloth'd with grass, and fruitful to be till'd;
Such as in fruitful vales we view from high,
Which *dripping* rocks, not rowling streams supply. *Dryden.*

The finest sparks, and cleanest beaux,
Drip from the shoulders to the toes. *Prior.*

To DRIP, drîp. *v. a.*

1. To let fall in drops.

Her flood of tears
Seem like the lofty barn of some rich swain,
Which from the thatch *drips* fast a show'r of rain. *Swift.*

2. To drop fat in roasting.

Let what was put into his belly, and what he *drips*, be his sauce. *Walton.*

His offer'd entrails shall his crime reproach,
And *drip* their fatness from the hazle broach. *Dryd.*

DRIP, drîp. *n. s.* [from the verb.] That which falls in drops.

Water may be procured for necessary occasions from the heavens, by preserving the *drips* of the houses. *Mortimer.*

DRI'PPING, drîp'ing. *n. s.* [from *drip*.] The fat which housewives gather from roast meat.

Shews all her secrets of housekeeping;
For candles how she trucks her *dripping*. *Swift.*

DRI'PPINGPAN, drîp ing-pân *n. s.* [*drip* and *pan*.] The pan in which the fat of roast meat is caught.

When the cook turns her back, throw smoaking coals into the *drippingpan*. *Swift.*

DRI'PPLE, drîp'pl *adj.* [from *drip*.] This word is used somewhere by *Fairfax* for weak, or rare: *dripple shot*.

To DRIVE, drîve. *v. a.* pret. *drove*, anciently *drave;* part. pass. *driven* or *drove*. [*dreiban*, Gothick; ᵭpipan, Sax. *dryven*, Dut.]

1. To produce motion in any thing by violence: as, the hammer *drives* the nail.

2. To force along by impetuous pressure.

He builds a bridge, who never *drove* a pile. *Pope.*

On helmets helmets throng,
Shield press'd on shield, and man *drove* man along. *Pope.*

3. To expel by force from any place: with *from*.

Driven from his native land to foreign grounds,
He with a gen'rous rage resents his wounds. *Dryd.*

His ignominious flight the victors boast,
Beaux banish beaux, and swordknots swordknots *drive*. *Pope.*

4. To send by force to any place: with *to*.

Time *drives* the flocks from field *to* fold,
When rivers rage, and rocks grow cold. *Shaksp.*

Fate has *driven* 'em all
Into the net. *Dryden.*

5. To chase; to hunt.

To *drive* the deer with hound and horn
Earl Percy took his way. *Chevy Chase.*

6. To force or urge in any direction.

He stood and measured the earth: he beheld, and *drove* asunder the nations. *Hab.*

7. To impel to greater speed.

8. To guide and regulate a carriage.

He took off their chariot-wheels, that they *drove* them heavily. *Exodus.*

9. To convey animals; to make animals march along under guidance.

There find a herd of heifers wand'ring o'er
The neighb'ring hill and *drive* 'em to the shore. *Addison.*

10. To clear any place by forcing away what is in it.

We come not with design of wasteful prey,
To *drive* the country, force the swains away. *Dryd.*

11. To force; to compel.

For the metre sake, some words in him sometime be *driven* awry, which require straighter placing in plain prose. *Ascham.*

12. To hurry on inconsiderately.

Most miserable if such unskilfulness make them *drive* on their time by the periods of sin and death. *Taylor.*

He, *driven* to dismount, threatened, if I did not the like, to do as much for my horse as fortune had done for his. *Sidney.*

The Romans did not think that tyranny was thoroughly extinguished, till they had *driven* one of

their consuls to depart the city, against whom they found not in the world what to object, saving only that his name was Tarquin. *Hooker.*

He was *driven* by the necessities of times, more than led by his own disposition, to rigour. *King Charles*

13. To distress; to straiten.

This kind of speech is in the manner of desperate men far *driven*. *Spenser.*

14. To urge by violence, not kindness.

He taught the gospel rather than the law,
And forc'd himself to *drive*, but lov'd to draw. *Dryd.*

15. To impel by influence of passion.

I *drave* my suitor from his mad humour of love to a living humour of madness. *Shakspeare.*

Discontents *drave* men into slidings. *King Charles.*

Lord Cottington, being master of temper, and of the most profound dissimulation, knew too well how to lead him into a mistake, and then *drive* him into choler. *Clarendon.*

It is better to marry than to burn, says St Paul; where we may see what *drives* men into a conjugal life: a little burning pushes us more powerfully than greater pleasures in prospect. *Locke.*

16. To urge; to press to a conclusion.

The experiment of wood that shineth in the dark, we have diligently *driven* and pursued; the rather for that, of all things that give light here below, it is the most durable, and hath least apparent motion. *Bacon.*

We have thus the proper notions of the four elements, and both them and their qualities *driven* up and resolved into their most simple principles. *Digby.*

To *drive* the argument farther, let us inquire into the obvious designs of this divine architect. *Cheyne.*

The design of these orators was to *drive* some particular point, either the condemnation or acquittal. *Swift.*

17. To carry on; to keep in motion.

As a farmer cannot husband his ground so well, if he sit at a great rent; so the merchant cannot *drive* his trade so well, if he sit at great usury. *Bacon.*

The hees have common cities of their own,
And common sort; beneath one law they live,
And with one common stock their traffick *drive*.
Dryden.

Your Pasimond a lawless hargain *drove*,
The parent could not sell the daughter's love. *Dryd.*

The trade of life cannot he *driven* without partners. *Collier.*

18. To purify by motion: so we say to *drive* feathers.

His thrice *driven* bed of down. *Shakspeare.*

The one 's in the plot, let him he never so innocent; and the other is as white as the *driven* snow, let him be never so criminal. *L'Estrange.*

19. *To* DRIVE *out*. To expel.

Tumults and their exciters *drave* myself and many of both houses out of their places. *King Charles.*

As soon as they heard the name of Roscetes, they forthwith *drave* out their governour, and received the Turks into the town. *Knolles.*

To DRIVE, drive. *v. n.*

1. To go as impelled by any external agent.

The needle endeavours to conform unto the meridian; but, being distracted, *driveth* that way where the greater and powerfuller part of the earth is placed. *Brown.*

Love, fixt to one, still safe at anchor rides,
And dares the fury of the winds and tides;
But losing once that hold, to the wide ocean born,
It *drives* away at will, to every wave a scorn. *Dryd.*

Nor with the rising storm would vainly strive;
But left the helm, and let the vessel *drive*. *Dryden.*

2. To rush with violence.

Fierce Boreas *drove* against his flying sails,
And rent the sheets. *Dryden.*

Near as he draws, thick harbingers of smoke
With gloomy pillars cover all the place;
Whose little intervals of night are broke
By sparks that *drive* against his sacred face. *Dryd.*

Then with so swift an ebb the flood *drove* backward,
It slipt from underneath the scaly herd. *Dryden.*

The bees *drive* out upon each other's backs,
T' imboss their hives in clusters. *Dryden.*

While thus he stood,
Perithous' dart *drove* on, and nail'd him to the wood. *Dryden.*

As a ship, which winds and waves assail,
Now with the current *drives*, now with the gale;
She feels a double force, by turns obeys
Th' imperious tempest and th' impetuous seas. *Dryd.*

The wolves scampered away, however, as hard as they could *drive*. *L'Estrange.*

Thick as autumnal leaves, or *driving* sand,
The moving squadrons blacken all the strand. *Pope.*

3. To pass in a carriage.

There is a litter ready; lay him in 't,
And *drive* tow'rd Dover. *Shakspeare.*

Thy flaming chariot-wheels that shook
Heav'n's everlasting frame, while o'er the necks
Thou drov'st of warring angels disarray'd. *Milton.*

4. To tend to; to consider as the scope and ultimate design.

Authors *drive* at these, as the highest elegancies, which are but the frigidities of wit. *Brown.*

We cannot widely mistake his discourse, when we have found out the point he *drives* at. *Locke.*

They look no further before them than the next line; whence it will inevitably follow, that they can *drive* to no certain point, but ramble from one subject to another. *Dryden.*

We have done our work, and are come within view of the end that we have been *driving* at. *Addison.*

5. To aim; to strike at with fury.

Four rogues in buckram let *drive* at me. *Shaksp.*

At Auxur's shield he *drove*, and at the blow
Both shield and arm to ground together go. *Dryden.*

6. To *drive* in all its senses, whether active or neuter, may be observed to retain a sense compounded of violence and progression.

To DRI'VEL, drîv'vl.[102] *v. n.* [from *drift*, *driftle*, *dribble*, *drivel*.]

1. To slaver; to let the spittle fall in drops, like a child, an ideot, or a dotard.

I met with this Chremes, a *driveling* old fellow, lean, shaking both of head and hands, already half earth, and yet then most greedy of earth. *Sidney.*

No man could spit from him, but would he forced to *drivel* like some paralytick, or a fool. *Grew.*

2. To be weak or foolish; to dote.

This *driveling* love is like a great natural, that runs lolling up and down to hide his hauble. *Shaksp.*

I hate to see a brave bold fellow sotted,
Made sour and senseless, turn'd to whey, by love;
A *driveling* hero, fit for a romance. *Dryden.*

DRI'VEL, drîv'vl. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Slaver; moisture shed from the mouth.

Besides th' eternal *drivel* that supplies
The dropping beard, from nostrils, mouth, and eyes. *Dryden.*

2. A fool; an idiot; a driveller. This sense is now out of use.

What fool am I, to mingle that *drivel's* speeches among my noble thoughts! *Sidney.*

Millions of years this old *drivel* Cupid lives,
While still more wretch, more wicked, he doth prove. *Sidney.*

DRI'VELLER, drîv'vl-ûr. *n. s.* [from *drivel*.] A fool; an ideot; a slaverer.

I have heard the arrantest *drivellers* commended for their shrewdness even by men of tolerable judgment. *Swift.*

DRI'VEN, drîv'vn.[103] The participle of *drive*.

They were *driven* forth from among men. *Job.*

DRI'VER, drî'vûr. *n. s.* [from *drive*.]

1. The person or instrument that gives any motion by violence.

2. One who drives beasts.

He from the many-peopled city flies;
Contemns their labours and the *drivers* cries. *Sandys.*

The *driver* runs up to him immediately, and beats him almost to death. *L'Estrange.*

The multitude or common rout, like a drove of sheep, or an herd of oxen, may be managed by any noise or cry which their *driver* shall accustom them to. *South.*

3. One who drives a carriage.

Not the fierce *driver* with more fury lends
The sounding lash, and, ere the stroke descends,
Low to the wheels his pliant body bends. *Dryden.*

To DRI'ZZLE, driz'zl.[105] *v. a* [*driselen*, German, to shed dew.] To shed in small slow drops, as winter rains.

When the sun sets, the air doth *drizzle* dew. *Shakspeare.*

Though now this face of mine he hid
In sap-consuming winter's *drizzled* snow,
And all the conduits of my blood froze up,
Yet hath my night of life some memory. *Shaksp.*

To DRI'ZZLE, driz'zl. *v. n.* To fall in short slow drops.

And *drizzling* drops that often do redound,
The firmest flint doth in continuance wear. *Spenser.*

Her heart did melt in great compassion,
And *drizzling* tears did shed for pure affection.
Fairy Queen.

This day will pour down,
If I conjecture aught, no *drizzling* show'r,
But rattling storm of arrows harh'd with fire. *Milton.*

The neighbouring mountains, by reason of their height, are more exposed to the dews and *drizzling* rains than any of the adjacent parts. *Addison.*

DRI'ZZLY, drîz'lê. *adj.* [from *drizzle*.] Shedding small rain.

This during winter's *drizzly* reign be done,
Till the new ram receives th' exalted sun. *Dryden.*

DROIL, drôil. *n. s.* [by *Junius* understood a contraction of *drivel*.] A drone; a sluggard.

To DROIL, drôil. *v. n.* To work sluggishly and slowly; to plod.

Let such vile vassals, born to base vocation,
Drudge in the world, and for their living *droil*,
Which have no wit to live without entoyle. *Spenser.*

Desuetude does contract and narrow our faculties, so that we can apprehend only those things in which we are conversant: the *droiling* peasant scarce thinks there is any world beyond the neighbouring markets. *Government of the Tongue.*

DROLL, drôle.[106] *n. s.* [*droler*, Fr.]

1. One whose business is to raise mirth by petty tricks; a jester; a buffoon; a jack-pudding.

As he was running home in all haste, a *droll* takes him up by the way. *L'Estrange.*

Why, how now Andrew? cries his brother *droll*;
To-day's conceit, methinks, is something dull. *Prior.*

Democritus, dear *droll!* revisit earth,
And with our follies glut thy heighten'd mirth. *Prior.*

2. A farce; something exhibited to raise mirth.

Some as justly fame extols,
For lofty lines in Smithfield *drolls*. *Swift.*

To DROLL, drôle. *v. n.* [*drôle*, Fr.] To jest; to play the buffoon.

Such august designs as inspire your inquiries, used to be decided by *drolling* fantasticks, that have only wit enough to make others and themselves ridiculous. *Glanville.*

Men that will not be reasoned into their senses, may yet be laughed or *drolled* into them. *L'Estrange.*

Let virtuosos insult and despise on, yet they never shall be able to *droll* away nature. *South.*

Dro'llery, drô'lůr-é. *n. s.* [from *droll.*] Idle jokes; buffoonery.

They hang between heav'n and hell, borrow the christians faith, and the atheists *drollery* upon it. *Government of the Tongue*

Dro'medary, drům'é-dă-ré.[165] *n. s.* [*dromedare*, Ital.] A sort of camel, so called from its swiftness, because it is said to travel a hundred miles a-day.

Dromedaries are smaller than common camels, slenderer, and more nimble; and are of two kinds; one larger, with two small bunches, covered with hair, on its back; the other lesser, with one hairy eminence, and more frequently called camel: both are capable of great fatigue. Their hair is soft and short: they have no fangs and foreteeth, nor horn upon their feet, which are only covered with a fleshy skin; and they are about seven feet and a half high, from the ground to the top of their heads. See Camel. *Calmet.*

Straw for the horses and *dromedaries* brought they unto the place. 1 *Kings.*

Mules, after these camels and *dromedaries*,
And waggons fraught with utensils of war. *Milton.*

Drone, drône. *n. s.* [ðnoen, Sax.]

1. The bee which makes no noney, and is therefore driven out by the rest.

The sad-ey'd justice, with his surly hum,
Delivering o'er to executors pale
The lazy yawning *drone*. *Shakspeare.*

Luxurious kings are to their people lost;
They live, like *drones*, upon the publick cost. *Dryden.*

All, with united force, combine to drive
The lazy *drones* from the laborious hive. *Dryden.*

2. A sluggard; an idler.

He sleeps by day
More than the wild cat: *drones* hive not with me,
Therefore I part with him. *Shakspeare.*

Sit idle on the household hearth,
A burd'nous *drone*, to visitants a gaze. *Milton.*

It is my misfortune to be married to a *drone*, who lives upon what I get, without bringing any thing into the common stock. *Addison.*

3. The hum, or instrument of humming.

Here while his canting *drone*-pipe scann'd
The mystick figures of her hand,
He tipples palmestry, and dines
On all her fortune-telling lines. *Cleaveland.*

To **Drone**, drône. *v n.* [from the noun.]

1. To live in idleness; to dream.

What have I lost by my forefathers' fault!
Why was not I the twentieth by descent
From a long restive race of *droning* kings? *Dryd.*

2. To give a heavy dull tone.

Melfoil and honeysuckles pound,
With these alluring savours strew the ground,
And mix with tinkling brass the cymbal's *droning* sound. *Dryden.*

Dro'nish, drô'nish. *adj.* [from *drone.*] Idle; sluggish; dreaming; lazy; indolent; unactive.

The *dronish* monks, the scorn and shame of manhood,
Rouse and prepare once more to take possession,
To nestle in their ancient hives again. *Rowe.*

To **Droop**, drôôp. *v. n.* [*droef*, sorrow, Dutch.]

1. To languish with sorrow.

Conceiving the dishonour of his mother,
He straight declin'd, *droop'd*, took it deeply;
Fasten'd and fix'd the shame on't in himself. *Shaks.*

I *droop*, with struggling spent;
My thoughts are on my sorrows bent. *Sandys.*

2. To faint; to grow weak; to be dispirited.

I find my zenith doth depend upon
A most auspicious star; whose influence
If now I court not, but omit, my fortunes
Will ever after *droop*. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

Good things of day begin to *droop* and drowse,
While night's black agents to their prey do rouse. *Shakspeare.*

When by impulse from heav'n Tyrtæus sung,
In *drooping* soldiers a new courage sprung. *Roscommon.*

Can flow'rs but *droop* in absence of the sun
Which wak'd their sweets? and mine, alas! is gone. *Dryden.*

Time seems not now beneath his years to stoop,
Nor do his wings with sickly feathers *droop*. *Dryd.*

When factious rage to cruel exile drove
The queen of beauty and the court of love,
The muses *droop'd* with their forsaken arts. *Dryd.*

I'll animate the soldiers' *drooping* courage
With love of freedom and contempt of life. *Addison's Cato.*

I saw him ten days before he died, and observed he began very much to *droop* and languish. *Swift.*

3 To sink; to lean downward: commonly by weakness or grief.

I never from thy side henceforth must stray,
Where'er our day's work lies; though now enjoin'd
Laborious, till day *droop*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

His head, though gay,
Carnation, purple, azure, or speck'd with gold,
Hung *drooping*, unsustain'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

On her heav'd bosom hung her *drooping* head,
Which with a sigh she rais'd, and this she said. *Pope.*

Drop, drôp, *n. s.* [ðnoppa, Saxon.]

1. A globule of moisture; as much liquor as falls at once when there is not a continual stream.

Meet we the med'cine of our country's weal,
And with him pour we, in our country's purge,
Each *drop* of us. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Whereas Aristotle tells us, that if a *drop* of wine be put into ten thousand measures of water, the wine, being overpowered by so vast a quantity of water, will be turned into it; he speaks very improbably. *Boyle.*

Admiring in the gloomy shade
Those little *drops* of light. *Waller.*

Had I but known that Sancho was his father,
I would have pour'd a deluge of my blood
To save one *drop* of his. *Dryden's Span. Friar.*

2. Diamond hanging in the ear.

The *drops* to thee, Brillante, we consign,
And, Momentilla, let the watch be thine. *Pope.*

Drop Serene, drôp-sé-rêne'. *n. s.* [*gutta serena*, Lat.] A disease of the eye, proceeding from an inspissation of the humour.

So thick a *drop serene* hath quench'd their orbs,
Or dim suffusion veil'd! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

To **Drop**, drôp. *v. a.* [ðnoppan, Saxon.]

1. To pour in drops or single globules.

His heavens shall *drop* down dew. *Deut.*

2. To let fall.

Others o'er chimney tops and turrets row,
And *drop* their anchors on the meads below. *Dryd.*

One only hag remain'd:
Propp'd on her trusty staff, not half upright,
And *dropp'd* an awkward court'sy to the knight. *Dryden.*

St. John himself will scarce forbear,
To bite his pen and *drop* a tear. *Swift.*

3. To let go; to dismiss from the hand, or the possession.

Though I could
With barefac'd power sweep him from my sight,
And bid my will avouch it; yet I must not,
For certain friends that are both his and mine,
Whose loves I may not *drop*. *Shakspeare.*

Those who have assumed visible shapes for a season, can hardly be reckoned among this order of compounded beings; because they *drop* their bodies and divest themselves of those visible shapes. *Watts's Logick.*

4. To utter slightly or casually.

Drop not thy word against the house of Isaac. *Amos.*

5. To insert indirectly, or by way of digression.

St. Paul's epistles contain nothing but points of christian instruction, amongst which he seldom fails to *drop* in the great and distinguishing doctrines of our holy religion. *Locke.*

6. To intermit; to cease.

Where the act is unmanly or immoral, we ought to *drop* our hopes, or rather never entertain them. *Collier on Despair.*

After having given this judgment in its favour, they suddenly *dropt* the pursuit. *Sharp's Surgery.*

7. To quit a master.

I have beat the hoof till I have worn out these shoes in your service, and not one penny left me to buy more; so that you must even excuse me if I *drop* you here. *L'Estrange.*

8. To let go a dependant, or companion, without further association.

She drilled him on to five-and-fifty, and will *drop* him in his old age, if she can find her account in another. *Addison.*

They have no sooner fetched themselves up to the fashion of the polite world, but the town has *dropped* them. *Addison.*

Mention either of the kings of Spain or Poland, and he talks notably; but if you go out of the Gazette, you *drop* him. *Addison.*

9. To suffer to vanish, or come to nothing.

Thus was the fame of our Saviour perpetuated by such records as would preserve the traditionary account of him to after-ages; and rectify it, if, by passing through several generations, it might *drop* any part that was material. *Addison.*

Opinions, like fashions, always descend from those of quality to the middle sort, and thence to the vulgar, where they are *dropped* and vanish. *Swift.*

10. To bedrop; to speckle; to variegate with spots. *Variis stellatus corpora guttis.*

Or sporting, with quick glance,
Shew to the sun their wav'd coats, *dropp'd* with gold. *Milton.*

To **Drop**, drôp. *v. n.*

1. To fall in drops, or single globules.

The quality of mercy is not strain'd,
It *droppeth* as the gentle rain from heav'n
Upon the place beneath. *Shakspeare.*

2. To let drops fall; to discharge itself in drops.

The heavens *dropped* at the presence of God. *Psalms.*

While cumber'd with my *dropping* cloaths I lay,
The cruel nation, covetous of prey,
Stain'd with my blood th' unhospitable coast. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Beneath a rock he sigh'd alone,
And cold Lycæus wept from every *dropping* stone. *Dryden.*

3. To fall; to come from a higher place.

Philosophers conjecture that you *dropped* from the moon, or one of the stars. *Gulliver's Trav.*

In every revolution, approaching nearer and nearer to the sun, this comet must at last *drop* into the sun's body. *Cheyne.*

4. To fall spontaneously.

So mayst thou live, till, like ripe fruit, thou *drop*,
Into thy mother's lap; or be with ease
Gather'd, not harshly pluck'd. *Milton.*

5. To fall in death; to die suddenly.

It was your presumise,
That in the dole of blows your son might *drop*. *Shakspeare.*

6. To die.

Nothing, says Seneca, so soon reconciles us to the thoughts of our own death, as the prospect of one friend after another *dropping* round us. *Digby to Pope.*

7. To sink into silence; to vanish; to come to nothing: a familiar phrase.

Virgil's friends thought fit to let *drop* this incident of Helen. *Addison's Travels.*

I heard of threats occasioned by my verses: I sent to acquaint them where I was to be found, and so it *dropped*. *Pope.*

8. To come unexpectedly.

Either you come not here, or, as you grace
Some old acquaintance, *drop* into the place,
Careless and qualmish, with a yawning face. *Dryd.*

He could never make any figure in company, but by giving disturbance at his entry: and therefore takes care to *drop* in when he thinks you are just seated. *Spectator.*

9. To fall short of a mark.

Often it *drops* or overshoots by the disproportions of distance or application. *Collier.*

DRO'PPING, drŏp'pĭng. *n. s.* [from *drop*.]

1. That which falls in drops.

Thrifty wench scrapes kitchen-stuff,
And barrelling the *droppings* and the snuff
Of wasting candles. *Donne.*

2. That which drops when the continuous stream ceases.

Strain out the last dull *droppings* of your sense,
And rhyme with all the rage of impotence. *Pope.*

DRO'PLET, drŏp'lĕt. *n. s.* A little drop.

Thou abhorr'd'st in us our human griefs,
Scorn'd our brine's flow, and those our *droplets* which
From niggard nature fall. *Shakspeare.*

DRO'PSTONE, drŏp'stōne. *n. s.* [*drop* and *stone*.] Spar formed into the shape of drops. *Woodw.*

DRO'PWORT, drŏp'wŭrt. *n. s.* [*drop* and *wort*.] A plant of various species.

DRO'PSICAL, drŏp'sĕ-kăl. *adj.* [from *dropsy*.] Diseased with a dropsy; hydropical; tending to a dropsy.

The diet of nephritick and *dropsical* persons ought to be such as is opposite to, and subdueth, the alkalescent nature of the salts in the serum of the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DRO'PSIED, drŏp'sĭd.[282] *adj.* [from *dropsy*.] Diseased with a dropsy.

Where great addition swells, and virtue none,
It is a *dropsied* honour: good alone
Is good. *Shakspeare.*

DRO'PSY, drŏp'sĕ. *n. s.* [*hydrops*, Latin; whence anciently *hydropisy*, thence *dropisy*, *dropsy*.] A collection of water in the body, from too lax a tone in the solids, whereby digestion is weakened, and all the parts stuffed. *Quincy.*

An anasarca, a species of *dropsy*, is an extravasation of water lodged in the cells of the membrana adiposa. *Sharp.*

DROSS, drŏs. *n. s.* [ðnoꝛ, Saxon.]

1. The recrement or dispumation of metals.

Some scumm'd the *dross* that from the metal came,
Some stirr'd the molten ore with ladles great,
And every one did swink, and every one did sweat. *Spenser.*

Should the mixture of a little *dross* constrain the church to deprive herself of so much gold, rather than learn how, by art and judgment, to make separation of the one from the other? *Hooker.*

2. Rust; incrustation upon metal.

An emperor, hid under a crust of *dross*, after cleansing, has appeared with all his titles fresh and beautiful. *Addison.*

3. Refuse; leavings; sweepings; any thing remaining after the removal of the better part; dregs; feculence; corruption.

Fair proud, now tell me why should fair be proud,
Sith all world's glory is but *dross* unclean;
And in the shade of death itself shall shroud,
However now thereof ye little ween? *Spenser.*

That most divine light only shineth on those minds which are purged from all worldly *dross* and human uncleanness. *Raleigh.*

All treasures and all gain esteem as *dross*,
And dignities and pow'rs, all but the highest. *Milton.*

Such precepts exceedingly dispose us to piety and religion, by purifying our souls from the *dross* and filth of sensual delights. *Tillotson.*

DRO'SSINESS, drŏs'sĕ-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *drossy*.] Foulness; feculence; rust.

The furnace of affliction refines us from earthly *drossiness*, and softens us for the impression of God's stamp. *Boyle.*

DRO'SSY, drŏs'sĕ. *adj.* [from *dross*.]

1. Full of scorious or recrementitious parts; full of dross.

So doth the fire the *drossy* gold refine. *Davies.*

For, by the fire, they emit not only many *drossy* and scorious parts, but whatsoever they had received either from earth or loadstone. *Brown.*

2. Worthless; foul; feculent.

Your intention hold,
As fire these *drossy* rhymes to purify,
Or as elixir to change them into gold. *Donne.*

DRO'TCHELL, drŏtsh'ĕl. *n. s.* [corrupted perhaps from *dretchel*. *To dretch*, in *Chaucer*, is to *idle*, to *delay*. *Droch*, in Frisick, is *delay*.] An idle wench; a sluggard. In Scotish it is still used.

DROVE, drōve. *n. s.* [from *drive*.]

1. A body or number of cattle: generally used of oxen or black-cattle.

They brought to their stations many *droves* of cattle, and within a few days were brought out of the country two thousand muttons. *Hayward.*

A Spaniard is unacquainted with our northern *droves*. *Brown.*

2. A number of sheep driven. To an *herd* of oxen we regularly oppose, not a *drove*, but a *flock*, of sheep.

A *drove* of sheep, or an herd of oxen, may be managed by any noise or cry which the drivers shall accustom them to. *South.*

3. Any collection of animals.

The sounds and seas, with all their finny *drove*,
Now to the moon in wavering morrice move. *Milt.*

4. A crowd; a tumult.

But if to fame alone thou dost pretend,
The miser will his empty palace lend,
Set wide with doors, adorn'd with plated brass,
Where *droves*, as at a city-gate, may pass. *Dryd.*

DRO'VEN. drō'vn. *part.* from *drive*. Not now used.

This is fought indeed;
Had we so done at first, we had *droven* them home
With clouts about their heads. *Shakspeare.*

DRO'VER, drō'vŭr. *n. s.* [from *drove*.] One that fats oxen for sale, and drives them to market.

The prince hath got your Hero.
——I wish him joy of her.
—Why, that's spoken like an honest *drover*; so they sell bullocks. *Shakspeare.*

The *drover* who his fellow *drover* meets
In narrow passages of winding streets. *Dryden.*

DROUGHT, drŏut.[313 393] *n. s.* [ðnuzaðe, Saxon.]

1. Dry weather; want of rain.

O earth! I will befriend thee more with rain
Than youthful April shall with all his showers:
In summer's *drought* I'll drop upon thee still. *Shakspeare.*

Great *droughts* in summer, lasting till the end of August, some gentle showers upon them, and then some dry weather, portend a pestilent summer the year following. *Bacon.*

To south the Persian bay,
And inaccessible th' Arabian *drought*. *Milton.*

As torrents in the *drowth* of summer fail,
So perish'd man from death shall never rise. *Sandys.*

They were so learned in natural philosophy, that they foretold earthquakes and storms, great *droughts*, and great plagues. *Temple.*

In a *drought*, the thirsty creatures cry,
And gape upon the gather'd clouds for rain. *Dryd.*

Upon a shower, after a *drought*, earthworms and land-snails innumerable come out of their lurking-places. *Ray.*

2. Thirst; want of drink.

His carcase, pin'd with hunger and with *drought*. *Milton.*

One, whose *drought*
Yet scarce allay'd, still eyes the current stream,
Whose liquid murmur heard new thirst excites. *Milton.*

DROU'GHTINESS, drŏu'tĕ-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *droughty*.] The state of wanting rain.

DRO'UGHTY. drŏu'tĕ. *adj.* [from *drought*.]

1. Wanting rain; sultry.

That a camel, so patient of long thirst, should be bred in such *droughty* and parched countries, where it is of such eminent use for travelling over those dry and sandy desarts where no water is to be had, must be acknowledged an act of providence and design. *Ray on Creation.*

2. Thirsty; dry with thirst.

If the former years
Exhibit no supplies, alas! thou must
With tasteless water wash thy *droughty* throat. *Philips.*

To DROWN, drŏŭn.[323] *v. a.* [from *drunden*, below, German, *Skinner*; from ðpuncnian, Saxon. *Lye*.]

1. To suffocate in water.

They would soon *drown* those that refused to swim down the popular stream. *King Charles.*

When of God's image only eight he found
Snatch'd from the wat'ry grave, and sav'd from nations *drown'd*. *Prior.*

2. To overwhelm in water.

Or so much as it needs
To dew the sovereign flow'r, and *drown* the weeds. *Shakspeare.*

Galleys might be *drowned* in the harbour with the great ordnance, before they could be rigged. *Knolles' History.*

3. To overflow; to bury in an inundation; to deluge.

Betwixt the prince and parliament we stand,
The barriers of the state on either hand:
May neither overflow, for then they *drown* the land. *Dryden.*

4. To immerge; to lose in any thing.

Most men being in sensual pleasures *drown'd*,
It seems their souls but in their senses are. *Davies.*

5. To lose in something that overpowers or covers.

Who cometh next will not follow that course, however good, which his predecessors held, for doubt to have his doings *drowned* in another man's praise. *Spenser on Ireland.*

That the brightness of the sun doth *drown* our discerning of the lesser lights, is a popular errour. *Wotton.*

My private voice is *drown'd* amid the senate. *Addison.*

Some aged man who lives this act to see,
And who in former times remember'd me,
May say, the son, in fortitude and fame,
Outgoes the mark, and *drowns* his father's name. *Dryden.*

To DROWN, drŏŭn. *v. n.* To be suffocated in the waters.

There be, that keep them out of fire, and yet was never burned; that beware of water, and yet was never nigh *drowning*. *Ascham.*

Methought what pain it was to *drown!*
What dreadful noise of waters in my ears! *Shaks.*

To DROWSE, dröûz.[323] *v. a.* [*droosen*, Dutch.] To make heavy with sleep.

There gentle sleep
First found me, and with soft oppression seiz'd
My *drowsed* senses uncontroul'd. *Milton.*

To DROWSE, dröûz *v. n.*

1. To slumber; to grow heavy with sleep.

All their shape
Spangled with eyes, more numerous than those
Of Argus; and more wakeful than to *drowse*,
Charm'd with Arcadian pipe. *Milton.*

2. To look heavy; not cheerful.

They rather *drows'd*, and hung their eyelids down,
Slept in his face, and render'd such aspect
As cloudy men use to their adversaries. *Shaks.*

DRO'WSIHED, dröû'zê-hêd. *n. s.* Sleepiness; inclination to sleep. Obsolete.

The royal virgin shook off *drowsihed;*
And rising forth out of her baser boure,
Look'd for her knight. *Fairy Queen.*

DRO'WSILY, dröû'zê-lê. *adv.* [from *drowsy*]

1. Sleepily; heavily; with an inclination to sleep.

The air swarms thick with wand'ring deities,
Which *drowsily* like humming beetles rise. *Dryd.*

2. Sluggishly; idly; slothfully; lazily.

We satisfy our understanding with the first things, and, thereby satiated, slothfully and *drowsily* sit down. *Raleigh.*

DRO'WSINESS, dröû'zê-nês. *n. s.* [from *drowsy.*]

1. Sleepiness; heaviness with sleep; disposition to sleep.

What a strange *drowsiness* possesses them! *Shakspeare.*

In deep of night, when *drowsiness*
Hath lock'd up mortal sense, then listen I
To the celestial syren's harmony. *Milton.*

What succour can I hope the muse will send,
Whose *drowsiness* hath wrong'd the muse's friend? *Crashaw.*

He passes his whole life in a dozed condition, between sleeping and waking, with a kind of *drowsiness* and confusion upon his senses. *South.*

He that from his childhood has made rising betimes familiar to him, will not waste the best part of his life in *drowsiness* and lying a-bed. *Locke.*

A sensation of *drowsiness*, oppression, and lassitude, are signs of a plentiful meal in young people. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Idleness; indolence; inactivity.

It falleth out well to shake off your *drowsiness;* for it seemed to be the trumpet of a war. *Bacon.*

DRO'WSY, dröû'zê. *adj.* [from *drowse.*]

1. Sleepy; heavy with sleep; lethargick.

Drowsy am I, and yet can rarely sleep. *Sidney.*

Men *drowsy*, and desirous to sleep, or before the fit of an ague, do use to yawn and stretch. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The flowers, call'd out of their beds,
Start and raise up their *drowsy* heads. *Cleaveland.*

Drunken at last, and *drowsy* they depart
Each to his house. *Dryden.*

2. Heavy; lulling; causing sleep.

Sir Guyon, mindful of his vows yplight,
Uprose from *drowsy* couch. *Fairy Queen.*

While thus she rested, on her arm reclin'd,
The hoary willows waving with the wind,
And feather'd quires that warbled in the shade,
And purling streams that through the meadow stray'd,
In *drowsy* murmurs lull'd the gentle maid. *Addison.*

3. Stupid; dull.

Those inadvertencies, a body would think, even our author, with all his *drowsy* reasoning, could never have been capable of. *Atterbury.*

To DRUB, drûb. *v. a.* [*druber*, to kill, Dan.] To thrash; to beat; to bang; to thump; to thwack; to cudgel. A word of contempt.

He that is valiant, and dares fight,
Though *drubb'd*, can lose no honour by 't. *Hudibras.*

The little thief had been soundly *drubb'd* with a good honest cudgel. *L'Estrange.*

Though the bread be not mine, yet, if it had been less than weight, I should have been *drubbed.* *Locke.*

DRUB, drûb. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A thump; a knock; a blow.

The blows and *drubs* I have receiv'd,
Have bruis'd my body, and bereav'd
My limbs of strength. *Hudibras.*

By setting an unfortunate mark on their followers, they have exposed them to innumerable *drubs* and contusions. *Addison.*

To DRUDGE, drûdje. *v. n.* [ðnecan, to vex, Saxon; *draghen*, to carry, Dutch.] To labour in mean offices; to toil without honour or dignity; to work hard; to slave.

And to crack'd fiddle, and hoarse tabour,
In merriment, did *drudge* and labour. *Hudibras.*

The poor sleep little; we must learn to watch
Our labours late, and early every morning,
Midst winter frosts; then clad and fed with sparing,
Rise to our toils, and *drudge* away the day. *Otway.*

Advantages obtained by industry, directed by philosophy, can never be expected from *drudging* ignorance. *Glanville.*

Soon he came to court,
Proffering for hire his service at the gate,
To *drudge*, draw water, and to run or wait. *Dryd.*

I made no such bargain with you, to live always *drudging.* *Dryden.*

What is an age, in dull renown *drudg'd* o'er!
One little single hour of love is more. *Granville.*

DRUDGE, drûdje. *n. s.* [from the verb.] One employed in mean labour; a slave; one doomed to servile occupation.

To conclude, this *drudge* of the devil, this diviner, laid claim to me. *Shaksp.*

He sits above, and laughs the while
At thee, ordain'd his *drudge*, to execute
Whate'er his wrath shall bid. *Milton.*

Art thou our slave,
Our captive, at the publick mill our *drudge*,
And dar'st thou at our sending and command,
Dispute thy coming? *Milton.*

He is content to be their *drudge*,
And on their errands gladly trudge. *Hudibras.*

The hard master makes men serve him for nought, who rewards his *drudges* and slaves with nothing but shame, and sorrow, and misery. *Tillotson.*

DRU'DGER, drûdje'ûr. *n. s.* [from *drudge.*]

1. A mean labourer.

2. The drudgingbox; the box out of which flower is thrown on roast meat. *Dict.*

DRU'DGERY, drûdje'ûr-ê. *n. s.* [from *drudge.*] Mean labour; ignoble toil; dishonourable work; servile occupation.

My old dame will be undone for one to do her husbandry and her *drudgery.* *Shaksp.*

Were there not instruments for *drudgery* as well as offices of *drudgery?* Were there not people to receive orders, as well as others to give and authorize them? *L'Estrange.*

You do not know the heavy grievances,
The toils, the labours, weary *drudgeries*
Which they impose. *Southern.*

To thee that *drudgery* of pow'r I give;
Cares be thy lot: reign thou, and let me live. *Dry.*

Paradise was a place of bliss, as well as immortality, without *drudgery*, and without sorrow. *Locke.*

Even *Drudgery* himself,
As at the car he sweats, or dusty hews
The palace stone, looks gay. *Thomson.*

It is now handled by every dirty wench, and condemned to do her *drudgery.* *Swift.*

DRU'DGINGBOX, drûdje'ing-bôks. *n. s.* [*drudging* and *box.*] The box out of which flower is sprinkled upon roast meat.

But if it lies too long, the crackling's pall'd,
Not by the *drudging-box* to be recall'd. *King's C.*

DRU'DGINGLY, drûdje'ing-lê. *adv.* [from *drudging.*] Laboriously; toilsomely.

He does now all the meanest and triflingest things himself *drudgingly*, without making use of any inferiour or subordinate minister. *Ray.*

DRUG, drûg. *n. s.* [*drogue*, Fr.]

1. An ingredient used in physick; a medicinal simple.

A fleet descried
Hangs in the clouds, by equinoctial winds
Close sailing from Bengala, or the isles
Of Ternate and Tidore, whence merchants bring
Their spicy *drugs.* *Milton.*

Judicious physick's noble art to gain,
He *drugs* and plants explor'd, alas! in vain. *Smith.*

Bright Helen mix'd a mirth-inspiring bowl,
Temper'd with *drugs* of sov'reign use, t' assuage
The boiling bosom of tumultuous rage. *Pope.*

In the names of *drugs* and plants, the mistake in a word may endanger life. *Baker.*

2. It is used sometimes for poison.

Mortal *drugs* I have; but Mantua's law
Is death to any he that utters them. *Shaksp.*

And yet no doubts the poor man's draught control;
He dreads no poison in his homely bowl:
Then fear the deadly *drug*, when gems divine
Enchase the cup, and sparkle in the wine. *Dryd.*

3. Any thing without worth or value; any thing of which no purchaser can be found.

Each noble vice
Shall bear a price,
And virtue shall a *drug* become:
An empty name,
Was all her fame,
But now she shall be dumb. *Dryden.*

4. A drudge. This seems the meaning here.

He from the first swath proceeded
Thro' sweet degrees that this brief world affords,
To such as may the passive *drugs* of it
Freely command. *Shaksp.*

To DRUG, drûg. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To season with ingredients; commonly medicinal.

The surfeited grooms
Do mock their charge with snores.—I've *drugg'd* their possets,
That death and nature do contend about them. *Shaksp.*

2. To tincture with something offensive.

Oft they assay'd,
Hunger and thirst constraining; *drugg'd* as oft
With hatefulest disrelish, writh'd their jaws
With soot and cinders fill'd. *Milton.*

DRU'GGET, drûg'gît.[99] *n. s.* A slight kind of woollen stuff.

In *druggets* drest, of thirteen pence a yard,
See Philip's son amidst his Persian guard. *Swift.*

DRU'GGIST, drûg'gîst.[382] *n. s.* [from *drug.*] One who sells physical drugs.

Common nitre we bought at the *druggist's.* *Boyle.*

DRU'GSTER, drûg'stûr. *n. s.* [from *drug.*] One who sells physical simples.

Common oil of turpentine I bought at the *druggster's.* *Boyle.*

They set the clergy below their apothecaries,

the physician of the soul below the *drugsters* of the body. *Atterbury.*

DRU'ID, drů'id. *n. s.* [*derio*, oaks, and *hud*, incantation.] A priest and philosopher of the ancient Britons.

DRUM, drům. *n. s.* [*tromme*, Danish; *drumme*, Erse.]

1. An instrument of military musick, consisting of vellum strained over a broad hoop on each side, and beaten with sticks.

Let's march without the noise of threatening *drums*. *Shaksp.*

In *drums*, the closeness round about, that preserveth the sound from dispersing, maketh the noise come forth at the drum-hole far more loud and strong than if you should strike upon the like skin extended in the open air. *Bacon.*

Tears trickling down their breasts bedew the ground,
And *drums* and trumpets mix their mournful sound. *Dryden.*

Now no more the *drum*
Provokes to arms, or trumpet's clangor shrill
Affrights the wives, and chills the virgin's blood. *Philips.*

2. The tympanum of the ear, or the membrane which perceives the vibration of the air.

To DRUM, drům. *v. n.*

1. To beat a drum; to beat a tune on a drum.

2. To beat with a pulsatory motion.

Now, heart,
Set ope thy sluices, send the vigorous blood
Through every active limb for my relief;
Then take thy rest within the quiet cell,
For thou shalt *drum* no more. *Dryden.*

To DRU'MBLE, drům'bl.[405] *v. n.* To drone; to be sluggish. *Hanmer.*

Take up these cloaths here quickly: where's the cowlstaff? Look, how you *drumble!* carry them to the laundress in Datchet mead. *Shaksp.*

DRU'MFISH, drům'fish. *n. s.* The name of a fish.

The under-jaw of the *drumfish* from Virginia. *Woodward.*

DRUMMA'JOR, drům-mà'jůr. *n. s.* [*drum* and *major*.] The chief drummer of a regiment.

Such company may chance to spoil the swearing;
And the *drummajor's* oaths of bulk unruly,
May dwindle to a feeble— *Cleaveland.*

DRU'MMAKER, drům'mà-kůr. *n. s.* [*drum* and *maker*.] He who deals in drums.

The *drummaker* uses it, and the cabinetmaker. *Mortimer.*

DRU'MMER, drům'můr. *n. s.* [from *drum*.] He whose office it is to beat the drum.

Drummer, strike up, and let us march away. *Shaksp.*

Here rows of *drummers* stand in martial file,
And with their vellum-thunder shake the pile. *Gay.*

DRU'MSTICK, drům'stik. *n. s.* [*drum* and *stick*.] The stick with which a drum is beaten.

DRUNK, drůnk. *adj.* [from *drink*.]

1. Intoxicated with strong liquor; inebriated.

This was the morn when issuing on the guard,
Drawn up in rank and file, they stood prepar'd
Of seeming arms to make a short assay;
Then hasten to be *drunk*, the business of the day. *Dryden.*

We generally conclude that man *drunk*, who takes pains to be thought sober. *Spectator.*

2. Drenched or saturated with moisture.

I will make mine arrows *drunk* with blood. *Deut.*

DRU'NKARD, drůnk'ůrd.[88] *n. s.* [from *drunk*.] One given to excessive use of strong liquors; one addicted to habitual ebriety.

Some blood drawn on me would beget opinion
Of my more fierce endeavour. I 've seen *drunkards*
Do more than this in sport. *Shaks.*

My bowels cannot hide her woes,
But, like a *drunkard*, I must vomit them. *Shaksp.*

God will not take the *drunkard's* excuse, that he has so long accustomed himself to intemperate drinking, that now he cannot leave it off. *South.*

DRU'NKEN, drůn'kn.[103] *adj.* [from *drink*.]

1. Intoxicated with liquor; inebriated.

O monstrous beast! how like a swine he lies!
Sirs, I will practice on this *drunken* man. *Shaksp.*

Drunken men imagine every thing turneth round: they imagine that things come upon them; they see not well things afar off; those things that they see near hand, they see out of their place, and sometimes they see things double. *Bacon.*

2. Given to habitual ebriety.

3. Saturated with moisture.

Then let the earth be *drunken* with our blood. *Shaksp.*

4. Done in a state of inebriation.

When your carters, or your waiting vassals,
Have done a *drunken* slaughter, and defac'd
The precious image of our dear Redeemer,
You straight are on your knees for pardon, pardon. *Shaksp.*

We should for honour take
The *drunken* quarrels of a rake. *Swift.*

DRU'NKENLY, drůn'kn-lė. *adv.* [from *drunken*.] In a drunken manner.

My blood already, like the pelican,
Hast thou tapt out, and *drunkenly* carous'd. *Shaksp.*

DRU'NKENNESS, drůn'kn-nės. *n. s.* [from *drunken*.]

1. Intoxication with strong liquor.

Every going off from our natural and common temper, and our usual severity of behaviour, is a degree of *drunkenness*. *Taylor.*

2. Habitual ebriety.

The Lacedæmonians trained up their children to hate *drunkenness*, by bringing a drunken man into their company. *Watts.*

3. Intoxication or inebriation of any kind; disorder of the faculties.

Passion is the *drunkenness* of the mind, and therefore in its present workings not controllable by reason. *Spenser.*

DRY, drì. *adj.* [ðpıȝ, Sax.]

1. Arid; not wet; not moist.

If the pipe be a little wet on the inside, it will make a differing sound from the same pipe *dry*. *Bacon.*

When God said,
Be gather'd now, ye waters under heaven,
Into one place, and let *dry* land appear! *Milton.*

Of turbid elements the sport;
From clear to cloudy tost, from hot to cold,
And *dry* to moist. *Thomson.*

2. Not rainy.

A *dry* March and a *dry* May portend a wholesome summer, if there be a showering April between. *Bacon.*

The weather, we agreed, was too *dry* for the season. *Addison.*

3. Not succulent; not juicy.

I will drain him *dry* as hay;
Sleep shall neither night nor day,
Hang upon his penthouse lid:
He shall live a man forbid. *Shaksp.*

4. Being without tears.

Dry mourning will decays more deadly bring,
As a north wind burns a too forward spring:
Give sorrow vent, and let the sluices go. *Dryden.*

5. Thirsty; a-thirst.

So *dry* he was for sway. *Shaksp.*

Void of a bulky charger near their lips,
With which in often interrupted sleep,
Their frying blood compels to irrigate
Their *dry* furr'd tongues. *Philips.*

6. Jejune; barren; plain; unembellished; without pathos; without flowers.

As we should take care that our stile in writing be neither *dry* nor empty, we should look again it be not winding or wanton with far-fetched descriptions: either is a vice. *Ben Jonson.*

It remaineth to treat concerning ornaments within or without the fabrick; a piece not so *dry* as the mere contemplation of proportions: and therefore I hope therein somewhat to refresh both the reader and myself. *Wotton.*

That the fire burns by heat is an empty *dry* return to the question, and leaves us still ignorant. *Glanville.*

It is a *dry* fable, with little or nothing in it. *L'Estrange.*

Authority and friendship work upon some, *dry* and sober reason works upon others. *L'Estrange.*

To clear up this theory, I was willing to lay aside *dry* subtilties with which the schools are filled. *Burnet.*

These epistles will become less *dry*, and more susceptible of ornament. *Pope.*

7. Hard; severe. [*drien*, anciently to *endure; dree*, Scotish.]

Of two noblemen, the one was given to scoff, but kept ever royal cheer in his house; the other would ask of those that had been at his table, was there never a flout or *dry* blow given? *Bacon.*

I rather hop'd I should no more
Hear from you o' th' gallanting score;
For hard *dry* bastings us'd to prove
The readiest remedies of love;
Next a *dry* diet. *Hudibras.*

To DRY, drì. *v. a.*

1. To free from moisture; to arefy; to exsiccate.

The meat was well, if you were so contented.
—I tell thee, Kate, 'twas burnt and *dried* away. *Shaksp.*

Heat *drieth* bodies, that do easily expire, as parchment, leaves, roots, and clay; and so doth time arefy. *Bacon.*

Herbs and flowers, if they be *dried* in the shade, or *dried* in the hot sun a small time, keep best. *Bacon.*

The running streams are deep:
See, they have caught the father of the flock,
Who *dries* his fleece upon the neighbouring rock. *Dryden.*

2. To exhale moisture.

'Twas grief no more, or grief and rage were one
Within her soul: at last 'twas rage alone;
Which, burning upwards in succession, *dries*
The tears that stood considering in her eyes. *Dryd.*

3. To wipe away moisture.

Then with her vest the wound she wipes and *dries*. *Denham.*

See, at your blest returning,
Rage disappears;
The widow'd isle in mourning
Dries up her tears. *Dryden.*

4. To scorch with thirst.

Their honourable men are famished, and their multitude *dried* up with thirst. *Isaiah.*

5. To drain; to exhaust.

Rash Elpenor, in an evil hour,
Dried an immeasurable bowl, and thought
T' exhale his surfeit by irriguous sleep,
Imprudent: him death's iron sleep opprest. *Philips.*

6. *To* DRY *up*. To deprive totally of moisture; to take all moisture away.

The water of the sea, which formerly covered it, was in time exhaled and *dried up* by the sun. *Woodward.*

To DRY, drì. *v. n.* To grow dry; to lose moisture; to be drained of its moisture.

DRY'ER, drī'ůr.[93] *n. s.* [from *dry.*] That which has the quality of absorbing moisture.

The ill effects of drinking are relieved by this plant, which is a great *dryer* and opener, especially by perspiration. *Temple.*

DRY'EYED, drī'īde. *adj.* [*dry* and *eye.*] Without tears; without weeping.

Sight so deform what heart of rock could long *Dryey'd* behold? Adam could not, but wept. *Milton.*

DRY'LY, drī'lē. *adv.* [from *dry.*]

1. Without moisture.
2. Coldly; frigidly; without affection.

The archduke, conscious to himself how *dryly* the king had been used by his council, did strive to recover the king's affection. *Bacon.*

Wouldst thou to honour and preferments climb,
Be bold in mischief, dare some mighty crime,
Which dungeons, death, or banishment deserves;
For virtue is but *dryly* prais'd, and starves. *Dryd.*

3. Jejunely; barrenly; without ornament or embellishment.

Some *dryly* plain, without invention's aid,
Write dull receipts how poems may be made. *Pope.*

DRY'NESS, drī'nēs. *n. s.* [from *dry.*]

1. Want of moisture; siccity.

The Africans are conceived to be peculiarly scorched and torrified by the sun, by *dryness* of the soil, from want and defect of water. *Brown.*

Such was the discord which did first disperse
Form, order, beauty through the universe,
While *dryness* moisture, coldness heat resists,
All that we have, and that we are, subsists. *Denham.*

The marrow supplies an oil for the inunction of the bones and ligaments in the articulations, and particularly of the ligaments, preserving them from *dryness* and rigidity, and keeping them supple and flexible. *Ray.*

Is the sea ever likely to be evaporated by the sun, or to be emptied with buckets? Why then must we fancy this impossible *dryness*, and then, upon that fictitious account, calumniate nature? *Bentley.*

2. Want of succulence.

If he fill'd
His vacancy with his voluptuousness,
Full surfeits, and the *dryness* of his bones,
Call on him for't. *Shaksp.*

The difference of muscular flesh depends upon the hardness, tenderness, moisture, or *dryness* of the fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Want of embellishment; want of pathos; jejuneness; barrenness.

Their new flowers and sweetness do as much corrupt as others *dryness* and squalor, if they chuse not carefully. *Ben Jonson.*

Be faithful where the author excels, and paraphrase where penury of fancy or *dryness* of expression ask it. *Garth.*

4. Want of sensibility in devotion; want of ardour; aridity.

It may be, that by this *dryness* of spirit, God intends to make us the more fervent and resigned in our direct and solemn devotions, by the perceiving of our weakness. *Taylor.*

DRY'NURSE, drī'nůrse. *n. s.* [*dry* and *nurse.*]

1. A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breast.
2. One who takes care of another: with some contempt of the person taken care of.

Mrs. Quickly is his nurse, or his *drynurse*, or his cook, or his laundry, his washer, and his wringer. *Shaksp.*

To DRY'NURSE, drī'nůrse. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed without the breast.

As Romulus a wolf did rear,
So he was *drynurs'd* by a bear. *Hudibras.*

DRY'SHOD, drī'shŏd. *adj.* [*dry* and *shod.*] Without wet feet; without treading above the shoes in the water.

He had embarked us in such disadvantage, as we could not return *dryshod*. *Sidney.*

Dryshod to pass, she parts the floods in tway;
And eke huge mountains from their native seat,
She would command themselves to bear away.
Fairy Queen.

Has honour's fountain then suck'd back the stream?
He has; and hooting boys may *dryshod* pass,
And gather pebbles from the naked ford. *Dryden.*

DU'AL, dū'ăl. *adj.* [*dualis*, Latin.] Expressing the number two.

Modern languages have only one variation, and so the Latin; but the Greek and Hebrew have one to signify two, and another to signify more than two; under one variation the noun is said to be of the *dual* number, and under the other, of the plural. *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*

To DUB, dŭb. *v. a.* [ɒubban zo ꝑɒɒne, Sax. *addubba till riddara*, Islandick, to dub a knight. *Addubba*, in its primary sense, signifies to *strike*, knights being made by a blow with the sword.]

1. To make a man a knight.

Knight, knight, good mother! Basilisco like.
What! I am *dubb'd*, I have it on my shoulder. *Shaksp.*

The robes which the kings then allowed to each knight, when he was *dubbed*, of green, or burnet, as they spake in that age, appeareth upon record. *Camden.*

The king stood up under his cloth of state, took the sword from the lord protector, and *dubbed* the lord mayor of London knight. *Hayward.*

2. To confer any kind of dignity or new character.

The jealous o'erworn widow and herself,
Since that our brother *dubb'd* them gentlewomen,
Are mighty gossips in this monarchy. *Shaksp.*

He
Gave thee no instance why thou should'st do treason,
Unless to *dub* thee with the name of traitor. *Shaksp.*

Women commence by Cupid's dart,
As a king hunting *dubs* a hart. *Cleaveland.*

A plain gentleman, of an ancient family, is of better quality than a new knight, though the reason of his *dubbing* was meritorious. *Collier.*

O poet! thou hadst been discreeter,
Hanging the monarch's hat so high,
If thou hadst *dubb'd* thy star a meteor,
That did but blaze, and rove, and die. *Prior.*

These demoniacks let me *dub*,
With the name of legion club. *Swift.*

A man of wealth is *dubb'd* a man of worth:
Venus shall give him form, and Anstis birth. *Pope.*

DUB, dŭb. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A blow; a knock.

As skilful coopers hoop their tubs
With Lydian and with Phrygian *dubs*. *Hudibras.*

DUBIO'SITY, dū-bē-ŏs'ē tē. *n. s.* [from *dubious.*] A thing doubtful. Not used.

Men often swallow falsities for truths, *dubiosities* for certainties, feasibilities for possibilities, and things impossible for possible. *Brown.*

DU'BIOUS, dū'bē-ŭs.[542] *adj.* [*dubius*, Lat.]

1. Doubting; not settled in an opinion.
2. Uncertain; that of which the truth is not fully known.

No quick reply to *dubious* questions make. *Denh.*

We also call it a *dubious* or doubtful proposition, when there are no arguments on either side. *Watts.*

3. Not plain; not clear.

Satan with less toil, and now with ease,
Wafts on the calmer wave, by *dubious* light. *Milton.*

4. Having the event uncertain.

His utmost pow'r with adverse pow'r oppos'd,
In *dubious* battle on the plains of heav'n. *Milton.*

DU'BIOUSLY, dū'bē-ŭs-lē. *adv.* [from *dubious.*] Uncertainly; without any determination.

Authors write often *dubiously*, even in matters wherein is expected a strict definitive truth. *Brown.*

Almanack makers wander in generals, and talk *dubiously*, and leave to the reader the business of interpreting. *Swift.*

DU'BIOUSNESS, dū'bē-ŭs-nēs. *n. s.* [from *dubious.*] Uncertainty; doubtfulness.

She speaks with *dubiousness*, not with the certainty of a goddess. *Broome.*

DU'BITABLE, dū'bē-tă-bl. *adj.* [*dubito*, Latin.] Doubtful; uncertain; what may be doubted.

DUBITA'TION, dū-bē-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*dubitatio*, Lat.] The act of doubting; doubt.

Many of the ancients denied the antipodes; but the experience of our enlarged navigation can now assert them beyond all *dubitation*. *Brown.*

Dubitation may be called a negative perception; that is, when I perceive that what I see is not what I would see. *Grew.*

DU'CAL, dū'kăl. *adj.* [from *duke.*] Pertaining to a duke: as, a *ducal* coronet.

DU'CAT, dŭk'it.[90] *n. s.* [from *duke.*] A coin struck by dukes; in silver, valued at about four shillings and sixpence; in gold, at nine shillings and sixpence.

I cannot instantly raise up the gross
Of full three thousand *ducats*. *Shaksp.*

There was one who died in debt; it was reported, where his creditors were, that he was dead: one said, he hath carried five hundred *ducats* of mine into the other world. *Bacon.*

DUCK, dŭk. *n. s.* [*anas; ducken*, to dip, Dutch.]

1. A waterfowl, both wild and tame.

The *ducks*, that heard the proclamation cried,
And fear'd a prosecution might betide,
Full twenty mile from town their voyage take
Obscure in rushes of the liquid lake. *Dryden.*

Grubs, if you find your land subject to, turn *ducks* into it. *Mortimer.*

2. A word of endearment, or fondness.

Will you buy any tape or lace for your cap,
My dainty *duck*, my dear-a? *Shaksp.*

3. A declination of the head: so called from the frequent action of a duck in the water.

Back, shepherds, back; enough your play
Till next sunshine holyday:
Here be without *duck* or nod,
Other trippings to be trod,
Of lighter toes and such court guise
As Mercury did first devise. *Milton.*

4. A stone thrown obliquely on the water, so as to strike it and rebound.

Neither cross and pile, nor *ducks* and drakes, are quite so ancient as handy-dandy. *Arb. and Pope.*

To DUCK, dŭk. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dive under water as a duck.

The varlet saw, when to the flood he came,
How without stop or stay he fiercely leapt;
And deep himself he *ducked* in the same,
That in the lake his lofty crest was steept. *F. Queen.*

Let the labouring bark climb hills of seas
Olympus high, and *duck* again as low
As hell's from heaven. *Shaksp.*

Thou art wickedly devout;
In Tiber *ducking* thrice by break of day. *Dryden.*

2. To drop down the head, as a duck.

As some raw youth in country bred,
When at a skirmish first he hears
The bullets whistling round his ears,
Will *duck* his head, aside will start,
And feel a trembling at his heart. *Swift.*

3. To bow low; to cringe. In Scotish *duyk*, or *juyk*, to make obeisance, is still used.

I cannot flatter and look fair,
Smile in men's faces, smooth, deceive, and cog,
Duck with French nods, and apish courtesy. *Shaksp.*
The learned pate
Ducks to the golden fool. *Shaksp.*

To DUCK, dŭk. *v. a.* To put under water.

DU'CKER, dŭk'ŭr.[93] *n. s.* [from *duck*.]

1. A diver.

2. A cringer. *Dict*

DU'CKINGSTOOL, dŭk'kĭng-stōōl. *n. s.* [*duck* and *stool*.] A chair in which scolds are tied, and put under water.

She in the *duckingstool* should take her seat,
Drest like herself in a great chair of state. *Dorset.*
Reclaim the obstinately opprobrious and virulent women, and make the *duckingstool* more useful. *Addison.*

DUCKLE'GGED, dŭk'lĕg'd.[359] *adj.* [*duck* and *leg*.] Short legged.

Ducklegg'd, short waisted, such a dwarf she is,
That she must rise on tiptoes for a kiss. *Dryden.*

DU'CKLING, dŭk'lĭng. *n. s.* [from *duck*.] A young duck; the brood of the duck.

Ducklings, though hatched and led by a hen, if she brings them to the brink of a river or pond, presently leave her, and in they go. *Ray.*
Ev'ry morn
Amid the *ducklings* let her scatter corn. *Gay.*

DU'CKMEAT, dŭk'mēte. *n. s.* [*duck* and *meat; lens palustris*.] A common plant growing in standing waters; duckweed.

To DUCKO'Y, dŭk'kŏi. *v. a.* [mistaken for *decoy:* the decoy being commonly practised upon *ducks*, produced the errour.] To entice to a snare.

This fish hath a slender membranous string, which he projects and draws in at pleasure, as a serpent doth his tongue; with this he *duckoys* little fishes, and preys upon them. *Grew.*

DUCKO'Y, dŭk'kŏi. *n. s.* Any means of enticing and ensnaring.

Seducers have found it the most compendious way to their designs, to lead captive silly women, and make them the *duckoys* to their whole family. *Decay of Piety.*

DU'CKSFOOT, dŭks'fŭt. *n. s.* Black snakeroot, or May-apple.

DU'CKWEED, dŭk'wēde. *n. s.* [*duck* and *weed*.] The same with *duckmeat*.

That we call *duckweed* hath a leaf no bigger than a thyme leaf, but of a fresher green; and putteth forth a little string into the water, far from the bottom. *Bacon.*

DUCT, dŭkt. *n. s.* [*ductus*, Latin.]

1. Guidance; direction.

This doctrine, by fastening all our actions by a fatal decree at the foot of God's chair, leaves nothing to us but only to obey our fate, to follow the *duct* of the stars, or necessity of those irony chains which we are born under. *Hammond.*

2. A passage through which any thing is conducted: a term chiefly used by anatomists.

A *duct* from each of those cells ran into the root of the tongue, where both joined together, and passed forward in one common *duct* to the tip of it. *Addison.*

It was observed that the chyle, in the thoracick *duct*, retained the original taste of the aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

DU'CTILE, dŭk'tĭl.[140] *adj.* [*ductilis*, Latin.]

1. Flexible; pliable.

Thick woods and gloomy night
Conceal the happy plant from human sight.
One bough it bears; but, wond'rous to behold!
The *ductile* rind and leaves of radiant gold. *Dryden.*

2. Easy to be drawn out into length, or expanded.

All bodies *ductile* and tensile, as metals, that will be drawn into wires; wool and tow, that will be drawn into yarn or thread; have the appetite of not discontinuing strong. *Bacon.*
Gold, as it is the purest, so it is the softest and most *ductile*, of all metals. *Dryden.*

3. Tractable; obsequious; complying; yielding.

He generous thoughts instils
Of true nobility; forms their *ductile* minds
To human virtues. *Philips.*
Their designing leaders cannot desire a more *ductile* and easy people to work upon. *Addison.*

DU'CTILENESS, dŭk'tĭl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *ductile*.] Flexibility; ductibility.

I, when I value gold, may think upon
The *ductileness*, the application;
The wholesomeness, the ingenuity,
From rust, from soil, from fire ever free. *Donne.*

DUCTI'LITY, dŭk'tĭl'ĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* [from *ductile*.]

1. Quality of suffering extension; flexibility.

Yellow colour and *ductility* are properties of gold: they belong to all gold, but not only to gold; for saffron is also yellow, and lead is *ductile*. *Watts.*

2. Obsequiousness; compliance.

DU'DGEON, dŭd'jŭn.[259] *n. s.* [*dolch*, German.]

1. A small dagger.

It was a serviceable *dudgeon*,
Either for fighting or for drudging. *Hudibras.*

2. Malice; sullenness; malignity; ill-will.

Civil *dudgeon* first grew high,
And men fell out they knew not why. *Hudibras.*
The cuckoo took this a little in *dudgeon*. *L'Estrange.*

DUE, dū. *adj.* The part. pass. of *owe*. [*dû*, French.]

1. Owed; that any one has a right to demand in consequence of a compact, or for any other reason.

There is *due* from the judge to the advocate some commendation and gracing, where causes are well handled and fair pleaded. There is likewise *due* to the publick a civil reprehension of advocates, where there appeareth cunning, gross neglect, or slight information. *Bacon.*
Mirth and cheerfulness are but the *due* reward of innocency of life. *More.*
A present blessing upon our fasts is neither originally *due* from God's justice, nor becomes *due* to us from his veracity. *Smalridge.*
There is a respect *due* to mankind, which should incline even the wisest of men to follow innocent customs. *Watts.*

2. Proper; fit; appropriate.

Opportunity may be taken to excite, in persons attending on those solemnities, a *due* sense of the vanity of earthly satisfactions. *Atterbury.*

3. Exact; without deviation.

You might see him come towards me beating the ground in so *due* time, as no dancer can observe better measure. *Sidney.*
And Eve within, *due* at her hour, prepar'd
For dinner savoury fruits. *Milton.*

4. Consequent to; occasioned or effected by Proper, but not usual.

The motion of the oily drops may be in part *due* to some partial solution made by the vinous spirit, which may tumble them to and fro. *Boyle.*

DUE, dū. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Exactly; directly; duly. The course is *due* east, or *due* west.

Like the Pontick sea,
Whose icy current, and compulsive course,
Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but keeps *due* on
To the Propontick and the Hellespont. *Shaksp.*

DUE, dū. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. That which belongs to one; that which may be justly claimed.

My *due* from thee is this imperial crown,
Which, as immediate from thy place and blood,
Derives itself to me. *Shaksp.*
The son of Duncan,
From whom this tyrant holds the *due* of birth,
Lives in the English court. *Shaksp.*
Thou better know'st
Effects of courtesy, *ducs* of gratitude:
Thy half o' th' kingdom thou hast not forgot,
Wherein I thee endow'd. *Shaksp.*
The *due* of honour in no point omit. *Shaksp.*
I take this garland, not as given by you,
But as my merit and my beauty's *due*. *Dryden.*
No popular assembly ever knew, or proposed, or declared, what share of power was their *due*. *Swift.*

2. Right; just title.

The key of this infernal pit by *due*,
And by command of heaven's all powerful king,
I keep. *Milton.*

3. Whatever custom or law requires to be done.

Befriend
Us, thy vow'd priests, till outmost end
Of all thy *dues* be done, and none left out. *Milton.*
They pay the dead his annual *dues*. *Dryden.*

4. Custom; tribute; exactions; legal or customary perquisites.

In respect to the exorbitant *dues* that are paid at most other ports, this deservedly retains the name of free. *Addison.*

To DUE, dū. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pay as due; perhaps for *endow*. It is perhaps only in this single passage.

This is the latest glory of their praise,
That I thy enemy *due* thee withal. *Shaksp.*

DU'EL, dū'ĭl. *n. s.* [*ductlum*, Latin.] A combat between two; a single fight.

In many armies, if the matter should be tried by *duel* between two champions, the victory should go on the one side; and yet, if it be tried by the gross, go on the other side. *Bacon.*
Dream not of your fight
As of a *duel*, or the local wounds
Of head or heel. *Milton.*
'Twas I that wrong'd you; you my life have sought:
No *duel* ever was more justly fought. *Waller.*

To DU'EL, dū'ĭl. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight a single combat.

He must at length, poor man! die dully at home, when here he might so fashionably and genteelly have been *duelled* or fluxed into another world. *South.*
The challenging and fighting with a man is called *duelling*. *Locke.*

To DU'EL, dū'ĭl. *v. a.* To attack or fight with singly.

Who single
Duell'd their armies rank'd in proud array,
Himself an army, now unequal match
To save himself against a coward arm'd,
At one spear's length. *Milton.*

DU'ELLER, dū'ĭl-lŭr.[99] *n. s.* [from *duel*.] A single combatant.

They perhaps begin as single *duellers*, but then they soon get their troops about them. *Decay of Piety.*

DU'ELLIST, dū'ĭl-lĭst. *n. s.* [from *duel*.]

1. A single combatant.

If the king ends the differences, the case will fall out no worse than when two *duellists* enter the field, where the worsted party hath his sword again, without further hurt. *Suckling.*

Henceforth let poets, ere allowed to write,
Be search'd like *duellists* before they fight. *Dryden.*

2. One who professes to study the rules of honour.

His bought arms Mung not lik'd, for his first day
Of bearing them in field, he threw 'em away;
And hath no honour lost, our *duellists* say.
Ben Jonson.

DUE'LLO, dů-ěl'lō. *n. s.* [Italian.] The duel; the rule of dueliing.

The gentleman will, for his honour's sake, have one hout with you: he cannot by the *duello* avoid it. *Shaksp.*

DUE'NNA, dů-ěn'nâ. *n.s.* [Spanish.] An old woman kept to guard a younger.

I felt the ardour of my passion increase as the season advanced, till in the month of July I could no longer contain; I bribed her *duenna*, was admitted to the bath, saw her undressed, and the wonder displayed. *Arbuthnot on Pope.*

DUG, důg. *n. s.* [*dæggia*, to give suck, Islandick.]

1. A pap; a nipple; a teat: spoken of beasts, or in malice or contempt of human beings.

Of her there hred
A thousand young ones, which she daily fed
Suckling upon her poisonous *dugs*; each one
Of sundry shape, yet all ill-favoured. *F. Queen.*

They are first fed and nourished with the milk of a strange *dug*. *Raleigh.*

Then shines the goat, whose brutish *dugs* supplied
The infant Jove, and nurst his growing pride.
Creech.

2. It seems to have been used formerly of the breast, without reproach.

It was a faithless squire that was the source
Of all my sorrow, and of these sad tears,
With whom, from tender *dug* of common nourse,
At once I was up brought. *F. Queen.*

As mild and gentle as the cradle-babe,
Dying with mother's *dug* between its lips. *Shaksp.*

DUG, důg. The pret. and part. pass. of *dig*.

They had often found medals, and pipes of lead, as they *dug* among the rubbish. *Addison.*

DUKE, důke.[376] *n. s.* [*duc*, French, *dux*, Latin.] One of the highest order of nobility in England.

The *duke* of Cornwall, and Regan his dutchess, will be here with him this night. *Shaksp.*

Aurmarle, Surrey, and Exeter must lose
The names of *dukes*, their titles, dignities.
And whatsoever profits thereby rise. *Daniel.*

DU'KEDOM, důke'dům. *n. s.* [from *duke*.]

1. The seigniory or possessions of a duke.

Her brother found a wife,
Where he himself was lost; Prospero his *dukedom*
In a poor isle. *Shaksp.*

The cardinal never resigned his purple for the prospect of giving an heir to the *dukedom* of Tuscany. *Addison.*

2. The title or quality of a duke.

DU'LBRAINED, důl'brând. *adj.* [*dull* and *brain*.] Stupid; doltish; foolish.

This arm of mine hath chastis'd
The petty rebel, *dulbrain'd* Buckingham. *Shaksp.*

DU'LCET, důl'sět.[99] *adj.* [*dulcis*, Lat.]

1. Sweet to the taste; luscious:

From sweet kernels press'd,
She tempers *dulcet* creams; nor these to hold
Wants she fit vessels pure. *Milton.*

2. Sweet to the ear; harmonious; melodious.

I sat upon a promontory,
And heard a mermaid, on a dolphin's back,
Uttering such *dulcet* and harmonious breath,
That the rude sea grew civil at her song. *Shaksp.*

A fabric huge
Rose like an exhalation, with the sound
Of *dulcet* symphonies, and voices sweet. *Milton.*

DULCIFICA'TION, důl-sě-fě-kâ'shůn. *n. s.* [from *dulcify*.] The act of sweetening; the act of freeing from acidity, saltness, or acrimony.

In colcothar, the exactest calcination, followed by an exquisite *dulcification*, does not reduce the remaining body into elementary earth: for after the salt of vitriol, if the calcination have been too faint, is drawn out of the colcothar, the residue is not earth, but a mixt body, rich in medical virtues. *Boyle.*

To DU'LCIFY, důl'sě-fi.[183] *v. a.* [*dulcifier*, Fr.] To sweeten; to set free from acidity, saltness, or acrimony of any kind.

A decoction of wild gourd, or colocynthis, though somewhat qualified, will not from every hand be *dulcified* into aliment, by an addition of flour or meal. *Brown.*

I dressed him with a pledgit, dipt in a *dulcified* tincture of vitriol. *Wiseman.*

Spirit of wine *dulcifies* spirit of salt; nitre or vitriol have other bad effects. *Arbuthnot.*

DU'LCIMER, důl'sě-můr.[98] *n. s.* [*dolcimello*, *Skinner*.] A musical instrument played by striking the brass wires with little sticks.

You hear the sound of the cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, psaltery, *dulcimer*, and all kinds of musick. *Daniel.*

To DU'LCORATE, důl'kŏ-râte.[91] *v. a.* [from *dulcis*, Lat.]

1. To sweeten.

The ancients, for the *dulcorating* of fruit, do commend swine's dung above all other dung. *Bacon.*

2. To make less acrimonious.

Turbith mineral, as it is sold in the shops, is a rough medicine; but, being somewhat *dulcorated*, first procureth vomiting, and then salivation. *Wiseman.*

DULCORA'TION, důl-kŏ-râ'shůn. *n. s.* [from *dulcorate*.] The act of sweetening.

Malt gathereth a sweetness to the taste, which appeareth in the wort: the *dulcoration* of things is worthy to be tried to the full, for that *dulcoration* importeth a degree to nourishment: and the making of things inalimental to become alimental, may be an experiment of great profit. *Bacon.*

DU'LHEAD, důl'hěd. *n. s.* [*dull* and *head*.] A blockhead; a wretch foolish and stupid; a dolt.

This people he fools and *dulheads* to all goodness; but subtle, cunning, and hold in any mischief. *Ascham.*

DU'LIA, dů'lâ. *n. s.* [δουλεια.] An inferiour kind of adoration.

Paleotus saith, that the same worship which is given to the prototype may be given to the image; but with the different degrees of latria and *dulia*. *Stillingfleet.*

DULL, důl. *adj.* [*dwl*, Welsh; dole, Sax. *dol*, mad, Dutch.]

1. Stupid; doltish; blockish; unapprehensive; indocile; slow of understanding.

Such is their evil hap to play upon *dull* spirited men. *Hooker.*

He that hath learned no wit by nature, nor art, may complain of gross breeding, or comes of a very *dull* kindred. *Shaksp.*

Sometimes this perception, in some kind of bodies, is far more subtile than the sense; so that the sense is but a *dull* thing in comparison of it. *Bacon.*

Every man, even the *dullest*, is thinking more than the most eloquent can teach him how to utter. *Dryden.*

2. Blunt; obtuse.

Meeting with Time, Slack thing, said I,
Thy scythe is *dull*; whet it, for shame. *Herbert.*

3. Unready; awkward.

Gynecia a great while stood still, with a kind of *dull* amazement, looking stedfastly upon her. *Sidney.*

O help thou my weak wit, and sharpen my *dull* tongue. *Fairy Queen.*

Memory is so necessary to all conditions of life, that we are not to fear it should grow *dull* for want of exercise, if exercise would make it stronger. *Locke.*

4. Hebetated; not quick.

This people's heart is waxed gross, and their ears are *dull* of hearing. *Matthew.*

The princes of Germany had but a *dull* fear of the greatness of Spain, upon a general apprehension; now that fear is sharpened and pointed. *Bacon.*

5. Sad; melancholy.

6. Sluggish; heavy; slow of motion.

Thenceforth the waters waxed *dull* and slow,
And all that drunk thereof did faint and feehle grow. *Spenser.*

7. Gross; cloggy; vile.

She excels each mortal thing
Upon the *dull* earth dwelling. *Shaksp.*

8. Not exhilarating; not delightful: as, *to make dictionaries is* dull *work*.

9. Not bright: as, *the mirror is* dull, *the fire is* dull.

I'll not be made a soft and *dull*-eyed fool,
To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield
To christian intercessors. *Shaksp.*

10. Drowsy; sleepy.

To DULL, důl. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To stupify; to infatuate.

So was she *dulled* with all, that we could come so near as to hear her speeches, and yet she not perceive the hearers of her lamentation. *Sidney.*

Those drugs she has
Will stupify and *dull* the sense awhile. *Shaksp.*

2. To blunt; to obtund.

Borrowing *dulls* the edge of industry. *Shaksp.*

This entrance of the battle did whet the courage of the Spaniards, though it *dulled* their swords. *Bacon.*

3. To sadden; to make melancholy.

4. To hebetate; to weaken.

Now forc'd to overflow with brackish tears,
The trouhlous noise did *dull* their dainty ears. *Spenser.*

Nothing hath more *dulled* the wits, or taken away the will of children from learning, than care in making of Latin. *Ascham.*

5. To damp; to clog.

Prayers were short, as if darts thrown out with a sudden quickness; lest that vigilant and erect attention of mind, which in prayer is very necessary, should be wasted or *dulled* through continuance. *Hooker.*

In bodies, union strengtheneth and cherisheth any natural action, and, on the other side, weakeneth and *dulleth* any violent impression: and even so it is of minds. *Bacon.*

6. To make heavy, or slow of motion.

Usury *dulls* and damps all industries, wherein money would be stirring, if it were not for the slug. *Bacon.*

7. To sully brightness.

The breath *dulls* the mirrour. *Bacon.*

DU'LLARD, důl'lârd. *n. s.* [from *dull*.] A blockhead; a dolt; a stupid fellow; a dunce.

What! mak'st thou me a *dullard* in this act?
Wilt thou not speak to me? *Shaksp*

Thou must make a *dullard* of the world,
If they not thought the profits of my death
Were very pregnant and potential spurs
To make thee seek it. *Shaksp.*

DU'LLY, důl'lě. *adv.* [from *dull*.]

1. Stupidly; doltishly.

It is not sufficient to imitate nature in every circumstance *dully*, literally, and meanly; but it becomes a painter to take what is most beautiful. *Dryden.*

2. Slowly; sluggishly.

The air if it be moist, doth in a degree quench the flame, and howsoever maketh it burn more *dully*. *Bacon.*

3. Not vigorously; not gayly; not brightly; not keenly.

Not that I think those pantomimes,
Who vary action with the times,
Are less ingenious in their art
Than those who *dully* act one part. *Hudibras.*

DU'LNESS, dŭl'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *dull.*]

1. Stupidity; weakness of intellect; indocility; slowness of apprehension.

Nor is the *dulness* of the scholar to extinguish, but rather to inflame, the charity of the teacher. *South.*

Shadwel alone my perfect image bears,
Mature in *dulness* from his tender years. *Dryden.*

2. Want of quick perception.

Nature, by a continual use of any thing, groweth to a satiety and *dulness* either of appetite or working. *Bacon.*

3. Drowsiness; inclination to sleep.

Here cease more questions;
Thou art inclined to sleep. 'Tis a good *dulness*,
And give it way. *Shaksp.*

4. Sluggishness of motion.

5. Dimness; want of lustre.

6. Bluntness; want of edge.

DU'LY, dŭ'lĕ. *adv.* [from *due.*]

1. Properly; fitly; in a due manner.

Ever since they firmly have retained,
And *duly* well observed his beheast. *Spenser.*

My prayers
Are not words *duly* hallow'd, nor my wishes
More worth than vanities; yet prayers and wishes
Are all I can return. *Shaksp.*

In the body, when the principal parts, as the heart and liver, do their offices, and all the inferiour smaller vessels act orderly and *duly*, there arises a sweet enjoyment upon the whole, which we call health. *South.*

If attention be *duly* engaged to those reflections, they cannot fail of influences. *Rogers.*

2. Regularly; exactly.

Seldom at church, 'twas such a busy life;
But *duly* sent his family and wife. *Pope.*

DUMB, dŭm.[347] *adj.* [דום, he was silent; *dumbs*, Gothick; ðumbe, Saxon; *dum*, Danish; *dom*, Dutch, dull.]

1. Mute; incapable of speech.

It hath pleased himself sometime to unloose the very tongues even of *dumb* creatures, and to teach them to plead in their own defence, lest the cruelty of man should persist to afflict them. *Hooker.*

They spake not a word;
But like *dumb* statues, or unbreathing stones,
Star'd each on other. *Shaksp.*

Some positive terms signify a negative idea: blind implies a privation of sight, *dumb* a denial of speech. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Deprived of speech.

They sung no more, or only sung his fame;
Struck *dumb*, they all admir'd the godlike man. *Dryden.*

3. Mute; not using words.

He is a proper man's picture; but, alas! who can converse with a *dumb* show. *Shaksp.*

His gentle *dumb* expression turn'd at length
The eye of Eve to mark his play. *Milton.*

Her humble gestures made the residue plain,
Dumb eloquence persuading more than speech. *Roscommon.*

For he who covets gain in such excess
Does by *dumb* signs himself as much express,
As if in words at length he show'd his mind. *Dryd.*

Nothing is more common than for lovers to complain, relent, languish, despair, and die in *dumb* show. *Addison.*

4. Silent; refusing to speak.

The good old seer withstood
Th' intended treason, and was *dumb* to blood;
Till tir'd with endless clamours and pursuit
Of Ithacus, he stood no longer mute. *Dryden.*

DU'MBLY, dŭm'lĕ. *adv.* [from *dumb.*] Mutely; silently; without words.

DU'MBNESS, dŭm'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *dumb.*]

1. Incapacity to speak.

2. Omission of speech; muteness.

There was speech in their *dumbness*, language in their very gesture, they looked as they had heard of a world ransomed, or one destroyed. *Shaksp.*

To th' *dumbness* of the gesture
One might interpret. *Shaksp.*

3. Refusal to speak; silence.

'Tis love, said she; and then my downcast eyes,
And guilty *dumbness* witness'd my surprise. *Dryd.*

To DU'MFOUND, dŭm'fŏŭnd. *v. a.* [from *dumb.*] To confute; to strike dumb. A low phrase.

They had like to have *dumfounded* the justice, but his clerk came in to his assistance. *Spectator.*

DUMP, dŭmp. *n. s.* [from *dom*, stupid, Dutch.]

1. Sorrow; melancholy; sadness.

Sing no more ditties, sing no mo
Of *dumps* so dull and heavy;
The frauds of men were ever so,
Since summer first was leafy. *Shaksp.*

Visit by night your lady's chamber window
With some sweet concert; to their instruments
Tune a deploring *dump:* the night's dead silence
Will well become such sweet complaining grievance. *Shaksp.*

Funerals with stately pomp
March slowly on in solemn *dump*. *Hudibras.*

The squire who fought on bloody stumps.
By future bards bewail'd in doleful *dumps*. *Gay.*

2. Absence of mind; reverie. *Locke* uses *dumps* singularly.

This shame *dumps* cause to well-bred people, when it carries them away from the company. *Locke.*

DU'MPISH, dŭmp'ĭsh. *adj.* [from *dump.*] Sad; melancholy; sorrowful.

New year, forth looking out of Janus' gate,
Doth seem to promise hope of new delight;
And bidding th' old adieu, his passed date
Bids all old thoughts to die in *dumpish* spight. *Spenser.*

The life which I live at this age is not a dead, *dumpish*, and sour life; but chearful, lively and pleasant. *Herbert.*

DU'MPLING, dŭmp'lĭng. *n. s.* [from *dump*, heaviness.] A sort of pudding.

Pudding and *dumplings* burn to pot. *Dryden.*

DUN, dŭn. *adj.* [ðun, Saxon.]

1. A colour partaking of brown and black.

We are not to expect a strong and full white, such as is that of paper; but some dusky obscure one, such as might arise from a mixture of light and darkness, or from white and black, that is, a grey, or *dun*, or russet brown. *Newton.*

2. Dark; gloomy.

Come, thick night!
And pall thee in the *dunnest* smoke of hell. *Shaksp.*

He then survey'd
Hell and the gulph between, and Satan there
Coasting the wall of heaven on this side,
In the *dun* air sublime. *Milton.*

To DUN, dŭn. *v. a.* [ðunan, Sax. to clamour.] To claim a debt with vehemence and importunity.

Borrow of thy back, and borrow of thy belly, they'll never ask thee again. I shall be *dunning* thee every day. *Bacon.*

When thou *dunn'st* their parents, seldom they,
Without a suit before the tribune, pay. *Dryden.*

I remember what she won:
And hath she sent so soon to *dun*? *Swift.*

DUN, dŭn. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A clamorous, importunate, troublesome creditor.

Thus, while my joyless minutes tedious flow,
With looks demure, and silent pace, a *dun*,
Horrible monster! hated by gods and men,
To my aerial citadel ascends. *Philips.*

It grieves my heart to be pulled by the sleeve by some rascally *dun*—Sir, remember my bill. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

DUNCE, dŭnse. *n. s.* [A word of uncertain etymology; perhaps from *dom*, Dutch, stupid.] A dullard; a dolt; a thick-skull; a stupid, indocile animal.

Dunce at the best, in streets but scarce allow'd
To tickle, on thy straw, the stupid crowd. *Dryden.*

Was Epiphanius so great a *dunce* to imagine a thing, indifferent in itself, should be directly opposite to the law of God? *Stillingfleet.*

I never knew this town without *dunces* of figure, who had credit enough to give rise to some new word. *Swift.*

DUNG, dŭng. *n. s.* [ðmeȝ, Saxon.] The excrement of animals used to fatten ground.

For *dung*, all excrements are the refuse and putrefactions of nourishment. *Bacon.*

I judge the likeliest way to be, the perforation of the body of the tree in several places, one above the other; and the filling of the holes with *dung*, mingled with the medicine; and the watering of those lumps of *dung* with squirts of an infusion of the medicine in dunged water, once in three or four days. *Bacon.*

For when from herbs the pure part must be won
From gross by 'stilling, this is better done
By despis'd *dung* than by the fire or sun. *Donne.*

He soon would learn to think like me,
And bless his ravish'd eyes to see
Such order from confusion sprung,
Such gaudy tulips rais'd from *dung*. *Swift.*

To DUNG, dŭng. *v a.* [from the noun.] To manure with dung.

It was received of old, that *dunging* of grounds when the west wind bloweth, and in the decrease of the moon, doth greatly help. *Bacon.*

There, as his dream foretold, a cart he found,
That carried compost forth to *dung* the ground. *Dryden.*

DU'NGEON, dŭn'jŭn.[259] *n. s.* [from *donjon*, the tower in which prisoners were kept, whence all prisons eminently strong were in time called *dungeons.*] A close prison: generally spoke of a prison dark or subterraneous.

Then up he took the slumber'd senseless corse,
And, ere he could out of his swoon awake,
Him to his castle brought with hasty force,
And in a *dungeon* deep him threw without remorse. *Spenser.*

We know not that the king of heav'n hath doom'd
This place our *dungeon;* not our safe retreat
Beyond his potent arm. *Milton.*

Now from the north
Of Norumbeque, and the Samoed shore,
Bursting their brazen *dungeon*, arm'd with ice,
And snow, and hail, come stormy gust and flaw. *Milton.*

By imagination, a man in a *dungeon* is capable of entertaining himself with scenes and landscapes, more beautiful than any that can be found in the whole compass of nature. *Addison.*

DU'NGFORK, dŭng'fŏrk. *n. s.* [*dung* and *fork.*] A fork to toss out dung from stables.

Dungforks and paddles are common every where. *Mortimer.*

DU'NGHIL, dûng'hîl. *n. s.* [*dung* and *hill.*]

1. A heap or accumulation of dung.

I, his brother, gain nothing under him but growth; for the which his animals on his *dunghils* are as much bound to him as I. *Shaksp.*

Two cocks fought a duel for the mastery of a *dunghil.* *L'Estrange.*

Never enter into a league of friendship with an ingrateful person; that is, plant not thy friendship upon a *dunghil:* it is too noble a plant for so base a soil. *South.*

The *dunghil* having raised a huge mushroom of short duration, is now spread to enrich other men's land. *Swift.*

2. Any mean or vile abode.

Perhaps a thousand other worlds that lie
Remote from us, and latent in the sky,
Are lighten'd by his beams, and kindly nurst,
Of which our earthly *dunghil* is the worst. *Dryden.*

3. Any situation of meanness.

The poor he raiseth from the dust,
Ev'n from the *dunghil* lifts the just. *Sandys.*

4. A term of reproach for a man meanly born.

Out, *dunghil!* dar'st thou brave a nobleman? *Shaksp.*

DU'NGHIL, dûng'hîl.[406] *adj.* Sprung from the dunghil; mean; low; base; vile; worthless.

His *dunghil* thoughts, which do themselves enure
To dirty dross, no higher dare aspire. *Spenser.*

DU'NGY, dûng'é. *adj.* [from *dung.*] Full of dung; mean; vile; base; low; odious; worthless.

We need no grave to bury honesty;
There's not a grain of it, the face to sweeten
Of the whole *dungy* earth. *Shaksp.*

DU'NGYARD, dûng'yârd. *n. s.* [*dung* and *yard.*] The place of the dunghil.

Any manner of vegetables cast into the *dungyard.* *Mortimer.*

DU'NNER, dûn'nûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *dun.*] One employed in soliciting petty debts.

They are ever talking of new silks, and serve the owners in getting them customers, as their common *dunners* do in making them pay. *Spectator.*

DUODE'CUPLE, dû ô-dék'kû-pl. *adj.* [*duo* and *decuplus*, Latin.] Consisting of twelves.

Grisepsius, a learned Polander, endeavours to establish the *duodecuple* proportion among the Jews, by comparing some passages of scripture together. *Arbuthnot.*

DUPE, dûpe. *n. s.* [*dupe*, Fr. from *duppe*, a foolish bird, easily caught.] A credulous man; a man easily tricked. A modern word hardly established.

An usurping populace is its own *dupe*, a mere underworker, and a purchaser in trust for some single tyrant. *Swift.*

First slave to words, then vassal to a name,
Then *dupe* to party; child and man the same.
Dunciad.

To DUPE, dûpe. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To trick; to cheat.

The throne a bigot keep, a genius quit;
Faithless through piety, and *dup'd* through wit.
Pope.

DU'PLE, dû'pl. *adj.* [*duplus*, Lat.] Double; one repeated.

To DU'PLICATE, dû'plé-kâte.[91] *v. a.* [*duplico*, Lat.]

1. To double; to enlarge by the repetition of the first number or quantity.

And some altcrations in the brain *duplicaté* that which is but a single objeet to our undistempered sentiments. *Glanville.*

2. To fold together.

DU'PLICATE, dû'plé-kâte.[91] *adj.* [from the verb.]

Duplicate proportion is the proportion of squares. Thus, in a rank of geometrical proportions, the first term to the third is said to be in a *duplicate* ratio of the first to the second, or as its square is to the square of the second: so in 2, 4, 8, 16, the ratio of 2 to 8 is a *duplicate* of that of 2 to 4, or as the square of 2 to the square of 4.
Phillips. Harris. Bailey.

It has been found, that the attraction is almost reciprocally in a *duplicate* proportion of the distance of the middle of the drop from the concourse of the glasses, viz. reciprocally in a simple proportion, by reason of the spreading of the drop, and its touching each glass in a larger surface; and again reciprocally in a simple proportion, by reason of the attractions growing stronger within the same quantity of attracting surface. *Newton's Opticks.*

DU'PLICATE, dû'plé-kâte.[91] *n. s.* Another correspondent to the first; a second thing of the same kind, as a transcript of a paper.

Nothing is more needful for perfecting the natural history of bodies, than the subjecting them to the fire; to which end I have reserved *duplicates* of the most considerable. *Woodward.*

DUPLICA'TION, dû-plé-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *duplicate.*]

1. The act of doubling.

What great pains hath been taken concerning the quadrature of a circle, and the *duplication* of a cube, and some other mathematical problems. *Hale.*

2. The act of folding together.

3. A fold; a doubling.

The peritonæum is a strong membrane, every where double; in the *duplications* of which all the viscera of the abdomen are hid. *Wiseman.*

DU'PLICATURE, dû'plé-kâ-tûre. *n. s.* [from *duplicate.*] A fold; any thing doubled.

The lympheducts, either dilacerated or obstructed, exonerate themselves into the foldings, or between the *duplicatures* of the membranes. *Ray.*

DUPLI'CITY, dû-plîs'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*duplicis*, Lat.]

1. Doubleness; the number of two.

This *duplicity* was ill contrived to place one head at both extremes, and had been more tolerable to have set three or four at once. *Brown.*

Do not affect *duplicities* nor triplicities, nor any certain number of parts, in your division of things. *Watts.*

2. Deceit; doubleness of heart or of tongue.

DURABI'LITY, dû-râ-bîl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*durabilis*, Lat.] The power of lasting; continuance; endurance.

Stones, though in dignity of nature inferior unto plants, yet exceed them in firmness of strength, or *durability* of being. *Hooker.*

Our times upon the earth have neither certainty nor *durability.* *Raleigh.*

DU'RABLE, dû'râ-bl.[405] *adj.* [*durabilis*, Lat.]

1. Lasting; having the quality of long continuance.

The bones of his body we may compare to the hard rocks and stones, and therefore strong and *durable.* *Raleigh.*

With pins of adamant,
And chains, they made all fast: too fast they made,
And *durable!* *Milton*

The glories of her majesty's reign ought to be recorded in words more *durable* than brass, and such as our posterity may read a thousand years hence. *Swift.*

2. Having successive existence.

Time, though in eternity, applied
To motion, measures all things *durable*
By present, past, and future. *Milton.*

DU'RABLENESS, dû'râ-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *durable.*] Power of lasting; continuance.

The different consistence and *durableness* of the strata whereof they consist, are more or less. *Woodward.*

A bad poet, if he cannot become immortal by the goodness of his verse, may by the *durableness* of the metal that supports it. *Addison.*

DU'RABLY, dû'râ-blê. *adv.* [from *durable.*] In a lasting manner.

There indeed he found his fame flourishing, his monuments ingraved in marble, and yet more *durably* in men's memories. *Sidney.*

DU'RANCE, dû'rânse. *n. s.* [from *duresse*, law Fr.]

1. Imprisonment; the custody or power of a jailer; a prison.

Thy Dol, and Helen of thy noble thoughts,
Is in base *durance* and contagious prison;
Haul'd thither by mechanick dirty hands *Shaksp.*

A poor, innocent, forlorn stranger, languishing in *durance*, upon the false accusations of a lying, insolent, whorish woman. *South.*

There's neither iron bar nor gate,
Portcullis, chain, nor bolt, nor grate;
And yet men *durance* there abide,
In dungeons scarce three inches wide. *Hudibras.*

Notwithstanding the warning and example before me, I commit myself to lasting *durance.* *Congreve.*

2. Endurance; continuance; duration. A doubtful word.

Sick nature at that instant trembled round,
And mother earth sigh'd as she felt the wound:
Of how short *durance* was this new made state!
How far more mighty than heav'n's love, hell's hate. *Dryden.*

DURA'TION, dû-râ'shûn. *n. s.* [*duratio*, Lat.]

1. A sort of distance or length, the idea whereof we get, not from the permanent parts of space, but from the fleeting and perpetually perishing parts of succession. *Locke.*

2. Power of continuance.

Duration is a circumstance so essential to happiness, that if we conceived it possible for the joys of heaven itself to pass from us in an instant, we should find ourselves not much concerned for the attainment of them. *Rogers.*

3. Length of continuance.

Aristotle, by greatness of action, does not only mean it should be great in its nature, but also in its *duration;* that it should have a due length in it. *Addison.*

To DURE, dûre. *v. n.* [*duro*, Latin.] To last; to continue; to endure.

The delights and pleasures of the world are most pleasing while they *dure.* *Raleigh.*

DU'REFUL, dûre'fûl. *adj.* [from *dure* and *full.*] Lasting; of long continuance; durable. Not in use.

The *dureful* oak, whose sap is not yet dried,
Is long ere it conceive the kindling fire;
But when it once doth burn, it doth divide
Great heat, and makes his flames to heav'n aspire.
Spenser.

DU'RELESS, dûre'lês. *adj.* [from *dure.*] Without continuance; fading; transitory; short. Not in use.

Yet were that aptitude natural, more inclinable to follow and embrace the false and *dureless* pleasures of this stage-play world, than to become the shadow of God. *Raleigh.*

DU'RESSE, dû'rês. *n. s.* [French; hardship, severity.]

1. Imprisonment; constraint; confinement.

2. In law.

A plea used, by way of exception, by him who,

being cast into prison at a man's suit, or otherwise by threats, beating, &c. hardly used, seals any bond to him during his restraint. This the law holds as invalid, and supposes to be constrained. *Cowell.*

DU'RING, dů'ring. *prep.* [This word is rather a participle from *dure:* as, *during life*, *durante vita*, life continuing; *during my pleasure*, my pleasure continuing the same.] For the time of the continuance of; while any thing lasts.

If *during* his childhood he be constantly and rigorously kept from drinking cold liquor whilst he is hot, forbearance grows into a habit. *Locke.*

DU'RITY. dů'rĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* [*dureté*, Fr. *durus*, Lat.] Hardness; firmness.

Ancients did burn fragments of marble, which in time became marble again, at least of indissoluble *durity*, as appeareth in the standing theatres. *Wotton.*

Irradiancy or sparkling, found in many gems, is not discoverable in this; for it cometh short of their compactness and *durity*. *Brown.*

DURST, důrst. The preterit of *dare*.

The christians *durst* have no images of the Deity, because they would rather die than defile themselves with such an impiety. *Stillingfleet.*

DUSK, důsk. *adj.* [*duyster*, Dut.]

1. Tending to darkness. See DUSKY.
2. Tending to blackness; dark-coloured.

The hills, to their supply,
Vapour and exhalation, *dusk* and moist,
Sent up amain. *Milton.*

DUSK, důsk. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. Tendency to darkness; incipient obscurity.

I will wait on you in the *dusk* of the evening, with my show upon my back. *Spectator.*

2. Darkness of colour; tendency to blackness.

Some sprinkled freckles on his face were seen,
Whose *dusk* set off the whiteness of the skin. *Dryden.*

To DUSK, důsk. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make duskish. *Dict.*

To DUSK, důsk. *v. n.* To grow dark; to begin to lose light or brightness; to have lustre diminished. *Dict.*

DU'SKILY, důsk'ĕ-lĕ. *adv.* [from *dusky*.] With a tendency to darkness or blackness.

DU'SKISH, důsk'ĭsh. *adj.* [from *dusk*.]

1. Inclining to darkness; tending to obscurity.

From his infernal furnace forth he threw
Huge flames, that dimmed all the heaven's light,
Enroll'd in *duskish* smoke, and brimstone blue. *Spenser.*

2. Tending to blackness; dark-coloured.

Sight is not contented with sudden departments from one extreme to another; therefore rather a *duskish* tincture than an absolute black. *Wotton.*

DU'SKISHLY, důsk'ĭsh-lĕ. *adv.* [from *duskish*.] Cloudily; darkly.

The sawdust burned fair, till part of the candle consumed; the dust gathering about the snast, made the snast to burn *duskishly*. *Bacon.*

DU'SKY, důsk'ĕ. *adj.* [from *dusk; duyster*, Dut.]

1. Tending to darkness; obscure; not luminous.

Here lies the *dusky* torch of Mortimer,
Choak'd with ambition of the meaner sort. *Shaksp.*
There fierce winds o'er *dusky* valleys blow,
Whose every puff bears empty shades away. *Dryd.*
Through the plains, of one continual day,
Six shining months pursue their even way;
And six succeeding urge their *dusky* flight,
Obscur'd with vapours and o'erwhelm'd in night. *Prior.*

2. Tending to blackness; dark-coloured; not clear; not bright.

They did plot
The means that *dusky* Dis my daughter got. *Shaksp.*
It is not green, but of a *dusky* brown colour. *Bacon.*
When Jove in *dusky* clouds involves the skies,
And the faint crescent shoots by fits before their eyes. *Dryden.*
The surface is of a *dusky* yellow colour. *Woodward.*
By mixing such powders, we are not to expect a strong and full white, such as is that of paper; but some *dusky* obscure one, such as might arise from a mixture of light and darkness, or from white and black; that is, a grey, or dun, or russet brown. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Gloomy; sad; intellectually clouded.

While he continues in life, this *dusky* scene of horrour, this melancholy prospect of final perdition, will frequently occur to his fancy. *Bentley.*
Umbriel, a *dusky* melancholy sprite,
As ever sullied the fair face of light,
Down to the central earth, his proper scene,
Repairs to search the gloomy cave of spleen. *Pope.*

DUST, důst. *n. s.* [ðurt, Saxon; *dúst*, Erse.]

1. Earth or other matter reduced to small particles.

The *dust*
Should have ascended to the roof of heav'n,
Rais'd by your populous troops. *Shakspeare.*
Dust helpeth the fruitfulness of trees, insomuch as they cast *dust* upon them: that powdering, when a shower cometh, maketh a soiling to the tree, being earth and water finely laid on. *Bacon.*

2. The grave; the state of dissolution.

The sceptre, learning, physick, must
All follow this, and come to *dust*. *Shakspeare.*
Thou
Out of the ground wast taken, know thy birth,
For *dust* thou art, and shalt to *dust* return. *Milton.*

3. A mean and dejected state.

God raiseth up the poor out of the *dust*, to set them among princes. 1 *Samuel.*

To DUST, důst. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To free from dust.
2. To sprinkle with dust.

DU'STMAN, důst'mân.[88] *n. s.* [*dust* and *man*.] One whose employment is to carry away the dust.

The *dustman's* cart offends thy clothes and eyes,
When through the street a cloud of ashes flies. *Gay.*

DU'STY, důs'tĕ. *adj.* [from *dust*.]

1. Filled with dust; clouded with dust.

All our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to *dusty* death. *Shakspeare.*
Arms and the *dusty* fields I less admire,
And soften strangely in some new desire. *Dryden.*

2. Covered or scattered with dust.

Even Drudgery himself,
As at the car he sweats, or *dusty* hews
The palace stone, looks gay. *Thomson.*

DU'TCHESS, důtsh'ĕs. *n. s.* [*duchesse*, Fr.]

1. The lady of a duke.

The duke of Cornwal, and Regan his *dutchess*, will be here. *Shakspeare.*
The duke was to command the army, and the *dutchess*, by the favour she possessed, to be near her majesty. *Swift.*
The gen'rous god who wit and gold refines,
And ripens spirits as he ripens mines,
Kept dross for *dutchesses*, the world shall know it,
To you gave sense, good humour, and a poet. *Pope.*

2. A lady who has the sovereignty of a dukedom.

DU'TCHY, důtsh'ĕ. *n. s.* [*duché*, Fr.] A territory which gives title to a duke, or has a duke for its sovereign.

Different states border on it; the kingdom of France, the *dutchy* of Savoy, and the canton of Berne. *Addison.*
France might have swallowed up his whole *dutchy*. *Swift.*

DU'TCHY-COURT, důtsh'ĕ-kŏrt. *n. s.* A court wherein all matters appertaining to the dutchy of Lancaster are decided by the decree of the chancellor of that court. *Cowell.*

DU'TEOUS, dů'tĕ-ŭs, *or* dů'tshĕ-ŭs.[263 294] *adj.* [from *duty*.]

1. Obedient; obsequious; respectful to those who have natural or legal authority.

Great Aurengzebe did *duteous* care express,
And durst not push too far his great success. *Dryden.*
A female softness, with a manly mind;
A *duteous* daughter, and a sister kind;
In sickness patient, and in death resign'd. *Dryden.*
Who taught the bee with winds and rains to strive,
To bring her burden to the certain hive;
And through the liquid fields again to pass
Duteous, and hark'ning to the sounding brass? *Prior.*

2. Obsequious; obedient to good or bad purposes: with *to*.

I know thee well; a serviceable villain!
As *duteous to* the vices of thy mistress,
As badness would desire. *Shakspeare.*
Every beast, more *duteous* at her call,
Than at Circean call the herd disguis'd. *Milton.*

3. Enjoined by duty; enforced by the relation of one to another. This sense is not now used.

With mine own tongue deny my sacred right,
With mine own breath release all *duteous* ties. *Shakspeare.*

DU'TIFUL, dů'tĕ-fůl. *adj.* [*duty* and *full*.]

1. Obedient; submissive to natural or legal superiours; reverent.

She died in an extreme old age, without pain, under the care of the most *dutiful* son that I have ever known or heard of. *Swift to Pope.*

2. Expressive of respect; giving token of reverence; respectful; reverential.

There would she kiss the ground, and thank the trees, bless the air, and do *dutiful* reverence to every thing she thought did accompany her at their first meeting. *Sidney.*

DU'TIFULLY, dů'tĕ-fůl-ĕ. *adv.* [from *dutiful*.]

1. Obediently; submissively.
2. Reverently; respectfully.

His daughter Philoclea he found at that time *dutifully* watching by her mother, and Miso curiously watching her. *Sidney.*
He with joyful, nimble wing,
Flew *dutifully* back again,
And made an humble chaplet for the king. *Swift.*

DU'TIFULNESS, dů'tĕ-fůl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *dutiful*.]

1. Obedience; submission to just authority.

Piety, or *dutifulness* to parents, was a most popular virtue among the Romans. *Dryden.*

2. Reverence; respect.

It is a strange kind of civility, and an evil *dutifulness* in friends and relatives, to suffer him to perish without reproof or medicine, rather than to seem unmannerly to a great sinner. *Taylor.*

DU'TY, dů'tĕ. *n. s.* [from *due*.]

1. That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound.

When ye shall have done all those things which are commanded you, say, We are unprofitable serv-

ants: we have done that which was our *duty* to do. *Luke.*

The pain children feel from any necessity of nature, it is the *duty* of parents to relieve. *Locke.*

2. Acts or forbearances required by religion or morality. In this sense it has a plural.

Good my lord,
You have begot me, bred me, lov'd me: I
Return those *duties* back, as are right fit;
Obey you, love you, and most honour you. *Shaksp.*

All our *duty* is set down in our prayers, because in all our *duty* we beg the Divine assistance, and remember that you are bound to do all those *duties*, for the doing of which you have prayed for the Divine assistance. *Taylor.*

3. Obedience or submission due to parents, governours, or superiours; loyalty; piety to parents.

Thiuk'st thou that *duty* shall have dread to speak,
When pow'r to flatt'ry bows? To plainness honour
Is bound, when majesty to folly falls. *Shakspeare.*

God's party will appear small, and the king's not greater; it being not probable, that those should have sense of *duty* to him that had none to God. *Decay of Piety.*

4. Act of reverence or respect.

They both atone,
Did *duty* to their lady as became. *Fairy Queen.*

5. The business of a soldier on guard.

The regiment did *duty* there punctually. *Clarend.*

Otho, as often as Galba supped with him, used to give every soldier upon *duty* an aureus. *Arbuthnot.*

6. The business of war service.

The night came and severed them, all parties being tired with the *duty* of the day. *Clarendon.*

See how the madmen bleed! Behold the gains
With which their master, love, rewards their pains!
For seven long years, on *duty* ev'ry day,
Lo! their obedience, and their monarch's pay!
Dryden.

7. Tax; impost; custom; toll.

All the wines make their way through several *duties* and taxes, before they reach the port. *Addison.*

Such shekels as they now shew, were the old ones in which *duty* was to be paid by their law. *Arbuth.*

DWARF, dwôrf.[85] *n. s.* [ðpeorg, Saxon; *dwerg*, Dutch.]

1. A man below the common size of men.

Get you gone, you *dwarf!*
You minimus, of hind'ring knot-grass made.
Shakspeare.

Such *dwarfs* were some kind of apes. *Brown.*

They, but now who seem'd
In bigness to surpass earth's giant sons,
Now less than smallest *dwarfs*, in narrow room
Throng numberless. *Milton.*

2. Any animal or plant below its natural bulk.

In a delicate plantation of trees, all well grown fair and smooth, one *dwarf* was knotty and crooked and the rest had it in derision. *L'Estrange.*

Saw off the stock in a smooth place; and for *dwarf* trees, graft them within four fingers of the ground. *Mortimer.*

3. An attendant on a lady or knight in romances.

The champion stout,
Eftsoones dismounted from his courser brave,
And to the *dwarf* awhile his needless spear he gave.
Spenser.

4. It is used often by botanists in composition: as, *dwarf*-elder, *dwarf*-honeysuckle.

To DWARF, dwôrf. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hinder from growing to the natural bulk; to lessen; to make little.

It is reported that a good strong canvas, spread over a tree grafted low, soon after it putteth forth, will *dwarf* it, and make it spread. *Bacon.*

The whole sex is in a manner *dwarfed*, and shrunk into a race of beauties, that seems almost another species. *Addison.*

DWA'RFISH, dwôrf'ish. *adj.* [from *dwarf*.] Below the natural bulk; low; small; little; petty; despicable.

Their *dwarfish* pages were,
As cherubins, all gilt. *Shakspeare.*

And are you grown so high in his esteem,
Because I am so *dwarfish* and so low? *Shaks.*

This unheard sauciness, and boyish troops,
The king doth smile at; and is well prepar'd
To whip this *dwarfish* war, these pigmy arms,
From out the circle of his territories. *Shaks.*

A thicket close beside the grove there stood,
With briars and brambles choak'd, and *dwarfish* wood. *Dryden.*

We should have lost oaks and cedars, and the other tall and lofty sons of the forest, and have found nothing but *dwarfish* shrubs, and creeping moss, and despicable mushrooms. *Bentley.*

DWA'RFISHLY, dwôrf'ish-lê. *adv.* [from *dwarfish*.] Like a dwarf.

DWA'RFISHNESS, dwôrf'ish-nês. *n. s.* [from *dwarfish*.] Minuteness of stature; littleness.

'Tis no wonder that science hath not outgrown the *dwarfishness* of its pristine stature, and that the intellectual world is such a microcosm. *Glanville.*

To DWAULE, dwâll. *v. a.* [ðpelian, Sax. to wander; *dwaelen*, Dutch.] To be delirious: a provincial word mentioned by *Junius*.

To DWELL, dwêll. *v. n.* preterit *dwelt*, or *dwelled*. [*dualla*, old Teutonick, is stay, delay; *duelia*, Islandick, to stay, to stand still.]

1. To inhabit; to live in a place, to reside; to have a habitation.

If thy brother that *dwelleth* by thee be waxen poor, and be sold unto thee, thou shalt not compel him to serve as a bond-servant. *Leviticus.*

He shall *dwell* alone; without the camp shall his habitation be. *Leviticus.*

John Haywood and sir Thomas More, in the parish wherein I was born, *dwelt* and had possessions. *Peacham.*

Why are you vex'd, lady? Why do you frown?
Here *dwell* no frowns, nor anger; from these gates
Sorrow flies far. *Milton.*

2. To live in any form of habitation.

Abraham sojourned in the Land of Promise as in a strange country, *dwelling* in tabernacles. *Hebrews.*

3. To be in any state or condition.

'Tis safer to be that which we destroy,
Than by destruction *dwell* in doubtful joy. *Shaks.*

4. To be suspended with attention; to hang upon with care or fondness.

He in great passion all this while did *dwell;*
More busying his quick eyes her face to view,
Than his dull ears to hear what she did tell. *Spens.*

Th' attentive queen
Dwelt on his accents. *Smith.*

Such was that face, on which I *dwelt* with joy,
Ere Greece assembled stemm'd the tides to Troy.
Pope.

5. To continue long speaking.

He preach'd the joys of heav'n, and pains of hell,
And warn'd the sinner with becoming zeal:
But on eternal mercy lov'd to *dwell.* *Dryden.*

We have *dwelt* pretty long on the considerations of space and duration. *Locke.*

Those who defend our negotiators, *dwell* upon their zeal and patience. *Swift.*

To DWELL, dwêll. *v. a.* To inhabit. Not used.

I saw and heard; for we sometimes
Who *dwell* this wild, constrain'd by want, come forth
To town or village nigh. *Milton.*

DWE'LLER, dwêl'lûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *dwell*] An inhabitant; one that lives in any place.

The houses being kept up, did of necessity enforce a *dweller;* and the proportion of land for occupation being kept up, did of necessity enforce that *dweller* not to be beggar or cottager, but a man of some substance. *Bacon.*

Their cries soon waken all the *dwellers* near;
Now murmuring noises rise in every street. *Dryd.*

DWE'LLING, dwêl'ling. *n. s.* [from *dwell.*]

1. Habitation; place of residence; abode.

His *dwelling* is low in a valley green,
Under the foot of Rauran mossy hore. *Fairy Q.*

Hazor shall be a *dwelling* for dragons, and a desolation for ever. *Jeremiah.*

If he have several *dwellings*, let him sort them so, that what he wanteth in the one he may find in the other. *Bacon.*

God will deign
To visit oft the *dwellings* of just men
Delighted. *Milton.*

All *dwellings* else
Flood overwhelm'd, and them with all their pomp
Deep under water roll'd: sea cover'd sea,
Sea without shore! *Milton.*

The living few and frequent funerals then
Proclaim'd thy wrath on this forsaken place;
And now those few, who are return'd again,
Thy searching judgments to their *dwellings* trace.
Dryden.

The force of fire ascended first on high,
And took its *dwelling* in the vaulted sky. *Dryden.*

2. State of life; mode of living.

Thy *dwelling* shall be with the beasts of the field. *Daniel.*

DWE'LLINGHOUSE, dwêl'ling-hôûse. *n. s.* [from *dwell* and *house.*] The house at which one lives.

A person ought always to be cited at the place of his *dwellinghouse*, which he has in respect of his habitation and usual residence; and not at the house which he has in respect of his estate, or the place of his birth. *Ayliffe.*

DWE'LLINGPLACE, dwêl'ling-plâse. *n. s.* [*dwell* and *place.*] The place of residence.

People do often change their *dwellingplaces*, and some must die, whilst other some do grow up into strength. *Spenser.*

To DWI'NDLE, dwîn'dl.[405] *v. n.* [ðpinan, Saxon.]

1. To shrink; to lose bulk; to grow little.

Thy *dwindled* legs seem crawling to the grave.
Dryden.

Proper names, when familiarized in English, *dwindle* to monosyllables; whereas in other languages they receive a softer turn, by the addition of a new syllable. *Addison.*

Our drooping days are *dwindled* down to nought,
Their period finish'd ere 'tis well begun. *Thomson.*

2. To degenerate; to sink.

'Tis now *dwindled* down to light frothy stuff.
Norris.

If there have been such a gradual diminution of the generative faculty of the earth, that it hath *dwindled* from nobler animals to puny mice and insects, why was there not the like decay in the production of vegetables? *Bentley.*

He found the expected council was *dwindling* into a conventicle, a packed assembly of Italian bishops, not a free convention of fathers *Atterbury.*

Religious societies, though begun with excellent intentions, are said to have *dwindled* into factious clubs. *Swift.*

3. To wear away; to lose health; to grow feeble.

Weary sev'nnights nine times nine,
Shall he *dwindle*, peak, and pine. *Shakspeare.*

We see that some small part of the foot being injured by a wrench or a blow, the whole leg or thigh thereby loses its strength and nourishment, and *dwindles* away. *Locke.*

Physicians, with their milky cheer,
The love-sick maid and *dwindling* beau repair. *Gay.*

4. To fall away; to be diminished; to moulder off.

Under Grecnvil, there were only five hundred foot and three hundred horse left; the rest were *dwindled* away. *Clarendon.*

DYE, dī. See DIE.

DY'ING, dī'ing. The participle of *die*.

1. Expiring; giving up the ghost.
2. Tinging; giving a new colour.

DY'NASTY, dī-nâs'tē, *or* dĭn'âs-tē [503] *n. s.* [δυναστεία] Government; sovereignty.

Some account him fabulous, because he carries up the Egyptian *dynasties* before the flood, yea, and long before the creation. *Hale.*

Greece was divided into several *dynasties*, which our author has enumerated under their respective princes. *Pope.*

DY'SCRASY, dĭs'krâ-sē. *n. s.* [δυσκρασία.] An unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice; a distemperature, when some humour or quality abounds in the body. *Dict.*

In this pituitous *dyscrasy* of blood, we must vomit off the pituita, and purge upon intermissions. *Floyer on the Humours.*

DYSE'NTERY, dĭs'sĕn-tĕr-ē. *n. s.* [*dysenterie*, French, from δυσεντερία.] A looseness, wherein very ill humours flow off by stool, and are also sometimes attended with blood. *Dict*

From an unusual inconstancy of the weather, and perpetual changes of the wind from east to west, proceed epidemical *dysenteries*. *Arbuthnot.*

DYSPE'PSY, dĭs'pĕp-sē. *n. s.* [δυσπεψία.] A difficulty of digestion, or bad fermentation in the stomach or guts. *Dict.*

DY'SPHONY, dĭs'fō-nē. *n. s.* [δυσφωνια.] A difficulty in speaking occasioned by an ill disposition of the organs. *Dict.*

DYSPNO'EA, dĭsp-nē'â. *n. s.* [δυσπνοία.] A difficulty of breathing; straitness of breath.

DY'SURY, dĭzh'ù-rē. [450 451 452] *n. s.* [δυσουρια.] A difficulty in making urine.

It doth end in a dysentery, pains of the hæmorrhoids, inflammation of any of the lower parts, diabetes, a continual pissing, or a hot *dysury*, difficulty of making water. *Harvey.*

E.

E Has two sounds; long, as *scēne*, and short, as *mĕn*. *E* is the most frequent vowel in the English language; for it not only is used like the rest in the beginning or end of words, but has the peculiar quality of lengthening the foregoing vowel, as, *căn*, *cāne*; *măn*, *māne*; *găp*, *gāpe*; *glad*, *glāde*; *brĕd*, *brēde*; *chĭn*, *chīne*; *wĭp*, *wīpe*; *thĭn*, *thīne*; *nŏd*, *nōde*; *tŭn*, *tūne*; *plŭm*, *plūme*. Yet it sometimes occurs final, where yet the foregoing vowel is not lengthened; as *gŏne*, *knowlĕdge*, *ĕdge*, *gĭve*. Anciently almost every word ended with *e*, as for *can*, *canne*; for *year*, *yeare*; for *great*, *greate*; for *need*, *neede*; for *flock*, *flocke*. It is probable that this *e* final had at first a soft sound, like the female *e* of the French; and that afterward it was in poetry either mute or vocal, as the verse required, till at last it became universally silent.

Ea has the sound of *e* long: the *e* is commonly lengthened rather by the immediate addition of *a* than by the apposition of *e* to the end of the word: as *mĕn*, *mēan*; *sĕl*, *sēal*; *mĕt*, *mēat*; *nĕt*, *nēat*.

EACH, ētsh. [98] [227] *pron.* [elc, Saxon; *elch*, Dutch; *ilk*, Scotish.]

1. Either of two.

Though your orbs of diff'rent greatness be,
Yet both are for *each* other's use dispos'd;
His to inclose, and your's to be inclos'd. *Dryden.*

2. Every one of any number. This sense is rare, except in poetry.

Th' invention all admir'd, and *each* how he
To be th' inventer miss'd. *Milton.*

Let *each*
His adamantine coat gird well, and *each*
Fit well his helm. *Milton.*

By hunger, that *each* other creature tames,
Thou art not to be harm'd, therefore not mov'd;
Thy temperance invincible besides. *Milton.*

Wise Plato said, the world with men was stor'd,
That succour *each* to other might afford. *Denham.*

To EACH the correspondent word is *other*, whether it be used of two, or of a greater number.

'Tis said they eat *each other*. *Shakspeare.*

Let *each* esteem *other* better than themselves. *Phil.*

Loveliest of women! heaven is in thy soul;
Beauty and virtue shine for ever round thee,
Bright'ning *each other!* Thou art all divine. *Addi.*

EAD, ēd. [*æd*, *ed.*] in the compound, and *eadig* in the simple names, denotes happiness, or blessedness. Thus *Eadward* is a happy preserver; *Eadulph*, happy assistance; *Eadgar*, happy power; *Eadwin*, happy conqueror; which *Macarius*, *Eupolemus*, *Fausta*, *Fortunatus*, *Felicianus*, &c. do in some measure resemble. *Ead* may also in some cases be derived from the Saxon *eath*, which signifies easy, gentle, mild. *Gibson's Camden.*

EA'GER, ē'gûr. [227] *adj.* [eagop, Saxon; *aigre*, Fr.]

1. Struck with desire; ardently wishing; keenly desirous; vehement in desire; hotly longing.

Of action *eager*, and intent of thought,
The chiefs your honourable danger sought. *Dryden.*

Eager to read the rest, Achates came. *Dryden.*

With joy th' ambitious youth his mother heard,
And, *eager*, for the journey, soon prepar'd;
He longs the world beneath him to survey,
To guide the chariot, and to give the day. *Dryden.*

Love inflam'd, and *eager* on his bliss,
Smother'd her words. *Addison.*

2. It is used sometimes with *of*, sometimes with *for*, sometimes with *on* or *after* before the thing sought.

3. Hot of disposition; vehement; ardent; impetuous

Apt as well to quicken the spirits as to allay that which is too *eager*. *Hooker.*

Nor do the *eager* clamours of disputants yield more relief to eclipsed truth, than did the sounding brass of old to the labouring moon. *Glanville.*

Imperfect zeal is hot and *eager*, without knowledge. *Sprat.*

Eager his tone, and ardent were his eyes. *Dryden.*

A man, charged with a crime of which he thinks himself innocent, is apt to be too *eager* in his own defence. *Dryden.*

4. Quick; busy; easily put in action.

His Numidian genius
Is well dispos'd to mischief, were he prompt
And *eager on* it; but he must be spurr'd. *Addison.*

5. Sharp; sour; acid.

With a sudden vigour it doth posset
And curd, like *eager* droppings into milk,
The thin and wholesome blood. *Shakspeare.*

6. Keen; severe; biting.

The air bites shrewdly; it is very cold.
—It is a nipping and an *eager* air. *Shakspeare.*

The flesh shrinketh, but the bone resisteth, whereby the cold becometh more *eager*. *Bacon.*

7. Brittle; inflexible; not ductile. A cant word of artificers.

Gold will be sometimes so *eager*, as artists call it, that it will as little endure the hammer as glass itself. *Locke.*

EA'GERLY, ē'gûr-lē. *adv.* [from *eager*.]

1. With great ardour of desire; with impetuosity of inclination.

To the holy war how fast and *eagerly* did men go, when the priest persuaded them that whosoever died in that expedition was a martyr! *South.*

How *eagerly* he flew, when Europe's fate
Did for the seed of future actions wait. *Stepney*

2. Ardently; hotly.

Brutus gave the word too early,
Who having some advantage on Octavius,
Took it too *eagerly;* his soldiers fell to spoil,
Whilst we by Antony were all inclos'd. *Shakspeare.*

3. Keenly; sharply.

Abundance of rain froze so *eagerly* as it fell, that it seemed the depth of winter had of a sudden been come in. *Knolles.*

EA'GERNESS, ē'gŭr-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *eager.*]

1. Keenness of desire; ardour of inclination.

She knew her distance, and did angle for me,
Madding my *eagerness* with her restraint. *Shaksp.*

Have you not seen, when whistling from the fist,
Some faulcon stoop'd at what her eye design'd,
And, with her *eagerness*, the quarry miss'd. *Dryden.*

The *eagerness* and strong bent of the mind after knowledge if not warily regulated, is often an hindrance to it. *Locke.*

Detraction and obloquy are received with as much *eagerness* as wit and humour. *Addison.*

Juba lives to catch
That dear embrace, and to return it too,
With mutual warmth and *eagerness* of love. *Addis.*

His continued application to publick affairs diverts him from those pleasures, which are pursued with *eagerness* by princes who have not the publick so much at heart. *Addison.*

The things of this world, with whatever *eagerness* they engage our pursuit, leave us still empty, and unsatisfied with their fruition. *Rogers.*

2. Impetuosity; vehemence; violence.

It finds them in the *eagerness* and height of their devotion; they are speechless for the time that it continues, and prostrate and dead when it departs. *Dryden.*

I'll kill thee with such *eagerness* of haste,
As fiends, let loose, would lay all nature waste. *Dryden.*

EA'GLE, ē'gl.[227] [405] *n. s.* [*aigle*, French; *aquila*, Latin; *ealler*, Erse.]

1. A bird of prey.

The *eagle*, as it is reported, renews its age when it grows old. It is also said not to drink at all, like other birds with sharp claws. It is given out, that when an *eagle* sees its young so well grown as to venture upon flying, it hovers over their nest, and excites them to imitate it, and take their flight; and when it sees them weary, or fearful, it takes them upon its back. *Eagles* are said to be extremely sharp-sighted, and, when they take flight, spring perpendicularly upward, with their eyes steadily fixed upon the sun. *Calmet.*

Draw forth the monsters of th' abyss profound,
Or fetch th' aerial *eagle* to the ground. *Pope.*

2. The standard of the ancient Romans.

Arts still followed where Rome's *eagles* flew. *Pope.*

EA'GLE-EYED, ē'gl-īde.[282] *adj.* [from *eagle* and *eyed.*] Sharp-sighted as an eagle.

As he was quick and perspicacious, so was he inwardly *eagle-eyed*, and versed in the humours of his subjects. *Howel.*

Ev'ry one is *eagle-eyed* to see
Another's faults and his deformity. *Dryden.*

EA'GLESPEED, ē'gl-spēēd. *n. s.* [*eagle* and *speed.*] Swiftness like that of an eagle.

Abrupt, with *eagle-speed* she cut the sky,
Instant invisible to mortal eye. *Pope.*

EA'GLESTONE, ē'gl-stōne. *n. s.* A stone said to be found at the entrance of the holes in which the eagles make their nests, and affirmed to have a particular virtue in defending the eagle's nest from thunder. *Calmet*

The *eaglestone* contains, in a cavity within it, a small loose stone, which rattles when it is shaken; and every fossil, with a nucleus in it, has obtained the name. The analogy between a stone thus containing another within it, or, as the fanciful writers express it, pregnant with another, and a woman big with child, led people to imagine that it must have great virtues and effect in accelerating or retarding delivery; so that, if tied to the arm of a woman with child, it prevents abortion; and if to the leg, it promotes delivery. On such idle and imaginary virtues was raised all the credit which this famous fossil possessed for many ages. *Hill.*

If you stop the hole of a hawk's bell it will make no ring, but a flat noise or rattle; and so doth the ætites, or *eaglestone*, which hath a little stone within it. *Bacon.*

EA'GLET, ē'glĕt. *n. s.* [from *eagle.*] A young eagle.

This treason of his sons did the king express in an emblem, wherein was an eagle with three *eaglets* tyring on her breast, and the fourth picking at one of her eyes. *Davies.*

EA'GRE, ē'gŭr. *n. s.* [*æger*, in Runick, is the *ocean; eggia*, in Islandick, is *to agitate, to incite.*] A tide swelling above another tide, observable in the river Severn.

For as an *eagre* rides in triumph o'er the tide,
The tyrant passions, hope and fear,
Did in extremes appear,
And flash'd upon the soul with equal force. *Dryden.*

EA'LDERMAN, ēl'dŭr-măn. *n. s.* [ealdeꝑman, Sax.] The name of a Saxon magistrate; alderman.

EAME, ēme. *n. s.* [eam, Saxon; *oom*, Dutch.] Uncle: a word still used in the wilder parts of Staffordshire.

Daughter, says she, fly, fly; behold thy dame
Foreshows the treason of thy wretched *eame!*
Fairfax.

EAR, ēēr.[227] *n. s.* [eaꝑe, Saxon; *oor*, Dutch.]

1. The whole organ of audition or hearing.

What fire is in my *ears?* can this be true?
Stand I condemn'd! *Shaksp.*

His *ears* are open unto their cry. *Psalms.*

Valsalva discovered some passages into the region of the *ear* drum; of mighty use, among others, to make discharges of bruises. *Derham.*

2. That part of the ear that stands prominent.

You have heard of the news abroad; I mean, the whisper'd ones; for they are yet but *ear* kissing arguments. *Shaksp.*

His master shall bore his *ear* through with an awl. *Exodus.*

3. Power of judging of harmony; the sense of hearing

She has a delicate *ear*, and her voice is musick. *Richardson.*

4. The head; or the person: in familiar language.

Their warlike force was sore weakened, the city beaten down about their *ears*, and most of them wounded. *Knolles.*

Better pass over an affront from one scoundrel, than draw the whole herd about a man's *ears*. *L'Estrange.*

Be not alarmed, as if all religion was falling about our *ears*. *Burnet.*

5. The highest part of a man; the top.

A cavalier was up to the *ears* in love with a very fine lady. *L'Estrange.*

6. The privilege of being readily and kindly heard; favour.

Aristippus was earnest suitor to Dionysius for some grant, who would give no *ear* to his suit; Aristippus fell at his feet, and then Dionysius granted it. *Bacon.*

They being told there was small hope of ease,
Were willing at the first to give an *ear*
To any thing that sounded liberty. *Ben Jonson.*

If on a pillory, or near a throne,
He gain his prince's *ear*, or lose his own. *Pope.*

7. Disposition to like or dislike what is heard; judgment; opinion; taste.

He laid his sense closer, and in fewer words, according to the style and *ear* of those times. *Denham.*

8. Any prominences from a larger body, raised for the sake of holding it.

There are some vessels, which, if you offer to lift by the belly or bottom, you cannot stir them: but are soon removed, if you take them by the *ears*. *Taylor.*

A quilted nightcap with one *ear*. *Congreve.*

A pot without an *ear*. *Swift.*

9. The spike of corn; that part which contains the seeds.

He delivered to each of them a jewel, made in the figure of an *ear* of wheat, which they ever after wear. *Bacon.*

The leaves on trees not more,
Nor bearded *ears* in fields, nor sands upon the shore. *Dryden.*

From several grains he had eighty stalks, with very large *ears* full of large corn. *Mortimer.*

10. *To be by the* EARS. } To
To fall together by the EARS. } fight; to
To go together by the EARS. } scuffle; to quarrel. [In Dutch, *oorlogen.*] A familiar phrase.

Poor naked men belabouring one another with shagged sticks, or dully *fell together by the ears* at fisty-cuffs. *More.*

Fools *go together by the ears*, to have knaves run away with the stakes. *L'Estrange.*

All Asia now was *by the ears*,
And gods beat up for volunteers. *Prior.*

11. *To set by the* EARS. To make strife; to make to quarrel: in low language.

A mean rascal *sets others together by the ears* without fighting himself. *L'Estrange.*

She used to carry tales from one to another, 'till she had *set* the neighbourhood together *by the ears*. *Arbuthnot.*

It is usual to *set* these poor animals *by the ears*. *Addison.*

EA'RLESS, ēēr'lĕs. *adj.* [from *ear.*] Without any ears.

Earless on high stood unabash'd Defoe,
And Tutchin flagrant from the scourge below. *Pope.*

EA'RRING, ēēr'ring. *n. s.* [*ear* and *ring.*] Jewels set in a ring and worn at the ears; ornament of a woman's ear.

With gold and silver they increase his store,
And gave the precious *earrings* which they wore. *Sandys.*

A lady bestowed *earrings* upon a favourite lamprey. *Arbuthnot.*

EA'RSHOT, ēēr'shŏt. *n. s.* Reach of the ear; space within which words may be heard.

Gomez, stand you out of *earshot.*—I have something to say to your wife in private. *Dryden.*

EA'RWAX, ēēr'wăks. *n. s.* [*ear* and *wax.*] The cerumen or exudation which smears the inside of the ear.

The ear being to stand open, because there was some danger that insects might creep in thereat; therefore hath nature loricated or plaistered over the sides of the hole with *earwax*, to entangle insects. *Ray.*

EA'RWIG, ēēr'wig. *n. s.* [eaꝑe and ꝑigga, a *grub*, Sax.]

1. A sheath-winged insect; imagined to creep into the ear.

Himself he on an *earwig* set;

Yet scarce he on his back could get,
So oft and high he did curvet. *Drayton.*
Earwigs and snails seldom infect timber. *Mortimer.*

Doll never flies to cut her lace,
Or throw cold water in her face,
Because she heard a sudden drum,
Or found an *earwig* in a plum. *Swift.*

2. By way of reproach, a whisperer; a prying informer.

EA'RWITNESS, êêr-wît'nês. *n. s.* [*ear* and *witness.*] One who attests, or can attest, any thing as heard by himself.

All present were made *earwitnesses*, even of each particular branch of a common indictment. *Hooker.*

The histories of mankind, written by eye or *earwitnesses*, are built upon this principle. *Watts.*

To EAR, êêr.[246] *v. a.* [*aro*, Lat.] To plow; to till. Obsolete.

He that *ears* my land spares my team, and gives me leave to enjoy the crop. *Shaksp.*

Menecrates and Menas, famous pirates,
Make the sea serve them, which they *ear* and wound
With keels of every kind. *Shaksp.*

A rough valley which is neither *eared* nor sown. *Deuteronomy.*

Five years, in the which there shall be neither *earing* nor harvest. *Genesis.*

The field of love, with plough of virtue *ear'd*. *Fairfax.*

To EAR, êêr. *v. n.* [from *ear.*] To shoot into ears.

EA'RED, êêrd.[359] *adj.* [from *ear.*]

1. Having ears, or organs of hearing.

2. Having ears, or ripe corn.

The covert of the thrice *ear'd* field
Saw stately Cercs to her passion yield. *Pope.*

EARL, êrl.[234 237] *n. s.* [eorl, Sax. *eoryl*, Erse.] A title of nobility, anciently the highest of this nation, now the third.

Thanes and kinsmen,
Henceforth be *earls*, the first that ever Scotland
For such an honour named. *Shaksp.*

EARL-MARSHAL, êrl'mâr'shâl. *n. s.* [*earl* and *marshal.*] He that has chief care of military solemnities.

The marching troops through Athens take their way;
The great *earl-marshal* orders their array. *Dryd.*

EA'RLDOM, êrl'dûm.[166] *n. s.* [from *earl.*] The seigniory of an earl; the title and dignity of an earl.

The duke of Clarence having married the heir of the earl of Ulster, and by her having all the *earldom* of Ulster, carefully went about redressing evils. *Spenser.*

When I am king, claim thou of me
The *earldom* of Hereford. *Shaksp.*

EA'RLINESS, êr'lê-nês. *n. s.* [from *early.*] Quickness of any action with respect to something else: as, *earliness* in the morning, the act of rising soon with respect to the sun; *earliness* of growth, the act of growing up soon in comparison with other things of the same kind.

The next morning we, having striven with the sun's *earliness*, were beyond the prospect of the highest turrets. *Sidney.*

The goodness of the crop is great gain, if the goodness answer the *earliness* of coming up. *Bacon.*

EA'RLY, êr'lê.[234] *adj.* [æp, Sax. before.] Soon with respect to something else: as, in the morning, with respect to the sun; in time, with respect to creation; in the season, in comparison with other products.

I am a tainted wether of the flock,
Meetest for death: the weakest kind of fruit
Drops *earliest* to the ground, and so let me. *Shaksp.*

It is a curiosity to have several fruits upon one tree; and the more when some of them come *early* and some come late. *Bacon.*

God made all the world, that he might be worshipped in some parts of the world; and therefore, in the first and most *early* times of the church, what care did he manifest to have such places erected to his honour? *South.*

The nymphs, forsaking every cave and spring,
Their *early* fruit and milk-white turtles bring. *Pope.*

Sickness is *early* old age: it teaches us diffidence in our earthly state, and inspires us with thoughts of a future. *Pope.*

Oh soul of honour!
Oh *early* heroe! *Smith.*

EA'RLY, êr'lê. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Soon; betime.

Early before the morn, with crimson ray,
The windows of bright heav'n opened had. *Spenser.*

None in more languages can show
Those arts, which you so *early* know. *Waller.*

The princess makes her issue like herself, by instilling *early* into their minds religion, virtue, and honour. *Addison.*

To EARN, êrn.[234 371] *v. a.* [eapnian, Sax.]

1. To gain as the reward or wages of labour, or any performance.

Those that have joined with their honour great perils, are less subject to envy; for men think that they *earn* their honours hardly. *Bacon.*

Winning cheap the high repute,
Which he through hazard huge must *earn*. *Milton.*

I to the evil turn
My obvious breast; arming to overcome
By suffering, and *earn* rest from labour won. *Milt.*

Men may discern
From what consummate virtue I have chose
This perfect man, by merit call'd my Son,
To *earn* salvation for the sons of men. *Milton.*

Since they all beg, it were better for the state to keep them, even although they *earned* nothing. *Graunt.*

This is the great expence of the poor, that takes up almost all their *earnings*. *Locke.*

The poems gained the plagiary wealth, while the author hardly *earned* his bread by repeating them. *Pope.*

After toiling twenty days,
To *earn* a stock of pence and praise,
Thy labour's grown the critick's prey. *Swift.*

2. To obtain, as a consequence of action.

I can't say whore;
It does abhor me, now I speak the word:
To do the act, that might th' addition *earn*,
Not the world's mass of vanity could make me. *Shaksp.*

EA'RNEST, êr'nêst.[234] *adj.* [eopnepc, Sax.]

1. Ardent in any affection; warm; zealous; importunate.

He which prayeth in due sort, is thereby made the more attentive to hear; and he which heareth, the more *earnest* to pray for the time which we bestow, as well in the one as the other. *Hooker.*

2. Intent; fixed; eager.

On that prospect strange
Their *earnest* eyes were fixed; imagining,
For one forbidden tree, a multitude
Now ris'n, to work them further woe or shame. *Milton.*

They are never more *earnest* to disturb us, than when they see us most *earnest* in this duty. *Duppa.*

3. Serious; important. Some say in *earnest*, not in *jest*.

They whom *earnest* lets do often hinder from being partakers of the whole, have yet this the length of divine service, opportunity for access unto some reasonable part thereof. *Hooker.*

EA'RNEST, êr'nêst. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. Seriousness; a serious event, not a jest; reality, not a feigned appearance.

Take heed that this jest do not one day turn to *earnest*. *Sidney.*

I told you Klaius was the hapless wight,
Who *earnest* found what they accounted play. *Sidney.*

Therewith she laughed, and did her *earnest* end in jest. *Fairy Queen.*

That high All-seer, which I dallied with,
Hath turned my feigned prayer on my head,
And giv'n in *earnest* what I begg'd in jest. *Shaksp.*

Nor can I think that God, Creator wise!
Though threat'ning, will in *earnest* so destroy
Us, his prime creatures. *Milton.*

But the main business and *earnest* of the world is money, dominion, and power. *L'Estrange.*

We shall die in *earnest*, and it will not become us to live in jest. *Government of the Tongue.*

Sempronius, you have acted like yourself;
One would have thought you had been half in *earnest*. *Addison.*

2. [*ernitz penge*, Danish; *arres*, French.] Pledge; handsel; first-fruits; token of something of the same kind in futurity.

The apostles term it the handsel or *earnest* of that which is to come. *Hooker.*

Which leader shall the doubtful vict'ry bless,
And give an *earnest* of the war's success. *Waller.*

It may be looked upon as a pledge and *earnest* of quiet and tranquillity. *Smalridge.*

The mercies received, great as they are, were *earnests* and pledges of greater. *Atterbury.*

3. The money which is given in token that a bargain is ratified.

You have conspir'd against our person,
Join'd with an enemy proclaim'd, and from his coffers
Receiv'd the golden *earnest* of our death. *Shaksp.*

Pay back the *earnest* penny received from Satan, and fling away his sin. *Decay of Piety.*

EA'RNESTLY, êr'nêst-lê. *adv.* [from *earnest.*]

1. Warmly; affectionately; zealously; importunately; intensely.

When *earnestly* they seek
Such proof, conclude they then begun to fail. *Milt.*

Shame is a banishment of him from the good opinion of the world, which every man most *earnestly* desires. *South.*

Earnestly invoke the goodness and power of an all-merciful and almighty God. *Smalridge.*

2. Eagerly; desirously.

Why so *earnestly* seek you to put up that letter? *Shaksp.*

My soul, more *earnestly* releas'd,
Will outstrip her's; as bullets blown before,
A latter bullet may o'ertake, the powder being more. *Donne.*

EA'RNESTNESS, êr'nêst-nês. *n. s.* [from *earnest.*]

1. Eagerness; warmth; vehemence; impetuosity.

Often with a solemn *earnestness*,
More than, indeed, belong'd to such a trifle,
He begg'd of me to steal it. *Shaksp.*

Audacity and confidence doth in business so great effects, as a man may doubt, that besides the very daring and *earnestness*, and persisting and importunity, there should be some secret binding, and stooping of other men's spirits to such persons. *Bacon.*

Marcus is overwarm; his fond complaints
Have so much *earnestness* and passion in them,
I hear him with a secret kind of horror,
And tremble at his vehemence of temper. *Addison.*

2. Solemnity; zeal; seriousness.

There was never a charge maintained with such a shew of gravity and *earnestness*, which had a slighter foundation to support it. *Atterbury.*

3. Solicitude; care; intenseness.
With overstraining, and *earnestness* of finishing their pieces, they often did them more harm than good. *Dryden.*

EARSH, ĕrsh. *n. s.* [from *ear*, to plow.] A plowed field. Not now in use.
Fires oft are good on barren *earshes* made,
With crackling flames to burn the stubble blade. *May.*

EARTH, ĕrth. [234] [237] *n. s.* [eopt, Sax.]
1. The element distinct from air, fire, or water; soil; terrene matter.
The smiling god is seen; while water, *earth*,
And air attest his bounty. *Thomson.*
2. The terraqueous globe; the world.
Nought so vile that on the *earth* doth live,
But to the *earth* some special good doth give. *Shaksp.*
This solid globe we live upon is called the *earth*; which word taken in a more limited sense, signifies such parts of this globe as are capable, being exposed to the air, to give rooting and nourishment to plants, so that they may stand and grow in it. *Locke.*
3. Different modification of terrene matter. In this sense it has a plural.
The five genera of *earths* are, 1. Boles. 2. Clays. 3. Marls. 4. Ochres. 5. Tripelas. *Hill.*
Earths are opake, insipid, and, when dried, friable, or consisting of parts easy to separate, and soluble in water; not disposed to hurn, flame, or take fire. *Woodward.*
4. This world opposed to other scenes of existence.
What are these,
So wither'd, and so wild in their attire,
That look not like th' inhabitants o' th' *earth*,
And yet are on't? *Shaksp.*
They can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of those mysteries which heav'n
Will not have *earth* to know. *Shaksp.*
5. The inhabitants of the earth.
The whole *earth* was of one language. *Genesis.*
6. Country; distinct region.
In ten set battles have we driven back
These heathen Saxons, and regain'd our *earth*,
As *earth* recovers from the ebbing tide. *Dryden.*
7. The act of turning up the ground in tillage. [from *ear*, to plow.]
Such land as ye break up for barley to sow,
Two *earths*, at the least, ere ye sow it, bestow. *Tusser.*

To EARTH, ĕrth. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To hide in earth.
The fox is *earthed;* hut I shall send my two tarriers in after him. *Dryden.*
2. To cover with earth.
Earth up with fresh mould the roots of those auricula's which the frost may have uncovered. *Evelyn.*

To EARTH, ĕrth. *v. n.* To retire under ground.
Hence foxes *earth'd*, and wolves abhorr'd the day,
And hungry churls ensnar'd the nightly prey. *Tickel.*

EA'RTHBOARD, ĕrth'bōrd. *n. s.* [*earth* and *board.*] The board of the plough that shakes off the earth.
The plow reckoned the most proper for stiff black clays, is one that is long, large, and hroad, with a a deep head and a square *earthboard*, so as to turn up a great furrow. *Mortimer.*

EA'RTHBORN, ĕrth'bōrn. *adj.* [*earth* and *born.*]
1. Born of the earth; terrigenous.
The wounds I make but sow new enemies:
Which from their blood, like *earthborn* brethren rise. *Dryden.*
The God for ever great, for ever king,
Who slew the *earthborn* race and measures right
To heav'n's great habitants. *Prior.*
2. Meanly born.
Earthborn Lycon shall ascend the throne. *Smith.*

EA'RTHBOUND, ĕrth'bŏŭnd. *adj.* [*earth* and *bound.*] Fastened by the pressure of earth.
Who can impress the forest, bid the tree
Unfix his *earthbound* root? *Shaksp.*

EA'RTHEN, ĕr'thn. [103] *adj.* [from *earth.*] Made of earth; made of clay.
About his shelves
Green *earthen* pots, bladders, and musty seeds
Were thinly scattered. *Shaksp.*
As a rustick was digging the ground by Padua, he found an urn, or *earthen* pot, in which there was another urn, and in this lesser a lamp clearly burning. *Wilkins.*
The most brittle water-carriage was used among the Egyptians, who, as Strabo saith, would sail sometimes in the hoats made of *earthen* ware. *Arbuthnot.*

EA'RTHFLAX, ĕrth'flăks. *n. s.* [*earth* and *flax.*] A kind of fibrous fossil.
Of English talc, the coarser sort is called plaister, or parget; the finer, *earthflax*, or salamander's hair. *Woodward.*

EA'RTHINESS, ĕrth'ē-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of containing earth; grossness.

EA'RTHLING, ĕrth'lĭng. *n. s.* [from *earth.*] An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal; a poor frail creature.
To *earthlings*, the footstool of God, that stage which he raised for a small time, seemeth magnificent. *Drummond.*

EA'RTHLY, ĕrth'lē. *adj.* [from *earth.*]
1. Not heavenly; vile; mean; sordid.
But I remember now
I'm in this *earthly* world, where to do harm
Is often laudable; to do good, sometime
Accounted dangerous folly. *Shaksp.*
When faith and love, which parted from thee never,
Had ripen'd thy just soul to dwell with God,
Meekly thou didst resign this *earthly* load
Of death call'd life. *Milton.*
2. Belonging only to our present state; not spiritual.
Our common necessities, and the lack which we all have as well of ghostly as of *earthly* favours, is in each kind easily known. *Hooker.*
You have scarce time
To steal from spiritual leisure a brief span
To keep your *earthly* audit. *Shaksp.*
It must be our solemn business and endeavour at fit seasons, to turn the stream of our thoughts from *earthly* towards divine objects. *Atterbury.*
3. Corporeal; not mental.
Great grace that old man to him given had,
For God he often saw, from heaven hight,
All were his *earthly* eyen both blunt and had. *Spenser.*
Sudden he view'd, in spite of all her art,
An *earthly* lover lurking at her heart. *Pope.*
4. Any thing in the world: a female hyperbole.
Oh! if to dance all night, and dress all day,
Charm'd the small-pox, or chas'd old age away,
Who would not scorn what housewife's cares produce?
Or who would learn one *earthly* thing of use? *Pope.*

EA'RTHNUT, ĕrth'nŭt. *n. s.* [*earth* and *nut.*] A pignut; a root in shape and size like a nut.
Where there are *earthnuts* in several patches, though the roots lie deep in the ground, and the stalks be dead, the swine will hy their scent root only where they grow. *Ray.*

EA'RTHQUAKE, ĕrth'qwāke. *n. s.* [*earth* and *quake.*] Tremour or convulsion of the earth.
This subterranean heat or fire being in any part of the earth stopt, by some accidental glut or obstruction in the passages through which it used to ascend, and being preternaturally assembled in greater quantity into one place, causes a great rarefaction and intumescence of the water of the ahyss, putting it into very great commotions; and making the like effort upon the earth, expanded upon the face of the abyss, occasions that agitation and concussion which we call an *earthquake*. *Woodward.*
These tumults were like an *earthquake*, shaking the very foundations of all, than which nothing in the world hath more of horrour. *King Charles.*
Was it his youth, his valour, or success,
These might perhaps be found in other men:
'Twas that respect, that awful homage paid me;
That fearful love which trembled in his eyes,
And with a silent *earthquake* shook his soul. *Dryd.*
The country, by reason of its vast caverns and subterraneous fires, has been miserably torn hy *earthquakes*, so that the whole face of it is quite changed. *Addison.*

EA'RTHSHAKING, ĕrth'shā-kĭng. *adj.* [*earth* and *shake.*] Having power to shake the earth, or to raise earthquakes.
By the *earthshaking* Neptune's mace,
And Tethys' grave majestick pace. *Milton.*
Now scarce withdrawn the fierce *earthshaking* pow'r,
Jove's daughter Pallas watch'd the fav'ring hour;
Back to their cave she bade the winds to fly,
And hush'd the blust'ring brethren of the sky. *Pope.*

EA'RTHWORM, ĕrth'wŭrm. *n. s.* [*earth* and *worm.*]
1. A worm bred under ground.
Worms are found in snow commonly, like *earthworms*, and therefore it is not unlike that it may likewise put forth plants *Bacon.*
Upon a shower, after a drought, *earthworms* and landsnails innumerable come out of their lurking places. *Ray.*
2. A mean sordid wretch.
Thy vain contempt, dull *earthworm* cease;
I won't for refuge fly. *Norris.*

EA'RTHY, ĕrth'ē. *adj.* [from *earth.*]
1. Consisting of earth.
Long may'st thou live in Richard's seat to sit,
And soon lie Richard in an *earthy* pit! *Shaksp.*
Lamps are inflamed hy the admission of new air, when the sepulchres are opened, as we see in fat *earthy* vapours of divers sorts. *Wilkins.*
All water, especially that of rain, is stored with matter, light in comparison of the common *earthy* matter. *Woodward.*
2. Composed or partaking of earth; terrene.
To survey his dead and *earthy* image,
What were it but to make my sorrow greater. *Shaksp.*
Him lord pronounc'd he, O indignity!
Subjected to his service angel-wings,
And flaming ministers to watch and tend
Their *earthy* charge. *Milton.*
3. Inhabiting the earth; terrestrial.
Those *earthy* spirits hlack and envious are;
I'll call up other gods of form more fair. *Dryden.*
4. Relating to earth.
Mine is the shipwreck, in a watry sign;
And in an *earthy*, the dark dungeon thine. *Dryden.*
5. Not mental; gross; not refined.
Teach me, dear creature, how to think and speak;
Lay open to my *earthy* gross conceit,
Smother'd in errors, feeble, shallow, weak,
The folded meaning of your words deceit. *Shaksp.*
Nor is my flame
So *earthy*, as to need the dull material force
Of eyes, or lips, or cheeks. *Denham*

EASE, ėze.[227] *n. s.* [*aise*, Fr.]

1. Quiet; rest; undisturbed tranquillity; not solicitude.

We should not find her half so brave and bold
To lead it to the wars and to the seas:
To make it suffer watchings, hunger, cold,
When it might feed with plenty, rest with *ease*.
Davies.

The priest on skins of off'ring takes his *ease*,
And nightly visions in his slumber sees. *Dryden.*

2. Freedom from pain; a neutral state between pain and pleasure.

That which we call *ease* is only an indolency, or a freedom from pain. *L'Estrange.*

Is it a small crime to wound himself by anguish of heart, to deprive himself of all the pleasures, or *eases*, or enjoyments of life? *Temple.*

3. Rest after labour; intermission of labour.

Give yourselves *ease* from the fatigue of waiting.
Swift.

4. Facility; not difficulty.

The willing metal will obey thy hand,
Following with *ease*, if favour'd by thy fate,
Thou art foredoom'd to view the Stygian state;
If not, no labour can the tree constrain,
And strength of stubborn arms and steel are vain.
Dryden.

5. Unconstraint; freedom from harshness; formality, forced behaviour or conceits.

True *ease* in writing comes from art, not chance;
As those move easiest who have learn'd to dance.
Pope.

6. *At* EASE. In a state of undisturbed leisure; without pain; without anxiety.

Lucan, content with praise, may lie *at ease*,
In costly grotts and marble palaces. *Dryden.*

Men of parts and penetration were not idly to dispute *at* their *ease*, but were to act according to the result of their debates. *Locke.*

No body is under an obligation to know every thing: knowledge and science in general is the business only of those who are *at ease* and leisure.
Locke.

To EASE, ėze. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To free from pain.

Help and *ease* children the best you can: but by no means bemoan them. *Locke.*

2. To assuage; to mitigate; to alleviate.

Thy father made our yoke grievous, now therefore *ease* thou somewhat the grievous servitude.
2 *Chron.*

Complain, queen Margaret, and tell thy grief;
It shall be *eas'd*, if France can yield relief. *Shaksp.*

As if with sports my sufferings I could *ease*.
Dryden.

Though he speaks of such medicines as procure sleep and *ease* pain, he doth not determine their doses. *Arbuthnot.*

Will he for sacrifice our sorrows *ease*?
And can our tears reverse his firm decrees? *Prior.*

3. To relieve from labour, or any thing that offends; with *of* before the thing.

If ere night the gath'ring clouds we fear,
A song will help the beating storm to bear;
And that thou may'st not be too late abroad
Sing, and I'll *ease* thy shoulders *of* thy load. *Dryd.*

I will *ease* me *of* mine adversaries. *Isaiah.*

Nobody feels pain that he wishes not to be *eased of*, with a desire equal to that pain, and inseparable from it. *Locke.*

EA'SEFUL, ėze'fûl. *adj.* [*ease* and *full*.] Quiet; peaceable; fit for rest.

I spy a black, suspicious, threat'ning cloud,
That will encounter with our glorious sun,
Ere he attain his *easeful* western bed. *Shaksp.*

EA'SEMENT, ėze'mėnt. *n. s.* [from *ease*.]

1. Assistance; support; relief from expenses.

He has the advantage of a free lodging, and some other *easements*. *Swift.*

2. [In law.] A service that one neighbour has of another by charter or prescription, without profit; as a way through his ground, a sink, or such like. *Cowell.*

EA'SILY, ė'zė-lė. *adv.* [from *easy*.]

1. Without difficulty.

Sounds move swiftly, and at a great distance; but they require a medium well disposed, and their transmission is *easily* stopped. *Bacon.*

She ask'd the reason of his woe;
She ask'd, but with an air and mein
That made it *easily* foresceu
She fear'd too much to know. *Prior.*

2. Without pain; without disturbance; in tranquillity.

Is it not to bid defiance to all mankind to condemn their universal opinions and designs, if, instead of passing your life as well and *easily*, you resolve to pass it as ill and as miserable as you can?
Temple.

3. Readily; without reluctance.

I can *easily* resign to others the praise of your illustrious family. *Dryden.*

Not soon provok'd, she *easily* forgives;
And much she suffers, as she much believes. *Prior.*

EA'SINESS, ė'zė-nės. *n. s.* [from *easy*.]

1. Freedom from difficulty.

Believe me, friends, loud tumults are not laid
With half the *easiness* that they are rais'd. *Ben J.*

Easiness and difficulty are relative terms, and relate to some power; and a thing may be difficult to a weak man, which yet may be easy to the same person, when assisted with a greater strength.
Tillotson.

The seeming *easiness* of Pindarick verse has made it spread; but it has not been considered.
Dryden.

You left a conquest more than half atchiev'd,
And for whose *easiness* I almost griev'd. *Dryden.*

This plea, under a colour of friendship to religion, invites men to it by the *easiness* of the terms it offers. *Rogers.*

2. Flexibility; compliance; readiness; not opposition; not reluctance.

His yielding unto them in one thing might happily put them in hope, that time would breed the like *easiness* of condescending further unto them.
Hooker.

Since the custom of *easiness* to alter and change laws is so evil, no doubt but to bear a tolerable sore is better than to venture on a dangerous remedy.
Hooker.

Give to him, and he shall but laugh at your *easiness;* save his life, but, when you have done, look to your own. *South.*

The safest way to secure honesty, is to lay the foundations of it early in liberality, and an *easiness* to part with to others whatever they have or like themselves. *Locke.*

3. Freedom from constraint; not effort; not formality.

Abstruse and mystic thoughts you must express
With painful care, but seeming *easiness;*
For truth shines brightest through the plainest dress.
Roscommon.

4. Rest; tranquillity; ease; freedom from pain.

I think the reason I have assigned hath a great interest in that rest and *easiness* we enjoy when asleep. *Ray.*

EAST, ėėst.[227 246] *n. s.* [eorr, Sax. *heos*, Erse.]

1. The quarter where the sun rises: opposite to the *west*.

They counting forwards towards the *east*, did allow 180 degrees to the Portugals eastward. *Abbot.*

2. The regions in the eastern parts of the world.

I would not be the villain that thou thinkest
For the whole space that's in the tyrant's grasp,
And the rich *east* to boot. *Shaksp.*

The gorgeous *east*, with richest hand,
Pours on her kings barbarick, pearl and gold. *Milt.*

EA'STER, ėės'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [eaprne, Saxon; *ooster*, Dutch.] The day on which the christian church commemorates our Saviour's resurrection.

Didst thou not fall out with a taylor for wearing his new doublet before *Easter*. *Shaksp.*

Victor's unbrother-like heat towards the eastern churches, in the controversy about *Easter*, fomented that difference into a schism. *Decay of Piety.*

EA'STERLING, ėės'tûr-ling. *n. s.* [from *east*.]

1. A native of some country eastward to another.

He oft in battle vanquish'd
Those spoilful, rich, and swarming *Easterlings*.
Spenser.

2. A species of waterfowl.

EA'STERLY, ėės'tûr-lė. *adj.* [from *east*.]

1. Coming from the parts toward the east.

When the *easterly* winds or breezes are kept off by some high mountains from the vallies, whereby the air wanting motion, doth become exceedingly unhealthful. *Raleigh.*

2. Lying toward the east.

These give us a view of the most *easterly*, southerly, and westerly parts of England. *Graunt.*

3. Looking toward the east.

Water he chuses clear, light, without taste or smell, drawn from springs with an *easterly* exposition. *Arbuthnot.*

EA'STERN, ėės'tûrn. *adj.* [from *east*.]

1 Dwelling or found in the east; oriental.

Like *eastern* kings a lazy state they keep. *Pope.*

Eastern tyrants from the light of heaven
Seclude their bosom slaves. *Thomson.*

2. Lying or being toward the east.

The *eastern* end of the isles rises up in precipices.
Addison.

3. Going toward the east.

A ship at sea has no certain method in either her *eastern* or western voyages, or even in her less distant sailing from the coasts, to know her longitude, or how much she is gone eastward or westward, as can easily be known in any clear day or night how much she is gone northward or southward. *Addison.*

4. Looking toward the east.

Th' angel caught
Our ling'ring parents, and to th' *eastern* gate
Led them direct. *Milton.*

EA'STWARD, ėės'wûrd.[88] *adv.* [*east* and *toward*.] Toward the east.

The moon which performs its motion swifter than the sun, gets *eastward* out of his rays, and appears when the sun is set. *Brown.*

What shall we do, or where direct our flight?
Eastward, as far as I could cast my sight,
From op'ning heav'ns, I saw descending light. *Dry.*

EA'SY, ė'zė. *adj.* [from *ease*.]

1. Not difficult.

The service of god, in the solemn assembly of the saints, is a work, though *easy*, yet withal very weighty, and of great respect. *Hooker.*

How much is it in every one's power to make resolutions to himself, such as he may keep, is *easy* for every one to try. *Locke.*

2. Not causing difficulty.

The whole island was probably cut into several *easy* ascents, and planted with a variety of palaces.
Addison.

3. Quiet; at rest; not harassed; unmolested; secure; not anxious.

Those that are *easy* in their conditions, or their

minds, refuse often to enter upon publick charges or employment. *Temple.*

Keep your thoughts *easy* and free, the only temper wherein the mind is capable of receiving new informations. *Locke.*

A marriage of love is pleasant, a marriage of interest *easy*, and a marriage where both meet happy. *Addison.*

When men are *easy* in their circumstances, they are naturally enemies to innovations. *Addison.*

A man should direct all his studies and endeavours at making himself *easy* now, and happy hereafter. *Addison.*

We plainly feel whether at this instant we are *easy* or uneasy, happy or miserable. *Smalridge.*

4. Free from pain.

Bold adventure to discover wide
That dismal world, if any clime perhaps
Might yield them *easier* habitation. *Milton.*

Pleasure has been the business of my life,
And every change of fortune *easy* to me,
Because I still was easy to myself. *Dryden.*

5. Complying; unresisting; credulous.

Baited with reasons not unplausible,
Win me into the *easy* hearted man,
And hug him into snares. *Milton.*

With such deceits he gain'd their *easy* hearts,
Too prone to credit his perfidious arts. *Dryden.*

The kindest father I have ever found him,
Easy and good, and bounteous to my wishes. *Add.*

6. Ready; not unwilling.

Pity and he are one;
So merciful a king did never live,
Loth to revenge, and *easy* to forgive. *Dryden.*

7. Free from want of more.

They should be allowed each of them such a rent as would make them *easy*. *Swift.*

8. Not constrained; not formal.

Those move *easiest* that have learn'd to dance. *Pope.*

Praise the *easy* vigour of a line,
Where Denham's strength, and Waller's sweetness join. *Pope.*

To EAT, ète.[227 229] *v. a.* preterit *ate*, or *eat;* part. *eat*, or *eaten*. [ɛtan, Saxon; *itan*, Gothick; *eick*, Erse.]

1. To devour with the mouth.

Locusts shall *eat* the residue of that which is escaped from the hail, and shall *eat* every tree which groweth. *Exodus.*

Other states cannot be accused for not staying for the first blow, or for not accepting Polyphemus's courtesy, to be the last that shall be *eaten* up. *Bacon.*

Even wormwood, *eat* with bread, will not bite, because it is mixed with a great quantity of spittle. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To consume; to corrode.

Thou best of gold art worst of gold;
Other less fine in carat is more precious,
Preserving life in med'cine potable:
But thou, most fine, most honour'd, most renown'd,
Hast *eat* thy bearer up. *Shaksp.*

They entail a secret curse upon their estates, which does either insensibly waste and consume it, or eat out the heart and comfort of it. *Tillotson.*

Eating cares,
Lydian airs. *Milton.*

There arises a necessity of keeping the surface even, either by pressure or *eating* medicines, that the eminence of the flesh may not resist the fibres of the skin in their tendency to cover the wound. *Sharp's Surgery.*

3. To swallow back; to retract. This is only used of a man's word.

They cannot hold, but burst out those words, which afterwards they are forced to *eat*. *Hakewill.*

Credit were not to be lost
B' a brave knight errant of the post,
That *eats*, perfidiously, his word,
And swears his ears through a two-inch board! *Hudibras.*

To EAT, ète. *v. n.*

1. To go to meals; to take meals; to feed.

He did *eat* continually at the king's table. *2 Samuel.*

And when the scribes and pharisees saw him *eat* with publicans and sinners, they said unto his disciples, How is it that he *eateth* with publicans and sinners? *Matthew.*

2. To take food.

He that will not *eat* till he has a demonstration that it will nourish him, he that will not stir till he infallibly knows the business he goes about will succeed, will have little else to do but sit still and perish. *Locke.*

3. To be maintained in food.

The righteous *eateth* to the satisfying of his soul, but the belly of the wicked shall want. *Proverbs.*

Thou art past the tyrant's stroke;
Care no more to cloath and *eat*. *Shaksp.*

But thanks to my indulgent stars, I *eat*,
Since I have found the secret to be great. *Prior.*

4. To make way by corrosion.

The plague of sin has even altered his nature, and *eaten* into his very essentials. *South.*

A prince's court *eats* too much into the income of a poor state. *Addison.*

EA'TABLE, è'tâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *eat.*] That may be eaten.

EA'TABLE, è'tâ-bl. *n. s.* Any thing that may be eaten.

If you all sorts of persons would engage,
Suit well your *eatables* to ev'ry age. *King.*

EA'TER, è'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *eat.*]

1. One that eats any thing.

The Caribees and the Cannibals, almost all, are *eaters* of man's flesh. *Abbot.*

A knave, a rascal, an *eater* of broken meats. *Shaksp.*

If the taste of this fruit maketh the *eaters* like gods, why remainest thou a beast? *Brown.*

As if the lotus grew only here, the virtue of whose fruit is to cause in the *eaters* an oblivion of all other soils. *Howel.*

2. A corrosive.

EATH, èth. *adj.* [eað, Sax.] Easy; not difficult. An old word.

Where ease abounds, it's *eath* to do amiss. *Fairy Queen.*

What works not beauty, man's relenting mind
Is *eath* to move with plaints and shews of woe. *Fairfax.*

The way was strait and *eath*. *Fairfax.*

EATH, èth. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Easily. An old word.

Who hath the world not try'd,
From the right way full *eath* may wander wide. *Hubberd's Tale.*

EA'TINGHOUSE, è'ting-hôuse. *n. s.* [*eat* and *house*.] A house where provisions are sold ready dressed.

An hungry traveller stept into an *eatinghouse* for his dinner. *L'Estrange.*

EAVES, èvz.[227] *n. s.* [ɛfɛre, Sax.] The edges of the roof which overhang the house.

Every night he comes
With musick of all sorts, and songs compos'd
To her unworthiness: it nothing stead us
To chide him from our *eaves;* for he persists,
As if his life lay on't. *Shaksp.*

His tears run down his beard, like winter drops
From *eaves* of reeds. *Shaksp.*

If in the beginning of winter the drops of the *eaves* of houses come more slowly down than they use, it portendeth a hard and frosty winter. *Bacon.*

Usher'd with a shower still,
When the gust hath blown his fill,
Ending on the rustling leaves,
With minute drops from off the *eaves*. *Milton.*

The icicles hang down from the *eaves* of houses. *Woodward.*

To EA'VESDROP, èvz'drôp. *v. a.* [*eaves* and *drop*.] To catch what comes from the eaves; in common phrase, to listen under windows.

EA'VESDROPPER, èvz'drôp-pûr. *n. s.* [*eaves* and *dropper*.] A listener under windows; an insidious listener.

Under our tents I'll play the *eavesdropper*,
To hear if any mean to shrink from me. *Shaksp.*

EBB, êb. *n. s.* [ebba, ebbiod, Sax. *ebbe*, Dut.]

1. The reflux of the tide toward the sea; opposed to *flow*.

The clear sun on his wide wat'ry glass
Gaz'd hot, and of the fresh wave largely drew,
As after thirst; which made their flowing shrink
From standing lake, to tripping *ebb*, that stole
With soft foot tow'rds the deep. *Milton.*

Hither the seas at stated times resort,
And shove the loaden vessels into port:
Then with a gentle *ebb* retire again,
And render back their cargo to the main. *Addison.*

2. Decline; decay; waste.

You have finished all the war, and brought all things to that low *ebb* which you speak of. *Spenser.*

This tide of man's life, after it once turneth and declineth, ever runneth with a perpetual *ebb* and falling stream, but never floweth again. *Raleigh.*

Thus all the treasure of our flowing years,
Our *ebb* of life for ever takes way. *Roscommon.*

The greatest age for poetry was that of Augustus Cæsar, yet painting was then at its lowest *ebb*, and perhaps sculpture was also declining. *Dryden.*

Near my apartment let him pris'ner be,
That I his hourly *ebbs* of life may see. *Dryden.*

What is it he aspires to?
Is it not this? To shed the slow remains,
His last poor *ebb* of blood in your defence. *Addison.*

To EBB, êb. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To flow back toward the sea; opposed to *flow*.

Though my tide of blood
Hath proudly flow'd in vanity till now,
Now it doth turn and *ebb* back to the sea. *Shaksp.*

From thence the tide of fortune left the shore,
And *ebb'd* much faster than it *flow'd* before. *Dryd.*

2. To decline; to decay; to waste.

Well, I am standing water:
——I'll teach you how to flow
——Do so: to *ebb*
Hereditary sloth instructs me. *Shaksp.*

But oh, he *ebbs!* the smiling waves decay!
For ever lovely stream, for ever stay! *Halifax.*

E'BEN, êb'bn. } *n. s.* [*ebenus*, Lat.] A
E'BON, êb'ûn. } hard, heavy, black,
E'BONY, êb'ô-nê. } valuable wood, which admits a fine gloss.

If the wood be very hard, as *ebony* or lignum vitæ, they are to turn; they use not the same tools they do for soft woods. *Moxon.*

Oft by the winds extinct the signal lies,
Ere night has half roll'd round her *ebon* throne. *Gay.*

EBRI'ETY, é-brî'è-tê. *n. s.* [*ebrietas*, Lat.] Drunkenness; intoxication by strong liquors.

Bitter almonds, as an antidote against *ebriety*, hath commonly failed. *Brown.*

EBRI'LLADE, è-brîl'lâde. *n. s.* [Fr.] A check of the bridle which a horseman gives a horse, by a jerk of one rein, when he refuses to turn.

EBRIO'SITY, è-brè-ôs'è-tê. *n. s.* [*ebriositas*, Lat.] Habitual drunkenness.

That religion which excuseth Noah in surprisal, will neither acquit *ebriosity* nor ebriety in their intended perversion. *Brown.*

EBULLI'TION, êb-ûl-lish'ûn.[177] *n. s.* [*ebullio*, Lat.]

1. The act of boiling up with heat.
2. Any intestine motion.

The dissolution of gold and silver disagree; so that in their mixture there is great *ebullition*, darkness, and, in the end, a precipitation of a black powder. *Bacon.*

Iron, in aqua fortis, will fall into *ebullition* with noise and emication; as also a crasse and fumid exhalation, caused from the combat of the sulphur of iron with the acid and nitrous spirits of aqua fortis. *Brown.*

3. That struggling or effervescence which arises from the mingling together any alkalizate and acid liquor; any intestine violent motion of the parts of a fluid, occasioned by the struggling of particles of different properties. *Quincy.*

When aqua fortis, or spirit of vitriol, poured upon filings of iron, dissolves the filings with a great heat and *ebullition*, is not the heat and *ebullition* effected by a violent motion of the parts; and does not their motion argue, that the acid parts of the liquor rush towards the parts of the metal with violence, and run forcibly into its pores, till they get between its outmost particles and the main mass of the metal? *Newton.*

A violent cold, as well as heat, may be produced by this *ebullition;* for if sal ammoniack, or any pure volatile alkali, dissolved in water, be mixed with an acid, an *ebullition*, with a greater degree of cold, will ensue. *Arbuthnot.*

ECCE'NTRICAL, ĕk-sĕn'trĕ-kăl. } *adj.*
ECCE'NTRICK, ĕk-sĕn'trĭk. } [*eccentricus*, Lat.]

1. Deviating from the centre.
2. Not having the same centre with another circle: such circles were supposed by the Ptolemaick philosophy.

Astronomers, to solve the phænomena, framed to their conceit *eccentricks* and epicycles, and a wonderful engine of orbs. *Bacon.*

Thither his course he bends
Through the calm firmament; but up or down,
By centrick or *eccentrick*, hard to tell. *Milton.*

They build, unbuild, contrive,
To save appearances; they gird the sphere
With centrick and *eccentrick*, scribbl'd o'er,
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb. *Milton.*

Whence is it that planets move all one and the same way in orbs concentrick, while comets move all manner of ways in orbs very *eccentrick*. *Newton.*

3. Not terminating in the same point; not directed by the same principle.

Whatsoever affairs pass such a man's hands, he crooketh them to his own ends; which must needs be often *eccentrick* to the ends of his master. *Bacon.*

4. Irregular; anomalous; deviating from stated and constant methods.

This motion, like others of the times, seems *eccentrick* and irregular. *King Charles.*

A character of an *eccentrick* virtue, is the more exact image of human life, because it is not wholly exempted from its frailties. *Dryden.*

Then from whate'er we can to sense produce,
Common and plain, or wond'rous and abstruse,
From nature's constant or *eccentrick* laws,
The thoughtful soul this gen'ral inference draws,
That an effect must presuppose the cause. *Prior.*

ECCENTRI'CITY, ĕk-sĕn-trĭs'ĕ-tē. *n. s.* [from *eccentrick*.]

1. Deviation from a centre.
2. The state of having a different centre from another circle.

In regard of *eccentricity*, and the epicycle wherein it moveth, the motion of the moon is unequal. *Brown.*

By reason of the sun's *eccentricity* to the earth, and obliquity to the equator, he appears to us to move unequally. *Holder.*

3. Excursion from the proper orb.

The duke at his return from his *eccentricity*, for so I account favourites abroad, met no good news. *Wotton.*

4. *Eccentricity* of the earth is the distance between the focus and the centre of the earth's elliptick orbit. *Harris.*

ECCHY'MOSIS, ĕk-kē-mō'sĭs.[520] *n. s.* [ἐκχυμωσις.] Livid spots or blotches in the skin, made by extravasated blood. *Quincy.*

Ecchymosis may be defined an extravasation of the blood in or under the skin, the skin remaining whole. *Wiseman.*

Laxations are accompanied with tumour and *ecchymosis.* *Wiseman.*

ECCLESIA'STICAL, ĕk-klē-zhē-ăs'tē-kăl. }
ECCLESIA'STICK, ĕk-klē-zhē-ăs'tĭk. } *adj.* [*ecclesiasticus*, Lat.] Relating to the church; not civil.

Is discipline an *ecclesiastical* matter or civil? If an *ecclesiastical*, it must belong to the duty of the ministers. *Hooker.*

Clergymen, otherwise little fond of obscure terms, yet in their sermons are liberal of those which they find in *ecclesiastical* writers. *Swift.*

A church of Englandman has a true veneration for the scheme established among us of *ecclesiastick* government. *Swift.*

ECCLESIA'STICK, ĕk-klē-zhē-ăs'tĭk. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A person dedicated to the ministries of religion.

The ambition of the *ecclesiasticks* destroyed the purity of the church. *Burnet.*

ECCOPRO'TICKS, ĕk-kō-prŏt'ĭks. *n. s.* [ἔκ and κοπρος.] Such medicines as gently purge the belly, so as to bring away no more than the natural excrements lodged in the intestines.

The body ought to be maintained in its daily excretions by such means as are *eccoprotick.* *Harvey*

ECHINA'TE, ē-kī-nāte'. } *adj.* [from
ECHINA'TED, ē-kī-nā'tĕd. } *echinus*, Lat.] Bristled like a hedge-hog; set with prickles.

An *echinated* pyrites in shape approaches the *echinated* chrystalline balls. *Woodward.*

E'CHINUS, ē-kī'nŭs.[503] *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. A hedge-hog.
2. A shellfish set with prickles.
3. [With botanists.] The prickly head, cover of the seed, or top of any plant.
4. [In architecture.] A member or ornament, taking its name from the roughness of the carving, resembling the prickly rind of a chesnut, and not unlike the thorny coat of a hedge-hog.

This ornament is used by modern architects in cornices of the Ionick, Corinthian, and Composite orders; and generally set next to the abacus, being carved with anchors, darts, and ovals or eggs. *Harris.*

E'CHO, ĕk'kō. *n. s.* [ηχω; *echo*, Lat.]

1. Echo was supposed to have been once a nymph, who pined into a sound for love of Narcissus.

The pleasant myrtle may teach the unfortunate *Echo*
In these woods to resound the renowned name of a goddess. *Sidney.*

2. The return or repercussion of any sound.

The sound, filling great spaces in arched lines, cannot be guided; therefore there hath not been any means to make artificial *echoes.* *Bacon.*

3. The sound returned.

Babbling *echo* mocks the hounds,
Replying shrilly to the well-tun'd horns,
As if a double hunt were heard at once. *Shaksp.*

Wilt thou hunt?
Thy hounds shall make the welkin answer them,
And fetch shrill *echoes* from their hollow earth. *Shaksp.*

O woods, O fountains, hillocks, dales and bow'rs!
With other *echo* late I taught your shades
To answer, and resound far other song! *Milton.*

To you I mourn, nor to the deaf I sing;
The woods shall answer, and the *echo* ring. *Pope.*

'Tis not enough no harshness gives offence;
The sound must seem an *echo* to the sense. *Pope.*

To E'CHO, ĕk'kō. *v. n.*

1. To resound; to give the repercussion of a voice.

At the parting
All the church *echo'd*. *Shaksp.*

Through rocks and caves the name of Delia sounds;
Delia each cave and *echoing* rock rebounds. *Pope.*

2. To be sounded back.

Hark, how the sound disturbs imperious Rome!
Shakes her proud hills, and rolls from dome to dome!
Her mitr'd princes hear the *echoing* noise,
And, Albion, dread thy wrath and awful voice. *Blackmore.*

To E'CHO, ĕk'kō. *v. a.* To send back a voice; to return what has been uttered.

Our separatists do but *echo* the same note. *Decay of Piety.*

With peals of shouts the Tyrians praise the song.
Those peals are *echo'd* by the Trojan throng. *Dryden.*

One great death deforms the dreary ground?
The *echo'd* woes from distant rocks resound. *Prior.*

ECLAIRCI'SSEMENT, ĕk-klâre'sĭz-mĕnt. *n. s.* [French.] Explanation; the act of clearing up an affair by verbal expostulation.

The *eclaircissement* ended in the discovery of the informer. *Clarendon.*

ECLA'T, ē-klâw'.[472] *n. s.* [French.] Splendour; show; lustre.

Nothing more contributes to the variety, surprize, and *eclat* of Homer's battles, than that artificial manner of gaging his heroes by each other. *Pope.*

ECLE'CTICK, ĕk-lĕk'tĭk. *adj.* [εκλεκτικος.] Selecting; choosing at will.

Cicero was of the *eclectick* sect, and chose out of each such positions as came nearest truth. *Watts.*

ECLE'GMA, ĕk-klĕg'mă. *n. s.* [ἔκ and λείχειν.] A form of medicine made by the incorporation of oils with syrups, and which is to be taken from a liquorice stick. *Quincy.*

ECLI'PSE, ē-klĭps'. *n. s.* [ἔκλειψις.]

1. An obscuration of the luminaries of heaven: the sun is eclipsed by the intervention of the moon; the moon by the interposition of the earth. The word originally signifies departure from the place, to which *Milton* alludes.

Slips of yew,
Silver'd in the moon's *eclipse*. *Shaksp.*

Planets, planet-struck, real *eclipse*
Then suffer'd. *Milton.*

So though the sun victorious be,
And from a dark *eclipse* set free,
The influence, which we fondly fear,
Afflicts our thoughts the following year. *Waller.*

An *eclipse* of the moon is when the atmosphere of the earth, between the sun and the moon, hinders the light of the sun from falling upon and being reflected by the moon: if the light of the sun is kept

off from the whole body of the moon, it is a total *eclipse;* if from a part only, it is a partial one. *Locke.*

2. Darkness; obscuration.

All the posterity of our first parents suffered a perpetual *eclipse* of spiritual life. *Raleigh.*

Experience we have of the vanity of human glory, in our scatterings and *eclipses.* *King Ch.*

To ECLI'PSE, ê-klips'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To darken a luminary.

Let the *eclipsed* moon her throne resign. *Sandys.*

Now if the earth were flat, the darken'd moon
Would seem to all *eclips'd* as well as one. *Creech.*

2. To extinguish; to put out.

Then here I take my leave of thee, fair son,
Born to *eclipse* thy life this afternoon. *Shaksp.*

3. To cloud; to obscure.

They had seen tokens of more than common greatness, howsoever now *eclips'd* with fortune. *Sidney.*

Praise him to his father:—
—Let the prince's glory
Seem to *eclipse,* and cast a cloud on his. *Denham.*

Let other muses write his prosp'rous fate,
Of conquer'd nations tell, and kings restor'd;
But mine shall sing of his *eclips'd* estate,
Which, like the sun's, more wonders does afford. *Dryden.*

He descended from his father, and *eclips'd* the glory of his divine majesty with a veil of flesh. *Calamy.*

4. To disgrace.

She told the king that her husband was *eclips'd* in Ireland by the no-countenance his majesty had shewed towards him. *Clarendon.*

Another now hath to himself engross'd
All power, and us *eclipsed.* *Milton.*

ECLI'PTICK, ê-klip'tik. *n. s.* [ἐκλειπτικος.] A great circle of the sphere, supposed to be drawn through the middle of the zodiack, and making an angle with the equinoctial in the points of Aries and Libra, of 23° 30′, which is the sun's greatest declination. This is by some called *via solis,* or the way of the sun, because the sun, in his annual motion, never deviates from this line. This line is drawn on the globe: but in the new astronomy the *ecliptick* is that part among the fixed stars, which the earth appears to describe to an eye placed in the sun, as in its annual motion it runs round the sun from west to east. If you suppose this circle to be divided into twelve equal parts, they will be the twelve signs. *Harris.*

All stars that have their distance from the *ecliptick* northwards not more than twenty-three degrees and a half, may in progression of time, have declination southward, and move beyond the equator. *Brown.*

The terraqueous globe had the same site and position, in respect of the sun, that it now hath: its axis was not parallel to that of the *ecliptick,* but inclined in like manner as it is at present. *Woodw.*

You must conceive an imaginary plane, which, passing through the centre of the sun and the earth, extends itself on all sides as far as the firmament: this plane is called the *ecliptick,* and in this the centre of the earth is perpetually carried, without any deviation. *Bentley.*

ECLI'PTICK, ê-klip'tik. *adj.* Described by the ecliptick line.

The earth's rotation makes the night and day:
The sun revolving through th' *ecliptick* way,
Effects the various seasons of the year. *Blackmore*

E'CLOGUE, êk'lôg.[338] *n. s.* [ἐκλογη.] A pastoral poem, so called because *Virgil* called his pastorals eclogues.

What exclaiming praises Basilius gave this *eclogue* any man may guess, that knows love is better than spectacles to make every thing seem great. *Sidney.*

It is not sufficient that the sentences be brief, the whole *eclogue* should be so too. *Pope.*

ECONO'MICK, êk-kô-nôm'ik.[530] } *adj.*
ECONO'MICAL, êk-kô-nôm'ê-kâl. }
[from *economy.*]

1. Pertaining to the regulation of a household.

Her quick'ning power in every living part,
Doth as a nurse, or as a mother serve;
And doth employ her *economick* art,
And busy care, her household to preserve. *Davies.*

In *economical* affairs, having proposed the government of a family, we consider the proper means to effect it. *Watts.*

2. Frugal.

Some are so plainly *economical,* as even to desire that the seat be well watered, and well fewelled. *Wotton.*

ECO'NOMY, ê-kôn'ô-mê.[296] *n. s.* [οἰκονομια. This word is often written, from its derivation *oeconomy;* but *oe* being no diphthong in English, it is placed here with the authorities for different orthography.]

1. The management of a family; the government of a household.

By St. Paul's *economy* the heir differs nothing from a servant, while he is in his minority; so a servant should differ nothing from a child in the substantial part. *Taylor.*

2. Distribution of expense.

Particular sums are not laid out to the greatest advantage in his *economy;* but are sometimes suffered to run waste, while he is only careful of the main. *Dryden.*

3. Frugality; discretion of expense; laudable parsimony.

I have no other notion of *economy,* than that it is the parent of liberty and ease. *Swift.*

4. Disposition of things; regulation.

All the divine and infinitely wise ways of *economy* that God could use towards a rational creature, oblige mankind to that course of living which is most agreeable to our nature. *Hammond.*

5. The disposition of arrangement of any work.

In the Greek poets, as in Plautus, we see the *economy* and disposition of poems better observed than in Terence. *Ben Jonson.*

If this *economy* must be observed in the minutest parts of an epick poem, what soul, though sent into the world with great advantages of nature, cultivated with the liberal arts and sciences, can be sufficient to inform the body of so great a work? *Dryd.*

6. System of matter; distribution of every thing active or passive to its proper place.

These the strainers aid,
That by a constant separation made,
That may a due *economy* maintain,
Exclude the noxious parts, the good retain. *Blackm.*

ECPHRA'CTICKS. êk-frâk'tiks. *n. s.* [ἐκ and φρατιω.] Such medicines as render tough humours more thin, so as to promote their discharge. *Quincy.*

Procure the blood a free course, ventilation, and transpiration, by suitable purges and *ecphractick* medicines. *Harvey.*

E'CSTASY, êks'tâ-sê. *n. s.* [ἐκστασις.]

1. Any passion by which the thoughts are absorbed, and in which the mind is for a time lost.

Follow them swiftly,
And hinder them from what this *ecstasy*
May now provoke them to. *Shaksp.*

'T may be
No longer joy there, but an *ecstasy.* *Suckling.*

Whether what we call *ecstasy* be not dreaming with our eyes open, I leave to be examined. *Locke.*

2. Excessive joy; rapture.

O, love, be moderate! allay thy *ecstasy!* *Shaksp.*

The religious pleasure of a well-disposed mind moves gently, and therefore constantly: it does not affect by rapture and *ecstasy;* but is like the pleasure of health, still and sober. *South.*

Each delighted, and delighting gives
The pleasing *ecstasy* which each receives. *Prior.*

A pleasure which no language can express;
An *ecstasy,* that mothers only feel,
Plays round my heart. *Philips.*

3. Enthusiasm; excessive elevation and absorption of the mind.

He lov'd me well, and oft would beg me sing;
Which when I did, he on the tender grass
Would sit and hearken even to *ecstasy.* *Milton.*

4. Excessive grief or anxiety. This is not now used.

Sighs and groans, and shrieks that rend the air,
Are made, not mark'd; where violent sorrow seems
A modern *ecstasy.* *Shaksp.*

Better be with the dead,
Than on the torture of the mind to lie
In restless *ecstasy.* *Shaksp.*

5. Madness; distraction. This sense is not now in use.

Now see that noble and most sovereign reason,
Like sweet bells jangled out of tune, and harsh,
That unmatch'd form, and feature of blown youth,
Blasted with *ecstasy.* *Shaksp.*

E'CSTASIED, êks'tâ-sîd.[282] *adj.* [from *ecstasy.*] Ravished; filled with enthusiasm.

These are as common to the inanimate things as to the most *ecstasied* soul upon earth. *Norris.*

ECSTA'TICAL, êks-tât'ê-kâl. } *adj.* [ἐκστατικος.]
ECSTA'TICK, êks-tât'ik.[509] }

1. Ravished; rapturous; elevated beyond the usual bounds of nature.

There doth my soul in holy vision sit,
In pensive trance, and anguish, and *ecstatick* fit. *Milton.*

When one of them, after an *ecstatical* manner, fell down before an angel, he was severely rebuked, and bidden to worship God. *Stillingfleet.*

In trance *ecstatick* may thy pangs be drown'd;
Bright clouds descend, and angels watch thee round. *Pope.*

2. Raised to the highest degree of joy.

To gain Peseennius one employs his schemes;
One grasps a Ceerops in *ecstatick* dreams. *Pope.*

3. Tending to external objects. This sense is, I think, only to be found once, though agreeable enough to the derivation.

I find in me a great deal of *ecstatical* love, which continually carries me out to good without myself. *Norris.*

E'CTYPE, êk'tipe. *n. s.* [ἐκτυπον.] A copy.

The complex ideas of substances are *ectypes,* copies, but not perfect ones; not adequate. *Locke.*

E'CURIE, êk'û-rî. *n. s.* [Fr. *equus* Lat.] A place covered for the lodging or housing of horses.

EDA'CIOUS, ê-dâ'shûs. *adj* [*edax,* Lat.] Eating; voracious; devouring; predatory; ravenous; rapacious; greedy

EDA'CITY, ê-dâs'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*edacitas,* Lat.]

Voracity; ravenousness; greediness; rapacity.

The wolf is a beast of great *edacity* and digestion: it may be the parts of him comfort the bowels. *Bacon.*

To E'DDER, ĕd'dûr. *v. a.* [probably from *edge.*] To bind or interweave a fence. Not in use.

To add strength to the hedge, *edder* it; which is, bind the top of the stakes with some small long poles on each side. *Mortimer.*

E'DDER, ĕd'dûr.[98] *n. s.* [from the verb.] Such fencewood as is commonly put upon the top of fences. Not in use.

In lopping and felling, save *edder* and stake,
Thine hedges, as needeth, to mend or to make. *Tusser.*

E'DDY, ĕd'dė. *n. s.* [ed, *backward again*, and ea, *water*, Sax.]

1. The water that by some repercussion, or opposite wind, runs contrary to the main stream.

My praises are as a bulrush upon a stream: if they sink not, 'tis because they are born up by the strength of the current, which supports their lightness; but they are carried round again, and return on the *eddy* where they first began. *Dryden.*

2. Whirlpool; circular motion.

The wild waves master'd him, and suck'd him in,
And smiling *eddies* dimpled on the main. *Dryden.*

So, where our wide Numidian wastes extend,
Sudden th' impetuous hurricanes descend,
Wheel through the air, in circling *eddies* play,
Tear up the sands, and sweep whole plains away. *Addison.*

E'DDY, ĕd'dė. *adj.* Whirling; moving circularly.

And chaff with *eddy* winds is whirl'd around,
And dancing leaves are lifted from the ground. *Dryden.*

EDEMATO'SE, ĕd-ĕm-â-tōze'. *adj.* [οἴδημα.] Swelling; full of humours: commonly written *oedematous.*

A serosity obstructing the glands may be watery, *edematose*, and schirrous, according to the viscosity of the humour. *Arbuthnot.*

EDE'NTATED, ė-dĕn'tâ-tĕd. *adj.* [*edentatus*, Lat.] Deprived of teeth.

EDGE, ĕdje. *n. s.* [ecge, Saxon.]

1. The thin or cutting part of a blade.

Seize upon Fife; give to the *edge* o' th' sword
His wife, his babes. *Shaksp.*

He that will a good *edge* win,
Must forge thick, and grind thin. *Proverb.*

The *edge* of war, like an ill-sheathed knife,
No more shall cut his master. *Shaksp.*

'Tis slander,
Whose *edge* is sharper than the sword. *Shaksp.*

2. A narrow part arising from a broader.

Some harrow their ground over, and then plow it upon an *edge*. *Mortimer.*

3. Brink; margin; extremity.

The rays which pass very near to the *edges* of any body, are bent a little by the action of the body. *Newton.*

We have, for many years, walked upon the *edge* of a precipice, while nothing but the slender thread of human life has held us from sinking into endless misery. *Rogers.*

Yes, the last pen for freedom let me draw,
When truth stands trembling on the *edge* of law. *Pope.*

4. Sharpness of mind; proper disposition for action or operation; intenseness of desire.

Give him a further *edge*,
And drive his purpose into these delights. *Shaksp.*

But when long time the wretches thoughts refin'd,
When want had set an *edge* upon their mind,
Then various cares their working thoughts employ'd,
And that which each invented, all enjoy'd. *Creech.*

Silence and solitude set an *edge* upon the genius, and cause a greater application. *Dryden.*

5. Keenness; acrimony of temper.

Abate the *edge* of traitors, gracious Lord!
That would reduce these bloody days again. *Shak.*

6. *To set teeth on* EDGE. To cause a tingling uneasiness in the teeth.

A harsh grating tune *setteth the teeth on edge.* *Bacon.*

To EDGE, ĕdje. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To sharpen; to enable to cut.

There sat she rolling her alluring eyes,
To *edge* her champion's sword, and urge my ruin. *Dryden.*

2. To furnish with an edge.

I fell'd along a man of bearded face,
His limbs all cover'd with a shining case;
So wondrous hard, and so secure of wound,
It made my sword, though *edg'd* with flint rebound. *Dryden.*

3. To border with any thing; to fringe.

Their long descending train,
With rubies *edg'd*, and sapphires, swept the plain. *Dryden.*

I rid over hanging hills, whose tops were *edged* with groves, and whose feet were water'd with winding rivers. *Pope.*

4. To exasperate; to embitter.

By such reasonings the simple were blinded; and the malicious *edged*. *Hayward.*

He was indigent and low in money, which perhaps might have a little *edged* his desperation. *Wotton.*

5. To put forward beyond a line.

Edging by degrees their chairs forwards, they were in a little time got up close to one another. *Locke.*

To EDGE, ĕdje. *v. n.* [perhaps from eð, backward, Saxon.] To move forward against any power; going close upon a wind, as if upon its skirts or border, and so sailing slow.

I must *edge* upon a point of wind,
And make slow way. *Dryden.*

E'DGED, ĕdjd.[359] *participial adj.* [from *edge.*] Sharp; not blunt.

We find that subtile or *edged* quantities do prevail over blunt ones. *Digby.*

E'DGELESS, ĕdje'lĕs. *adj.* [from *edge.*] Blunt; obtuse; unable to cut.

To-morrow in the battle think on me,
And fall thy *edgeless* sword; despair and die. *Shak.*

They are *edgeless* weapons it hath to encounter. *Decay of Piety.*

E'DGETOOL, ĕdje'tōōl. *n. s.* [*edge* and *tool.*] A tool made sharp to cut.

There must be no playing with things sacred; no jesting with *edgetools*. *L'Estrange.*

Nurses from their children keep *edgetools*. *Dorset.*

I shall exercise upon steel, and its several sorts; and what sort is fittest for *edgetools*, which for springs. *Moxon.*

E'DGEWISE, ĕdje'wize. *adv.* [*edge* and *wise.*] With the edge put into any particular direction.

Should the flat side be objected to the stream, it would be soon turned *edgewise* by the force of it. *Ray.*

E'DGING, ĕd'jing. *n. s.* [from *edge.*]

1. What is added to any thing by way of ornament.

The garland which I wove for you to wear,
And border'd with a rosy *edging* round *Dryden.*

A woman branches out into a long dissertation upon the *edging* of a petticoat. *Addison.*

2. A narrow lace.

E'DIBLE, ĕd'ė-bl.[503] *adj.* [from *edo*, Lat.] Fit to be eaten; fit for food.

Some flesh is not *edible*, as horses and dogs. *Bacon.*

Wheat and barley, and the like, are made either *edible* or potable by man's art and industry *More.*

Some of the fungus kind, gathered for *edible* mushrooms, have produced a difficulty of breathing. *Arbuthnot.*

The *edible* creation decks the board. *Prior.*

E'DICT, ė'dikt. *n. s.* [*edictum*, Lat.] A proclamation of command or prohibition; a law promulgated.

When an absolute monarch commandeth his subjects that which seemeth good in his own discretion, hath not his *edict* the force of a law? *Hooker.*

The great King of kings
Hath in the table of his law commanded
That thou shalt do no murder; will you then
Spurn at his *edict*, and fulfil a man's. *Shaksp.*

Severe decrees may keep our tongues in awe,
But to our thoughts what *edict* can give law? *Dryd.*

The ministers are always preaching, and the governours putting out *edicts*, against gaming and fine cloaths. *Addison.*

EDIFICA'TION, ĕd-ė-fė-kâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*edificatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of building up a man in the faith; improvement in holiness.

Our blessed Saviour told us, that we must account for every idle word, not meaning that every word not designed for *edification*, or less prudent, shall be reckoned for a sin. *Taylor.*

2. Improvement; instruction.

Out of these magazines I shall supply the town with what may tend to their *edification*. *Addison.*

E'DIFICE, ĕd'ė-fis.[142] *n. s.* [*ædificium*, Lat.] A fabrick; a building; a structure.

My love was like a fair house built on another man's ground; so that I have lost my *edifice* by mistaking the place where I erected it. *Shaksp.*

God built
So spacious, and his line stretch'd out so far,
That man may know he dwells not in his own;
An *edifice* too large for him to fill. *Milton.*

The *edifice*, where all were met to see him,
Upon their heads and on his own he pull'd. *Milt.*

As Tuscan pillars owe their original to this country, the architects always give them a place in *edifices* raised in Tuscany. *Addison.*

He must be an idiot that cannot discern more strokes of workmanship in the structure of an animal, than in the most elegant *edifice*. *Bentley.*

E'DIFIER, ĕd'ė-fi-ûr. *n. s.* [from *edify.*] One that improves or instructs another.

To E'DIFY, ĕd'ė-fi. *v. a.* [*edifico*, Lat.]

1. To build.

There was a holy chapel *edify'd*,
Wherein the hermit wont to say
His holy things each morn and eventide. *Spenser.*

Men have *edify'd*
A lofty temple, and perfum'd an altar to thy name. *Chapman.*

2. To instruct; to improve.

He who speaketh no more than *edifieth*, is undeservedly reprehended for much speaking. *Hooker.*

Men are *edified*, when either their understanding is taught somewhat whereof, in such actions, it behoveth all men to consider, or when their hearts are moved with any affection suitable thereunto. *Hooker.*

Life is no life, without the blessing of a friendly and an *edifying* conversation. *L'Estrange.*

He gave, he taught; and *edify'd* the more,

Because he shew'd, by proof, 'twas easy to be poor. *Dryden.*

3. To teach; to persuade. This is now either obsolete or ludicrous.

You shall hardly *edify* me, that those nations might not, by the law of nature, have been subdued by any nation that had only policy and moral virtue. *Bacon.*

E'DILE, ē'dile.[140] *n. s.* [*ædilis*, Lat.] The title of a magistrate in old Rome, whose office seems in some particulars to have resembled that of our justices of peace.

The *edile*, ho! let him be apprehended. *Shak.*

EDI'TION, ē-dish'ŭn. *n. s.* [*editio*, Lat.]

1. Publication of any thing, particularly of a book.

This English *edition* is not so properly a translation, as a new composition upon the same ground. *Bacon.*

2. Republication: generally with some revisal or correcting.

These are of the second *edition*. *Shaksp.*

The business of our redemption is, to rub over the defaced copy of the creation, to reprint God's image upon the soul, and to set forth nature in a second and a fairer *edition*. *South.*

I cannot go so far as he who published the last *edition*. *Dryden.*

The Code, composed hastily, was forced to undergo an emendation, and to come forth in a second *edition*. *Baker.*

E'DITOR, ĕd'ē-tŭr.[166] *n. s.* [*editor*, Latin.] Publisher; he that revises or prepares any work for publication.

When a different reading gives us a different sense, or a new elegance in an author, the *editor* does very well in taking notice of it. *Addison.*

This nonsense got into all the editions by a mistake of the stage *editors*. *Pope.*

To E'DUCATE, ĕd'jŭ-kāte.[91] *v. a.* [*educo*, Lat.] To breed; to bring up; to instruct youth.

Their young succession all their cares employ;
They breed, they brood, instruct and *educate*,
And make provision for the future state. *Dryden.*

Education is worse, in proportion to the grandeur of the parents; if the whole world were under one monarch, the heir of that monarch would be the worst *educated* mortal since the creation. *Swift.*

EDUCA'TION, ĕd-jŭ-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *educate*.] Formation of manners in youth; the manner of breeding youth; nurture.

Education and instruction are the means, the one by use, the other by precept, to make our natural faculty of reason both the better and the sooner to judge rightly between truth and error, good and evil. *Hooker.*

All nations have agreed in the necessity of a strict *education*, which consisted in the observance of moral duties. *Swift.*

To EDU'CE, ē-dūse'. *v. a.* [*educo*, Lat.] To bring out; to extract; to produce from a state of occultation.

That the world was *educed* out of the power of space, give that as a reason of its original; in this language, to grow rich, were to *educe* money out of the power of the pocket. *Glanville.*

This matter must have lain eternally confined to its beds of earth, were there not this agent to *educe* it thence. *Woodward.*

Th' eternal art *educes* good from ill,
Grafts on this passion our best principle. *Pope*

EDU'CTION, ē-dŭk'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *educe*.] The act of bringing any thing into view.

To EDU'LCORATE, ē-dŭl'kŏ-rāte. *v. a.* [from *dulcis*, Lat.] To sweeten. A chymical term.

EDULCORA'TION, ē-dŭl-kŏ-rā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *edulcorate*.] The act of sweetening.

To EEK, ēēk. *v. a.* [eacan, ecan, ican, Saxon; *eak*, Scotish; *eck*, Erse.]

1. To make bigger by the addition of another piece.

2. To supply any deficiency. See EKE.

Hence endless penance for our fault I pay;
But that redoubled crime, with vengeance new,
Thou biddest me to *eke*. *Fairy Queen.*

EEL, ēēl. *n. s.* [œl, Saxon; *aal*, German.] A serpentine slimy fish, that lurks in mud.

Is the adder better than the *eel*,
Because his painted skin contents the eye? *Shaksp.*

The Cockney put the *eels* i' th' pasty alive. *Shaks.*

E'EN, ēēn. *adv.* Contracted from *even*. See EVEN.

Says the satyr, if you have a trick of blowing hot and cold out of the same mouth, I have *e'en* done with you. *L'Estrange.*

EFF, ĕf. *n. s.* Commonly written EFT. A small lizard.

E'FFABLE, ĕf'fā-bl.[405] *adj.* [*effabilis*, Lat.] Expressive; utterable; that may be spoken. *Dict.*

To EFFA'CE, ĕf-fāse'. *v. a.* [*effacer*, Fr.]

1. To destroy any thing painted, or carved.

2. To make no more legible or visible; to blot out; to strike out.

Characters on dust, the first breath of wind *effaces*. *Locke.*

It was ordered, that his name should be *effaced* out of all publick registers. *Addison.*

Time, I said, may happily *efface*
That cruel image of the king's disgrace. *Prior.*

Otway fail'd to polish or refine,
And fluent Shakspeare scarce *effac'd* a line. *Pope.*

3. To destroy; to wear away.

Nor our admission shall your realm disgrace,
Nor length of time our gratitude *efface*. *Dryden.*

EFFE'CT, ĕf-fĕkt'.[98] *n. s.* [*effectus*, Lat.]

1. That which is produced by an operating cause.

You may see by her example in herself wise, and of others beloved; that neither folly is the cause of vehement love, nor reproach the *effect*. *Sidney.*

Effect is the substance produced, or simple idea introduced into any subject, by the exerting of power. *Locke.*

We see the pernicious *effects* of luxury in the ancient Romans, who immediately found themselves poor as soon as this vice got footing among them. *Addison.*

2. Consequence; event.

No man, in *effect*, doth accompany with others, but he learneth, ere he is aware, some gesture, or voice, or fashion. *Bacon.*

To say of a celebrated piece that there are faults in it, is, in *effect*, to say that the author of it is a man. *Addison.*

3. Purpose; meaning; general intent.

They spake to her to that *effect*. *2 Chron.*

4. Consequence intended; success; advantage.

Christ is become of no *effect* unto you. *Gal.*

He should depart only with a title, the *effect* whereof he should not be possessed of, before he deserved it. *Clarendon.*

The institution has hitherto proved without *effect*, and has neither extinguished crimes, nor lessened the numbers of criminals. *Temple.*

5. Completion; perfection.

Not so worthily to be brought to heroical *effect* by fortune or necessity, like Ulysses and Æneas, as by one's own choice and working. *Sidney.*

Semblant art shall carve the fair *effect*,
And full atchievement of thy great designs. *Prior.*

6. Reality; not mere appearance.

In shew, a marvellous indifferently composed senate ecclesiastical was to govern, but in *effect* one only man should, as the spirit and soul of the residue, do all in all. *Hooker.*

State and wealth, the business and the crowd,
Seems at this distance but a darker cloud;
And is to him, who rightly things esteems,
No other in *effect* than what it seems. *Denham.*

7. [In the plural.] Goods, moveables.

What form of prayer
Can serve my turn? Forgive me my foul murther!
That cannot be, since I am still possest
Of those *effects* for which I did the murther,
My crown, mine own ambition, and my queen.
Shakspeare.

The emperor knew that they could not convey away many of their *effects*. *Addison.*

To EFFE'CT, ĕf-fĕkt'. *v. a.* [*efficia*, Lat.]

1. To bring to pass; to attempt with success; to achieve; to accomplish as an agent.

Being consul, I doubt not t' *effect*
All that you wish. *Ben Jonson.*

2. To produce as a cause.

The change made of that syrup into a purple colour, was *effected* by the vinegar. *Boyle.*

EFFE'CTIBLE, ĕf-fĕk'tē-bl. *adj.* [from *effect*.] Performable; practicable; feasible.

That a pot full of ashes will still contain as much water as it would without them, is not *effectible* upon the strictest experiment. *Brown.*

EFFE'CTIVE, ĕf-fĕk'tĭv. *adj.* [from *effect*.]

1. Having the power to produce effects; efficacious; effectual: with *of*.

They are not *effective* of any thing, nor leave no work behind them. *Bacon.*

If any mystery, rite, or sacrament be *effective* of any spiritual blessings, then this much more, as having the prerogative and principality above every thing else. *Taylor.*

There is nothing in words and stiles but suitableness, that makes them acceptable and *effective*. *Glanville.*

2. Operative; active; having the quality of producing effects.

Nor do they speak properly who say that time consumeth all things; for time is not *effective*, nor are bodies destroyed by it. *Brown.*

3. Producing effects; efficient.

Whosoever is an *effective* real cause of doing his neighbour wrong is criminal, by what instrument soever he does it. *Taylor.*

4. Having the power of operation; useful: as, *effective* men in an army.

EFFE'CTIVELY, ĕf-fĕk'tĭv-lē. *adv.* [from *effective*.] Powerfully; with real operation.

This *effectively* resists the devil, and suffers us to receive no hurt from him. *Taylor.*

EFFE'CTLESS, ĕf-fĕkt'lĕs. *adj.* [from *effect*.] Without effect; impotent; useless; unmeaning.

I'll chop off my hands;
In bootless prayer have they been held up,
And they have served me to *effectless* use. *Shaksp.*

EFFE'CTOR, ĕf-fĕk'tŭr.[166] *n. s.* [*effector*, Lat.]

1. He that produces any effect; performer.

2. Maker; creator.

We commemorate the creation, and pay worship

to that infinite Being who was the *effector* of it. *Derham.*

EFFE'CTUAL, ĕf-fĕk'tshŭ-ăl.[463] *adj.* [*effectuel*, Fr.]

1. Productive of effects; powerful to a degree adequate to the occasion; operative; efficacious.

The reading of scripture is *effectual*, as well to lay even the first foundation, as to add degrees of farther perfection, in the fear of God. *Hooker.*

The communication of thy faith may become *effectual*, by the acknowledging of every good thing. *Philemon.*

2. Veracious; expressive of facts. A sense not in use.

Reprove my allegation, if you can;
Or else conclude my words *effectual*. *Shaksp.*

EFFE'CTUALLY, ĕf-fĕk'tshŭ-ăl-lè. *adv.* [from *effectual.*] In a manner productive of the consequence intended; efficaciously.

Sometimes the sight of the altar, and decent preparations for devotion, may compose and recover the wandering mind more *effectually* than a sermon. *South.*

A subject of that vast latitude, that the strength of one man will scarcely be sufficient *effectually* to carry it on. *Woodward.*

To EFFE'CTUATE, ĕf-fĕk'tshŭ-ate. *v a.* [*effectuer*, Fr.] To bring to pass; to fulfil.

He found means to acquaint himself with a nobleman, to whom discovering what he was, he found him a fit instrument to *effectuate* his desire. *Sidney.*

EFFE'MINACY, ĕf-fĕm'ĕ-nă-sè. *n. s.* [from *effeminate.*]

1. Admission of the qualities of a woman; softness; unmanly delicacy; mean submission.

But foul *effeminacy* held me yok'd
Her bond slave: O indignity, O blot
To honour and religion! *Milton.*

2. Lasciviousness; loose pleasure.

So long as idleness is quite shut out from our lives, all the sins of wantonness, softness, and *effeminacy* are prevented. *Taylor.*

EFFE'MINATE, ĕf-fĕm'ĕ-nate.[91] *adj.* [*effeminatus*, Lat.]

1. Having the qualities of a woman; womanish; soft to an unmanly degree; voluptuous; tender; luxurious: of persons.

The king, by his voluptuous life and mean marriage, became *effeminate*, and less sensible of honour. *Bacon.*

2. Resembling the practice of a woman; womanish: of things.

After the slaughter of so many peers,
Shall we at last conclude *effeminate* peace? *Shaksp.*
From man's *effeminate* slackness it begins,
Who should better hold his place. *Milton.*
The more *effeminate* and soft his life,
The more his fame to struggle to the field. *Dryden.*

3. Womanlike; soft; without reproach. A sense not in use.

As well we know your tenderness of heart,
And gentle, kind, *effeminate* remorse. *Shaksp.*

To EFFE'MINATE, ĕf-fĕm'ĕ-nate.[91 98] *v. a.* [*effemino*, Lat.] To make womanish; to weaken; to emasculate; to unman.

When one is sure it will not corrupt or *effeminate* children's minds, and make them fond of trifles, I think all things should be contrived to their satisfaction. *Locke.*

To EFFE'MINATE, ĕf-fĕm'ĕ-nate. *v. n.* To grow womanish; to weaken; to melt into weakness.

In a slothful peace both courage will *effeminate* and manners corrupt. *Pope.*

EFFEMINA'TION, ĕf-fĕm-ĕ-nă'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *effeminate.*] The state of one grown womanish; the state of one emasculated or unmanned.

Vices the hare figured: not only feneration, or usury, from its fecundity and superfetation, but degenerate *effemination*. *Bacon.*

To EFFERVE'SCE, ĕf-fĕr-vĕs'. *v. n.* [*effervesco*, Lat.] To generate heat by intestine motion.

The compound spirit of nitre, put to oil of cloves, will *effervesce* even to a flame. *Mead.*

EFFERVE'SCENCE, ĕf-fĕr-vĕs'sĕnse.[510] *n. s.* [from *efferveo*, Lat.] The act of growing hot; production of heat by intestine motion.

In the chymical sense, *effervescence* signifies an intestine motion, produced by mixing two bodies together that lay at rest before; attended sometimes with a hissing noise, frothing, and ebullition. *Arbuthnot.*

Take chalk, ignite it in a crucible, and then powder it: put it into strong spirit of nitre, till it becomes sweetish, and makes no *effervescence* upon the injection of the chalk. *Grew.*

Hot springs do not owe their heat to any colluctation or *effervescence* of the minerals in them, but to subterranean heat or fire. *Woodward.*

EFFE'TE, ĕf-lète'. *adj.* [*effætus*, Lat.]

1. Barren; disabled from generation.

It is probable that females have in them the seeds of all the young they will afterwards bring forth, which, all spent and exhausted, the animal becomes barren and *effete*. *Ray.*

In most countries the earth would be so parched and *effete* by the drought, that it would afford but one harvest. *Bentley.*

2. Worn out with age.

All that can be allowed him now, is to refresh his decrepit, *effete* sensuality, with the history of his former life. *South.*

EFFICA'CIOUS, ĕf-fĕ-kă'shŭs. *adj.* [*efficax*, Lat.] Productive of effects; powerful to produce the consequence intended.

A glowing drop with hollow'd steel
He takes, and, by one *efficacious* breath,
Dilates to cube or square. *Philips.*

EFFICA'CIOUSLY, ĕf-fĕ-kă'shŭs-lè. *adv.* [from *efficacious.*] Effectually; in such a manner as to produce the consequence desired.

If we find that any other body strikes *efficaciously* enough upon it, we cannot doubt but it will move that way in which the striking body impels it. *Digby.*

E'FFICACY, ĕf'fĕ-kă-sè. *n. s.* [from *efficax*, Lat.] Power to produce effects; production of the consequence intended.

Whatsoever is spoken concerning the *efficacy* or necessity of God's word, they tie and restrain only into sermons. *Hooker.*

Whether if they had tasted the tree of life before that of good and evil, they had suffered the curse of mortality; or whether the *efficacy* of the one had not overpowered the penalty of the other, we leave it unto God. *Brown.*

Efficacy is a power of speech which represents a thing, by presenting to our minds the lively ideas or forms. *Peacham.*

The apostle tells us of the success and *efficacy* of the gospel upon the minds of men; and, for this reason, he calls it the power of God unto salvation. *Tillotson.*

The arguments drawn from the goodness of God, have a prevailing *efficacy* to induce men to repent: *Rogers.*

EFFI'CIENCE, ĕf-fĭsh'yĕnse. } [98] *n. s.* [from
EFFI'CIENCY, ĕf fĭsh'yĕn-sè. }
efficio, Lat.] The act of producing effects; agency.

The manner of this divine *efficiency* being far above us, we are no more able to conceive by our reason, than creatures unreasonable by their sense are able to apprehend after what manner we dispose and order the course of our affairs. *Hooker.*

That they are carried by the manuduction of a rule, is evident; but what that regulating *efficiency* should be, is not easily determined. *Glanville.*

Sinning against conscience has no special productive *efficiency* of this particular sort of sinning, more than of any other. *South.*

A pious will is the means to enlighten the understanding in the truth of christianity upon the account of a natural *efficiency:* a will so disposed, will engage the mind in a severe search. *South.*

Gravity does not proceed from the *efficiency* of any contingent and unstable agents; being entirely owing to the direct concourse of the power of the Author of nature. *Woodward.*

EFFI'CIENT, ĕf-fĭsh'yĕnt. *n. s.* [*efficio*, Lat.]

1. The cause which makes effects to be what they are.

God, which moveth meer natural agents as an *efficient* only, doth otherwise move intellectual creatures, and especially his holy angels. *Hooker.*

2. He that makes; the effector.

Observations of the order of nature carry the mind up to the admiration of the great *efficient* of the world. *Hale.*

EFFI'CIENT, ĕf-fĭsh'yĕnt.[113] *adj.* Causing effects; that makes the effect to be what it is.

Your answering in the final cause, makes me believe you are at a loss for the *efficient*. *Collier.*

To EFFI'GIATE, ĕf-fĭj'ĕ-ate. *v. a.* [*effigio*, Lat.] To form in semblance; to image.

EFFIGIA'TION, ĕf-fĭj-ĕ-ă'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *effigiate.*] The act of imaging, or forming the resemblance of things or persons. *Dict.*

EFFI'GIES, ĕf-fĭd'jĕs. } *n. s.* [*effigies*, Lat.
E'FFIGY, ĕf'fĕ-jè. } effigy is from being *in effigy.*] Resemblance; image in painting or sculpture; representation; idea.

We behold the species of eloquence in our minds, the *effigies* or actual image of which we seek in the organs of our hearing. *Dryden.*

Observe those numerous wrongs in *effigy*,
The gods have saved from the devouring sea. *Garth.*

EFFLORE'SCENCE, ĕf-flŏ-rĕs'sĕnse. } [510] *n.*
EFFLORE'SCENCY, ĕf-flŏ-rĕs'sĕn-sè. } *s.* [*effloresco*, Lat.]

1. Production of flowers.

Where there is less heat, there the spirit of the plant is digested, and severed from the grosser juice in *efflorescence*. *Bacon.*

2. Excrescencies in the form of flowers.

Two white sparry incrustations, with *efflorescencies* in form of shrubs, formed by the trickling of water. *Woodward.*

3. [In physick.] The breaking out of some humours in the skin, in distempers called exanthematous; as in the measles, and the like. *Quincy.*

A wart beginneth in the cutis, and seemeth to be an *efflorescence* of the serum of the blood. *Wiseman.*

EFFLORE'SCENT, ĕf-flŏ-rĕs'sĕnt. *adj* [*effloresco*, Lat.] Shooting out in form of flowers.

Yellow *efflorescent* sparry incrustations on stone. *Woodward.*

EFFLU'ENCE, ĕf'flů-ĕnse. *n. s.* [*effluo*, Lat.] That which issues from some other principle.

Bright *effluence* of bright essence increate. *Milton.*

These scintillations are not the ascension of the air upon the collision of two hard bodies, but rather the inflammable *effluences* discharged from the bashes collided. *Brown.*

From the bright *effluence* of his deed
They borrow that reflected light,
With which the lasting lamp they feed,
Whose beams dispel the damps of envious night. *Prior.*

EFFLU'VIA, ĕf-flů'vē-ă. } *n. s.* [from
EFFLU'VIUM, ĕf-flů'vē-ŭm. } *effluo*, Lat.]

Those small particles which are continually flying off from bodies; the subtilty of which appears from their being able, a long time together, to produce very sensible effects, without any sensible diminution of the body from whence they arise. *Quincy.*

If the earth were an electrick body, and the air but the *effluvium* thereof, we might believe that from attraction, and by effluxion, bodies tended to the earth. *Brown.*

Neither the earth's diurnal revolution upon its axis, nor any magnetick *effluvia* of the earth, nor the air, or atmosphere, which environs the earth, can produce gravity. *Woodward.*

If these *effluvia*, which do upward tend;
Because less heavy than the air, ascend;
Why do they ever from their height retreat,
And why return to seek their central seat?
Blackmore.

E'FFLUX, ĕf'flůks.[492] *n. s.* [*efluxus*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing out.

Through the copious *efflux* of matter through the orifice of a deep ulcer, he was reduced to a skeleton. *Harvey.*

2. Effusion; flow.

The first *efflux* of men's piety, after receiving of the faith, was the selling and consecrating their possessions. *Hammond.*

3. That which flows from something else; emanation.

Prime cheerer, light!
Of all material beings first and best!
Efflux divine! *Thomson.*

4. The act of flowing is more properly *effluence*, and that which flows more properly *efflux*.

To EFFLU'X, ĕf-flůks'.[93] *v. n.* [*effluo*, Lat.] To run out; to flow away. This is not often in use.

Five thousand and some odd centuries of years are *effluxed* since the creation. *Boyle.*

EFFLU'XION, ĕf-flůk'shůn. *n. s.* [*effluxum*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing out.

By *effluxion* and attraction bodies tend towards the earth. *Brown.*

2. That which flows out; effluvium; emanation.

There are some light *effluxions* from spirit to spirit, when men are one with another; as from body to body. *Bacon.*

To EFFO'RCE, ĕf-fôrse'. *v. a.* [*efforcer*, Fr.]

1. To force; to break through by violence.

In all that room was nothing to be seen,
But huge great iron chests and coffers strong,
All barr'd with double bonds that ne'er could ween
Them to *efforce* by violence or wrong. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To force; to ravish; to violate by force.

Then 'gan her beauty shine as brightest sky,
And burnt his beastly heart t' *efforce* her chastity. *Spenser.*

3. To strain; to exert with effort or vehemence. This word is not now used.

The palmer lent his ear into the noise,
To wheet who called so importunely;
Again he heard a more *efforced* voice,
That bade him come in haste. *Spenser.*

To EFFO'RM, ĕf-fôrm'. *v. n.* [*efformo*, Lat.] To make in any certain manner; to shape; to fashion.

Merciful and gracious, thou gavest us being, raising us from nothing, and *efforming* us after thy own image. *Taylor.*

EFFORMA'TION, ĕf-fôr-mā'shůn. *n. s.* [from *efform.*] The act of fashioning or giving form to.

Nature begins to set upon her work of *efformation.* *More.*

They pretend to solve phænomena, and to give an account of the production and *efformation* of the universe. *Ray.*

E'FFORT, ĕf'fôrt. *n. s.* [*effort*, Fr.] Struggle; strain; vehement action; laborious endeavour.

If, after having gained victories, we had made the same *efforts* as if we had lost them, France could not have withstood us. *Addison.*

Though the same sun, with all diffusive rays,
Blush in the rose, and in the diamond blaze,
We prize the stronger *effort* of his pow'r,
And always set the gem above the flow'r. *Pope.*

EFFO'SSION, ĕf-fôsh'ůn. *n. s.* [*effodio*, Lat.] The act of digging up from the ground; deterration.

He set apart annual sums for the recovery of manuscripts, the *effossion* of coins, and the procuring of mummies. *Arbuthnot.*

EFFRAI'ABLE, ĕf-frā'ă-bl. *adj.* [*effroyable*, Fr.] Dreadful; frightful; terrible. A word not used.

Pestilential symptoms declare nothing a proportionate efficient of their *effraiable* nature but arsenical fumes. *Harvey.*

EFFRO'NTERY, ĕf-frůn'tĕr-ē. *n. s.* [*effronterie*, Fr.] Impudence; shamelessness; contempt of reproach.

They could hardly contain themselves within one unworthy act, who had *effrontery* enough to commit or countenance it. *King Charles.*

Others with ignorance and insufficiency have self-admiration and *effrontery* to set up themselves. *Watts.*

A bold man's *effrontery*, in company with women, must be owing to his low opinion of them, and his high one of himself. *Clarissa.*

To EFFU'LGE, ĕf-fůlje'. *v. n.* [*effulgio*, Lat.] To send forth lustre or effulgence. I know not that this word is used.

The topaz charms the sight,
Like these *effulging* yellow streams of light. *Savage.*

EFFU'LGENCE, ĕf-fůl'jĕnse.[177 93] *n. s.* [*effulgio*, Lat.] Lustre; brightness; clarity; splendour.

On thee
Impress'd, th' *effulgence* of his glory abides. *Milt.*
Thy lustre, blest *effulgence* can dispel
The clouds of errour, and the gloom of hell.
Blackmore.

EFFU'LGENT, ĕf-fůl'jĕnt. *adj.* [*effulgens*, Lat.] Shining; bright; luminous.

How soon th' *effulgent* emanations fly
Through the blue gulph of interposing sky!
Blackmore.

The downward sun
Looks out *effulgent*, from amid' the flash
Of broken clouds. *Thomson.*

EFFUMABI'LITY, ĕf-fů-mă-bĭl'ĕ-tē. *n. s.* [*fumus*, Lat.] The quality of flying away, or vapouring in fumes. An useful word, but not adopted.

They seem to define mercury by volatility, or, if I may coin such a word, *effumability.* *Boyle.*

To EFFU'SE, ĕf-fůze'.[437] *v. a.* [*effusus*, Lat.] To pour out; to spill; to shed.

He fell, and deadly pale,
Groan'd out his soul, with gushing blood *effus'd.* *Milton.*

At last emerging from his nostrils wide,
And gushing mouth, *effus'd* the briny tide. *Pope.*

EFFU'SE, ĕf-fůze'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Waste; effusion. Not used.

The air bath got into my deadly wounds,
And much *effuse* of blood doth make me faint. *Shaksp.*

EFFU'SION, ĕf-fů'zhůn.[98] *n. s.* [*effusio*, Lat.]

1. The act of pouring out.

My heart hath melted at a lady's tears,
Being an ordinary inundation;
But this *effusion* of such manly drops,
This show'r, blown up by tempest of the soul,
Startles mine eyes, and makes me more amaz'd. *Shaksp.*

Our blessed Lord commanded the representation of his death, and sacrifice on the cross, should be made by breaking bread and *effusion* of wine. *Taylor.*

If the flood-gates of heaven were any thing distinct from the forty days rain, their *effusion*, 'tis likely, was at this same time when the abyss was broken open. *Burnet.*

2. Waste; the act of spilling or shedding.

When there was but as yet one only family in the world, no means of instruction, human or divine, could prevent *effusion* of blood. *Hooker.*

Stop *effusion* of our christian blood,
And 'stablish quietness. *Shaksp.*

Yet shall she be restor'd, since public good,
For private int'rest ought not to be withstood,
To save th' *effusion* of my people's blood. *Dryden.*

3. The act of pouring out words.

Endless and senseless *effusions* of indigested prayers, oftentimes disgrace, in a most insufferable manner, the worthiest part of christian duty towards God. *Hooker.*

4. Bounteous donation.

Such great force the gospel of Christ hath then upon men's souls, melting them into that liberal *effusion* of all that they had. *Hammond.*

5. The thing poured out.

Purge me with the blood of my Redeemer, and I shall be clean; wash me with that precious *effusion*, and I shall be whiter than snow. *King Charles.*

EFFU'SIVE, ĕf-fů'sĭv.[499 428] *adj.* [from *effuse.*] Pouring out; dispersing.

The north-east spends its rage; th' *effusive* south
Warms the wide air. *Thomson.*

EFT, ĕft. *n. s.* [ɐpeta, Sax.] A newt; an evet: a small kind of lizard that lives generally in the water.

Peacocks are beneficial to the places where they are kept, by clearing of them from snakes, adders, and *efts*, upon which they will live. *Mortimer.*

The crocodile of Egypt is the lizard of Italy, and the *eft* in our country. *Nichols.*

EFT, ĕft. *adv.* [ɐpt, Sax.] Soon; quickly; speedily; shortly. Obsolete.

Eft through the thick they heard one rudely rush
With noise whereof he from his lofty steed
Down fell to ground, and crept into a bush,
To hide his coward head from dying dread. *Fairy Queen.*

Quite consum'd with flame
The idol is of that eternal maid;

For so at least I have preserv'd the same,
With hands profane, from being *eft* betray'd.
Fairfax.

E'FTSOONS, ĕft-sŏŏnz'. *adv.* [eft and soon.] Soon afterward; in a short time; again. An obsolete word; formed, as it seems, by the conjunction of two words of the same meaning.

He in their stead *eftsoons*, placed Englishmen, who possessed all their lands. *Spenser.*

Eftsoons the nymphs, which now had flowers their fill,
Run all in haste to see that silver brood. *Spenser.*

The Germans deadly hated the Turks, whereof it was to be thought that new wars should *eftsoons* ensue. *Knolles.*

Eftsoons, O sweetheart kind, my love repay,
And all the year shall then be holiday. *Gay.*

E. G. [*exempli gratia.*] For the sake of an instance or example.

E'GER, ē'gŭr. *n. s.* [See EAGRE.] An impetuous or irregular flood or tide.

From the peculiar disposition of the earth at the bottom, wherein quick excitations are made, may arise those *egers* and flows in some estuaries and rivers, as is observable about Trent and Humber in England. *Brown.*

To EGE'ST, ē-jĕst'. *v. a.* [*egero*, Lat.] To throw out food at the natural vents.

Divers creatures sleep all the winter; as the bear, the hedge-hog, the bat, and the bee; these all wax fat when they sleep, and *egest* not. *Bacon.*

EGE'STION, ē-jĕs'tshŭn.[464] *n. s.* [*egestus*, Lat.] The act of throwing out the digested food at the natural vents.

The animal soul or spirits manage as well their spontaneous actions, as the natural or involuntary exertions of digestion, *egestion*, and circulation. *Hale.*

EGG, ĕg. *n. s.* [æg, Saxon; *ough*, Erse.]

1. That which is laid by feathered, and some other animals, from which their young is produced.

An *egg* was found having lain many years at the bottom of a moat, where the earth had somewhat overgrown it; and this *egg* was come to the hardness of a stone, and the colours of the white and yolk perfect. *Bacon.*

Eggs are perhaps the highest, most nourishing, and exalted of all animal food, and most indigestible. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The spawn or sperm of other creatures.

Therefore think him as the serpent's *egg*,
Which hatch'd, would, as his kind, grow mischievous. *Shaksp.*

Ev'ry insect of each different kind,
In its own *egg*, chear'd by the solar rays,
Organs involv'd and latent life displays. *Blackmore.*

3. Any thing fashioned in the shape of an egg.

There was taken a great glass-bubble with a long neck, such as chymists are wont to call a philosophical *egg*. *Boyle.*

To EGG, ĕg. *v. a.* [*eggia*, to incite, Islandick; eggian, Sax.] To incite; to instigate; to provoke to action: for this, *edge* is, I think, sometimes ignorantly used.

Study becomes pleasant to him who is pursuing his genius, and whose ardour of inclination *eggs* him forward, and carrieth him through every obstacle. *Derham.*

E'GLANTINE, ĕg'lăn-tīn.[150] *n. s.* [*esglantier*, Fr.] A species of rose; sweetbriar.

O'er canopied with luscious woodbine,
With sweet musk roses, and with *eglantine*. *Shak.*

The leaf of *eglantine*, not to slander,
Out-sweetened not thy breath. *Shaksp.*

Sycamore with *eglantine* were spread,
A hedge about the sides, a covering over head.
Dryden.

E'GOTISM, ē'gō-tĭzm.[511 530 536] *n. s.* [from *ego*, Lat.] The fault committed in writing by the frequent repetition of the word *ego* or *I*; too frequent mention of a man's self in writing or conversation.

The most violent *egotism*, which I have met with, in the course of my reading, is that of cardinal Woisey's; *ego et rex meus*, I and my king. *Spect.*

E'GOTIST, ē'gō-tĭst. *n. s.* [from *ego*.] One that is always repeating the word *ego*, *I*; a talker of himself.

A tribe of *egotists*, for whom I have always had a mortal aversion, are the authors of memoirs, who are never mentioned in any works but their own. *Spectator.*

To E'GOTIZE, ē'gō-tīze. *v. n.* [from *ego*.] To talk much of one's self.

EGRE'GIOUS, ē-grē'jē-ŭs. *adj.* [*egregius*, Lat.]

1. Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary.

He might be able to adorn this present age, and furnish history with the records of *egregious* exploits both of art and valour. *Moore.*

One to empire born;
Egregious prince; whose manly childhood shew'd
His mingled parents, and portended joy
Unspeakable. *Philips.*

An *egregious* and pregnant instance how far virtue surpasses ingenuity. *Woodward.*

2. Eminently bad; remarkably vitious. This is the usual sense.

We may be bold to conclude, that these last times, for insolence, pride, and *egregious* contempt of all good order, are the worst. *Hooker.*

Ah me, most credulous fool!
Egregious murtherer! *Shaksp.*

And hence th' *egregious* wizzard shall foredoom
The fate of Louis and the fall of Rome. *Pope.*

EGRE'GIOUSLY, ē-grē'jē-ŭs-lē. *adv.* [from *egregious*.] Eminently; shamefully.

Make the Moor thank me, love me, and reward me,
For making him *egregiously* an ass,
And practising upon his peace and quiet
Even to madness. *Shaksp.*

He discovered that, besides the extravagance of every article, he had been *egregiously* cheated. *Arbuthnot.*

E'GRESS, ē'grĕs. *n. s.* [*egressus*, Lat.] The power or act of going out of any place; departure.

Gates of burning adamant,
Barr'd over us, prohibit all *egress*. *Milton.*

This water would have been locked up within the earth, and its *egress* utterly debarred, had the strata of stone and marble remained continuous. *Woodward.*

EGRE'SSION, ē-grĕsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*egressio*, Lat.] The act of going out.

The vast number of troops is expressed in the swarms; their tumultuous manner of issuing out of their ships, and the perpetual *egression*, which seemed without end, are imaged in the bees pouring out. *Pope.*

E'GRET, ē'grĕt. *n. s.* A fowl of the heron kind, with red legs. *Bailey.*

E'GRIOT, ē'grē-ŏt. *n. s.* [*aigret*, French, perhaps from *aigre*, sour.] A species of cherry.

The cœur-cherry, which inclineth more to white, is sweeter than the red; but the *egriot* is more sour. *Bacon.*

To EJA'CULATE, ē-jăk'ŭ-lāte. *v. a.* [*ejaculor*, Lat.] To throw; to shoot; to dart out.

Being rooted so little way in the skin, nothing near so deeply as the quills of fowls, they are the more easily *ejaculated*. *Grew.*

The mighty magnet from the centre darts
This strong, though subtle force, through all the parts:
Its active rays, *ejaculated* thence,
Irradiate all the wide circumference. *Blackmore.*

EJACULA'TION, ē-jăk-ŭ-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *ejaculate*.]

1. The act of darting or throwing out.

There seemeth to be acknowledged, in the act of envy, an *ejaculation* or irradiation of the eye. *Bacon.*

There is to be observed, in those dissolutions which will not easily incorporate, what the effects are: as the ebullition, the precipitation to the bottom, the *ejaculation* towards the top, the suspension in the midst, and the like. *Bacon.*

2. A short prayer darted out occasionally, without solemn retirement.

In your dressing let there be *ejaculations* fitted to the several actions of dressing; as at washing your hands, pray God to cleanse your soul from sin. *Taylor.*

EJA'CULATORY, ē-jăk'ŭ-lā-tŭr-ē. *adj.* [from *ejaculate*.]

1. Suddenly darted out; uttered in short sentences.

The continuance of this posture might incline to ease and drowsiness; they used it rather upon some short *ejaculatory* prayers, than in their larger devotions. *Duppa.*

2. Sudden; hasty.

We are not to value ourselves upon the merit of *ejaculatory* repentances, that take us by fits and starts. *L'Estrange.*

To EJE'CT, ē-jĕkt'. *v. a.* [*ejicio*, *ejectum*, Lat.]

1. To throw out; to cast forth; to void.

Infernal lightning sallies from his throat!
Ejected sparks upon the billows float! *Sandys.*

The heart, as said, from its contracted cave,
On the left side *ejects* the bounding wave. *Blackmore.*

Tears may spoil the eyes, but not wash away the affliction; sighs may exhaust the man, but not *eject* the burthen. *South.*

2. To throw out or expel from an office or possession.

It was the force of conquest; force with force
Is well *ejected*, when the conquer'd can. *Milton.*

The French king was again *ejected* when our king submitted to the church. *Dryden.*

2. To expel; to drive away; to dismiss with hatred.

We are peremptory to dispatch
This viperous traitor; to *eject* him hence
Were but our danger; and to keep him here,
Our certain death; therefore it is decreed
He dies to-night. *Shaksp.*

4. To cast away; to reject;

To have *ejected* whatsoever the church doth make account of, be it never so harmless in itself, and of never so ancient continuance, without any other crime to charge it with, than only that it hath been the hap thereof to be used by the church of Rome, and not to be commanded in the word of God, could not have been defended. *Hooker.*

Will any man say, that if the words whoring and drinking were by parliament *ejected* out of the English tongue, we should all awake next morning chaste and temperate. *Swift.*

EJE'CTION, ē-jĕk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*ejectio*, Lat.]

1. The act of casting out; expulsion.

These stories are founded on the *ejection* of the fallen angels from heaven. *Broome.*

2. [In physick.] The discharge of any thing by vomit, stool, or any other emunctory. *Quincy.*

EJE'CTMENT, ė-jėkt'mėnt. *n. s.* [from *eject.*] A legal writ by which any inhabitant of a house, or tenant of an estate, is commanded to depart.

EIGH, åy. *interj.* An expression of sudden delight.

EIGHT, åyt. *adj.* [eahta; Saxon; *ahta*, Gothick; *acht*, Scotish.] Twice four. A word of number.

This island contains *eight* score and *eight* miles in circuit. *Sandy's Journey.*

EIGHTH, åyt*th*. *adj.* [from *eight.*] Next in order to the seventh; the ordinal of eight.

Another yet?—A seventh! I'll see no more;
And yet the *eighth* appears. *Shaksp.*

In the *eighth* month should be the reign of Saturn. *Bacon.*

I stay reluctant seven continued years,
And water her ambrosial couch with tears;
The *eighth* she voluntarily moves to part,
Or urg'd by Jove, or her own changeful heart. *Pope*

EI'GHTEEN, åy'tėėn. *adj.* [*eight* and *ten.*] Twice nine.

He can't take two from twenty, for his heart,
And leave *eighteen.* *Shaksp.*

If men naturally lived but twenty years, we should be satisfied if they died about *eighteen:* and yet *eighteen* years now are as long as *eighteen* years would be then. *Taylor.*

EI'GHTEENTH, åy'tėėn*th*. *adj.* [from *eighteen.*] The next in order to the seventeenth; twice ninth.

In the *eighteenth* year of Jereboam died Abijam. 1 *Kings.*

EI'GHTFOLD, åyt'fōld. *adj.* [*eight* and *fold.*] Eight times the number or quantity.

EI'GHTHLY, åyt*th*'lė. *adv.* [from *eighth.*] In the eighth place.

Eighthly, living creatures have voluntary motion, which plants have not. *Bacon.*

EI'GHTIETH, åy'tė-ė*th*. *adj.* [from *eighty.*] The next in order to the seventy-ninth; eighth tenth.

Some balances are so exact as to be sensibly turned with the *eightieth* part of a grain. *Wilkins.*

EI'GHTSCORE, åyt'skōre. *adj.* [*eight* and *score.*] Eight times twenty; a hundred and sixty.

What! keep a week away? seven days and nights?
Eightscore eight hours? and lovers absent hours,
More tedious than the dial *eightscore* times?
Oh weary reckoning! *Shaksp.*

EI'GHTY, åy'tė. *adj.* [*eight* and *ten.*] Eight times ten; fourscore.

Eighty odd years of sorrow have I seen,
And each hour's joy wreck'd with a week of teen. *Shaksp.*

Among all other climactericks three are most remarkable; that is, seven times seven, or forty-nine; nine times nine, or *eighty*-one; and seven times nine, or the year sixty-three, which is conceived to carry with it the most considerable fatality. *Brown.*

EIGNE, åne. *adj.* [*aisne*, Fr.] In law, it denotes the eldest or first-born. Here it signifies unalienable, as being entailed.

It happeneth not seldom, that, to avoid the yearly oath, for averment of the continuance of some estate for life, which is *eigne*, and not subject to forfeiture for the alienation that cometh after it, the party will offer to sue for a pardon uncompelled before the time; in all which, some mitigation of the uttermost value may well and worthily be offered. *Bacon.*

EI'SEL, ė'sil. *n. s* [eȝȝl, Sax.] Vinegar; verjuice; any acid. An old word.

Cast in thy mind
How thou resemblest Christ, as with sowre poison,
If thou paine thy taste; remember therewithall,
How Christ for thee tasted *eisel* and gall. *More.*

EI'THER, ė'thůr. *pron.* [æȝðeꝛ, Saxon; *auther*, Scotish.]

1. Whichsoever of the two; whether one or the other.

Lepidus flatters both,
Of both is flatter'd; but he neither loves
Nor *either* cares for him. *Shaksp.*

So like in arms these champions were,
As they had been a very pair:
So that a man would almost swear,
That *either* had been *either*. *Drayton's Nymp.*

Goring made a fast friendship with Digby, *either* of them believing he could deceive the other. *Clarendon.*

I do not ask whether bodies do so exist, that the motion of one body cannot really be without the motion of another; to determine this *either* way, is to beg the question for or against a vacuum. *Locke.*

2. Each; both.

In the process of natural beings, there seem some to be creatures placed, as it were, on the confines of several provinces, and participating something of *either*. *Hale.*

Sev'n times the sun has *either* tropick view'd,
The winter banish'd, and the spring renew'd.
Dryden's Virgil.

3. It is used sometimes of more than two; any one of a certain number.

4. Any of an indeterminate number, as in the following passage:

Henry VIII. Francis I. and Charles V. were so provident, as scarce a palm of ground could be gotten by *either* of the three, but that the other two would set the balance of Europe upright again. *Bacon.*

EI'THER, ė'thůr.[252] *adv.* [from the noun.] A distributive adverb, answered by *or: either* the one *or* the other.

We never heard of any ship that had been seen to arrive upon any shore of Europe; no nor of *either* the East *or* West Indies. *Bacon.*

What perils shall we find,
If *either* place, *or* time, *or* other course,
Cause us to alter th' order now assign'd? *Daniel.*

Either your brethren have miserably deceived us, *or* power confers virtue. *Swift to Pope.*

EJULA'TION, ėd-jů-lå'shůn. *n. s.* [*ejulatio*, Lat.] Outcry; lamentation; moan; wailing.

Instead of hymns and praises, he breaks out into *ejulations* and effeminate wailings. *Government of the Tongue.*

With dismal groans
And *ejulation*, in the pangs of death
Some call for aid. *Philips.*

EKE, ėke. *adv.* [eac, Saxon; *ook*, Dutch.] Also; likewise.

If any strength we have, it is to ill;
But all the good is God's both power and *eke* will.
Fairy Queen.

Now if 'tis chiefly in the heart
That courage does itself exert,
'Twill be prodigious hard to prove,
That this is *eke* the throne of love. *Prior.*

To EKE, ėke. *v. a.* [eacan, Saxon.]

1. To increase.

I dempt there much to have *eked* my store,
But such *eking* hath made my heart sore. *Spenser.*

The little strength that I have, I would it were with you.
—And mine to *eke* out her's. *Shaksp.*

2. To supply; to fill up deficiencies.

Still be kind,
And *eke* out our performance with your mind.
Shaksp.

Your ornaments hung all
On some patch'd doghole *ek'd* with ends of wall.
Pope.

3. To protract; to lengthen.

I speak too long; but 'tis to piece the time,
To *eke* it, and to draw it out in length,
To stay you from election. *Shaksp.*

4. To spin out by useless additions. In this sense it seems borrowed from the use of our old poets, who put *eke* into their lines, when they wanted a syllable.

Eusden *ekes* out Blackmore's endless line. *Pope.*

To ELA'BORATE, ė-låb'ō-råte. *v. a.* [*elaboro*, Lat.]

1. To produce with labour.

They in dull joy *elaborate* a sigh. *Young.*

2. To heighten and improve by successive endeavours or operations.

The sap is diversified, and still more *elaborated* and exalted, as it circulates through the vessels of the plant. *Arbuthnot.*

ELA'BORATE,[91] ė-låb'ō-råte. *adj.* [*elaboratus*, Lat.] Finished with great diligence; performed with great labour.

Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are never more studied and *elaborate* than when politicians most agitate desperate designs. *King Charles.*

At least, on her bestow'd
Too much of ornament of outward shew
Elaborate; of inward, less exact. *Milton.*

Man is thy theme, his virtue or his rage
Drawn to the life in each *elab'rate* page. *Waller.*

Consider the difference between *elaborate* discourses upon important occasions delivered to parliaments, and a plain sermon intended for the common people. *Swift.*

ELA'BORATELY, ė-låb'ō-råte-lė. *adv.* [from *elaborate.*] Laboriously; diligently; with great study or labour.

Politick conceptions, so *elaborately* formed and wrought, and grown at length ripe for delivery, do yet prove abortive. *South*

Some coloured powders, which painters use, may have their colours a little changed, by being very *elaborately* and finely ground. *Newton.*

I will venture once to incur the censure of some persons for being *elaborately* trifling. *Bentley.*

It is there *elaborately* shewn, that patents are good. *Swift.*

ELABORA'TION, ė-låb-ō-rā'shůn. *n. s.* [from *elaborate.*] Improvement by successive operations.

To what purpose is there such an apparatus of vessels for the *elaboration* of the sperm and eggs; such a tedious process of generation and nutrition. *Ray.*

To ELA'NCE, ė-lånse'. *v. a.* [*elancer*, Fr.] To throw out; to dart; to cast as a dart.

While thy unerring hand *elanc'd*
Another, and another dart, the people
Joyfully repeated Io! *Prior.*

Harsh words, that once *elanc'd*, must ever fly
Irrevocable. *Prior.*

To ELA'PSE, ė-låpse'. *v. n.* [*elapsus*, Lat.] To glide away; to run out without notice.

There is a docible season, a learning time in youth, which suffered to *elapse*, and no foundation laid, seldom returns. *Clarissa.*

ELA'STICAL, ė-lås'tė-kål. } *adj.* [from
ELA'STICK, ė-lås'tik. } ἐλάω.]
Having the power of returning to the form from which it is distorted or withheld; springy; having the power of a spring.

By what *elastick* engines did she rear
The starry roof, and roll the orbs in air. *Blackmore.*

If the body is compact, and bends or yields inward to pression, without any sliding of its parts, it is hard and *elastick*, returning to its figure with a

force rising from the mutual attraction of its parts. *Newton.*

The most common diversities of human constitutions arise from the solids, as to their different degrees of strength and tension; in some being too lax and weak, in others too *elastick* and strong. *Arbuthnot.*

A fermentation must be excited in some assignable place, which may expand itself by its *elastical* power, and break through, where it meets with the weakest resistance. *Bentley.*

ELASTI'CITY, ê-lăs'tĭs-ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *elastick.*] Force in bodies, by which they endeavour to restore themselves to the posture from whence they were displaced by any external force. *Quincy.*

A lute-string will bear an hundred weight without rupture; but at the same time cannot exert its *elasticity:* take away fifty, and immediately it raiseth the weight. *Arbuthnot.*

Me emptiness and dulness could inspire,
And were my *elasticity* and fire. *Pope.*

ELA'TE, ê-lâte'. *adj.* [*elatus*, Lat.] Flushed with success; elevated with prosperity; lofty; haughty.

Oh, thoughtless mortals! ever blind to fate!
To soon dejected, and to soon *elate!*
I, of mind *elate*, and scorning fear,
Thus with new taunts insult the monster's ear.
Pope's Odyssey.

To E'LATE, ê-lâte'. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To elevate with success; to puff up with prosperity.
2. To exult; to heighten. An unusual sense.

Or truth, divinely breaking on his mind,
Elates his being, and unfolds his power. *Thomson.*

ELATE'RIUM, ê-lă-tê'rê-ŭm. *n. s.* [Latin.] An inspissated juice, light, of a friable texture and an acid and pungent taste. It is procured from the fruit of a wild cucumber. It is a very violent and rough purge. *Hill.*

ELA'TION, ê-lâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *elate.*] Haughtiness proceeding from success; pride of prosperity.

God began to punish this vain *elation* of mind, by withdrawing his favours. *Atterbury.*

E'LBOW, ĕl'bô.[327] *n. s.* [elboga, Saxon.]

1. The next joint or curvature of the arm below the shoulder.

In some fair evening, on your *elbow* laid,
You dream of triumphs in the rural shade. *Pope.*

2. Any flexure or angle.

Fruit trees, or vines, set upon a wall between *elbows* or buttresses of stone, ripen more than upon a plain wall. *Bacon.*

3. *To be at the* ELBOW. To be near; to be at hand.

Straight will he come;
Wear thy good rapier bare, and put it home:
Quick, quick; fear nothing, I'll *be at thy elbow.*
Shakspeare's Othello.

ELBOWCHA'IR, ĕl-bô-tshâre'. *n. s.* [*elbow* and *chair.*] A chair with arms to support the elbows.

Swans and *elbowchairs*, in the opera of Dioclesian, have danced upon the English stage with good success. *Gay*

E'LBOWROOM, ĕl'bô-rôôm. *n. s.* [*elbow* and *room.*] Room to stretch out the elbows on each side; perfect freedom from confinement.

Now my soul hath *elbowroom;*
It would not out at windows nor at doors. *Shaksp.*

The natives are not so many, but that there may be *elbowroom* enough for them, and for the adventives also. *Bacon.*

A politician must put himself into a state of liberty to provide *elbowroom* for conscience to have its full play in. *South.*

To E'LBOW, ĕl'bô. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To push with the elbow.

One *elbows* him, one jostles in the shole. *Dryden.*

2. To push; to drive to a distance; to encroach upon.

It thrusts and stretches out,
And *elbows* all the kingdoms round about. *Dryden.*

If fortune takes not off this boy betimes,
He'll make mad work and *elbow* out his neighbours.
Dryden.

To E'LBOW, ĕl'bô. *v. n.* To jut out in angles.

ELD, ĕld. *n. s.* [ealð, Saxon; *eld*, Scotish.]

1. Old age; decrepitude.

Her heart with joy unwonted inly swell'd,
As feeling wond'rous comfort in her weaker *eld.*
Spenser.

Thy blazed youth
Becomes assuaged, and doth beg the alms
Of palsied *eld.* *Shaksp.*

He thought it touch'd his deity full near,
If likewise he some fair one wedded not,
Thereby to wipe away th' infamous blot
Of long uncoupled bed and childless *eld.* *Milton.*

2. Old people; persons worn out with years.

They count him of their green-hair'd *eld.*
Chapman.

E'LDER, ĕl'dûr.[98] *n. s.* [ellaɼa, Sax. *sambucus.*] A tree.

The branches are full of pith, having but little wood: the flowers are monopetalous, divided into several segments, and expand in form of a rose: these are, for the most part, collected into an umbel, and are succeeded by soft succulent berries, having three seeds in each. *Miller.*

Look for thy reward
Amongst the nettles at the *elder* tree,
Which overshades the mouth of that same pit.
Shakspeare.

E'LDER, ĕl'dûr.[98] *adj.* The comparative of *eld*, now corrupted to *old.* [ealð, ealdoɼ, Saxon.] Surpassing another in years; survivor; having the privileges of primogeniture: opposed to *younger.*

They bring the comparison of younger daughters conforming themselves in attire to their *elder* sisters. *Hooker.*

Let still the woman take
An *elder* than herself; so wears she to him,
So sways she level in her husband's heart. *Shaksp.*

How I firmly am resolv'd, you know;
That is, not to bestow my youngest daughter
Before I have a husband for the *elder.* *Shaksp.*

Among the Lacedemonians, the chief magistrates, as they were, so were they called, *elder* men. *Raleigh.*

The *elder* of his children comes to acquire a degree of authority among the younger, by the same means the father did among them. *Temple.*

Fame's high temple stands;
Stupendous pile; not rear'd by mortal hands!
Whate'er proud Rome, or artful Greece beheld,
Or *elder* Babylon, its frame excell'd. *Pope.*

E'LDERLY, ĕl'dûr-lê. *adj.* [from *elder.*] No longer young; bordering upon old age.

I have a race of orderly *elderly* people of both sexes at command, who can bawl when I am deaf, and tread softly when I am giddy. *Swift.*

E'LDERS, ĕl'dûrz. *n. s.* [from *elder.*]

1. Persons whose age gives them a claim to credit and reverence.

Rebuke not an *elder*, but entreat him as a father, and the younger men as brethren. 1 *Tim.*

Our *elders* say,
The barren, touched in this holy chase,
Shake off their steril curse. *Shaksp.*

The blushing youth their virtuous awe disclose,
And from their seats the reverend *elders* rose. *Sandys.*

2. Ancestors.

Says the goose, If it will be no better, e'en carry your head as your *elders* have done before you. *L'Estrange.*

I lose my patience, and I own it too,
Where works are censur'd not as bad, but new;
While, if our *elders* break all reason's laws,
Those fools demand not pardon, but applause. *Pope.*

3. Those who are older than others.

Many nations are very superstitious and diligent observers of old customs, which they received by continual tradition from their parents, by recording of their bards and chronicles, in their songs, and by daily use and ensample of their *elders.* *Spenser.*

At the board, and in private, it very well becometh children's innocency to pray, and their *elders* to say Amen. *Hooker.*

4. [Among the Jews.] Rulers of the people.
5. [In the New Testament.] Ecclesiasticks.
6. [Among presbyterians.] Laymen introduced into the kirk-polity in sessions, presbyteries, synods, and assemblies.

Flea-bitten synod, and assembly brew'd
Of clerks and *elders* ana; like the rude
Chaos of presbyt'ry, where laymen guide
With the tame woolpack clergy by their side.
Cleveland.

E'LDERSHIP, ĕl'dûr-shîp. *n. s.* [from *elder.*]

1. Seniority; primogeniture.

The world, while it had scarcity of people, underwent no other dominion than paternity and *eldership.* *Raleigh.*

That all should Alibech adore, 'tis true;
But some respect is to my birthright due:
My claim to her by *eldership* I prove. *Dryden.*

No were the *eldership*
Of Artaxerxes worth our least of fears,
If Memnon's interest did not prop his cause. *Rowe.*

2. Presbytery; ecclesiastical senate; kirk-session.

That controversy sprang up between Beza and Erastus, about the matter of excommunications; whether there ought to be in all churches an *eldership*, having power to excommunicate, and a part of that *eldership* to be of necessity certain chosen out from amongst the laity. *Hooker.*

E'LDEST, ĕl'dĕst *adj.* The superlative of *eld*, now changed to *old.* [ealð, ealdoɼ, ealdoɼne, Saxon.]

1. The oldest; that has the right of primogeniture.

We will establish our estate upon
Our *eldest* Malcolm, whom we name hereafter
The prince of Cumberland. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

The mother's and her *eldest* daughter's grace,
It seems, had brib'd him to prolong their space.
Dryden.

2. That has lived most years.

Eldest parents signifies either the oldest men and women that have had children, or those who have longest had issue. *Locke.*

ELECAMPA'NE, ĕl-ê-kăm-pâne'. *n. s.* [*helenium*, Latin.] A plant, named also starwort. Botanists enumerate thirty species. *Miller.*

The Germans have a method of candying *elecampane* root like ginger, to which they prefer it, and call it German spice. *Hill.*

To ELE'CT, ê-lekt'. *v. a.* [*electus*, Lat.]

1. To choose for any office or use; to take in preference to others.

Henry his son is chosen king though young;
And Lewis of France, *elected* first beguil'd. *Daniel.*

This prince, in gratitude to the people, by whose consent he was chosen, *elected* a hundred senators out of the commoners. *Swift.*

2. [In theology.] To select as an object of eternal mercy.

ELE'CT, ê-lêkt'. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Chosen; taken by preference from among others.

You have here, lady,
And of your choice, these reverend fathers,
Yea, the *elect* of the land, who are assembled
To plead your cause. *Shakspeare.*

2. Chosen to an office, not yet in possession.

The bishop *elect* takes the oath of supremacy, canonical obedience, and against simony; and then the dean of the arches reads and subscribes the sentences. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. [In theology.] Chosen as an object of eternal mercy.

A vicious liver, believing that Christ died for none but the *elect*, shall have attempts made upon him to reform and amend his life. *Hammond.*

Some I have chosen of peculiar grace,
Elect above the rest: so is my will. *Milton.*

ELE'CTION, ê-lêk'shûn. *n. s.* [*electio*, Lat.]

1. The act of choosing; the act of selecting one or more from a greater number for any use or office; choice.

If the *election* of the minister should be committed to every several parish, do you think that they would choose the meetest? *Whitgift.*

Him, not thy *election*,
But natural necessity, begot. *Milton.*

As charity is, nothing can more increase the lustre and beauty than a prudent *election* of objects, and a fit application of it to them. *Sprat.*

2. The power of choice.

For what is man without a moving mind,
Which hath a judging wit, and chusing will?
Now if God's pow'r should her *election* bind,
Her motions then would cease, and stand all still. *Davies.*

3. Voluntary preference.

He calls upon the sinners to turn themselves and live; he tells us, that he has set before us life and death, and referred it to our own *election* which we will chuse. *Rogers.*

4. Discernment; distinction; discrimination.

The discovery of these colours cannot be done but out of a very universal knowledge of things; which so cleareth men's judgment and *election*, as it is the less apt to slide into error. *Bacon.*

In favour, to use men with much difference and *election* is good: for it maketh those preferred more thankful, and the rest more officious. *Bacon.*

5. [In theology.] The predetermination of God by which any were selected for eternal life.

The conceit about absolute *election* to eternal life, some enthusiasts entertaining, have been made remiss in the practice of virtue. *Atterbury.*

6. The ceremony of a public choice.

I was sorry to hear with what partiality, and popular heat, *elections* were carried in many places. *King Charles.*

Since the late dissolution of the club, many persons put up for the next *election*. *Addison.*

ELE'CTIVE, ê-lêk'tîv. *adj.* [from *elect.*]

1. Regulated or bestowed by election or choice.

I will say positively and resolutely, that it is impossible an *elective* monarchy should be so free and absolute as an hereditary. *Bacon.*

The last change of their government, from *elective* to hereditary, has made it seem hitherto of less force, and unfitter for action abroad. *Temple.*

2. Exerting the power of choice.

To talk of compelling a man to be good, is a contradiction; for where there is force, there can be no choice: whereas all moral goodness consisteth in the *elective* act of the understanding will. *Grew.*

ELE'CTIVELY, ê-lêk'tîv-lê. *adv.* [from *elect.*] By choice; with preference of one to another.

How or why that should have such an influence upon the spirits, as to drive them into those muscles *electively*, I am not subtle enough to discern. *Ray.*

They work not *electively*, or upon proposing to themselves an end of their operations. *Grew.*

ELE'CTOR, ê-lêk'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *elect.*]

1. He that has a vote in the choice of any officer.

From the new world her silver and her gold
Came, like a tempest, to confound the old;
Feeding with those the brib'd *electors'* hopes,
Alone she gave us emperors and popes. *Waller.*

2. A prince who has a voice in the choice of the German emperour.

ELE'CTORAL, ê-lêk'tô-râl. *adj.* [from *elector.*] Having the dignity of an elector.

ELE'CTORATE, ê-lêk'tô-râte.[91] *n. s.* [from *elector.*] The territory of an elector.

He has a great and powerful king for his son-in-law; and can himself command, when he pleases, the whole strength of an *electorate* in the empire. *Addison.*

ELE'CTRE, ê-lêk'tûr.[98 416] *n. s.* [*electrum*, Latin.]

1. Amber; which, having the quality, when warmed by friction, of attracting bodies, gave to one species of attraction the name of *electricity*, and to the bodies that so attract the epithet *electrick*.

2. A mixed metal.

Change silver plate or vessel into the compound stuff, being a kind of silver *electre*, and turn the rest into coin. *Bacon.*

ELE'CTRICAL, ê-lêk'trê-kâl. } *adj.*
ELE'CTRICK, ê-lêk'trîk. } [from *electrum*. See ELECTRE.]

1. Attractive without magnetism; attractive by a peculiar property, supposed once to belong chiefly to amber.

By *electrick* bodies do I conceive not such only as take up light bodies, in which number the ancients only placed jet and amber; but such as, conveniently placed, attract all bodies palpable. *Brown.*

An *electrick* body can by friction emit an exhalation so subtile, and yet so potent, as by its emission to cause no sensible diminution of the weight of the *electrick* body, and to be expanded through a sphere, whose diameter is above two feet, and yet to be able to carry up lead, copper, or leaf-gold, at the distance of above a foot from the *electrick* body. *Newton.*

2. Produced by an electrick body.

If that attraction were not rather *electrical* than magnetical, it was wondrous what Helmont delivered concerning a glass, wherein the magistery of loadstone was prepared, which retained an attractive quality. *Brown.*

If a piece of white paper, or a white cloth, or the end of one's finger, be held at about a quarter of an inch from the glass, the *electrick* vapour, excited by friction, will, by dashing against the white paper, cloth, or finger, be put into such an agitation as to emit light. *Newton.*

ELECTRI'CITY, ê-lêk-trîs'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *electrick*. See ELECTRE.] A property in some bodies, whereby, when rubbed so as to grow warm, they draw little bits of paper, or such like substances, to them. *Quincy.*

Such was the account given a few years ago of *electricity;* but the industry of the present age, first excited by the experiments of *Gray*, has discovered in *electricity* a multitude of philosophical wonders. Bodies electrified by a sphere of glass, turned nimbly round, not only emit flame, but may be fitted with such a quantity of the electrical vapour, as, if discharged at once upon a human body, would endanger life. The force of this vapour has hitherto appeared instantaneous, persons at both ends of a long chain seeming to be struck at once. The philosophers are now endeavouring to intercept the strokes of lightning.

ELE'CTUARY, ê-lêk'tshû-âr-ê. *n. s.* [*electarium*, *Cælius Aurel*, which is now written *electuary.*] A form of medicine made of conserves and powders, in the consistence of honey.

Electuaries made up with honey or syrup, when the consistence is too thin, ferment; and when too thick, candy. By both which the ingredients will be altered or impaired. *Quincy.*

We meet with divers *electuaries*, which have no ingredient except sugar, common to any two of them. *Boyle.*

ELEEMO'SYNARY, êl-ê-môz'ê-nâr-ê. *adj.* [ἐλεημοσύνη.]

1. Living upon alms; depending upon charity. Not used.

It is little better than an absurdity, that the cause should be an *eleemosynary* for its subsistence to its effects, as a nature posteriour to and dependent on itself. *Glanville.*

2. Given in charity. This is the present use.

E'LEGANCE, êl'ê-gânse. } *n. s.* [*elegan-*
E'LEGANCY, êl'ê-gân-sê. } *tia*, Latin.]

1. Beauty rather soothing than striking; beauty without grandeur; the beauty of propriety not of greatness.

St. Augustine, out of a kind of *elegancy* in writing, makes some difference. *Raleigh.*

These questions, have more propriety, and *elegancy*, understood of the old world. *Burnet.*

2. Any thing that pleases by its nicety. In this sense it has a plural.

My compositions in gardening are altogether Pindarick, and run into the beautiful wildness of nature, without the nicer *elegancies* of art. *Spec.*

E'LEGANT, êl'ê-gânt. *adj.* [*elegans*, Latin.]

1. Pleasing by minuter beauties.

Trifles themselves are *elegant* in him. *Pope.*

There may'st thou find some *elegant* retreat. *London.*

2. Nice; not coarse; not gross.

Polite with candour, *elegant* with ease. *Pope.*

E'LEGANTLY, êl'ê-gânt-lê. *adv.* [from *elegant.*]

1. In such a manner as to please.

Now read with them those organick arts which enable men to discourse and write perspicuously, *elegantly*, and according to the fittest style of lofty, mean, or lowly. *Milton.*

In a poem *elegantly* writ,
I will not quarrel with a slight mistake. *Roscommon.*

2. Neatly; nicely; with minute beauty; with pleasing propriety.

They describe her in part finely and *elegantly*, and in part gravely and sententiously. *Bacon.*

Whoever would write *elegantly*, must have regard to the different turn and juncture of every period; there must be proper distances and pauses. *Pope.*

ELEGI'ACK, êl-ê-jî'âk. *adj.* [*elegiacus*, Latin.]

1. Used in elegies.
2. Pertaining to elegies.
3. Mournful; sorrowful.

Let *elegiac* lay the woe relate,
Soft as the breath of distant flutes. *Gay.*

E'LEGY, ĕl'ĕ-jē. *n. s.* [*elegus*, Lat.]

1. A mournful song.

He hangs odes upon hawthorns, and *elegies* upon brambles, all forsooth deifying the name of Rosalind. *Shaksp.*

2. A funeral song.

So on Meander's banks, when death is nigh,
The mournful swan sings her own *elegy*. *Dryden.*

3. A short poem without points or affected elegancies.

E'LEMENT, ĕl'ĕ-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*elementum*, Latin.]

1. The first or constituent principle of any thing.

If nature should intermit her course, those principal and mother *elements* of the world, whereof all things in this lower world are made, should lose the qualities which now they have. *Hooker.*

A man may rationally retain doubts concerning the number of those ingredients of bodies, which some call *elements*, and others principles. *Boyle.*

Simple substances are either spirits, which have no manner of composition, or the first principles of bodies, usually called *elements*, of which other bodies are compounded. *Watts.*

2. The four elements, usually so called, are earth, fire, air, water, of which our world is composed. When it is used alone, *element* commonly means the air

The king is but a man: the violet smells to him as it doth to me; and the *element* shews to him as it doth to me. *Shaksp.*

My dearest sister fare thee well;
The *elements* be kind to thee, and make
Thy spirits all of comfort. *Shaksp.*

The king,
Contending with the fretful *elements*,
Bids the wind blow the earth into the sea,
Or swell the curled waters. *Shaksp.*

The heavens and the earth shall pass away, and the *elements* melt with fervent heat. *Peter.*

Here be four of you, able to make a good world; for you are as differing as the four *elements*. *Bacon.*

He from his flaming ship his children sent,
To perish in a milder *element*. *Waller.*

3. The proper habitation or sphere of any thing; as water of fish.

We are simple men; we do not know she works by charms, by spells, and such daubry as is beyond our *element*. *Shaksp.*

Our torments may, in length of time,
Become our *elements*. *Milton.*

They shew that they are out of their *element*, and that logick is none of their talent. *Baker.*

4. An ingredient; a constituent part.

Who set the body and the limbs
Of this great sport together, as you guess?
——One sure that promises no *element*
In such a business. *Shaksp.*

5. The letters of any language.

6. The lowest or first rudiments of literature or science.

With religion it fareth as with other sciences; the first delivery of the *elements* thereof must, for like consideration, be framed according to the weak and slender capacity of young beginners. *Hooker.*

Every parish should keep a petty schoolmaster, which should bring up children in the first *elements* of letters. *Spenser.*

We, when we were children, were in bondage under the *elements* of the world. *Gal.*

There is nothing more pernicious to a youth, in the *elements* of painting, than an ignorant master. *Dryden.*

To E'LEMENT, ĕl'ĕ-mĕnt. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To compound of elements.

Whether any one such body be met with, in those said to be *elemented* bodies, I now question. *Boyle.*

2. To constitute; to make as a first principle.

Dull, sublunary, lover's love,
Whose soul is sense, cannot admit
Of absence, 'cause it doth remove
The thing which *elemented* it. *Donne.*

ELEME'NTAL, ĕl-ĕ-mĕn'tăl. *adj.* [from *element*.]

1. Produced by some of the four elements.

If dusky spots are varied on his brow,
And streak'd with red, a troubl'd colour show;
That sullen mixture shall at once declare
Winds, rain, and storms, and *elemental* war. *Dryd.*

Soft yielding minds to water glide away,
And sip with nymphs their *elemental* tea. *Pope.*

2. Arising from first principles.

Leeches are by some accounted poison, not properly, that is by temperamental contrariety, occult form, or so much as *elemental* repugnancy; but inwardly taken, they fasten upon the veins, and occasion an effusion of blood. *Brown.*

ELEMENTA'RITY, ĕl-ĕ-mĕn-tăr'ĕ-tē. *n. s.* [from *elementary*.] The simplicity of nature, or absence of composition; being uncompounded.

A very large class of creatures in the earth, far above the condition of *elementarity*. *Brown.*

ELEME'NTARY, ĕl-ĕ-mĕn'tăr-ē. *adj.* [from *element*.]

1. Uncompounded; having only one principle or constituent part.

All rain water contains in it a copious sediment of terrestrial matter, and is not a simple *elementary* water. *Ray.*

The *elementary* salts of animals are not the same as they appear by distillation. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Initial; rude.

ELE'MI, ĕl-ĕ'mi. *n. s.*

This drug is improperly called gum *elemi*, being a resin. The genuine *elemi* is brought from Æthiopia in flattish masses, or in cylinders, of a yellowish colour. It is very rare in Europe, and supposed to be produced by a tree of the olive kind. The spurious or American *elemi*, almost the only kind known, is of a whitish colour, with a greater or less greenish or yellowish tinge. It proceeds from a tall tree, which the Brasilians wound, and collect the resin. *Hill.*

ELE'NCH, ē-lĕnsh'. *n. s.* [*elenchus*, Lat.] An argument; a sophism.

The first delusion Satan put upon Eve, and his whole tentation might be the same *elench* continued, as when he said, Ye shall not die; that was, in his equivocation, you shall not incur present death. *Brown.*

Discover the fallacies of our common adversary, that old sophister, who puts the most abusive *elenchs* on us. *Decay of Piety.*

ELE'OTS, ĕl-ĕ'ŏtz. *n. s.* Some name the apples in request in the cider countries so; not known by that name in several parts of England. *Mortimer.*

E'LEPHANT, ĕl'ĕ-fănt. *n. s.* [*elephas*, Lat.]

1. The largest of all quadrupeds of whose sagacity, faithfulness, prudence, and even understanding, many surprising relations are given. This animal feeds on hay, herbs, and all sorts of pulse; and is said to be extremely long lifed. He is supplied with a trunk, or long hollow cartilage, which hangs between his teeth, and serves him for hands. His teeth are the ivory. *Calmet.*

He loves to hear,
That unicorns may be betray'd with trees,
And bears with glasses, *elephants* with holes. *Shak.*

The *elephant* hath joints, but not for courtesy;
His legs are for necessity, not flexure. *Shaksp.*

2. Ivory; the teeth of elephants.

High o'er the gate, in *elephant* and gold,
The crowd shall Cæsar's Indian war behold. *Dryd.*

ELEPHANTI'ASIS, ĕl-ĕ-făn-tē'ă-sĭs. *n. s.* [*elephantiasis*, Lat.] A species of leprosy, so called from covering the skin with incrustations like those on the hide of an elephant.

ELEPHA'NTINE, ĕl-ĕ-făn'tĭn.[140] *adj.* [*elephantinus*, Lat.] Pertaining to the elephant.

To E'LEVATE, ĕl'ĕ-vāte.[91] *v. a.* [*elevo*, Latin.]

1. To raise up aloft.

This subterranean heat or fire, which *elevates* the water out of the abyss. *Woodward.*

2. To exalt; to dignify.

3. To raise with great conceptions.

Others apart sat on a hill retir'd,
In thoughts more *elevate*, and reason'd high,
Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate. *Milt.*

In all that great extent, wherein the mind wanders, in those remote speculations it may seem to be *elevated* with, it stirs not beyond sense or reflection. *Locke.*

Now rising fortune *elevates* his mind,
He shines unclouded, and adorns mankind. *Savage.*

4. To elate with vitious pride.

To mischief swift, hope *elevates*, and joy
Brightens his crest. *Milton.*

5. To lessen by detraction. This sense, though legitimately deduced from the Latin, is not now in use.

When the judgments of learned men are alledged against you, what do they but either *elevate* their credit, or oppose unto them the judgments of others as learned. *Hooker.*

E'LEVATE, ĕl'ĕ-vāte.[91] *part adj.* [from *elevated*.] Exalted; raised aloft.

On each side an imperial city stood,
With tow'rs and temples proudly *elevate*
On seven small hills. *Milton.*

ELEVA'TION, ĕl-ĕ-vā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*elevatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of raising aloft.

The disruption of the strata, the *elevation* of some, and the depression of others, did not fall out by chance, but were directed by a discerning principle. *Woodward.*

2. Exaltation; dignity.

Angels, in their several degrees of *elevation* above us, may be endowed with more comprehensive faculties. *Locke.*

3. Exaltation of the mind by noble conceptions.

We are therefore to love him with all possible application and *elevation* of spirit, with all the heart, soul, and mind. *Norris.*

4. Exaltation of style.

His style was an elegant perspicuity, rich of phrase, but seldom any bold metaphors; and so far from tumid, that it rather wanted a little *elevation*. *Wotton.*

5. Attention to objects above us.

All which different *elevations* of spirits unto God, are contained in the name of prayer. *Hooker.*

6. The height of any heavenly body with respect to the horizon.

Some latitudes have no canicular days, as those

which have more than seventy-three degrees of northern *elevation*, as Nova Zembla. *Brown.*

ELEVA'TOR, êl'ê-vâ-tûr.[521 166] *n. s.* [from *elevate.*] A raiser or lifter up, applied to some chirurgical instruments put to such uses. *Quincy.*

ELE'VEN, ê-lêv'vn.[103] *adj.* [ænbleɒen, Saxon.] Ten and one; one more than ten.

Had I a dozen sons, and none less dear than Marcius, I had rather *eleven* die nobly for their country, than one voluptuously surfeit out of action. *Shaksp.*

ELE'VENTH, ê-lêv'vn*th. adj.* [from *eleven.*] The next in order to the tenth.

In the *eleventh* chapter he returns to speak of the building of Babel. *Raleigh.*

ELF, êlf. *n. s.* plural *elves.* [*elf*, Welsh. *Baxter's* Gloss.]

1. A wandering spirit supposed to be seen in wild unfrequented places; a fairy.

Through this house give glimmering light,
By the dead and drowsy fire;
Every *elf*, and fairy sprite,
Hop as light as bird from briar. *Shaksp.*

Fairy *elves*,
Whose midnight revels by some forest side,
Or fountain, some belated peasant sees,
Or dreams he sees. *Milton.*

The king of *elfs* and little fairy queen
Gambol'd on heaths, and danc'd on ev'ry green. *Dryden.*

If e'er one vision touch'd thy infant thought,
Of all the nurse and all the priest have taught;
Of airy *elves* by moon-light shadow seen,
The silver token, and the circled green. *Pope.*

2. A devil.

That we may angels seem, we paint them *elves*,
And are but satires to set up ourselves. *Dryden.*

However it was civil, an angel or *elf*;
For he ne'er could have fill'd it so well of himself. *Swift.*

To ELF, êlf. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entangle hair in so intricate a manner, that it is not to be unravelled. This the vulgar have supposed to be the work of fairies in the night; and all hair so matted together, hath had the name of *elf-locks.* *Hanmer.*

My face I'll grime with filth,
Blanket my loins, *elf* all my hair in knots. *Shaksp.*

E'LFIN, êl'fîn. *adj.* [from *elf.*] Relating to fairies; elfish; belonging to elves.

Now when that idle dream was to him brought,
Unto that *elfin* knight he bade him fly,
Where he slept soundly. *Spenser.*

E'LFLOCK, êlf'lôk. *n. s.* [*elf* and *lock.*] Knots of hair twisted by elves.

This is that very Mab,
That plats the manes of horses in the night,
And cakes the *elf-locks* in foul sluttish hairs,
Which once untangl'd, much misfortune bodes. *Shaksp.*

To ELI'CITE, ê-lîs'sît. *v. a.* [*elicio*, Lat.] To strike out; to fetch out by labour or art.

Although the same truths may be *elicited*, and explicated by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly evidenced in the contemplation of man. *Hale.*

He *elicits* those acts out of the meer lapsed state of human nature. *Cheyne.*

ELI'CIT, ê-lîs'sît. *adj.* [*elicitus*, Latin.] Brought into act; brought from possibility to real existence.

It is the virtue of humility and obedience, and not the formal *elicit* act of meekness; meekness being ordinarily annexed to these virtues. *Hamm.*

The schools dispute whether, in morals, the external action supcradds any thing of good or evil to the internal *elicit* act of the will. *South.*

ELICITA'TION, ê-lîs-sê-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *elicio*, Lat.]

That *elicitation* which the schools intend, is a deducing of the power of the will into act: that drawing which they mention, is merely from the appetibility of the object. *Bramhall.*

To ELI'DE, ê-lîde'. *v. a.* [*elido*, Lat.] To break in pieces; to crush.

We are to cut off that whereunto they, from whom these objections proceed, fly for defence, when the force and strength of the argument is *elided.* *Hooker.*

ELIGIBI'LITY, êl-ê-jê-bîl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *eligible.*] Worthiness to be chosen.

The business of the will is not to judge concerning the nature of things, but to choose them in consequence of the report made by the understanding, as to their *eligibility* or goodness. *Fiddes.*

E'LIGIBLE, êl'ê-jê-bl.[405] *adj.* [*eligibilis*, Lat.] Fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; preferable.

A British ministry ought to be satisfied, if, allowing to every particular man that his private scheme is wisest, they can persuade him, that next to his own plan, that of the government is the most *eligible.* *Addison.*

Did they really think, that going on with the war was more *eligible* for their country than the least abatement of those conditions? *Swift.*

That the most plain, short, and lawful way to any good end, is more *eligible* than one directly contrary in some or all of these qualities. *Swift.*

Certainty, in a deep distress, is more *eligible* than suspense. *Clarissa.*

E'LIGIBLENESS, êl'ê-jê-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *eligible.*] Worthiness to be chosen; preferableness.

ELIMINA'TION, ê-lîm-ê-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*elimino*, Lat.] The act of banishing; the act of turning out of doors; rejection. *Dict.*

ELI'SION, ê-lîzh'ûn. *n. s.* [*elisio*, Lat.]

1. The act of cutting off; as, *can't* for *attempt*, there is an elision of a syllable.

You will observe the abbreviations and *elisions*, by which consonants of most obdurate sounds are joined together, without any softening vowel to intervene. *Swift.*

2. Division; separation of parts.

The cause given of sound, that it would be an *elision* of the air, whereby, if they mean any thing, they mean a cutting or dividing, or else an attenuating of the air, is but a term of ignorance. *Bacon.*

ELIXA'TION, êl-îk-sâ'shûn.[633 530] *n. s.* [*elixus*, Lat.] The act of boiling or stewing any thing.

Even to ourselves, and more perfect animals, water performs no substantial nutrition; serving for refrigeration, dilusion of solid aliments, and its *elixation* in the stomach. *Brown.*

ELI'XIR, ê-lîk'sûr.[418] *n. s.* [Arabick.]

1. A medicine made by strong infusion, where the ingredients are almost dissolved in the menstruum, and give it a thicker consistence than a tincture. *Quincy.*

For when no healing art prevail'd,
When cordials and *elixirs* fail'd,
On your pale check he dropp'd the show'r,
Reviv'd you like a dying flow'r. *Waller.*

2. The liquor, or whatever it be, with which chymists hope to transmute metals to gold.

No chymist yet tho *elixir* got,
But glorifies his pregnant pot,
If by the way to him befal
Some odoriferous thing, or medicinal. *Donne*

3. The extract or quintessence of any thing.

In the soul, when the supreme faculties move regularly, the inferior passions and affections following, there arises a serenity infinitely beyond the highest quintessence and *elixir* of wordly delight. *South.*

4. Any cordial; or invigorating substance.

What wonder then, if fields and regions here
Breathe forth *elixir* pure! *Milton.*

ELK, êlk. *n. s.* [ælc. Saxon.] A large and stately animal of the stag kind. The neck is short and slender; the ears nine inches in length, and four in breadth. The colour of its coat in winter is greyish, in summer it is paler. The horns of the male are short and thick near the head, where it by degrees expands into a great breadth, with several prominences in its edges. *Hill.*

And, scarce his head
Rais'd o'er the heapy wreath, the branching *elk*
Lies slumb'ring silent in the white abyss. *Thomson.*

ELL, êl. *n. s.* [eln, Sax.]

1. A measure containing forty-five inches, or a yard and a quarter.

They are said to make yearly forty thousand pieces of linen cloth, reckoning two hundred *ells* to the piece. *Addison.*

2. It is taken proverbially for a long measure.

'Acquit thee bravely, play the man;
Look not on pleasures as they come, but go:
Defer not the last virtue; life's poor span
Makes not an *ell* by trifling in thy woe. *Herbert.*

ELLI'PSIS, êl-lîp'sîs. *n. s.* [ἔλλειψις.]

1. A figure of rhetorick, by which something is left out necessarily to be supplied by the hearer: as, *the thing I love*, for *the thing* which *I love.*

The words are delivered by way of *ellipsis*, *Rom.* iv. 18. *Hammond.*

2. [In geometry.] An oval figure, being generated from the section of a cone, by a plane cutting both sides of the cone, but not parallel to the base, which produces a circle, and meeting with the base when produced. *Harris.*

On the cylinder inclined, describe an *ellipsis*, parallel to the horizon. *Wilkins.*

The planets could not possibly acquire such revolutions in circular orbs, or in *ellipses* very little eccentrick. *Bentley.*

ELLI'PTICAL, êl-lîp'tê-kâl. } *adj.* [from *el-*
ELLI'PTICK, êl-lîp'tîk. } *lipsis.*] Having the form of an ellipsis; oval.

Since the planets move in *elliptick* orbits in one of whose foci the sun is, and by a radius from the sun describe equal areas in equal times, which no other law of a circulating fluid, but the harmonical circulation, can account for; we must find out a law for the paracentrical motion, that may make the orbits *elliptick.* *Cheyne.*

In animals, that gather food from the ground, the pupil is oval or *elliptical;* the greatest diameter going transversely from side to side. *Cheyne.*

ELM, êlm *n. s.* [*ulmus*, Lat. elm, Sax.]

1. A tree.

The species are, the common rough-leaved *elm;* the witch hazel, or broad-leaved *elm*, by some called the British *elm;* the smooth-leaved or witch *elm.* Neither of them were originally natives of this country; but they have propagated themselves by seeds and suckers in such plenty as hardly to be rooted out: especially in hedgerows, where there is

harbour for their roots. They are very proper to place in hedgerows, upon the borders of fields, where they will thrive better than when planted in a wood or close plantation, and their shade will not be very injurious to whatever grows under them; for they may be trained up in form of an hedge, keeping them cut every year, to the height of forty or fifty feet: but they should not be planted too near fruit trees; because the roots of the *elm* will intermix with the roots of other trees, and deprive them of nourishment. *Miller.*

The rural seat,
Whose lofty *elms* and venerable oaks,
Invite the rook, who high amid the boughs,
In early spring, his airy city builds. *Thomson.*

2. It was used to support vines, to which the poets allude.

Thou art an *elm*, my husband; I a vine,
Whose weakness married to thy stronger state,
Makes me with thy strength to communicate.
Shakspeare.

ELOCU'TION, ĕl-ŏ-kū'shŭn. *n. s.* [*elocutio*, Lat.]

1. The power of fluent speech.

A travelled doctor of physick, of hold and of able *elocution*. *Wotton.*

2. Power of speaking; speech.

Whose taste, too long forborne, at first essay
Gave *elocution* to the mute, and taught
The tongue not made for speech to speak thy praise.
Milton.

3. The power of expression or diction; eloquence; beauty of words.

The third happiness of his poet's imagination is *elocution*, or the art of cloathing or adorning that thought so found, and varied, in apt, significant, and sounding words. *Dryden.*

As I have endeavoured to adorn it with noble thoughts, so much more to express those thoughts with *elocution*. *Dryden.*

E'LOGY, ĕl'ŏ-jē.[503] *n. s.* [*eloge*, Fr.] Praise; panegyrick.

Buckingham lay under millions of maledictions, which at the prince's arrival did vanish into praises and *elogies*. *Wotton.*

If I durst say all I know of the *elogies* received concerning him, I should offend the modesty of our author. *Boyle.*

Some excellent persons, above my approbation or *elogy*, have considered this subject. *Holder.*

To E'LOIGNE, ĕl'lŏin. *v. a.* [*eloigner*, Fr.] To put at a distance; to remove one far from another. Now disused.

From wordly care himself he did *eloigne*,
And greatly shunned manly exercise. *Fairy Queen.*

I'll tell thee now dear love! what thou shalt do
To anger destiny, as she doth us;
How I shall stay though she *eloigne* me thus,
And how posterity shall know it too. *Donne.*

To ELO'NGATE, ē-lŏng'gāte. *v. a.* [from *longus*, Lat.]

1. To lengthen; to draw out; to protract; to stretch.

2. To put further off.

The first star of Arics in the time of Meton the Athenian, was placed in the very intersection which is now *elongated* and moved eastward twenty-eight degrees. *Brown.*

To ELO'NGATE, ē-lŏng'gāte. *v. n.* To go off to a distance from any thing.

About Cape Frio in Brasilia, the south point of the compass varieth twelve degrees unto the west; but *elongating* from the coast of Brasilia, towards the shore of Africa, it varieth eastward. *Brown.*

ELONGA'TION, ĕl-ŏng-gā'shŭn.[533] *n. s.* [from *elongate*.]

1. The act of stretching or lengthening itself.

To this motion of *elongation* of the fibres, is owing the union or conglutination of the parts of the body, when they are separated by a wound. *Arbuth.*

2. The state of being stretched.

3. [In medicine.] An imperfect luxation, when the ligament of any joint is so extended or relaxed as to lengthen the limb, but yet not let the bone go quite out of its place. *Quincy.*

Elongations are the effect of an humour soaking upon a ligament, thereby making it liable to be stretched, and to be thrust quite out upon every little force. *Wiseman.*

4. Distance; space at which one thing is distant from another.

The distant points in the celestial expanse appear to the eye in so small a degree of *elongation* from another, as bears no proportion to what is real. *Glanville.*

5. Departure; removal.

Nor then had it been placed in a middle point, but that of descent or *elongation*. *Brown.*

To ELO'PE, ē-lōpe'. *v. a.* [*loopen*, to run, Dut.] To run away; to break loose; to escape from law or restraint.

It is necessary to treat women as members of the body politick, since great numbers of them have *eloped* from their allegiance. *Addison.*

What from the dame can Paris hope?
She may as well from him *elope*. *Prior.*

The fool whose wife *elopes* some thrice a quarter,
For matrimonial solace dies a martyr. *Pope.*

ELO'PEMENT, ē-lōpe'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *elope*.] Departure from just restraint; rejection of lawful power: commonly used of a wife.

An *elopement* is the voluntary departure of a wife from her husband to live with an adulterer, and with whom she lives in breach of the matrimonial vow. *Ayliffe.*

The negligent husband, trusting to the efficacy of his principle, was undone by his wife's *elopement* from him. *Arbuthnot.*

E'LOPS, ē'lŏps. *n. s.* [ἔλοψ.] A fish: reckoned however by *Milton* among the serpents.

Scorpion and asp, and amphisbena dire,
Cerastes horn'd, hydrus, and *elops* drear,
And dipsas. *Milton.*

E'LOQUENCE, ĕl'ŏ-kwĕnse. *n. s.* [*eloquentia*, Lat.]

1. The power of speaking with fluency and elegance; oratory.

Action is *eloquence*, and the eyes of the ignorant
More learned than the ears. *Shakspeare.*

Athens or free Rome, where *eloquence*
Flourish'd, since mute. *Milton.*

His infant softness pleads a milder doom,
And speaks with all the *eloquence* of tears. *Heigh.*

2. Elegant language uttered with fluency.

Say she be mute, and will not speak a word;
Then I'll commend her voluhility,
And say she uttereth piercing *eloquence*. *Shaksp.*

Fit words attended on his weighty sense,
And mild persuasion flow'd in *eloquence*. *Pope.*

E'LOQUENT, ĕl'ŏ-kwĕnt. *adj.* [*eloquens*, Lat.] Having the power of oratory; having the power of fluent and elegant speech.

The Lord of hosts doth take away the captain of fifty, and the honourable man, and the counsellor, and the cunning artificer, and the *eloquent* orator. *Isaiah.*

Oh death! all *eloquent*, you only prove
What dust we dote on, when 'tis man we love. *Pope.*

ELSE, ĕlse. *pronoun.* [ellep, Sax.] Other; one beside: it is applied both to persons and things.

To stand stained with travel, and sweating with desire to see him; thinking of nothing *else*, putting all affairs *else* in oblivion, as if there were nothing *else* to be done but to see him. *Shakspeare.*

Should he or any *else* search, he will find evidence of the Divine Wisdom. *Hale.*

He says, 'twas then with him, as now with you;
He did it when he had nothing *else* to do. *Denham.*

ELSE, ĕlse. *adv.*

1. Otherwise.

Dare not on thy life,
Touch ought of mine beside, by lot my due,
But stand aloof, and think profane to view:
This faulchion, *else*, not hitherto withstood,
These hostile fields shall fatten with thy blood.
Dryden.

What ways are there wherehy we should be assured, but either by an internal impression of the notion of a God upon our minds, or *else* by such external and visible effects as our reason tells us must be attributed to some cause? *Tillotson.*

2. Beside; except that mentioned.

Pleasures which no where *else* were to be found,
And all Elysium in a spot of ground. *Dryden.*

3. It has sometimes *or* before it superfluously.

Be more abstemious,
Or else good night your vow. *Shakspeare.*

E'LSEWHERE, ĕlse'hwâre.[397] *adv.* [*else* and *where*.]

1. In any other place.

There are here divers trees, which are not to be found *elsewhere*. *Abbot.*

As he proved that Pison was not Ganges, or Gehon, Nilus; so where to find them *elsewhere* he knew not. *Raleigh.*

For, if we chance to fix our thoughts *elsewhere*,
Though our eyes open be, we cannot see. *Davies.*

Henceforth oracles are ceas'd,
And thou no more with pomp and sacrifice
Shall he enquir'd at Delphos, or *elsewhere*. *Milton.*

Although seasoned bodies may and do live near as long in London as *elsewhere*, yet new-comers and children do not. *Graunt.*

2. In other places; in some other place.

They which *elsewhere* complain, that injury is offered to the meanest minister, when the magistrate appointeth him what to wear, think the gravest prelates no competent judges where it is fit for the minister to stand. *Hooker.*

Let us no more contend, nor blame
Each other, blam'd enough *elsewhere*. *Milton.*

Bestow, base man, thy idle threats *elsewhere;*
My mother's daughter knows not how to fear. *Dryd.*

If it contradict what he says *elsewhere*, it is no new or strange thing. *Tillotson.*

To ELU'CIDATE, ē-lū'sē-dāte. *v. a.* [*elucido*, Lat.] To explain; to clear; to make plain.

To *elucidate* a little the matter, let us consider it. *Boyle.*

ELUCIDA'TION, ē-lū-sē-dā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *elucidate*.] Explanation; exposition.

We shall, in order to the *elucidation* of this matter, subjoin the following experiment. *Boyle.*

ELUCIDA'TOR, ē-lū'sē-dā-tŭr[521] *n. s.* [from *elucidate*.] Explainer; expositor; commentator.

Obscurity is brought over them by the course of ignorance and age, and yet more by their pedantical *elucidators*. *Abbot.*

To ELU'DE, ē-lūde'. *v. a.* [*eludo*, Lat.]

1. To escape by stratagem; to avoid any mischief or danger by artifice.

Several pernicious vices, notorious among us, escape or *elude* the punishment of any law yet invented. *Swift.*

He who looks no higher for the motives of his conduct than the resentments of human justice, whenever he can presume himself cunning enough

to *elude*, rich enough to bribe, or strong enough to resist it, will he under no restraint. *Rogers.*

2. To mock by an unexpected escape.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then, hid in shades, *eludes* her eager swain;
But feigns a laugh to see me search around,
And by that laugh the willing fair is found. *Pope.*

ELU'DIBLE, ê-lû'dê-bl. *adj.* [from *elude.*] Possible to be defeated.

There is not any common place more insisted on than the happiness of trials by juries; yet if this blessed part of our law be *eludible* by power and artifice, we shall have little reason to boast. *Swift.*

ELVES, êlvz. The plural of *elf.* See ELF.

Fairy *elves*
Whose midnight revels by some forest side,
Or fountain, some belated peasant sees,
Or dreams he sees. *Milton.*

Ye sylphs and sylphids to your chief give ear;
Fays, fairies, genii, *elves*, and demons, hear. *Pope.*

E'LVELOCK, êlv'lôk. *n. s.* [from *elves* and *lock.*] Knots in the hair superstitiously supposed to be tangled by the fairies.

From the like might proceed the fears of polling *elvelocks*, or complicated hairs of the head. *Brown.*

E'LVISH, êl'vish. *adj.* [from *elves*, the plural of *elf:* it had been written more properly *elfish.*] Relating to elves, or wandering spirits.

Thou *elvish* markt, abortive, rioting hog!
The slave of nature, and the son of hell! *Shaksp.*

No muse hath been so bold,
Or of the latter or the old,
Those *elvish* secrets to unfold,
Which lie from others reading. *Drayton.*

ELU'MBATED, ê-lûm'bâ-têd. *adj.* [*elumbis*, Lat.] Weakened in the loins. *Dict.*

ELU'SION, ê-lû'zhûn. *n. s.* [*elusio*, Lat.] An escape from inquiry or examination; a fraud; an artifice.

An appendix, relating to the transmutation of metals, detects the impostures and *elusions* of those who have pretended to it. *Woodward.*

ELU'SIVE, ê-lû'siv.[153] [428] *adj.* [from *elude.*] Practising elusion; using arts to escape.

Elusive of the bridal day, she gives
Fond hopes to all, and all with hopes deceives. *Pope.*

ELU'SORY, ê-lû'sûr-ê.[429] [512] *adj.* [from *elude.*] Tending to elude; tending to deceive; fraudulent; deceitful; fallacious.

It may be feared they are but Parthian flights, ambuscade retreats and *elusory* tergiversation. *Brown.*

To ELU'TE, ê-lûte'. *v. a.* [*eluo*, Lat.] To wash off.

The more oily any spirit is, the more pernicious; because it is harder to be *eluted* by the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

To ELU'TRIATE, ê-lû'trê-âte.[91] *v. a.* [*elutrio*, Lat.] To decant; or strain out.

The pressure of the air upon the lungs is much less than it has been computed by some; but still it is something, and the alteration of one tenth of its force upon the lungs must produce some difference in *elutriating* the blood as it passes through the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*

ELY'SIAN, ê-lîzh'ê-ân.[542] *adj.* [*elysius*, Lat.] Pertaining to elysium; pleasant; deliciously soft and soothing; exceedingly delightful.

The river of life, through midst of heaven,
Rolls o'er *elysian* flowers her amber stream. *Milton.*

ELY'SIUM, ê-lîzh'ê-ûm. *n. s.* [Latin.] The place assigned by the heathens to happy souls; any place exquisitely pleasant.

To have thee with thy lips to stop my mouth,
So should'st thou either turn my flying soul,
Or I should breath it so into thy body,
And then it liv'd in sweet *Elysium.* *Shakspeare.*

'EM, êm. A contraction of *them.*

For he could coin and counterfeit
New words with little or no wit;
And when with hasty noise he spoke *'em*,
The ignorant for current took *'em.* *Hudibras.*

To EMA'CIATE, ê-mâ'shê-âte.[542] *v. a.* [*emacio*, Lat.] To waste; to deprive of flesh.

Men after long *emaciating* diets wax plump, fat, and almost new. *Bacon.*

All dying of the consumption, die *emaciated* and lean. *Graunt.*

To EMA'CIATE, ê-mâ'shê-âte. *v. n.* To lose flesh; to pine; to grow lean.

He *emaciated* and pined away in the too anxious enquiry of the sea's reciprocation, although not drowned therein. *Brown.*

EMACIA'TION, ê-mâ-shê-â'shûn. *n. s.* [*emaciatus*, Lat.]

1. The act of making lean.
2. The state of one grown lean.

Searchers cannot tell whether this *emaciation* or leanness were from a phthisis, or from a hectick fever. *Graunt.*

EMACULA'TION, ê-mâk-û-lâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*emaculo*, Lat.] The act of freeing any thing from spots or foulness. *Dict.*

E'MANANT, ê'mâ-nânt. *adj.* [*emanans*, Lat.] Issuing from something else.

The first act of the divine nature, relating to the world, and his administration thereof, is an *emanant* act: the most wise counsel and purpose of almighty God terminates in those two great transient or *emanant* acts or works, the work of creation and providence. *Hale.*

To E'MANATE, êm'â-nâte.[91] *v. n.* [*emano*, Lat.] To issue or flow from something else.

EMANA'TION, êm-mâ-nâ'shûn.[530] *n. s.* [*emanatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of issuing or proceeding from any other substance.

Aristotle said, that it streamed by connatural result and *emanation* from God, the infinite and eternal Mind, as the light issues from the sun. *South.*

2. That which issues from another substance; an efflux; effluvium.

The experience of those profitable and excellent *emanations* from God, may he, and commonly are, the first motive of our love. *Taylor.*

Another way of attraction is delivered by a tenuous *emanation*, or continued effluvium, which, after some distance, retracteth unto itself; as in syrups, oils, and viscosities, which spun, at length, retire into their former dimensions. *Brown.*

Such were the features of her heav'nly face:
Her limbs were form'd with such harmonious grace;
So faultless was the frame, as if the whole
Had been an *emanation* of the soul. *Dryden.*

The letters, every judge will see, were by no means efforts of the genius, but *emanations* of the heart. *Pope.*

Each *emanation* of his fires
That beams on earth, each virtue he inspires;
Each art he prompts, each charm he can create;
Whate'er he gives, are giv'n for you to hate. *Pope.*

EMA'NATIVE, êm'ân-â-tiv. *adj.* [from *emano*, Lat.] Issuing from another. *Dict.*

To EMA'NCIPATE, ê-mân'sê-pâte. *v. a.* [*emancipio*, Lat.] To set free from servitude; to restore to liberty.

Having received the probable inducements of truth, we become *emancipated* from testimonial engagements. *Brown.*

By the twelve tables, only those were called unto the intestate succession of their parents that were in the parents' power, excluding all *emancipated* children. *Ayliffe.*

They *emancipated* themselves from dependence. *Arbuthnot.*

EMANCIPA'TION, ê-mân-sê-pâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *emancipate.*] The act of setting free; deliverance from slavery.

Obstinacy in opinions holds the dogmatist in the chains of error, without hope of *emancipation.* *Glanville.*

To EMA'RGINATE, ê-mâr'jê-nâte. *v. a.* [*margo*, Lat.] To take away the margin or edge of any thing. *Dict.*

To EMA'SCULATE, ê-mâs'kû-lâte. *v. a.* [*emasculo*, Lat.]

1. To castrate; to deprive of virility.

When it is found how many ewes, suppose twenty, one ram will serve, we may geld nineteen, or thereabouts; for if you *emasculate* but ten, you shall, by promiscuous copulation, hinder the increase. *Graunt.*

2. To effeminate; to weaken; to vitiate by unmanly softness.

From wars and from affairs of state abstain;
Women *emasculate* a monarch's reign. *Dryden.*

Dangerous principles impose upon our understandings, *emasculate* our spirits, and spoil our temper. *Collier.*

EMASCULA'TION, ê-mâs-kû-lâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *emasculate.*]

1. Castration.
2. Effeminacy; womanish qualities; unmanly softness.

To EMBA'LE, êm-bâle'. *v. a.* [*emballer*, Fr.]

1. To make up into a bundle.
2. To bind up; to enclose.

Below her ham, her weed did somewhat train,
And her straight legs most bravely were *embal'd*
In golden buskins of costly cordwain. *F. Queen.*

To EMBA'LM, êm-bâm'.[403] *v. a.* [*embaumer*, French; *embalsamer*, Spanish.] To impregnate a body with aromaticks, that it may resist putrefaction.

Embalm me,
Then lay me forth; although unqueen'd, yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me. *Shaksp.*

I would shew future times
What you were, and teach them t' urge towards such:
Verse *embalms* virtue, and tombs or thrones of rhymes,
Preserve frail transitory fame as much
As spice doth bodies from corrupt air's touch. *Donne.*

Muse! at that name thy sacred sorrows shed;
Those tears eternal that *embalm* the dead. *Pope.*

EMBA'LMER, êm-bâm'êr.[409] *n. s.* [from *embalm.*] One that practises the art of embalming and preserving bodies.

The Romans were not so good *embalmers* as the Egyptians, so the body was utterly consumed. *Bacon.*

To EMBA'R, êm-bâr'. *v. a.* [from *bar.*]

1. To shut; to enclose.

Themselves for fear into his jaws to fall,
He forc'd to castle strong to take their flight;
Where fast *embar'd* in mighty brazen wall,
He has them now four years besieg'd to make them thrall. *Spenser.*

In form of airy members fair *embar'd*,
His spirits pure were subject to our sight. *Fairfax.*

2. To stop; to hinder by prohibition; to block up.

Translating the mart unto Calais, he *embared* all further trade for the future. *Bacon.*

If this commerce 'twixt heav'n and earth were not
Embar'd, and all this traffick quite forgot,
She for whose loss we have lamented thus,
Would work more fully and pow'rfully on us. *Donne.*

EMBARCA'TION, ĕm-bär-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *embark.*]

1. The act of putting on shipboard.

The French gentlemen were very solicitous for the *embarcation* of the army, and for the departure of the fleet. *Clarendon.*

2. The act of going on shipboard.

EMBA'RGO, ĕm-bär'gō.[98] *n. s.* [*embargar*, Spanish.] A prohibition to pass; in commerce, a stop put to trade.

He knew that the subjects of Flanders drew so great commodity from the trade of England, as by *embargo* they would soon wax weary of Perkin. *Bacon.*

After an *embargo* of our trading ships in the river of Bourdeaux, and other points of sovereign affront, there did succeed the action of Rheez. *Wotton.*

I was not much concerned, in my own particular, for the *embargo* which was laid upon it. *Dryden.*

To EMBA'RK, ĕm-bärk'. *v. a.* [*embarquer*, French.]

1. To put on shipboard.

Of mankind so numerous late,
All left in one small bottom swam *embark'd*. *Milton.*

The king had provided a good fleet, and had caused a body of three thousand foot to be *embarked* on those ships. *Clarendon.*

Straight to the ships Æneas took his way,
Embark'd his men, and skim'd along the sea. *Dryden.*

2. To engage another in any affair.

To EMBA'RK, ĕm-bärk'. *v. n.*

1. To go on shipboard.

I should with speed *embark*,
And with their embassy return to Greece. *A. Philips.*

2. To engage in any affair.

To EMBA'RRAS, ĕm-bär'räs. *v. a.* [*embarasser*, Fr.] To perplex; to distress; to entangle.

I saw my friend a little *embarrassed*, and turned away. *Spectator.*

EMBA'RRASSMENT, ĕm-bär'räs-mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *embarrass.*] Perplexity; entanglement.

Let your method be plain, that your hearers may run through it without *embarrassment*, and take a clear view of the whole. *Watts.*

To EMBA'SE, ĕm-bāse'. *v. a.* [from *base.*]

1. To vitiate; to depauperate; to lower; to deprave; to impair.

Grains are annual, so that the virtue of the seed is not worn out; whereas in a tree it is *embased* by the ground. *Bacon.*

I have no service or ignoble end in my present labour, which may, on either side, restrain or *embase* the freedom of my poor judgment. *Wotton.*

I will rather chuse to wear a crown of thorns, than to exchange that of gold for one of lead, whose *embased* flexiblencss shall be forced to bend. *King Charles.*

A pleasure high, rational, and angelical; a pleasure *embased* with no appendant sting; but such a a one as being honey in the mouth never turns to gall or gravel in the belly. *South.*

2. To degrade; to villify.

Joy of my life, full oft for loving you
I bless my lot, that was so lucky plac'd;
But then the more your own mishap I rue,
That are so much by so mean love *embas'd*. *Spenser.*

EMBA'SSADOR, ĕm-bās'sā-dŭr.[98] *n. s.* [See AMBASSADOUR.] One sent on a publick message.

Mighty Jove's *embassador* appear'd
With the same message. *Denham.*

Myself, my king's *embassador*, will go. *Dryden.*

EMBA'SSADRESS, ĕm-bās'sā-drĕs. *n. s.* A woman sent on a public message.

With fear the modest matron lifts her eyes,
And to the bright *embassadress* replies. *Garth.*

E'MBASSAGE, ĕm'bās-sāje.[90] } *n. s.* [It may
E'MBASSY, ĕm'bās-sē. } be observed, that though our authors write almost indiscriminately *embassador* or *ambassador*, *embassage*, or *umbassage*; yet there is scarcely an example of *ambassy*, all concurring to write *embassy*.]

1. A publick message; a message concerning business between princes or states.

Fresh *embassy* and suits,
Nor from the state nor private friends hereafter,
Will I lend ear to. *Shaksp.*

When he was at Newcastle he sent a solemn *embassage* unto James king of Scotland, to treat and conclude a peace with him. *Bacon.*

The peace polluted thus, a chosen band
He first commissions to the Latian land,
In threat'ning *embassy*. *Dryden.*

2. Any solemn message.

He sends the angels on *embassies* with his decrees. *Taylor.*

3. An errand, in an ironical sense.

A bird was made fly with such art to carry a written *embassage* among the ladies, that one might say, If a live bird, how taught? If dead, how made? *Sidney.*

Nimble mischance, that art so light of foot,
Doth not thy *embassage* belong to me;
And am I last that know it? *Shaksp.*

To EMBA'TTLE, ĕm-bāt'tl. *v. a.* [from *battle.*] To arrange in order or array of battle.

The English are *embattled:*
To horse! you gallant princes, straight to horse! *Shaksp.*

I could drive her from the ward of her reputation, her marriage-vow, and a thousand other her defences, which now are too strongly *embattled* against me. *Shaksp.*

On their *embattl'd* ranks the waves return,
And overwhelm the war! *Milton.*

Embattl'd nations strive in vain
The hero's glory to restrain:
Streams arm'd with rocks, and mountains red with fire,
In vain against his force conspire. *Prior.*

To EMBA'TTLE, ĕm-bāt'tl. *v. n.* To be ranged in battle array.

The night
Is shiny, and they say we shall *embattle*
By the second hour of the morn. *Shaksp.*

To EMBA'Y, ĕm-bā'.[98] *v. a.* [from *baigner*, to bathe, French.]

1. To bathe; to wet; to wash. Not used.

In her lap a little babe did play
His cruel sport;
For in her streaming blood he did *embay*
His little hands, and tender joints embrew. *Fairy Queen.*

Every sense the humour sweet *embay'd*
And, slumb'ring soft, my heart did steal away. *Fairy Queen.*

2. [from *bay.*] To enclose in a bay; to land lock.

If that the Turkish fleet
Be not inshelter'd and *embay'd*, they're drown'd. *Shaksp.*

To EMBE'LLISH, ĕm-bĕl'lĭsh. *v. a.* [*embellir*, Fr.] To adorn; to beautify; to grace with ornaments; to decorate.

How much more beauteous had the fountain been
Embellish'd with her first created green;
Where crystal streams through living turf had run,
Contented with an urn of native stone. *Dryden.*

The names of the figures that *embellished* the discourses of those that understood the art of speaking, are not the art and skill of speaking well. *Locke.*

That which was once the most beautiful spot of Italy, covered with palaces, *embellished* by emperors, and celebrated by poets, has now nothing to shew but ruins. *Addison.*

EMBE'LLISHMENT, ĕm-bĕl'lĭsh-mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *embellish.*] Ornament; adventitious beauty; decoration; adscititious grace; any thing that confers the power of pleasing.

Cultivate the wild licentious savage
With wisdom, discipline, and liberal arts,
The *embellishments* of life. *Addison.*

Apparitions, visions, and intercourses of all kinds between the dead and the living, are the frequent and familiar *embellishments* of the legends of the Romish church. *Atterbury.*

E'MBERING, ĕm'bŭr-ĭng. *n. s.* The ember days. A word used by old authors, now obsolete.

For causes good so many ways,
Keep *emb'rings* well, and fasting days;
What law commands we ought to obey,
For Friday, Saturn, and Wednesday. *Tusser.*

E'MBERS, ĕm'bŭrz. *n. s.* without a singular. [æmyȝia, Saxon, ashes; *cinmyria*, Islandick, hot ashes or cinders.] Hot cinders; ashes not yet extinguished.

Take hot *embers*, and put them about a bottle filled with new beer almost to the very neck; let the bottle be well stopped, lest it fly out; and continue it, renewing the *embers* every day for the space of ten days. *Bacon.*

If the air will not permit,
Some still removed place will fit,
While glowing *embers* through the room
Teach light to counterfeit a gloom. *Milton.*

While thus heav'ns highest counsels, by the low
Footsteps of their effects, he trac'd too well,
He tost his troubled eyes, *embers* that glow
Now with new rage, and wax too hot for hell. *Crashaw.*

He said, and rose, as holy zeal inspires;
He rakes hot *embers*, and renews the fires. *Dryden.*

E'MBERWEEK, ĕm'bŭr-wēēk. *n. s.* [The original of this word has been much controverted: some derive it from *embers* or ashes strewed by penitents on their heads: but *Nelson* decides in favour of *Mareschal*, who derives it from *ymbren* or *embren*, a *course* or *circumvolution.*] A week in which an ember day falls.

The ember days at the four seasons are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, the feast of Pentecost, September 14, December 13. *Common Prayer.*

Stated times appointed for fasting are Lent, and the four seasons of the year called *emberweeks.* *Ayliffe.*

To EMBE'ZZLE, ĕm-bĕz'zl. *v. a.* [This word seems corrupted by an ignorant pronunciation from *imbecile.*]

1. To appropriate by breach of trust; to turn what is entrusted in his hands to his own use.

He had *embezzled* the king's treasure, and extorted money by way of loan from all men. *Hayward.*

2. To waste; to swallow up in riot.

When thou hast *embezzl'd* all thy store,
Where's all thy father left? *Dryden.*

EMBE'ZZLEMENT, ĕm-bĕz'zl-mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *embezzle*.]

1. The act of appropriating to himself that which is received in trust for another.
2. The thing appropriated.

To EMBLA'ZE, ĕm-blāze'. *v. a.* [*blasonner*, Fr.]

1. To adorn with glittering embellishments.

Th' unsought diamonds
Would so *emblaze* the forehead of the deep,
And so bestud with stars, that they below
Would grow inur'd to light. *Milton.*

No weeping orphan saw his father's stores
Our shrines irradiate, or *emblaze* the floors. *Pope.*

2. To blazon; to paint with ensigns armorial.

Nor shall this blood be wiped from thy point,
But thou shalt wear it as a herald's coat,
T' *emblaze* the honour which thy master got. *Shak.*

He from the glittering staff unfurl'd
Th' imperial ensign, streaming to the wind,
With gems and golden lustre rich *emblaz'd*,
Seraphick arms and trophies. *Milton.*

To EMBLA'ZON, ĕm-blā'zn. *v. a.* [*blasonner*, Fr.]

1. To adorn with figures of heraldry; to grace with ensigns armorial.
2. To deck in glaring colours; to set out pompously to show.

We find Augustus, for some petty conquest, *emblazoned* by the poets to the highest pitch. *Hakewill.*

EMBLA'ZONRY, ĕm-blā'zŭn-rē. *n. s.* [from *emblazon*.] Pictures upon shields.

Him round
A globe of fiery seraphim inclos'd
With bright *emblazonry* and horrent arms. *Milton.*

E'MBLEM, ĕm'blĕm. *n. s.* [ἔμβλημα.]

1. Inlay; enamel; any thing inserted into the body of another.
2. An occult representation; an allusive picture; a typical designation.

She had all the royal makings of a queen,
The rod, and bird of peace, and all such *emblems*,
Laid nobly on her. *Shaksp.*

If you draw your beast in an *emblem*, shew a landscape of the country natural to the beast. *Peacham.*

Gentle Thames,
The mighty master's *emblem*, in whose face
Sate meekness, heighten'd with majestick grace. *Denham.*

He is indeed a proper *emblem* of knowledge and action, being all head and paws. *Addison.*

To E'MBLEM, ĕm'blĕm. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To represent in an occult or illusive manner. Not used.

The primitive sight of elements doth fitly *emblem* that of opinions. *Glanville.*

EMBLEMA'TICAL, ĕm-blĕ-măt'ĕ-kăl.[609] EMBLEMA'TICK, ĕm-blĕ-măt'ĭk. *adj.* [from *emblem*.]

1. Comprising an emblem; allusive; occultly representative.

In the well fram'd models,
With *emblematick* skill and mystick order,
Thou shew'dst where tow'rs on battlements should rise,
Where gates should open, or where walls should compass. *Prior.*

The poets contribute to the explication of reverses purely *emblematical*, or when the persons are allegorical. *Addison.*

2. Dealing in emblems; using emblems.

By tongue and pudding to our friends explain
What does your *emblematick* worship mean. *Prior.*

EMBLEMA'TICALLY, ĕm-blĕ-măt'ĕ-kăl-ĕ. *adv.* [from *emblematical*.] In the manner of emblems; allusively; with occult representation.

Others have spoken *embematically* and hierogliphically, as to the Egyptians; and the phœnix was the hierogliphick of the sun. *Brown.*

He took a great stone, and put it up under the oak, *emblematically* joining the two great elements of masonry. *Swift.*

EMBLE'MATIST, ĕm-blĕm'ă-tĭst. *n. s.* [from *emblem*.] A writer or inventer of emblems.

These fables are still maintained by symbolical writers, *emblematists*, and heralds. *Brown.*

E'MBOLISM, ĕm'bŏ-lĭzm. *n. s.* [ἔμβολισμος.]

1. Intercalation; insertion of days or years to produce regularity and equation of time.

The civil constitutions of the year were after different manner in several nations; some using the sun's year, but in divers fashions; and some following the moon, finding out *embolisms* or equations, even to the addition of whole months, to make all as even as they could. *Holder.*

2. The time inserted; intercalatory time.

E'MBOLUS, ĕm'bŏ-lŭs. *n. s.* [ἔμβολος.] Any thing inserted and acting in another, as the sucker in a pump.

Our members make a sort of an hydraulick engine, in which a chemical liquor, resembling blood, is driven through elastick channels by an *embolus*, like the heart. *Arbuthnot.*

To EMBO'SS, ĕm-bŏs'. *v. a.* [from *bosse*, a protuberance, Fr.]

1. To form with protuberances; to cover with something rising into lumps or bunches.

Timon hath made his everlasting mansion
Upon the beached verge of the salt flood;
Which once a-day, with his *embossed* froth,
The turbulent surge shall cover. *Shaksp.*

Thou art a bile,
A plague sore, or *embossed* carbuncle,
In my corrupted blood. *Shaksp.*

Botches and blains must all his flesh *emboss*,
And all his people. *Milton.*

All crowd in heaps, as at a night-alarm
The bees drive out upon each other's backs,
T' *emboss* their hives in clusters. *Dryden.*

2. To engrave with relief, or rising work.

Then o'er the lofty gate his heart *emboss'd*
Androgeo's death, and off'rings to his ghost. *Dryd.*

3. [from *emboister*, French, to enclose in a box.] To enclose; to include; to cover.

The knight his thrilliant spear again essay'd
In his brass-plated body to *emboss*. *Spenser.*

And in the way, as she did weep and wail,
A knight her met, in mighty arms *emboss'd*.
Fairy Queen.

4. [*emboscare*, Italian.] To enclose in a thicket.

Like that self-begotten bird
In th' Arabian woods *embost*. *Milton.*

5. To hunt hard.

When a deer is hard run, and foams at the mouth, he is said to be *embost:* a dog also when he is strained with hard running, especially upon hard ground, will have his knees swelled, and then he is said to be *embost*, from *bosse*, French, a tumour. *Hanmer.*

Oh, he is more mad
Than Telamon for his shield; the boar of Thessaly
Was never so *embost*. *Shaksp.*

We have almost *embost* him: you shall see his fall to-night. *Shaksp.*

EMBO'SSMENT, ĕm-bŏs'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *emboss*.]

1. Any thing standing out from the rest; jut; eminence.

I wish also in the very middle, a fair mount, with three ascents, and alleys enough for four to walk a-breast; which I would have to be perfect circles, without any bulwarks or *embossments*. *Bacon.*

2. Relief; rising work.

They are at a loss about the word pendentis; some fancy it expresses only the great *embossment* of the figure, others believe it hung off the helmet in alto relievo. *Addison.*

To EMBO'UTTLE, ĕm-bŏt'tl. *v. a.* [*bouteille*, Fr.] To include in bottles; to bottle.

Stirom, firmest fruit,
Embottled long as Priamean Troy
Withstood the Greeks, endures. *Philips.*

To EMBO'WEL, ĕm-bŏŭ'ĕl. *v. a.* [from *bowel*.] To eviscerate; to deprive of the entrails; to extenerate.

The schools,
Embowelled of their doctrine, have left off
The danger to itself. *Shaksp.*

Embowell'd will I see thee by and by;
Till then, in blood, by noble Percy lye. *Shaksp.*

The roar
Embowell'd with outrageous noise the air,
And all her entrails tore. *Milton.*

Fossils and minerals that th' *embowell'd* earth
Displays. *Philips.*

To EMBRA'CE, ĕm-brāse'. *v. a.* [*embrasser*, Fr.]

1. To hold fondly in the arms; to squeeze in kindness.

Embrace again, my sons! be foes no more;
Nor stain your country with her children's gore. *Dryden.*

2. To seize ardently or eagerly; to lay hold on; to welcome; to accept willingly any thing offered.

I take it, your own business calls on you,
And you *embrace* th' occasion to depart. *Shaksp.*

At first her mother earth she holdeth dear,
And doth *embrace* the world, and worldly things. *Davies.*

They who are represented by the wise virgins, *embraced* the profession of the christian religion, as the foolish virgins also had done. *Tillotson.*

3. To comprehend; to take in: as *natural philosophy* embraces *many sciences*.
4. To comprise; to enclose; to contain; to encompass; to encircle.

Low at his feet a spacious plain is plac'd,
Between the mountain and the stream *embrac'd*. *Denham.*

5. To admit; to receive.

Fenton, Heav'n give thee joy!
What cannot be eschew'd, must be *embrac'd*. *Shaksp.*

If a man can be assured of any thing, without having examined, what is there that he may not *embrace* for truth? *Locke.*

6. To find; to take.

Fleance, his son,
Whose absence is no less material to me
Than is his father's must *embrace* the fate
Of that dark hour. *Shaksp.*

7. To squeeze in a hostile manner.

To EMBRA'CE, ĕm-brāse'. *v. n.* To join in an embrace.

Let me *embrace* with old Vincentio;
And wander we to see thy honest son
Who will of thy arrival be full joyous. *Shaksp.*

EMBRA'CE, ĕm-brāse'. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Clasp; fond pressure in the arms; hug.

Thames, the most lov'd of all the ocean's sons
By his old sire, to his *embraces* runs. *Denham.*

2. A hostile squeeze; crush.

EMBRA'CEMENT, ĕm-brāse'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *embrace.*]

1. Clasp in the arms; hug; embrace.

Thus death becomes a rival to us all,
And hopes with foul *embracements* her to get,
In whose decay virtue's fair shrine must fall.
Sidney.

There cherishing one another with dear, though chaste *embracements*, with sweet, though cold kisses, it might seem that love was come to play him there without darts. *Sidney.*

2. Hostile hug; grapple.

These beasts, fighting with any man, stand upon their hinder feet; and so this did, being ready to give me a shrewd *embracement.* *Sidney.*

3. Comprehension.

Nor can her wide *embracements* filled be. *Davies.*

4. State of being contained; enclosure.

The parts in man's body easily reparable, as spirits, blood, and flesh, die in the *embracements* of the parts hardly reparable, as bones, nerves, and membranes. *Bacon.*

5. Conjugal endearment.

I would freelier rejoice in that absence wherein he won honour, than in the *embracements* of his bed, where he would shew most love. *Shaksp.*

EMBRA'CER, ĕm-brā'sŭr. *n. s.* [from *embrace.*] The person embracing.

Yet are they the greatest *embracers* of pleasure of any other upon earth; and they esteem of pearls as pebbles, so they may satisfy their gust, in point of pleasure or revenge. *Howell.*

EMBRA'SURE, ĕm-brā'zŭre. *n. s.* [*embrasure*, French.] An aperture in the wall, through which the cannon is pointed; battlement.

To EMBRA'VE, ĕm-brāve'. *v. a.* [from *brave.*] To decorate; to embellish; to deck; to grace; to adorn. Not now in use.

So, both agree their bodies to engrave;
The great earth's womb they open to the sky,
And, with sad cypress, seemly it *embrave.* *F. Q.*

To E'MBROCATE, ĕm'brō-kāte. *v. a.* [ἐνβρέχω.] To rub any part diseased with medicinal liquors.

I returned her a glass with oil of roses and vinegar, to *embrocate* her arm. *Wiseman.*

EMBROCA'TION, ĕm-brō-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *embrocate.*]

1. The act of rubbing any part diseased with medicinal liquors or spirits.

2. The lotion with which any diseased part is washed or embrocated.

We endeavoured to ease by discutient and emollient cataplasms, and *embrocations* of various sorts. *Wiseman's Surg.*

To EMBRO'IDER, ĕm-brŏĕ'dŭr. *v. a.* [*broder*, Fr.] To border with ornaments; to decorate with figured work; to diversify with needlework; to adorn a ground with raised figures of needlework.

Such an accumulation of favours is like a kind of *embroidering*, or lifting of one favour upon another. *Wotton.*

Embroider'd so with flowers it had stood,
That it became a garden of a wood. *Waller.*

Let no virgin be allowed to receive her lover, but in a suit of her own *embroidering.* *Spectator.*

Embroider'd purple clothes the golden beds;
This slave the floor, and that the table spreads.
Pope.

EMBRO'IDERER, ĕm-brŏĕ'dŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* [*embroider.*] One that adorns clothes with needlework.

Blue silk and purple, the work of the *embroiderer.* *Eccles.*

EMBRO'IDERY, ĕm-brŏĕ'dŭr-ĕ. *n. s.* [from *embroider.*]

1. Figures raised upon a ground; variegated needlework.

Write,
In em'rald tufts, flow'rs purfled, blue and white,
Like saphire, pearl, in rich *embroidery*,
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee.
Shakspeare.

Laces and *embroideries* are more costly than either warm or comely. *Bacon.*

Next these a youthful train their vows express'd,
With feathers crown'd, with gay *embroidery* dress'd.
Pope.

2. Variegation; diversity of colours.

If the natural *embroidery* of the meadows were helpt and improved by art, a man might make a pretty landskip of his own possessions. *Spectator.*

To EMBRO'IL, ĕm-brŏil. *v. a.* [*brouiller*, French.]

1. To disturb; to confuse; to distract; to throw into commotion; to involve in troubles by dissension and discord.

I had no passion, design, or preparation to *embroil* my kingdom in a civil war. *King Charles.*

Rumour next, and chance,
And tumult and confusion, all *embroil'd*,
And discord with a thousand various mouths. *Milt.*

When she found her venom spread so far,
The royal house *embroil'd* in civil war,
Rais'd on her dusky wings she cleaves the skies.
Dryden.

2. To perplex; to entangle.

The christian antiquities at Rome, though of a fresher date, are so *embroil'd* with fable and legends, that one receives but little satisfaction.
Addison on Italy.

3. In the following passage the word seems improperly used for *broil* or *burn.*

That knowledge, for which we boldly attempt to rifle God's cabinet, should, like the coal from the altar, serve only to *embroil* and consume the sacrilegious invaders. *Decay of Piety.*

To EMBRO'THEL, ĕm-brŏTH'ĕl. *v. a.* [*brothel*, *brodel.*] To enclose in a brothel.

Men, which chuse
Law practice for mere gain, boldly repute,
Worse than *embrothel'd* strumpets prostitute.
Donne.

E'MBRYO, ĕm'brē-ō. } *n. s.* ἔμβρυων.
E'MBRYON, ĕm'brē-ŏn. }

1. The offspring yet unfinished in the womb.

The bringing forth of living creatures may be accelerated, if the *embryo* ripeneth and perfecteth sooner. *Bacon.*

An exclusion before conformation, before the birth can bear the name of the parent, or be so much as properly called an *embryon.* *Brown.*

The earth was form'd, but in the womb as yet
Of waters, *embryon* immature involv'd
Appear'd not. *Milton.*

In that dark womb are the signs and rudiments of an *embryo* world. *Burnet.*

When the crude *embryo* careful nature breeds,
See how she works, and how her work proceeds.
Blackmore.

While the promis'd fruit
Lies yet a little *embryo*, unperceiv'd
Within its crimson folds. *Thomson.*

2. The state of any thing yet not fit for production, or yet unfinished.

The company little suspected what a noble work I had then in *embryo.* *Swift.*

EME, ĕme. *n. s.* [eame, Saxon.] Uncle. Obsolete.

Whilst they were young, Cassibelan their *eme*,
Was by the people chosen in their stead;
Who on him took the royal diadem,
And goodly well it long time governed. *Spenser.*

EMEN'DABLE, ē-mĕn'dā-bl. *adj.* [*emendo*, Latin.] Capable of emendation; corrigible.

EMENDA'TION, ĕm-ĕn-dā'shŭn.[530] *n. s.* [*emendo*, Latin.]

1. Correction; alteration of any thing from worse to better.

The essence and the relation of every thing in being, is fitted, beyond any *emendation*, for its action and use; and shews it to proceed from a mind of the highest understanding. *Grew.*

2. An alteration made in the text by verbal criticism.

EMENDA'TOR, ĕm-ĕn-dā'tŏr.[521] *n. s.* [*emendo*, Lat.] A corrector; an improver; an alterer for the better.

E'MERALD, ĕm'ĕ-rāld. *n. s.* [*emeraude*, Fr. *smaragdus*, Lat.] A green precious stone.

The *emerald* is evidently the same with the ancient smaragdus; and, in its most perfect state, is perhaps the most beautiful of all the gems. The rough *emerald* is usually of a very bright and naturally polished surface, and is ever of a pure and beautiful green, without the admixture of any other colour. The oriental emerald is of the hardness of the saphire and ruby, and is second only to the diamond in lustre and brightness. *Hill.*

Do you not see the grass how in colour they excel the *emerald?* *Sidney.*

The *emerald* is a bright grass green; it is found in fissures of rocks, along with copper ores.
Woodward.

Nor deeper verdure dies the robe of spring,
When first she gives it to the southern gale,
Than the green *emerald* shows. *Thomson.*

To EME'RGE, ē-mĕrje'. *v. n.* [*emergo*, Latin.]

1. To rise out of any thing in which it is covered.

They *emerged*, to the upper part of the spirit of wine, as much of them as lay immersed in the spirit.
Boyle.

The mountains *emerged*, and became dry land again, when the waters retired. *Burnet.*

Thetis, not unmindful of her son,
Emerging from the deep, to beg her boon,
Pursu'd their track. *Dryden.*

2. To issue; to proceed.

If the prism was turned about its axis that way which made the rays *emerge* more obliquely out of the second refracting surface of the prism, the image soon became an inch or two longer, or more.
Newton.

3. To rise; to mount from a state of depression or obscurity; to rise into view.

Darkness, we see, *emerges* into light;
And shining suns descend to sable night. *Dryden.*

When, from dewy shade *emerging* bright
Aurora streaks the sky with orient light,
Let each deplore his dead. *Pope.*

Then from ancient gloom *emerg'd*
A rising world. *Thomson.*

EME'RGENCE, ē-mĕr'jĕnse. } *n. s.* [from
EME'RGENCY, ē-mĕr-jĕn-sē. } *emerge.*]

1. The act of rising out of any fluid by which it is covered.

We have read of a tyrant, who tried to prevent the *emergence* of murdered bodies. *Brown.*

2. The act of rising or starting into view.

The *emergency* of colours, upon coalition of the particles of such bodies, as were neither of them of the colour of that mixture whereof they are ingredients, is very well worth our attentive observation.
Boyle on Colours.

The white colour of all refracted light, at its very first *emergence*, where it appears as white as before its incidence, is compounded of various colours. *Newton.*

3. Any sudden occasion; unexpected casualty.

Most of our rarities have been found out by casual *emergency*, and have been the works of time and chance, rather than of philosophy. *Glanville.*

4. Pressing necessity; exigence. Not proper.

In any case of *emergency*, he would employ the whole wealth of his empire, which he had thus amassed together in his subterraneous exchequer. *Addison.*

EME'RGENT, ê-mêr'jênt. *adj.* [from *emerge*.]

1. Rising out of that which overwhelms or obscures it.

Love made my *emergent* fortune once more look
Above the main, which now shall hit the stars. *Ben Jonson.*

Immediately the mountains huge appear
Emergent, and their broad bare backs upheave
Into the clouds. *Milton.*

2. Rising into view, or notice, or honour.

The man that is once hated, both his good and his evil deeds oppress him; he is not easily *emergent*. *Ben Jonson.*

3. Proceeding or issuing from any thing.

The stoics held a fatality, and a fixed unalterable course of events; but then they held also, that they fell out by a necessity *emergent* from and inherent in the things themselves, which God himself could not alter. *South.*

4. Sudden; unexpectedly casual.

All the lords declared, that upon any *emergent* occasion, they would mount their servants upon their horses. *Clarendon.*

E'MERODS, êm'êr-ôds. } *n. s.* [corrupted
E'MEROIDS, êm'êr-oidz. } by ignorant pronunciation from *hemorrhoids*, αἱμορροΐδες.] Painful swellings of the hemorrhoidal veins; piles.

He destroyed them, and smote them with *emerods*. 1 *Samuel.*

EME'RSION, ê-mêr'shûn. *n. s.* [from *emerge*.] The time when a star, having been obscured by its too near approach to the sun, appears again.

The time was in the heliacal *emersion*, when it becomes at greatest distance from the sun. *Brown.*

E'MERY, êm'êr-ê. *n. s.* [*smyris*, Latin; *esmeril*, French.]

Emery is an iron ore, considerably rich. It is found in the island of Guernsey, in Tuscany, and many parts of Germany. It has a near relation to the magnet. The lapidaries cut the ordinary gems on their wheels by sprinkling the wetted powder over them; but it will not cut diamonds. It is useful in cleaning and polishing steel. *Hill.*

EME'TICAL, ê-mêt'ê-kâl. } *adj.* [ἐμέω.]
EME'TICK, ê-mêr'ik. } Having the quality of provoking vomits.

Various are the temperaments and operations of herbs; some purgative, some *emetick*, and some sudorifick. *Hale.*

EME'TICALLY, ê-mêt'ê-kâl-ê. *adv.* [from *emetical*.] In such a manner as to provoke to vomit.

It has been complained of, that preparations of silver have produced violent vomits; whereas we have not observed duly refined silver to work *emetically*, even in women and girls. *Boyle.*

EMICA'TION, êm-ê-kâ'shûn.[530] *n. s.* [*micatio*, Latin.] Sparkling; flying off in small particles, as sprightly liquors.

Iron, in aqua fortis, will fall into ebullition with noise and *emication*, as also a crass and fumid exhalation. *Brown.*

EMI'CTION, ê-mîk'shûn. *n. s.* [from *emictum*, Lat.] Urine; what is voided by the urinary passages.

Gravel and stone grind away the flesh, and effuse the blood apparent in a sanguine *emiction*. *Harvey.*

To EMIGRATE, êm'mê-grâte. *v. a.* [*emigro*, Latin.] To remove from one place to another.

EMIGRA'TION, êm-ê-grâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *emigrate*.] Change of habitation; removal from one place to another.

We find the originals of many kingdoms either by victories, or by *emigrations*, or intestine commotions. *Hale.*

E'MINENCE, êm'ê-nênse. } *n. s.* [*eminen-*
E'MINENCY, êm'ê-nên-sê. } *tia*, Latin.]

1. Loftiness; height.

2. Summit; highest part.

Mountains abound with different vegetables, every vertex or *eminency* affording new kinds. *Ray.*

3. A part arising above the rest.

They must be smooth, almost imperceptible to the touch, and without either *eminence* or cavities. *Dryden*

4. A place where one is exposed to general notice.

A satyr or libel on one of the common stamp, never meets with that reception as what is aimed at a person whose merit places him upon an *eminence*, and gives him a more conspicuous figure. *Addison.*

5. Exaltation; conspicuousness; state of being exposed to view; reputation; celebrity; fame; preferment; greatness.

You've too a woman's heart, which ever yet
Affected *eminence*, wealth, sovereignty. *Shaksp.*

Alterations are attributed to the powerfullest under princes, where the *eminency* of one obscureth the rest. *Wotton.*

He deserv'd no such return
From me whom he created what I was,
In that bright *eminence*; and with his good
Upbraided none. *Milton.*

Where men cannot arrive to any *eminency* of estate, yet religion makes a compensation, by teaching content. *Tillotson.*

These two were men of *eminency*, of learning as well as piety. *Stillingfleet.*

6. Supreme degree.

Whatever pure thou in the body enjoy'st,
And pure thou wert created, we enjoy
In *eminence*. *Milton.*

7. Notice; distinction.

Let your remembrance still apply to Banquo:
Present him *eminence* both with eye and tongue. *Shaksp.*

8. A title given to cardinals.

E'MINENT, êm'ê-nênt. *adj.* [*eminens*, Latin.]

1. High; lofty.

Thou hast built unto thee an *eminent* place. *Ezekiel.*

Satan, in gesture proudly *eminent*,
Stood like a tow'r. *Milton.*

2. Dignified; exalted.

Rome for your sake shall push her conquests on,
And bring new titles home from nations won,
To dignify so *eminent* a son. *Dryden.*

3. Conspicuous; remarkable.

She is *eminent* for a sincere piety in the practice of religion. *Addison.*

Eminent he mov'd
In Grecian arms, the wonder of his foes. *Glover.*

E'MINENTLY, êm'ê-nênt-lê. *adv.* [from *eminent*.]

1. Conspicuously; in a manner that attracts observation.

Thy love, which else
So *eminently* never had been known. *Milton.*

Lady, that in the prime of earliest youth,
Wisely has shunn'd the broad way and the green,
And with those few art *eminently* seen,
That labour up the hill of heavenly truth. *Milt.*

Such as thou hast solemnly elected,
With gifts and graces *eminently* adorned,
To some great work. *Milton.*

2. In a high degree.

All men are equal in their judgment of what is *eminently* best. *Dryden.*

That simplicity, without which no human performance can arrive to perfection, is no where more *eminently* useful than in this. *Swift.*

E'MISSARY, êm'îs-sâr-rê. *n. s.* [*emissarius*, Latin.]

1. One sent out on private messages; a spy; a secret agent.

Clifford, an *emissary* and spy of the king's, fled over into Flanders with his privity. *Bacon.*

You shall neither eat nor sleep,
No, nor forth your window peep,
With your *emissary* eye,
To fetch in the forms go by. *Ben Jonson.*

The Jesuits send over *emissaries*, with instructions to personate themselves members of the several sects amongst us. *Swift.*

2. One that emits or sends out. A technical sense.

Wherever there are *emissaries*, there are absorbent vessels in the skin: and, by the absorbent vessels, mercury will pass into the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

EMI'SSION, ê-mîsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*emissio*, Lat.] The act of sending out; vent.

Tickling causeth laughter: the cause may be the *emission* of the spirits, and so of the breath by a flight from titillation. *Bacon.*

Populosity naturally requireth transmigration and *emission* of colonies. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Cover them with glasses; but upon all warm and benign *emissions* of the sun, and sweet showers, give them air. *Evelyn.*

Affection, in the state of innocence, was happily pitched upon its right object: it flamed up in direct fervours of devotion to God, and in collateral *emissions* of charity to its neighbour. *South.*

To EMI'T, ê-mît'. *v. a.* [*emitto*, Latin.]

1. To send forth; to let go; to give vent to.

These baths continually *emit* a manifest and very sensible heat; nay, some of them, at some times, send forth an actual and visible flame. *Woodward.*

The soil being fruitful and rich, *emits* steams, consisting of volatile and active parts. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To let fly; to dart.

Pay sacred rev'rence to Apollo's song,
Lest, wrathful the far-shooting good *emit*
His fatal arrows. *Prior.*

3. To issue out juridically.

That a citation be valid, it ought to be decreed and *emitted* by the judge's authority, and at the instance of the party. *Ayliffe.*

EMME'NAGOGUES, êm-mên'â-gôgz. *n. s.* [ἔμμηνια and ἄγω.] Medicines that promote the courses, either by giving a greater force to the blood in its circulation, or by making it thinner. *Quincy.*

Emmenagogues are such as produce a plethora, or fulness of the vessels, consequently such as strengthen the organs of digestion, so as to make good blood. *Arbuthnot.*

E'MMET, êm'mît.[99] *n. s.* [æmette, Sax.] An ant: a pismire.

When cedars to the ground fall down by the weight of an *emmet*,
Or when a rich ruby's just price be the worth of a walnut. *Sidney.*

To EMME'W, ĕm-mū'. *v. a.* [from *mew.*] To mew or coop up.

This outward sainted deputy,
Whose settl'd visage and delib'rate word
Nips youth i' th' head, and follies doth *emmew*,
As falcon doth the fowl, is yet a devil. *Shaksp.*

To EMMO'VE, ĕm-mōōv'. *v. a.* [*emmouvoir*, French.] To excite; to rouse; to put into emotion. Not used.

One day when him high courage did *emmove*,
He pricked forth. *Fairy Queen.*

EMO'LLIENT, ē-mŏl'yĕnt.[113] *adj.* [*emolliens*, Lat.] Softening; suppling.

Barley is *emollient*, moistening, and expectorating. *Arbuthnot.*

Diureticks are decoctions, emulsions, and oils, of *emollient* vegetables, so far as they relax the urinary passages: such as relax ought to be tried before such as stimulate. *Arbuthnot.*

EMO'LLIENTS, ē-mŏl'yĕnts. *n. s.* Such things as sheath and soften the asperities of the humours, and relax and supple the solids at the same time. *Quincy.*

Emollients ought to be taken in open air, to hinder them from perspiring, and on empty stomachs. *Arbuthnot.*

EMOLLI'TION, ĕm-mŏl-lĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*emollitio*, Latin.] The act of softening.

Lassitude is remedied by bathing, or anointing with oil and warm water; the cause is, for that all lassitude is a kind of contusion and compression of the parts, and bathing and anointing give a relaxation or *emollition*. *Bacon.*

Powerful menstruums are made for its *emollition*, whereby it may receive the tincture of minerals. *Brown.*

EMO'LUMENT, ē-mŏl'ū-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*emolumentum*, Lat.] Profit; advantage.

Let them consult how politick they were, for a temporal *emolument* to throw away eternity. *South.*

Nothing gives greater satisfaction than the sense of having dispatched a great deal of business to publick *emolument*. *Tatler.*

EMO'NGST, ē-mŭngst'. *prep.* [so written by *Spenser.*] Among.

The merry birds of ev'ry sort
Chaunted aloud their chearful harmony;
And made *emongst* themselves a sweet consort,
That quick'ned the dull sp'rit with musical comfort.
Fairy Queen.

EMO'TION, ē-mō'shŭn. *n. s.* [*emotion*, Fr.] Disturbance of mind; vehemence of passion, pleasing or painful.

I will appeal to any man, who has read this poet, whether he finds not the natural *emotion* of the same passion in himself, which the poet describes in his feign'd persons? *Dryden.*

Those rocks and oaks that such *emotion* felt,
Were rural maids whom Orpheus taught to melt.
Granville.

To EMPA'LE, ĕm-pāle'. *v. a.* [*empaler*, Fr.]

1. To fence with a pale.

How happy's he, which hath due place assign'd,
T' his beasts, and disaforested his mind!
Empal'd himself to keep them out, not in;
Can sow, and dares trust corn, where they have been.
Donne.

2. To fortify.

All that dwell near enemies *empale* villages, to save themselves from surprise. *Raleigh.*

The English *empaled* themselves with their pikes, and therewith bare off their enemies. *Hayward.*

3. To enclose; to shut in.

Round about her work she did *empale*,
With a fair border wrought of sundry flow'rs.
Spenser.

Keep yourselves in breath,
And when I have the bloody Hector found,
Empale him with your weapons round about.
Shaksp.

They have *empal'd* within a zodiack
The free-born sun, and keep twelve signs awake
To watch his steps: the Goat and Crab controul
And fright him back. *Donne.*

Thank my charms,
I now *empale* her in my arms. *Cleaveland.*

Impenetrable, *empal'd* with circling fire,
Yet unconsum'd. *Milton.*

4. To put to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright.

Who can bear this, resolve to be *empal'd*?
His skin flead off and roasted yet alive. *Southerne.*

Let them each be broken on the rack;
Then, with what life remains, *empal'd* and left
To writhe at leisure round the bloody stake.
Addison.

Nay, I don't believe they will be contented with hanging; they talk of *empaling*, or breaking on the wheel. *Arbuthnot.*

EMPA'NNEL, ĕm-păn'nĕl. *n. s.* [from *panne*, Fr.] The writing or entering the names of a jury into a parchment schedule, or roll of paper, by the sheriff, which he has summoned to appear for the performance of such publick service as juries are employed in. *Cowell.*

Who can expect upright verdicts from such packed, corrupt juries? Why may we not be allowed to make exceptions against this so incompetent *empannel*? *Decay of Piety.*

To EMPA'NNEL, ĕm-păn'nĕl. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To summon to serve on a jury. A law term.

I shall not need to *empannel* a jury of moralists or divines, every man's own breast sufficiently instructing him. *Government of the Tongue.*

EMPA'RLANCE, ĕm-pär'lânse. *n. s.* [from *parler*, Fr.] In common law, a desire or petition in court of a day to pause what is best to do; and it is sometimes used for the conference of a jury in the cause committed to them. *Cowell.*

EMPA'SM, ĕm-păzm'. *n. s.* [εμπασσω.] A powder to correct the bad scent of the body.

To EMPA'SSION, ĕm-păsh'ŭn. *v. a.* [from *passion.*] To move with passion; to affect strongly; to throw off from equanimity.

Unto my eyes strange shows presented were,
Picturing that which I in mind embrac'd,
That yet those sights *empassion* me full near.
Spenser.

So standing, moving, or to height upgrown,
The tempter, all *empassion'd*, thus began. *Milton.*

To EMPE'OPLE, ĕm-pē'pl. *v. a.* [from *people.*] To form into a people or community.

He wonder'd much, and 'gan enquire
What stately building durst so high extend
Her lofty towers unto the starry sphere,
And what unknown nations there *empeopled* were?
Spenser.

E'MPERESS, ĕm'pē-rĕs. *n. s.* [from *emperour*, now written *empress.*]

1. A woman invested with imperial power.

Long, long, may you on earth our *emperess* reign,
Ere you in heaven a glorious angel stand. *Davies.*

2. The queen of an emperour.

Lavinia will I make my *emperess*,
Rome's royal mistress, mistress of my heart.
Shaksp.

E'MPEROUR, ĕm'pĕr-ŭr.[166] *n. s.* [*empereur*, French; *imperator*, Lat.] A monarch of title and dignity superiour to a king: as, the *emperour* of Germany.

Charles the *emperour*,
Under pretence to see the queen his aunt
Makes visitation. *Shakspeare.*

E'MPERY, ĕm'pĕr-ē.[503] *n. s.* [*empire*, Fr. *imperium*, Lat.] Empire; sovereignty; dominion. Out of use.

A lady
So fair, and fasten'd to an *empery*,
Would make the great'st king double. *Shaksp.*

Take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land;
Not as protector, steward, substitute,
But as successively from blood to blood,
Your right of birth, your *empery*, your own. *Shaksp.*

E'MPHASIS, ĕm'fā-sĭs. *n. s.* [ἔμφασις.] A remarkable stress laid upon a word or sentence; particular force impressed by style or pronunciation.

Oh, that brave Cæsar!
—Be choak'd with such another *emphasis*. *Shaksp.*

Emphasis not so much regards the time as a certain grandeur, whereby some letter, syllable, word, or sentence is rendered more remarkable than the rest, by a more vigorous pronunciation, and a longer stay upon it. *Holder.*

These questions have force and *emphasis*, if they be understood of the antediluvian earth. *Burnet.*

EMPHA'TICAL, ĕm-făt'ĭk-ăl. } *adj.* [ἐμφα-
EMPHA'TICK, ĕm-făt'ĭk. } κω.]

1. Forcible; strong; striking.

Where he endeavours to dissuade from carnivorous appetites, how *emphatical* is his reasoning. *Garth.*

In proper and *emphatick* terms thou didst paint the blazing comet's fiery tail. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Striking the sight.

It is commonly granted that *emphatical* colours are light itself, modified by refractions. *Boyle.*

EMPHA'TICALLY, ĕm-făt'ē-kăl-ē. *adv.* [from *emphatical.*]

1. Strongly; forcibly; in a striking manner.

How *emphatically* and divinely does every word proclaim the truth that I have been speaking of. *South.*

2. According to appearance.

What is delivered of the incurvity of dolphins, must be taken *emphatically*, not really, but in appearance, when they leap above water, and suddenly shoot down again. *Brown.*

EMPHYSE'MA, ĕm-fĭ-sē'mă. *n. s.* [ἐμφυσημα.] *Emphysema* is a light puffy humour, easily yielding to the pressure of the finger, arising again in the instant you take it off. *Wiseman.*

EMPHYSE'MATOUS, ĕm-fĭ-sē'mă-tŭs. *adj.* [from ἐμφυσημα.] Bloated; puffed up; swollen.

The signs of a gangrene are these: the inflammation loses its redness, and becomes duskish and livid; the tenseness of the skin goes off, and feels to the touch flabby or *emphysematous*; and vesications, filled with ichor of different colours, spread all over it. *Sharp.*

To EMPIE'RCE, ĕm-pērse'.[250] *v. a.* [from *pierce.*] To pierce into; to enter into by violent appulse.

The weapon bright,
Taking advantage of his open jaw,
Ran through his mouth with so importune might,
That deep *empierc'd* his darksome hollow maw.
Spenser.

EMPI'GHT, ĕm-pīte'. *preterit.* and *part.* from *To pight*, or *pitch.* [See PITCH.] Set; fixed; fastened.

But he was weary, and ere it *empight*
In the meant mark, advane'd his shield atween.
Spenser.

E'MPIRE, ĕm'pire.[140] *n. s.* [*empire*, Fr. *imperium*, Latin.]

1. Imperial power; supreme dominion; sovereign command.

Assert, ye fair ones, who in judgment sit,
Your ancient *empire* over love and wit. *Rowe.*

2. The region over which dominion is extended.

A nation extended over vast tracts of land, and numbers of people, arrives in time at the ancient name of kingdom, or modern of *empire*. *Temple.*

Sextus Pompeius
Hath given the dare to Cæsar, and commands
The *empire* of the sea. *Shakspeare.*

3. Command over any thing.

EMPI'RICK, ĕm'pĕ-rĭk or ĕm-pĭr'ĭk. *n. s.* [ἐμπειρικὸς. This word seems to have been pronounced *empírick* by *Milton*, and *émpirick* by *Dryden*. *Milton's* pronunciation is to be preferred.] A trier; an experimenter; such persons as have no true education in, or knowledge of, physical practice, but venture upon hearsay and observation only. *Quincy.*

The name of Hippocrates was more effectual to persuade such men as Galen, than to move a silly *empirick*. *Hooker.*

That every plant might receive a name according unto the diseases it cureth, was the wish of Paracelsus; a way more likely to multiply *empirics* than herbalists. *Brown.*

Such an aversion and contempt for all manner of innovators, as physicians are apt to have for *empiricks*, or lawyers for pettifoggers. *Swift.*

Th' illit'rate writer, *emp'rick*-like, applies
To each disease unsafe chance remedies;
The learn'd in school, when science first began,
Studies with care th' anatomy of man. *Dryden.*

EMPI'RICAL, ĕm-pĭr'ĕ-kăl. } *adj.* [from
EMPI'RICK, ĕm-pĭr'ĭk. } the noun.]

1. Versed in experiments.

By fire
Of sooty coal, the *empirick* alchymist
Can turn, or holds it possible to turn,
Metals of drossiest ore to perfect gold. *Milton.*

2. Known only by experience; practised only by rote, without rational grounds.

The most sovereign prescription in Galen is but *empirick* to this preservative. *Shakspeare.*

In extremes, bold counsels are the best;
Like *empirick* remedies, they last are try'd,
And by th' event condemn'd or justify'd. *Dryden.*

EMPI'RICALLY, ĕm-pĭr'ĕ-kăl-lĕ. *adv.* [from *empirical*.]

1. Experimentally, according to experience.

We shall *empirically* and sensibly deduct the causes of blackness from originals by which we generally observe things denigrated. *Brown.*

2. Without rational ground; charlatanically; in the manner of quacks.

EMPI'RICISM, ĕm-pĭr'ĕ-sĭzm. *n. s.* [from *empirick*.] Dependence on experience without knowledge or art; quackery.

EMPLA'STER, ĕm-plăs'tŭr. *n. s.* [ἔμπλαστρον. This word is now always pronounced and generally written *plaster*.] An application to a sore of an oleaginous or viscous substance, spread upon cloth. See PLASTER.

All *emplasters*, applied to the breasts, ought to have a hole for the nipples. *Wiseman.*

To EMPLA'STER, ĕm-plăs'tŭr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a plaster.

They must be cut out to the quick, and the sores *emplastered* with tar. *Mortimer.*

EMPLA'STICK, ĕm-plăs'tĭk. *adj.* [ἐμπλαστικὸς.] Viscous; glutinous; fit to be applied as a plaster.

Resin, by its *emplastick* quality, mixed with oil of roses, perfects the concoction. *Wiseman*

Emplastick applications are not sufficient to defend a wound from the air. *Arbuthnot.*

To EMPLE'AD, ĕm-plēde'. *v. a.* [from *plead*.] To indict; to prefer a charge against; to accuse.

To terrify and torture them, their tyrannous masters did often *emplead*, arrest, cast them into prison, and thereby consume them to worse than nothing. *Hayward.*

Antiquity thought thunder the immediate voice of Jupiter, and *empleaded* them of impiety that referred it to natural casualties. *Glanville.*

Since once the living villains dare *emplead*,
Arraign them in the persons of the dead. *Dryden.*

To EMPLO'Y, ĕm-plŏē'. *v. a.* [*employer*, French.]

1. To busy; to keep at work; to exercise. It is used both as agent, as, *the king* employed the *minister;* or cause, as *the public credit* employed *the minister*.

For thrice, at least, in compass of the year,
Thy vineyard must *employ* the sturdy steer
To turn the glebe. *Dryden.*

2. In the following quotations it is used with *in*, *about*, *to*, and *upon*, before the object. *To* seems less proper.

Their principal learning was applied to the course of the stars, and the rest was *employed in* displaying the brave exploits of their princes. *Temple.*

Our reason is often puzzled, because of the imperfection of the ideas it is *employed about*. *Locke.*

The proper business of the understanding is not that which men always *employ* it *to*. *Locke.*

Labour in the beginning gave a right of property, wherever any one was pleased to *employ* it *upon* what was common. *Locke.*

On the happy change the boy
Employ'd his wonder and his joy. *Prior.*

This is a day in which the thoughts of our countrymen ought to be *employed on* serious subjects. *Addison.*

3. To use as an instrument.

The elcanly cheese-press she could never turn;
Her awkward fist did ne'er *employ* the churn. *Gay.*

4. To use as means.

The money was *employed to* the making of gallies. *2 Mac.*

Peace is not freed from labour, but from noise:
And war more force, but not more pains *employs*. *Dryden.*

5. To use as materials.

The labour of those who felled and framed the timber *employed about* the plough, must be charged on labour. *Locke.*

6. To commission; to intrust with the management of any affairs.

Jonathan and Jahaziah were *employed about* this matter. *Ezra.*

Jesus Christ is furnished with superior powers to the angels, because he is *employed in* superior works, and appointed to be the sovereign Lord of all the visible and invisible worlds. *Watts.*

7. To fill up with business.

If you're idle you're destroy'd;
All his force on you he tries,
Be but watchful and *employ'd*,
Soon the baffled tempter flies. *Motteux.*

To study nature will thy time *employ;*
Knowledge and innocence are perfect joy. *Dryden.*

8. To pass or spend in business.

Why, whilst we struggle in this vale beneath,
With want and sorrow, with disease and death,
Do they more bless'd perpetual life *employ*
In songs of pleasure, and in scenes of joy? *Prior.*

EMPLO'Y, ĕm-plŏē'. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Business; object of industry.

Present to grasp, and future still to find,
The whole *employ* of body and of mind. *Pope.*

2. Public office.

Lest animosities should obstruct the course of justice, if one of their number had the distribution of it, they have always a foreigner for this *employ*. *Addison.*

The honours and the burdens of great posts and *employs* were joined together. *Atterbury.*

EMPLO'YABLE, ĕm-plŏē'ă-bl. *adj.* [from *employ*.] Capable to be used; proper for use.

The objections made against the doctrine of the chymists, seem *employable* against this hypothesis. *Boyle.*

EMPLO'YER, ĕm-plŏē'ŭr. *n. s.* [from *employ*.]

1. One that uses or causes to be used.

That man drives a great trade, and is owner or *employer* of much shipping, and continues and increases in trade and shipping. *Child on Trade.*

2. One that sets others to work.

EMPLO'YMENT, ĕm-plŏē'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *employ*.]

1. Business; object of industry; object of labour.

2. Business; the state of being employed.

3. Office; post of business.

If any station, any *employment* upon earth be honourable, theirs was. *Atterbury.*

Leaders on each side, instead of intending the public weal, have their hearts wholly set to get or to keep *employments*. *Swift.*

4. Business intrusted.

Call not your stocks for me; I serve the king,
On whose *employment* I was sent to you. *Shaksp.*

To EMPO'ISON, ĕm-pŏē'zn. *v. a.* [*empoisonner*, Fr.]

1. To destroy by poison; to destroy by venomous food or drugs; to poison.

Leaving no means unattempted of destroying his son, that wicked servant of his undertook to *empoison* him. *Sidney.*

Mushrooms cause the incubus, or mare in the stomach, therefore the surfeit of them may suffocate and *empoison*. *Bacon.*

2. To taint with poison; to envenom. This is the more usual sense.

EMPO'ISONER, ĕm-pŏē'zn-ŭr. *n. s.* [*empoisonneur*, Fr.] One who destroys another by poison.

He is vehemently suspected to have been the *empoisoner* of his wife, thereby to make vacant his bed. *Bacon.*

EMPO'ISONMENT, ĕm-pŏē'zn-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*empoisonnement*, Fr.] The practice of destroying by poison.

It were dangerous for secret *empoisonments*. *Bacon.*

EMPORE'TICK, ĕm-pŏ-rĕt'ĭk. *adj.* [ἐμπορητικὸς.] That is used at markets, or in merchandise.

EMPO'RIUM, ĕm-pŏ'rĕ-ŭm. *n. s.* [ἐμπόριον.] A place of merchandise; a mart; a town of trade; a commercial city.

And while this fam'd *emporium* we prepare,
The British ocean shall such triumphs boast,
That those who now disdain our trade to share,
Shall rob like pirates on our wealthy coast. *Dryden.*

I take the prosperous estate of this great *emporium* to be owing to those instances of charity. *Atterbury.*

To EMPO'VERISH, ĕm-pŏv'ĕr-ĭsh. *v. a.* [*pauvre*, Fr.]

1. To make poor; to depauperate; to reduce to indigence.

Since they might talk better as they lay together, they *empoverished* their cloaths to enrich their bed, which, for that night, might well scorn the shrine of Venus. *Sidney.*

Your's sounds aloud, and tells us you excel
No less in courage than in singing well;
While, unconcern'd you let your country know,
They have *empoverish'd* themselves, not you.
Waller.

For sense of honour, if it *empoverisheth* a man, it is, in his esteem, neither honour nor sense. *South.*

Fresh roses bring,
To strew my bed, 'till the *empoverish'd* spring
Confess her want. *Prior.*

2. To lessen fertility: as, tillage *empoverishes* land.

EMPO'VERISHER, ĕm-pŏv'ĕr-ĭsh-ûr. *n. s.* [from *empoverish.*]

1. One that makes others poor.

2. That which impairs fertility.

They destroy the weeds and fit the land for after-crops, being an improver, and not an *empoverisher* of land. *Mortimer.*

EMPO'VERISHMENT, ĕm-pŏv'ĕr-ĭsh-mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *empoverish.*] Depauperation; cause of poverty; drain of wealth.

Being paid as it is, now some, and then some, it is no great burden unto her, nor any great *empoverishment* to her coffers. *Spenser.*

All appeals for justice, or appellations for favour or preferment to another country, are so many grievous *empoverishments.* *Swift.*

To EMPO'WER, ĕm-pŏŭ'ûr. *v. a.* [from *power.*]

1. To authorize; to commission; to give power or authority to any purpose.

You are *empowered*, when you please, to give the final decision of wit. *Dryden.*

The government shall be *empowered* to grant commissions to all protestants whatsoever. *Swift.*

2. To give natural force; to enable.

Does not the same power that enables them to heal, *empower* them to destroy? *Baker.*

E'MPRESS, ĕm-prĕs. *n. s.* [contracted from *emperess*, which is retained by *Jonson* in the following lines.]

1. The queen of an emperour.

Let your nimble feet
Tread subtile circles, that may always meet
In point to him; and figures, to express
The grace of him, and his great *emperess.*
Ben Jonson.

2. A female invested with imperial dignity; a female sovereign.

Empress of this fair world, resplendent eve!
Milton.

Yet, London, *empress* of the northern clime,
By an high fate thou greatly didst expire. *Dryden.*

Wisdom, thou say'st, from heav'n receiv'd her birth;
Her beams transmitted to the subject earth:
Yet this great *empress* of the human soul,
Does only with imagin'd power controul,
If restless passion, by rebellious sway,
Compels the weak usurper to obey. *Prior.*

EMPRI'SE, ĕm-prize'. *n. s.* [*emprise*, Fr.] Attempt of danger; undertaking of hazard; enterprise.

Noble minds, of yore, allied were
In brave pursuit of chivalrous *emprise.* *F. Queen.*

A double conquest must you make,
If you atchieve renown by this *emprise.* *Fairfax.*

Fierce faces threat'ning wars;
Giants of mighty bone, and bold *emprise.* *Milton.*

Thus, till the sun had travell'd half the skies,
Ambush'd we lie, and wait the bold *emprise.* *Pope.*

E'MPTIER, ĕm'tē-ûr. *n. s.* [from *empty.*] One that empties; one that makes any place void by taking away what it contained.

The *emptiers* have emptied them out, and marred their vine-branches. *Nahum.*

E'MPTINESS, ĕm'tē-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *empty.*]

1. Absence of plenitude; inanity.

Where cities stood,
Well fenc'd, and numerous, desolation reigns
And *emptiness;* dismay'd, unfed, unhous'd,
The widow and the orphan stroll. *Philips.*

2. The state of being empty.

His coffers sound
With hollow poverty and *emptiness.* *Shakspeare.*

3. A void space; vacuity; *vacuum.*

Nor could another in your room have been,
Except an *emptiness* had come between. *Dryden.*

The ordinary air in which we live and respire, is of so thin a composition, that sixteen thousand one hundred and forty-nine parts of its dimensions are mere *emptiness* and nothing; and the remaining one only, material and real substance. *Bentley.*

4. Want of substance or solidity.

'Tis this which causes the graces and the loves to take up their habitations in the hardest marble and to subsist in the *emptiness* of light and shadow. *Dryden.*

5. Unsatisfactoriness; inability to fill up the desires.

O frail estate of human things,
Now to our cost your *emptiness* we know. *Dryden.*

Form the judgment about the worth or *emptiness* of things here, according as they are or are not of use, in relation to what is to come after. *Atterbury.*

6. Vacuity of head; want of knowledge.

Eternal smiles his *emptiness* betray,
As shallow streams run dimpling all the way. *Pope.*

E'MPTION, ĕm'shŭn. *n. s.* [*emptio*, Latin.] The act of purchasing; a purchase.

There is a dispute among the lawyers, whether Glaucus his exchanging his golden armour with the braxen one of Tydides, was *emption* or commutation. *Arbuthnot.*

E'MPTY, ĕm'tē.[412] *adj.* [æmtıȝ, Sax.]

1. Void; having nothing in it; not full.

I did never know so full a voice issue from so *empty* a heart; but the saying is true, the *empty* vessel makes the greatest sound. *Shakspeare.*

The pit was *empty*, there was no water in it. *Genesis.*

If you have two vessels to fill, and you *empty* one to fill the other, you gain nothing by that; there still remains one vessel *empty.* *Burnet.*

2. Evacuated; no longer full.

Himself he frees by secret means unseen,
His shackles *empty* left, himself escaped clean.
Spenser.

3. Devoid; unfurnished.

Art thou thus bolden'd, man, by thy distress,
That in civility thou seem'st so *empty?* *Shakspeare.*

Mr. Boyle has shewed, that air may be rarified above ten thousand times in vessels of glass; and the heavens are much *emptier* of air than any vacuum we can make below. *Newton.*

4. Unsatisfactory; unable to fill the mind or desires.

Pleas'd in the silent shade with *empty* praise.
Pope.

5. Without any thing to carry; unburdened; unfreighted.

They beat him, and sent him away *empty.*
Matthew.

When ye go, ye shall not go *empty.* *Exodus.*

He alledges that satyrs carried platters full of fruit in their hands; but if they had been *empty* handed, had they been ever the larger satyrs?
Dryden.

Yet all the little that I got I spent;
And still return'd as *empty* as I went. *Dryden.*

6. Hungry.

My falcon now is sharp and passing *empty,*
And till she stoop, she must not be full-gorg'd,
For then she never looks upon her lure. *Shaksp.*

7. Vacant of head; ignorant; unskilful; unfurnished with materials for thought.

How comes it that so many worthy and wise men depend upon so many unworthy and *empty* headed fools? *Raleigh.*

His answer is a handsome way of exposing an *empty*, trifling, pretending pedant; the wit lively, the satyr courtly and severe. *Felton.*

8. Unfruitful; barren.

Seven *empty* ears blasted with the east wind.
Genesis.

Israel is an *empty* vine. *Hosea.*

9. Wanting substance; wanting solidity; vain.

The god of sleep there hides his heavy head,
And *empty* dreams on every leaf are spread. *Dryd.*

To E'MPTY, ĕm'tē. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To evacuate; to exhaust; to deprive of that which was contained in it.

Boundless intemperance,
In nature is a tyranny: it hath been
Th' untimely *emptying* of the happy throne,
And fall of many kings. *Shakspeare.*

The emptiers have *emptied* them out, and marred their vine-branches. *Nahum.*

Sheep are often blind by fulness of blood: cut their tails, and *empty* them of their blood. *Mortimer.*

The Euxine sea is conveniently situated for trade, by the communication it has both with Asia and Europe, and the great navigable rivers that *empty* themselves into it. *Arbuthnot.*

To EMPU'RPLE, ĕm-pûrp'pl. *v. a.* [from *purple.*] To make of a purple colour; to discolour with purple.

Now in loose garlands, thick thrown off, the bright
Pavement, that like a sea of jasper shone,
Empurpled with celestial roses smil'd. *Milton.*

The deep,
Empurpl'd ran, with gushing gore distain'd. *Philips.*

To EMPU'ZZLE, ĕm-pŭz'zl. *v. a.* [from *puzzle.*] To perplex; to put to a stand.

It hath *empuzzled* the enquiries of others to apprehend, and enforce them unto strange conceptions to make out. *Brown.*

EMPYE'MA, ĕm-pī-ē'mâ. *n. s.* [ἐμπύημα.] A collection of purulent matter in any part whatsoever; generally used to signify that in the cavity of the breast only, and which sometimes happens upon the opening of abscesses, or ulcerations of the lungs, or membranes inclosing the breast. *Quincy.*

An *empyema*, or a collection of purulent matter in the breast, if not suddenly cured, doth undoubtedly impel the patient into a phthisical consumption. *Harvey.*

There is likewise a consumption from an *empyema*, after an inflammation of the lungs; which may be known from a weight upon the diaphragm, oppression of the lungs, a difficulty of breathing, and inability to lie on one side, which is that which is sound. *Arbuthnot.*

EMPY'REAL, ĕm-pĭr'ē-âl. *adj.* [ἐμπυρ℗.] Formed of the element of fire; refined beyond aerial; pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven, *Tickel* accents it on the penult.

Now went forth the morn,
Such as in highest heav'n, array'd in gold
Empyreal. *Milton.*

Go, soar with Plato to th' *empyreal* sphere,
To the first good, first perfect, and first fair. *Pope.*

But *empyreal* forms, howe'er in fight
Gash'd and dismember'd, easily unite. *Tickel.*

EMPYRE'AN, ĕm-pi-rē'ăn, *or* ĕm-pĭr'ē-ăn. *n. s.* [ἔμπυρος.] The highest heaven where the pure element of fire is supposed to subsist.

Almighty Father from above,
From the pure *empyrean*, where he sits
High thron'd above all height, bent down his eye. *Milton.*

Under his burning wheel
The stedfast *empyrean* shook throughout,
All but the throne itself of God. *Milton.*

The *empyrean* rung
With hallelujahs. *Milton.*

E'MPYREUM, ĕm-pĭr'rē-ŭm. } *n. s.* [ἐμπύ-
EMPYRE'UMA, ĕm-pē-rū'mă. } ρευμα.] The burning of any matter in boiling or distillation, which gives a particular offensive smell. *Quincy.*

It is so far from admitting an *empyreum*, that it burns clear away without leaving any cinders or a dust about it. *Harvey.*

The hopes of an elixir insensibly evaporate, and vanish to air, or leave in the recipient a foul *empyreuma*. *Decay of Piety.*

EMPYREUMA'TICAL, ĕm-pē-rū-măt'ē-kăl. *adj.* [from *empyreuma*.] Having the smell or taste of burnt substances.

Empyreumatical oils, distilled by strong fires in retorts, may be brought to emulate essential oils drawn in limbicks. *Boyle.*

EMPYRO'SIS, ĕm-pē-rō'sĭs.[520] *n. s.* [ἐμπυρόω.] Conflagration; general fire.

The former opinion that held these cataclisms and *empyroses* universal, was such as held that it put a total consummation unto things in this lower world, especially that of conflagration. *Hale.*

To E'MULATE, ĕm'ū-lāte. *v. a.* [*æmulor*, Lat.]

1. To rival; to propose as one to be equalled or excelled.
2. To imitate with hope of equality, or superiour excellence.

I would have
Him *emulate* you: 'tis no shame to follow
The better precedent. *Ben Jonson.*

Those fair ideas to my aid I'll call,
And *emulate* my great original. *Dryden.*

What though no weeping loves thy ashes grace,
Nor polish'd marble *emulate* thy face. *Pope.*

3. To be equal to; to rise to equality with.

I see how thy eye would *emulate* the diamond. *Shakspeare.*

We see no new-built palaces aspire,
No kitchens *emulate* the vestal fire. *Pope.*

4. To imitate; to copy; to resemble.

It is likewise attended with delirium, fury, and an involuntary laughter, the convulsion *emulating* this motion. *Arbuthnot.*

EMULA'TION, ĕm-ū-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*æmulatio*, Lat.]

1. Rivalry; desire of superiority.

Mine *emulation*
Hath not that honour in't it had; for where
I thought to crush him in an equal force,
True sword to sword, I'll pitch at him some way,
Or wrath or craft may get him. *Shakspeare.*

There was neither envy nor *emulation* amongst them. 1 *Maccabees.*

Aristotle allows that some *emulation* may be good, and may be found in some good men; yet envy he utterly condemns, as wicked in itself, and only to be found in wicked minds. *Sprat.*

The apostle exhorts the Corinthians to an holy and general *emulation* of the charity of the Macedonians, in contributing freely to the relief of the poor saints at Jerusalem. *South.*

A noble *emulation* heats your breast,
And your own fame now robs you of your rest:
Good actions still must be maintain'd with good,
As bodies nourish'd with resembling food. *Dryden.*

2. Envy; desire of depressing another; contest; contention; discord.

What madness rules in brainsick men,
When for so slight and frivolous a cause,
Such factious *emulations* shall arise! *Shakspeare.*

E'MULATIVE, ĕm'ū-lā-tĭv. *adj.* [from *emulate*.] Inclined to emulation; rivalling; disposed to competition.

EMULA'TOR, ĕm'ū-lā-tŭr.[166] [521] *n. s.* [from *emulate*.] A rival; a competitor.

In superiours it quencheth jealousy, and layeth their competitors and *emulators* asleep. *Bacon.*

To EMU'LE, ĕm-mūle'. *v. a.* [*emulor*, Lat.] To emulate. Not in use.

He sitting me beside, in that same shade,
Provoked me to play some pleasant fit:
Yet *emuling* my pipe, he took in hand
My pipe, before that *emuled* of many,
And plaid thereon; for well that skill he could. *Spenser.*

To EMU'LGE, ē-mŭlje'. *v. a.* [*emulgeo*, Lat.] To milk out.

EMU'LGENT, ē-mŭl'jĕnt. *adj.* [*emulgens*, Lat.]

1. Milking or draining out.
2. *Emulgent* vessels [in anatomy] are the two large arteries and veins which arise, the former from the descending trunk of the aorta, or great artery; the latter from the vena cava. They are both inserted into the kidneys; the emulgent arteries carrying blood with the serum to them, and the emulgent veins bringing it back again, after the serum has been separated therefrom by the kidneys. *Harris.*

It doth furnish the left *emulgent* with one vein. *Brown.*

Through the *emulgent* branches of the blood is brought to the kidneys, and is there freed of its serum. *Cheyne.*

E'MULOUS, ĕm'ū-lŭs.[314] *adj.* [*æmulus*, Lat.]

1. Rivaling; engaged in competition.

What the Gaul or Moor could not effect,
Nor *emulous* Carthage, with their length of spite,
Shall be the work of one. *Ben Jonson.*

She is in perpetual diffidence, or actual enmity with her, but always *emulous* and suspectful of her. *Howel.*

2. Desirous of superiority; desirous to rise above another; desirous of any excellence possessed by another: with *of* before the object of emulation.

By strength
They measure all, *of* other excellence
Not *emulous*, nor care who them excels. *Milton.*

By fair rewards our noble youth we raise
To *emulous* merit, and to thirst of praise. *Prior.*

Good Howard, *emulous of* the Grecian art, *Prior.*

3. Factious; contentious.

Whose glorious deeds, but in the fields of late,
Made *emulous* missions 'mongst the gods themselves,
And drave great Mars to faction. *Shakspeare.*

E'MULOUSLY, ĕm'ū-lŭs-lē. *adv.* [from *emulous*.] With desire of excelling or outdoing another.

So tempt they him, and *emulously* vie
To bribe a voice, that empires would not buy. *Granville.*

EMU'LSION, ē-mŭl'shŭn. *n. s.* [*emulsio*, Lat.] A form of medicine, by bruising oily seeds and kernels, and drawing out their substances with some liquor, that thereby becomes milky. *Quincy.*

The aliment is dissolved by an operation resembling that of making an *emulsion;* in which operation the oily parts of nuts and seeds, being gently ground in a marble mortar, and gradually mixed with some watery liquor, or dissolved into a sweet, thick, turbid, milky liquor, resembling the chyle in an animal body. *Arbuthnot.*

EMU'NCTORIES, ē-mŭnk'tŭr-ĭz.[557] [99] *n. s.* [*emunctorium*, Lat.] Those parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is separated and collected, to be in readiness for ejectment. *Quincy.*

Superfluous matter deflows from the body under their proper *emunctories*. *Brown.*

There are receptacles in the body of men, and *emunctories* to drain them of superfluous choler. *More against Atheism.*

Discoursing of the lungs, I shew that they are the grand *emunctory* of the body; that the main end of respiration is continually to discharge and expel an excrementitious fluid out of the mass of blood. *Woodward.*

The regimen in quinsies, which proceed from an obstruction of the glands, must be to use such warm liquors as relax those glands, such as, by stimulating, open the *emunctories* to secern the humour. *Arbuthnot.*

EN, ĕn. An inseparable particle borrowed by us from the French, and by the French formed from the Latin *in*. Many words are uncertainly written with *en* or *in*. In many words *en* is changed into *em* for more easy pronunciation.

To ENA'BLE, ĕn-ā'bl.[405] *v. a.* [from *able*.] To make able; to empower; to supply with strength or ability.

If thou would'st vouchsafe to overspread
Me with the shadow of thy gentle wing,
I should *enabled* be thy acts to sing. *Spenser.*

His great friendship with God, might *enable* him, and his compassion might incline him. *Atterbury.*

He points out to him the way of life, strengthens his weakness, restores his lapses, and *enables* him to walk and persevere in it. *Rogers.*

To ENA'CT, ĕn-ākt'. *v. a.* [from *act*.]

1. To act; to perform; to effect. Not now in use.

In true balancing of justice, it is flat wrong to punish the thought or purpose of any before it be *enacted*. *Spenser.*

Valiant Talbot, above human thought
Enacted wonders with his sword and lance. *Shaksp.*

2. To establish by law; to decree.

It is *enacted* in the laws of Venice,
If it be proved against an alien
He seeks the life of any citizen,
The party, 'gainst the which he doth contrive,
Shall seize on half his goods. *Shaksp.*

The senate were authors of all counsels in the state; and what was by them consulted and agreed, was proposed to the people, by whom it was *enacted* or commanded. *Temple.*

3. To represent by action.

I did *enact* Hector. *Shaksp.*

ENA'CT, ĕn-ākt'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Purpose; determination.

ENA'CTOR, ĕn-āk'tŭr.[166] *n. s.* [from *enact*.]

1. One that forms decrees, or establishes laws.

The great author of our nature, and *enactor* of this law of good and evil, is highly dishonoured. *Atterbury.*

2. One that practices or performs any thing. Not used.

The violence of either grief or joy,
Their own *enactors* with themselves destroy. *Shak.*

ENA'LLAGE, ĕn-ăl'lă-jē. *n. s.* [ἐναλλαγη.] A figure in grammar, whereby some change is made in the common modes

of speech, as when one mood or tense of a verb is put for another.

To ENA'MBUSH, ên-âm'bûsh. *v. a.* [from *ambush.*] To hide in ambush; to hide with hostile intention.

They went within a vale, close to a flood, whose stream
Us'd to give all their cattle drink, they there *enambush'd* them. *Chapman.*

To ENA'MEL, ên-âm'êl.[99] *v. a.* [from *amel.* See AMEL.]

1. To inlay; to variegate with colours, properly with colours fixed by fire.

Must I, alas!
Frame and *enamel* plate, and drink in glass? *Donne.*

See Pan with flocks, with fruits Pomona crown'd;
Here blushing Flora paints th' *enamell'd* ground. *Pope.*

I bequeath to the earl of Orrery the *enamell'd* silver plates, to distinguish bottles of wine by. *Swift.*

2. To lay upon another body, so as to vary it.

Higher than that wall, a circling row
Of goodliest trees, loaden with fairest fruit,
Blossoms, and fruits at once of golden hue,
Appear'd with gay *enamell'd* colours mix'd. *Milt.*

To ENA'MEL, ên-âm'êl. *v. n.* To practise the use of enamel.

Though it were foolish to colour or *enamel* upon the glasses of telescopes, yet to gild the tubes of them may render them more acceptable to the users, without lessening the clearness of the object. *Boyle.*

ENA'MEL, ên-âm'êl. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing enamelled, or variegated with colours fixed by fire.

Down from her eyes welled the pearles round,
Upon the bright *enamel* of her face;
Such honey drops on springing flowers are found,
When Phœbus holds the crimson morn in chase. *Fairfax.*

There are various sorts of coloured glasses, pastes, *enamels*, and factitious gems. *Woodward.*

2. The substance inlaid in other things.

ENA'MELLER, ên-âm'êl-lûr. *n. s.* [from *enamel.*] One that practises the art of enamelling.

To ENA'MOUR, ên-âm'ûr.[314] *v. a.* [*amour*, Fr.] To inflame with love; to make fond: with *of* before the thing or person loved.

Affliction is *enamour'd of* thy parts,
And thou art wedded to calamity. *Shaksp.*

My Oberon! what visions have I seen!
I thought I was *enamour'd of* an ass. *Shaksp.*

You are very near my brother in his love; he is *enamour'd* on Hero. *Shaksp.*

Or should she, confident
As sitting queen, ador'd on beauty's throne,
Descend with all her winning charms begirt,
T' *enamour*, as the zone of Venus once
Brought that effect on Jove, so fables tell. *Milton.*

He, on his side,
Leaning half-rais'd, with looks of cordial love
Hung over her *enamour'd.* *Milton.*

Your uncle cardinal
Is not so far *enamour'd* of a cloister,
But he will thank you for the crown. *Dryden.*

'Tis hard to discern whether is in the greatest errour, he who is *enamour'd of* all he does, or he whom nothing of his own can please. *Dryden.*

ENARRA'TION, ên-nâr-râ'shûn. *n. s.* [*enarro*, Lat.] Explanation; exposition. *Dict*

ENARTHRO'SIS, ên-âr-*thrô*'sis.[520] *n. s.* [ἐν and ἄρθρον.] The insertion of one bone into another to form a joint.

Enarthrosis is where a good round head enters into a cavity, whether it be a cotyla, or profound cavity, as that of os coxæ, receiving the head of the os femoris; or glene, which is more shallow, as in the scapula, where it receives the humerus. *Wiseman.*

ENATA'TION ê-nâ-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*enato*, Lat.] The act of swimming out; escape by swimming. *Dict*

ENA'UNTER, ê-nân'tûr. *adv.* An obsolete word explained by *Spenser* himself to mean *lest that.*

Anger would not let him speak to the tree,
Enaunter his rage might cooled be,
But to the root bent his sturdy stroke. *Spenser.*

To ENCA'GE, ên-kâje'. *v. a.* [from *cage.*] To shut up in a cage; to coop up; to confine.

He suffer'd his kinsman March,
Who is, if every owner were right plac'd,
Indeed, his king, to be *encag'd* in Wales,
There without ransom to lie forfeited. *Shaksp.*

Like Bajazet *encag'd*, the shepherd's scoff,
Or like slack-sinew'd Samson, his hair off. *Donne.*

To ENCA'MP, ên-kâmp'. *v. n.* [from *camp.*] To pitch tents; to sit down for a time in a march; to settle a temporary habitation.

He *encamp'd* at the mount of God. *Exodus.*

The French knew how to make war with the English, by not putting things to the hazard of a battle, but wearing them by long sieges of towns, and strong fortified *encampings.* *Bacon.*

To ENCA'MP, ên-kâmp'. *v. a.* To form an army into a regular camp; to order to encamp.

The people were *encamped* against Gibbethon. *Kings.*

ENCA'MPMENT, ên-kâmp'mênt. *n. s.* [from *encamp.*]

1. The act of encamping, or pitching tents.
2. A camp; tents pitched in order.

Their enemies served to improve them in their *encampments*, weapons, or something else. *Grew.*

When a gen'ral bids the martial train
Spread their *encampment* o'er the spacious plain,
Thick rising tents a canvas city build. *Gay.*

To ENCA'VE, ên-kâve'. *v. a.* [from *cave.*] To hide as in a cave.

Do hut *encave* yourself,
And mark the fleers, the gibes, and notable scorns,
That dwell in every region of his face;
For I will make him tell the tale anew. *Shaksp.*

ENCE'INTE, ên-sênt'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Enclosure; ground enclosed with a fortification. A military term not yet naturalized.

To ENCHA'FE, ên-tshâfe'. *v. a.* [*eschauffer*, Fr.] To enrage; to irritate; to provoke.

The wind-shak'd surge, with high and monstrous main,
Seems to cast water on the burning bear;
I never did like molestation view
On the *enchafed* flood. *Shaksp.*

To ENCHA'IN, ên-tshâne'. *v. a.* [*enchainer*, French.]

1. To fasten with a chain; to hold in chains; to bind; to hold in bondage.

What should I do! while here I was *enchain'd*,
No glimpse of godlike liberty remain'd. *Dryden.*

2. To link together; to concatenate.

The one contracts and *enchains* his words, speaking pressingly and short; the other delights in long-breathed accents. *Howel.*

To ENCHA'NT, ên-tshânt'.[79] *v. a.* [*enchanter*, Fr.]

1. To give efficacy to any thing by songs of sorcery.

And now about the cauldron sing,
Like elves and fairies in a ring,
Enchanting all that you put in. *Shaksp.*

These powerful drops thrice on the threshold pour,
And bathe with this *enchanted* juice her door;
That door where no admittance now is found,
But where my soul is ever hov'ring round. *Granville.*

2. To subdue by charms or spells.

Arcadia was the charmed circle, where all his spirits for ever should be *enchanted.* *Sidney.*

John thinks them all *enchanted:* he enquires if Nick had not given them some intoxicating potion. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To delight in a high degree.

One whom the musick of his own vain tongue
Doth ravish like *enchanting* harmony. *Shaksp.*

Too dear I priz'd a fair *enchanting* face;
Beauty unchaste, is beauty in disgrace. *Pope.*

ENCHA'NTER, ên-tshân'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [*enchanteu*, Fr.] A magician; a sorcerer; one who has spirits or demons at his command; one who has the power of charms and spells.

Such phasms, such apparitions, are excellencies which men applaud in themselves, conjured up by the magick of a strong imagination, and only seen within that circle in which the *enchanter* stands. *Decay of Piety.*

Gladio, by valour and stratagem, put to death tyrants, *enchanters*, monsters, and knights. *Spectator.*

Ardan, that black *enchanter*, whose dire arts
Enslav'd our knights, and broke our virgin hearts. *Granville.*

ENCHA'NTINGLY, ên-tshân'tîng-lê. *adv.* [from *enchant.*] With the force of enchantment. It is improperly used in a passive sense in the following passage.

He's gentle; never school'd, and yet learned; full of noble device; of all sorts *enchantingly* belov'd. *Shaksp.*

ENCHA'NTMENT, ên-tshânt'mênt. *n. s.* [*enchantement*, Fr.]

1. Magical charms; spells; incantation; sorcery.

The Turks thought that tempest was brought upon them by the charms and *enchantments* of the Persian magicians. *Knolles.*

2. Irresistible influence; overpowering delight.

Warmth of fancy will carry the loudest and most universal applause, which holds the heart of a reader under the strongest *enchantment.* *Pope.*

ENCHA'NTRESS, ên-tshân'três. *n. s.* [*enchanteresse*, Fr.]

1. A sorceress; a woman versed in magical arts.

Fell hanning hag! *enchantress*, hold thy tongue. *Shaksp.*

I have it by certain tradition, that it was given to the first who wore it by an *enchantress.* *Tatler.*

2. A woman whose beauty or excellencies give irresistible influence.

From this *enchantress* all these ills are come;
You are not safe till you pronounce her doom. *Dryden.*

Oft with the *enchantress* of his soul he talks,
Sometimes in crowds distress'd. *Thomson.*

To ENCHA'SE, ên-tshâse'. *v. a.* [*enchasser*, French.]

1. To infix; to enclose in any other body so as to be held fast, but not concealed.

Like polish'd iv'ry beauteous to behold;
Or Parian marble, when *enchas'd* in gold. *Dryd.*

Words, which in their natural situation, shine like jewels *enchased* in gold, look, when transposed into notes, as if set in lead. *Felton.*

2. To adorn by being fixed upon it.
What see'st thou there? King Henry's diadem
Enchas'd with all the honours of the world! *Shak.*
They houses burn, and household gods deface,
To drink in bowls which glitt'ring gems *enchase.*
Dryden.
3. To adorn by raised or embossed work
When was old Sherwood's head more quaintly curl'd,
Or look'd the earth more green upon the world,
Or nature's cradle more *enchas'd* and purl'd?
Ben Jonson.

ENCHE'ASON, ĕn-shē'zŏn. *n. s.* [*encheason*, old law Fr.] Cause; occasion. *Skinner. Cowell. Bailey.*
Certes, said he, well mote I should to tell
The fond *encheason* that me hither led. *F. Queen.*

To ENCI'RCLE, ĕn-sĕr'kl. *v. a.* [from *circle.*] To surround; to environ; to enclose in a ring or circle; to enring.
That stranger guest the Paphian realm obeys,
A real defended with *encircling* seas. *Pope.*
Beneath a sculptur'd arch he sits enthron'd;
The peers *encircling*, form an awful round. *Pope.*

ENCI'RCLET, ĕn-sĕrk'lĕt. *n. s.* [from *circle.*] A circle; a ring.
In whose *encirclets* if ye gaze,
Your eyes may tread a lover's maze. *Sidney.*

ENCLI'TICKS, ĕn-klĭt'ĭks. *n. s.* [ἐγκλίτικα.] Particles which throw back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.

To ENCLO'SE, ĕn-klōze'. *v. a.* [*enclos*, Fr.]
1. To part from things or grounds common by a fence.
The protector caused a proclamation to be set forth against enclosures, commanding that they who had *enclosed* lands, accustomed to lie open, should lay them open again. *Hayward.*
As much land as a man tills, and can use the product of, so much he by his labour *encloses* from the common. *Locke.*
For *enclosing* of land, the usual way is with a bank set with quick. *Mortimer.*
2. To environ; to encircle; to surround; to encompass; to shut in between other things; to include.
The fourth row a beryl, and an onyx, and a jasper: they shall be set in gold in their *enclosing.* *Exodus.*
The peer now spreads the glitt'ring forfex wide,
T' *enclose* the lock; now joins it to divide. *Pope.*
3. To hold by an exclusive claim.

ENCLO'SER, ĕn-klō'zŭr. *n. s.* [from *enclose.*]
1. One that encloses or separates common fields into several distinct properties.
If God had laid all common, certainly
Man would have been th' *encloser;* but since now
God hath impal'd us, on the contrary
Man breaks the fence. *Herbert.*
2. Any thing in which another is enclosed.

ENCLO'SURE, ĕn-klō'zhŭre. *n. s.* [from *enclose.*]
1. The act of enclosing or environing any thing.
The membranes are for the comprehension or *enclosure* of all these together. *Wilkins.*
2. The separation of common grounds into distinct possessions.
Enclosures began to be frequent, whereby arable land was turned into pasture. *Bacon.*
Touching *enclosures*, a company of lands inclosed are thereby improved in worth two or three parts at the least. *Hayward.*
3. The appropriation of things common.
Let no man appropriate what God hath made common; that is against justice and charity, and by miraculous accidents God hath declared his displeasure against such *enclosure.* *Taylor.*
4. State of being shut up in any place; encompassed, or environed.
This expresses particularly the *enclosure* of the waters within the earth. *Burnet.*
For the young, during its *enclosure* in the womb, there are formed membranes inveloping it, called secundines. *Ray.*
5. The space inclosed; the space comprehended within certain limits.
And all, that else this world's *enclosure* base
Hath great or glorious in mortal eye,
Adorns the person of her majesty. *Fairy Queen.*
They are to live all in a body, and generally within the same *enclosure;* to marry among themselves, and to eat no meats that are not prepared their own way. *Addison.*
6. Several; ground enclosed; ground separated from the common.
'Tis not the common, but the *enclosure*, must make him rich. *South.*

ENCO'MIAST, ĕn-kō'mē-ăst. *n. s.* [ἐγκωμιάστης.] A panegyrist; a proclaimer of praise; a praiser.
The Jesuits are the great *encomiasts* of the Chinese. *Locke.*

ENCOMIA'STICAL, ĕn-kō-mē-ăs'tĕ-kăl. } ENCOMIA'STICK, ĕn-kō-mē-ăs'tĭk. } *adj.* [ἐγκωμιαστικὸς.] Panegyrical; laudatory; containing praise; bestowing praise.

ENCO'MIUM, ĕn-kō'mē-ŭm. *n. s.* [ἐγκώμιον.] Panegyrick; praise; elogy.
How eagerly do some men propogate every little *encomium* their parasites make of them!
Government of the Tongue.
A vile *encomium* doubly ridicules;
There's nothing blackens like the ink of fools.
Pope.

To ENCO'MPASS, ĕn-kŭm'păs. *v. a.* [from *compass.*]
1. To enclose; to encircle.
Look how my ring *encompasseth* thy finger;
Ev'n so thy breast encloseth my poor heart. *Shak.*
Two strong ligaments *encompass* the whole head of the femur. *Wiseman.*
Poetick fields *encompass* me around,
And still I seem to tread on classick ground.
Addison.
2. To shut in; to surround; to environ.
He, having scarce six thousand in his troop,
By three and twenty thousand of the French
Was round *encompassed*, and set upon. *Shaksp.*
3. To go round any place: as, *Drake* encompassed *the world.*

ENCO'MPASSMENT, ĕn-kŭm'păs-mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *encompass.*] Circumlocution; remote tendency of talk.
Finding
By this *encompassment* and drift of question,
That they do know my son, come you more near.
Shaksp.

ENCO'RE, ông-kōre'. *adv.* [French.] Again; once more. A word used at publick shows when a singer, or fiddler, or buffoon, is desired by the audience to do the same thing again.
To the same notes thy sons shall hum or snore,
And all thy yawning daughters cry *encore. Dunciad.*

ENCO'UNTER, ĕn-kŏŭn'tŭr.[313] *n. s.* [*encontre*, Fr.]
1. Duel; single fight; conflict.
Thou hast beat me out
Twelve several times, and I have nightly since
Dreamt of *encounters* 'twixt thyself and me. *Shak*
Let's leave this keen *encounter* of our wits,
And fall something into a slower method. *Shaksp.*
Pallas th' *encounter* seeks; but here he throws,
To Tuscan Tiber thus address'd his vows:
O sacred stream, direct my flying dart,
And give to pass the proud Halesus's heart. *Dryd.*
2. Battle; fight in which enemies rush against each other.
Two black clouds
With heaven's artillery fraught, come rattling on
Over the Caspian; then stand front to front
Hov'ring a space, till winds the signal blow
To join their dark *encounter* in mid air. *Milton.*
3. Eager and warm conversation, either of love or anger.
The peaking cornuto comes to me in the instant of our *encounter*, after he had spoke the prologue of our comedy. *Shaksp.*
4. Accidental congress; sudden meeting.
Propitious Pallas, to secure her care,
Around him spread a veil of thicken'd air,
To shun th' *encounter* of the vulgar crowd. *Pope.*
5. Accosting; transient or unexpected address.
But in what habit will you go along?
—Not like a woman: for I would prevent the loose *encounters* of lascivious men. *Shaksp.*
Three parts of Brutus
Is ours already; and the man entire,
Upon the next *encounter*, yields him ours. *Shaksp.*
6. Casual incident; occasion. This sense is scarcely English.
An equality is not sufficient for the unity of character: 'tis further necessary, that the same spirit appear in all sort of *encounters.* *Pope.*

To ENCO'UNTER, ĕn-kŏŭn'tŭr. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To meet face to face; to front.
If I must die,
I will *encounter* darkness as a bride.
And hug it in mine arms. *Shaksp.*
The fashion of the world is to avoid cost, and you *encounter* it. *Shaksp.*
Thou stronger may'st endure the flood of light;
And, while in shades, I chear my fainting sight,
Encounter the descending excellence. *Dryden.*
2. To meet in a hostile manner; to rush against in conflict.
Putting themselves in order of battle, they *encountered* their enemies. *Knolles.*
3. To meet with reciprocal kindness.
See they *encounter* thee with their hearts thanks,
Both sides are even. *Shaksp.*
4. To attack; to meet in the front.
Which way soever we turn, we are *encountered* with clear evidences and sensible demonstrations of a Deity. *Tillotson.*
5. To oppose; to oppugn.
Jurors are not bound to believe two witnesses, if the probability of the fact does reasonably *encounter* them. *Hale.*
6. To meet by accident.
I am most fortunate thus to *encounter* you:
You have ended my business, and I will merrily
Accompany you home. *Shaksp.*

To ENCO'UNTER, ĕn-kŏŭn'tŭr. *v. n.*
1. To rush together in a hostile manner; to conflict.
Encounter so,
As doth the fury of two desperate men,
Which, in the very meeting, fall and die. *Shaksp.*
Five times, Marcius,
Have I fought with thee; so often hast thou beat me:
And wouldst do so, I think, should we *encounter*
As often as we eat. *Shaksp.*
2. To engage; to fight: it has *with* before the thing.
Our wars
Will turn into a peaceful comick sport,
When ladies crave to be *encounter'd with.* *Shaksp.*

Both the wings of his fleet had begun to *encounter with* the christians. *Knolles.*

Those who have most dread of death, must be content to *encounter with* it, whether they will or no. *Wake.*

3. To meet face to face.

4. To come together by chance.

ENCO'UNTERER, ĕn-kŏŏn'tŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *encounter.*]

1. Opponent; antagonist; enemy.

The lion will not kick with his feet, but he will strike such a stroke with his tail, that he will break the back of his *encounterer* with it. *More.*

The doctrines of the reformation have kept the field against all *encounterers.* *Atterbury.*

2. One that loves to accost others. An old term.

Oh, these *encounterers!* so gilt of tongue,
They give a coasting welcome ere it comes;
And wide unclasp the tables of their thoughts
To every ticklish reader. *Shaksp.*

To ENCO'URAGE, ĕn-kŭr'rĭdje.[90] *v. a.* [*encourager*; Fr.]

1. To animate; to incite to any thing.

They *encourage* themselves in an evil matter. *Psalms.*

2. To give courage to; to support the spirits; to inspirit; to embolden.

Kinds of musick *encourage* men, and make them warlike, or make them soft and effeminate. *Bacon.*

I would neither *encourage* the rebels, nor discourage the protestants loyalty. *King Charles.*

3. To raise confidence; to make confident.

I doubt not but there are ways to be found, to assist our reason in this most useful part; and this the judicious Hooker *encourages* me to say. *Locke.*

ENCO'URAGEMENT, ĕn-kŭr'rĭdje-mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *encourage.*]

1. Incitement to any action or practice; incentive.

2. Increase of confidence.

Such strength of heart
Thy conduct and example gives; nor small
Encouragement, Godolphin, wise and just. *Philips.*

3. Favour; countenance; support.

For when he dies farewell all honour, bounty,
All generous *encouragement* of arts. *Otway.*

The reproach of immorality will lie heaviest against an established religion, because those who have no religion will profess themselves of that which has the *encouragement* of the law. *Rogers.*

ENCO'URAGER, ĕn-kŭr'rĭdje-ŭr.[314] *n. s.* [from *encourage.*] One that supplies incitements to any thing; a favourer.

Live then, thou great *encourager* of arts,
Live ever in our thankful hearts. *Dryden.*

As the pope is a master of polite learning, and a great *encourager* of arts; so at Rome those arts immediately thrive, under the encouragement of the prince. *Addison.*

To ENCRO'ACH, ĕn-krōtsh'.[295] *v. a.* [*accrocher*, from *croc*, a hook, French.]

1. To make invasions upon the right of another; to put a hook into another man's possessions to draw them away.

Those Irish captains of counties have *encroached* upon the queen's freeholders and tenants. *Spenser on Ireland.*

2. To advance gradually and by stealth upon that to which one has no right: with *on* before the subject.

This hour is mine; if for the next I care, I grow too wide,
And do *encroach upon* death's side. *Herbert.*

Tisiphone, let loose from under ground,
Before her drives diseases and affright;
And every moment rises to the sight,
Aspiring to the skies, *encroaching on* the light. *Dryden.*

To ENCRO'ACH, ĕn-krōtsh'.[295] *v. n.*

1. To creep on gradually without right.

The superstition that riseth voluntarily, and by degrees mingleth itself with the rites even of every divine service, done to the only true God, must be considered of as a creeping and *encroaching* evil. *Hooker.*

Th' *encroaching* ill you early should oppose:
Flatter'd, 'tis worse, and by indulgence grows. *Dryden.*

2. To pass bounds.

They fabled how the serpent, whom they call'd
Ophion, with Eurynome; the wide
Encroaching Eve perhaps, had first the rule
Of high Olympus. *Milton.*

Next, fenc'd with hedges and deep ditches round,
Exclude th' *encroaching* cattle from thy ground. *Dryden.*

ENCRO'ACHER, ĕn-krōtsh'ŭr. *n. s.* [from *encroach.*]

1. One who seizes the possession of another by gradual and silent means.

The bold *encroachers* on the deep,
Gain by degrees huge tracts of land,
'Till Neptune, with one gen'ral sweep,
Turns all again to barren strand. *Swift.*

2. One who makes slow and gradual advances beyond his rights.

Full dress creates dignity, augments consciousness, and keeps at distance an *encroacher.* *Clarissa.*

ENCRO'ACHMENT, ĕn-krōtsh'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *encroach.*]

1. An unlawful gathering in upon another man. For example: if two men's grounds lie together, the one presses too far upon the other; or if a tenant owe two shillings rent-service to the lord, and the lord takes three: so the Spensers encroached to themselves royal power and authority. *Cowell.*

But this usurper his *encroachment* proud
Stays not on man: to God his tow'r intends
Siege and defiance. *Milton.*

If it be a man's known principle to depart from his right, ill men will make unjust *encroachments* upon him. *Atterbury.*

2. Advance into the territories or rights of another.

As a man had a right to all he could employ his labour upon, so he had no temptation to labour for more than he could make use of: this left no room for controversy about the title, nor for *encroachment* on the right of others. *Locke.*

The ancient Romans made many *encroachments* on the sea, and laid the foundations of their palaces within the very borders of it. *Addison.*

The people since the death of Solon, had already made great *encroachments.* *Swift.*

To ENCU'MBER, ĕn-kŭm'bŭr. *v. a.* [*encombrer*, Fr.]

1. To clog; to load; to impede.

We have by this many years experience, found that exceeding great good, not *encumbered* with any notable inconvenience. *Hooker.*

Encumber'd with his vest, without defence. *Dryden.*

2. To entangle; to embarrass; to obstruct.

The verbal copier is *encumbered* with so many difficulties at once, that he can never disentangle himself. *Dryden.*

The god awak'd,
And thrice in vain he shook his wing,
Encumber'd in the silken string. *Prior.*

3. To load with debts: as *his estate is* encumbered *with mortgages.*

ENCU'MBRANCE, ĕn-kŭm'brânse. *n. s.* [from *encumber.*]

1. Clog; load; impediment.

Philosophers agreed in despising riches, at best considering them as unnecessary *encumbrances* of life. *Temple.*

Dead limbs are an *encumbrance* to the body, instead of being of use to it. *Addison.*

2. Excrescence; useless addition.

Strip from the branching Alps their piny load,
The huge *encumbrance* of horrifick woods. *Thompson.*

3. Burden upon an estate.

In respect of the *encumbrances* of a living, consider whether it be sufficient for his family, and to maintain hospitality. *Ayliffe.*

ENCY'CLICAL, ĕn-sĭk'lĕ-kăl.[535] *adj.* [ἐγκυκλικος.] Circular; sent round through a large region.

This council was not received in patriarchal sees, which is evident from Photius's *encyclical* epistle to the patriarch of Alexandria. *Stillingfleet.*

ENCYCLOPE'DIA, ĕn-sī-klō-pē'dē-ă. } *n. s.*
ENCYCLOPE'DY, ĕn-sī-klō-pē'dē. }
[ἐγκυκλοπαιδεια.] The circle of sciences; the round of learning.

In this *encyclopædia* and round of knowledge, like the great wheels of heaven, we must observe two circles, that, while we are daily carried about, and whirled on by the swing and rapt of the one, we may maintain a natural and proper course in the sober wheel of the other. *Brown.*

Every science borrows from all the rest, and we cannot attain any single one without the *encyclopædy.* *Glanville.*

This art may justly claim a place in the *encyclopædia*, especially such as serves for a model of education for an able politician. *Arbuthnot.*

ENCY'STED, ĕn-sĭs'tĕd. *adj.* [κύστις.] Enclosed in a vesicle or bag.

Encysted tumours borrow their names from a cyst or bag in which they are contained. *Sharp.*

END, ĕnd. *n. s.* [ende, Saxon.]

1. The extremity of the length of any thing materially extended. Of bodies that have equal dimensions we do not use *end:* the extremity of breadth is *side.*

Jonathan put forth the *end* of the rod that was in his hand, and dipt it in a honeycomb. 1 *Sam.*

2. Extremity or last part in general.

The extremity and bounds of all bodies we have no difficulty to arrive at; but, when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its progress into this endless expansion: of that it can neither find, nor conceive any *end.* *Locke.*

3. The last part of any assignable duration.

Behold the day groweth to an *end.* *Judges.*
At the *end* of two months she returned. *Judges.*
If the world's age and death be argu'd well
By the sun's fall, which now towards earth doth bend,
Then we might fear, that virtue, since she fell
So low as woman, should be near her *end.* *Donne.*

4. The conclusion or cessation of any action.

Jacob had made an *end* of commanding his sons. *Genesis.*

Yet vainly most their age in study spend:
No *end* of writing books, and to no end. *Denham.*

The causes and designs of an action are the beginning; the effects of these causes, and the difficulties met with in the execution of these designs, are the middle; and the unravelling and resolution of these difficulties, are the *end.* *Broome.*

5. When *end* is not used materially, it is opposed to *beginning.*

Better is the *end* than the *beginning* thereof. *Eccles.*

6. The conclusion or last part of any thing: as, the *end* of a chapter; the *end* of a discourse.

7. Ultimate state; final doom.

Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the *end* of that man is peace. *Psalms.*

8. The point beyond which no progression can be made.

They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and are at their wits *end!* *Psalms.*

9. Final determination; conclusion of debate or deliberation.

My guilt be on my head and there's an *end!* *Shaksp.*

10. Death; fate; decease.

I determine to write the life and the *end* the nature and the fortunes of George Villiers. *Wotton.*

The soul receives intelligence,
By her near genius, of the body's *end*,
And so imparts a sadness to the sense. *Daniel.*

'Tis the great business of life to fit ourselves for our *end*, and no man can live well that hath not death in his eye. *L'Estrange.*

Remember Milo's *end*,
Wedg'd in that timber which he strove to rend. *Roscommon.*

My God, my father, and my friend,
Do not forsake me in my *end*. *Roscommon.*

Unblam'd through life, lamented in thy *end*. *Pope.*

11. Cessation; period.

What is the sign of the *end* of the world? *Matthew.*

Great houses shall have an *end*. *Amos.*

12. Limit; termination.

There is no *end* of the store. *Nahum.*

13. Abolition; total loss.

There would be an *end* of all civil government, if the assignment of civil power were by such institution. *Locke.*

14. Cause of death; destroyer.

Take heed you dally not before your king,
Lest he that is the supreme King of kings,
Confound your hidden falsehood, and award
Either of you to be the other's *end*. *Shaksp.*

15. Consequence; conlusive event; conclusion.

O, that a man might know
The *end* of this day's business ere it come!
But it sufficeth that the day will end. *Shaksp.*
The *end* of these things is death. *Romans.*

16. Fragment; broken piece.

Thus I clothe my naked villany
With old odd *ends*, stol'n forth of holy writ,
And seem a saint. *Shaksp.*

17. Purpose; intention.

There was a purpose to reduce the monarchy to a republick, which was far from the *end* and purpose of that nation. *Clarendon.*

I have lov'd!
What can thy *ends*, malicious beauty, be?
Can he who kill'd thy brother, live for thee? *Dryden.*

Heav'n as its instrument, my courage sends;
Heav'n ne'er sent those who fight for private *ends*. *Dryden.*

Others are apt to attribute them to some false *end* or intention. *Addison.*

18. Thing intented; final design; the termination of intellectual prospect.

Wisdom may have framed one and the same thing to serve commodiously for divers *ends*, and of those *ends* any one may be sufficient cause for continuance, though the rest have ceased. *Hooker.*

All those things which are done by him, have some *end* for which they are done; and the *end* for which they are done, is a reason of his will to do them. *Hooker.*

Her only *end* is never-ending bliss;
Which is, the eternal face of God to see,
Who last of *ends*, and first of causes is;
And to do this, she must eternal be. *Davies.*

The *end* of the commandment is charity. 1 *Timothy.*

Two things I shall propound to you, as *ends*: since the wise men of this world have made them theirs. *Suckling.*

Such conditions did fully comply with all those *ends*, for which the parliament had first taken up arms. *Clarendon.*

Hear and mark
To what *end* I have brought thee hither. *Milton.*

Life with my Indamora, I would chuse;
But, losing her, the *end* of living lose. *Dryden.*

For when success a lover's toil attends,
Few ask if fraud or force attain'd his *ends*. *Pope.*

The *end* of our fast is to please God, and make him propitious. *Smalridge.*

19. *An* END. [Probably corrupted from *on end*.] Upright; erect: as, his hair stands *an end*.

20. *An* END has a signification in low language not easily explained; as: *most an end, commonly:* perhaps it is probably *on end*, at the conclusion; or corrupted from some old word not easily recoverable.

Stay'st thou to vex me here?
Slave, that, still *an end*, turns me to shame! *Shak.*

To END, ênd. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To terminate; to conclude; to finish.

They have *ended* all my harvest. *Ruth.*

He would in one battle *end* quarrel with them, either win or lose the empire. *Knolles.*

That expensive war under which we have so long groaned, is not yet *ended*. *Smalridge.*

2. To destroy; to put to death.

The lord of Stafford dear to-day hath bought
Thy likeness; for instead of thee, king Harry,
This sword hath *ended* him. *Shaksp.*

To END, ênd. *v. n.*

1. To come to an end; to be finished.

Then ease your weary Trojans will attend,
And the long labours of your voyage *end*. *Dryden.*

2. To die. [τελευτάω.]

Yet happy were my death, mine *ending* blest,
If this I could obtain, that, breast to breast,
Thy bosom might receive my yielded spright. *Fairfax.*

3. To terminate; to conclude.

Our laughing, if it be loud and high, commonly *ends* in a deep sigh; and all the instances of pleasure have a sting in the tail. *Taylor.*

4. To cease; to fail.

His sovereignty, built upon either of these titles, could not have descended to his heir, but must have *ended* with him. *Locke.*

5. To conclude action or discourse.

The Angel *ended*, and in Adam's ear
So charming left his voice. *Milton.*

To ENDA'MAGE, ên-dâm'îdje.[90] *v. a.* [from *damage*.] To mischief; to prejudice; to harm.

Nor ought he car'd whom he *endamaged*
By tortuous wrong, or whom bereav'd of right. *Spenser.*

It cometh sometime to pass, that a thing unnecessary in itself doth notwithstanding appear convenient to be still held, even without use, lest by reason of that coherence which it hath with somewhat most necessary, the removal of the one should *endamage* the other. *Hooker.*

Where your good word cannot advantage him,
Your slander never can *endamage* him. *Shaksp.*

Gather our soldiers, scatter'd and disperst,
And lay new platforms to *endamage* them. *Shaksp.*

The trial hath *endamag'd* thee no way;
Rather more honour left, and more esteem. *Milton.*

When an erroneous opinion is published, the publick is *endamaged*, and therefore it becomes punishable by the magistrate. *South.*

A great alteration doth seldom any wise *endamage* or disorder the globe. *Woodward.*

ENDA'MAGEMENT, ên-dâm'îdje-mênt. *n. s.* [from *endamage*.] Damage; loss.

These flags of France that are advanced here,
Have hither march'd to the *endamagement*. *Shaksp.*

To ENDA'NGER, ên-dân'jûr. *v. a.* [from *danger*.]

1. To put into hazard; to bring into peril.

Every one desires his own preservation and happiness, and therefore hath a natural dread of every thing that can destroy his being, or *endanger* his happiness. *Tillotson.*

He rais'd the rest,
To force the foes from the Lavinian shore,
And Italy's *endanger'd* peace restore. *Dryden.*

My kingdom claims your birth; my late defence
Of our *endanger'd* fleet, may claim your confidence. *Dryden.*

Volatile salts never exist in an animal body; the heat required to make them volatile, *endangers* the animal. *Arbuthnot.*

The interest *endangered* is our title to heaven. *Rogers.*

2. To incur the danger of; to hazard.

He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, *endangereth* malign ulcers. *Bacon.*

To ENDE'AR, ên-dêêr.[227] *v. a.* [from *dear*.] To make dear; to make beloved.

All those instances of charity which usually *endear* each other, sweetness of conversation, frequent admonition, all significations of love, must be expressed towards children. *Taylor.*

And in the mixture of all these appears
Variety, which all the rest *endears*. *Denham.*

The only thing that can *endear* religion to your practice, will be to raise your affections above this world. *Wake.*

ENDE'ARMENT, ên-dêêr'mênt. *n. s.* [from *endear*.]

1. The cause of love; means by which any thing is endeared.

Her first *endearments* twining round the soul. *Thomson.*

2. The state of being endeared; the state of being loved.

Is not the separate property of a thing the great cause of its *endearment* amongst all mankind? *South.*

When a man shall have done all that he can to make one his friend, and emptied his purse to create *endearment* between them, he may, in the end be forced to write vanity and frustration. *South.*

ENDEA'VOUR, ên-dêv'ûr.[234] *n. s.* [*devoir*. Fr. *endevoir*.] Labour directed to some certain end; effort to obtain or avoid.

My studied purposes went
Beyond all man's *endeavours*. *Shaksp.*

Heav'n doth divide
The state of man in divers functions,
Setting *endeavour* in continual motion. *Shaksp.*

Here their appointment we may best discover,
And look on their *endeavour*. *Shaksp.*

I take imitation of an author to be an *endeavour* of a later poet to write like one who has written before him on the same subject. *Dryden.*

The bold and sufficient pursue their game with more passion, *endeavour* and application, and therefore often succeed. *Temple.*

She could not make the least *endeavour* towards the producing of any thing that hath vital and organical parts. *Ray.*

Such an assurance as will quicken men's *endeavours* for the obtaining of a lesser good, ought to animate men more powerfully in the pursuit of that which is infinitely greater. *Tillotson.*

This is the hinge on which turns the liberty of intellectual beings, in their constant *endeavours* after, and steady prosecution of, true felicity. *Locke.*

To ENDEA'VOUR, ên-dêv'ûr. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To labour to a certain purpose; to work for a certain end. It has commonly *after* before the thing.

I could wish that more of our country clergy would *endeavour after* a handsome elocution. *Addison.*

Of old those met rewards, who could excel;
And those were prais'd, who but *endeavour'd* well. *Pope.*

To ENDEA'VOUR, ên-dêv'ûr. *v. a.* To attempt; to essay.

To pray'r, repentance, and obedience due,
Though but *endeavour'd* with sincere intent,
Mine ear shall not be slow, mine ear not shut. *Milton.*

ENDEA'VOURER, ên-dêv'ûr-ûr. *n. s.* [from *endeavour.*] One who labours to a certain end.

He appears an humble *endeavourer*, and speaks honestly to no purpose. *Rymer.*

ENDE'CAGON, ên-dêk'â-gôn. *n. s.* [ἑνδεκαγον.] A plain figure of eleven sides and angles.

ENDE'MIAL, ên-dê'mê-âl. } *adj.* [ἔνδημος.] Peculiar to a country: used of any disease proceeding from some cause peculiar to the country where it reigns; such as the scurvy to the northern climes. *Quincy*

ENDE'MICAL, ên-dêm'ê-kâl.
ENDE'MICK, ên-dêm'îk.

We may bring a consumption, under the notion of a pandemick, or *endemick*, or rather a vernacular disease, to England. *Harvey.*

Solenander, from the frequency of the plants, springing up in any region, could gather what *endemial* diseases the inhabitants were subject to. *Ray.*

An *endemial* discase is what is common to the people of the country. *Arbuthnot.*

What demonstrates the plague to be *endemial* to Egypt, is its invasion and going off at certain seasons. *Arbuthnot.*

To ENDE'NIZE, ên-dên'îz.[169] *v. a.* [from *denizen.*] To make free; to enfranchise.

The English tongue hath been beautified and enriched out of other tongues, by enfranchising and *endenizing* strange words. *Camden.*

To ENDI'CT, *To* ENDI'TE, ên-dite'. { *v. a.* [*enditer*, French; *dictum*, Latin.

1. To charge any man by a written accusation before a court of justice: as, *he was* endited *for felony*. It is often written indict.

2. To draw up; to compose; to write.

How shall Filbert unto me *indite*,
When neither I can read nor he can write? *Gay.*

Hear how learn'd Greece her useful rules *indites*,
When to repress, and when indulge our flights! *Pope.*

To ENDI'TE, ên-dite'. *v. n.* To compose.

Your battles they hereafter shall *indite*,
And draw the image of our Mars in fight. *Waller.*

ENDI'CTMENT, ENDI'TEMENT, ên-dite'mênt. { *n. s.* [from *endite.*] A bill or declaration made in form of law, for the benefit of the commonwealth; or an accusation for some offence exhibited unto jurours, and by their verdict found to be true, before an officer can have power to punish the same offence. *Cowell.*

'Tis necessary that the species of the crime be described in the libel or articles, which our English lawyers call an *indictment* or information. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

We never draw any *indictment* at all against them, but think commendably even of them. *Hooker.*

The hand-writing against him may be cancelled in the court of heaven, and yet the *indictment* run on in the court of conscience. *South.*

Attend the court, and thou shalt briefly find
In that one place the manners of mankind;
Hear the *indictments*, then return again,
Call thyself wretch, and, if thou dar'st, complain. *Dryden.*

E'NDIVE, ên'dîv. *n. s.* [*endive*, French; *intybum*, Lat.] A plant.

Endive, or succory, is of several sorts; as the white, the green, and the curled. *Mortimer.*

E'NDLESS, ênd'lês. *adj.* [from *end.*]

1. Having no end; being without conclusion or termination.

Nothing was more *endless* than the common method of comparing eminent writers by an opposition of particular passages in them. *Pope.*

2. Infinite in longitudinal extent.

As it is pleasant to the eye to have an *endless* prospect, so it is some pleasure to a finite understanding to view unlimited excellencies. *Tillotson.*

3. Infinite in duration; perpetual.

None of the heathens, how curious soever in searching out all kinds of outward ceremonies, could ever once endeavour to resemble herein the church's care for the *endless* good of her children. *Hooker.*

But after labours long, and sad delay,
Brings them to joyous rest, and *endless* bliss. *Spenser.*

All our glory extinct, and happy state,
Here swallow'd up in *endless* misery. *Milton.*

4. Incessant; continual.

All the priests and friars in my realm,
Shall in procession sing her *endless* praise. *Shaksp.*

Each pleasing Blount shall *endless* smiles bestow,
And soft Belinda's blush for ever glow. *Pope.*

E'NDLESSLY, ênd'lês-lê. *adv.* [from *endless.*]

1. Incessantly; perpetually.

Though God's promise has made a sure entail of grace to all those who humbly seek, yet it no where engages that it shall importunately and *endlessly* renew its assaults on those who have often repulsed it. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Without termination of length.

E'NDLESSNESS, ênd'lês-nês. *n. s.* [from *endless.*]

1. Extension without limit.
2. Perpetuity; endless duration.
3. The quality of being round without an end.

The tropick circles have,
Yea, and those small ones which the poles engrave,
All the same roundness, evenness, and all
The *endlessness* of the equinoctial. *Donne.*

E'NDLONG, ênd'lông. *adv.* [*end* and *long.*] In a straight line.

Then spurring at full speed, ran *endlong* on,
Where Theseus sat on his imperial throne. *Dryden.*

E'NDMOST, ênd'môst. *adj.* [*end* and *most.*] Remotest; furthest; at the further end. *Dict.*

To ENDO'RSE, ên-dôrse'. *v. a.* [*endorser*, French; *dorsum*, Lat.]

1. To register on the back of a writing; To superscribe.

A French gentleman speaking with an English of the law salique, the English said that was meant of the women themselves, not of males claiming by women. The French gentleman said, Where do you find that gloss? The English answered, Look on the backside of the record of the law salique, and there you shall find it *endorsed*. *Bacon.*

Upon credential letters was *endorsed* this superscription, to the king who hath the sun for his helmet. *Howel.*

All the letters I can find of yours I have fastened in a folio cover, and the rest in bundles *endorsed*. *Swift to Pope.*

2. To cover on the back. Not used.

Chariots, or elephants *endors'd* with tow'rs
Of archers. *Milton.*

ENDO'RSEMENT, ên-dôrse'mênt. *n. s.* [from *endorse.*]

1. Superscription; writing on the back.
2. Ratification.

Th' *endorsement* of supreme delight,
Writ by a friend, and with his blood. *Herbert.*

To ENDO'W,[313] ên-dôû'. *v. a.* [*indotare*, Latin; *endouairer*, French.]

1. To enrich with a portion.

He shall surely *endow* her to be his wife. *Exodus.*

2. To supply with any external goods.

An alms-house I intend to *endow* very handsomely for a dozen superannuated husbandmen. *Addison.*

3. To enrich with any excellence.

I at first with two fair gifts
Created him *endow'd*; with happiness
And immortality; that fondly lost,
This other serv'd but to eternize woe. *Milton.*

Among those are the most richly *endowed* by nature, and accomplished by their own industry, how few are there whose virtues are not obscured! *Addison.*

God did never command us to believe, nor his ministers to preach, any doctrine contrary to the reason he hath pleased to *endow* us with. *Swift.*

4. To be the fortune of any one.

I do not think
So fair an outward, and such stuff within,
Endows a man but him. *Shaksp.*

ENDO'WMENT, ên-dôû'mênt. *n. s.* [from *endow.*]

1. Wealth bestowed to any person or use.
2. The bestowing or assuring a dower; the setting forth or severing a sufficient portion for a vicar towards his perpetual maintenance, when the benefice is appropriated. *Cowell.*
3. Appropriation of revenue.

A chapel will I build, with large *endowment*. *Dryden.*

4. Gifts of nature. In this sense it is commonly plural.

By a desire of fame, great *endowments* are not suffered to lie idle and useless to the public. *Addison.*

If providence shews itself even in the blemishes of these creatures, how much more does it discover itself in their several *endowments* according to the condition in which they are posted! *Addison.*

To ENDU'E, ên-dû'. *v. a.* [*induo*, Latin.]

1. To supply with mental excellencies; to invest with intellectual powers.

Endue them with thy holy Spirit. *Common Prayer.*

Wisdom was Adam's instructor in Paradise: wisdom *endued* the fathers, who lived before the law, with the knowledge of holy things. *Hooker.*

These banish'd men that I have kept withal,
Are men *endu'd* with worthy qualities. *Shaksp.*

With what ease,
Endu'd with royal virtues as thou art,
Might'st thou expel this monster from his throne? *Milton.*

Whatsoever other knowledge a man may be *endued* withal, he is but an ignorant person who doth not know God, the author of his being. *Tillotson.*

Every christian is *endued* with a power, whereby

he is enabled to resist and conquer temptations. *Tillotson.*

2. In the following passage it seems incorrectly printed for *endow*.

Leah said, God hath *endued* me with a good dowry. *Genesis.*

ENDU'RANCE, ên-dû'rânse. *n. s.* [from *endure*.]

1. Continuance; lastingness.

Some of them are of very great antiquity and continuance, others more late and of less *endurance*. *Spenser.*

2. Patience; sufferance.

Great things of small
One can create; and in what place soe'er
Thrive under evil, and work ease out of pain,
Through labour and *endurance*. *Milton.*

Their fortitude was most admirable in their patience and *endurance* of all evils, of pain, and of death. *Temple.*

3. State of suffering.

I would fain know whether that man takes a rational course to preserve himself, who refuses the *endurance* of these higher troubles, to secure himself from a condition infinitely more miserable? *South.*

4. Delay; procrastination. Obsolete.

I should have ta'en some pains to bring together
Yourself and your accusers, and have heard you
Without *endurance* further. *Shaksp.*

To ENDU'RE, ên-dûre'. *v. a.* [*endurer*, French; *durare*, Lat.]

1. To bear; to sustain; to support unbroken.

The hardness of bodies is caused chiefly by the jejuneness of the spirits, and their imparity with the tangible parts, which makes them not only hard, but fragile, and less *enduring* of pressure. *Bacon.*

Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure,
As might the strokes of two such arms *endure*. *Dryden.*

2. To bear with patience.

So dear I love him, that with him all deaths
I would *endure;* without him, live no life. *Milton.*

The gout haunts usually the easy and the rich, the nice and the lazy, who grow to *endure* much, because they can *endure* little. *Temple.*

By thine own tongue thou art condemn'd, and must
Endure our law. *Shakspeare.*

Taking into the city all such things as they thought needful for the *enduring* of the siege, they destroyed all the rest. *Knolles.*

3. To undergo; to sustain.

I wish to die, yet dare not death *endure*. *Dryd.*

4. To continue in. Not used.

The deer *endureth* the womb but eight months, and is complete at six years. *Brown.*

To ENDU'RE, ên-dûre'. *v. n.*

1. To last; to remain; to continue.

Labour not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which *endureth* unto everlasting life. *John.*

Doth the crown *endure* to every generation? *Proverbs.*

By being able to repeat measures of time, or ideas of stated length of duration in our minds, we can imagine duration, where nothing does really *endure* or exist. *Locke.*

A charm that shall to age *endure*,
The mind benevolent and pure. *Anon.*

2. To brook; to bear; to admit.

For how can I *endure* to see the evil that shall come unto my people? Or how can I *endure* to see the destruction of my kindred? *Esther.*

Our great English lords could not *endure* that any kings should reign in Ireland but themselves; nay, they could hardly *endure* that the crown of England should have any power over them. *Davies.*

ENDU'RER, ên-dû'rûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *endure*.]

1. One that can bear or endure; sustainer; sufferer.

They are very valiant and hardy; for the most part great *endurers* of cold, labour, hunger, and all hardiness. *Spenser.*

2. Continuer; laster.

E'NDWISE, ênd'wize. *adv.* [*end* and *wise*.] Erectly; uprightly; on end.

A rude and unpolished America, peopled with slothful and naked Indians, living in pitiful huts and cabbins made of poles set *endwise*. *Ray.*

To E'NECATE, ên'ê-kâte. *v. a.* [*eneco*, Lat.] To kill; to destroy.

Some plagues partake of such a pernicious degree of malignity, that, in the manner of a most presentaneous poison, they *enecate* in two or three hours, suddenly corrupting or extinguishing the vital spirits. *Harvey.*

E'NEMY, ên'ê-mê. *n. s*, [*ennemi*, French; *inimicus*, Lat.]

1. A public foe.

All these statutes speak of English rebels and Irish *enemies*, as if the Irish had never been in condition of subjects, but always out of the protection of the law. *Davies.*

The *enemy* thinks of raising threescore thousand men for the next summer. *Addison.*

2. A private opponent; an antagonist.

I say unto you, Love your *enemies*. *Matt.*

3. Any one who regards another with malevolence; not a friend.

Kent in disguise
Followed his *enemy* king, and did him service
Improper for a slave. *Shakspeare.*

4. One that dislikes.

He that designedly uses ambiguities, ought to be looked on as an *enemy* to truth and knowledge. *Locke.*

Bold is the critick, who dares prove
These heroes were no friends to love;
And bolder he who dares aver,
That they were *enemies* to war. *Prior.*

5. [In theology.] The fiend; the devil.

Defend us from the danger of the *enemy*. *Common Prayer.*

ENERGE'TICK, ên-êr-jêt'îk.[550] *adj.* [ἐνεργητικος.]

1. Forcible: active; vigorous; powerful in effect; efficacious.

These miasms entering the body, are not so *energetick* as to venenate the entire mass of blood in an instant. *Harvey.*

2. Operative; active; working; not at rest.

If then we will conceive of God truly, and as far as we can, adequately, we must look upon him not only as an eternal Being, but also as a Being eternally *energetick*. *Grew.*

E'NERGY, ên'êr-jê.[503] *n. s.* [ἐνεργεια.]

1. Power not exerted in action.

They are not effective of any thing, nor leave no work behind them, but are *energies* merely: for their working upon mirrours, and places of echo, doth not alter any thing in those bodies. *Bacon.*

2. Force; vigour; efficacy; influence.

Whether with particles of heav'nly fire
The God of nature did his soul inspire;
Or earth, but new divided from the sky,
And pliant still, retain'd th' ethereal *energy*. *Dryden.*

God thinketh with operation infinitely perfect, with an omnipotent as well as an eternal *energy*. *Grew.*

Beg the blessed Jesus to give an *energy* to your imperfect prayers, by his most powerful intercession. *Smalridge.*

What but God!
Inspiring God! who, boundless spirit all,
And unremitting *energy*, pervades,
Adjusts, sustains, and agitates the whole. *Thomson.*

3. Faculty; operation.

Matter, though divided into the subtilest parts, moved swiftly, is senseless and stupid, and makes no approach to vital *energy*. *Ray.*

How can concussion of atoms beget self-consciousness, and powers and *energies* that we feel in our minds? *Bentley.*

4. Strength of expression; force of signification; spirit; life.

Who did ever, in French authors, see
The comprehensive English *energy?* *Roscommon.*

Swift and ready, and familiar communication is made by speech; and, when animated by elocution, it acquires a greater life and *energy*, ravishing and captivating the hearers. *Holder.*

Many words deserve to be thrown out of our language, and not a few antiquated to be restored, on account of their *energy* and sound. *Swift.*

To ENE'RVATE, ê-nêr'vâte.[91] *v. a.* [*enervo*, Latin.] To weaken; to deprive of force; to emasculate.

Great empires, while they stand, do *enervate* and destroy the forces of the natives which they have subdued, resting upon their own protecting forces. *Bacon.*

Sheepish softness often *enervates* those who are bred like fondlings at home. *Locke.*

On each *enervate* string they taught the note,
To pant, or tremble through an eunuch's throat. *Pope.*

Footmen exercise themselves, whilst their *enervated* lords are softly lolling in their chariots. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

ENERVA'TION, ên-êr-vâ'shûn.[530] *n. s.* [from *enervate*.]

1. The act of weakening; emasculation.

2. The state of being weakened, effeminacy.

To ENE'RVE, ê-nêrv'. *v. a.* [*enervo*, Lat.] To weaken; to break the force of; to crush.

We shall be able to solve and *enerve* their force. *Digby.*

Such object hath the pow'r to soft'n and tame
Severest temper, smooth the rugged'st brow,
Enerve, and with voluptuous hope dissolve. *Milton.*

To ENFA'MISH, ên-fâm'îsh. *v. a.* [from *famish*.] To starve; to famish; to kill with hunger. *Dict.*

To ENFE'EBLE, ên-fê'bl. *v. a.* [from *feeble*.] To weaken; to enervate; to deprive of strength.

I've belied a lady,
The princess of this country; and the air on't
Revengingly *enfeebles* me. *Shaksp.*

My people are with sickness much *enfeebled*. *Shaksp.*

Much hath hell debas'd, and pain
Enfeebl'd me, to what I was in heav'n! *Milton.*

Some employ their time in affairs below the dignity of their persons; and being called by God, or the republick, to bear great burdens, do *enfeeble* their understandings by sordid and brutish business. *Taylor.*

Sure, nature form'd me of her softest mold,
Enfeebled all my soul with tender passions,
And sunk me even below my own weak sex. *Addison.*

To ENFE'OFF, ên-fêêf.[256] *v. a.* [*feoffamentum*, low Latin.] To invest with any dignities or possessions. A law term.

If the eldest son *enfeoff* the second, reserving homage, and that homage paid, and then the second son dies without issue, it will descend to the eldest as heir, and the seignory is extinct. *Hale.*

ENFE'OFFMENT, ên-fêêf'mênt. *n. s.* [from *enfeoff*.]

1. The act of enfeoffing.

2. The instrument or deed by which one is invested with possessions.

To ENFE'TTER, ĕn-fĕt'tŭr. *v. a.* [from *fetter.*] To bind in fetters; to enchain. Not in use.

His soul is so *enfetter'd* to her love,
That she may make, unmake, do what she list.
Shaksp.

ENFILA'DE, ĕn-fĕ-lāde'. *n. s.* [French.] A straight passage; any thing through which a right line may be drawn. Military term.

To ENFILA'DE, ĕn-fĕ-lāde'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce in a right line.

The avenues, being cut through the wood in right lines, were *enfiladed* by the Spanish cannon.
Expedition to Carthagena.

To ENFI'RE, ĕn-fire'. *v. a.* [from *fire.*] To fire; to set on fire; to kindle. Obsolete.

So hard those heav'nly beauties be *enfir'd*,
As things divine, least passions do impress. *Spenser.*

To ENFO'RCE, ĕn-fôrse'. *v. a.* [*enforcir*, French.]

1. To give strength to; to strengthen; to invigorate.

2. To make or gain by force.

The idle stroke, *enforcing* furious way,
Missing the mark of his misaimed sight,
Did fall to ground. *Fairy Queen.*

Sometimes with lunatic bans, sometimes with pray'rs
Enforce their charity. *Shaksp.*

3. To put in act by violence.

Sker away as swift as stones
Enforced from the old Assyrian slings. *Shaksp.*

4. To instigate; to provoke; to urge on; to animate.

Fear gave her wings, and rage *enforc'd* my flight
Through woods and plains. *Fairy Queen.*

If you knew to whom you shew this honour,
I know you would be prouder of the work
Than customary bounty can *enforce* you. *Shaksp.*

5. To urge with energy.

All revoke
Your ignorant election; *enforce* his pride,
And his old hate to you. *Shaksp.*

He prevailed with him, by *enforcing* the ill consequence of his refusal to take the office, which would be interpreted to his dislike of the court.
Clarendon.

To avoid all appearance of disaffection, I have taken care to *enforce* loyalty by an invincible argument. *Swift.*

6. To compel; to constrain.

For competence of life I will allow you,
That lack of means *enforce* you not to evil. *Shak.*

A just disdain conceived by that queen, that so wicked a rebel should prevail against her, did move and almost *enforce* her to send over that mighty army. *Davies.*

7. To press with a charge. Little used.

In this point charge him home, that he effects
Tyrannick pow'r: if he evade us there,
Enforce him with his envy to the people,
And that the spoils got on the Antiates
Was ne'er distributed. *Shaksp.*

To ENFO'RCE, ĕn-fôrse'. *v. n.* To prove; to evince; to show beyond contradiction.

Which laws in such case we must obey, unless there be reason shewed, which may necessarily *enforce* that the law of reason, or of God, doth enjoin the contrary. *Hooker.*

ENFO'RCE, ĕn-fôrse'. *n. s.* [from *force.*] Power; strength. Not used.

He now defies thee thrice to single fight,
As a petty enterprize of small *enforce*. *Milton.*

ENFO'RCEDLY, ĕn-fôr'sĕd-lė.[364] *adv.* [from *enforce.*] By violence; not voluntarily; not spontaneously; not by choice.

If thou did'st put this sow'r cold habit on,
To castigate thy pride, 'twere well, but thou
Dost it *enforcedly:* thou 'dst courtier be,
Wert thou not beggar. *Shaksp.*

ENFO'RCEMENT, ĕn-fôrse'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *enforce.*]

1. An act of violence; compulsion; force offered.

Confess 'twas hers, and by what rough *enforcement*
You got it from her. *Shaksp.*

He that contendeth against these *enforcements* may easily master or resist them. *Raleigh.*

2. Sanction; that which gives force to a law.

The rewards and punishments of another life, which the Almighty has established as the *enforcement* of his law, are of weight enough to determine the choice. *Locke.*

3. Motive of conviction; urgent evidence.

The personal descent of God himself, and his assumption of our flesh to his divinity, was an *enforcement* beyond all the methods of wisdom that were ever made use of in the world. *Hammond.*

4. Pressing exigence.

More than I have said,
The leisure and *enforcement* of the time
Forbids to dwell on. *Shaksp.*

ENFO'RCER, ĕn-fôr'sŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *enforce.*] Compeller; one who effects by violence.

When a man tumbles a cylinder or roller down a hill, 'tis certain that the man is the violent *enforcer* of the first motion of it. *Hammond.*

ENFO'ULDRED, ĕn-fôl'drĕd. *adj.* [from *foudre*, Fr.] Mixed with lightning. Obsolete.

Heart cannot think what courage and what cries,
With foul *enfouldred* smoak and flashing fire
The hell-bred beast threw forth unto the skies.
Fairy Queen.

To ENFRA'NCHISE, ĕn-frăn'tshĭz.[159] *v. a.* [from *franchise.*]

1. To admit to the privileges of a freeman.

The English colonies, and some septs of the Irishry, *enfranchised* by special charters, were admitted to the benefit of the laws. *Davies.*

Romulus was the natural parent of all those people that were the first inhabitants of Rome, or of those that were after incorporated and *enfranchised* into that name, city, or government. *Hale.*

2. To set free from slavery.

Men, forbearing wine, come from drinking healths to a draught at a meal; and, lastly, to discontinue altogether: but if a man have the fortitude and resolution to *enfranchise* himself at once, that is the best. *Bacon.*

If they won a battle, prisoners became slaves, and continued so in their generations, unless *enfranchised* by their masters. *Temple.*

3. To free or release from custody.

His mistress
Did hold his eyes lockt in her crystal looks,
—Belike, that now she hath *enfranchis'd* them,
Upon some other pawn for fealty. *Shaksp.*

4. To denizen; to endenizen.

These words have been *enfranchised* amongst us. *Watts.*

ENFRA'NCHISEMENT, ĕn-frăn'tshĭz-mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *enfranchise.*]

1. Investiture of the privileges of a denizen.

The incorporating a man into any society, or body politick. For example, he that is by charter made denizen of England, is said to be *enfranchised;* and so is he that is made a citizen of London, or other city, or burgess of any town corporate, because he is made partaker of those liberties that appertain to the corporation. *Cowell.*

His coming hither hath no farther scope,
Than for his lineal royalties, and to beg
Enfranchisement immediate on his knees. *Shaksp.*

2. Release from prison or from slavery.

Never did captive with a freer heart
Cast off his chains of bondage, and embrace
His golden uncontroul'd *enfranchisement*. *Shaksp.*

ENFRO'ZEN, ĕn-frō'z'n.[103] *participle.* [from *frozen.*] Congealed with cold. Not used.

Yet to augment the anguish of my smart,
Thou hast *enfrozen* her disdainful breast,
That no one drop of pity there doth rest. *Spenser.*

To ENGA'GE, ĕn-gāje'. *v. a.* [*engager*, Fr.]

1. To make liable for a debt to a creditor.

I have *engag'd* myself to a dear friend,
Engag'd my friend to his mere enemy
To feed my means. *Shaksp.*

2. To impawn; to stake.

They most perfidiously condemn
Those that *engag'd* their lives for them. *Hudibras.*

3. To enlist; to bring into a party.

All wicked men are of a party against religion: some lust or interest *engageth* them against it.
Tillotson.

4. To embark in an affair.

So far had we *engaged* ourselves, unfortunate souls, that we listed not to complain, since our complaints could not but carry the greatest accusation to ourselves. *Sidney.*

Before I *engage* myself in giving any answer to this objection of incomsumptible lights, I would see the effect certainly averred. *Digby.*

5. To unite; to attach; to make adherent.

Good nature *engages* every body to him. *Addison.*

6. To induce; to win by pleasing means; to gain.

To every duty he could minds *engage*,
Provoke their courage, and command their rage.
Waller.

His beauty these, and those his blooming age,
The rest his house and his own fame *engage*.
Dryden.

So shall I court thy dearest truth
When beauty ceases to *engage:*
So thinking on thy charming youth,
I'll love it o'er again in age. *Prior.*

7. To bind by any appointment or contract.

We have been firm to our allies, without declining any expense to which we had *engaged* ourselves, and we have even exceeded our engagement.
Atterbury.

8. To seize by the attention: as, he was deeply *engaged* in conversation.

9. To employ; to hold in business.

For I shall sing of battles, blood, and rage,
Which princes and their people did *engage*. *Dryd.*

10. To encounter; to fight.

The rebel knave, who dares his prince *engage*,
Proves the just victim of his royal rage. *Pope.*

To ENGA'GE, ĕn-gāje'. *v. n.*

1. To conflict; to fight.

Upon advertisement of the Scots army, the earl of Holland was sent with a body to meet and *engage* with it. *Clarendon.*

2. To embark in any business; to enlist in any party.

'Tis not indeed my talent to *engage*
In lofty trifles, or to swell my page
With wind and noise. *Dryden.*

ENGA'GEMENT, ĕn-gāje'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *engage; engagement*, Fr.]

1. The act of engaging, impawning, or making liable to a debt.

2. Obligation by contract.
We have, in expence, exceeded our *engagements*. *Atterbury.*
3. Adherence to a party or cause; partiality.
This practice may be obvious to any who impartially, and without *engagement*, is at the pains to examine. *Swift.*
4. Employment of the attention.
Play, either by our too constant or too long *engagement* in it, becomes like an employment or profession. *Rogers.*
5. Fight; conflict; battle. A word very poetical.
Our army led by valiant Torrismond,
Is now in hot *engagement* with the Moors. *Dryd.*
Encourag'd by despair, or obstinate
To fall like men in arms, some dare renew
Feeble *engagement*, meeting glorious fate
On the firm land. *Philips.*
6. Obligation; motive.
This is the greatest *engagement* not to forfeit an opportunity. *Hammond.*

To ENGA'OL, ĕn-jāle'. *v. a.* [from *gaol.*] To imprison; to confine.
Within my mouth you have *engaol'd* my tongue,
Doubly portcullis'd with my teeth and lips. *Shak.*

To ENGA'RRISON, ĕn-gâr'rĕ-s'n. *v. a.* [from *garrison.*] To protect by a garrison.
Neptune with a guard doth *engarrison* her strongly. *Howel.*

To ENGE'NDER, ĕn-jĕn'dûr. *v. a.* [*engendrer*, Fr.]
1. To beget between different sexes.
This bastard love is *engendered* bewixt lust and idleness. *Sidney.*
2. To produce; to form.
Oh nature! thou, who of the self-same mettle,
Whereof thy proud child, arrogant man, is pufft,
Engender'st the black toad and adder blue. *Shak.*
Again, if souls do other souls beget,
'Tis by themselves, or by the body's pow'r:
If by themselves, what doth their working let,
But they might souls *engender* ev'ry hour? *Davies.*
3. To excite; to cause; to produce.
Say, can you fast? Your stomachs are too young,
And abstinence *engenders* maladies. *Shaksp.*
The presence of a king *engenders* love
Amongst his subjects and his loyal friends. *Shaksp.*
That *engenders* thunder in his breast,
And makes him roar these accusations forth. *Shak.*
It unloads the mind, *engenders* thoughts, and animates virtue. *Addison.*
4. To bring forth.
Vice *engenders* shame, and folly broods o'er grief. *Prior.*

To ENGE'NDER, ĕn-jĕn'dûr.[98] *v. n.* To be caused; to be produced.
Thick clouds are spread, and storms *engender* there. *Dryden.*

E'NGINE, ĕn'jĭn. *n. s.* [*engin*, French; *ingegno*, Italian.]
1. Any mechanical complication, in which various movements and parts concur to one effect.
2. A military machine.
This is our *engine*, towers that overthrows;
Our spear that hurts, our sword that wounds our foes. *Fairfax.*
3. Any instrument.
The sword, the arrow, the gun, with many terrible *engines* of death, will be well employed. *Raleigh.*
He takes the scissors and extends
The little *engine* on his fingers ends. *Pope.*
4. Any instrument to throw water upon burning houses.
Some cut the pipes, and some the *engines* play;
And some more bold, mount ladders to the fire. *Dryden.*
5. Any means used to bring to pass, or to effect. Usually in an ill sense.
Prayer must be divine and heavenly, which the devil, with all his *engines* so violently opposeth. *Duppa.*
6. An agent for another. In contempt.
They had th' especial *engines* been, to rear
His fortunes up into the state they were. *Daniel.*

ENGINE'ER, ĕn-jĕ-nēēr'. *n. s.* [*engenieur*, Fr.] One who manages engines; one who directs the artillery of an army.
For 'tis the sport to have the *engineer*,
Hoist with his own petard. *Shaksp.*
Him thus enrag'd,
Descrying from afar, some *engineer*,
Dext'rous to guide th' unerring charge, design'd
By one nice shot, to terminate the war. *Philips.*
An author who points his satire at a great man, is like the *engineer* who signalized himself by this ungenerous practice. *Addison.*

E'NGINERY, ĕn'jĭn-rĕ. *n. s.* [from *engine.*]
1. The act of managing artillery.
They may descend in mathematicks to fortification, architecture, *enginery*, or navigation. *Milton.*
2. Engines of war; artillery.
We saw the foe
Approaching, gross and huge, in hollow cube
Training his dev'lish *enginery*. *Milton.*

To ENGI'RD, ĕn-gĭrd'.[382] *v. a.* [from *gird.*] To encircle; to surround; to environ; to encompass.
My heart is drown'd with grief,
My body round *engirt* with misery;
For what's more miserable than discontent? *Shak.*
That gold must round *engirt* these brows of mine. *Shaksp.*

E'NGLISH, ĭng'glĭsh.[101] *adj.* [englep, Sax.] Belonging to England; thence English is the language of England.
He hath neither Latin, French, nor Italian; and you may come into the court, and swear that I have a poor pennyworth in the *English*. *Shaksp.*
Of *English* tale, the coarser sort is called plaister, or parget; the finer, spoad. *Woodward.*

To E'NGLISH, ĭng'glĭsh. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To translate into English.
The hollow instrument terebra, we may *english* piercer. *Bacon.*
We find not a word in the text can properly be rendered anise, which is what the Latins call anethum, and properly *englished* dill. *Brown.*

To ENGLU'T, ĕn-glŭt'. *v. a.* [*engloutir*, French.]
1. To swallow up. It is now little used in any sense.
Neither my place, nor ought I heard of business,
Hath rais'd me from my bed; nor doth the general
Take hold on me: for my particular grief
Engluts, and swallows other sorrows. *Shaksp.*
Certainly thou art so near the gulf,
Thou needs must be *englutted*. *Shaksp.*
How many prodigal bits have slaves and peasants
This night *englutted*. *Shaksp.*
2. To fill.
Whose grieved minds, which choler did *englut*,
Against themselves turning their wrathful spight. *Spenser.*
3. To glut; to pamper.
Being once *englutted* with vanity he will straightway loath all learning. *Ascham.*

To ENGO'RE, ĕn-gōre'. *v. a.* [from *gore.*] To pierce; to prick. Not used.
As savage bull, whom two fierce mastiffs bait,
When rancour doth with rage him once *engore*,
Forgets with wary ward them to await,
But with his dreadful horns them drives afore. *Spenser.*

To ENGO'RGE, ĕn-gōrje'. *v. a.* [from *gorge*, Fr. a throat.] To swallow; to devour; to gorge.
Then fraught with rancour and *engorged* ire,
He cast at once him to avenge for all. *Spenser.*
That is the gulf of greedines, they say,
That deep *engorgeth* all this world his prey. *Spenser.*

To ENGO'RGE, ĕn-gōrje'. *v. n.* To devour; to feed with eagerness and voracity; to riot.
Greedily she *engorg'd* without restraint,
And knew not eating death! *Milton.*

To ENGRA'IL, ĕn-grāle'. *v. a.* [from *grele*, Fr. hail.] To variegate; to spot as with hail. A word now used only in heraldry, for to indent in curve lines.
Æacides then shews
A long lance and a caldron, new *engrail'd* with twenty hues. *Chapman.*
Polwheel beareth a saltier *engrail'd*. *Carew.*

To ENGRA'IN, ĕn-grāne'. *v. a.* [from *grain.*] To die deep; to die in grain.
See thou how fresh my flowers being spread,
Dyed in lilie white and crimson red,
With leaves *engrain'd* in lusty green. *Spenser.*

To ENGRA'PPLE, ĕn-grăp'pl.[405] *v. n.* [from *grapple.*] To close with; to contend with hold on each other.
There shall young Hotspur, with a fury led,
Engrapple with thy son, as fierce as he. *Daniel.*

To ENGRA'SP, ĕn-grăsp'. *v. a.* [from *grasp.*] To seize; to hold fast in the hand; to gripe.
Now 'gan Pyrocles wax as wood as he,
And him affronted with impatient might;
And both together fierce *engrasped* he,
Whiles Guyon standing by, their uncouth strife does see. *Spenser.*

To ENGRA'VE, ĕn-grāve'. *v. a.* preter. *engraved;* part. pass. *engraved* or *engraven.* [*engraver*, Fr.]
1. To picture by incisions in any matter.
Her ivory forehead, full of bounty brave,
Like a broad table, did itself dispread,
For love his lofty triumphs to *engrave*,
And write the battles of his great godhead. *Fairy Queen.*
O'er all, the heav'n's refulgent image shines;
On either gate were six *engraven* signs. *Addison.*
Names fresh *engrav'd* appear'd of wits renown'd;
I look'd again, nor could their trace be found. *Pope.*
2. To mark wood or stone.
Engrave the two stones with the names. *Exodus.*
3. To impress deeply; to imprint.
It would scarce seem possible, that God should *engrave* principles in men's minds, in words of uncertain signification. *Locke.*
Our Saviour makes this return, fit to be *engraven* in the hearts of all promoters of charity. *Atterbury.*
Sounds which address the ear, are lost and die
In one short hour; but that which strikes the eye
Lives long upon the mind: the faithful sight
Engraves the knowledge with a beam of light. *Watts.*
4. [from *grave.*] To bury; to inhume; to inter.
The son had charge of them, now being dead,
In seemly sort their corses to *engrave*,
And deck with dainty flowers their bridal bed. *Spenser.*

ENGRA'VER, ĕn-grā'vûr. *n. s.* [from *engrave.*] A cutter in stone or other matter.
Images are not made in the brain itself, as the pencil of the painter or *engraver* makes the images in the table, but are imprinted in a wonderful method in the soul. *Hale.*

To ENGRIE'VE, ĕn-grēēv'. *v. a.* [from *grieve.*] To pain; to vex; to afflict; to disconsolate.

The gnawing anguish, and sharp jealousy,
Which his sad speech infixed in my breast,
Rankled so sore, and fester'd inwardly,
That my *engrieved* mind could find no rest.
Fairy Queen.

Aches, and hurts, and corns, do *engrieve* either towards rain, or towards frost. *Bacon.*

To ENGRO'SS, ĕn-grōsc'. *v. a.* [*grossir*, Fr.]

1. To thicken; to make thick.

But more happy he than wise,
Of that sea's nature did him not avise;
The waves thereof so slow and sluggish were,
Engross'd with mud, which did them foul agriese,
That every weighty thing they did upbear.
Fairy Queen.

2. To increase in bulk.

Though pillars, by channeling, be seemingly *engrossed* to our sight, yet they are truly weakened in themselves. *Wotton.*

3. To fatten; to plump up.

Not sleeping, to *engross* his idle body;
But praying, to enrich his watchful soul. *Shaksp.*

4. To seize in the gross; to seize the whole of any thing.

If thou *engrossest* all the griefs as thine,
Thou robb'st me of a moiety. *Shakspeare.*

Those two great things that so *engross* the desires and designs of both the nobler and ignobler sort of mankind, are to be found in religion; namely, wisdom and pleasure. *South.*

A dog, a parrot, or an ape,
Or some worse brute in human shape,
Engross the fancies of the fair. *Swift.*

5. To purchase the whole of any commodity for the sake of selling at a high price.

6. To copy in a large hand.

Here is th' indictment of the good lord Hastings,
Which in a set hand fairly is *engross'd*. *Shaksp.*

A clerk, foredoom'd his father's soul to cross,
Who pens a stanza when he should *engross*. *Pope.*

ENGRO'SSER, ĕn-grōs'sŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *engross.*] He that purchases large quantities of any commodity, in order to sell it at a high price.

A new sort of *engrossers*, or forestallers, having the feeding and supplying this numerous body of workmen in the woollen manufactures, out of their warehouses, set the price upon the poor landholder. *Locke.*

ENGRO'SSMENT, ĕn-grōs'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *engross.*] Appropriation of things in the gross; exhorbitant acquisition.

Our thighs are pack't with wax, our mouths with honey:
We bring it to the hive; and, like the bees,
Are murder'd for our pains! This bitter taste
Yield his *engrossments* to a dying father. *Shaksp.*

Those held their immoderate *engrossments* of power and favour by no other tenure than presumption. *Swift.*

To ENGUA'RD, ĕn-gārd'.[92] [332] *v. a.* [from *guard.*] To protect; to defend; to surround as guards. Not used.

A hundred knights! yes, that on ev'ry dream,
He may *engnard* his dotage with their pow'rs,
And hold our lives at mercy. *Shakspeare.*

To ENHA'NCE, ĕn-hānse'.[79] *v. a.* [*hausser*, *enhausser*, Fr.]

1. To lift up; to raise on high. A sense now obsolete.

Both of them high at once their hands *enhanc'd*,
And both at once their huge blows down did sway.
Spenser.

2. To raise; to advance; to heighten in price.

The desire of money is every where the same, its vent varies very little, but as its greater scarcity *enhances* its price, and increases the scramble. *Locke.*

3. To raise in esteem.

What is it but the experience of want that *enhances* the value of plenty? *L'Estrauge.*

The remembrance of the difficulties we now undergo, will contribute to *enhance* our pleasure. *Atterbury.*

4. To aggravate; to increase from bad to worse.

To believe or pretend that whatever our hearts incite is the will of God within us, is the principle of villainy that hath acted in the children of disobedience, *enhanced* and improved with circumstances of greater imprudence than the most abominable heathens were guilty of. *Hammond.*

The relation which those children bore to the priesthood, contributed to *enhance* their guilt, and increase their punishment. *Atterbury.*

ENHA'NCEMENT, ĕn-hānse'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *enhance.*]

1. Increase; augmentation of value.

Their yearly rents are not improved, the landlords making no less gain by fines than by *enhancement* of rents. *Bacon.*

2. Aggravation; increase of ill.

Jocular slanders have, from the slightness of the temptation, an *enhancement* of guilt. *Government of the Tongue.*

ENI'GMA, ē-nĭg'mâ. *n. s.* [*ænigma*, Lat. αἴνιγμα.] A riddle; an obscure question; a position expressed in remote and ambiguous terms.

The dark *enigma* will allow
A meaning; which, if well I understand,
From sacrilege will free the god's command. *Dryd.*

A custom was amongst the ancients of proposing an *enigma* at festivals, and adjudging a reward to him that solved it. *Pope.*

ENIGMA'TICAL, ĕn-ĭg-mât'ē-kâl.[530] *adj.* [from *enigma.*]

1. Obscure; ambiguously or darkly expressed.

Your answer, sir, is *enigmatical*. *Shaksp.*

Enigmatical deliveries comprehend useful varieties; but being mistaken by liberal expositors at first, they have been misunderstood by most since. *Brown.*

Whilst they affect *enigmatical* obscurity, they puzzle the readers of their divulged processes. *Boyle.*

Athenæus gives instances of the *enigmatical* propositions in use at Athens, and of the forfeitures and rewards upon the solution or non-solution. *Broome.*

2. Cloudy; obscurely conceived or apprehended.

Faith here is the assent to those things which come to us by hearing, and are so believed by adherence, or dark *enigmatical* knowledge, but hereafter are seen or known demonstratively. *Hammond.*

ENIGMA'TICALLY, ĕn-ĭg-mât'ē-kâl-ē. *adv.* [from *enigma.*] In a sense different from that which the words in their familiar acceptation imply.

Homer speaks *enigmatically*, and intends that these monsters are merely the creation of poetry. *Broome.*

ENI'GMATIST, ē-nĭg'mâ-tĭst. *n. s.* [from *enigma.*] One who deals in obscure and ambiguous matters; a maker of riddles.

That I may deal more ingenuously with my reader than the abovementioned *enigmatist* has done, I shall present him with a key to my riddle. *Addis.*

To ENJO'IN, ĕn-jŏĭn'.[299] *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, Fr.] To direct; to order; to prescribe. It is more authoritative than *direct*, and less imperious than *command.*

To satisfy the good old man,
I would bend under any heavy weight,
That he'll *enjoin* me to. *Shakspeare.*

Monks and philosophers, and such as do continually *enjoin* themselves. *Bacon.*

It endeavours to secure every man's interest, by *enjoining* that truth and fidelity be inviolably preserved. *Tillotson.*

ENJO'INER, ĕn-jŏĭn'ŭr. *n. s.* [from *enjoin.*] One who gives injunctions. *Dict.*

ENJO'INMENT, ĕn-jŏĭn'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *enjoin.*] Direction; command.

Critical trial should be made by publick *enjoinment*, whereby determination might be settled beyond debate. *Brown.*

To ENJO'Y, ĕn-jŏē.[329] *v. a.* [*jouir*, *enjouir*, Fr.]

1. To feel or perceive with pleasure; to have a pleasing sense of; to be delighted with.

I could *enjoy* the pangs of death,
And smile in agony. *Addison.*

2. To obtain possession or fruition of.

Edward the saint, in whom it pleased God, righteous and just, to let England see what a blessing sin and iniquity would not suffer it to *enjoy*. *Hooker.*

He, who, to *enjoy*
Plato's elysium, leap'd into the sea,
Cleombrotus. *Milton.*

3. To please; to gladden; to exhilarate; to glad; to delight. This sense is usual with the reciprocal pronoun, and is derived from *enjouir.*

Creatures are made to *enjoy* themselves, as well as to serve us. *More.*

When a man shall, with a sober, sedate, diabolical rancour, look upon and *enjoy* himself in the sight of his neighbour's sin and shame, can he plead the instigation of any appetite in nature? *South.*

To ENJO'Y, ĕn-jŏē'. *v. n.* To live in happiness.

Then I shall be no more!
And Adam, wedded to another Eve,
Shall live with her *enjoying*, I extinct. *Milton.*

ENJO'YER, ĕn-jŏē'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *enjoy.*] One that has fruition or possession. *Dict.*

ENJO'YMENT, ĕn-jŏē'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *enjoy.*] Pleasure; happiness; fruition.

His hopes and expectations are bigger than his *enjoyments*. *Tillotson.*

To ENKI'NDLE, ĕn-kĭn'dl.[405] *v. a.* [from *kindle.*]

1. To set on fire; to inflame; to put in a flame.

Edmund, *enkindle* all the sparks of nature
To quit this horrid act. *Shakspeare.*

2. To rouse passions; to set the soul into a flame.

Your hand
Gave sign for me to leave you; so I did,
Fearing to strengthen that impatience,
Which seem'd too much *enkindled*. *Shakspeare.*

3. To incite to any act or hope.

Do you not hope your children shall be kings,
When those who gave the thane of Cawdor to me
Promis'd no less to them?
——That, trusted home,
Might yet *enkindle* you unto the crown. *Shaksp.*

To ENLA'RGE, ĕn-lārje'. *v. a.* [*enlargir*, Fr.]

1. To make greater in quantity or appearance.

The wall, in lustre and effect like glass,
Which o'er each object casting various dyes,
Enlarges some, and others multiplies. *Pope.*

2. To increase any thing in magnitude; to extend.

Where there is something both lasting and scarce, and so valuable to be hoarded up, there men will not be apt to *enlarge* their possessions of land. *Locke.*

3. To increase by representation; to magnify; to exaggerate.

4. To dilate; to expand.

O ye Corinthians, our mouth is open unto you, our heart is *enlarged.* *2 Corinthians.*

5. To set free from limitation.

Though she appear honest to me, yet at other places, she *enlargeth* her mirth so far, that there is shrewd construction made of her. *Shakspeare.*

6. To extend to more purposes or uses.

It hath grown from no other root than only a desire to *enlarge* the necessary use of the word of God, which desire hath begotten an errour, *enlarging* it farther than soundness of truth will bear. *Hooker.*

7. To amplify; to aggrandize.

This is that science which would truly *enlarge* men's minds, were it studied. *Locke.*

Could the mind, as in number, come to so small a part of extension or duration as excluded divisibility, that would be the indivisible unit, or idea; by repetition of which it would make its more *enlarged* ideas of extension and duration. *Locke.*

8. To release from confinement.

Enlarge the man committed yesterday,
That rail'd against our person. *Shakspeare.*

9. To diffuse in eloquence.

They *enlarged* themselves upon this subject with all the invidious insinuations they could devise. *Clarendon.*

To ENLA'RGE, ĕn-lârje'. *v. n.*

1. To expatiate; to speak in many words.

They appointed the chancellor of the exchequer to *enlarge* upon any of those particulars. *Clarendon.*

This is a theme so unpleasant, I delight not to *enlarge* on it; rather wish the memory of it were extinct. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To be further extended.

The caliphs obtained a mighty empire, which was in a fair way to have *enlarged*, until they fell out among themselves. *Raleigh.*

ENLA'RGEMENT, ĕn-lârje'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *enlarge.*]

1. Increase; augmentation; further extension.

The king afterwards enlarged the constant obedience of the city with *enlargement* both of liberties and of revenues. *Hayward.*

The ocean, which so long our hopes confin'd,
Could give no limits to his vaster mind:
Our bounds *enlargement* was his latest toil,
Nor hath he left us pris'ners to our isle. *Waller.*

There never were any islands, or other considerable parcels of land, amassed or heaped up; nor any *enlargement*, or addition of earth, made to the continent by the mud that is carried down into the sea by rivers. *Woodward.*

The commons in Rome generally pursued the *enlargement* of their power by more set quarrels of one entire assembly against another. *Swift.*

The Greek tongue received many *enlargements* between the time of Homer and that of Plutarch. *Swift.*

2. Release from confinement or servitude.

Lieutenant,
At our *enlargement* what are thy due fees? *Shaksp.*

If thou holdest thy peace at the time, then shall their *enlargement* and deliverance arise to the Jews from another place. *Esther.*

3. Magnifying representations.

And all who told it, added something new;
And all who heard it, made *enlargements* too. *Pope.*

4. Expatiating speech; copious discourse.

He concluded with an *enlargement* upon the vices and corruptions which were got into the army. *Clarendon.*

ENLA'RGER, ĕn-lâr'jûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *enlarge.*] Amplifier; one that increases or dilates any thing.

We shall not contentiously rejoin, but confer what is in us unto his name and honour, ready to be swallowed in any worthy *enlarger.* *Brown.*

To ENLI'GHT, ĕn-lite'. *v. a.* [from *light.*] To illuminate; to supply with light; to enlighten.

Wit from the first has shone on ages past,
Enlights the present, and shall warm the last. *Pope.*

To ENLI'GHTEN, ĕn-lî't'n. *v. a.* [from *light.*]

1. To illuminate; to supply with light.

God will *enlighten* my darkness. *Psalms.*

As one sun shineth to the whole world, so there is no faith but this one published, the brightness whereof must *enlighten* all that come to the knowledge of the truth. *Hooker.*

2. To quicken in the faculty of vision.

His eyes were *enlightened.* *Samuel.*

Love never fails to master what he finds;
The fool *enlightens*, and the wise he blinds. *Dryden.*

3. To instruct: to furnish with increase of knowledge.

This doctrine is so agreeable to reason, that we meet with it in the writings of the *enlightened* heathens. *Spectator.*

'Tis he who *enlightens* our understanding, corrects our wills, and enables us to subdue our affections to the law of God. *Rogers.*

4. To cheer; to exhilarate; to gladden.

5. To illuminate with divine knowledge.

Those who were once *enlightened.* *Hebrews.*

ENLI'GHTENER, ĕn-lî't'n-ûr. *n. s.* [from *enlighten.*]

1. Illuminator; one that gives light.

O, sent from heav'n,
Enlight'ner of my darkness! gracious things
Thou hast reveal'd. *Milton.*

2. Instructor.

To ENLI'NK, ĕn-lînk'. *v. a.* [from *link.*] To chain to; to connect.

Enlinkt to waste and desolation. *Shakspeare.*

To ENLI'VEN, ĕn-lî'v'n.[103] *v. a.* [from *life, live.*]

1. To make quick; to make alive, to animate.

2. To make vigorous or active.

These great orbs thus radically bright,
Primitive founts and origins of light,
Enliven worlds denied to human sight. *Prior.*

In a glass-house the workmen often fling in a small quantity of fresh coals, which seems to disturb the fire, but very much *enlivens* it. *Swift.*

3. To make sprightly or vivacious.

4. To make gay or cheerful in appearance.

ENLI'VENER, ĕn-lî'v'n-ûr. *n. s.* [from *enliven.*] That which animates; that which puts in motion; that which invigorates.

But fire th' *enlivener* of the general frame,
Is one, its operation still the same,
Its principle is in itself; while ours
Works, as confederates war, with mingled powers. *Dryden.*

To ENLU'MINE, ĕn-lû'mîn.[140] *v. a.* [*enluminer*, Fr.] To illumine; to illuminate; to enlighten. Not in use.

For having yet, in his deducted spright,
Some sparks remaining of that heav'nly fire,
He is *enlumined* with that goodly light,
Unto like goodly semblance to aspire. *Spenser.*

E'NMITY, ĕn'mĕ-tê. *n. s.* [from *enemy;* as if *enemity, inamity.*]

1. Unfriendly disposition; malevolence; aversion.

Their being forced to their books, in an age at *enmity* with all restraint, has been the reason why many have hated books. *Locke.*

2. Contrariety of interests or inclinations; mutual malignity.

They shall within this hour,
On a dissension of a doit break out
In bitterest *enmity.* *Shakspeare.*

Between thee and the woman I will put
Enmity: and between thine and her seed:
Her seed shall bruise thy head, thou bruise his heel. *Milton.*

How far these controversies, and appearing *enmities* of those glorious creatures, may be carried, is not my business to shew or determine. *Dryden.*

3. State of opposition.

Know ye not that the friendship of the world is *enmity* with God? *James.*

You must firmly be convinced, that every sin you commit sets you at *enmity* with heaven, and will, if not forsaken, render you incapable of it. *Wake.*

4. Malice; mischievous attempts.

I abjure all roofs, and chuse
To wage against the *enmity* o' th' air. *Shaksp.*

He who performs his duty in a station of great power, must needs incur the utter *enmity* of many, and the high displeasure of more. *Atterbury.*

To ENMA'RBLE, ĕn-mâr'bl. *v. a.* [from *marble.*] To turn to marble; to harden. Obsolete.

Their dying to delay,
Thou do'st *enmarble* the proud heart of her,
Whose love before their life they do prefer. *Spenser.*

To ENME'SH, ĕn-mĕsh'. *v. a.* [from *mesh.*] To net; to entangle; to entrap.

So will I turn her virtue into pitch;
And out of her own goodness make the net
That shall *enmesh* them all. *Shakspeare.*

To ENPIE'RCE, ĕn-pêêrse'. *or* ĕn-prêse'. *v. a.* [from *pierce.*] To transfix.

I am too sore *empierce'd* with his shaft
To soar with his light feathers. *Shakspeare.*

ENNE'AGON, ĕn-nê'ă-gŏn. *n. s.* [ἔννεα and γωνία.] A figure of nine angles.

ENNEA'TICAL, ĕn-nê-ăt'ê-kâl. *adj.* [ἔννεα.] *Enneatical days*, are every ninth day of a sickness; and *enneatical years*, every ninth year of one's life.

To ENNO'BLE, ĕn-nô'bl. *v. a.* [*ennoblir*, Fr.]

1. To raise from commonalty to nobility.

Many fair promotions,
Are given daily to *ennoble* those,
That scarce some two days since were worth a noble. *Shakspeare.*

2. To dignify; to aggrandize; to exalt; to raise.

God raised up the spirit of this great person, and *ennobled* his courage and conduct with the entire overthrow of this mighty host. *South.*

What can *ennoble* sots, or slaves, or cowards?
Alas! not all the blood of all the Howards. *Pope.*

3. To elevate; to magnify.

None so lovely, sweet and fair,
Or do more *ennoble* love. *Waller.*

4. To make noble or illustrious.

The Spaniards could not as invaders land in Ireland, but only *ennobled* some of the coasts thereof with shipwrecks. *Bacon.*

ENNO'BLEMENT, ĕn-nô'bl-mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *ennoble.*]

1. The act of raising to the rank of nobility.

He added, during parliament, to his former ere-

ations, the *ennoblement* or advancement in nobility of a few others. *Bacon.*

2. Exaltation; elevation; dignity.

The eternal wisdom enriched us with all *ennoblements*, suitable to the measures of an unstraitned goodness. *Glanville.*

ENODA'TION, ên-ô-dâ'shûn.[530] *n. s.* [*enodatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of untying a knot. *Dict.*
2. Solution of a difficulty.

ENO'RMITY, ê-nôr'mê-tê. *n. s.* [from *enormous.*]

1. Deviation from rule; irregularity.
2. Deviation from right; depravity; corruption.

We shall speak of the particular abuses and *enormities* of the government. *Spenser.*

That this law will be always sufficient to bridle or restrain *enormity*, no man can warrant. *Hooker.*

There are many little *enormities* in the world, which our preachers would be very glad to see removed; but at the same time dare not meddle with them, for fear of betraying the dignity of the pulpit. *Addison.*

3. Atrocious crime; flagitious villany; crimes exceeding the common measure. In this sense it has a plural.

It is not a bare speculation that kings may run into *enormities;* the practice may be proved by example. *Swift.*

ENO'RMOUS, ê-nôr'mûs.[314] *adj.* [*enormis*, Lat.]

1. Irregular; out of rule; not regulated by any stated measure.

Wallowing, unwieldy, *enormous* in their gait. *Milton.*

Nature here
Wanton'd, as in her prime; and play'd at will
Her virgin fancies, pouring forth more sweets,
Wild above rule, or art, *enormous* bliss! *Milton.*

2. Excursive; beyond the limits of a regular figure.

The *enormous* part of the light in the circumference of every lucid point, ought to be less discernible in shorter telescopes than in longer, because the shorter transmit less light to the eye. *Newton.*

3. Disordered; confused.

I shall find time
From this *enormous* state, and seek to give
Losses their remedies. *Shaksp.*

4. Wicked beyond common measure.
5. Exceeding in bulk the common measures: always used with some degree of dislike, or horror, or wonder.

A giant shepherd here his flock maintains,
Far from the rest, and solitary reigns,
A form *enormous!* far unlike the race
Of human birth, in stature, or in face. *Pope.*

ENO'RMOUSLY, ê-nôr'mûs-lê. *adv.* [from *enormous.*] Beyond measure.

One who could ever espouse a notion so *enormously* absurd and senseless, as that the world was framed by chance. *Woodward.*

ENO'RMOUSNESS, ê-nôr'mûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *enormous.*] Immeasurable excess.

When those who have no opportunity to examine our faith, see the *enormousness* of our works, what should hinder them from measuring the master by the disciples? *Decay of Piety.*

ENO'UGH, ê-nûf'.[314] [391] *adj.* [genoh, Sax. *ganah*, Gothick; *genoeg*, Dutch. It is not easy to determine whether this word be an adjective or adverb; perhaps when it is joined with a substantive, it is an adjective, of which *enow* is the plural. In other situations it seems an adverb; except that after the verb *To have*, or *To be*, either expressed or understood, it may be accounted a substantive. It is pronounced as if it were written *enuf.*] In a sufficient measure; so as may satisfy; so as it may suffice.

Why would'st thou go, with one consent they cry,
When thou hast gold *enough* and Emily? *Dryden.*

When there was not room *enough* for their herds, they by consent separated and enlarged their pasture. *Locke.*

ENO'UGH, ê-nûf'. *n. s.*

1. Something sufficient in greatness or excellence.

'Tis *enough* for me to have endeavoured the union of my country, whilst I continued in public employments. *Temple.*

The indolency and enjoyment we have, sufficing for our present happiness, we desire not to venture the change, being content, and that is *enough.* *Locke.*

Enough for me that to the list'ning swains,
First in those fields I sung the sylvan strains. *Pope.*

I will not quarrel with the present age: it has done *enough* for me, in making and keeping you two my friends. *Pope.*

2. Something equal to a man's powers or faculties.

Some great defects and main errours in his nature, customs, and proceedings, he had *enough* to do to save and help, with a thousand little industries and watches. *Bacon.*

ENO'UGH, ê-nûf'. *adv.*

1. In a sufficient degree; in a degree that gives satisfaction.
2. It notes a slight augmentation of the positive degree: as, *I am ready* enough *to quarrel;* that is, I am rather quarrelsome than peaceable.

I am apt *enough* to think, that this same binarium of a stronger and a weaker, like unto masculine and feminine, doth hold in all living bodies. *Bacon.*

It is sometimes pleasant *enough* to consider the different notions which different persons have of the same thing. *Addison.*

They are now in prison at Florence; and, as it is said, treated hardly *enough.* *Addison.*

3. Sometimes it notes diminution: as, the song is well *enough;* that is, not quite well, though not much amiss.
4. An exclamation noting fulness or satiety.

Macbeth, beware Macduff!
Beware the thane of Fife! Dismiss me.—*Enough.* *Shaksp.*

Henceforth I'll bear
Affliction 'till it do cry out itself,
Enough, enough, and die. *Shaksp.*

ENO'W, ê-nôû'.[322] The plural of *enough:* In a sufficient number.

The earth has since born *enow* bleeding witnesses, that it was no want of true courage. *Sidney.*

The walls of the church there are *enow* contented to build; the marbles are polished, the roofs shine with gold, the altar hath precious stones to adorn it, and of Christ's ministers no choice at all. *Hooker.*

Man had selfish foes *enow* besides,
That, day and night, for his destruction wait. *Milton.*

My conquering brother will have slaves *enow*,
To pay his cruel vows for victory. *Dryden.*

There are at Rome *enow* modern works of architecture to employ any reasonable man. *Add.*

EN PASSANT, ông-pâ-sâng. *adv.* [Fr.] By the way.

To ENRA'GE, ên-râje'. *v. a.* [*enrager*, Fr.] To irritate; to provoke, to make furious; to exasperate.

The justice of their quarrel should not so much encourage as *enrage* them, being to revenge the dishonour done to their king, and to chastise deceitful enemies. *Hayward.*

Enrag'd at this upon the bawd I flew;
And that which most *enrag'd* me was, 'twas true. *Walsh.*

To ENRA'NGE, ên-rânje'. *v. a.* [from *range.*] To place regularly; to put in order.

In their jaw
Three ranks of iron teeth *enranged* were. *F. Queen.*

As fair Diana, in fresh summer's day,
Beholds her nymphs *enrang'd* in shady wood. *Fairy Queen.*

To ENRA'NK, ên-rânk'. *v. a.* [from *rank.*] To place in orderly ranks.

No leisure had he to *enrank* his men. *Shaksp.*

To ENRA'PT, ên-râpt'. *v. a.* [from *rapt:* the participle preterit seems to be *enrapt.*]

1. To throw into an ecstacy; to transport with enthusiasm.

I myself
Am, like a prophet, suddenly *enrapt*
To tell thee that this day is ominous. *Shaksp.*

2. In the following quotation it seems erroneously written for *enwrapt*, involv'd; wrapt up.

Nor hath he been so *enrapt* in those studies as to neglect the polite arts of painting and poetry. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To ENRA'PTURE, ên-râp'tshûre. *v. a.* [from *rapture.*] To transport with pleasure; to delight highly.

To ENRA'VISH, ên-râv'ish. *v. a.* [from *ravish.*] To thow into ecstacy; to transport with delight.

What wonder,
Frail men, whose eyes seek heavenly things to see,
At sight thereof so much *enravish'd* be? *Spenser.*

ENRA'VISHMENT, ên-râv'ish-mênt. *n. s.* [from *enravish.*] Ecstacy of delight.

They contract a kind of splendor from the seemingly obscuring vail, which adds to the *enravishments* of her transported admirers. *Glanville.*

To ENRHE'UM, ên-rôôm'. *v. a.* [*enrhumer*, French.] To have rheum through cold.

The physician is to enquire where the party hath taken cold or *enrheumed.* *Harvey.*

To ENRI'CH, ên-rîtsh'. *v. a.* [*enricher*, French.]

1. To make wealthy; to make opulent.

The king will *enrich* him with great riches, and will give him his daughter. 1 *Samuel.*

Henry is able to *enrich* his queen,
And not to seek a queen to make him rich. *Shak.*

Great and glorious Rome queen of the earth,
So far renown'd, and with the spoils *enrich'd*
Of nations. *Milton.*

Those are so unhappy as to rob others, without *enriching* themselves. *Denham.*

2. To fertilize; to make fruitful.

See the sweet brooks in silver mazes creep,
Enrich the meadows, and supply the deep. *Blackmore.*

3. To store; to supply with augmentation of any thing desirable.

There is not any one among them that could ever *enrich* his own understanding with any certain truth, or ever edify others therein. *Raleigh.*

ENRI'CHMENT, ên-rîtsh'mênt. *n. s.* [from *enrich.*]

1. Augmentation of wealth.

2. Amplification; improvement by addition.

I have procured a translation of that book into the general language, not without great and ample additions, and *enrichment* thereof. *Bacon.*

It is a vast hindrance to the *enrichment* of our understandings, if we spend too much of our time and pains among infinites and unsearchables. *Watts's Logick.*

To ENRI'DGE, ên-rîdje'. *v. a.* [from *ridge.*] To form with longitudinal protuberences or ridges.

He had a thousand noses,
Horns walk'd and wav'd like the *enridged* sea;
It was some fiend. *Shaksp.*

To ENRI'NG, ên-rîng'. *v. a.* [from *ring.*] To bind round; to encircle.

Ivy so
Enrings the barky fingers of the elm. *Shaksp.*

To ENRI'PEN, ên-rî'p'n. *v. a.* [from *ripe.*] To ripen; to mature; to bring to perfection.

The summer, how it *enripen'd* the year;
And autumn, what our golden harvests were. *Donne*

To ENRO'BE, ên-rôbe'. *v. a.* [from *robe.*] To dress; to clothe; to habit; to invest.

Her mother hath intended
That quaint in green, she shall be loose *enrob'd*
With ribbands pendant, flaring 'bout her head. *Shaksp.*

To ENRO'L, ên-rôle'.[406] *v. a.* [*enroller*, French.]

1. To insert in a roll, list, or register.

There be *enrolled* among the king's forces about thirty thousand men of the Jews. 1 *Mac.*

We find ourselves *enrolled* in this heavenly family as servants, and as sons. *Sprat.*

The champions, all of high degree,
Who knighthood lov'd, and deeds of chivalry,
Throng'd to the lists, and envy'd to behold
The names of others, not their own *enroll'd.* *Dryd.*

Mentes, an ever-honour'd name of old,
High in Ulysses' social list *enroll'd.* *Pope.*

Heroes and heroines of old,
By honour only were *enroll'd*
Among their brethren of the skies;
To which, though late, shall Stella rise. *Swift.*

2. To record, to leave in writing.

He swore consent to your succession;
His oath *enrolled* in the parliament. *Shaksp.*

Laws which none shall find
Left them *enroll'd;* or what the spirit within
Shall on the heart engrave. *Milton.*

3. To involve; to inwrap.

From his infernal furnace forth he threw
Huge flame, that dimmed all the heav'n's light,
Enroll'd in duskish smoak and brimstone blue. *Fairy Queen.*

ENRO'LLER, ên-rôl'lûr. *n. s.* [from *enrol.*] He that enrols; he that registers.

ENRO'LMENT, ên-rôl'mênt. *n. s.* [from *enrol.*] Register; writing in which any thing is recorded; record.

The king himself caused to be enrolled, and testified by a notary publick; and delivered the *enrolments*, with his own hands, to the bishop of Salisbury. *Davies.*

To ENRO'OT, ên-rôôt'.[306] *v. a.* [from *root.*] To fix by the root; to implant deep.

He cannot so precisely weed this land,
As his misdoubts present occasion:
His foes are so *enrooted* with his friends,
That, plucking to unfix an enemy,
He doth unfasten so and shake a friend. *Shaksp.*

To ENRO'UND, ên-rôûnd.[312] *v. a.* [from *round.*] To environ; to surround; to encircle; to enclose.

Upon his royal face there is no note
How dread an army hath *enrounded* him. *Shaksp.*

ENS, ênz, *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. Any being or existence.

2. [In chymistry.] Some things that are pretended to contain all the qualities or virtues of the ingredients they are drawn from in a little room.

ENSA'MPLE, ên-sâm'pl. *n. s.* [*essemplio*, Italian.] Example; pattern; subject of imitation. This orthography is now justly disused.

Such life should be the honour of your light;
Such death the sad *ensample* of your night. *Spenser.*

Ye have us for an *ensample.* *Phil.*

Such as would be willing to make use of our *ensample* to do the same thing, where there is not the same necessity, may not be able to vouch our practice for their excuse. *Sanderson.*

To ENSA'MPLE, ên-sâm'pl. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exemplify; to show by example; to give as a copy.

I have followed all the ancient poets historical; first, Homer, who, in the person of Agamemnon, *ensampled* a good governour and a virtuous man. *Spenser.*

To ENSA'NGUINE, ên-sâng'gwîn.[340] *v. a.* [*sanguis*, Lat. *ensanglanter*, Fr.] To smear with gore; to suffuse with blood.

With cruel tournament the squadrons join,
Where cattle pastur'd late; now scatter'd lies,
With carcases and arms, the *ensanguin'd* field
Deserted. *Milton.*

To ENSCHE'DULE, ên-skêd'ûle. *v. a.* [from *schedule.*] To insert in a schedule or writing.

You must buy that peace
With full accord to all our just demands,
Enschedul'd here. *Shaksp.*

To ENSCO'NCE, ên-skônse'. *v. a.* [from *sconce.*] To cover as with a fort; to secure. *Hanmer.*

I myself sometimes, hiding mine honour in my necessity, and fain to shuffle, to hedge, and to lurch; and yet your rogue will *ensconce* your rags, your cat-a-mountain looks under the shelter of your honour. *Shaksp.*

She shall not see me, I will *ensconce* me behind the arras. *Shaksp.*

We make trifles of terrours, *ensconcing* ourselves in seeming knowledge. *Shaksp.*

A sort of errour to *ensconce*
Absurdity and ignorance. *Hudibras.*

This he courageously invaded,
And having enter'd, barricado'd,
Ensconc'd himself as formidable
As could be underneath a table. *Hudibras.*

To ENSE'AM, ên-sême'.[227] *v. a.* [from *seam.*] To sow up; to enclose by a seam or juncture of needlework.

A name engraved in the revestiary of the temple, one stole away, and *enseamed* it in his thigh. *Camden.*

To ENSE'AR, ên-sêre'.[227] *v. a.* [from *sear.*] To cauterize; to stanch or stop with fire.

Ensear thy fertile and conceptious womb;
Let it no more bring out t' ingrateful man. *Shaksp.*

To ENSHI'ELD, ên-shêêld.[275] *v. a.* [from *shield.*] To shield; to cover; to protect.

These black masks
Proclaim an *enshield* beauty, ten times louder
Than beauty could display. *Shaksp.*

To ENSHRI'NE, ên-shrine'. *v. a.* [from *shrine.*] To enclose in a chest or cabinet; to preserve and secure as a thing sacred.

He seems
A phœnix, gaz'd by all; as that sole bird,
When to *enshrine* his reliques in the sun's
Bright temple, to Egyptian Thebes he flies. *Milt.*

The sots combine
With pious care a monkey to *enshrine.* *Tate.*

Fair fortune next, with looks serene and kind,
Receives 'em, in her ancient fane *enshrin'd.* *Add.*

E'NSIFORM, ên'sê-fôrm. *adj.* [*ensiformis*, Latin.] Having the shape of a sword, as the xiphoeides or *ensiform* cartilage.

E'NSIGN, ên'sine'.[385] *n. s.* [*enseigne*, French.]

1. The flag or standard of a regiment.

Hang up your *ensigns*, let your drums be still. *Shak.*

The Turks still pressing on, got up to the top of the walls with eight *ensigns*, from whence they had repulsed the defendants. *Knolles.*

Men taking occasion from the qualities, wherein they observe often several individuals to agree, range them into sorts, in order to their naming under which individuals, according to their conformity to this or that abstract idea, come to be ranked as under *ensigns.* *Locke.*

2. Any signal to assemble.

He will lift up an *ensign* to the nations from far. *Isaiah.*

3. Badge; mark of distinction, rank, or office.

Princes that fly, their sceptres left behind,
Contempt or pity where they travel, find;
The *ensigns* of our pow'r about we bear,
And ev'ry land pays tribute to the fair. *Waller.*

The marks or *ensigns* of virtue contribute, by their nobleness, to the ornament of the figures; as the decorations belonging to the liberal arts, to war, or sacrifices. *Dryden.*

4. The officer of foot who carries the flag. [formerly written *ancient.*]

E'NSIGNBEARER, ên'sine-bâ-rûr. *n. s.* [*ensign* and *bear.*] He that carries the flag; the ensign.

If it be true that the giants ever made war against heaven, he had been a fit *ensignbearer* for that company. *Sidney.*

To ENSLA'VE, ên-slâve'. *v. a.* [from *slave.*]

1. To reduce to servitude; to deprive of liberty.

The conquer'd also, and *enslav'd* by war,
Shall, with their freedom lost, their virtue lose. *Milton.*

I to do this! I, whom you once thought brave,
To sell my country, and my king *enslave.* *Dryden.*

Long draughts of sleep his monstrous limbs *enslave;*
He reels, and falling fills the spacious cave. *Dryd.*

He is certainly the most subjected, the most *enslaved*, who is so in his understanding. *Locke.*

While the balance of power is equally held, the ambition of private men gives neither danger nor fear, nor can possibly *enslave* their country. *Swift.*

2. To make over to another as his slave or bondman.

No man can make another man to be his slave, unless he hath first *enslaved* himself to life and death, to pleasure or pain, to hope or fear: command those passions, and you are freer than the Parthian king. *Taylor.*

The more virtuously any man lives, and the less he is *enslaved* to any lust, the more ready he is to entertain the principles of religion. *Tillotson.*

A man, not having the power of his own life, cannot by compact, or his own consent, *enslave* himself to any one, nor put himself under the absolute arbitrary power of another, to take away life when he pleases. *Locke.*

ENSLA'VEMENT, ên-slâve'mênt. *n. s.* [from *enslave.*] The state of servitude; slavery; abject subjection.

The children of Israel, according to their method of sinning, after mercies, and thereupon returning

to a fresh *enslavement* to their enemies, had now passed seven years in cruel subjection. *South.*

ENSLA'VER, ên-slâ'vûr. *n. s.* [from *enslave.*] He that reduces others to a state of servitude.

What indignation in her mind,
Against *enslavers* of mankind! *Swift.*

To ENSU'E, ên-sû'. *v. a.* [*ensuivre*, Fr.] To follow; to pursue.

Flee evil, and do good; seek peace and *ensue* it. *Com. Prayer.*

But now these Epicures begin to smile,
And say, my doctrine is more safe than true;
And that I fondly do myself beguile,
While these receiv'd opinions I *ensue.* *Davies.*

To ENSU'E, ên-sû'. *v. n.*

1. To follow as a consequence to premises.

Let this be granted, and it shall hereupon plainly *ensue*, that the light of scripture once shining in the world, all other light of nature is therewith in such sort drowned, that now we need it not. *Hooker.*

2. To succeed in a train of events, or course of time.

The man was noble;
But with his last attempt he wip'd it out,
Destroy'd his country, and his name remains
To the *ensuing* age abhorr'd. *Shaksp.*

Bishops are placed by collation of the king, without any precedent election or confirmation *ensuing.* *Hayward.*

Of worse deeds worse sufferings must *ensue.* *Milt.*

With mortal heat each other must pursue;
What wars, what wounds, what slaughter shall *ensue.* *Dryden.*

Impute not then those ills which may *ensue*
To me, but those who with incessant hate
Pursue my life. *Rowe.*

Then grave Clarissa graceful wav'd her fan;
Silence *ensu'd*, and thus the nymph began. *Pope.*

ENSU'RANCE, ên-shû'rânse. *n. s.* [from *ensure.*]

1. Exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain sum.
2. The sum paid for security.

ENSU'RANCER, ên-shû'rân-sûr. *n. s.* [from *ensurance.*] He who undertakes to exempt from hazard.

The vain *ensuraneers* of life,
And they who most perform'd, and promis'd less,
Ev'n Short and Hobbes, forsook th' uncqual strife. *Dryden.*

To ENSU'RE, ên-shûre'. *v. a.* [from *sure*, *assurer*, Fr.]

1. To ascertain; to make certain; to secure.

It is easy to entail debts on succeeding ages, but how to *ensure* peace for any term of years is difficult enough. *Swift.*

2. To exempt any thing from hazard by paying a certain sum, on condition of being reimburs·d for miscarriage.
3. To promise reimbursement of any miscarriage for a certain reward stipulated.

A mendicant contracted with a country fellow for a quantity of corn, to *ensure* his sheep for that year. *L'Estrange.*

ENSU'RER, ên-shû'rûr. *n. s.* [from *ensure.*] One who makes contracts of ensurance; one who for a certain sum exempts any thing from hazard.

ENTA'BLATURE, ên-tâb'lâ-tûre. } *n. s.*
ENTA'BLEMENT, ên-tâ'bl-mênt. } [from *table.*] The architrave, frieze, and cornice of a pillar; being in effect the extremity of the flooring, which is either supported by pillars, or by a wall, if there be no columns. *Harris.*

ENTA'IL, ên-tâle'.[202] *n. s.* [*feudum talliatum*, from the French *entaille*, cut, from *tailler*, to cut.]

1. The estate entailed or settled, with regard to the rule of its descent.
2. The rule of descent settled for any estate.
3. Engraver's work; inlay. Obsolete.

Well it appeared to have been of old
A work of rich *entail*, and curious mold,
Woven with antieks and wild imagery. *F. Queen.*

To ENTA'IL, ên-tâle'. *v. a.* [*tailler*, to cut; *entailler*, Fr.]

1. To settle the descent of any estate, so that it cannot be by any subsequent possessor bequeathed at pleasure.

I here *entail*
The crown to thee and to thine heirs for ever. *Shaksp.*

Had Richard unconstrain'd resign'd the throne,
A king can give no more than is his own:
The title stood *entail'd*, had Richard had a son. *Dryden.*

2. To fix unalienably upon any person or thing.

None ever had a privilege of infallibility *entailed* to all he said. *Digby.*

The intemperate and unjust transmit their bodily infirmities and diseases to their children, and *entail* a secret curse upon their estates. *Tillotson.*

3. To cut. Obsolete. In the following passage it is neuter.

The mortal steel, dispiteously *entail'd*,
Deep in their flesh, quite through the iron walls,
That a large purple stream adown their giambeaux falls. *Fairy Queen.*

To ENTA'ME, ên-tâme'. *v. a.* [from *tame.*] To tame; to subjugate; to subdue.

'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle eyeballs, and your cheek of cream,
That can *entame* my spirits to your worship. *Shak.*

To ENTA'NGLE, ên-tâng'gl.[405] *v. a.* [Of uncertain etymology.]

1. To inwrap or insnare with something not easily extricable, as a net; or something adhesive, as briars.
2. To lose in multiplied involutions; as in a labyrinth.
3. To twist, or confuse in such a manner as that a separation cannot easily be made; to make an *entangled* knot.
4. To involve in difficulties; to embarrass; to perplex.

Now all labour
Marrs what it does, yea very force *entangles*
Itself with strength. *Shaksp.*

He knew not how to wrestle with desperate contingencies, and so abhorr'd to be *entangled* in such. *Clarendon.*

5. To puzzle; to bewilder.

The duke, being questioned, neither held silence as he might, nor constantly denied it, but *entangled* himself in his doubtful tale. *Hayward.*

I suppose a great part of the difficulties that perplex men's thoughts, and *entangle* their understandings, would be easily resolved. *Locke.*

6. To ensnare by captious questions or artful talk.

The Pharisees took counsel how they might *entangle* him in his talk. *Matthew.*

7. To distract with variety of cares.

No man that warreth *entangleth* himself with the affairs of this life. *2 Timothy.*

8. To multiply the intricacies or difficulties of a work.

ENTA'NGLEMENT ên-tâng'gl-mênt. *n. s.* [from *entangle*]

1. Involution of any thing intricate or adhesive.
2. Perplexity; puzzle.

The most improved spirits are frequently caught in the *entanglements* of a tenacious imagination. *Glanville.*

There will be no greater *entanglements*, touching the notion of God and his providence. *More.*

It is to fence against the *entanglements* of equivocal words, and the art of sophistry, that distinctions have been multiplied. *Locke.*

ENTA'NGLER, ên-tâng'glûr. *n. s.* [from *entangle.*] One that entangles.

To E'NTER, ên'tûr.[98] *v. a.* [*entrer*, Fr.]

1. To go or come into any place.

I with the multitude of my redeem'd
Shall *enter* heav'n long absent. *Milton.*

A king of repute and learning *entered* the list against him. *Atterbury.*

2. To initiate in a business, method or society.

The eldest being thus *entered*, and then made the fashion, it would be impossible to hinder them *Locke.*

3. To introduce or admit into any counsel.

They of Rome are *enter'd* in our counsels,
And know how we proceed. *Shaksp.*

4. To set down in writing.

Mr. Phang, have you *enter'd* the action?
—It is *enter'd.* *Shaksp.*

Agues and fevers are *entered* promiscuously, yet in the few bills they have been distinguished. *Graunt.*

To E'NTER, ên'tûr. *v. n.*

1. To come in; to go in.

Be not slothful to go and to *enter* to possess the land. *Judges.*

Other creature here,
Beast, bird, insect, or worm, durst *enter* none. *Milton.*

2. To penetrate mentally; to make intellectual entrance.

He is particularly pleased with Livy for his manner of telling a story, and with Sallust for his *entering* into eternal principles of action. *Addison.*

They were not capable of *entering* into the numerous concurring springs of action. *Watts.*

3. To engage in.

The French king hath often *entered* on several expensive projects, on purpose to dissipate wealth. *Addison.*

Gentlemen did not care to *enter* upon business till after their morning draught. *Tatler.*

4. To be initiated in.

O pity and shame, that those who to live well
Enter'd so fair, should turn aside! *Milton.*

As soon as they once *entered* into a taste of pleasure, politeness, and magnificence, they fell into a thousand violences, conspiracies, and divisions. *Addison.*

ENTERDE'AL, ên-tûr-dêle'. *n. s.* [*entre* and *deal.*] Reciprocal transactions. Obsolete.

For he is practis'd well in policy,
And thereto doth his courting most apply,
To learn the *enterdeal* of princes strange,
To mark th' intent of counsels, and the change
Of states. *Hubberd.*

E'NTERING, ên'tûr-ing. *n. s.* [from *entre.*] Entrance; passage into a place.

It is laid waste, so that there is no house, no *entering* in. *Isaiah.*

To ENTERLA'CE, ên-tûr-lâse'. *v. a.* [*enterlasser*, Fr.] To intermix; to interweave.

This lady walked outright, till she might see her

enter into a fine close arbor; it was of trees, whose branches so lovingly *enterlaced* one another, that it could resist the strongest violence of the sight. *Sidney.*

ENTERO'CELE, ĕn-tĕ-rŏ'sēle. *n. s.* [*intero-cele*, Lat.] A rupture from the bowels pressing through or dilating the peritonœum, so as to fall down into the groin. The remedy in such cases, is chiefly by trusses and bolsters. *Quincy.*

If the intestine only is fallen, it becomes an *enterocele;* if the omentum or epiploon, epiplocele; and if both, enteroepiplocele. *Sharp.*

ENTERO'LOGY, ĕn-tĕ-rŏl'ŏ-jē. *n. s.* [ἔντερον and λογος.] The anatomical account of the bowels and internal parts.

ENTERO'MPHALOS, ĕn-tĕ-rŏm'fă-lŏs. *n. s.* [ἔντερον and ὀμφαλος.] An umbilical or naval rupture.

ENTERPA'RLANCE, ĕn-tĕr-pär'lânse. *n. s.* [*entre* and *parler*, Fr.] Parley; mutual talk; conference.

During the *enterparlance* the Scots discharged against the English, not without breach of the laws of the field. *Hayward.*

ENTERPLE'ADER, ĕn-tĕr-plē'dûr. *n. s.* [*entre* and *plead.*] The discussing of a point incidently falling out, before the principal cause can take end. For example: two several persons, being found heirs to land by two several officers in one county, the king is brought in doubt whether livery ought to be made; and therefore, before livery be made to either, they must enterplead; that is, try between themselves who is the right heir. *Cowell.*

E'NTERPRISE, ĕn'tĕr-prize. *n. s.* [*enterprise*, Fr.] An undertaking of hazard; an arduous attempt.

Now is the time to execute mine *enterprise* to the destruction of the enemies. *Judith.*

Whet on Warwick to this *enterprise.* *Shaksp.*

The day approach'd, when fortune should decide
Th' important *enterprise*, and give the bride. *Dryd.*

To E'NTERPRISE, ĕn'tĕr-prise. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To undertake; to attempt; to essay.

Nor shall I to the work thou *enterprisest*
Be wanting, but afford thee equal aid. *Milton.*

Princes were only chiefs of those assemblies, by whose consultations and authority the great actions were resolved and *enterprised.* *Temple.*

An epick poem, or the heroick action of some great commander, *enterprised* for the common good and honour of the christian cause, and executed happily, may be as well written now, as it was of old by the heathens. *Dryden.*

Haste, then, and lose no time:
The business must be *enterpris'd* this night;
We must surprise the court in its delight. *Dryden.*

2. To receive; to entertain. Obsolete.

In goodly garments, that her well became,
Fair marching forth in honourable wise,
Him at the threshold met, and well did *enterprise.*
Spenser.

E'NTERPRISER, ĕn'tĕr-prī-zûr. *n. s.* [from *enterprise.*] A man of enterprise; one who undertakes great things; one who engages himself in important and dangerous designs.

They commonly proved great *enterprisers* with happy success. *Hayward.*

To ENTERTA'IN, ĕn-tĕr-tāne'. *v. a.* [*entretenir*, Fr.]

1. To converse with; to talk with.

His head was so well stored a magazine, that nothing could be proposed which he was not readily furnished to *entertain* any one in. *Locke.*

2. To treat at the table.

You shall find an apartment fitted up for you, and shall be every day *entertained* with beef or mutton of my own feeding. *Addison.*

3. To receive hospitably.

Be not forgetful to *entertain* strangers; for thereby some have *entertained* angels unawares. *Hebrews.*

Heav'n, set ope thy everlasting gates,
To *entertain* my vows of thanks and praise. *Shak.*

4. To keep in one's service.

How many men would you require to the furnishing of this which you take in hand? And how long space would you have them *entertained?* *Spenser.*

You, sir, I *entertain* for one of my hundred; only I do not like the fashion of your garments. *Shaksp.*

I'll weep and sigh,
And, leaving so his service, follow you,
So please you *entertain* me. *Shaksp.*

5. To reserve in the mind.

This purpose God can *entertain* towards us. *Decay of Piety.*

6. To please; to amuse; to divert.

David *entertained* himself with the meditations of God's law, not his hidden decrees or counsels. *Decay of Piety.*

They were capable of *entertaining* themselves on a thousand subjects, without running into the common topicks. *Addison.*

The History of the Royal Society shews how well philosophy becometh a narration: the progress of knowledge is as *entertaining* as that of arms. *Felton.*

In gardens, art can only reduce the beauties of nature to a figure which the common eye may better take in, and is therefore more *entertained* with. *Pope.*

7. To admit with satisfaction.

Reason can never permit the mind to *entertain* probability in opposition to knowledge and certainty. *Locke.*

ENTERTA'INER, ĕn-tĕr-tā'nûr. *n. s.* [from *entertain.*]

1. He that keeps others in his service.

He was, in his nature and constitution of mind, not very apprehensive of forecasting of future events afar off, but an *entertainer* of fortune by the day. *Bacon.*

2. He that treats others at his table.

He shews both to the guests and to the *entertainer* their great mistake. *Smalridge.*

It is little the sign of a wise or good man to suffer temperance to be transgressed, in order to purchase the repute of a generous *entertainer.* *Atterbury.*

3. He that pleases, diverts, or amuses.

ENTERTA'INMENT, ĕn-tĕr-tāne'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *entertain.*]

1. Conversation.

2. Treatment at the table; convivial provision.

Arrived there, the little house they fill,
Ne look for *entertainment* where none was;
Rest is their feast, and all things at their will;
The noblest mind the best contentment has.
Fairy Queen.

With British bounty in his ship he feasts
Th' Hesperian princes, his amazed guests,
To find that wat'ry wilderness exceed
The *entertainment* of their great Madrid. *Waller.*

3. Hospitable reception.

4. Reception; admission.

It is not easy to imagine how it should at first gain *entertainment*, but much more difficult to conceive how it should be universally propagated. *Tillotson.*

5. The state of being in pay as soldiers or servants.

Have you an army ready, say you?
——A most royal one. The centurions and their charges distinctly billetted, already in the *entertainment*, and to be on foot at an hour's warning. *Shak.*

6. Payment of soldiers or servants. Now obsolete.

The *entertainment* of the general, upon his first arrival, was but six shillings and eight-pence. *Davies.*

The captains did covenant with the king to serve him with certain numbers of men, for certain wages and *entertainment.* *Davies.*

7. Amusement; diversion.

Because he that knoweth least is fittest to ask questions, it is more reason, for the *entertainment* of the time, that he ask me questions than that I ask you. *Bacon.*

Passions ought to be our servants, and not our masters; to give us some agitation for *entertainment*, but never to throw reason out of its seat. *Temple.*

8. Dramatick performance; the lower comedy.

A great number of dramatick *entertainments* are not comedies, but five-act farces. *Gay.*

ENTERTI'SSUED, ĕn-tĕr-tĭsh'ûde. *adj.* [*entre* and *tissue.*] Interwoven or intermixed with various colours or substances.

The sword, the mace, the crown imperial,
The *entertissued* robe of gold and pearl. *Shaksp.*

To ENTHRO'NE, ĕn-*th*rône'. *v. a.* [from *throne.*]

1. To place on a regal seat.

Mercy is above this sceptered sway;
It is *enthroned* in the hearts of kings;
It is an attribute to God himself. *Shaksp.*

On a tribunal silver'd,
Cleopatra and himself, in chairs of gold,
Were publickly *enthron'd.* *Shaksp.*

Beneath a sculptor'd arch he sits *enthron'd*,
The peers, encircling, form an awful round. *Pope.*

2. To invest with sovereign authority.

This pope was no sooner elected and *enthroned*, but that he began to exercise his new rapines. *Ayliffe.*

ENTHUSIA'SM, ĕn-*th*ûzhĕ-âzm.[451] *n. s.* [ενθουσιασμος.]

1. A vain belief of private revelation; a vain confidence of divine favour or communication.

Enthusiasm is founded neither on reason nor divine revelation, but rises from the conceits of a warmed or overweening brain. *Locke.*

2. Heat of imagination; violence of passion; confidence of opinion.

3. Elevation of fancy; exaltation of ideas.

Imaging is, in itself, the very height and life of poetry, which, by a kind of *enthusiasm*, or extraordinary emotion of soul, makes it seem to us that we behold those things which the poet paints. *Dryd.*

ENTHU'SIAST, ĕn-*th*ûzhĕ-âst. *n. s.* [ενθουσιαστης.]

1. One who vainly imagines a private revelation; one who has a vain confidence of his intercourse with God.

Let an *enthusiast* be principled that he or his teacher is inspired, and acted by an immediate communication of the Divine spirit, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reason against his doctrine. *Locke.*

2. One of a hot imagination or violent passions.

Chapman seems to have been of an arrogant turn, and an *enthusiast* in poetry. *Pope.*

3. One of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas.

At last divine Cecilia came,
Inventress of the vocal frame;
The sweet *enthusiast*, from her sacred store,
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,

And added length to solemn sounds,
With nature's mother-wit, and arts unknown before.
Dryden.

ENTHUSIA'STICAL, ên-*th*û'zhé-âs'tê-kâl. } ENTHUSIA'STICK, ên-*th*û'zhé-âs'tîk. } *adj.* [ἐνθουσιαστικος.]

1. Persuaded of some communication with the Deity.

He pretended not to any seraphick *enthusiastical* raptures, or inimitable unaccountable transports of devotion. *Calamy.*

2. Vehemently hot in any cause.

3. Elevated in fancy; exalted in ideas.

An *enthusiastick* or prophetick style, by reason of the eagerness of the fancy, doth not always follow the even thread of discourse. *Burnet.*

At last sublim'd,
To rapture and *enthusiastick* heat,
We feel the present Deity. *Thompson.*

E'NTHYMEME, ên'*th*é-mème. *n. s.* [ἐνθύμημα.] An argument consisting only of an antecedent and consequential proposition; a syllogism where the major proposition is suppressed, and only the minor and consequence produced in words.

Playing much upon the simple or lustrative argumentation, to induce their *enthymemes* unto the people, they take up popular conceits. *Brown.*

What is an *enthymeme*, quoth Cornelius? Why an *enthymeme*, replied Crambe, is when the major is indeed married to the minor, but the marriage kept secret. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To ENTI'CE, ên-tîse'. *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology.] To allure; to attract; to draw by blandishments or hopes to something sinful or destructive.

The readiest way to entangle the mind with false doctrine, is first to *entice* the will to wanton living. *Ascham.*

If a man *entice* a maid that is not betrothed, he shall surely endow her to be his wife. *Exodus.*

So sang the syrens, with enchanting sound,
Enticing all to listen, and be drown'd. *Granville.*

ENTI'CEMENT, ên-tîse'mênt. *n. s.* [from *entice.*]

1. The act or practice of alluring to ill.

Suppose we that the sacred word of God can at their hands receive due honour, by whose *enticement* the holy ordinances of the church endure every where open contempt. *Hooker.*

And here to every thirsty wanderer,
By sly *enticement* gives his baneful cup
With many murmurs mixt. *Milton.*

2. The means by which one is allured to ill; blandishment; allurement.

In all these instances we must separate intreaty and *enticements*, from deceit or violence. *Taylor.*

ENTI'CER, ên-tî'sûr.[96] *n. s.* [from *entice.*] One that allures to ill.

ENTI'CINGLY, ên-tî'sîng-lê. *adv.* [from *entice.*] Charmingly; in a winning manner.

She strikes a lute well, and sings most *enticingly.* *Addison.*

E'NTIERTY, ên'tî-êr-tê. *n. s.* [*entierté*, Fr.] The whole; not barely a part.

Sometime the attorney thrusteth into the writ the uttermost quantity; or, else setteth down an *entierty*, where but a moiety was to be passed. *Bacon.*

ENTI'RE, ên-tire'. *adj.* [*entier*, Fr. *integer*, Lat.]

1. Whole; undivided.

It is not safe to divide, but to extol the *entire*, still in general. *Bacon.*

2. Unbroken; complete in its parts.

An antique model of the famous Laocoon is *entire* in those parts where the statue is maimed. *Addison.*

Water and earth, composed of old worn particles, and fragments of particles, would not be of the same nature and texture now with water and earth composed of *entire* particles in the beginning *Newton.*

3. Full; complete; comprising all requisites in itself.

The church of Rome hath rightly considered that publick prayer is a duty *entire* in itself, a duty requisite to be performed much oftener than sermons can be made. *Hooker.*

An action is *entire* when it is complete in all its parts; or, as Aristotle describes it, when it consists of a beginning, a middle, and an end. *Spectator.*

4. Sincere; hearty.

Love 's not love,
When it is mingled with regards that stand
Aloof from th' *entire* point. *Shakspeare.*

He run a course more *entire* with the king of Arragon, but more laboured and officious with the king of Castile. *Bacon.*

5. Firm; sure; solid; fixed.

Entire and sure the monarch's rule must prove,
Who founds her greatness on her subjects' love.
Prior.

6. Unmingled; unallayed.

Wrath shall be no more
Thenceforth, but in thy presence joy *entire.* *Milton.*

7. Honest; firmly adherent; faithful.

No man had ever a heart more *entire* to the king, the church, or his country; but he never studied the easiest ways to those ends. *Clarendon.*

They had many persons of whose *entire* affections they were well assured. *Clarendon.*

8. In full strength; with vigour unabated; with power unbroken.

Then back to fight again, new breathed and *entire.* *Spenser.*

ENTI'RELY, ên-tire'lê. *adv.* [from *entire.*]

1. In the whole; without division.

Euphrates, running, sinketh partly into the lakes of Chaldea, and falls not *entirely* into the Persian sea. *Raleigh.*

2. Completely; fully.

Here finish'd he, and all that he had made
View'd and beheld! all was *entirely* good. *Milton.*

Chyle may be said to be a vegetable juice in the stomach and intestines; as it passeth into the lacteals it grows still more animal, and when it has circulated often with the blood, it is *entirely* so. *Arbuthnot.*

General consent *entirely* altered the whole frame of their government. *Swift.*

3. With firm adherence; faithfully.

Which when his pensive lady saw from far,
Great woe and sorrow did her soul assay,
As weening that the sad end of the war,
And 'gan to highest God *entirely* pray. *F. Queen.*

ENTI'RENESS, ên-tire'nês. *n. s.* [from *entire.*]

1. Totality; completeness; fulness.

In an arch, each single stone, which, if severed from the rest, would be perhaps defenceless, is sufficiently secured by the solidity and *entireness* of the whole fabrick, of which it is a part. *Boyle.*

2. Honesty; integrity.

To ENTI'TLE, ên-tî'tl.[405] *v. a.* [*entituler*, Fr.]

1. To grace or dignify with a title or honourable appellation.

2. To give a title or discriminative appellation: as, to *entitle* a book.

Beside the Scripture, the books which they call ecclesiastical were thought not unworthy to be brought into public audience, and with that name they *entitled* the books which we term Apocryphal. *Hooker.*

Next favourable thou,
Who highly thus to *entitle* me vouchsaf'st
Far other name deserving! *Milton.*

3. To superscribe, or prefix as a title.

How ready zeal for party is to *entitle* christianity to their designs, and to charge atheism on those who will not submit. *Locke.*

We have been *entitled*, and have had our names prefixed at length to whole volumes of mean productions. *Swift.*

4. To give a claim to any thing.

But we, descended from your sacred line,
Entitled to your heav'n, and rites divine,
Are banish'd earth. *Dryden.*

God discovers the martyr and confessor without the trial of flames and tortures, and will hereafter *entitle* many to the rewards of actions which they had never the opportunity of performing. *Addison.*

He *entitled* himself to the continuance of the divine protection and goodness, by humiliation and prayer. *Atterbury.*

Hardly even is the penitent sinner saved; thus difficult is that duty, by which alone he can be reconciled to his Creator, and *entitled* to the mercies of the gospel. *Rogers.*

5. To grant any thing as claimed by a title.

This is to *entitle* God's care how and to what we please. *Locke.*

E'NTITY, ên'tê-tê. *n. s.* [*entitas*, low Lat.]

1. Something which really is; a real being.

Dear hope, earth's dowry and heav'n's debt,
The *entity* of things that are not yet:
Subt'lest, but surest being. *Crashaw.*

Fortune is no real *entity*, nor physical essence, but a mere relative signification. *Bentley.*

Here *entity* and quiddity,
The souls of defunct bodies fly. *Hudibras.*

2. A particular species of being.

All eruptions of air, though small and slight, give an *entity* of sound, which we call crackling, puffing, and spitting; as in bay salt and bay leaves, cast into the fire. *Bacon.*

God's decrees of salvation and damnation, both Romish and Reformed, affix to men's particular *entity*, absolutely considered, without any respect to demeanours. *Hammond.*

To ENTO'IL, ên-tôîl'. *v. a.* [from *toil.*] To insnare; to entangle; to bring into toils or nets.

He cut off their land forces from their ships, and *entoiled* both their navy and their camp with a greater power than theirs, both by sea and land. *Bacon.*

To ENTO'MB, ên-tôôm'. *v. a.* [from *tomb.*] To put into a tomb; to bury.

Processions were first begun for the interring of holy martyrs, and the visiting of those places where they were *entombed.* *Hooker.*

The cry went once for thee, and yet it may again,
If thou would'st not *entomb* thyself alive,
And case thy reputation in a tent. *Shakspeare.*

They within the beast's vast womb,
The choice and flow'r of all their troops *entomb.*
Denham.

E'NTRAILS, ên'trîls.[208] *n. s.* without a singular. [*entrailles*, Fr. ἔντερα.]

1. The intestines; the inward parts; the guts.

What hath thy fiery heart so parch'd thine *entrails*,
That not a tear can fall? *Shakspeare.*

The *entrails* are all without bones; save that a bone is sometimes found in the heart of a stag. *Bacon.*

I tear that harden'd heart from out her breast,
Which with her *entrails* makes my hungry hounds a feast. *Dryden.*

2. The internal parts.

A precious ring that lightens all the hole,
And shews the ragged *entrails* of this pit. *Shaksp.*

He had brought to light but little of that treasure, that lay so long hid in the dark *entrails* of America. *Locke.*

The earth hath lost
Most of her ribs, as *entrails;* being now
Wounded no less for marble than for gold.
Ben Jonson.

To ENTRA'IL, ên'trîl. *v. a.* [*intralciare*, Ital.] To mingle; to interweave; to diversify.

Over him, art striving to compare
With nature, did an arbor green dispread,
Framed of wanton ivy, flow'ring fair,
Through which the fragrant eglantine did spread,
His pricking arms *entrail'd* with roses red
Fairy Queen.

A little wicker basket,
Made of fine twigs, *entrailed* curiously,
In which they gathered flowers. *Spenser.*

E'NTRANCE, ên'trânse. *n. s.* [*entrans*, Fr.]

1. The power of entering into a place.

Whence are you, sir? Has the porter his eyes in his head, that he gives *entrance* to such companions? Pray, get you out. *Shakspeare.*

Where diligence opens the door of the understanding, and impartially keeps it, truth is sure to find both an *entrance* and a welcome too. *South.*

2. The act of entering.

The reason that I gather, he is mad,
Is a mad tale he told to day at dinner,
Of his own door being shut against his *entrance*.
Shakspeare.

Better far, I guess,
That we do make our *entrance* several ways. *Shaks.*

All the world 's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their *entrances*. *Shaksp.*

3. The passage by which a place is entered; avenue.

He charged them to keep the passages of the hilly country; for by them there was an *entrance* into Judea. *Judith.*

Palladio did conclude, that the principal *entrance* was never to be regulated by any certain dimensions, but by the dignity of the master. *Wotton.*

Many are the ways that lead
To his grim cave, all dismal! yet to sense
More terrible at th' *entrance* than within. *Milton.*

Let this, and every other anxious thought,
At th' *entrance* of my threshold be forgot. *Dryden.*

4. Initiation; commencement.

This is that which, at first *entrance*, baulks and cools them: they want their liberty. *Locke.*

5. Intellectual ingress; knowledge.

He that travelleth the country before he hath some *entrance* into the language, goeth to school, and not to travel. *Bacon.*

6. The act of taking possession of an office or dignity.

From the first *entrance* of this king to his reign, never was king either more loving or better beloved. *Hayward.*

7. The beginning of any thing.

St. Augustine, in the *entrance* of one of his sermons, makes a kind of apology. *Hakewill.*

The earl of Holland we have had occasion to mention before in the first *entrance* upon this discourse. *Clarendon.*

To ENTRA'NCE, ên-trânse'.[91] *v. n.* [from *trance; transe*, Fr. from *transeo*, Lat. to pass over; to pass for a time from one region to another.]

1. To put into a trance; to withdraw the soul wholly to other regions, while the body appears to lie in dead sleep.

2. To put into an ecstacy; to make insensible of present objects.

With delight I was *entranced*, and carried so far from myself, as that I am sorry that you ended so soon. *Spenser.*

Adam, now enforc'd to close his eyes,
Sunk down, and all his spirits became *entranc'd*.
Milton.

And I so ravish'd with her heav'nly note,
I stood *entranc'd* and had no room for thought;
But all o'erpow'r'd with ecstacy of bliss,
Was in a pleasing dream of paradise. *Dryden.*

To ENTRA'P, ên-trâp'. *v. a.* [from *trap.*]

1. To ensnare; to catch in a trap or snare.

Take heed, mine eyes, how ye do stare
Henceforth too rashly on that guileful net;
In which, if ever eyes *entrapped* are,
Out of her bands ye by no means shall get.
Spenser.

The fraud of England, not the force of France,
Hath now *entrapt* the noble-minded Talbot. *Shaks.*

2. To involve unexpectedly in difficulties or distresses; to entangle.

Misfortune waits advantage to *entrap*
The man most wary, in her whelming lap.
Fairy Queen.

He sought to *entrap* me by intelligence. *Shaksp.*

3. To take advantage of.

An injurious person lies in wait to *entrap* thee in thy words. *Ecclus.*

To ENTRE'AT,[227] ên-trête'. *v. a.* [*traeter*, Fr.]

1. To petition; to solicit; to importune.

Isaac *entreated* the Lord for his wife. *Genesis.*

2. To prevail upon by solicitation.

I have a wife, whom I protest I love;
I would she were in heav'n so she could
Entreat some pow'er to change this currish Jew.
Shakspeare.

The Lord was *entreated* of him, and Rebecca his wife conceived. *Genesis.*

It were a fruitless attempt to appease a power, whom no prayers could *entreat*, no repentance reconcile. *Rogers.*

3. To treat or use well or ill.

Whereas thy servant worketh truly, *entreat* him not evil. *Ecclus.*

Must you, sir John, protect my lady here?
Entreat her not the worse in that I pray
You use her well. *Shakspeare.*

Well I *entreated* her, who well deserv'd:
I call'd her often; for she always serv'd:
Use made her person easy to my sight,
And ease insensibly produc'd delight. *Prior.*

4. To entertain; to amuse. Not used.

My lord, I must *entreat* the time alone.
—God shield I should disturb devotion. *Shaksp.*

5. To entertain; to receive. Not in use.

The garden of Proserpino this hight,
And in the midst thereof a silver seat,
With a thick arbour goodly overdight,
In which she often us'd, from open heat,
Herself to shroud, and pleasures to *entreat*.
Fairy Queen.

To ENTRE'AT, ên-trête'. *v. n.*

1. To offer a treaty or compact. Not used.

Alexander was the first that *entreated* peace with them. *Maccabees.*

2. To treat; to discourse. Not used.

The most admirable mystery of nature is the turning of iron, touched with the loadstone, toward the north-pole, of which I shall have farther occasion to *entreat*. *Hakewill.*

3. To make a petition.

They charged me, on pain of perpetual displeasure, neither to speak of him, *entreat* for him, or any way sustain him. *Shakspeare.*

The janizaries *entreated* for them, as valiant men. *Knolles.*

ENTRE'ATANCE, ên-trê'tânse. *n. s.* [from *entreat.*] Petition; entreaty; solicitation. Not used.

These two *entreatance* made they might be heard,
Nor was their just petition long deny'd. *Fairfax.*

ENTREA'TY, ên-trê'tê. *n. s.* [from *entreat.*] Petition; prayer; solicitation; supplication; request.

If my weak orator
Can from his mother win the duke of York,
Anon expect him here; but if she be
Obdurate to *entreaties*, God forbid
We should infringe the holy privilege
Of sanctuary. *Shakspeare.*

ENTREME'TS, ên-trê-mêtz'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Small plates set between the main dishes.

Chards of beet are plants of white beet transplanted, producing great tops, which, in the midst, have a large white main shoot, which is the true chard used in pottages and *entremets*. *Mortimer.*

E'NTRY, ên'trê. *n. s.* [from *enter; entrée*, Fr.]

1. The passage by which any one enters a house.

Some there are that know the resorts and falls of business, that cannot sink into the main of it; like a house that hath convenient stairs and *entries*, but never a fair room. *Bacon.*

A strait long *entry* to the temple led,
Blind with high walls, and horror over head.
Dryden.

Is all this hurry made
On this account, because thou art afraid
A dirty hall or *entry* should offend
The curious eyes of thy invited friend. *Dryden.*

We proceeded through the *entry*, and were necessarily kept in order by the situation. *Tatler.*

2. The act of entrance; ingress.

Bathing and anointing give a relaxation or emollition; and the mixture of oil and water is better than either of them alone, because water entereth better into the pores, and oil after *entry* softeneth better. *Bacon.*

The lake of Constance is formed by the *entry* of the Rhine. *Addison.*

By the *entry* of the chyle and air into the blood, by the lacteals, the animal may again revive. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The act of taking possession of any estate.

4. The act of registering or setting down in writing.

A notary made an *entry* of this act. *Bacon.*

5. The act of entering publickly into any city.

The day being come, he made his *entry:* he was a man of middle stature and age, and comely. *Bacon.*

To ENU'BILATE, ê-nû'bê-lâte. *v. a.* [*e* and *nubile*, Lat.] To clear from clouds. *Dict.*

To ENU'CLEATE, ê-nû'klê-âte. *v. a.* [*enucleo*, Lat.] To solve; to clear; to disentangle. *Dict.*

To ENVE'LOP, ên-vêl'ûp. *v. a.* [*enveloper*, Fr.]

1. To inwrap; to cover; to invest with some integument.

2. To cover; to hide; to surround.

The best and wholesom'st spirits of the night *envelop* you, good provost. *Shakspeare.*

A cloud of smoke *envelops* either host,
And all at once the combatants are lost:
Darkling they join adverse, and shock unseen,
Coursers with coursers justing, men with men.
Dryden.

It is but to approach nearer, and that mist that *enveloped* them will remove. *Locke.*

Nocturnal shades
This world *envelop*, and th' inclement air
Persuades men to repel benumming frosts. *Philips.*

3. To line; to cover on the inside.

His iron coat, all overgrown with rust,
Was underneath *enveloped* with gold,
Darkened with filthy dust. *Fairy Queen.*

ENVELO'PE, ôn-vê-lôpe'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A wrapper; an outward case; an integument; a cover.

Send those to paper-sparing Pope;
And, when he sits to write,

No letter with an *envelope*
Could give him more delight. *Swift.*

To ENVE'NOM, ên-vên'ûm.[166] *v. a.* [from *venom.*]

1. To taint with poison; to poison, to impregnate with venom. It is never used of the person to whom poison is given, but of the draught, meat, or instrument by which it is conveyed.

The treacherous instrument is in thy hand,
Unbated and *envenom'd.* *Shakspeare.*

Alcides, from Oechalia crown'd
With conquest, felt th' *envenom'd* robe, and tore,
Through pain, up by the roots Thessalian pines.
Milton.

Nor with *envenom'd* tongue to blast the fame
Of harmless men. *Philips.*

2. To make odious.

Oh, what a world is this, when what is comely
Envenoms him that bears it! *Shakspeare.*

3. To enrage; to exasperate.

With her full force she threw the pois'nous dart,
And fix'd it deep within Amata's heart;
That thus *envenom'd* she might kindle rage,
And sacrifice to strife her house and husband's age.
Dryden.

E'NVIABLE, ên'vê-â-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *envy.*] Deserving envy; such as may excite envy.

They, in an *enviable* mediocrity of fortune, do happily possess themselves. *Carew.*

E'NVIER, ên'vê-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *envy.*] One that envies another; a maligner; one that desires the downfal of another.

Men had need beware how they be too perfect in compliments; for that *enviers* will give them that attribute, to the disadvantage of their virtues.
Bacon's Essays.

They ween'd
To win the mount of God, and on his throne
To set the *envier* of his state, the proud
Aspirer; but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain.
Milton.

All preferments in church and state were given by him, all his kindred and friends promoted, and all his enemies and *enviers* discountenanced.
Clarendon.

E'NVIOUS, ên'vê-ûs.[314] *adj.* [from *envy.*]

1. Infected with envy; pained by the excellence or happiness of another.

A man of the most *envious* disposition that ever infected the air with his breath, whose eyes could not look right upon any happy man, nor ears bear the burden of any man's praise. *Sidney.*

Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace,
To silence *envious* tongues. *Shaksp.*

2. Sometimes with *against.*

Be not thou *envious against* evil men. *Prov.*

3. Sometimes with *at.*

Neither be thou *envious at* the wicked. *Prov.*

4. Commonly with *of.*

Sure you mistake the precept, or the tree;
Heav'n cannot *envious of* his blessings be. *Dryden.*

E'NVIOUSLY, ên'vê-ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *envious.*] With envy; with malignity; with ill-will, excited by another's good.

Damned spirits, being fallen from heaven, endeavour *enviously* to obstruct the ways that may lead us thither. *Duppa.*

How *enviously* the ladies look,
When they surprise me at my book!
And sure as they 're alive at night,
As soon as gone, will shew their spight. *Swift.*

To ENVI'RON, ên-vî'rûn.[166] *v. a.* [*environner*, French.]

1. To surround; to encompass; to encircle.

I stand as one upon a rock,
Environ'd with a wilderness of sea. *Shaksp.*

The country near unto the city of Sultania is on every side *environed* with huge mountains. *Knolles.*

The manifold streams of goodly navigable rivers, as so many chains, *environed* the same site and temple. *Bacon.*

Within the *environing* rocks stood the city.
Sandys.

Thought following thought, and step by step led on,
He enter'd now the bordering desart wild,
And with dark shades and rocks *environ'd* round,
His holy meditation thus pursu'd. *Milton.*

God hath scattered several degrees of pleasure and pain in all the things that *environ* and affect us, and blended them together in almost all our thoughts. *Locke.*

2. To involve; to envelop.

May never glorious sun reflect his beams
Upon the country where you make abode!
But darkness and the gloomy shade of death
Environ you, 'till mischief and despair
Drive you to break your necks. *Shaksp.*

Since she must go, and I must mourn, come night,
Environ me with darkness whilst I write. *Donne.*

3. To surround in a hostile manner; to besiege; to hem in.

Methought a legion of foul fiends
Environ'd me, and howled in mine ears. *Shaksp.*

In thy danger,
If ever danger do *environ* thee,
Commend thy grievance to my holy prayer. *Shaksp.*

I did but prompt the age to quit their clogs,
By the known rules of ancient liberty,
When straight a barbarous noise *environs* me.
Milton.

4. To enclose; to invest.

The soldier, that man of iron,
Whom ribs of horrour all *environ.* *Cleaveland.*

ENVI'RONS, ôn-vê-rônz', *or* ên-vî'rûns.[166] *n. s.* [*environs*, Fr.] The neighbourhood, or neighbouring places round about the country.

To ENU'MERATE, ê-nû'mê-râte. *v. a.* [*enumero*, Lat.] To reckon up singly; to count over distinctly; to number.

You must not only acknowledge to God that you are a sinner, but must particularly *enumerate* the kinds of sin whereof you know yourself guilty.
Wake.

Besides *enumerating* the gross defect of duty to the queen, I show how all things were managed wrong. *Swift.*

ENUMERA'TION, ê-nû-mê-râ'shûn. *n. s.* [*enumeratio*, Lat.] The act of numbering or counting over; number told out.

Whosoever reads St. Paul's *enumeration* of duties, must conclude, that well nigh the business of christianity is laid on charity. *Sprat.*

The chemists make spirit, salt, sulphur, water and earth their five elements, though they are not all agreed in this *enumeration* of elements. *Watts.*

To ENU'NCIATE, ê-nûn'shê-âte. *v. a.* [*enuncio*, Lat.] To declare; to proclaim; to relate; to express.

ENUNCIA'TION, ê-nûn-shê-â'shûn. *n. s.* [*enunciatio*, Latin.]

1. Declaration; publick attestation; open proclamation.

Preaching is to strangers and infants in Christ, to produce faith; but this sacramental *enunciation* is the declaration and confession of it by men in Christ, declaring it to be done and owned, and accepted, and prevailing. *Taylor.*

2. Intelligence; information.

It remembers and retains such things as were never at all in the sense; as the conceptions, *enunciations*, and actions of the intellect and will. *Hale.*

3. Expression.

ENU'NCIATIVE, ê-nûn'shê-â-tîv. *adj.* [from *enunciate.*] Declarative; expressive.

This presumption only proceeds in respect of the dispositive words, and not in regard of the *enunciative* terms thereof. *Ayliffe.*

ENU'NCIATIVELY, ê-nûn'shê-â-tîv-lê. *adv.* [from *enunciative.*] Declaratively.

E'NVOY, ên'vôê. *n. s.* [*envoye*, French.]

1. A public minister sent from one power to another.

Now the Lycian lots conspire
With Phœbus; now Jove's *envoy* through the air
Brings dismal tidings. *Denham.*

Perseus sent *envoys* to Carthage, to kindle their hatred against the Romans. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A publick messenger; in dignity below an ambassador.

3. A messenger.

The watchful sentinels at ev'ry gate,
At ev'ry passage to the senses wait;
Still travel to and fro the nervous way,
And their impressions to the brain convey;
Where their report the vital *envoys* make,
And with new orders are commanded back.
Blackmore.

To E'NVY, ên'vê. *v. a.* [*envier*, French; *invidere*, Latin.]

1. To hate another for excellence; happiness, or success.

Envy thou not the oppressor, and chuse none of his ways. *Proverbs.*

A woman does not *envy* a man for fighting courage, nor a man a woman for her beauty. *Collier.*

2. To grieve at any qualities of excellence in another.

I have seen the fight,
When I have *envied* thy behaviour. *Shaksp.*

You cannot *envy* your neighbour's wisdom, if he gives you good counsel; nor his riches, if he supplies you in your wants; nor his greatness, if he employs it to your protection. *Swift.*

3. To grudge; to impart unwillingly; to withhold maliciously.

Johnson, who, by studying Horace, had been acquainted with the rules, seemed to *envy* others that knowledge. *Dryden.*

To E'NVY, ên'vê. *v. n.* To feel envy, to feel pain at the sight of excellence or felicity: with *at.*

In seeking tales and informations
Against this man, whose honesty the devil
And his disciples only *envy at,*
Ye blew the fire that burns ye. *Shaksp.*

He that loves God is not displeased at accidents which God chuses, nor *envies at* those gifts he bestows. *Taylor.*

Who would *envy at* the prosperity of the wicked, and the success of persecutors? *Taylor.*

E'NVY, ên-vê.[182] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Pain felt and malignity conceived at the sight of excellence or happiness.

Envy is a repining at the prosperity or good of another, or anger and displeasure at any good of another which we want, or any advantage another hath above us. *Ray.*

Envy, to which th' ignoble mind's a slave,
Is emulation in the learn'd or brave. *Pope.*

2. It is used sometimes with *of.*

All the conspirators, save only he,
Did that they did in *envy of* great Cæsar. *Shaksp.*

3. Sometimes with *to.*

Many suffered death merely in *envy to* their virtuous and superior genius. *Swift.*

4. Rivalry; competition.

You may see the parliament of women, the little *envies* of them to one another. *Dryden.*

5. Malice; malignity.

Madam; this is a mere distraction,
You turn the good we offer into *envy.* *Shaksp.*

6. Public odium; ill repute; invidiousness.

Edward Plantagenet should be shewed unto the

people; to discharge the king of the *envy* of that opinion and bruit, how he had been put to death privily. *Bacon.*

To ENWHE'EL, ĕn-whēēl'. *v. a.* [from *wheel.*] To encompass; to encircle. A word probably peculiar to *Shakspeare.*

Hail to thee, lady! and the grace of heav'n
Before, behind thee, and on ev'ry hand
Enwheel thee round. *Othello.*

To ENWO'MB, ĕn-wōōm'. *v. a.* [from *womb.*]

1. To make pregnant.

Me then he left *enwombed* of this child,
This luckless child, whom thus ye see with blood. *Spenser.*

I'm your mother,
And put you in the catalogue of those
That were *enwombed* mine. *Shaksp.*

2. To bury; to hide as in a womb.

Or as the Africk Niger's stream *enwombs*
Itself into the earth, and after comes,
Having first made a natural bridge to pass,
For many leagues, far greater than it was;
May 't not be said, that her grave shall restore
Her greater, purer, finer than before? *Donne.*

EO'LIPILE, ē-ō'lē-pīle. *n. s.* [from *Æolus* and *pila.*] A hollow ball of metal with a long pipe: which ball, filled with water, and exposed to the fire, sends out, as the water heats, at intervals, blasts of cold wind through the pipe.

Considering the structure of that globe, the exterior crust, and the waters lying around under it, both exposed to the sun, we may fitly compare it to an *eolipile*, or an hollow sphere with water in it, which the heat of the fire rarifies, and turns into vapours and wind. *Burnet.*

EPA'CT, ē'pākt. *n. s.* [ἐπακτη.] A number, whereby we note the excess of the common solar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year. For the solar year consisting of 365 days, the lunar but of 354, the lunations every year get eleven days before the solar year; and thereby, in 19 years, the moon completes 20 times 12 lunations, or gets up one whole solar year; and having finished that circuit, begins again with the sun, and so from 19 to 19 years. For the first year afterwards the moon will go before the sun but 11 days; the second year 22 days; the third 33 days; but 30 being an intire lunation, cast that away, and the remainder 3 shall be that year's epact, and so on, adding yearly 11 days. To find the epact, having the prime or golden number given, you have this rule:

Divide by three; for each one left add ten;
Thirty reject; the prime makes *epact* then. *Harris.*

As the cycle of the moon serves to shew the *epacts*, and that of the sun the dominical letter, throughout all their variations; so this Dionysian period serves to shew these two cycles both together, and how they proceed or vary all along, 'till at last they accomplish their period, and both together take their beginning again, after every 532d year. *Holder.*

EPA'ULMENT, ē-pâwl'mĕnt. *n. s.* [French, from *epaule*, a shoulder.] In fortification, a side-work made either of earth thrown up, of bags of earth, gabions, or of fascines and earth. It sometimes denotes a semibastion and a square orillion, or mass of earth faced and lined with a wall, designed to cover the cannon of a cazemate. *Harris.*

EPE'NTHESIS, ē-pĕn'*thē*-sĭs. *n. s.* [ἐπενθεσις.] In grammar, the addition of a vowel or consonant in the middle of a word. *Harris.*

E'PHA, ē'fâ. *n. s.* [Hebrew.] A measure among the Jews, containing fifteen solid inches.

The *epha* and the bath shall be of one measure; that the bath may contain the tenth part of an homer, and the *epha* the tenth part of an homer. *Ezekiel.*

EPHE'MERA, ē-fĕm'ē-râ. *n. s.* [εφημερη.]

1. A fever that terminates in one day.
2. An insect that lives only one day.

EPHE'MERAL, ē-fĕm'ē-răl.[88] } *adj.* [εφη-
EPHE'MERICK, ē-fĕm'ē-rĭk.[510] } μέριος.]
Diurnal; beginning and ending in a day.

This was no more than a mere bubble or blast, and like an *ephemeral* fit of applause. *Wotton.*

EPHE'MERIS, ē-fĕm'ē-rĭs. *n. s.* [ἐφημέρις.]

1. A journal; an account of daily transactions.
2. An account of the daily motions and situations of the planets.

When casting up his eyes against the light,
Both month, and day, and hour, he measured right;
And told more truly than the *ephemeris;*
For art may err, but nature cannot miss. *Dryden.*

EPHE'MERIST, ē-fĕm'ē-rĭst. *n. s.* [from *ephemeris.*] One who consults the planets; one who studies or practises astrology.

The night before, he was discoursing of and slighting the art of foolish astrologers, and genethiacal *ephemerists*, that pry into the horoscope of nativities. *Howel.*

EPHEMERON-WORM, ē-fĕm'ē-rŏn-wûrm. *n. s.* [from ἐφημερον and worm.] A sort of worm that lives but a day.

Swammerdam observes of the *ephemeron-worms*, that their food is clay; and that they make their cells of the same. *Derham.*

E'PHOD, ē'fŏd. *n. s.* [אפוד.] A sort of ornament worn by the Hebrew priests.

The *ephod* worn by the high priest was richly composed of gold, blue, purple, crimson, and twisted cotton: and upon the part which came over his two shoulders were two large precious stones, upon which were engraven the names of the twelve tribes of Israel, upon each stone six names. Where the *ephod* crossed the high priest's breast, was a square ornament, called the breast-plate; in which twelve precious stones were set, with the names of the twelve tribes of Israel engraved on them, one on each stone. The *ephods* worn by the other priests were of plain linen. *Calmet.*

He made the *ephod* of gold, blue, and purple, and scarlet, and fine twined linen. *Exodus.*

Array'd in *ephods;* nor so few
As are those pearls of morning dew,
Which hang on herbs and flowers. *Sandys.*

E'PIC, ĕp'ĭk. *adj.* [*epicus*, Latin; ἐπος.] Narrative; comprising narrations, not acted, but rehearsed. It is usually supposed to be heroick, or to contain one great action achieved by a hero.

Holmes, whose name shall live in *epic* song,
While musick numbers, or while verse has feet. *Dryden.*

The *epic* poem is more for the manners, and the tragedy for the passions. *Dryden.*

From morality they formed that kind of poem and fable which we call *epic.* *Broome.*

EPICE'DIUM, ĕp-ē-sē'dē-ŭm. *n. s.* [ἐπικηδιος.] An elegy; a poem upon a funeral.

You from above shall hear each day
One dirge dispatch'd unto your clay;
These, your own anthems, shall become
Your lasting *epicedium.* *Sandys*

E'PICURE, ĕp'ē-kūre. *n. s.* [*epicureus*, Latin.] A follower of Epicurus; a man given wholly to luxury.

Then fly false thanes,
And mingle with the English *epicures.* *Shaksp.*

The *epicure* buckles to study, when shame, or the desire to recommend himself to his mistress, shall make him uneasy in the want of any sort of knowledge. *Locke.*

EPICU'REAN, ĕp-ē-kū-rē'ăn. *adj.* Luxurious; contributing to luxury.

Tie up the libertine in a field of feasts,
Keep his brain fuming; *epicurean* cooks,
Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite. *Shaksp.*

What a damn'd *epicurean* rascal is this? *Shaksp.*

E'PICURISM, ĕp'ē-kū-rĭzm. *n. s.* [from *epicure.*] Luxury; sensual enjoyment; gross pleasure.

Here you do keep a hundred knights and squires;
Men so disorder'd, so debauch'd, and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn; *epicurism* and lust
Make it a tavern or a brothel. *Shaksp.*

There is not half so much *epicurism* in any of their most studied luxuries, as a bleeding fame at their mercy. *Government of the Tongue.*

Some good men have ventured to call munificence, the greatest sensuality, a piece of *epicurism.* *Calamy's Sermons.*

To EPICURI'ZE, ĕp-ē-kū-rīze'. *v. n.* [from *Epicurus.*] To devour like an epicure. A word not used.

While I could see thee full of eager pain
My greedy eyes *epicuriz'd* on thine. *Flatman.*

EPICY'CLE, ĕp'ē-sī-kl. *n. s.* [ἐπὶ and κύκλος.] A little circle whose centre is in the circumference of a greater; or a small orb, which, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with its motion: and yet, with its own peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet fastened to it round about its proper centre. *Harris.*

In regard of the *epicycle*, or lesser orb, wherein it moveth, the motion of the moon is various and unequal. *Brown.*

Gird the sphere
With centric and eccentric, scribbled o'er;
Cycle and *epicycle*, orb in orb. *Milton.*

EPICY'CLOID, ĕp-ē-sī'klŏĭd. *n. s.* [ἐπικυκλοειδης.] A curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle. *Harris.*

EPIDE'MICAL, ĕp-ē-dĕm'ē-kăl. } *adj.* [ἐπὶ
EPIDE'MICK, ĕp-ē-dĕm'ĭk.[509] } and δημος.]

1. That falls at once upon great numbers of people, as a plague.

It was conceived not to be an *epidemic* disease, but to proceed from a malignity in the constitution of the air, gathered by the predispositions of seasons. *Bacon.*

As the proportion of *epidemical* diseases shews the aptness of the air to sudden and vehement impressions, the chronical diseases shew the ordinary temper of the place. *Graunt.*

2. Generally prevailing; affecting great numbers.

The more *epidemical* and prevailing this evil is,

the more honourable are those who shine as exceptions. *South.*

He ought to have been busied in losing his money, or in other amusements equally laudable and *epidemick* among persons of honour. *Swift.*

3. General; universal. Not used, nor proper.

They're citizens o' th' world, they're all in all; Scotland 's a nation *epidemical*. *Cleaveland.*

EPIDE'RMIS, ĕp-ė-dĕr'mĭs. *n. s.* [ἐπιδέρμις.] The scarf-skin of a man's body.

E'PIGRAM, ĕp'ė-grăm. *n. s.* [*epigramma*, Latin.] A short poem terminating in a point.

A college of witcrackers cannot flout me out of my humour: dost thou think I care for a satire or an *epigram*? *Shaksp.*

What can be more witty than the *epigram* of Moor upon the name of Nicolaus, an ignorant physician, that had been the death of thousands? *Peacham.*

I writ
An *epigram* that boasts more truth than wit. *Gay.*

EPIGRAMMA'TICAL, ĕp-ė-grăm-măt'ė-kăl. } EPIGRAMMA'TICK, ĕp-ė-grăm-măt'ĭk.[509] } *adj.* [*epigrammaticus*, Latin.]

1. Dealing in epigrams; writing epigrams.

Our good *epigrammatical* poet, old Godfrey of Winchester, thinketh no ominous forespeaking to lie in names. *Camden.*

2. Suitable to epigrams; belonging to epigrams.

He is every where above conceits of *epigrammatic* wit, and gross hyperboles: he maintains majesty in the midst of plainness; he shines, but glares not; and is stately without ambition. *Addison.*

He has none of those little points and peuerilities that are so often to be met with in Ovid; none of the *epigrammatick* turns of Lucan; none of those swelling sentiments which are so frequent in Statius and Claudian; none of those mixt embellishments of Tasso. *Addison.*

EPIGRA'MMATIST, ĕp-ė-grăm'mă-tĭst. *n. s.* [from *epigram*.] One who writes or deals in epigrams.

A jest upon a poor wit, at first might have had an *epigrammatist* for its father, and been afterwards gravely understood by some painful collector. *Pope.*

Such a customer the *epigrammatist* Martial meets withal, one who, after he had walked through the fairest street twice or thrice, cheapening jewels, plate, rich hangings, came away with a wooden dish. *Peacham.*

EPI'GRAPHE, ĕp-ė'grăf. *n. s.* [ἐπιγραφη.] An inscription on a statue. *Dict.*

E'PILEPSY, ĕp'ė-lĕp-sė. *n. s.* [ἐπίληψις.] A convulsion, or convulsive motion of the whole body, or of some of its parts, with a loss of sense. A convulsive motion happens when the blood or nervous fluid, runs into any part with so great violence that the mind cannot restrain them. *Quincy.*

My lord is fell into an *epilepsy*:
This is the second fit. *Shaksp.*

Melancholy distempers are deduced from spirits drawn from that cacochymia; the phrenitis from cholerick spirits, and the *epilepsy* from fumes. *Floyer.*

EPILE'PTICK, ĕp-ė-lĕp'tĭk.[509] *adj.* [from *epilepsy*.] Convulsed; diseased with an epilepsy.

A plague upon your *epileptick* visage!
Smile you my speeches, as I were a fool? *Shaksp.*

Epilepticks ought to breath a pure air unaffected with any steams, even such as are very fragrant. *Arbuthnot.*

E'PILOGUE, ĕp'ė-lŏg.[338] *n. s.* [*epilogus*, Latin.] The poem or speech at the end of a play.

If it be true that good wine needs no bush, 'tis true that a good play needs no *epilogue;* yet to good wine they do use good bushes, and good plays prove the better by the help of good *epilogues*. *Shaksp.*

Are you mad, you dog?
I am to rise and speak the *epilogue*. *Dryden.*

EPINY'CTIS, ĕp-ė-nĭk'tĭs. *n. s.* [ἐπινυκτίς.] A sore at the corner of the eye.

The *epinyctis* is of the bigness of a lupin, of a dusky red, and sometimes of a livid and pale colour, with great inflammation and pain. *Wiseman.*

EPI'PHANY, ė-pĭf'fă-nė. *n. s.* [ἐπιφανεία.] A church festival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Christmas in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifested to the world, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing star, which conducted the magi to the place where he was. *Dict.*

EPIPHONE'MA, ĕp-ė-fŏ-nė'mă. *n. s.* [ἐπιφωνημα.] An exclamation; a conclusive sentence not closely connected with the words foregoing.

I know a gentleman, who made it a rule in reading to skip over all sentences where he spied a note of admiration at the end. If those preachers who abound in *epiphonemas* would but look about them, they would find one part of their congregation out of countenance, and the other asleep, except perhaps an old female beggar or two in the isles; who, if they be sincere, may probably groan at the sound. *Swift.*

EPI'PHORA, ė-pĭf'fŏ-ră. *n. s.* [ἐπίφορα.] An inflammation of any part, but more especially a defluxion of the humours on the eyes. *Harris.*

EPIPHYLLOSPE'RMOUS, ė-pė-fĭl-lŏs-spĕr'mŭs. *adj.* [from επι, φύλλον, and σπέρμα.] It is applied to plants that bear their seed on the back part of their leaves. *Harris.*

EPI'PHYSIS, ė-pĭf'ė-sĭs.[520] *n. s.* [ἐπιφυσις.] Accretion; the part added by accretion; one bone growing to another by simple contiguity, without any proper articulation. *Quincy.*

The *epiphysis* of the os femoris is a distinct bone from it in a child, whereas in a man they do entirely unite. *Wiseman.*

EPI'PLOCE, ė-pĭp'lŏ-sė. *n. s.* [ἐπιπλοκη.] A figure of rhetorick, by which one aggravation, or striking circumstance, is added in due gradation to another: as, *he not only spared his enemies, but continued them in employment; not only continued, but advanced them.*

EPI'SCOPACY, ė-pĭs'kŏ-pă-sė. *n. s.* [*episcopatus*, Lat.] The government of bishops, the government of the church established by the apostles.

The bishops durst not contest with the assembly in jurisdiction; so that there was little more than the name of *episcopacy* preserved. *Clarendon.*

Prelacy itself cannot be proved by prescription, since *episcopacy* is not prescribed by any time whatsoever. *Ayliffe.*

EPI'SCOPAL, ė-pĭs'kŏ-păl. *adj.* [from *episcopus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to a bishop.

The plot of discipline sought to erect a popular authority of elders, and to take away *episcopal* jurisdiction. *Hooker.*

2. Vested in a bishop.

The apostle commands Titus not only to be a pattern of good works himself, but to use his *episcopal* authority in exhorting every rank and order of men. *Rogers.*

EPI'SCOPATE, ė-pĭs'kŏ-păte.[91] *n. s.* [*episcopatus*, Lat.] A bishoprick; the office and dignity of a bishop.

E'PISODE, ĕp'ė-sŏde. *n. s.* [ἐπισοδη.] An incidental narrative or digression in a poem, separable from the main subject, yet rising naturally from it.

The poem hath no other *episodes* than such as naturally arise from the subject. *Addison.*

EPISO'DICAL, ĕp-ė-sŏd'ė-kăl. } EPISO'DICK, ĕp-ė-sŏd'ĭk.[509] } *adj.* [from *episode*.] Contained in an episode; pertaining to an episode.

Episodical ornaments, such as descriptions and narrations, were delivered to us from the observations of Aristotle. *Dryden.*

I discover the difference between the *episodick* and principal action, as well as the nature of episodes. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

EPISPA'STICK, ĕp-ė-spăs'tĭk. *n. s.* [ἐπι and σπάω.]

1. Drawing.

2. Blistering. This is now the more frequent, though less proper sense.

The matter ought to be solicited to the lower parts, by fomentations, bathing, *epispasticks*, and blistering. *Arbuthnot.*

EPI'STLE, ė-pĭs'sl.[472] *n. s.* [ἐπιστολη.] A letter. This word is seldom used but in poetry, or on occasions of dignity and solemnity.

When loose *epistles* violate chaste eyes,
She half consents, who silently denies. *Dryden.*

EPI'STOLARY, ė-pĭs'tŏ-lăr-ė. *adj.* [from *epistle*.]

1. Relating to letters; suitable to letters.

2. Transacted by letters.

I shall carry on an *epistolary* correspondence between the two heads. *Addison.*

EPI'STLER, ė-pĭs'lŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *epistle*.] A scribbler of letters.

E'PITAPH, ĕp'ė-tăf. *n. s.* [ἐπιτάφιος.] An inscription upon a tomb.

Live still, and write mine *epitaph*. *Shaksp.*

Some thy lov'd dust in Parian stones enshrine,
Others immortal *epitaphs* design;
With wit and strength, that only yields to thine. *Smith.*

EPITHALA'MIUM, ĕp-ė-*th*ă-lă'mė-ŭm. *n. s.* [ἐπιθάλαμιον.] A nuptial song; a compliment upon marriage.

I presume to invite you to the sacred nuptials; the *epithalamium* sung by a crowned muse. *Sandys.*

The forty-fifth psalm is an *epithalamium* to Christ and the church, or to the lamb and his spouse. *Burnet.*

E'PITHEM, ĕp'ė-*th*ĕm. *n s.* [ἐπίθημα.] A liquid medicament externally applied.

Epithems, or cordial applications, are justly applied unto the left breast. *Brown.*

Cordials and *epithems* are also necessary to resist the putrefaction and strengthen the vitals. *Wiseman.*

E'PITHET, ĕp'ė-*th*ĕt. *n. s.* [ἐπίθετον.]

1. An adjective denoting any quality good or bad: as, the *verdant* grove, the *craggy* mountain's *lofty* head.

I affirm with phlegm, leaving the *epithets* of false, scandalous, and villanous, to the author. *Swift.*

2. It is used by some writers improperly for *title*, *name*.

The *epithet* of shades belonged more properly to the darkness than the refreshment. *Dec. of Piety.*

3. It is used improperly for *phrase*, *expression*.

For which of my good parts did you first suffer love for me?——

Suffer love! a good *epithet:* I do suffer love indeed; for I love thee against my will. *Shaksp.*

EPI'TOME, ė-pit'ò-mė. *n. s.* [ἐπιτομη.] Abridgment; abbreviature; compendious abstract; compendium.

This is a poor *epitome* of yours,
Which by the interpretation of full time,
May shew like all yourself. *Shaksp.*

Epitomes are helpful to the memory, and of good private use; but set forth for publick monuments, accuse the industrious writer of delivering much impertinency. *Wotton.*

It would be well, if there were a short and plain *epitome* made, containing the most material heads. *Locke.*

Such abstracts and *epitomes* may be reviewed in their proper places. *Watts.*

To EPI'TOMISE, ė-pit'ò-mize. *v. a.* [from *epitome*.]

1. To abstract; to contract into a narrow space.

Who did the whole world's soul contract, and drove
Into the glasses of your eyes;
So made such mirrours and such spies,
That they did all to you *epitomise*. *Donne.*

If the ladies take a liking to such a diminutive race, we should see mankind *epitomized*, and the whole species in miniature. *Addison.*

2. Less properly, to diminish by amputation; to curtail.

We have *epitomised* many particular words to the detriment of our tongue. *Addison.*

EPI'TOMISER, ė-pit'ò-mi-zûr. } *n. s.* [from
EPI'TOMIST, ė-pit'ò-mist. } *epitomise*.] An abridger; an abstracter; a writer of epitomes.

E'POCH, ėp'ok. } *n. s.* [εποχη.] The
EPO'CHA, ėp'ò-kâ. } time at which a new computation is begun; the time from which dates are numbered.

Moses distinctly computes by certain intervals, memorable æras and *epochas*, or terms of time. *Brown.*

These are the practices of the world, since the year sixty; the grand *epoch* of falsehood, as well as debauchery. *South.*

Some lazy ages, lost in sleep and ease,
No actions leave to busy chronicles:
Such whose supine felicity but makes
In story chasms, in *epochas* mistakes. *Dryden.*

The several *epochas* or beginnings, as from the creation of the world, from the flood, from the first olympiad, from the building of Rome, or from any remarkable passage or accident, give us a pleasant prospect into the histories of antiquity and of former ages. *Holder.*

Time is always reckoned from some known parts of the sensible world, and from some certain *epochs* marked out to us by the motions observable in it. *Locke.*

Time, by necessity compell'd, shall go
Through scenes of war, and *epochas* of woe. *Prior.*

EPO'DE, ėp'òde. *n. s.* [ἐπωδὸς.] The stanza following the strophe and antistrophe.

EPOPE'E, ėp-ò-pė'. *n. s.* [ἐποποι.] An epic or heroick poem.

Tragedy borrows from the *epopee*, and that which borrows is of less dignity, because it has not of its own. *Dryden.*

EPULA'TION, ėp-ù-là'shûn. *n. s.* [*epulatio*, Lat.] Banquet; feast.

Contented with bread and water, when he would dine with Jove, and pretended to *epulation*, he desired no other addition than a piece of cheese. *Brown.*

EPULO'TICK, ėp-ù-lòt'ik. *n. s.* [ἐπουλωτικὸς.] A cicatrizing medicament.

The ulcer, incarned with common sarcoticks, and the ulcerations about it, were cured by ointment of tuty and such like *epuloticks*. *Wiseman.*

EQUABI'LITY, ė-kwâ-bil'ė-tė. *n. s.* [from *equable*.] Equality to itself; evenness; uniformity.

For the celestial bodies, the *equability* and constancy of their motions argue them ordained by wisdom. *Ray.*

The *equability* of the temperature of the air rendered the Asiaticks lazy. *Arbuthnot.*

E'QUABLE, ė'kwâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [*æquabilis*, Lat.] Equal to itself; even; uniform in respect to form, motion, or temperature.

He would have the vast body of a planet to be as elegant and round as a factitious globe represents it; to be every where smooth and *equable*, and as plain as the elysian fields. *Bentley.*

Nothing abates acrimony of the blood more than an *equable* motion of it, neither too swift, nor too slow; for too quick a motion produceth an alkaline, and too slow an acid acrimony. *Arbuthnot.*

E'QUABLY, ė'kwâ-blė. *adv.* [from *equable*.] Uniformly; in the same tenour; evenly; equally to itself.

If bodies move *equably* in concentrick circles, and the squares of their periodical times be as the cubes of their distances from the common centre, their centripetal forces will be reciprocally as the squares of the distances. *Cheyne.*

E'QUAL, ė'kwâl.[36 88] *adj.* [*æqualis*, Lat.]

1. Like another in bulk, excellence, or any other quality that admits comparison; neither greater nor less; neither worse nor better.

If thou be among great men, make not thyself *equal* with them. *Ecclus.*

'*Equal* lot
May join us; *equal* joy, as *equal* love. *Milton.*

Although there were no man to take notice of it, every triangle would contain three angles *equal* to two right angles. *Hale.*

2. Adequate to any purpose.

The Scots trusted not their own numbers, as *equal* to fight with the English. *Clarendon.*

3. Even; uniform.

He laughs at all the vulgar cares and fears,
At their vain triumphs, and their vainer tears;
An *equal* temper in his mind he found,
When fortune flatter'd him, and when she frown'd. *Dryden.*

Think not of me: perhaps my *equal* mind
May learn to bear the fate the gods allot me. *Smith.*

4. In just proportion.

It is not permitted me to make my commendation *equal* to your merit. *Dryden.*

5. Impartial; neutral.

Each to his proper fortune stand or fall;
Equal and unconcern'd I look on all:
Rutilians, Trojans, are the same to me,
And both shall draw the lots their fates decree. *Dryden.*

6. Indifferent.

They who are not disposed to receive them, may let them alone, or reject them; it is *equal* to me. *Cheyne.*

7. Equitable; advantageous alike to both parties.

He submitted himself, and sware to all *equal* conditions. *Mac.*

8. Being upon the same terms.

They made the married, orphans, widows, yea and the aged also, *equal* in spoils with themselves. *Mac.*

E'QUAL, ė'kwâl. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. One not inferiour or superiour to another.

He is enamour'd on Hero: I pray you, dissuade him from her; she is no *equal* for his birth. *Shak.*

He would make them all *equals* to the citizens of Rome. *2 Mac.*

Those who were once his *equals*, envy and defame him, because they now see him their superiour; and those who were once his superiours, because they look upon him as their *equal*. *Addison.*

To my dear *equal* in my native land,
My plighted vow I gave: I his received:
Each swore with truth, with pleasure each believ'd:
The mutual contract was to heav'n convey'd. *Prior.*

2. One of the same age.

I profited in the Jews religion above many of my *equals* in mine own nation. *Gal.*

To E'QUAL, ė'kwâl. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make one thing or person equal to another.

2. To rise to the same state with another person.

I know no body so like to *equal* him, even at the age he wrote most of them as yourself. *Trumbull to Pope.*

3. To be equal to.

One whose all not *equals* Edward's moiety. *Shakspeare.*

4. To recompense fully; to answer in full proportion.

She sought Sicheus through the shady grove,
Who answer'd all her cares, and *equall'd* all her love. *Dryden.*

Nor you, great queen, these offices repent,
Which he will *equal*, and perhaps augment. *Dryd.*

To E'QUALISE, ė'kwâ-lize. *v. a.* [from *equal*.]

1. To make even.

To *equalise* accounts we will allow three hundred years, and so long a time as we can manifest from the Scripture. *Brown.*

2. To be equal to; a sense not used.

That would make the moved body, remaining what it is, in regard of its bigness, to *equalise* and fit a thing bigger than it is. *Digby.*

Ye lofty beeches, tell this matchless dame,
That if together ye fed all one flame,
It could not *equalise* the hundredth part
Of what her eyes have kindled in my heart. *Waller.*

EQUA'LITY, ė-kwòl'ė-tė.[86] *n. s.* [from *equal*.]

1. Likeness with regard to any qualities compared.

Equality of two domestick powers,
Breeds scrupulous faction. *Shaksp.*

2. The same degree of dignity.

One shall rise,
Of proud ambition; who, not content
With fair *equality*, fraternal state,
Will arrogate dominion undeserv'd,
Over his brethren. *Milton.*

According to this *equality* wherein God hath placed all mankind, with relation to himself, in all the relations between man and man there is a mutual dependence. *Swift.*

3. Evenness; uniformity; constant tenour; equability.

Measure out the lives of men, and periodically define the alterations of their tempers, conceive a regularity in mutations, with an *equality* in constitutions, and forget that variety which physicians therein discover. *Brown.*

E'QUALLY, ė'kwâl-lė. *adv.* [from *equal*.]

No insect or animal did ever proceed *equivocally* from putrefaction, unless in miraculous cases; as in Egypt by the divine judgments. *Bentley.*

EQUI'VOCALNESS, ê-kwîv'vô-kâl-nês. *n. s.* [from *equivocal.*] Ambiguity; double meaning.

Distinguish the *equivocalness* or lassitude of the word, and then point out that determinate part which is the ground of my demonstration. *Norris.*

To EQUI'VOCATE, ê-kwîv'vô-kâte. *v. n.* [*æquivocatio*, Lat.] To use words of double meaning; to use ambiguous expressions; to mean one thing and express another.

Not only Jesuits can *equivocate*. *Dryden.*

My soul disdain'd a promise;—
—But yet your false *equivocating* tongue,
Your looks, your eyes, your ev'ry motion promis'd:
But you are ripe in frauds, and learn'd in falshoods. *Smith.*

EQUIVOCA'TION, ê-kwîv-vô-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*equivocatio*, Latin.] Ambiguity of speech; double meaning.

Reproof is easily misapplied, and, through *equivocation*, wrested. *Hooker.*

I pull in resolution and begin
To doubt the *equivocation* of the fiend
That lies like truth. *Shaksp.*

EQUIVOCA'TOR, ê-kwîv'vô-kâ-tûr.[521] *n. s.* [from *equivocate.*] One who uses ambiguous language; one who uses mental reservation.

Here's an *equivocator*, that could swear in both the scales against either scale; yet could not equivocate to heaven. *Shaksp.*

ER, êr. A syllable in the middle of names or places, comes by contraction from the Saxon ꝑapa, dwellers. *Gibson's Camden.*

E'RA, ê'râ. *n. s.* [*era*, Lat.] The account of time from any particular date or epoch.

From the blessings they bestow
Our times are dated, and our *eras* move:
They govern, and enlighten all below,
As thou dost all above. *Prior.*

ERADIA'TION, ê-râ-dê-â'shûn.[534] *n. s.* [*e* and *radius*, Lat.] Emission of radiance.

God gives me a heart humbly to converse with him, from whom alone are all the *eradiations* of true majesty. *King Charles.*

To ERA'DICATE, ê-râd'ê-kâte. *v. a.* [*eradico*, Lat.]

1. To pull up by the root.

He suffered the poison of Nubia to be gathered, and aconite to be *eradicated*, yet this not to be moved. *Brown.*

2. To completely destroy; to end; to cut off.

If a gouty person can bring himself entirely to a milk diet, he may so change the whole juices of his body as to *eradicate* the distemper. *Arbuthnot.*

If vice cannot wholly be *eradicated* it ought at least to be confined to particular objects. *Swift.*

ERADICA'TION, ê-râd-ê-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *eradicate.*]

1. The act of tearing up by the root; destruction; excision.

2. The state of being torn up by the roots.

They affirm the roots of mandrakes give a shriek upon *eradication*, which is false below confutation. *Brown.*

ERA'DICATIVE, ê-râd'ê-kâ-tîv. *adj.* [from *eradicate.*] That cures radically; that drives quite away.

To ERA'SE, ê-râse'. *v. a.* [*raser*, Fr.]

1. To destroy; to exscind.

The heads of birds, for the most part, are given *erased;* that is, plucked off. *Peacham.*

2. To expunge; to rub out.

ERA'SEMENT, ê-râse'mênt. *n. s.* [from *erase.*]

1. Destruction; devastation.

2. Expunction; abolition.

ERE, âre.[94] *adv.* [æꝛ, Sax. *air*, Gothick; *eer*, Dutch.] This word is sometimes vitiously written *e'er*, as if from *ever*. It is likewise written *or* before *ever*, oꝛ and æꝛ in Saxon being indiscriminately written. *Lye.*] Before; sooner than.

Ere he would have hanged a man for the getting a hundred bastards, he would have paid for the nursing a thousand. *Shakspeare.*

The lions brake all their bones in pieces *or ever* they came to the bottom of the den. *Daniel.*

Just trial, *ere* I merit
My exaltation without change or end. *Milton.*

The mountain trees in distant prospect please,
Ere yet the pine descended to the seas;
Ere sails were spread new oceans to explore. *Dryden.*

The birds shall cease to tune their ev'ning song,
The winds to breathe, the waving woods to move,
And streams to murmur, *ere* I cease to love. *Pope.*

ERE, âre. *prep.* before.

Our fruitful Nile
Flow'd *ere* the wonted season. *Dryden.*

ERELO'NG, âre-lông'. *adv.* [from *ere* and *long.*] Before a long time had elapsed. *Nec longum tempus.*

The anger already began to paint revenge in many colours, *erelong* he had not only gotten pity but pardon. *Sidney.*

The wild horse having enmity with the stag, came to a man to desire aid, who, mounted upon his back, and following the stag, *erelong* slew him. *Spenser.*

Nothing is lasting that is feigned: it will have another face than it had *erelong*. *Ben Jonson.*

They swim in joy,
Erelong to swim at large, and laugh, for which
The world *erelong* a world of tears must weep. *Milton.*

I saw two stock-doves billing, and *erelong*
Will take the nest. *Dryden.*

It pleases me to think, that I who know so small a portion of the works of the Creator, and with slow and painful steps creep up and down on the surface of this globe, shall *erelong* shoot away with the swiftness of imagination, and trace the springs of nature's operations. *Spectator.*

ERENO'W, âre-nôû'. *adv.* [from *ere* and *now.*] Before this time.

Ah, gentle soldiers, some short time allow;
My father has repented him *erenow*. *Dryden.*

Had the world eternally been, science had been brought to perfection long *erenow*. *Cheyne.*

EREWHI'LE, âre-hwîle'. } *adv.* [from *ere*
EREWHI'LES, âre-hwîlz'. } and *while.*]
Some time ago; before a little while.

I am as fair now as I was *erewhile:*
Since night you lov'd me, yet since night you left me. *Shakspeare.*

We sit down to our meals, suspect not the intrusion of armed uninvited guests, who *erewhiles* we know were wont to surprise us. *Decay of Piety.*

To ERE'CT, ê-rêkt'. *v. a.* [*erectus*, Lat.]

1. To raise in a straight line; to place perpendicularly to the horizon.

2. *To* ERECT *a perpendicular.* To cross one line by another at right angles.

3. To raise; to build.

Happier walls expect,
Which, wand'ring long, at last thou shalt *erect.* *Dryden.*

There are many monuments *erected* to benefactors to the republick. *Addison.*

4. To establish anew; to settle.

Great difference there is between their proceedings, who *erect* a new commonwealth which is to have neither regiment nor religion the same that was, and theirs who only reform a decayed state. *Hooker.*

He suffers seventy-two distinct nations to be *erected* out of the first monarchy under distinct governours. *Raleigh.*

5. To elevate; to exalt.

I, who am a party, am not to *erect* myself into a judge. *Dryden.*

I am far from pretending infallibility: that would be to *erect* myself into an apostle. *Locke.*

All the little scramblers after fame fall upon him, and have recourse to their own invention, rather than suffer him to *erect* himself into an author with impunity. *Addison.*

6. To raise consequences from premises.

From fallacious foundations and misapprehended mediums, men *erect* conclusions no way inferrible from the premises. *Brown.*

Men being too hasty to *erect* to themselves general notions and illgrounded theories, find themselves deceived in their stock of knowledge. *Locke.*

Malebranche *erects* this proposition, of seeing all things in God, upon their ruin. *Locke.*

7. To animate; not to depress; to encourage.

Why should not hope
As much *erect* our thoughts, as fear deject them? *Denham.*

To ERE'CT, ê-rêkt'. *v. n.* To rise upright.

The trefoil against rain swelleth in the stalk, and so standeth more upright; for by wet, stalks do *erect*, and leaves bow down. *Bacon.*

ERE'CT, ê-rêkt'. *adj.* [*erectus*, Lat.]

1. Upright; not leaning; not prone.

Birds, far from proneness, are almost *erect;* advancing the head and breast in progression, only prone in volitation. *Brown.*

Bash tells us, that the serpent went *erect* like man. *Brown.*

2. Directed upward.

Vain were vows,
And plaints and suppliant hands, to Heav'n *erect.* *Philips.*

3. Bold; confident; unshaken.

Let no vain fear thy gen'rous ardour tame;
But stand *erect*, and sound as loud as fame. *Granville.*

4. Vigorous; not depressed.

That vigilant and *erect* attention of mind, which in prayer is very necessary, is wasted or dulled. *Hooker.*

ERE'CTION, ê-rêk'shûn. *n. s.* [from *erect.*]

1. The act of raising, or state of being raised upward.

We are to consider only the *erection* of the hills above the ordinary land. *Brerewood.*

2. The act of building or raising edifices.

The first thing which moveth them thus to cast up their poison, are certain solemnities usual at the first *erection* of churches. *Hooker.*

Pillars were set up above one thousand four hundred and twenty-six years before the flood, counting Seth to be an hundred years old at the *erection* of them. *Raleigh.*

3. Establishment; settlement.

It must needs have a peculiar influence upon the *erection*, continuance, and dissolution of every society. *South.*

4. Elevation; exaltation of sentiments.

Her peerless height my mind to high *erection* draws up. *Sidney.*

5. Act of rousing; excitement to attention.

Starting is an apprehension of the thing feared, and in that is a shrinking, and likewise an inquisi-

tion what the matter should be; and in that it is of motion of *erection:* so that when a man would listen suddenly he started: for the starting is an *erection* of the spirits to attend. *Bacon.*

ERE'CTNESS, ê-rêkt'nês. *n. s.* [from *erect.*] Uprightness of posture or form.

We take *erectness* strictly as Galen defined it; they only, sayeth he, have an erect figure, whose spine and thighbone are carried on right lines. *Brown.*

E'REMITE, êr'ê-mite.[155] *n. s.* [*eremita*, Latin; ἔρημος.] One who lives in a wilderness: one who lives in solitude; a hermit; a solitary: we now say *hermit.*

Antonius, the *eremite*, findeth a fifth commodity not inferior to any of these four. *Raleigh.*

Embryocs and idiots, *eremites* and friars,
White, black, and grey, with all their trumpery. *Milton.*

EREMI'TICAL, êr-ê-mît'ê-kâl. *adj.* [from *eremite.*] Religiously solitary; leading the life of a hermit.

They have multitudes of religious orders, *eremitical* and cenobitical. *Stillingfleet.*

EREPTA'TION, ê-rêp-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*ereptio*, Lat.] A creeping forth. *Bailey.*

ERE'PTION, ê-rêp shûn. *n. s.* [*ereptio*, Lat.] A snatching or taking away by force.

E'RGOT, êr'gôt.[166] *n. s.* A sort of stub, like a piece of soft horn, about the bigness of a chestnut, which is placed behind and below the pastern joint, and is commonly hid under the tuft of the fetlock. *Farrier's Dict.*

ERI'STICAL, ê-rîs'tê-kâl. *adj.* [ἔρις.] Controversial; relating to dispute; containing controversies.

ERKE, êrk. *n. s.* [eaɼg, Sax.] Idle; lazy; slothful. An old word; whence we now say *irksome.*

For men therein would hem delite;
And of that dede be not *erke*,
But oft sithes haunt that werke. *Chaucer.*

E'RMELIN, êr'mê-lîn. *n. s.* [*diminutive* of *ermina; armelin*, Fr.] An ermine. See ERMINE.

Silver skins,
Passing the hate spot *ermelins.* *Sidney.*

E'RMINE, êr'min.[140] *n. s.* [*hermine*, Fr. from *armenius*, Lat.] An animal found in cold countries, which very nearly resembles a weasel in shape; having a white pile, and the tip of the tail black, and furnishing a valuable fur. The fellmongers and furriers put upon it little bits of Lombardy lambskin, which is noted for its shining black colour, the better to set off the whiteness off the ermine. *Trevoux.*

Ermine is the fur of a little beast, about the bigness of a weasel, called Mus Armenius; for they are found in Armenia. *Peacham.*

A lady's honour must be touch'd;
Which, nice as *ermines*, will not bear a soil. *Dryd.*

E'RMINED, êr'mînd.[362] *adj.* [from *ermine.*] Clothed with ermine.

Arcadia's countess, here in *ermin'd* pride,
Is their Pastora by a fountain side. *Pope.*

E'RNE, êrn. } Do immediately flow from
E'RON, êr-ôn. } the Saxon eɼn, eaɼn, a cottage, or place of retirement. *Gibson's Camdem.*

To ERO'DE, ê-rôde'. *v. a.* [*erodo*, Lat.] To canker; to eat away; to corrode.

It hath been anciently received, that the sea-hare hath antipathy with the lungs, if it cometh near the body, and *erodeth* them. *Bacon.*

The blood, being too sharp or thin, *erodes* the vessel. *Wiseman.*

EROGA'TION, êr-rô-gâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*erogatio*, Lat.] The act of giving or bestowing; distribution.

ERO'SION, ê-rô'zhûn.[451] *n. s.* [*erosio*, Lat.]

1. The act of eating away.
2. The state of being eaten away; canker; corrosion.

As sea-salt is a sharp solid body, in a constant diet of salt meat, it breaks the vessels, produceth *erosions* of the solid parts, and all the symptoms of the sea-scurvy. *Arbuthnot.*

To ERR, êr. *v. n.* [*erro*, Lat.]

1. To wander; to ramble.

A storm of strokes, well meant, with fury flies,
And *errs* about their temples, ears, and eyes. *Dryden.*

The rains arise, and fires their warmth dispense;
And fix'd and *erring* stars dispose their influence. *Dryden.*

2. To miss the right way; to stray.

We have *erred* and strayed like lost sheep. *Common Prayer.*

I will not lag behind, nor *err*
The way, thou leading. *Milton.*

3. To deviate from any purpose.

But *errs* not nature from this gracious end,
From burning suns when livid deaths descend. *Pope.*

4. To commit errours; to mistake.

It is a judgment maim'd and most imperfect,
That will confess perfection so could *err*,
Against all rules of nature. *Shakspeare.*

Do they not *err* that devise evil? *Proverbs.*

Possibly the man may *err* in his judgment of circumstances, and therefore let him fear; but because it is not certain he is mistaken, let him not despair. *Taylor.*

Nor has it only been the heat of *erring* persons that has been thus mischievous, but sometimes men of right judgments have too much contributed to the breach. *Decay of Piety.*

The muses' friend, unto himself severe,
With silent pity looks on all that *err*. *Waller.*

He who from the reflected image of the sun in water would conclude of light and heat, could not *err* more grossly. *Cheyne.*

E'RRABLE, êr'râ-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *err.*] Liable to err; liable to mistake.

E'RRABLENESS, êr'râ-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *errable.*] Liableness to errour; liableness to mistake.

We may infer from the *errableness* of our nature, the reasonableness of compassion to the seduced. *Decay of Piety.*

E'RRAND, âr'rând. *n. s.* [æɼnd, Saxon; *arend*, Danish.] A message; something to be told or done by a messenger; a mandate; a commission. It is generally used now only in familiar language.

Servants being commanded to go, shall stand still, 'till they have their *errand* warranted unto them. *Hooker.*

But hast thou done thy *errand* to Baptista?
—I told him that your father was in Venice. *Shaksp.*

A queen! have I not forbid her my house?
She comes of *errands*, does she? *Shakspeare.*

When he came, behold the captains of the host were sitting, and he said, I have an *errand* to thee, O captain. *Kings.*

From them I go
This uncouth *errand* sole. *Milton.*

His eyes,
That run through all the heav'ns, or down to th' earth,
Bear his swift *errands*, over moist and dry,
O'er sea and land. *Milton.*

Well thou do'st to hide from common sight
Thy close intrigues, too bad to bear the light;
Nor doubt I, but the silver-footed dame,
Tripping from sea, on such an *errand* came. *Dryd.*

ERRA'NT, êr'rânt. *adj.* [*errans*, Lat. *errant*, Fr.]

1. Wandering; roving; rambling. Particularly applied to an order of knights much celebrated in romances, who roved about the world in search of adventures.

It was thought that there are just seven planets or *errant* stars, in the lower orbs of heaven; but it is now demonstrable unto sense, that there are many more. *Brown.*

Chief of domestick knights and *errant*,
Either for chartel or for warrant. *Hudibras.*

2. Vile; abandoned; completely bad. See ARRANT.

Good impertinence:
Thy company, if I slept not very well
A-nights, would make me an *errant* fool with questions. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

3. Deviating from a certain course.

Knots, by the conflux of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine, and divert his grain,
Fortive and *errant*, from his course of growth. *Shakspeare.*

E'RRANTRY, êr'rânt-trê. *n. s.* [from *errant.*]

1. An errant state; the condition of a wanderer.

After a short space of *errantry* upon the seas, he got safe back to Dunkirk. *Addison.*

2. The employment of a knight errant.

ERRA'TA, êr-râ-tâ. *n. s.* [Latin.] The faults of the printer inserted in the beginning or end of a book.

If he meet with faults besides those that the *errata* take notice of, he will consider the weakness of the author's eyes. *Boyle.*

ERRA'TICK, êr-rât'îk. *adj.* [*erraticus*, Lat.]

1. Wandering; uncertain; keeping no certain order; holding no established course.

The earth, and each *erratick* world,
Around the sun their proper centre whirl'd,
Compose but one extended vast machine. *Blackmore.*

Through the vast waves the dreadful wonders move,
Hence named *erratick*. *Pope.*

2. Irregular; changeable.

They are incommoded with a slimy mattery cough, stink of breath, and an *erratick* fever. *Harvey.*

ERRA'TICALLY, êr-rât-ê-kâl-ê. *adv.* [from *erratical* or *erratick.*] Without rule; without any established method or order.

They come not forth in generations *erratically*, or different from each other; but in specifical and regular shapes. *Brown.*

ERRHI'NE, êr-rîn'. *n. s.* [ἐῤῥινα.] Snuffed up the nose; occasioning sneezing.

We see sage, or betony, bruised, sneezing powder, and other powders or liquors, which the physicians call *errhines*, put into the nose to draw phlegm from the head. *Bacon.*

ERRO'NEOUS, êr-rô'nê-ûs. *adj.* [from *erro*, Lat.]

1. Wandering, unsettled.

They roam
Erroneous and disconsolate, themselves
Accusing, and their chiefs improvident
Of military chance. *Philips.*

This circle, by being placed here, stopped much of the *erroneous* light, which otherwise would have disturbed the vision. *Newton.*

Unblam'd, abundance crown'd the royal board,
What time this done rever'd her prudent lord;

They had th' *especial* engines been, to rear
His fortunes up. *Daniel's Civil War.*

ESPE'CIALLY, ĕ-spĕsh'ăl-ĕ. *adv.* [from *especial.*] Principally; chiefly; particularly; in an uncommon degree above any other.

I somewhat marvel, that they *especially* should think it absurd to oppose church government, a plain matter of action, unto matter of faith, who know that themselves divide the gospel into doctrine and discipline. *Hooker.*

Would you proceed *especially* against Caius Marcius! *Shakspeare.*

This delight children take in doing of mischief, but more *especially* the pleasure they take to put any thing to pain that is capable of it, I cannot persuade myself to be any other than a foreign and introduced disposition. *Locke.*

Providence hath planted in all men a natural desire and curiosity of knowing things to come: and such things *especially* as concern our particular happiness, or the general fate of mankind. *Burnet.*

ESPERA'NCE, ĕs-pĕ-rânse'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Hope. Not used.

To be worst,
The lowest, most dejected things of fortune,
Stands still in *esperance*, lives not in fear. *Shaks.*

Yet there is a credence in my heart,
An *esperance* so obstinately strong,
That doth invert th' attest of eyes and ears. *Shaks.*

ESPI'AL, ĕ-spi'ăl. *n. s.* [Fr. from *espier.*] A spy; a scout; one sent to bring intelligence. Not used.

Those four garrisons, issuing forth at such convenient times as they shall have intelligence, or *espial* upon the enemy, will drive him from one side to another. *Spenser on Ireland.*

As he marched along,
By your *espials* were discovered
Two mightier troops. *Shakspeare.*

'*Spials* have informed me,
The English in the suburbs close entrench'd
Went through a secret grate. *Shakspeare.*

She had some secret *espials* to look abroad for graceful youths, to make Plantaganets. *Bacon.*

ESPLANA'DE, ĕs-plă-nade'. *n. s.* [Fr.] In fortification, the same with the glacis of the counterscarp originally; but now it is taken for the empty space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town. *Harris.*

ESPO'USAL, ĕ-spoo'zăl. *adj.* Used in the act of espousing or betrothing.

The ambassador put his leg, stript naked to the knee, between the *espousal* sheets: that the ceremony might amount to a consummation. *Bacon.*

ESPO'USALS, ĕs-poo'zălz. *n. s.* without a singular. [*sponsialia*, Latin; *espous*, Fr.] The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other; the act or ceremony of betrothing.

To ESPO'USE, ĕ-spoouze'. *v. a.* [*espouser*, French.]

1. To contract or betroth to another: with *to.*

Deliver me my wife Michal, which I *espoused to* me. *2 Samuel.*

2. Or *with.*

He had received him as a suppliant, protected him as a person fled for refuge, and *espoused* him *with* his kinswoman. *Bacon.*

3. To marry; to wed.

Lavinia will I make my empress,
And in the sacred Pantheon her *espouse.* *Shaks.*

With flowers, garlands, and sweet smelling herbs,
Espoused Eve deck'd first her nuptial bed. *Milton.*

They soon *espoused;* for they with ease were join'd,
Who were before contracted in the mind. *Dryden.*

If her sire approves,
Let him *espouse* her to the peer she loves. *Pope.*

4. To adopt; to take to himself.

In gratitude unto the duke of Bretagne, for his former favours, he *espoused* that quarrel, and declared himself in aid of the duke. *Bacon.*

5. To maintain; to defend.

Their gods did not only interest themselves in the event of wars, but also *espoused* the several parties in a visible corporeal descent. *Dryden.*

The city, army, court, *espouse* my cause. *Dryden.*

Men *espouse* the well-endowed opinions in fashion, and then seek arguments either to make good their beauty, or varnish over their deformity. *Locke.*

The righteousness of the best cause may be overbalanced by the iniquities of those that *espouse* it. *Smalridge.*

The cause of religion and goodness, which is the cause of God, is ours by descent, and we are doubly bound to *espouse* it. *Atterbury.*

To ESPY', ĕ-spi'. *v. a.* [*espier*, Fr.]

1. To see things at a distance.

Few there are of so weak capacity but publick evils they easily *espy;* fewer so patient as not to complain, when the grievous inconveniences thereof work sensible smart. *Hooker.*

2. To discover a thing intended to be hid.

He who before he was *espied* was afraid, after being perceived was ashamed, now being hardly rubbed upon, left both fear and shame, and was moved to anger. *Sidney.*

3. To see unexpectedly.

As one of them opened his sack, he *espied* his money. *Genesis.*

4. To discover as a spy.

Moses sent me to *espy* out the land, and I brought him word again. *Joshua.*

To ESPY', ĕ-spi'. *v. n.* To watch; to look about.

Stand by the way and *espy;* ask him that flecth what is done. *Jeremiah.*

ESQUI'RE, ĕ-skwire'. *n. s.* [*escuer*, Fr.] See SQUIRE.

1. The armour-bearer or attendant on a knight.

2. A title of dignity, next in degree below a knight.

Those to whom this title is now of right due, are all the younger sons of noblemen, and their heirs male for ever; the four *esquires* of the king's body; the eldest sons of all baronets; so also of all knights of the Bath, and knights bachelors, and their heirs male in the right line; those that serve the king in any worshipful calling, as the serjeant chirurgeon, serjeant of the ewry, master cook, &c. such as are created *esquires* by the king, with a collar of SS, of silver, as the heralds and serjeants at arms. The chief of some ancient families are likewise *esquires* by prescription; those that bear any superior office in the commonwealth, as high sheriff of any county, who retains the title of *esquire* during his life, in respect of the great trust he has had of the *posse comitatus.* He who is a justice of the peace has it during the time he is in commission, and no longer. Utter barristers, in the acts of parliament for poll-money, were ranked among *esquires.* *Blount.*

What are our English dead?
—Sir Richard Ketley, Davy Gam *esquire.* *Shaksp.*

To ESSA'Y, ĕs-să'. *v. a.* [*essayer*, Fr.]

1. To attempt; to try; to endeavour.

While I this unexampled task *essay,*
Pass awful gulfs, and beat my painful way,
Celestial dove, divine assistance bring. *Blackmore.*

No conquests she, but o'er herself desir'd;
No arts *essay'd,* but not to be admir'd. *Pope.*

2. To make experiment of.

3. To try the value and purity of metals.

The standard in our mint being now settled, the rules and methods of *essaying* suited to it should remain unvariable. *Locke.*

E'SSAY, ĕs'să.[492] *n. s.* [from the verb. The accent is used on either syllable.]

1. Attempt; endeavour.

Fruitless our hopes, though pious our *essays;*
Yours to preserve a friend, and mine to praise. *Smith.*

2. A loose sally of the mind: an irregular indigested piece; not a regular and orderly composition.

My *essays*, of all my other works, have been most current. *Bacon.*

Yet modestly he does his works survey,
And calls his finish'd poem an *essay.*
Poem to Roscommon

3. A trial; an experiment.

This treatise prides itself in no higher a title than that of an *essay*, or imperfect attempt at a subject. *Glanville.*

He wrote this but as an *essay*, or taste of my virtue. *Shaksp.*

Repetitions wear us into a liking of what possibly, in the first *essay*, displeased us. *Locke.*

4. First taste of any thing; first experiment.

Translating the first of Homer's Iliads, I intended as an *essay* to the whole work. *Dryden.*

E'SSENCE, ĕs'sĕnse. *n. s.* [*essentia*, Latin.]

1. Essence is but the very nature of any being, whether it be actually existing or no: a rose in winter has an *essence;* in summer it has existence also. *Watts.*

One thinks the soul is air; another, fire;
Another, blood diffus'd about the heart,
Another saith, the elements conspire,
And to her *essence* each doth give a part. *Davies.*

I could wish the nature of a spirit were more unknown to me than it is, that I might believe its existence, without meddling at all with its *essence.*
More's Divine Dialogues.

He wrote the nature of things upon their names: he could view *essences* in themselves, and read forms without the comment of their respective properties. *South.*

2. Formal existence; that which makes any thing to be what it is.

The visible church of Jesus is one in outward profession of those things, which supernaturally appertain to the very *essence* of christianity, and are necessarily required in every particular christian man. *Hooker.*

3. Existence; the quality of being.

In such cogitations have I stood, with such a darkness and heaviness of mind, that I might have been persuaded to have resigned my very *essence.*
Sidney.

4. Being; existent person.

As far as gods, and heav'nly *essences*
Can perish. *Milton.*

5. Species of existent beings.

Here be four of you, as differing as the four elements; and yet you are friends; as for Eupolis, because he is temperate, and without passion, he may be the fifth *essence.* *Bacon.*

6. Constituent substance.

For spirits when they please
Can either sex assume, or both; so soft
And uncompounded is their *essence* pure;
Not ty'd or manacled with joint or limb. *Milton.*

7. The cause of existence. This sense is not proper.

She is my *essence*, and I leave to be,
If I be not by her fair influence
Foster'd, illumin'd, cherish'd, kept alive. *Shaksp.*

8. [In medicine.] The chief properties or virtues of any simple, or composition collected in a narrow compass.

9. Perfume; odour; scent.

Our humble province is to 'tend the fair;
To save the powder from too rude a gale,
Nor let th' imprison'd *essences* exhale. *Pope.*

To E'SSENCE, ês'sênse. *v. a.* [from *essence.*] To perfume; to scent.

The husband rails from morning to night, at *essenced* fops and tawdry courtiers. *Addison.*

ESSE'NTIAL, ês-sên'shâl. *adj.* [*essentialis*, Lat.]

1. Necessary to the constitution or existence of any thing.

The discipline of our church, although it be not an *essential* part of our religion, should not be rashly altered, as the very substance of our religion will be interested in it. *Bacon.*

From that original of doing good, that is *essential* to the infinite being of our Creator, we have an excellent copy transcribed. *Sprat.*

This power cannot be innate and *essential* to matter; and if it be not *essential*, it is consequently most manifest it could never supervene to it, unless impressed and infused into it by an immaterial and divine power. *Bentley.*

A great minister puts you a case, and asks your opinion; but conceals an *essential* circumstance upon which the whole weight of the matter turns. *Swift.*

And if each system in gradation roll,
Alike *essential* to the amazing whole,
The least confusion but in one, not all
That system only, but the whole must fall. *Pope.*

2. Important in the highest degree; principal.

Judgment's more *essential* to a general
Than courage. *Denham.*

3. Pure; highly rectified; subtilely elaborated; extracted so as to contain all the virtues of its elemental parts contracted into a narrow compass.

The juice of the seed is an *essential* oil or balm, designed by nature to preserve the seed from corruption. *Arbuthnot.*

ESSE'NTIAL, ês-sên'shâl. *n. s.*

1. Existence; being.

His utmost ire to the height enrag'd,
Will either quite consume us, or reduce
To nothing this *essential.* *Milton.*

2. Nature; first or constituent principles.

The plague of sin has even alter'd his nature, and eaten into his very *essentials.* *South.*

3. The chief point; that which is in any respect of great importance.

ESSE'NTIALLY, ês-sên'shâl-lé. *adv.* [*essentialiter*, Lat.] By the constitution of nature; really; according to the true state of things.

He that loves himself,
Hath not *essentially*, but by circumstance,
The name of valour. *Shaksp.*

Body and spirit are *essentially* divided, though not locally distant. *Glanville.*

All sin *essentially* is, and must be mortal. *South.*

Knowledge is that which, next to virtue, truly and *essentially* raises one man above another. *Addison.*

ESSO'INE, ês-sôîn'. *n. s.* [of the French *essonié*, or *exonnié.*]

1. He that has his presence forborn or excused upon any just cause: as sickness.

2. Allegement of an excuse for him that is summoned, or sought for, to appear and answer to an action real, or to perform suit to a court-baron upon just cause of absence. *Cowell.*

3. Excuse; exemption.

From every work he challenged *essoin*,
For contemplation sake; yet otherwise
His life he led in lawless riotise. *Fairy Queen.*

To ESTA'BLISH, ê-stâb'lîsh. *v. a.* [*etablir*, French.]

1. To settle firmly; to fix unalterably.

He may *establish* thee to-day for a people unto himself. *Deuteronomy.*

I will *establish* my covenant with him for an everlasting covenant. *Genesis.*

The Normans never obtained this kingdom by such a right of conquest, as did or might alter the *established* laws of the kingdom. *Hale.*

2. To settle in any privilege or possession; to confirm.

Soon after the rebellion broke out, the presbyterian sect was *established* in all its forms by an ordinance of the lords and commons. *Swift.*

3. To make firm; to ratify.

Every vow, and every binding oath to afflict the soul, her husband may *establish* it, or her husband may make it void. *Numbers.*

4. To fix or settle in an opinion.

So were the churches *established* in the faith. *Acts.*

5. To form or model.

He appointed in what manner his family should be *established.* *Clarendon.*

6. To found; to build firmly; to fix immoveably. A sense not in use.

For he hath founded it upon the seas, and *established* it upon the floods. *Psalms.*

7. To make a settlement of any inheritance. A sense not in use.

We will *establish* our estate upon
Our eldest Malcolm, whom we name hereafter
The prince of Cumberland. *Shaksp.*

ESTA'BLISHER, ê-stâb'lîsh-ûr. *n. s.* [from *establish.*] He who establishes.

I reverence the holy fathers as divine *establishers* of faith. *L. Digby.*

ESTA'BLISHMENT, ê-stâb'lîsh-mênt. *n. s.* [from *establish; etablissement*, Fr.]

1. Settlement; fixed state.

All happy peace, and goodly government,
Is settled there in sure *establishment.* *Fairy Queen.*

2. Confirmation of something already done; ratification.

He had not the act penned by way of recognition of right; as, on the other side, he avoided to have it by a new law; but chose rather a kind of middle way, by way of *establishment.* *Bacon.*

3. Settled regulation; form; model of a government of family.

Now come into that general reformation, and bring in that *establishment* by which all men should be contained in duty. *Spenser.*

4. Foundation; fundamental principle; settled law.

The sacred order to which you belong, and even the *establishment* on which it subsists, have often been struck at; but in vain. *Atterbury.*

5. Allowance; income; salary.

His excellency, who had the sole disposal of the emperor's revenue, might gradually lessen your *establishment.* *Swift.*

6. Settled or final rest.

Whilst we set up our hopes and *establishment* here, we do not seriously consider that God has provided another and better place for us. *Wake.*

ESTA'TE, ê-stâte'. *n. s.* [*estat*, Fr.]

1. The general interest; the business of the government; the publick. In this sense it is now commonly written *state.*

Many times the things adduced to judgment may be *meum & tuum*, when the reason and consequence thereof may reach to point of *estate;* I call matters of *estate* not only in the parts of sovereignty, but whatsoever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent, or concerneth manifestly any great portion of people. *Bacon.*

2. Condition of life, with regard to prosperity or adversity.

Thanks to giddy chance,
She cast us headlong from our high *estate.* *Dryden.*

3. Condition; circumstances in general.

Truth and certainty are not at all secured by innate principles; but men are in the same uncertain, floating *estate* with as without them. *Locke.*

4. Fortune; possession: generally meant of possessions in land, or realities.

She accused us to the king, as though we went about to overthrow him in his own *estate.* *Sidney.*

Go, miser! go: for lucre sell thy soul;
Truck wares for wares, and trudge from pole to pole,
That men may say, when thou art dead and gone,
See what a vast *estate* he left his son! *Dryden.*

5. Rank; quality.

Who hath not heard of the greatness of your *estate?* Who seeth not that your *estate* is much excelled with that sweet uniting of all beauties. *Sidney.*

6. A person of high rank. Disused.

She is a dutchess, a great *estate.* *Latimer.*

Herod, on his birth-day, made a supper to his lords, high captains, and chief *estates* of Galilee. *Mark.*

To ESTA'TE, ê-stâte'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To settle as a fortune.

Why hath thy queen
Summon'd me hither?
—A contract of true love to celebrate,
And some donation freely to *estate*
On the blest lovers. *Shaksp.*

To ESTE'EM, ê-stêêm'. *v. a.* [*estimer*, Fr. *æstimo*, Lat.]

1. To set a value whether high or low upon any thing.

The worth of all men by their end *esteem*,
And then due praise, or due reproach them yield. *Spenser.*

A knowledge in the works of nature they honour, and *esteem* highly profound wisdom; howbeit this wisdom saveth not. *Hooker.*

I preferred her before sceptres and thrones, and *esteemed* riches nothing in comparison of her. *Wisdom.*

2. To compare; to estimate by proportion.

Besides, those single forms she doth *esteem*,
And in her balance doth their values try. *Davies.*

3. To prize; to rate high; to regard with reverence.

Who would not be loved more, though he were *esteemed* less? *Dryden.*

4. To hold in opinion; to think; to imagine.

One man *esteemeth* one day above another; another *esteemeth* every day alike. *Romans.*

To ESTE'EM, ê-stêêm'. *v. n.* To consider as to value: with *of.*

Many would little *esteem of* their own lives, yet for remorse of their wives and children, would be withheld from that heinous crime. *Spenser.*

ESTE'EM, ê-stêêm'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] High value; reverential regard.

Who can see,
Without *esteem* for virtuous poverty,
Severe Fabritius, or can cease t' admire
The ploughman consul in his coarse attire? *Dryden.*

Both those poets lived in much *esteem* with good and holy men in orders. *Dryden.*

I am not uneasy that many, whom I never had any *esteem* for, are likely to enjoy this world after me. *Pope.*

ESTE'EMER, ê-stêêm'ûr. *n. s.* [from *es-*

teem.] One that highly values; one that sets a high rate upon any thing.

This might instruct the proudest *esteemer* of his own parts, how useful it is to talk and consult with others. *Locke.*

E'STIMABLE, ĕs'tĕ-mâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [Fr.]

1. Valuable; worth a large price.

A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man,
Is not so *estimable* or profitable
As flesh of muttons, beefs, or goats. *Shaksp.*

2. Worthy of esteem; worthy of some degree of honour and respect.

A lady said of her two companions, that one was more amiable, the other more *estimable.*

You lost one who gave hopes of being, in time, every thing that was *estimable* and good. *Temple.*

E'STIMABLENESS, ĕs'tĕ-mâ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *estimable.*] The quality of deserving regard.

To E'STIMATE, ĕs'tĕ-mâte. *v. a.* [*æstimo*, Lat.]

1. To rate; to adjust the value of; to judge of any thing by its proportion to something else.

When a man shall sanctify his house to the Lord, then the priest shall *estimate* it whether it be good or bad: as the priest shall *estimate* it, so shall it stand. *Leviticus.*

It is by the weight of silver, and not the name of the piece, that men *estimate* commodities and exchange them. *Locke.*

2. To calculate; to compute.

E'STIMATE, ĕs'tĕ-mâte.[91] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Computation; calculation.

Upon a moderate *estimate* and calculation of the quantity of water now actually contained in the abyss, I found that this alone was full enough to cover the whole globe to the height assigned by Moses. *Woodward.*

2. Value.

I'd love
My country's good, with a respect more tender,
More holy and profound than mine own life,
My dear wife's *estimate*, her womb's increase,
The treasure of my loins. *Shaksp.*

3. Valuation; assignment of proportional value; comparative judgment.

The only way to come to a true *estimate* upon the odds betwixt a publick and a private life, is to try both. *L'Estrange.*

Outward actions can never give a just *estimate* of us, since there are many perfections of a man which are not capable of appearing in actions. *Addison.*

ESTIMA'TION, ĕs-tĕ-mâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *estimate.*]

1. The act of adjusting proportional value.

If a man should sanctify unto the Lord some part of a field, the *estimation* shall be according to the seed. *Leviticus.*

2. Calculation; computation.

3. Opinion; judgment.

In our own *estimation* we account such particulars more worthy than those that are already tried and known. *Bacon.*

4. Esteem; regard; honour.

Crimes there were laid to his charge many, the least whereof being just, had bereaved him of *estimation* and credit with men. *Hooker.*

Of your brace of unprizable *estimations*, the one is but frail, and the other casual. *Shaksp.*

I know the gentleman
To be of worth and worthy *estimation*,
And not without desert so well reputed. *Shaksp.*

I shall have *estimation* among the multitude, and honour with the elders. *Wisdom.*

A plain reason of the publick honours due to the magistrate is, that he may be in due *estimation* and reverence. *Atterbury.*

E'STIMATIVE, ĕs'tĕ-mâ-tĭv.[512] *adj.* [from *estimate.*] Having the power of comparing and adjusting the preference.

We find in animals an *estimative* or judicial faculty, an appetition or aversation, and loco-motive faculty answering the will. *Hale.*

The error is not in the eye, but in the *estimative* faculty, which mistakingly concludes that colour to belong to the wall, which indeed belongs to the object. *Boyle.*

ESTIMA'TOR, ĕs-tĕ-mâ'tŭr.[521] *n. s.* [from *estimate.*] A settler of rates; a computist.

E'STIVAL, ĕs'tĕ-vâl.[88] *adj* [*æstivus*, Lat.]

1. Pertaining to the summer.

2. Continuing for the summer.

ESTIVA'TION, ĕs-tĕ-vâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*æstivatio*, Lat.] The act of passing the summer.

A grotto is a place of shade, or *estivation.* *Bacon.*

ESTO'PEL, ĕs-tŏp'ĕl. *n. s.* [law term.] Such an act as bars any legal process.

ESTO'VERS, ĕs-tŏ'vĕrs. *n. s.* [law term.] Necessaries allowed by law.

ESTRA'DE, ĕs-trâde'. *n. s.* [French; *stratum*, Latin.] An even or level space. *Dict.*

To ESTRA'NGE, ĕ-strânje'. *v. a.* [*estranger*, Fr.]

1. To keep at a distance; to withdraw.

Had we not only cut off their corruptions, but also *estranged* ourselves from them in things indifferent, who seeth not how greatly prejudicial this might have been to so good a cause? *Hooker.*

They know it is our custom of simple reading, not for conversion of infidels *estranged* from the house of God, but for instruction of men baptized, bred, and brought up in the bosom of the church. *Hooker.*

See, she weeps;
Thinks me unkind, or false, and knows not why
I thus *estrange* my person from her bed. *Dryden.*

2. To alienate; to divert from its original use or possessor.

They have *estranged* this place, and have burnt incense in it to other gods. *Jeremiah.*

3. To alienate from affection; to turn from kindness to malevolence or indifference.

How comes it now, my husband, oh, how comes it,
That thou art thus *estranged* from thyself?
Thyself I call it, being strange to me. *Shaksp.*

Adam, *estrang'd* in look, and alter'd style,
Speech intermitted, thus to Eve renew'd. *Milton.*

I came to grieve a father's heart *estrang'd;*
But little thought to find a mistress chang'd. *Dryd.*

I do not know, to this hour, what it is that has *estranged* him from me. *Pope.*

4. To withdraw or withhold.

We must *estrange* our belief from every thing which is not clearly and distinctly evidenced. *Glanville.*

ESTRANGE'MENT, ĕ-strânje'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *estrange.*] Alienation; distance; removal; voluntary abstraction.

Desires, by a long *estrangement* from better things, come at length perfectly to loath, and fly off from them. *South.*

ESTRAPA'DE, ĕs-trâ-pâde'. *n. s.* [Fr.] The defence of a horse that will not obey, who to get rid of his rider, rises mightily before; and while his forehand is yet in the air, yerks furiously with his hind legs. *Farrier's Dict.*

ESTRE'ATE, ĕs-trâte'. *n. s.* [*extractum*, Lat.] The true copy of an original writing; for example, of amerciaments or penalties, set down in the rolls of a court, to be levied by the bailiff, or other officer, of every man for his offence. A law term. *Cowell.*

ESTRE'PEMENT, ĕ-strĕp'mĕnt. *n. s.* [of the French word *estrepier.*] Spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods, to the prejudice of him in the reversion. *Cowell.*

E'STRICH, ĕs'trĭtsh. *n. s.* [commonly written *ostrich; struthiocamelus.*] The largest of birds.

To be furious,
Is to be frighted out of fear; and, in that mood,
The dove will peck the *estridge.* *Shaksp.*

The peacock, not at thy command, assumes
His glorious train; nor *estrich* her rare plumes. *Sandys.*

E'STUANCE, ĕs'tshŭ-ânse. *n. s.* Heat; warmth. A word rarely found.

Averroes restrained his hilarity, and made no more thereof than Seneca commendeth, and was allowable in Cato; that is, a sober incalescence, and regulated *estuance* from wine. *Brown.*

E'STUARY, ĕs'tshŭ-â-rĕ.[461] *n. s.* [*æstuarium*, Lat.] An arm of the sea; the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide reciprocates; a frith.

To E'STUATE, ĕs'tshŭ-âte.[91] *v. a.* [*æstuo*, Lat.] To swell and fall reciprocally; to boil; to be in a state of violent commotion. *Dict.*

ESTUA'TION, ĕs-tshŭ-â'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *æstuo*, Lat.] The state of boiling; reciprocation of rise and fall; agitation; commotion.

Rivers and lakes that want fermenting parts at the bottom, are not excited into *estuations;* therefore some seas flow higher than others. *Brown.*

The motion of the will is accompanied with a sensible commotion of the spirits, and an *estuation* of the blood. *Norris.*

E'STURE, ĕs'tshûre. *n. s.* [*æstus*, Latin.] Violence; commotion.

The seas retain
Not only their outrageous *esture* there,
But supernatural mischief they expire. *Chapman.*

ESU'RIENT, ĕ-zŭ'rĕ-ĕnt.[479] *adj.* [*esuriens*, Lat.] Hungry; voracious. *Dict.*

E'SURINE, ĕzh'ŭ-rine.[479] *adj.* [*esurio*, Lat.] Corroding; eating.

Over much piercing is the air of Hampstead, in which sort of air there is always something *esurine* and acid. *Wiseman.*

ETC, ĕt-sĕt'ĕ-râ. A contraction of the two Latin words *et cætera*, which signifies, *and so on; and the rest; and others of the like kind.*

To ETCH, ĕtsh. *v. a.* [*etzen*, German.]

1. A way used in making of prints by drawing with a proper needle upon a copper-plate, covered over with a ground of wax, &c. and well blacked with the smoke of a link, in order to take off the figure of the drawing or print; which having its backside tinctured with white lead, will, by running over the strucken out lines with a stift, impress the exact figure on the black or red ground; which figure is afterwards with needles drawn deeper quite

through the ground, and all the shadows and hatchings put in; and then a wax border being made all round the plate, there is poured on a sufficient quantity of well tempered *aqua fortis*, which insinuating into the strokes made by the needles, usually eats, in about half an hour, into the figure of the print or drawing on the copper-plate. *Harris.*

2. To sketch; to draw; to delineate: [unless this word be mistaken by *Locke* for *eke*.]

There are many empty terms to be found in some learned writers, to which they had recourse to *etch* out their systems. *Locke.*

3. [This word is evidently mistaken by *Ray* for *edge*.] To move forward toward one side.

When we lie long awake in the night, we are not able to rest one quarter of an hour without shifting of sides, or at least *etching* this way and that way, more or less. *Ray.*

ETCH, ĕtsh. *n. s.* A country word of which I know not the meaning.

When they sow their *etch* crops, they sprinkle a pound or two of clover on an acre. *Mortimer.*

Where you find dunging of land makes it rank, lay dung upon the *etch*, and sow it with barley. *Mortimer.*

ETE'RNAL, ē-tẽr'nal. *adj.* [*æternus*, Latin.]

1. Without beginning or end.

The *eternal* God is thy refuge. *Deuter.*

2. Without beginning.

It is a question quite different from our having an idea of *eternity*, to know whether there were any real being, whose duration has been eternal? *Locke.*

3. Without end; endless; immortal.

Thou know'st that Banquo and his Fleance lives.
—But in them nature's copy's not *eternal*. *Shaksp.*

4. Perpetual; constant; uninterrupting.

Burnt off'rings morn and ev'ning shall be thine,
And fires *eternal* in thy temple shine. *Dryden.*

5. Unchangeable.

Hobbes believed the *eternal* truths which he opposed. *Dryden.*

ETE'RNAL, ē-tẽr'nal. *n. s.* [*eternel*, Fr.] One of the appellations of the Godhead.

That law whereby the *Eternal* himself doth work. *Hooker.*

The *Eternal*, to prevent such horrid fray,
Hung out of heav'n his golden scales. *Milton.*

ETE'RNALIST, ē-tẽr'nal-list. *n. s.* [*æternus*, Lat.] One that holds the past existence of the world infinite.

I would ask the *eternalist* what mark is there that they could expect to desire of the novelty of a world, that is not found in this? Or what mark is there of eternity that is found in this? *Burnet.*

To ETE'RNALIZE. ē-tẽr'nal-lize. *v. a.* [from *eternal*.] To make eternal. *Dict.*

ETE'RNALLY, ē-tẽr'nal-lē. *adv.* [from *eternal*.]

1. Without beginning or end.

2. Unchangeably; invariably.

That which is morally good, or evil, at any time, or in any case, must be also *eternally* and unchangeably so, with relation to that time and to that case. *South.*

3. Perpetually; without intermission.

Bear me, some god, to Baja's gentle seats,
Or cover me in Umbria's green retreats,
Where western gales *eternally* reside,
And all the seasons lavish all their pride. *Addison.*

ETE'RNE, ē-tẽrn'. *adj.* [*æternus*, Latin.] Eternal; perpetual; endless.

The Cyclops hammers fall
On Mars his armour, forg'd for proof *eterne*. *Shak.*

ETE'RNITY, ē-tẽr'nē-tē. *n. s.* [*æternitas*, Lat.]

1. Duration without beginning or end.

In this ground his precious root
Still lives, which, when weak times shall be pour'd out
Into *eternity*, and circular joys
Dancing an endless round, again shall rise. *Crashaw.*

Thy immortal rhyme
Makes up this one short point of time,
To fill up half the orb of round *eternity*. *Cowley.*

By repeating the idea of any length of duration which we have in our minds, with all the endless addition of number, we come by the idea of *eternity*. *Locke.*

2. Duration without end.

Beyond is all abyss,
Eternity, whose end no eye can reach! *Milton.*
Eternity, thou pleasing, dreadful thought!
Through what variety of untried being,
Through what new scenes and changes must we pass! *Addison.*

To ETE'RNIZE, ē-tẽr'nize. *v. a.* [*æterno*, Lat.]

1. To make endless; to perpetuate.

I with two fair gifts
Created him endow'd: with happiness,
And immortality; that fondly lost,
This other serv'd but to *eternize* woe. *Milton.*

2. To make for ever famous; to immortalize.

Mankind by all means seeking to *eternize* himself, so much the more as he is near his end, doth it by speeches and writings. *Sidney.*

And well beseems all knights of noble name,
That covet in th' immortal book of fame,
To be *eternized*, that same to haunt. *F. Queen.*

I might relate of thousands, and their names,
Eternize here on earth; but those elect
Angels, contented with their fame in heav'n,
Seek not the praise of men. *Milton.*

The four great monarchies have been celebrated by the writings of many famous men, who have *eternized* their fame, and thereby their own. *Temple.*

Both of them are set on fire by the great actions of heroes, and both endeavour to *eternize* them. *Dryden.*

3. *Creech* seems to have accented the first syllable.

Hence came its name, in that the grateful Jove
Hath *eterniz'd* the glory of his love. *Creech.*

E'THER, ē'*th*ẽr. *n s.* [*æther*, Lat. αἰθηρ.]

1. An element more fine and subtile than air; air refined or sublimed.

If any one should suppose that *ether*, like our air, may contain particles which endeavour to recede from one another; for I do not know what this *ether* is; and that its particles are exceedingly smaller than those of air, or even than those of light, the exceeding smallness of its particles may contribute to the greatness of the force by which those particles may recede from one another *Newton.*

The parts of other bodies are held together by the eternal pressure of the *ether*, and can have no other conceivable cause of their cohesion and union. *Locke.*

2. The matter of the highest regions above.

There fields of light and liquid *ether* flow,
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below. *Dryden.*

ETHE'REAL, ē-*th*ē'rē-ăl.[88] *adj.* [from *ether*.]

1. Formed of ether.

Man feels me, when I press th' *ethereal* plains. *Dryden.*

2. Celestial; heavenly.

Go, heav'nly guest, *ethereal* messenger,
Sent from whose sov'reign goodness I adore. *Milt.*

Thrones and imperial pow'rs, offspring of Heav'n, *Ethereal* virtues. *Milton.*

Such as these, being in good part freed from the entanglements of sense and body, are employed, like the spirits above, in contemplating the Divine Wisdom in the works of nature; a kind of anticipation of the *ethereal* happiness and employment. *Glanville.*

Vast chain of being, which from God began,
Nature's *ethereal*, human; angel, man. *Pope.*

ETHE'REOUS, ē-*th*ē'rē-ŭs. *adj.* [from *ether*.] Formed of ether; heavenly.

Behold the bright surface
Of this *ethereous* mould, whereon we stand. *Milton.*

E'THICAL, ĕ*th*'ē-kăl.[88] *adj.* [ἠθικὸς.] Moral; treating on morality.

E'THICALLY, ĕ*th*'ē-kăl-ē. *adv.* [from *ethical*.] According to the doctrines of morality.

My subject leads me not to discourse *ethically*, but christianly of the faults of the tongue. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

E'THICK, ĕ*th*'ĭk. *adj.* [ἠθικὸς.] Moral; delivering precepts of morality. Whence *Pope* entitled part of his works *Ethick* Epistles.

E'THICKS, ĕ*th*'ĭks. *n. s.* without the singular. [ἠθικὴ.] The doctrine of morality; a system of morality.

For of all moral virtues, she was all
That *ethicks* speak of virtues cardinal. *Donne.*

I will never set politicks against *ethicks;* for true *ethicks* are but as a handmaid to divinity and religion. *Bacon.*

Persius professes the stoick philosophy; the most generous amongst all the sects who have given rules of *ethicks*. *Dryden.*

If the atheists would live up to the *ethicks* of Epicurus himself, they would make few or no proselytes from the christian religion. *Bentley.*

E'THNICK, ĕ*th*'nĭk. *adj.* [ἐθνικὸς.] Heathen; pagan; not Jewish; not christian.

Such contumely as the *ethnick* world durst not offer him, is the peculiar insolence of degenerated christians. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

I shall begin with the agreement of profane, whether Jewish or *ethnick*, with the sacred writings. *Grew.*

E'THNICKS, ĕ*th*'nĭks. *n. s.* Heathens; not Jews; not christians.

This first Jupiter of the *ethnicks* was then the same Cain, the son of Adam. *Raleigh.*

ETHOLO'GICAL, ĕ*th*-ō-lŏdje'ē-kăl.[530] *adj.* [ἦθος and λόγος.] Treating of morality.

ETIO'LOGY, ē-tē-ŏl'ō-jē. *n. s.* [αἰτιολογία.] An account of the causes of any thing, generally of a distemper.

I have not particulars enough to enable me to enter into the *etiology* of this distemper. *Arbuthnot.*

ETYMOLO'GICAL, ĕt-ē-mō-lŏdje'ē-kăl *adj.* [from *etymology*.] Relating to etymology; relating to the derivation of words.

Excuse this conceit, this *etymological* observation. *Locke.*

ETYMO'LOGIST, ĕt-ē-mŏl'ō-jĭst. *n. s.* [from *etymology*.] One who searches out the original of words; one who shows the derivation of words from their original.

ETYMO'LOGY, ĕt-ē-mŏl'ō-jē. *n. s.* [*etymologia*, Latin; ἔτυμος and λόγος.]

1. The descent or derivation of a word from its original; the deduction of formations from the radical word; the

analysis of compound words into primitives.

Consumption is generally taken for any universal diminution and colliquation of the body, which acceptation its *etymology* implies. *Harvey.*

When words are restrained, by common usage, to a particular sense, to run up to *etymology*, and construe them by dictionary, is wretchedly ridiculous. *Collier.*

Pelvis is used by comick writers for a looking-glass, by which means the *etymology* of the word is visible, and pelvidera will signify a lady who looks in her glass. *Addison.*

If the meaning of a word could be learned by its derivation or *etymology*, yet the original derivation of words is oftentimes very dark. *Watts.*

2. The part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs.

E'TYMON, ĕ'tĕ-mŏn. *n. s.* [ἔτυμον.] Origin; primitive word.

Blue hath its *etymon* from the High Dutch blaw; from whence they call himmel-blue, that which we call sky-colour or heaven's blue. *Peacham.*

To EVA'CATE, ĕ-vā'kāte. *v. a.* [*vaco*, Lat.] To empty out; to throw out.

Dry air opens the surface of the earth to disincarcerate venene bodies, or to *evacate* them. *Harvey.*

To EVA'CUATE, ĕ-vāk'ū-āte. *v. a.* [*evacuo*, Lat.]

1. To make empty; to clear.

There is no good way of prevention but by *evacuating* clean, and emptying the church. *Hooker.*

We tried how far the air would manifest its gravity in so thin a medium, as we could make in our receiver, by *evacuating* it. *Boyle.*

2. To throw out as noxious or offensive.

3. To void by any of the excretory passages.

Boerhaave gives an instance of a patient, who by a long use of whey and water, and garden fruits, *evacuated* a great quantity of black matter, and recovered his senses. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To make void; to evacate; to nullify; to annul.

The defect, though it would not *evacuate* a marriage, after cohabitation and actual consummation; yet it was enough to make void a contract. *Bacon.*

If the prophecies recorded of the Messiah are not fulfilled in Jesus of Nazareth, it is impossible to know when a prophecy is fulfilled, and when not, in any thing or person whatsoever, which would utterly *evacuate* the use of them. *South.*

5. To quit; to withdraw from out of a place.

As this neutrality was never observed by the emperour, so he never effectually *evacuated* Catalonia. *Swift.*

EVA'CUANT, ĕ-vāk'ū-ānt. *n. s.* [*evacuans*, Lat.] Medicine that procures evacuation by any passage.

EVACUA'TION, ĕ-vāk-ū-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *evacuate*.]

1. Such emissions as leave a vacancy; discharge.

Consider the vast *evacuations* of men that England hath had by assistances lent to foreign kingdoms. *Hale.*

2. Abolition; nullification.

Popery hath not been able to re-establish itself in any place, after provision made against it, by utter *evacuation* of all Romish ceremonies. *Hooker.*

3. The practice of emptying the body by physick.

The usual practice of physick among us, turns in a manner wholly upon *evacuation*, either by bleeding, vomit, or some purgation. *Temple.*

4. Discharges of the body by any vent natural or artificial.

To EVA'DE, ĕ-vāde'. *v. a.* [*evado*, Lat.]

1. To elude; to escape by artifice or stratagem.

In this point charge him home, that he effects
Tyrannick power: if he *evade* us there,
Inforce him with his envy to the people. *Shaksp.*

If thou covet death, as utmost end
Of misery, so thinking to *evade*
The penalty pronounc'd, doubt not but God
Hath wiselier arm'd his vengeful ire, than so
To be forestall'd. *Milton.*

He might *evade* the accomplishment of these afflictions he now gradually endureth. *Brown.*

2. To avoid; to decline by subterfuge.

Our question thou *evad'st;* how did'st thou dare
To break hell bounds? *Dryden.*

3. To escape or elude by sophistry.

My argument evidently overthrows all that he brings to *evade* the testimonies of the fathers. *Stillingfleet.*

4. To escape as imperceptible or unconquerable, as too great or too subtle to be seized or subdued.

We have seen how a contingent event baffles man's knowledge and *evades* his power. *South.*

To EVA'DE, ĕ-vāde'. *v. n.*

1. To escape; to slip away. It is now used with *from*.

His wisdom, by often *evading from* perils, was turned rather into dexterity to deliver himself from dangers, than into a providence to prevent. *Bacon.*

Unarm'd they might
Have easily, as spirits, *evaded* swift
By quick contraction, or remove. *Milton.*

2. To practise sophistry or evasions.

The ministers of God are not to *evade* or take refuge in any of these two forementioned ways. *South.*

EVAGA'TION, ĕv-ă-gā'shŭn.[530] *n. s.* [*evagor*, Lat.] The act of wandering; excursion; ramble; deviation.

These long chains of lofty mountains, which run through whole continents east and west, serve to stop the *evagation* of the vapours to the north and south in hot countries. *Ray.*

EVANE'SCENT, ĕv-ă-nĕs'sĕnt. *adj.* [*evanescens*, Lat.] Vanishing; imperceptible; lessening beyond the perception of the senses.

The canal grows still smaller and slenderer, so as that the *evanescent* solid and fluid will scarce differ. *Arbuthnot.*

The difference between right and wrong, on some petty cases, is almost *evanescent.* *Wollaston.*

The downy orchard, and the melting pulp
Of mellow fruit, the nameless nations feed
Of *evanescent* insects. *Thomson*

EVANGE'LICAL, ĕ-vān-jĕl'ĕ-kăl. *adj.* [*evangélique*, Fr. *evangelicus*, Lat.]

1. Agreeable to gospel; consonant to the christian law revealed in the holy gospel.

This distinction between moral goodness and *evangelical* perfection, ought to have been observed. *Atterbury.*

God will indeed judge the world in righteousness; but 'tis by an *evangelical*, not a legal righteousness, and by the intervention of the man Christ Jesus, who is the Saviour as well as the Judge of the world. *Atterbury.*

2. Contained in the gospel.

Those *evangelical* hymns they allow not to stand in our liturgy. *Hooker.*

EVA'NGELISM, ĕ-vān'jĕ-lĭzm. *n. s.* [from *evangely.*] The promulgation of the blessed gospel.

Thus was this land saved from infidelity, through the apostolical and miraculous *evangelism.* *Bacon.*

EVA'NGELIST, ĕ-vān'jĕ-lĭst. *n. s.* [εὐαγγελιστὴς]

1. A writer of the history of our Lord Jesus.

Each of these early writers ascribe to the four *evangelists* by name their respective histories. *Addis.*

2. A promulgator of the christian laws.

Those to whom he first entrusted the promulgating of the gospel, had instructions; and it were fit our new *evangelists* should show their authority. *Decay of Piety.*

To EVA'NGELIZE, ĕ-vān'jĕ-lize. *v. a.* [*evangelizo*, Lat εὐαγγελίζω.] To instruct in the gospel, or law of Jesus.

The spirit
Pour'd first on his apostles, whom he sends
T' *evangelize* the nations; then on all
Baptiz'd, shall them with wond'rous gifts endue. *Milton.*

EVA'NGELY, ĕ-vān'jĕ-lĕ. *n. s.* [εὐαγγέλιον, that is, good tidings.] Good tidings; the message of pardon and salvation; the holy gospel; the gospel of Jesus.

Good Lucius
That first receiv'd christianity,
The sacred pledge of Christ's *evangely.* *F. Queen.*

EVA'NID, ĕ-vān'ĭd. *adj.* [*evanidus*, Lat.] Faint; weak; evanescent.

Where there is heat and strength enough in the plant to make the leaves odorate, there the smell of the flower is rather *evanid* and weaker than that of the leaves. *Bacon.*

The decoctions of simples, which bear the visible colours of bodies decocted, are dead and *evanid*, without the commixtion of allum, argol, and the like. *Brown.*

I put as great difference between our new lights and ancient truths, as between the sun and an *evanid* meteor. *Glanville.*

To EVA'NISH, ĕ-vān'ĭsh. *v. a.* [*evanesco*, Lat.] To vanish; to escape from notice or perception.

EVA'PORABLE, ĕ-vāp'ŏ-rā-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *evaporate.*] Easily dissipated in fumes or vapours.

Such cordial powders as are aromatick, their virtue lies in parts that are of themselves volatile, and easily *evaporable.* *Grew.*

To EVA'PORATE, ĕ-vāp'ŏ-rāte.[91] *v. n.* [*evaporo*, Lat.] To fly away in vapours or fumes; to waste insensibly as a volatile spirit.

Poesy is of so subtile a spirit, that in the pouring out of one language into another it will all *evaporate.* *Denham.*

Our works unhappily *evaporated* into words; we should have talked less, and done more. *Decay of Piety.*

Being weary with attending the slow consumption of the liquor, we set it in a digesting furnace to *evaporate* more nimbly. *Boyle.*

This vapour falling upon joints which have not heat enough to dispel it, cannot be cured otherwise than by burning, by which it *evaporates.* *Temple.*

The enemy takes a surer way to consume us, by letting our courage *evaporate* against stones and rubbish. *Swift.*

To EVA'PORATE, ĕ-vāp'ŏ-rāte. *v. a.*

1. To drive away in fumes; to disperse in vapours.

If we compute that prodigious mass of water daily thrown into the sea from all the rivers, we shall then know how much is perpetually *evaporated*, and cast again upon the continents to supply those innumerable streams. *Bentley.*

Convents abroad are so many retreats for the speculative, the melancholy, the proud, the silent, the politick, and the morose, to spend themselves, and *evaporate* the noxious particles. *Swift.*

We perceive clearly that fire will warm or burn us, and will *evaporate* water. *Watts.*

2. To give vent to; to let out in ebullition or sallies.

My lord of Essex *evaporated* his thoughts in a sonnet to be sung before the queen. *Wotton.*

EVAPORA'TION, ė-vâp-ò-rā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *evaporate.*]

1. The act of flying away in fumes or vapours; vent; discharge.

They are but the fruits of adusted choler, and the *evaporations* of a vindictive spirit. *Howel.*

Evaporations are at some times greater, according to the greater heat of the sun; so wherever they alight again in rain, 'tis superior in quantity to the rain of colder seasons. *Woodward.*

2. The act of attenuating matter, so as to make it fume away.

Those waters, by rarefaction and *evaporation*, ascended. *Raleigh.*

3. [In pharmacy.] An operation by which liquids are spent or driven away in steams, so as to leave some part stronger, or of a higher consistence than before. *Quincy.*

EVA'SION, ė-vā'zhŭn.[49] *n. s.* [*evasum*, Lat.] Excuse; subterfuge; sophistry; artifice; artful means of eluding or escaping.

We are too well acquainted with those answers;
But his *evasion*, wing'd thus swift with scorn,
Cannot outfly our apprehensions. *Shakspeare.*

Him, after all disputes,
Forc'd I absolve: all my *evasions* vain,
And reasonings, though through mazes, lead me still
But to my own conviction. *Milton.*

In vain thou striv'st to cover shame with shame;
Thou by *evasions* thy crime uncover'st more. *Milton.*

EVA'SIVE, ė-vā'sĭv.[158 428] *adj.* [from *evade.*]

1. Practising evasion; elusive.

Thus he, though conscious of th' etherial guest,
Answer'd *evasive* of the sly request. *Pope.*

2. Containing an evasion; sophistical; dishonestly artful.

EVA'SIVELY, ė-vā'sĭv-lė. *adv.* [from *evasive.*] By evasion; elusively; sophistically.

EU'CHARIST, yŭ'kâ-rĭst.[363] *n. s.* [εὐχαριστία.] The act of giving thanks; the sacramental act in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance; the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

Himself did better like of common bread to be used in the *eucharist*. *Hooker.*

Some receive the sacrament as a means to procure great graces and blessings, others as an *eucharist* and an office of thanksgiving for what they have received. *Taylor.*

EUCHARI'STICAL, yŭ-kâ-rĭs'tė-kâl. *adj.* [from *eucharist.*]

1. Containing acts of thanksgiving.

The latter part was *eucharistical*, which began at the breaking and blessing of the bread. *Brown.*

It would not be amiss to put it into the *eucharistical* part of our daily devotions: we praise thee, O God, for our limbs and senses. *Ray.*

2. Relating to the sacrament of the supper of the Lord.

EUCHO'LOGY, yŭ-kŏl'ŏ-jė. *n. s.* [εὐχολόγιον.] A formulary of prayers.

EU'CRASY, yŭ'krâ-sė. *n. s.* [εὐκρασία.] An agreeable well proportioned mixture of qualities, whereby a body is said to be in a good state of health. *Quincy.*

EVE, ėve. } *n. s.* [æfen, Saxon; *avend*,
E'VEN, ė'vn. } or *avond*, Dutch.

1. The close of the day; the latter part of the day; the interval between bright light and darkness.

They, like so many Alexanders,
Have in these parts from morn 'till *even* fought,
And sheath'd their swords for lack of argument.
Shakspeare.

When the sun's orb both *even* and morn is bright,
Then let no fear of storms thy mind affright. *May.*

Such sights as youthful poets dream
On summer *eves* by haunted stream. *Milton.*

O, nightingale, that on yon bloomy spray
Warblest at *eve*, when all the woods are still.
Milton.

Th' unerring sun by certain signs declares,
What the late *ev'n*, or early morn prepares. *Dryd.*

Winter, oft at *eve*, resumes the breeze,
Chills the pale morn. *Thomson.*

2. The vigil or fast to be observed before a holiday. In this sense only *eve* is used, not *even*.

Let the immediate preceding day be kept as the *eve* to this great feast. *Duppa.*

E'VEN, ė'vn.[103] *adj.* [efen, Saxon; *even*, Dutch; *æquus*, Latin.]

1. Level; not rugged; not unequal; smooth as opposed to rough.

To see a beggar's brat in riches flow,
Adds not a wrinkle to my *even* brow. *Dryden.*

The present face of Rome is much more *even* and level than it was formerly. *Addison.*

The superficies of such plates are not *even*, but have many cavities and swellings, which, how shallow so ever, do a little vary the thickness of the plate. *Newton.*

2. Uniform; equal to itself.

Lay the rough paths of peevish nature *ev'n*,
And open in each heart, a little heav'n. *Prior.*

3. Level with; parallel to.

That the net may be *even* to the midst of the altar. *Exodus.*

And shall lay thee *even* with the ground. *Luke.*

4. Not having inclination any way; not leaning to any side.

He was
A noble servant to them; but he could not
Carry his honours *even*. *Shakspeare.*

5. Not having any part higher or lower than the other.

When Alexander demanded of one what was the fittest seat of his empire, he laid a dry hide before him, and desired him to set his foot on one side thereof; which being done, all the other parts of the hide did rise up; but when he did set his foot in the middle, all the other parts lay flat and *even*. *Davies.*

6. Equal on both sides; fair; not favouring either.

Upheld by me, yet once more he shall stand
On *even* ground against his mortal foe. *Milton.*

7. Without any thing owed, either good or ill; out of debt.

We reckon with your several loves,
And make us *even* with you;
Henceforth he earls. *Shakspeare.*

I will be *even* with thee, doubt it not. *Shaksp.*

I do confess
The blind lad's pow'r, while he inhabits there;
But I'll be *ev'n* with him nevertheless. *Suckling.*

In taking revenge, a man is but *even* with his enemy; but in passing it over, he is superior. *Bacon.*

Even reckoning makes lasting friends; and the way to make reckonings *even* is to make them often. *South.*

The publick is always *even* with an author who has not a just deference for them: the contempt is reciprocal. *Addison.*

The true reason of this strange doctrine was to be *even* with the magistrate, who was against them; and they resolved at any rate to be against him. *Atterbury.*

8. Calm; not subject to elevation or depression; not uncertain.

Desires compos'd, affections ever *ev'n*,
Tears that delight, and sighs that waft to heav'n.
Pope.

9. Capable to be divided into equal parts; not odd.

Let him tell me whether the number of the stars be *even* or odd. *Taylor.*

What variety there is in that numeral conceit in the lateral division of man by *even* and odd, ascribing the odd unto the right side, and *even* unto the left. *Brown.*

To E'VEN, ė'vn. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make even.

2. To make out of debt; to put in a state in which either good or ill is fully repaid.

Nothing can, or ever shall content my soul,
'Till I am *evened* with him wife for wife. *Shaksp.*

3. To level; to make level.

This temple Xerxes *evened* with the soil, which Alexander is said to have repaired. *Raleigh.*

Beat, roll, and mow carpet-walks and cammomile; for now the ground is supple, and it will *even* all inequalities. *Evelyn.*

To E'VEN, ė'vn. *v. n.* To be equal to. Now disused.

A like strange observation taketh place here as at Stonehenge, that a redoubled numbering never *eveneth* with the first. *Carew.*

E'VEN, ė'vn. *adv.* [often contracted to *ev'n.*]

1. A word of strong assertion; verily.

Even so did those Gauls possess the coast.
Spenser.

Thou wast a soldier
Even to Cato's wish; not fierce and terrible
Only in strokes. *Shakspeare.*

Dang'rous rocks,
Which, touching but my gentle vessel's side,
Would scatter all the spices on the stream,
And, in a word, yea *even* now worth this,
And now worth nothing. *Shakspeare.*

It is not much that the good man ventures; after this life, if there be no God, he is as well as the bad; but if there be a God, is infinitely better, *even* as much as unspeakable and eternal happiness is better than extreme and endless misery. *Tillotson.*

He might *even* as well have employed his time, as some princes have done, in catching moles. *Atterbury.*

2. Notwithstanding; though it was so that.

All I can say for those passages is, that I knew they were bad enough to please *even* when I wrote them. *Dryden.*

3. Likewise; not only so, but also.

The motions of all the lights of heaven might afford measures of time, if we could number them; but most of those motions are not evident, and the great lights are sufficient, and serve also to measure *even* the motions of those others. *Holder.*

Here all their rage, and *ev'n* their murmurs cease,
And sacred silence reigns, and universal peace.
Pope.

4. So much as.

Books give the same turn to our thoughts that company does to our conversation, without loading our memories, or making us *even* sensible of the change. *Swift.*

5. A word of exaggeration in which a secret comparison is implied: as, *even* the great, that is, *the great like the mean.*

Nor death itself can wholly wash your stains,
But long contracted filth *ev'n* in the soul remains.
Dryden.

I have made several discoveries which appear

new, *even* to those who are versed in critical learning. *Addison.*

6. A term of concession.

Since you refined the notion, and corrected the malignity, I shall *e'en* let it pass. *Collier.*

EVENHA'NDED, ē'vn-hăn'dĕd. *adj.* [*even* and *hand.*] Impartial; equitable.

Evenhanded justice
Returns th' ingredients of our poison'd chalice
To our own lips. *Shakspeare.*

E'VENING, ē'vn-ĭng.[410] *n. s.* [æfen, Saxon; *avend*, Dutch.] The close of the day; the beginning of night.

I shall fall
Like a bright exhalation in the *evening*,
And no man see me more. *Shakspeare.*

The devil is now more laborious than ever, the long day of mankind drawing towards an *evening*, and the world's tragedy and time near at an end. *Raleigh.*

Mean time the sun descended from the skies,
And the bright *evening* star began to rise. *Dryden.*

It was the sacred rule among the Pythagoreans, that they should every *evening* thrice run over the actions and affairs of the day. *Watts.*

E'VENLY, ē'vn-lē. *adv.* [from *even.*]

1. Equally; uniformly; in an equipoise.

In an infinite chaos nothing could be formed; no particles could convene by mutual attraction; for every one there must have infinite matter around it, and therefore must rest for ever, being *evenly* balanced between infinite attractions. *Bentley.*

2. Levelly; without asperities.

A polish clearness, *evenly* and smoothly spread; not over thin and washy, but of a pretty solid consistence. *Wotton.*

3. Without inclination to either side; in a posture parallel to the horizon; horizontally.

The upper face of the sea is known to be level by nature, and *evenly* distant from the centre, and waxes deeper and deeper the farther one saileth from the shore. *Brerewood.*

4. Impartially; without favour or enmity.

You serve a great and gracious master, and there is a most hopeful young prince; it behoves you to carry yourself wisely and *evenly* between them both. *Bacon.*

E'VENNESS, ē'vn-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *even.*]

1. State of being even.

2. Uniformity; regularity.

The ether most readily yieldeth to the revolutions of the celestial bodies, and the making them with that *evenness* and celerity is requisite in them all. *Grew.*

3. Equality of surface; levelness.

4. Freedom from inclination to either side; horizontal position.

A crooked stick is not straitned, unless it be bent as far on the clear contrary side, that so it may settle itself at the length in a middle state of *evenness* between both. *Hooker.*

5. Impartiality; equal respect.

6. Calmness; freedom from perturbation; equanimity.

Though he appeared to relish these blessings as much as any man, yet he bore the loss of them, when it happened, with great composure and *evenness* of mind. *Atterbury.*

E'VENSONG, ē'vn-sŏng. *n. s.* [*even* and *song.*]

1. The form of worship used in the evening.

Thee, 'chantress of the woods among,
I woo to hear thy *evensong*. *Milton.*

If a man were but of a day's life, it is well if he last 'till *evensong*, and then says his compline an hour before the time. *Taylor.*

2. The evening; the close of the day.

He tun'd his notes both *evensong* and morn. *Dryden.*

EVENTI'DE, ē'vn-tīde. *n. s.* [*even* and *tide.*] The time of evening.

A swarm of gnats at *eventide*
Out of the fens of Allan do arise,
Their murmuring small trumpets sounding wide. *Fairy Queen.*

Isaac went out to meditate at the *eventide*. *Gen.*

EVE'NT, ē-vĕnt'. *n. s.* [*eventus*, Lat.]

1. An incident; any thing that happens good or bad.

There is one *event* to the righteous and to the wicked. *Eccles.*

Oh heavy times, begetting such *events*. *Shaksp.*

2. The consequence of an action; the conclusion; the upshot.

Two spears from Meleager's hand were sent,
With equal force but various in th' *event;*
The first was fix'd in earth, the second stood
On the boar's bristled back, and deeply drank his blood. *Dryden.*

To EVE'NTERATE, ē-vĕn'tē-rāte.[91] *v. a.* [*eventero*, Lat.] To rip up; to open by ripping the belly.

In a bear, which the hunters *eventerated*, or opened, I beheld the young ones, with all their parts distinct. *Brown.*

EVE'NTFUL, ē-vĕnt'fŭl. *adj.* [*event* and *full.*] Full of incidents; full of changes of fortune.

Last scene of all,
That ends this strange *eventful* history,
Is second childishness. *Shakspeare.*

To EVE'NTILATE, ē-vĕn'tē-lāte. *v. n.* [*eventilo*, Lat.]

1. To winnow; to sift out.

2. To examine; to discuss. *Dict.*

EVE'NTUAL, ē-vĕn'tshŭ-ăl. *adj.* [from *event.*] Happening in consequence of any thing; consequential.

EVE'NTUALLY, ē-vĕn'tshŭ-ăl-lē. *adv.* [from *eventual.*] In the event; in the last result; in the consequence.

Hermione has but intentionally, not *eventually*, disobliged you; and hath made your flame a better return, by restoring you your own heart. *Boyle.*

E'VER, ĕv'ŭr.[98] *adv.* [æfre, Sax.]

1. At any time.

Men know by this time, if *ever* they will know, whether it be good or evil which hath been so long retained. *Hooker.*

If thou hast that, which I have greater reason to believe now than *ever*, I mean valour, this might shew it. *Shakspeare.*

You serve a master who is as free from the envy of friends, as *ever* any king was. *Bacon.*

So few translations deserve praise, that I scarce *ever* saw any which deserved pardon. *Denham.*

The most sensual man that *ever* was in the world never felt so delicious a pleasure as a clear conscience. *Tillotson.*

By repeating any idea of any length of time, as of a minute, a year, or an age, as often as we will in our own thoughts, and adding them to one another, without *ever* coming to the end of such addition, we come by the idea of eternity. *Locke.*

2. At all times; always; without end.

God hath had *ever*, and *ever* shall have, some church visible upon the earth. *Hooker.*

I see things may serve long, but not serve *ever*. *Shaksp.*

Riches endless is as poor as winter,
To him that *ever* fears he shall be poor. *Shaksp.*

Blinded greatness, *ever* in turmoil,
Still seeking happy life, makes life a toil. *Daniel.*

There under ebon shades, and low-brow'd rocks,
In dark Cimmerian desart *ever* dwell. *Milton.*

The inclinations of the people must *ever* have a great influence. *Temple.*

He shall *ever* love, and always be
The subject of my scorn and cruelty. *Dryden.*

Mankind is *ever* the same, and nothing lost out of nature, though every thing is altered. *Dryden.*

Ever since that time Lisander has been at the house. *Tatler.*

Immortal Vida! on whose honour'd brow
The poet's bays and critick's ivy grow,
Cremona now shall *ever* boast thy name,
As next in place to Mantua, next in fame. *Pope.*

3. *For ever.* Eternally; to perpetuity.

Men are like a company of poor insects, whereof some are bees, delighted with flowers, and their sweetness; others beetles, delighted with other kinds of viands; which, having enjoyed for a season, they cease to be, and exist no more *for ever*. *Locke.*

We'll to the temple: there you'll find your son;
And there be crown'd, or give him up *for ever*. *A. Philips.*

4. It is sometimes reduplicated.

For ever and *for ever*, farewell Cassius. *Shaksp.*

I know a lord, who values no lease, though for a thousand years, nor any estate that is not *for ever* and *ever*. *Temple.*

The meeting points the fatal lock dissever
From the fair head *for ever* and *for ever*. *Pope.*

5. At one time, as *ever* and anon: that is, at one time and another; now and then.

So long as Guyon with her communed,
Unto the ground she cast her modest eye;
And *ever* and anon, with rosy red,
The bashful blood her snowy cheeks did dye. *Fairy Queen.*

The fat ones would be *ever* and anon making sport with the lean, and calling them starvelings. *L'Estrange.*

He lay stretch'd along,
And *ever* and anon a silent tear
Stole down and trickled from his hoary beard. *Dryden.*

6. In any degree.

Let no man fear that harmful creature *ever* the less, because he sees the apostle safe from that poison. *Hall.*

For a mine undiscovered, neither the owner of the ground or any body else are *ever* the richer. *Collier.*

It suffices to the unity of any idea, that it be considered as one representation or picture, though made up of *ever* so many particulars. *Locke.*

There must be somewhere such a rank as man:
And all the question, wrangle *e'er* so long,
Is only this, if God has plac'd him wrong? *Pope.*

7. A word of enforcement, or aggravation. *As soon as* ever *he had done it;* that is, immediately after he had done it. In this sense it is scarcely used but in familiar language.

That *ever* this fellow should have fewer words than a parrot, and yet the son of a woman. *Shaksp.*

They brake all their bones in pieces, or *ever* they came at the bottom of the den. *Daniel.*

That purse in your hand, has a twin-brother, is as like him as *ever* he can look. *Dryden.*

As soon as *e'er* the bird is dead,
Opening again, he lays his claim
To half the profit, half the fame. *Prior.*

The title of duke had been sunk in the family *ever* since the attainder of the great duke of Suffolk. *Addison.*

8. EVER *a.* [as *ever y*, that is, every ich or ever each is each one, all.] Any. This word is still retained in the Scotish dialect.

I am old, I am old.
—I love thee better than I love *e'er a* scurvy young boy of them all. *Shaksp.*

9. It is often contracted into *e'er.*

10. It is much used in composition in the sense of always: as, *evergreen*, green

throughout the year; *everduring*, enduring without end. It is added almost arbitrarily to neutral participles and adjectives, and will be sufficiently explained by the following instances:

EVERBU'BBLING, ĕv-ŭr-bŭb'bling. *adj.* [*ever* and *bubbling*.] Boiling up with perpetual murmurs.

Panting murmurs, still'd out of her breast,
That *everbubbling* spring. *Crashaw.*

EVERBU'RNING, ĕv-ŭr-bŭrn'ĭng. *adj.* [*ever* and *burning*.] Unextinguished.

His tail was stretched out in wond'rous length,
That to the house of heavenly gods it raught;
And with extorted power and borrow'd strength,
The *everburning* lamps from thence it brought.
Spenser.

Torture without end
Still urges, and a fiery deluge, fed
With *everburning* sulphur unconsum'd. *Milton.*

EVERDU'RING, ĕv-ŭr-dū'rĭng.[410] *adj.* [*ever* and *during*.] Eternal; enduring without end.

Our souls, piercing through the impurity of flesh, behold the highest heavens, and thence bring knowledge to contemplate the *everduring* glory and termless joy. *Raleigh.*

Heav'n open'd wide
Her *everduring* gates, harmonious sound!
On golden hinges moving. *Milton.*

EVERGRE'EN, ĕv-ŭr-grēēn'. *adj.* [*ever* and *green*.] Verdant throughout the year.

There will I build him
A monument, and plant it round with shade
Of laurel, *evergreen*, and branching palm. *Milton.*

The juice, when in greater plenty than can be exhaled by the sun, renders the plant *evergreen*. *Arbuthnot.*

E'VERGREEN, ĕv'ŭr-grēēn. *n. s.* A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons.

Some of the hardiest *evergreens* may be transplanted, especially if the weather be moist and temperate. *Evelyn.*

I find you are against filling an English garden with *evergreens*. *Addison.*

EVERHO'NOURED, ĕv-ŭr-ŏn'nŭrd. *adj.* [*ever* and *honoured*.] Always held in honour or esteem.

Mentes, an *everhonour'd* name, of old
High in Ulysses' social list enroll'd. *Pope.*

EVERLA'STING, ĕv-ŭr-lăs'tĭng. *adj.* [*ever* and *lasting*.]

1. Lasting or enduring without end; perpetual; immortal; eternal.

Whether we shall meet again, I know not;
Therefore our *everlasting* farewell take;
For ever, and for ever, farewell Cassius. *Shaksp.*

The *everlasting* life, both of body and soul, in that future state, whether in bliss or woe, hath been added. *Hammond.*

And what a trifle is a moment's breath,
Laid in the scale with *everlasting* death! *Denham.*

2. It is used of past as well as future eternity, though not so properly.

EVERLA'STING, ĕv-ŭr-lăs'tĭng. *n. s.* Eternity; eternal duration whether past or future.

From *everlasting* to *everlasting* thou art God. *Psalms.*

We are in God through the knowledge which is had of us, and the love which is born towards us, from *everlasting*. *Hooker.*

EVERLA'STINGLY, ĕv-ŭr-lăs'tĭng-lē. *adv.* [from *everlasting*.] Eternally; without end.

I'll hate him *everlastingly*,
That bids me be of comfort any more. *Shaksp.*

Many have made themselves *everlastingly* ridiculous. *Swift.*

EVERLA'STINGNESS, ĕv-ŭr-lăs'tĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *everlasting*.] Eternity; perpetuity; an indefinite duration.

Nothing could make me sooner to confess,
That this world had an *everlastingness*,
Than to consider that a year is run
Since both this lower world's and the sun's sun
Did set. *Donne.*

EVERLI'VING, ĕv-ŭr-lĭv'ĭng. *adj.* [*ever* and *living*.] Living without end; immortal; eternal; incessant.

Is not from hence the way, that leadeth right
To that most glorious house, that glist'reth bright
With burning stars and *everliving* fires? *F. Queen.*

In that he is man, he received life from the Father, as from the fountain of that *everliving* Deity. *Hooker.*

God's justice in the one, and his goodness in the other, is exercised for evermore, as the *everliving* subjects of his reward and punishment. *Raleigh.*

The instinct of brutes and insects can be the effect of nothing else than the wisdom and skill of a powerful *everliving* agent. *Newton.*

EVERMO'RE, ĕv-ŭr-mōre'. *adv.* [*ever* and *more*.] Always; eternally. *More* seems an expletive accidentally added, unless it signified originally *from this time:* as, *evermore*, *always*, *henceforward;* but this sense has not been strictly preserved.

It govern'd was, and guided *evermore*,
Through wisdom of a matron grave and hoare.
Fairy Queen.

Sparks by nature *evermore* aspire,
Which makes them now to such a highness flee.
Davies.

Religion prefers those pleasures which flow from the presence of God for *evermore*, infinitely before the transitory pleasures of this world. *Tillotson.*

EVERO'PEN, ĕv-ŭr-ō'p'n. *adj.* [*ever* and *open*.] Never closed; not at any time shut.

God is the great eye of the world, always watching over our actions, and has an *everopen* ear to all our words. *Taylor.*

EVERPLE'ASING, ĕv-ŭr-plē'zĭng. *adj.* [*ever* and *pleasing*.] Delighting at all times; never ceasing to give pleasure.

The *everpleasing* Pamela was content to urge a little farther for me. *Sidney.*

Forsaking Sheria's *everpleasing* shore,
The winds to Marathon the virgin bore. *Pope.*

To EVE'RSE, ē-vĕrse'. *v. a.* [*eversus*, Lat.] To overthrow; to subvert; to destroy. Not used.

The foundation of this principle is totally *eversed* by the ingenious commentator upon immaterial beings. *Glanville.*

To EVE'RT, ē-vĕrt'. *v. a.* [*everto*, Latin.] To destroy; to overthrow.

A process is valid, if the jurisdiction of the judge is not yet *everted* and overthrown. *Ayliffe.*

EVERWA'TCHFUL, ĕv-ŭr-wŏtsh'fŭl. *adj.* [*ever* and *watchful*.] Always vigilant.

Plac'd at the helm he sat, and mark'd the skies,
Nor clos'd in sleep his *everwatchful* eyes. *Pope.*

E'VERY, ĕv'ŭr-ē. *adj.* [In old language *everich*, that is, ever each; æpep ealc, Saxon.]

1. Each one of all. *Every* has therefore no plural signification.

He proposeth unto God their necessities, and they their own requests for relief in *every* of them *Hooker.*

All the congregation are holy, *every* one of them. *Numbers.*

The king made this ordinance, that *every* twelve years there should be set forth two ships. *Bacon.*

The virtue and force of *every* of these three is shrewdly allayed. *Hammond.*

Aristotle has long since observed, how unreasonable it is to expect the same kind of proof for *every* thing which we have for some things. *Tillotson.*

Every one, that has an idea of a foot, finds that he can repeat that idea, and, joining it to the former, make the idea of two feet. *Locke.*

From pole to pole the thunder roars aloud,
And broken lightnings flash from *every* cloud. *Pope.*

2. EVERY-WHERE. In all places; in each place.

The substance of the body of Christ was not *every-where* seen, nor did it *every-where* suffer death; *every-where* it could not be entombed: it is not *every-where* now, being exalted into heaven. *Hooker.*

If I send my son abroad, how is it possible to keep him from vice, which is *every-where* so in fashion? *Locke.*

'Tis no-where to be found, or *every-where*. *Pope.*

E'VERYOUNG, ĕv'ŭr-yŭng. *adj.* [*ever* and *young*.] Not subject to old age, or decaying; undecaying.

Joys *everyoung*, unmix'd with pain or fear,
Fill the wide circle of th' eternal year. *Pope.*

E'VESDROPPER, ēv'z'drŏp-pŭr. *n. s.* [*eves* and *dropper*.] Some mean fellow that skulks about a house in the night to listen.

What makes you listening there? Get farther off;
I preach not to thee, thou wicked *evesdropper*.
Dryden.

Do but think how becoming your function it is to be disguised like a slave, and an *evesdropper* under the women's windows. *Dryden.*

To EVE'STIGATE, ē-vĕs'tē-gāte. *v. a.* [*evestigo*, Lat.] To search out.

EUGH, yōō. *n. s.* [This word is so written by most writers; but since the original ıp, Saxon, or Welsh *ywen*, more favours the easier orthography of *yew*, I have referred it thither.] A tree.

At the first stretch of both his hands he drew,
And almost join'd the horns of the tough *eugh*.
Dryden.

To EVI'CT, ē-vĭkt'. *v. a.* [*evinco*, Lat.]

1. To dispossess of by a judicial course.

The law of England would speedily *evict* them out of their possession, and therefore they held it the best policy to cast off the yoke of English law. *Davies.*

2. To take away by a sentence of law.

His lands were *evicted* from him. *King James.*

3. To prove; to evince. Little used.

This nervous fluid has never been discovered in live animals by the senses, however assisted: nor its necessity *evicted* by any cogent experiment. *Cheyne.*

EVI'CTION, ē-vĭk'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *evict*.]

1. Dispossession or deprivation by a definitive sentence of a court of judicature.

If any of the parties be laid asleep under pretence of arbitrement, and the other party doth cautiously get the start at common law, yet the pretorian court will set back all things, and no respect had to *eviction* or dispossession. *Bacon.*

2. Proof; evidence; certain testimony.

A plurality of voices carries the question, in all our debates, but rather as an expedient for peace than an *eviction* of the right. *L'Estrange.*

E'VIDENCE, ĕv'ē-dĕnse. *n. s.* [Fr.]

1. The state of being evident; clearness; indubitable certainty; notoriety.

2. Testimony; proof.

I had delivered the *evidence* of the purchase unto Baruch. *Jeremiah.*

Unreasonable it is to expect the same kind of proof and *evidence* for every thing which we have for some things. *Tillotson.*

Cato major, who had borne all the great offices, has left us an *evidence*, under his own hand, how much he was versed in country affairs. *Locke.*

They bear *evidence* to a history in defence of christianity, the truth of which history was their motive to embrace christianity. *Addison.*

3. Witness; one that gives evidence. In this sense it is sometimes plural: as, *the* evidence *were sworn:* but sometimes regularly augmented, as, *evidences.*

To swear he saw three inches through a door,
As Asiatick *evidences* swore. *Dryden.*

There are books extant, which they must needs allow of as proper *evidence;* even the mighty volumes of visible nature, and the everlasting tables of right reason. *Bentley.*

To E'VIDENCE, ĕv'ė-dĕnse. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prove; to evince.

The horses must be *evidenced* by good testimonies to have been bred in Ireland. *Temple.*

If they be principles evident of themselves, they need nothing to *evidence* them. *Tillotson.*

These things the christian religion require, as might be *evidenced* from texts. *Tillotson.*

2. To show; to make discovery of.

Thou on earth had'st prospered, which thy looks
Now also *evidence.* *Milton.*

Although the same truths he elicited and explicated by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly *evidenced* in the contemplation of man. *Hale.*

E'VIDENT, ĕv'ė-dĕnt. *adj.* [Fr.] Plain; apparent; notorious.

It is *evident*, in the general frame of nature, that things most manifest unto sense have proved obscure unto the understanding. *Brown.*

They are incapable of making conquests upon their neighbours, which is *evident* to all that know their constitutions. *Temple.*

Children minded not what was said, when it was *evident* to them that no attention was sufficient. *Locke.*

E'VIDENTLY, ĕv'ė-dĕnt-lė. *adv.* [from *evident.*] Apparently; certainly; undeniably.

Laying their eggs, they *evidently* prove
The genial power and full effects of love. *Prior.*

The printing private letters is the worst sort of betraying conversation, as it *evidently* has the most extensive ill consequences. *Pope.*

E'VIL, ē'vl.[159] *adj.* [ỳfel, Saxon; *euvel*, Dutch.]

1. Having bad qualities of any kind; not good.

He hath brought up an *evil* name upon a virgin. *Deuteronomy.*

An *evil* disease cleaveth fast unto him; and now that he lieth, he shall rise up no more. *Psalms.*

The good figs very good, and the *evil* very *evil*, that cannot be eaten they are so *evil.* *Jeremiah.*

That hour he cured many of *evil* spirits. *Luke.*

2. Wicked; bad; corrupt.

Is thine eye *evil* because I am good. *Matthew.*

The imagination of man's heart is *evil* from his youth. *Genesis.*

3. Unhappy; miserable; calamitous.

And the officers did see that they were in *evil* case. *Exodus.*

All the days of the afflicted are *evil.* *Proverbs.*

4. Mischievous; destructive; ravenous.

It is my son's coat; an *evil* beast hath devoured him. *Genesis.*

E'VIL, ē'vl. *n. s.* [generally contracted to *ill.*]

1. Wickedness; a crime.

Not in the legions
Of horrid hell can come a devil more damn'd
In *evils* to top Macbeth! *Shaksp.*

2. Injury; mischief.

Whoso rewardeth *evil* for good, *evil* shall not depart from his house. *Proverbs.*

Let thine enemies, and they that seek *evil* to my lord, be as Nabal. *Samuel.*

3. Malignity; corruption.

The heart of the sons of men is full of *evil.* *Ecclesiastes.*

4. Misfortune; calamity.

Shall we receive good at the hand of God, and shall we not receive *evil?* *Job.*

A prudent man foreseeth the *evil*, and hideth himself. *Proverbs.*

If we will stand hoggling at imaginary *evils*, let us never blame a horse for starting at a shadow. *L'Estrange.*

Evil is what is apt to produce or increase any pain, or diminish any pleasure in us; or else to procure us any *evil*, or deprive us of any good. *Locke.*

5. Malady; disease; as, the *king's evil.*

What's the disease he means?
—'Tis called the *evil.* *Shaksp.*

E'VIL, ē'vl. *adv.* [commonly contracted to *ill.*]

1. Not well in whatever respect.

Ah, froward Clarence, *evil* it beseems thee,
To flatter Henry, and forsake thy brother! *Shaksp.*

2. Not well; not virtuously; not innocently.

If I have spoken *evil*, bear witness of the *evil;* but if well, why smitest thou me? *John.*

3. Not well; not happily; not fortunately.

It went *evil* with his house. *Deuteronomy.*

4. Injuriously; not kindly.

The Egyptians *evil* entreated us, and afflicted us. *Deuteronomy.*

5. It is often used in composition to give a bad meaning to a word; but in this, as in all other cases, it is in the modern dialect generally contracted to *ill.*

EVILAFFE'CTED, ē-vl-ăf-fĕk'tĕd. *adj.* [*evil* and *affected.*] Not kind; not disposed to kindness.

The unbelieving Jews stirred up the Gentiles, and made their minds *evilaffected* against the brethren. *Acts.*

EVILDO'ER, ē-vl-dō'ûr. *n. s.* [*evil* and *doer.*] Malefactor; one that commits crimes.

Whereas they speak evil against you as *evildoers*, they may by your good works glorify God. *Peter.*

EVILFA'VOURED, ē-vl-fā'vûrd. *adj.* [*evil* and *favour.*] Ill countenanced; having no good aspect.

Machiavel well noteth, though in an *evilfavoured* instance, there is no trusting to the force of nature, except it be corrobated by custom. *Bacon.*

EVILFA'VOUREDNESS, ē-vl-fā'vûrd-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *evilfavoured.*] Deformity.

Thou shalt not sacrifice unto the Lord any bullock, or sheep, wherein is blemish, or any *evilfavouredness.* *Deuteronomy.*

E'VILLY, ē'vl-lė. *adv.* [from *evil.*] Not well.

This act, so *evilly* born, shall cool the hearts
Of all his people, and freeze up their zeal. *Shaksp.*

EVILMI'NDED, ē-vl-mind'ĕd. *adj.* [*evil* and *mind.*] Malicious; mischievous; malignant; wicked; insidious.

But most she fear'd, that travelling so late,
Some *evilminded* beasts might lie in wait,
And, without witness, wreak their hidden hate. *Dryden.*

E'VILNESS, ē'vl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *evil.*] Contrariety to goodness; badness of whatever kind.

The moral goodness and congruity, or *evilness*, unfitness, and unseasonableness of moral and natural action, falls not within the verge of a brutal faculty. *Hale.*

EVILSPE'AKING, ē-vl-spē'kĭng. *n. s.* [*evil* and *speaking.*] Slander; defamation; calumny; censoriousness.

Wherefore laying aside all malice and all guile, and hypocrisies and envies, and all *evilspeakings.* *Peter.*

EVILWI'SHING, ē-vl-wĭsh'ĭng. *adj.* [*evil* and *wish.*] Wishing evil to; having no good will.

They heard of this sudden going out, in a country full of *evilwishing* minds towards him. *Sidney.*

EVILWO'RKER, ē-vl-wûrk'ûr. *n. s.* [*evil* and *work.*] One who does wickedness.

Beware of dogs, beware of *evilworkers.* *Phil.*

To EVI'NCE, ē-vĭnse'. *v. a.* [*evinco*, Lat.] To prove; to show; to manifest; to make evident.

Doubt not but that sin
Will reign among them as of thee begot;
And therefore was law given them, to *evince*
Their natural pravity. *Milton.*

That religion, teaching a future state of souls, is a probability; and that its contrary cannot, with equal probability, be proved, we have *evinced.* *South.*

The greater absurdities are, the more strongly they *evince* the falsity of that supposition from whence they flow. *Atterbury.*

EVI'NCIBLE, ē vĭn'sė-bl. *adj.* [from *evince.*] Capable of proof; demonstrable.

Implanted instincts in brutes are in themselves highly reasonable and useful to their ends, and *evincible* by true reason to be such. *Hale.*

EVI'NCIBLY, ē-vĭn'sė-blė. *adv.* [from *evincible.*] In such a manner as to force conviction.

To E'VIRATE, ĕv'ė-rāte. *v. a.* [*eviratus*, Lat.] To deprive of manhood; to emasculate.

To EVI'SCERATE, ē-vĭs'sė-rāte. *v. a.* [*viscero*, Lat.] To embowel; to draw; to deprive of the entrails; to search within the entrails.

E'VITABLE, ĕv'ė-tā-bl. *adj.* [*evitabilis*, Lat.] Avoidable; that may be escaped or shunned.

Of divers things evil, all being not *evitable*, we take one; which one, saving only in case of so great urgency, were not otherwise to be taken. *Hooker.*

To E'VITATE, ĕv'ė-tāte. *v. a.* [*evito*, Lat.] To avoid; to shun; to escape.

Thereon she doth *evitate* and shun
A thousand irreligious cursed hours,
Which forced marriage would have brought upon her. *Shaksp.*

EVITA'TION, ĕv-ė-tā'shŭn.[530] *n. s.* [from *evitate.*] The act of avoiding.

In all bodies there is an appetite of union and *evitation*, of solution of continuity. *Bacon.*

EVITE'RNAL, ĕv-ė-tĕr'nâl. *adj.* [*æviternus*, Latin.] Eternal in a limited sense; of duration not infinitely but indefinitely long.

EVITE'RNITY, ĕv-ė-tĕr'nė-tė. *n. s.* [*ævi-*

ternitas, low Latin.] Duration; not infinitely, but indefinitely long.

EU'LOGY, yû'lô-jé. *n. s.* [ἐυ and λογος.] Praise; encomium; panegyric.

Many brave young minds have oftentimes, through hearing the praises and famous *eulogies* of worthy men, been stirred up to affect the like commendations. *Spenser.*

If some men's appetites find more melody in discord, than in the harmony of the angelick quires; yet even these seldom miss to be affected with *eulogies* given themselves. *Decay of Piety.*

E'UNUCH, yû'nůk. *n. s.* [ἐυνυχος.] One that is castrated or emasculated.

He hath gelded the commonwealth, and made it an *eunuch*. *Shaksp.*

It hath been observed by the ancients, that much of Venus doth dim the sight, and yet *eunuchs*, which are unable to generate, are nevertheless also dimsighted. *Bacon.*

So charm'd you were, you ceas'd awhile to doat
On nonsense gargled in an *eunuch*'s throat. *Fenton.*

To EU'NUCHATE, yû'nůk-kâte. *v. a.* To make an eunuch.

It were an impossible act to *eunuchate* or castrate themselves. *Brown.*

EVOCA'TION, êv-ô-kâ'shůn. *n. s.* [*evocatio*, Lat.] The act of calling out.

Would truth dispense, we could be content with Plato, that knowledge were but remembrance, that intellectual acquisition were but reminiscential *evocation*. *Brown.*

Instead of a descent into hell, it seems rather a conjuring up, or an *evocation* of the dead from hell. *Notes to Odyssey.*

EVOLA'TION, êv-ô-lâ'shůn.[530] *n. s.* [*evolo*, Latin.] The act of flying away.

To EVO'LVE, ê-vôlv'. *v. a.* [*evolvo*, Lat.] To unfold; to disentangle.

The animal soul sooner expands and *evolves* itself to its full orb and extent than the human soul. *Hale.*

This little active principle, as the body increaseth and dilateth, *evolveth*, diffuseth, and expandeth, if not his substantial existence, yet his energy. *Hale.*

To EVO'LVE, ê-vôlv'. *v. n.* To open itself; to disclose itself.

Ambrosial odours
Does round the air *evolving* scents diffuse;
The holy ground is wet with heav'nly dews. *Prior.*

EVOLU'TION, êv-ô-lů'shůn.[530] *n. s.* [*evolutus*, Latin.]

1. The act of unrolling or unfolding.

The spontaneous coagulation of the little saline bodies was preceded by almost innumerable *evolutions*, which were so various that the little bodies came to obvert to each other those parts by which they might be best fastened together. *Boyle.*

2. The series of things unrolled or unfolded.

The whole *evolution* of ages, from everlasting to everlasting, is so collectively and presentifically represented to God at once, as if all things which ever were, are, or shall be, were at this very instant really present. *More.*

3. [In geometry.] The equable *evolution* of the periphery of a circle, or any other curve, is such a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude, as that all its parts do meet together, and equally evolve or unbend; so that the same line becomes successively a less arch of a reciprocally greater circle, till at last they turn into a straight line. *Harris.*

4. [In tacticks.] The motion made by a body of men in changing their posture or form of drawing up. And these *evolutions* are doubling of ranks or files, countermarches, and wheelings. *Harris.*

5. EVOLU'TION *of Powers*. [In algebra.] Extracting of roots from any given power, being the reverse of involution. *Harris.*

EVOMI'TION, êv-ô-mîsh'ůn.[530] *n. s.* [*evomo*, Latin.] The act of vomiting out. *Dict.*

EU'PATORY, yû'pâ-tô-rê. *n. s.* [*eupatorium*.] A plant.

EUPHO'NICAL, yû-fôn'ê-kâl. *adj.* [from *euphony*.] Sounding agreeably. *Dict.*

EU'PHONY, yû'fô-nê. *n. s.* [ἐυφωνια.] An agreeable sound; the contrary to harshness.

EUPHO'RBIUM, yû-fôr'bê-ům. *n. s.*

1. A plant.

It hath flowers and fruit like the spurge, and is also full of an hot sharp milky juice. The plants are angular, and shaped somewhat like the cereus or torch-thistle. It is commonly beset with spines, and for the most part hath no leaves. *Miller.*

2. A gum resin, brought to us always in drops or grains, of a bright yellow between a straw and a gold colour, and a smooth glossy surface. It has no great smell, but its taste is violently acrid and nauseous. It is used medicinally in sinapisms. *Hill.*

EU'PHRASY, yû'frâ-sê. *n. s.* [*euphrasia*, Lat.] The herb eyebright; a plant supposed to clear the sight.

Then purg'd with *euphrasy*, and rue,
The visual nerve; for he had much to see;
And from the well of life three drops instill'd. *Milton.*

EURO'CLYDON, yû-rôk'lê-dôn. *n. s.* [ἐυροκλυδων.] A wind which blows between the east and north, and is very dangerous in the Mediterranean. It is of the nature of a whirlwind, which falls suddenly on ships, makes them tack about, and sometimes causes them to founder, as Pliny observes. *Calmet.*

There arose against it a tempestuous wind called *euroclydon*. *Acts.*

EU'RUS, yû'růs. *n. s.* [Lat.] The east wind.

Eurus, as all other winds, must be drawn with blown cheeks, wings upon his shoulders, and his body the colour of the tawny moon. *Peacham.*

E'URYTHMY, yû'rî*th*-mê. *n. s.* [ευρυθμος.] Harmony; regular and symmetrical measure.

EUTHANA'SIA, yû-*th*ân-â'zhê-â. } *n. s.*
EUTHANA'SY, yû-*th*ân-â'sê.[453] }
[ἐυθανασια.] An easy death.

A recovery, in my case, and at my age, is impossible: the kindest wish of my friends is *euthanasia*. *Arbuthnot.*

EVU'LSION, ê-vůl'shůn. *n. s.* [*evulsio*, Lat.] The act of plucking out.

From a strict enquiry we cannot maintain the *evulsion*, or biting off any parts. *Brown.*

EVULGA'TION, êv-ůl-gâ'shůn. *n. s.* [*evulgo*, Lat.] The act of divulging; publication. *Dict.*

EWE, yôô.[268] *n. s.* [eope, Sax.] The she sheep; the female of the ram.

Rams have more wreathed horns than *ewes*. *Bacon.*

Haste the sacrifice;
Sev'n bullocks yet unyok'd for Phœbus chuse;
And for Diana seven unspotted *ewes*. *Dryden.*

E'WER, yû'ůr.[98] *n. s.* [from *eau*, perhaps anciently *eu*, water.] A vessel in which water is brought for washing the hands.

I dreamt of a silver bason and *ewer* to-night. *Shaksp.*

Let one attend him with a silver bason
Full of rosewater, and bestrew'd with flowers;
Another bear the *ewer*; a third a diaper:
And say, Wil't please your lordship cool your hands? *Shaksp.*

The golden *ewer* a maid obsequious brings;
Replenish'd from the cool translucent springs;
With copious water the bright vase supplies
A silver laver, of capacious size:
They wash. *Pope's Odyssey.*

E'WRY, yû'rê. *n. s.* [from *ewer*.] An office in the king's household, where they take care of the linen for the king's table, lay the cloth, and serve up water in silver ewers, after dinner. *Dict.*

Ex, êks, *or* êgz.[426] A Latin preposition often prefixed to compounded words: sometimes meaning *out*, as *exhaust*, to draw out; sometimes only enforcing the meaning, and sometimes producing little alteration

To EXACE'RBATE, êgz-âs'êr-bâte. *v. a.* [*exacerbo*, Lat.] To imbitter; to exasperate; to heighten any malignant quality.

EXACERBA'TION, êgz-âs-êr-bâ'shůn. *n. s.* [from *exacerbate*.]

1. Increase of malignity; augmented force or severity.

2. Height of a disease; paroxysm.

The patient may strive, by little and little, to overcome the symptom in *exacerbation;* and so, by time, turn suffering into nature. *Bacon.*

Watchfulness and delirium, and *exacerbation*, every other day. *Arbuthnot.*

EXACERVA'TION, êgz-âs-sêr-vâ'shůn. *n. s.* [*acervus*, Lat.] The act of heaping up. *Dict.*

EXA'CT, êgz-âkt'.[478] *adj.* [*exactus*, Lat.]

1. Nice; not failing; not deviating from rule.

All this, *exact* to rule, were brought about,
Were but a combat in the lists left out. *Pope.*

2. Methodical; not negligently performed.

What if you and I enquire how money matters stand between us?—With all my heart, I love *exact* dealing; and let Hocus audit. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Careful; not negligent: of persons.

Many gentlemen turn out of the seats of their ancestors, to make way for such new masters as have been more *exact* in their accounts than themselves. *Spectator.*

4. Honest; strict; punctual.

In my doings I was *exact*. *Eccles.*

To EXA'CT, êgz-âkt'. *v. a.* [*exigo*, *exactus*, Lat.]

1. To require authoritatively.

Thou now *exact'st* the penalty,
Which is a pound of this poor merchant's flesh. *Shaksp.*

Of a foreigner thou mayest *exact* it again; but that which is thine with thy brother, thine hand shall release. *Deuteronomy.*

Exact of servants to be faithful and diligent. *Taylor.*

From us his foes pronounc'd glory he *exacts*. *Milton.*

The hand of fate is over us, and Heaven
Exacts severity from all our thoughts. *Addison.*

2. To demand of right.

Years of service past,
From grateful souls *exact* reward at last. *Dryden.*

Where they design a recompense for benefits received, they are less solicitous to make it when it is *exacted*. *Smalridge.*

3. To summon; to enjoin; to enforce.

Let us descend now therefore from this top
Of speculation; for the hour precise
Exacts our parting hence. *Milton.*

Duty,
And justice to my father's soul, *exact*
This cruel piety. *Denham.*

To EXA'CT, ĕgz-ăkt'. *v. n.* To practise extortion.

The enemy shall not *exact* upon him. *Psalms.*

EXA'CTER, ĕgz-ăk'tŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *exact.*]

1. Extortioner; one who claims more than his due, or claims his due with outrage and severity.

The poller and *exacter* of fees justifies the common resemblance of the courts of justice to the bush, whereunto while the sheep flies for defence in weather, he is sure to lose part of the fleece. *Bacon.*

I will also make thy officers peace, and thine *exacters* righteousness. *Isaiah.*

2. He that demands by authority.

Light and lewd persons, especially that the *exacter* of the oath did neither use exhortation, nor examining of them for taking thereof, were easily suborned to make an affidavit for money. *Bacon.*

3. One who is severe in his injunctions or his demands.

No men are prone to be greater tyrants, and more rigorous *exacters* upon others, than such whose pride was formerly least disposed to the obedience of lawful constitutions. *King Charles.*

The grateful person being still the most severe *exacter* of himself, not only confesses, but proclaims his debts. *South.*

There is no way to deal with this man of reason, this rigid *exacter* of strict demonstration for things which are not capable of it. *Tillotson.*

EXA'CTION, ĕgz-ăk'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *exact.*]

1. The act of making an authoritative demand, or levying by force.

If he should break his day, what should I gain
By the *exaction* of the forfeiture? *Shaksp.*

2. Extortion; unjust demand.

They vent reproaches
Most bitterly on you, for putter-on
Of these *exactions*. *Shaksp.*

Remove violence and spoil, and execute judgment and justice; take away your *exactions* from my people. *Ezekiel.*

As the first earl did first raise the greatness of that house, by Irish *exactions* and oppressions; so Girald the last earl did at last ruin it by the like extortions. *Davies.*

3. A tribute severely levied.

They have not made bridges over the rivers for the convenience of their subjects as well as strangers, who pay an unreasonable *exaction* at every ferry upon the least using of the waters. *Addison.*

EXA'CTLY, ĕgz-ăkt'lĕ. *adv.* [from *exact.*] Accurately; nicely; thoroughly.

Both of 'em knew mankind *exactly* well; for both of 'em began that study in themselves. *Dryden.*

The religion they profess is such, that the more *exactly* it is sifted by pure unbiassed reason, the more reasonable still it will be found. *Atterbury.*

EXA'CTNESS, ĕgz-ăkt'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *exact.*]

1. Accuracy; nicety; strict conformity to rule or symmetry.

The experiments were all made with the utmost *exactness* and circumspection. *Woodward.*

In wit, as nature, what affects our hearts
Is not th' *exactness* of peculiar parts;
'Tis not a lip, or eye, we beauty call,
But the joint force and full result of all. *Pope.*

The balance must be held by a third hand, who is to deal power with the utmost *exactness* into the several scales. *Swift.*

2. Regularity of conduct; strictness of manners; care not to deviate.

I preferred not the outward peace of my kingdoms with men, before that inward *exactness* of conscience before God. *King Charles.*

They think that their *exactness* in one duty will atone for their neglect of another. *Rogers.*

To EXA'GGERATE, ĕgz-ădje'ĕ-rāte. *v. a.* [*exaggero*, Lat.]

1. To heap upon; to accumulate.

In the great level near Thorney, several oaks and firs stand in firm earth below the moor, and have lain there hundreds of years, still covered by the fresh and salt waters and moorish earth *exaggerated* upon them. *Hale.*

2. To heighten by representation; to enlarge by hyperbolical expressions.

He had *exaggerated*, as pathetically as he could, the sense the people generally had, even despair of ever seeing an end of the calamities. *Clarendon.*

A friend *exaggerates* a man's virtues, an enemy inflames his crimes. *Addison.*

EXAGGERA'TION, ĕgz-ădje-ĕ-rā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *exaggerate.*]

1. The act of heaping together; a heap; an accumulation.

Some towns that were anciently havens and ports, are now, by *exaggeration* of sand between these towns and the sea, converted into firm land. *Hale.*

2. Hyperbolical amplification.

Exaggerations of the prodigious condescensions in the prince to pass good laws, would have an odd sound at Westminster. *Swift.*

To EXA'GITATE, ĕgz-ădje'ĕ-tāte. *v. a.* [*exagito*, Lat.]

1. To shake; to put in motion.

The warm air of the bed *exagitates* the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To reproach; to pursue with invectives. This sense is now disused, being purely Latin.

This their defect and imperfection I had rather lament in such case than *exagitate*. *Hooker.*

EXAGITA'TION, ĕgz-ădje ĕ-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *exagitate.*] The act of shaking or agitating. *Dict.*

To EXA'LT, ĕgz-ălt'. *v. a.* [*exalter*, Fr. *altus*, Latin; *exalto*, low Latin.]

1. To raise on high.

And thou Capernaum, which art *exalted* unto heaven, shalt be brought down to hell. *Matt.*

2. To elevate to power, wealth, or dignity.

Exalt him that is low, and abase him that is high. *Ezekiel.*

As yet *exaltest* thou thyself against my people, that thou wilt not let them go? *Exodus.*

How long shall mine enemy be *exalted* over me? *Psalms.*

3. To elevate to joy or confidence.

The covenanters, who understood their own want of strength, were very reasonably *exalted* with this success. *Clarendon.*

How much soever the king's friends were dejected upon the passing of those two acts, it is certain, they who thought they got whatsoever he lost were mightily *exalted*, and thought themselves now superior to any opposition. *Dryden.*

4. To praise; to extol; to magnify.

O magnify the Lord with me, and let us *exalt* his name together. *Psalms.*

5. To raise up in opposition: a scriptural phrase.

Against whom hast thou *exalted* thy voice, and lift up thine eyes on high? *2 Kings.*

6. To intend; to enforce.

Now Mars, she said, let fame *exalt* her voice,
Nor let thy conquests only be her choice. *Prior.*

7. To heighten; to improve; to refine by fire, as in chymistry.

The wild animals have more exercise, have their juices more elaborated and *exalted;* but for the same reason the fibres are harder. *Arbuthnot.*

With chymick art *exalts* the min'ral pow'rs,
And draws the aromatick souls of flow'rs. *Pope.*

They meditate whether the virtues of the one will *exalt* or diminish the force of the other, or correct any of its nocent qualities. *Watts.*

8. To elevate in diction or sentiment.

But hear, oh hear, in what *exalted* strains,
Sicilian muses, through these happy plains,
Proclaim Saturnian times, our own Apollo reigns. *Roscommon.*

EXALTA'TION, ĕgz-ăl-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *exalt.*]

1. The act of raising on high.

2. Elevation to power, dignity, or excellence.

She put off the garments of widowhood, for the *exaltation* of those that were oppressed. *Judith.*

The former was an humiliation of Deity, the latter an humiliation of manhood; for which cause there followed an *exaltation* of that which was humbled: for with power he created the world, but restored it by obedience. *Hooker.*

3. Elevated state; state of greatness or dignity.

I wonder'd at my flight, and change
To this high *exaltation*. *Milton.*

In God all perfections, in their highest degree and *exaltation*, meet together. *Tillotson.*

You are as much esteemed, and as much beloved, perhaps more dreaded, than ever you were in your highest *exaltation*. *Swift.*

4. [In pharmacy.] Raising a medicine to a higher degree of virtue, or an increase of the most remarkable property of any body. *Quincy.*

5. Dignity of a planet in which its powers are increased.

Astrologers tell us that the sun receives his *exaltation* in the sign Aries. *Dryden.*

EXA'MEN, ĕgz-ā'mĕn.[503] *n. s.* [Lat.] Examination; disquisition; inquiry.

This considered together with a strict account and critical *examen* of reason, will also distract the witty determinations of astrology. *Brown.*

EXA'MINATE, ĕgz-ăm'ĕ-nāte. *n. s.* [*examinatus*, Lat.] The person examined.

In an examination where a freed servant, who having power with Claudius, very saucily had almost all the words, asked in scorn one of the *examinates*, who was likewise a freed servant of Scribonianus; I pray, sir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? He answered, I would have stood behind his chair and held my peace. *Bacon.*

EXAMINA'TION, ĕgz-ăm-ĕ-nā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*examinatio*, Lat.] The act of examining by questions, or experiment; accurate disquisition.

I have brought him forth, that, after *examination* had, I might have somewhat to write. *Acts.*

Different men leaving out or putting in several simple ideas, according to their various *examination*, skill, or observation of the subject, have different essences. *Locke.*

EXAMINA'TOR, ĕgz-ăm'ĕ-nā-tŭr. *n. s.* [Lat.] An examiner; an inquirer.

An inference, not of power to persuade a serious *examinator*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To EXA'MINE, ĕgz-ăm'ĭn.[140]*v. a.* [*examino*, Latin.]

1. To try a person accused or suspected by interrogatories.

Let them *examine* themselves whether they repent them truly. *Church Catechism.*

If we this day be *examined* of the good deed done to the impotent man. *Acts.*

We ought, before it be too late, to *examine* our souls, and provide for futurity. *Wake.*

2. To interrogate a witness.

Command his accusers to come unto thee, by *examining* of whom thyself mayest take knowledge of all these things. *Acts.*

3. To try the truth or falsehood of any proposition.

4. To try by experiment, or observation; to narrowly sift; to scan.

To write what may securely stand the test
Of being well read over thrice at least,
Compare each phrase, *examine* every line,
Weigh ev'ry word, and ev'ry thought refine. *Pope.*

5. To make inquiry into; to search into; to scrutinize.

When I began to *examine* the extent and certainty of our knowledge, I found it had a near connexion with words. *Locke.*

EXA'MINER, ĕgz-ăm'ĕ-nŭr. *n. s.* [from *examine*.]

1. One who interrogates a criminal or evidence.

A crafty clerk, commissioner, or *examiner*, will make a witness speak what he never truly meant. *Hale's Law of England.*

2. One who searches or tries any thing; one who scrutinizes.

So much diligence is not altogether necessary, but it will promote the success of the experiments, and by a very scrupulous *examiner* of things deserves to be applied. *Newton's Opticks.*

EXA'MPLARY, ĕgz-ăm'plă-rē. *adj.* [from *example*.] Serving for example or pattern; proposed to imitation.

We are not of opinion that nature, in working, hath before her certain *examplary* draughts or patterns, which subsisting in the bosom of the Highest, and being thence discovered, she fixeth her eye upon them. *Hooker.*

EXA'MPLE, ĕgz-ăm'pl.[478] *n. s.* [*exemple*. French; *exemplum*, Latin.]

1. Copy or pattern; that which is proposed to be resembled or imitated.

The *example* and pattern of those his creatures he beheld in all eternity. *Raleigh's History.*

2. Precedent; former instance of the like.

So hot a speed, with such advice dispos'd,
Such temp'rate order in so fierce a course,
Doth want *example*. *Shakspeare's King John.*

3. Precedent of good.

Let us shew an *example* to our brethren. *Judith.*

Taught this by his *example*, whom I now
Acknowledge my Redeemer ever blest! *Milton.*

4. A person fit to be proposed as a pattern.

Be thou an *example* of the believers. 1 *Tim.*

5. One punished for the admonition of others.

Sodom and Gomorrah, giving themselves over to fornication, are set forth for an *example*, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire. *Jude.*

6. Influence which disposes to imitation.

When virtue is present, men take *example* at it; and when it is gone they desire it. *Wisdom.*

Example is a motive of a very prevailing force on the actions of men. *Rogers.*

7. Instance; illustration of a general position by some particular specification.

Can we, for *example*, give the praise of valour to a man, who, seeing his gods profaned, should want the courage to defend them? *Dryden.*

8. Instance in which a rule is illustrated by an application.

My reason is sufficiently convinced both of the truth and usefulness of his precepts: it is to pretend that I have, at least in some places, made *examples* to his rules. *Dryden.*

To EXA'MPLE, ĕgz-ăm'pl. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To exemplify; to give an instance of.

The proof whereof I saw sufficiently *exampled* in these late wars of Munster. *Spenser.*

2. To set an example.

Do, villainy do, since you profess to do,
Like workmen, I'll *example* you with thievery. *Shakspeare.*

EXA'NGUIOUS, ĕk-săng'gwē-ŭs. *adj.* [*exanguis*, Lat.] Having no blood; formed with animal juices, not sanguineous.

Hereby they confounded the generation of perfect animals with imperfect, sanguineous with *exanguious*. *Brown.*

The insects, if we take the *exanguious*, both terrestrial and aquatick, may for number vie even with plants. *Ray.*

EXA'NIMATE, ĕgz-ăn'ĕ-mâte. *adj.* [*exanimatus*, Latin.]

1. Lifeless; dead.

2. Spiritless; depressed.

The grey morn
Lifts her pale lustre on the paler wretch,
Exanimate by love. *Thomson's Spring.*

EXANIMA'TION, ĕgz-ăn-ĕ-mā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *exanimate*.] Deprivation of life. *Dict.*

EXA'NIMOUS, ĕgz-ăn'ĕ-mŭs. *adj.* [*exanimis*, Lat.] Lifeless; dead; killed.

EXANTHE'MATA, ĕks-ăn-*th*ĕm'ă-tă. *n. s.* [ἐξανθήματα.] Efflorescences; eruptions; breaking out; pustules.

EXANTHE'MATOUS, ĕks-ăn-*th*ĕm'ă-tŭs. *adj.* [from *exanthemata*.] Pustulous; efflorescent; eruptive.

To EXA'NTLATE, ĕgz-ănt'lâte. *v. n.* [*exantlo*, Latin.]

1. To draw out.

2. To exhaust; to waste away.

By time those seeds are wearied or *exantlated*, or unable to act their parts any longer. *Boyle.*

EXANTLA'TION, ĕks-ănt-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *exantlate*.] The act of drawing out; exhaustion.

EXARA'TION, ĕks-ăr-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*exaro*, Lat.] The manual act of writing; the manner of manual writing. *Dict.*

EXARTICULA'TION, ĕks-ăr-tĭk-ŭ-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*ex* and *articulus*, Lat.] The dislocation of a joint. *Dict.*

To EXA'SPERATE, ĕgz-ăs'pĕr-âte. *v. a.* [*exaspero*, Latin.]

1. To provoke; to enrage; to irritate; to anger; to make furious.

To take the widow,
Exasperates, makes mad her sister Goneril. *Shak.*

The people of Italy, who run into politicks, have something to *exasperate* them against the king of France. *Addison.*

2. To heighten a difference; to aggravate; to embitter.

Matters grew more *exasperate* between the kings of England and France, for the auxiliary forces of French and English were much blooded one against another. *Bacon.*

When ambition is unable to attain its end, it is not only wearied, but *exasperated* at the vanity of its labours. *Parnel.*

3. To exacerbate; to heighten malignity.

The plaster alone would pen the humour already contained in the part, and so *exasperate* it. *Bacon.*

EXASPERA'TER, ĕgz-ăs'pĕr-ā-tŭr. *n. s.* [from *exasperate*.] He that exasperates, or provokes; a provoker.

EXASPERA'TION, ĕgz-ăs-pĕr-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *exasperate*.]

1. Aggravation; malignant representation.

My going to demand justice upon the five members, my enemies loaded with all the obloquies and *exasperations* they could. *King Charles.*

2. Provocation; irritation; incitement to rage.

Their ill usage and *exasperations* of him, and his zeal for maintaining his argument, disposed him to take liberty. *Atterbury.*

To EXAU'CTORATE, ĕgz-âwk'tŏ-râte. *v. a.* [*exauctoro*, Latin.]

1. To dismiss from service.

2. To deprive of a benefice.

Arch hereticks, in the primitive days of christianity, were by the church treated with no other punishment than excommunication, and by *exauctorating* and depriving them of their degrees therein. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXAUCTORA'TION, ĕgz-âwk-tŏ-rā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *exauctorate*.]

1. Dismission from service.

2. Deprivation; degradation.

Deposition, degradation, or *exauctoration*, is nothing else but the removing of a person from some dignity or order in the church, and depriving him of his ecclesiastical preferments. *Ayliffe.*

EXCANDE'SCENCE, ĕks-kăn-dĕs'sĕnse.[510]
EXCANDE'SCENCY, ĕks-kăn-dĕs'sĕn-sē. *n. s.* [*excandesco*, Latin.]

1. Heat; the state of growing hot.

2. Anger; the state of growing angry.

EXCANTA'TION, ĕks-kăn-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*excanto*, Lat.] Disenchantment by a countercharm.

To EXCA'RNATE, ĕks-kăr'nâte. *v. a.* [*ex* and *carnes*, Lat.] To clear from flesh.

The spleen is most curiously *excarnated*, and the vessels filled with wax, whereby its fibres and vessels are very well seen. *Grew.*

EXCARNIFICA'TION, ĕks-kăr-nē-fē-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*excarnifico*, Lat.] The act of taking away the flesh.

To E'XCAVATE, ĕks-kā'vâte. *v. a.* [*excavo*, Lat.] To hollow; to cut into hollows.

The cups, gilt with a golden border about the brim, were of that wonderful smallness, that Faber put a thousand of them into an *excavated* peppercorn. *Ray on the Creation.*

Though nitrous tempests, and clandestine death,
Fill'd the deep caves, and num'rous vaults beneath,
Which form'd with art, and wrought with endless toil,
Ran through the faithless *excavated* soil,
See the unweary'd Briton delves his way,
And to the caverns lets in war and day. *Blackmore.*

Flat theeæ, some like hats, some like buttons, *excavated* in the middle. *Derham's Phis. Theo.*

EXCAVA'TION, ĕks-kă-vā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *excavate*.]

1. The act of cutting into hollows.

2. The hollow formed; the cavity.

While our eye measures the eminent and the hollow parts of pillars, the total object appeareth the bigger; and so, as much as those *excavations* do

subtract, is supplied by a fallacy of the sight. *Wotton's Architecture.*

To EXCE'ED, ĕk-sēēd'. *v. a.* [*excedo*, Latin.]

1. To go beyond; to outgo.

Nor did any of the crusts much *exceed* half an inch in thickness. *Woodward on Fossils.*

2. To excel; to surpass.

Solomon *exceeded* all the kings of the earth. 1 *Kings.*

To EXCE'ED, ĕk-sēēd'. *v. n.*

1. To go too far; to pass the bounds of fitness.

In your prayers, and places of religion, use reverent postures and great attention, remembering that we speak to God, in our reverence to whom we cannot possibly exceed. *Taylor.*

2. To go beyond any limits.

Forty stripes he may give him, and not *exceed.* *Deuteronomy.*

3. To bear the greater proportion.

Justice must punish the rebellious deed;
Yet punish so, as pity shall *exceed.* *Dryden.*

EXCE'EDING, ĕk-sēē'ding, *participial adj.* [from *exceed.*] Great in quantity, extent, or duration.

He saith that cities were built an *exceeding* space of time before the great flood. *Raleigh.*

EXCE'EDING, ĕk-sēē'ding. *adv.* [This word is not analogical, but has been long admitted and established.] In a very great degree; eminently.

The country is supposed to be *exceeding* rich. *Abbot.*

The Genoese were *exceeding* powerful by sea, and contended often with the Venetians for superiority. *Raleigh.*

Talk no more so *exceeding* proudly; let not arrogance come out of your mouth. 1 *Sam.*

The action of the Iliad and that of the Æneid were in themselves *exceeding* short; but are beautifully extended and diversified by the invention of episodes, and the machinery of the gods. *Addison.*

The serum of the blood affords, by distillation, an *exceeding* limpid water, neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbuthnot.*

EXCE'EDINGLY, ek-sēē'ding-lē. *adv.* [from *exceeding.*] To a great degree; greatly; very much.

They cried out the more *exceedingly*, Crucify him. *Mark.*

Isaac trembled *exceedingly.* *Genesis.*

The earl of Surrey, lieutenant of Ireland, was much feared of the king's enemies, and *exceedingly* beloved of the king's subjects. *Davies.*

Precious stones look *exceedingly* well, when they are set in those places which we would make to come out of the picture. *Dryden.*

Is not this medium *exceedingly* more rare and subtile than the air, and *exceedingly* more elastick and active? *Newton's Opticks.*

To EXCE'L, ĕk-sĕl'. *v. a.* [*excello*, Lat.] To outgo in good qualities, to surpass.

Venus her myrtle, Phœbus has his bays;
Tea both *excels*, which you vouchsafe to praise. *Waller.*

How heroes rise, how patriots set,
Thy father's bloom and death may tell;
Excelling others, these were great;
Thou greater still, must these *excel.* *Prior.*

To EXCE'L, ĕk-sĕl'. *v. n.* To have good qualities in a great degree; to be eminent; to be great.

Then to Silvia let us sing,
That Silvia is *excelling.* *Shakspeare.*

Reuben, unstable as water, thou shalt not *excel.* *Genesis.*

It is not only in order of nature for him to govern, that is the more intelligent; but there is no less required, courage to protect, and, above all, honesty and probity to abstain from injury: so fitness to govern is a perplexed business Some men, some nations, *excel* in the one ability, some in the other. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Company are to be avoided that are good for nothing; those to be sought and frequented that *excel* in some quality or other. *Temple.*

He match'd their beauties where they most *excel,*
Of love sung better, and of arms as well. *Dryden.*

Let those teach others who themselves *excel;*
And censure freely, who have written well. *Pope.*

E'XCELLENCE, ĕk'sĕl-lĕnse } *n. s.* [*excellence*, French; *excellentia*, Latin.]
E'XCELLENCY, ĕk'sĕl-lĕn-sē. }

1. The state of abounding in any good quality.

2. Dignity; high rank in existence.

Is it not wonderful, that base desires should so extinguish in men the sense of their own *excellency*, as to make them willing that their souls should be like the souls of beasts, mortal and corruptible with their bodies? *Hooker.*

I know not why a fiend may not deceive a creature of more *excellency* than himself, but yet a creature. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

3. The state of excelling in any thing.

I have, amongst men of parts and business, seldom heard any one commended for having an *excellency* in musick. *Locke.*

4. That in which one excels.

The criticisms have been made rather to discover beauties and *excellencies* than their faults and imperfections. *Addison.*

5. Purity; goodness.

She loves him with that *excellence*,
That angels love good men with. *Shakspeare.*

6. A title of honour. It is now usually applied to generals of an army, ambassadours, and governours.

They humbly sue unto your *excellence*,
To have a goodly peace concluded of. *Shaksp.*

E'XCELLENT, ĕk'sĕl-lĕnt. *adj.* [*excellens*, Latin.]

1. Of great virtue; of great worth; of great dignity.

Arts and sciences are *excellent*, in order to certain ends. *Taylor.*

2. Eminent in any good quality.

He is *excellent* in power and in judgment. *Job.*

E'XCELLENTLY, ĕk'sĕl-lĕnt-lē. *adv.* [from *excellent.*]

1. Well in a high degree.

He determines that man was erect, because he was made with hands, as he *excellently* declareth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

That was *excellently* observed, says I, when I read a passage in an author, where his opinion agrees with mine. *Swift.*

2. To an eminent degree.

Comedy is both *excellently* instructive and extremely pleasant; satire lashes vice into reformation; and humour represents folly, so as to render it ridiculous. *Dryden.*

To EXCE'PT, ĕk-sĕpt'. *v. a.* [*excipio*, Latin.]

1. To leave out, and specify as left out of a general precept, or position.

But when he saith, All things are put under him, it is manifest, that he is *excepted* which did put all things under him. *Corinthians.*

Adam behold
Th' effects which thy original crime hath wrought
In some to spring from thee, who never touch'd
Th' *excepted* tree. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To EXCE'PT. ĕk-sĕpt'. *v. n.* To object; to make objections.

A succession which our author could not *except* against. *Locke.*

EXCE'PT, ĕk-sĕpt'. *prep.* [from the verb. This word, long taken as a preposition or conjunction, is originally the participle passive of the verb; which, like most others, had for its participle two terminations, *except* or *excepted. All*, except *one*, is *all*, *one* excepted. *Except* may likewise be, according to the *Teutonick* idiom, the imperative mood: *all*, except *one;* that is, all but *one*, which you must except.]

1. Exclusively of; without inclusion of.

Richard *except*, those whom we fight against,
Had rather have us win than him they follow. *Shakspeare.*

God and his Son *except*,
Nought valued he nor fear'd. *Milton.*

3. Unless; if it be not so that.

It is necessary to know our duty, because 'tis necessary for us to do it; and it is impossible to do it, *except* we know it. *Tillotson.*

EXCE'PTING, ĕk-sĕp'tĭng. *prep.* [from *except.* See EXCEPT.] Without inclusion of; with exception of. An improper word.

May I not live without controul and awe,
Excepting still the letter of the law? *Dryden.*

People come into the world in Turkey the same way they do here, and yet, *excepting* the royal family, they get but little by it. *Collier.*

EXCE'PTION, ĕk-sĕp'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *except; exceptio*, Latin.]

1. Exclusion from the things comprehended in a precept, or position; exclusion of any person from a general law.

When God renewed this charter of man's sovereignty over the creature to Noah and his family, we find no *exception* at all; but that Cham stood as fully invested with this right as any of his brethren. *South.*

Let the money be raised on land, with an *exception* to some of the more barren parts, that might be tax-free. *Addison.*

2. It should have *from* before the rule or law to which the exception refers; but it is sometimes inaccurately used with *to.*

Pleads, in *exception to* all gen'ral rules,
Your taste of follies, with our scorn of fools. *Pope.*

3. Thing excepted, or specified in exception.

Every act of parliament was not previous to what it enacted, unless those two, by which the earl of Strafford, and sir John Fenwick lost their heads, may pass for *exceptions.* *Swift.*

Who first taught souls enslav'd, and realms undone,
Th' enormous faith of many made for one;
That proud *exception* to all nature's laws,
T' invert the world and counterwork its cause. *Pope.*

4. Objection; cavil: with *against* or *to.*

Your assertion hath drawn us to make search whether these be just *exceptions against* the customs of our church, when ye plead that they are the same which the church of Rome hath, or that they are not the same which some other reformed churches have devised. *Hooker.*

He may have *exceptions* peremptory *against* the jurors, of which he then shall shew cause. *Spenser.*

Revelations will soon be discerned to be extremely conducible to reforming men's lives, such as will answer all objections and *exceptions* of flesh and blood *against* it. *Hammond.*

I will answer what *exceptions* they can have

against our account, and confute all the reasons and explications they can give of their own. *Bentley.*

5. Peevish dislike; offence taken: sometimes with *to*.

I fear'd to shew my father Julia's letter,
Lest he should take *exceptions to* my love. *Shaksp.*

6. Sometimes with *at*.

He first took *exception at* this badge,
Pronouncing that the paleness of this flow'r
Bewray'd the faintness of my master's heart.
Shakspeare.

7. Sometimes with *against*.

Roderigo, thou hast taken *against* me an *exception;* but I protest I have dealt most directly in thy affair. *Shakspeare.*

8. In this sense it is commonly used with the verb *take*.

He gave sir James Tirrel great thanks; but *took exception to* the place of their burial, being too base for them that were king's children. *Bacon.*

EXCE'PTIONABLE, ĕk-sĕp'shŭn-ă-bl. *adj.* [from *exception.*] Liable to objection.

The only piece of pleasantry in Milton is where the evil spirits rally the angels upon the success of their artillery: this passage I look upon to be the most *exceptionable* in the whole poem. *Addison.*

EXCE'PTIOUS, ĕk-sĕp'shŭs. *adj.* [from *except.*] Peevish; froward; full of objections; quarrelsome.

They are so supercilious, sharp, troublesome, fierce, and *exceptious*, that they are not only short of the true character of friendship, but become the very sores of society. *South.*

EXCE'PTIVE, ĕk-sĕp'tĭv. *adj.* [from *except.*] Including an exception.

Exceptive propositions will make complex syllogisms, as none but physicians came to the consultation: the nurse is no physician, therefore the nurse came not to the consultation. *Watts.*

EXCE'PTLESS, ĕk-sĕpt'lĕs. *adj.* [from *except.*] Omitting or neglecting all exception; general; universal. Not in use.

Forgive my gen'ral and *exceptless* rashness,
Perpetual sober gods! I do proclaim
One honest man. *Shakspeare's Timon.*

EXCE'PTOR, ĕk-sĕp'tŭr.[166] *n. s.* [from *except.*] Objector; one that makes exceptions.

The *exceptor* makes a reflection upon the impropriety of those expressions. *Burnet.*

To EXCE'RN, ĕk-sĕrn'. *v. a.* [*excerno*, Latin.] To strain out; to separate or emit by strainers; to send out by excretion.

That which is dead, or corrupted, or *excerned*, hath antipathy with the same thing when it is alive and sound, and with those parts which do *excern*. *Bacon.*

Exercise first sendeth nourishment into the parts; and secondly, helpeth to *excern* by sweat, and so maketh the parts assimilate. *Bacon.*

An unguent or pap prepared, with an open vessel to *excern* it into. *Ray on the Creation.*

EXCE'RPTION, ĕk-sĕrp'shŭn. *n. s.* [*excerptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of gleaning; selecting.
2. The thing gleaned or selected.

Times have consumed his works, saving some few *excerptions*. *Raleigh.*

EXCE'SS, ĕk-sĕs'. *n. s.* [*excessus*, Lat.]

1. More than enough; faulty superfluity.

Amongst the heaps of these *excesses* and superfluities, there is espied the want of a principal part of duty. *Hooker.*

Goodness answers to the theological virtue charity, and admits no *excess* but error: the desire of power in *excess* caused the angels to fall; the desire of knowledge in *excess*, caused man to fall; but in charity there is no *excess*, neither can angel or man come in danger by it. *Bacon.*

Members are crooked or distorted, or disproportionate to the rest; either in *excess* or defect. *Ray.*

2. Exuberance; state of exceeding; comparative exuberance.

Let the superfluous and lust dicted man,
That braves your ordinance, feel your power quickly;
So distribution shall undo *excess*,
And each man have enough. *Shakspeare.*

The several rays in that white light retain their colorifick qualities, by which those of any sort, whenever they become more copious than the rest, do by their *excess* and predominance cause their proper colour to appear. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Intemperance; unreasonable indulgence in meat and drink.

It was *excess* of wine that set him on,
And on his more advice we pardon him. *Shaksp.*

There will be need of temperance in diet; for the body, once heavy with *excess* and surfeits, hangs plummets on the nobler parts. *Duppa.*

4. Violence of passion.
5. Transgression of due limits.

A popular sway, by forcing kings to give
More than was fit for subjects to receive,
Ran to the same extremes; and one *excess*
Made both, by striving to be greater, less. *Denham.*

Hospitality sometimes degenerates into profuseness: even parsimony itself, which sits but ill upon a publick figure, is yet the more pardonable *excess* of the two *Atterbury.*

EXCE'SSIVE, ĕk-sĕs'sĭv. *adj.* [*excessif*, French; from *excess.*]

1. Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk.

If panicum be laid below and about the bottom of a root, it will cause the root to grow to an *excessive* bigness. *Bacon.*

2. Vehement beyond measure in kindness or dislike.

Be not *excessive* toward any. *Eccles.*

The people's property it is, by *excessive* favour to bring great men to misery, and then to be *excessive* in pity *Hayward.*

EXCE'SSIVELY, ĕk-sĕs'sĭv-lĕ. *adv.* [from *excessive.*] Exceedingly; eminently; in a great degree.

A man must be *excessively* stupid, as well as uncharitable, who believes there is no virtue but on his own side. *Addison.*

To EXCHA'NGE, ĕks-tshânje'. *v. a.* [*exchanger*, French; *excambiare*, low Latin.]

1. To give or quit one thing for the sake of gaining another.

They shall not sell of it, neither *exchange* nor alienate the first fruits. *Ezekiel.*

Exchange his sheep for shells, or wool for a sparkling pebble, or a diamond. *Locke.*

Take delight in the good things of this world, so as to remember that we are to part with them, and to *exchange* them for more excellent and durable enjoyments. *Atterbury.*

2. To give and take reciprocally.

Exchange forgiveness with me, noble Hamlet;
Mine and my father's blood be not upon thee,
Nor thine on me. *Shakspeare.*

Words having naturally no signification, the idea must be learned by those who would *exchange* thoughts, and hold intelligible discourse with others. *Locke.*

Here then *exchange* we mutally forgiveness,
So may the guilt of all my broken vows,
My perjuries to thee be all forgotten. *Rowe.*

3. It has *with* before the person with whom the exchange is made, and *for* before the thing taken in exchange.

The king called in the old money, and erected exchanges where the weight of old money was *exchanged for* new. *Camden.*

Being acquainted with the laws and fashions of his own country, he has something to *exchange with* those abroad. *Locke.*

EXCHA'NGE, ĕks-tshânje'. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally.

And thus they parted, with *exchange* of harms;
Much blood the monsters lost, and they their arms.
Waller.

They lend their corn, they make *exchanges;* they are always ready to serve one another. *Addison.*

2. Traffick by permutation.

The world is maintained by intercourse; and the whole course of nature is a great *exchange*, in which one good turn is, and ought to be, the stated price of another. *South.*

3. The form or act of transferring, properly by bills or notes.

I have bills for money by *exchange*
From Florence, and must here deliver them.
Shakspeare.

4. The balance of the money of different nations.

He was skilful in the *exchange* beyond seas, and in all the circumstances and practices thereof.
Hayward on Edward VI.

5. The thing given in return for something received.

If none appear to prove upon thy person
Thy heinous, manifest, and many treasons,
There is my pledge; I'll prove it on thy heart.
—There's my *exchange;* what in the world he is
That names me traitor, villain-like he lies. *Shaksp.*

Spend all I have, only give me so much time in *exchange* of it. *Shakspeare.*

It made not the silver coined go for more than its value in all things to be bought; but just so much as the denomination was raised, just so much less of commodity had the buyer in *exchange* for it.
Locke.

If blood you seek, I will my own resign:
O spare her life, and in *exchange* take mine. *Dryd.*

6. The thing received in return for something given.

The respect and love which was paid you by all who had the happiness to know you, was a wise *exchange* for the honours of the court. *Dryden.*

7. The place where the merchants meet to negotiate their affairs; place of sale.

He that uses the same words sometimes in one, and sometimes in another signification, ought to pass, in the schools, for as fair a man, as he does in the market and *exchange*, who sells several things under the same name. *Locke.*

No thing, no place is strange,
While his fair bosom is the world's *exchange.*
Denham.

EXCHA'NGER, ĕks-tshân'jŭr. *n. s.* [from *exchange.*] One who practises exchange.

Whilst bullion may be had for a small price more than the weight of our current cash, these *exchangers* generally chuse rather to buy bullion than run the risk of melting down our coin, which is criminal by the law. *Locke.*

EXCHE'AT, ĕks-tshēte'. *n. s.* See ESCHEAT.

He by my ruins thinks to make them great:
To make one great by others loss, is bad *excheat.*
Spenser.

EXCHE'ATOR, ĕks-tshē'tŭr. *n. s.* See ESCHEATOR.

These earls and dukes appointed their special officers; as sheriff, admiral, receiver, havener, customer, butler, searcher, comptroller, gauger, *exchеator*, feodary, auditor, and clerk of the market.
Carew.

EXCHE'QUER, ĕks-tshēk'ŭr. *n. s.* [*exche-*

quier, Norman French; *schaccarium*, low Latin, from *schatz*, a treasure, German.] The court to which are brought all the revenues belonging to the crown. It consists of two parts; whereof one dealeth specially in the hearing and deciding of all causes appertaining to the king's coffers: the other is called the receipt of the exchequer, which is properly employed in the receiving and paying of money. It is also a court of record, wherein all causes touching the revenues of the crown are handled. *Harris.*

It will be cheater to them both, and they shall be *exchequers* to me. *Shakspeare.*

Your treasures
Are quite exhausted, the *exchequer's* empty. *Denh.*

Clipped money will pass whilst the king's bankers and at last the *exchequer* takes it. *Locke.*

EXCI'SE, ĕk-sīze'. *n. s.* [*accijs*, Dutch; *excisum*, Latin.] A hateful tax levied upon commodities, and adjudged not by the common judges of property, but wretches hired by those to whom excise is paid.

The people should pay a ratable tax for their sheep, and an *excise* for every thing which they should eat. *Hayward.*

Ambitious now to take *excise*
Of a more fragrant paradise. *Cleaveland.*

Excise
With hundred rows of teeth the shark exceeds,
And on all trades like cassawar she feeds. *Marvel.*

Hire large houses and oppress the poor,
By farm'd *excise*. *Dryden.*

To EXCI'SE, ĕk-sīze'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To levy excise upon a person or thing.

In south-sea-days, not happier when surmis'd
The lord of thousands, than if now *excis'd*. *Pope.*

EXCI'SEMAN, ĕk-sīze'măn.[88] *n. s.* [*excise* and *man*.] An officer who inspects commodities, and rates their excise.

EXCI'SION, ĕk-sĭzh'ŭn.[451] *n. s.* [*excisio*, Latin.] Extirpation; destruction; ruin; the act of cutting off; the state of being cut off.

Pride is one of the fatalest instruments of *excision*. *Decay of Piety.*

Such conquerors are the instruments of vengeance on those nations that have filled up the measure of iniquities, and are grown ripe for *excision*. *Atterbury.*

EXCITA'TION, ĕk-sĕ-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *excito*, to excite, Latin.]

1. The act of exciting or putting into motion.

All putrefactions come from the ambient body, either by ingress of the ambient body into the body putrefied, or by *excitation* and solicitation of the body putrefied, by the body ambient. *Bacon.*

2. The act of rousing or awakening.

The original of sensible and spiritual ideas may be owing to sensation and reflection, the recollection and fresh *excitation* of them to other occasions. *Watts's Logick.*

To EXCI'TE, ĕk-sīte'. *v. a.* [*excito*, Lat.]

1. To rouse; to animate; to stir up; to encourage.

The Lacedemonians were more *excited* to desire of honour with the excellent verses of the poet Tirtæus, than with all the exhortations of their captains. *Spenser's Ireland.*

That kind of poesy which *excites* to virtue the greatest men, is of greatest use to human kind. *Dryden.*

2. To put in motion; to awaken; to raise.

EXCI'TEMENT, ĕk-sīte'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *excite*.] The motive by which one is stirred up, animated, or put in action.

How stand I then,
That have a father kill'd, a mother stain'd,
Excitements of my reason and my blood,
And let all sleep? *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

EXCI'TER, ĕk-sī'tŭr. *n. s.* [from *excite*.]

1. One that stirs up others, or puts them in motion.

They never punished the delinquency of the tumults and their *exciters*. *King Charles.*

2. The cause by which any thing is raised or put in motion.

Hope is the grand *exciter* of industry. *Decay of Piety.*

To EXCLA'IM, ĕks-klāme'. *v. n.* [*exclamo*, Lat.]

1. To cry out with vehemence; to make an outcry; to cry out querulously and outrageously.

This ring,
Which, when you part from, lose, or give away,
Let it presage the ruin of your love,
And be my 'vantage to *exclaim* on you. *Shaksp.*

Those who *exclaim* against foreign tyranny, do, to this intestine usurper, make an entire dedition of themselves. *Decay of Piety.*

The most insupportable of tyrants *exclaim* against the exercise of arbitrary power. *L'Estrange.*

2. To declare with loud vociferation.

Is Cade the son of Henry the fifth,
That thus you do *exclaim* you'll go with him?
Shakspeare.

EXCLA'IM, ĕks-klāme'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Clamour; outcry. Now disused.

Alas, the part I had in Glo'ster's blood
Doth more solicit me than your *exclaims*,
To stir against the butchers of his life. *Shaksp.*

EXCLA'IMER, ĕks-klā'mŭr. *n. s.* [from *exclaim*.] One that makes vehement outcries; one that speaks with great heat and passion.

I must tell this *exclaimer*, that his manner of proceeding is very strange and unaccountable. *Atterb.*

EXCLAMA'TION, ĕks-klă-mā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*exclamatio*, Lat.]

1. Vehement outcry; clamour; outrageous vociferation.

The ears of the people are continually beaten with *exclamations* against abuses in the church. *Hooker, Dedication.*

Either be patient, or intreat me fair,
Or with the clamorous report of war,
Thus will I drown your *exclamations*. *Shakspeare.*

2. An emphatical utterance; a pathetical sentence.

O Musidorus! Musidorus! but what serve *exclamations*, where there are no ears to receive the sound? *Sidney.*

3. A note by which a pathetical sentence is marked thus [!]

EXCLA'MATORY, ĕks-klăm'ă-tŭr-ē.[512 557] *adj.* [from *exclaim*.]

1. Practising exclamation.

2. Containing exclamation.

To EXCLU'DE, ĕks-klūde'. *v. a.* [*excludo*, Latin.]

1. To shut out; to hinder from entrance or admission.

Fenc'd with hedges and deep ditches round,
Exclude the incroaching cattle from thy ground.
Dryden's Virgil.

Sure I am, unless I win in arms,
To stand *excluded* from Emilia's charms. *Dryden.*

Bodies do each singly possess its proper portion, according to the extent of its solid parts, and thereby *exclude* all other bodies from that space. *Locke.*

Though these three sorts of substances do not *exclude* one another out of the same place, yet we cannot conceive but that they must necessarily each of them *exclude* any of the same kind out of the same place. *Locke.*

If the church be so unhappily contrived as to *exclude* from its communion such persons likeliest to have great abilities, it should be altered. *Swift.*

2. To debar; to hinder from participation; to prohibit.

Justice, that sits and frowns where public laws
Exclude soft mercy from a private cause,
In your tribunal most herself does please;
There only smiles, because she lives at ease. *Dryd.*

This is Dutch partnership, to share in all our beneficial bargains, and *exclude* us wholly from theirs. *Swift.*

3. To except in any position.

4. Not to comprehend in any grant or privilege.

They separate from all apparent hope of life and salvation, thousands whom the goodness of almighty God doth not *exclude*. *Hooker.*

5. To dismiss from the womb or egg.

Others ground this disruption upon their continued or protracted time of delivery, wherewith *excluding* but one a-day, the latter brood impatient, by a forcible proruption, antidates their period of exclusion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

EXCLU'SION, ĕks-klŭ'zhŭn. *n. s.* [from *exclude*.]

1. The act of shutting out or denying admission.

In bodies that need detention of spirits, the *exclusion* of the air doth good; but in bodies that need emission of spirits, it doth hurt. *Bacon.*

2. Rejection; not reception in any manner.

If he is for an entire *exclusion* of fear, which is supposed to have some influence in every law, he opposes himself to every government. *Addison.*

3. The act of debarring from any privilege or participation.

4. Exception.

There was a question asked at the table, whether the French king would agree to have the disposing of the marriage of Bretagne, with an exception and *exclusion* that he should not marry her himself? *Bacon's Henry VII.*

5. The dismission of the young from the egg or womb.

How were it possible the womb should contain the child, nay sometimes twins, 'till they come to their due perfection and maturity for *exclusion*? *Ray.*

6. Ejection; emission; thing emitted.

The salt and lixiviated serosity, with some portion of choler, is divided between the guts and bladder, yet it remains undivided in birds, and hath but a single descent by the guts with the *exclusions* of the belly. *Brown.*

EXCLU'SIVE, ĕks-klŭ-sĭv.[158 428] *adj.* [from *exclude*.]

1. Having the power of excluding or denying admission.

They obstacle find none
Of membrane, joint, or limb, *exclusive* bars:
Easier than air with air, if spirits embrace,
Total they mix. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Debarring from participation.

In scripture there is no such thing as an heir that was, by right of nature, to inherit all, *exclusive* of his brethren. *Locke.*

3. Not taking into an account or number: opposed to *inclusive*.

I know not whether he reckons the dross, *exclusive* or inclusive, with his three hundred and sixty tons of copper. *Swift.*

4. Excepting.

EXCLU'SIVELY, ĕks-klů'sĭv-lĕ. *adv.* [from *exclusive.*]

1. Without admission of another to participation: sometimes with *to*, properly with *of.*

It is not easy to discern, among the many differing substances obtained from the same portion of matter, which ought to be esteemed, *exclusively to* all the rest, its inexistent elementary ingredients; much less what primogenial and simple bodies, conveyed together, compose it. *Boyle.*

Ulysses addresses himself to the queen chiefly or primarily, but not *exclusively of* the king. *Broome.*

2. Without comprehension in an account or number; not inclusively.

The first part lasts from the date of the citation to the joining of issue, *exclusively:* the second continues to a conclusion in the cause, inclusively. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To EXCO'CT, ĕks-kŏkt'. *v. a.* [*excoctus*, Lat.] To boil up; to make by boiling.

Salt and sugar, *excocted* by heat, are dissolved by cold and moisture. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To EXCO'GITATE, ĕks-kŏdje'ĕ-tāte. *v a.* [*excogito*, Lat.] To invent; to strike out by thinking.

If the wit of man had been to contrive this organ, what could he have possibly *excogitated* more accurate? *More.*

The tradition of the origination of mankind seems to be universal: but the particular methods of that origination *excogitated* by the heathen, were particular. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

We shall find them to be little else than *excogitated* and invented models, not much arising from the true image of the things themselves. *Hale.*

EXCOMMU'NICABLE, ĕks-kŏm-mů'nĕ-kā-bl. *adj.* Liable or deserving to be excommunicated.

Perhaps *excommunicable;* yea, and cast out for notorious improbity. *Hooker.*

To EXCOMMU'NICATE, ĕks-kŏm-mů'nĕ-kāte.[522] *v. a.* [*excommunico*, low Latin.] To eject from the communion of the visible church by an ecclesiastical censure; to interdict from the participation of holy mysteries.

Thou shalt stand curst and *excommunicate;*
And blessed shall he be, that doth revolt
From his allegiance to an heretick. *Shaks.*

What if they shall *excommunicate* me, hath the doctrine of meekness any salve for me then? *Hammond.*

The Office is performed by the parish-priest at interment, but not unto persons *excommunicated.* *Ayliffe.*

EXCOMMUNICA'TION, ĕks-kŏm-mů-nĕ-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *excommunicate.*] An ecclesiastical interdict; exclusion from the fellowship of the church.

As for *excommunication*, it neither shutteth out from the mystical, nor clean from the visible church; but only from fellowship with the visible in holy duties. *Hooker.*

To EXCO'RIATE, ĕks-kŏ'rĕ-āte. *v. a.* To flay; to strip off the skin.

An hypersarcosis arises upon the *excoriated* eyelid, and turneth it outward. *Wiseman.*

A looseness proves often a fatal symptom in fevers; for it weakens, *excoriates*, and inflames the bowels. *Arbuthnot.*

EXCORIA'TION, ĕks-kŏ-rĕ-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *excoriate.*]

1. Loss of skin; privation of skin; the act of flaying.

The pituite secerned in the nose, mouth, and intestines, is not an excrementitious, but a laudable humour, necessary for defending those parts from *excoriations.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. Plunder; spoil; the act of stripping of possessions.

It hath marvellously enhanced the revenues of the crown, though with a pitiful *excoriation* of the poorer sort. *Howel.*

EXCORTICA'TION, ĕks-kŏr-tĕ-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *ex* and *cortex*, Latin.] Pulling the bark off any thing. *Quincy.*

To E'XCREATE, ĕks'krĕ-āte. *v. a.* [*excreo*, Latin.] To eject at the mouth by hawking, or forcing matter from the throat.

E'XCREMENT, ĕks'krĕ-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*excrementum*, Lat.] That which is thrown out as useless, noxious, or corrupted from the natural passages of the body.

We see that those *excrements*, that are of the first digestion, smell the worst; as the *excrements* from the belly. *Bacon.*

It fares with politick bodies as with the physical; each would convert all into their own proper substance, and cast forth as *excrement* what will not so be changed. *Raleigh.*

Their sordid avariee rakes
In *excrements*, and hires the very jakes. *Dryden.*

Farce, in itself, is of a nasty scent;
But the gain smells not of the *excrement.* *Dryd.*

You may find, by dissection, not only their stomachs full of meat, but their intestines full of *excrement.* *Bentley.*

The *excrements* of horses are nothing but hay, and, as such, combustible. *Arbuthnot.*

EXCREME'NTAL, ĕks-krĕ-mĕn'tăl. *adj.* [from *excrement.*] That is voided as excrement.

God hath given virtues to springs, fountains, earth, plants, and the *excremental* parts of the basest living creatures. *Raleigh.*

EXCREMENTI'TIOUS, ĕks-krĕ-mĕn-tĭsh'ŭs. *adj.* [from *excrement.*] Containing excrements; consisting of matter excreted from the body; offensive or useless to the body.

The *excrementitious* moisture passeth in birds through a fairer and more delicate strainer than in beasts. *Bacon.*

Toil of the mind destroys health, by attracting the spirits from their task of concoction to the brain; whither they carry along with them clouds of vapours and *excrementitious* humours. *Harvey.*

The lungs are the grand emunctory of the body; and the main end of respiration is continually to discharge and expel an *excrementitious* fluid out of the mass of blood. *Woodward.*

An animal fluid no ways *excrementitious*, mild, elaborated, and nutritious. *Arbuthnot.*

EXCRE'SCENCE, ĕks-krĕs'sĕnse.
EXCRE'SCENCY, ĕks-krĕs'sĕn-sĕ.[510] } *n. s.* [*excresco*, Latin.] Somewhat growing out of another without use, and contrary to the common order of production; preternatural production.

All beyond this is monstrous, 'tis out of nature, 'tis an *excrescence*, and not a living part of poetry. *Dryden.*

We have little more than the *excrescencies* of the Spanish monarchy. *Addison.*

They are the *excrescencies* of our souls; which, like our hair and beards, look horrid or becoming as we cut or let them grow. *Tatler.*

Tumours and *excrescencies* of plants, out of which generally issues a fly or a worm, are at first made by such insects which wound the tender buds. *Bentley.*

EXCRE'SCENT, ĕks-krĕs'sĕnt. *adj.* [*excrescens*, Latin.] That grows out of another with preternatural superfluity.

Expunge the whole, or lop th' *excrescent* parts
Of all, our vices have created arts:
Then see how little the remaining sum,
Which serv'd the past, and must the times to come. *Pope.*

EXCRE'TION, ĕks-krĕ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*excretio*, Latin.]

1. Separation of animal substance; ejecting somewhat quite out of the body, as of no further use, which is called excrement. *Quincy.*

The symptoms of the *excretion* of the bile vitiated, are a yellowish skin, white hard fæces, loss of appetite, and lixivial urine. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The thing excerned.

The moss from apple-trees is little better than an *excretion.* *Bacon.*

EXCRE'TIVE, ĕks-krĕ'tĭv. *adj.* [*excretus*, Latin.] Having the power of separating and ejecting excrements.

A diminution of the body happens by the *excretive* faculty, excerning and evacuating more than necessary. *Harvey.*

E'XCRETORY, ĕks'krĕ-tŭr-ĕ. *adj.* [from *excretion.*] Having the quality of separating and ejecting superfluous parts.

E'XCRETORY, ĕks'krĕ-tŭr-ĕ. *n. s.* The instrument of excretion.

Excretories of the body are nothing but slender slips of the arteries, deriving an appropriated juice from the blood. *Cheyne.*

EXCRU'CIABLE, ĕks-krôô'shĕ-ă-bl. *adj.* [from *excruciate.*] Liable to torment. *Dict.*

To EXCRU'CIATE, ĕks-krôô'shĕ-āte.[542] *v. a.* [*excrutio*, Latin.] To torture; to torment.

And here my heart long time *excruciate*,
Amongst the leaves I rested all that night. *Chapman.*

Leave them as long as they keep their hardness and impenitent hearts, to those gnawing and *excruciating* fears, those whips of the divine Nemesis, that frequently scourge even atheists themselves. *Bentley.*

EXCUBA'TION, ĕks-kŭ-bā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*excubatio*, Latin.] The act of watching all night. *Dict.*

To EXCU'LPATE, ĕks-kŭl'pāte. *v. a.* [*ex* and *culpo*, Latin.] To clear from the imputation of a fault.

A good child will not seek to *exculpate* herself at the expence of the most revered characters. *Clarissa.*

To EXCU'R, ĕks-kŭr'. *v. n.* To pass beyond limits. Not used.

His disease was an asthma, oft *excurring* to an orthopnœia; the cause, a translation of tartarous humours from his joints to his lungs. *Harvey.*

EXCUR'SION, ĕks-kŭr'shŭn. *n. s.* [*excursion*, French; *excurro*, Latin]

1. The act of deviating from the stated or settled path; a ramble.

The muse whose early voice you taught to sing,
Prescrib'd her heights, and prun'd her tender wing;
Her guide now lost, no more attempts to rise,
But in low numbers short *excursions* tries. *Pope.*

2. An expedition to some distant part.

The mind extends its thoughts often beyond the utmost expansion of matter, and makes *excursions* into that incomprehensible. *Locke.*

3. Progression beyond fixed limits.

The causes of those great *excursions* of the seasons into the extremes of cold and heat, are very obscure. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Digression; ramble from a subject.

Expect not that I should beg pardon for this *excursion*, 'till I think it a digression, to insist on the blessedness of Christ in heaven. *Boyle.*

I am too weary to allow myself any *excursion* from the main design. *Atterbury.*

EXCU'RSIVE, ĕks-kûr'sĭv.[157] *adj.* [from *excurro*, Latin.] Rambling; wandering; deviating.

But why so far *excursive*, when at hand
Fair-handed Spring unbosoms every grace.
Thomson.

EXCU'SABLE, ĕks-kû'zȧ-bl. *adj.* [from *excuse*.] Pardonable; that for which some excuse or apology may be admitted.

Though he were already stept into the winter of his age, he found himself warm in those desires, which were in his son far more *excusable*. *Sidney.*

Learned men are *excusable* in particulars, whereupon our salvation dependeth not. *Raleigh.*

Not only that;
That were *excusable*, that and thousands more
Of semblable import. *Shakspeare.*

For his intermeddling with arms he is the more *excusable*, because many others of his coat are commanders. *Howel.*

Before the gospel, impenitency was much more *excusable*, because men were ignorant. *Tillotson.*

EXCU'SABLENESS, ĕks-kû-zȧ'bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *excusable*.] Pardonableness; capability to be excused.

It may satisfy others of the *excusableness* of my dissatisfaction, to peruse the ensuing relation. *Boyle.*

EXCUSA'TION, ĕks-kû-zȧ'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *excuse*.] Excuse; plea; apology.

Prefaces, *excusations*, and other speeches of reference to the person, though they seem to proceed of modesty, they are bravery. *Bacon.*

Goodness to be admired, that it refuted not his argument in the punishment of his *excusation*. *Brown.*

EXCU'SATORY, ĕks-kû'zȧ-tŭr-ė.[512] *adj.* [from *excuse*.] Pleading excuse; apologetical; making apology.

To EXCU'SE, ĕks-kûze'.[437] *v. a.* [*excuso*, Latin.]

1. To extenuate by apology.

Bad men *excuse* their faults, good men will leave them;
He acts the third crime that defends the first.
Ben Jonson.

2. To disengage from an obligation; to remit attendance.

I have bought a piece of ground, and I must needs go and see it: I pray thee have me *excused*. *Luke.*

Laud attended throughout that whole journey, which he was not obliged to do, and no doubt would have been *excused* from it. *Clarendon.*

3. To remit; not to exact: as, *to* excuse *a forfeiture*.

4. To weaken or mollify obligation to any thing; to obtain remission.

Nor could the real danger of leaving their dwellings to go up to the temple, *excuse* their journey. *South.*

5. To pardon by allowing an apology.

O thou whoe'er thou art, *excuse* the force
These men have us'd; and O befriend our course!
Addison.

Excuse some courtly strains;
No whiter page than Addison's remains. *Pope.*

6. To throw of imputation by a feigned apology.

Think you that we *excuse* ourselves unto you?
2 Corinthians.

7. To justify; to vindicate. This sense is rare.

Accusing or else *excusing* one another. *Rom.*

EXCU'SE, ĕks-kûse'. *n. s.* [from the verb. The last syllable of the verb is sounded as if written *excuze*, that of the noun with the natural sound.]

1. Plea offered in extenuation; apology.

I was set upon by some of your servants, whom because I have in my just defence evil entreated, I came to make my *excuse* to you. *Sidney.*

Begone, I will not hear thy vain *excuse;*
But, as thou lov'st thy life, make speed from hence. *Shakspeare.*

As good success admits no examination, so the contrary allows of no *excuse*, how reasonable or just soever. *Raleigh.*

We find out some *excuse* or other for referring good resolutions, 'till our intended retreat is cut off by death. *Addison.*

2. The act of excusing or apologizing.

Heaven put it in thy mind to take it hence,
That thou might'st win the more thy father's love,
Pleading so wisely in *excuse* of it. *Shakspeare.*

3. Cause for which one is excused.

Let no vain hope your easy mind seduce;
For rich ill poets are without *excuse*. *Roscommon.*

Nothing but love this patience could produce;
And I allow your rage that kind *excuse*. *Dryden.*

EXCU'SELESS, ĕks-kûse'lĕs. *adj.* [from *excuse*.] That for which no excuse or apology can be given.

The voluntary enslaving myself is *excuseless*.
Decay of Piety.

EXCU'SER, ĕks-kû'zŭr. *n. s.* [from *excuse*.]

1. One who pleads for another.

In vain would his *excusers* endeavour to palliate his enormities, by imputing them to madness. *Swift.*

2. One who forgives another.

To EXCU'SS, ĕks-kŭs'. *v. a.* [*excussus*, Lat.] To seize and detain by law.

The person of a man ought not, by the civil law, to be taken for a debt, unless his goods and estate has been first *excussed*. *Ayliffe.*

EXCU'SSION, ĕks-kŭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*excussio*, Lat.] Seizure by law.

If upon an *excussion* there are not goods to satisfy the judgment, his body may be attached. *Ayliffe.*

E'XECRABLE, ĕk'sė-krȧ-bl. *adj.* [*execrabilis*, Latin.] Hateful; detestable; accursed; abominable.

For us to change that which he hath established, they hold it *execrable* pride and presumption. *Hooker.*

Of the visible church of Jesus Christ those may be, in respect of their outward profession; who, in regard of their inward disposition, are most worthily both hateful in the sight of God himself, and in the eyes of the sounder parts of the visible church most *execrable*. *Hooker.*

Give sentence on this *execrable* wretch,
That hath been breeder of these dire events.
Shakspeare.

When *execrable* Troy in ashes lay,
Through fires, and swords, and seas, they forc'd their way. *Dryden.*

E'XECRABLY, ĕk'sė-krȧ-blė. *adv.* [from *execrable*.] Cursedly; abominably.

'Tis fustian all, 'tis *execrably* bad;
But if they will be fools, must you be mad? *Dryd.*

To E'XECRATE, ĕk'sė-krȧte. *v. a.* [*execror*, Lat.] To curse; to imprecate ill upon; to abominate.

Extinction of some tyranny, by the indignation of a people, makes way for some form contrary to that which they lately *execrated* and detested *Temple.*

EXECRA'TION, ĕk-sė-krȧ'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *execrate*.] Curse; imprecation of evil.

Mischance and sorrow go along with you,
And threefold vengeance tend upon your steps!
—Cease, gentle queen, these *execrations*. *Shaks.*

For this we may thank Adam! but his thanks
Shall be the *execration*. *Milton.*

The Indians, at naming the devil, did spit on the ground in token of *execration*. *Stillingfleet.*

To EXE'CT, ĕk'sĕkt. *v. a.* [*execo*, Latin.] To cut out; to cut away.

Were it not for the effusion of blood which would follow an exection, the liver might not only be *exected*, but its office supplied by the spleen and other parts. *Harvey.*

EXE'CTION, ĕks-ĕk'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *exect*.] The act of cutting out. See EXECT.

To E'XECUTE, ĕk'sė-kûte. *v. a.* [*exequor*, Latin.]

1. To perform; to practise.

Against all the gods of Egypt I will *execute* judgment. *Exodus.*

He casts into the balance the promise of a reward to such as should *execute*, and of punishment to such as should neglect their commission. *South.*

2. To put in act; to do what is planned or determined.

Men may not devise laws, but are bound for ever to use and *execute* those which God hath delivered. *Hooker.*

The government here is so regularly disposed, that it almost *executes* itself. *Swift.*

Absalom pronounced sentence of death against his brother, and had it *executed* too. *Locke.*

3. To put to death according to form of justice; to punish capitally.

Fitzosborn was *executed* under him, or discarded into foreign service for a pretty shadow of exilement. *Spenser.*

Sir William Bremingham was *executed* for treason. *Davies.*

O Tyburn, could'st thou reason and dispute,
Could'st thou but judge as well as *execute*,
How often wou'dst thou change the felon's doom,
And truss some stern chief justice in his room!
Dryden.

4. To put to death; to kill.

The treacherous Fastolfe wounds my peace,
Whom with my bare fists I would *execute*,
If I now had him. *Shakspeare.*

To E'XECUTE, ĕk'sė-kûte. *v. n.* To perform the proper office.

The cannon against St. Stephen's gate *executed* so well, that the portcullis and gate were broken, and entry opened into the city. *Sir J. Hayward.*

E'XECUTER, ĕk'sė-kû-tŭr. *n. s.* [from *execute*.]

1. He that performs or executes any thing.

My sweet mistress
Weeps when she sees me work, and says such baseness.
Had ne'er like *executer*. *Shakspeare.*

Sophocles and Euripides, in their most beautiful pieces, are impartial *executers* of poetick justice. *Dennis.*

2. He that is intrusted to perform the will of a testator. In this sense the accent is on the second syliable.

Let's chuse *executers*, and talk of wills;
And yet not so; for what can we bequeath!
Shakspeare.

3. An executioner; one who puts others to death. Disused.

The sad ey'd justice with his surly hum,
Delivers o'er to *executers* pale
The lazy yawning drone. *Shakspeare.*

EXE'CUTERSHIP, ĕgz-ĕk'ŭ-tŭr-ship. *n. s.* [from *executer*.] The office of him

that is appointed to perform the will of the defunct.

For fishing for testaments and *executerships* it is worse, by how much men submit themselves to mean persons, than in service. *Bacon.*

EXECU'TION, ĕk-sĕ-kū'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *execute.*]

1. Performance; practice.

When things are come to the execution, there is no secrecy comparable to celerity. *Bacon.*

I wish no better
Than have him hold that purpose, and to put it
In *execution.* *Shakspeare.*

I like thy counsel; and how well I like it,
The *execution* of it shall make known. *Shaks.*

The excellency of the subject contributed much to the happiness of the *execution.* *Dryden.*

2. The last act of the law in civil causes, by which possession is given of body or goods.

Sir Richard was committed to the fleet in *execution* for the whole six thousand pounds. *Clarend.*

3. Capital punishment; death inflicted by forms of law.

Good rest.
—As wretches have o'er night,
That wait for *execution* in the morn. *Shakspeare.*

I have seen,
When, after *execution,* judgment hath
Repented o'er his doom. *Shakspeare.*

Laws support those crimes they checkt before,
And *executions* now affright no more. *Creech.*

4. Destruction; slaughter.

Brave Macbeth, with his brandish'd steel,
Which smok'd with bloody *execution,*
Carv'd out his passage. *Shakspeare.*

The *execution* had been too cruel, and far exceeding the bounds of ordinary hostility. *Hayward.*

5. It is used with the verb *do.*

When the tongue is the weapon, a man may strike where he cannot reach, and a word shall *do execution* both further and deeper than the mightiest blow. *South.*

Ships of such height and strength, that his vessels could *do* no *execution* upon them. *Arbuth.*

EXECU'TIONER, ĕk-sĕ-kū'shŭn-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *execution.*]

1. He that puts in act, or executes; in this sense *executer* is now more used.

It is a comfort to the *executioners* of this office, when they consider that they cannot be guilty of oppression. *Bacon.*

The heart of every man was in the hand of God, and he could have made them *executioners* of his wrath upon one another. *Woodward.*

In this case every man hath a right to punish the offender, and be the *executioner* of the law of nature. *Locke.*

2. He that inflicts capital punishment; he that puts to death according to the sentence of the law.

He, born of the greatest blood, submitted himself to be servant to the *executioner* that should put to death Musidorus. *Sidney.*

The deluge was not sent only as an *executioner* to mankind, but its prime errand was to reform the earth. *Woodward.*

3. He that kills; he that murders.

Is not the causer of the timeless deaths,
As blameful as the *executioner?* *Shakspeare.*

I would not be thy *executioner:*
I fly thee, for I would not injure thee;
Thou tell'st me there is murder in mine eyes.
Shakspeare.

4. The instrument by which any thing is performed.

All along
The walls, abominable ornaments!
Are tools of wrath, anvils of torments hung,
Fell *executioners* of foul intents. *Crashaw.*

EXE'CUTIVE, ĕgz-ĕk'ū-tĭv.[478] *adj.* [from *execute.*]

1. Having the quality of executing or performing.

They are the nimblest, agile, strongest instruments, fittest to be *executive* of the commands of the souls. *Hale.*

2. Active; not deliberative; not legislative; having the power to put in act the laws.

The Roman emperors were possessed of the whole legislative as well as *executive* power. *Addison.*

Hobbes confounds the *executive* with the legislative power, though all well instituted states have ever placed them in different hands. *Swift.*

EXE'CUTRIX, ĕgz-ĕk'ū-trĭks. *n. s.* [from [*execute.*] A woman intrusted to perform the will of the testator.

He did, after the death of the earl, buy of his *executrix* the remnant of the term. *Bacon.*

EXEGE'SIS, ĕks-ĕ-jē'sĭs.[478 520] *n. s.* [ἐξήγησις.] An explanation.

EXEGE'TICAL, ĕks-ĕ-jĕt'ĕ-kăl. *adj.* [ἐξηγητικος.] Explanatory; expository.

I have here and there interspersed some critical and some *exegetical* notes fit for learners to know, and not unfit for some teachers to read. *Walker.*

EXE'MPLAR, ĕgz-ĕm'plăr.[88] *n. s.* [*exemplar,* Lat.] A pattern; an example to be imitated.

The idea and *exemplar* of the world was first in God. *Raleigh.*

They began at a known body, a barleycorn, the weight whereof is therefore called a grain; which ariseth, being multiplied to scruples, drachms, ounces, and pounds, and then those weights, as they happen to take them, are fixed by authority, and *exemplars* of them publickly kept. *Holder.*

If he intends to murder his prince, as Cromwell did, he must persuade him that he resolves nothing but his safety; as the same grand *exemplar* hypocrisy did before. *South.*

Best poet! fit *exemplar* for the tribe
Of Phœbus. *Philips.*

EXE'MPLARILY, ĕgz'ĕm-plăr-ĕ-lē. *adv.* [from *exemplary.*]

1. In such a manner as deserves imitation.

She is *exemplarily* loyal in a high exact obedience. *Howel.*

2. In such a manner as may warn others.

Some he punished *exemplarily* in this world, that we might from thence have a taste or glimpse of his future justice. *Hakewill.*

If he had shut the commons house, whilst their champions were *exemplarily* punished, their jurisdiction would probably in a short time have been brought within due limits. *Clarendon.*

EXE'MPLARINESS, ĕgz'ĕm-plăr-ĕ-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *exemplary.*] State of standing as a pattern to be copied.

In Scripture we find several titles given to Christ, which import his *exemplariness* as of a prince and a captain, a master and a guide. *Tillotson.*

EXE'MPLARY, ĕgz'ĕm-plăr-ĕ.[478] *adj.* [from *exemplar.*]

1. Such as may deserve to be proposed to imitation, whether persons or things.

The archbishops and bishops have the government of the church; be not you the mean to prefer any to those places, but only for their learning, gravity, and worth: their lives and doctrine ought to be *exemplary.* *Bacon.*

If all these were *exemplary* in the conduct of their lives, religion would receive a mighty encouragement. *Swift.*

2. Such as may give warning to others.

Had the tumults been repressed by *exemplary* justice, I had obtained all that I designed.
King Charles.

3. Such as may attract notice and imitation.

Awaking therefore, as who long had dream'd,
Much of my women and their gods asham'd,
From this abyss of *exemplary* vice
Resolv'd, as time might aid my thought, to rise.
Prior.

When any duty is fallen under a general disuse and neglect, in such a case the most visible and *exemplary* performance is required. *Rogers.*

EXEMPLIFICA'TION, ĕgz-ĕm-plĕ-fĕ-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *exemplify.*] A copy; a transcript.

An ambassador of Scotland demanded an *exemplification* of the articles of peace. *Hayward.*

A love of vice as such, a delighting in sin for its own sake, is an imitation, or rather an *exemplification,* of the malice of the devil. *South.*

To EXE'MPLIFY, ĕgz-ĕm'plĕ-fī.[183] *v. a.* [from *exemplar.*]

1. To illustrate by example.

This might be *exemplified* even by heaps of rites and customs, now superstitious in the greatest part of the christian world. *Hooker.*

Our author has *exemplified* his precepts in the very precepts themselves. *Spectator.*

A satire may be *exemplified* by pictures, characters, and examples. *Pope.*

2. To transcribe; to copy: in the juridical sense, to take an attested copy.

To EXE'MPT, ĕgz-ĕmt'.[412] *v. a.* [*exemptus,* Lat.] To privilege; to grant immunity from.

Things done well,
And with a care, *exempt* themselves from fear:
Things done without example, in their issue
Are to be fear'd. *Shakspeare.*

The religious were not *exempted,* but fought among the other soldiers. *Knolles.*

The emperors *exempted* them from all taxes, to which they subjected merchants without exception. *Arbuthnot.*

EXE'MPT, ĕgz-ĕmt'. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Free by privilege.

Be it my wrong you are from me *exempt;*
But wrong not that wrong with a mere contempt.
Shakspeare.

An abbot cannot, without the advice of his convent, subject his monastery to any, from whose jurisdiction such monastery was *exempted.* *Ayliffe.*

2. Not subject; not liable to.

Do not once hope, that thou canst tempt
A spirit so resolv'd to tread
Upon thy throat, and live *exempt*
From all the nets that thou canst spread.
Ben Jonson.

No man, not even the most powerful among the sons of men, is *exempt* from the chances of human life. *Atterbury*

The god constrains the Greek to roam
A hopeless exile from his native home,
From death alone *exempt.* *Pope.*

3. Clear; not included.

His dreadful imprecation hear;
'Tis laid on all, not any one *exempt.* *Lee.*

4. Cut off from. Disused.

Was not thy father for treason 'headed?
And by his treason stand'st not thou attainted,
Corrupted, and *exempt* from ancient gentry? *Shaksp.*

EXE'MPTION, ĕgz-ĕm'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *exempt.*] Immunity; privilege from evil; freedom from imposts or burdensome employments.

The like *exemption* hath the writ to enquire of a man's death, which also must be granted freely. *Bacon.*

The Roman laws gave particular *exemptions* to such as built ships or traded in corn. *Arbuthnot.*

EXEMPTI'TIOUS, ĕgz-ĕm-tish'ŭs. *adj.* [from

exemptus, Lat.] Separable; that may be taken from another.

If the motion were loose or *exemptitious* from matter, I could be convinced that it had extension of its own. *More.*

To EXE'NTERATE, ĕgz-ĕn'tĕr-ate. *v. a.* [*ex-entero*, Lat.] To embowel; to deprive of the entrails.

A toad contains not those urinary parts which are found in other animals to avoid that serous excretion, which may appear unto any that *exenterates* or dissects them. *Brown.*

EXENTERA'TION, ĕgz-ĕn-tĕr-a'shŭn. *n. s.* [*exenteratio*, Lat.] The act of taking out the bowels; embowelling.

Belonius not only affirms that chamelions feed on flies, caterpillars, beetles, and other insects; but upon *exenteration* he found these animals in their bellies. *Brown.*

EXE'QUIAL, ĕgz-ē'kwē-ăl. *adj.* [from *exequiæ*, Lat.] Funeral; relating to funerals. *Dict.*

E'XEQUIES, ĕks'ē-kwīz. *n. s.* without a singular. [*exequiæ*, Lat.] Funeral rites; the ceremony of burial; the procession of burial. For this word *obsequies* is often used, but not so properly.

Let 's not forget
The noble duke of Bedford late deceas'd,
But see his *exequies* fulfill'd in Roan. *Shaksp.*

The tragical end of the two brothers, whose *exequies* the next successor had leisure to perform. *Dryden.*

EXE'RCENT, ĕgz-ĕr'sĕnt. *adj.* [*exercens*, Lat.] Practising; following any calling or vocation.

The judge may oblige every *exercent* advocate to give his patronage and assistance unto a litigant in distress for want of an advocate. *Ayliffe.*

E'XERCISE, ĕks'ĕr-size.[478] *n. s.* [*exercitium*, Lat.]

1. Labour of the body; labour considered as conducive to the cure or prevention of diseases.

Men ought to beware that they use not *exercise* and a spare diet both; but if much *exercise*, a plentiful diet; if sparing diet, little *exercise*. *Bacon.*

The wise for cure on *exercise* depend:
God never made his work for man to mend. *Dryd.*

He is exact in prescribing the *exercises* of his patients, ordering some of them to walk eighty stadia in a day, which is about nine English miles. *Arbuth.*

The purest *exercise* of health,
The kind refresher of the summer heats. *Thomson*

2. Something done for amusement.

As a watchful king, he would not neglect his safety, thinking nevertheless to perform all things rather as an *exercise* than as a labour. *Bacon.*

3. Habitual action by which the body is formed to gracefulness, air, and gentleness.

He was strong of body, and so much the stronger as he, by a well-disciplined *exercise*, taught it both to do and to suffer. *Sidney.*

The French apply themselves more universally to their *exercises* than any nation: one seldom sees a young gentleman that does not fence, dance, and ride. *Addison.*

4. Preparatory practice in order to skill: as, the *exercise* of soldiers.

5. Use; actual application of any thing.

The sceptre of spiritual regimen over us in this present world, is at the length to be yielded up into the hands of the Father which gave it; that is, the use and *exercise* thereof shall cease, there being no longer on earth any militant church to govern. *Hooker.*

6. Practice; outward performance.

Lewis refused even those of the church of England, who followed their master to St. Germain's, the publick *exercise* of their religion. *Addison.*

7. Employment frequently repeated.

The learning of the situation and boundaries of kingdoms, being only an *exercise* of the eyes and memory, a child with pleasure will learn them. *Locke.*

Children, by the *exercise* of their senses about objects that affect them in the womb, receive some few ideas before they are born. *Locke.*

Exercise is very alluring and entertaining to the understanding, while its reasoning powers are employed without labour. *Watts.*

8. Task; that which one is appointed to perform.

Patience is more oft the *exercise*
Of saints, the trial of their fortitude
Making them each his own deliverer,
And victor over all
That tyranny or fortune can inflict. *Milton.*

9. Act of divine worship, whether publick or private.

Good sir John,
I'm in your debt for your last *exercise;*
Come the next sabbath, and I will content you. *Shakspeare.*

To E'XERCISE, ĕks'ĕr-size. *v. a.* [*exerceo*, Lat.]

1. To employ; to engage in employment.

This faculty of the mind, when it is *exercised* immediately about things, is called judgment. *Locke.*

2. To train by use to any act.

The Roman tongue was the study of their youth: it was their own language they were instructed and *exercised* in. *Locke.*

3. To make skilful or dexterous by practice; to habituate.

Strong meat belongeth to them who, by reason of use, have their senses *exercised* to discern both good and evil. *Hebrews.*

Reason, by its own penetration, where it is strong and *exercised*, usually sees quicker and clearer without syllogism. *Locke.*

And now the goddess, *exercised* in ill,
Who watch'd an hour to work her impious will,
Ascends the roof. *Dryden.*

4. To busy; to keep busy.

He will *exercise* himself with pleasure, and without weariness, in that godlike employment of doing good. *Atterbury.*

5. To task; to keep employed as a penal injunction.

Sore travel hath God given to the sons of man, to be *exercised* therewith. *Eccles.*

Where pain of unextinguishable fire
Must *exercise* us, without hope of end. *Milton.*

6. To practise; to perform.

A man's body is confined to a place; but where friendship is, all offices are granted to him and his deputy: for he may *exercise* them by his friend. *Bacon.*

Age's chief arts, and arms, are to grow wise;
Virtue to know, and known, to *exercise*. *Denham.*

7. To exert; to put in use.

The princes of the gentiles *exercise* dominion over them, and they that are great *exercise* authority upon them. *Matthew.*

Their consciences oblige them to submit to that dominion which their governors had a right to *exercise* over them. *Locke.*

8. To practise or use in order to habitual skill.

To you such scabb'd harsh fruit is giv'n, as raw
Young soldiers at their *exercisings* gnaw. *Dryden.*

Meanwhile I'll draw up my Numidian troop
Within the square to *exercise* their arms. *Addison.*

To E'XERCISE, ĕks'ĕr-size. *v. n.* To use exercise; to labour for health or for amusement.

The Lacedemonians were remarkable for the sport, and Alexander the great frequently *exercised* at it. *Broome.*

E'XERCISER, ĕks'ĕr-si-zŭr. *n. s.* [from *exercise*.] He that directs or uses exercise. *Dict.*

EXERCITA'TION, ĕgz-ĕr-sē-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*exercitatio*, Lat.]

1. Exercise.

It were some extenuation of the curse, if in *sudore vultus tui* were confinable unto corporeal *exercitations*. *Brown.*

2. Practice; use.

By frequent *exercitations* we form them within us. *Felton.*

To EXE'RT, ĕgz-ĕrt'.[478] *v. a.* [*exero*, Lat.]

1. To use with an effort; to use with ardour and vehemence.

When the service of Britain requires your courage and conduct, you may *exert* them both. *Dryden.*

Whate'er I am, each faculty,
The utmost power of my *exerted* soul,
Preserves a being only for your service. *Rowe.*

2. To put forth; to perform.

When the will has *exerted* an act of command upon any faculty of the soul, or member of the body, it has done all that the whole man, as a moral agent, can do for the actual exercise or employment of such a faculty or member. *South.*

3. To enforce; to push to an effort. With the reciprocal pronoun.

Strong virtue, like strong nature, struggles still;
Exerts itself, and then throws off the ill. *Dryden.*

4. To bring out.

The several parts lay hidden in the piece,
Th' occasion but *exerted* that or this. *Dryden.*

5. To emit; to push out; to put forth.

The orchard loves to wave
With winter winds, before the gems *exert*
Their feeble heads. *Philips.*

The stars, no longer overlaid with weight,
Exert their heads from underneath the mass,
And upward shoot and kindle as they pass,
And with diffusive light adorn the heavenly place. *Dryden.*

EXE'RTION, ĕgz-ĕr'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *exert.*] The act of exerting; effort.

EXE'SION, ĕgz-ē'zhŭn. *n. s.* [*exesus*, Lat.] The act of eating through.

Theophrastus denieth the *exesion* or forcing of vipers through the belly of the dam. *Brown.*

EXESTUA'TION, ĕgz-ĕs-tshŭ-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*exestuo*, Lat.] The state of boiling; tumultuous heat; effervescence; ebullition.

Saltpetre is in operation a cold body: physicians and chymists give it in fevers to allay the inward *exestuations* of the blood and humours. *Boyle.*

To EXFO'LIATE, ĕks-fō'lē-āte. *v. n.* [*ex* and *folium*, Lat.] To shell off; to separate, as a corrupt bone from the sound part. A term of chirurgery.

Our work went on successfully, the bone *exfoliating* from the edges. *Wiseman.*

EXFOLIA'TION, ĕks-fō-lē-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *exfoliate.*] The process by which the corrupted part of the bone separates from the sound.

If the bone be dressed, the flesh will soon arise in that cut of the bone, and make *exfoliation* of what is necessary, and inearn it. *Wiseman.*

EXFO'LIATIVE, ĕks-fō'lē-ā-tĭv. *adj* [from *exfoliate.*] That has power of procuring exfoliation.

Dress the bone with the milder *exfoliatives*, till the burnt bone is cast off. *Wiseman.*

EXHA'LABLE, ĕgz-hā'lā-bl.[405] *adj.* [from

exhale.] That may be evaporated or exhaled.

The fire may resolve some of the more spirituous and *exhalable* parts, whereof distillation has shewn me that alabaster is not destitute, into vapours. *Boyle.*

EXHALA'TION, ĕks-hă-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*exhalatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of exhaling or sending out in vapours; emission.
2. The state of evaporating or flying out in vapours; evaporation.
3. That which rises in vapours, and sometimes takes the form of meteors.

No nat'ral *exhalation* in the sky,
No 'scape of nature, no distemper'd day,
But they would pluck away its nat'ral cause,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs. *Shaks.*

Moving in so high a sphere, and with so vigorous a lustre, he must needs, as the sun, raise many envious *exhalations;* which, condensed by a popular odium, are capable to cast a cloud upon the brightest merit and integrity. *King Charles.*

A fabrick huge
Rose like an *exhalation* with the sound
Of dulcet symphonies and voices sweet. *Milton.*

It is no wonder if the earth be often shaken, there being quantities of *exhalations* within those mines, or cavernous passages, that are capable of rarefaction and inflammation. *Burnet.*

The growing tow'rs like *exhalations* rise,
And the huge columns heave into the skies. *Pope.*

To EXHA'LE, ĕgz-hāle'.[478] *v. a.* [*exhalo*, Lat.]

1. To send or draw out in vapours or fumes.

Yon light is not daylight, I know it well:
It is some meteor that the sun *exhales*,
To be to thee this night a torch-bearer. *Shaksp.*

I flattered myself with the hopes that the vapour had been *exhaled.* *Temple.*

Fear freezes minds; but love, like heat,
Exhales the soul sublime to seek her native seat. *Dryden.*

2. To draw out.

See, dead Henry's wounds,
Open their congeal'd mouths, and bleed afresh!
Blush, blush, thou lump of foul deformity!
For 'tis thy presence that *exhales* this blood
From cold and empty veins, where no blood dwells! *Shakspeare.*

EXHA'LEMENT, ĕgz-hāle'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *exhale.*] Matter exhaled; vapour.

Nor will polished amber, though it send forth a gross and corporal *exhalement*, be found a long time defective upon the exactest scales. *Brown.*

To EXHA'UST, ĕgz-hâwst'.[425] *v. a.*

1. To drain; to diminish; to deprive by draining.

Single men be many times more charitable, because their means are less *exhausted.* *Bacon.*

Spermatick matter of a vicious sort abounds in the blood, *exhausts* it of its best spirits, and derives the flower of it to the seminal vessels. *Wiseman.*

2. To draw out totally; to draw until nothing is left.

Though the knowledge they have left us be worth our study, yet they *exhausted* not all its treasures; they left a great deal for the industry and sagacity of after ages. *Locke.*

The nursling grove
Seems fair awhile, cherish'd with foster earth;
But when the alien compost is *exhaust,*
Its native poverty again prevails. *Philips.*

EXHA'USTION, ĕgz-hâws'tshŭn.[464] *n. s.* [from *exhaust.*] The act of drawing or draining.

EXHA'USTLESS, ĕgz-hâwst'lĕs. *adj.* [from *exhaust.*] Not to be emptied; not to be all drawn off; inexhaustible.

Of heat and light, what everduring stores
Brought from the sun's *exhaustless* golden shores,
Through gulphs immense of intervening air,
Enrich the earth, and every loss repair. *Blackmore.*

To EXHI'BIT, ĕgz-hĭb'ĭt.[478] *v. a.* [*exhibeo*, Lat.]

1. To offer to view or use; to offer or propose in a formal or publick manner.

If any claim redress of injustice, they should *exhibit* their petitions in the street. *Shaksp.*

He suffered his attorney-general to *exhibit* a charge of high treason against the earl. *Clarendon.*

2. To show; to display.

One of an unfortunate constitution is perpetually *exhibiting* a miserable example of the weakness of mind and body. *Pope.*

EXHI'BITER, ĕgz-hĭb'ĭt-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *exhibit.*] He that offers any thing, as a petition or charge, in a publick manner.

He seems indifferent,
Or rather swaying more upon our part,
Than cherishing th' *exhibiters* against us. *Shaksp.*

EXHIBI'TION, ĕks-hĕ-bĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [from *exhibit.*]

1. The act of exhibiting; display; setting forth.

What are all mechanick works, but the sensible *exhibition* of mathematick demonstrations? *Grew.*

2. Allowance; salary; pension: it is much used for pensions allowed to scholars at the university.

I crave fit disposition for my wife,
Due preference of place and *exhibition*,
As levels with her breeding. *Shaksp.*

What maintenance he from his friends receives,
Like *exhibition* thou shalt have from me. *Shaksp.*

All was assigned to the army and garrisons there, and she received only a pension or *exhibition* out of his coffers. *Bacon.*

He is now neglected, and driven to live in exile upon a small *exhibition.* *Swift.*

3. Payment; recompense.

I would not do such a thing for gowns, petticoats, nor caps, nor any petty *exhibition.* *Shaksp.*

EXHI'BITIVE, ĕgz-hĭb'bĕ-tĭv. *adj.* [from *exhibit.*] Representative; displaying.

Truths must have an external existence in some understanding; or rather, they are the same with that understanding itself, considered as variously *exhibitive* or representative, according to the various modes of inimitability or participation. *Norris.*

To EXHI'LARATE, ĕgz-hĭl'ă-rāte. *v. a.* [*exhilaro*, Lat.] To make cheerful; to cheer; to fill with mirth; to enliven; to glad; to gladden.

The coming into a fair garden, the coming into a fair room richly furnished, a beautiful person, and the like, do delight and *exhilarate* the spirits much. *Bacon.*

The force of that fallacious fruit,
That with *exhilarating* vapours bland
About their spirits had play'd, and inmost pow'rs
Made err, was now exhal'd. *Milton.*

Let them thank
Boon nature, that thus annually supplies
Their vaults, and with her former liquid gifts
Exhilarates their languid minds within
The golden mean confin'd. *Philips.*

EXHILARA'TION, ĕgz-hĭl-ă-rā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *exhilarate.*]

1. The act of giving gayety.
2. The state of being enlivened.

Exhilaration hath some affinity with joy, though it be a much lighter motion. *Bacon.*

To EXHO'RT, ĕgz-hôrt'. *v. a.* [*exhortor*, Lat.] To incite by words to any good action.

We beseech you and *exhort* you by the Lord Jesus, that as ye have received of us, how you ought to walk, so you would abound. *Thessalonians.*

My duty is to *exhort* you to consider the dignity of that holy mystery. *Common Prayer.*

Designing or *exhorting* glorious war. *Milton.*

EXHORTA'TION, ĕks-hôr-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *exhort.*]

1. The act of exhorting; incitement to good.

If we will not encourage publick beneficence, 'till we are secure that no storm shall overturn what we help to build; there is no room for *exhortations* to charity. *Atterbury.*

2. The form of words by which one is exhorted.

I'll end my *exhortation* after dinner. *Shaksp.*

EXHO'RTATORY, ĕgz-hôr'tă-tŭr-ĕ.[512] *adj.* [from *exhort.*] Tending to exhort.

EXHO'RTER, ĕgz-hôr'tŭr. *n. s.* [from *exhort.*] One who exhorts or encourages by words.

To EXI'CCATE, ĕk-sĭk'kāte. *v. a.* [*exsicco*, Lat.] To dry; to dry up. *Dict.*

EXICCA'TION, ĕk-sĭk-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *exiccate.*] Arefaction; act of drying up; state of being dried up.

What is more easily refuted than that old vulgar assertion of an universal drought and *exiccation* of the earth? As if the sun could evaporate the least drop of its moisture, so that it should never descend again, but be attracted and elevated quite out of the atmosphere. *Bentley.*

EXI'CCATIVE, ĕk-sĭk'kā-tĭv.[512] *adj.* [from *exiccate.*] Drying in quality; having the power of drying.

E'XIGENCE, ĕk'sĕ-jĕnse. } *n. s.* [This
E'XIGENCY, ĕk'sĕ-jĕn-sĕ. } word is probably only a corruption of *exigents*, vitiated by an unskilful pronunciation.]

1. Demand; want; need.

As men we are at our own choice, both for time and place and form, according to the *exigence* of our own occasions in private. *Hooker.*

You have heard what the present condition and *exigencies* of these several charities are. *Atterbury.*

While our fortunes exceed not the measure of real convenience, and are adapted to the *exigencies* of our station, we perceive the hand of providence in our gradual and successive supplies. *Rogers.*

2. Pressing necessity; distress; sudden occasion.

This dissimulation in war may be called stratagem and conduct; in other *exigencies* address and dexterity. *Broome.*

Now in such *exigencies* not to need,
Upon my word you must be rich indeed;
A noble superfluity it craves,
Not for yourself, but for your fools and knaves. *Pope.*

E'XIGENT, ĕk'sĕ-jĕnt. *n. s.* [*exigens*, Latin.]

1. Pressing business; occasion that requires immediate help.

In such an *exigent* I see not how they could have staid to deliberate about any other regiment than that which already was devised to their hands. *Hooker.*

The council met, your guards to find you sent,
And know your pleasure in this *exigent.* *Waller.*

2. [A law term.] A writ sued when the defendant is not to be found, being part of the process leading to an outlawry. *Shakspeare* uses it for extremity. *Hanmer.*

3. End.

These eyes, like lamps whose wasting oil is spent,
Wax dim, as drawing to their *exigent.* *Shaksp.*

EXIGU'ITY, ĕks-ĕ-gū'ĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* [*exiguitas*, Latin.] Smallness; diminutiveness; slenderness.

The *exiguity* and shape of the extant particles is now supposed. *Boyle.*

EXI'GUOUS, ĕgz-ĭg'ū-ŭs. *adj.* [*exiguus*, Latin.] Small; diminutive; little. Not used.

The subtile parts and *exiguous* dose are consumed and evaporated in less than two hours time. *Harvey.*

E'XILE, ĕks'īle. *n. s.* [*exilium*, Latin. It seems anciently to have had the accent indifferently on either syllable: now it is uniformly on the first.]

1. Banishment; state of being banished from one's country.

Our state of bodies would bewray what life
We 've led since thy *exile.* *Shaksp.*
Welcome is *exile*, welcome were my death. *Shaksp.*
Let them pronounce the steep Tarpeian death,
Vagabond *exile*, flaying, pent to linger,
But with a grain of day, I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shaksp.*

2. The person banished.

O must the wretched *exiles* ever mourn,
Nor after length of rowling years return? *Dryd.*
Ulysses, sole of all the victor train,
An *exile* from his dear paternal coast,
Deplor'd his absent queen, and empire lost. *Pope.*

EXI'LE, ĕg-zīle'. *adj.* [*exilis*, Lat.] Small; slender; not full; not powerful. Not in use, except in philosophical writings.

It were good to enquire what means may be to draw forth the *exile* heat which is in the air; for that may be a secret of great power to produce cold weather. *Bacon.*
In a virginal, when the lid is down, it maketh a more *exile* sound than when the lid is open. *Bacon.*

To E'XILE, ĕg-zīle'.[493] *v. a.* [from the noun. This had formerly the accent on the last syllable, now generally on the first, though *Dryden* has used both.] To banish; to drive from a country; to transport.

Call home our *exil'd* friends abroad,
That fled the snares of watchful tyranny. *Shaksp.*
Foul subordination is predominant,
And equity *exil'd* your highness' land. *Shaksp.*
For that offence,
Immediately we do *exile* him hence. *Shaksp.*
They, fettered with the bonds of a long night,
lay there *exiled* from the eternal providence *Wisdom.*
His brutal manners from his breast *exil'd*,
His mien he fashion'd, and his tongue he fil'd. *Dryden.*
Arms and the man I sing, who fore'd by fate,
And haughty Juno's unrelenting hate,
Expell'd and *exil'd.* *Dryden.*

EXI'LEMENT, ĕg-zīle'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *exile.*] Banishment.

Fitzosborn was discarded into foreign service for a pretty shadow of *exilement.* *Wotton.*

EXILI'TION, ĕks-ĕ-lĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*exilitio*, Lat.] The act of springing or rushing out suddenly.

From saltpetre proceedeth the force and report of gunpowder: for sulphur and small-coal mixt will not take fire with noise or *exilition;* and powder which is made of impure and greasy petre, hath but a weak emission and gives but a faint report. *Brown.*

EXI'LITY, ĕg-zĭl'ĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* [*exilis*, Latin.] Slenderness; smallness; diminution.

Certain flies called ephemera, live but a day; the cause is the *exility* of the spirit, or perhaps the absconce of the sun. *Bacon.*
For *exility* of the voice, or other sounds, it is certain that the voice doth pass through solid and hard bodies, if they be not too thick; and through water, which is likewise a very close body, and such an one as letteth not in air. *Bacon.*
A body, by being subtilized, can lose nothing of its corporeity; neither can it hereby gain any thing but *exility;* for all degrees of subtility are essentially the same thing. *Grew.*

EXI'MIOUS, ĕg-zĭm'ĕ-ŭs. *adj.* [*eximius*, Lat.] Famous; eminent; conspicuous; excellent. *Dict.*

EXINANI'TION, ĕks-ĭn-ă-nĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*exinanitio*, Lat.] Privation; loss.

He is not more impotent in his glory than he was in his *exinanition.* *Decay of Piety.*

To EXI'ST, ĕg-zĭst'.[478] *v. n.* [*existo*, Lat.] To be; to have a being.

It is as easy to conceive that an Almighty Power might produce a thing out of nothing, and make that to *exist de novo*, which did not *exist* before; as to conceive the world to have had no beginning, but to have *existed* from eternity. *South.*
It seems reasonable to enquire, how such a multitude comes to make but one idea, since that combination does not always *exist* together in nature. *Locke.*

One year is past, a different scene!
No farther mention of the dean:
Who now, alas, no more is mist
Than if he never did *exist.* *Swift.*

EXI'STENCE, ĕg-zĭs'tĕnse. } *n. s.* [*exist-*
EXI'STENCY. ĕg-zĭs'tĕn-sĕ. } *entia*, low Lat.] State of being; actual possession of being.

Nor is only the *existency* of this animal considerable, but many things delivered thereof. *Brown.*
It is impossible any being can be eternal with successive eternal physical changes, or variety of states or manner of *existency*, naturally and necessarily concomitant unto it *Hale.*
The soul secur'd in her *existence*, smiles
At the drawn dagger, and defies its point. *Addison.*
When a being is considered as possible, it is said to have an essence or nature: such were all things before the creation. When it is considered as actual, then it is said to have *existence* also. *Watts.*

EXI'STENT, ĕg-zĭs'tĕnt. *adj.* [from *exist.*] Having being; in possession of being or of existence.

Whatsoever sign the sun possessed, whose recess or vicinity defineth the quarters of the year, those seasons were actually *existent.* *Brown.*
The eyes and minds are fastened on objects which have no real being, as if they were truly *existent.*

EXISTIMA'TION, ĕg-zĭs-tĕ-mā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*existimatio*, Lat.]

1. Opinion.
2. Esteem.

E'XIT, ĕks'ĭt. *n. s.* [*exit*, Lat.]

1. The term set in the margin of plays to mark the time at which the player goes off the stage.
2. Recess; departure; act of quitting the stage; act of quitting the theatre of life.

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women meerly players:
They have their *exits* and their entrances,
And one man in his time plays many parts. *Shaksp.*
A regard for fame becomes a man more towards the *exit* than at his entrance into life. *Swift.*
Many of your old comrades live a short life, and make a figure at their *exit.* *Swift.*

3. Passage out of any place.

In such a pervious substance as the brain, they might find an easy either entrance or *exit*, almost every where. *Glanville.*

4. Way by which there is a passage out.

The fire makes its way, forcing the water forth through its ordinary *exits*, wells, and the outlets of rivers. *Woodward.*

EXI'TIAL, ĕgz-ĭsh'yăl.[113] } *adj.* [*exitialis*,
EXI'TIOUS, ĕgz-ĭsh'yŭs. } Lat.] Destructive; fatal; mortal; deleterious. Not in use.

Most *exitial* fevers, although not concomitated with the tokens, exanthemata, anthraces, or carbuncles, are to be censured pestilential. *Harvey.*

E'XODUS, ĕks'ō-dŭs. } *n. s.* [ἔξοδος.] De-
E'XODY, ĕks'ō-dĕ. } parture; journey from a place: the second book of Moses is so called, because it describes the journey of the Israelites from Egypt.

In all probability their years continued to be three hundred and sixty-five days, ever since the time of the Jewish *exody* at least. *Hale.*

EXOLE'TE, ĕks'ō-lēte. *adj.* [*exoletus*, Lat.] Obsolete; out of use. *Dict.*

To EXO'LVE, ĕgz-ŏlv'. *v. a.* [*exolvo*, Lat.] To loose; to pay. *Dict.*

EXOLU'TION, ĕgz-ō-lū'shŭn. *n. s.* [*exolutio*, Lat.] Laxation of the nerves.

Considering the *exolution* and languor ensuing that action in some, we cannot but think it much abridgeth our days *Brown.*

EXO'MPHALOS, ĕgz-ŏm'fă-lŏs. *n. s.* [ἐξ and ὀμφαλος.] A navel rupture.

To EXO'NERATE. ĕgz-ŏn'ĕr-āte. *v. a.* [*exonero*, Lat.] To unload, to disburden; to free from any heavy charge.

The glands being a congeries of vessels curled, circumgyrated, and complicated, give the blood time to separate through the capillary vessels into the secretory ones, which afterwards all *exonerate* themselves into one common ductus. *Ray.*

EXONERA'TION, ĕgz-ŏn-ĕr-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *exonerate.*] The act of disburdening, or discharging.

The body is adapted unto eating, drinking, nutrition, and other ways of repletion and *exoneration.* *Grew.*

EXO'PTABLE, ĕgz-ŏp'tă-bl. *adj.* [*exoptabilis*, Lat.] Desirable; to be sought with eagerness or desire.

E'XORABLE, ĕks'ō-ră-bl.[405] *adj.* [*exorabilis*, Lat.] To be moved by entreaty.

EXO'RBITANCE, ĕgz-ŏr'bĕ-tănse. } *n. s.*
EXO'RBITANCY, ĕgz-ŏr'bĕ-tăn-sĕ. } [from *exorbitant.*]

1. The act of going out of the track prescribed.
2. Enormity; gross deviation from rule or right.

I see some of this fault cleave to those, who have eminently corrected all other *exorbitancies* of the tongue. *Government of the Tongue.*
The reverence of my presence may be a curb to your *exorbitancies.* *Dryden.*
The people were grossly imposed on, to commit such *exorbitancies* as could not end but in a dissolution of the government. *Swift.*

3. Boundless depravity.

They riot still,
Unbounded in *exorbitance* of ill. *Garth.*

EXO'RBITANT. ĕgz-ŏr'bĕ-tănt. *adj.* [*ex* and *orbito*, Lat.]

1. Going out of the prescribed track.

2. Deviating from the course appointed or rule established.

What signifies the fiction of the tortoise riding upon the wings of the wind, but to prescribe bounds and measures to our *exorbitant* passions. *L'Estrange.*

These phenomena are not peculiar to earthquakes in our times, but have been observed in all ages, and particularly those *exorbitant* commotions of the waters of the globe. *Woodward.*

3. Anomalous; not comprehended in a settled rule or method.

The Jews who had laws so particularly determining in all affairs what to do, were notwithstanding continually inured with causes *exorbitant*, and such as their laws had not provided for. *Hooker.*

4. Enormous; beyond due proportion; excessive.

Their subjects would live in great plenty, were not the impositions so very *exorbitant;* for the courts are too splendid for the territories. *Addison.*

So endless and *exorbitant* are the desires of men, that they will grasp at all, and can form no scheme of perfect happiness with less. *Swift.*

To Exo'rbitate, ĕgz-ôr'bĕ-tāte. *v. n.* [*ex* and *orbito*, Lat.] To deviate; to go out of the track or road prescribed.

The planets sometimes would have approached the sun as near as the orb of Mercury, and sometimes have *exorbitated* beyond the distance of Saturn. *Bentley.*

To E'xorcise, ĕks'ôr-sīze. *v. a.* [ἐξορκίζω.]

1. To adjure by some holy name.
2. To drive away spirits by certain forms of adjuration.
3. To purify from the influence of malignant spirits by religious ceremonies.

And fry'rs, that through the wealthy regions run,
Resort to farmers rich, and bless their halls,
And *exorcise* the beds, and cross the walls. *Dryd.*

E'xorciser, ĕks'ôr-sī-zûr. *n. s.* [from *exorcise.*] One who practises to drive away evil spirits.

E'xorcism, ĕks'ôr-sĭzm. *n. s.* [ἐξορκισμος.] The form of adjuration, or religious ceremony by which evil and malignant spirits are driven away.

Will his lordship behold and hear our *exorcisms?* *Shaksp.*

Symptoms supernatural, must be only curable by supernatural means; namely, by devout prayers or *exorcisms.* *Harvey.*

E'xorcist, ĕks'ôr-sĭst. *n. s.* [ἐξορκιστης.]

1. One who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant spirits.

Then certain of the vagabond Jews, *exorcists*, took upon them to call over them which had evil spirits. *Acts.*

2. An enchanter; a conjuror. Improperly.

Soul of Rome!
Thou, like an *exorcist*, hast conjured up
My mortified spirit. *Shaksp.*

Is there no *exorcist*
Beguiles the truer office of mine eyes?
Is 't real that I see! *Shaksp.*

Exo'rdium, ĕgz-ôr'dē-ŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] A formal preface; the proemial part of a composition.

Nor will I thee detain
With poets' fictions, nor oppress thine ear
With circumstance, and long *exordiums* here.
May's Virgil.

I have been distasted at this way of writing, by reason of long prefaces and *exordiums.* *Addison.*

Exorna'tion, ĕks-ôr-nā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*exornatio*, Lat.] Ornament; decoration; embellishment.

It seemeth that all those curious *exornations* should rather cease. *Hooker.*

Hyperbolical *exornations* and elegancies many much affect. *Hale.*

Exo'ssated, ĕgz-ôs'sā-tĕd. *adj.* [*exossatus*, Lat.] Deprived of bones. *Dict.*

Exosto'sis, ĕks-ôs-tō'sĭs.[520] *n. s.* [ἐκ and ὀστεον.] Any protuberance of a bone that is not natural, as often happens in venereal cases. *Quincy.*

Exo'sseous, ĕgz-ôsh'shē-ŭs. *adj.* [*ex* and *ossa*, Lat.] Wanting bones; boneless; formed without bones.

Thus we daily observe in the heads of fishes, as also in snails and soft *exosseous* animals, nature near the head hath placed a flat white stone, or testaceous concretion. *Brown.*

Exo'tick, ĕgz-ŏt'ĭk. *adj.* [ἐξωτικος] Foreign; not produced in our own country; not domestick.

Some learned men treat of the nature of letters as of some remote *exotick* thing, whereof we had no knowledge but by fabulous relations. *Holder.*

Continue fresh hot-beds to entertain such *exotick* plants as arrive not to their perfection without them. *Evelyn.*

Exo'tick, ĕgz-ŏt'ĭk. *n. s.* A foreign plant.

Claudian was seated on the other summit, which was barren, and produced, on some spots, plants that are unknown to Italy, and such as the gardeners call *exoticks.* *Addison.*

To Expa'nd, ĕk-spănd. *v. a.* [*expando*, Lat.]

1. To spread; to lay open as a net or sheet.
2. To dilate; to spread out every way; to diffuse.

She useth most the target to fence away the blow, and leaves all other weapons to the Alchoran to propagate and *expand* itself. *Howel.*

Bellerophon's horse framed of iron, and placed between two loadstones, with wings *expanded*, hung pendulous in the air. *Brown.*

An animal growing, *expands* its fibres in the air as a fluid. *Arbuthnot.*

Along the stream of time thy name
Expanded flies and gathers all its fame. *Pope.*

Expa'nse, ĕk-spănse'. *n. s.* [*expansum*, Lat.] A body widely extended without inequalities.

A murmuring sound
Of waters issue from a cave, and spread
Into a liquid plain; then stood unmov'd,
Pure as the *expanse* of heav'n. *Milton.*

Bright as th' ethereal glows the green *expanse.* *Savage.*

On the smooth *expanse* of crystal lakes,
The sinking stone at first a circle makes;
The trembling surface, by the motion stirr'd,
Spreads in a second circle, then a third;
Wide, and more wide, the floating rings advance,
Fill all the wat'ry plain, and to the margin dance. *Pope.*

Expansibi'lity, ĕk-spăn-sĕ-bĭl'ĕ-tē. *n. s.* [from *expansible.*] Capacity of extension; possibility to be expanded or spread into a wider surface.

With the rotundity common to the atoms of all fluids, there is some difference in bulk, by which the atoms in one fluid are distinguished from those of another; else all fluids would be alike in weight, *expansibility*, and all other qualities. *Grew.*

Expa'nsible, ĕk-spăn'sĕ-bl. *adj.* [from *expansus*, Lat.] Capable to be extended; capable to be spread into a wider surface.

Bodies are not *expansible* in proportion to their weight, or to the quantity of matter to be expanded. *Grew.*

Expa'nsion, ĕks-păn'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *expand.*]

1. The state of being expanded into a wider surface or greater space.

'Tis demonstrated that the condensation and *expansion* of any portion of the air is always proportional to the weight and pressure incumbent upon it. *Bentley.*

2. The act of spreading out.

The easy *expansion* of the wing of a bird, and the lightness, strength, and shape of the feathers, are all fitted for her better flight. *Grew.*

3. Extent; space to which any thing is extended.

The capacious mind of man cannot be confined by the limits of the world: it extends its thoughts often even beyond the utmost *expansion* of matter, and makes excursions into that incomprehensible inane. *Locke.*

4 Pure space, as distinct from extension in solid matter.

Distance or space, in its simple abstract conception, I call *expansion*, to distinguish it from extension, which expresses this distance only as it is in the solid parts of matter. *Locke.*

It would for ever take an useless flight,
Lost in *expansion*, void and infinite. *Blackmore.*

Expa'nsive, ĕks-păn'sĭv.[428] *adj.* [from *expand.*] Having the power to spread into a wider surface, or greater space.

The elastick or *expansive* faculty of the air, whereby it dilates itself when compressed, hath been made use of in the common weather glasses. *Ray.*

Th' *expansive* atmosphere is cramp'd with cold. *Thomson.*

To Expa'tiate, ĕk-spā'shē-āte.[542] *v. n.* [*expatior*, Lat.]

1. To range at large; to rove without any prescribed limits.

Religion contracts the circle of our pleasures, but leaves it wide enough for her votaries to *expatiate* in *Addison.*

He looks in heav'n with more than mortal eyes,
Bids his free soul *expatiate* in the skies;
Amidst her kindred stars familiar roam,
Survey the region, and confess her home. *Pope.*

Expatiate free o'er all the scene of man;
Almighty maze! but not without a plan. *Pope.*

With wonder seiz'd, we view the pleasing ground,
And walk delighted, and *expatiate* round. *Pope.*

2. To enlarge upon in language.

They had a custom of offering the tongues to Mercury, because they believed him the giver of eloquence: Dacier *expatiates* upon this custom. *Broome.*

3. To let loose; to allow to range. This sense, which is active, is very improper.

Make choice of a subject, which, being of itself capable of all that colours and the elegance of design can possibly give, shall afterwards afford art an ample field of matter wherein to *expatiate* itself. *Dryden.*

To EXPE'CT, ĕk-spĕkt'. *v. a.* [*expecto*, Lat.]

1. To have a previous apprehension of either good or evil.

We *expected*
Immediate dissolution. *Milton.*

Needs must the serpent now his capital bruise
Expect with mortal pain. *Milton.*

Good with bad
Expect to hear, supernal grace contending
With sinfulness of man. *Milton.*

Eve, now *expect* great tidings. *Milton.*

2. To wait for; to attend the coming.

The guards,
By me encamp'd on yonder hill, *expect*
Their motion. *Milton.*

While, *expecting* there the queen, he rais'd
His wond'ring eyes, and round the temple gaz'd.
Dryden.

To EXPE'CT, ĕk-spĕkt'. *v. n.* To wait; to stay.

Elihu had *expected* till Job had spoken. *Job.*

EXPE'CTABLE, ĕk-spĕk'tâ-bl. *adj.* [from *expect.*] To be expected; to be hoped or feared.

Occult and spiritual operations are not *expectable* from ice; for being but water congealed, it can never make good such qualities. *Brown.*

EXPE'CTANCE, ĕk-spĕk'tânse. } *n. s.* [from
EXPE'CTANCY, ĕk-spĕk'tân-sė. } *expect.*]

1. The act or state of expecting; expectation.

Every moment is *expectancy*
Of more arrivance. *Shaksp.*

Satyrs leave your petulance,
Or else rail upon the moon,
Your *expectance* is too soon;
For before the second cock
Crow, the gates will not unlock. *Ben Jonson.*

This blessed *expectance* must be now my theme. *Boyle.*

But fy, my wand'ring muse, how thou dost stay!
Expectance calls thee now another way. *Milton.*

2. Something expected.

There is *expectance* here from both the sides,
What further you will do. *Shaksp.*

3. Hope; that of which the expectation is accompanied with pleasure.

Oh, what a noble mind is here o'erthrown!
The *expectancy* and rose of the fair state. *Shaksp.*

EXPE'CTANT, ĕk-spĕk'tânt. *adj.* [Fr.] Waiting in expectation.

Her majesty has offered concessions in order to remove scruples raised in the mind of the *expectant* heir. *Swift.*

EXPE'CTANT, ĕk-spĕk'tânt. *n. s.* [from *expect.*] One who waits in expectation of any thing; one held in dependence by his hopes.

They, vain *expectants* of the bridal hour,
My stores in riotous expence devour. *Pope.*

This treatise was agreeable to the whole nation, except those who had employments, or were *expectants.* *Swift.*

EXPECTA'TION, ĕk-spĕk-tâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*expectatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of expecting.

The trees
Should have borne men, and *expectation* fainted
Longing for what it had not. *Shaksp.*

The rest,
That are within the note of *expectation*,
Already are i' th'court. *Shaksp.*

'Tis *expectation* makes a blessing dear. *Congreve.*

2. The state of expecting either with hope or fear.

Live in a constant and serious *expectation* of that day, when we must appear before the Judge of heaven and earth. *Rogers.*

3. Prospect of any thing good to come.

My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my *expectation* is from him. *Psalms.*

4. The object of happy expectation; the Messiah expected.

Now clear I understand,
What oft my steadiest thoughts have search'd in vain,
Why our great *expectation* should be call'd
The seed of woman. *Milton.*

5. A state in which something excellent is expected from us.

How fit it will be for you, born so great a prince, and of so rare not only *expectation* but proof, to divert your thoughts from the way of goodness. *Sidney.*

You first came home
From travel with such hopes as made you look'd on,
By all men's eyes, a youth of *expectation;*
Pleas'd with your growing virtue I receiv'd you. *Otway.*

EXPE'CTER, ĕk-spĕk'tŭr. *n. s.* [from *expect.*]

1. One who has hopes of something.

These are not great *expecters* under your administration, according to the period of governors here. *Swift.*

2. One who waits for another.

Signify this loving interview
To the *expecters* of our Trojan part. *Shaksp.*

To EXPE'CTORATE, ĕks-pĕk'tŏ-râte. *v. a.* [*ex* and *pectus*, Lat.] To eject from the breast.

Excrementitious humours are *expectorated* by a cough after a cold or an asthma. *Harvey.*

Morbifick matter is either attenuated so as to be returned into the channels, or *expectorated* by coughing. *Arbuthnot.*

EXPECTORA'TION, ĕks-pĕk-tŏ-râ'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *expectorate.*]

1. The act of discharging from the breast.

2. That discharge which is made by coughing, as bringing up phlegm, or any thing that obstructs the vessels of the lungs, and straitens the breath. *Quincy.*

With water, vinegar, and honey, in pleurisies and inflammations of the lungs, he mixeth spices, for promoting *expectoration.* *Arbuthnot.*

EXPE'CTORATIVE, ĕks-pĕk'tŏ-râ-tĭv.[512] *adj.* [from *expectorate.*] Having the quality of promoting expectoration.

Syrups and other *expectoratives*, in coughs, must necessarily occasion a greater cough. *Harvey.*

EXPE'DIENCE, ĕks-pė'dė-ĕnse. } *n. s.*
EXPE'DIENCY, ĕks-pė'dė-ĕn-sė.[376] } [from *expedient.*]

1. Fitness; propriety; suitableness to an end.

Solemn dedications of things set apart for divine worship, could never have been universally practised, had not right reason dictated the high *expediency* and great use of such practices. *South.*

2. It is used in *Shakspeare* for expedition; adventure; or attempt.

Let me hear
What yesternight our council did decree,
In forwarding this dear *expedience.* *Shaksp.*

3. It is also used by *Shakspeare* for expedition; haste; dispatch.

I shall break
The cause of our *expedience* to the queen,
And get her leave to part. *Shaksp.*

Eight tall ships, three thousand men of war,
Are making hither with all due *expedience.* *Shak.*

EXPE'DIENT, ĕks-pė'dė-ĕnt, *or* ĕks-pė'-jė-ĕnt.[293] *adj.* [*expedit*, Lat.]

1. Proper; fit; convenient; suitable.

All things are not *expedient:* in things indifferent there is a choice; they are not always equally *expedient.* *Hooker.*

When men live as if there were no God, it becomes *expedient* for them that there should be none; and then they endeavour to persuade themselves so. *Tillotson.*

2. In *Shakspeare*, quick; expeditious.

The adverse winds
Whose leisure I have staid, have given him time
To land his legions all as soon as I:
His marches are *expedient* to this town. *Shaksp.*

EXPE'DIENT, ĕks-pė'dė-ĕnt. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. That which helps forward, as means to an end.

God does not project for our sorrow, but our innocence; and would never have invited us to the one, but as an *expedient* to the other. *Decay of Piety.*

2. A shift; means to an end which are contrived in an exigence, or difficulty.

Th' *expedient* pleas'd, where neither lost his right:
Mars had the day, and Venus had the night. *Dryd.*

He flies to a new *expedient* to solve the matter, and supposes an earth of a make and frame like that of Des Cartes. *Woodward.*

EXPE'DIENTLY, ĕks-pė'dė-ĕnt-lė. *adv.* [from *expedient.*]

1. Fitly; suitably; conveniently.

2. Hastily; quickly. Not used.

Let my officers of such a nature
Make an extent upon his house and lands:
Do this *expediently*, and turn him going. *Shaksp.*

To E'XPEDITE, ĕks'pė-dite. *v. a.* [*expedio*, Lat.]

1. To facilitate; to free from impediment.

By sin and death a broad way now is pav'd,
To *expedite* your glorious march. *Milton.*

2. To hasten; to quicken.

An inquisition would still be a further improvement, and would *expedite* the conversion of the papists. *Swift.*

3. To dispatch; to issue from a publick office.

Though such charters be *expedited* of course, and as of right, yet they are varied by discretion. *Bacon.*

E'XPEDITE, ĕks'pė-dite. *adj.* [*expeditus*, Lat.]

1. Quick; hasty; soon performed.

Wholesome advice, and *expedite* execution in freeing the state of those monsters. *Sandys.*

2. Easy; disencumbered; clear from impediments.

Nature can teach the church but in part; neither so fully as is requisite for man's salvation, nor so easily as to make the way plain and *expedite* enough, that many may come to the knowledge of it, and so be saved, and therefore the Scripture has been given. *Hooker.*

3. Nimble; active; agile.

The more any man's soul is cleansed from sensual lusts, the more nimble and *expedite* it will be in its operations. *Tillotson.*

4. It seems to be used by *Bacon* for *light armed* in the Roman signification.

He sent the lord chamberlain with *expedite* forces to speed to Exeter, to the rescue of the town. *Bacon.*

E'XPEDITELY, ĕks'pė-dite-lė. *adv.* [from *expedite.*] With quickness; readily; hastily.

Nature left his ears naked, that he may turn them more *expeditely* for the reception of sounds from every quarter. *Grew.*

EXPEDI'TION, ĕks-pė-dish'ŭn. *n. s.* [from *expedite.*]

1. Haste; speed; activity.

Prayers, whereunto devout minds have added a piercing kind of brevity, thereby the better to express that quick and speedy *expedition* wherewith ardent affections, the very wings of prayer, are delighted to present our suits in heaven. *Hooker.*

Ev'n with the speediest *expedition*
I will dispatch him to the emperor's court. *Shaksp.*

2. A march or voyage with martial intentions.

Young Octavius, and Mark Antony,
Come down upon us with a mighty power,
Bending their *expedition* tow'rd Philippi. *Shaksp.*

EXPEDI'TIOUS, ĕks-pĕ-dĭsh'ŭs. *adj.* [from *expedite.*]

1. Speedy; quick; soon done: as, an *expeditious* march.
2. Nimble; quick; swift; acting with celerity: as, an *expeditious* runner.

EXPEDI'TIOUSLY, ĕks-pĕ-dĭsh'ŭs-lĕ. *adv.* [from *expeditious.*] Speedily; nimbly; with celerity.

To EXPE'L, ĕks-pĕl'. *v. a.* [*expello*, Lat.]

1. To drive out; to force away.

The Lord your God shall *expel* them from before you, and drive them from out of your sight. *Josh.*

I may know the let why gentle peace
Should not *expel* these inconveniences. *Shaksp.*

Suppose a mighty rock to fall there, it would *expel* the waters out of their places with such violence as to fling them among the clouds. *Burnet.*

2. To eject; to throw out.

Whatsoever cannot be digested by the stomach, is either put up by vomit, or put down to the guts, and other parts of the body are moved to *expel* by consent. *Bacon.*

The virgin huntress was not slow
T' *expel* the shaft from her contracted bow. *Dryd.*

3. To banish; to drive from the place of residence.

Arms and the man I sing, who forc'd by fate,
And haughty Juno's unrelenting hate,
Expell'd and exil'd left the Trojan shore. *Dryd.*

4. To reject; to refuse.

And would you not poor fellowship *expel*,
Myself would offer you t' accompany,
In this adventurous chanceful jeopardy. *Hub. Tal.*

5. To keep off; to exclude; to keep out.

Since she did neglect her looking-glass,
And threw her sun *expelling* mask away,
The air hath starv'd the roses in her cheeks,
And pitch'd the lily tincture of her face. *Shaksp.*

O, that the earth, which kept the world in awe,
Should patch a wall to *expel* the winter's flaw.
Shaksp.

EXPE'LLER, ĕks-pĕl'lŭr. *n. s.* [from *expel.*] One that expels or drives away.

To EXPE'ND, ĕks-pĕnd'. *v. a.* [*expendo*, Lat.] To lay out; to spend.

If my death might make this island happy,
I would *expend* it with all willingness. *Shaksp.*

The king of England wasted the French king's country, and thereby caused him to *expend* such sums of money as exceeded the debt. *Hayward.*

The publick burdens, though they may be a good reason for our not *expending* so much in charity, yet will not justify us in giving nothing. *Atterbury.*

EXPE'NSE, ĕks-pĕnse'. *n. s.* [*expensum* Lat.] Cost; charges; money expended.

Hence comes that wild and vast *expense*,
That hath enforc'd Rome's virtue thence,
Which simple poverty first made. *Ben Jonson.*

A feast prepar'd with riotous *expense*,
Much cost, more care, and most magnificence.
Dryden.

Such provision made, that a country should not want so many springs as were convenient, and afford a supply every where suitable to the necessities and *expenses* of each climate. *Woodward.*

I can see no reason by which we were obliged to make those prodigious *expenses*. *Swift.*

EXPE'NSEFUL, ĕks-pĕnse'fŭl. *adj.* [*expense* and *full.*] Costly; chargeable; expensive.

No part of structure is either more *expenseful* than windows, or more ruinous. *Wotton.*

EXPE'NSELESS, ĕks-pĕnse'lĕs. *adj.* [from *expense.*] Without cost.

A physician may save any army by this frugal and *expenseless* means only. *Milton.*

What health promotes, and gives unenvy'd peace,
Is all *expenseless*, and procur'd with ease. *Blackmore.*

EXPE'NSIVE, ĕks-pĕn'sĭv.[422] *adj.* [from *expense.*]

1. Given to expense; extravagant; luxurious.

Frugal and industrious men are friendly to the established government, as the idle and *expensive* are dangerous. *Temple.*

2. Costly; requiring expense: as, expensive *dress*, *an* expensive *journey.*
3. Liberal; generous; distributive.

This requires an active, *expensive*, indefatigable goodness, such as our apostle calls a work and labour of love. *Sprat.*

EXPE'NSIVELY, ĕks-pĕn'sĭv-lĕ. *adv.* [from *expensive.*] With great expense; at great charge.

I never knew him live so great and *expensively* as he hath done since his return from exile. *Swift.*

EXPE'NSIVENESS, ĕks-pĕn'sĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *expensive.*]

1. Addiction to expense; extravagance.
2. Costliness.

Their highways, for their extent, solidity, or *expensiveness*, are some of the greatest monuments of the grandeur of the Roman empire. *Arbuthnot.*

EXPE'RIENCE, ĕks-pĕ'rĕ-ĕnse. *n. s.* [*experientia*, Lat.]

1. Practice; frequent trial.

Hereof *experience* hath informed reason, and time hath made those things apparent which were hidden. *Raleigh.*

But apt the mind or fancy is to rove
Uncheck'd, and of her roving is no end,
'Till warn'd, or by *experience* taught, she learn,
That not to know at large of things remote
From use, obscure and subtle, but to know
That which before us lies in daily life,
Is the prime wisdom; what is more, is fume
Or emptiness, or fond impertinence,
And renders us in things that most concern
Unpractis'd, unprepar'd, and still to seek. *Milton.*

2. Knowledge gained by trial and practice.

Boys immature in knowledge,
Pawn their *experience* to their present pleasure.
Shaksp.

But if you'll prosper, mark what I advise,
Whom age and long *experience* render wise. *Pope.*

To EXPE'RIENCE, ĕks-pĕ'rĕ-ĕnse. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To try; to practise.
2. To know by practice.

He through the armed files
Darts his *experience'd* eye. *Milton.*

EXPE'RIENCED, ĕks-pĕ'rĕ-ĕnst. *participial adj.* [from *experience.*]

1. Made skilful by experience.

We must perfect, as much as we can, our ideas of the distinct species: or learn them from such as are used to that sort of things, and are *experienced* in them. *Locke.*

2. Wise by long practice.

To him *experience'd* Nestor thus rejoin'd,
O friend! what sorrows dost thou bring to mind!
Pope.

EXPE'RIENCER, ĕks-pĕ'rĕ-ĕn-sŭr. *n. s.* One who makes trials; a practiser of experiments.

A curious *experiencer* did affirm, that the likeness of any object, if strongly enlightened, will appear to another, in the eye of him that looks strongly and steadily upon it, 'till he be dazzled by it; even after he shall have turned his eyes from it.
Digby on Bodies.

EXPE'RIMENT, ĕks-pĕr'ĕ-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*experimentum*, Latin.] Trial of any thing; something done in order to discover an uncertain or unknown effect.

That which sheweth them to be wise, is the gathering of principles out of their own particular *experiments;* and the framing of our particular *experiments*, according to the rule of their principles, shall make us such as they are. *Hooker.*

It is good also not try *experiments* in states, except the necessity be urgent, or the utility evident. *Bacon.*

Adam! by sad *experiment* I know,
How little weight with thee my words can find.
Milton.

'Till his fall man's mind was ignorant of nothing but of sin; or, at least, it rested in the notion without the smart of the *experiment*. *South.*

When we are searching out the nature or properties of any being by various methods of trial, this sort of observation is called *experiment*. *Watts.*

To EXPE'RIMENT, ĕks-pĕr'ĕ-mĕnt. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To try; to search out by trial.

Francisco Redi *experimented* that no putrified flesh will of itself, if all insects be carefully kept from it, produce any. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. To know by experience.

When the succession of ideas ceases, our perception of duration ceases with it, which every one *experiments* whilst he sleeps soundly. *Locke.*

EXPERIME'NTAL, ĕks-pĕr-ĕ-mĕn'tăl. *adj.* [from *experiment.*]

1. Pertaining to experiment.
2. Built upon experiment; formed by observation.

Trust not my reading, nor my observations,
Which with *experimental* seal do warrant
The tenor of my book. *Shakspeare.*

The *experimental* testimony of Gillius is most considerable of any, who beheld the course thereof.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

3. Known by experiment or trial.

We have no other evidence of universal impenetrability, besides a large experience, without an *experimental* exception. *Newton.*

These are so far from being subservient to atheists in their audacious attempts, that they rather afford an *experimental* confirmation of the universal deluge. *Bentley's Sermons.*

EXPERIME'NTALLY, ĕks-pĕr-ĕ-mĕn'tăl-lĕ. *adv.* [from *experiment.*] By experience; by trial; by experiment; by observation.

The miscarriage being sometimes universal, has made us impart what we have *experimentally* learned by our own observations. *Evelyn.*

While the man is under the scourge of affliction, he is willing to abjure those sins which he now *experimentally* finds attended with such bitter consequences. *Rogers' Sermons.*

EXPE'RIMENTER, ĕks-pĕr'ĕ-mĕn-tŭr. *n. s.* [from *experiment.*] One who makes experiment.

Galileus and Morsennus, two exact *experimenters*, do think they find this verity by their experiences; but surely this is impossible to be done.
Digby on Bodies.

EXPE'RT, ĕks-pĕrt'. *adj.* [*expertus*, Latin.]

1. Skilful; addressful; intelligent.

Now we will take some order in the town,
Placing therein some *expert* officers. *Shakspeare*

Again fair Alma sits confest,
On Florimel's *experter* breast;
When she the rising sigh constrains,
And by concealing speaks her pains. *Prior.*

2. Ready; dexterous.

The meanest sculptor in th' Æmilian square,
Can imitate in brass the nails and hair;
Expert in trifles, and a cunning fool,
Able t' express the parts, but not dispose the whole.
Dryden.

They have not the good luck to be perfectly

knowing in the forms of syllogism, or *expert* in mode and figure. *Locke.*

3. Skilful by practice or experience. This sense is rare.

Expert men can execute and judge of particulars, one by one; but the general counsels, and the plots and marshalling of affairs come best from those that are learned. *Bacon.*

4. It is used by *Pope* with *of* before the object of skill, generally with *in*.

Thy offspring bloom,
Expert of arms, and prudent in debate,
The gifts of Heaven to guard thy hoary state.
Pope's Odyssey.

EXPE'RTLY, ĕks-pĕrt'lĕ. *adv.* [from *expert.*] In a skilful, ready, and dexterous manner.

EXPE'RTNESS, ĕks-pĕrt'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *expert.*] Skill; readiness; dexterity.

What his reputation, what his valour, honesty, and *expertness* in war. *Shakspeare.*

This army, for the *expertness* and valour of the soldiers, was thought sufficient to have met the greatest army of the Turks. *Knolles' History.*

E'XPIABLE, ĕks'pē-ā-bl. *adj.* [from *expiate.*] Capable to be expiated or atoned.

To E'XPIATE, ĕks'pē-āte. *v. a.* [*expio*, Lat.]

1. To annul the guilt of a crime by subsequent acts of piety; to atone for.

Strong and able petty felons, in true penitence, implore permission to *expiate* their crimes by their assiduous labours in so innocent and so hopeful a work. *Bacon.*

The odium which some men's rigour or remissness had contracted upon my government, I resolved to *expiate* by regulations. *King Charles.*

For the cure of this disease an humble, serious, hearty repentance is the only physick; not to *expiate* the guilt of it, but to qualify us to partake of the benefit of Christ's atonement. *Ray.*

2. To avert the threats of prodigies.

3. To make reparation for.

The treasurer obliged himself to *expiate* the injury, to procure some declaration to that purpose, under his majesty's sign manual. *Clarendon.*

The more they have hitherto embezzled their parts, the more they endeavour to *expiate* that unthriftiness by a more careful managery for the future. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

EXPIA'TION, ĕks-pē-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *expiate.*]

1. The act of expiating or atoning for any crime.

2. The means by which we atone for crimes; atonement.

Law can discover sin, but not remove,
Save by those shadowy *expiations* weak,
The blood of bulls and goats. *Milton.*

The former part of this poem is but a due *expiation* for my not serving my king and country in it. *Dryden.*

Let a man's innocence be what it will, let his virtues rise to the highest pitch of perfection, there will be still in him so many secret sins, so many human frailties, so many offences of ignorance, passion, and prejudice, so many unguarded words and thoughts, that without the advantage of such an *expiation* and atonement, as christianity has revealed to us, it is impossible he should be saved. *Addison.*

3. Practices by which the threats of ominous prodigies were averted.

Upon the birth of such monsters, the Grecians and Romans did use divers sorts of *expiations*, and to go about their principal cities with many solemn ceremonies and sacrifices. *Hayward.*

E'XPIATORY, ĕks'pē-ā-tŭr-ē.[512] *adj.* [from *expiate.*] Having the power of expiation or atonement.

His voluntary death for others prevailed with God, and had the force of an *expiatory* sacrifice. *Hooker.*

EXPILA'TION, ĕks-pē-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*expilatio*, Latin.] Robbery; the act of committing waste upon land to the loss of the heir.

EXPIRA'TION, ĕks-pē-rā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *expire.*]

1. That act of respiration which thrusts the air out of the lungs, and contracts the cavity of the breast. *Quincy.*

In all *expiration* the motion is outwards, and therefore rather driveth away the voice than draweth it. *Bacon.*

Of an inflammation of the diaphragm, the symptoms are a violent fever, and a most exquisite pain increases upon inspiration; by which it is distinguished from a pleurisy, in which the greatest pain is in *expiration.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. The last emission of breath; death.

We have heard him breathe the groan of *expiration.* *Rambler.*

3. Evaporation; act of fuming out.

4. Vapour; matter expired.

Words of this sort resemble the wind in fury and impetuousness, in transientness and sudden *expiration.* *Decay of Piety.*

Close air is warmer than open air, as the cause of cold is an *expiration* from the earth, which in open places is stronger. *Bacon.*

5. The cessation of any thing to which life is figuratively ascribed.

To satisfy ourselves of its *expiration* we darkened the room, and in vain endeavoured to discover any spark of fire. *Boyle.*

6. The conclusion of any limited time.

If 'till the *expiration* of your month,
You will return and sojourn with my sister,
Dismissing half your train, come then to me.
Shaksp.

This he did in a fortnight after the *expiration* of the treaty of Uxbridge. *Clarendon.*

To EXPI'RE, ĕk-spire'. *v. a.* [*expiro*, Latin.]

1. To breathe out.

To save his body from the scorching fire,
Which he from hellish entrails did *expire.*
Fairy Queen.

Anatomy exhibits the lungs in a continual motion of inspiring and *expiring* air. *Harvey.*

This chaf'd the boar; his nostrils flames *expire*,
And his red eyeballs roll with living fire. *Dryden.*

2. To exhale; to send out in exhalations.

The fluid which is thus secreted, and *expired* forth along with the air, goes off in insensible parcels. *Woodward.*

3. To close; to conclude; to bring to an end. Obsolete.

When as time flying with wings swift,
Expired had the term that these two javels
Should render up a reck'ning of their travels.
Hubberd's Tale.

To EXPI'RE, ĕk-spire'. *v. n.*

1. To make an emission of the breath.

If the inspiring and *expiring* organ of any animal be stopt, it suddenly dies. *Walton.*

2. To die; to breathe the last.

For when the fair in all their pride *expire*,
To their first elements the souls retire. *Pope.*

3. To perish; to fall; to be destroyed.

All thy praise is vain,
Save what this verse, which never shall *expire*,
Shall to thee purchase. *Spenser.*

The dead man's knell,
Is there scarce ask'd, for whom; and good men's lives
Expire before the flowers in their caps,
Dying or ere they sicken. *Shaksp.*

4. To fly out with a blast.

The distance judg'd for shot of every size,
The linstocks touch, the ponderous ball *expires*;
The vigorous seaman every porthole plies,
And adds his heart to every gun he fires. *Dryden.*

5. To conclude; to terminate; to come to an end.

A month before
This bond *expires*, I do expect return
Of thrice three times the value of this bond. *Shak.*

To EXPLA'IN, ĕks-plāne'. *v. a.* [*explano*, Lat.] To expound; to illustrate; to clear by notes or commentaries.

Such is the original design, however we may *explain* it away. *Ayliffe.*

You will have a variety of commentators to *explain* the difficult passages to you. *Gay.*

Some *explained* the meaning quite away. *Pope.*

EXPLA'INABLE, ĕks-plāne'ā-bl. *adj.* [from *explain.*] Capable of being explained or interpreted.

It is symbolically *explainable*, and implieth purification and cleanness. *Brown.*

EXPLA'INER, ĕks-plāne'ŭr. *n. s.* [from *explain.*] Expositor; interpreter; commentator.

EXPLANA'TION, ĕks-plā-nā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *explain.*]

1. The act of explaining or interpreting.

2. The sense given by an explainer or interpreter.

Before this *explanation* be condemned, and the bill found upon it, some lawyers should fully inform the jury. *Swift.*

EXPLA'NATORY, ĕks-plăn'ā-tŭr-ē.[557] *adj.* [from *explain.*] Containing explanation.

Had the printer given me notice, I would have printed the names, and writ *explanatory* notes. *Swift.*

E'XPLETIVE, ĕks'plē-tĭv.[157] *n. s.* [*expletivum*, Latin.] Something used only to take up room; something of which the use is only to prevent a vacancy.

These are not only useful *expletives* to matter, but great ornaments of style. *Swift.*

Oft the ear the open vowels tire,
While *expletives* their feeble aid do join. *Pope.*

Expletives, whether words or syllables, are made use of purely to supply a vacancy: *do*, before verbs plural, is absolutely such; and future refiners may explode *did* and *does*. *Pope.*

E'XPLICABLE, ĕks'plē-kā-bl. *adj.* [from *explicate.*] Explainable; possible to be explained.

Many difficulties, scarce *explicable* with any certainty, occur in the fabrick of human nature. *Hale.*

Great variety there is in compound bodies, and little many of them seem to be *explicable*. *Boyle.*

To E'XPLICATE, ĕks'plē-kāte. *v. a.* [*explico*, Lat.]

1. To unfold; to expand.

They *explicate* the leaves, and ripen food
For the silk labourers of the mulberry wood.
Blackmore.

2. To explain; to clear; to interpret.

They do not understand that part of the christian philosophy which *explicates* the secret nature of this divine sacrament. *Taylor.*

Although the truths may be elicited and *explicated* by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly evidenced in the contemplation of man. *Hale.*

The last verse of his last satyr is not yet sufficiently *explicated*. *Dryden.*

EXPLICA'TION, ĕks-plē-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *explicate.*]

1. The act of opening, unfolding, or expanding.

2. The act of explaining; intrepretation; explanation.

The church preacheth, first publishing by way of testimony, the truth which from them she hath received, written in the sacred volumes of scripture; secondly, by way of *explication*, discovering the mysteries which lie hid therein. *Hooker.*

Many things are needful for *explication*, and many for application unto particular occasions. *Hooker.*

Allowances are made in the *explication* of our Saviour's parables, which hold only as to the main scope. *Atterbury.*

3. The sense given by an explainer; interpretation.

'Tis the substance of this theory I mainly depend upon; many single *explications* and particularities may be rectified upon farther thoughts. *Burnet.*

EXPLICATIVE, ĕks'plĕ-kā-tĭv.[512] *adj.* [from *explicate.*] Having a tendency to explain.

If the term which is added to the subject of a complex proposition be either essential or any way necessary to it, then it is called *explicative;* for it only explains the subject; as every mortal man is a son of Adam. *Watts.*

EXPLICATOR, ĕks-plĕ-kā'tŭr. *n. s.* [from *explicate.*] Expounder; interpreter; explainer.

EXPLI'CIT, ĕks-plĭs'ĭt. *adj.* [*explicitus*, Lat.] Unfolded; plain; clear; not obscure; not merely implied.

We must lay aside that lazy and fallacious method of censuring by the lump, and bring things close to *explicit* proof and evidence. *Burnet.*

These speculations, when most refined, serve only to shew how impossible it is for us to have a clear and *explicit* notion of that which is infinite. *South.*

EXPLI'CITLY, ĕks-plĭs'ĭt-lĕ. *adv.* [from *explicit.*] Plainly; directly; not merely by inference or implication.

This querulous humour carries an implicit repugnance to God's disposals; but where it is indulged, it usually is its own expositor, and *explicitly* avows it. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To EXPLO'DE, ĕks-plōde'. *v. a.* [*explodo*, Lat.]

1. To drive out disgracefully with some noise of contempt; to treat with open contempt; to treat not only with neglect but open disdain or scorn.

Him old and young
Exploded, and had seiz'd with violent hands,
Had not a cloud descending snatch'd him thence,
Unseen amid the throng. *Milton.*

Thus was th' applause they meant,
Turn'd to *exploding* hiss, triumph to shame,
Cast on themselves from their own mouths. *Milton.*

Old age *explodes* all but morality. *Roscommon.*

There is pretended, that a magnetical globe or terrella, being placed upon its poles, would have a constant rotation; but this is commonly *exploded*, as being against all experience. *Wilkins.*

Shall that man pass for a proficient in Christ's school, who would have been *exploded* in the school of Zeno. *South.*

Provided that no word, which a society shall give a sanction to, be antiquated and *exploded*, they may receive whatever new ones they shall find occasion for. *Swift.*

2. To drive out with noise and violence.

But late the kindled powder did *explode*
The massy ball, and the brass tube unload. *Blackmore.*

EXPLO'DER, ĕks-plō'dŭr. *n. s.* [from *explode.*] A hisser; one who drives out any person or thing with open contempt.

EXPLO'IT, ĕks-plŏĭt'. *n. s.* [*expletum*, Latin, *res expleta.*] A design accomplished; an achievement; a successful attempt.

Know'st thou not any whom corrupting gold
Would tempt into a close *exploit* of death? *Shak.*

Flight cannot stain the honour you have won;
But mine it will that no *exploit* have done. *Shak.*

How shall I relate
To human sense th' invisible *exploits*
Of warring spirits? *Milton.*

He breaks fierce Hannibal's insulting heats;
Of which *exploits* thus our friend Ennius treats. *Denham.*

Will you thus dishonour
Your past *exploits*, and sully all your wars! *Addison's Cato.*

To EXPLO'IT, ĕks-plŏĭt'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform; to achieve. Not used.

He *exploited* great matters in his own person in Gallia, and by his son in Spain. *Camden.*

To EXPLO'RATE, ĕks-plō'rāte. *v. a.* [*exploro*, Lat.] To search out; to try by searching; to explore.

Snails exclude their horns, and therewith *explorate* their way. *Brown.*

EXPLORA'TION, ĕks-plō-rā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *explorate.*] Search; examination.

For exact *exploration* scales should be suspended where the air is quiet, that, clear of impediments, they may the more freely convert upon their natural verticity. *Brown.*

Use may be made of the like way of *exploration* in that enquiry which puzzles so many modern naturalists. *Boyle.*

EXPLORA'TOR, ĕks-plō-rā'tŭr. *n. s.* [from *explorate.*] One who searches; a searcher; an examiner.

EXPLO'RATORY, ĕks-plŏr'ā-tŭr-ĕ.[511] [535] *adj.* [from *explorate.*] Searching; examining.

To EXPLO'RE, ĕks-plōre'. *v. a.* [*exploro*, Lat.] To try; to search into; to examine by trial.

Abdiel that sight endur'd not, where he stood
Among the mightiest, bent on highest deeds,
And thus his own undaunted heart *explores*. *Milton.*

Divers opinions I have been inclined to question not only as a naturalist, but as a chymist, whether they be agreeable to true grounds of philosophy, or the *exploring* experiments of the fire. *Boyle.*

But Capys, and the rest of sounder mind,
The fatal present to the flames design'd,
Or to the wat'ry deep; at least to bore
The hollow sides, and hidden frauds *explore*. *Dryden.*

The mighty Stagyrite first left the shore,
Spread all his sails, and durst the deeps *explore;*
He steer'd securely, and discover'd far,
Led by the light of the Mœonian star. *Pope.*

EXPLO'REMENT, ĕks-plōre'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *explore.*] Search; trial.

The frustrated search of Porta, upon the *explorement* of many, could scarce find one. *Brown.*

EXPLO'SION, ĕks-plō'zhŭn. *n. s.* [from *explode.*] The act of driving out any thing with noise and violence.

Those parts which abound with strata or stone, or marble, making the strongest opposition, are the most furiously shattered; an event observable not only in this, but all other *explosions* whatever. *Woodward.*

In gunpowder the charcoal and sulphur easily take fire, and set fire to the nitre; and the spirit of the nitre being thereby rarefied into vapour, rushes out with *explosion*, after the manner that the vapour of water rushes out of an æolipile: the sulphur also being volatile, is converted into vapour, and augments the *explosion*. *Newton.*

With *explosion* vast
The thunder raises his tremendous voice. *Thomson.*

EXPLO'SIVE, ĕks-plō'sĭv.[158] [428] *adj.* [from *explode.*] Driving out with noise and violence.

These minerals constitute in the earth a kind of natural gunpowder, which takes fire; and by the assistance of its *explosive* power, renders the shock greater. *Woodward.*

EXPO'NENT, ĕks-pō'nĕnt. *n. s.* [from *expono*, Lat.]

Exponent of the ratio, or proportion between any two numbers or quantities, is the *exponent* arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent: thus six is the *exponent* of the ratio which thirty hath to five. Also a rank of numbers in arithmetical progression, beginning from 0, and placed over a rank of numbers in geometrical progression, are called indices or *exponents:* and in this is founded the reason and demonstration of logarithms; for addition and subtraction of these *exponents* answers to multiplication and division in the geometrical numbers. *Harris.*

EXPONE'NTIAL, ĕks-pō-nĕn'tshăl. *adj.* [from *exponent.*]

Exponential curves are such as partake both of the nature of algebraick and transcendental ones. They partake of the former, because they consist of a finite number of terms, though those terms themselves are indeterminate; and they are in some measure transcendental, because they cannot be algebraically constructed. *Harris.*

To EXPO'RT, ĕks-pōrt'. *v. a.* [*exporto*, Lat.] To carry out of a country, generally in the way of traffick.

Glorious followers taint business for want of secrecy, and *export* honour from a man, and make him a return in envy. *Bacon.*

Edward III. by his encouragement of trade, turned the scale so much in favour of English merchandise, that, by a balance of trade taken in his time, the *exported* commodities amounted to two hundred ninety-four thousand pounds, and the imported but to thirty-eight thousand. *Addison.*

Great ships brought from the Indies precious wood, and *exported* pearls and robes. *Arbuthnot.*

E'XPORT, ĕks'pōrt.[492] *n. s.* [from the verb.] Commodity carried out in traffick.

EXPORTA'TION, ĕks-pōr-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *export.*] The act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries.

The cause of a kingdom's thriving is fruitfulness of soil to produce necessaries, not only sufficient for the inhabitants, but for *exportation* into other countries. *Swift.*

EXPO'RTER, ĕks-pōr'tŭr. *n. s.* [from *export.*] He that carries out commodities, in opposition to the *importer* who brings them in.

Money will be melted down, or carried away in coin by the *exporter*, whether the pieces of each species be by the law bigger or less. *Locke.*

To EXPO'SE, ĕks-pōze'. *v. a.* [*expono*, *expositum*, Lat.; *exposer*, Fr.]

1. To lay open; to make liable.

Take physick, Pomp;
Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel,
That thou may'st shake the superflux to them,
And shew Heav'n just. *Shakspeare.*

Who here
Will envy whom the highest place *exposes*
Foremost to stand against the Thunderer's aim? *Milton.*

To pass the riper period of his age,
Acting his part upon a crowded stage,
To lasting toils *expos'd*, and endless cares,
To open dangers, and to secret snares *Prior.*

2. To put in the power of any thing.

But still he held his purpose to depart;
For as he lov'd her equal to his life,
He would not to the seas *expose* his wife. *Dryden.*

3. To lay open; to make bare; to put in a state of being acted upon.

Then joyous birds frequent the lonely grove,
And beasts, by nature strong, renew their love;
Then fields the blades of bury'd corn disclose,
And while the balmy western spirit blows,
Earth to the breath her bosom dares *expose*. *Dryden.*

4. To lay open to censure or ridicule; to show in such a state as brings contempt.

Like Horace, you only *expose* the follies of men, without arraigning their vices. *Dryden.*

Tully has justly *exposed* a precept, that a man should live with his friend, in such a manner that if he became his enemy, it should not be in his power to hurt him. *Addison.*

A fool might once himself alone *expose*,
Now one in verse makes many more in prose. *Pope.*

Your fame and your property suffer alike, you are at once *exposed* and plundered. *Pope.*

5. To lay open to examination.

Those who seek truth only, freely *expose* their principles to the test, and are pleased to have them examined. *Locke.*

6. To put in danger.

The *exposing* himself notoriously did change the fortune of the day, when his troops begun to give ground. *Clarendon.*

7. To cast out to chance.

A father, unnaturally careless of his child, gives him to another man; and he again *exposes* him: a third man finding him, breeds up and provides for him as his own. *Locke.*

Helpless and naked on a woman's knees,
To be *expos'd* or rear'd as she may please,
Feel her neglect, and pine from her disease. *Prior.*

8. To censure; to treat with dispraise. A colloquial abuse of the word.

A little wit is equally capable of *exposing* a beauty, and of aggravating a fault. *Addison.*

EXPOSI'TION, ĕks-pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [from *expose.*]

1. The situation in which any thing is placed with respect to the sun or air.

Water he chuses clear, light, without taste or smell; drawn from springs with an easterly *exposition*. *Arbuthnot.*

The diversity of *exposition* of the several kitchens in this city, whereby some receive the rays of the sun sooner, and others later, will occasion great irregularity as to the time of dining. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Explanation; interpretation. [from *expound*, *expono*, Lat.]

My lord of York, it better shew'd with you,
When that your flock, assembled by the bell,
Encircled you, to hear with reverence
Your *exposition* on the holy text. *Shakspeare.*

You are a worthy judge;
You know the law: your *exposition*
Hath been most sound. *Shakspeare.*

I have sometimes very boldly made such *expositions* of my authors, as no commentator will forgive me. *Dryden.*

EXPO'SITOR, ĕks-pŏz'ĕ-tŭr. *n s.* [*expositor*, Lat.] Explainer; expounder; interpreter.

A mirth-moving jest,
Which his fair tongue, conceit's *expositor*,
Delivers in such apt and gracious words,
That aged ears play truant at his tales. *Shaksp.*

In the picture of Abraham's sacrificing his son, Isaac is described as a little boy, which is not consentaneous unto the authority of *expositors*. *Brown.*

The sinner's conscience is the best *expositor* of the mind of God, under any judgment or affliction. *South.*

Scholiasts, those copious *expositors* of places, pour out a vain overflow of learning on passages plain and easy. *Locke.*

To EXPO'STULATE, ĕks-pŏs'tshŭ-lāte. [463] *v. n.* [*expostulo*, Lat.] To canvass with another; to altercate; to debate without open rupture.

More bitterly could I *expostulate*,
Save that for reverence of some alive
I give a sparing limit to my tongue. *Shakspeare.*

The emperor's ambassador did *expostulate* with the king, that he had broken his league with the emperor. *Hayward.*

It is madness for friendless and unarmed innocence to *expostulate* with invincible power. *L'Estrange.*

Durst I *expostulate* with providence, I then might ask. *Cotton.*

The bishop will *expostulate*, and the tenant will have regard to the reasonableness of the demand. *Swift.*

EXPOSTULA'TION, ĕks-pŏs-tshŭ-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *expostulate.*]

1. Debate; altercation; discussion of an affair in private without rupture.

Expostulations end well between lovers, but ill between friends. *Spectator.*

2. Charge; accusation.

This makes her bleeding patients to accuse
High Heav'n, and these *expostulations* use;
Could nature then no private woman grace,
Whom we might dare to love with such a face?
Waller.

Expostulation is a private accusation of one friend touching another, supposed not to have dealt singly or considerately in the course of good friendship. *Ayliffe.*

EXPOSTULA'TOR, ĕks-pŏs'tshŭ-lā-tŭr. [521] *n. s.* [from *expostulate.*] One that debates with another without open rupture.

EXPO'STULATORY, ĕks-pŏs'tshŭ-lā-tŭr-ĕ. [463] [512] *adj.* [from *expostulate.*] Containing expostulation.

This fable is a kind of an *expostulatory* debate between bounty and ingratitude. *L'Estrange.*

EXPO'SURE, ĕks-pō'zhŭre. *n. s.* [from *expose.*]

1. The act of exposing or setting out to observation.

2. The state of being open to observation.

When we have our naked frailties hid,
That suffer in *exposure*, let us meet. *Shakspeare.*

3. The state of being exposed, or being liable to any thing.

Determine on some course,
More than a wild *exposure* to each chance
That starts i' th' way before thee. *Shakspeare.*

4. The state of being in danger.

Ajax sets Thersites
To match us in comparisons with dirt;
To weaken and discredit our *exposure*,
How hard soever rounded in with danger. *Shaksp.*

5. Exposition; the situation in which the sun or air is received.

The cold now advancing, set such plants as will not endure the house, in pots, two or three inches lower than the surface of some bed, under a southern *exposure*. *Evelyn.*

To EXPO'UND, ĕks-pŏŭnd'. *v. a.* [*expono*, Lat.]

1. To explain; to clear; to interpret; to show the meaning of.

We cannot better interpret the meaning of those words than pope Leo himself *expounded* them, whose speech, concerning our Lord's ascension, may serve instead of a marginal gloss. *Hooker.*

This by Calphurnia's dream is signified.
—And this way you have well *expounded* it.
Shakspeare.

He *expounded* unto them in all the scriptures the things concerning himself. *Luke.*

Those right holy fathers, as in matters of faith they did not make truth, but religiously *expounded* it; so in matters of ecclesiastical government, they did not create provinces, but ordered the countries which they then had. *Raleigh.*

2. To examine; to lay open: a latinism.

He *expounded* both his pockets,
And found a watch, with rings and lockets.
Hudibras.

EXPO'UNDER, ĕks-pŏŭn'dŭr. *n. s.* [from *expound.*] Explainer; interpreter.

This they did partly as faithful witnesses; making a mere relation of what God himself had revealed unto them; and partly as careful *expounders*, teachers, and persuaders thereof. *Hooker.*

The best he was,
And faithfullest *expounder* of the laws. *Dryden.*

To EXPRE'SS, ĕks-prĕs'. *v. a.* [*exprimo*, *expressus*, Lat.]

1. To copy; to resemble; to represent.

So kids and whelps their sires and dams *express*,
And so the great I measur'd by the less. *Dryden.*

Adorn a dream, *expressing* human form
The shape of him who suffer'd in the storm. *Dryd.*

2. To represent by any of the imitative arts; as poetry, sculpture, painting.

Each skilful artist shall *express* thy form
In animated gold. *Smith.*

3. To represent in words; to exhibit by language; to utter; to declare.

Less than half we find *exprest*,
Envy bid conceal the rest. *Milton.*

Though they have learned those sounds, yet there are no determined ideas laid up in their minds, which are to be *expressed* to others by them. *Locke.*

In moral ideas we have no sensible marks that resemble them, whereby we can set them down: we have nothing but words to *express* them by. *Locke.*

True wit is nature to advantage drest,
What oft was thought, but ne'er so well *exprest*.
Pope.

Others for language all their care *express*,
And value books, as women men, for dress. *Pope.*

To shed tears, among the ancients, when they should *express* their gratitude to the gods with joy, was esteemed a prophanation. *Broome.*

4. To show or make known in any manner.

No longer shall thy bodice aptly lace,
That air and shape of harmony *express*,
Fine by degrees, and delicately less. *Prior.*

5. To utter; to declare: with the reciprocal pronoun.

Mr. Philips did *express himself* with much indignation against me one evening. *Pope.*

6. To denote; to designate.

Moses and Aaron took these men *expressed* by their names. *Numbers.*

7. To squeeze out; to force out by compression.

Among the watry juices of fruit are all the fruits out of which drink is *expressed;* as the grape, and the apple. *Bacon.*

8. To extort by violence, or elicite by art: a latinism.

Halters and racks cannot *express* from thee
More than thy deeds; 'tis only judgment waits thee.
Ben Jonson.

Art did *express*
A quintessence even from nothingness
From dull privatives and lean emptiness. *Donne.*

EXPRE'SS, ĕks-prĕs'. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Copied; resembling; exactly alike.

Of his presence many a sign
Still following thee, still compassing thee round
With goodness and paternal love; his face
Express, and of his steps the track divine. *Milton.*

2. Plain; apparent; declared in direct terms.

There hath been some doubt whether containing

in scripture do import *express* setting down in plain terms; or else comprehending in such sort, that by reason we may from thence conclude all things which are necessary. *Hooker.*

There is not any positive law of men, whether general or particular, received by formal *express* consent, as in councils; or by secret approbation; but the same may be taken away, if occasion serves. *Hooker.*

All the gazers on the skies,
Read not in fair heav'n's story
Expresser truth, or truer glory,
Than they might in her bright eyes. *Ben Jonson.*

3. Clear; not dubious. This seems to be no proper use.

I love to feel myself of an *express* and settled judgment and affection, in things of the greatest moment. *More.*

As to the testimonies of the fathers, let them be never so *express* against all sorts of prayers and invocations, they hold only of such a sort of prayer. *Stillingfleet.*

Where reason or scripture is *express* for any opinion, or action, we may receive it as of divine authority. *Locke.*

4. On purpose; for a particular end.

They who are not induced to believe and live as they ought, by those discoveries which God hath made in scripture, would stand out against any evidence whatsoever; even that of a messenger sent *express* from the other world. *Atterbury.*

EXPRE'SS, êks-prês'. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A messenger sent on purpose.

The king sent an *express* immediately to the marquis, with all the particular informations. *Clarend.*

As if *expresses* from all parts had come,
With fresh alarms threat'ning the fate of Rome. *Dryden.*

Upon the first moment I was discovered, the emperor had early notice of it by an *express*. *Gulliver.*

2. A message sent.

I am content my heart should be discovered to the world, without any of those popular captations which some men use in their speeches and *expresses*. *King Charles.*

3. A declaration in plain terms. Not usual.

They do not only contradict the general design and particular *expresses* of the gospel, but trespass against all logick and common sense. *Norris.*

EXPRE'SSIBLE, êks-prês'sè-bl. *adj.* [from *express*.]

1. That may be uttered or declared.

They had not only a memory and tradition of it in general, but even of several particular accidents of it likewise, which they handed downwards to the succeeding ages, with notes of the greatest terror *expressible*. *Woodward.*

2. That may be drawn by squeezing or expression.

EXPRE'SSION, êks-prêsh'ûn. *n. s.* [from *express*.]

1. The act or power of representing any thing.

There is nothing comparable to the variety of instructive *expressions* by speech, wherewith a man alone is endowed, as with an instrument suitable to the excellency of his soul, for the communication of his thoughts. *Holder.*

2. The form or mode of language in which any thoughts are uttered.

But ill *expression* sometimes gives allay
To noble thoughts, whose flame shall ne'er decay. *Buckingham.*

The poet, to reconcile Helen to his reader, brings her in as a penitent, condemning her own infidelity in very strong *expressions*. *Broome.*

3. A phrase; a mode of speech.

4. The act of squeezing or forcing out any thing by a press.

Those juices that are so fleshy, as they cannot make drink by *expression*, yet may make drink by mixture of water. *Bacon.*

The juices of the leaves are obtained by *expression;* from this juice proceeds the taste. *Arbuthnot.*

EXPRE'SSIVE, êks-prês'siv. *adj.* [from *express*.] Having the power of utterance or representation. With *of* before the thing expressed.

Each verse so swells *expressive* of her woes,
And ev'ry tear in lines so mournful flows,
We, spite of fame, her fate revers'd believe,
O'erlook her crimes, and think she ought to live! *Tickel.*

And four fair queens, whose hands sustain a flow'r,
Th' *expressive* emblem of their softer pow'r. *Pope.*

A visible and exemplary obedience to God's laws is the most *expressive* acknowledgment of the majesty and sovereignty of God, and disposes others to glorify him by the same observances. *Rogers.*

EXPRE'SSIVELY, êks-prês'siv-lè. *adv.* [from *expressive*.] In a clear and representative way.

EXPRE'SSIVENESS, êks-prês'siv-nês. *n. s.* [from *expressive*.] The power of expression, or representation by words.

The murrain has all the *expressiveness* that words can give: it was here that Virgil strained hard to outdo Lucretius. *Addison.*

EXPRE'SSLY, êks-prês'lè. *adv.* [from *express*.] In direct terms; plainly; not by implication; not generally.

It doth not follow, that of necessity we shall sin, unless we *expressly* extend this in every particular. *Hooker.*

Articles of belief, and things which all men must do, to the end that they may be saved, are either *expressly* set down in scripture, or else plainly thereby to be gathered. *Hooker.*

Who dare cross 'em,
Bearing the king's will from his mouth *expressly?* *Shakspeare.*

The beginning of the worship of images in these western parts, was by the folly and superstition of the people, *expressly* against the will of their own bishop. *Stillingfleet.*

This account I *expressly* give of them, when I enter on the argument. *Atterbury.*

All the duties that the best political laws enjoin, as conducive to the quiet and order of social life, are *expressly* commanded by our religion. *Rogers.*

EXPRE'SSURE, êks-prêsh'ûre.[462] *n. s.* [from *express*. Now disused.]

1. Expression; utterance.

There is a mystery in the soul of state,
Which hath an operation more divine,
Than breath or pen can give *expressure* to. *Shaksp.*

2. The form; the likeness represented.

I will drop some obscure epistles of love, wherein, by the colour of his beard, the manner of his gait, the *expressure* of his eye, forehead, and complexion, he shall find himself personated. *Shaksp.*

3. The mark; the impression.

And nightly, meadow fairies, look you sing,
Like to the garter-compass in a ring:
Th' *expressure* that it bears, green let it be,
More fertile fresh than all the field to see. *Shaksp.*

To EXPROBRATE, êks-prô'brâte. *v. a.* [*exprobro*, Lat.] To charge upon with reproach; to impute openly with blame; to upbraid.

To *exprobrate* their stupidity, he induces the providence of storks: now, if the bird had been unknown, the illustration had been obscure, and the exprobation not so proper. *Brown.*

EXPROBRA'TION, êks-prô-brâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *exprobrate*.] Scornful charge; reproachful accusation; act of upbraiding.

The goodness we glory in, is to find out somewhat whereby we may judge others to be ungodly: each other's fault we observe as matter of *exprobration*, not of grief. *Hooker.*

The Parthians, with *exprobration* of Crassus's thirst after money, poured gold into his mouth after he was dead. *Abbot.*

It will be a denial with scorn, with a taunting *exprobration;* and to be miserable without commiseration, is the height of misery. *South.*

No need such boasts, or *exprobrations* false
Of cowardice: the military mound
The British files transcend in evil hour
For their proud foes. *Philips.*

To EXPRO'PRIATE, êks-prô'prè-âte. *v. a.* [*ex* and *proprius*, Lat.] To make no longer our own; to hold no longer as a property. Not in use.

When you have resigned, or rather consigned, your *expropriated* will to God, and thereby entrusted him to will for you, all his dispensations towards you are, in effect, the acts of your own will. *Boyle.*

To EXPU'GN, êks-pûne'.[385] [386] *v. a.* [*expugno*, Lat.] To conquer; to take by assault.

EXPUGNA'TION, êks-pûg-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *expugn*.] Conquest; the act of taking by assault.

The *expugnation* of Vienna he could never accomplish. *Sandys.*

To EXPU'LSE, êks-pûlse'. *v. a.* [*expulsus*, Lat.] To drive out; to expel; to force away.

For ever should they be *expuls'd* from France,
And not have title of an earldom there. *Shaksp.*

Suppose a nation where the custom were, that after full age the sons should *expulse* their fathers and mothers out of possessions, and put them to their pensions. *Bacon.*

Inwardly received, it may be very diuretick, and *expulse* the stone in the kidneys. *Brown.*

Dictys relates, that Peleus was *expulsed* from his kingdom by Acastus. *Broome.*

EXPU'LSION, êks-pûl'shûn. *n. s.* [from *expulse*.]

1. The act of expelling or driving out.

A wooer,
More hateful than the foul *expulsion* is,
Of thy dear husband. *Shaksp.*

Sole victor from th' *expulsion* of his foes,
Messiah his triumphal chariot turn'd. *Milton.*

Others think it possible so to contrive several pieces of steel and a load-stone, that, by their continual attraction and *expulsion* of one another, they may cause a perpetual revolution of a wheel. *Wilkins.*

This magnificent temple was not finished till after the *expulsion* of Tarquin. *Stillingfleet.*

Coffee-coloured urine proceeds from a mixture of a small quantity of blood with the urine; but often prognosticates a resolution of the obstructing matter, and the *expulsion* of gravel or a stone. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The state of being driven out.

To what end had the angel been sent to keep the entrance into Paradise after Adam's *expulsion*, if the universe had been Paradise. *Raleigh.*

EXPU'LSIVE, êks-pûl'siv.[158] [428] *adj.* [from *expulse*.] Having the power of expulsion.

If the member be dependent, by raising of it up, and placing it equal with, or higher than the rest of the body, the influx may be restrained, and the part strengthened by *expulsive* bandages. *Wiseman.*

EXPU'NCTION, êks-pûngk'shûn. *n. s.* [from *expunge*.] Abolition; the act of expunging, blotting, or effacing.

To EXPU'NGE, êks-pûnje'. *v. a.* [*expungo*, Lat.]

Righteous are thy decrees on all thy works;
Who can *extenuate* thee? *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

4. To lessen in representation, to palliate: opposite to *aggravate*.

When you shall these unlucky deeds relate,
Speak of me, as I am: nothing *extenuate*,
Nor set down aught in malice. *Shakspeare.*

Upon his examination he denied little of that wherewith he was charged, nor endeavoured much to excuse or *extenuate* his fault; so that, not very wisely thinking to make his offence less by confession, he made it enough for condemnation. *Bacon.*

Yet hear me, Samson, not that I endeavour
To lessen or *extenuate* my offence. *Milton.*

5. To make lean.

6. To make rare; opposed to *dense*.

The race of all things here is to *extenuate* and turn things to be more pneumatical and rare, and not to retrograde from pneumatical to that which is dense. *Bacon.*

EXTENUA'TION, ĕks-tĕn-ū-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *extenuate*.]

1. The act of representing things less ill than they are; contrary to aggravation; palliation.

2. Mitigation; alleviation of punishment.

When sin is to be judged, the kindest inquiry is what deeds of charity we can allege in *extenuation* of our punishment. *Atterbury.*

3. A loss of plumpness, or a general decay of the muscular flesh of the whole body. *Quincy.*

A third sort of marasmus is an *extenuation* of the body, caused through an immoderate heat and dryness of the parts. *Harvey.*

EXTE'RIOR, ĕks-tē'rē-ŭr. *adj.* [*exterior*, Lat.] Outward; external; not intrinsick.

And what is faith, love, virtue unessay'd
Alone, without *exterior* help sustain'd. *Milton.*

Seraphick and common lovers behold *exterior* beauties, as children and astronomers consider Galileo's optick glasses. *Boyle.*

Father, blacker, and merrier, are words which, together with the thing they denominate, imply also something else separate and *exterior* to the existence of that thing. *Locke.*

EXTE'RIORLY, ĕks-tē'rē-ŭr-lē. *adv.* [from *exterior*.] Outwardly; externally; not intrinsically.

You have slandered nature in my form;
Which, howsoever rude *exteriorly*,
Is yet the cover of a fairer mind,
Than to be butcher of an innocent child. *Shaks.*

To EXTE'RMINATE, ĕks-tĕr'mē-nāte. *v. a.* [*extermino*, Lat.] To root out; to tear up; to drive away; to abolish; to destroy.

Unlucky vices, on which the *exterminating* lot happened to fall. *Decay of Piety.*

Alexander left Grecian colonies in the Indies; but they were *exterminated* by Sandrocothus. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

This dicovery alone is sufficient, if the vices of men did not captivate their reason, to explode and *exterminate* rank atheism out of the world. *Bentley.*

EXTERMINA'TION, ĕks-tĕr-mē-nā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *exterminate*.] Destruction; excision.

The question is, how far an holy war is to be pursued, whether to displanting and *extermination* of people. *Bacon*

EXTERMINA'TOR, ĕks-tĕr-mē-nā'tŭr.[521] *n. s.* [*exterminator*, Lat.] The person or instrument by which any thing is destroyed.

To EXTE'RMINE, ĕks-tĕr'mĭn.[140] *v. a.* [*extermino*, Lat.] To exterminate; to destroy. Not used.

If you do sorrow at my grief in love,
By giving love, your sorrow and my grief
Were both *extermin'd*. *As you like it.*

EXTE'RN, ĕks-tĕrn'. *adj.* [*externus*, Lat.]

1. External; outward; visible.

When my outward action doth demonstrate
The native act and figure of my heart
In compliment *extern*, 'tis not long after
But I will wear my heart upon my sleeve
For daws to peck at. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

2. Without itself; not inherent; not intrinsick; not depending on itself.

When two bodies are pressed one against another, the rare body not being so able to resist division as the dense, and being not permitted to retire back, by reason of the *extern* violence impelling it, the parts of the rare body must be severed. *Digby.*

EXTE'RNAL, ĕks-tĕr'nâl. *adj.* [*externus*, Latin.]

1. Outward; not proceeding from itself; operating or acting from without: opposite to *internal*.

We come to be assured that there is such a being, either by an internal impression of the notion of a God upon our minds, or else by such *external* and visible effects as our reason tells us must be attributed to some cause, and which we cannot attribute to any other but such as we conceive God to be. *Tillotson.*

Shells being exposed loose upon the surface of the earth to the injuries of weather, to be trod upon by horses and other cattle, and to many other *external* accidents, are, in tract of time, broken to pieces. *Woodward.*

2. Having the outward appearance; having to the view or outward perception any particular nature.

Adam was then no less glorious in his *externals*: he had a beautiful body as well as an immortal soul. *South.*

He that commits only the *external* act of idolatry is as guilty as he that commits the *external* act of theft. *Stillingfleet.*

EXTE'RNALLY, ĕks-tĕr'nâl-ē. *adv.* [from *external*.] Outwardly.

The exterior ministry, *externally* and alone, hath in it nothing excellent, as being destitute of the sanctity that God requires, and it is common to wicked men and good. *Taylor.*

To EXTI'L, ĕk-stĭl'. *v. n.* [*ex* and *stillo*, Lat.] To drop or distil from.

EXTILLA'TION, ĕk-stĭl-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *ex* and *stillo*, Lat.] The act of falling in drops.

They seemed made by an exsudation or *extillation* of petrifying juices out of the rocky earth. *Derham's Phys. Theology.*

To EXTI'MULATE, ĕk-stĭm'ū-lāte. *v. a.* [*extimulo*, Lat.] To prick; to incite by stimulation.

Choler is one excretion whereby nature excludeth another, which, descending into the bowels, *extimulates* and excites them unto expulsion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

EXTIMULA'TION, ĕk-stĭm-ū-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *extimulatio*, Lat.] Pungency; power of exciting motion or sensation.

The native spirits admit great diversity; as, hot, cold, active, dull, &c. whence proceed most of the virtues of bodies; but the air intermixed is without virtues, and maketh things insipid, and without any *extimulation*. *Bacon.*

EXTI'NCT, ĕk-stĭnkt'. *adj.* [*extinctus*, Lat.]

1. Extinguished; quenched; put out.

They are *extinct*, quenched as tow. *Isaiah.*

Their purple vengeance bath'd in gore retires,
Her weapons blunted, and *extinct* her fires. *Pope.*

2. At a stop; without progressive succession.

My days are *extinct*. *Job.*

The royal family is all *extinct*,
And she who reigns bestows her crown on me. *Dryden.*

The nobility are never likely to be *extinct*, because the greatest part of their titles descend to heirs general. *Swift*

3. Abolished; out of force.

A censure inflicted *a jure* continues, though such law be *extinct*, or the lawgiver removed from his office. *Ayliffe.*

EXTI'NCTION, ĕk-stĭnk-shŭn. *n. s.* [*extinctio*, Latin.]

1. The act of quenching or extinguishing.

Red-hot needles, or wires, extinguished in quicksilver, do yet acquire a verticity according to the laws of position and *extinction*. *Brown.*

2. The state of being quenched.

The parts are consumed through *extinction* of their native heat, and dissipation of their radical moisture. *Harvey.*

3. Destruction; excision.

The *extinction* of nations, and the desolation of kingdoms, were but the effects of this destructive evil. *Rogers' Sermons.*

4. Suppression.

They lie in dead oblivion, losing half
The fleeting moments of too short a life,
Total *extinction* of th' enlighten'd soul. *Thomson.*

To EXTI'NGUISH, ĕk-stĭng'gwĭsh. *v. a.* [*extinguo*, Latin.]

1. To put out; to quench.

The soft god of pleasure that warm'd our desires,
Has broken his bow, and *extinguish'd* his fires. *Dryden.*

Then rose the seed of chaos and of night,
To blot out order and *extinguish* light. *Pope.*

2. To suppress; to destroy.

They *extinguish* the love of the people to the young king, by remembering some imperfections of his father. *Hayward.*

My fame of chastity, by which the skies
I reacht before, by thee *extinguish'd* dies. *Denham.*

3. To cloud; to obscure.

Bethink thee on her virtues that surmount,
Her nat'ral graces that *extinguish* art. *Shaksp.*

EXTI'NGUISHABLE, ĕk-stĭng'gwĭsh-â-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *extinguish*.] That may be quenched, suppressed, or destroyed.

EXTI'NGUISHER, ĕk-stĭng'gwĭsh-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *extinguish*.] A hollow cone put upon a candle to quench it.

If it should ever offer to flame out again, I would use the conicum as an *extinguisher* to smother it. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Of it a broad *extinguisher* he makes,
And hoods the flames. *Dryden.*

'Tis better to cover the vital flame with an *extinguisher* of honour, than let it consume till it burns blue, and lies agonizing within the socket. *Collier on the Value of Life.*

EXTI'NGUISHMENT, ĕk-stĭng'gwĭsh-mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *extinguish*.]

1. Extinction; suppression; act of quenching; destruction.

When death's form appears, she feareth not
An utter quenching or *extinguishment;*
She would be glad to meet with such a lot,
That so she might all future ill prevent. *Davies.*

He moved him to a war upon Flanders, for the better *extinguishment* of the civil wars of France. *Bacon.*

The immediate cause of death is the resolution or *extinguishment* of the spirits. *Bacon.*

2. Abolition; nullification.

Divine laws of christian church polity may not be altered by *extinguishment*. *Hooker.*

3. Termination of a family or succession.

His heart easily conceived treason against the crown, wherein he perished himself, and made a final *extinguishment* of his house and honour. *Davies.*

To EXTI'RP, ĕk-stĕr'.[108] *v. a.* [*extirpo*, Lat.] To cradicate; to root out. Not used.

Which to *extirp* he laid him privily
Down in a darksome lowly place far in. *Fairy Q.*

Nor shall that nation boast it so with us,
But be *extirped* from our provinces. *Shaksp.*

To EXTI'RPATE, ĕk-stĕr'pāte. *v. a.* [*extirpo*, Lat.] To root out; to cradicate; to exscind; to destroy.

The rebels were grown so strong, that they made account speedily to *extirpate* the British nation in that kingdom. *Dryden.*

We in vain endeavour to drive the wolf from our own to another's door; the breed ought to be *extirpated* out of the island. *Locke.*

It is not the business of virtue to *extirpate* the affections, but to regulate them. *Addison.*

EXTIRPA'TION, ĕk-stĕr-pā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *extirpate*.] The act of rooting out; eradication; excision; destruction.

It is said that popery, for want of utter *extirpation*, hath in some places taken root and flourished again. *Hooker.*

Religion requires the *extirpation* of all those passions and vices which render men unsociable and troublesome to one another. *Tillotson.*

EXTIRPA'TOR, ĕk-stĕr'pā-tŭr.[166 521] *n. s.* [from *extirpate*.] One who roots out; a destroyer.

EXTISPI'CIOUS, ĕk-stĕ-spĭsh'ŭs. *adj.* [*extispicium*, Lat.] Augurial; relating to the inspection of entrails in order to prognostication.

Thus hath he deluded many nations unto his augurial and *extispicious* inventions, from casual and uncontrived contingencies, divining events succeeding. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To EXTO'L, ĕk-stōl'.[406] *v. a.* [*extollo*, Lat.] To praise; to magnify; to laud; to celebrate.

Extol him that rideth upon the heavens. *Psalms.*

When a rich man speaketh, every man holdeth his tongue; and look, what he saith they *extol* it to the clouds. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Heaven and earth shall high *extol*
Thy praises with th' innumerable sound
Of hymns and sacred songs, wherewith thy throne
Encompass'd shall resound thee ever bless'd. *Milt.*

Let Araby *extol* her happy coast,
Her cinnamon and sweet amomum boast. *Dryden.*

EXTO'LLER, ĕks-tōl'lŭr. *n. s.* [from *extol*.] A praiser; a magnifier; one that praises to the skies.

EXTO'RSIVE, ĕks-tōr'sĭv. [158 428] *adj.* [from *extort*.] Having the quality of drawing by violent means.

EXTO'RSIVELY, ĕks-tōr'sĭv-lĕ. *adv.* [from *extorsive*.] In an extorsive manner; by violence.

To EXTO'RT, ĕks-tōrt'. *v. a.* [*extorqueo*, *extortus*, Latin.]

1. To draw by force; to force away; to wrest; to wring from one.

'Till the injurious Romans did *extort*
This tribute from us, we were free. *Shakspeare.*

That glory never shall his wrath or might
Extort from me, to bow and suc for grace
With suppliant knee, and deify his pow'r. *Milton.*

I remember well the impious oath,
Hardly *extorted* from my trembling youth. *Rowe.*

My earnest desires, not any doubts of your goodness, but my real concern for your welfare, *extort* this from me. *Wake.*

2. To gain by violence or oppression.

His tail was stretched out in wond'rous length,
That to the house of heavenly gods it raught,
And with *extorted* power and borrow'd strength,
The ever-burning lamps from thence it brought. *Spenser.*

Are my chests fill'd up with *extorted* gold?
Shakspeare's Henry VI.

To EXTO'RT, ĕks-tōrt'. *v. n.* To practise oppression and violence. Disused.

To whom they never gave any penny of entertainment, but let them feed upon the countries, and *extort* upon all men where they come. *Spenser.*

Before they did *extort* and oppress the people only by colour of a lewd custom, they did afterwards use the same extortions by warrant. *Davies.*

EXTO'RTER, ĕks-tōr'tŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *extort*.] One who practises oppression or extortion.

Edric the *extorter* was deprived by king Canute of the government of Mercia. *Camden.*

EXTO'RTION, ĕks-tōr'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *extort*.]

1. The act or practice of gaining by violence and rapacity.

That goodness
Of gleaning all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, cardinal, by *extortion*. *Shaks.*

Oppression and *extortion* did maintain the greatness, and oppression and *extortion* did extinguish the greatness of that house. *Davies.*

2. Force by which any thing is unjustly taken away.

Because the lords had power to impose this charge, the freeholders were glad to give a great part of their lands to hold the rest free from that *extortion*. *Davies on Ireland.*

A succeeding king's just recovery of rights from unjust usurpations and *extortion*, shall never be prejudiced by any act of mine. *King Charles.*

EXTO'RTIONER, ĕks-tōr'shŭn-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *extortion*.] One who practises extortion; one who grows rich by violence and rapacity.

There will be always murderers, adulterers, *extortioners*, church-robbers, traitors, and other rabblement. *Camden.*

The covetous *extortioner* is involved in the same sentence. *Decay of Piety.*

To EXTRA'CT, ĕks-trākt'. *v. a.* [*extraho*, *extractum*, Latin.]

1. To draw out of something.

The drawing one metal or mineral out of another we call *extracting*. *Bacon.*

Out of the ashes of all plants they *extract* a salt which they use in medicines. *Bacon.*

The metallick or mineral matter is so diffused amongst the crasser matter, that it would never be possible to separate and *extract* it. *Woodward.*

2. To draw by chymical operation.

They
Whom sunny Borneo bears, are stor'd with streams
Egregious, rum and rice's spirit *extract*. *Philips.*

3. To take from something of which the thing taken was a part.

I now see
Bone of my bone, flesh of my flesh, myself
Before me: woman is her name, of man
Extracted. *Milton.*

4. To draw out of any containing body or cavity.

These waters were *extracted* and laid upon the surface of the ground. *Burnet.*

5. To select an abstract from a larger treatise.

To see how this case is represented, I have *extracted* out of that pamphlet a few notorious falshoods. *Swift.*

E'XTRACT, ĕks'trākt.[492] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The substance extracted; the chief parts drawn from any thing.

In tinctures, if the superfluous spirit of wine be distilled off, it leaves at the bottom that thicker substance, which chemists call the *extract* of the vegetables. *Boyle.*

To dip our tongues in gall, to have nothing in our mouth but the *extract* and exhalation of our inward bitterness, is no great sensuality. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. The chief heads drawn from a book; an abstract; an epitome.

I will present a few *extracts* out of authors. *Camden's Remains.*

Some books may be read by *extracts* made of them by others, but only in the less important arguments, and the meaner books; else distilled books are like common distilled waters, flashy things. *Bacon's Essays.*

Spend some hours every day in reading, and making *extracts*, if your memory be weak. *Swift.*

3. Extraction; descent. Not used.

The apostle gives it a value suitable to its *extract*, branding it with the most ignominious imputation of foolishness. *South.*

EXTRA'CTION, ĕks-trāk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*extractio*, Latin.]

1. The act of drawing one part out of a compound; the act of drawing out the principal substance by chymical operation.

Although the charge of *extraction* should exceed the worth, at least it will discover nature and possibility. *Bacon.*

The distillations of waters, *extractions* of oils, and such like experiments, are unknown to the ancients. *Hakewill.*

It would not defray the charge and labour of the *extraction*, and must needs be all irretrievably lost, *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

2. Derivation from an original; lineage; descent.

One whose *extraction* 's from an ancient line,
Gives hope again that well-born men may shine;
The meanest in your nature mild and good,
The noble rest secured in your blood. *Waller.*

A family of an ancient *extraction*, transported with the Conqueror out of Normandy. *Clarendon.*

EXTRA'CTOR, ĕks-trāk'tŭr. *n. s.* [Latin.] The person or instrument by which any thing is extracted.

EXTRADI'CTIONARY, ĕks-trā-dĭk'shŭn-ār-ĕ. *adj.* [*extra* and *dictio*, Lat.] Not consisting in words but realities.

Of *extradictionary* and real fallacies, Aristotle and logicians make six; but we observe men are commonly deceived by four thereof. *Brown.*

EXTRAJUDI'CIAL, ĕks-trā-jū-dĭsh'ăl. *adj.* [*extra* and *judicium*, Lat.] Out of the regular course of legal procedure.

A declaratory or *extrajudicial* absolution is conferred in *foro pœnitentiali*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXTRAJUDI'CIALLY, ĕks-trā-jū-dĭsh'ăl-ĕ. *adv.* [from *extrajudicial*.] In a manner different from the ordinary course of legal procedure.

The confirmation of an election, though done by a previous citation of all persons concerned, may be said to be done *extrajudicially*, when opposition ensues thereupon. *Ayliffe.*

EXTRAMI'SSION, ĕks-trā-mĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*extra* and *mitto*, Lat.] The act of emitting outward: opposite to *intromission*.

Aristotle, Alhazen, and others, hold that sight is by reception, and not by *extramission;* by receiving the rays of the object unto the eye, and not by sending any out. *Brown.*

EXTRAMUNDA'NE, ĕks-trâ-mŭn'dâne. *adj.* [*extra* and *mundus*, Lat.] Beyond the verge of the material world.

'Tis a philosophy that gives the exactest topography of the *extramundane* spaces. *Glanville.*

EXTRA'NEOUS, ĕks-trâ'nê-ŭs. *adj.* [*extraneus*, Lat.] Not belonging to any thing; foreign; of different substance; not intrinsick.

Relation is not contained in the real existence of things, but something *extraneous* and superinduced. *Locke.*

When the mind refers any of its ideas to any thing *extraneous* to them, they are then called true or false. *Locke.*

Gold, when equally pure, and freed from *extraneous* matter, is absolutely alike in colour, consistence, specific gravity, and all other respects. *Woodward.*

EXTRAO'RDINARILY, ĕks-trôr'dê-nâr-ê-lê. *adv.* [from *extraordinary.*]

1. In a manner out of the common method and order.

In the affairs which were not determinable one way or other by the scripture, himself gave an *extraordinarily* direction and counsel, as oft as they sought it at his hands. *Hooker.*

In government it is good to use men of one rank equally; for to countenance some *extraordinarily*, is to make them insolent, and the rest discontent. *Bacon.*

2. Uncommonly; particularly; eminently; remarkably.

He quotes me right; and I hope all his quotations, wherein he is so *extraordinarily* copious and elaborate, are so. *Howel.*

The temple of Solomon was a type, and therefore was so *extraordinarily* magnificent; otherwise perhaps a cheaper structure might have been as serviceable. *Wilkins.*

EXTRAO'RDINARINESS, ĕks-trôr'dê-nâr-ê-nês. *n. s.* [from *extraordinary.*] Uncommonness; eminence; remarkableness.

I chuse some few either for the *extraordinariness* of their guilt, or the frequency of their practice. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

EXTRAO'RDINARY, ĕks-trôr'dê-nâr-ê. *adj* [*extraordinarius*, Lat. This word and its derivatives are generally pronounced *extrordinary*, whereby the *a* is liquefied into the *o*.]

1. Different from common order and method; not ordinary.

Evils must be judged inevitable, if there be no apparent ordinary way to avoid them; because where council and advice bear rule of God's *extraordinary* power, without *extraordinary* warrant, we cannot presume. *Hooker.*

Spain had no wars save those which were grown into an ordinary: now they have coupled therewith the *extraordinary* of the Voltaline and the Palatinate. *Bacon.*

See what *extraordinary* armies have been transmitted thither, and what ordinary forces maintained there. *Davies.*

2. Different from the common course of law.

If they proceeded in a martial or any other *extraordinary* way, without any form of law, his majesty should declare his justice and affection to an old faithful servant. *Clarendon.*

3. Eminent; remarkable; more than common.

The house was built of fair and strong stone, not affecting so much any *extraordinary* kind of fineness, as an honourable representing of a firm stateliness. *Sidney.*

The Indians worshipped rivers, fountains, rocks, or great stones, and all things which seemed to have something *extraordinary* in them. *Stillingfleet.*

EXTRAO'RDINARY, ĕks-trôr'dê-nâr-ê.[374] *adv.* [This word seems only a colloquial barbarism, used for the ease of pronunciation.] Extraordinarily.

I ran over their cabinet of medals, but don't remember to have met with any thing in it that are *extraordinary* rare. *Addison.*

EXTRAPARO'CHIAL, ĕks-trâ-pâr-ô'kê-âl. *adj.* [*extra* and *parochia*, Lat.] Not comprehended within any parish.

EXTRAPROVI'NCIAL, ĕks-trâ-prô-vîn'shâl. *adj.* [*extra* and *provincia*, Lat.] Not within the same province; not within the jurisdiction of the same archbishop.

An *extraprovincial* citation is not valid, *ultra duas dietas*, above two days journey; nor is a citation valid that contains many conditions manifestly inconvenient. *Ayliffe.*

EXTRARE'GULAR, ĕks-trâ-rĕg'ù-lâr. *adj.* [*extra* and *regula*, Lat.] Not comprehended within a rule.

His providence is *extraregular*, and produces strange things beyond common rules; and he led Israel through a sea, and made a rock pour forth water. *Taylor.*

EXTRA'VAGANCE, ĕks-trâv'â-gânse. } *n. s.*
EXTRA'VAGANCY, ĕks-trâv'â-gân-sê. } *n. s.* [*extravagans*, Lat.]

1. Excursion or sally beyond prescribed limits.

I have troubled you too far with this *extravagance:* I shall make no delay to recall myself into the road again. *Hammond.*

2. Irregularity; wildness.

3. Outrage; violence; outrageous vehemence.

How many, by the wild fury and *extravagancy* of their own passions, have put their bodies into a combustion, and by stirring up their rage against others, have armed that fierce humour against themselves. *Tillotson.*

4. Unnatural tumour; bombast.

Some verses of my own, Maximin and Almanzor, cry vengeance upon me for their *extravagance.* *Dryden.*

5. Waste; vain and superfluous expense.

She was so expensive, that the income of three dukes was not enough to supply her *extravagance.* *Arbuthnot.*

EXTRA'VAGANT, ĕks-trâv'â-gânt. *adj.* [*extravagans*, Lat.]

1. Wandering out of his bounds. This is the primogenial sense, but not now in use.

At his warning
The *extravagant* and erring spirit hies
To his confine. *Shakspeare.*

2. Roving beyond just limits or prescribed methods.

I dare not ask for what you would not grant:
But wishes, madam, are *extravagant;*
They are not bounded with things possible;
I may wish more than I presume to tell. *Dryden.*

3. Not comprehended in any thing.

Twenty constitutions of pope John XXII. are called the *extravagants;* for that they being written in no order or method, *vagantu extra corpus collectionum canonum.* *Ayliffe.*

4. Irregular; wild.

For a dance they seem'd
Somewhat *extravagant*, and wild. *Milton.*

There appears something nobly wild and *extravagant* in great natural geniuses, infinitely more beautiful than turn and polishing. *Addison.*

New ideas employed my fancy all night, and composed a wild *extravagant* dream. *Addison.*

5. Wasteful; prodigal; vainly expensive.

An *extravagant* man, who has nothing else to recommend him but a false generosity, is often more beloved than a person of a much more finished character, who is defective in this particular. *Addison.*

EXTRA'VAGANT, ĕks-trâv'â-gânt. *n. s.* One who is confined in no general rule or definition.

We pity or laugh at those fatuous *extravagants.* *Glanville.*

There are certain *extravagants* among people of all sizes and professions. *L'Estrange*

EXTRA'VAGANTLY, ĕks-trâv'â-gânt-lê. *adv* [from *extravagant.*]

1. In an extravagant manner; wildly.

Her passion was *extravagantly* new;
But mine is much the madder of the two. *Dryden.*

2. In an unreasonable degree.

Some are found to praise our author, and others as rashly and *extravagantly* contradict his admirers. *Pope.*

3. Expensively; luxuriously; wastefully; profusely.

EXTRA'VAGANTNESS, ĕks-trâv'â-gânt-nês. *n. s.* [from *extravagant.*] Excess; excursion beyond limits.

To EXTRA'VAGATE, ĕks-trâv'â-gâte. *v. n.* [*extra* and *vagor*, Lat.] To wander out of limits. *Dict.*

EXTRA'VASATED, ĕks-trâv'vâ-sâ-tĕd. *adj.* [*extra* and *vasa*, Lat.] Forced out of the properly containing vessels.

The viscous matter, which lies like leather upon the *extravasated* blood of pleuretick people, may be dissolved by a due degree of heat. *Arbuthnot.*

EXTRAVASA'TION, ĕks-trâ-vâ-sâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *extravasated.*] The act of forcing, or state of being forced, out of the proper containing vessels.

Aliment, too viscous, obstructing the glands, and by its acrimony corroding the small vessels of the lungs, after a rupture and *extravasation* of blood, easily produces an ulcer. *Arbuthnot.*

EXTRAVE'NATE, ĕks-trâv'ê-nâte. *adj.* [*extra* and *vena*, Lat.] Let out of the veins.

That there is a magnetick way of curing wounds, by anointing the weapon; and that the wound is affected in like manner as is the *extravenate* blood by the sympathetick medicine, as to matter of fact, is with circumstances of good evidence asserted. *Glanville.*

EXTRAVE'RSION, ĕks-trâ-vêr'shŭn. *n. s.* [*extra* and *versio*, Latin.] The act of throwing out; the state of being thrown out.

Nor does there intervene heat to afford them any colour to pretend that there is made an *extraversion* of the sulphur, or of any of the two other supposed principles. *Boyle.*

EXTRA'UGHT, ĕks-trâwt'. *part.* [This is an obsolete participle from *extract;* as *distraught* from *distract.*] Extracted.

Sham'st thou not, knowing whence thou art *extraught,*
To let thy tongue detect thy baseborn heart? *Shakspeare.*

EXTRE'ME, ĕks-trême'. *adj.* [*extremus*, Lat This word is sometimes corrupted by the superlative termination, of which it is by no means capable, as it has in itself the superlative signification.]

1. Greatest; of the highest degree.

The Lord shall smite thee with a fever, an inflammation, and an *extreme* burning. *Deut.*

They thought it the *extremest* of evils to put themselves at the mercy of those hungry and disorderly people. *Bacon.*

2. Utmost.

The hairy fool
Stood on th' *extremest* verge of the swift brook,
Augmenting it with tears. *Shakspeare.*

Miseno's cape and Bauli last he view'd,
That on the sea's *extremest* borders stood. *Addison.*

3. Last; that beyond which there is nothing.

Farewel, ungrateful and unkind! I go,
Condemn'd by thee, to those sad shades below:
I go th' *extremest* remedy to prove,
To drink oblivion, and to drench my love. *Dryden.*

4. Pressing in the utmost degree.

Cases of necessity being sometime but urgent, sometime *extreme*, the consideration of publick utility is urged equivalent to the easier kind of necessity. *Hooker.*

5. Rigorous; strict.

If thou be *extreme* to mark what is amiss, O Lord, who shall abide it? *Psalms.*

EXTRE'ME, ĕks-trême'. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. Utmost point; highest degree of any thing.

Thither by harpy footed furies hal'd,
At certain revolutions, all the damn'd
Are brought; and feel by turns the bitter change
Of fierce *extremes*, *extremes* by change more fierce;
From beds of raging fire to starve in ice
Their soft ethereal warmth, and there to pine
Immoveable, infix'd, and frozen round
Periods of time; thence hurried back to fire. *Milton.*

Avoid *extremes*, and shun the faults of such
Who still are pleas'd too little, or too much. *Pope.*

They cannot bear that human nature, which they know to be imperfect, should be raised to an *extreme*, without opposition. *Pope.*

2. Points at the greatest distance from each other; extremity.

The true protestant religion is situated in the golden mean; the enemies unto her are the *extremes* on either hand. *Bacon.*

The syllogystical form only shews, that if the intermediate idea agrees with those it is on both sides immediately applied to, then those two remote ones, or, as they are called, *extremes* do certainly agree. *Locke.*

EXTRE'MELY, ĕks-trême'lė. *adv.* [from *extreme*.]

1. In the utmost degree.

She might hear, not far from her, an *extremely* doleful voice; but so suppressed with a kind of whispering note, that he could not conceive the words distinctly. *Sidney.*

2. Very much; greatly: in familiar language.

Whoever sees a scoundrel in a gown reeling home at midnight, is apt to be *extremely* comforted in his own vices. *Swift.*

EXTRE'MITY, ĕks-trĕm'ė-tė. *n. s.* [*extremitas*, Lat.]

1. The utmost point; the highest degree.

He that will take away *extreme* heat by setting the body in *extremity* of cold, shall undoubtedly remove the disease; but together with it the diseased too. *Hooker.*

Should any one be cruel and uncharitable to that *extremity*, yet this would not prove that propriety gave any authority. *Locke*

2. The utmost parts; the parts most remote from the middle.

In its proper colour it is inclining to white, excepting the *extremities* or tops of the wing feathers, which are black. *Brown.*

The *extremities* of the joints must be seldom hidden, and the *extremities* or end of the feet never. *Dryden.*

The extremity of pain often creates a coldness in the *extremities;* but such a sensation is very consistent with an inflammatory distemper. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The points in the utmost degree of opposition, or at the utmost distance from each other.

He 's a man of that strange composition
Made up of all the worst *extremities*
Of youth and age. *Denham.*

4. Remotest parts; parts at the greatest distance.

They sent fleets out of the Red Sea to the *extremities* of Æthiopia, and imported quantities of precious goods. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Violence of passion.

With equal measure she did moderate
The strong *extremities* of their outrage. *Spenser.*

If I shew no colour for my *extremity*, let me be your table sport. *Shakspeare.*

6. The utmost violence, rigour, or distress.

Why should not the same laws take good effect on that people, being prepared by the sword, and brought under by *extremity?* *Spenser.*

Their hearts she guesseth,
And yields her to *extremity* of time. *Fairy Queen.*

He promised, if they should be besieged, to relieve them before they should be reduced to *extremity.* *Clarendon.*

It should be never so exposed to the *extremity* of war as to fall into those barbarous hands. *Clarend.*

I wish peace, and any terms prefer,
Before the last *extremities* of war. *Dryden.*

7. The most aggravated state.

The world is running mad after farce, the *extremity* of bad poetry; or rather the judgment that is fallen upon dramatic writing. *Dryden.*

To E'XTRICATE, ĕks'trė-kåte. *v. a.* [*extrico*, Lat.] To disembarrass; to set free any one in a state of perplexity; to disentangle.

We run into great difficulties about free created agents, which reason cannot well *extricate* itself out of. *Locke.*

These are reliefs to nature, as they give her an opportunity of *extricating* herself from her oppressions, and recovering the several tones and springs of her vessels. *Addison.*

EXTRICA'TION, ĕks-trė-kå'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *extricate*.] The act of disentangling; disentanglement.

Crude salt has a taste not properly acid, but such as predominates in brine; and it does not appear, that this acid spirit did as such pre-exist in the salt whence it was obtained, so that we may suppose it to have been made rather by transmutation than *extrication.* *Boyle.*

EXTRI'NSICAL, ĕks-trĭn'sė-kål. *adj.* [*extrinsecus*, Lat.] External; outward; not intimately belonging; not intrinsick. It is commonly written so, but analogy requires *extrinsecal.*

A body cannot move, unless it be moved by some *extrinsical* agent: absurd it is to think that a body, by a quality in it, can work upon itself. *Digby.*

Neither is the atom by any *extrinsical* impulse diverted from its natural course. *Ray.*

Outward objects, that are *extrinsical* to the mind; and its own operations, proceeding from powers intrinsical, and proper to itself, which, when reflected on by itself, become also objects of its contemplation, are the original of all knowledge. *Locke.*

EXTRI'NSICALLY, ĕks-trĭn'sė-kål-ė. *adv.* [from *extrinsical.*] From without.

If to suppose the soul a distinct substance from the body, and *extrinsically* advenient, be an error, almost all the world hath been mistaken. *Glanville.*

EXTRI'NSICK, ĕks-trĭn'sĭk. *adj.* [*extrinsecus*, Lat.] Outward; external.

When they cannot shake the main fort, they try if they can possess themselves of the outworks, raise some prejudice against his most *extrinsick* adherents. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Extrinsick modes are such as arise from something that is not in the subject or substance itself; but it is a manner of being which some substances attain, by reason of something external or foreign to the subject; as, this globe lies within two yards of the wall; this man is beloved or hated. *Watts.*

To EXTRU'CT, ĕk-strŭkt'. *v. a.* [*extruo*, *extructum*, Lat.] To build; to raise; to form into a structure.

EXTRU'CTOR, ĕk-strŭk'tŭr. *n. s.* [from *extruct.*] A builder; a fabricator; a contriver.

To EXTRU'DE, ĕks-trōōde'. *v. a.* [*extrudo*, Lat.] To thrust off; to drive off; to push out with violence.

If in any part of the continent they found the shells, they concluded that the sea had been *extruded* and driven off by the mud. *Woodward.*

EXTRU'SION, ĕks-trōō'zhŭn. *n. s.* [*extrusus*, Lat.] The act of thrusting or driving out.

They suppose the channel of the sea formed, and mountains and caverns, by a violent depression of some parts of the earth, and an *extrusion* and elevation of others. *Burnet.*

EXTU'BERANCE, ĕks-tū'bė-rânse. *n. s.* [*ex* and *tuber*, Lat.] Knobs, or parts protuberant; parts that rise from the rest of the body.

The gouge takes off the irregularities or *extuberances* that lie farthest from the axis of the work. *Moxon.*

EXU'BERANCE, ĕgz-ū'bė-rânse. *n. s.* [*exuberatio*, Lat.] Overgrowth; superfluous shoots; useless abundance; luxuriance.

Men esteem the overflowing of gall the *exuberance* of zeal, and all the promises of the faithful combatant they confidently appropriate. *D. of Piety.*

Though he expatiates on the same thoughts in different words, yet in his similies that *exuberance* is avoided. *Garth.*

EXU'BERANT, ĕgz-ū'bė-rânt. *adj.* [*exuberans*, Lat.]

1. Growing with superfluous shoots; overabundant; superfluously plenteous; luxuriant.

Another Flora there of bolder hues;
Plays o'er the fields, and showers with sudden hand
Exuberant spring. *Thomson.*

His similies have been thought too *exuberant*, and full of circumstances. *Pope.*

2. Abounding in the utmost degree.

Such immense power, such unsearchable wisdom, and such *exuberant* goodness, as may justly ravish us to an amazement, rather than a bare admiration. *Boyle.*

A part of that *exuberant* devotion, with which the whole assembly raised and animated one another, catches a reader at the greatest distance of time. *Addison.*

EXU'BERANTLY, ĕgz-ū'bė-rânt-lė. *adv.* [from *exuberant.*] Abundantly; in a superfluous degree.

A considerable quantity of the vegetable matter lay at the surface of the antediluvian earth, and rendered it *exuberantly* fruitful. *Woodward.*

To EXU'BERATE, ĕgz-ū'bė-råte. *v. n.* [*exubero*, Lat.] To abound in the highest degree.

All the loveliness imparted to the creature is lent it, to give us enlarged conceptions of that vast confluence and immensity that *exuberates* in God. *Boyle.*

EXU'CCOUS, ĕk-sŭk'kŭs. *adj.* [*exsuccus*, Lat.] Without juice; dry.

This is to be effected not only in the plant yet growing, but in that which is brought *exuccous* and dry unto us. *Brown.*

EXUDA'TION, ĕk-sŭ-dā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *exudo*, Lat.]

1. The act of emitting in sweat; the act of emitting moisture through the pores.

The tumour sometimes arises by a general *exudation* out of the cutis. *Wiseman.*

2. The matter issuing out by sweat from any body.

The gum of trees, shining and clear, is but a straining of the juice of the tree through the wood and bark; and Cornish diamonds, and rock rubies, which are yet more resplendent than gums, are the fine *exudations* of stone. *Bacon.*

If it hath more dew at noon than in the morning, then it seemeth to be an *exudation* of the herb itself. *Bacon.*

Cuckowspittle, or woodsere, that spumous frothy dew, or *exudation*, or both, is found especially about the joints of lavender and rosemary. *Brown.*

To EXU'DATE, ĕk-sŭ'dāte. } *v. n.* [*exudo*, Lat.] To
To EXU'DE, ĕk-sūde'. } sweat out; to issue out by sweat.

Some perforations in the part itself, through which the humour included doth *exudate*, may be observed in such as are fresh. *Brown.*

The juices of the flowers are, first, the expressed juice; secondly, a volatile oil, wherein the smell of the plant presides; thirdly, honey, *exuding* from all flowers, the bitter not excepted. *Arbuthnot.*

To EX'UDATE, ĕk-sŭ'dāte. } *v. a.* To force
To EX'UDE, ĕk-sūde'. } out, or throw out, as by sweat.

To EXU'LCERATE, ĕgz-ŭl'sĕ-rāte. *v. a.* [*exulcero*, Lat.]

1. To make sore with an ulcer; to affect with a running or eating sore.

Cantharides, applied to any part of the body, touch the bladder and *exulcerate* it, if they stay on long. *Bacon.*

That the saliva hath a virtue of macerating bodies, appears by the effects in taking away warts, sometimes *exulcerating* the jaws, and rotting the teeth. *Ray.*

The stagnating serum turning acrimonious, *exulcerates* and putrifies the bowels. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To afflict; to corrode; to enrage;

Thoughts, my tormentors, arm'd with deadly stings,
Mangle my apprehensive tenderest parts,
Exasperate, *exulcerate*, and raise
Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb
Or medicinal liquor can assuage. *Milton.*

EXULCERA'TION, ĕks-ŭl-sĕ-rā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *exulcerate*.]

1. The beginning erosion, which wears away the substance and forms an ulcer. *Quincy.*

2. Exacerbation; corrosion.

This *exulceration* of mind made him apt to take all occasions of contradiction. *Hooker.*

EXU'LCERATORY, ĕgz-ŭl'sĕ-rā-tŭr-ĕ. 512 *adj.* [from *exulcerate*.] Having a tendency to cause ulcers.

To EXU'LT, ĕgz-ŭlt'. *v. n.* [*exulto*, Lat.] To rejoice above measure; to triumph; to be in high exaltation of gladness.

The whole world did seem to *exult* that it had occasion of pouring out gifts to so blessed a purpose. *Hooker.*

Who might be your mother,
That you insult, *exult*, and rail, at once
Over the wretched? *Shaksp.*

EXU'LTANCE, ĕgz-ŭl'tânse. *n. s.* [from *exult.*] Transport; joy; triumph; gladness; exultation.

We have great cause of *exultance* and joy, God's service being the most perfect freedom. *Government of the Tongue.*

EXULTA'TION, ĕks-ŭl-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*exultatio*, Lat.] Joy; triumph; rapturous delight.

Good effects may grow in each of the people towards other, in them all towards their pastor, and in their pastor towards every of them; between whom there daily and interchangeably pass, in the hearing of God himself, and in the presence of his holy angels, so many heavenly acclammations, *exultations*, provocations, petitions. *Hooker.*

Devotion inspires men with sentiments of religious gratitude, and swells their hearts with inward transports of joy and *exultation*. *Addison.*

To EXU'NDATE, ĕgz-ŭn'dāte. *v. n.* [*exundo*, Lat.] To overflow. *Dict.*

EXUNDA'TION, ĕks-ŭn-dā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *exundate*.] Overflow; abundance.

It is more worthy the Deity to attribute the creation of the world to the *exundation* and overflowing of his transcendent and infinite goodness. *Ray.*

EXU'PERABLE, ĕk-sū'pĕr-â-bl. *adj.* [*exuperabilis*, Lat.] Conquerable; superable; vincible.

EXU'PERANCE, ĕk-sū'pĕr-ânse. *n. s.* [*exuperantia*, Lat.] Overbalance; greater proportion.

Rome hath less variation than London; for on the west side of Rome are seated France, Spain, and Germany, which take off the *exuperance*, and balance the vigour of the eastern parts. *Brown.*

To EXU'SCITATE, ĕk-sŭs'sĕ-tāte. *v. a.* [*exsuscito*, Lat.] To stir up; to rouse.

EXU'STION, ĕgz-ŭs'tshŭn. *n. s.* [*exustio*, Lat.] The act of burning up; consumption by fire.

EXU'VIÆ, ĕgz-ū'vĕ-ē. *n. s.* [Lat.] Cast skins; cast shells; whatever is thrown off, or shed by animals.

They appear to be only the skins or *exuviæ*, rather than entire bodies of fishes. *Woodward.*

EY, EA, EE, ēē. may either come from ıȝ, an island, by melting the Saxon ȝ into ẏ, which is usually done; or from the Saxon ea, which signifies a water, river, &c. or, lastly, from ıeaȝ, a field, by the same kind of melting. *Gibson.*

EY'AS, ı'ăs. *n. s.* [*niais*, Fr.] A young hawk just taken from the nest, not able to prey for itself. *Hanmer.*

An aiery of children, little *eyases*, that cry out. *Shaksp.*

EY'ASMUSKET, ı'ăs-mŭs-kĕt. *n. s.* A young unfledged male hawk of the musket kind. *Hanmer.*

Here comes little Robin.—How now, my *eyas-musket;* what news with you? *Shaksp.*

EYE, ı.[8] *n. s.* obsolete plural *eyne*, now *eyes*. [*auga*, Gothick; eaȝ, Saxon; *oog*, Dutch; *ee*, Scotish, plur. *eene*.]

1. The organ of vision; the medium of the sense of sight.

Good sir John, as you have one *eye* upon my follies, turn another into the register of your own, that I may pass with a reproof off the easier. *Shak.*

Vouchsafe, bright moon, and these thy stars to shine,
Those clouds remov'd, upon our watry *eyne*. *Shak.*

Nor doth the *eye* itself,
That most pure spirit of sense, behold itself,
Not going from itself; but eyes opposed,
Salute each other with each other's form. *Shaksp.*

He kept him as the apple of his *eye*. *Deut.*

As long looking against the sun or fire hurteth the *eye* by dilatation; so curious printing in small volumes, and reading of small letters, do hurt the *eye* by contraction. *Bacon.*

His awful presence did the crowd surprize,
Nor durst the rash spectator meet his *eyes;*
Eyes that confess'd him born for kingly sway,
So fierce, they flash'd intolerable day. *Dryden.*

But sure the *eye* of time beholds no name
So blest as thine in all the rolls of fame. *Pope.*

2. Sight; ocular knowledge.

Who hath bewitched you, that you should not obey the truth, before whose *eyes* Jesus Christ hath been evidently set forth? *Gal.*

3. Look; countenance.

I'll say yon grey is not the morning's *eye*,
'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow. *Shaksp.*

4. Front; face.

To justify this worthy nobleman,
Her shall you hear disproved to your *eyes*. *Shak.*

5. A posture of direct opposition, where one thing is in the same line with another.

Now pass'd, on either side they nimbly tack,
Both strive to intercept and guide the wind;
And in its *eye* more closely they come back,
To finish all the deaths they left behind. *Dryden.*

6. Aspect; regard.

Having an *eye* to a number of rites and orders in the church of England, as marrying with the ring; sundry church-offices, dignities, and callings, for which they found no commandment in the holy scripture, they thought by the one only stroke of an axiom to have cut them off. *Hooker.*

As in scripture a number of laws, particular and positive, being in force, may not by any law of man be violated; we are, in making laws, to have thereunto an especial *eye*. *Hooker.*

The man that is tender among you, and very delicate, his *eyes* shall not be evil towards his brother. *Deut.*

He that hath a bountiful *eye* shall be blessed. *Proverbs.*

None should be put into either of those commissions, with an *eye* of favour to their persons, to give them countenance or reputation in the places where they live. *Bacon.*

These are intrinsick difficulties arising from the text itself, as the uncertainty sometimes who are the persons he speaks to, or the opinions or practices which he has in his *eye*. *Locke.*

Winds and hurricanes at land, tempests and storms at sea, have always been looked upon with as evil an *eye* as earthquakes *Woodward.*

Several performances have been justly applauded for their wit, which have been written with an *eye* to this predominant humour of the town. *Addison.*

We were the most obedient creatures in the world, constant to our duty, and kept a steady *eye* on the end for which we were sent hither. *Spect.*

In this disposal of my sister, I have had an *eye* to her being a wit, and provided that the bridegroom be a man of sound judgment. *Tatler.*

Booksellers mention with respect the authors they have printed, and consequently have an *eye* to their own advantage. *Addison.*

7. Notice; observation; vigilance; watch.

Not satisfied with our oath, he appointed a band of horsemen to have an *eye* that we should not go beyond appointed limits. *Sidney.*

Lawmakers must have an *eye* to the place where, and to the men amongst whom. *Hooker.*

His majesty hath cast his *eyes* upon you, as finding you to be such as you should be, or hoping to make you to be such as he would have you to be. *Bacon.*

If the English had driven the Irish into the open countries, where they might have an *eye* and observation upon them, the Irish had been easily kept in order. *Davies.*

Spenser has followed both Virgil and Theocritus in the charms which he employs for curing Brito-

martis of her love; but he had also our poet's Ceres in his *eye*. *Dryden.*

Misdoubt my constancy; and do not try;
But stay and ever keep me in your *eye*. *Dryden.*

After this jealousy he kept a strict *eye* upon him. *L'Estrange.*

This method of teaching children by a repeated practice, under the *eye* and direction of the tutor, 'till they have got the habit of doing well, has many advantages. *Locke.*

8. Opinion formed by observation.

She told her husband, she designed to be beautiful in no body's *eye* but his. *Sidney.*

It hath, in their *eye*, no great affinity with the form of the church of Rome. *Hooker.*

Like one of two contending in a prize,
That thinks he hath done well in people's *eyes*. *Shaksp.*

I was as far from meditating a war, as I was, in the *eye* of the world, from having any preparations for one. *King Charles.*

Though he in all the people's *eyes* seem'd *great*,
Yet greater he appear'd in his retreat. *Denham.*

9. Sight; view; the place in which any thing may be seen.

There shall he practise tilts and tournaments,
Hear sweet discourse, converse with noblemen;
And be, in *eye* of every exercise,
Worthy his youth and nobleness of birth. *Shaksp.*

10. Any thing formed like an eye.

We see colours like the *eye* of a peacock's feather, by pressing our eyes on either corner, whilst we look the other way. *Newton.*

11. Any small perforation.

This Ajax has not so much wit as will stop the *eye* of Helen's needle. *Shaksp.*

Does not our Saviour himself speak of the intolerable difficulty which they cause in men's passage to heaven? Do not they make the narrow way much narrower, and contract the gate which leads to life to the streightness of a needle's *eye*? *South.*

12. A small catch into which a hook goes.

Those parts if they cohere to one another but by rest only, may be much more easily dissociated and put into motion by any external body, than they could be, if they were by little hooks and *eyes*, or other kind of fastenings, entangled in one another. *Boyle.*

13. Bud of a plant.

Prune and cut off all your vine-shoots to the very root, save one or two of the stoutest, to be left with three or four *eyes* of young wood. *Evelyn.*

14. A small shade of colour.

The ground indeed is tawny.
—With an *eye* of green in 't. *Shaksp.*

Red with an *eye* of blue makes a purple. *Boyle.*

15. Power of perception.

The *eyes* of your understanding being enlightened. *Ephesians.*

A gift doth blind the *eyes* of the wise. *Deut.*

To EYE, i. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To watch; to keep in view; to observe; to look on; to gaze on.

When they are laid in garrison, they may better hide their defaults than when they are in camp, where they are continually *eyed* and noted of all men. *Spenser.*

Full many a lady
I've *ey'd* with best regard. *Shaksp.*

The kitchen malkin pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reeky neck,
Clamb'ring the walls to *eye* him. *Shaksp.*

Bid the cheek be ready with a blush,
Modest as morning, when she coldly *eyes*
The youthful Phœbus. *Shaksp.*

Bold deed thou hast presum'd, advent'rous Eve,
And peril great provok'd, who thus hath dar'd,
Had it been only coveting to *eye*
That sacred fruit. *Milton.*

Such a story as the basilisk is that of the wolf, concerning priority of vision, that a man becomes hoarse and dumb, if the wolf have the advantage first to *eye* him. *Brown.*

It was needful for the hare perpetually to *eye* her pursuing enemy. *Moore.*

Then gave it to his faithful squire,
With lessons how t' observe and *eye* her. *Hudibras.*

Eye nature's walks, shoot folly as it flies,
And catch the manners living as they rise. *Pope.*

Have a box when eunuchs sing,
And foremost in the circle *eye* a king. *Pope.*

To EYE, i. *v. n.* To appear; to show; to bear an appearance. Not used.

Forgive me,
Since my becomings kill me when they do not
Eye well to you. *Shaksp.*

EY'EBALL, i'bâwl. *n. s.* [*eye* and *ball.*] The apple of the eye; the pupil.

Be subject to no sight but mine: invisible
To every *eyeball* else. *Shaksp.*

I feel my hair grow stiff, my *eyeballs* rowl;
This is the only form could shake my soul. *Dryden.*

Not when a gilt buffet's reflected pride
Turns you from sound philosophy aside,
Not when from plate to plate your *eyeballs* roll,
And the brain dances to the mantling bowl. *Pope.*

EYEBRI'GHT, i'brite. *n. s.* [*euphrasia*, Latin.] A plant, called by Milton *euphrasy.*

EY'EBROW, i'brôû. *n. s.* [*eye* and *brow.*] The hairy arch over the eye.

The lover,
Sighing like a furnace, with a woful ballad
Made to his mistress' *eyebrow*. *Shaksp.*

On the seventh day he shall shave all his hair off his head, his beard, and his *eyebrows*. *Lev.*

Above stand the *eyebrows* to keep any thing from running down upon the eyes; as drops of sweat from the forehead, or dust. *Ray.*

The balls of his broad eyes roll'd in his head,
And glar'd betwixt a yellow and a red;
He look'd a lion with a gloomy stare,
And o'er his *eyebrows* hung his matted hair. *Dryd.*

EYED, ide. *adj.* [from *eye.*] Having eyes; used in composition.

Some reliques of the true antiquity,
Though disfigured, a well-*eyed* man
May happily discover. *Spenser.*

I'll not be made a soft and dull-*eyed* fool,
To shake the head, relent and sigh, and yield
To christian intercessors. *Shaksp.*

EY'EDROP, i'drôp. *n. s.* [*eye* and *drop.*] Tear.

That tyranny which never quaft but blood,
Would, by beholding him, have wash'd his knife
With gentle *eyedrops*. *Shaksp.*

EY'EGLANCE, i'glânse. *n. s.* [*eye* and *glance.*] Quick notice of the eye.

His countenance was bold, and bashed not
For Guyon's looks; but scornful *eyeglance* at him shot. *Fairy Queen.*

EY'EGLASS, i'glâs. *n. s.* [*eye* and *glass.*] Spectacles; glass to assist the sight.

Ha' not you seen Camillo?
But that's past doubt you have; or your *eyeglass*
Is thicker than a cuckold's horn. *Shaksp.*

By comparing it with a good perspective of four foot in length, made with a concave *eyeglass*, I could read at a greater distance with my own instrument than with the glass. *Newton.*

EY'ELASH, i'lâsh. *n. s.* [*eye* and *lash.*] The line of hair that edges the eyelid.

EY'ELESS, i'lês. *adj.* [from *eye.*] Wanting eyes; sightless; deprived of sight.

A proclaim'd prize! most happy!
That *eyeless* head of thine was first fram'd flesh
To raise my fortunes. *Shaksp.*

Promise was, that I
Should Israel from Philistian yoke deliver;
Ask for this great deliverer now, and find him
Eyeless in Gaza, at the mill with slaves. *Milton.*

Pentheus durst deride
The cheated people, and the *eyeless* guide. *Addison.*

Meonides,
Poor *eyeless* pilgrim. *Philips.*

Cyclop, if any pitying thy disgrace,
Ask who disfigur'd thus that *eyeless* face. *Pope.*

EY'ELET, i'lêt. *n. s.* [*œillet*, French, a little eye.] A hole through which light may enter; any small perforation for a lace to go through.

Slitting the back and fingers of a glove, I made *eyelet* holes to draw it close. *Wiseman.*

EY'ELID, i'lîd. *n. s.* [*eye* and *lid.*] The membrane that shuts over the eye.

Mark when she smiles with amiable cheer,
And tell me whereto can ye liken it?
When on each *eyelid* sweetly do appear
An hundred graces as in shade to sit. *Spenser.*

On my *eyelids* is the shadow of death. *Job.*

Fetch me that flower; the herb I show'd thee once,
The juice of it, on sleeping *eyelids* laid,
Will make or man or woman madly doat
Upon the next live creature that it sees. *Shaksp.*

The Turks have a black powder, made of a mineral called alcohol, which with a fine long pencil they lay under their *eyelids*, which doth colour black, whereby the white of the eye is set off more white. *Bacon.*

At length, the crackling noise and dreadful blaze
Call'd up some waking lover to the sight;
And long it was ere he the rest could raise,
Whose heavy *eyelids* yet were full of night. *Dryd.*

EYESE'RVANT, i'sêr-vânt. *n. s.* [*eye* and *servant.*] A servant that works only while watched.

EYESE'RVICE, i'sêr-vîs. *n. s.* [*eye* and *service.*] Service performed only under inspection.

Servants obey in all things your masters; not with *eyeservice* as men-pleasers, but in singleness of heart. *Col.*

EY'ESHOT, i'shôt. *n. s.* [*eye* and *shot.*] Sight; glance; view.

I must not think of sharing the booty before I am free from danger, and out of *eyeshot* from the other windows. *Dryden.*

I have preserved many a young man from her *eyeshot* by this means. *Spectator.*

EY'ESIGHT, i'site. *n. s.* [*eye* and *sight.*] Sight of the eye.

The Lord hath recompensed me according to my cleanness in his *eyesight*. 2 *Sam.*

Methinks I see thee, now thou art below,
As one dead in the bottom of a tomb;
Either my *eyesight* fails, or thou look'st pale. *Shak.*

Though sight be lost,
Life yet hath many solaces, enjoy'd
Where other senses want not their delights,
At home in leisure and domestick ease,
Exempt from many a care and chance, to which
Eyesight exposes daily men abroad. *Milton.*

Josephus sets this down from his own *eyesight*, being himself a chief captain at the siege of Jopata, where these events happened. *Wilkins.*

He blinds the wise, gives *eyesight* to the blind,
And molds and stamps anew the lover's mind. *Dryden.*

EY'ESORE, i'sôre. *n. s.* [*eye* and *sore.*] Something offensive to the sight.

Hath the church of Christ, from the first beginning, by a secret universal instinct of God's good spirit, always tied itself to end neither sermon, nor almost any speech of moment, which hath concerned matters of God, without some special words of honour and glory to the Trinity, which we all adore; and is the like conclusion of psalms become now, at length, an *eyesore*, or a galling to the ears that hear it? *Hooker.*

Fy, doff this habit; shame to your estate,
And *eyesore* to our solemn festival. *Shaksp.*

As soon as the two lords came thither they covered, to the trouble of the other; but having pre-

sently to speak, they were quickly freed from that *eyesore*. *Clarendon.*

Mordecai was an *eyesore* to Haman. *L'Estr.*

He's the best piece of man's flesh in the market; not an *eyesore* in his whole body. *Dryden.*

EYESPO'TTED, i'spôt-ĕd. *adj.* [*eye* and *spot.*] Marked with spots like eyes.

Nor Juno's bird, in her *eyespotted* train,
So many goodly colours doth contain. *Spenser.*

EYE'STRING, i'string. *n. s.* [*eye* and *string.*] The string of the eye; the tendon by which the eye is moved.

I would have broke mine *eyestrings;* crackt them, but
To look upon him. *Shaksp.*

To know whether the sheep are sound or not, see that their gums be red and the *eyestrings* ruddy. *Mortimer.*

EY'ETOOTH, i'tôôth. *n. s.* [*eye* and *tooth.*] The tooth in the upper jaw next on each side to the grinders; the fang.

The next tooth on each side stronger and deeper rooted, and more pointed, called canini, in English *eyeteeth*, to tear the more tough sort of aliments. *Ray.*

EY'EWINK, i'wînk. *n. s.* [*eye* and *wink.*] A wink, as a hint or token.

They would have won any woman's heart; and, I warrant you, they could never get an *eyewink* of her. *Shaksp.*

EYEWI'TNESS, i'wit-nĕs. *n. s.* [*eye* and *witness.*] An ocular evidence, one who gives testimony to facts seen with his own eyes.

We made known unto you the power and coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, and were *eyewitnesses* of his majesty. *2 Peter.*

To meet him all his saints, who silent stood
Eyewitnesses of his almighty acts,
With jubilee advanc'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The curious, by laying together circumstances, attestations, and characters of those who are concerned in them, either receive or reject what at first but *eyewitnesses* could absolutely believe or disbelieve. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

EYRE, âre. *n. s.* [*eyre*, French; *iter*, Lat.] The court of justices itinerants; and justices in *eyre* are those only, which *Bracton* in many places calls *justiciarios itinerantes*. The *eyre* also of the forest is nothing but the justice-seat, otherwise called; which is, or should, by ancient custom, be held every three years by the justices of the forest, journeying up and down to that purpose. *Cowell.*

EY'RY, â'rė. *n. s.* [from *ey* an egg.] The place where birds of prey build their nests and hatch.

But I was born so high,
Our *eyrie* buildeth in the cedar's top,
And dallies with the wind, and scorns the sun.
Shakspeare's Richard III.

The eagle, and the stork,
On cliffs and cedar-tops their *eyries* build. *Milton.*

Some baggard hawk, who had her *eyry* nigh.
Well pounc'd to fasten, and well wing'd to fly.
Dryden.

F.

F, A consonant generally reckoned by authors, and admitted by *Scaliger*, among the semi-vowels, and according to that opinion distinguished in the enumeration of the alphabet by a name beginning with a vowel, which yet has so far the nature of a mute, that it is easily pronounced before a liquid in the same syllable. It has in English an invariable sound formed by compression of the whole lips and a forcible breath. Its kindred letter is V, which in the Islandick alphabet, is only distinguished from it by a point in the body of the letter.

FABA'CEOUS, fâ-bâ'shė-ûs.[357] *adj.* [*fabaceus*, Lat.] Having the nature of a bean. *Dict.*

FA'BLE, fâ'bl.[405] *n. s.* [*fable*, French; *fabula*, Latin.]

1. A feigned story intended to enforce some moral precept.

Jotham's *fable* of the trees is the oldest extant, and as beautiful as any made since. *Addison.*

2. A fiction in general.

Triptolemus, so sung the nine,
Strew'd plenty from his cart divine;
But spite of all those *fable*-makers,
He never sow'd on Almaign acres. *Dryden.*

Palladius coming to die somewhere in the north part of Britain, may seem to give some kind of countenance to those *fables* that make him to have lived many years among the Scots. *Lloyd.*

3. A vitious or foolish fiction.

But refuse profane and old wives' *fables.*
1 Timothy.

4. The series or contexture of events which constitute a poem epick or dramatick.

The moral is the first business of the poet: this being formed, he contrives such a design or *fable* as may be most suitable to the moral. *Dryden.*

The first thing to be considered in an epick poem is the *fable*, which is perfect or imperfect according as the action, which it relates, is more or less so. *Addison's Spectator.*

5. A lie; a vitious falsehood. This sense is merely familiar.

It would look like a *fable* to report that this gentleman gives away a great fortune by secret methods. *Addison.*

To FA'BLE, fâ'bl. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feign; to write not truth but fiction.

That Saturn's sons receiv'd the three-fold reign
Of heav'n, of ocean, and deep hell beneath,
Old poets mention *fabling.* *Prior.*

Vain now the tales which *fabling* poets tell,
That wav'ring conquest still desires to rove!
In Marlbro's camp the goddess knows to dwell.
Prior.

2. To tell falsehoods; to lie: a familiar use.

He *fables* not: I hear the enemy. *Shaksp.*

To FA'BLE, fâ'bl. *v. a.* To feign; to tell falsely.

We mean to win,
Or turn this heaven itself into the hell
Thou *fablest.* *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Ladies of th' Hesperides, they seem'd
Fairer than fam'd of old, or *fabl'd* since
Of fairy damsels met in forest wide,
By knights. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

FA'BLED, fâ'bl'd.[359] *adj.* [from *fable.*] Celebrated in fables.

Hail, *fabled* grotto! hail, Elysian soil!
Thou fairest spot of fair Britannia's isle! *Tickel.*

FA'BLER, fâ'bl-ûr. *n. s.* [from *fable.*] A dealer in fiction; a writer of feigned stories.

To FA'BRICATE, fâb'rė-kâte. *v. a.* [*fabricor*, Latin.]

1. To build; to construct.

2. To forge; to devise falsely. This sense is retained among the Scotish lawyers; for when they suspect a paper to be forged, they say it is *fabricated.*

FABRICA'TION, fâb-rė-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *fabricate.*] The act of building; construction.

This *fabrication* of the human body is the immediate work of a vital principle, that formeth the first rudiments of the human nature. *Hale.*

FA'BRICK, fâb'rik, *or* fâ'brik. *n. s.* [*fabrica*, Latin.]

1. A building; an edifice.

There must be an exquisite care to place the columns, set in several stories, most precisely one over another, that so the solid may answer to the solid, and the vacuities to the vacuities, as well for beauty as strength of the *fabrick.* *Wotton.*

2. Any system or compages of matter; any body formed by the conjunction of dissimilar parts.

Still will ye think it strange,
That all the parts of this great *fabrick* change;
Quit their old station and primeval frame. *Prior.*

To FA'BRICK, fâb'rik. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To build; to form; to construct.

Shew what laws of life
The cheese inhabitants observe, and how
Fabrick their mansions. *Philips.*

FA'BULIST, fâb'ù-lîst. *n. s.* [*fabuliste*, Fr.] A writer of fables.

Quitting Æsop and the *fabulists*, he copies Boccace. *Croxal.*

Our bard 's a *fabulist*, and deals in fiction. *Garrick.*

FABULO'SITY, fâb-ù-lôs'ė-tė. *n. s.* [*fabulositas*, Lat.] Fulness of feigned stories; fabulous invention.

In their *fabulosity* they report that they had observations for twenty thousand years. *Abbot.*

FA'BULOUS, fâb'ù-lûs. *adj* [*fabulosus*, Lat.] Feigned; full of fables, or invented tales.

A person terrified with the imagination of spectres, is more reasonable than one who thinks the appearance of spirits *fabulous* and groundless. *Addison's Spectator.*

FA'BULOUSLY, fâb'ù-lûs-lė. *adv.* [from *fabulous*.] In fiction; in a fabulous manner.

There are many things *fabulously* delivered, and are not to be accepted as truths. *Brown.*

FACE, fâse. *n. s.* [*face*, French, from *facies*, Latin.]

1. The visage.

The children of Israel saw the *face* of Moses, that the skin of Moses' *face* shone. *Exodus.*

A man shall see *faces*, which, if you examine them part by part, you shall never find good; but take them together, are not uncomely. *Bacon.*

From beauty still to beauty ranging,
In every *face* I found a dart. *Addison's Spect.*

2. Countenance; cast of the features; look; air of the face.

Kick'd out, we set the best *face* on 't we could. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Seiz'd and ty'd down to judge, how wretched I!
Who can't be silent, and who will not lye:
To laugh, were want of goodness and of grace;
And to be grave, exceeds all power of *face*. *Pope.*

3. The surface of any thing.

A mist watered the whole *face* of the ground. *Genesis.*

4. The front or forepart of any thing.

The breadth of the *face* of the house, towards the east, was an hundred cubits. *Ezekiel.*

5. Visible state of affairs.

He look'd, and saw the *face* of things quite chang'd,
The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to roar;
All now was turn'd to jollity and game,
To luxury and riot, feast and dance. *Milton.*

This would produce a new *face* of things in Europe. *Addison.*

6. Appearance; resemblance; look.

Keep still your former *face*, and mix again
With these lost spirits; run all their mazes with 'em;
For such are treasons. *Ben Jonson.*

At the first shock, with blood and powder stain'd,
Nor heav'n, nor sea, their former *face* retain'd;
Fury and art produce effects so strange,
They trouble nature, and her visage change. *Waller.*

His dialogue has so much the *face* of probability, that some have mistaken it for a real conference. *Baker.*

7. Presence, sight; state of confrontation.

Ye shall give her unto Eleazar, and one shall slay her before his *face*. *Numbers.*

Jove cannot fear; then tell me to my *face*,
That I of all the gods am least in grace. *Dryden.*

8. Confidence; boldness; freedom from bashfulness or confusion.

They're thinking, by his *face*,
To fasten in our thoughts that they have courage;
But 'tis not so. *Shakspeare's Julius Cæsar.*

How many things are there which a man cannot with any *face* or comeliness, say or do himself? A man can scarce allege his own merits with modesty, much less extol them: a man cannot sometimes brook to supplicate or beg. *Bacon.*

You'll find the thing will not be done
With ignorance and *face* alone. *Hudibras.*

You, says the judge to the wolf, have the *face* to challenge that which you never lost; and you, says he to the fox, have the confidence to deny that which you have stolen. *L'Estrange.*

This is the man that has the *face* to charge others with false citations. *Tillotson.*

9. Distortion of the face.

Shame itself!
Why do you make such *faces*? *Shakspeare.*

FACE *to* FACE, fâse-tò-fâse. [An adverbial expression.]

1. When both parties are present.

It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accused have his accusers *face to face*. *Acts.*

2. Nakedly; without the interposition of other bodies.

Now we see through a glass darkly; but then *face to face*. 1 *Cor.*

To FACE, fâse. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To carry a false appearance; to play the hypocrite.

Thou needs must learn to laugh, to lye,
To *face*, to forge, to scoff, to company. *Hub. Tale.*

2. To turn the face; to come in front.

Face about, man; a soldier, and afraid of the enemy. *Dryden.*

Then thrice the mounted squadrons ride around
The fire, and Arcite's name they thrice resound;
Hail and farewell they shouted thrice amain,
Thrice *facing* to the left, and thence they turn'd again. *Dryden.*

To FACE, fâse. *v. a.*

1. To meet in front; to oppose with confidence and firmness.

I 'll *face*
This tempest, and deserve the name of king. *Dryden.*

We get intelligence of the force of the enemy, and cast about for a sufficient number of troops to *face* the enemy in the field of battle. *Addison.*

They are as loth to see the fires kindled in Smithfield as his lordship; and, at least, as ready to *face* them under a popish persecution. *Swift.*

2. To oppose with impudence: commonly with *down*.

We trepann'd the state, and *fac'd* it *down*
With plots and projects of our own. *Hudibras.*

Because he walk'd against his will,
He *fac'd* men *down* that he stood still. *Prior.*

3. To stand opposite to.

On one side is the head of the emperor Trajan; the reverse has on it the Circus Maximus, and a view of the side of the Palatine mountain that *faces* it. *Addison on Italy.*

The temple is described square, and the four fronts with open gates, *facing* the different quarters of the world. *Pope.*

4. To cover with an additional superficies; to invest with a covering.

The fortification of Soleurre is *faced* with marble. *Addison.*

Where your old bank is hollow, *face* it with the first spit of earth that you dig out of the ditch. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FA'CELESS, fâse'lės. *adj.* [from *face*.] Being without a face. *Bailey.*

FACEPA'INTER, fâse'pâne-tûr. *n. s.* [*face* and *painter*.] A drawer of portraits; a painter who draws from the life.

FACEPA'INTING, fâse'pâne-ting. *n. s.* [*face* and *painting*.] The art of drawing portraits.

Georgione, the cotemporary of Titian, excelled in portraits or *facepainting*. *Dryden.*

FA'CET, fâ'sėt. *n. s.* [*facette*, Fr.] A small surface; a superficies cut into several angles.

Honour that is gained and broken upon another, hath the quickest reflection, like diamonds cut with *facets*. *Bacon.*

FACE'TIOUS, fâ-sė'shûs.[292] *adj.* [*facetieux*, Fr. *facetiæ*, Lat.] Gay; cheerful; lively; merry; witty. It is used both of persons and sentiments.

Socrates, informed of some derogating speeches used of him behind his back, made this *facetious* reply, Let him beat me too when I am absent. *Government of the Tongue.*

FACE'TIOUSLY, fâ-sė'shûs-lė. *adv.* [from *facetious*.] Gayly; cheerfully; wittily; merrily.

FACE'TIOUSNESS, fâ-sė'shûs-nės. *n. s.* [from *facetious*.] Cheerful wit; mirth; gayety.

FA'CILE, fâs'sîl.[140] *adj.* [*facile*, Fr. *facilis*, Lat.]

1. Easy; not difficult; performable or attainable with little labour.

Then also those poets which are now counted most hard, will be both *facile* and pleasant. *Milton.*

To confine the imagination is as *facile* a performance as the Goteham's design of hedging in the cuckoo. *Glanville.*

By dividing it into parts so distinct, the order in which they shall find each disposed, will render the work *facile* and delightful. *Evelyn's Kal.*

This may at first seem perplexed with many difficulties, yet many things may be suggested to make it more *facile* and commodious. *Wilkins.*

2. Easily surmountable; easily conquerable.

The *facile* gates of hell too slightly barr'd. *Milton.*

3. Easy of access or converse; not haughty; not supercilious; not austere.

I mean she should be courteous, *facile*, sweet,
Hating that solemn vice of greatness, pride,
I mean each softest virtue there should meet,
Fit in that softer bosom to reside. *Ben Jonson.*

Raphael now, to Adam's doubt propos'd,
Benevolent and *facile*, thus reply'd. *Milton.*

4. Pliant; flexible; easily persuaded to good or bad; ductile to a fault.

Too *facile* then, thou didst not much gainsay;
Nay, didst permit, approve, and fair dismiss. *Milton.*

Since Adam, and his *facile* consort Eve
Lost Paradise, deceiv'd by me. *Milton.*

Some men are of that *facile* temper, that they are wrought upon by every object that they converse with, whom any affectionate discourse, or serious sermon, or any notable accident, shall put into a fit of religion, which yet usually lasts no longer than till somewhat else comes in their way. *Calamy.*

To FACI'LITATE, fâ-sîl'ė-tâte. *v. a.* [*faciliter*, Fr.] To make easy; to free from difficulty; to clear from impediments.

Choice of the likeliest and best prepared metal for the version will *facilitate* the work. *Bacon.*

They renewed their assault two or three days together, and planted cannon to *facilitate* their passage, which did little hurt; but they still lost many men in the attempt. *Clarendon.*

Though perspective cannot be called a certain rule of picture, yet it is a great succour and relief to art, and *facilitates* the means of execution. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

What produceth a due quantity of animal spirits, necessarily *facilitates* the animal and natural motions. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

A war on the side of Italy would cause a great

diversion of the French forces, and *facilitate* the progress of our arms in Spain. *Swift.*

FACI'LITY, fâ-sîl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*facilitè*, Fr. *facilitas*, Latin.]

1. Easiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty.

Yet reason saith, reason shlud have ability
To hold these worldly things in such proportion,
As let them come or go with even *facility*. *Sidney.*

Piety could not be diverted from this to a more commodious business by any motives of profit or *facility*. *Raleigh.*

A war upon the Turks is more worthy than upon any other gentiles, both in point of religion and in point of honour, though *facility* and hope of success might invite some other choice. *Bacon.*

2. Readiness in performing; dexterity.

They who have studied have not only learned many excellent things, but also have acquired a great *facility* of profiting themselves by reading good authors. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

The *facility* which we get of doing things, by a custom of doing, makes them often pass in us without our notice. *Locke.*

3. Vitious ductility; easiness to be persuaded to good or bad; ready compliance.

Facility is worse than bribery; for bribes come now and then: but if importunity or idle respects lead a man, he shall never be without them. *Bacon.*

'Tis a great error to take *facility* for good nature; tenderness without discretion, is no better than a more pardonable folly. *L'Estrange.*

4. Easiness of access; complaisance; condescension; affability.

He opens and yields himself to the man of business with difficulty and reluctancy; but offers himself to the visits of a friend with *facility*, and all the meeting readiness of appetite and desire. *South.*

FACINE'RIOUS, fâs-ê-nê'-rê-ûs. *adj.* [corrupted by *Shakspeare* from *facinorous*; *facinus*, *facinoris*, Lat.] Wicked; facinorous.

'Tis strange, 'tis very strange, that is the brief and the tedious of it; and he 's of a most *facinerious* spirit that will not acknowledge it. *Shaksp.*

FA'CING, fâ'sing. *n. s.* [from *To face.*] An ornamental covering; that which is put on the outside of any thing by way of decoration.

These offices and dignities were but the *facings* and fringes of his greatness. *Wotton.*

FACI'NOROUS, fâ-sîn'ô-rûs. *adj.* [*facinora*, Lat.] Wicked; atrocious; detestably bad.

FACI'NOROUSNESS, fâ-sîn'ô-rûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *facinorous.*] Wickedness in a high degree.

FACT, fâkt. *n. s.* [*factum*, Latin.]

1. A thing done; an effect produced; something not barely supposed or suspected, but really done.

In matter of *fact* they say there is some credit to be given to the testimony of man; but not in matter of opinion and judgment: we see the contrary both acknowledged and universally practised all throughout the world. *Hooker.*

As men are not to mistake the causes of these operations, so much less are they to mistake the *fact* or effect, and rashly to take that for done which is not done. *Bacon.*

Those effects which are wrought by the percussion of the sense, and by things in *fact*, are produced likewise in some degree by the imagination: therefore if a man see another eat sour or acid things, which set the teeth on edge, that object tainteth the imagination. *Bacon.*

Matter of *fact* breaks out and blazes with too great an evidence to be denied. *South.*

2. Reality; not supposition; not speculation.

If this were true in *fact*, I do not see any colour for such a conclusion. *Addison.*

Manifold sins, though in speculation they may be separable from war, in reality and *fact* never fail to attend it. *Smalridge.*

3. Action; deed.

Unhappy man! to break the pious laws
Of nature, pleading in his children's cause:
Howe'er the doubtful *fact* is understood,
'Tis love of honour and his country's good;
The consul, not the father, sheds the blood.
Dryden.

FA'CTION, fâk'shûn. *n. s.* [*faction*, French; *factio*, Latin.]

1. A party in a state.

The queen is valued thirty thousand strong;
If she hath time to breathe, be well assur'd
Her *faction* will be full as strong as ours.
Shakspeare.

He has been known to commit outrages,
And cherish *factions*. *Shakspeare.*

By one of Simon's *faction* murders were committed. *Mac.*

By the weight of reason I should counterpoise the overbalancing of any *factions*. *K. Charles.*

2. Tumult; discord; dissension.

They remained at Newbery in great *faction* among themselves. *Clarendon.*

FA'CTIONARY, fâk'shûn-âr-ê. *n. s.* [*factionaire*, Fr.] One of a faction; a party man. Not in use.

Pr'ythee, fellow, remember my name is Menenius; always *factionary* of the party of your general. *Shakspeare.*

FA'CTIOUS, fâk'shûs.[292] *adj.* [*factieux*, French.]

1. Given to faction; loud and violent in a party; publickly dissentious; addicted to form parties and raise public disturbances.

He is a traitor; let him to the Tower,
And crop away that *factious* pate of his.
Shakspeare.

Be *factious* for redress of all these griefs.
Shakspeare.

2. Proceeding from public dissensions; tending to publick discord.

Grey-headed men and grave, with warriors mix'd,
Assemble; and harangues are heard; but soon
In *factious* opposition. *Milton.*

Factious tumults overbore the freedom and honour of the two houses. *K. Charles.*

Why these *factious* quarrels, controversies, and battles amongst themselves, when they were all united in the same design? *Dryden.*

FA'CTIOUSLY, fâk'shûs-lê. *adv.* [from *factious.*] In a manner criminally dissentious or tumultuous.

I intended not only to oblige my friends, but mine enemies also; exceeding even the desires of those that were *factiously* discontented. *K. Charles.*

FA'CTIOUSNESS, fâk'shûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *factious.*] Inclination to publick dissension; violent clamorousness for a party.

FACTI'TIOUS, fâk-tîsh'ûs. *adj.* [*factitius*, Latin.] Made by art, in opposition to what is made by nature.

In the making and distilling of soap, by one degree of fire the salt, the water, and the oil or grease, whereof that *factitious* concrete is made up, being boiled up together, are easily brought to incorporate. *Boyle.*

Hardness wherein some stones exceed all other bodies, and among them the adamant, all other stones being exalted to that degree that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it; the *factitious* stones of chymists, in imitation, being easily detected by an ordinary lapidist. *Ray.*

FA'CTOR, fâk'tûr.[166] *n. s.* [*facteur*, Fr. *factor*, Latin.]

1. An agent for another; one who transacts business for another. Commonly a substitute in mercantile affairs.

Take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land:
Not as protector, steward, substitute,
Or lowly *factor* for another's gain. *Shakspeare.*

Piercy is but my *factor*, good my lord,
T' engross up glorious deeds on my behalf.
Shakspeare.

You all three,
The senators alone of this great world,
Chief *factors* for the Gods. *Shakspeare.*

We agreed that I should send up an English *factor*, that whatsoever the island could yield should be delivered at a reasonable rate. *Raleigh.*

The Scots had good intelligence, having some *factors* doubtless at this mart, albeit they did not openly trade. *Hayward.*

Vile arts and restless endeavours are used by some sly and venomous *factors* for the old republican cause. *South.*

All the reason that I could ever hear alleged, by the chief *factors* for a general intromission of all sorts, sects, and persuasions, into our communion, is, that those who separate from us are stiff and obstinate, and will not submit to their rules and orders of our church, and that, therefore, they ought to be taken away. *South.*

Forc'd into exile from his rightful throne,
He made all countries where he came his own;
And viewing monarchs' secret arts of sway,
A royal *factor* for their kingdoms lay. *Dryden.*

2. [In arithmetick.] The multiplicator and multiplicand. *Harris.*

FA'CTORY, fâk'tûr-ê.[557] *n. s.* [from *factor.*]

1. A house or district inhabited by traders in a distant country.

2. The traders embodied in one place.

FACTO'TUM, fâk-tô'tûm. *n. s.* [*fac totum*, Latin. It is used likewise in burlesque French.] A servant employed alike in all kinds of business: as *Scrub* in the *Stratagem.*

FA'CTURE, fâk'tshûre.[463] *n. s.* [French.] The act or manner of making any thing.

FA'CULTY, fâk'ûl-tê. *n. s.* [*faculté*, French; *facultas*, Latin.]

1. The power of doing any thing; ability: whether corporeal or intellectual.

There is no kind of *faculty* or power in man, or any creature, which can rightly perform the functions allotted to it without perpetual aid and concurrence of that supreme cause of all things. *Hooker.*

Orators may grieve; for in their sides,
Rather than heads, their *faculty* abides. *Denham.*

Reason in man supplies the defect of other *faculties* wherein we are inferior to beasts, and what we cannot compass by force we bring about by stratagem. *L' Estrange.*

2. Powers of the mind, imagination, reason, memory.

I understand in the prime end
Of nature, her the inferior; in the mind
And inward *faculties*, which most excel. *Milton.*

In the ordinary way of speaking, the understanding and will are two *faculties* of the mind. *Locke.*

Neither did our Saviour think it necessary to explain to us the nature of God, because it would be impossible, without bestowing on us other *faculties* than we possess at present. *Swift.*

3. Mechanical power.

The fifth mechanical *faculty* is the wedge used in cleaving wood. *Wilkins.*

4. In physick.

A power or ability to perform any action, natural, vital, and animal: by the first they understand that by which the body is nourished, or another like it generated: the vital *faculty* is that by which life is preserved, and the ordinary functions of the body performed; and the animal *faculty* is what conduets the operations of the mind. *Quincy.*

5. A knack; habitual excellence; dexterity.

He had none of those *faculties* which the other had, of reconciling men to him. *Clarendon.*

Our author found out monarchical absolute power in that text, he had an exceeding good *faculty* to find it himself where he could not shew it others. *Locke.*

He had an excellent *faculty* in preaching if he were not too refined. *Swift.*

6. Quality personal; disposition or habit of good or ill.

I'm traduc'd by tongues which neither know
My *faculties* nor person, yet will be
The chronicles of my doing. *Shakspeare.*

7. Natural virtue; efficacy.

In requital ope his leathern scrip,
And shew me simples of a thousand names,
Telling their strange and vigorous *faculties.* *Milton.*

8. Power; authority.

This Duncan
Hath born his *faculties* so meek, hath been
So clear in his great office, that his virtues
Will plead like angels. *Shakspeare.*

9. Privilege; right to do any thing.

Law hath set down to what persons, in what causes, with what circumstances, almost every *faculty* or favour shall be granted. *Hooker.*

10. Faculty, in an university, denotes the masters and professors of the several sciences: as, a meeting of the *faculty* or *faculties.*

FACU'ND, fâk'ûnd. *adj.* [*facundus*, Latin.] Eloquent. *Dict.*

To FA'DDLE, fâd'dl.[405] *v. n.* [corrupted from *To fiddle*, or toy with the fingers.] To trifle; to toy; to play. A low word.

To FADE, fâde.[75] *v. n.* [*fade*, French, insipid, languid.]

1. To tend from greater to less vigour; to grow weak; to languish.

2. To tend from a brighter to a weaker colour.

The greenness of a leaf ought to pass for apparent, because soon *fading* into a yellow, it scarce lasts at all, in comparison of the greenness of an emerald. *Boyle.*

The spots in this stone are of the same colour throughout, even to the very edges; there being an immediate transition from white to black, and the colours not *fading* or declining gradually. *Woodward.*

3. To wither, as a vegetable.

Ye shall be as an oak whose leaf *fadeth*, and as a garden that hath no water. *Isaiah.*

4. To die away gradually; to vanish; to be worn out.

Where either through the temper of the body, or some other default, the memory is very weak, ideas in the mind quickly *fade.* *Locke.*

The stars shall *fade* away, the sun himself
Grow dim with age, and nature sink in years. *Addison.*

5. To be naturally not durable; to be transient; to lose vigour or beauty easily

The glorious beauty on the head of the fat valley shall be a *fading* flower. *Isaiah.*

The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in *fading* colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and dissappear. *Locke.*

Narcissus' change to the vain virgin shows,
Who trusts to beauty, trusts the *fading* rose. *Gay.*

To FADE, fâde. *v. a.* To wear away; to reduce to languor; to deprive of freshness or vigour; to wither.

This is a man, old, wrinkled, *faded*, withered;
And not a maiden, as thou say'st he is. *Shaks.*

His palms, though under weights they did not stand,
Still thriv'd; no winter could his laurels *fade.* *Dryden.*

Restless anxiety, forlorn despair,
And all the *faded* family of eare. *Garth.*

To FADGE, fâdje. *v. n.* [ȝeþeȝan, Saxon; *fugen*, German.]

1. To suit; to fit; to have one part consistent with another.

How will this *fadge!* my master loves her dearly,
And I, poor monster, fond as much on him;
And she, mistaken, seems to doat on me. *Shaksp.*

2. To agree; not to quarrel; to live in amity.

When they thriv'd they never *fadg'd*,
But only by the ears engag'd;
That dogs that snarl about a bone,
And play together when they've none. *Hudibras.*

3. To succeed; to hit.

The fox had a fetch; and when he saw it would not *fadge*, away goes he presently. *L' Estrange.*

4. This is a mean word not now used, unless perhaps in ludicrous and low compositions.

FÆ'CES, fê'sêz.[99] *n. s.* [Latin.] Excrements; settlings after distillation and infusion. *Quincy.*

To FAG, fâg. *v. a.* [*fatigo*, Latin.] To grow weary; to faint with weariness.

Creighton with-held his force 'till the Italian begun to *fag*, and then brought him to the ground. *Mackenzie.*

FA'GEND, fâg-ênd'. *n. s.* [from *fag* and *end.*]

1. The end of a web of cloth, generally made of coarser materials.

2. The refuse, or meaner part of any thing.

In the world's *fagend*
A nation lies. *Fanshaw.*

When they are the worst of their way, and fixt in the *fagend* of business, they are apt to look not kindly upon those who go before them. *Collier.*

FA'GOT, fâg'ût.[83 166] *n. s.* [*fagod*, Welsh and Armorick; *fagot*, French.]

1. A bundle of sticks bound together for the fire.

About the pile of *fagots*, sticks, and hay,
The bellows raised the newly-kindled flame. *Fairfax.*

Spare for no *fagots*, let there be enow;
Place pitchy barrels on the fatal stake. *Shaksp.*

Mitres or *fagots*, have been the rewards of different persons, according as they pronounced these conseerated syllables or not. *Watts.*

2. A bundle of sticks for any purpose.

The Black Prince filled a ditch with *fagots* as successfully as the generals of our times do it with faseines. *Addison.*

3. A soldier numbered in the muster roll, but not really existing.

To FA'GOT, fâg'ût. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie up; to bundle together.

He was too warm on picking work to dwell,
But *fagoted* his notions as they fell,
And if they rhym'd and rattled, all was well. *Dryden.*

To FAIL, fâle.[202] *v. n.* [*failler*, French; *faeln*, Welsh. *Pezron.*]

1. To be deficient; to cease from former plenty; to fall short; not to be equal to demand or use.

The waters *fail* from the sea, and the flood deeayeth and drieth up. *Job.*

Wherefore should not strength and might
There *fail* where virtue *fails*, or weakest prove
Where boldest, though to fight unconquerable? *Milton.*

Where the credit and money *fail*, barter alone must do. *Locke.*

2. To be extinct; to cease; to be no longer produced.

Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth; for the faithful *fail* from among the children of men. *Psalms.*

Whether such virtue spent of old now *fail'd*
More angels to create. *Milton.*

3. To cease; to perish; to be lost.

By fate the strength of gods
And this empyreal substance cannot fail. *Milton.*

For Titan, by the mighty loss dismay'd,
Among th' heav'ns th' immortal fact display'd,
Lest the remembrance of his grief should fail. *Addison.*

4. To die; to lose life.

Had the king in his last sickness *fail'd*,
Their heads should have gone off. *Shakspeare.*

Both he that helpeth shall fall, and he that is holpen shall fall down, and they all shall *fail* together. *Isaiah.*

5. To sink; to be born down; to come to an end.

Neither will I be always wroth; for the spirit should *fail* before me. *Isaiah.*

His works, which in our fall,
For us created, needs with us must *fail*,
Dependent made. *Milton.*

6. To decay; to decline; to languish.

Let none henceforth seek needless cause t' approve
The faith they owe; when earnestly they seek
Such proof, conclude they then begin to *fail.* *Milton.*

I perceive
Thy mortal sight to *fail;* objects divine
Must needs impair and weary human sense. *Milton.*

7. To miss; not to produce its effect.

Consider of deformity not as a sign, which is deceivable, but as a cause which seldom *faileth* of the effect. *Bacon.*

All these puissant legions, whose exile
Hath emptied heav'n, shall *fail* to re-ascend. *Milton.*

This jest was first of th' other house's making,
And, five times try'd, has never *fail'd* of taking. *Dryden.*

A persuasion that we shall overcome any difficulties that we meet with in the sciences, seldom *fails* to carry us through them. *Locke.*

He does not remember whether every grain eame up or not; but he thinks that very few *failed.* *Mortimer.*

8. To miss; not to succeed in a design; to miscarry.

I am enjoin'd, by oath, if I *fail*
Of the right casket, never in my life
To woo a maid in way of marriage. *Shakspeare.*

At least our envious foe hath *fail'd*, who thought
All like himself rebellious. *Milton.*

In difficulties of state, the true reason of *failing* proceeds from failings in the administration. *L' Estrange.*

Men who have been busied in the pursuit of the philosopher's stone, have *failed* in their design. *Addison.*

9. To be deficient in duty.

Or nature *fail'd* in me, and left some part
Not proof enough such object to sustain, *Milton.*

Endeavour to fulfil God's commands, to repent as often as you *fail* of it, and to hope for pardon of him. *Wake.*

To FAIL, fâle. *v. a.*

1. To desert; not to continue to assist or supply; to disappoint.

The ship was now left alone, as proud lords be when fortune *fails* them. *Sidney.*

So hast thou oft with guile thine honour blent;
But little may such guile thee now avail,
If wonted force and fortune do not much me *fail*. *Spenser.*

There shall be signs in the sun, the moon, and the stars, men's hearts *failing* them for fear. *Luke.*

Nor could the muse defend
Her son, so *fail* not thou who thee implorcs. *Milton.*

I laugh, when those who at the spear are bold
And vent'rous, if that *fail* them, shrink and fear. *Milton.*

Her heart *failed* her, and she would fain have compounded for her life. *L' Estrange.*

He presumes upon his parts that they will not *fail* him at time of need, and so thinks it superfluous labour to make any provision beforehand. *Locke.*

2. Not to assist; to neglect; to omit to help.

Since nature *fails* us in no needful thing,
Why want I means my inward self to see. *Davies.*

3. To omit; not to perform.

The inventive God who never *fails* his part,
Inspires the wit when once he warms the heart. *Dryden.*

4. To be wanting to.

There shall not *fail* thee a man on the throne. 1 *Kings.*

FAIL, fâle. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Miscarriage; miss; unsuccessfulness.

2. Omission; non-performance.

Mark and perform it, seest thou? for the *fail*
Of any point in't shall not only be
Death to thyself, but to thy lewd tongu'd wife. *Shakspeare.*

He will without *fail* drive out from before you the Canaanites. *Joshua.*

3. Deficience; want.

4. Death; extinction.

How grounded he his title to the crown
Upon our *fail*? *Shakspeare.*

FA'ILING, fâ'ling. *n. s.* [from *fail.*] Deficiency; imperfection; fault not atrocious; lapse.

Besides what *failings* may he in the matter, even in the expressions there must often be great obscurities. *Digby.*

To *failings* mild, but zealous for desert;
The clearest head and the sincerest heart. *Pope.*

Even good men have many temptations to subdue, many conflicts with those enemies which war against the soul, and many *failings* and lapses to lament and recover. *Rogers.*

FAI'LURE, fâle'yûre.[113] *n. s.* [from *fail.*]

1. Deficience; cessation.

There must have heen an universal *failure* and want of springs and rivers all the summer season. *Woodward.*

2. Omission; non-performance; slip.

He that being subject to an apoplexy, used still to carry his remedy about him; but upon a time shifting his clothes, and not taking that with him, chanced upon that very day to be surprised with a fit: he owed his death to a mere accident, to a little inadvertency and *failure* of memory. *South.*

3. A lapse; a slight fault.

FAIN, fâne.[202] *adj.* [ꝼeagn, Sax.]

1. Glad; merry; cheerful; fond. It is still retained in *Scotland* in this sense.

And in her hand she held a mirrour bright,
Wherein her face she often viewed *fain*. *F. Queen.*

My lips will be *fain* when I sing unto thee, and so will my soul whom thou hast delivered. *Psalms.*

2. Forced; obliged; compelled. [This signification seems to have arisen from the mistake of the original signification in some ambiguous expressions: as, *I was* fain *to do this*, would equally suit with the rest of the sentence, whether it was understood to mean *I was compelled*, or *I was glad to do it for fear of worse*. Thus the primary meaning seems to have been early lost.]

Every weight to shroud it did constrain,
And this fair couple eke to shroud themselves were *fain*. *Spenser.*

Whosoever will hear, he shall find God; whosoever will study to know, shall be also *fain* to believe. *Hooker.*

I was *fain* to forswear it; they would else have married me to the rotten medlar. *Shaksp.*

When Hildebrand had accused Henry IV. there were none so hardy as to defend their lord; wherefore he was *fain* to humble himself before Hildebrand. *Raleigh.*

The learned Castalio was *fain* to make trenches at Basle, to keep himself from starving. *Locke.*

FAIN, fâne. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Gladly; very desirously; according to earnest wishes.

Now I would give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren ground; I would *fain* die a dry death. *Shaksp.*

Why wouldst thou urge me to confess a flame
I long have stifled, and would *fain* conceal. *Addison's Cato.*

Fain would I Raphael's godlike art rehearse,
And show th' immortal labours in my verse. *Addison.*

The plebeians would *fain* have a law enacted to lay all men's rights and privileges upon the same level. *Swift.*

To FAIN, fâne. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wish; to desire fondly.

Fairer than fairest, in his *faining* eye,
Whose sole aspect he counts felicity. *Spenser.*

To FAINT, fânt.[202] *v. n.* [*faner*, Fr.]

1. To decay; to wear or waste away quickly.

Gilded clouds while we gaze upon them, *faint* before the eye, and decay into confusion. *Pope.*

The show'ry arch
Delights and puzzles the beholders' eyes
That views the wat'ry brede with thousand shews
Of painture vary'd; yet unskill'd to tell
Or where one colour rises, or where one *faints*. *Philips.*

2. To lose the animal functions; to sink motionless and senseless.

Their young children were out of heart, and their women and young men *fainted* for thirst, and fell down. *Judith.*

We are ready to *faint* with fasting. 1 *Mac.*

Upon hearing the honour intended her, she *fainted* away, and fell down as dead. *Guardian*

3. To grow feeble; to decline in force or courage.

They will stand in their order, and never *faint* in their watches. *Eccles.*

The imagination cannot be always alike, constant and strong, and if the success follow not speedily it will *faint* and lose strength. *Bacon.*

O pity and shame, that they who to live well,
Enter'd so fair, should turn aside to tread
Paths indirect, or in the midway *faint*. *Milton.*

How while the *fainting* Dutch remotely fire,
And the fam'd Eugene's iron troops retire. *Smith.*

4. To sink into dejection.

Lest they *faint*
At the sad sentence rigorously urg'd,
All terrour hide. *Milton.*

To FAINT, fânt. *v. a.* To deject; to depress; to enfeeble. A word little in use.

It *faints* me
To think what follows. *Shaksp.*

FAINT, fânt. *adj.* [*fane*, Fr.]

1. Languid; weak; feeble.

In intemperate climates, the spirits, exhaled by heat or comprest by cold, are rendered *faint* and sluggish. *Temple.*

Words pronounced at length, sounded *faint* and languid. *Swift.*

2. Not bright; not vivid; not striking.

The blue compared with these is a *faint* and dark colour, and the indigo and violet are much darker and *fainter*. *Newton.*

The length of the image I measured from the *faintest* and utmost red at one end, to the *faintest* and utmost blue at the other end, excepting only a little penumbra. *Newton.*

From her naked limbs of glowing white,
In folds loose floating fell the *fainter* lawn. *Thomson.*

3. Not loud; not piercing.

The pump after this being employed from time to time, the sound grew *fainter* and *fainter*. *Boyle.*

4. Feeble of body.

Two neighbouring shepherds *faint* with thirst, stood at the common boundary of their grounds. *Rambler.*

5. Cowardly; timorous; not vigorous; not ardent.

Faint heart never won fair lady. *Camden.*

Our *faint* Egyptians pray for Antony;
But in their servile hearts they own Octavius. *Dryden.*

6. Dejected; depressed.

Consider him that endureth such contradiction against himself, lest ye be wearied and *faint* in your minds. *Hebrews.*

7. Not vigorous; not active.

The defects which hindered the conquest, were the *faint* prosecution of the war, and the looseness of the civil government. *Davies.*

FAINTHEA'RTED, fânt-hârt'êd. *adj.* [*faint* and *heart.*] Cowardly; timorous; dejected; easily depressed.

Fear not, neither be *fainthearted*. *Isaiah.*

They should resolve the next day, as victorious conquerors, to take the city, or else there as *faint-hearted* cowards, to end their days. *Knolles.*

Now the late *fainthearted* rout
O'erthrown and scatter'd round about,
Chas'd by the horrour of their fear,
From bloody fray of knight and bear,
Took heart again and fae'd about,
As if they meant to stand it out. *Hudibras.*

Villain, stand off! base, groveling, worthless wretches, mongrels in faction, poor *fainthearted* traitors. *Addison.*

FAINTHEA'RTEDLY, fânt'hârt'êd-lê. *adv.* [from *fainthearted.*] Timorously; in a cowardly manner.

FAINTHEA'RTEDNESS, fânt-hârt'êd-nês. *n. s.* [from *fainthearted.*] Cowardice, timorousness; want of courage.

FA'INTING, fânt'ing. *n. s.* [from *faint.*] Deliquium; temporary loss of animal motion.

These *faintings* her physicians suspect to proceed from contusions. *Wiseman.*

FA'INTISHNESS, fânt'ish-nês. *n. s.* [from *faint.*] Weakness in a slight degree; incipient debility.

A certain degree of heat lengthens and relaxes the fibres; whence proceeds the sensation of *faintishness* and debility in a hot day. *Arbuthnot.*

FA'INTLING, fânt'ling. *adj.* [from *faint.*] Timorous; feebleminded. A burlesque or low word.

There's no having patience, thou art such a *faintling* silly creature. *Arbuthnot.*

FA'INTLY, fânt'lè. *adv.* [from *faint.*]

1. Feebly; languidly.

Love's like a torch, which, if secur'd from blasts,
Will *faintly* burn; but then it longer lasts:
Expos'd to storms of jealousy and doubt,
The blaze grows greater, but 'tis sooner out. *Walsh.*

2. Not in bright colours.

Nature affords at least a glimm'ring light;
The lines, tho' touch'd but *faintly*, are drawn right. *Pope.*

3. Without force of representation.

I have told you what I have seen and heard but *faintly;* nothing like the image and horrour of it. *Shaksp.*

An obscure and confused idea represents the object so *faintly*, that it doth not appear plain to the mind. *Watts.*

4. Without strength of body.

With his loll'd tongue he *faintly* licks his prey,
His warm breath blows her flix up as she lies. *Dryden.*

5. Not vigorously; not actively.

Though still the famish'd English, like pale ghosts,
Faintly besiege us one hour in a month. *Shaksp.*

6. Timorously; with dejection; without spirit.

Loth was the ape, though prais'd, to adventure;
Yet *faintly* 'gan into his work to enter. *Hubberd.*

He *faintly* now declines the fatal strife;
So much his love was dearer than his life. *Denham.*

FA'INTNESS, fânt'nês. *n. s.* [from *faint.*]

1. Languor; feebleness; want of strength.

If the prince of the lights of heaven, which now as a giant doth run his unwearied courses, should through a languishing *faintness* begin to stand. *Hooker.*

This proceeded not from any violence of pain, but from a general languishing and *faintness* of spirits, which made him think nothing worth the trouble of one careful thought. *Temple.*

2. Inactivity; want of vigour.

This evil proceeds rather of the unsoundness of the counsels, or of *faintness* in following and effecting the same, than of any such fatal course appointed of God. *Spenser.*

3. Timorousness; dejection.

The paleness of this flow'r
Bewray'd the *faintness* of my master's heart. *Shakspeare.*

FA'INTY, fânt'è. *adj.* [from *faint.*] Weak; feeble; languid; debilitated; enfeebled.

When winter frosts constrain the field with cold,
The *fainty* root can take no steady hold. *Dryden.*

The ladies gasp'd, and scarcely could respire;
The breath they drew, no longer air but fire:
The *fainty* knights were scorch'd, and knew not where
To run for shelter; for no shade was near. *Dryd.*

FAIR, fâre.[202] *adj.* [fæger, Saxon; *faur*, Danish.]

1. Beautiful; elegant of feature; handsome. *Fair* seems in the common acceptation to be restrained, when applied to women, to the beauty of the face.

He only *fair*, and what he *fair* hath made,
All other *fair* like flowers untimely fade. *Spenser.*

Thou art a *fair* woman to look upon. *Genesis.*

2. Not black; not brown; white in the complexion.

I never yet saw man,
But she would spell him backward; if *fair* fac'd,
She'd swear the gentleman should be her sister;
If black, why, nature, drawing of an antick,
Made a foul blot. *Shaksp.*

Let us look upon men in several climates: the Ethiopians are black, flat-nosed, and crisp haired; the Moors tawny; the Northern people large, and *fair* complexioned. *Hale.*

3. Pleasing to the eye; excellent or beautiful in general to the eye or mind.

That which made her fairness much the *fairer* was that it was but an ambassador of a most *fair* mind. *Sidney.*

Carry him gently to my *fairest* chamber,
And hang it round with all my wanton pictures. *Shaksp.*

Thus was he *fair* in his greatness, and in the length of his branches. *Ezekiel.*

For as by depredations wasps proclaim
The *fairest* fruit, so these the *fairest* fame. *Young.*

4. Clear; pure.

A standard of a damask rose, with the root on, was set in a chamber where no fire was, upright in an earthen pan, full of *fair* water, half a foot under the water. *Bacon.*

Even *fair* water, falling upon white paper or linen, will immediately alter the colour of them, and make it sadder than that of the unwetted parts. *Boyle.*

5. Not cloudy; not foul; not tempestuous.

Fair is foul, and foul is *fair;*
Hover through the fog and filthy air. *Shaksp.*

Fair weather cometh out of the north. *Job.*

About three of the clock in the afternoon, the weather was very *fair* and very warm. *Clarendon.*

6. Favourable; prosperous: as, *a* fair *wind.*

In vain you tell your parting lover,
You wish *fair* winds may waft him over. *Prior.*

7. Likely to succeed.

Yourself, renowned prince, stood as *fair*
As any comer I have look'd on yet
For my affection. *Shaksp.*

The caliphs obtained a mighty empire, which was in a *fair* way to have enlarged, until they fell out. *Raleigh.*

O pity and shame! that they who to live well,
Enter'd so *fair*, should turn aside to tread
Paths indirect, or in the midway faint. *Milton.*

8. Equal; just.

The king did so much desire a peace, that no man need advise him to it, or could divert him from it, if *fair* and honourable conditions of peace were offered to him. *Clarendon.*

9. Not effected by any insidious or unlawful methods; not foul.

After all these conquests he passed the rest of his age in his own native country, and died a *fair* and natural death. *Temple.*

10. Not practising any fraudulent or insidious arts; as, *a* fair *rival*, *a* fair *disputant.*

Virtuous and vicious ev'ry man must be,
Few in th' extreme, but all in the degree;
The rogue and fool by fits is *fair* and wise,
And ev'n the best, by fits, what they despise. *Pope.*

11. Open; direct.

For still, methought she sung not far away;
At last I found her on a laurel spray:
Close by my side she sat, and *fair* in sight,
Full in a line, against her opposite. *Dryden.*

12. Gentle; mild; not compulsory.

All the lords came in, and being by *fair* means wrought thereunto, acknowledged king Henry. *Spenser.*

For to reduce her by main force,
Is now in vain; by *fair* means, worse. *Hudibras.*

13. Mild; not severe.

Not only do'st degrade them, or remit
To life obscur'd, which were a *fair* dismission;
But throw'st them lower than thou did'st exalt them high. *Milton.*

14. Pleasing; civil.

Good sir, why do you start, and seem to fear
Things that do sound so *fair*? *Shaksp.*

When *fair* words and good counsel will not prevail upon us, we must be frightened into our duty. *L'Estrange.*

15. Equitable; not injurious.

His doom is *fair*,
That dust I am, and shall to dust return. *Milton.*

16. Commodious; easy.

Hereby upon the edge of yonder coppice,
A stand where you may make the *fairest* shoot. *Shaksp.*

I looked for the jugular veins, opened the *fairest*, and took away a dozen ounces of blood. *Wiseman.*

17. Liberal; not narrow.

He through his virtue was as free from greediness, as through his *fair* livelihood, far from neediness. *Carew.*

FAIR, fâre. *adv.* [from the adjective.]

1. Gently; decently; without violence.

He who *fair* and softly goes steadily forward, in a course that points right, will sooner be at his journey's end, than he that runs after every one, though he gallop. *Locke.*

2. Civilly; complaisantly.

Well, you must now speak sir John Falstaff *fair.* *Shaksp.*

One of the company spoke him *fair*, and would have stopt his mouth with a crust. *L' Estrange.*

In this plain fable you th' effect may see
Of negligence, and fond credulity:
And learn besides of flatt'rers to beware,
Then most pernicious when they speak too *fair.* *Dryden.*

His promise Palemon accepts; but pray'd
To keep it better than the first he made:
Thus *fair* they parted, 'till the morrow's dawn;
For each had laid his plighted faith to pawn. *Dryden.*

Kalib ascend, my *fair* spoke servant rise,
And soothe my heart with pleasing prophecies. *Dryden.*

This promised *fair* at first. *Addison.*

3. Happily; successfully.

O, princely Buckingham, I'll kiss thy hand,
In sign of league and amity with thee:
Now *fair* befall thee and thy noble house!
Thy garments are not spotted with our blood. *Shak.*

4. On good terms.

There are other nice, though inferior cases, in which a man must guard, if he intends to keep *fair* with the world, and turn the penny. *Collier.*

FAIR, fâre. *n. s.*

1. A beauty; elliptically a fair woman.

Of sleep forsaken, to relieve his care,
He sought the conversation of the *fair.* *Dryden.*

Gentlemen who do not design to marry, yet pay their devoirs to one particular *fair.* *Spectator.*

2. Honesty; just dealing.

I am not much for that present; we'll settle it between ourselves; *fair* and square, Nic, keep friends together. *Arbuthnot.*

FAIR, fâre. *n. s.* [*foire*, Fr. *feriæ* or *forum*, Lat.] An annual or stated meeting of buyers and sellers; a time of traffick more frequented than a market. The privilege of holding fairs in England is granted by the king.

With silver, iron, tin, and lead, they traded in thy *fairs.* *Ezekiel.*

His corn, his cattle, were his only care,
And his supreme delight a country *fair* *Dryden.*

The ancient Nundinæ, or *fairs* of Rome, were kept every ninth day: afterwards the same privileges were granted to the country markets, which were at first under the power of the consuls. *Arbuthnot.*

FA'IRING, fâre'ing. *n. s.* [from *fair.*] A present given at a fair

Sweetheart, we shall be rich ere we depart,
If *fairings* come thus plentifully in. *Shaksp.*

Like children that esteem every trifle, and prefer a *fairing* before their fathers. *Ben Jonson.*

Now he goes on, and sings of fairs and shows;
For still new fairs before his eyes arose:
How pedlars' stalls with glitt'ring toys are laid,
The various *fairings* of the country maid. *Gay.*

FA'IRLY, fâre-lè. *adv.* [from *fair.*]

1. Beautifully: as, *a city* fairly *situate.*
2. Commodiously; conveniently; suitably to any purpose or design.

'Waiting 'till willing winds their sails supply'd,
Within a trading town they long abide,
Full *fairly* situate on a haven's side. *Dryden.*

3. Honestly; justly; without shift; without fraud; not foully.

There is due from the judge to the advocate some commendation and gracing where causes are *fairly* pleaded. *Bacon.*

To the first advantages we may *fairly* lay claim; I wish we had as good a title to the latter. *Atterbury.*

It is a church of England-man's opinion, that the freedom of a nation consists in an absolute unlimited legislative power, wherein the whole body of the people are *fairly* represented, and an executive duly limited. *Swift.*

4. Ingenuously; plainly; openly.

The stage how loosely does Astrea tread,
Who *fairly* puts all characters to bed! *Pope.*

5. Candidly; without sinister interpretations.

As I interpret *fairly* your design,
So look not with severer eyes on mine. *Dryden.*

6. Without violence to right reason.

Where I have enlarged them, I desire the false criticks would not always think that those thoughts are wholly mine; but that either they are secretly in the poet, or may be *fairly* deduced from him. *Dryden.*

This nutritious juice being a subtile liquor scarce obtainable by a human body, the serum of the blood is *fairly* substituted in its place. *Arbuthnot.*

7. Without blots.

Here is th' indictment of the good lord Hastings,
Which in a set hand *fairly* is engross'd. *Shaksp.*

8. Completely; without any deficience.

All this they *fairly* overcome, by reason of the continual presence of their king. *Spenser.*

Let them say, 'tis grossly done: so it be *fairly* done, no matter. *Shaksp.*

Our love is not so great, Hortensio, but we may blow our nails together, and fast it *fairly* out. *Shaksp.*

FA'IRNESS, fâre'nês. *n. s.* [from *fair.*]

1. Beauty; elegance of form.

That which made her *fairness* much the fairer, was, that it was but a fair embassador of a most fair mind, full of wit, and a wit which delighted more to judge itself than to show itself. *Sidney.*

2. Honesty; candour; ingenuity.

There may be somewhat of wisdom, but little of goodness or *fairness* in this conduct. *Atterbury.*

FA'IRSPOKEN, fâre'spô-k'n.[103] *adj.* [from *fair* and *speak.*] Bland and civil in language and address.

Arius, a priest in the church of Alexandria, a subtle-witted and a marvellous *fairspoken* man, but discontented that we should be placed before him in honour, whose superior he thought himself in desert, because through envy and stomach prone unto contradiction. *Hooker.*

FAI'RY, fâ'rè. *n. s.* [ϝερη, Saxon; *fee*, Fr. Ab ἴρα, terra, fit et ϝέρα Macedonum dialecto; unde ἔνεροι, ἐνϝερoι, et Romanis inferi, qui Scoto-Saxonibus dicuntur *feries*, nostratiq; vulgo corruptius *fairies*, καταχθονιοι δαίμονες, sive dii manes. *Baxter's Glossary.*]

1. A kind of fabled being supposed to appear in a diminutive human form, and to dance in the meadows, and reward cleanliness in houses; an elf; a fay.

Nan Page my daughter, and my little son,
And three or four more of their growth, we 'll dress
Like urchins, ouphes, and *fairies*, green and white. *Shakspeare.*

Then let them all encircle him about,
And, *fairy*-like, too pinch the unclean knight:
And ask him, why, that hour of *fairy* revel,
In their so sacred paths he dares to tread,
In shape prophane. *Shakspeare.*

By the idea any one has of *fairies*, or centaurs, he cannot know that things, answering those ideas, exist. *Locke.*

Fays, *fairies*, genii, elves, and demons hear. *Pope.*

2. Enchantress. *Warburton.*

To this great *fairy* I'll commend thy acts,
Make her thanks bless thee. *Shakspeare.*

FA'IRY, fâ'rè. *adj.*

1. Given by fairies.

Be secret and discrete; the *fairy* favours
Are lost when not conceal'd. *Dryden.*

Such borrowed wealth, like *fairy* money, though it were gold in the hand from which he received it, will be but leaves and dust when it comes to use. *Locke.*

2. Belonging to fairies.

This is the *fairy* land: oh, spight of spights,
We talk with gobblings, owls, and elvish sprights. *Shakspeare.*

FA'IRYSTONE, fâ'rè-stône. *n. s.* [*fairy* and *stone.*] A stone found in gravel-pits.

FAITH, fâth. *n. s.* [*foi*, Fr.; *fede*, Ital.; *fides*, Lat.]

1. Belief of the revealed truths of religion.

The name of *faith* being properly and strictly taken, it must needs have reference unto some uttered word, as the object of belief. *Hooker.*

Faith, if it have not works, is dead. *James.*

Vision in the next life is the perfecting of that *faith* in this life, or that *faith* here is turned into vision there, as hope into enjoying. *Hammond.*

Then *faith* shall fail, and holy hope shall die;
One lost in certainty, and one in joy. *Prior.*

2. The system of revealed truths held by the christian church; the *credenda.*

Felix heard Paul concerning the *faith*. *Acts.*

This is the catholick *faith*. *Common Prayer.*

3. Trust in God.

Faith is an entire dependence upon the truth, the power, the justice, and the mercy of God; which dependence will certainly incline us to obey him in all things. *Swift.*

4. Tenet held.

Which to believe of her,
Must be a *faith*, that reason, without miracle,
Should never plant in me. *Shakspeare.*

5. Trust in the honesty or veracity of another.

6. Fidelity; unshaken adherence.

Her failing, while her *faith* to me remains,
I should conceal. *Milton.*

7. Honour; social confidence.

For you alone
I broke my *faith* with injur'd Palamon. *Dryden.*

8. Sincerity; honesty; veracity.

Sir, in good *faith*, in meer verity. *Shaksp.*

They are a very froward generation, children in whom is no *faith*. *Deut.*

9. Promise given.

I have been foresworn,
In breaking *faith* with Julia whom I lov'd. *Shaksp.*

FA'ITHBREACH, fâth'brêtsh. *n. s.* [*faith* and *breach.*] Breach of fidelity; disloyalty; perfidy.

Now minutely revolts upbraid his *faithbreach;*
Those he commands, move only in command,
Nothing in love. *Shakspeare.*

FA'ITHED, fâth'êd. *adj.* [from *faith.*] Honest; sincere. A word not in use.

Thou bastard! would the reposal
Of any trust, virtue, or worth in thee,
Make thy words *faith'd?* *Shakspeare.*

FA'ITHFUL, fâth'fûl. *adj.* [*faith* and *full.*]

1. Firm in adherence to the truth of religion.

To the saints which are at Ephesus, and the *faithful* in Christ Jesus. *Ephesians.*

Be thou *faithful* unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life. *Rev.*

2. Of true fidelity; loyal; true to the allegiance or duty professed.

I have this day receiv'd a traitor's judgment,
And by that name must die; yet, heav'n bear witness,
And if I have a conscience, let it sink me,
Ev'n as the axe falls, if I be not *faithful.* *Shaksp.*

So spake the seraph Abdiel, *faithful* found;
Among the faithless *faithful* only he. *Milton.*

3. Honest; upright; without fraud.

My servant Moses is *faithful* in all mine house. *Numbers.*

4. Observant of compact or promise; true to his contract; sincere; veracious.

Well I know him;
Of easy temper, naturally good,
And *faithful* to his word. *Dryden.*

FA'ITHFULLY, fâth'fûl-è. *adv.* [from *faithful.*]

1. With firm belief in religion.
2. With full confidence in God.
3. With strict adherence to duty and allegiance.

His noble grace would have some pity
Upon my wretched women, that so long
Have follow'd both my fortunes *faithfully.* *Shaksp.*

4. Without failure of performance; honestly; exactly.

If on my wounded breast thou drop a tear,
Think for whose sake my breast that wound did bear;
And *faithfully* my last desires fulfil,
As I perform my cruel father's will. *Dryden.*

5. Sincerely; with strong promises.

For his own part he did *faithfully* promise to be still in the king's power. *Bacon.*

6. Honestly; without fraud, trick, or ambiguity.

They suppose the nature of things to be truly and *faithfully* signified by their names, and thereupon believe as they hear, and practise as they believe. *South.*

7. In *Shakspeare*, according to *Warburton*, fervently; perhaps rather confidently; steadily.

If his occasions were not virtuous,
I should not urge it half so *faithfully.* *Timon.*

FA'ITHFULNESS, fâth'fûl-nês. *n. s.* [from *faithful.*]

1. Honesty; veracity.

For there is no *faithfulness* in your mouth; your inward part is very wickedness. *Psalms.*

The band that knits together and supports all compacts, is truth and *faithfulness.* *South.*

2. Adherence to duty; loyalty.

The same zeal and *faithfulness* continues in your blood, which animated one of your noble ancestors to sacrifice his life in the quarrel of his sovereign. *Dryden.*

FA'ITHLESNESS, fâth'lês-nês. *n. s.* [from *faithless.*]

1. Treachery; perfidy.
2. Unbelief as to revealed religion.

FA'ITHLESS, fâth'lês. *adj.* [from *faith.*]

1. Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; unconverted.

Whatsoever our hearts be to God and to his truth, believe we, or be we as yet *faithless*, for our conversion or confirmation, the force of natural reason is great. *Hooker.*

Never dare misfortune cross her foot,
Unless she doth it under this excuse,
That she is issue to a *faithless* Jew. *Shakspeare.*

2. Perfidious; disloyal; not true to duty, profession, promise, or allegiance.

Both
Fell by our servants, by those men we lov'd most;
A most unnatural and *faithless* service. *Shaksp.*

Abdiel, faithful found;
Among the *faithless*. *Milton.*

FA'ITOUR, fā'tŏŏr. *n. s.* [*faitard*, Fr.] A scoundrel; a rascal; a mean fellow; a poltroon. An old word now obsolete.

To Philemon, false *faitour*, Philemon,
I cast to pay, that I so dearly bought. *Fairy Queen.*

Into new woes unwecting I was cast,
By this false *faitour*. *Fairy Queen.*

FAKE, fāke. *n. s.* [Among seamen.] A coil of rope. *Harris.*

FALCA'DE, fāl-kāde'. *n. s.* [from *falx*, *falcis*, Lat.]

A horse is said to make *falcades* when he throws himself upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets; therefore a *falcade* is that action of the haunches and of the legs, which bend very low, when you make a stop and half a stop. *Farrier's Dict.*

FA'LCATED, fāl'kā-tĕd. *adj.* [*falcatus*, Lat.] Hooked; bent like a reaping hook or sithe.

The enlightened part of the moon appears in the form of a sickle, or reaping hook, which is while she is moving from the conjunction to the opposition, or from the new moon to the full; but from full to a new again, the enlightened part appears gibbous, and the dark *falcated*. *Harris.*

FALCA'TION, fāl-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*falcis*, Lat.] Crookedness; form like that of a reaper's hook.

The locusts have antennæ, or long horns before, with a long *falcation* or forcipated tail behind. *Brown.*

FA'LCHION, fāl'shŭn. *n. s.* [*ensis falcatus*; in Fr. *fauchon*.] A short crooked sword; a cimeter.

I've seen the day, with my good biting *falchion*,
I would have made them skip: I am old now. *Shakspeare.*

Old *falchions* are new temper'd in the fires;
The sounding trumpet every soul inspires. *Dryden.*

What sighs and tears
Hath Eugene caused! how many widows curse
His cleaving *falchion!* *Philips.*

FA'LCON, fāw'kn.[170] *n. s.* [*faucon*, Fr.; *falconne*, Ital.; *falco*, Lat. *Credo, a rostro falcato* sive *adunco*, from the falcated or crooked bill.]

1. A hawk trained for sport.

As Venus' bird, the white, swift, lovely dove,
O! happy dove that art compar'd to her,
Doth on her wings her utmost swiftness prove,
Finding the gripe of *falcon* fierce not far. *Sidney.*

Air stops not the high soaring of my noble *falcon*. *Walton.*

Apulian farms, for the rich soil admir'd,
And thy large fields where *falcons* may be tir'd. *Dryden.*

Say, will the *falcon*, stooping from above,
Smit with her varying plumage, spare the dove? *Pope.*

2. A sort of cannon, whose diameter at the bore is five inches and a quarter, weight seven hundred and fifty pounds, length seven foot, load two pounds and a quarter, shot two inches and a half diameter, and two pounds and a half weight. *Harris.*

FA'LCONER, fāw'kn-ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [*faulconnier*, Fr.] One who breeds and trains hawks; one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks.

Hist! Romeo, hist! O for a *falc'ner's* voice,
To lure this tarsel gentle back again. *Shaksp.*

The universal remedy was swallowing of pebble-stones, in imitation of *falconers* curing hawks. *Temple.*

I have learned of a *falconer* never to feed up a hawk when I would have him fly. *Dryden.*

A *falc'ner* Henry is when Emma hawks:
With her of tarsels, and of lures he talks. *Prior.*

FA'LCONET, fāl'kŏ-nĕt. *n. s.* [*falconette*, Fr.] A sort of ordnance, whose diameter at the bore is four inches and a quarter, weight four hundred pounds, length six foot, load one pound and a quarter, shot something more than two inches diameter, and one pound and a quarter weight. *Harris.*

Mahomet sent janizaries and nimble footmen, with certain *falconets* and other small pieces, to take the streights. *Knolles.*

FA'LDAGE, fāl'dĭdje. *n. s.* [*faldagium*, barbarous Lat.] A privilege which anciently several lords reserved to themselves of setting up folds for sheep, in any fields within their manors, the better to manure them; and this not only with their own, but their tenant's sheep. This *faldage* in some places they call a fold-course or freefold. *Harris.*

FA'LDFEE, fāld'fē. *n. s.* [*fald* and *fee*.] A composition paid anciently by tenants for the privilege of faldage. *Dict.*

FA'LDING, fāl'dĭng. *n. s.* A kind of coarse cloth. *Dict.*

FA'LDSTOOL, fāld'stŏŏl. *n. s.* [*fald* or *fold* and *stool*.] A kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

To FALL, fāll. *v. n.* pret. *I fell;* compound pret. *I have fallen* or *faln*. [ꝼeallan, Sax. *fallen*, Germ.]

1. To drop from a higher place.

Thou shalt make a battlement for thy roof, that thou bring not blood upon thine house, if any man *fall* from thence. *Deut.*

I shall *fall*
Like a bright exhalation in the evening,
And no man see me more. *Shakspeare.*

2. To drop from an ereet to a prone posture.

Saul *fell* all along on the earth. 1 *Sam.*

That is a step,
On which I must *fall* down, or else o'erleap;
For in my way it lies. *Shakspeare.*

3. To drop; to be held or adhere no longer.

His chains *fell* off from his hands. *Acts.*

4. To move down any descent.

All liquid bodies are diffusive; for their parts being in motion, have no connexion one with another, but glide and *fall* off any way, as gravity and the air presseth them. *Burnet.*

5. To drop ripe from a tree.

As the leaf *falleth* off from the vine, and as a *falling* fig from the fig-tree. *Isaiah.*

6. To pass at the outlet: as a river.

Cæsar therefore gave orders to build his gallies on the Loir, and the rivers that *fall* into it. *Arbuth.*

7. To be determined to some particular direction.

Birds and fowls that rest one foot to ease the other, naturally lay their heads under their wings, that the centre of gravity may *fall* upon the foot they stand on. *Cheyne.*

8. To apostatize; to depart from faith or goodness.

Labour to enter into that rest, lest any man *fall* after the same example of unbelief. *Hebr.*

They brought scandal
To Israel, diffidence of God, and doubt
In feeble hearts, prepense enough before
To waver or *fall* off, and join with idols. *Milton.*

Whether some spirit on holy purpose bent,
Or some *fall'n* angel from below broke loose,
Who comes with envious eyes, and curst intent,
To view this world and its created Lord. *Dryden.*

9. To die by violence.

God and good angels fight on Richmond's side,
And Richard *fall* in height of all his pride. *Shaksp.*

If one should be a prey, how much the better
To *fall* before the lion than the wolf! *Shaksp.*

What other oath,
Than honesty to honesty engag'd?
That this shall be, or we will *fall* for it. *Shaksp.*

A thousand shall *fall* at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand; but it shall not come nigh thee. *Psalms.*

Ye shall chase your enemies, and they shall *fall* before you by the sword. *Leviticus.*

They not obeying,
Incurr'd, what could they less? the penalty;
And manifold in sin, deserv'd to *fall*. *Milton.*

Almon *falls*, old Tyrrheus' eldest care,
Pierc'd with an arrow from the distant war. *Dryd.*

10. To come to a sudden end.

The greatness of these Irish lords suddenly *fell* and vanished, when their oppressions and extortions were taken away. *Davies.*

He first the fate of Cæsar did foretell,
And pity'd Rome when Rome in Cæsar *fell;*
In iron clouds conceal'd the publick light,
And impious mortals fear'd eternal night. *Dryden.*

11. To be degraded from a high station; to sink into meanness or disgrace; to be plunged into sudden misery.

What can be their business,
With a poor weak woman *fall'n* from favour! *Shaks.*

12. To decline from power or empire; to be overthrown.

What men could do,
Is done already; heaven and earth will witness,
If Rome must *fall*, that we are innocent. *Addison.*

13. To enter into any state worse than the former.

He *fell* at difference with Ludovico Sforza, who carried the keys which brought him in, and shut him out. *Bacon.*

Some painters taking precepts in too literal a sense, have *fallen* thereby into great inconveniences. *Dryden.*

14. To come into any state of weakness, terrour, or misery.

These, by obtruding the beginning of a change for the entire work of new life, will *fall* under the former guilt. *Hammond.*

One would wonder how so many learned men could *fall* into so great an absurdity, as to believe this river could preserve itself unmixed with the lake. *Addison.*

The best men *fall* under the severest pressures. *Wake.*

15. To decrease; to be diminished, as in weight.

From the pound weight, as Pliny tells us, the as *fell* to two ounces in the first Punick war; when Ha-

nibal invaded Italy, to once ounce; then, by the Papirian law, to half an ounce. *Arbuthnot.*

16. To ebb; to grow shallow: as, *the river* falls.

17. To decrease in value; to bear less price.

When the price of corn *falleth*, men generally break no more ground than will supply their own turn. *Carew.*

But now her price is *fall'n*. *Shakspeare.*

Rents will *fall*, and incomes every day lessen, 'till industry and frugality, joined to a well ordered trade, shall restore to the kingdom the riches it had formerly. *Locke.*

18. To sink; not to amount to the full.

The greatness of an estate in bulk and territory, doth *fall* under measure; and the greatness of finances and revenue doth *fall* under computation. *Bacon.*

19. To be rejected; to become null.

This book must stand or *fall* with thee; not by any opinion I have of it, but thy own. *Locke.*

20. To decline from violence to calmness; from intenseness to remission.

He was stirr'd,
And something spoke in choler, ill and hasty:
But he *fell* to himself again, and sweetly
In all the rest shew'd a most noble patience. *Shaksp.*

At length her fury *fell*, her foaming ceas'd;
And ebbing in her soul, the god decreas'd. *Dryden.*

21. To enter into any new state of the body or mind.

In sweet musick is such art,
Killing care and grief of heart,
Fall asleep, or hearing die. *Shakspeare.*

Solyman chafed with the loss of his gallies and best soldiers, and with the double injury done unto him by the Venetians, *fell* into such a rage that he cursed Barbarossa. *Knolles.*

When about twenty, upon the falseness of a lover, she *fell* distracted. *Temple.*

A spark like thee of the man-killing trade,
Fell sick, and thus to his physician said:
Methinks I am not right in ev'ry part,
I feel a kind of trembling at my heart;
My pulse unequal, and my breath is strong;
Besides a filthy furr upon my tongue. *Dryden.*

And you have known none in health who have pitied you? and behold, they are gone before you, ever since you *fell* into this distemper. *Wake.*

He died calmly, and with all the easiness of a man *falling* asleep. *Atterbury.*

Portius himself oft *falls* in tears before me,
As if he mourn'd his rival's ill success. *Addison.*

For as his own bright image he survey'd,
He *fell* in love with the fantastick shade. *Addison.*

I *fell* in love with the character of Pomponius Atticus; I longed to imitate him. *Blount to Pope.*

22. To sink into an air of discontent or dejection of the look.

If thou persuade thyself that they shall not be taken, let not thy countenance *fall*. *Judith.*

If you have any other request to make, hide it not; for ye shall find we will not make your countenance to *fall* by the answer ye shall receive. *Bacon.*

I have observ'd of late thy looks are *fallen*,
O'ercast with gloomy cares and discontent. *Addis.*

23. To sink below something in comparison.

Fame of thy beauty and thy youth,
Among the rest me hither brought,
Finding this fame *fall* short of truth,
Made me stay longer than I thougbt. *Waller.*

24. To happen; to befall.

For such things as do *fall* scarce once in many ages, it did suffice to take such order as was requisite when they *fell*. *Hooker.*

Oft it *falls* out that while one thinks too much of his doing, he leaves to do the effect of this thinking. *Sidney.*

A long advertent and deliberate connexing of consequents, which *falls* not in the common road of ordinary men. *Hale.*

Since this fortune *falls* to you,
Be content and seek no new. *Shaksp.*

If the worst *fall* that ever *fell*, I hope, I shall make shift to go without him. *Shaksp.*

O how feeble is man's power,
That if good fortune *fall*,
Cannot add another hour,
Nor a lost hour recall! *Donne.*

Since both cannot possess what both pursue,
I'm griev'd my friend, the chance should *fall* on you. *Dryden.*

I had more leisure, and disposition, than have since *fallen* to my share. *Swift.*

25. To come by chance; to light on.

I have two boys
Seek Percy and thyself about the field;
But seeing thou *fall'st* on me so luckily,
I will assay thee. *Shaksp.*

The Romans *fell* upon this model by chance, but the Spartans by thought and design. *Swift.*

26. To come to a stated method.

The odd hours at the end of the solar year, are not indeed fully six, but are deficient 10′ 44″; which deficiency, in 134 years, collected, amounts to a whole day: and hence may be seen the reason why the vernal equinox, which at the time of the Nicene council *fell* upon the 21st of March, *falls* now about ten days sooner. *Holder.*

It does not *fall* within my subject to lay down the rules of odes. *Felton.*

27. To come unexpectedly.

I am *fallen* upon the mention of mercuries. *Boyle.*

It happened this evening that we *fell* into a very pleasing walk, at a distance from his house. *Addison.*

28. To begin any thing with ardour and vehemence.

The king understanding of their adventure, suddenly *falls* to take pride in making much of them. *Sidney.*

Each of us *fell* in praise of our country mistresses. *Shaksp.*

And the mixt multitude *fell* a lusting. *Numbers.*

It is better to sound a person afar off, than to *fall* upon the point at first; except you mean to surprise him by some short question. *Bacon.*

When a horse is hungry, and comes to a good pasture, he *falls* to his food immediately. *Hale.*

They *fell* to blows, insomuch that the Argonauts slew the most part of the Deliones. *L'Estrange.*

29. To handle or treat directly.

We must immediately *fall* into our subject, and treat every part of it in a lively manner. *Addison.*

30. To come vindictively: as a punishment.

There *fell* wrath for it against Israel. *2 Chron.*

31. To come by any mischance to any new possessor.

The stout bishop could not well brook that his province should fall into their hands. *Knolles.*

32. To drop or pass by carelessness or imprudence.

Ulysses let no partial favours *fall*,
The people's parent, he protected all. *Pope.*

Some expressions *fell* from him, not very favourable to the people of Ireland. *Swift.*

33. To come forcibly and irresistibly.

Fear *fell* on them all. *Acts.*

A kind refreshing sleep is *fallen* upon him:
I saw him stretcht at ease, his fancy lost
In pleasing dreams. *Addison.*

34. To become the property of any one by lot, chance, inheritance, or otherwise.

All the lands, which will *fall* to her majesty thereabouts, are large enough to contain them. *Spenser.*

If you do chance to hear of that blind traitor,
Preferment *falls* on him that cuts him off. *Shaksp.*

Then 'tis most like
The sovereignty will *fall* upon Macbeth. *Shaksp.*

After the flood, arts to Chaldea *fell*;
The father of the faithful there did dwell,
Who both their parent and instructor was. *Denham.*

You shall see a great estate *fall* to you, which you would have lost the relish of, had you known yourself born to it. *Addison.*

If to her share some female errours *fall*,
Look on her face, and you'll forget them all. *Pope.*

In their spiritual and temporal courts the labour *falls* to their vicars-general, proctors, apparitors, and seneschals. *Swift.*

35. To languish; to grow faint.

Their hopes or fears for the common cause rose or *fell* with your lordship's interest. *Addison.*

36. To be born; to be yeaned.

Lambs must have care taken of them at their first *falling*, else, while they are weak, the crows and magpies will be apt to pick out their eyes. *Mortimer.*

37. *To* Fall *away*. To grow lean.

Watery vegetables are proper, and fish rather than flesh: in a Lent diet people commonly *fall away*. *Arbuthnot.*

38. *To* Fall *away*. To revolt; to change allegiance.

The fugitives *fell away* to the king of Babylon. *2 Kings.*

39. *To* Fall *away*. To apostatize; to sink into wickedness.

These for a while believe, and in time of temptation *fall away*. *Luke.*

Say not thou, it is through the Lord that I *fell away*; for thou oughtest not to do the things that he hateth. *Eccles.*

40. *To* Fall *away*. To perish; to be lost.

Still propagate; for still they *fall away*;
'Tis prudence to prevent entire decay. *Dryden.*

How can it enter into the thoughts of man, that the soul, which is capable of such immense perfections, and of receiving new improvement to all eternity, shall *fall away* into nothing, almost as soon as it is created? *Addison.*

41. *To* Fall *away*. To decline gradually; to fade; to languish.

In a curious brede of needlework one colour *falls away* by such just degrees, and another rises so insensibly, that we see the variety, without being able to distinguish the total vanishing of the one from the first appearance of the other. *Addison.*

42. *To* Fall *back*. To fail of a promise or purpose.

We have often *fallen back* from our resolutions. *Taylor.*

43. *To* Fall *back*. To recede; to give way.

44. *To* Fall *down*. [*down* is sometimes added to *fall*, though it adds little to the signification.] To prostrate himself in adoration.

All kings shall *fall down* before him, all nations shall serve him. *Psalms.*

Shall I *fall down* to the stock of a tree? *Isaiah.*

45. *To* Fall *down*. To sink; not to stand.

As she was speaking, she *fell down* for faintness. *Esther.*

Down fell the beauteous youth; the yawning wound
Gush'd out a purple stream, and stain'd the ground. *Dryden.*

46. *To* Fall *down*. To bend as a suppliant.

They shall *fall down* unto thee; they shall make supplication unto thee. *Isaiah.*

47. *To* Fall *from*. To revolt; to depart from adherence.

Clarence
Is very likely to *fall from* him. *Shaksp.*

The emperor being much solicited by the Scots not to be a help to ruin their kingdom, *fell* by degrees *from* the king of England. *Hayward.*

48. *To* Fall *in*. To concur; to coincide.

Objections *fall in* here, and are the clearest and most convincing arguments of the truth. *Woodward.*

His reasonings in this chapter seem to *fall in* with each other; yet, upon a closer investigation, we shall find them proposed with great variety and distinction. *Atterbury.*

Any single paper that *falls in* with the popular taste, and pleases more than ordinary, brings one in a great return of letters. *Addison.*

When the war was begun, there soon *fell in* other incidents at home, which made the continuance of it necessary. *Swift.*

49. *To* FALL *in.* To comply; to yield to.

Our fine young ladies readily *fall in* with the direction of the graver sort. *Spectator.*

It is a double misfortune to a nation, which is thus given to change, when they have a sovereign that is prone to *fall in* with all the turns and veerings of the people. *Addison.*

You will find it difficult to persuade learned men to *fall in* with your projects. *Addison.*

That prince applied himself first to the church of England, and, upon their refusal to *fall in* with his measures, made the like advances to the dissenters. *Swift.*

50. *To* FALL *off.* To separate; to be broken.

Love cools, friendship *falls off*, brothers divide; in cities, mutinies; in countries, discord. *Shaksp.*

51. *To* FALL *off.* To perish; to die away.

Languages need recruits to supply the place of those words that are continually *falling off* through disuse. *Felton.*

52. *To* FALL *off.* To apostatize; to revolt; to forsake.

Oh, Hamlet, what a *falling off* was there! *Shaksp.*
Revolted Mortimer?
—He never did *fall off*, my sovereign liege,
But by the chance of war. *Shaksp.*

They, accustomed to afford at other times either silence or short assent to what he did purpose, did then *fall off* and forsake him. *Hayward.*

What cause
Mov'd our grand parents, in that happy state,
Favour'd of Heav'n so highly, to *fall off*
From their Creator, and transgress his will? *Milt.*
Those captive tribes *fell off*
From God to worship calves. *Milton.*

Were I always grave, one half of my readers would *fall off* from me. *Addison.*

53. *To* FALL *on.* To begin eagerly to do any thing.

Some coarse cold sallad is before thee set;
Bread with the bran, perhaps, and broken meat,
Fall on, and try thy appetite to eat. *Dryden.*

54. *To* FALL *on.* To make an assault; to begin the attack.

They *fell on*, I made good my place: at length they came to the broomstaff with me: I defied 'em still. *Shaksp.*

Fall on, fall on, and hear him not;
But spare his person for his father's sake. *Dryden.*

Draw all; and when I give the word, *fall on.* *Oedipus.*

He pretends, among the rest, to quarrel with me, to have *fallen* foul *on* priesthood. *Dryden.*

55. *To* FALL *over.* To revolt; to desert from one side to the other.

And do'st thou now *fall over* to my foes?
Thou wear a lion's hide! doff it, for shame,
And hang a calve's skin on those recreant limbs. *Shaksp.*

56. *To* FALL *out.* To quarrel; to jar; to grow contentious.

Little needed those proofs to one who would have *fallen out* with herself rather than make any conjectures to Zelmane's speeches. *Sidney.*

How *fell* you *out*, say that?
—No contraries hold more antipathy
Than I and such a knave. *Shaksp.*

Meeting her of late behind the wood,
Seeking sweet favours for this hateful fool,
I did upbraid her and *fall out* with her. *Shaksp.*

The cedar, by the instigation of the loyalists, *fell out* with the homebians, who had elected him to be their king. *Howel.*

A soul exasperated in ills, *falls out*
With every thing, its friend, itself. *Addison.*

It has been my misfortune to live among quarrelsome neighbours: there is but one thing can make us *fall out*, and that is the inheritance of lord Strut's estate. *Arbuthnot.*

57. *To* FALL *out.* To happen; to befall.

Who think you is my Dorus *fallen out* to be? *Sidney.*

Now, for the most part, it so *falleth out*, touching things which generally are received, that although in themselves they be most certain, yet, because men presume them granted of all, we are hardliest able to bring proof of their certainty. *Hooker.*

It so *fell out*, that certain players
We o'er-rode on the way; of those we told him. *Shaksp.*

Yet so it may *fall out*, because their end
Is hate, not help to me. *Milton.*

There *fell out* a bloody quarrel betwixt the frogs and the mice. *L'Estrange.*

If it so *fall out* that thou art miserable for ever, thou hast no reason to be surprised, as if some unexpected thing had happened. *Tillotson.*

58. *To* FALL *to.* To begin eagerly to eat.

The men were fashion'd in a larger mould,
The women fit for labour, big and bold;
Gigantick hinds, as soon as work was done,
To their huge pots of boiling pulse would run:
Fall to, with eager joy, on homely food. *Dryden.*

59. *To* FALL *to.* To apply himself to.

They would needs *fall to* the practice of those virtues which they before learned. *Sidney.*

I know thee not, old man; *fall to* thy prayers:
How ill white hairs become a fool and jester? *Shaksp.*

Having been brought up an idle horseboy, he will never after *fall to* labour; but is only made fit for the halter. *Spenser.*

They *fell to* raising money under pretence of the relief of Ireland. *Clarendon.*

My lady *falls to* play; so bad her chance,
He must repair it. *Pope.*

60. *To* FALL *under.* To be subject to; to become the subject of.

We know the effects of heat will be such as will scarce *fall under* the conceit of man, if the force of it be altogether kept in. *Bacon.*

Those things which are wholly in the choice of another, *fall under* our deliberation. *Taylor.*

The idea of the painter and the sculptor is undoubtedly that perfect and excellent example of the mind, by imitation of which imagined form, all things are represented which *fall under* human sight. *Dryden.*

61. *To* FALL *under.* To be ranged with; to be reckoned with.

No rules that relate to pastoral can affect the georgicks, which *fall under* that class of poetry which consists in giving plain instructions to the reader. *Addison.*

62. *To* FALL *upon.* To attack; to invade; to assault.

Auria *falling upon* these gallies, had with them a cruel and deadly fight. *Knolles.*

An infection in a town first *falls upon* children, weak constitutions, or those that are subject to other diseases: but spreading further, seizes upon the most healthy. *Temple.*

Man *falls upon* every thing that comes in his way; not a berry or mushroom can escape him. *Addison.*

To get rid of fools and scoundrels was one part of my design in *falling upon* these authors. *Pope.*

63. *To* FALL *upon.* To attempt.

I do not intend to *fall upon* nice philosophical disquisitions about the nature of time. *Holder.*

64. *To* FALL *upon.* To rush against.

At the same time that the storm bears upon the whole species, we are *falling* foul *upon* one another. *Addison.*

65. FALL is one of those general words of which it is very difficult to ascertain or detail the full signification. It retains in most of its senses some part of its primitive meaning, and implies either literally or figuratively descent, violence, or suddenness. In many of its senses it is opposed to *rise;* but in others has no counterpart or correlative.

To FALL, fâll. *v. a.*

1. To drop; to let fall.

To-morrow in the battle think on me,
And *fall* thy edgeless sword, despair and die. *Shak.*

If that the earth could teem with woman's tears,
Each drop, she *falls*, would prove a crocodile. *Shaksp.*

Draw together;
And when I rear my hand, do you the like,
To *fall* it on Gonzalo. *Shaksp.*

I am willing to *fall* this argument; 'tis free for every man to write or not to write in verse, as he thinks it is or is not his talent, or as he imagines the audience will receive it. *Dryden.*

2. To sink; to depress: the contrary to *raise*

If a man would endeavour to raise or *fall* his voice still by half notes, like the stops of a lute, or by whole notes alone without halfs, as far as an eight, he will not be able to frame his voice unto it. *Bacon.*

3. To diminish; to let sink: opposed to *raise.*

Upon lessening interest to four *per cent.* you *fall* the price of your native commodities, or lessen your trade, or else prevent not the high use. *Locke.*

4. To yean; to bring forth.

They then conceiving, did in yeaning time
Fall party-coloured lambs and those were Jacob's. *Shaksp.*

FALL, fâll. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of dropping from on high.

High o'er their heads a mould'ring rock is plac'd,
That promises a *fall*, and shakes at every blast. *Dryden.*

2. The act of tumbling from an erect posture.

I saw him run after a gilded butterfly; and when he caught it, he let it go again, and after it again; and over and over he comes, and up again, and caught it again; or whether his *fall* enraged him, or how it was, he did so set his teeth, and did tear it. *Shaksp.*

3. The violence suffered in dropping from on high.

My son coming in to his marriage chamber, happened to have a *fall*, and died. *2 Esdras.*

Spirit of wine, mingled with common water, if the first *fall* be broken, by means of a sop, or otherwise, stayeth above; and if once mingled, it severeth not again, as oil doth. *Bacon.*

A fever or *fall* may take away my reason. *Locke.*

Some were hurt by the *falls* they got by leaping upon the ground. *Gulliver.*

4. Death; overthrow; destruction incurred.

Wail his *fall*,
Whom I myself struck down. *Shaksp.*

Our fathers were given to the sword, and for a spoil, and had a great *fall* before our enemies. *Judith.*

I will begin to pray for myself and for them; for I see the *falls* of us that dwell in the land. *2 Esdras.*

5. Ruin; dissolution.

Paul's, the late theme of such a muse, whose flight
Has bravely reach'd and soar'd above thy height;
Now shalt thou stand, though sword, or time, or fire,
Or zeal more fierce than they, thy *fall* conspire *Denham.*

6. Downfal; loss of greatness; declension

from eminence; degradation; state of being deposed from a high station; plunge from happiness or greatness into misery or meanness, or from virtue to corruption. In a sense like this we say the *fall* of man, and the *fall* of angels.

Her memory served as an accuser of her change, and her own handwriting was there to bear testimony against her *fall*. *Sidney.*

Perhaps thou talk'st of me, and do'st enquire
Of my restraint: why here I live alone:
And pitiest this my miserable *fall*. *Daniel.*

He, careless now of int'rest, fame, or fate,
Perhaps forgets that Oxford e'er was great;
Or deeming meanest what we greatest call,
Beholds thee glorious only in thy *fall*. *Pope.*

7. Declension of greatness, power, or dominion.

Till the empire came to be settled in Charles the great, the *fall* of the Romans' huge dominion concurring with other universal evils, caused those times to be days of much affliction and trouble throughout the world. *Hooker.*

8. Diminution; decrease of value.

That the improvement of Ireland is the principal cause why our lands in purchase rise not, as naturally they should, with the *fall* of our interest, appears evidently from the effect the *fall* of interest hath had upon houses in London. *Child.*

9. Declination or diminution of sound; cadence; close of musick.

That strain again; it had a dying *fall:*
O, it came o'er my ear, like the sweet South
That breathes upon a bank of violets,
Stealing and giving odours. *Shaksp.*

How sweetly did they float upon the wings
Of silence, through the empty-vaulted night,
At ev'ry *fall* smoothing the raven-down
Of darkness till it smil'd! *Milton.*

10. Declivity; steep descent.

Waters, when beat upon the shore, or straitned, as the *falls* of bridges, or dashed against themselves by winds, give a roaring noise. *Bacon.*

11. Cataract; cascade; rush of water down a steep place.

There will we sit upon the rocks,
And see the shepherds feed their flocks
By shallow rivers, to whose *falls*
Melodious birds sing madrigals. *Shaksp.*

A whistling wind, or a melodious noise of birds among the spreading branches, or a pleasing *fall* of water running violently, these things made them to swoon for fear. *Wisdom.*

Down through the crannies of the living walls
The crystal streams descend in murm'ring *falls*.
Dryden.

The swain, in barren deserts, with surprize
Sees lilies spring, and sudden verdure rise;
And starts amid the thirsty wilds to hear
New *falls* of water murm'ring in his ear. *Pope.*

Now under hanging mountains,
Beside the falls of fountains,
He makes his moan;
And calls her ghost,
For ever, ever, ever lost! *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

12. The outlet of a current into any other water.

Before the *fall* of the Po into the gulph, it receives into its channel considerable rivers. *Addison.*

13. Autumn; the fall of the leaf; the time when the leaves drop from the trees.

What crowds of patients the town doctor kills,
Or how last *fall* he rais'd the weekly bills. *Dryd.*

14. Any thing that comes down in great quantities.

Upon a great *fall* of rain the current carried away a huge heap of apples. *L'Estrange.*

15. The act of felling or cutting down: as *the* fall *of timber.*

FALLA'CIOUS, fâl-lâ'shûs.[314] *adj.* [*fallax*, Lat. *fallacieux*, French.]

1. Producing mistake; sophistical. It is never used of men, but of writings, propositions, or things.

The Jews believed and assented to things neither evident nor certain, nor yet so much as probable, but actually false and *fallacious;* such as the absurd doctrines and stories of their rabbics. *South.*

2. Deceitful; mocking expectation.

The force of that *fallacious* fruit,
That with exhilarating vapour bland
About their spirits had play'd, and in inmost pow'rs
Made err, was now exhal'd. *Milton.*

False philosophy inspires
Fallacious hope. *Milton.*

FALLA'CIOUSLY, fâl-lâ'shûs-lê. *adv.* [from *fallacious.*] Sophistically; with purpose to deceive; with unsound reasoning.

We shall so far encourage contradiction, as to promise not to oppose any pen that shall *fallaciously* refute us. *Brown.*

We have seen how *fallaciously* the author has stated the case, by supposing that nothing but unlimited mercy, or unlimited punishment, are the methods that can be made use of. *Addison.*

FALLA'CIOUSNESS, fâl-lâ'shûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *fallacious.*] Tendency to deceive; inconclusiveness.

FA'LLACY, fâl'lâ-sê. *n. s.* [*fallacia*, Latin; *fallace*, Fr.] Sophism; logical artifice; deceitful argument; delusory mode of ratiocination.

Most princes make themselves another thing from the people by a *fallacy* of argument, thinking themselves most kings when the subject is most basely subjected. *Sidney.*

Until I know this sure uncertainty,
I'll entertain the favour'd *fallacy*. *Shakspeare.*

It were a mere *fallacy*, and mistaking to ascribe that to the force of imagination upon another body, which is but the force of imagination upon the proper body. *Bacon.*

All men, who can see an inch before them, may easily detect gross *fallacies*. *Dryden.*

FALLIBI'LITY, fâl-lê-bîl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *fallible.*] Liableness to be deceived; uncertainty; possibility of errour.

There is a great deal of *fallibility* in the testimony of men; yet some things we may be almost as certain of, as that the sun shines, or that five twenties make an hundred. *Watts.*

FA'LLIBLE, fâl'lê-bl.[405] *adj.* [*fallo*, Lat.] Liable to errour; such as may be deceived.

Do not falsify your resolution with hopes that are *fallible:* to-morrow you must die. *Shakspeare.*

He that creates to himself thousands of little hopes, uncertain in the promise, *fallible* in the event, and depending upon a thousand circumstances, often fail his expectations. *Taylor.*

Our intellectual or rational powers need some assistance, because they are so frail and *fallible* in the present state. *Watts.*

FA'LLING, fâl'lîng. } *n. s.* [from
FA'LLING-*in*, fâl'lîng-în. } *fall.*] Indenting, opposed to prominence.

It shews the nose and eyebrows, with the several prominences and *fallings in* of the features, much more distinctly than any other kind of figure. *Addison on Medals.*

FA'LLINGSICKNESS, fâl-lîng-sîk'nês. *n. s.* [*fall* and *sickness.*] The epilepsy; a disease in which the patient is without any warning deprived at once of his senses, and falls down.

Did Cæsar swoon?—He fell down in the marketplace, and foam'd at mouth, and was speechless.—He hath the *falling sickness*. *Shakspeare.*

The dog-fisher is good against the *falling-sickness*. *Walton.*

FA'LLOW, fâl'lô. *adj.* [palepe, Saxon.]

1. Pale red, or pale yellow.

How does your *fallow* greyhound, sir?
I heard say, he was out-run at Cotsale. *Shaksp.*

The king, who was excessively affected to hunting, had a great desire to make a great park for red as well as *fallow* deer between Richmond and Hampton-court. *Clarendon.*

2. Unsowed; left to rest after the years of tillage. [Supposed to be so called from the colour of naked ground.]

The ridges of the *fallow* field lay traversed, so as the English must cross them in presenting the charge. *Hayward.*

3. Plowed, but not sowed; plowed as prepared for a second aration.

Her predecessors, in their course of government, did but sometimes cast up the ground; and so leaving it *fallow*, it became quickly overgrown with weeds. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

4. Unplowed; uncultivated.

Her *fallow* lees
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth root upon. *Shakspeare's Henry V.*

5. Unoccupied; neglected.

Shall saints in civil bloodshed wallow
Of saints, and let the cause lie *fallow*? *Hudibras.*

FA'LLOW, fâl'lô.[327] *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. Ground plowed in order to be plowed again

The plowing of *fallows* is a benefit to land. *Mortimer.*

The best ploughs to plow up summer *fallow* with. *Mortimer.*

2. Ground lying at rest.

Within an ancient forest's ample verge,
There stands a lonely but a healthful dwelling,
Built for convenience, and the use of life;
Around it *fallows*, meads, and pastures fair,
A little garden, and a limpid brook,
By nature's own contrivance seems dispos'd. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

To FA'LLOW, fâl'lô. *v. n.* To plow in order to a second plowing.

Begin to plow up fallows: the first *fallowing* ought to be very shallow. *Mortimer.*

FA'LLOWNESS, fâl'lô-nês. *n. s.* [from *fallow.*] Barrenness; an exemption from bearing fruit.

Like one, who, in her third widowhood, doth profess
Herself a nun, ty'd to retiredness,
S' affects my muse now a chaste *fallowness*. *Donne.*

FALSE, fâlse. *adj.* [*falsus*, Lat. *faux*, *fausse*, French.]

1. Not morally true; expressing that which is not thought.

Innocence shall make
False accusation blush, and tyranny
Tremble at patience. *Shakspeare.*

There are *false* witnesses among men *L'Estrange.*

2. Not physically true; conceiving that which does not exist.

For how can that be *false*, which ev'ry tongue
Of ev'ry mortal man affirms for true?
Which truth hath in all ages been so strong,
As loadstone like, all hearts it ever drew. *Davies.*

A farce is that in poetry which grotesque is in a picture: the persons and action of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners *false;* that is, inconsisting with the characters of mankind. *Dryden.*

3. Succedaneous; suppositious.

Take a vessel and make a *false* bottom of coarse canvas: fill it with earth above the canvas. *Bacon.*

4. Deceiving expectation; not solid; not sound.

He fell, as a huge rocky cliff,
Whose *false* foundation waves have wash'd away,
With dreadful poise is from the main land reft.
Fairy Queen.

When that flood in its own depths was drown'd,
It left behind it *false* and slipp'ry ground. *Dryden.*

The heart of man looks fair, but when we come to lay any weight upon 't, the ground is *false* under us. *L'Estrange.*

5. Not agreeable to rule or propriety.

Now, fy upon my *false* French; by mine honour, in true English, I love thee, Kate. *Shaksp.*

6. Not honest; not just.

The true prince may, for recreation, prove a *false* thief; for the poor abuses of the times want countenance. *Shakspeare.*

Men are sponges, which, to pour out, receive;
Who know *false* play, rather than lose, deceive.
Donne.

7. Treacherous; perfidious; traiterous; deceitful; hollow.

I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, *false*, deceitful,
Sudden, malicious, smacking of ev'ry sin,
That has a name. *Shakspeare.*

False of heart, light of fear, bloody of hand. *Shak.*

A man to whom he had committed the trust of his person, in making him his chamberlain; this man, no ways disgraced, no ways discontent, no ways put in fear, turns *false* unto him. *Bacon.*

So hast thou cheated Theseus with a wile,
Against thy vow, returning to beguile
Under a borrow'd name; as *false* to me,
So *false* thou art to him who set thee free. *Dryden.*

The ladies will make a numerous party against him, for being *false* to love in forsaking Dido.
Dryden's Virgil.

8. Counterfeit; hypocritical; not real: as, a *false* diamond.

False tears true pity moves: the king commands
To loose his fetters. *Dryden's Æneid.*

9. In all these senses *true* is the word opposed.

FALSE, fâlse. *adv.* Not truly; not honestly; not exactly; falsely.

What thou would'st highly,
That thou would'st holily; would'st not play *false*,
And yet would'st wrongly win. *Shakspeare.*

To FALSE, fâlse. *v. a.* [from the noun.] This word is now out of use.

1. To violate by failure of veracity.

It's not enough that to this lady mild,
Thou *falsed* hath thy faith with perjury? *Fairy Q.*

2. To deceive.

Fair seemly pleasance each to other makes,
With goodly purposes there as they sit;
And in his *falsed* fancy he her takes
To be the fairest wight that lived yet. *F. Queen.*

3. To defeat; to balk; to evade.

But, Guyon, in the heat of all his strife,
Was wary wise, and closely did await
Advantage, whilst his foe did rage most rife;
Sometimes athwart, sometimes he struck him strait,
And *falsed* oft his blows t' illude him with such bait. *Fairy Queen.*

FALSEHEA'RTED, fâlse-hârt'ĕd. *adj.* [*false* and *heart.*] Treacherous; perfidious; deceitful; hollow.

The traiterous or treacherous, who have misled others, are severely punished: and the neutrals and *falsehearted* friends and followers, who have started aside like a broken bow, he noted. *Bacon.*

FA'LSEHOOD, fâlse'hûd. *n. s.* [from *false.*]

1. Want of truth; want of veracity.

Artificer of fraud; he was the first
That practised *falsehood* under saintly show. *Milton.*

All deception in the course of life is, indeed, nothing else but a lie reduced to practice, and *falsehood* passing from words to things. *South.*

2. Want of honesty; treachery; deceitfulness; perfidy.

Nothing wants, but that thy shape
Like his, and colour serpentine may show
Thy inward fraud, to warn all creatures from thee
Henceforth; lest that too heav'nly form, pretended
To hellish *falsehood*, snare them. *Milton.*

3. A lie; a false assertion.

In your answers there remains *falsehood*. *Job.*

4. Counterfeit; imposture.

For no *falsehood* can endure
Touch of celestial temper, but returns
Of force to its own likeness. *Milton.*

FA'LSELY, fâlse'lê. *adv.* [from *false.*]

1. Contrarily to truth; not truly.

Simeon and Levi spake not only *falsely* but insidiously, nay hypocritically, abusing proselytes and religion. *Government of the Tongue.*

Already were the Belgians on our coast,
Whose fleet more mighty every day became
By late success, which they did *falsely* boast,
And now by first appearing seem'd to claim.
Dryden's Ann. Mir.

Tell him, I did in vain his brother move,
And yet he *falsely* said he was in love;
Falsely; for had he truly lov'd, at least
He would have giv'n one day to my request.
Dryden's Aureng.

Such as are treated ill, and upbraided *falsely*, find out an intimate friend that will hear their complaints, and endeavour to sooth their secret resentments. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Erroneously; by mistake.

He knows that to be inconvenient which we *falsely* think convenient for us. *Smalridge.*

3. Perfidiously; treacherously; deceitfully.

FA'LSENESS, fâlse'nês. *n. s.* [from *false.*]

1. Contrariety to truth.

2. Want of veracity; violation of promise.

Suppose the reverse of virtue were solemnly enacted, and the practice of fraud and rapine, and perjury and *falseness* to a man's word, and all vice were established by law, would that which we now call vice gain the reputation of virtue, and that which we now call virtue grow odious to human nature? *Tillotson.*

3. Duplicity; deceit; double dealing.

Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity, and all *falseness* or foulness of intentions, especially to personated devotion. *Hammond.*

4. Treachery; perfidy; traitorousness.

King Richard might create a perfect guess,
That great Northumberland, then false to him,
Would of that seed grow to a greater *falseness.*
Shakspeare's Henry IV.

The prince is in no danger of being betrayed by the *falseness*, or cheated by the avarice of such a servant. *Rogers.*

FA'LSER, fâl'sûr. *n. s.* [from *false.*] A deceiver; a hypocrite. Obsolete.

Such end had the kid, for he would weaned be
Of craft coloured with simplicity;
And such end, pardie, does them all remain,
That of such *falser's* friendship been fain. *Spenser.*

FALSIFI'ABLE, fâl-sê-fî'â-bl.[183] *adj.* [from *falsify.*] Liable to be counterfeited or corrupted.

FALSIFICA'TION, fâl-sê-fê-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*falsification*, French; from *falsify.*]

1. The act of counterfeiting any thing so as to make it appear what it is not.

Concerning the word of God, whether it be by misconstruction of the sense, or by *falsification* of the words, wittingly to endeavour that any thing may seem divine which is not, is very plainly to abuse, and even to falsify divine evidence, which injury, offered but unto men, is most worthily counted heinous. *Hooker.*

To counterfeit the dead image of a king in his coin is an high offence; but to counterfeit the living image of a king in his person, exceedeth all *falsifications;* except it should be that of a Mahomet, that counterfeits divine honour. *Bacon.*

2. Confutation.

The poet invents this fiction to prevent posterity from searching after this isle, and to preserve his story from detection of *falsification.* *Broome.*

FA'LSIFIER, fâl'sê-fî-ûr. *n. s.* [from *falsify.*]

1. One that counterfeits; one that makes any thing to seem what it is not.

It happens in theories built on too obvious or too few experiments, what happens to *falsifiers* of coin; for counterfeit money will endure some one proof, others another, but none of them all proofs. *Boyle.*

2. A liar; one that contrives falsehoods.

Boasters are naturally *falsifiers;* and the people, of all others, that put their shams the worst together. *L'Estrange.*

To FA'LSIFY, fâl'sê-fî. *v. a.* [*falsifier*, Fr.]

1. To counterfeit; to forge; to produce something for that which in reality it is not.

We cannot excuse that church, which through corrupt translations of scripture, delivereth, instead of divine speeches, any thing repugnant unto that which God speaketh; or, through *falsified* additions, proposeth that to the people of God as scripture, which is in truth no scripture. *Hooker.*

The Irish bards used to forge and *falsify* every thing as they list, to please or displease any man.
Spenser on Ireland.

Falsifying the balance by deceit. *Amos.*

2. To confute; to prove false.

Our Saviour's prophecy stands good in the destruction of the temple, and the dissolution of the Jewish œconomy, when Jews and pagans united all their endeavours, under Julian the apostate, to baffle and *falsify* the prediction. *Addison.*

3. To violate; to break by falsehood.

It shall be thy work, thy shameful work, which is in thy power to shun, to make him live to see thy faith *falsified*, and his bed defiled. *Sidney.*

He suddenly *falsified* his faith, and villainously slew Selymes the king, as he was bathing himself, mistrusting nothing less than the falsehood of the pirate. *Knolles' History.*

This superadds treachery to all the other pestilent ingredients of the crime; 'tis the *falsifying* the most important trust. *Decay of Piety.*

4. To pierce; to run through.

His crest is rash'd away, his ample shield
Is *falsified*, and round with jav'lins fill'd. *Dryden.*

Of this word Mr. *Dryden* writes thus: My friends quarrelled at the word *falsified*, as an innovation in our language. The fact is confessed; for I remember not to have read it in any English author; though perhaps it may be found in *Spenser's* Fairy Queen. But suppose it be not there: why am I forbidden to borrow from the Italian, a polished language, the word which is wanting in my native tongue? Horace has given us a rule for coining words, *si græco fonte cadant*, especially when other words are joined with them which explain the sense. I used the word *falsify*, in this place, to mean that the shield of Turnus was not of proof against the spears and javelins of the Trojans, which had pierced it through and through in many places. The words which accompany this new one, makes my meaning plain:

Ma si l' Usbergo d' Ambi era perfetto,
Che mai poter falsarlo *in nessun canto.*
Ariosto, cant. XXVI.

Falsar cannot otherwise be turned than by *falsified:* for his shield was *falsed*, is not English. I might indeed have contented myself with saying his shield was pierced, and bored, and stuck with javelins.
Dryden.

Dryden, with all this effort, was not able to naturalize the new signification, which I have never seen copied, except once by some obscure nameless writer, and which indeed deserves not to be received.

To FA'LSIFY, fål'sė-fi.[183] *v. n.* To tell lies; to violate truth.

This point have we gained, that it is absolutely and universally unlawful to lie and *falsify*. *South.*

FA'LSITY, fål'sė-tė. *n. s.* [*falsitas*, Latin.]

1. Falsehood; contrariety to truth.

Neither are they able to break through those errours wherein they are so determinately settled, that they pay unto *falsity* the whole sum of whatsoever love is owing unto God's truth. *Hooker.*

Can you on him such *falsities* obtrude?
And as a mortal the most wise delude? *Sandys.*

Probability does not make any alteration, either in the truth or *falsity* of things; but only imports a different degree of their clearness or appearance to the understanding. *South.*

2. A lie; an errour; a false assertion or position.

That Danubius arises from the Pyrenean hills, that the earth is higher towards the north, are opinions truly charged on Aristotle by the restorer of Epicurus, and all easily confutable *falsities*.
Glanville's Scepsis.

To FA'LTER, fål'tůr. *v. n.* [*faltar*, to be wanting, Spanish; *vaultur*, a stammerer, Islandick, which is probably a word from the same radical.]

1. To hesitate in the utterance of words.

With *faltering* tongue, and trembling ev'ry vein,
Tell on, quoth she. *Fairy Queen.*

The pale assistants on each other star'd,
With gaping mouths for issuing words prepar'd;
The still-born sounds upon the palate hung,
And dy'd imperfect on the *falt'ring* tongue. *Dryd.*

He changes gods, and *falters at* the question:
His fears, his words, his looks declare him guilty.
Smith.

2. To fail in any act of the body.

This earth shall have a feeling; and these stones
Prove armed soldiers, ere her native king
Shall *falter* under foul rebellious arms. *Shaksp.*

He found his legs *falter*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

3. To fail in any act of the understanding.

How far idiots are concerned in the want or weakness of any or all faculties, an exact observation of their several ways of *faltering* would discover. *Locke.*

To FA'LTER, fål'tůr. *v. a.* To sift; to cleanse. This word seems to be merely rustick or provincial.

Barley for malt must be bold, dry, sweet, and clean *faltered* from foulness, seeds, and oats.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

FA'LTERINGLY, fål'tůr-ing-lė. *adv.* [from *falter*.] With hesitation; with difficulty; with feebleness.

To FA'MBLE, fåm'bl. *v. n.* [*famler*, Dan.] To hesitate in speech. This word I find only in *Skinner*.

FAME, fåme. *n. s.* [*fama*, Lat. φάμα.]

1. Celebrity; renown.

The house to be builded for the Lord must be exceeding magnifical, of *fame* and of glory through out all countries. *Chronicles.*

The desire of *fame* will not suffer endowments to lie useless. *Addison.*

What is this *fame* for which we thoughts employ,
The owner's wife which other men enjoy? *Pope.*

2. Report; rumour.

We have heard the *fame* of him, and all that he did in Egypt. *Joshua.*

I shall shew what are true *fames*. *Bacon.*

FA'MED, fåmd.[359] *adj.* [from *fame*.] Renowned; celebrated; much talked of.

He is *fam'd* for mildness, peace and prayer.
Shaksp.

He purposes to seek the Clarian god,
Avoiding Delphos, his more *fam'd* abode,
Since Phlegian robbers made unsafe the road.
Dryden.

Aristides was an Athenian philosopher, *famed* for his learning and wisdom; but converted to christianity. *Addison.*

FA'MELESS, fåme'lės. *adj.* [from *fame*.] Having no fame; without renown. Not in use.

Then let me, *fameless*, love the fields and woods,
The fruitful water'd vales and running floods.
May's Virgil.

FAMI'LIAR, få-mil'yår.[113] *adj.* [*familiaris*, Lat.]

1. Domestick; relating to a family.

They range *familiar* to the dome. *Pope.*

2. Affable; not formal; easy in conversation.

Be thou *familiar*, but by no means vulgar.
Shakspeare.

Be not too *familiar* with Poins; for he misuses thy favours so much, that he swears thou art to marry his sister Nell. *Shaksp.*

3. Unceremonious; free, as among persons long acquainted.

Kalandar streight thought he saw his niece Parthenia, and was about in such *familiar* sort to have spoken unto her; but she in grave and honourable manner, gave him to understand that he was mistaken. *Sidney.*

4. Well known; brought into knowledge by frequent practice or custom.

I see not how the scripture could be possibly made *familiar* unto all, unless far more should be read in the people's hearing than by a sermon can be opened. *Hooker.*

Let us chuse such noble counsel,
That war, or peace, or both at once, may be
As things acquainted and *familiar* to us. *Shaksp.*

Our sweet
Recess and only consolation left
Familiar to our eyes! *Milton.*

One idea which is *familiar* to the mind, connected with others which are new and strange, will bring those new ideas into easy remembrance.
Watts

5. Well acquainted with; accustomed; habituated by custom.

Or chang'd at length, and to the place conform'd
In temper and in nature, will receive
Familiar the fierce heat, and void of pain. *Milton.*

The senses at first let in particular ideas; and the mind, by degrees, growing *familiar* with some of them, they are lodged in the memory, and names got to them. *Locke.*

He was amazed how so impotent and groveling an insect as I, could entertain such inhuman ideas, and in so *familiar* a manner, as to appear wholly unmoved at all the scenes of blood and desolation.
Gulliver's Travels.

Patient permit the sadly-pleasing strain,
Familiar now with grief, your tears refrain. *Pope.*

6. Common; frequent.

To a wrong hypothesis may be reduced the errours that may be occasioned by a true hypothesis, but not rightly understood: there is nothing more *familiar* than this. *Locke.*

7. Easy; unconstrained.

He unreins
His muse, and sports in loose *familiar* strains.
Addison.

8. Too nearly acquainted.

A poor man found a priest *familiar* with his wife, and because he spake it abroad, and could not prove it, the priest sued him for defamation.
Camden.

FAMI'LIAR, få-mil'yår. *n. s.*

1. An intimate; one long acquainted.

The king is a noble gentleman, and my *familiar*.
Shaksp.

When he finds himself avoided and neglected by his *familiars*, this affects him. *Rogers.*

2. A demon supposed to attend at call.

Love is a *familiar;* there is no evil angel but love. *Shaksp.*

FAMILIA'RITY, få-mil-yė-år'ė-tė. *n. s.* [*familiarité*, Fr. from *familiar*.]

1. Easiness of conversation; omission of ceremony; affability.

2. Acquaintance; habitude.

We contract at last such an intimacy and *familiarity* with them, as makes it difficult and irksome for us to call off our minds. *Atterbury.*

3. Easy intercourse.

They say any mortal may enjoy the most intimate *familiarities* with these gentle spirits. *Pope.*

To FAMILIARI'ZE, få-mil'yår-ize. *v. a.* [*familiariser*, French.]

1. To make familiar; to make easy by habitude; to make common.

2. To bring down from a state of distant superiority.

The genius smiled upon me with a look of compassion and affability that *familiarized* him to my imagination, and at once dispelled all fear and apprehensions. *Addison.*

FAMI'LIARLY, få-mil'yår-lė. *adv.* [from *familiar*.]

1. Unceremoniously; with freedom like that of long acquaintance.

Because that I *familiarly* sometimes
Do use you for my fool, and chat with you,
Your sauciness will jest upon my love. *Shaksp.*

He talks as *familiarly* of John of Gaunt, as if he had been sworn brother to him; and I'll be sworn he never saw him but once in the tiltyard, and then he broke his head. *Shaksp.*

The governour came to us, and, after salutations, said *familiarly*, that he was come to visit us, and called for a chair and sat him down. *Bacon.*

2. Commonly; frequently; with the unconcernedness or easiness of long custom.

Lesser mists and fogs than those which covered Greece with so long a darkness, do *familiarly* present our senses with as great alterations in the sun and moon. *Raleigh.*

3. Easily; without solemnity; without formality.

Horace still charms with graceful negligence,
And without method talks us into sense;
Will, like a friend, *familiarly* convey
The truest notions in the easiest way. *Pope.*

FAMI'LLE, få-mėėl'. [*en famille*, Fr.] In a family way; domestically.

Deluded mortals, whom the great
Chuse for companions *tete-a-tete;*
Who at their dinners, *en famille*,
Get leave to sit whene'er you will. *Swift.*

FA'MILY, fåm'ė-lė. *n. s.* [*familia*, Latin; *famille*, French.]

1. Those who live in the same house; household.

The night made little impression on myself; but I cannot answer for my whole *family;* for my wife prevailed on me to take somewhat. *Swift.*

2. Those that descend from one common progenitor; a race; a tribe; a generation.

Of Gershon was the *family* of the Libnites.
Numbers.

3. A course of descent; a genealogy.

If thy ancient but ignoble blood

Has crept through scoundrels ever since the flood,
Go and complain thy *family* is young,
Nor own thy fathers have been fools so long. *Pope.*

4. A class; a tribe; a species.

There be two great *families* of things, sulphureous and mercurial, inflammable and not inflammable, mature and crude, oily and watery. *Bacon.*

FA'MINE, fâm'în.[140] *n. s.* [*famine*, French; *fames*, Lat.] Scarcity of food; dearth; distress for want of victuals.

Our castle's strength
Will laugh a siege to scorn: here let them lie,
'Till *famine* and the ague eat them up. *Shaksp.*

Famines have not been of late observed, partly because of the industry of mankind, partly by those supplies that come by sea, but principally by the goodness of God. *Hale.*

This city never felt a siege before,
But from the lake receiv'd its daily store;
Which now shut up, and millions crowded here,
Famine will soon in multitudes appear. *Dryden.*

To FA'MISH, fâm'îsh. *v. a.* [from *fames*, Lat. *famis*, old Fr.]

1. To kill with hunger; to starve; to destroy by want of food.

What, did he marry me to *famish* me? *Shaksp.*
The pains of *famish'd* Tantalus he 'll feel,
And Sisyphus, that labours up the hill
The rowling rock in vain; and curst Ixion's wheel. *Dryden.*

2. To kill by deprivation or denial of any thing necessary to life. *Milton* uses it with *of*.

Thin air
Above the clouds will pine his entrails gross,
And *famish* him *of* breath if not *of* bread. *Milton.*

To FA'MISH, fâm'îsh. *v. n.* To die of hunger; to suffer extreme hunger.

You are all resolved rather to die than to *famish*. *Shaksp.*

FA'MISHMENT, fâm'îsh-mênt. *n. s.* [from *famish*.] The pain of hunger; want of food.

Apicius thou did'st on thy gut bestow
Full ninety millions; yet, when this was spent,
Ten millions still remain'd to thee; which thou,
Fearing to suffer thirst and *famishment*,
In poison'd potion drank'st. *Hakewill.*

FAMO'SITY, fâ-mŏs'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *famous*.] Renown; celebrity. *Dict.*

FA'MOUS, fâ'mûs.[314] *adj.* [*fameux*, Fr. *famosus*, Lat.]

1. Renowned; celebrated; much talked of and praised.

Henry the fifth, too *famous* to live long;
England ne'er lost a king of so much worth. *Shakspeare.*

There rose up before Moses two hundred and fifty princes of the assembly, *famous* in the congregation, men of renown. *Numbers.*

She became *famous* among women; for they had executed judgment upon her. *Ezekiel.*

Pyreius was only *famous* for counterfeiting all base things; as earthen pitchers, a scullery, rogues together by the ears, and swine tumbling in the mire; whereupon he was surnamed Rupographus. *Peacham.*

I shall be named among the *famousest*
Of women, sung at solemn festivals. *Milton.*

Many, besides myself, have heard our *famous* Waller own, that he derived the harmony of his numbers from the Godfrey of Bulloign, turn'd into English by Fairfax. *Dryden.*

2. It has sometimes a middle signification, and imports fame whether for good or ill.

Menecrates and Menas, *famous* pyrates,
Make the sea serve them. *Shaksp.*

FA'MOUSLY, fâ'mûs-lê. *adv.* [from *famous*.] With great renown; with great celebration.

Then this land was *famously* enrich'd
With politick grave counsel; then the king
Had virtuous uncles to protect his grace. *Shaksp.*

They looked on the particulars as things *famously* spoken of and believed, and worthy to be recorded and read. *Grew.*

FA'MOUSNESS, fâ'mûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *famous*.] Celebrity; great fame.

FAN, fân. *n. s.* [*vannus*, Latin.]

1. An instrument used by ladies to move the air and cool themselves.

With scarfs, and *fans*, and double change of brav'ry,
With amber bracelets, beads, with all this knav'ry. *Shaksp.*

Flavia, the least and slightest toy
Can with resistless art employ:
In other hands the *fan* would prove
An engine of small force in love;
But she, with such an air and mien,
Not to be told or safely seen,
Directs its wanton motion so,
That it wounds more than Cupid's bow;
Gives coolness to the matchless dame,
To every other breast a flame. *Atterbury.*

The modest *fan* was lifted up no more,
And virgins smil'd at what they blush'd before. *Pope.*

2. Any thing spread out like a woman's fan into a triangle with a broad base.

As a peacock and crane were in company the peacock spread his tail, and challenged the other to shew him such a *fan* of feathers. *L'Estrange.*

3. The instrument by which the chaff is blown away when corn is winnowed. [*van*, French.]

Flail, strawfork, and rake, with a *fan* that is strong. *Tusser.*

Asses shall eat clean provender, winnowed with the shovel and with the *fan*. *Isaiah.*

In the wind and tempest of fortune's frown,
Distinction, with a broad and powerful *fan*,
Puffing at all, winnows the light away. *Shaksp.*

For the cleansing of corn is commonly used either a wicker *fan*, or a *fan* with sails. *Mortimer.*

4. Any thing by which the air is moved; wings.

The pris'ner, with a spring from prison broke;
Then stretch'd his feather'd *fans* with all his might,
And to the neighb'ring maple wing'd his flight. *Dryden.*

5. An instrument to raise the fire.

Nature worketh in us all a love to our own counsels: the contradiction of others is a *fan* to inflame that love. *Hooker.*

To FAN, fân. *v. a.*

1. To cool or recreate with a fan.

She was *fanned* into slumbers by her slaves. *Spectator.*

2. To ventilate; to affect by air put in motion.

Let every feeble humour shake your hearts;
Your enemies with nodding of their plumes,
Fan you into despair. *Shaksp.*

The Norweyan banners flout the sky,
And *fan* our people cold. *Shaksp.*

The air
Floats as they pass, *fann'd* with unnumber'd plumes:
From branch to branch the smaller birds with song
Solac'd the woods, and spread their painted wings,
Till ev'n. *Milton.*

The *fanning* wind upon her bosom blows;
To meet the *fanning* wind the bosom rose:
The *fanning* wind and purling streams continue her repose. *Dryden.*

Calm as the breath which *fans* our eastern groves,
And bright, as when thy eyes first lighted up our loves. *Dryden.*

And now his shorter breath, with sultry air,
Pants on her neck, and *fans* her parting hair. *Pope.*

3. To separate, as by winnowing.

I have collected some few, therein *fanning* the old, not omitting any. *Bacon.*

Not so the wicked; but as chaff, which *fann'd*;
The wind drives, so the wicked shall not stand
In judgment. *Milton.*

FANA'TICISM, fâ-nât'ê-sîzm. *n. s.* [from *fanatick*.] Enthusiasm; religious frenzy.

A church whose doctrines are derived from the clear fountains of the scriptures, whose polity and discipline are formed upon the most uncorrupted models of antiquity, which has stood unshaken by the most furious assaults of popery on the one hand, and *fanaticism* on the other; has triumphed over all the arguments of its enemies, and has nothing now to contend with but their slanders and calumnies. *Rogers.*

FANA'TICK, fâ-nât'îk.[509] *adj.* [*fanaticus*, Latin; *fanatique*, French.] Enthusiastick; struck with a superstitious frenzy.

Osiris, Isis, Orus, and their train,
With monstrous shapes and sorceries abus'd
Fanatick Egypt, and her priests, to seek
Their wand'ring gods, disguis'd in brutish forms. *Milton.*

FANA'TICK, fâ-nât'îk. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] An enthusiast; a man mad with wild notions of religion.

The double armature of St. Peter is a more destructive engine, than the tumultuary weapon snatcht up by a *fanatick*. *Decay of Piety.*

FA'NCIFUL, fân'sê-fûl. *adj.* [*fancy* and *full*.]

1. Imaginative; rather guided by imagination than reason: of persons.

Some *fanciful* men have expected nothing but confusion and ruin from those very means, whereby both that and this is most effectually prevented. *Woodward.*

2. Dictated by the imagination, not the reason; full of wild images: of things.

What treasures did he bury in his sumptuous buildings: and how foolish and *fanciful* were they? *Hayward.*

It would shew as much singularity to deny this, as it does a *fanciful* facility to affirm it. *Garth.*

FA'NCIFULLY, fân'sê-fûl-ê. *adv.* [from *fanciful*.] According to the wildness of imagination.

FA'NCIFULNESS, fân'sê-fûl-nês. *n. s.* [from *fanciful*.] Addiction to the pleasures of imagination; habit of following fancy rather than reason.

Albertus Magnus, with somewhat too much curiosity, was somewhat transported with too much *fancifulness* towards the influences of the heavenly motions, and astrological calculations. *Hale.*

FA'NCY, fân'sê. *n. s.* [contracted from *phantasy*, *phantasia*, Lat. φαντασια. It should be *phansy*.]

1. Imagination; the power by which the mind forms to itself images and representations of things, persons, or scenes of being.

Shakspeare, *fancy's* sweetest child!
Warble his native wood-notes wild. *Milton.*

In the soul
Are many lesser faculties, that serve
Reason as chief: among these *fancy* next
Her office holds; of all external things,
Which the five watchful senses represent,
She forms imaginations, airy shapes,

Which reason joining, or disjoining, frames
All what we affirm, or what deny, and call
Our knowledge, or opinion. *Milton.*

Though no evidence affects the *fancy* so strongly as that of sense, yet there is other evidence which gives as full satisfaction, and as clear a conviction to our reason. *Atterbury.*

Love is by *fancy* led about,
From hope to fear, from joy to doubt:
Whom we now a goddess call,
Divinely grac'd in every feature,
Strait 's a deform'd, a perjur'd creature:
Love and hate are *fancy* all. *Granville.*

2. An opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reason.

Men's private *fancies* must give place to the higher judgment of that church which is in authority over them. *Hooker.*

A person of a full and ample fortune who was not disturbed by any *fancies* in religion. *Clarendon.*

I have always had a *fancy*, that learning might be made a play and recreation to children. *Locke.*

3. Taste; idea; conception of things.

The little chapel called the Salutation is very neat, and built with a pretty *fancy*. *Addison.*

4. Image; conception; thought.

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone;
Of sorriest *fancies* your companions making,
Using those thoughts which should indeed have died
With them they think on? *Shaksp.*

5. Inclination; liking; fondness.

His *fancy* lay extremely to travelling. *L'Estr.*

For you, fair Hermia, look you arm yourself,
To fit your *fancies* to your father's will;
Or else the law of Athens yields you up
To death, or to a vow of single life. *Shaksp.*

A resemblance of humour and opinion, a *fancy* for the same business or diversion, is a ground of affection. *Collier.*

6. In *Shakspeare* it signifies love.

Tell me where is *fancy* bred,
Or in the heart, or in the head?
How begot, how nourished?
It is engender'd in the eyes,
With gazing fed, and *fancy* dies
In the cradle where it lies. *Shaksp.*

7. Caprice; humour; whim.

True worth shall gain me, that it may be said
Desert, not *fancy*, once a woman led. *Dryden.*

The sultan of Egypt kept a good correspondence with the Jacobites towards the head of the Nile, for fear they should take a *fancy* to turn the course of that river. *Arbuthnot.*

One that was just entering upon a long journey, took up a *fancy* of putting a trick upon Mercury. *L'Estrange.*

8. False notion.

The altering of the scent, colour, or taste of fruit, by infusing, mixing, or cutting into the bark or root of the tree, herb, or flower, any coloured, aromatical, or medicinal substance, are but *fancies:* the cause is, for that those things have passed their period, and nourish not. *Bacon.*

9. Something that pleases or entertains without real use or value.

London-pride is a pretty *fancy* for borders. *Mortimer.*

To FA'NCY, fân'sè. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To imagine; to believe without being able to prove.

All are not always bound to hate and punish the true enemies of religion, much less any whom they may *fancy* to be so: all are always obliged to love its true friends, and pray for its very enemies. *Strutt's Sermons.*

If our search has reached no farther than simile and metaphor, we rather *fancy* than know, and are not yet penetrated into the inside and reality of the thing; but content ourselves with what our imaginations furnish us with. *Locke.*

To FA'NCY, fân'sè. *v. a.*

1. To portray in the mind; to image to himself; to imagine.

But he whose noble genius is allow'd,
Who with stretched pinions soars above the crowd;
Who mighty thought can clothe with manly dress,
He whom I *fancy*, but can ne'er express. *Dryden.*

2. To like; to be pleased with.

Ninus both admiring her judgment and valour, together with her person and external beauty, *fancied* her so strongly, as, neglecting all princely respects, he took her from her husband. *Raleigh.*

It is a little hard that the queen cannot demolish this town in whatever manner she pleaseth to *fancy*. *Swift.*

FA'NCYMONGER, fân'sè-mûng-gûr. *n. s.* [from *fancy*.] One who deals in tricks of imagination.

There is a man haunts the forests, that abuses our young plants with carving Rosalind on their barks; hangs odes upon hawthorns, and elegies on brambles; all, forsooth, deifying the name of Rosalind. If I could meet that *fancymonger*, I would give him some good counsel; for he seems to have the quotidian of love upon him. *Shakspeare.*

FA'NCYSICK, fân'sè-sîk. *adj.* [*fancy* and *sick*.] One whose imagination is unsound; one whose distemper is in his own mind.

'Tis not necessity, but opinion, that makes men miserable, and when we come to be *fancysick*, there's no cure. *L' Estrange.*

FAND, fând, for *found*. It is retained in Scotland.

This when as true by tryal he out *fand*,
He bade to open wide his brazen gate. *Spenser.*

FANE, fâne. *n. s.* [*fane*, French; *fanum*, Lat.] A temple; a place consecrated to religion. A poetical word.

Nor *fane* nor capitol,
The prayers of priests, nor times of sacrifice,
Embarments all of fury, shall lift up
Their rotten privilege! *Shakspeare.*

Old Calibe, who kept the sacred *fane*
Of Juno, now she seem'd. *Dryden.*

Yet some to *fanes* repair'd, and humble rites
Perform'd to Thor and Woden, fabled gods
Who with their vot'ries in one ruin shar'd. *Philips.*

A sacred *fane* in Egypt's fruitful lands,
Hewn from the Theban mountain's rocky womb. *Tickel.*

The fields are ravish'd from the industrious swains,
From men their cities, and from gods their *fanes*. *Pope.*

FA'NFARON, fân'fâ-rôn. *n. s.* [French, from the Spanish. Originally in Arabick it signifies one who promises what he cannot perform. *Menage.*]

1. A bully; a hector.

Virgil makes Æneas a bold avower of his own virtues, which, in the civility of our poets, is the character of a *fanfaron* or hector. *Dryden.*

2. A blusterer; a boaster of more than he can perform.

There are *fanfarons* in the trials of wit too, as well as in feats of arms; and none so forward to engage in argument or discourse as those that are least able to go through with it. *L' Estrange.*

FANFARONA'DE, fân-fâr-ò-nâde'. *n. s.* [from *fanfaron*, French.] A bluster; a tumour of fictitious dignity.

The bishop copied this proceeding from the *fanfaronade* of monsieur Bouffleurs. *Swift.*

To FANG, fâng. *v. a.* [fangan, Saxon; *vangen*, Dutch.] To seize; to gripe; to clutch. To *vang* is yet used in Devonshire.

Destruction *fang* mankind! *Shakspeare*

FANG, fâng. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The long tusks of a boar or other animal by which the prey is seized and held; any thing like them.

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,
The season's difference; as the icy *fang*,
And churlish chiding of the winter's wind,
Which, when it bites and blows upon my body,
Ev'n till I shrink with cold, I smile and say
This is no flattery. *Shakspeare.*

Some creatures have overlong or outgrowing teeth, which we call *fangs* or tusks; as boars, pikes, salmons, and dogs, though less. *Bacon.*

Prepar'd to fly,
The fatal *fang* drove deep within his thigh,
And cut the nerves: the nerves no more sustain
The bulk; the bulk, unprop'd, falls headlong on the plain. *Dryden.*

Then charge, provoke the lion to the rage
Of *fangs* and claws, and stooping from your horse,
Rivet the panting savage to the ground. *Addison.*

2. The nails; the talons.

3. Any shoot or other thing by which hold is taken.

The protuberant *fangs* of the yuca are to be treated like the tuberoses. *Evelyn.*

FA'NGED, fângd.[359] *adj.* [from *fang*] Furnished with fangs or long teeth; furnished with any instruments of destruction, which can be exercised in imitation of fangs.

My two school fellows,
Whom I will trust as I will adders *fang'd*,
They bear the mandate. *Shakspeare.*

Not Scythians, nor fierce Dacians, onward rush
With half the speed, nor half so swift retreat:
In chariots, *fang'd* with scythes, they scour the field,
Drive through our wedg'd battalions with a whirl,
And strew a dreadful harvest on the plain. *Philips.*

FA'NGLE, fâng'gl.[405] *n. s.* [from fengan, Saxon, to attempt. *Skinner.*] Silly attempt; trifling scheme. It is never used, or rarely, but in contempt with the epithet *new:* as, *new fangles*, *new fangleness*.

FA'NGLED, fâng'gl'd.[359] *adj.* [from *fangle*.] This word seems to signify gawdy; ridiculously showy; vainly decorated: *new fangled*, is therefore new-fashioned; dressed out in new decorations.

Quick wits be in desire new *fangled*, and in purpose unconstant. *Ascham.*

A book! oh, rare one!
Be not, as in this *fangled* world, a garment
Nobler than that it covers. *Shakspeare.*

FA'NGLESS, fâng'lès. *adj.* [from *fang*.] Toothless; without teeth.

The king hath wasted all his rods
On late offenders, that he now doth lack
The very instruments of chastisement;
So that his pow'r, like to a *fangless* lion,
May offer, but not hold. *Shakspeare.*

FA'NGOT, fâng'gôt. *n. s.* A quantity of wares: as raw silk, &c. containing from one to two hundred weight three quarters. *Dict.*

FA'NNEL, fân'nêl. *n. s.* [*fanon*, French.] A sort of ornament like a scarf, worn about the left arm of a mass-priest when he officiates. *Dict.*

FA'NNER, fân'nûr. *n. s.* [from *fan*.] One that plays a fan.

I will send unto Babylon *fanners* that shall fan her. *Jeremiah.*

FA'NTASIED, fân'tâ-sîd.[283] *adj.* [from *fan-*

tasy.] Filled with fancies or imaginations.

As I travell'd hither through the land,
I found the people strangely *fantasied.* *Shaks.*

FA'NTASM, fân'tâzm. *n. s.* [See PHANTASM.] A thing not real, but appearing to the imagination.

FANTA'STICAL, fân-tâs'tê-kâl. } *adj.* [*fantastique*, Fr. from *fantasy.*]
FANTA'STICK, fân-tâs'tik.[509] }

1. Irrational; bred only in the imagination.

The delight that a man takes from another's sin, can be nothing else but a *fantastical*, preternatural complacency, arising from that which he really has no feeling of. *South.*

2. Subsisting only in the fancy; imaginary.

Present feats
Are less than horrible imaginings:
My thought, whose murther yet is but *fantastical*
Shakes so my single state of man, that function
Is smother'd in surmise; and nothing is,
But what is not. *Shakspeare.*

Men are so possessed with their own fancies, that they take them for oracles; and are arrived to some extraordinary revelations of truth, when indeed they do but dream dreams, and amuse themselves with the *fantastick* ideas of a busy imagination. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Unreal; apparent only; having the nature of phantoms which only assume visible forms occasionally.

Are ye *fantastical*, or that indeed
Which outwardly ye shew? *Shakspeare.*

4. Uncertain; unsteady; irregular.

Nor happiness can I, nor misery feel,
From any turn of her *fantastick* wheel. *Prior.*

5. Whimsical; fanciful; capricious; humorous; indulgent of one's own imagination.

They put such words in the mouths of one of these *fantastical* mind-infected people, that children and musicians call lovers. *Sidney.*

I'll knit it up in silken strings,
With twenty odd conceited true love knots:
To be *fantastick*, may become a youth
Of greater time than I. *Shakspeare.*

Duumvir is provided with an imperious, expensive, and *fantastick* mistress; to whom he retires from the conversation of a discreet and affectionate wife. *Tatler.*

We are apt to think your medallists a little *fantastical* in the different prices they set upon their coins, without any regard to the metal of which they are composed. *Addison.*

FANTA'STICALLY, fân-tâs'tê-kâl-ê. *adv.* [from *fantastical.*]

1. By the power of imagination.
2. Capriciously; humorously; unsteadily.

England is so idly king'd,
Her sceptre so *fantastically* borne,
By a vain, giddy, shallow, humorous youth,
That fear attends her not. *Shakspeare.*

3. Whimsically; in compliance with imagination.

One cannot so much as *fantastically* chuse, even or odd, he thinks not why. *Grew.*

FANTA'STICALNESS, fân-tâs'tê-kâl-nês. }
FANTA'STICKNESS, fân-tâs'tik-nês. }
n. s. [from *fantastical.*]

1. Humorousness; mere compliance with fancy.
2. Whimsicalness; unreasonableness.

I dare not assume to myself to have put him out of conceit with it, by having convinced him of the *fantasticalness* of it. *Tillotson.*

3. Caprice; unsteadiness.

FA'NTASY, fân'tâ-sê. *n. s.* [*fantasie*, French; *phantasia*, Latin; *φαντασια.*]

1. Fancy; imagination; the power of imagining. See FANCY.

How now, Horatio! you tremble and look pale!
Is not this something more than *fantasy?* *Shaksp.*

I talk of dreams,
Which are the children of an idle brain,
Begot of nothing but vain *fantasy:*
Which is as thin of substance as the air,
And more unconstant than the wind. *Shaksp.*

He is superstitious grown of late,
Quite from the main opinion he held once
Of *fantasy*, of dreams, and ceremonies. *Shaksp.*

Go you, and where you find a maid,
That ere she sleep hath thrice her prayers said,
Rein up the organs of her *fantasy*,
Sleep she as sound as careless infancy. *Shaksp.*

These spirits of sense, in *fantasy*'s high court,
Judge of the forms of objects, ill or well;
And so they send a good or ill report
Down to the heart, where all affections dwell.
Davies.

By the power of *fantasy* we see colours in a dream, or a mad man sees things before him which are not there. *Newton.*

2. Idea; image of the mind.

And with the sug'ry sweet thereof allure
Chaste ladies' ears to *fantasies* impure. *Hubberd.*

3. Humour; inclination.

I would wish that both you and others would cease from drawing the scriptures to your *fantasies* and affections. *Whitgifte.*

FA'NTOM, fân-tûm.[166] *n. s.* [See PHANTOM.] Something not real, but appearing to the imagination.

FAP, fâp. *adj.* Fuddled; drunk. It seems to have been a cant word in the time of *Shakspeare.*

The gentleman had drunk himself out of his five senses; and being *fap*, sir, was, as they say, cashiered. *Shakspeare.*

FAR, fâr.[77] [78] *adv.* [ꝼeoꝛ, Saxon; *fatt*, Erse.]

1. To great extent in length.

Pay sacred rev'rence to Apollo's song,
Lest wrathful the *far*-shooting god emit
His fatal arrows. *Prior.*

2. To a great extent every way. This is less proper.

Vast and great
Is what I love; the *far* extended ocean
To a little riv'let I prefer. *Prior.*

With costly cates Rome stain'd her frugal board;
Then with ill-gotten gold she bought a lord;
Corruption, discord, luxury combin'd,
Down sunk the *far*-fam'd mistress of mankind.
Arbuthnot.

From the same lineage storm Æneas came,
The *far*-fam'd brother of th' enchantress dame.
Pope.

3. To a great distance progressively.

Be factious for redress of all these griefs,
And I will set this foot of mine as *far*
As who goes farthest. *Shakspeare.*

Is it *far* you ride?
—As *far* my lord, as will fill up the time
'Twixt this and supper. *Shakspeare.*

Far from that hated face the Trojans fly;
All but the fool who sought his destiny. *Dryden.*

4. Remotely; at a great distance.

He meant to travel into far countries, until his friends' affection either ceased or prevailed.
Sidney.

In a kingdom rightly ordered, after a law is once published, it presently takes effect *far* and wide; all states framing themselves thereunto. *Hookcr.*

And after that long strayed here and there,
Through every field and forest *far* and near.
Hubberd.

Far be it from me to justify the cruelties used towards them, which had their reward soon after.
Bacon

He sent light horsemen into Mesopotamia with a guide, because the country was unto him best known; following not *far* after himself with all his army. *Knolles.*

And yet the lights which in my tower do shine,
Mine eyes, which view all objects nigh and *far*,
Look not into this little world of mine. *Davies.*

God hath bid dwell *far* off all anxious cares,
And not molest us; unless we ourselves
Seek them with wandering thoughts and notions vain. *Milton.*

I have been hunting up and down, *far* and near, since your unhappy indisposition, to find out a remedy. *L' Estrange.*

The nations *far* and near contend in choice,
And send the flow'r of war by publick voice.
Dryden.

The painted lizard and the birds of prey,
Foes of the frugal kind, be *far* away. *Dryden.*

But from the reading of my book and me,
Be *far*, ye foes of virtuous poetry!
Who fortune's fault upon the poor can throw,
Point at the tatter'd coat and ragged shoe.
Dryden.

Far off you view them with a longing eye
Upon the topmast branch. *Dryden.*

These words are so *far* from establishing any dominion, that we find quite the contrary. *Locke.*

'Till on the Po his blasted corps was hurl'd,
Far from his country in the western world.
Addison.

5. To a distance.

As *far* as the east is from the west, so *far* hath he removed our transgressions from him. *Psalms.*

Neither did those that were sent, and travelled *far* off, undertake so difficult enterprises without a conductor. *Raleigh.*

But all in vain! which when he saw, he ceas'd
Contending, and removed his tents *far* off. *Milton.*

I had always a curiosity to look back into the sources of things, and view in my mind, so *far* as I was able, the beginning and progress of a rising world. *Burnet.*

A lion's hide around his loins he wore;
The well poiz'd javelin to the field he bore,
Inur'd to blood; the *far* destroying dart,
And the best weapon, an undaunted heart.
Addison.

6. In a great part.

When they were by Jebus the day was *far* spent.
Judges.

7. In a great proportion; by many degrees. It is commonly used with some word noting the comparative, but *Dryden* has used it absolutely.

Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is *far* above rubies. *Proverbs.*

Such a communication passeth *far* better through the water than air. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Those countries have *far* greater rivers, and *far* higher mountains to pour down waters, than any part of the world. *Bacon.*

The face of war,
In ancient times, doth differ *far*
From what our fiery battles are. *Waller.*

Of negatives we have *far* the least certainty, and they are usually hardest, and many times impossible to be proved. *Tillotson.*

Latin is a more succinct language than the Italian, Spanish, French, or even than the English, which, by reason of its monosyllables, is *far* the most compendious of them. *Dryden.*

The field is spacious I design to sow,
With oxen *far* unfit to draw the plough. *Dryden.*

Besides, he's lovely *far* above the rest,
With you immortal, and with beauty blest. *Pope.*

Ah! hope not yet to breathe thy native air;
Far other journey first demands thy care. *Pope.*

8. To a great height; magnificently. This is perhaps only in *Shakspeare.*

I do not think
So fair an outward, and such stuff within,

Endows a man but him.
——You speak him *far*.
——I don't extend him, sir. *Cymbeline.*

9. To a certain point; to a certain degree.
The substance of the service of God, so *far* forth as it hath in it any thing more than the law of reason doth teach, may not be invented of men, as it is amongst the heathen; but must be received from God himself. *Hooker.*
Answer them
How *far* forth you do like their articles. *Shaksp.*
Not to resolve, is to resolve: and many times it breeds as many necessities, and engageth as *far* in some other sort, as to resolve. *Bacon.*
Of this I need not many words to declare how *far* it is from being so much as any part of repentance. *Hammond.*
My discourse is so *far* from being equivalent to the position he mentions, that it is a perfect contradiction to it. *Tillotson.*
The custom of these tongues sometimes so *far* influences the expressions, that in these epistles one may observe the force of the Hebrew conjugations. *Locke.*

10. FAR *off*. At a great distance.
For though I fled him angry, yet recall'd
To life prolong'd, and promis'd race, I now
Gladly behold, though but his utmost skirts
Of glory, and *far off* his steps adore. *Milton.*

11. FAR *off*. To a great distance.
Cherubic watch, and of a sword the flame
Wide-waving, all approach *far off* to fright,
And guard all passage to the tree of life. *Milton.*

12. *Off* is joined with *far*, when *far*, noting distance, is not followed by a preposition: as, *I set the boat* far off, *I set the boat* far from *me*.

13. FAR is used often in composition: as *farshooting*, *farseeing*.

FAR-FETCH, får-fětsh'. *n. s.* [*far* and *fetch*.] A deep stratagem. A ludicrous word.
But Jesuits have deeper reaches,
In all their politick *farfetches*;
And from their Coptick priest, Kircherus,
Found out this mystick way to jeer us. *Hudibras.*

FAR-FETCHED, får-fetsht'.[369] *adj.* [*far* and *fetch*.]

1. Brought from places remote.
Of these things others quickly will dispose,
Whose pains have earn'd the *farfetch'd* spoil. *Milton.*
By his command we boldly cross'd the line;
And bravely fought where southern stars arise:
We trac'd the *farfetch'd* gold unto the mine,
And that which brib'd our fathers made our prize. *Dryden.*

2. Studiously sought; elaborately strained; not easily or naturally introduced.
York, with all his *farfetch'd* policy. *Shaksp.*
For *far-fetched* rhymes make puzzled angels strain,
And in low prose dull Lucifer complain. *Smith.*
Under this head we may rank those words which signify different ideas, by a sort of an unaccountable *farfetched* analogy, or distant resemblance, that fancy has introduced between one thing and another; as when we say, the meat is green, when it is half roasted. *Watts.*

FAR-PIERCING, får-pēēr'sing. *adj.* [*far* and *pierce*.] Striking, or penetrating a great way.
Atlas, her sire, to whose *farpiercing* eye
The wonders of the deep expanded lie;
Th' eternal columns which on earth he rears,
End in the starry vault and prop the spheres. *Pope.*

FAR-SHOOTING, får-shōō'ting. *adj.* [*far* and *shoot*.] Shooting to a great distance.
Then loud he call'd Æneas thrice by name;
The loud repeated voice to glad Æneas came;
Great Jove, he said, and the *farshooting* god,
Inspire thy mind to make thy challenge good. *Dryden.*

FAR, får. *adj.*

1. Distant; remote.
A man taking a *far* journey. *Mark.*
But we must beg our bread in climes unknown,
Beneath the scorching or the freezing zone;
And some to *far* Oaxis shall be sold,
To try the Lybian heat, or Scythian cold. *Dryden.*

2. It was formerly used not only as an adverb but an adjective, with *off*.
These things seem small and undistinguishable,
Like *far off* mountains turned into clouds. *Shak.*
If we may behold in any creature any one spark of that eternal fire, or any *far off* dawning of God's glorious brightness, the same in the beauty, motion, and virtue of this light may he perceived. *Raleigh.*

3. *From* FAR. In this sense it is used elliptically for a *far*, or remote place.
The Lord shall bring a nation against thee *from far*, from the end of the earth. *Deuteronomy.*

4. Remoter of the two; in horsemanship, the right side of the horse, which the rider turns from him when he mounts.
No true Egyptian ever knew in horses
The *far* side from the near. *Dryden.*

5. It is often not easy to distinguish whether it be an adjective or adverb: as,
The nations *far* and near center'd in choice. *Dryden.*

FAR, får. *n. s.* [contracted from *farrow*.] The offspring of a sow; young pigs.
Sows, ready to farrow at this time of the year,
Are for to be made of and counted full dear;
For now is the loss of the *far* of the sow
More great than the loss of two calves of the cow. *Tusser.*

To FARCE, fårse. *v. a.* [*farcio*, Latin; *farcir*, French.]

1. To stuff; to fill with mingled ingredients.
Wrestling is a pastime which either the Cornishmen derived from Corineus, their first pretended founder, or at least it ministered some stuff to the *farcing* of that fable. *Carew.*
The first principles of christian religion should not be *farced* with school points and private tenets. *Bp. Sanderson.*

2. To extend; to swell out.
'Tis not the balm, the sceptre and the ball,
The sword, the mace, the crown imperial,
The entertissu'd robe of gold and pearl,
The *farced* title running 'fore the king. *Shaksp.*

FARCE, fårse. *n. s.* [from the verb; or from *farcer*, French, to mock.] A dramatick representation written without regularity, and stuffed with wild and ludicrous conceits.
There is yet a lower sort of poetry and painting, which is out of nature; for a *farce* is that in poetry which grotesque is in a picture: the persons and actions of a *farce* are all unnatural, and the manners false: that is, inconsistent with the characters of mankind; grotesque painting is the just resemblance of this. *Dryden.*
What should be great, you turn to *farce*. *Prior.*
They object against it as a *farce*, because the irregularity of the plot should answer to the extravagance of the characters, which they say this piece wants, and therefore is no *farce*. *Gay.*

FA'RCICAL, får'sē-kål. *adj.* [from *farce*.] Belonging to a farce; appropriated to a farce.
They deny the characters to be *farcical*, because they are actually in nature. *Gay.*

FA'RCY, får'sē. *n. s.* [*farcina*, Italian; *farcin*, French.] The leprosy of horses. It is probably curable by antimony.

FA'RDEL, får'dēl. *n. s.* [*fardello*, Italian; *fardeau*, French.] A bundle; a little pack.
Let us to the king: there is that in this *fardel* will make him scratch his beard. *Shaksp.*
Who would *fardels* bear,
To groan and sweat under a weary life? *Shaksp.*

To FARE, fåre. *v. n.* [ꝼaran, Saxon; *varen*, Dutch.]

1. To go; to pass; to travel.
At last, resolving forward still to *fare*,
Until the blust'ring storm is overblown. *F. Queen.*
His spirits pure were subject to our sight,
Like to a man in shew and shape he *fared*. *Fairfax.*
So on he *fares*, and to the border comes
Of Eden. *Milton.*
Sadly they *far'd* along the sea-beat shore;
Still heav'd their hearts. *Pope.*

2. To be in any state good or bad.
So bids thee well to *fare* thy nether friend. *Fairy Queen.*
A stubborn heart shall *fare* evil at the last. *Eccles.*
Well *fare* the hand, which to our humble sight
Presents that beauty. *Waller.*
So in this throng bright Sacharissa *far'd*,
Oppress'd by those who strove to be her guard:
As ships, though never so obsequious, fall
Foul in a tempest on their admiral. *Waller.*
So *fares* the stag among th' enraged hounds:
Repels their force, and wounds returns for wounds. *Denham.*
But as a barque, that, in foul weather,
Toss'd by two adverse winds together,
Is bruis'd and beaten to and fro,
And knows not which to turn him to;
So *far'd* the knight between two foes,
And knew not which of them t' oppose. *Hudibras.*
If you do as I do, you may *fare* as I *fare*. *L'Estrange.*
Thus *fares* the queen, and thus her fury blows
Amidst the crowd. *Dryden.*
English ministers never *fare* so well as in a time of war with a foreign power, which diverts the private feuds and animosities of the nation. *Addison.*
Some are comforted that it will be a common calamity, and they shall *fare* no worse than their neighbours. *Swift.*

3. To proceed in any train of consequences good or bad.
Thus it *fareth* when too much desire of contradiction causes our speeches rather to pass by numbers than to stay for weight. *Hooker.*
So *fares* it when with truth falsehood contends. *Milton.*

4. To happen to any one well or ill: with *it* preceding in an impersonal form.
When the hand finds itself well warmed and covered, let it refuse the trouble of feeding the mouth, or guarding the head, 'till the body be starved or killed, and then we shall see how *it* will *fare* with the hand. *South.*

5. To feed; to eat; to be entertained with food.
The rich man *fared* sumptuously every day. *Luke.*
Feast your ears with the music awhile, if they will *fare* so harshly as on the trumpet's sound. *Shaksp.*
Men think they have *fared* hardly, if, in times of extremity, they have descended so low as to eat dogs: but Galen delivereth, that, young, fat, and gelded, they were the food of many nations. *Brown.*

FARE, fåre. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Price of passage in a vehicle by land or by water. Used only of that which is paid for the person, not the goods.
He found a ship going to Tarshish; so he paid the *fare* thereof, and went down into it to go with them unto Tarshish. *Jonah.*

He passage begs with unregarded pray'r,
And wants two farthings to discharge his *fare*. *Dryden.*

2. Food prepared for the table; provisions.

But come, so well refresh'd, now let us play,
As meet is, after such delicious *fare*. *Milton.*

But when the western winds with vital pow'r
Call forth the tender grass and budding flow'r,
Then, at the last, produce in open air
Both flocks, and send them to their summer's *fare*. *Dryden.*

This is what nature's want may well suffice;
He that would more is covetous, not wise:
But since among mankind so few there are,
Who will conform to philosophick *fare*,
This much I will indulge thee for thy ease,
And mingle something of our times to please. *Dryden.*

Upon his rising up he ordered the peasant to set before him whatever food he had in his house: the peasant brought out a great deal of coarse *fare*, of which the emperor eat very heartily. *Addison.*

FAREWE'LL, { fâre'wêl *or* fâre-wêl'. / fâr'wêl *or* fâr-wêl'. } *adv.* [This word is originally the imperative of the verb *farewell*, or *fare* you *well: sis felix, abi in bonum rem;* or *bene sit tibi;* but in time, use familiarized it to an adverb, and it is used both by those who go and those who are left.]

1. The parting compliment; adieu.

But *farewell*, king: sith thus thou wilt appear,
Freedom lives hence, and banishment is here. *Shaksp.*

Whether we shall meet again, I know not,
Therefore our everlasting *farewell* take;
For ever, and for ever, *farewell*, Cassius. *Shak.*

Be not amazed, call all your senses to you; defend your reputation, or bid *farewell* to your good life for ever. *Shaksp.*

An iron slumber shuts my swimming eyes;
And now *farewell*, involv'd in shades of night,
For ever I am ravish'd from thy sight. *Dryden.*

Farewell, says he; the parting sound scarce fell
From his faint lips, but she replied *farewell*. *Dryd.*

O queen *farewell!* and still possest
Of dear remembrance, blessing still and blest. *Pope.*

2. It is sometimes used only as an expression of separation without kindness.

Farewell the year, which threaten'd so
The fairest light the world can show. *Waller.*

Treading the path to noble ends,
A long *farewell* to love I gave;
Resolv'd my country and my friends
All that remain'd of me should have. *Waller.*

3. Its original verbal meaning is preserved when it is used plurally.

Farewell, master Silence: I will not use many words with you; *fare* you *well*, gentlemen, both. *Shaksp.*

FARE'WELL, fâre-wêl'. *n. s.*

1. Leave; act of departure.

See how the morning opes her golden gates,
And takes her *farewell* of the glorious sun. *Shak.*

If chance the radiant sun with *farewell* sweet,
Extend his ev'ning beam, the fields revive,
The birds their notes renew, and bleeting herds
Attest their joy, that hill and valley ring. *Milton.*

As in this grove I took my last *farewell*,
As on this very spot of earth I fell. *Dryden.*

Before I take my *farewell* of the subject, I shall advise the author for the future to speak his meaning more plainly. *Addison.*

2. It is sometimes used as an adjective; leave-taking.

Several ingenious writers, who have taken their leave of the publick in *farewell* papers, will not give over so, but intend to appear again; though perhaps under another form, and with a different title. *Spectator.*

FARINA'CEOUS, fâr-ê-nâ'shûs. *adj.* [from *farina*, Lat.] Mealy; tasting like meal or flower of corn.

The properest food of the vegetable kingdom for mankind, is taken from the *farinaceous* or mealy seeds of some culmiferous plants; as oats, barley, wheat, rice, rye, maize, panick, and millet. *Arbuthnot.*

FARM, fârm. *n. s.* [*ferme*, Fr. ꝼeoꝛm, provision, Sax.]

1. Ground let to a tenant; ground cultivated by another man upon condition of paying part of the profit to the owner or landlord.

Touching their particular complaint for reducing lands and *farms* to their ancient rents, it could not be done without a parliament. *Hayward.*

2. The state of lands let out to the culture of tenants.

The lords of lands in Ireland do not use to set out their land in *farm*, for term of years, to their tenants: but only from year to year, and some during pleasure. *Spenser.*

It is great wilfulness in landlords to make any longer *farms* unto their tenants. *Spenser.*

To FARM, fârm. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To let out to tenants at a certain rent.

We are enforc'd to *farm* our royal realm,
The revenue whereof shall furnish us
For our affairs in hand. *Shaksp.*

2. To take at a certain rate.

They received from the banker scant twenty shillings for thirty, which the earl of Cornwall *farmed* of the king. *Camden.*

3. To cultivate land.

FA'RMER, fâr'mûr. *n. s.* [*fermier*, Fr. or from *farm*.]

1. One who cultivates hired ground.

Thou hast seen a *farmer's* dog bark at a beggar, and the creature run from the cur: there thou might'st behold the great image of authority; a dog's obey'd in office. *Shaksp.*

2. One who cultivates ground, whether his own or another's.

Nothing is of greater prejudice to the *farmer* than the stocking of his land with cattle larger than it will bear. *Mortimer.*

FA'RMOST, fâr'môst. *adj.* [superlative of *far*.] Most distant; remotest.

A spacious cave, within its *farmost* part,
Was hew'd and fashion'd by laborious art,
Through the hill's hollow sides. *Dryden.*

FA'RNESS, fâr'nês. *n. s.* [from *far*.] Distance; remoteness.

Their nearness on all quarters to the enemy, and their *farness* from timely succour by their friends, have forced the commanders to call forth the uttermost number of able hands to fight. *Carew.*

FARRA'GINOUS, fâr-râdje'ê-nûs. *adj.* [from *farrago*, Latin.] Formed of different materials.

Being a confusion of knaves and fools, and a *farraginous* concurrence of all conditions, tempers, sexes, and ages, it is but natural if their determinations be monstrous, and many ways inconsistent with truth. *Brown.*

FARRA'GO, fâr-râ'gô.[77] *n. s.* [Latin.] A mass formed confusedly of several ingredients; a medley.

FA'RRIER, fâr'rê-ûr. *n. s.* [*ferrier*, Fr. *ferrarius*, Lat.]

1. A shoer of horses.

But the utmost exactness in these particulars belong to *farriers*, saddlers, smiths, and other tradesmen. *Digby.*

2. One who professes the medicine of horses.

If you are a piece of a *farrier*, as every groom ought to be, get sack, or strong-beer, to rub your horses. *Swift.*

To FA'RRIER, fâr'rê-ûr. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To practise physick or chirurgery on horses.

There are many pretenders to the art of *farriering* and cowleeching, yet many of them are very ignorant. *Mortimer.*

FA'RROW, fâr'rô.[327] *n. s.* [ꝼeaꝛh, Saxon.] A litter of pigs.

Pour in sow's blood that hath litter'd
Her nine *farrow*. *Shaksp.*

To FA'RROW, fâr'rô. *v. a.* To bring pigs. It is used only of swine.

Sows ready to *farrow* this time of the year. *Tusser.*

The swine, although multiparous, yet being bisuleous, and only cloven-hoofed, is *farrowed* with open eyes, as other bisulcous animals. *Brown.*

Ev'n her, who did her numerous offspring boast,
As fair and fruitful as the sow that carry'd
The thirty pigs at one large litter *farrow'd*. *Dryd.*

FART, fârt. *n. s.* [ꝼeꝛt, Sax.] Wind from behind.

Love is the *fart*
Of every heart;
It pains a man when 'tis kept close;
And others doth offend, when 'tis let loose. *Suckling.*

To FART, fârt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break wind behind.

As when we a gun discharge,
Although the bore be ne'er so large,
Before the flame from muzzle burst,
Just at the breech it flashes first;
So from my lord his passion broke,
He *farted* first, and then he spoke. *Swift.*

FA'RTHER, fâr'thêr. *adv.* [This word is now generally considered as the comparative degree of *far;* but by no analogy can *far* make *farther* or *farthest:* it is therefore probable, that the ancient orthography was nearer the true, and that we ought to write *further* and *furthest*, from *forth*, *forther*, *forthest*, ꝼoꝛðoꝛ, ꝼuꝛðeꝛ, Saxon; the *o* and *u*, by resemblance of sound, being first confounded in speech, and afterward in books] At a greater distance; to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond; moreover.

To make a perfect judgment of good pictures, when compared with one another, besides rules, there is *farther* required a long conversation with the best pieces. *Dryden.*

They contented themselves with the opinions, fashions, and things of their country, without looking any *farther*. *Locke.*

FA'RTHER, fâr'thêr.[98] *adj.* [supposed from *far*, more probably from *forth*, and to be written *further*.]

1. More remote.

Let me add a *farther* truth, that without ties of gratitude, I have a particular inclination to honour you. *Dryden.*

2. Longer; tending to greater distance.

Before our *farther* way the fates allow,
Here must we fix on high the golden bough. *Dryd.*

FA'RTHERANCE, fâr'thêr-ânse. *n. s.* [more properly *furtherance* from *further*.] Encouragement; promotion.

That was the foundation of the learning I have,

and of all the *fartherance* that I have obtained. *Ascham.*

FARTHERMO'RE, fâr-THÊR-mòre'. *adv.* [more properly *furthermore.*] Besides; moreover; likewise.

Farthermore, the leaves, body, and boughs of this tree, by so much exceed other plants, as the greatest men of power and worldly ability surpass the meanest. *Raleigh.*

To FA'RTHER, fâr'THÊR. *v. a.* [more proper *To further.*] To promote; to facilitate; to advance.

He had *farthered* or hindered the taking of the town. *Dryden.*

FA'RTHEST, fâr'THÊST. *adv.* [more properly *furthest*. See FARTHER.] At the greatest distance; to the greatest distance.

FA'RTHEST, fâr'THÊST. *adj.* Most distant; remotest.

Yet it must be withal considered, that the greatest part of the world are they which be *farthest* from perfection. *Hooker.*

FA'RTHING, fâr'THING. *n. s.* [ƿeoꝛðling, Saxon, from ƿeoꝛꝛ, four, that is, the fourth part of a penny.]

1. The fourth of a penny; the smallest English coin.

A *farthing* is the least denomination or fraction of money used in England. *Cocker.*

Else all those things we toil so hard in,
Would not avail one single *farthing*. *Prior.*

You are not obliged to take money not of gold or silver; not the halfpence or *farthings* of England. *Swift.*

2. Copper money.

The parish find, 'tis true; but our churchwardens
Feed on the silver, and give us the *farthings*. *Gay.*

3. It is used sometimes in a sense hyperbolical: as, it is not worth a *farthing;* or proverbial.

His son builds on, and never is content
'Till the last *farthing* is in structure spent. *Dryd.*

4. A kind of division of land. Not in use.

Thirty acres make a *farthing*-land; nine *farthings* a Cornish acre; and four Cornish acres a knight's fee. *Carew.*

FA'RTHINGALE, fâr'THING-gâl. *n. s.* [This word has much exercised the etymology of *Skinner*, who at last seems to determine that it is derived from *vertugarde:* if he had considered what *vert* signifies in Dutch, he might have found out the true sense.] A hoop; circles of whalebone used to spread the petticoat to a wide circumference.

With silken coats, and caps, and golden rings,
With ruffs, and cuffs, and *farthingales* and things. *Shaksp.*

Tell me,
What compass will you wear your *farthingale?* *Shaksp.*

Arthur wore in hall
Round table, like a *farthingal.* *Hudibras.*

Some will have it that it portends the downfal of the French king; and observe, that the *farthingale* appeared in England a little before the ruin of the Spanish monarchy. *Addison.*

She seems a medley of all ages,
With a huge *farthingale* to swell her fustian stuff,
A new commode, a topknot and a ruff. *Swift.*

FA'RTHINGSWORTH, fâr'THINGZ-wûrth. *n. s.* [*farthing* and *worth.*] As much as is sold for a farthing.

They are thy customers: I hardly ever sell them a *farthingsworth* of any thing. *Arbuthnot.*

FA'SCES, fâs'sêz. *n. s.* [Latin.] Rods anciently carried before the consuls as a mark of their authority.

The duke beheld, like Scipio, with disdain,
That Carthage, which he ruin'd, rise once more;
And shook aloft the *fasces* of the main,
To fright those slaves with what they felt before. *Dryden.*

FA'SCIA, fâsh'ê-â. *n. s.* [Latin.] A fillet; a bandage.

FA'SCIATED, fâsh'ê-â-têd. *adj.* [from *fascia.*] Bound with fillets; tied with a bandage. *Dict.*

FASCIA'TION, fâsh-ê-â'shûn.[356] *n. s.* [from *fascia.*] Bandage; the act or manner of binding diseased parts.

Three especial sorts of *fasciation*, or rowling have the worthies of our profession commended to posterity. *Wiseman.*

To FA'SCINATE, fâs'sê-nâte. *v. a.* [*fascino*, Lat.] To bewitch; to enchant; to influence in some wicked and secret manner.

There be none of the affections which have been noted to *fascinate* or bewitch, but love and envy. *Bacon.*

Such a *fascinating* sin this is, as allows men no liberty of consideration. *Decay of Piety.*

FASCINA'TION, fâs-sê-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *fascinate.*] The power or act of bewitching; enchantment; unseen inexplicable influence.

He had such a crafty and bewitching fashion, both to move pity and to induce belief, as was like a kind of *fascination* and enchantment to those that saw him or heard him. *Bacon.*

The Turks hang old rags, or such like ugly things, upon their fairest horses, and other goodly creatures, to secure them against *fascination*. *Waller.*

There is a certain bewitchery or *fascination* in words, which makes them operate with a force beyond what we can naturally give an account of. *South.*

FA'SCINE, fâs-sêne'.[112] *n. s.* [French. A fagot. Military cant.

The Black Prince passed many a river without the help of pontoons, and filled a ditch with fagots as successfully as the generals of our times do with *fascines*. *Addison's Spectator.*

FA'SCINOUS, fâs'sê-nûs. *adj.* [*fascinum*, Lat.] Caused or acting by witchcraft, or enchantment. Not in use.

I shall not discuss the possibility of *fascinous* diseases, farther than refer to experiment. *Harvey.*

FA'SHION, fâsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*façon*, Fr. *facies*, Latin.]

1. Form; make; state of any thing with regard to its outward appearance.

They pretend themselves grieved at our solemnities in erecting churches, at their form and *fashion*, at the stateliness of them and costliness, and at the opinion which we have of them. *Hooker.*

The *fashion* of his countenance was altered. *Luke.*

Stand these poor people's friend.
—I will,
Or let me lose the *fashion* of a man. *Shakspeare.*

2. The make or cut of clothes.

I'll be at charges for a looking-glass,
And entertain a score or two of taylors,
To study *fashions* to adorn my body. *Shakspeare.*

You, sir, I entertain for one of my hundred; only I do not like the *fashion* of your garments. *Shaksp.*

3. Manner; sort; way.

For that I love your daughter
In such a righteous *fashion* as I do,
Perforce against all checks, rebukes, and manners,
I must advance. *Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Pluck Casca by the sleeve,
And he will, after his sour *fashion*, tell you
What hath proceeded. *Shakspeare's J. Cæsar.*

The commissioners either pulled down or defaced all images in churches; and that in such unseasonable and unseasoned *fashion*, as if it had been done in hostility against them. *Hayward.*

4. Custom operating upon dress, or any domestick ornaments.

Here's the note,
How much your chain weighs to the utmost carat,
The fineness of the gold, the chargeful *fashion*. *Shakspeare.*

5. Custom; general practice.

Zelmane again, with great admiration, begun to speak of him; asking whether it were the *fashion* or no, in Arcadia, that shepherds should perform such valorous enterprizes? *Sidney.*

Though the truth of this hath been universally acknowledged, yet because the *fashion* of the age is to call every thing into question, it will be requisite to satisfy men's reason about it. *Tillotson.*

No wonder that pastorals are fallen into disesteem, together with that *fashion* of life upon which they were grounded. *Walsh.*

It was not easily reconciled to the common method; but then it was the *fashion* to do such things. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Manner imitated from another; way established by precedent.

Sorrow so royally in you appears,
That I will deeply put the *fashion* on,
And wear it in my heart. *Shakspeare.*

7. General approbation; mode.

A young gentleman accommodates himself to the innocent diversions in *fashion*. *Locke.*

His panegyricks were bestowed only on such persons as he had familiarly known, and only at such times as others cease to praise, when out of power, or out of *fashion*. *Pope.*

8. Rank; condition above the vulgar. It is used in a sense below that of quality.

It is strange that men of *fashion*, and gentlemen, should so grossly belie their own knowledge. *Raleigh.*

9. Any thing worn.

Now, by this maiden blossom in my hand,
I scorn thee and thy *fashion*, peevish boy. *Shaksp.*

10. The farcy, a distemper in horses; the horses leprosy. A barbarous word.

His horse is possest with the glanders, infected with the *fashions*, and full of windgalls. *Shaksp.*

To FA'SHION, fâsh'ûn. *v. a.* [*façonner*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To form; to mould; to figure.

He loves me well, and I have given him reasons!
Send him but hither, and I'll *fashion* him.
Shakspeare's Julius Cæsar.

Did not he that made me in the womb, make him? And did not one *fashion* us in the womb? *Job.*

The graves of the rebellious generations were already *fashioned* in the clouds, which soon after should swallow up all living creatures. *Raleigh.*

The rib he form'd and *fashion'd* with his hands;
Under his forming hands a creature grew,
Man like, but different sex. *Milton.*

Inability will every one find in himself, who shall go about to *fashion* in his understanding any simple idea, not received by his senses from external objects, or by reflection from the operations of his mind about them. *Locke.*

How could this noble fabrick be design'd,
And *fashion'd* by a maker brute and blind?
Could it of art such miracles invent?
And raise a beauteous world of such extent?
Blackmore.

A different toil another forge employs,
Here the loud hammer *fashions* female toys:
Each trinket that adorns the modern dame,
First to these little artists ow'd its frame. *Gay.*

2. To fit; to adapt; to accommodate.

Laws ought to be *fashioned* unto the manners and conditions of the people to whom they are meant,

and not to be imposed upon them according to the simple rule of right. *Spenser.*

Ne do, I doubt, but that ye well can *fashion*
Yourselves thereto, according to occasion.
Hubberd's Tale.

Nature, as it grows again tow'rds earth,
Is *fashion'd* for the journey, dull and heavy.
Shakspeare's Timon.

This cardinal,
Though from an humble stock undoubtedly,
Was *fashion'd* to much honour from his cradle.
Shakspeare.

3. To counterfeit; not used.

It better fits my blood to be disdained of all, than to *fashion* a carriage to rob love from any. *Shaksp.*

4. To make according to the rule prescribed by custom.

The value of the labour employed about one parcel of silver more than another, makes a difference in their price; and thus *fashioned* plate sells for more than its weight. *Locke.*

FA'SHIONABLE, fâsh'ûn-â-bl. *adj.* [from *fashion.*]

1. Approved by custom; established by custom; modish.

The eminence of your condition will invite gentlemen to the study of nature, and make philosophy *fashionable.* *Glanville.*

Examine how the *fashionable* practice of the world can be reconciled to this important doctrine of our religion. *Rogers.*

'Tis prevailing example that hath now made it *fashionable.* *Bentley.*

2. Made according to the mode.

Rich, *fashionable* robes her person deck;
Pendants her ears, and pearls adorn her neck.
Dryden's Ovid.

3. Observant of the mode.

Time is like a *fashionable* host,
That slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand;
But with his arms outstretch'd, as he would fly,
Grasps in the comer: welcome ever smiles,
And farewell goes out sighing. *Shakspeare.*

4. Having rank above the vulgar, and below nobility.

FA'SHIONABLENESS, fâsh'ûn-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *fashionable.*] Modish elegance; such appearance as is according to the present custom.

Why should they not continue to value themselves for this outside *fashionableness* of the taylor or tirewoman's making, when their parents have so early instructed them to do so? *Locke.*

FA'SHIONABLY, fâsh'ûn-â-blé. *adv.* [from *fashionable.*] In a manner conformable to custom; with modish elegance.

He must at length die dully of old age at home, when here he might so *fashionably* and genteelly have been duelled or fluxed into another world. *South.*

FA'SHIONIST, fâsh'ûn-ist. *n. s.* [from *fashion.*] A follower of the mode; a fop; a coxcomb. *Dict.*

To FAST,[79] fâst. *v. n.* [*fastan*, Gothick; fæstan, Saxon.]

1. To abstain from food.

Our love is not so great, Hortensio,
But we may blow our nails together,
And *fast* it fairly out. *Shakspeare.*

I had rather *fast* from all four days, than drink so much in one. *Shakspeare's Ant. and Cleop.*

We have some meats, and breads, and drinks, which taken by men enable them to *fast* long after. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

2. To mortify the body by religious abstinence.

When thou *fastest*, anoint thy head and wash thy face, that thou appear not unto men to *fast.* *Matthew.*

Last night the very god shew'd me a vision:
I *fast*, and pray'd for their intelligence. *Shakspeare.*

FAST, fâst. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Abstinence from food.

A thousand men have broke their *fasts* to-day,
That ne'er shall dine, unless thou yield the crown.
Shakspeare.

Where will this end? Four times ten days I've past,
Wand'ring this woody maze, and human food
Nor tasted, nor had appetite; that *fast*
To virtue I impute not, nor count part
Of what I suffer here. *Milton.*

Happy and innocent were the ages of our forefathers, who broke their fasts with herbs and roots, and when they were permitted flesh, eat it only dressed with hunger and fire. *Taylor.*

She's gone unkindly, and refus'd to cast
One glance to feed me for so long a *fast.* *Dryden.*

2. Religious mortification by abstinence; religious humiliation.

We humble ourselves before God this day, not merely by the outward solemnities of a *fast*, but by afflicting our souls as well as bodies for our sins. *Atterbury.*

Nor pray'rs nor *fasts* its stubborn pulse restrain;
Nor tears, for ages, taught to flow in vain. *Pope.*

FAST, fâst. *adj.* [fæst, Saxon.]

1. Firm; immoveable.

He by his strength setteth *fast* mountains. *Psa*

Last the sire and his three sons,
With their four wives; and God made *fast* the door.
Milton.

Be sure to find,
What I have foretold thee, many a hard essay
Of dangers, and adversities, and pains,
Ere thou of Israel's sceptre get *fast* hold. *Milton.*

2. Strong; impregnable.

England, by report of the Chronicles, was infested with robbers and outlaws; which, lurking in woods and *fast* places, used often to break forth to rob and spoil. *Spenser.*

3. Fixed; adhering; not separable.

Lodronius with the breaking in of the horsemen, was driven into a marsh; where, after that, he being almost *fast* in the deep mud, had done the uttermost, he yielded himself. *Knolles.*

A man in a boat, who tugs at a rope that's *fast* to a ship, looks as if he resolved to draw the ship to him. *Temple.*

4. Deep; sound.

I have seen her rise from her bed, take paper, fold it, seal it, and again return to bed: yet all this while in a most *fast* sleep. *Shakspeare.*

5. Firm in adherence.

Quick wits be in desire new-fangled; in purpose, unconstant; light to promise any thing, ready to forget every thing, both benefit and injury, and thereby neither *fast* to friend, nor fearful to foe. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

6. [from *ffest*, Welsh, quick.] Speedy; quick; swift. It may be doubted whether this sense be not always adverbial.

This work goeth *fast* on and prospereth. *Ezra.*

Skill comes so slow, and life so *fast* doth fly,
We learn so little, and forget so much. *Davies.*

The prince groweth up *fast* to be a man, and is of a sweet and excellent disposition: it would be a stain upon you if you should mislead, or suffer him to be misled. *Bacon to Villiers.*

7. FAST *and loose.* Uncertain; variable; inconstant; deceitful.

A rope of fair pearl, which now hiding, now hidden by the hair, did, as it were, play at *fast and loose* each with other, giving and receiving richness. *Sidney.*

If she perceived by his outward cheer,
That any would his love by talk bewry,
Sometimes she heard him, sometimes stopt her ear,
And play'd *fast and loose* the live-long day.
Fairfax.

The folly and wickedness of men, that think to play *fast and loose* with God almighty! *L'Estrange.*

If they cohered, yet by the next conflict with other atoms they might be separated again; and so on in an eternal vicissitude of *fast and loose*, without ever consociating into the huge condense bodies of planets. *Bentley.*

FAST, fâst. *adv.*

1. Firmly; immoveably.

Bind the boy, which you shall find with me,
Fast to the chair. *Shakspeare's King John.*

This love of theirs myself have often seen,
Haply when they have judg'd me *fast* asleep.
Shakspeare.

2. Closely; nearly. In this sense it is united with some other word, as *by*, or *beside.*

Barbarossa left fourteen gallies in the lake; but the tacklings, sails, oars, and ordnance he had laid up in the castle *fast by.* *Knolles.*

Siloa's brook that flow'd
Fast by the oracle of God. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Let purling streams be in her fancy seen,
And flow'ry meads, and vales of cheerful green;
And in the midst of deathless groves
Soft sighing wishes lie,
And smiling hopes *fast by*,
And just beyond 'em ever-laughing loves. *Dryden.*

Fast by the throne obsequious fame resides,
And wealth incessant rolls her golden tides. *Pope.*

Well-known to me the palace you inquire;
For *fast beside* it dwells my honour'd sire. *Pope.*

Here o'er the martyr-king the marble weeps,
And *fast beside* him once fear'd Edward sleeps.
Pope.

3. Swiftly; nimbly.

I would give a thousand pound I could run as *fast* as thou canst. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

There streams a spring of blood so *fast*,
From those deep wounds, as all embru'd the face.
Daniel.

The heaviest muse the swiftest course has gone,
As clocks run *fastest* when most lead is on. *Pope.*

You are to look upon me as one going *fast* out of the world. *Swift.*

4. Frequently.

Being tried only with a promise, he gave full credit to that promise, and still gave evidence of his fidelity as *fast* as occasions were offered.
Hammond's Pract. Catech.

To FA'STEN, fâs'sn. *v. a.* [from *fast.*]

1. To make fast; to make firm; to fix immoveably.

A mantle coming under her right arm, and covering most of that side, had no *fastening* on the left side. *Sidney.*

Moses reared up the tabernacle, and *fastened* his sockets. *Exodus.*

By chance a ship was *fasten'd* to the shore,
Which from old Clusium king Osinius bore.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. To hold together; to cement; to link.

She had all magnetick force alone,
To draw and *fasten* sundred parts in one. *Donne.*

In the sea-coast of India there is no iron, which flies not like a bird unto those mountains, and therefore their ships are *fastened* with wood. *Brown.*

3. To affix; to conjoin.

The words Whig and Tory have been pressed to the service of many successions of parties, with very different ideas *fastened* to them. *Swift.*

4. To stamp; to impress; to fix.

Thinking, by this face,
To *fasten* in our thoughts that they have courage;
But 'tis not so. *Shakspeare's Julius Cæsar.*

5. To unite inseparably.

Their oppressors have changed the scene, and combated the opinions in their true shape, upon which they could not so well *fasten* their disguise.
Decay of Piety

6. To lay on with strength.

Could he *fasten* a blow, or make a thrust, when not suffered to approach? *Dryden.*

To FA'STEN, fâs's'n.[472] *v. n.* To fix himself.

This paucity of blood may be observed in other sorts of lizards, in frogs and other fishes; and therefore an horse-leech will hardly *fasten* upon a fish. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

He *fasten'd* on my neck, and bellow'd out
As he'd burst heaven. *Shakspeare.*

The wrong judgment that misleads us, and makes the will often *fasten* on the worse side, lies in misreporting upon comparisons. *Locke.*

FA'STENER, fâs's'n-ûr. *n. s.* [from *fasten.*] One that makes fast or firm.

FA'STER, fâst'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *fast.*] He who abstains from food. *Ainsworth.*

FA'STHANDED, fâst'hând-êd. *adj.* [*fast* and *hand.*] Avaricious; closehanded; close fisted; covetous.

The king being *fasthanded*, and loth to part with a second dowry, prevailed with the prince to be contracted with the princess Catharine. *Bacon.*

FASTIDIO'SITY, fâs-tîd-ê-ôs'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *fastidious.*] Disdainfulness; contemptuousness. *Swift.*

FASTI'DIOUS, fâs-tîd'ê-ûs *or* fâs-tîd'jê-ûs.[293] [294] *adj.* [*fastidiosus*, Lat. *fastidieux*, *fastidieuse*, Fr.] Disdainful; squeamish; delicate to a vice; insolently nice.

Reasons plainly delivered, and always after one manner, especially with fine and *fastidious* minds, enter but heavily and dully. *Bacon.*

Let their *fastidious* vain
Commission of the brain,
Run on and rage, sweat, censure, and condemn,
They were not made for thee, less thou for them.
Ben Jonson.

A squeamish *fastidious* niceness, in meats and drinks must be cured by starving. *L'Estrange.*

All hopes, raised upon the promises or supposed kindnesses of the *fastidious* and fallacious great ones of the world, shall fail. *South.*

FASTI'DIOUSLY, fâs-tîd'ê-ûs-lê *or* fâs-tîd-jê'ûs-lê.[293] [294] *adv.* [from *fastidious.*] Disdainfully; contemptuously; squeamishly.

Their sole talent is pride and scorn; they look *fastidiously* and speak disdainfully, concluding if a man shall fall short of their garniture at their knees and elbows, he is much inferiour to them in the furniture of his head. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

FASTI'GIATED, fâs-tîdje'ê-â-têd. *adj.* [*fastigiatus*, Lat.] Roofed; narrowed up to the top. *Dict.*

FA'STINGDAY, fâst'îng-dâ. *n. s.* [*fast* and *day.*] Day of mortification by religious abstinence.

Do not call it a *fastingday*, unless it also be a day of extraordinary devotion and of alms. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

FA'STNESS, fâst'nês. *n. s.* [from *fast.*]

1. State of being fast.
2. Firmness; firm adherence.

Such as had given the king distaste, did contend by their forwardness to show it was but their *fastness* to their former government, and that those affections ended with the time. *Bacon.*

3. Strength; security.

All the places are cleared, and places of *fastness* laid open, which are the proper walls and castles of the Irish, as they were of the British in the time of Agricola. *Davies on Ireland.*

The foes had left the *fastness* of their place,
Prevail'd in fight, and had his men in chase.
Dryden's Æneid

4. A strong place; a place not easily forced.

If his adversary be not well aware of him, he entrenches himself in a new *fastness*, and holds out the siege with a new artillery. *Watts.*

5. Closeness; conciseness; not diffusion. Not used.

Bring his stile from all loose grossness to such firm *fastness* in Latin, as in Demosthenes. *Ascham.*

FA'STUOUS, fâs'tshû-ûs.[464] *adj.* [*fastuosus*, Lat. *fastueux*, *fastueuse*, Fr.] Proud; haughty. *Dict.*

FAT, fât. *adj.* [ꝼæt, Saxon.]

1. Full-fed; plump; fleshy: the contrary to *lean.*

When gods have hot backs, what shall poor men do? For me, I am here a Windsor stag, and the *fattest*, I think, i' th' forest. *Shakspeare.*

Let our wives
Appoint a meeting with this old *fat* fellow. *Shaksp.*

'Tis a fine thing to be *fat* and smooth. *L'Estrange.*

Spare diet and labour will keep constitutions, where this disposition is the strongest, from being *fat;* you may see in an army forty thousand footsoldiers, without a *fat* man; and I dare affirm, that by plenty and rest twenty of the forty shall grow *fat.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. Coarse; gross. [*fat*, Fr.]

We 're hurry'd down
This lubrique and adult'rate age:
Nay, added *fat* pollutions of our own,
T' increase the steaming ordures of the stage.
Dryden.

3. Dull.

O souls! in whom no heav'nly fire is found,
Fat minds, and ever-grov'ling on the ground.
Dryden.

4. Wealthy; rich.

Some are allured to law, not on the contemplation of equity, but on the promising and pleasing thoughts of litigious terms, *fat* contentions, and flowing fees. *Milton.*

These were terrible alarms to persons grown *fat* and wealthy by a long and successful imposture. *South.*

A *fat* benefice is that which so abounds with an estate and revenues, that a man may expend a great deal in delicacies of eating and drinking. *Ayliffe.*

FAT, fât. *n. s.* An oily and sulphureous part of the blood; deposited in the cells of the membrana adiposa, from the innumerable little vessels which are spread amongst them. The fat is to be found immediately under the skin, in most parts of the body. There are two sorts of fat; one yellow, soft, and lax; easily melted; another firm, white, brittle, and not so easily melted, called suet or tallow. Some reckon the marrow of the bones for a third sort of fat. *Quincy.*

In this ointment the strangest and hardest ingredients to come by, are the moss upon the skull of a dead man unburied, and the *fats* of a boar and a bear, killed in the act of generation. *Bacon.*

This membrane separates an oily liquor called *fat:* when the fibres are lax, and the aliment too redundant, great part of it is converted into this oily liquor. *Arbuthnot.*

To FAT, fât. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make fat; to fatten; to make plump and fleshy with abundant food.

Oh how this villany
Doth *fat* me with the very thoughts of it! *Shaksp.*

Ere this
I should have *fatted* all the region kites
With this slave's offal. *Shakspeare.*

They *fat* such enemies as they take in the wars, that they may devour them. *Abbot.*

The Caribbees were wont to geld their children, on purpose to *fat* and eat them. *Locke.*

Cattle *fatted* by good pasturage, after violent motion, sometimes die suddenly. *Arbuthnot.*

To FAT, fât. *v. n.* To grow fat; to grow full-fleshed.

Clarence, he is well repaid;
He is frank'd up to *fatting* for his pains. *Shaksp.*

The one labours in his duty with a good conscience, the other, like a beast, but *fatting* up for the slaughter. *L'Estrange.*

An old ox *fats* as well, and is as good, as a young. *Mortimer.*

FAT, fât. *n. s.* [ꝼæt, Saxon; *vatte*, Dutch. This is generally written *vat.*] A vessel in which any thing is put to ferment or be soaked.

The *fats* shall overflow with wine and oil. *Joel.*

A white stone used for flagging floors, for cisterns, and tanners' *fats.* *Woodward.*

FA'TAL, fâ'tâl. *adj.* [*fatalis*, Lat. *fatal*, Fr.]

1. Deadly; mortal; destructive; causing destruction.

O *fatal* maid! thy marriage is endow'd
With Phrygian, Latian, and Rutilian blood. *Dryd.*

A palsy in the brain is most dangerous; when it seizeth the heart, or organs of breathing, *fatal.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. Proceeding by destiny; inevitable; necessary.

Others delude their trouble by a graver way of reasoning, that these things are *fatal* and necessary, it being in vain to be troubled at that which we cannot help. *Tillotson.*

3. Appointed by destiny.

It was *fatal* to the king to fight for his money; and though he avoided to fight with enemies abroad, yet he was still enforced to fight for it with rebels at home. *Bacon.*

It was
Still *fatal* to stout Hudibras,
In all his feats of arms, when least
He dreamt of it, to prosper best. *Hudibras.*

Behold the destin'd place of your abodes;
For thus Anchises prophecy'd of old,
And thus our *fatal* place of rest foretold. *Dryden.*

O race divine;
For beauty still is *fatal* to the line. *Dryden.*

FA'TALIST, fâ'tâl-îst. *n. s.* [from *fate.*] One who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity.

Will the obstinate *fatalists* find sufficient apology? *Watts.*

FATA'LITY, fâ-tâl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*fatalité*, Fr.; from *fatal.*]

1. Predestination; predetermined order or series of things and events; preordination of inevitable causes acting invincibly in perpetual succession.

The stoicks held a *fatality*, and a fixed unalterable course of events; but then they held also, that they fell out by a necessity emergent from and inherent in the things themselves, which God himself could not alter. *South.*

2. Decree of fate.

By a strange *fatality* men suffer their dissenting to be drawn into the stream of the present vogue. *King Charles.*

All the father's precaution could not secure the son from the *fatality* of dying by a lion. *L'Estrange.*

3. Tendency to danger; tendency to some great or hazardous event.

Seven times seven, or forty-nine, nine times nine, or eighty-one, and seven times nine, or the years sixty-three, is conceived to carry with it the most considerable *fatality.* *Brown.*

FA'TALLY, fâ'tâl-lê. *adv.* [from *fatal.*]

1. Mortally; destructively; even to death.

The stream is so transparent, pure and clear,
That had the self-enamour'd youth gaz'd here,

So *fatally* deceiv'd he had not been,
While he the bottom, not his face, had seen.
Denham.

'Tis the procession of a funeral vow,
Which cruel laws to Indian wives allow,
When *fatally* their virtue they approve;
Cheerful in flames, and martyrs of their love. *Dryd.*

2. By the decree of fate; by inevitable and invincible determination.

To say that the world was made casually by the concurrence of atoms, is to affirm that the atoms composed the world mechanically and *fatally*; only they were not sensible of it. *Bentley.*

FA'TALNESS, fā'tāl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *fatal.*] Invincible necessity.

FATE, fāte. *n. s* [*fatum*, Lat.]

1. Destiny; an eternal series of successive causes.

Necessity or chance
Approach not me; and what I will is *fate*. *Milton.*
There is a necessity in *fate*
Why still the brave bold man is fortunate. *Dryden.*
You must obey me soon or late;
Why will you vainly struggle with your *fate*? *Dryd.*
When empire in its childhood first appears,
A watchful *fate* o'ersees its rising years. *Dryden.*
Random chance, or wilful *fate*
Guides the shaft from Cupid's bow. *A. Philips.*

2. Event predetermined.

Tell me what *fates* attend the duke of Suffolk?
By water shall he die, and take his end. *Shaksp.*

3. Death; destruction.

Viewing a neighbouring hill, whose top of late
A chapel crown'd, 'till in the common *fate*
Th' adjoining abbey fell. *Denham.*
Looking, he feeds alone his famish'd eyes;
Feeds ling'ring death, but looking not he dies:
Yet still he chose the longest way to *fate*,
Wasting at once his life and his estate. *Dryden.*
Courage uncertain dangers may abate;
But who can bear th' approach of certain *fate!*
Dryden.
The whizzing arrow sings,
And bears thy *fate*, Antinous, on its wings. *Pope.*

4. Cause of death.

With full force his deadly bow he bent,
And feather'd *fates* among the mules and sumpters sent. *Dryden.*

FA'TED, fā'tĕd. *adj.* [from *fate.*]

1. Decreed by fate.

She fled her father's rage, and with a train,
Driv'n by the southern blasts, was *fated* here to reign. *Dryden.*

2. Modelled in any manner by fate.

Her aukward love indeed was oddly *fated;*
She and her Polly were too near related. *Prior.*

3. Endued with any quality by fate. The stricture used by *Dryden* is unusual.

Bright Vulcanian arms,
Fated from force of steel by Stygian charms,
Suspended shone on high. *Dryden.*

4. Invested with the power of fatal determination. Peculiar to *Shakspeare.*

The *fated* sky
Gives us free scope. *Shakspeare.*

FA'THER, fā'thĕr.[34 78 98] *n. s.* [fæðep, Saxon. This word is found likewise in the Persian language.]

1. He by whom the son or daughter is begotten.

Father is a notion superinduced to the substance or man, and refers only to an act of that thing called man, whereby he contributed to the generation of one of his own kind. *Locke.*

Son of Bensalem, thy *father* saith it: the man by whom thou hast breath and life speaketh the word. *Bacon.*

He shall forget
Father and mother, and to his wife adhere. *Milton.*

2. The first ancestor.

It was said
It should not stand in thy posterity;
But that myself shall be the root and *father*
Of many kings. *Shakspeare.*
Abraham is the *father* of us all. *Romans.*

3. The appellation of an old man.

A poor blind man was accounted cunning in prognosticating weather: Epsom, a lawyer, said in scorn, Tell me, *father*, when doth the sun change? The old man answered, When such a wicked lawyer as you goeth to heaven. *Camden.*

4. The title of any man reverend for age, learning, and piety.

You shall find one well accompanied
With reverend *fathers* and well learned bishops.
Shakspeare.

5. One who has given original to any thing good or bad.

Jubal was the *father* of all such as handle the harp and organ. *Genesis.*
Father of verse. *Pope.*

6. The ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries.

Men may talk of the *fathers*, and magnify the *fathers*, and seem to make the authority of the *fathers* next to infallible: and yet expose them to contempt. *Stillingfleet.*

7. One who acts with paternal care and tenderness.

I was a *father* to the poor. *Job.*
He hath made me a *father* to Pharaoh, and lord of all his house. *Genesis.*

8. The title of a popish confessor, particularly of a jesuit.

Formal in apparel,
In gait and countenance surely like a *father*.
Shakspeare.
There was a *father* of a convent, very much renowned for his piety and exemplary life; and as persons under any great affliction applied themselves to the most eminent confessors, our beautiful votary took the opportunity of confessing herself to this celebrated *father*. *Addison.*

9 The title of a senator of old Rome.

From hence the race of Alban *fathers* come,
And the long glories of majestick Rome. *Dryden.*

10. The appellation of the first person of the adorable trinity.

The eternal Son of God esteemed it his meat and drink to do the will of his *Father*, and for his obedience alone obtained the greatest glory. *Taylor.*

11. The compellation of God as creator.

We have one *Father*, even God. *John.*
Almighty and most merciful *Father*. *Com. Prayer.*

FATHER-IN-LAW, fā'thĕr-ĭn-lâw. *n. s.* [from *father.*] The father of one's husband or wife.

I must make my *father-in-law* a visit with a great train and equipage. *Addison.*

To FA'THER, fā'thĕr. *v. a.*

1. To take; to adopt as a son or daughter.

Ay, good youth,
And rather *father* thee than master thee. *Shaksp.*

2. To supply with a father, of certain qualities.

I am no stronger than my sex,
Being so *father'd* and so husbanded. *Shakspeare.*
How light and portable my pain seems now,
When that which makes me bend makes the king bow!
He childed as I *father'd*. *Shakspeare.*

3. To adopt a composition.

Men of wit,
Often *father'd* what he writ. *Swift.*

4. To ascribe to any one as his offspring, or production: with *on*.

And lest we seem to *father* any thing *upon* them more than is their own, let them read. *Hooker*
My name was made use of by several persons, one of which was pleased to *father on* me a new set of productions. *Swift.*
Magical relations comprehend effects derived and *fathered upon* hidden qualities, whereof, from received grounds of art, no reasons are derived. *Brown.*

FA'THERHOOD, fā'thĕr-hŭd. *n. s.* [from *father.*] The character of a father; the authority of a father.

Who can abide, that against their own doctors, both of the middle and latest age, six whole books should by their *fatherhoods* of Trent be, under the pain of a curse, imperiously obtruded upon God and his church? *Hall.*
We might have had an entire notion of this *fatherhood*, or fatherly authority. *Locke.*

FA'THERLESS, fā'thĕr-lĕs. *adj.* [from *father.*] Wanting a father; destitute of a father.

Ye shall not afflict any widow, or *fatherless* child. *Exodus.*
Our *fatherless* distress was left unmoan'd;
Your widow dolours likewise be unwept. *Shaksp.*
The *fatherless* hath no friend. *Sandys.*
He caught his death the last county sessions, where he would go to see justice done to a poor widow woman and her *fatherless* children. *Addison.*

FA'THERLINESS, fā'thĕr-lē-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *father.*] The tenderness of a father; parental kindness.

FA'THERLY, fā'thĕr-lē. *adj.* [from *father.*] Paternal; like a father; tender; protecting; careful.

Let me but move one question to your daughter,
And, by that *fatherly* and kindly power
That you have in her, bid her answer truly. *Shaksp.*
The part which describes the fire, I owe to the piety and *fatherly* affection of our monarch to his suffering subjects. *Dryden*

FA'THERLY, fā'thĕr-lē. *adv.* In the manner of a father.

Thus Adam, *fatherly* displeas'd:
O execrable son! so to aspire
Above his brethren! *Milton.*

FA'THOM, fāth'ŭm.[166] *n. s.* [fæðm, Sax.]

1. A measure of length containing six feet, or two yards; the space to which a man can extend both arms.

The extent of this *fathom*, or distance between the extremity of the fingers of either hand upon expansion, is equal unto the space between the sole of the foot and the crown. *Brown.*
The arms spread cross in a streight line, and measured from the end of the long finger on one hand, to that of the other, a measure equal to the stature, is named a *fathom*. *Holder.*

2. It is the usual measure applied to the depth of the sea, whence the line for sounding is called the *fathom line.*

Dive into the bottom of the deep,
Where *fathom-line* could never touch the ground.
Shakspeare.

3. Reach; penetration; depth of contrivance; compass of thought.

Another of his *fathom* they have none
To lead their business. *Shakspeare.*

To FA'THOM, fāth'ŭm. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To encompass with the arms extended or encircling.

2. To reach; to master.

Leave, leave to *fathom* such high points as these;
Nor be ambitious, ere the time, to please. *Dryden.*

3. To sound; to try with respect to the depth.

'Tis too strong for weak heads to try the heights and *fathom* the depths of his flights. *Felton.*
Our depths who *fathoms*. *Pope.*

4. To penetrate into; to find the bottom or utmost extent: as, *I cannot* fathom *his design.*

FA'THOMLESS, fȧth'ŭm-lĕs. *adj.* [from *fathom.*]

1. That of which no bottom can be found.
2. That of which the circumference cannot be embraced.

Will you with counters sum
The vast proportion of his infinite;
And buckle in a waste most *fathomless*,
With spans and inches so diminutive
As fears and reasons? *Shakspeare.*

FATI'DICAL, fȧ-tĭd'ĕ-kȧl. *adj.* [*fatidicus*, Lat.; *fatidique*, Fr.] Prophetick; having the power to foretel future events.

The oak, of all other trees only *fatidical*, told them what a fearful unfortunate business this would prove. *Howel.*

FA'TIFEROUS, fȧ-tĭf'fĕ-rŭs. *adj.* [*fatifer*, Lat.] Deadly; mortal; destructive. *Dict.*

FA'TIGABLE, fȧt'ĕ-gȧ-bl. *adj.* [*fatigo*, Lat.] Easily wearied; susceptible of weariness.

To FA'TIGATE, fȧt'ĕ-gȧte.[91] *v. a.* [*fatigo*, Lat.] To weary; to fatigue; to tire; to exhaust with labour; to oppress with lassitude. Not in use.

By and by the din of war 'gan pierce
His ready sense, when straight his doubled spirit
Requicken'd what in flesh was *fatigate*,
And to the battle came he. *Shakspeare.*

FATI'GUE, fȧ-tēēg'.[337] *n. s.* [*fatigue*, Fr.; *fatigo*, Lat.]

1. Weariness; lassitude.
2. The cause of weariness; labour; toil.

The great Scipio sought honours in his youth, and endured the *fatigues* with which he purchased them. *Dryden.*

To FATI'GUE, fȧ-tēēg'. *v. a.* [*fatiguer*, Fr. *fatigo*, Lat.] To tire; to weary; to harass with toil; to exhaust with labour.

The man who struggles in the fight,
Fatigues left arm as well as right. *Prior.*

FATRI'DNEYED, fȧt'krĭd-nĭd.[283] *adj.* [*fat* and *kidney.*] Fat: by way of reproach or contempt.

Peace, ye *fatkidney'd* rascal; what a brawling do'st thou keep! *Shakspeare.*

FA'TLING, fȧt'ling. *n. s.* [from *fat.*] A young animal fed fat for the slaughter.

The calf and the young lion, and the *fatling*, shall lie down together, and a little child shall lead them. *Isaiah.*

FA'TNER, fȧt'tn-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *fat.*] That which gives fatness.

The wind was west, on which that philosopher bestowed the encomium of *fatner* of the earth. *Arbuthnot.*

FA'TNESS, fȧt'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *fat.*]

1. The quality of being fat, plump, or full-fed.
2. Fat; grease; fulness of flesh.

And by his side rose loathsome gluttony,
Deformed creature, on a filthy swine;
His belly was unblown with luxury,
And eke with *fatness* swollen were his eyen.
Fairy Queen.

3. Unctuous or greasy matter.

Earth and water, mingled by the help of the sun, gather a nitrous *fatness*. *Bacon.*

4. Oleaginousness; sliminess; unctuousness.

But the olive-tree said unto them, Should I leave my *fatness* wherewith by me they honour God and man, and go to be promoted over the trees? *Judges.*

By reason of the *fatness* and heaviness of the ground, Egypt did not produce metals, wood, pitch, and some fruits. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Fertility; fruitfulness.

God give thee of the dew of heaven, and the *fatness* of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine. *Genesis.*

6. That which causes fertility.

When around
The clouds drop *fatness*, in the middle sky
The dew suspended staid, and left unmoist
The execrable glebe. *Philips.*

Vapours and clouds feed the plants of the earth with the balm of dews and the *fatness* of showers. *Bentley.*

To FA'TTEN, fȧt'tn.[405] *v. a.* [from *fat.*]

1. To feed; to make fleshy; to plump with fat.

Frequent blood-letting, in small quantities, often increaseth the force of the organs of digestion, and *fatteneth* and increaseth the distemper. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To make fruitful.

Town of stuff to *fatten* land. *Lib. Londinensis.*

Dare not, on thy life,
Touch aught of mine;
This falchion else, not hitherto withstood,
These hostile fields shall *fatten* with thy blood.
Dryden.

3. To feed grossly; to increase.

Obscene Orontes
Conveys his wealth to Tyber's hungry shores,
And *fattens* Italy with foreign whores. *Dryden.*

To FA'TTEN, fȧt'tn. *v. n.* [from *fat.*] To grow fat; to be pampered; to grow fleshy.

All agree to spoil the publick good,
And villains *fatten* with the brave man's labour.
Otway.

Apollo check'd my pride, and bade me feed
My *fatt'ning* flocks, nor dare beyond the reed.
Dryden.

Yet then this little spot of earth well till'd,
A num'rous family with plenty fill'd,
The good old man and thrifty housewife spent
Their days in peace and *fatten'd* with content;
Enjoy'd the dregs of life, and liv'd to see
A long-descending healthful progeny. *Dryden.*

Tygers and wolves shall in the ocean breed,
The whale and dolphin *fatten* on the mead,
And every element exchange its kind,
When thriving honesty in courts we find. *Granville.*

FA'TTY, fȧt'tĕ. *adj.* [from *fat.*] Unctuous; oleaginous; greasy; partaking of the nature of fat.

The like cloud, if oily or *fatty*, will not discharge; not because it sticketh faster, but because air preyeth upon water, and flame and fire upon oil. *Bacon.*

The gourd
And thirsty cucumber, when they perceive
Th' approaching olive, with resentment fly
Her *fatty* fibres, and with tendrils creep
Diverse, detesting contact. *Philips.*

The common symptoms of the muriatick scurvy are, a saline taste in the spittle, and a lixivial urine, sometimes with a *fatty* substance like a thin skin a-top. *Arbuthnot.*

FATU'ITY, fȧ-tū'ĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* [*fatuité*, Fr. from *fatuous.*] Foolishness; weakness of mind; morbidness; feebleness of intellect.

It had argued a very short sight of things, and extreme *fatuity* of mind in me, to bind my own hands at their request. *King Charles.*

These symptoms were so high in some as to produce a sort of *fatuity* of madness. *Arbuthnot.*

FA'TUOUS, fȧtsh'ū-ŭs.[461] *adj.* [*fatuus*, Latin.]

1. Stupid; foolish; feeble of mind.

We pity or laugh at those *fatuous* extravagants, while yet ourselves have a considerable dose of what makes them so. *Glanville.*

2. Impotent; without force; illusory: alluding to an *ignis fatuus.*

And when that flame finds combustible earth,
Thence *fatuous* fires and meteors take their birth.
Denham.

FA'TWITTED, fȧt'wĭt-ĕd. *adj.* [*fat* and *wit.*] Heavy; dull; stupid.

Thou art so *fatwitted* with drinking old sack, and unbuttoning thee after supper, and sleeping upon benches in the afternoon, that thou hast forgotten. *Shaksp.*

FA'UCET, fȧw'sĕt. *n. s.* [*fusset*, Fr. *fauces*, Lat.] The pipe inserted into a vessel to give vent to the liquor, and stopped up by a peg or spiggot. It is sometimes improperly written *fosset.*

You were out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a cause between an orange-wife and a *fosset*-seller, and adjourned a controversy of three pence to a second audience. *Shaksp.*

If you are sent down to draw drink, and find it will not run, blow strongly into the *faucet*, and it will immediately pour into your mouth. *Swift.*

FA'UCHION, fȧl'shŭn. *n. s.* [See FALCHION.] A crooked sword.

A stately tomb, whose top a trumpet bore;
A soldier's *fauchion*, and a seaman's oar. *Dryd.*

FAUFEL, fȧw'fĕl. *n. s.* [French.] The fruit of a species of the palm-tree.

FAVI'LLOUS, fȧ-vĭl'lŭs. *adj.* [*favilla*, Lat.] Consisting of ashes.

As to foretelling of strangers, from the fungous particles about the wicks of the candles, it only signifieth a moist air about them hindering the avolation of light and the *favillous* particles. *Brown.*

FA'LCON. } See { FALCON.
FA'LCONRY. } { FALCONRY.

FAULT, fȧlt.[404] *n. s.* [*faut*, *faute*, Fr. *faltar*, to be deficient, Spanish. The *l* is sometimes sounded; and sometimes mute. In conversation it is generally suppressed.]

1. Offence; slight crime; somewhat liable to censure or objection.

The prophet chuseth rather to charge them with the *fault* of making a law unto themselves, than the crime of transgressing a law which God had made. *Hooker.*

He finds no *fault* with their opinion about the true God, but only that it was not clear and distinct enough. *Stillingfleet.*

He that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an actual *fault:*
Then what must he expect that still proceeds
To commit sin, and work up thoughts to deeds?
Dryden.

If you like not my poem, the *fault* may possibly be in my writing: but more probably 'tis in your morals, which cannot bear the truth of it. *Dryden.*

They wholly mistake the nature of criticism, who think its business is principally to find *fault.* *Dryden.*

To be desirous of a good name, and careful to do every thing, that we innocently may to obtain it, is so far from being a *fault*, even in private persons, that it is their great and indispensable duty. *Atterbury.*

Before his sacred name flies ev'ry *fault*,
And each exalted stanza teems with thought. *Pope.*

Which of our thrum-cap'd ancestors found *fault*,
For want of sugar-tongs, or spoons for salt? *King.*

Being void of all friendship and enmity, they never complain, nor find *fault* with the times. *Swift.*

2. Defect; want; absence.

I could tell to thee, as to one it pleases me, for *fault* of a better, to call my friend, I could be sad, and sad indeed too. *Shaksp.*

3. Puzzle; difficulty: as, *the inquirer is at* a fault.

To FAULT, fâlt. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be wrong; to fail.

Which moved him rather in eclogues than otherwise to write, minding to furnish our tongue in this kind wherein it *faulteth.* *Spenser.*

To FAULT, fâlt. *v. a.* To charge with a fault; to accuse.

For that I will not *fault* thee,
But for humbleness exalt thee. *Old Song.*

FA'ULTER, fâl'tûr. *n. s.* [from *fault.*] An offender; one who commits a fault.

Then she, behold the *faulter* here in sight;
This hand committed that supposed offence. *Fairfax.*

FA'ULTFINDER, fâlt'find-ûr. *n. s.* [*fault* and *find.*] A censurer; an objector.

FA'ULTILY, fâl'tê-lê. *adv.* [from *faulty.*] Not rightly; improperly; defectively; erroneously.

FA'ULTINESS, fâl'tê-nês. *n. s.* [from *faulty.*]

1. Badness; vitiousness; evil disposition.

When her judgment was to be practised in knowing *faultiness* by his first tokens, she was like a young fawn, who coming in the wind of the hunters, doth not know whether it be a thing or no to be eschewed. *Sidney.*

2. Delinquency; actual offences.

The inhabitants will not take it in evil part, that the *faultiness* of their people heretofore is laid open. *Hooker.*

FA'ULTLESS, fâlt'lês. *adj.* [from *fault.*] Exempt from fault; perfect; completely excellent.

Where for our sins he *faultless* suffered pain,
There where he died, and where he lived again. *Fairfax.*

Who durst thy *faultless* figure thus deface! *Dryden.*

Whoever thinks a *faultless* piece to see,
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be. *Pope.*

FA'ULTY, fâl'tê. *adj.* [*fautif*, French, from *fault.*]

1. Guilty of a fault; blamable; criminal; not innocent.

The king doth speak as one which is *faulty.* *2 Samuel.*

Can thus
Th' image of God in man, created once
So goodly and erect, though *faulty* since,
To such unsightly sufferings be debased. *Milton.*

2. Wrong; erroneous.

The form of polity by them set down for perpetuity, is three ways *faulty; faulty* in omitting some things which in scripture are of that nature, as, namely, the difference that ought to be of pastors, when they grow to any great multitude; *faulty* in requiring doctors, deacons, and widows, as things of perpetual necessity by the law of God, which in truth are nothing less; *faulty* also in urging some things by scripture mutable, as their lay elders. *Hooker.*

3. Defective; bad in any respect; not fit for the use intended.

By accident of a *faulty* helmet that Parker had on, he was stricken into the mouth at the first course, so that he died presently. *Bacon.*

To FA'VOUR, fâ'vûr. *v. a.* [*faveo*, Lat.]

1. To support: to regard with kindness; to be propitious to; to countenance.

Of all the race of silver-winged flies
Was none more favourable, nor more fair,
Whilst heaven did *favour* his felicities,
Than Clarion, the eldest son and heir
Of Muscarol. *Spenser.*

The self-same gods that arm'd the queen of Troy,
May *favour* Tamora the queen of Goths. *Shaksp.*

Men *favour* wonders. *Bacon.*

Fortune so *favoured* him, that the town at his first coming surrendered unto him. *Knolles.*

The good Æneas am I call'd; a name,
While fortune *favour'd*, not unknown to fame. *Dryden.*

Oh happy youth! and *favour'd* of the skies,
Distinguish'd care of guardian deities. *Pope.*

2. To assist with advantages or conveniences.

No one place about it is weaker than another, to *favour* an enemy in his approaches. *Addison.*

3. To resemble in feature.

The porter owned that the gentleman *favoured* his master. *Spectator.*

4. To conduce to; to contribute.

FA'VOUR, fâ'vûr.[314] *n. s.* [*favor*, Latin; *faveur*, French.]

1. Countenance; kindness; kind regard; propitious aspect: with *of* before the favourer.

It pleas'd your majesty to turn your looks
Of *favour* from myself, and all our house. *Shaksp.*

The child Samuel was in *favour*, both with the Lord and also with men. *1 Samuel.*

They got not the land by their own sword; but thy right hand and thine arm, and the light of thy countenance, because thou hast a *favour* unto them. *Psalms.*

His dreadful navy, and his lovely mind,
Gave him the fear and *favour* of mankind. *Waller.*

This *favour*, had it been employed on a more deserving subject, had been an effect of justice in your nature; but, as placed on me, is only charity. *Dryden.*

2. Support; defence; vindication; inclination to favour: with *of* before the thing favoured.

The pleasures which these scriptures ascribe to religion, are of a kind very different from those in *favour of* which they are here alleged. *Rogers.*

At play, among strangers, we are apt to find our hopes and wishes engaged on a sudden in *favour of* one side more than another. *Swift.*

They were invited from all parts for the use of kings, princes, and ministers. And in short, the *favour of* learning was the humour and mode of the age. *Temple.*

3. Kindness granted; benevolence shown.

All *favours* and punishments passed by him, all offices and places of importance were distributed to his favourites. *Sidney.*

The race is not to the swift, nor yet *favour* to men of skill. *Eccles.*

O, my royal master!
The gods, in *favour* to you, made her cruel. *A. Philips.*

4. Lenity; mildness; mitigation of punishment.

I could not discover the lenity and *favour* of this sentence; but conceived it rather to be rigorous than gentle. *Swift.*

5. Leave; good will; pardon.

Worthy Macbeth, we stay upon your leisure.
—Give me your *favour;* my dull brain was wrought
With things forgot. *Shaksp.*

Ye' ere we enter into open act,
With *favour*, 'twere no loss if 't might be inquir'd
What the condition of these arms would be. *Ben Jonson.*

Come down, said Reynard, let us treat of peace.
A peace, with all my soul, said Chanticleer;
But, with your *favour*, I will treat it here. *Dryd.*

6. Object of favour; person or thing favoured.

All these his wond'rous works, but chiefly man
His chief delight and *favour;* him, for whom
All these his works so wond'rous he ordain'd. *Milton.*

7. Something given by a lady to be worn.

And every one his lovesuit will advance
Unto his several mistress, which they'll know
By *favours* several which they did bestow. *Shak.*

It is received that it helpeth to continue love, if one wear the hair of the party beloved: and perhaps a glove, or other like *favour*, may as well do it. *Bacon.*

A blue ribband tied round the sword arm, I conceive to be the remains of that custom of wearing a mistress's *favour* on such occasions of old. *Spectator.*

8. Any thing worn openly as a token.

Here, Fluellen, wear thou this *favour* for me, and stick it in thy cap. *Shaksp.*

9. Feature; countenance. It is now little used.

That is only suitable in laying a foul complexion upon a filthy *favour*, setting forth both in sluttishness. *Sidney.*

Young though thou art, thine eye
Hath staid upon some *favour* that it loves. *Shak.*

Disseat thy *favour* with an usurped beard. *Shakspeare.*

There's no goodness in thy face: if Antony
Be free and healthful, why so tart a *favour*
To trumpet such good tidings? *Shaksp.*

Yet well I remember
The *favours* of these men: were they not mine?
Did they not sometime cry, all hail! to me? *Shakspeare.*

A youth of fine *favour* and shape. *Bacon.*

By their virtuous behaviour they compensate the hardness of their *favour*, and by the pulchritude of their souls make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *South.*

FA'VOURABLE, fâ'vûr-â-bl. *adj.* [*favorable*, Fr. *favorabilis*, Lat.]

1. Kind; propitious; affectionate.

Famous Plantagenet! most gracious Prince,
Lend *favourable* ear to our request. *Shaksp.*

2. Palliative; tender; averse from censure.

None can have the *favourable* thought,
That to obey a tyrant's will they fought. *Dryden.*

3. Conducive to; contributing to; propitious.

People are multiplied in a country by the temper of the climate, *favourable* to generation, health, and long life. *Temple.*

4. Accommodate; convenient.

Many good officers were willing to stay there, as a place very *favourable* for the making levies of men. *Clarendon.*

5. Beautiful; well favoured; well featured Obsolete.

Of all the race of silver-winged flies
Which do possess the empire of the air,
Was none more *favourable*, nor more fair,
Than Clarion the eldest son and heir
Of Muscarol. *Spenser.*

FA'VOURABLENESS, fâ'vûr-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *favourable.*] Kindness; benignity.

FA'VOURABLY, fâ'vûr-â-blê. *adv.* [from *favourable.*] Kindly; with favour; with tenderness; with kind regard.

Touching actions of common life, there is not any defence more *favourably* heard than theirs who

allege sincerely for themselves, that they did as necessity constrained them. *Hooker.*

She goeth about seeking such as are worthy of her, and sheweth herself *favourably* unto them in the ways. *Wisdom.*

The violent will condemn the character of Absalom, as either too *favourably* or too hardly drawn. *Dryden.*

We are naturally inclined to think *favourably* of those we love. *Rogers.*

FA'VOURED, fâ'vûrd. *participial adj.* [from *favour.*]

1. Regarded with kindness.

Oft with some *favour'd* traveller they stray,
And shine before him all the desert way. *Pope.*

2. [from *favour*, the noun.] Featured. Always conjoined with *well* or *ill.*

Of her there bred
A thousand young ones, which she daily fed;
Sucking upon her poisonous dugs, each one
Of sundry shape, yet all *ill-favoured.* *F. Queen.*

The *ill-favoured* and lean-fleshed kine did eat up the seven *well-favoured* and fat kine. *Genesis.*

FA'VOUREDLY, fâ'vûrd-lé. *adv.* [from *favoured.*] In a fair or foul way; with good or bad appearance. Always joined with *well* or *ill.*

FA'VOURER, fâ'vûr-ûr. *n. s.* [from *favour.*] One who favours; one who regards with kindness or tenderness; a wellwisher; a friend.

If we should upbraid them with irreligious, as they do us with superstitious *favourers*, the answer which herein they would make us, let them apply unto themselves. *Hooker.*

Do I not know you for a *favourer*
Of this new sect? ye are not sound. *Shaksp.*

Being now a *favourer* to the Briton. *Shaksp.*

Conjure their friends they had, labour for more,
Solicit all reputed *favourers.* *Daniel's Civil War.*

All the *favourers* of magick were the most profest and bitter enemies to the christian religion. *Addison.*

FA'VOURITE, fâ'vûr-ît.[166] *n. s.* [*favorite*, Fr. *favorita*, Italian.]

1. A person or thing beloved; one regarded with favour; any thing in which pleasure is taken; that which is regarded with particular approbation or affection.

Every particular master in criticism has his *favourite* passages in an author. *Addison.*

So fathers speak, persuasive speech and mild!
Their sage experience to the *fav'rite* child. *Pope.*

2. One chosen as a companion by a superiour; a mean wretch whose whole business is by any means to please.

All favours and punishments passed by him, all offices and places of importance were distributed to his *favourites.* *Sidney.*

I was a Thessalian gentleman, who, by mischance, having killed a *favourite* of the prince of that country, was pursued so cruelly, that in no place but by favour or corruption they would obtain my destruction. *Sidney.*

The great man down, you mark, his *fav'rite* flies;
The poor advanc'd makes friends of enemies. *Shaksp.*

Bid her steal into the plashed bower,
Where honey-suckles, ripen'd by the sun,
Forbid the sun to enter; like to *favourites*,
Made proud by princes that advance their pride
Against that power that bred it. *Shaksp.*

Nothing is more vigilant, nothing more jealous than a *favourite*, especially towards the waining time, and suspect of satiety. *Wotton.*

This man was very capable of being a great *favourite* to a great king. *Clarendon.*

What *fav'rites* gain, and what the nation owes,
Fly the forgetful world. *Pope.*

FA'VOURLESS, fâ'vûr-lês. *adj.* [from *favour.*]

1. Unfavoured; not regarded with kindness; having no patronage; without countenance.

2. Unfavouring; unpropitious.

Of that goddess I have sought the sight,
Yet no where can her find; such happiness
Heaven doth me envy, and fortune *favourless.*
Fairy Queen.

FA'USEN, fâw'sn. *n. s.* A sort of large eel.

He left the waves to wash;
The wave sprung entrails, about which *fausens* and other fish
Did shole. *Chapman.*

FA'USSEBRAYE, fâws'brâ. *n. s.* A small mount of earth, four fathom wide, erected on the level round the foot of the rampart, to fire upon the enemy, when he is so far advanced that you cannot force him back; and also to receive the ruins which the cannons make in the body of the place. *Harris.*

FA'UTOR, fâw'tôr.[166] *n. s.* [Latin; *fauteur*, French.] Favourer; countenancer; supporter.

I am neither author or *fautor* of any sect; I will have no man addict himself to me; but if I have any thing right, defend it as truth's, not mine. *Ben Jonson.*

The new mountain in the Lucrine lake, which is alleged, by the *fautors* of this opinion, as an instance in behalf of it, was not raised thus. *Woodward.*

FA'UTRESS, fâw' três. *n. s.* [*fautrix*, Lat. *fautrice*, French.] A woman that favours, or shows countenance.

It made him pray, and prove
Minerva's aid his *fautress* still. *Chapman.*

He comes from banishment to the *fautress* of liberty, from the barbarous to the polite. *Garth.*

FAWN, fâwn. *n. s.* [*faon*, French, from *fan*, in the old French, a child, probably from *infans*, Latin.] A young deer.

Looking my love, I go from place to place,
Like a young *fawn* that late hath lost the hind;
And seek each where, where last I saw her face,
Whose image yet I carry fresh in mind. *Spenser.*

The buck is called the first year a *fawn*, the second year a pricket. *Shakspeare.*

The colt hath about four years of growth: and so the *fawn*, and so the calf. *Bacon.*

Who for thy table feeds the wanton *fawn*,
For him as kindly spreads the flow'ry lawn. *Pope.*

To FAWN, fâwn. *v. n.* [of uncertain original. Perhaps a contraction of the French *fanfan*, a term of fondness for children.]

1. To court by frisking before one, as a dog.

The dog straight *fawned* upon his master for old knowledge. *Sidney.*

Holding Corioli in the name of Rome,
Even like a *fawning* greyhound. *Shakspeare.*

2. To court by any means. Used of animals.

Instead thereof he kiss'd her weary feet,
And lick'd her lily hands with *fawning* tongue,
As he her wronged innocence did weep.
Fairy Queen.

Is it not strange that a rational man should worship an ox? that he should *fawn* upon his dog? bow himself before a cat? and adore leeks and garlick? *South.*

3. To court servilely.

My love, forbear to *fawn* upon their frowns;
What danger or what sorrow can befall thee,
So long as Edward is thy constant friend? *Shaksp.*

And thou, sly hypocrite, who now would'st be
Patron of liberty, who more than thou
Once *fawn'd* and cring'd, and servilely ador'd
Heav'n's awful monarch? *Milton.*

Whom Aneas follows, with a *fawning* air;
But vain within, and proudly popular. *Dryden.*

Dext'rous the craving *fawning* croud to quit,
And pleas'd to 'scape from flattery to wit. *Pope.*

4. To bring forth a fawn.

FAWN, fâwn. *n. s.* A servile cringe; low flattery.

You will rather shew our gentle lowts
How you can frown, than spend a *fawn* upon them
For the inheritance of their loves. *Shakspeare.*

FA'WNER, fâw'nûr. *n. s.* [from *fawn.*] One that fawns; one that pays servile courtship.

By softness of behaviour we have arrived at the appellation of *fawners.* *Spectator.*

FA'WNINGLY, fâw'nîng'lé. *adv.* [from *fawn.*] In a cringing servile way.

FA'XED, fâk'sêd. *adj.* [from fæx, Saxon, hair.] Hairy. Obsolete.

They could call a comet a *faxed* star, which is all one with stella crinita, or cometa. *Camden.*

FAY, fâ. *n. s.* [*fée*, French.]

1. A fairy; an elf.

And the yellow-skirted *fays*
Fly after the night steeds,
Leaving their moon lov'd maze. *Milton.*

Ye sylphs and sylphids, to your chief give ear;
Fays, fairies, genii, elves, and demons hear! *Pope.*

2. [from *foi*, French.] Faith. Wholly obsolete.

Their ill 'haviour garres men missay,
Both of their doctrine and their *fay.* *Spenser.*

FE'ABERRY, fé'bêr-ré. *n. s.* [*grossularia.*] A gooseberry. *Dict.*

To FEAGUE, fêêg.[337] *v. a.* [*Gower* uses *To feige*, for to censure; *fegen*, German, to sweep; *fyken*, Dutch, to strike.] To whip; to chastise; to beat.

FE'ALTY, fé'âl-tè. *n. s.* [*feaultè*, French.] Duty due to a superiour lord; fidelity to a master; loyalty.

I am in parliament pledge for his truth,
And lasting *fealty* to the new-made king. *Shaksp.*

Let my sovereign
Command my eldest son, nay all my sons,
As pledges of my *fealty* and love. *Shakspeare.*

Man disobeying,
Disloyal, breaks his *fealty*, and sins
Against the high supremacy of Heav'n. *Milton.*

Each bird and beast behold
After their kinds: I bring them to receive
From thee their names, and pay thee *fealty*
With low subjection. *Milton.*

Whether his first design be to withdraw
Our *fealty* from God, or to disturb
Conjugal love. *Milton.*

FEAR, fére.[227] *n. s.* [fearan, Saxon, to fear; *vaer*, Dut. *feakle*, Erse.]

1. Dread; terrour; painful apprehension of danger.

Fear is an uneasiness of the mind, upon the thought of future evil likely to befal us. *Locke.*

Trembling *fear* still to and fro did fly,
And found no place where safe she shroud him might. *Fairy Queen.*

For *fear* was upon them, because of the people of those countries. *Ezra.*

What then remains? Are we deprived of will?
Must we not wish, for *fear* of wishing ill? *Dryden.*

Fear, in general, is that passion of our nature

whereby we are excited to provide for our security upon the approach of evil. *Rogers.*

2. Awe; dejection of mind at the presence of any person or thing; terrour impressed: with *of* before that which impresseth.

And the *fear of* you, and the dread of you, shall be upon every beast. *Genesis.*

3. Anxiety; solicitude.

The principal *fear* was for the holy temple. *Mac.*

4. That which causes fear.

Antony, stay not by his side;
Thy demon, that's the spirit that keeps thee, is
Noble, courageous, high, unmatchable,
Where Cæsar is not; but near him, thy angel
Becomes a *fear* as being over-power'd. *Shaksp.*

5. The object of fear.

Except the God of Abraham and the *fear* of Isaac had been with me. *Genesis.*

6. Something hung up to scare deer by its colour or noise.

He who fleeth from the noise of the *fear* shall fall into the pit, and he that cometh up out of the midst of the pit shall be taken in the snare. *Isaiah.*

FEAR, fêre. *n. s.* [ꝼeopa, Saxon.] A companion. Obsolete.

But fair Clarissa to a lovely *fear*
Was linked, and by him had many pledges dear.
Fairy Queen.

To FEAR, fêre. *v. a.* [ꝼeapan, Saxon.]

1. To dread; to consider with apprehensions of terrour; to be afraid of.

Now, for my life, Hortensio *fears* his widow.
—Then never trust me if I be afraid.
—You are very sensible, yet you miss my sense;
I mean Hortensio is afraid of you. *Shakspeare.*

To *fear* the foe, since fear oppresseth strength,
Gives, in your weakness, strength unto your foe.
Shakspeare.

There shall rise up a kingdom, and it shall be *feared* above all the kingdoms before it. *2 Esd.*

When I view the beauties of thy face,
I *fear* not death, nor dangers, nor disgrace.
Dryden.

2. To fright; to terrify; to make afraid.

The inhabitants, being *feared* with the Spaniards landing and burning, fled from their dwellings.
Carew.

We must not make a scarecrow of the law,
Setting it up to *fear* the birds of prey. *Shaksp.*

Some sitting on the hatches, would seem there,
With hideous gazing, to *fear* away fear. *Donne.*

To FEAR, fêre. *v. n.*

1. To live in terrour; to be afraid.

Well you may *fear* too far.
—Safer than trust too far:
Let me still take away the arms I fear,
Nor fear still to be harm'd. *Shakspeare.*

If any such be here, if any *fear*
Less for his person than an ill report;
If any think brave death outweighs bad life.
Shakspeare.

2. To be anxious.

Then let the greedy merchant *fear*
For his ill-gotten gain;
And pray to gods that will not hear,
While the debating winds and billows bear
His wealth into the main. *Dryden.*

See, pious king, with diff'rent strife,
Thy struggling Albion's bosom torn:
So much she *fears* for William's life,
That Mary's fate she dare not mourn. *Prior.*

FE'ARFUL, fêre'fûl *or* fêr'fûl.[230] *adj.* [*fear* and *full.*]

1. Timorous; timid; easily made afraid.

He 's gentle, and not *fearful.* *Shakspeare.*
Them that are of a *fearful* heart. *Isaiah.*

2. Afraid. It has *of* before the object of fear.

The Irish are more *fearful* to offend the law than the English. *Davies.*

I have made my heroine *fearful of* death, which neither Cassandra nor Cleopatra would have been. *Dryden.*

3. Awful; to be reverenced.

Who is like thee, glorious in holiness, *fearful* in praises! *Exodus.*

4. Terrible; dreadful; frightful; impressing fear.

Neither fast to friend, nor *fearful* to foe. *Ascham.*

Against such monsters God maintained his own, by *fearful* execution of extraordinary judgment upon them. *Hooker.*

What God did command touching Canaan, concerneth not us any otherwise than only as a *fearful* pattern of his just displeasure. *Hooker.*

All torment, trouble, wonder, and amazement,
Inhabits here: some heavenly power guide us
Out of this *fearful* country. *Shakspeare.*

It is a *fearful* thing to fall into the hands of the living God. *Hebrews.*

Lay down by those pleasures the *fearful* and dangerous thunders and lightnings, the horrible and frequent earthquakes, and then there will be found no comparison. *Raleigh.*

This is the natural fruit of sin, and the present revenge which it takes upon sinners, besides that *fearful* punishment which shall be inflicted on them in another life. *Tillotson.*

FE'ARFULLY, fêre'fûl-lê *or* fêr'fûl-lê. *adv.* [from *fearful.*]

1. Timorously; in fear.

In such a night
Did Thisbe *fearfully* o'ertrip the dew,
And saw the lion's shadow. *Shakspeare.*

2. Terribly; dreadfully.

There is a cliff, whose high and bending head
Looks *fearfully* on the confined deep. *Shaksp.*

FE'ARFULNESS, fêre'fûl-nês *or* fêr'fûl-nês. *n. s.* [from *fearful.*]

1. Timorousness; habitual timidity.

2. State of being afraid; awe; dread.

It is credible that the acknowledgment of our own unworthiness, our professed *fearfulness* to ask any thing, otherwise than only for his sake to whom God can deny nothing, that this should be noted for a popish errour? *Hooker.*

A third thing that makes a government justly despised, is *fearfulness* of, and mean compliances with, bold popular offenders. *South.*

FE'ARLESLY, fêre'lês-lê. *adv.* [from *fearless.*] Without terrour; intrepidity.

'Tis matter of the greatest astonishment to observe the stupid, yet common boldness of men, who so *fearlesly* expose themselves to this most formidable of perils. *Decay of Piety.*

FE'ARLESNESS, fêre'lês-nês. *n. s.* [from *fearless.*] Exemption from fear; intrepidity; courage; boldness.

He gave instances of an invincible courage and *fearlesness* in danger. *Clarendon.*

FE'ARLESS, fêre'lês. *adj.* [from *fear.*] Free from fear; intrepid; courageous; bold: with *of* before the subject.

From the ground she *fearless* doth arise,
And walketh forth without suspect of crime.
Fairy Queen.

The flaming seraph, *fearless* though alone
Encompass'd round with foes, thus answer'd bold.
Milton.

A nation, whose distinguishing character it is to be more *fearless* of death and danger than any other. *Temple.*

FEASIBI'LITY, fê-zê-bîl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *feasible.*]

1. Practicability.

2. A thing practicable.

Men often swallow falsities for truths, dubiosities for certainties, possibilities for *feasibilities*, and things impossible for possibilities themselves.
Brown.

FE'ASIBLE, fê'zê-bl.[227] *adj.* [*faisible*, Fr.] Practicable; such as may be effected; such as may be done.

We conclude many things impossibilities, which yet are easy *feasibles.* *Glanville.*

Things are *feasible* in themselves; else the eternal wisdom of God would never have advised, and much less have commanded them. *South.*

FE'ASIBLY, fê'zê-blê. *adv.* [from *feasible.*] Practicably.

FEAST, fêêst.[227] *n. s.* [*feste*, Fr. *festum*, Latin.]

1. An entertainment of the table; a sumptuous treat of great numbers.

Here 's our chief guest. If he had been forgotten,
It had been as a gap in our great *feast.* *Shaksp.*

On Pharaoh's birth day he made a *feast* unto all his servants. *Genesis.*

The lady of the leaf ordain'd a *feast,*
And made the lady of the flow'r her guest;
When lo! a bow'r ascended on the plain,
With sudden seats ordain'd, and large for either train. *Dryden.*

2. An anniversary day of rejoicing either on a civil or religious occasion: opposed to a *fast.*

This day is called the *feast* of Crispian. *Shaksp.*

3. Something delicious to the palate.

Many people would, with reason, prefer the griping of a hungry belly to those dishes which are a *feast* to others. *Locke.*

To FEAST, fêêst. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To eat sumptuously; to eat together on a day of joy.

Richard and Northumberland, great friends,
Did *feast* together. *Shakspeare.*

The parish finds, indeed; but our church-wardens
Feast on the silver, and give us the farthings. *Gay.*

To FEAST, fêêst. *v. a.*

1. To entertain sumptuously; to entertain magnificently.

He was entertained and *feasted* by the king with great shew of favour. *Hayward.*

2. To delight; to pamper; to gratify luxuriously.

All these are our's, all nature's excellence,
Whose taste or smell can bless the *feasted* sense.
Dryden.

FE'ASTER, fêêst'ûr. *n. s.* [from *feast.*]

1. One that fares deliciously.

Those *feasters* could speak of great and many excellencies in manners. *Taylor.*

2. One that entertains magnificently.

FE'ASTFUL, fêêst'fûl. *adj.* [*feast* and *full.*]

1. Festive; joyful.

The virgins also shall on *feastful* days
Visit his tomb with flow'rs, only bewailing
His lot unfortunate in nuptial choice,
From whence captivity and loss of eyes. *Milton.*

Therefore be sure
Thou, when the bridegroom with his *feastful* friends,
Passes to bliss at the mid-hour of night,
Hast gain'd thy entrance, virgin wise and pure.
Milton

2. Luxurious; riotous.

The suitor train
Who crowd his palace, and with lawless pow'r
His herds and flocks in *feastful* rites devour. *Pope.*

FE'ASTRITE, fêêst'rite. *n. s.* [*feast* and *rite.*] Custom observed in entertainments.

His hospitable gate,
Unbarr'd to all, invites a numerous train

Of daily guests; whose board with plenty crown'd,
Revives the *feastrites* old. *Philips.*

FEAT, fête.[227] *n. s.* [*fait*, French.]

1. Act; deed; action; exploit.

Pryocles is his name, renowned far
For his bold *feats*, and hardy confidence;
Full oft approved in many a cruel war. *F. Queen.*

Tarquin's self he met,
And struck him on his knee: in that day's *feats*
When he might act the woman in the scene,
He prov'd th' best man i' th' field. *Shakspeare.*

Our soldiers are men of strong heads for action, and perform such feats as they are not able to express. *Addison.*

2. A trick; an artful, festive, or ludicrous performance.

The joints are more supple to all *feats* of activity and motion in youth than afterwards. *Bacon.*

FEAT, fête. *adj.* [*fait*, *bien fait*, French; *homo factus ad unguem.*]

1. Ready; skilful; ingenious.

Never master had
A page so kind, so duteous, diligent;
So tender over his occasions, true,
So *feat*, so nurse-like. *Shakspeare.*

2. It is now only used in irony and contempt.

That *feat* man at controversy. *Stillingfleet.*

3. Nice; neat.

Look how well my garments sit upon me,
Much *feater* than before. *Shakspeare.*

FE'ATEOUS, fé'tê-ûs *or* fé'tshê-ûs.[263] *adj.* [from *feat.*] Neat; dexterous. Obsolete.

FE'ATEOUSLY, fé'tê-ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *feateous.*] Neatly; dexterously. Not in use.

And with fine fingers cropt full *feateously*
The tender stalks on high. *Spenser.*

FE'ATHER, fêth'ûr.[234 98] *n. s.* [ƿeðer, Saxon; *feder*, German.]

1. The plume of birds.

Look, as I blow this *feather* from my face. *Shakspeare.*

The brave eagle does with sorrow see
The forest wasted, and that lofty tree
Which holds her nest, about to be o'erthrown,
Before the *feathers* of her young are grown;
She will not leave them, nor she cannot stay,
But bears them boldly on her wings away. *Waller.*

When a man in the dark presses either corner of his eye with his finger, and turns his eye away from his finger, he will see a circle of colours like those in the *feathers* of a peacock's tail. *Newton.*

I am bright as an angel, and light as a *feather*. *Swift.*

2. Kind; nature; species; from the proverbial expression, *birds of a feather;* that is, of a species.

Clifford, and the haught Northumberland,
And of their *feather* many more proud birds,
Have wrought the easy-melting king like wax. *Shakspeare.*

I am not of that *feather* to shake off
My friend, when he most needs me. *Shakspeare.*

3. An ornament; an empty title.

4. [Upon a horse.] A sort of natural frizzling of hair, which, in some places, rises above the lying hair, and there makes a figure resembling the tip of an ear of corn. *Farrier's Dict.*

To FE'ATHER, fêth'ûr. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress in feathers.

2. To fit with feathers.

3. To tread as a cock.

Dame Partlet was the sovereign of his heart;
Ardent in love, outrageous in his play,
He *feather'd* her a hundred times a-day. *Dryden.*

4. To enrich; to adorn; to exalt.

They stuck not to say, that the king cared not to plume his nobility and people, to *feather* himself. *Bacon.*

5. *To* FEATHER *one's Nest.* Alluding to birds which collect feathers, among other materials, for making their nest.] To get riches together.

FE'ATHERBED, fêth'ûr-bêd. *n. s.* [*feather* and *bed.*] A bed stuffed with feathers; a soft bed.

The husband cock looks out, and strait is sped,
And meets his wife, which brings her *featherbed*. *Donne.*

FE'ATHERDRIVER, fêth'ûr-drî-vûr. *n. s.* [*feather* and *drive.*] One who cleanses feathers by whisking them about.

A *featherdriver* had the residue of his lungs filled with the fine dust or down of *feathers*. *Derham.*

FE'ATHERED, fêth'ûr'd.[359] *adj.* [from *feather.*]

1. Clothed with feathers.

I saw young Harry with his beaver on,
His cuisses on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,
Rise from the ground like *feather'd* Mercury. *Shakspeare.*

So when the new-born phœnix first is seen,
Her *feather'd* subjects all adore their queen. *Dryden.*

Dark'ning the sky; they hover o'er and shroud
The wanton sailors with a *feather'd* cloud. *Prior.*

Then ships of uncouth form shall stem the tide,
And *feather'd* people crowd my wealthy side. *Pope.*

Vultures, harpies, ravens, cormorants, and among many other *feathered* creatures, several little winged boys, perch upon the middle arches. *Addison.*

2. Fitted with feathers; carrying feathers.

An eagle had the ill hap to be struck with an arrow, *feather'd* from her own wing. *L'Estrange.*

Not the bow they bend, nor boast the skill
To give the *feather'd* arrow wings to kill. *Pope.*

FE'ATHEREDGE, fêth'ûr-êdje. *n. s.*

Boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another, are called *featheredge* stuff. *Moxon.*

FE'ATHEREDGED, fêth'ûr-êdj'd. *adj.* [*feather* and *edge.*] Belonging to a featheredge.

The cover must be made of *featheredged* boards, in the nature of several doors with hinges fixed thereon. *Mortimer.*

FE'ATHERFEW, fêth'ûr-fû. *n. s.* A plant both single and double: it is increased by seeds or slips, and also by dividing the roots: it flowereth most part of the summer. *Mortimer.*

FE'ATHER-GRASS, fêth'ûr-grâs. *n. s.* [*gramen fulmosum.*] An herb.

FE'ATHERLESS, fêth'ûr-lês. *adj.* [from *feather.*] Being without feathers.

This so high grown ivy was like that *featherless* bird, which went about to beg plumes of other birds to cover his nakedness. *Howel.*

FE'ATHERLY, fêth'ûr-lê. *adj.* [from *feather.*] Resembling feathers.

The accretion or pluvious aggelation of hail about the mother and fundamental atoms thereof, seems to be some *featherly* particle of snow, although snow itself be sexangular. *Brown.*

FE'ATHERSELLER, fêth'ûr-sêl-lûr. *n. s.* [*feather* and *seller.*] One who sells feathers for beds.

FE'ATHERY, fêth'ûr-ê. *adj.* [from *feather.*] Clothed with feathers.

Or whistle from the lodge, or village cock
Count the night-watches to his *feathery* dames. *Milton.*

FE'ATLY, fête'lê. *adv.* [from *feat.*] Neatly; nimbly; dexterously.

Foot it *featly* here and there,
And, sweet sprites, the burthen bear. *Shaksp.*

The moon was up, and shot a gleamy light;
He saw a quire of ladies in a round,
That *featly* footing seem'd to skim the ground. *Dryden.*

FE'ATNESS, fête'nês. *n. s.* [from *feat.*] Neatness; nicety; dexterity.

FE'ATURE, fê'tshûre.[462] *n. s.* [*faiture*, old French.]

1. The cast or make of the face.

Report the *feature* of Octavia, her years. *Shaksp.*

2. Any lineament or single part of the face.

Though ye be the fairest of God's creatures,
Yet think that death shall spoil your goodly *features*. *Spenser.*

We may compare the face of a great man with the character, and try if we can find out in his looks and *features*, the haughty, cruel, or unmerciful temper that discovers itself in the history. *Addison.*

Though various *features* did the sisters grace,
A sister's likeness was in every face. *Addison.*

To FE'ATURE, fê'tshûre. *v. a.* To resemble in countenance; to favour.

He liv'd in court most prais'd, most lov'd,
A sample to the young'st; to th' more mature,
A glass that *featur'd* them. *Shakspeare.*

To FEAZE, fêze. *v. a.* [*faisez*, Fr.]

1. To untwist the end of a rope, and reduce it again to its first stamina.

2. To beat; to whip with rods. *Ainsworth.*

To FEBRI'CITATE, fê-brîs'ê-tâte. *v. n.* [*febricitor*, Lat.] To be in a fever. *Dict.*

FEBRI'CULOSE, fêb-rîk'û-lôze. *adj.* [*febriculosus*, Lat.] Troubled with a fever. *Dict.*

FEBRIFU'GE, fêb'rê-fûje. *n. s.* [*febris*, and *fugo*, Lat.; *febrifuge*, Fr.] Any medicine serviceable in a fever. *Quincy.*

Bitters, like choler, are the best sanguifiers, and also the best *febrifuges*. *Floyer.*

FEBRIFU'GE, fêb'rê-fûje. *adj.* Having the power to cure fevers.

Febrifuge draughts had a most surprising good effect. *Arbuthnot.*

FE'BRILE, fê'brîl.[140] *adj.* [*febrilis*, Latin; *febrile*, Fr.] Constituting a fever; caused by a fever.

The spirits, embroiled with the malignity in the blood, and turgid and tumified by the *febrile* fermentation, are by phlebotomy relieved. *Harvey.*

FE'BRUARY, fêb'rû-â-rê. *n. s.* [*Februarius*, Lat.] The name of the second month in the year.

You have such a *February* face,
So full of frost, of storm, and cloudiness! *Shaksp.*

FE'CES, fê'sêz. *n. s.* [*fæces*, Latin; *feces*, Fr.]

1. Dregs; lees; sediment; subsidence.

Hence the surface of the ground with mud
And slime besmear'd, the *feces* of the flood,
Receiv'd the rays of heav'n; and sucking in
The seeds of heat, new creatures did begin. *Dryd.*

2. Excrement.

The symptoms of such a constitution are a sour smell in their *feces*. *Arbuthnot.*

FE'CULENCE, fêk'û-lênse. } [118] *n. s.* [*fæculentia*, Lat.]
FE'CULENCY, fêk'û-lên-sê. }

1. Muddiness; quality of abounding with lees or sediment.

2. Lees; feces; sediment; dregs.

Pour upon it some very strong lee, to facilitate the separation of its *feculencies*. *Boyle.*

Whether the wilding's fibres are contriv'd
To draw th' earth's purest spirit, and resist
Its *feculence*, which in more porous stocks
Of cyder plants finds passage free. *Philips.*

FE'CULENT, fĕk'ù-lĕnt. *adj.* [*fæculentus*, Latin; *feculent*, French.] Foul; dreggy; excrementitious.

But both his hands, most filthy *feculent*,
Above the water were on high extent,
And fain'd to wash themselves incessantly,
Yet nothing cleaner were for such intent. *F. Queen.*

They are to the body as the light of a candle to the gross and *feculent* snuff, which as it is not pent up in it, so neither doth it partake of its impurity. *Glanville.*

FE'CUND, fĕk'ŭnd. *adj.* [*fæcundus*, Lat. *fecond*, Fr.] Fruitful; prolifick.

The more sickly the years are, the less *fecund* or fruitful of children also they be. *Graunt.*

FECUNDA'TION, fĕk-kŭn-dā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*fæcundo*, Lat.] The act of making fruitful or prolifick.

She requested these plants as a medicine of *fecundation*, or to make her fruitful. *Brown.*

To FECU'NDIFY, fĕ-kŭn'dĕ-fi. *v. a.* To make fruitful; to make prolifick. *Dict.*

FECU'NDITY, fĕ-kŭn'dĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* [from *fecund; fecondité*, Fr.]

1. Fruitfulness; quality of producing or bringing forth in great abundance.

I appeal to the animal and vegetable productions of the earth, the vast numbers whereof notoriously testify the extreme luxuriance and *fecundity* of it. *Woodward.*

2. Power of producing or bringing forth.

Some of the ancients mention some seeds that retain their *fecundity* forty years; and I have found that melon-seeds, after thirty years, are best for raising of melons. *Ray.*

God could never create so ample a world, but he could have made a bigger; the *fecundity* of his creative power never growing barren, nor being exhausted. *Bentley.*

FED, fĕd. The pret. and part. pass. of *To feed.*

For on the grassy verdure as he lay,
And breath'd the freshness of the early day,
Devouring dogs the helpless infant tore,
Fed on his trembling limbs, and lapp'd the gore. *Pope.*

FE'DARY, fĕd'ā-rĕ. *n. s.* [*fædus*, Latin, or from *feudum*.] This word, peculiar to *Shakspeare*, may signify either a confederate; a partner; or a dependent.

Damn'd paper!
Black as the ink that's on thee, senseless bauble!
Art thou a *fedary* for this act, and lookest
So virgin-like without? *Shakspeare.*

FE'DERAL, fĕd'ĕr-ăl. *adj.* [from *fædus*, Lat.] Relating to a league or contract.

It is a *federal* rite betwixt God and us, as eating and drinking, both among Jews and heathens, was wont to be. *Hammond.*

The Romans compelled them, contrary to all *federal* right and justice, both to part with Sardinia, their lawful territory, and also to pay them for the future a double tribute. *Grew.*

FE'DERARY, fĕd'ĕr-ā-rĕ. *n. s.* [from *fædus*, Lat.] A confederate; an accomplice.

She 's a traitor, and Camillo is
A *federary* with her. *Shakspeare.*

FE'DERATE, fĕd'ĕr-āte.[91] *adj.* [*fæderatus*, Lat.] Leagued; joined in confederacy.

FEE, fēē.[246] *n. s.* [feoh, Sax. *fee*, Danish, cattle; *feudum*, low Lat.; *feu*, Scotish.]

1. [In law.] All lands and tenements that are held by any acknowledgment of superiority to a higher lord.

All lands and tenements, wherein a man hath a perpetual estate to him and his heirs, &c. are divided into *allodium* and *feudum: allodium* is every man's own land, which he possesses merely in his own right, without acknowledgment of any service, or payment of any rent to any other. *Feudum*, or *fee*, is that which we hold by the benefit of another, and in name whereof we owe services, or pay rent, or both to a superiour lord. And all our land in England, the crown-land, which is in the king's own hands in right of his crown, excepted, is in the nature of feudum; for though a man have land by descent from his ancestors, or bought it for his money; yet is the land of such a nature, that it cannot come to any, either by descent or purchase, but with the burthen that was laid upon him who had novel *fee*, or first of all received it as a benefit from his lord, to him and to all such to whom it might descend, or be any way conveyed from him. So that no man in England has *directum dominium*, that is, the very property or demesne in any land, but the prince in right of his crown: for though he that has fee has *jus perpetuum & utile dominium*, yet he owes a duty for it, and therefore it is not simply his own. *Fee* is divided into two sorts; *fee*-absolute, otherwise called *fee*-simple, and *fee*-conditional, otherwise termed *fee*-tail: *fee*-simple is that whereof we are seised in those general words, To us and our heirs for ever: *fee*-tail is that whereof we are seised to us and our heirs, with limitation; that is, the heirs of our body. And *fee*-tail is either general or special: general is where land is given to a man, and the heirs of his body: *fee*-tail special, is that where a man and his wife are seised of land to them and the heirs of their two bodies. *Cowell.*

Now like a lawyer, when he land would let,
Or sell *fee*-simples in his master's name. *Hubberd.*

Here 's the lord of the soil come to seize me for a stray, for entering his *fee*-simple without leave. *Shakspeare.*

2. Property; peculiar.

What concern they?
The general cause; or is it a *fee*-grief,
Due to some single breast? *Shakspeare.*

3. Reward; gratification; recompense.

These be the ways by which, without reward,
Livings in courts be gotten, though full hard;
For nothing there is done without a *fee*. *Hubberd.*

Not helping, death 's my *fee;*
But if I help, what do you promise me? *Shaksp.*

4. Payments occasionally claimed by persons in office.

Now that God and friends
Have turn'd my captive state to liberty,
At our enlargement what are thy due *fees? Shaksp.*

5. Reward paid to physicians or lawyers.

He does not refuse doing a good office for a man because he cannot pay the *fee* of it. *Addison.*

6. Portion; pittance; share. Obsolete.

In pruning and trimming all manner of trees,
Reserve to each cattle their property *fees*. *Tusser.*

FE'EFARM, fēē'fārm. *n. s.* [*fee* and *farm*.] Tenure by which lands are held of a superiour lord.

John surrendered his kingdoms to the pope, and took them back again, to hold in *feefarm;* which brought him into such hatred, as all his lifetime after he was possest with fear. *Davies.*

To FEE, fēē. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To reward; to pay.

No man *fees* the sun, no man purchases the light, nor errs if he walk by it. *South.*

Watch the disease in time; for when within
The dropsy rages and extends the skin,
In vain for hellebore the patient cries,
And *fees* the doctor; but too late is wise. *Dryden.*

2. To bribe; to hire; to purchase.

I have long loved her, and ingrossed opportunities to meet her; *feed* every slight occasion, that could but niggardly give me sight of her. *Shaksp.*

3. To keep in hire.

There 's not a thane of them but in his house
I have a servant *feed*. *Shakspeare.*

FE'EBLE, fē'bl.[405] *adj.* [*foible*, French.] Weak; debilitated; sickly; infirm; without strength of body or mind.

The men carried all the *feeble* upon asses to Jericho. 2 *Chron.*

Command th' assistance of a faithful friend,
But *feeble* are the succours I can send. *Dryden.*

How I have lov'd, excuse my falt'ring tongue;
My spirits *feeble*, and my pains are strong. *Dryden.*

We carry the image of God in us, a rational and immortal soul; and though we be now miserable and *feeble*, yet we aspire after eternal happiness, and finally expect a great exaltation of all our natural powers. *Bentley.*

Rhyme is a crutch that helps the weak along,
Supports the *feeble*, but retards the strong. *Smith.*

To FE'EBLE, fē'bl. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To weaken; to enfeeble; to deprive of strength or power. Not in use.

Or as a castle reared high and round,
By subtile engines and malicious slight
Is undermined from the lowest ground,
And her foundation forc'd and *feebled* quite. *Fairy Queen.*

Shall that victorious hand be *feebled here*,
That in your chambers gave you chastisement? *Shakspeare.*

FEEBLEMI'NDED, fē'bl-mīnd'ĕd. *adj.* [*feeble* and *mind*.] Weak of mind; defective in resolution and constancy.

Warn them that are unruly, comfort the *feeble-minded*, support the weak, be patient toward all men. 1 *Thess.*

FE'EBLENESS, fē'bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *feeble*.] Weakness; imbecility; infirmity; want of strength.

A better head Rome's glorious body fits,
Than his that shakes for age and *feebleness*. *Shakspeare.*

Some in their latter years, through the *feebleness* of their limbs, have been forced to study upon their knees. *South.*

FE'EBLY, fē'blĕ. *adv.* [from *feeble*.] Weakly; without strength.

Like mine, thy gentle numbers *feebly* creep,
Thy tragick muse gives smiles, thy comick sleep. *Dryden.*

To FEED,[246] *v. a.* [*fodan*, Gothick; fedan, foedan, Saxon.]

1. To supply with food.

Her heart and bowels through her back he drew,
And *fed* the hound that help'd him to pursue. *Dryden.*

Boerhaave *fed* a sparrow with bread four days, in which time it eat more than its own weight. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To supply; to furnish.

A constant smoke rises from the warm springs that *feed* the many baths with which this island is stocked. *Addison.*

The breadth of the bottom of the hopper must be half the length of a barleycorn, and near as long as the rollers, that it may not *feed* them too fast. *Mortimer.*

3. To graze; to consume by cattle.

Once in three years *feed* your mowing lands, if you cannot get manure constantly to keep them in heart. *Mortimer.*

The frost will spoil the grass; for which reason take care to *feed* it close before winter. *Mortimer.*

4. To nourish; to cherish.

How oft from pomp and state did I remove,
To *feed* despair, and cherish hopeless love. *Prior.*

5. To keep in hope or expectation.

Barbarossa learned the strength of the emperor, craftily *feeding* him with the hope of liberty. *Knolles.*

6. To delight; to entertain; to keep from satiety.

The alteration of scenes, so it be without noise, *feeds* and relieves the eye, before it be full of the same object. *Bacon.*

7. To make fat. A provincial use.

To FEED, fēēd. *v. n.*

1. To take food. Chiefly applied to animals food.

To *feed* were best at home;
From thence, the sauce to meat is ceremony;
Meeting were bare without it. *Shakspeare.*

2. To prey; to live by eating.

I am not covetous of gold;
Nor care I who doth *feed* upon my cost. *Shaksp.*

You cry against the noble senate, who,
Under the gods, keep you in awe, which else
Would *feed* on one another. *Shakspeare.*

Galen speaketh of the curing of the scirrhus of the liver by milk of a cow that *feedeth* upon certain herbs. *Bacon.*

Some birds *feed* upon the berries of this vegetable. *Brown.*

He *feeds* on fruits, which of their own accord,
The willing grounds and laden trees afford. *Dryden.*

The Brachmans were all of the same race, lived in fields and woods, and *fed* only upon rice, milk, or herbs. *Temple.*

All *feed* on one vain patron, and enjoy
Th' extensive blessing of his luxury. *Pope.*

3. To pasture; to place cattle to feed.

If a man shall cause a field to be eaten, and shall put in his beast, and shall *feed* in another man's field, he shall make restitution. *Exodus.*

4. To grow fat or plump. A provincial use.

FEED, fēēd. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Food; that which is eaten.

A fearful deer then looks most about when he comes to the best *feed*, with a shrugging kind of tremor through all his principal parts. *Sidney.*

An old worked ox fats as well as a young one: their *feed* is much cheaper, because they eat no oats. *Mortimer.*

2. Pasture.

Besides his cote, his flocks and bounds of *feed*
Are now on sale. *Shakspeare.*

3. Meal; act of eating.

Plenty hung
Tempting so nigh, to pluck and eat my fill
I spared not: for such pleasure till that hour
At *feed* or fountain never had I found. *Milton.*

FE'EDER, fēēd'ûr. *n. s.* [from *feed.*]

1. One that gives food.

The beast obeys his keeper, and looks up,
Not to his master's but his *feeder's* hand. *Denham.*

2. An exciter; an encourager.

When thou do'st hear I am as I have been,
Approach me, and thou shalt be as thou was't,
The tutor and the *feeder* of my riots. *Shakspeare.*

3. One that eats.

With eager feeding, food doth choak the *feeder*. *Shakspeare.*

But that our feasts
In every mess have folly, and the *feeders*
Jest with it as a custom, I should blush
To see you so attired. *Shakspeare.*

We meet in Aristotle with one kind of thrush, called the missel-thrush, or *feeder* upon misselto. *Brown.*

4. One that eats in a certain mode: as, a *nice feeder*, a *gross feeder*.

But such fine *feeders* are no guests for me;
Riot agrees not with frugality:
Then, that unfashionable man am I,
With me they'd starve for want of ivory. *Dryden.*

To FEEL, fēēl. *v. n.* pret. *felt;* part. pass. *felt.* [pelan, Sax.]

1. To have perception of things by the touch.

The sense of *feeling* can give us a notion of extension, shape, and all other ideas that enter at the eye, except colours. *Addison.*

2. To search by feeling. See FEELER.

They should seek the Lord, if happily they might *feel* after him, and find him. *Acts.*

3. To have a quick sensibility of good or evil, right or wrong.

Man, who *feels* for all mankind. *Pope.*

4. To appear to the touch.

Blind men say black *feels* rough, and white *feels* smooth. *Dryden.*

Of these tumours one *feels* flaccid and rumpled; the other more even, flatulent, and springy. *Sharp.*

To FEEL,[246] fēēl. *v. a.*

1. To perceive by the touch.

Suffer me that I may *feel* the pillars. *Judges.*

2. To try; to sound.

He hath writ this to *feel* my affection to your honour. *Shakspeare.*

3. To have perception of.

The air is so thin, that a bird has therein no *feeling* of her wings, or any resistance of air to mount herself by. *Raleigh.*

4. To have sense of external pain or pleasure.

Nor did they not perceive the evil plight
In which they were, or the fierce pains not *feel*. *Milton.*

But why should those be thought to 'scape who *feel*
Those rods of scorpions and those whips of steel? *Creech.*

5. To be effected by; to perceive mentally.

Would I had never trod this English earth,
Or *felt* the flatteries that grow upon it! *Shaksp.*

The well-sung woes shall sooth my pensive ghost;
He best can paint them who can *feel* them most. *Pope.*

Not youthful kings in battle seiz'd alive,
E'er *felt* such grief, such terrour, and despair. *Pope.*

6. To know; to be acquainted with.

His overthrow heap'd happiness upon him;
For then, and not till then, he *felt* himself,
And found the blessedness of being little. *Shaksp.*

FEEL, fēēl. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The sense of feeling; the touch.

The difference of these tumours will be distinguished by the *feel*. *Sharp.*

FE'ELER, fēēl'ûr. *n. s.* [from *feel.*]

1. One that feels.

This hand, whose touch,
Whose ev'ry touch would force the *feeler's* soul
To th' oath of loyalty. *Shakspeare.*

2. The horns or antennæ of insects.

Insects clean their eyes with their forelegs as well as antennæ; and as they are perpetually feeling and searching before them with their *feelers* or antennæ, I am apt to think that besides wiping and cleaning the eyes, the uses here named may be admitted. *Derham.*

FE'ELING, fēēl'ing. *participial adj.* [from *feel.*]

1. Expressive of great sensibility.

O wretched state of man in self-division!
O well thou say'st a *feeling* declaration
Thy tongue hath made of Cupid's deep incision! *Sidney.*

Thy wailing words do much my spirits move,
They uttered are in such a *feeling* fashion. *Sidney.*

Write 'till your ink be dry, and with your tears
Moist it again; and frame some *feeling* line,
That may discover such integrity. *Shakspeare.*

2. Sensibly felt. This sense is not sufficiently analogical.

A most poor man made tame to fortune's blows,
Who, by the art of known and *feeling* sorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakspeare.*

I had a *feeling* sense
Of all your royal favours; but this last
Strikes through my heart. *Southerne.*

FE'ELING, fēēl'ing. *n. s.* [from *feel.*]

1. The sense of touch.

Why was the sight
To such a tender ball as th' eye confin'd;
So obvious and so easy to be quench'd,
And not, as *feeling*, through all parts diffus'd;
That she might look at will through every pore? *Milton.*

2. Power of action upon sensibility.

The apprehension of the good
Gives but the greater *feeling* to the worse. *Shaksp.*

3. Perception; sensibility.

Their king, out of a princely *feeling*, was sparing and compassionate towards his subjects. *Bacon.*

Great persons had need to borrow other men's opinions to think themselves happy; for if they judge by their own *feeling*, they cannot find it. *Bacon's Essays.*

As we learn what belongs to the body by the evidence of sense, so we learn what belongs to the soul by an inward consciousness, which may be called a sort of internal *feeling*. *Watts.*

FE'ELINGLY, fēēl'ing-lė. *adv.* [from *feeling.*]

1. With expression of great sensibility.

The princes might judge that he meant himself, who spoke so *feelingly*. *Sidney.*

He would not have talked so *feelingly* of Codrus's bed, if there had been room for a bed-fellow in it. *Pope.*

2. So as to be sensibly felt.

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,
The season's difference; as the icy phang,
And churlish chiding of the winter's wind,
Which when it bites and blows upon my body,
Ev'n 'till I shrink with cold, I smile and say,
This is no flattery: these are counsellors,
That *feelingly* persuade me what I am. *Shaksp.*

He *feelingly* knew, and had trial of the late good, and of the new purchased evil. *Raleigh.*

FEET, fēēt.[246] *n. s.* The plural of *foot.*

His brother's image to his mind appears,
Inflames his heart with rage, and wings his *feet* with fears. *Pope.*

FE'ETLESS, fēēt'lės. *adj.* [from *feet.*] Being without feet.

Geoffrey of Boulloin broched three *feetless* birds, called allerions, upon his arrow. *Camden.*

To FEIGN, fāne.[294 385] *v. a.* [*feindre*, Fr. *fingo*, Lat.]

1. To invent; to image by an act of the mind.

Abominable, unutterable, and worse
Than fables yet have *feign'd*, or fear conceiv'd,
Gorgons, and hydras, and chimæras dire! *Milton.*

No such things are done as thou sayest, but thou *feignedst* them out of thine own heart. *Nehemiah.*

2. To make a show of.

But both his hands, most filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And *feign'd* to wash themselves incessantly. *Spenser.*

3. To make a show of; to do upon some false pretence.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then, hid in shades, eludes her eager swain,
But *feigns* a laugh to see me search around,
And by that laugh the willing fair is found. *Pope.*

4. To dissemble; to conceal. Obsolete.

Each trembling leaf and whistling wind they hear,
As ghastly bug their hair on end does rear;
Yet both do strive their fearfulness to *feign*. *Fairy Queen.*

To FEIGN, fāne. *v. n.* To relate falsely; to image from the invention; to tell fabulously.

Therefore the poet

Did *feign* that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and floods;
Since nought so stockish, hard, and full of rage,
But musick for the time doth change his nature.
Shakspeare.

FE'IGNEDLY, fâne'êd-lè.[364] *adv.* [from *feign.*] In fiction; not truly.

Such is found to have been falsely and *feignedly* in some of the heathens. *Bacon.*

FE'IGNER, fâne'ûr. *n. s.* [from *feign.*] Inventer; contriver of a fiction.

And these three voices differ; all the things done, the doing and the doer; the thing feigned, the feigning and the *feigner;* so the poem, the poesy and the poet. *Ben Jonson.*

FEINT, fânt.[249] *participial adj.* [from *feign*, for *feigned;* or *feint*, Fr.] Counterfeit; seeming.

The mind by degrees loses its natural relish of real solid truth, and is reconciled insensibly to any thing that can be but dressed up into any *feint* appearance of it. *Locke.*

FEINT, fânt.[249] *n. s.* [*feint*, French.]

1. A false appearance; an offer of something not intended to be.

Courtly's letter is but a *feint* to get off. *Spect.*

2. A mock assault; an appearance of aiming at one part, when another is intended to be struck.

But, in the breast encamp'd, prepares
For well-bred *feints* and future wars. *Prior.*

FE'LANDERS, fêl'ân-dûrz. *n. s.* Worms in hawks. *Ainsworth.*

To FELI'CITATE, fê-lîs'ê-tâte. *v. a.* [*feliciter*, Fr. *felicito*, Latin.]

1. To make happy.

I profess
Myself an enemy to all other joys;
And find I am alone *felicitate*
In your dear highness' love. *Shakspeare.*

What a glorious entertainment and pleasure would fill and *felicitate* his spirit, if he could grasp all in a single survey! *Watts.*

2. To congratulate.

They might proceed unto forms of speeches, *felicitating* the good, or depreciating the evil to follow. *Brown.*

FELICITA'TION, fê-lîs-ê-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [Fr. from *felicitate.*] Congratulation. *Dict.*

FELI'CITOUS, fê-lîs'ê-tûs. *adj.* [*felix*, Latin.] Happy. *Dict.*

FELI'CITOUSLY, fê-lîs'ê-tûs-lè. *adv.* [from *felicitous.*] Happily. *Dict.*

FELI'CITY, fê-lîs'ê-tè. *n. s.* [*felicitas*, Lat. *felicité*, Fr.] Happiness; prosperity; blisfulness; blessedness.

The joyous day, dear Lord, with joy begin,
And grant that we, for whom thou didest die,
Being with thy dear blood clean wash'd from sin,
May live for ever in *felicity.* *Spenser.*

Others in virtue plac'd *felicity;*
But virtue join'd with riches and long life,
In corporal pleasure he, and careless ease. *Milton.*

The *felicities* of her wonderful reign may be complete. *Atterbury.*

How great, how glorious a *felicity*, how adequate to the desires of a reasonable nature, is revealed to our hopes in the gospel? *Rogers.*

FE'LINE, fê'line.[140] *adj.* [*felinus*, Lat.] Like a cat; pertaining to a cat.

Even as in the beaver, from which he differs principally in his teeth, which are canine, and in his tail which is *feline*, or a long taper. *Grew.*

FELL, fêl. *adj.* [pelle, Saxon.]

1. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman.

It seemed fury, discord, madness *fell,*
Flew from his lap when he unfolds the same.
Fairfax.

So *fellest* foes,
Whose passions and whose plots have broke their sleep,
To take the one the other, by some chance,
Some trick not worth an egg, shall grow dear friends. *Shakspeare.*

2. Savage; ravenous; bloody.

That instant was I turn'd into a hart,
And my desires, like *fell* and cruel hounds,
E'er since pursue me. *Shakspeare.*

I know thee, love, wild as the raging main,
More *fell* than tygers on the Lybian plain. *Pope.*

Scorning all the taming arts of man,
The keen hyena, *fellest* of the *fell.* *Thomson.*

FELL, fêl. *n. s.* [pelle, Sax.] The skin; the hide. Not used.

Wipe thine eye:
The goujers shall devour them, flesh and *fell,*
Ere they shall make us weep. *Shakspeare.*

The time has been my senses would have cool'd
To hear a night-shriek; and my *fell* of hair
Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir. *Shaksp.*

To FELL, fêl. *v. a.* [*fellen*, German.]

1. To knock down; to bring to the ground.

Villain, stand, or I'll *fell* thee down. *Shakspeare.*

Up and down he traverses his ground;
Now wards a *felling* blow, now strikes again.
Daniel.

Taking the small end of his musket in his hand, he struck him on the head with the stock, and *felled* him. *Raleigh.*

His fall, for the present, struck an earthquake into all minds; nor could the vulgar be induced to believe he was *felled.* *Howel.*

On their whole host I flew
Unarm'd, and with a trivial weapon *fell'd*
Their choicest youth: they only liv'd who fled.
Milton.

2. It seems improperly joined with *down* or *along.*

Whom with such force he struck he *fell'd* him *down,*
And cleft the circle of his golden crown. *Dryden.*

I *fell'd along* a man of bearded face,
His limbs all cover'd with a shining case. *Dryden.*

3. To hew down; to cut down.

Then would he seem a farmer that would sell
Bargains of woods, which he did lately *fell.*
Hubberd's Talc.

Proud Arcite and fierce Palamon,
In mortal battle doubling blow on blow;
Like lightning flam'd their faulchions to and fro,
And shot a dreadful gleam; so strong they struck,
There seem'd less force requir'd to *fell* an oak.
Dryden.

FELL, fêl. The preterit of *To fall.*

None on their feet might stand,
Though standing else as rocks; but down they *fell*
By thousands, angel on archangel roll'd. *Milton.*

FE'LLER, fêl'lûr. *n. s.* [from *fell.*] One that hews down.

Since thou art laid down, no *feller* is come up against us. *Isaiah.*

FELLI'FLUOUS, fêl-lîf'flû-ûs.[518] *adj.* [*fel* and *fluo*, Lat.] Flowing with gall. *Dict.*

FE'LLMONGER, fêl'mûng-gûr.[381] *n. s.* [from *fell.*] A dealer in hides.

FE'LLNESS, fêl'nês. *n. s.* [from *fell.*] Cruelty; savageness; fury; rage.

When his brother saw the red blood trail
Adown so fast, and all his armour steep,
For very *fellness* loud he 'gan to weep. *Fairy Q.*

FE'LLOE, fêl'lô.[295] *n. s.* [*felge*, Danish.] The circumference of a wheel; the outward part. It is often written *fally* or *felly.*

Out, out, thou strumpet Fortune! all you gods,
In general synod, take away her power;
Break all the spokes and *fellies* from her wheel,
And bowl the round nave down the hill of heav'n.
Shakspeare.

Axle-trees, naves, *felloes* and spokes were all molten. *Kings.*

FE'LLOW, fêl'lô.[327] *n. s.* [*quasi*, to follow, *Minshew;* from pe, faith, and lag, bound, Sax. *Junius; fallow*, Scotish.]

1. A companion; one with whom we consort.

In youth I had twelve *fellows* like unto myself, but not one of them came to a good end. *Ascham.*

To be your *fellow*,
You may deny me: but I'll be your servant,
Whether you will or no. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

Have we not plighted each our holy oath,
That one should be the common good of both;
One soul should both inspire, and neither prove
His *fellow's* hindrance in pursuit of love? *Dryden.*

2. An associate; one united in the same affair.

Each on his *fellow* for assistance calls;
At length the fatal fabrick mounts the walls. *Dryd.*

3. One of the same kind.

Let partial spirits still aloud complain,
Think themselves injur'd that they cannot reign;
And own no liberty, but where they may
Without controul upon their *fellows* prey. *Waller.*

A shepherd had one favourite dog: he fed him with his own hand, and took more care of him than of his *fellows.* *L'Estrange.*

4. Equal; peer.

So you are to be hereafter *fellows*, and no longer servants. *Sidney.*

Chieftain of the rest
I chose him here: the earth shall him allow;
His *fellows* late, shall be his subjects now. *Fairfax.*

5. One thing suited to another; one of a pair.

When virtue is lodged in a body, that seems to have been prepared for the reception of vice; the soul and the body do not seem to be *fellows.* *Addison.*

6. One like or equal to another: as, this knave hath not his *fellow.*

7. A familiar appellation used sometimes with fondness; sometimes with esteem; but generally with some degree of contempt.

This is Othello's ancient, as I take it.
—The same indeed; a very valiant *fellow.* *Shaksp.*

An officer was in danger to have lost his place, but his wife made his peace; whereupon a pleasant *fellow* said, that he had been crushed, but that he saved himself upon his horns. *Bacon.*

Full fifteen thousand lusty *fellows*
With fire and sword the fort maintain;
Each was a Hercules, you tell us,
Yet out they march'd like common men. *Prior.*

8. A word of contempt; the foolish mortal; the mean wretch; the sorry rascal.

Those great *fellows* scornfully receiving them, as foolish birds fallen into their net, it pleased the eternal justice to make them suffer death by their hands. *Sidney.*

Cassio hath here been set on in the dark
By Rodorigo, and *fellows* that are 'scap'd. *Shaksp.*

I have great comfort from this *fellow:* methinks he hath no drowning mark about him; his complexion is perfect gallows. *Shakspeare.*

Opinion that did help me to the crown,
Had still kept loyal to possession;
And left me in reputeless banishment,
A *fellow* of no mark nor likelihood. *Shakspeare.*

How oft the sight of means, to do ill deeds,
Makes deeds ill done? for hadst thou not been by,
A *fellow* by the hand of nature mark'd,
Quoted and signed to do a deed of shame,
This murder had not come into my mind. *Shaksp.*

The Moor's abus'd by some most villainous knave,
Some base notorious knave, some scurvy *fellow!*
Shakspeare.

The *fellow* had taken more fish than he could spend while they were sweet. *L'Estrange.*

As next of kin, Achilles' arms I claim;
This *fellow* would ingraft a foreign name
Upon our stock, and the Sisyphian seed
By fraud and theft asserts his father's breed.
Dryden.

You will wonder how such an ordinary *fellow*, as this Mr. Wood, could have got his majesty's broad seal. *Swift.*

You'll find, if once the monarch acts the monk,
Or, cobler like, the parson will be drunk,
Worth makes the man, and want of it the *fellow;*
The rest is all but leather and prunella. *Pope.*

9. Sometimes it implies a mixture of pity with contempt.

The provost commanded his men to hang him up on the nearest tree: then the *fellow* cried out that he was not the miller, but the miller's man.
Hayward.

10. A member of a college that shares its revenues, or of any incorporated society.

There should be a mission of three of the *fellows* or brethren of Solomon's house, to gives us knowledge of the affairs and state of those countries to which they were designed. *Bacon.*

To FE'LLOW, fĕl'lō. *v. a.* To suit with; to pair with; to match. *Fellow* is often used in composition, to mark community of nature, station, or employment.

Imagination,
With what's unreal, thou co-active art,
And *fellow'st* nothing. *Shakspeare.*

FELLOW-CO'MMONER, fĕl-lō-kŏm'ŭn-ŭr. *n. s.*

1. One who has the same right of common.

He cannot appropriate, he cannot inclose, without the consent of all his *fellow-commoners*, all mankind. *Locke.*

2. A commoner at Cambridge of the higher order, who dines with the fellows.

FELLOW-CRE'ATURE, fĕl-lō-krē'tshŭre. *n. s.* One that has the same creator.

Reason is the glory of human nature, and one of the chief eminences whereby we are raised above our *fellow-creatures*, the brutes, in this lower world.
Watts's Logick, Introduction.

FE'LLOW-HEIR, fĕl-lō-ârе'. *n. s.* Coheir; partner of the same inheritance.

The gentiles should be *fellow-heirs.* *Eph.*

FELLOW-HE'LPER, fĕl-lō-hĕlp'ŭr. *n. s.* Coadjutor; one who concurs in the same business.

We ought to receive such, that we might be *fellow-helpers* to the truth. 3 *John.*

FELLOW-LA'BOURER, fĕl-lō-lâ'bŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* One who labours in the same design.

My *fellow-labourers* have commissioned me to perform in their behalf this office of dedication.
Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.

FELLOW-SE'RVANT, fĕl-lō-sĕr'vânt. *n. s.* One that has the same master.

Nor less think we in heav'n of thee on earth,
Than of our *fellow-servant;* and inquire
Gladly into the ways of God with man. *Milton.*

Fair *fellow-servant!* may your gentle ear
Prove more propitious to my slighted care
Than the bright dames we serve. *Waller.*

Their fathers and yours were *fellow-servants* to the same heavenly master while they lived; nor is that relation dissolved by their death, but ought still to operate among their surviving children.
Atterbury.

FELLOW-SO'LDIER, fĕl-lō-sōl'jŭr. *n. s.* One who fights under the same commander. An endearing appellation used by officers to their men.

Come, *fellow-soldier*, make thou proclamation.
Shakspeare.

Epaphroditus, my brother and companion in labour, and *fellow-soldier*. *Philippians.*

FELLOW-STU'DENT, fĕl-lō-stū'dĕnt. *n. s.* One who studies in company with another, in the same class, under the same master.

I pr'ythee do not mock me, *fellow-student.*
Shakspeare's Hamlet.

If you have no *fellow-student* at hand, tell it over with your acquaintance. *Watts's Logick.*

FELLOW-SU'BJECT, fĕl-lō-sŭb'jĕkt. *n. s.* One who lives under the same government.

The bleeding condition of their *fellow-subjects* was a feather in the balance with their private ends. *Swift.*

FELLOW-SU'FFERER, fĕl-lō-sŭf'ŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* One who shares in the same evils; one who partakes the same sufferings with another.

How happy was it for those poor creatures, that your grace was made their *fellow-sufferer!* And how glorious for you, that you chose to want rather than not relieve! *Dryden.*

We in some measure share the necessities of the poor at the same time that we relieve them, and make ourselves not only their patrons but *fellow-sufferers.* *Addison's Spectator.*

FELLOW-WRI'TER, fĕl-lō-rī'tŭr. *n. s.* One who writes at the same time, or on the same subject.

Since they cannot raise themselves to the reputation of their *fellow-writers*, they must sink it to their own pitch, if they would keep themselves upon a level with them. *Addison.*

FELLOW-FEE'LING, fĕl-lō-fēē'lĭng. *n. s.* [*fellow* and *feeling.*]

1. Sympathy.

It is a high degree of inhumanity not to have a *fellow-feeling* of the misfortune of my brother.
L'Estrange.

2. Combination; joint interest: commonly in an ill sense.

Even your milkwoman and your nurserymaid have a *fellow-feeling.* *Arbuthnot.*

FE'LLOWLIKE, fĕl'lō-like. } *adj.* [*fellow*
FE'LLOWLY, fĕl-lō-lē. } and *like.*]

Like a companion; on equal terms; companionable.

All which good parts he graceth with a good *fellowlike*, kind and respectful carriage. *Carew.*

One seed for another to make an exchange,
With *fellowly* neighbourhood seemeth not strange.
Tusser.

FE'LLOWSHIP, fĕl'lō-shĭp. *n. s.* [from *fellow.*]

1. Companionship; consort; society.

This boy cannot tell what we would have,
But kneels and holds up hands for *fellowship.*
Shakspeare.

From blissful bow'rs
Of amarantine shade, fountain, or spring,
By th' waters of life, where'er they sat
In *fellowships* of joy, the sons of light
Hasted. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

There is no man but God puts excellent things into his possession, to be used for the common good; for men are made for society and mutual *fellowship.* *Calamy's Sermons.*

God having designed man for a sociable creature, made him not only with an inclination, and under the necessity to have *fellowship* with those of his own kind, but furnished him also with language, which was to be the great instrument and cementer of society. *Locke.*

2. Association; confederacy; combination.

We would not die in that man's company;
That fears his *fellowship* to die with us. *Shaksp.*

Those laws do bind men absolutely, even as they are men, although they have never any settled *fellowship*, never any solemn agreement amongst themselves. *Hooker.*

Most of the other christian princes were drawn into the *fellowship* of that war. *Knolles.*

3. Equality.

4. Partnership; joint interest.

Nearer acquainted, now I feel by proof
That *fellowship* in pain divides not smart,
Nor lightens aught each man's peculiar load.
Milton.

O love! thou sternly dost thy power maintain,
And wilt not bear a rival in thy reign;
Tyrants and thou all *fellowship* disdain. *Dryden.*

5. Company; state of being together.

The great contention of the sea and skies
Parted our *fellowship.* But hark, a sail! *Shak.*

6. Frequency of intercourse; social pleasure.

In a great town friends are scattered, so that there is not that *fellowship* which is in less neighbourhoods. *Bacon.*

7. Fitness and fondness for festal entertainments, with *good* prefixed.

He had by his excessive *good fellowship*, which was grateful to all the company, made himself popular with all the officers of the army. *Clarendon.*

8. An establishment in the college, with share in its revenue.

Corusodes having, by extreme parsimony, saved thirty pounds out of a beggarly *fellowship*, went to London. *Swift.*

9. [In arithmetick.] That rule of plural proportion whereby we balance accounts, depending between divers persons, having put together a general stock, so that every man may have his proportional part of loss. *Cocker.*

FE'LLY, fĕl'lē. *adv.* [from *fell.*] Cruelly; inhumanly; savagely; barbarously.

Fair ye be sure, but cruel and unkind;
As is a tiger, that with greediness
Hunts after blood, when he by chance doth find
A feeble beast doth *felly* him oppress. *Spenser.*

FELO-DE-SE, fē-lō-dē-sē'. *n. s.* [In law.] He that commits felony by murdering himself.

FE'LON, fĕl'ŭn.[166] *n. s.* [*felon*, Fr. *felo*, low Lat. ꝑel, Sax.]

1. One who has committed a capital crime.

I apprehend thee for a *felon* here. *Shaksp.*

The wily fox
Chas'd even amid' the folds; and made to bleed,
Like *felons*, where they did the murd'rous deed.
Dryden.

2. A whitlow, a tumour formed between the bone and its investing membrane, very painful.

The malign paronychia is that which is commonly called a *felon.* *Wiseman.*

FE'LON, fĕl'ŭn. *adj.* Cruel; traitorous; inhuman.

Ay me! what thing on earth, that all things breeds,
Might be the cause of so impatient plight?
What fury, or what fiend with *felon* deeds,
Hath stirred up so mischievous despight? *Spenser.*

Then bids prepare th' hospitable treat,
Vain shews of love to veil his *felon* hate. *Pope.*

FELO'NIOUS, fē-lō'nē-ŭs. *adj.* [from *felon.*] Wicked; traitorous; villanous; malignant; perfidious; destructive.

This man conceiv'd the duke's death; but what was the motive of that *felonious* conception is in the clouds. *Wotton.*

O thievish night!
Why should'st thou, but for some *felonious* end,
In thy dark lanthorn thus close up the stars
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd the lamps
With everlasting oil, to give due light
To the misled and lonely traveller? *Milton.*

In thy *felonious* heart though venom lies,
It does but touch thy Irish pen, and dies. *Dryden.*

FELO'NIOUSLY, fè-lō'nè-ŭs-lè. *adv.* [from *felonious*.] In a felonious way.

FE'LONOUS, fĕl'ŭn-ŭs. *adj.* [from *felon*.] Wicked. Not used.

I am like for desperate dole to die,
Through *felonous* force of mine enemy. *Spenser.*

FE'LONY, fĕl'ŭn-è. *n. s.* [*felonie*, French; *felonia*, low Latin; from *felon*.] A crime denounced capital by the law; an enormous crime.

I will make it *felony* to drink small beer. *Shaksp.*

FELT, fĕlt. The preterit of *feel*.

FELT, fĕlt. *n. s.* [ꝑelt, Saxon.]

1. Cloth made of wool united without weaving.

It were a delicate stratagem to shoe
A troop of horse with *felt*. *Shaksp.*

2. A hide or skin.

To know whether sheep are sound or not, see that the *felt* be loose. *Mortimer.*

To FELT, fĕlt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite without weaving.

The same wool one man *felts* into a hat, another weaves it into cloth, another into kersey. *Hale.*

To FE'LTRE, fĕl'tŭr. *v. a.* [from *felt*.] To clot together like felt.

His *feltred* locks, that on his bosom fell,
On rugged mountains briars and thorns resemble.
Fairfax.

FEL'UCCA, fè-lŭk'â. *n. s.* [*feleu*, French, *feikon*, Arabick.] A small open boat with six oars. *Dict.*

FE'MALE, fè'mâle. *n. s.* [*femelle*, French; *femella*, Latin.] A she; one of the sex which brings young; not male.

God created man in his own image, *male* and *female* created he them. *Genesis.*

If he offer it of the herd, whether it be a male or *female*, he shall offer it without blemish. *Leviticus.*

Men more divine,
Indu'd with intellectual sense and soul,
Are masters to their *females*, and their lords. *Shak.*

FE'MALE, fè'mâle. *adj.*

1. Not male.

Female of sex it seems. *Milton.*

Swarming next appear'd
The *female* bee, that feeds her husband drone.
Milton.

2. Not masculine; belonging to a she.

Other suns, perhaps,
With their attendant moons thou wilt descry,
Communicating male and *female* light;
Which two great sexes animate the world. *Milton.*

Add what wants,
In *female* sex, the more to draw his love. *Milton*

He scrupled not to eat
Against his better knowledge, not deceiv'd,
But fondly overcome with *female* charm. *Milton.*

If by a *female* hand he had foreseen
He was to die, his wish had rather been
The lance and double ax of the fair warrior queen.
Dryden.

3. Female *Rhymes*. Double rhymes, so called because, in French, from which the term is taken, they end in *e* weak or feminine. These rhymes are female:

Th' excess of heat is but a fable;
We know the torrid zone is now found habitable.
Cowley.

The *female rhymes* are in use with the Italian in every line, with the Spaniard promiscuously, and with the French alternately, as appears from the Alarique, the Pucelle, or any of their later poems. *Dryden.*

FEME *Covert*, fêm. *n. s.* [French.] A married woman; who is also said to be under covert baron. *Blount.*

FEME *Sole*, fêm. *n. s.* [French.] A single woman; an unmarried woman.

FEMINA'LITY, fĕm-è-nâl'è-tè. *n. s.* [from *fœmina*, Lat.] Female nature.

If in the minority of natural vigour the parts of *feminality* take place, upon the increase of growth thereof the masculine appears. *Brown.*

FE'MININE, fĕm'è-nĭn.[150] *adj.* [*fœmininus*, Lat.]

1. Of the sex that brings young; female.

Thus we chastise the god of wine
With water that is *feminine*,
Until the cooler nymph abate
His wrath, and so concorporate. *Cleaveland.*

2. Soft; tender; delicate.

Her heav'nly form
Angelick, but more soft and *feminine*. *Milton.*

3. Effeminate; emasculated; wanting manliness.

Ninias was no man of war at all, but altogether *feminine*, and subjected to ease and delicacy. *Raleigh.*

FE'MININE, fĕm'è-nĭn. *n. s.* A she; one of the sex that brings young; a female.

O! why did God create at last
This novelty on earth, this fair defect
Of nature? And not fill the world at once
With men, as angels, without *feminine*? *Milton.*

FE'MORAL, fĕm'ō-rål. *adj.* [*femoralis*, Lat.] Belonging to the thigh.

The largest crooked needle should be used in taking up the *femoral* arteries in amputation. *Sharp.*

FEN, fĕn. *n. s.* [ꝑenn, Saxon; *venne*, Dutch.] A marsh; low flat and moist ground; a moor; a bog.

Mexico is a city that stands in the midst of a great marsh or *fen*. *Abbot.*

I go alone,
Like to a lonely dragon, that his *fen*
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than seen. *Shak.*

The surface is of black *fen* earth. *Woodward.*

He to Portina's wat'ry marshes went;
A long canal the muddy *fen* divides,
And with a clear unsully'd current glides. *Addison.*

FE'NBERRY, fĕn'bĕr-rè. *n. s.* [*fen* and *berry*.] A kind of blackberry. *Skinner.*

FENCE, fĕnse. *n. s.* [from *defence*.]

1. Guard; security; outwork; defence.

That proved not *fence* enough to the reputation of their oppressors. *Decay of Piety.*

There's no fence against inundations, earthquakes, or hurricanes. *L'Estrange.*

To put them out of their parents' view, at a great distance, is to expose them to the greatest dangers of their whole life, when they have the least *fence* and guard against them. *Locke.*

Let us bear this awful corpse to Cæsar,
And lay it in his sight, that it may stand,
A *fence* betwixt us and the victor's wrath. *Addison.*

2. Enclosure; mound; hedge; fortified boundary.

In vain did nature's wise command
Divide the waters from the land,
If daring ships and men prophane,
Invade th' inviolable main;
Th' eternal *fences* overleap,
And pass at will the boundless deep. *Dryden.*

Shall I mention make,
Of the vast mound that binds the Lucrine lake?
Or the disdainful sea, that, shut from thence,
Roars round the structure, and invades the *fence*?
Dryden.

Employ their wiles and unavailing care,
To pass the *fences* and surprise the fair. *Pope.*

3. The act of fencing; defence.

I bruised my skin th' other day, with playing at sword and dagger with a master of *fence*. *Shaksp.*

4. Skill in defence.

I'll prove it on his body, if he dare,
Despight his nice *fence* and his active practice.
Shaksp.

To FENCE, fĕnse. *v. a.*

1. To enclose; to secure by an enclosure or hedge.

Th' inhabitants each pasture and each plain
Destroyed have, each field to waste is laid;
In *fenced* towers bestowed is their grain,
Before thou cam'st this kingdom to invade.
Fairfax.

He hath *fenced* up my way that I cannot pass, and set darkness in my paths. *Job.*

Thou hast clothed me with skin and flesh, and hath *fenced* me with bones and sinews. *Job.*

He went about to make a bridge to a strong city, which was *fenced* about with walls. *2 Mac.*

See that the churchyard be *fenced* in with a decent rail or other enclosure. *Ayliffe.*

2. To guard; to fortify.

So much of adder's wisdom I have learnt,
To *fence* my ear against thy sorceries. *Milton.*

With love to friend, th' impatient lover went,
Fenc'd from the thorns, and trod the deep descent.
Dryden.

To FENCE, fĕnse. *v. n.*

1. To practise the arts of manual defence; to practise the use of weapons.

He having got some iron, should have it beaten into swords, and put into his servants' hands to *fence* with, and bang one another. *Locke.*

2. To guard against; to act on the defensive.

Vice is the more stubborn as well as the more dangerous evil, and therefore in the first place to be *fenced* against. *Locke.*

3. To fight according to art, by obviating blows as well as giving.

If a throstle sing, he falls straight a capering:
He will *fence* with his own shadow. *Shaksp.*

A beauteous heifer in the wood is bred,
The stooping warriors aiming head to head,
Engage their clashing horns; with dreadful sound
The forest rattles, and the rocks rebound;
They *fence* and push, and, pushing, loudly roar,
Their dewlaps and their sides are bath'd in gore.
Dryden.

A man that cannot *fence* will keep out of bullies and gamesters' company. *Locke.*

These, being polemical arts, could no more be learned alone than *fencing* or cudgelplaying.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

FE'NCELESS, fĕns'lès. *adj.* [from *fence*.] Without enclosure; open.

Each motion of the heart rises to fury,
And love in their weak bosoms is a rage
As terrible as hate, and as destructive:
So the wind roars o'er the wide *fenceless* ocean,
And heaves the billows of the boiling deep,
Alike from north, from south. *Rowe.*

FE'NCER, fĕn'sŭr. *n. s.* [from *fence*.] One who teaches or practises the use of weapons, or science of defence.

Calmness is great advantage; he that lets
Another chafe, may warm him at his fire,
Mark all his wand'rings, and enjoy his frets;
As cunning *fencers* suffer heat to tire. *Herbert.*

A nimble *fencer* will put in thrust so quick, that the foil will be in your bosom when you thought it a yard off. *Digby.*

FE'NCIBLE, fĕn'sĕ-bl. *adj.* [from *fence.*] Capable of defence. *Addison.*

FE'NCINGMASTER, fĕn'sĭng-mȧs-tûr. *n. s.* [*fence* and *master.*] One who teaches the science of defence, or the use of weapons.

FE'NCINGSCHOOL, fĕn'sĭng-skôôl. *n. s.* [*fence* and *school.*] A place in which the use of weapons is taught.

If a man be to prepare his son for duels, I had rather mine should be a good wrestler than an ordinary fencer, which is the most a gentleman can attain to, unless he will be constantly in the *fencing-school*, and every day exercising. *Locke.*

FEN-CRICKET, fĕn-krĭk'kĭt. *n. s.* [*grillotalpa.*] An insect that digs itself holes in the ground.

To FEND, fĕnd. *v. a.* [from *defend.*] To keep off; to shut out.

Spread with straw the bedding of thy fold,
With fern beneath to *fend* the bitter cold. *Dryden.*

To FEND, fĕnd. *v. n.* To dispute; to shift off a charge.

The dexterous management of terms, and being able to *fend* and prove with them, passes for a great part of learning; but it is learning distinct from knowledge. *Locke.*

FE'NDER, fĕn'dûr. *n. s.* [from *fend.*]

1. An iron plate laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall from rolling forward to the floor.
2. Any thing laid or hung at the side of a ship to keep off violence.

FENERA'TION, fĕn-ĕr-ȧ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*fœneratio*, Lat.] Usury; the gain of interest; the practice of increasing money by lending.

The hair figured not only pusillanimity and timidity from its temper, but *feneration* and usury from its fecundity and superfetation. *Brown.*

FE'NNEL, fĕn'nĕl.[99] *n. s.* [*fœniculum*, Lat.] A plant of strong scent.

A sav'ry odour blown, more pleas'd my sense
Than smell of sweetest *fennel*, or the teats
Of ewe, or goat, dropping with milk at ev'n. *Milt.*

FE'NNELFLOWER, fĕn'nĕl-flôûr. *n. s.* [*nigella.*] A plant.

FE'NNELGIANT, fĕn'nĕl-jī-ȧnt. *n. s.* [*ferula.*] A plant.

FE'NNY, fĕn'nĕ. *adj.* [from *fen.*]

1. Marshy; boggy; moorish.

Driving in of piles is used for stone or brick houses, and that only where the ground proves *fenny* or moorish. *Moxon.*

The hungry crocodile and hissing snake,
Lurk in the troubled stream and *fenny* brake. *Prior.*

2. Inhabiting the marsh.

Fillet of a *fenny* snake,
In the cauldron boil and bake. *Shaksp.*

FE'NNYSTONES, fĕn'nĕ-stônz. *n. s.* A plant.

FE'NSUCKED, fĕn'sŭkt. *adj.* [*fen* and *suck.*] Sucked out of marshes.

Infect her beauty,
You *fensuck'd* fogs, drawn by the powerful sun. *Shaksp.*

FE'NUGREEK, fĕn'ù-grēēk. *n. s.* [*fœnum Græcum*, Lat.] A plant.

FE'OD, fûde. *n. s.* [*feodum*, low Latin.] Fee; tenure. *Dict.*

FE'ODAL, fù'dȧl. *adj.* [*feodal*, French; from *feod.*] Held from another.

FE'ODARY, fù'dȧ-rĕ. *n. s.* [from *feodum*, Lat.] One who holds his estate under the tenure of suit and service to a superiour lord. *Hanmer.*

To FEOFF, fĕf.[256] *v. a.* [*fief*, *fieffer*, Fr. *feoffare*, low Lat.] To put in possession; to invest with right.

FEOFFE'E, fĕf'fēē. *n. s.* [*feoffatus*, Latin; *feoffe*, French.] One put in possession.

The late earl of Desmond, before his breaking forth into rebellion, conveyed secretly all his lands to *feoffees* in trust, in hope to have cut off her majesty from the escheat of his lands. *Spenser.*

FE'OFFER, fĕf'fûr. *n. s.* [*feoffator*, low Lat.] One who gives possession of any thing. See FEOFFMENT.

FE'OFFMENT, fĕf'mĕnt. *n. s.* [*feoffamentum*, Lat.] The act of granting possession.

Any gift or grant of any honours, castles, lands, or other immoveable things, to another in fee-simple, that is, to him and his heirs for ever, by the delivery of seisin of the thing given; when it is in writing, it is called a deed of *feoffment;* and in every *feoffment* the giver is called the feoffor, *feoffator*, and he that receiveth by virtue thereof the feoffee, *feoffatus*. The proper difference between a feoffer and a donor is, that the feoffer gives in fee-simple, the donor in fee-tail. *Cowell.*

FERA'CITY, fĕ-rȧs'ĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* [*feracitas*, Lat.] Fruitfulness; fertility. *Dict.*

FE'RAL, fē'rȧl. *adj.* [*feralis*, Lat.] Funereal; deadly. *Dict.*

FERIA'TION, fē-rĕ-ȧ'shŭn.[534] *n. s.* [*feriatio*, Lat.] The act of keeping holiday; cessation from work.

As though there were any *feriation* in nature, this season is commonly termed the physicians' vacation. *Brown.*

FE'RINE, fē'rīne.[140] *adj.* [*ferinus*, Lat.] Wild; savage.

The only difficulty is touching those *ferine*, noxious, and untameable beasts; as, lions, tygers, wolves, bears. *Hale.*

FERI'NENESS, fĕ-rīne'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *ferine.*] Barbarity; savageness; wildness.

A ferine and necessitous kind of life, a conversation with those that were fallen into a barbarous habit of life, would assimilate the next generation to barbarism and *ferineness*. *Hale.*

FE'RITY, fĕr'ĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* [*feritas*, Lat.] Barbarity; cruelty; wildness; savageness.

He reduced him from the most abject and stupid *ferity* to his senses, and to sober reason. *Woodward.*

To FERME'NT, fĕr-mĕnt'. *v. a.* [*fermento*, Latin; *fermenter*, French.] To exalt or rarefy by intestine motion of parts.

Ye vig'rous swains! while youth *ferments* your blood,
And purer spirits swell the sprightly flood,
Now range the hills, the thickest woods beset,
Wind the shrill horn, or spread the waving net.
Pope.

To FERME'NT, fĕr-mĕnt'. *v. n.* To have the parts put into intestine motion.

FE'RMENT, fĕr'mĕnt.[492] *n. s.* [*ferment*, Fr. *fermentum*, Lat.]

1. That which causes intestine motion.

The semen puts females into a fever upon impregnation; and all animal humours which poison, are putrefying *ferments*. *Floyer.*

2. Intestine motion; tumult.

Subdue and cool the *ferment* of desire. *Rogers.*

FERME'NTABLE, fĕr-mĕnt'ȧ-bl. *adj.* [from *ferment.*] Capable of fermentation.

FERME'NTAL, fĕr-mĕnt'ȧl. *adj.* [from *ferment.*] Having the power to cause fermentation. Not used.

Cucumbers, being waterish, fill the veins with crude and windy serocities, that contain little salt or spirit, and debilitate the vital acidity and *fermental* faculty of the stomach. *Brown.*

FERMENTA'TION, fĕr-mĕn-tȧ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*fermentatio*, Lat.] A slow motion of the intestine particles of a mixt body, arising usually from the operation of some active acid matter, which rarefies, exalts, and subtilizes the soft and sulphureous particles: as when leaven or yest rarefies, lightens, and ferments bread or wort. And this motion differs much from that usually called ebullition or effervescence, which is a violent boiling and struggling between an acid and an alkali, when mixed together. *Harris.*

The juice of grapes, after *fermentation*, will yield a *spiritus ardens*. *Boyle.*

A man by tumbling his thoughts, and forming them into expressions, gives them a new kind of *fermentation;* which works them into a finer body, and makes them much clearer than they were before. *Collier.*

The sap in fluent dance,
And lively *fermentation*, mounting, spreads
All this innumerous colour'd scene of things.
Thomson.

FERME'NTATIVE, fĕr-mĕn'tȧ-tĭv. *adj.* [from *ferment.*] Causing fermentation; having the power to cause fermentation.

Aromatical spirits destroy by their *fermentative* heat. *Arbuthnot.*

FERN, fĕrn. *n. s.* [ꝑeapn, Saxon.] A plant.

The leaves are formed of a number of small pinnules, dentated on the edges, and set close one by another on slender ribs. On the back of these pinnules are produced the seeds, small and extremely numerous. The country people esteem it a sovereign remedy decocted for the rickets in children. *Hill.*

Black was the forest, thick with beech it stood,
Horrid with *fern* and intricate with thorn;
Few paths of human feet or tracks of beasts were worn. *Dryden.*

There are great varieties of *fern* in different parts of the world; but they are seldom cultivated in gardens. *Miller.*

FE'RNY, fĕr'nĕ. *adj.* [from *fern.*] Overgrown with fern.

The herd suffic'd, did late repair
To *ferny* heaths, and to their forest-lare. *Dryden.*

FERO'CIOUS, fĕ-rō'shŭs.[357] *adj.* [*ferox*, Lat. *feroce*, French.]

1. Savage; fierce.

Smedley rose in majesty of mud;
Shaking the horrors of his ample brows,
And each *ferocious* feature grim with ooze. *Pope.*

2. Ravenous; rapacious.

The hare, that becometh a prey unto man, unto beasts, and fowls of the air, is fruitful even unto superfetation; but the lion, a *ferocious* animal, hath young ones but seldom, and but one at a time. *Brown.*

FERO'CITY, fĕ-rŏs'ĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* [*ferocitas*, Lat. *ferocité*, French; from *ferocious.*] Savageness; wildness; fierceness.

An uncommon *ferocity* in my countenance, with the remarkable flatness of my nose, and extent of my mouth, have procured me the name of lion. *Addison.*

Untaught, uncultivated, as they were
Inhospitable, full of *ferocity*. *Philips.*

FE'RREOUS, fêr'rê-ûs. *adj.* [*ferreus*, Lat.] Irony; partaking of iron.

In the body of glass there is no *ferreous* or magnetical nature. *Brown.*

FE'RRET, fêr'rît.[99] *n. s.* [*furet*, Welsh; *furet*, French; *ferret*, Dutch; *viverra*, Latin.]

1. A kind of rat with red eyes and a long snout, used to catch rabbits. They are said to have been brought hither from Africa.

With what an eager earnestness she looked, having threatening not only in her *ferret* eyes, but while she spoke, her nose seemed to threaten her chin. *Sidney.*

Cicero
Looks with such *ferret* and such fiery eyes
As we have seen him. *Shaksp.*

Coneys are taken either by *ferrets* or purse-nets. *Mortimer.*

2. A kind of narrow woollen tape.

To FE'RRET, fêr'rît.[99] *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive out of lurking places, as the ferret drives the coney.

The archbishop had *ferreted* him out of all his holds. *Heylin.*

FE'RRETER, fêr'rît-tûr. *n. s.* [from *ferret*.] One that hunts another in his privacies.

FE'RRIAGE, fêr'rê-îdje.[90] *n. s.* [from *ferry*.] The fare paid at a ferry.

FERRU'GINOUS, fêr-rû'jin-ûs. *adj.* [*ferrugineux*, French; *ferrugineus*, Latin.] Partaking of the particles and qualities of iron.

They are cold, hot, purgative, diuretick, *ferruginous*, saline, petrefying, and bituminous. *Ray.*

FE'RRULE, fêr'rûl. *n. s.* [from *ferrum*, iron, Latin.] An iron ring put round any thing to keep it from cracking.

The fingers' ends are strengthened with nails, as we fortify the ends of our staves or forks with iron hoops or *ferrules*. *Ray.*

To FE'RRY, fêr'rê. *v. a.* [ꝑaꝑan, to pass, Sax. *fahr*, German, a passage. *Skinner* imagines that this whole family of words may be deduced from the Latin *veho*. I do not love Latin originals; but if such must be sought, may not these words be more naturally derived from *ferri*, to be carried?] To carry over in a boat.

Cymocles heard and saw,
He loudly call'd to such as were aboard,
The little bark unto the shore to draw,
And him to *ferry* over that deep ford. *F. Queen.*

To FE'RRY, fêr'rê. *v. n.* To pass over water in a vessel of carriage.

Thence hurried back to fire,
They *ferry* over this Lethæan sound
Both to and fro, their sorrow to augment. *Milton.*

FE'RRY, fêr'rê. } *n. s.* [from the
FE'RRYBOAT, fêr'rê-bôte. } verb and *boat*.]

1. A vessel of carriage; a vessel in which goods or passengers are carried over water.

By this time was the worthy Guyon brought
Unto the other side of that wide strand,
Where she was rowing, and for passage sought;
Him needed not long call, she soon to hand
Her *ferry* brought. *Fairy Queen.*

Bring them with imagin'd speed
Unto the Traject, to the common *ferry*
Which trades to Venice. *Shaksp.*

A *ferryboat* to carry over the king's household. *2 Samuel.*

I went down to the river Brent in the ordinary *ferry*. *Addison.*

2. The passage over which the ferry-boat passes.

FE'RRYMAN, fêr'rê-mân[88] *n. s.* [*ferry* and *man*.] One who keeps a ferry; one who for hire transports goods and passengers over the water.

I past, methought, the melancholy flood
With that grim *ferryman* which poets write of,
Unto the kingdom of perpetual night. *Shaksp.*

The common *ferryman* of Egypt, that wafted over the dead bodies from Memphis, was made by the Greeks the *ferryman* of hell, and solemn stories raised after him. *Brown.*

The grisly *ferryman* of hell deny'd
Æneas entrance, 'till he knew his guide. *Roscom.*

FERTH or *Forth*, fêrth. Common terminations are the same as in English an army; coming from the Saxon word ꝼýꝛꝺ. *Gibson.*

FE'RTILE, fêr'tîl.[140] *adj.* [*fertile*, Fr. *fertilis*, Lat.]

1. Fruitful; abundant; plenteous.

I had hope of France,
As firmly as I hope for *fertile* England. *Shaksp.*

I have had a large, a fair, and a pleasant field; so *fertile*, that it has given me two harvests in a summer. *Dryden.*

I ask whether in the uncultivated waste of America, a thousand acres yield as many conveniencies of life as ten acres of equally *fertile* land do in Devonshire? *Locke.*

View the wide earth adorn'd with hills and woods,
Rich in her herds, and *fertile* by her floods. *Blackmore.*

2. With *of* before the thing produced.

The earth is *fertile of* all kinds of grain. *Camden.*

This happy country is extremely *fertile*, as *of* those above, so likewise *of* its productions under ground. *Woodward.*

FE'RTILENESS, fêr'tîl-nês. *n. s.* [from *fertile*.] Fruitfulness; fecundity.

To FERTI'LITATE, fêr-tîl'ê-tâte. *v. a.* [from *fertile*.] To fecundate; to fertilize; to make fruitful or productive. Not in use.

A cock will in one day *fertilitate* the whole racemation or cluster of eggs not excluded in many weeks after. *Brown.*

FERTI'LITY, fêr-tîl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*fertilitas*, Latin.] Fecundity; abundance; fruitfulness; plenteousness.

I will go root away
The noisome weeds, that without profit suck
The soil's *fertility* from wholesome flowers. *Shak.*

Paradise itself exceeded in beauty and *fertility*; and these places had but a resemblance thereof. *Raleigh.*

The quickness of the imagination is seen in the invention, the *fertility* in the fancy, and the accuracy in the expression. *Dryden.*

To inundations Egypt, through which the Nile flows, and the Indies owe their extraordinary *fertility*, and those mighty crops they produce after these waters are withdrawn. *Woodward.*

To FERTILI'ZE, fêr'tîl-lize. *v. a.* [*fertiliser*, French.] To make fruitful; to make plenteous; to make productive; to fecundate.

Rain water carries along with it a sort of terrestrial matter that *fertilizes* the land, as being proper for the formation of vegetables. *Woodward.*

FE'RTILY, fêr'tîl-ê. *adv.* [from *fertile*.] Fruitfully; plenteously; plentifully; abundantly.

FE'RVENCY, fêr'vên-sê. *n. s.* [*fervens*, Latin.]

1. Heat of mind; ardour; eagerness.

Your diver
Did hang a salt fish on his hook, which he
With *fervency* drew up. *Shaksp.*

2. Pious ardour; flame of devotion; zeal.

We have on all sides lost most of our first *fervency* towards God. *Hooker.*

There must be zeal and *fervency* in him which proposeth for the rest those suits and supplications, which they by their joyful acclamations must ratify. *Hooker.*

When you pray, let it be with attention, with *fervency*, and with perseverance. *Wake.*

FE'RVENT, fêr'vênt. *adj.* [*fervens*, Latin; *fervent*, French.]

1. Hot; boiling.

The fountains
Bubbling wave did ever freshly wade
Ne ever would through *fervent* summer fade. *Spenser.*

From the phlegmatick humour, the proper allay of *fervent* blood, will flow a future quietude and serenitude. *Wotton.*

2. Hot in temper; vehement.

They that are more *fervent* to dispute, be not always the most able to determine. *Hooker.*

3. Ardent in piety; warm in zeal; flaming with devotion.

This man being *fervent* in the spirit, taught diligently the things of the Lord. *Acts.*

So spake the *fervent* angel: but his zeal,
None seconded, as out of season judg'd,
Or singular and rash. *Milton.*

Let all enquiries into the mysterious points of theology be carried on with *fervent* petitions to God, that he would dispose their minds to direct all their skill to the promotion of a good life. *South.*

FE'RVENTLY, fêr'vênt-lê. *adv.* [from *fervent*.]

1. Eagerly; vehemently.

They all that charge did *fervently* apply;
With greedy malice and importune toil. *F. Queen.*

2. With pious ardour; with holy zeal.

Epaphras saluteth you, labouring *fervently* for you in prayers. *Colossians.*

He cares not how or what he suffers; so he suffer well, and be the friend of Christ; nor where nor when he suffers, so he may do it frequently, *fervently*, and acceptably. *Taylor.*

FE'RVID, fêr'vid. *adj.* [*fervidus*, Lat.]

1. Hot; burning; boiling.

2. Vehement; eager; zealous.

FERVI'DITY, fêr-vîd'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *fervid*.]

1. Heat.

2. Zeal; passion; ardour.

FE'RVIDNESS, fêr'vîd-nês. *n. s.* [from *fervid*.] Ardour of mind; zeal; passion.

As to the healing of Malchus's ear, in the account of the meek Lamb of God, it was a kind of injury done to him by the *fervidness* of St. Peter, who knew not yet what spirit he was of. *Bentley.*

FE'RULA, fêr'û-lâ. *n. s.* [*ferule*, French; from *ferula*, giant fennel, Latin.] An instrument of correction with which young scholars are beaten on the hand: so named because anciently the stalks of fennel were used for this purpose.

These differ as much as the rod and *ferula*. *Shaw.*

To FE'RULE, fêr'rûle. *v. a.* To chastise with the ferula.

FE'RVOUR, fêr'vûr.[314] *n. s.* [*fervor*, Lat. *ferveur*, French.]

1. Heat; warmth.

Were it an undeniable truth that an effectual *fer-*

vour proceeded from this star, yet would not the same determine the opinion. *Brown.*

Like bright Aurora, whose refulgent ray
Foretells the *fervour* of ensuing day,
And warns the shepherd with his flocks retreat
To leafy shadows, from the threaten'd heat.
Waller.

These silver drops like morning dew,
Foretell the *fervour* of the day;
So from one cloud soft show'rs we view,
And blasting lightnings burst away. *Pope.*

2. Heat of mind; zeal.

Odious it must needs have been to abolish that which all had held for the space of many ages, without reason so great as might in the eyes of impartial men appear sufficient to clear them from all blame of rash proceedings, if in *fervour* of zeal they had removed such things. *Hooker.*

Haply despair hath seiz'd her;
Or, wing'd with *fervour* of her love, she's flown,
To her desir'd Posthumus. *Shaksp.*

3. Ardour of piety.

There will be at Loretto, in a few ages more, jewels of the greatest value in Europe, if the devotion of its princes continues in its present *fervour.* *Addison.*

FE'SCUE, fês'kû. *n. s.* [*veese*, Dut. *festu*, French.] A small wire by which those who teach to read point out the letters.

Teach him an alphabet upon his fingers, making the points of his fingers of his left hand both on the inside to signify some letter, when any of them is pointed at by the fore-finger of the right hand, or by any kind of *fescue.* *Holder.*

Teach them how manly passions ought to move;
For such as cannot think, can never love;
And since they needs will judge the poet's art,
Point 'em with *fescues* to each shining part. *Dryd.*

FE'SELS, fês'sêls. *n. s.* A kind of base grain.

Disdain not *fesels* or poor vech to sow,
Or care to make Egyptian lentils thrive. *May.*

FESSE, fês. *n. s.* [In heraldry.]

The *fesse* is so called of the Latin word *fascia*, a band or girdle, possessing a third part of the escutcheon over the middle: if there be above one, you must call them bars; if with the field there be odd pieces, as seven or nine, then you must name the field, and say so many bars; if even, as six, eight, or ten, you must say bar-wise or barry of six, eight, or ten; as the king of Hungary bears argent and gules, barry of eight. *Peacham.*

To FE'STER, fês'tûr. *v. n.* [*fesse*, in Bavarian, a swelling corrupted. *Junius.*] To rankle; to corrupt; to grow virulent.

I might, even in my lady's presence, discover the sore which had deeply *festered* within me. *Sidney.*

Inward corruption and infected sin,
Not purg'd, not heal'd, behind remained still,
And *festering* sore did rankle yet within. *F. Queen.*

How should our *festered* sores be cured? *Hooker.*

I have some wounds upon me, and they smart
To hear themselves remember'd.
—Well might they *fester* 'gainst ingratitude,
And tent themselves with death. *Shaksp.*

Mind that their souls
May make a peaceful and a sweet retire
From off these fields, where, wretches, their poor bodies
Must lie and *fester.* *Shaksp.*

There was imagination, that between a knight whom the duke had taken into some good degree of favour, and Felton, there had been ancient quarrels not yet well healed, which might perhaps be *festering* in his breast, and by a certain inflammation produce this effect. *Wotton.*

Passion and unkindness may give a wound that shall bleed and smart; but it is treachery that makes it *fester.* *South.*

FE'STINATE, fês'tê-nâte. *adj.* [*festinatus*, Lat.] Hasty; hurried. Not in use.

Advise the duke, where you are going, to a most *festinate* preparation: we are bound to the like. *Shaksp.*

FE'STINATELY, fês'tê-nâte-lê. *adv.* [from *festinate.*] Hastily; speedily; with speed. Not in use.

Take this key; give enlargement to the swain, and bring him *festinately* hither. *Shaksp.*

FESTINA'TION, fês-tê-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*festinatio*, Latin.] Haste; hurry.

FE'STIVAL, fês'tê-vâl. *adj.* [*festivus*, Lat.] Pertaining to feasts; joyous.

He appeared at great tables, and *festival* entertainments, that he might manifest his divine charity to men. *Atterbury.*

FE'STIVAL, fês'tê-vâl. *n. s.* Time of feast; anniversary day of civil or religious joy.

So tedious is this day,
As is the night before some *festival*,
To an impatient child that hath new robes,
And may not wear them. *Shaksp.*

Th' invited sisters with their graces blest
Their *festivals.* *Sandys.*

The morning trumpets *festival* proclaim'd
Through each high street. *Milton.*

Follow, ye nymphs and shepherds all,
Come celebrate this *festival*,
And merrily sing and sport and play;
'Tis Oriana's nuptial day. *Granville.*

By sacrifice of the tongues they purged away whatever they had spoken amiss during the *festival.* *Broome.*

The *festival* of our Lord's resurrection we have celebrated, and may now consider the chief consequence of his resurrection a judgment to come. *Atterbury.*

FE'STIVE, fês'tîv.[140] *adj.* [*festivus*, Lat.] Joyous; gay; befitting a feast.

The glad circle round them yield their souls
To *festive* mirth and wit that knows no gall. *Thomson.*

FESTI'VITY, fês-tîv'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*festivitas*, Latin; from *festive.*]

1. Festival; time of rejoicing.

The daughter of Jephtha came to be worshipped as a deity, and had an annual *festivity* observed unto her honour. *Brown.*

There happening a great and solemn *festivity*, such as the sheep shearing used to be, David condescends to beg of a rich man some small repast. *South.*

2. Gayety; joyfulness; temper or behaviour befitting a feast.

To some persons there is no better instrument to cause the remembrance, and to endear the affection to the article, than the recommending it by *festivity* and joy of a holy-day. *Taylor.*

FESTO'ON, fês-tôôn'. *n. s.* [*feston*, French.] An ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves twisted together, thickest at the middle, and suspended by the two extremes, whence it hangs down perpendicularly. *Harris.*

FE'STUCINE, fês-tû'sîn.[140] *adj.* [*festuca*, Latin.] Straw-colour between green and yellow.

Therein may be discovered a little insect of a *festucine* or pale green, resembling a locust or grasshopper. *Brown.*

FESTU'COUS, fês-tû'kûs. *adj.* [*festuca*, Lat.] Formed of straw.

We speak of straws or *festucous* divisions, slightly drawn over with oil. *Brown.*

To FET, fêt. *v. a.* To fetch; to go and bring. Not in use.

Get home with thy fewel, make ready to *fet*,
The sooner the easier carriage to get. *Tusser.*

But for he was unable them to *fet*,
A little boy did on him still attend. *Fairy Queen.*

And they *fet* forth Urijah out of Egypt to Jehoiakim, who slew him with the sword. *Jeremiah.*

FET, fêt. *n. s.* [I suppose from *fait*, Fr. a part or portion.] A piece. Not in use.

The bottom clear
Now laid with many a *fet*
Of seed-pearl, e'er she bath'd her there
Was known as black as jet. *Drayton.*

To FETCH, fêtsh. *v. a.* preter. *fetched*; anciently *fet*, unless it rather came from *To fet.* [ꝑeccan, ꝑettan, Sax.]

1. To go and bring.

They have devis'd a mean
How he her chamber window will ascend,
And with a corded ladder *fetch* her down. *Shaksp.*

We will take men to *fetch* victuals for the people. *Judges.*

Go to the flock, and *fetch* me from thence two kid goats. *Genesis.*

The seat of empire where the Irish come,
And the unwilling Scotch, to *fetch* their doom.
Waller.

Draw forth the monsters of th' abyss profound,
Or *fetch* th' aerial eagle to the ground. *Pope.*

2. To derive; to draw.

On you noblest English,
Whose blood is *fetch'd* from fathers of war-proof.
Shaksp.

3. To strike at a distance.

The conditions of weapons, and their improvements, are the *fetching* afar off; for that outruns the danger, as it is seen in ordnance and muskets. *Bacon.*

4. To bring to any state by some powerful operation.

In smells we see their great and sudden effect in *fetching* men again, when they swoon. *Bacon.*

At Rome any of those arts immediately thrives, under the encouragement of the prince, and may be *fetched* up to its perfection in ten or a dozen years, which is the work of an age or two in other countries. *Addison.*

5. To draw within any confinement or prohibition.

General terms may sufficiently convey to the people what our intentions are, and yet not *fetch* us within the compass of the ordinance. *Sanderson.*

6. To produce by some kind of force.

These ways, if there were any secret excellence among them, would *fetch* it out, and give it fair opportunities to advance itself by. *Milton.*

An human soul without education is like marble in the quarry, which shews none of its beauties 'till the skill of the polisher *fetches* out the colours. *Addi.*

7. To perform: it is applied to motion or cause.

I'll *fetch* a turn about the garden, pitying
The pangs of barr'd affections; though the king
Hath charg'd you should not speak together. *Shaksp.*

When evening grey doth rise, I *fetch* my round
Over the mount. *Milton.*

To come to that place, they must *fetch* a compass three miles on the right hand through a forest. *Knolles.*

8. To perform with suddenness or violence.

Note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing loud.
Shakspeare.

The fox *fetched* a hundred and a hundred leaps at a delicious cluster of grapes. *L'Estrange.*

Talk to her of an unfortunate young lady that lost her beauty by the small-pox, she *fetches* a deep sigh. *Addison.*

9. To reach; to arrive at; to come to.

Mean time flew our ships, and straight we *fetch*
The syrens isle; a spleenless wind so stretcht
Her wings to waft us, and so urg'd our keel.
Chapman.

If earth, industrious of herself, *fetch* day
Travelling east; and with her part averse
From the sun's beam, meet night; her other part
Still luminous by his ray. *Milton.*

The hare laid himself down, and took a nap; for, says he, I can *fetch* up the tortoise when I please.
L'Estrange.

10. To obtain as its price.

During such a state, silver in the coin will never *fetch* as much as the silver in bullion. *Locke.*

To FETCH, fĕtsh. *v. n.* To move with a quick return.

Like a shifted wind unto a sail,
It makes the course of thoughts to *fetch* about.
Shakspeare.

FETCH, fĕtsh. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A stratagem by which any thing is indirectly performed, or by which one thing seems intended and another is done; a trick; an artifice.

An envious neighbour is easy to find,
His cumbersome *fetches* are seldom behind:
His *fetch* is to flatter, to get what he can;
His purpose once gotten, a pin for thee then. *Tusser.*

It is a *fetch* of wit;
You laying these slight sullies on my son,
As 'twere a thing a little soil'd i' th' working.
Shakspeare.

But Sidrophel, as full of tricks
As rota men of politicks,
Straight cast about to over-reach
Th' unwary conqu'ror with a *fetch.* *Hudibras.*

With this *fetch* he laughs at the trick he hath plaid me. *Stillingfleet.*

The fox had a *fetch* in't. *L'Estrange.*

From these instances and *fetches*
Thou mak'st of horses, clocks, and watches;
Quoth Mat, thou seem'st to mean
That Alma is a mere machine. *Prior.*

FE'TCHER, fĕtsh'ûr. *n. s.* [from *to fetch.*] One that fetches any thing.

FE'TID, fĕt'id.[296] *adj.* [*fœtidus*, Lat.; *fetid*, Fr.] Stinking; rancid; having a smell strong and offensive.

Most putrefactions are of an odious smell; for they smell either *fetid* or mouldy. *Bacon.*

In the most severe orders of the church of Rome, those who practise abstinence, feel after it *fetid* eructations. *Arbuthnot.*

Plague, fiercest child of Nemesis divine,
Descends from Ethiopia's poison'd woods,
From stifled Cairo's filth and *fetid* fields. *Thomson.*

FE'TIDNESS, fĕt'id-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *fetid.*] The quality of stinking.

FE'TLOCK, fĕt'lŏk. *n. s.* [*feet* and *lock.*] A tuft of hair that grows behind the pastern joint of many horses: horses of a low size have scarce any such tuft.
Farrier's Dict.

Their wounded steeds
Fret *fetlock* deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters.
Shakspeare.

White were the *fetlocks* of his feet before,
And on his front a snowy star he bore. *Dryden.*

FE'TOR, fē'tûr. *n. s.* [*fœtor*, Lat.] A stink; a stench; a strong and offensive smell.

The *fetor* may discover itself by sweat and humour. *Brown.*

When the symptoms are attended with a *fetor* of any kind, such a disease will be cured by acescent substances, and none better than whey. *Arbuthnot.*

FE'TTER, fĕt'tûr. *n. s.* It is commonly used in the plural *fetters.* [from *feet*; ꝑeccepe, Sax.] Chains for the feet; chains by which walking is hindered.

Doctrine unto fools is as *fetters* on the feet; and like manacles on the right hand. *Eccles.*

Drawing after me the chains and *fetters* whereunto I have been tied, I have by other men's errours failed. *Raleigh.*

Passions too fierce to be in *fetters* bound,
And nature flies him like enchanted ground. *Dryd.*

The wretch in double *fetters* bound,
Your potent mercy may release. *Prior.*

Pleasure arose in those very parts of his leg that just before had been so much pained by the *fetter.*
Addison.

I thought her pride
Had broke your *fetters*, and assur'd your freedom.
A. Philips.

To FE'TTER, fĕt'tûr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind; to enchain; to shackle; to tie. It is properly used of the *feet*, but is applied to other restraints.

Neither her great worthiness, nor his own suffering for her, could *fetter* his fickleness. *Sidney.*

My conscience! thou art *fetter'd*
More than my shanks and wrists. *Shakspeare.*

Fetter strong madness in a silken thread;
Charm ach with air, and agony with words. *Shaksp.*

Doth a master chide his servant because he doth not come, yet knows that the servant is chained and *fettered*, so as he cannot move? *Bramhall.*

A chain which man to *fetter* man has made;
By artifice impos'd, by fear obey'd. *Prior.*

To FE'TTLE, fĕt'tl.[405] *v. n.* [A cant word from *feel.*] To do trifling business; to ply hands without labour.

When your master is most busy in company, come in and pretend to *fettle* about the room; and if he chides, say you thought he rung the bell.
Swift.

FE'TUS, fē'tŭs.[296 489] *n. s.* [*fœtus*, Latin.] Any animal in embryo; any thing yet in the womb; any thing unborn.

That paradox of Hippocrates some learned physicians have of late revived, that the *fetus* respires in the womb. *Boyle.*

FEUD, fûde.[264] *n. s.* [ꝑeahð, enmity, Sax.] Quarrel; contention; opposition; war.

Though men would find such mortal *feuds*
In sharing of their publick goods. *Hudibras.*

In former ages it was a policy of France to raise and cherish intestine *feuds* and discords in Great Britain. *Addison.*

Scythia mourns
Our guilty wars, and earth's remotest regions
Lie half unpeopled by the *feuds* of Rome. *Addison.*

FEU'DAL, fū'dăl. *adj.* [*feudalis*, low Latin.] Pertaining to fees, feus, or tenures by which lands are held of a superiour lord.

FEU'DAL, fū'dăl. *n. s.* A dependance; something held by tenure; a fee; a feu.

Wales, that was not always the *feudal* territory of England, having been governed by a prince of their own, had laws utterly strange to the laws of England. *Hale.*

FEU'DATORY, fū'dă-tûr-ē. *n. s.* [from *feudal.*] One who holds not in chief, but by some conditional tenure from a superiour.

The duke of Parma was tempted to be true to that enterprize, by no less promise than to be made a *feudatory*, or beneficiary king of England, under the seignory in chief of the pope, and the protection of Spain. *Bacon.*

FE'VER, fē'vûr. *n. s.* [*fievre*, Fr. *febris*, Lat.] A disease in which the body is violently heated, and the pulse quickened, or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is sometimes continual, sometimes intermittent.

Think'st thou the fiery *fever* will go out
With titles blown from adulation?
Will it give place to flexure and low bending?
Shakspeare.

Duncan is in his grave;
After life's fitful *fever* he sleeps well. *Shakspeare.*

Should not a lingering *fever* be remov'd,
Because it long has rag'd within my blood? *Dryd.*

He had never dreamed in his life, 'till he had the *fever* he was then newly recover'd of. *Locke.*

To FE'VER, fē'vûr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a fever.

The white hand of a lady *fever* thee!
Shake to look on't. *Shakspeare.*

Her blood all *fever'd*, with a furious leap,
She sprung from bed distracted in her mind. *Dryd.*

FE'VERET, fē-vûr-ĕt'. *n. s.* [from *fever.*] A slight fever; febricula.

A light *feveret*, or an old quartan ague, is not a sufficient excuse for non-appearance. *Ayliffe.*

FE'VERFEW, fē'vûr-fū. *n. s.* [*febris* and *fugo*, Lat.] A plant.

Common *feverfew* is the sort used in medicine, and is found wild in many parts of England.
Miller.

FE'VERISH, fē'vûr-ish. *adj.* [from *fever.*]

1. Diseased with a fever.

To other climates beasts and birds retire,
And *feverish* nature burns in her own fire. *Creech.*

When an animal that gives suck turns *feverish*, that is, its juices more alkaline, the milk turns from its native genuine whiteness to yellow. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Tending to a fever.

A *feverish* disorder disabled me. *Swift.*

3. Uncertain; inconstant; now hot, now cold.

We toss and turn about our *feverish* will,
When all our ease must come by lying still;
For all the happiness mankind can gain,
Is not in pleasure, but in rest from pain. *Dryden.*

4. Hot; burning.

And now four days the sun had seen our woes,
Four nights the moon beheld incessant fire;
It seem'd as if the stars more sickly rose,
And farther from the *feverish* north retire. *Dryden.*

FE'VERISHNESS, fē'vûr-ish-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *feverish.*] A slight disorder of the feverish kind.

FE'VEROUS, fē'vûr-ŭs. *adj.* [*fievreux-se*, French; from *fever.*]

1. Troubled with a fever or ague.

Thou mad'st thine enemies shake, as if the world
Were *feverous*, and did tremble. *Shakspeare*

2. Having the nature of a fever.

All *fev'rous* kinds,
Convulsions, epilepsies, fierce catarrhs. *Milton.*

3. Having a tendency to produce fevers.

It hath been noted by the ancients, that southern winds, blowing much, without rain, do cause a *feverous* disposition of the year; but with rain not.
Bacon.

FE'VERY, fē'vûr-ē. *adj.* [from *fever.*] Diseased with a fever.

O Rome, thy head
Is drown'd in sleep, and all thy body *fev'ry.*
Ben Jonson.

FE'UILLAGE, fūl'lăge. *n. s.* [Fr.] A bunch or row of leaves.

Of Homer's head I enclose the outline, that you may determine whether you would have it so large, or reduced to make room for *feuillage* or laurel round the oval. *Jervas to Pope.*

FE'UILLEMORT, fūl'mort. *n. s.* [Fr.] The colour of a faded leaf, corrupted commonly to *philemot.*

FE'UTERER, fû'tûr-êr. *n. s.* A dogkeeper: perhaps the cleaner of the kennel.

FEW, fû. *adj.* [ꝼeo, ꝼeopa, Saxon; *fua*, Danish.]

1. Not many; not in a great number.

We are left but *few* of many. *Jeremiah.*

So much the thirst of honour fires the blood;
So many would be great, so *few* be good;
For who would virtue for herself regard,
Or wed without the portion of reward? *Dryden.*

On winter seas we *fewer* storms behold,
Than foul diseases that infect the fold. *Dryden.*

Men have *fewer* or more simple ideas from without, according as the objects they converse with afford greater or less variety. *Locke.*

The *fewer* still you name, you wound the more;
Bond is but one, but Harpax is a score. *Pope.*

Party is the madness of many, for the gain of a *few*. *Swift.*

The imagination of a poet is a thing so nice and delicate, that it is no easy matter to find out images capable of giving pleasure to one of the *few*, who, in any age, have come up to that character. *Berkley to Pope.*

2. Sometimes elliptically; not many words.

To answer both allegations at once, the very substance of that they contain is in *few* but this. *Hooker.*

So having said, he thus to Eve in *few:*
Say, woman, what is this which thou hast done? *Milton.*

Thus Jupiter in *few* unfolds the charge. *Dryden.*

The firm resolve I here in *few* disclose. *Pope.*

FE'WEL, fû'îl.[99] *n. s.* [*feu*, Fr.] Combustible matter; materials for keeping fire: as firewood, coal.

If a spark of error have thus far prevailed falling even where the wood was green, and farthest off from any inclination unto furious attempts, must not the peril thereof be greater in men, whose minds are as dry *fewel*, apt beforehand unto tumults, seditions, and broils? *Hooker.*

Others may give the *fewel* or the fire!
But they the breath, that makes the flame, inspire. *Denham.*

A known quantity of *fewel*, all kindled at once, will cause water to boil, which being lighted gradually will never be able to do it. *Bentley.*

To FE'WEL, fû'îl. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with fewel.

Never, alas! the dreadful name,
That *fewels* the infernal flame. *Cowley.*

FE'WNESS, fû'nês. *n. s.* [from *few*.]

1. Paucity; smallness of number.

These, by reason of their *fewness*, I could not distinguish from the numbers with whom they are embodied. *Dryden.*

2. Paucity of words; brevity; conciseness.

Fewness and truth, 'tis thus. *Shakspeare.*

To FEY, fâ. *v. a.* [*veghen*, Dutch.] To cleanse a ditch of mud.

Such muddy deep ditches and pits in the field,
That all a dry summer no water will yield,
By *feying* and easting that mud upon heaps,
Commodities many the husbandman reaps. *Tusser.*

FIB, fib. *n. s.* [A cant word among children.] A lie; a falsehood.

Destroy his *fib* or sophistry in vain,
The creature 's at his dirty work again. *Pope.*

I so often lie,
Scarce Harvey's self has told more *fibs* than I. *Pope.*

To FIB, fib. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie; to tell lies; to speak falsely.

If you have any mark, whereby one may know when you *fib*, and when you speak truth, you had best tell it me. *Arbuthnot.*

FI'BBER, fib'bûr. *n. s.* [from *fib*.] A teller of fibs.

FIBRE, fi'bûr.[416] *n. s.* [*fibre*, Fr.; *fibra*, Lat.]

1. A small thread or string; the first constituent parts of bodies.

Now sliding streams the thirsty plants renew,
And feed their *fibres* with reviving dew. *Pope.*

2. A *fibre*, in physick, is an animal thread, of which some are soft, flexible, and a little elastick; and these are either hollow like small pipes, or spongeous and full of little cells, as the nervous and fleshy *fibres:* others are more solid, flexible, and with a strong elasticity or spring, as the membraneous and cartilaginous *fibres:* and a third sort are hard and flexible, as the *fibres* of the bones. Some so very small as not to be easily perceived; and others so big as to be plainly seen; and most of them appear to be composed of still smaller *fibres:* these *fibres* first constitute the substance of the bones, cartilages, ligaments, membranes, nerves, veins, arteries, and muscles. *Quincy.*

My heart sinks in me while I hear him speak,
And ev'ry slacken'd *fibre* drops its hold,
Like nature letting down the springs of life;
The name of father awes me still. *Dryden.*

FI'BRIL, fi'brîl. *n. s.* [*fibrille*, Fr.] A small fibre or string.

The muscles consist of a number of fibres, and each fibre of an incredible number of little *fibrils* bound together, and divided into little cells. *Cheyne.*

FI'BROUS, fi'brûs.[314] *adj.* [*fibreux*, Fr.; from *fibre*.] Composed of fibres or stamina.

The difference between bodies *fibrous* and bodies viscous is plain; for all wool and tow, and cotton and silk, have a greediness of moisture. *Bacon.*

I saw Petreus' arms employed around
A well-grown oak, to root it from the ground;
This way and that he wrench'd the *fibrous* bands,
The trunk was like a sapling in his hands. *Dryden.*

The *fibrous* and solid parts of plants pass unaltered through the intestines. *Arbuthnot.*

FI'BULA, fib'û-lâ. *n. s.* [Lat.] The outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia: it lies on the outside of the leg; and its upper end, which is not so high as the knee, receives the lateral knob of the upper end of the tibia into a small sinus, which it has in its inner side. Its lower end is received into the small sinus of the tibia, and then it extends into a large process, which forms the outer ankle. *Quincy.*

FI'CKLE, fik'kl.[405] *adj.* [ꝼicol, Sax.]

1. Changeable; inconstant; irresolute; wavering; unsteady; mutable; changeful; without steady adherence.

Remember where we are,
In France among a *fickle* wavering nation. *Shaksp.*

A slave whose easy borrow'd pride
Dwells in the *fickle* grace of her he follows. *Shaksp.*

Or likest hovering dreams,
The *fickle* pensioners of Morpheus' train. *Milton.*

They know how *fickle* common lovers are;
Their oaths and vows are cautiously believ'd;
For few there are but have been once deceiv'd. *Dryden.*

We in vain the *fickle* sex pursue,
Who change the constant lover for the new. *Prior.*

2. Not fixed; subject to vicissitude.

He would be loth
Us to abolish; lest the adversary
Triumph, and say, *fickle* their state whom God
Most favours' *Milton.*

FI'CKLENESS, fik'kl-nês. *n. s.* [from *fickle*.] Inconstancy; uncertainty; unsteadiness.

Neither her great worthiness, nor his own suffering for her, could fetter his *fickleness;* but, before his marriage-day, he had taken to wife that Baccha of whom she complained. *Sidney.*

Beware of fraud, beware of *fickleness*,
In choice and change of thy dear loved dame. *Fairy Queen*

I am a soldier, and unapt to weep,
Or to exclaim on fortune's *fickleness*. *Shaksp.*

Instability of temper ought to be checked, when it disposes men to wander from one scheme of government to another, since such a *fickleness* cannot but be attended with fatal consequences. *Addison.*

Whether out of *fickleness* or design I can't tell, I found that what she liked one day she disliked another. *Addison.*

FI'CKLY, fik'kl-lê. *adv.* [from *fickle*.] Without certainty or stability.

Do not now,
Like a young wasteful heir, mortgage the hopes
Of godlike majesty on bankrupt terms,
To raise a present pow'r that's *fickly* held
By the frail tenure of the people's will. *Southern.*

FI'CO, fi'kô. *n. s.* [Ital.] An act of contempt done with the fingers, expressing *a fig for you.*

Having once recovered his fortress, he then gives the *fico* to his adversaries. *Carew.*

FI'CTILE, fik'til.[140] *adj.* [*fictilis*, Latin.] Moulded into form; manufactured by the potter.

The cause of fragility is an impotency to be extended; and therefore stone is more fragil than metal, and so *fictile* earth is more fragil than crude earth. *Bacon.*

FI'CTION, fik'shûn. *n. s.* [*fictio*, Latin; *fiction*, French.]

1. The act of feigning or inventing.

If the presence of God in the image, by a mere *fiction* of the mind, be a sufficient ground to worship that image, is not God's real presence in every creature a far better ground to worship it? *Stillingfleet.*

Fiction is of the essence of poetry, as well as of painting: there is a resemblance in one of human bodies, things, and actions, which are not real; and in the other of a true story by *fiction*. *Dryden.*

2. The thing feigned or invented.

If through mine ears pierce any consolations,
By wise discourse, sweet tunes, or poets' *fictions;*
If ought I cease these hideous exclamations,
While that my soul, she lives in afflictions. *Sidney.*

So also was the *fiction* of those golden apples kept by a dragon, taken from the serpent which tempted Evah. *Raleigh.*

3. A falsehood; a lie.

FI'CTIOUS, fik-shûs.[292] *adj.* [*fictus*, Latin.] Fictitious; imaginary; invented. A word coined by *Prior.*

With fancy'd rules and arbitrary laws
Matter and motion man restrains,
And studied lines and *fictious* circles draws. *Prior.*

FICTI'TIOUS, fik-tish'ûs. *adj.* [*fictitius*, Latin.]

1. Counterfeit; false; not genuine.

Draw him strictly so,
That all who view the piece may know
He needs no trappings of *fictitious* fame. *Dryden.*

2. Feigned; imaginary.

The human persons are as *fictitious* as the airy ones; and Belinda resembles you in nothing but in beauty. *Pope.*

3. Not real; not true; allegorical; made by *prosopopœia.*

Milton, sensible of this defect in the subject of his poem, brought into two characters of a shadowy and *fictitious* nature in the persons of sin and death, by which means he has interwoven in his fable a very beautiful allegory. *Addison.*

FICTI'TIOUSLY, fĭk-tĭsh'ŭs-lė. *adv.* [from *fictitious.*] Falsely; counterfeitly.

These pieces are *fictitiously* set down, and have no copy in nature. *Brown.*

FID, fĭd. *n. s.* [*fitta*, Italian.] A pointed iron with which seamen untwist their cords. *Skinner.*

FI'DDLE, fĭd'dl. *n. s.* [ꝑıδele, Saxon; *vedel*, Dutch; *fidel*, German; *fidicula*, Latin, *fiûll*, Erse.] A stringed instrument of musick; a violin.

In trials of musical skill the judges did not crown the *fiddle*, but the performer. *Stilling fleet.*

The adventure of the bear and *fiddle*,
Is sung; but breaks off in the middle. *Hudibras.*

She tried the *fiddle* all over, by drawing the bow over every part of the strings; but could not, for her heart, find whereabout the tune lay. *Addison.*

To FI'DDLE, fĭd-dl.[405] *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play upon a fiddle.

Themistocles being desired at a feast to touch a lute, he said he could not *fiddle*, but he could make a small town a great city. *Bacon.*

Others import yet nobler arts from France,
Teach kings to *fiddle*, and make senates dance. *Pope.*

2. To trifle; to shift the hands often and do nothing, like a fellow that plays upon a *fiddle*.

A cunning fellow observed, that old Lewis had stole away part of the map, and saw him *fiddling* and turning the map, trying to join the two pieces together. *Arbuthnot.*

Good cooks cannot abide what they justly call *fiddling* work, where abundance of time is spent and little done. *Swift.*

FI'DDLEFADDLE, fĭd'dl-făd'dl. *n. s.* [A cant word.] Trifles.

She said that her grandfather had a horse shot at Edgehill, and their uncle was at the siege of Buda; with abundance of *fiddlefaddle* of the same nature. *Spectator.*

FI'DDLEFADDLE, fĭd'dl-făd'dl. *adj.* Trifling; giving trouble, or making a bustle about nothing.

She was a troublesome *fiddlefaddle* old woman, and so ceremonious that there was no bearing of her. *Arbuthnot.*

FI'DDLER, fĭd'dl-ûr. *n. s.* [from *fiddle.*] A musician; one that plays upon the fiddle.

Let no saucy *fiddler* presume to intrude,
Unless he is sent for to vary our bliss. *B. Jonson.*

Nero put the *fiddlers* to death, for being more skilful in the trade than he was. *Taylor.*

These will appear such chits in story,
'Twill turn all politicks to jests,
To be repeated like John Dory,
When *fiddlers* sing at feasts. *Dryden.*

When miss delights in her spinnet,
A *fiddler* may a fortune get. *Swift.*

FI'DDLESTICK, fĭd'dl-stĭk. *n. s.* [*fiddle* and *stick.*] The bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the strings of a fiddle.

His grisly beard was long and thick,
With which he strung his *fiddlestick.* *Hudibras.*

FI'DDLESTRING, fĭd'dl-string. *n. s.* [*fiddle* and *string.*] The string of a fiddle that which makes the noise.

A *fiddle-string*, moistened with water, will sink a note in a little time, and consequently must be relaxed or lengthened one sixteenth. *Arbuthnot.*

FI'DELITY, fė-dĕl'ė-tė.[126] *n. s.* [*fidelitas*, Latin; *fidelité*, French.]

1. Honesty; veracity.

The church, by her publick reading of the book of God, preached only as a witness; now the principal thing required in a witness is *fidelity.* *Hooker.*

2. Faithful adherence.

They mistake credulity for fidelity. *Clarke.*

To FIDGE, fĭdje. } *v. n.* [A cant
To FI'DGET, fĭdje'ĭt.[99] } word.] To move nimbly and irregularly. It implies in Scotland agitation.

Tim, thou'rt the Punch, to stir up trouble;
You wriggle, *fidge*, and make a rout,
Put all your brother puppets out. *Swift.*

FIDU'CIAL, fė-dū'shăl.[126 367] *adj.* [*fiducia*, Latin.] Confident; undoubting.

Faith is cordial, and such as God will accept of, when it affords *fiducial* reliance on the promises, and obediential submission to the commands. *Hammond.*

FIDU'CIARY, fė-dū'shė-ā-rė. *n. s.* [*fiduciarius*, Latin.]

1. One who holds any thing in trust.

2. One who depends on faith without works.

The second obstructive is that of the *fiduciary*, that faith is the only instrument of his justification: and excludes good works from contributing any thing toward it. *Hammond.*

FIDU'CIARY, fė-dū'shė-ā-rė. *adj.*

1. Confident; steady; undoubting; untouched with doubt.

That faith, which is required of us, is then perfect, when it produces in us a *fiduciary* assent to whatever the gospel has revealed. *Wake.*

2. Not to be doubted.

Elaiana can rely no where upon mere love and *fiduciary* obedience, unless at her own home, where she is exemplarily loyal to herself in a high exact obedience. *Howel.*

FIEF, fēēf. *n. s.* [*fief*, French.] A fee; a manor; a possession held by some tenure of a superiour.

To the next realm she stretch'd her sway,
For painture near adjoining lay,
A plenteous province and alluring prey;
A chamber of dependencies was fram'd;
And the whole *fief*, in right of poetry, she claim'd. *Dryden.*

As they were honoured by great privileges, so their lands were in the nature of *fiefs*, for which the possessors were obliged to do personal service at sea. *Arbuthnot.*

FIELD, fēēld.[275] *n. s.* [ꝑelδ, Saxon; *feld*, German; *veld*, Dutch.]

1. Ground not inhabited; not built on.

Live with me, and be my love,
And we will all the pleasures prove,
That hills and vallies, dale and *field*,
And all the craggy mountains yield. *Raleigh.*

By the civil law the corpses of persons deceased were buried out of the city in the *fields.* *Ayliffe.*

2. Ground not enclosed.

Field lands are not exempted from mildews, nor yet from smut, where it is more than in inclosed lands. *Mortimer.*

3. Cultivated tract of ground.

Or great Osiris, who first taught the swain
In Pharian *fields* to sow the golden grain. *Pope.*

4. The open country: opposed to house or quarters.

Since his majesty went into the *field*,
I have seen her rise from her bed. *Shakspeare.*

5. The ground of battle.

When a man is in the *field*, a moderate skill in fencing rather exposes him to the sword of his enemy, than secures him from it. *Locke.*

6. A battle; a campaign; the action of an army while it keeps the field.

You maintain several factions;
And whilst a *field* should be dispatch'd and fought,
You are disputing of your generals. *Shakspeare.*

What though the *field* be lost,
All is not lost. *Milton.*

7. A wide expanse.

The god a clearer space for heav'n design'd;
Where *fields* of light and liquid ether flow,
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below. *Dryden.*

Ask of yonder argent *fields* above,
Why Jove's satellites are less than Jove. *Pope.*

8. Space; compass; extent.

The ill-natured man gives himself a large *field* to expatiate in: he exposes failings in human nature. *Addison.*

I should enter upon a *field* too wide, and too much beaten, if I should display all the advantages of peace. *Smalridge.*

Who can this *field* of miracles survey,
And not with Galen all in rapture say,
Behold a God, adore him and obey. *Blackmore.*

9. The ground or blank space on which figures are drawn.

Let the *field* or ground of the picture be clean, light, and well united with colour. *Dryden.*

10. [In heraldry.] The surface of a shield.

FI'ELDED, fēēl'dĕd. *adj.* [from *field.*] Being in field of battle.

Now, Mars, I pr'ythee, make us quick in work;
That we with smoking swords may march from hence,
To help our *fielded* friends. *Shakspeare.*

FIELD-BASIL, fēēld'bāz-il. *n. s.* [*field* and *basil.*] A plant.

FI'ELDBED, fēēld'bĕd. *n. s.* [*field* and *bed.*] A bed contrived to be set up easily in the field.

Romeo, good night; I'll to my trucklebed,
This *fieldbed* is too cold for me to sleep. *Shaksp.*

FI'ELDFARE, fēl'fāre.[515] *n. s.* [ꝑelδ and ꝑaꝑan, to wander in the fields; *turdus pilaris.*] A bird.

Winter birds, as woodcocks and *fieldfares*, if they come early out of the northern countries, with us shew cold winters. *Bacon.*

FI'ELDMARSHAL, fēēld-mār'shăl. *n. s.* [*field* and *marshal.*] Commander of an army in the field.

FI'ELDMOUSE, fēēld'mŏŭse. *n. s.* [*field* and *mouse; nitedula.*] A mouse that burrows in banks, and makes her house with various apartments.

The *fieldmouse* builds her garner under ground. *Dryden.*

Fieldmice are apt to gnaw their roots, and kill them in hard winters. *Mortimer.*

FI'ELDOFFICER, fēēld-ŏf'fė-sûr. *n. s.* [*field* and *officer.*] An officer whose command in the field extends to a whole regiment: as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

FI'ELDPIECE, fēēld'pēēse. *n. s.* [*field* and *piece.*] Small cannon used in battles, but not in sieges.

The bassa planting his *fieldpieces* upon the hill, did from thence grievously annoy the defendants. *Knolles.*

FIEND, fēēnd.[275] *n. s.* [ꝑienδ, ꝑionδ, Sax. a foe.]

1. An enemy; the great enemy of mankind; the devil.

Tom is followed by the foul *fiend*. *Shaksp.*

2. Any infernal being.

What now, had I a body again, I could,
Coming from hell; what *fiends* would wish should be,
And Hannibal could not have wish'd to see.
Ben Jonson.

The hell-hounds, as ungorg'd with flesh and blood,
Pursue their prey, and seek their wonted food;
The *fiend* remounts his courser. *Dryden.*

O woman! woman! when to ill thy mind
Is bent, all hell contains no fouler *fiend*. *Pope.*

FIERCE, fêêrse, *or* fêrse. *adj.* [*fier*, Fr. *ferox*, Lat.]

1. Savage; ravenous; easily enraged.

Thou huntest me as a *fierce* lion. *Job.*

2. Vehement in rage; eager of mischief.

Destruction enters in the treacherous wood,
And vengeful slaughter, *fierce* for human blood.
Pope.

Tyrants *fierce*, that unrelenting die. *Pope.*

With that the god, whose earthquakes rock the ground,
Fierce to Phœacia crost the vast profound. *Pope.*

3. Violent; outrageous; vehement.

Cursed be their anger, for it was *fierce;* and their wrath, for it was cruel. *Genesis.*

4. Passionate; angry; furious.

This *fierce* abridgment
Hath to it circumstantial branches, which
Distinction should be rich in. *Shakspeare.*

A man brings his mind to be positive and *fierce* for positions whose evidence he has never examined. *Locke.*

5. Strong; forcible; violent; with celerity.

The ships, though so great, are driven of *fierce* winds; yet are they turned about with a very small helm. *James.*

FI'ERCELY, fêêrse'lê, *or* fêrse'lê. *adv.* [from *fierce*.] Violently; furiously.

Battle join'd, and both sides *fiercely* fought.
Shakspeare.

The defendants, *fiercely* assailed by their enemies before, and beaten with the great ordnance behind, were grievously distressed. *Knolles.*

The air, if very cold, irritateth the flame, and maketh it burn more *fiercely*, as fire scorcheth in frosty weather. *Bacon.*

FI'ERCENESS, fêêrse'nês, *or* fêrse'nês. *n. s.* [from *fierce*.]

1. Ferocity; savageness.

The defect of heat which gives *fierceness* to our natures, may contribute to that roughness of our language. *Swift.*

2. Eagerness for blood; fury.

Suddenly there came out of a wood a monstrous lion, with a she-bear not far from her, of little less *fierceness*. *Sidney*

3. Quickness to attack; keenness in anger and resentment.

The Greeks are strong, and skilful to their strength,
Fierce to their skill, and to their *fierceness* valiant.
Shakspeare.

4. Violence; outrageous passion.

His pride and brutal *fierceness* I abhor;
But scorn your mean suspicions of me more.
Dryden.

5. Vehemence; hasty force.

FIERIFA'CIAS, fi-ê-rê-fâ'shûs. *n. s.* [In law.] A judicial writ, that lies at all times within the year and day, for him that has recovered in an action of debt or damages, to the sheriff, to command him to levy the debt, or the damages of his goods, against whom the recovery was had. *Cowell.*

FI'ERINESS, fi'êr-ê-nês. *n. s.* [from *fiery*.]

1. Hot qualities; heat; acrimony.

The ashes by their heat, their *fieriness*, and their dryness, belong to the element of earth.
Boyle.

2. Heat of temper; intellectual ardour.

The Italians, notwithstanding their natural *fieriness* of temper, affect always to appear sober and sedate. *Addison.*

FI'ERY, fi'êr-ê. *adj.* [from *fire*.]

1. Consisting of fire.

Scarcely had Phœbus in the gloomy East
Yet harnessed his *fiery* footed team,
Ne rear'd above the earth his flaming crest,
When the last deadly smoak aloft did steam.
Fairy Queen.

I know thoud'st rather
Follow thine enemy in a *fiery* gulph,
Than flatter him in a bower. *Shakspeare.*

2. Hot like fire.

Hath thy *fiery* heart so parcht thy entrails,
That not a tear can fall for Rutland's death?
Shakspeare.

3. Vehement; ardent; active.

Then *fiery* expedition be my wing,
Jove's Mercury, and herald for a king. *Shaksp.*

I drew this gallant head of war,
And cull'd these *fiery* spirits from the world,
To outlook conquest, and to win renown
Ev'n in the jaws of danger and of death. *Shaksp.*

4. Passionate; outrageous; easily provoked.

You know the *fiery* quality of the duke;
How unremoveable, and fixt he is
In his own course. *Shakspeare.*

5. Unrestrained; fierce.

Then, as I said, the duke, great Bolingbroke,
Mounted upon a hot and *fiery* steed,
Which his aspiring rider seem'd to know,
With slow but stately pace kept on his course.
Shakspeare.

Through Elis and the Grecian towns he flew;
Th' audacious wretch four *fiery* coursers drew.
Dryden.

6. Heated by fire.

The sword which is made *fiery* doth not only cut, by reason of the sharpness which simply it hath, but also burn by means of that heat which it hath from fire. *Hooker.*

See! from the brake the whirring pheasant springs,
And mounts exulting on triumphant wings:
Short is his joy, he feels the *fiery* wound,
Flutters in blood, and panting beats the ground.
Pope.

FIFE, fife. *n. s.* [*fifre*, Fr.] A pipe blown to the drum; military wind musick.

Farewell the plumed troops, and the big war
That make ambition virtue! oh farewell!
Farewell the neighing steed and the shrill trump,
The spirit-stirring drum, the ear-piercing *fife*.
Shakspeare.

Thus the gay victim, with fresh garlands crown'd,
Pleas'd with the sacred *fife*'s enlivening sound,
Through gazing crowds in solemn state proceeds.
Philips.

FI'FTEEN, fif'têên. *adj.* [fýftýne, Sax.] Five and ten.

I have dreamed and slept above some *fifteen* years and more. *Shakspeare.*

FIFTEE'NTH, fif'têênth. *adj.* [fiftéoða, Sax.] The ordinal of fifteen; the fifth after the tenth; containing one part in fifteen.

A *fifteenth* part of silver incorporate with gold, will not be recovered by any water of separation, except you put a greater quantity of silver to draw up the less. *Bacon.*

London sends but four burgesses to parliament, although it bear the *fifteenth* part of the charge of the whole nation in all publick taxes and levies.
Graunt.

FIFTH, fifth. *adj.* [fifta, Sax.]

1. The ordinal of five; the next to the fourth.

With smiling aspect you serenely move,
In your *fifth* orb, and rule the realm of love.
Dryden

Just as I wish'd the lots were cast on four,
Myself the *fifth*. *Pope.*

2. All the ordinals are taken elliptically for the part which they express; a *fifth*, a *fifth* part; a *third*, a *third* part.

The publick shall have lost four *fifths* of its annual income for ever. *Swift.*

FI'FTHLY, fifth'lê. *adv.* [from *fifth*.] In the fifth place.

Fifthly, living creatures have a more exact figure than plants. *Bacon.*

FI'FTIETH, fif'tê-êth.[279] *adj.* [fiftigoða, Sax.] The ordinal of fifty.

If this medium be rarer within the sun's body than at its surface, and rarer there than at the hundred part of an inch from its body, and rarer there than at the *fiftieth* part of an inch from its body, and rarer there than at the orb of Saturn, I see no reason why the increase of density should stop any where. *Newton.*

FI'FTY, fif'tê. *adj.* [fiftig, Saxon.] Five tens.

A wither'd hermit, five score winters worn,
Might shake off *fifty* looking in her eye. *Shaksp.*

Judas ordained captains over thousands, hundreds, *fifties*, and tens. 1 *Mac.*

In the Hebrew there is a particle consisting but of one letter, of which there are reckoned up above *fifty* several significations. *Locke.*

FIG, fig. *n. s.* [*ficus*, Latin; *figo*, Spanish; *figue*, French.]

1. A tree that bears figs.

The characters are: the flowers, which are always inclosed in the middle of the fruit, consist of the leaf, and are male and female in the same fruit: the male flowers are situated towards the crown of the fruit; and the female, growing near the stalk, are succeeded by small hard seeds: the intire fruit is, for the most part, turbinated and globular, or of an oval shape, is fleshy, and of a sweet taste.
Miller.

Full on its crown a *fig*'s green branches rise,
And shoot a leafy forest to the skies. *Pope.*

Or lead me through the maze,
Embowering endless of the Indian *fig*. *Thomson.*

2. A luscious soft fruit; the fruit of the figtree.

It maketh *figs* better, if a figtree, when it beginneth to put forth leaves, have his top cut off.
Bacon.

Figs are great subduers of acrimony. *Arbuthnot.*

To FIG, fig. *v. a.* [See FICO.]

1. To insult with ficoes or contemptuous motions of the fingers.

When Pistol lies, do this, and *fig* me like
The bragging Spaniard. *Shakspeare.*

2. To put something useless into one's head. Low cant.

Away to the sow she goes, and *figs* her in the crown with another story. *L'Estrange.*

FI'GAPPLE, fig'âp-pl.[406] *n. s.* A fruit; a species of apple.

A *figapple* hath no core or kernel, in these resembling a fig, and differing from other apples.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

FI'G-GNAT, fig'nât. *n. s.* [*culex ficarius*.] An insect of the fly kind.

To FIGHT, fite. *v. n.* preter. *fought*; part. pass. *fought*. [feohtan, Saxon.]

1. To contend in battle; to war; to make war; to battle; to contend in arms. It

is used both of armies and single combatants.

King Henry, be thy title right or wrong,
Lord Clifford vows to *fight* in thy defence. *Shaksp.*

Fierce fiery warriors *fight* upon the clouds
In ranks and squadrons, and right form of war.
Shakspeare.

The common question is, if we must now surrender Spain, what have we been *fighting* for all this while? the answer is ready: we have been *fighting* for the ruin of the publick interest, and the advancement of a private. *Swift.*

For her confederate nations *fought*, and kings were slain,
Troy was o'erthrown, and a whole empire fell.
Philips.

2. To combat; to duel; to contend in single fight.

One shall undertake to *fight* against another.
2 Esdras.

The poor wren,
The most diminutive of birds, will *fight*,
The young ones in her nest, against the owl.
Shakspeare's Macbeth.

3. To act as a soldier in any case.

Richard, that robb'd the lion of his heart,
And *fought* the holy wars in Palestine,
By this brave duke came early to his grave. *Shaks.*

Greatly unfortunate, he *fights* the cause
Of honour, virtue, liberty, and Rome. *Addison.*

4. It has *with* before the person opposed; sometimes *against*.

Ye *fight with* the Chaldeans. *Jeremiah.*
The stars in their courses *fought against* Sisera.
Judges.

5. To contend.

The hot and cold, the dry and humid *fight*.
Sandys.

To FIGHT, fite. *v. a.* To war against; to combat against.

Himself alone an equal match he boasts,
To *fight* the Phrygian and th' Ausonian hosts.
Dryden's Æneid.

FIGHT, fite. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Battle.

Gabriel, lead forth to battle these my sons
Invincible, lead forth my armed saints,
By thousands and by millions rang'd for *fight*.
Milton.

2. Combat; duel.

Herilus in single *fight* I slew,
Whom with three lives Feronia did endue;
And thrice I sent him to the Stygian shore,
'Till the last ebbing soul return'd no more. *Dryd.*

3. Something to screen the combatants in ships.

Who ever saw a noble sight,
That never view'd a brave sea fight!
Hang up your bloody colours in the air,
Up with your *fights* and your nettings prepare.
Dryden.

FI'GHTER, fi'tûr. *n. s.* [from *fight*.] Warriour; duellist.

I will return again into the house, and desire some conduct of the lady: I am no *fighter*. *Shaksp.*

O, 'tis the coldest youth upon a charge,
The most deliberate *fighter!* *Dryden.*

FI'GHTING, fi'tîng. *participial adj.* [from *fight*.]

1. Qualified for war; fit for battle.

An host of *fighting* men went out to war by bands. *2 Chronicles.*

2. Occupied by war; being the scene of war.

In *fighting* fields as far the spear I throw
As flies the arrow from the well-drawn bow. *Pope.*

FIGMA'RIGOLD, fig-mâ'rè-gôld. *n. s.* A plant. It is succulent, and has the appearance of houseleek: the leaves grow opposite by pairs. *Miller.*

FI'GMENT, fig'mênt. *n. s.* [*figmentum*, Latin.] An invention; a fiction; the idea feigned.

Upon the like grounds was raised the *figment* of Briareus, who, dwelling in a city called Hecatonchiria, the fancies of those times assigned him an hundred hands. *Brown.*

Those assertions are in truth the *figments* of those idle brains that brought romances into church history. *Bishop Lloyd.*

It carried rather an appearance of *figment* and invention, in those that handed down the memory of it, than of truth and reality. *Woodward.*

FI'GPECKER, fig'pêk-ûr. *n. s.* [*fig* and *peck*; *ficedula*, Lat.] A bird.

FI'GULATE, fig'û-lâte.[91] *adj.* [from *figulus*, Lat.] Made of potters clay.

FI'GURABLE, fig'û-râ-bl. *adj.* [from *figuro*, Lat.] Capable of being brought to certain form, and retained in it. Thus lead is *figurable*, but not water.

The differences of impressible, and not impressible, *figurable* and not *figurable*, scissible and not scissible, are plebeian notions. *Bacon.*

FIGURABI'LITY, fig-û-râ-bil'è-tè. *n. s.* [from *figurable*.] The quality of being capable of a certain and stable form.

FI'GURAL, fig'û-râl. *adj.* [from *figure*.]

1. Represented by delineation.

Incongruities have been committed by geographers in the *figural* resemblances of several regions. *Brown.*

2. FI'GURAL *Number*. Such numbers as do or may represent some geometrical figure, in relation to which they are always considered, and are either lineary, superficial, or solid. *Harris.*

FI'GURATE, fig'û-râte.[91] *adj.* [*figuratus*, Lat.]

1. Of a certain and determinate form.

Plants are all *figurate* and determinate, which inanimate bodies are not; for look how far the spirit is able to spread and continue itself, so far goeth the shape or figure, and then is determined. *Bacon.*

2. Resembling any thing of a determinate form; as, *figurate* stones retaining the forms of shells in which they were formed by the deluge.

3. FI'GURATE *Counterpoint*. [In musick.] That wherein there is a mixture of discords along with the concords. *Harris.*

4. FI'GURATE *Descant*. [In musick.] That wherein discords are concerned, as well, though not so much, as concords; and may well be termed the ornament or rhetorical part of musick, in regard that in this are introduced all the varieties of points, figures, syncopes, diversities of measures, and whatever else is capable of adorning the composition. *Harris.*

FIGURA'TION, fig-û-râ'shûn. *n. s.* [*figuratus*, Lat.]

1. Determination to a certain form.

Neither doth the wind; as far as it carrieth a voice, with motion thereof confound any of the delicate and articulate *figurations* of the air in variety of words. *Bacon.*

2. The act of giving a certain form.

If motion be in a certain order, there followeth vivification and *figuration* in living creatures perfect. *Bacon.*

FI'GURATIVE, fig'û-râ-tîv. *adj.* [*figuratif-ve*, French; from *figura*, Latin.]

1. Representing something else; typical; representative.

This they will say, was *figurative*, and served by God's appointment but for a time, to shadow out the true everlasting glory of a more divine sanctity; whereunto Christ being long since entered, it seemeth that all these curious exornations should rather cease. *Hooker.*

2. Changed by rhetorical figures from the primitive meaning; not literal.

How often have we been railed at for understanding words in a *figurative* sense, which cannot be literally understood without overthrowing the plainest evidence of sense and reason. *Stillingfleet.*

This is a *figurative* expression where the words are used in a different sense from what they signify in their first ordinary intention. *Rogers.*

3. Full of figures; full of rhetorical exornations; full of changes from the original sense.

Sublime subjects ought to be adorned with the sublimest and with the most *figurative* expressions. *Dryden.*

FI'GURATIVELY, fig'û-râ-tîv-lè. *adv.* [from *figurative*.] By a figure; in a sense different from that which words originally imply; not literally.

The custom of the apostle is *figuratively* to transfer to himself, in the first person, what belongs to others. *Hammond.*

The words are different, but the sense is still the same; for therein are *figuratively* intended Uziah and Ezechias. *Brown.*

Satyr is a kind of poetry in which human vices are reprehended, partly dramatically, partly simply; but, for the most part, *figuratively* and occultly. *Dryden.*

FI'GURE, fig'ûre. *n. s.* [*figura*, Lat.]

1. The form of any thing as terminated by the outline.

Flowers have all exquisite *figures*, and the flower numbers are chiefly five and four; as in primroses, briar-roses, single muskroses, single pinks and gilliflowers, which have five leaves; lilies, flower-deluces, borage, buglass, which have four leaves. *Bacon.*

Men find green clay that is soft as long as it is in the water, so that one may print on it all kind of *figures*, and give it what shape one pleases. *Boyle.*

Figures are properly modifications of bodies; for pure space is not any where terminated, nor can be: whether there be or be not body in it, it is uniformly continued. *Locke.*

2. Shape; form; semblance.

He hath borne himself beyond the promise of his age, doing in the *figure* of a lamb the feats of a lion. *Shaksp.*

3. Personal; external form; appearance graceful or inelegant, mean or grand.

The blue German shall the Tigris drink,
Ere I, forsaking gratitude and truth,
Forget the *figure* of that godlike youth. *Dryden.*

I was charmed with the gracefulness of his *figure* and delivery, as well as with his discourses. *Addison.*

A good *figure*, or person, in man or woman, gives credit at first sight to the choice of either. *Clarissa.*

4. Distinguished appearance; eminence; remarkable character.

While fortune favour'd, while his arms support
The cause, and rul'd the counsels of the court,
I made some *figure* there; nor was my name
Obscure, nor I without my share of fame. *Dryden.*

The speech, I believe, was not so much designed

by the knight to inform the court, as to give him a *figure* in my eye, and keep up his credit in the country. *Addison.*

Not a woman shall be unexplained that makes a *figure* either as a maid, a wife, or a widow. *Addison.*

Whether or no they have done well to set you up for making another kind of *figure*, time will witness. *Addison.*

Many princes made very ill *figures* upon the throne, who before were the favourites of the people. *Addison.*

5. Magnificence; splendour.

If it be his chief end in it to grow rich, that he may live in *figure* and indulgence, and be able to retire from business to idleness and hurry, his trade, as to him, loses all its innocency. *Law.*

6. A statue; an image; something formed in resemblance of somewhat else.

Several statues which seemed at a distance of the whitest marble, were nothing else but so many *figures* in snow. *Addison.*

7. Representations in painting; persons exhibited in colours.

In the principal *figures* of a picture the painter is to employ the sinews of his art: for in them consists the principal beauty of his work. *Dryden.*

My favourite books and pictures sell;
Kindly throw in a little *figure*,
And set the price upon the bigger. *Prior.*

8. Arrangement; disposition; modification.

The *figure* of a syllogism is the proper disposition of the middle term with the parts of the question. *Watts.*

9. A character denoting a number.

Hearts, tongues, *figures*, scribes, bards, poets, cannot
Think, speak, cast, write, sing, number
His love to Antony. *Shaksp.*

He that seeketh to be eminent amongst able men, hath a great task; but that is ever good for the publick: but he that plots to be the only *figure* among cyphers, is the decay of a whole age. *Bacon.*

As in accounts cyphers and *figures* pass for real sums, so in human affairs words pass for things themselves. *South.*

10. The horoscope; the diagram of the aspects of the astrological houses.

We do not know what's brought to pass under the profession of fortunetelling: she works by charms, by spells, by the *figure*, and daubry beyond our element. *Shaksp.*

He set a *figure* to discover
If you were fled to Rye or Dover. *Hudibras.*

Figure-flingers and star-gazers pretend to foretell the fortunes of kingdoms, and have no foresight in what concerns themselves. *L'Estrange.*

11. [In theology.] Type, representative.

Who was the *figure* of him that is come. *Romans.*

12. [In rhetorick.] Any mode of speaking in which words are detorted from their literal and primitive sense. In strict acceptation, the change of a word is a *trope*, and an affection of a sentence a *figure;* but they are confounded even by the exactest writers.

Silken terms precise,
Three pil'd hyperboles, spruce affectation,
Figures pedantical, these summer flies
Have blown me full of maggot ostentation. *Shaksp.*

Here is a strange *figure* invented against the plain and natural sense of the words; for by praying to bestow, must be understood only praying to pray. *Stillingfleet.*

They have been taught rhetorick, but never taught language; as if the names of the *figures* that embellished the discourse of those who understood the art of speaking, were the very art and skill of speaking well. *Locke.*

13. [In grammar.] Any deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax.

To FI'GURE, fig'ûre. *v. a.* [from *figuro*, Lat.]

1. To form into any determinate shape.

Trees and herbs, in the growing forth of their boughs and branches, are not *figured*, and keep no order. *Bacon.*

Accept this goblet, rough with *figur'd* gold. *Dryden.*

2. To show by corporeal resemblance: as in picture or statuary.

Arachne *figur'd* how Jove did abuse
Europa like a bull, and on his back
Her through the sea did bear; so lively seen,
That it true sea, and true bull ye would ween. *Spenser.*

Now marks the course of rolling orbs on high,
O'er *figur'd* worlds now travels with his eye. *Pope.*

3. To cover or adorn with figures, or images.

I'll give my jewels for a set of beads,
My gorgeous palace for a hermitage,
My gay apparel for an almsman's gown,
My *figur'd* goblets for a dish of wood. *Shaksp.*

4. To diversify; to variegate with adventitious forms or matter.

But this effusion of such manly drops,
Startle mine eyes, and make me more amaz'd
Than had I seen the vaulty top of heav'n
Figur'd quite o'er with burning meteors. *Shaksp.*

5. To represent by a typical or figurative resemblance.

When sacraments are said to be visible signs of invisible grace, we thereby conceive how grace is indeed the very end for which these heavenly mysteries were instituted, and the matter whereof they consist is such as signifieth, *figureth*, and representeth their end. *Hooker.*

There is a history in all men's lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceased. *Shaksp.*

Marriage rings are not of this stuff:
Oh! why should ought less precious or less tough
Figure our loves? *Donne.*

An heroic poem should be more fitted to the common actions and passions of human life, and more like a glass of nature, *figuring* a more practicable virtue to us than was done by the ancients. *Dryd.*

The emperor appears as a rising sun, and holds a globe in his hand to *figure* out the earth that is enlightened and actuated by his beams. *Addison.*

6. To image in the mind.

None that feels sensibly the decays of age, and his life wearing off, can *figure* to himself those imaginary charms in riches and praise, that men are apt to do in the warmth of their blood. *Temple.*

If love, alas! be pain, the pain I bear
No thought can *figure*, and no tongue declare. *Prior.*

7. To prefigure; to foreshow.

Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun;
In this the heaven *figures* some event. *Shaksp.*

8. To form figuratively; to use in a sense not literal.

Figured and metaphorical expressions do well to illustrate more abstruse and unfamiliar ideas, which the mind is not yet thoroughly accustomed to do. *Locke.*

9. To note by characters.

Each thought was visible that roll'd within,
As thro' a crystal glass the *figur'd* hours are seen. *Dryden.*

FI'GURE-FLINGER, fig'ûre-fling-ûr. *n. s.* [*figure* and *fling*.] A pretender to astrology and prediction.

Quacks, *figure-flingers*, pettifoggers, and republican plotters cannot well live without it. *Collier.*

FI'GWORT, fig'wûrt. *n. s.* [*fig* and *wort; ficaria*.] A plant. *Miller.*

FILA'CEOUS, fé-lâ'shûs.[357] *adj.* [from *filum*, Lat.] Consisting of threads; composed of threads.

They make cables of the bark of lime trees: it is the stalk that maketh the *filaceous* matter commonly, and sometimes the down that groweth above. *Bacon.*

FI'LACER, fil'â-sûr.[98] *n. s.* [*filazarius*, low Lat. *filum*.] An officer in the Common Pleas, so called because he files those writs whereon he makes process. There are fourteen of them in their several divisions and counties: they make out all original process, as well real as personal and mixt. *Harris.*

FI'LAMENT, fil'â-mênt. *n. s.* [*filament*, Fr. *filamenta*, Lat.] A slender thread; a body slender and long like a thread.

The effluvium passing out in a smaller thread, and more enlightened *filament*, it stirreth not the bodies interposed. *Broome.*

The lungs of consumptives have been consumed, nothing remaining but the ambient membrane, and a number of whithered veins and *filaments*. *Harvey.*

The ever-rolling orb's impulsive ray
On the next threads and *filaments* does bear,
Which form the springy texture of the air;
And those still strike the next, 'till to the sight
The quick vibration propagates the light. *Blackmore.*

The dung of horses is nothing but the *filaments* of the hay, and as such, combustible. *Arbuthnot.*

FI'LBERT, fil'bûrt.[98] *n. s.* [This is derived by *Junius* and *Skinner* from the long beards or husks, as corrupted from *full beard* or *full* of *beard*. It probably had its name, like many other fruits, from some one that introduced or cultivated it; and is therefore corrupted from *Filbert* or *Filibert*, the name of him who brought it hither.] A fine hazel nut with a thin shell.

In August comes fruit of all sorts; as plums, pears, apricots, barberries, *filberts*, muskmelons, monkshoods of all colours. *Bacon.*

Thou hast a brain, such as it is indeed!
On what else should thy worm of fancy feed?
Yet in a *filbert* I have often known
Maggots survive when all the kernel's gone. *Dorset.*

There is also another kind, called the *filbert* of Constantinople; the leaves and fruits of which are bigger than either of the former: the best are those of a thin shell. *Mortimer.*

To FILCH, filsh. *v. a.* [A word of uncertain etymology. The French word *filer*, from which some derive it, is of very late production, and therefore cannot be its original.] To steal; to take by theft; to pilfer; to pillage; to rob; to take by robbery. It is usually spoken of petty thefts.

He shall find his wealth wonderfully enlarged by keeping his cattle in inclosures, where they shall always have safe being, that none are continually *filched* and stolen. *Spenser.*

The champion robbeth by night,
And prowleth and *filcheth* by daie. *Tusser.*

Who steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis something, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;
But he that *filches* from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed. *Shaksp.*

He could discern cities like hives of bees, wherein every bee did nought else but sting: some like hornets, some like *filching* wasps, others as drones. *Burton on Melancholy.*

What made thee venture to betray,
And *filch* the lady's heart away. *Hudibras.*

The pismire was formerly a husbandman, that secretly *filched* away his neighbour's goods. *L'Estrange.*

Fain would they *filch* that little food away,
While unrestrain'd those happy gluttons prey. *Dryden.*

So speeds the wily fox, alarm'd by fear,
Who lately *filch'd* the turkey's callow care. *Gay.*

FI'LCHER, fĭlsh'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *filch.*] A thief; a petty robber.

FILE, file. *n. s.* [*file*, French; *filum*, a thread, Latin.]

1. A thread. Not used.

But let me resume the *file* of my narration, which this object of books, best agreeable to my course of life, hath a little interrupted. *Wotton.*

2. A line on which papers are strung to keep them in order.

All records, wherein there was any memory of the king's attainder, should be cancelled and taken off the *file*. *Bacon.*

The petitions being thus prepar'd, do you continually set apart an hour in a day to peruse those, and then rank them into several *files*, according to the subject matters. *Bacon.*

Th' apothecary-train is wholly blind;
From *files* a random receipe they take,
And many deaths of one prescription make. *Dryd.*

3. A catalogue; roll; series.

Our present musters grow upon the *file*
To five and twenty thousand men of choice. *Shak.*

The valu'd *file*
Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle. *Shak.*

4. A line of soldiers ranged one behind another.

Those goodly eyes,
That o'er the *files* and musters of the war
Have glow'd like plated Mars, now bend, now turn
Upon a tawny front. *Shaksp.*

So saying, on he led his radiant *files*
Dazzling the moon. *Milton.*

5. [ƿeol, Saxon; *vijle*, Dutch.] An instrument to rub down prominences.

The rough or course-toothed *file*, if it be large, is called a rubber, and is to take off the unevenness of your work which the hammer made in the forging: the bastard-toothed *file* is to take out of your work the deep cuts, or file-strokes, the rough *file* made: the fine-toothed *file* is to take out the cuts, or file-strokes, the bastard *file* made: and the smooth *file* is to take out those cuts or file-strokes, that the fine *file* made. *Moxon.*

A *file* for the mattocks and for the coulters.
1 *Samuel.*

The smiths and armourers on palfreys ride,
Files in their hands, and hammers at their side. *Dryden.*

FI'LECUTTER, file'kŭt-ŭr. *n. s.* [*file* and *cutter.*] A maker of files.

Gad-steel is a tough sort of steel: *filecutters* use it to make their chissels, with which they cut their files. *Moxon.*

To FILE, file. *v. a.* [from *filum*, a thread.]

1. To string upon a thread or wire. Whence to *file a bill* is to offer it in its order to the notice of the judge.

From the day his first bill was *filed* he began to collect reports. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. [from ƿeolan, Saxon.] To cut with a file.

They which would *file away* most from the largeness of that offer, do in more sparing terms acknowledge little less. *Hooker.*

Let men be careful how they attempt to cure a blemish by *filing* or cutting off the head of such an overgrown tooth. *Ray.*

3. To smooth; to polish.

His humour is lofty, his discourse peremptory, his tongue *filed*, and his eye ambitious. *Shaksp.*

4. [from ƿilan, Saxon.] To foul; to sully; to pollute. This sense is retained in Scotland.

For Banquo's issue have I *fil'd* my mind,
For them the gracious Duncan have I murder'd. *Shaksp.*

His weeds divinely fashion'd,
All *fil'd* and mangl'd. *Chapman.*

To FILE, file. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To march in a file, not abreast, but one behind another.

All ran down without order or ceremony, 'till we drew up in good order, and *filed* off. *Tatler.*

Did all the grosser atoms at the call
Of chance *file* off to form the ponderous ball,
And undertermin'd into order fall? *Blackmore.*

FI'LEMOT, fĭl'ĕ-mŏt. *n. s.* [corrupted from *feuille morte*, a dead leaf, French.] A brown or yellow brown colour.

The colours you ought to wish for are blue or *filemot*, turned up with red. *Swift.*

FI'LER, fī'lŭr.[93] *n. s.* [from *file.*] One who files; one who uses the file in cutting metals.

FI'LIAL, fĭl'yăl.[113] *adj.* [*filial-le*, French; *filius*, Latin.]

1. Pertaining to a son; befitting a son.

My misehievous proceeding may be the glory of his *filial* piety, the only reward now left for so great a merit. *Sidney.*

From imposition of strict laws, to free
Acceptance of large grace; from servile fear
To *filial;* works of law, to works of faith. *Milton.*

He griev'd, he wept, the sight an image brought
Of his own *filial* love, a sadly pleasing thought. *Dryden.*

2. Bearing the character or relation of a son.

And thus the *filial* godhead answ'ring spoke. *Milton.*

Where the old myrtle her good influence sheds,
Sprigs of like leaf erect their *filial* heads;
And when the parent rose decays and dies,
With a resembling face the daughter buds arise. *Prior.*

FILIA'TION, fĭl-ē-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *filius*, Lat.] The relation of a son to a father; correlative to paternity.

The relation of paternity and *filiation*, between the first and second person, and the relation between the sacred persons of the Trinity, and the denomination thereof, must needs be eternal, because the terms of relation between whom that relation ariseth were eternal. *Hale.*

FI'LINGS, fī'lĭngz. *n. s.* [without a singular; from *file.*] Fragments rubbed off by the action of the file.

The *filings* of iron infused in vinegar, will, with a decoction of galls, make good ink, without any copperose. *Brown.*

The chippings and *filings* of those jewels are of more value than the whole mass of ordinary authors. *Felton.*

To FILL, fĭl. *v. a.* [ƿyllan, Saxon.]

1. To store till no more can be admitted.

Fill the waterpots with water: and they *filled* them up to the brim. *John.*

I am who *fill*
Infinitude, nor vacuous space. *Milton.*

The celestial quires, when orient light
Exhaling first from darkness they beheld;
Birth-day of heav'n and earth; with joy and shout
The hollow universal orb they *fill'd.* *Milton.*

2. To store abundantly.

Be fruitful, multiply, and in the seas
And lakes and running streams the waters *fill.* *Milton.*

3. To satisfy; to content.

He with his consorted Eve
The story heard attentive, and was *fill'd*
With admiration and deep muse to hear. *Milton.*

Nothing but the supreme and absolute Infinite can adequately *fill* and superabundantly satisfy the infinite desires of intelligent beings. *Cheyne.*

4. To glut; to surfeit.

Thou art going to lord Timon's feast.
—Ay, to see meat *fill* knaves, and wine heat fools. *Shaksp.*

5. *To* FILL *out.* To pour out liquor for drink.

6. *To* FILL *out.* To extend by something contained.

I only speak of him
Whom pomp and greatness sits so loose about
That he wants majesty to *fill* them *out.* *Dryden.*

7. *To* FILL *up.* [*Up* is often used without much addition to the force of the verb.] To make full.

Hope leads from goal to goal,
And opens still, and opens on his soul;
Till lengthen'd on to faith, and unconfin'd,
It pours the bliss that *fills up* all the mind. *Pope.*

8. *To* FILL *up.* To supply.

When the several trades and professions are supplied, you will find most of those that are proper for war absolutely necessary for *filling up* the laborious part of life, and carrying on the underwork of the nation. *Addison.*

9. *To* FILL *up.* To occupy by bulk.

There would not be altogether so much water required for the land as for the sea, to raise them to an equal height; because mountains and hills would *fill up* part of that space upon the land, and so make less water requisite. *Burnet.*

10. *To* FILL *up.* To engage; to employ.

Is it far you ride?
—As far, my lord, as will *fill up* the time
'Twixt this and supper. *Shaksp.*

To FILL, fĭl. *v. n.*

1. To give to drink.

In the cup which she hath filled, *fill* to her double. *Revelation.*

We *fill* to th' general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banquo, whom we miss. *Shaksp.*

2. To grow full.

3. To glut; to satiate.

Things that are sweet and fat are more *filling*, and do swim and hang more about the mouth of the stomach, and go not down so speedily. *Bacon.*

4. *To* FILL *up.* To grow full.

Neither the Palus Meotis nor the Euxine, nor any other seas, *fill up*, or by degrees grow shallower. *Woodward.*

The first stage of healing, or the discharge of matter, is by surgeons called digestion; the second, or the *filling up* with flesh, incarnation; and the last, or skinning over, cicatrization. *Sharp.*

FILL, fĭl. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. As much as may produce complete satisfaction.

Her neck and breasts were ever open bare,
That aye thereof her babes may suck their *fill.* *Fairy Queen.*

But thus inflam'd bespoke the captain,
Who scorneth peace shall have his *fill* of war. *Fairfax.*

When ye were thirsty, did I not cleave the rock, and waters flowed out to your *fill?* 2 *Esdras.*

Mean while enjoy
Your *fill*, what happiness this happy state
Can comprehend, incapable of more. *Milton.*

Amid' the tree now got, where plenty hung
Tempting so nigh to pluck and eat my *fill*,
I spar'd not. *Milton.*

Which made me gently first remove your fears,

That so you might have room to entertain
Your *fill* of joy. *Denham.*
Your barbarity may have its *fill* of destruction. *Pope.*

2. [More properly *thill.*] The place between the shafts of a carriage.
This mule being put in the *fill* of a cart, run away with the cart and timber. *Mortimer.*

FI'LLER, fîl'lûr. *n. s.* [from *fill.*]

1. Any thing that fills up room without use.
'Tis a meer *filler*, to stop a vacancy in the hexameter, and connect the preface to the work of Virgil. *Dryden.*
A mixture of tender gentle thoughts and suitable expressions, of forced and inextricable conceits, and of needless *fillers* up to the rest. *Pope.*

2. One whose employment is to fill vessels of carriage.
They have six diggers to four *fillers*, so as to keep the *fillers* always at work. *Mortimer.*

FI'LLET, fîl'lît.[99] *n. s.* [*filet*, Fr. *filum*, Lat.]

1. A band tied round the head or other part.
His baleful breath inspiring, as he glides,
Now like a chain around her neck he rides;
Now like a *fillet* to her head repairs,
And with his circling volumes folds her hairs. *Dryden.*
She scorn'd the praise of beauty, and the care;
A belt her waist, a *fillet* binds her hair. *Pope.*

2. The fleshy part of the thigh: applied commonly to veal.
The youth approach'd the fire, and as it burn'd,
On five sharp broachers rank'd, the roast they turn'd:
These morsels stay'd their stomachs; then the rest
They cut in legs and *fillets* for the feast. *Dryden.*

3. Meat rolled together and tied round.
Fillet of a fenny snake,
In the cauldron boil and bake. *Shaksp.*
The mixture thus, by chymick art
United close in every part,
In *fillets* roll'd or cut in pieces,
Appear'd like one continu'd species. *Swift.*

4. [In architecture.] A little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwise called listel. *Harris.*
Pillars and their *fillets* of silver. *Exodus.*

To FI'LLET, fîl'lît. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind with a bandage or fillet.

2. To adorn with an astragal.
He made hooks for the pillars, and overlaid their chapiters and *filletted* them. *Exodus.*

To FI'LLIP, fîl'lîp. *v. a.* [A word, says *Skinner*, formed from the sound. This resemblance I am not able to discover, and therefore am inclined to imagine it corrupted from *fill up*, by some combination of ideas which cannot be recovered.] To strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden spring or motion.
If I do, *fillip* me with a three-man beetle. *Shak.*
Then let the pebbles on the hungry beach
Fillip the stars: then let the mutinous winds
Strike the proud cedars 'gainst the fiery sun. *Shak.*
We see that if you *fillip* a lutestring, it sheweth double or treble. *Bacon.*

FI'LLIP, fîl'lîp. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.

FI'LLY, fîl'lê. *n. s.* [*filoy*, Welsh; *fille*, Fr.]

1. A young horse or mare. Not now used.
Geld *fillies*, but tits, yet a nine days of age,
They die else of gelding, and gelders do rage:
Young *fillies* so likely of bulk and of bone,
Keep such to be breeders, let gelding alone. *Tusser.*
A well-wayed horse will convey thee to thy journey's end, when an unbacked *filly* may give thee a fall. *Suckling.*

2. A young mare; opposed to a colt or young horse.
I jest to Oberon, and make him smile,
When I a fat and bean-fed horse beguile,
Neighing in likeness of a *filly* foal. *Shaksp.*
I am joined in wedlock, for my sins, to one of those *fillies* who are described in the old poet. *Addis.*

FILM, film. *n. s.* [ꝼẏlmepa, Saxon.] A thin pellicle or skin.
While the silver needle did work upon the sight of his eye, to remove the *film* of the cataract, he never saw any thing more clear or perfect than that white needle. *Bacon.*
Michael from Adam's eyes the *film* remov'd,
Which that false fruit that promis'd clearer sight
Had bred. *Milton.*
A stone is held up by the *films* of the bladder, and so kept from grating or offending it. *Graunt.*
There is not one infidel so ridiculous as to pretend to solve the phænomena of sight, fancy, or cogitation, by those fleeting superficial *films* of bodies. *Bentley.*
He from thick *films* shall purge the visual ray,
And on the sightless eyeballs pour the day. *Pope.*

To FILM, film. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a pellicle or thin skin.
It will but skin and *film* the ulcerous place,
While rank corruption, mining all within,
Infects unseen. *Shaksp.*

FI'LMY, fîl'mê. *adj.* [from *film.*] Composed of thin membranes or pellicles.
So the false spider, when her nets are spread,
Deep ambush'd in her silent den does lie;
And feels, far off, the trembling of her thread,
Whose *filmy* cord should bind the struggling fly. *Dryden.*
The wasps with fruitless toil
Flap *filmy* pinions oft, to extricate
Their feet in liquid shackles bound, 'till death
Bereave them of their worthless souls; such doom
Waits luxury, and lawless love of gain. *Philips.*
Loose to the winds their airy garments flew,
Thin glitt'ring textures of the *filmy* dew;
Dipt in the richest tincture of the skies,
Where light disports in ever mingling dyes. *Pope.*

To FI'LTER, fîl'tûr. *v. a.* [*filtro*, low Latin; *per filum trahere.*]

1. To defecate by drawing off liquor by depending threads.

2. To strain; to percolate.
Dilute this liquor with fair water, *filtre* it through a paper, and so evaporate it. *Grew.*

FI'LTER, fîl'tûr. *n. s.* [*filtrum*, Lat.]

1. A twist of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be defecated, and the other hangs below the bottom of the vessel, so that the liquor drips from it.

2. A strainer; a searce.
That the water passing through the veins of the earth, should be rendered fresh and potable, which it cannot be by any percolations we can make, but the saline particles will pass through a tenfold *filter*. *Ray.*

FILTH, fîlth. *n. s.* [ꝼılꝺ, Saxon.]

1. Dirt; nastiness; any thing that soils or fouls.
Wisdom and goodness to the vile seem vile;
Filths savour but themselves. *Shaksp.*
Neither may you trust waters that taste sweet; for they are commonly found in rising grounds of great cities, which must needs take in a great deal of *filth*. *Bacon.*
How perfect then is man? from head to foot
Defil'd with *filth*, and rotten at the root. *Sandys.*
Though perhaps among the rout
He wildly flings his *filth* about;
He still has gratitude and sap'ence,
To spare the folks that give him ha' pence. *Swift.*

2. Corruption; grossness; pollution.
Such do likewise exceedingly dispose us to piety and religion, by purifying our souls from the dross and *filth* of sensual delights. *Tillotson.*

FI'LTHILY, fîlth'ê-lê. *adv.* [from *filthy.*] Nastily; foully; grossly.
It stuck *filthily* in the camel's stomach, that bulls, bears, and the like, should be armed, and that a creature of his size should be left defenceless. *L'Estrange.*

FI'LTHINESS, fîlth'ê-nês. *n. s.* [from *filthy.*]

1. Nastiness; foulness; dirtiness.
Men of virtue suppressed it, lest their shining should discover the others *filthiness*. *Sidney.*

2. Corruption; pollution.
They held this land, and with their *filthiness*
Polluted this same gentle soil long time,
That their own mother loath'd their beastliness,
And 'gan abhor her brood's unkindly crime,
All were they born of her own native slime. *Fairy Queen.*
They never duly improved the utmost of such a power, but gave themselves up to all the *filthiness* and licentiousness of life imaginable. *South.*

FI'LTHY, fîlth'ê. *adj.* [from *filth.*]

1. Nasty; foul; dirty.
Fair is foul, and foul is fair;
Hover through the fog and *filthy* air. *Shaksp.*

2. Gross; polluted.
As all stories are not proper subjects for an epick poem or a tragedy, so neither are they for a noble picture: the subject both of the one and of the other, ought to have nothing of immoral, low, or *filthy* in them. *Dryden.*

To FI'LTRATE, fîl'tråte.[91] *v. a.* [from *filter.*] To strain; to percolate; to filter.
The extract obtained by the former operation, burnt to ashes, and those ashes boiled in water and *filtrated*, yield a fiery salt. *Arbuthnot.*

FILTRA'TION, fîl-trå'shûn. *n. s.* [from *filtrate.*] A method by which liquors are procured fine and clear. The filtration in use is straining a liquor through paper, which, by the smallness of its pores, admits only the finer parts through, and keeps the rest behind. *Quincy.*
We took then common nitre, and having, by the usual way of solution, *filtration*, and coagulation, reduced it into crystals, we put four ounces of this purified nitre into a strong new crucible. *Boyle.*

FI'MBLE *Hemp*, fîm'bl. *n. s.* [corrupted from *female.*]
The light summer hemp that bears no seed, which is called *fimble hemp*. *Mortimer.*
Good flax and good hemp, for to have of her own,
In May a good housewife will see it be sown;
And afterwards trim it to serve at a need,
The *fimble* to spin, and the carle for her seed. *Tusser.*

FIN, fîn. *n. s.* [ꝼın, Saxon; *vin*, Dutch.] The wing of a fish; the limb by which he balances his body, and moves in the water.
He that depends
Upon your favours, swims with *fins* of lead,
And hews down oaks with rushes. *Shaksp.*
Their *fins* consist of a number of gristly bones, long and slender, like pins and needles. *More.*
Thus at half-ebb a rolling sea
Returns, and wins upon the shore;
The watery herd, affrighted at the roar,
Rest on their *fins* awhile, and stay,
Then backward take their wond'ring way. *Dryd.*

Still at his oar th' industrious Libys plies;
But as he plies, each busy arm shrinks in,
And by degrees is fashion'd to a *fin*. *Addison.*

FIN-FOOTED, fĭn'fŭt-ĕd. *adj.* [*fin* and *foot.*] Palmipedous; having feet with membranes between the toes.

It is described like fissipedes, or birds which have their feet or claws divided; whereas it is palmipedous or *fin-footed*, like swans and geese, according to the method of nature in latirostrous or flat-billed birds; which being generally swimmers, the organ is wisely contrived unto the action, and they are framed with fins or oars upon their feet. *Brown.*

FI'NABLE, fi'nâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *fine.*] That admits a fine; that deserves a fine.

This is the order for writs of covenant that be *finable*. *Bacon.*

He sent letters to the council, wherein he acknowledged himself favoured in bringing his cause *finable*. *Hayward.*

FI'NAL, fi'nâl.[88] *adj.* [*final*, Fr. *finalis*, Latin.]

1. Ultimate; last.

And over them triumphant death his dart
Shook; but delay'd to strike, though oft invok'd
With vows, as their chief good, and *final* hope. *Milton.*

2. Conclusive; decisive.

There be many examples where sea-fights have been *final* to the war. *Bacon.*

Henry spent his reign in establishing himself, and had neither leisure nor opportunity to undertake the *final* conquest of Ireland. *Davies.*

3. Mortal; destructive.

At last resolv'd to work his *final* smart,
He lifted up his head, but back again did start. *Spenser.*

4. Respecting the end or motive.

Some things in such sort are allowed, that they be also required as necessary unto salvation, by way of direct, immediate, and proper necessity *final;* so that, without performance of them, they cannot by ordinary course be saved, nor by any means be excluded from life, observing them. *Hooker.*

By its gravity air raises the water in pumps, siphons, and other engines; and performs all those feats which former philosophers, through ignorance of the efficient cause, attributed to a *final*, namely, nature's abhorrence of a vacuity. *Ray.*

Your answering in the *final* cause, makes me believe you are at a loss for the efficient. *Collier.*

FI'NALLY, fi'nâl-ĕ. *adv.* [from *final.*]

1. Ultimately; lastly; in conclusion.

Sight bereav'd
May chance to number thee with those
Whom patience *finally* must crown. *Milton.*

2. Completely; without recovery.

Not any house of noble English in Ireland was utterly destroyed, or *finally* rooted out by the hand of justice, but the house of Desmond only. *Davies.*

Doubtlessly many men are *finally* lost, who yet have no men's sins to answer for but their own. *South.*

FINANCE, fin-nânse'. *n. s.* [French.] Revenue; income; profit. It is seldom used in the singular.

This sort of *finance* hath been increased. *Bacon.*

The residue of these ordinary *finances* be casual or uncertain; as be the escheats and forfeitures. *Bacon.*

His pretence for making war upon his neighbours was their pyracies, though he practised the same trade when he was straitened in his *finances* at the siege of Byzantium. *Arbuthnot.*

FINANCIER, fin-nân-sēēr'. *n. s.* [Fr.] One who collects or farms the publick revenue; one who understands the publick revenue.

FI'NARY, fi'nâ-rĕ. *n. s.* [from *To fine.*] In the iron works, the second forge at the iron mills. *Dict.*

FINCH, finsh. *n. s.* [ƿinc, Saxon.] A small bird of which we have three kinds, the goldfinch, chaffinch, and bulfinch.

To FIND, find. *v. a.* [ƿindan, Saxon; *vinden*, Dutch.]

1. To obtain by searching or seeking.

Ask, and it shall be given to you; seek, and ye shall *find*. *Matthew.*

Whereas thou hast searched all my stuff, what hast thou *found* of all the household stuff? *Genesis.*

She disappear'd, and left me dark; I wak'd
To *find* her, or for ever to deplore
Her loss. *Milton.*

A bird that flies about,
And beats itself against the cage,
Finding at last no passage out,
It sits and sings. *Cowley.*

2. To obtain something lost.

When he hath *found* his sheep, he layeth it on his shoulders rejoicing. *Luke.*

In my school days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow of the self-same flight
The self-same way, with more advised watch,
To *find* the other forth; by vent'ring both,
I oft *found* both. *Shaksp.*

3. To obtain something desired.

Thus I embolden'd spake, and freedom used
Permissive, and acceptance *found*. *Milton.*

Our voluntary service he requires,
Not our necessitated; such with him
Finds no acceptance, nor can *find*. *Milton.*

4. To meet with; to fall upon.

There watchful at the gate they *find*
Suspicion with her eyes behind. *Dodsley.*

In woods and forests thou art *found*. *Cowley.*

The bad must miss, the good unsought shall *find*. *Pope.*

5. To know by experience.

How oft will he
Of thy chang'd faith complain!
And his fortunes *find* to be
So airy and so vain! *Cowley.*

The torrid zone is now *found* habitable. *Cowley.*

6. To come to; to attain.

The sun that barren shines,
Whose virtue on itself works no effect,
But in the fruitful earth; there first receiv'd
His beams, unactive else, their vigour *find*. *Milton.*

7. To discover by study, or attention.

The fox that first his cause of grief did *find*,
'Gan first thus plain his case with words unkind. *Hubberd.*

Physicians
With sharpen'd sight some remedies may *find*. *Dryden.*

Thy maid! ah, *find* some nobler theme,
Whereon thy doubts to place. *Cowley.*

8. To discover what is hidden.

A curse on him who *found* the oar. *Cowley.*

9. To hit on by chance; to perceive by accident.

They build on sands, which if unmov'd they *find*,
'Tis but because there was no wind. *Cowley.*

10. To gain by any mental endeavour.

I by conversing cannot these erect
From prone, nor in their ways complaeence *find*. *Milton.*

If we for happiness could leisure *find*,
And wand'ring time into a method bind,
We should not then the great man's favour need. *Cowley.*

We oft review, each *finding* like a friend
Something to blame, and something to commend. *Pope.*

11. To remark; to observe; to perceive.

Thus far to try thee, Adam, I was pleased,
And *find* thee knowing not of beast alone,
Which thou hast rightly nam'd, but of thyself. *Milton.*

Beauty or wit in all I *find*. *Cowley.*

12. To detect; to deprehend; to catch.

When first *found* in a lie, talk to him of it as a strange monstrous matter, and so shame him out of it. *Locke.*

13. To reach; to attain.

They are glad when they can *find* the grave. *Job.*

They also know,
And reason not contemptibly; with these
Find pastime, and bear rule. *Milton.*

In solitude
What happiness, who can enjoy alone,
Or all enjoying, what contentment *find*? *Milton.*

He did the utmost bounds of knowledge *find*,
Yet found them not so large as was his mind. *Cowley.*

14. To meet.

A clear conscience and heroick mind,
In ills their business and their glory *find*. *Cowley.*

15. To settle; to fix any thing in one's own opinion.

Some men
The marks of old and catholick would *find*. *Cowley*

16. To determine by judicial verdict.

They would enforce them to *find* as they would direct; and if they did not, convent, imprison, and fine them. *Bacon.*

His peers, upon this evidence,
Have *found* him guilty of high treason. *Shaksp.*

17. To supply; to furnish: as, *he* finds *me in money and in victuals.*

A war with Spain is like to be lucrative, if we go roundly on at first; the war in continuance will *find* itself. *Bacon.*

Still govern thou my song,
Urania, and fit audience *find*, though few. *Milton.*

18. [In law.] To approve: as, *to* find *a bill.*

19. *To* FIND *himself.* To be; to fare with regard to ease or pain, health or sickness.

Pray, sir, how d'ye *find yourself*? says the doctor. *L'Estrange.*

20. *To* FIND *out.* To unriddle; to solve.

The *finding out* of parables is a wearisome labour of the mind. *Eccles.*

21. *To* FIND *out.* To discover something hidden.

Can'st thou by searching *find out* God? Can'st thou *find out* the Almighty unto perfection? *Job.*

There are agents in nature able to make the particles of bodies stick together by very strong attractions, and it is the business of experimental philosophy to *find* them *out*. *Newton.*

What hinders, then, but that thou *find* her *out*,
And hurry her away by manly force? *Addison.*

22. *To* FIND *out.* To obtain the knowledge of.

The principal part of painting is to *find out*, and thoroughly to understand, what nature has made most beautiful. *Dryden.*

23. *To* FIND *out.* To invent; to excogitate.

A man of Tyre, skilful to work in gold, and to *find out* every device which shall be put to him. *2 Chronicles.*

24. The particle *out* is added often without any other use than that it adds some force or emphasis to the verb.

While she proudly march'd about,
Greater conquests to *find out*,
She beat out Susan by the by. *Cowley.*

It is agreeable to compare the face of a great man with the character, and to try if we can *find*

out in his looks and features either the haughty, cruel, or merciful temper. *Addison.*

He was afraid of being insulted with Greek; for which reason he desired a friend to *find* him *out* a clergyman rather of plain sense than much learning. *Addison.*

25. *To* FIND, is a word of very licentious and capricious use, not easily limited or explained; its first idea is the *consequence of search;* the second, equally frequent, is *mere occursion.*

FI'NDER, find'ûr. *n. s.* [from *find.*]

1. One that meets or falls upon any thing.

We will bring the device to the bar, and crown thee for a *finder* of madmen. *Shaksp.*

2. One that picks up any thing lost.

Some lewd squeaking cryer,
May gall the *finder's* conscience, if they meet. *Donne.*

O yes! if any happy eye
This roving wanton shall descry,
Let the *finder* surely know
Mine is the wag; 'tis I that owe
The winged wand'rer. *Crashaw.*

FINDFA'ULT, find'fâlt. *n. s.* [*find* and *fault.*] A censurer; a caviller.

We are the makers of manners, Kate: and the liberty that follows our places, stops the mouth of all *findfaults.* *Shaksp.*

FI'NDY, fin'dè. *adj.* [ƿýndiȝ, Saxon.] Plump; weighty; firm; solid. Not used. Thus the proverb,

A cold May and a windy,
Makes the barn fat and *findy;*

means that it stores the barn with plump and firm grain. *Junius.*

FINE, fine. *adj.* [*finne*, Fr. *fijn*, Dutch and Erse; perhaps from *finitus*, completed, Latin.]

1. Not coarse.

Not any skill'd in loops of fingering *fine,*
With this so curious net-work might compare. *Spenser.*

He was arrayed in purple and *fine* linen. *Luke.*

2. Refined; pure; free from dross.

Two vessels of *fine* copper, precious as gold. *Ezra.*

3. Subtile; thin; tenuous: as, the *fine* spirits evaporate.

When the eye standeth in the *finer* medium, and the object in the grosser, things show greater: but contrariwise, when the eye is placed in the grosser medium and the object in the *finer.* *Bacon.*

4. Refined; subtilely excogitated.

In substance he promised himself money, honour, friends, and peace in the end; but those things were too *fine* to be fortunate, and succeed in all parts *Bacon.*

Whether the scheme has not been pursued so far as to draw it into practice, or whether it be too *fine* to be capable of it, I will not determine. *Temple.*

5. Keen; thin; smoothly sharp.

Great affairs are commonly too rough and stubborn to be wrought upon by the *finer* edges or points of wit. *Bacon.*

6. Clear; pellucid; transparent: as, the wine is *fine.*

Let the wine without mixture or stum be all *fine,*
Or call up the master. *Johnson.*

7. Nice; exquisite; delicate.

Are they not senseless then that think the soul
Nought but a *fine* perfection of the sense? *Davies.*

The irons of planes are set *fine* or rank: they are set *fine* when they stand so shallow below the sole of the plane, that in working they take off a thin shaving. *Moxon.*

8. Artful; dexterous.

The wisdom of all these latter times, in princes affairs, is rather *fine* deliveries, and shiftings of dangers and mischiefs, than solid and grounded courses to keep them aloof. *Bacon.*

9. Fraudulent; sly; knavishly subtle.

Through his *fine* handling, and his cleanly play,
He all those royal signs had stol'n away. *Hubberd.*

10. Elegant; beautiful in thought or language.

To call the trumpet by the name of the metal was *fine.* *Dryden.*

11. Applied to person, it means beautiful with dignity.

12. Accomplished; elegant of manners.

He was not only the *finest* gentleman of his time, but one of the *finest* scholars. *Felton.*

13. Showy; splendid.

It is with a *fine* genius as with a *fine* fashion: all those are displeased at it who are not able to follow it. *Pope.*

The satyrical part of mankind will needs believe, that it is not impossible to be very *fine* and very filthy. *Swift.*

14. [Ironically.] Something that will serve the purpose; something worth contemptuous notice.

That same knave, Ford, her husband, hath the *finest* mad devil of jealousy in him, master Brook, that ever governed frenzy. *Shaksp.*

They taught us, indeed, to cloath, to dwell in houses,
To feast, to sleep on down, to be profuse:
A *fine* exchange for liberty. *Philips.*

FINE, fine. *n. s.* [*ffin*, Cimbr.]

1. A mulct; a pecuniary punishment.

The killing of an Irishman was not punished by our law as manslaughter, which is felony and capital; but by a *fine* or pecuniary punishment, called an ericke. *Davies.*

2. Penalty.

Ev'n this ill night your breathing shall expire,
Paying the *fine* of rated treachery. *Shaksp.*

3. Forfeit; money paid for any exemption or liberty.

The spirit of wantonness is sure scared out of him: if the devil have him not in fee simple with *fine* and recovery, he will never in the way of waste, attempt us again. *Shaksp.*

Besides *fines* set upon plays, games, balls and feasting, they have many customs which contribute to their simplicity. *Addison.*

How vain that second life in other breath,
Th' estate which wits inherit after death!
Ease, health, and life for this they must resign,
Unsure the tenure, but how vast the *fine!* *Pope.*

4. [from *finis*, Latin; *fin*, *enfin*, French.] The end; conclusion. It is seldom used but adverbially, *in fine.* To conclude; to sum up all; to tell all at once.

In fine, whatsoever he was, he was nothing but what it pleased Zelmane, the powers of his spirit depending of her. *Sidney.*

His resolution, *in fine*, is that in the church a number of things are strictly observed, whereof no law of scripture maketh mention one way or other. *Hooker.*

Still the *fine*'s the crown;
Whate'er the course, the end is the renown. *Shaksp.*

Your daughter, ere she seems as won,
Desires this ring; appoints him an encounter;
In fine, delivers me to fill the time,
Herself most chastely absent. *Shaksp.*

The blessings of fortune are the lowest: the next are the bodily advantages of strength and health: but the superlative blessings, *in fine*, are those of the mind. *L'Estrange.*

In fine, he wears no limbs about him sound,
With sores and sicknesses beleagu'd around. *Dryden.*

In fine, let there be a perfect relation betwixt the parts and the whole, that they may be entirely of a piece. *Dryden.*

To FINE, fine. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To refine; to purify.

The *fining* pot is for silver, and the furnace for gold. *Proverbs.*

There is a vein for the silver, and a place for gold; where they *fine* it. *Job.*

2. To embellish; to decorate. Now not in use.

Hugh Capet, also, who usurp'd the crown,
To *fine* his title with some shews of truth,
Convey'd himself as heir to th' lady Lingare. *Shaksp.*

3. To make less coarse.

It *fines* the grass, but makes it short, though thick. *Mortimer.*

4. To make transparent.

It is good also for fuel, not to omit the shavings of it for the *fining* of wine. *Mortimer.*

5. [from the substantive.] To punish with pecuniary penalty.

To *fine* men one third of their fortune, without any crime committed, seems very hard. *Locke.*

To FINE, fine. *v. n.* To pay a fine.

What poet ever *fin'd* for sheriff? or who
By rhymes and verse did ever lord mayor grow? *Oldham.*

To FINEDRA'W, fine'drâw. *v. a.* [*fine* and *draw.*] To sew up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived.

FINEDRA'WER, fine'drâw-ûr. *n. s.* [from *finedraw.*] One whose business is to sew up rents.

FINEFI'NGERED, fine'fîng-gûr'd. *adj.* [*fine* and *finger.*] Nice; artful; exquisite.

The most *finefingur'd* workman on the ground,
Arachne by his means was vanquished. *Spenser.*

FI'NELY, fine'lè. *adv.* [from *fine.*]

1. Beautifully; elegantly; more than justly.

Plutarch says very *finely*, that a man should not allow himself to hate even his enemies; because if you indulge this passion on some occasions, it will rise of itself in others. *Addison.*

The walls are painted, and represent the labours of Hercules: many of them look very *finely*, though great part of the work has been cracked. *Addison.*

2. Keenly; sharply; with a thin edge or point.

Get you black lead, sharpened *finely.* *Peacham.*

3. Not coarsely; not meanly; gayly.

He was alone, save that he had two persons of honour, on either hand, one *finely* attired in white. *Bacon.*

4. In small parts; subtilely; not grossly.

Saltpetre was but grossly beaten; for it should not be *finely* powdered. *Boyle.*

5. [Ironically.] Wretchedly; in such a manner as to deserve contemptuous notice.

Let laws be made to obey, and not to be obeyed, and you will find that kingdom *finely* governed in a short time. *South.*

For him she loves:
She nam'd not me; that may be Torrismond,
Whom she has thrice in private seen this day:
Then I am *finely* caught in my own snare. *Dryden.*

FI'NENESS, fine'nês. *n. s.* [from *fine.*]

1. Elegance; beauty; delicacy.

Every thing was full of a choice *fineness*, that if it wanted any thing in majesty, it supplied with increase in pleasure; and if at the first it struck not admiration, it ravished with delight. *Sidney.*

As the French language has more *fineness* and smoothness at this time, so it had more compass, spirit, and force in Montaigne's days. *Temple.*

The softness of her sex, and the *fineness* of her

genius, conspire to give her a very distinguishing character. *Prior.*

2. Show; splendour; gayety of appearance

The *fineness* of cloatbs destroys tbe ease: it often helps men to pain, but can never rid them of any; the body may languish under tbe most splendid cover. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Subtilty; artfulness; ingenuity.

Those, with the *fineness* of their souls,
By reason guide bis execution. *Shakspeare.*

4. Purity; freedom from dross or base mixtures.

Our works are, indeed, nought else
But the protractive tryals of great Jove,
To find persistive constancy in men;
The *fineness* of whicb metal is not found
In fortune's love. *Shakspeare.*

I am doubtful whether men have sufficiently refined metals; as whether iron, brass, and tin be refined to the height: but when they come to such a *fineness* as serveth the ordinary use, tbey try no farther. *Bacon.*

Tbe ancients were careful to coin their money in due weigbt and *fineness;* only in times of exigence they bave diminished both the weight and *fineness.* *Arbuthnot.*

FI'NER, fi'nûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *fine.*] One who purifies metals.

Take away the dross from the silver, and there shall come fortb a vessel for the *finer.* *Proverbs.*

FI'NERY, fi'nûr-ê.[557] *n. s.* [from *fine.*] Show; splendour of appearance; gayety of colours.

Dress up your houses and your images,
And put on all the city's *finery,*
To consecrate this day a festival. *Southern.*

The capacities of a lady are sometimes apt to fall short in cultivating cleanliness and *finery* together. *Swift.*

Don't chuse your place of study by the *finery* of the prospects, or the most various scenes of sensible things. *Watts.*

They want to grow rich in their trades, and to maintain their families in some such figure and degree of *finery,* as a reasonable christian life has no occasion for. *Law.*

FINE'SSE, fê-nês'.[126] *n. s.* [Fr.] Artifice; stratagem: an unnecessary word which is creeping into the language.

A circumstance not much to be stood upon, in case it were not upon some *finesse.* *Hayward*

FI'NGER, fing'gûr.[381] *n. s.* [ꝼinger, Sax.; from *fangen*, to hold.]

1. The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold.

The *fingers* and thumb in each band consist of fifteen bones, there being three to each *finger.* *Quincy.*

You seem to understand me,
By each at once her choppy *finger* laying
Upon her skinny lips. *Shakspeare.*

Diogenes, who is never said,
For aught that ever I could read,
To whine, put *finger* i' th' eye, and sob,
Because h' had ne'er another tub. *Hudibras.*

The hand is divided into four *fingers* bending forward, and one opposite to them bending backward, and of greater strength than any of them singly, which we call the thumb, to join with them severally united; whereby it is fitted to lay hold of objects of any size or quantity. *Ray.*

A hand of a vast extension, and a prodigious number of *fingers* playing upon all the organ pipes of the world, and making every one sound a particular note. *Keil.*

Poor Peg sewed, spun, and knit for a livelihood, 'till her *finger* ends were sore. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A small measure of extension; the breadth of a finger.

Go now, go trust the wind's uncertain breath,
Remov'd four *fingers* from approaching death;
Or seven at most, when thickest is the hoard. *Dryden.*

One of these bows with a little arrow did pierce through a piece of steel three *fingers* thick. *Wilkins.*

3. The hand; the instrument of work; manufacture; art.

Fool, that forgets her stubborn look,
This softness from thy *finger* took. *Waller.*

To FI'NGER, fing'gûr. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To touch lightly; to toy with.

Go, get you gone, and let the papers lie;
You would be *fingering* them to anger me. *Shaksp.*

One that is covetous is not so highly pleased with the mere sight and *fingering* of money, as with the thoughts of his being considered as a wealthy man. *Grew.*

2. To touch unseasonably or thievishly.

His ambition would needs be *fingering* the sceptre, and hoisting him into his father's throne. *South.*

3. To touch an instrument of musick.

She hath broke the lute;
I did but tell her she mistook her frets,
And bow'd her hand to teach her *fingering.* *Shaksp.*

4. To perform any work exquisitely with the fingers.

Not any skill'd in loops of *fingering* fine,
With this so curious net-work might compare. *Spenser.*

FINGER-FERN, fing'gûr-fêrn. *n. s.* [*finger* and *fern; asplenum*, Lat.] A plant.

FINGER-STONE, fing'gûr-stône. *n. s.* [*finger* and *stone; telenites*, Lat.] A fossil resembling an arrow.

FI'NGLEFANGLE, fing'gl-fâng'gl. *n. s.* [from *fangle.*] A trifle: a burlesque word.

We agree in nothing but to wrangle
About the slightest *fanglefangle.* *Hudibras.*

FI'NICAL, fin'ê-kâl. *adj.* [from *fine.*] Nice; foppish; pretending to superfluous elegance.

A whoreson, glassglazing, superserviceable, *finical* rogue. *Shakspeare.*

I cannot hear a *finical* fop romancing, bow the king took him aside at such a time; what the queen said to him at another. *L'Estrange.*

FI'NICALLY, fin'ê-kâl-ê. *adv.* [from *finical.*] Foppishly.

FI'NICALNESS, fin'ê-kâl-nês. *n. s.* [from *finical.*] Superfluous nicety; foppery.

To FI'NISH, fin'ish. *v. a.* [*finir*, Fr.; *finio*, Lat.]

1. To bring to the end proposed; to complete.

For which of you, intending to build a tower, sitteth not down first and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient to *finish* it? *Luke.*

As he had begun, so he would also *finish* in you the same grace. *2 Corinthians.*

2. To make perfect.

A poet uses episodes; but episodes taken separately, *finish* nothing. *Broome.*

3. To perfect; to polish to the excellency intended.

Though here you all perfection should not find,
Yet is it all th' Eternal Will design'd;
It is a *finish'd* work, and perfect in his kind. *Blackmore.*

I would make what bears your name, as *finished* as my last work ought to be; that is, more *finished* than the rest. *Pope.*

4. To end; to put an end to.

FI'NISHER, fin'ish-ûr. *n. s.* [from *finish.*]

1. Performer; accomplisher.

He that of greatest works is *finisher,*
Oft does them by the weakest minister. *Shaksp.*

2. One that puts an end; ender.

This was the condition of those times; the world against Athanasius, and Athanasius against it: half an hundred of years spent in doubtful trials which of the two, in the end, would prevail; the side which had all, or else that part which had no friend but God and death, the one a defender of his innocency, the other a *finisher* of all his troubles. *Hooker.*

3. One that completes or perfects.

The author and *finisher* of our faith. *Hebrews.*

O prophet of glad tidings! *finisher*
Of utmost hope! *Milton.*

FI'NITE, fi'nite.[126] *adj.* [*finitus*, Latin.] Limited; bounded; terminated.

Servius conceives no more thereby than a *finite* number for indefinite. *Brown.*

Finite of any magnitude holds not any proportion to infinite. *Locke.*

That supposed infinite duration, will by the very supposition, be limited at two extremes, though never so remote asunder, and consequently must needs be *finite.* *Bentley.*

FI'NITELESS, fi'nite-lês. *adj.* [from *finite.*] Without bounds; unlimited.

It is ridiculous unto reason, and *finiteless* as their desires. *Brown.*

FI'NITELY, fi'nite-lê. *adv.* [from *finite.*] Within certain limits; to a certain degree.

They are creatures still, and that sets them at an infinite distance from God; whereas all their excellencies can make them but *finitely* distant from us. *Stillingfleet.*

FI'NITENESS, fi'nite-nês. *n. s.* [from *finite.*] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries.

I ought now to unbay the current of my passion, and love without other boundary than what is set by the *finiteness* of my natural powers. *Norris.*

FI'NITUDE, fin'ê-tûde. *n. s.* [from *finite.*] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries. This is hardly an authorized word.

Finitude, applied to natural or created things, imports the proportions of the several degrees of affections, or properties of these things to one another; infinitude, the unboundedness of these degrees of affections, or properties. *Cheyne.*

FI'NLESS, fin'lês. *adj.* [from *fin.*] Wanting fins.

He angers me
With telling of the moldwarp and the ant,
And of a dragon and a *finless* fish. *Shaksp.*

FI'NLIKE, fin'like. *adj.* [*fin* and *like.*] Formed in imitation of fins.

In shipping such as this, the Irish kern
And untaught Indian on the stream did glide;
Ere sharp-keel'd boats to stem the flood did learn,
Or *finlike* oars did spread from either side. *Dryden.*

FI'NNED, fin'd.[362] *adj.* [from *fin.*] Having broad edges spread out on either side.

They plough up the turf with a broad *finned* plough. *Mortimer.*

FI'NNY, fin'nê. *adj.* [from *fin.*] Furnished with fins; formed for the element of water.

High o'er the main in wat'ry pomp he rides,
His azure car and *finny* coursers guides:
Proteus his name. *Dryden.*

New herds of beasts he sends the plains to share;
New colonies of birds to people air;
And to the oozy beds the *finny* fish repair. *Dryden.*

While black with storms the ruffled ocean rolls,
And from the fisher's art defends her *finny* sholes. *Blackmore.*

With hairy springes we the birds betray;
Slight lines of hair surprise the *finny* prey. *Pope.*

Fi'ntoed, fin'tôde. *adj.* [*fin* and *toe.*] Palmipedous; having a membrane between the toes.

Such creatures as are whole footed, or *fintoed*, viz. some birds and quadrupeds, are naturally directed to go into the water and swim there. *Ray.*

Fi'nochio, fê-nô'shé-ô. *n. s.* A species of fennel.

Fi'pple, fip'pl. *n. s.* [from *fibula*, Lat.] A stopper.

You must know, that in recorders, which go with a gentle breath, the concave of the pipe, were it not for the *fipple* that straiteneth the air much more than the simple concave, would yield no sound. *Bacon.*

Fir, fêr.[109] *n. s.* [*fyrr*, Welsh; furh, Sax. *fyr*, Danish.] The tree of which deal-boards are made.

It is ever green; the leaves are single, and for the most part produced on every side of the branches: the male flowers, or catkins, are placed at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree. The seeds are propagated on cones, which are squamose. *Miller.*

He covered the floor of the house with planks of *fir.* 1 *Kings.*

The spiring *fir* and stately box. *Pope.*

FIRE, fire. *n. s.* [fyr, Saxon; *fewr*, German.]

1. The igneous element.

The force of *fire* ascended first on high,
And took its dwelling in the vaulted sky;
Then air succeeds, in lightness next to *fire.* *Dryd.*

2. Any thing burning.

A little *fire* is quickly trodden out,
Which, being suffer'd, rivers cannot quench.
Shakspeare.

Where two raging *fires* meet together,
They do consume the thing that feeds their fury.
Shakspeare.

So contraries on Ætna's top conspire;
Here hoary frosts, and by them breaks out *fire.*
Cowley.

3. A conflagration of towns or countries.

There is another liberality to the citizens, who had suffered damage by a great *fire.* *Arbuthnot.*

Though safe thou think'st thy treasure lies,
Conceal'd in chests from human eyes,
A *fire* may come, and it may be
Bury'd, my friend, as far from thee. *Granville.*

4. Flame; light; lustre.

Stars hide your *fires!*
Let not night see my black and deep desires.
Shakspeare.

5. Torture by burning.

Did Shadrach's zeal my glowing breast inspire,
To weary tortures, and rejoice in *fire?* *Prior.*

6. The punishment of the damned.

Who among us shall dwell with the devouring *fire?* Who among us shall dwell with everlasting burnings? *Isaiah.*

7. Any thing provoking; any thing that inflames the passions.

What *fire* is in mine ears? Can this be true?
Stand I condemn'd for pride and scorn so much?
Shakspeare.

8. Ardour of temper; violence of passion.

He had *fire* in his temper and a German bluntness; and, upon provocations, might strain a phrase. *Atterbury.*

9. Liveliness of imagination; vigour of fancy; intellectual activity; force of expression; spirit of sentiment.

Nor can the snow that age does shed
Upon thy rev'rend head,
Quench or allay the noble *fire* within,
But all that youth can he thou art. *Cowley.*

They have no notion of life and *fire* in fancy and in words, and any thing that is just in grammar and in measure is good oratory and poetry to them. *Felton.*

He brings, to make us from our ground retire,
The reasoner's weapons and the poet's *fire.*
Blackmore.

Exact Racine, and Corneille's noble *fire,*
Taught us that France had something to admire.
Pope.

The bold Longinus all the nine inspire,
And warm the critick with a poet's *fire.* *Pope.*

Oh may some spark of your celestial *fire,*
The last, the meanest of your sons inspire. *Pope.*

10. The passion of love.

Love various hearts does variously inspire,
It stirs in gentle bosoms gentle *fire,*
Like that of incense on the altar laid:
But raging flames tempestuous souls invade;
A *fire* which every windy passion blows;
With pride it mounts, and with revenge it glows.
Dryden.

The *fire* of love in youthful blood,
Like what is kindled in brush-wood,
But for a moment burns. *Shadwell.*

The god of love retires;
Dim are his torches, and extinct his *fires.* *Pope.*

New charms shall still increase desire,
And time's swift wing shall fan the *fire.* *Moore.*

11. Eruption or imposthumation: as, St. Anthony's *fire.*

12. *To set* Fire *on*, or *set on* Fire. To kindle; to inflame.

Hermosilla courageously set upon the horsemen, and *set fire* also *upon* the stables where the Turks' horses stood. *Knolles.*

He that *set* a *fire on* a plane-tree to spite his neighbour, and the plane-tree *set fire on* his neighbour's house, is hound to pay all the loss, because it did all arise from his own ill intention. *Taylor.*

13. *To set a* Fire. To inflame.

So inflam'd by my desire,
It may *set* her heart *a-fire.* *Carew.*

To Fire, fire. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To set on fire; to kindle.

They spoiled many parts of the city, and *fired* the houses of those whom they esteemed not to be their friends; but the rage of the fire was at first hindered, and then appeased by the fall of a sudden shower of rain. *Hayward.*

The breathless body, thus bewail'd, they lay,
And *fire* the pile. *Dryden.*

A second Paris, diff'ring but in name,
Shall *fire* his country with a second flame. *Dryden.*

2. To inflame the passions; to animate.

Yet, if desire of fame, and thirst of pow'r,
A beauteous princess with a crown in dow'r,
So *fire* your mind, in arms assert your right. *Dryd.*

3. To drive by fire.

He that parts us, shall bring a brand from heav'n
And *fire* us hence. *Shakspeare.*

To Fire, fire. *v. n.*

1. To take fire; to be kindled.

2. To be inflamed with passion.

3. To discharge any firearms.

The fainting Dutch remotely *fire,*
And the fam'd Eugene's iron troops retire. *Smith.*

Fi'rearms, fire'ârmz. *n. s.* [*fire* and *arms.*] Arms which owe their efficacy to fire; guns.

Ammunition to supply their few *firearms.*
Clarendon.

Before the use of *firearms* there was infinitely more scope for personal valour than in the modern battles. *Pope.*

Fi'reball, fire'bâll. *n. s.* [*fire* and *ball.*] Grenado; ball filled with combustibles, and bursting where it is thrown.

Judge of those insolent boasts of conscience, which, like so many *fireballs*, or mouth grenadoes, are thrown at our church. *South.*

The same great man hath sworn to make us swallow his coin in *fireballs.* *Swift.*

Fi'rebrand, fire'brând. *n. s.* [*fire* and *brand.*]

1. A piece of wood kindled.

I have eased my father-in-law of a *firebrand*, to set my own house in a flame. *L'Estrange.*

2. An incendiary; one who inflames factions; one who causes mischief.

Troy must not be, nor goodly Ilion stand;
Our *firebrand* brother, Paris, burns us all. *Shaksp.*

He sent Surrey with a competent power against the rebels, who fought with the principal hand of them, and defeated them, and took alive John Chamber, their *firebrand.* *Bacon.*

Fi'rebrush, fire'brûsh. *n. s.* [*fire* and *brush.*] The brush which hangs by the fire to sweep the hearth.

When you are ordered to stir up the fire, clean away the ashes from between the bars with the *fire-brush.* *Swift.*

Fi'recross, fire'krôs. *n. s.* [*fire* and *cross.*] A token in Scotland for the nation to take arms: the ends thereof burnt black, and in some parts smeared with blood. It is carried from one place to another. Upon refusal to send it forward, or to rise, the last person who has it shoots the other dead.

He sent his heralds through all parts of the realm, and commanded the *firecross* to be carried; namely, two firebrands set in fashion of a cross, and pitched upon the point of a spear. *Hayward.*

Fi'redrake, fire'drâke. *n. s.* [*fire* and *drake.*] A fiery serpent: I suppose the prester.

By the hissing of the snake,
The rustling of the *firedrake,*
I charge thee thou this place forsake,
Nor of queen Mab be prattling. *Drayton.*

Fi'relock, fire'lôk. *n. s.* [*fire* and *lock.*] A soldier's gun; a gun discharged by striking steel with flint.

Prime all your *firelocks*, fasten well the stake.
Gay.

Fi'reman, fire'mân.[88] *n. s.* [*fire* and *man.*]

1. One who is employed to extinguish burning houses.

The *fireman* sweats beneath his crooked arms;
A leathern casque his vent'rous head defends,
Boldly he climbs where thickest smoke ascends.
Gay.

2. A man of violent passions.

I had last night the fate to drink a bottle with two of these *firemen.* *Tatler.*

Fi'renew, fire'nû. *adj.* [*fire* and *new.*] New as from the forge; new from the melting-house.

Armado is a most illustrious wight,
A man of *firenew* words, fashion's own knight.
Shakspeare.

Some excellent jests, *firenew* from the mint.
Shakspeare.

Upon the wedding-day I put myself, according to custom, in another suit *firenew*, with silver buttons to it. *Addison.*

Fi'repan, fire'pân. *n. s.* [*fire* and *pan.*]

1. A pan for holding fire; a vessel of metal to carry fire.

His *firepans*, and all the vessels thereof, thou shalt make of brass. *Exodus.*

Pour of it upon a *firepan* well heated, as they do rose-water and vinegar. *Bacon.*

2. [In a gun.] The receptacle for the priming powder.

Fi'rer, fire'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *fire.*] An incendiary.

Others burned Moussel, and the rest marched as a guard for defence of these *firers.* *Carew.*

Fi'reship, fire'ship. *n. s.* [*fire* and *ship*.] A ship filled with combustible matter to fire the vessels of the enemy.

Our men bravely quitted themselves of the *fireship*, by cutting the spritsail tackle. *Wiseman.*

Fi'reshovel, fire'shův-v'l. *n. s.* [*fire* and *shovel*.] The instrument with which the hot coals are thrown up in kitchens.

Culinary utensils and irons often feel the force of fire; as tongs, *fireshovels*, prongs, and irons. *Brown.*

The neighbours are coming out with forks and *fireshovels*, and spits, and other domestic weapons. *Dryden.*

Fi'reside, fire'side. *n. s.* [*fire* and *side*.] The hearth; the chimney.

My judgment is, that they ought all to be despised, and ought to serve but for winter talk by the *fireside*. *Bacon.*

Love no more is made
By the *fireside*, but in the cooler shade. *Carew.*

By his *fireside* he starts the hare,
And turns her in his wicker chair. *Prior.*

What art thou asking of them after all? Only to sit quietly at thy own *fireside*. *Arbuthnot.*

Fi'restick, fire'stik. *n. s.* [*fire* and *stick*.] A lighted stick or brand.

Children when they play with *firesticks* move and whirl them round so fast, that the motion will cozen their eyes, and represent an intire circle of fire to them. *Digby.*

Fi'restone, fire'stône. *n. s.* [*fire* and *stone*.]

The *firestone*, or pyrites, is a compound metallick fossil, composed of vitriol, sulphur, and an unmetallick earth, but in very different proportions to the several masses. The most common sort, which is used in medicine, is a greenish shapeless kind found in our claypits, out of which the green vitriol or copperas is procured. It has its name of pyrites, or *firestone*, from its giving fire on being struck against a steel much more freely than a flint will do; and all the sparks burn a longer time, and grow larger as they fall, the inflammable matter struck from off the stone burning itself out before the spark becomes extinguished. *Hill.*

Firestone, if broke small, and laid on cold lands, must be of advantage. *Mortimer.*

Fi'rewood, fire'wůd. *n. s.* [*fire* and *wood*.] Wood to burn; fewel.

Fi'rework, fire'wůrk. *n. s.* [*fire* and *work*.] Shows of fire; pyrotechnical performances.

The king would have me present the princess with some delightful ostentation, or pageant, or antick, or *firework*. *Shaksp.*

We represent also ordnance, and new mixtures of gunpowder, wildfires burning in water, and unquenchable; and also *fireworks* of all variety. *Bacon.*

The ancients were imperfect in the doctrine of meteors, by their ignorance of gunpowder and *fireworks*. *Brown.*

In *fireworks* give him leave to vent his spite;
Those are the only serpents he can write. *Dryden.*

Our companion proposed a subject for a *firework*, which he thought would he very amusing. *Addison.*

Their *fireworks* are made up in paper. *Tatler.*

Fi'ring, fi'ring. *n. s.* [from *fire*.] Fuel.

They burn the cakes, *firing* being there scarce. *Mortimer.*

To Firk, fêrk. *v. a.* [from *ferio*, Latin.] To whip; to beat; to correct; to chastise.

Besides, it is not only foppish,
But vile idolatrous and popish,
For one man out of his own skin
To *firk* and whip another's sin. *Hudibras.*

Fi'rkin, fêr'kin. *n. s.* [from ꝑeoðeꝛ, Sax. the fourth part of a vessel.]

1. A vessel containing nine gallons.

Strutt's servants get such a haunt about that shop, that it will cost us many a *firkin* of strong beer to bring them back again. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A small vessel.

You heard of that wonder of the lightning and thunder,
Which made the lye so much the louder;
Now list to another, that miracle's brother,
Which was done with a *firkin* of powder. *Denham.*

FIRM, fêrm.[108] *adj.* [*firmus*, Latin.]

1. Strong; not easily pierced or shaken; hard, opposed to *soft*.

The flakes of his flesh are joined together: they are *firm* in themselves, and they cannot be moved. *Job.*

Love's artillery then checks
The breastworks of the *firmest* sex. *Cleaveland.*

There is nothing to be left void in a *firm* building; even the cavities ought to be filled with rubbish. *Dryden.*

That body whose parts are most firm in themselves, and are by their peculiar shapes capable of the greatest contacts, is the most *firm;* and that which has parts very small, and capable of the least contact, will be most soft. *Woodward.*

2. Constant; steady; resolute; fixed; unshaken.

We hold *firm* to the works of God, and to the sense which is God's lamp. *Bacon.*

He straight obeys
And *firm* believes. *Milton.*

The great encouragement is the assurance of a future reward, the *firm* persuasion thereof is enough to raise us above any thing in this world. *Tillotson.*

The man that's resolute and just,
Firm to his principles and trust,
Nor hopes nor fears can blind. *Walsh.*

3. Solid; not giving way; not fluid.

God caused the wind to blow to dry up the abundant slime and mud of the earth, and make the land more *firm*. *Raleigh.*

The muddy and limous matter brought down by the Nilus, settled by degrees into a *firm* land. *Brown.*

It on *firm* land
Thaws not, but rather heap and rain seems
Of ancient pile, all else deep snow and ice. *Milton.*

Sinking waters, the *firm* land to drain,
Fill'd the capacious deep, and form'd the main. *Roscommon.*

To Firm, fêrm. *v. a.* [*firmo*, Latin.]

1. To settle; to confirm; to establish; to fix.

Of the death of the emperor they advertised Solyman, *firming* those letters with all their hands and seals. *Knolles.*

'Tis ratify'd above by every god,
And Jove has *firm'd* it with an awful nod. *Dryd.*

The pow'rs, said he,
To you, and yours, and mine, propitious be,
And *firm* our purpose with their augury. *Dryden.*

O thou, who freest me from my doubtful state,
Long lost and wilder'd in the maze of fate!
Be present still: oh goddess, in our aid
Proceed, and *firm* those omens thou hast made! *Pope.*

2. To fix without wandering.

He on his cards and compass *firms* his eye,
The masters of his long experiment. *Fairy Queen.*

FI'RMAMENT, fêr'mâ-mênt. *n. s.* [*firmamentum*, Latin.] The sky; the heavens.

Even to the heavens their shouting shrill
Doth reach, and all the *firmament* doth fill. *Spenser.*

I am constant as the northern star,
Of whose true, fixt, and resting quality
There is no fellow in the *firmament*. *Shaksp.*

The Almighty, whose hieroglyphical characters are the unnumbered stars, sun and moon, written on these large volumes of the *firmament*. *Raleigh.*

The *firmament* expanse of liquid, pure,
Transparent, elemental air, diffus'd
In circuit to the utmost convex
Of this great round. *Milton.*

The steeds climb up the first ascent with pain;
And when the middle *firmament* they gain,
If downward from the heavens my head I bow,
And see the earth and ocean hang below,
Ev'n I am seiz'd with horror. *Addison.*

What an immensurable space is the *firmament*, wherein a great number of stars are seen with our naked eye, and many more discovered with our glasses. *Derham.*

Firmame'ntal, fêr-mâ-mên'tâl. *adj.* [from *firmament*.] Celestial; of the upper regions.

An hollow crystal pyramid he takes,
In *firmamental* waters dipt above. *Dryden.*

Fi'rmly, fêrm'lê. *adv.* [from *firm*.]

1. Strongly, impenetrably; immoveably.

Thou shalt come of force,
Though thou art *firmlier* fasten'd than a rock. *Milton.*

How very hard particles, which touch only in a few points, can stick together so *firmly*, without something which causes them to be attracted towards one another, is difficult to conceive. *Newton.*

2. Steadily; constantly.

Himself to be the man the fates require;
I *firmly* judge, and what I judge desire. *Dryden.*

The common people of Lucca are *firmly* persuaded, that one Lucquese can beat five Florentines. *Addison.*

Fi'rmness, fêrm-nês. *n. s.* [from *firm*.]

1. Hardness; compactness; solidity.

It would become by degrees of greater consistency and *firmness* so as to resemble an habitable earth. *Burnet.*

2. Durability; stability.

Both the easiness and *firmness* of union might be conjectured, for that both people are of the same language. *Haywood.*

3. Certainty; soundness.

In persons already possessed with notions of religion, the understanding cannot be brought to change them, but by great examination of the truth and *firmness* of the one, and the flaws and weakness of the other. *South.*

4. Steadiness; constancy; resolution.

That thou should'st my *firmness* doubt
To God or thee, because we have a foe
May tempt us, I expected not to hear. *Milton.*

Nor can th' Egyptian patriarch blame my muse,
Which for his *firmness* does his heat excuse. *Roscommon.*

This armed Job with *firmness* and fortitude. *Atterbury.*

FIRST, fůrst.[108] *adj.* [ꝑiꝛꝛt, Saxon.]

1. The ordinal of one; that which is in order before any other.

Thy air,
Thou other gold-bound brow, is like the *first:*
—A third is like the former. *Shaksp.*

In the six hundredth and *first* year, in the *first* month, the *first* day of the month, the waters were dried up from off the earth. *Genesis.*

2. Earliest in time: opposed to *last*.

The *first* covenant had also ordinances of divine service. *Hebrews.*

Man's *first* disobedience. *Milton.*

Who *first*, who last
Rous'd from the slumber. *Milton.*

Arms and the man I sing, the *first* who bore
His course to Latium from the Trojan shore. *Dryd.*

I find, quoth Mat, reproof is vain!
Who *first* offend, will *first* complain. *Prior.*

3. Foremost in place.

4. Highest in dignity.

Three presidents, of whom Daniel was *first*. *Daniel.*

First with the dogs, and king among the squires. *Spectator.*

'Tis little Will, the scourge of France,
No godhead, but the *first* of men. *Prior.*

5. Great; excellent.

My *first* son,
Where will you go? Take good Cominius
With thee. *Shaksp.*

FIRST, fûrst. *adv.*

1. Before any thing else; earliest.

He, not unmindful of his usual art,
First in dissembling fire attempts to part;
Then roaring beasts and running streams he tries. *Dryden.*

Thy praise; and thine was then the publick voice,
First recommended Guiscard to my choice. *Dryd.*

Heaven, sure, has kept this spot of earth uncurst,
To shew how all things were created *first*. *Prior.*

2. Before any other consideration.

First, metals are more durable than plants; secondly, they are more solid and hard; thirdly, they are wholly subterrancous; whereas plants are part above earth, and part under the earth. *Bacon.*

3. It has often *at* before it, and means at the beginning.

At first the silent venom slid with ease,
And seiz'd her cooler senses by degrees. *Dryden.*

Excepting fish and insects, there are very few or no creatures that can provide for themselves *at first*, without the assistance of parents. *Bentley.*

4. FIRST *or last*. At one time or other.

But sure a general doom on man is past,
And all are fools and lovers *first or last*. *Dryden.*

FIRST-BEGOT, fûrst'bè-gŏt. } *n. s.*
FIRST-BEGOTTEN, fûrst'bè-gŏt't'n. }
[from *first* and *begot*.] The eldest of children.

His *first-begot* we know; and sore have felt
When his fierce thunder drove us to the deep. *Milton.*

FIRST-BORN, fûrst'bôrn. *n. s.* [*first* and *born*.] Eldest; the first by the order of nativity.

Last, with one midnight stroke, all the *first-born*
Of Egypt must lie dead. *Milton.*

Hail, holy light, offspring of heav'n *first-born!* *Milton.*

The *first-born* has not a sole or peculiar right, by any law of God and nature; the younger children having an equal title with him. *Locke.*

FIRST-FRUITS, fûrst'frôôts. *n. s.* [*first* and *fruits*.]

1. What the season earliest produces or matures of any kind.

A sweaty reaper from the tillage brought
First-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf. *Milton.*

The blooming hopes of my then very young patron have been confirmed by most noble *first-fruits*, and his life is going on towards a plentiful harvest of all accumulated virtues. *Prior.*

2. The first profits of any thing.

Although the king loved to employ and advance bishops, because, having rich bishopricks, they carried their reward upon themselves; yet he did use to raise them by steps, that he might not lose the profit of the *first-fruits*, which by that course of gradation was multiplied. *Bacon.*

3. The earliest effect of any thing.

See, father, what *first-fruits* on earth are sprung,
From thy implanted grace in man! *Milton.*

FI'RSTLING, fûrst'ling. *adj.* [from *first*.] That is first produced or brought forth.

All the *firstling* males that come of thy herd, and of thy flock, thou shalt sanctify unto the Lord thy God. *Deuteronomy.*

FI'RSTLING, fûrst'ling. *n. s.* [from *first*.]

1. The first produce or offspring.

A shepherd next,
More meek, came with the *firstlings* of his flock,
Choicest and best. *Milton.*

The tender *firstlings* of my woolly breed,
Shall on his holy altar often bleed. *Dryden.*

The *firstlings* of the flock are doomed to die. *Pope.*

2. The thing first thought or done.

Our play
Leaps o'er the vaunt and *firstlings* of these broils,
'Ginning i' th' middle. *Shaksp.*

The flighty purpose works o'erlook,
Unless the deed go with it: from this moment
The very *firstlings* of my heart shall be
The *firstlings* of my hand. *Shaksp.*

FI'SCAL, fis'kâl.[88] *n. s.* [from *fiscus*, a treasury, Lat.] Exchequer; revenue.

War, as it is entertained by diet, so can it not be long maintained by the ordinary *fiscal* and receipt. *Bacon.*

FISH, fish. *n. s.* [ꝼɪꝛc, Saxon; *visch*, Dutch.]

1. An animal that inhabits the water. *Fish* is used collectively for the race of *fishes*.

The beasts, the *fishes*, and the winged fowls,
Are their male subjects. *Shaksp.*

And now the *fish* ignoble fates escape,
Since Venus ow'd her safety to their shape. *Crecch.*

There are *fishes* that have wings, that are not strangers to the airy region: and there are some birds that are inhabitants of the water, whose blood is cold as *fishes;* and their flesh is so like in taste, that the scrupulous are allowed them on fish-days. *Locke.*

2. The flesh of fish; opposed to that of terrestrial animals, by way of eminence called flesh.

I fight when I cannot chuse, and I eat no *fish*. *Shakspeare.*

We mortify ourselves with the diet of *fish*, and think we fare coarsely if we abstain from the flesh of other animals. *Brown.*

To FISH, fish. *v. n.*

1. To be employed in catching fishes.

2. To endeavour at any thing by artifice.

While others *fish*, with craft for great opinion,
I with great truth, catch mere simplicity. *Shaksp.*

To FISH, fish. *v. a.* To search water in quest of fish, or any thing else.

Some have *fished* the very jakes for papers left there by men of wit. *Swift.*

Oft, as he *fish'd* her nether realms for wit,
The goddess favour'd him, and favours yet. *Pope.*

FISH-HOOK, fish'hôôk. *n. s.* [*fish* and *hook*.] A hook to catch fishes.

A sharp point, bended upward and backward, like a *fish-hook*. *Grew.*

FI'SH-POND, fish'pŏnd. *n. s.* [*fish* and *pond*.] A small pool for fish.

Fish-ponds are no small improvement of watry boggy lands. *Mortimer.*

Fish-ponds were made where former forests grew,
And hills were levell'd to extend the view. *Prior.*

After the great value the Romans put upon fishes, it will not appear incredible that C. Hirrius should sell his *fish-ponds* for quadragies H. S. 32,2911. 13*s.* 4*d.* *Arbuthnot.*

FI'SHER, fish'ûr.[98] *n. s.* from *fish*.] One who is employed in catching fish.

In our sight the three were taken up
By fishermen of Corinth, as we thought:
At length another seiz'd on us,
And would have reft the *fishes* of their prey,
Had not they been very slow of sail. *Shaksp.*

We know that town is but with *fishers* fraught,
Where Theseus govern'd and where Plato taught. *Sandys.*

Lest he should suspect it, draw it from him,
As *fishers* do the bait, to make him follow it. *Denham.*

A soldier now he with his coat appears;
A *fisher* now, his trembling angle bears. *Pope.*

FI'SHERBOAT, fish'ûr-bôte. *n. s.* [*fisher* and *boat*.] A boat employed in catching fish.

FI'SHERMAN, fish'ûr-mân.[88] *n. s.* [*fisher* and *man*.] One whose employment and livelihood is to catch fish.

How fearful
And dizzy 'tis to cast one's eyes so low!
The *fishermen* that walk upon the beach
Appear like mice. *Shaksp.*

At length two monsters of unequal size,
Hard by the shore a *fisherman* espies. *Waller.*

Do scales and fins bear price to this excess?
You might have bought the *fishermen* for less. *Dryden.*

FI'SHERTOWN, fish'ûr-tôûn. *n. s.* [*fisher* and *town*.] A town inhabited by fishermen.

Others of them, in that time burned that *fishertown* Mousehole. *Carew.*

Lime in Dorsetshire, a little *fishertown*. *Clarend.*

FI'SHERY, fish'ûr-è. *n. s.* [from *fisher*.] The business of catching fish.

We shall have plenty of mackerel this season, our *fishery* will not be disturbed by privateers. *Addison.*

FI'SHFUL, fish'fûl. *adj.* [from *fish*.] Abounding with fish; stored with fish.

Thus mean in state, and calm in sprite,
My *fishful* pond is my delight. *Carew.*

It is walled and guarded with the ocean, most commodious for traffick to all parts of the world, and water'd with pleasant, *fishful*, and navigable rivers. *Camden.*

To FI'SHIFY, fish'è-fi. *v. a.* [from *fish*.] To turn to fish: a cant word.

Here comes Romeo.
—Without his roe, like a dried herring:
O flesh, flesh, how art thou *fishified!* *Shaksp.*

FI'SHING, fish'ing. *n. s.* [from *fish*.] Commodity of taking fish.

There also would be planted a good town, having both a good haven and a plentiful *fishing*. *Spens.*

FI'SHKETTLE, fish'kĕt-tl.[405] *n. s.* [*fish* and *kettle*.] A caldron made long for the fish to be boiled without bending.

It is probable that the way of embalming amongst the Egyptians was by boiling the body in a long caldron like a *fish-kettle*, in some kind of liquid balsam. *Grew.*

FI'SHMEAL, fish'mêle. *n. s.* [*fish* and *meal*.] Diet of fish; abstemious diet.

Thin drink doth overcool their blood, and making many *fishmeals*, they fall into a kind of male greensickness. *Shaksp.*

FI'SHMONGER, fish'mŭng-gûr. *n. s.* [from *fish*.] A dealer in fish; a seller of fish.

I fear to play the *fishmonger;* and yet so large a commodity may not pass in silence. *Carew.*

The surgeon left the *fishmonger* to determine the controversy between him and the pike. *L'Estrange.*

FI'SHY, fish'è. *adj.* [from *fish*.]

1. Consisting of fish.

2. Inhabited by fish.

My absent mates
Bait the barb'd steel, and from the *fishy* flood
Appease th' afflictive fierce desire of food. *Pope.*

3. Having the qualities or form of fish.

Few eyes have escaped the picture of mermaids, that is, according to Horace, a monster with a woman's head above, and *fishy* extremity below. *Brown.*

FI'SSILE, fis'sil.[140] *adj.* [*fissilis*, Latin.] Having the grain in a certain direction, so as to be cleft.

This crystal is a pellucid *fissile* stone, clear as water or crystal of the rock, and without colour: enduring a red heat without losing its transparency, and in a very strong heat calcining without fusion. *Newton.*

FISSI'LITY, fis-sil'è-tè. *n. s.* [from *fissile*.] The quality of admitting to be cloven.

FI'SSURE, fish'shûre.[452] *n. s.* [*fissura*, Lat. *fissure*, French.] A cleft; a narrow chasm where a breach has been made.

The stone was distinguished into strata or layers; those strata were divided by parallel *fissures*, that were inclosed in the stone. *Woodward.*

I see
The gaping *fissures* to receive the rain. *Thomson.*

To FI'SSURE, fish'shûre. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cleave; to make a fissure.

By a fall or blow the skull may be *fissured* or fractured. *Wiseman.*

FIST, fist. *n. s.* [ꝼyſt, Saxon.] The hand clenched with the fingers doubled down, in order to give a blow, or keep hold.

She quick and proud, and who did Pas despise,
Up with her *fist*, and took him on the face;
Another time, quoth she, become more wise;
Thus Pas did kiss her hand with little grace. *Sidney.*

And being down, the villain sore did beat
And bruise with clownish *fists* his manly face. *Fairy Queen.*

Anger causeth paleness in some; in others trembling, swelling, and bending the *fist*. *Bacon.*

And the same hand into a *fist* may close,
Which instantly a palm expanded shows. *Denham.*

Tyrrheus, the foster-father of the beast,
Then clench'd a hatchet in his horny *fist*. *Dryden.*

To FIST, fist. *v. a.*

1. To strike with the fist.

I saw him spurning and *fisting* her most unmercifully. *Dryden.*

2. To gripe with the fist.

We have been down together in my sleep,
Unbuckling helms, *fisting* each other's throat,
And wak'd half dead with nothing. *Shakspeare.*

FI STINUT, fis'tè-nût. *n. s.* A pistachio nut.

FI'STICUFFS, fis'tè-kûfs. *n. s.* [*fist* and *cuffs*.] Battle with the fist; blows with the fist.

Naked men belabouring one another with snagged sticks, or dully falling together by the ears at *fisticuffs*. *Moore.*

She would seize upon John's commons: for which they were sure to go to *fisticuffs*. *Arbuthnot.*

My invention and judgment are perpetually at *fisticuffs*, 'till they have quite disabled each other. *Swift.*

FI'STULA, fis'tshù-lâ.[461] *n. s.* [Latin; *fistule*, French.]

1. A sinuous ulcer callous within; any sinuous ulcer.

That *fistula* which is recent is the easiest of cure: those of a long continuance are accompanied with ulcerations of the gland, and caries in the bone. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

2. FISTULA *Lachrymalis*. A disorder of the canals leading from the eye to the nose, which obstructs the natural progress of the tears, and makes them trickle down the cheek; but this is only the first and mildest stage of the disease: in the next there is matter discharged with the tears from the *puncta lachrymalia*, and sometimes from an orifice broke through the skin between the nose and angle of the eye. The last and worst degree of it is when the matter of the eye, by its long continuance has not only corroded the neighbouring soft parts, but also affected the subjacent bone. *Sharp's Surg.*

FI'STULAR, fis'tshù-lâr.[88] *adj.* [from *fistula*.] Hollow like a pipe.

FI'STULOUS, fis'tshù-lûs. *adj.* [from *fistula*; *fistuleux*, French.] Having the nature of a fistula; callous or sinuous like a fistula.

How these sinuous ulcers become *fistulous*, I have shewn you. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

FIT, fît. *n. s.* [from *fight*, *Skinner*, every fit of a disease being a struggle of nature; from *viit* in Flemish, frequent, *Junius*.]

1. A paroxysm or exacerbation of any intermittent distemper.

Small stones and gravel collect and become very large in the kidneys, in which case a *fit* of the stone in that part is the cure. *Sharp's Surg.*

2. Any short return after intermission; interval.

Sometimes 'tis grateful to the rich to try
A short vicissitude, and *fit* of poverty. *Dryden.*

Men that are habitually wicked may now and then, by *fits* and starts, feel certain motions of repentance. *L'Estrange.*

By *fits* my swelling grief appears,
In rising sighs and falling tears. *Addison on Italy.*

Thus o'er the dying lamp th' unsteady flame
Hangs quivering on a point, leaps off by *fits*,
And falls again, as loth to quit its hold. *Addison.*

Religion is not the business of some *fits* only and intervals of our life, to be taken up at certain days and hours, but a system of precepts to be regarded in all our conduct. *Rogers.*

All *fits* of pleasure we balanced by an equal degree of pain or languor; 'tis like spending this year, part of the next year's revenue. *Swift.*

3. Any violent affection of mind or body.

The life did flit away out of her nest,
And all his senses were with deadly *fit* opprest. *Fairy Queen.*

An ambitious man puts it in the power of every malicious tongue to throw him into a *fit* of melancholy. *Addison.*

4. Disorder; distemperature.

For your husband,
He's noble, wise, judicious, and best knows
The *fits* o' th' season. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

5. It is used without an epithet of discrimination, for the hysterical disorders of women, and the convulsions of children; and by the vulgar for the epilepsy.

Mrs. Bull was so much enraged, that she fell downright into a *fit*. *Arbuthnot.*

6. It was anciently used for any recommencement after intermission. The parts of a song, or cantos of a poem, were called *fits*.

FIT, fît. *adj.* [*vitten*, Flemish, *Junius*.]

1. Qualified; proper: with *for* before the noun, and *to* before the verb.

Men of valour, *fit to* go out for war and battle. 1 *Chronicles.*

He lends him vain Goliah's sacred sword,
The *fittest* help just fortune could afford. *Cowley.*

This fury *fit for* her intent she chose,
One who delights in wars and human woes. *Dryd.*

It is a wrong use of my understanding to make it the rule and measure of another man's; a use which it is neither *fit for*, nor capable of. *Locke.*

2. Convenient; meet; proper; right.

Since we have said It were good not to use men of ambitious natures, except it be upon necessity, it is *fit* we speak in what cases they are so. *Bacon.*

See how thou could'st judge of *fit* and meet. *Milton.*

It is *fit for* a man to know his own abilities and weaknesses, and not think himself obliged to imitate all that he thinks *fit* to praise. *Boyle.*

If our forefathers thought *fit* to be grave and serious, I hope their posterity may laugh without offence. *Addison.*

To FIT, fît. *v. a.* [*vitten*, Flemish, *Junius*.]

1. To accommodate to any thing, to suit one thing to another.

The carpenter marketh it out with a line: he *fitteth* it with planes. *Isaiah.*

Would faith permit
To my desires I might my fortune *fit*,
Troy I would raise. *Denham.*

2. To accommodate a person with any thing: as, the tailor *fits* his customer.

A trussmaker *fitted* the child with a pair of boddice, stiffened on the lame side. *Wiseman.*

3. To be adapted to; to suit any thing.

She shall be our messenger to this paultry knight: trust me I thought on her; she'll *fit* it. *Shakspeare.*

As much of the stone as was contiguous to the marcasite, *fitted* the marcasite so close as if it had been formerly liquid. *Boyle.*

4. *To* FIT *out*. To furnish; to equip: to supply with necessaries or decoration.

A play, which if you dare but twice *fit out*,
You'll all be slander'd, and be thought devout. *Dryden.*

The English fleet could not be paid and manned, and *fitted out*, unless we encouraged trade and navigation. *Addison's Freeholder.*

5. *To* FIT *up*. To furnish; to make proper for the use or reception of any.

He has *fitted up* his farm. *Pope to Swift.*

To FIT, fît. *v. n.* To be proper; to be becoming.

How evil *fits* it me to have such a son; and how much doth thy kindness upbraid my wickedness. *Sidney.*

Nor *fits* it to prolong the feast,
Timeless, indecent, but retire to rest. *Pope.*

FITCH, fitsh. *n. s.* [A colloquial corruption of *vetch*.] A small kind of wild pea.

Now is the season
For sowing of *fitches*, of beans, and of peason. *Tusser.*

FI'TCHAT, fitsh'ît. } *n. s.* [*fissau*, Fr.
FI'TCHEW, fît'shôô. } *fisse*, Dutch.] A stinking little beast, that robs the hen roost and warren. *Skinner* calls him the *stinking ferret;* but he is much larger, at least as some provinces distinguish them, in which the polecat is termed a *fitchat*, and the *stinking ferret* a stoat.

'Tis such another *fitchew!* marry, a perfumed one:
What do you mean by this haunting of me? *Shaks.*

The *fitchat*, the fulimart, and the like creatures, live upon the face and within the bowels of the earth. *Walton's Angler.*

FI'TFUL, fît'fûl. *adj.* [*fit* and *full*.] Varied by paroxysms; disordered by change of maladies.

Duncan is in his grave:
After life's *fitful* fever he sleeps well. *Shaks.*

FI'TLY, fît'lè. *adv.* [from *fit*.]

1. Properly; justly; reasonably.

Even so most *fitly*

As you malign our senators. *Shakspeare.*

Where a man cannot *fitly* play his own part, if he have not a friend, he may quit the stage. *Bacon.*

I cannot *fitlier* compare marriage than to a lottery; for, in both, he that ventures may succeed, and may miss; and if he draw a prize, he hath a rich return of his venture: but in both lotteries there lie pretty store of blanks for every prize. *Boyle.*

The whole of our duty may be expressed most *fitly* by departing from evil. *Tillotson.*

2. Commodiously; meetly.

To take a latitude,
Sun or stars are *fitliest* view'd
At their brightest; but to conclude
Of longitudes, what other way have we
But to mark when, and where the dark eclipses be. *Donne.*

An animal, in order to be movcable, must be flexible; and therefore is *fitly* made of separate and small solid parts, replete with proper fluids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

FI'TMENT, fît'mênt. *n. s.* [from *fit.*] Something adapted to a particular purpose. Not used.

Poor beseeming, 'twas a *fitment* for
The purpose I then follow'd. *Shakspeare.*

FI'TNESS, fît'nês. *n. s.* [from *fit.*]

1. Propriety; meetness; justness; reasonableness.

In things the *fitness* whereof is not of itself apparent, nor easy to be made sufficiently manifest unto all, yet the judgment of antiquity, concurring with that which is received, may induce them to think it not unfit. *Hooker.*

The queen being absent, 'tis a needful *fitness*
That we adjourn this court. *Shakspeare.*

Wer't my *fitness*
To let these hands obey my boiling blood,
They're apt enough to dislocate and tear
Thy flesh and bones. *Shakspeare.*

2. Convenience; commodity; the state of being fit.

Nor time nor place
Did then cohere, and yet you would make both:
They've made themselves, and that their *fitness* now
Does unmake you. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

FI'TTER, fît'tûr. *n. s.* [from *fit.*]

1. The person or thing that confers fitness for any thing.

Sowing the sandy gravelly land in Devonshire and Cornwal with French furze seed, they reckon a great improver of their land, and a *fitter* of it for corn. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. [from *fetta*, Italian; *fetzen*, German.] A small piece: as, to cut into *fitters.* *Skinner.*

FITZ, fîts. *n. s.* [Norman, from *fils*, a son, Fr.] A son. Only used in law and genealogy; as *Fitzherbert*, the son of Herbert; *Fitzthomas*, the son of Thomas; *Fitzroy*, the son of the king. It is commonly used of illegitimate children.

FIVE, five. *adj.* [ꝼıꝼ, Saxon.] Four and one; half of ten.

And *five* of them were wise, and *five* were foolish. *Matthew.*

No person, no incident, but must be of use to carry on the main design: all things else are like six fingers to the hand, when nature, which is superfluous in nothing, can do her work with *five.* *Dryden.*

Five herds; *five* bleating flocks, his pastures fill'd. *Dryden.*

Our British youth lose their figure by that time they are *five* and twenty. *Addison.*

FI'VELEAVED *Grass*, five'lêêv'd. *n. s.* Cinquefoil; a species of clover.

FIVES, fivz. *n. s.*

1. A kind of play with a bowl.

2. A disease of horses.

His horse sped with spavins, rayed with the yellows, past cure of the *fives*, and stark spoiled with the staggers. *Shakspeare.*

To FIX, fiks. *v. a.* [*fixer*, French, *fixus*, Latin.]

1. To make fast, firm, or stable.

Hell heard th' unsufferable noise, hell saw
Heav'n ruining from heav'n, and would have fled
Affrighted, but that fate had *fix'd* too deep
Her dark foundations, and too fast had bound. *Milt.*

2. To settle; to establish invariably.

Brightest seraph! tell
In which of all these orbs hath man
His *fixed* seat, or *fixed* seat hath none,
But all these shining orbs his choice to dwell! *Milt.*

One loves *fixed* laws, and the other arbitrary power. *Temple.*

When custom hath *fixed* his eating to certain stated periods, his stomach will expect victuals at the usual hour. *Locke.*

3. To direct without variation.

Why are thine eyes *fixt* to the sullen earth,
Gazing at that which seems to dim thy sight?
Shakspeare's Henry VI.

Thus while the Trojan prince employs his eyes,
Fix'd on the walls with wonder and surprize. *Dryd.*

4. To deprive of volatility.

We pronounce concerning gold, that it is *fixt.* *Locke.*

5. To pierce; to transfix. A sense purely Latin.

While from the raging sword he vainly flies,
A bow of steel shall *fix* his trembling thighs. *Sandys.*

6. To withhold from motion.

To FIX, fiks. *v. n.*

1. To settle the opinion; to determine the resolution.

If we would be happy, we must *fix* upon some foundation that can never deceive us. *L'Estrange.*

He made himself their prey,
T' impose on their belief, and Troy betray;
Fix'd on his aim, and obstinately bent
To die undaunted, or to circumvent. *Dryden.*

Here hope began to dawn; resolv'd to try,
She *fix'd* on this her utmost remedy,
Death was behind; but hard it was to die. *Dryden.*

In most bodies not propagated by seed, it is the colour we must *fix* on, and are most led by. *Locke.*

2. To rest; to cease; to wander.

Your kindness banishes your fear,
Resolv'd to fix for ever here. *Waller.*

3. To lose volatility, so as to be malleable.

In the midst of molten lead, when it beginneth to congeal, make a little dent, and put quicksilver, wrapped in a piece of linen, in that hole, and the quicksilver will *fix* and run no more, and endure the hammer. *Bacon's Natural History.*

FIXA'TION, fîk-sâ'shûn. *n. s.* [French.]

1. Stability; firmness; steadiness.

Your *fixation* in matters of religion will not be more necessary for your soul's than your kingdom's peace. *King Charles.*

2. Residence in a certain place.

To light, created in the first day, God gave no proper place or *fixation.* *Raleigh.*

3. Confinement; forbearance of excursion.

They are subject to errors from a narrowness of soul, a *fixation* and confinement of thought to a few objects. *Watts.*

4. Want of volatility; destruction of volatility.

Upon the compound body three things are chiefly to be observed, the colour, the fragility or pliantness, and the volatility or *fixation*, compared with the simple bodies. *Bacon.*

It is more difficult to make gold of other metals less ponderous and less materiate, than to make silver of lead or quicksilver, both which are more ponderous than silver; so that they need rather a degree of *fixation* than any condensation. *Bacon.*

5. Reduction from fluidity to firmness.

Salt dissolved upon a *fixation* returns to its affected cubes. *Glanville.*

FI'XEDLY, fîk'sêd-lê.[364] *adv.* [from *fixed.*]

1. Certainly; firmly; in a manner settled and established.

If we pretend that the distinction of species, or sorts, is *fixedly* established by the real and secret constitutions of things. *Locke.*

2. Steadfastly.

Omnipotency, omnisciency, and infinite goodness enlarge the spirit, while it *fixtly* looks on them. *Burnet.*

FI'XEDNESS, fîk'sêd-nês.[365] *n. s.* [from *fixed.*]

1. Stability; firmness.

2. Want or loss of volatility.

Fixedness, or a power to remain in the fire unconsumed, is an idea that always accompanies our complex idea signified by the word gold. *Locke.*

3. Solidity; coherence of parts.

Fluid or solid comprehend all the middle degrees between extreme *fixedness* and coherency, and the most rapid intestine motion of the particles of bodies. *Bentley.*

4. Steadiness; settled opinion or resolution.

A *fixedness* in religion will not give my conscience leave to consent to innovations. *K. Charles.*

FIXI'DITY, fîk-sid'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *fixed.*] Coherence of parts, opposed to volatility. A word of *Boyle.*

Bodies mingled by the fire are differing as to the *fixidity* and volatility; and yet are so combined by the first operation of the fire, that itself does scarce afterwards separate them. *Boyle.*

FI'XITY, fîk'sê-tê. *n. s.* [*fixite*, Fr.] Coherence of parts, opposed to volatility.

And are not the sun and fixed stars great earths vehemently hot, whose heat is conserved by the greatness of the bodies, and the mutual action and reaction between them, and the light which they emit, and whose parts are kept from fuming away, not only by their *fixity*, but also by the vast weight and density of the atmospheres incumbent upon them? *Newton's Opticks.*

FI'XTURE, fîks'tshûre.[463] *n. s.* [from *fix.*]

1. Position.

The *fixture* of her eye hath motion in 't,
As we were mock'd with art. *Shakspeare.*

2. Stable pressure.

The firm *fixture* of thy foot would give an excellent motion to thy gate. *Shakspeare.*

3. Firmness; stable state.

Frights, changes, horrours,
Divert and crack, rend and deracinate
The unity and married calm of states
Quite from their *fixture.* *Shakspeare.*

FI'ZGIG, fîz'gîg. *n. s.* A kind of dart or harpoon with which seamen strike fish.

Can'st thou with *fizgigs* pierce him to the quick,
Or in his skull thy barbed trident stick? *Sandys.*

FLA'BBY, flâb'bê. *adj.* [*flaccidus*, Latin.] Soft; not firm; easily shaking or yielding to the touch.

Paleness, a weak pulse, palpitations of the heart, *flabby* and black flesh, are symptoms of weak fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

Pulls out the rags contriv'd to prop
Her *flabby* dugs, and down they drop. *Swift.*

FLA'BILE, flâb'bîle. *adj.* [*flabilis*, Latin.] Blown about by the wind; subject to be blown. *Dict.*

FLA'CCID, flâk'sîd. *adj.* [*flaccidus*, Lat.] Weak; limber; not stiff; lax; not tense.

The bowing and inclining the head is found in the great flower of the sun: the cause I take to be is, that the part against which the sun beateth, waxeth more faint and *flaccid* in the stalk, and thereby less able to support the flower. *Bacon.*

They whose muscles are weak or *flaccid*, are unapt to pronounce the letter *r*. *Holder.*

The surgeon ought to vary the diet as he finds the fibres are too *flaccid* and produce funguses, or as they harden and produce callosities. *Arbuthnot.*

FLACCI'DITY, flăk-sĭd'ĕ-tē. *n. s.* [from *flaccid.*] Laxity; limberness; want of tension; want of stiffness.

There is neither fluxion nor pain, but *flaccidity* joined with insensibiltty. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

To FLAG, flăg. *v. n.* [*flaggeren*, Dutch; ꝑleozan, Saxon, to fly.]

1. To hang loose without stiffness or tension.

Beds of cotton wool hung up between two trees, not far from the ground; in which, *flagging* down in the middle, men, wives, and children lie together. *Abbot.*

The jades
That drag the tragick melancholy night,
Who with their drowsy, slow, and *flagging* wings,
Clip dead men's graves. *Shaksp.*

It keeps those slender aereal bodies separated and stretched out, which otherwise, by reason of their flexibleness and weight, would *flag* or curl. *Boyle.*

Like a fiery meteor sunk the sun,
The promise of a storm; the shifting gales
Forsake by fits, and fill the *flagging* sails. *Dryden.*

2. To grow spiritless or dejected.

My *flagging* soul flies under her own pitch,
Like fowl in air too damp, and lags along
As if she were a body in a body:
My senses too are dull and stupify'd,
Their edge rebated: sure some ill approaches. *Dryd.*

3. To grow feeble; to lose vigour.

Juice in language is somewhat less than blood: for if the words be but becoming and signifying, and the sense gentle, there is juice: but where that wanteth, the language is thin, *flaggy*, poor, starved, scarce covering the bone, and shews like stones in a sack: some men, to avoid redundancy, run into that; and while they strive to hinder ill blood or juice, they loso their good. *Ben Jonson.*

His stomach will want victuals at the usual hour, either fretting itself into a troublesome excess, or *flagging* into a downright want of appetite. *Locke.*

Fame, when it is once at a stand, naturally *flags* and languishes. *Addison.*

If on sublimer wings of love and praise,
My love above the starry vault I raise,
Lur'd by some vain conceit of pride or lust,
I *flag*, I drop, and flutter in the dust. *Arbuthnot.*

He sees a spirit hath been raised against him, and he only watches 'till it begins to *flag:* he goes about watching when to devour us. *Swift.*

The pleasures of the town begin to *flag* and grow languid, giving way daily to cruel inroads from the spleen. *Swift.*

To FLAG, flăg. *v. a.*

1. To let fall into feebleness; to suffer to droop.

Take heed, my dear, youth flies apace;
As well as Cupid, time is blind;
Soon must those glories of thy face
The fate of vulgar beauty find;
The thousand loves, that arm thy potent eye,
Must drop their quivers, *flag* their wings, and die. *Prior.*

2. [from *flag*, a species of stone.] To lay with broad stone.

The sides and floor were all *flagged* with excellent marble. *Sandys.*

A white stone used for *flagging* floors. *Woodward.*

FLAG, flăg. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A water plant with a bladed leaf and yellow flower, so called from its motion in the wind.

She took an ark of bulrushes, and laid it in the *flags* by the river's brink. *Exodus.*

Can bulrushes but by the river grow?
Can *flags* there flourish where no waters flow? *Sandys.*

There be divers fishes that cast their spawn on *flags* or stones. *Walton.*

Cut *flag* roots, and the roots of other weeds. *Mortimer.*

2. The colours or ensign of a ship or land-forces, by which signals are made at sea, or regiments are distinguished in the field.

These *flags* of France that are advanced here,
Before the eye and prospect of your town,
Have hither march'd to your endamagement. *Shak.*

He hangs out as many *flags* as he descryeth vessels; square, if ships; if gallies, pendants. *Sandys.*

Democracies are less subject to sedition than where there are stirps of nobles; for if men's eyes are upon the persons, it is for the business sake as fittest, and not for *flags* of pedigree. *Bacon.*

Let him be girt
With all the grisly legions that troop
Under the sooty *flag* of Acheron,
Harpies and hydras, or all the monstrous forms
'Twixt Africa and Inde, I'll find him out,
And force him to restore his purchase back,
Or drag him by the curls to a foul death. *Milton.*

The French and Spaniards, when your *flags* appear,
Forget their hatred, and consent to fear. *Waller.*

The interpretation of that article about the *flag*, is a ground at pleasure for opening a war. *Temple.*

In either's *flag* the golden serpents bear,
Erecting crests alike, like volumes rear,
And mingle friendly hissings in the air. *Dryden.*

Then they, whose mothers, frantick with their fear,
In woods and wilds the *flags* of Bacchus bear,
And lead his dances with dishevell'd hair. *Dryden.*

3. A species of stone used for smooth pavements. [*flache*, old French.]

Part of two *flags* striated, but deeper on one side than the other. *Woodward.*

Flagstone will not split, as slate does, being found formed into *flags* or thin plates, which are no other than so many strata. *Woodward.*

FLAG-BROOM, flăg'brōōm. *n. s.* [from *flag* and *broom.*] A broom for sweeping flags or pavements, commonly made of birch-twigs, or of the leaves of the dwarf palm, imported from Spain.

FLAG-OFFICER, flăg'ôf-fĕ-sŭr. *n. s.* [*flag* and *officer.*] A commander of a squadron.

Her grandfather was a *flag-officer*. *Addison.*

FLAG-SHIP, flăg'shĭp. *n. s.* [*flag* and *ship.*] The ship in which the commander of a fleet is.

FLAG-WORM, flăg'wŭrm. *n. s.* [*flag* and *worm.*] A grub bred in watery places among flags or sedge.

He will in the three hot months bite at a *flag-worm*, or a green gentle. *Walton.*

FLA'GELET, flădj'ĕ-lĕt. *n. s.* [*flageolet*, French.] A small flute; a small instrument of wind-musick.

Play us a lesson on your *flagelet*. *Moore.*

FLAGELLA'TION, flădje'ĕl-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *flagello*, Lat.] The use of the scourge.

By Bridewell all descend,
As morning pray'r and *flagellation* end. *Garth.*

FLA'GGINESS, flăg'gē-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *flaggy.*] Laxity; limberness; want of tension.

FLA'GGY, flăg'gē.[383] *adj.* [from *flag.*]

1. Weak; lax; limber; not stiff; not tense.

His *flaggy* wings when forth he did display,
Were like two sails, in which the hollow wind
Is gather'd full, and worketh speedy way. *F. Queen.*

That basking in the sun thy bees may lye,
And resting there, their *flaggy* pinions dry. *Dryd.*

2. Week in taste; insipid.

Graft an apple-cion upon the stock of a colewort, and it will bear a great *flaggy* apple. *Bacon.*

FLAGI'TIOUS, flă-jish'ŭs. *adj.* [from *flagitius*, Lat.]

1. Wicked; villainous; atrocious.

No villainy or *flagitious* action was ever yet committed, but, upon a due enquiry into the causes of it, it will be found that a lye was first or last the principal engine to effect it. *South.*

There's no working upon a *flagitious* and perverse nature by kindness and discipline. *L'Estrange.*

First, those *flagitious* times,
Pregnant with unknown crimes,
Conspire to violate the nuptial bed. *Roscommon.*

Perjury is a crime of so *flagitious* a nature, we cannot be too careful in avoiding every approach towards it. *Addison.*

But if in noble minds some dregs remain,
Not yet purg'd off, of spleen and sour disdain,
Discharge that rage on more provoking crimes,
Nor fear a dearth in these *flagitious* times. *Pope.*

2. Guilty of crimes.

He dies, sad outcast of each church and state,
And, harder still, *flagitious* yet not great. *Pope.*

FLAGI'TIOUSNESS, flă-jish'ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *flagitious.*] Wickedness; villainy.

FLA'GON, flăg'ŭn.[166] *n. s.* [*flacced*, Welsh, ꝑlaxe, Saxon; *flaske*, Danish; *flacon*. French: *flasco*, Italian; *flasco*, Spanish.] A vessel of drink with a narrow mouth.

A mad rogue! he poured a *flagon* of rhenish on my head once. *Shaksp.*

More had sent him by a suitor in chancery two silver *flagons*. *Bacon.*

Did they coin pisspots, bowls, and *flagons*
Int' officers of horse and dragoons? *Hudibras.*

His trusty *flagon*, full of potent juice,
Was hanging by, worn thin with age and use. *Roscommon.*

One *flaggon* walks the round, that none should think
They either change, or stint him in his drink. *Dryden.*

FLA'GRANCY, flā'grăn-sē. *n. s.* [*flagrantia*, Lat.] Burning; heat; fire.

Lust causeth a *flagrancy* in the eyes, as the sight and the touch are the things desired, and therefore the spirits resort to those parts. *Bacon.*

FLA'GRANT, flā'grănt. *adj.* [*flagrans*, Lat.]

1. Ardent; burning; eager. It is always used figuratively.

A thing which filleth the mind with comfort and heavenly delight; stirreth up *flagrant* desires and affections, correspondent unto that which the words contain. *Hooker.*

2. Glowing; flushed.

See Sapho, at her toilet's greasy task,
Then issuing *flagrant* to an evening mask:
So morning insects, that in muck begun,
Shine, buz, and fly-blow in the setting sun. *Pope.*

3. Red; imprinted red.

Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,
The beadle's lash still *flagrant* on their back. *Prior.*

4. Notorious; flaming into notice.

When fraud is great, it furnishes weapons to defend itself; and at worst, if the crimes be so *flagrant* that a man is laid aside out of perfect shame, he retires loaded with the spoils of the nation. *Swift.*

With equal poize let steady justice sway,
And *flagrant* crimes with certain vengeance pay;
But, 'till the proofs are clear, the stroke delay.
Smith.

FLAGRA'TION, flâ-grâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*flagro*, Lat.] Burning. *Dict.*

FLA'GSTAFF, flâg'stâf. *n. s.* [*flag* and *staff*.] The staff on which the flag is fixed.

The duke, less numerous, but in courage more,
On wings of all the winds to combat flies:
His murdering guns a loud defiance roar,
And bloody crosses on his *flagstaffs* rise. *Dryden.*

FLAIL, flâle.[202] *n. s.* [*flagellum*, Latin; *flagel*, German.] The instrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear; the tool of the thrasher.

Our soldiers, like the night-owl's lazy flight,
Or like a lazy thresher with a *flail*,
Fell gently down as if they struck their friends.
Shaksp.

When in one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy *flail* had thresh'd the corn,
That ten-days labourers could not end. *Milton.*

In this pile shall reign a mighty prince,
Born for a scourge of wit, and *flail* of sense. *Dryd.*

The dextrous handling of the *flail*, or the plough, and being good workmen with these tools, did not hinder Gideon's and Cincinnatus's skill in arms and government. *Locke.*

The thresher, Duck, could o'er the queen prevail;
The proverb says, no fence against a *flail*. *Swift.*

FLAKE, flâke. *n. s.* [*floccus*, Lat.]

1. Any thing that appears loosely held together, like a flock of wool.

Crimson circles like red *flakes* in the element, when the weather is hottest. *Sidney.*

And from his wide devouring oven sent
A *flake* of fire, that flushing in his beard,
Him all amaz'd, and almost made affear'd.
Fairy Queen.

The earth is sometimes covered with snow two or three feet deep, made up only of little *flakes* or pieces of ice. *Burnet.*

Small drops of a misling rain, descending through a freezing air, do each of them shoot into one of those figured icicles, which being ruffled by the wind, in their fall are broken, and clustered together into small parcels, which we call *flakes* of snow.
Grew.

Upon throwing in a stone, the water boils for a considerable time, and at the same time are seen little *flakes* of scurf rising up. *Addison.*

2. A stratum; layer; film; lamina.

The *flakes* of his tough flesh so firmly bound,
As not to be divorced by a wound. *Sandys.*

The teeth cut away great *flakes* of the metal, till it receiveth the perfect form the teeth would make.
Moxon.

To FLAKE, flâke. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form in flakes or bodies loosely connected.

From the bleak pole no winds inclement blow,
Mold the round hail, or *flake* the fleecy snow. *Pope.*

To FLAKE, flâke. *v. n.* To break into laminæ; to part in loose bodies.

FLAK'Y, flâ'kê. *adj.* [from *flake*.]

1. Loosely hanging together.

The silent hour steals on,
And *flaky* darkness breaks within the east. *Shaksp.*

The trumpet roars, long *flaky* flames expire,
With sparks that seem to set the world on fire.
Pope.

Hence, when the snows in winter cease to weep,
And undissolv'd their *flaky* texture keep,
The banks with ease their humble streams contain,
Which swell in summer, and those banks disdain.
Blackmore.

2. Lying in layers or strata; broken into laminæ.

FLAM, flâm. *n. s.* [A cant word of no certain etymology.] A falsehood; a lie; an illusory pretext.

A *flam* more senseless than the rog'ry
Of old aruspicy and aug'ry. *Hudibras.*

'Till these men can prove the things, ordered by our church, to be either intrinsically unlawful or indecent, all pretences or pleas of conscience to the contrary, are nothing but cant and cheat, *flam* and delusion. *South.*

What are most of the histories of the world but lyes? Lyes immortalized and consigned over as a perpetual abuse and *flam* upon posterity. *South.*

To FLAM, flâm. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deceive with a lie. Merely cant.

For so our ignorance was *flamm'd*,
To damn ourselves t' avoid being damn'd. *Hudib.*

God is not to be *flammed* off with lies, who knows exactly what thou can'st do, and what not. *South.*

FLA'MBEAU, flâm'bô.[245] *n. s.* [French.] A lighted torch.

The king seized a *flambeau* with zeal to destroy.
Dryden.

As the attendants carried each of them a *flambeau* in their hands, the sultan, after having ordered all the lights to be put out, gave the word to enter the house, find out the criminal, and put him to death. *Addison.*

FLAME, flâme. *n. s.* [*flamma*, Latin; *flamme*, French.]

1. Light emitted from fire.

Is not flame a vapour, fume, or exhalation heated hot, that is, so hot as to shine? For bodies do not *flame* without emitting a copious fume, and this fume burns in the *flame*. *Newton.*

What *flame*, what lightning c'er
So quick an active force did bear? *Cowley.*

2. Fire.

Jove! Prometheus' theft allow;
The *flames* he once stole from thee, grant him now.
Cowley.

3. Ardour of temper or imagination; brightness of fancy; vigour of thought.

Of all our elder plays,
This and Philaster have the loudest fame;
Great are their faults, and glorious is their *flame*;
In both our English genius is exprest,
Lofty and bold, but negligently drest. *Waller.*

4. Ardour of inclination.

Smit with the love of kindred arts we came,
And met congenial, mingling *flame* with *flame*.
Pope.

5 Passion of love.

My heart, on *flame*, and does like fire
To her aspire. *Cowley.*

Come arm'd in *flames*; for I would prove
All the extremities of love. *Cowley.*

No warning of the approaching *flame*;
Swiftly like sudden death it came:
I lov'd the moment I beheld. *Granville.*

To FLAME, flâme, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shine as fire; to burn with emission of light.

Can you think to blow out the intended fire your city is ready to *flame* in, with such weak breath as this? *Shaksp.*

He fell *flaming* through th' ethereal sky
To bottomless perdition. *Milton.*

Hell all around
As one great furnace *flam'd*. *Milton.*

2. To shine like flame.

Behold it like an ample curtain spread,
Now streak'd and glowing with the morning red;
Anon at noon in *flaming* yellow bright,
And chusing sable for the peaceful night. *Prior.*

3. To break out in violence of passion.

FLAMECO'LOURED, flâme'kûl-lûr'd.[362] *adj.* [*flame* and *colour*.] Of a bright yellow colour.

'Tis strong, and it does indifferent well in *flame-coloured* stockings *Shaksp.*

August shall bear the form of a young man of a fierce and cholerick aspect, in a *flamecoloured* garment. *Peacham.*

FLA'MEN, flâ'mên.[503] *n. s.* [Latin.] A priest; one that officiates in solemn offices.

Then first the *flamen* tasted living food;
Next his grim idol smear'd with human blood. *Pope.*

FLAMMABI'LITY, flâm-mâ-bîl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*flamma*, Lat.] The quality of admitting to be set on fire, so as to blaze.

In the sulphur of bodies torrified, that is the oily, fat, and unctuous parts, consist the principles of *flammability*. *Brown.*

FLAMMA'TION, flâm-mâ'shûn. *n. s* [*flammatio*, Lat.] The act of setting on flame.

White or crystaline arsenick, being artificial and sublimed with salt, will not endure *flammation*.
Brown.

FLA'MMEOUS, flâm'mê-ûs. *adj.* [*flammeus*, Lat.] Consisting of flame; resembling flame.

This *flammeous* light is not over all the body. *Brown.*

FLAMMI'FEROUS, flâm-mîf'fê-rûs. *adj.* [*flammifer*, Lat.] Bringing flame. *Dict.*

FLAMMI'VOMOUS, flâm-mîv'ô-mûs.[528] *adj.* [*flamma* and *vomo*, Lat.] Vomiting out flame. *Dict.*

FLA'MY, flâ'mê. *adj.* [from *flame*.]

1. Inflamed; burning; blazing.

My thoughts imprison'd in my secret woes,
With *flamy* breaths do issue oft in sound. *Sidney.*

2. Having the nature of flame.

The vital spirits of living creatures are a substance compounded of an airy and *flamy* matter; and though air and flame, being free, will not well mingle, yet bound in by a body they will. *Bacon.*

FLANK, flânk. *n. s.* [*flanc*, French, according to *Menage*, from λαγων; more probably from *latus*, Lat.]

1. That part of the side of a quadruped near the hinder thigh.

The belly shall be eminent by shadowing the *flank*. *Peacham.*

2. [In men.] The lateral part of the lower belly.

He said, and pois'd in air, the jav'lin sent:
Through Paris' shield the forceful weapon went,
His corslet pierces, and his garment rends,
And glancing downward near his *flank* descends.
Pope.

3. The side of any army or fleet.

Great ordnance and small shot thundered and showered upon our men from their rampier in front, and from the gallies that lay at sea in *flank*. *Bacon.*

Gray was appointed to stand on the left side, in such sort as he might take the *flank* of the enemy.
Hayward.

To right and left the front
Divided, and to either *flank* retir'd. *Milton.*

4. [In fortification.] That part of the bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face, and defends the opposite face, the flank and the curtain. *Harris.*

To FLANK, flânk. *v. a.*

1. To attack the side of a battalion or fleet.

2. To be posted so as to overlook or command any pass on the side.

With fates averse against their king's command,
Arm'd on the right, and on the left they stand,
And *flank* the passage. *Dryden.*

3. To secure on the side.

By the rich scent we found our perfum'd prey,

Which, *flank'd* with rocks, did close in covert lay. *Dryden.*

FLA'NKER, flånk'ûr. *n. s.* [from *flank.*] A fortification jutting out so as to command the side of a body marching to the assault.

The Turks, discouraged with the loss of their fellows, and sore beaten by the Spaniards out of their *flankers*, were enforced to retire. *Knolles.*

Like storms of hail the stones fell down from high,
Cast from the bulwarks, *flankers*, ports, and towers. *Fairfax.*

To FLA'NKER, flånk'ûr. *v. a.* [*flanquer*, Fr.] To defend by lateral fortifications.

FLA'NNEL, flân'nêl.[99] *n. s.* [*gwlanen*, Welsh; from *gwlan*, wool, *Davies.*] A soft nappy stuff of wool.

I cannot answer the Welsh *flannel.* *Shaksp.*

FLAP, flåp. *n. s.* [lœppe, Sax.]

1. Any thing that hangs broad and loose, fastened only by one side.

There is a peculiar provision for the windpipe, that is, a cartilaginous *flap* upon the opening of the larynx, which hath an open cavity for the admission of the air. *Brown.*

Some surgeons make a crucial incision, upon the supposition that the wound would more easily heal by turning down the *flaps.* *Sharp.*

2. The motion of any thing broad and loose.

3. A disease in horses.

When a horse has the *flaps*, you may perceive his lips swelled on both sides of his mouth; and that which is in the blisters is like the white of an egg: cut some slashes with a knife, and rub it once with salt and it will cure. *Farrier's Dict.*

To FLAP, flåp. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten.

A hare, hard put to it by an eagle, took sanctuary in a ditch with a beetle: the eagle *flapt* off the former, and devoured the other. *L'Estrange.*

Yet let me *flap* this bug with gilded wings,
This painted child of dirt, that stinks and stings. *Pope.*

2. To move with a flap or noise made by the stroke of any thing broad.

With fruitless toil
Flap filmy pinions oft to extricate
Their feet in liquid shackles bound. *Philips.*

Three times all in the dead of night,
A bell was heard to ring;
And shrieking at her window thrice
The raven *flapp'd* his wing. *Tickel.*

To FLAP, flåp. *v. n.*

1. To ply the wings with noise.

'Tis common for a duck to run *flapping* and fluttering away, as if maimed, to carry people from her young. *L'Estrange.*

The dire *flapping* on the shield of Turnus, and fluttering about his head, dishcartened him in the duel. *Dryden.*

2. To fall with flaps or broad parts depending.

When suffocating mists obscure the morn,
Let thy worst wig, long us'd to storms be worn;
This knows the powder'd footman, and with care
Beneath his *flapping* hat secures his hair. *Gay.*

FLA'PDRAGON, flåp'drâg-ûn. *n. s.* [from a dragon supposed to breathe fire.]

1. A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy, and extinguishing them by closing the mouth, eat them.

2. The thing eaten at flapdragon.

He plays at coits well, and eats conger and fennel, and drinks candles ends for *flapdragons*, and rides the wild mare with the boys. *Shaksp.*

To FLA'PDRAGON, flåp'drâg-ûn. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To swallow; to devour. Low cant.

But to make an end of the ship, to see how the sea *flapdragoned* it. *Shaksp.*

FLA'PEARED, flåp'êêr'd.[362] *adj.* [*flap* and *ear.*] Having loose and broad ears.

A whoreson, beetle-headed *flapeared* knave. *Shakspeare.*

To FLARE, flâre. *v. a.* [from *flederen*, to flutter, Dutch. *Skinner;* perhaps accidentally changed from *glare.*]

1. To flutter with a splendid show.

She shall be loose enrob'd,
With ribbands pendand *flaring* 'bout her head. *Shaksp.*

2. To glitter with transient lustre.

Doctrine and life, colours, and light in one
When they combine and mingle, bring
A strong regard and awe; but speech alone
Doth vanish like a *flaring* thing,
And in the ear, not conscience, ring. *Herbert.*

3. To glitter offensively.

When the sun begins to fling
His *flaring* beams, me, goddess, bring
To arched walks of twilight groves. *Milton.*

4. To be in too much light.

I cannot stay
Flaring in sunshine all the day. *Prior.*

FLASH, flâsh. *n. s.* [φλοξ, *Minshew.*]

1. A sudden, quick, transitory blaze.

When the cross blue lightning seem'd to open
The breast of heav'n, I did present myself
Ev'n in the aim and very *flash* of it. *Shaksp.*

We see a *flash* of a piece is seen sooner than the noise is heard. *Bacon.*

One with a *flash* begins, and ends in smoak;
The other out of smoak brings glorious light. *Roscommon.*

And as Ægeon, when with heaven he strove,
Defy'd the forky lightning from afar,
At fifty mouths his flaming breath expires,
And *flash* for *flash* returns, and fires for fires. *Dryden.*

2. Sudden burst of wit or merriment.

Where be your gibes now? your gambols? your songs? your *flashes* of merriment, that were wont to set the table in a roar? *Shaksp.*

Wicked men prefer the light *flashes* of a wanton mirth, which for a while suspend reflection, and hide the sinner from himself, to such discourses as awaken conscience. *Rogers.*

3. A short transient state.

The Persians and Macedonians had it for a *flash.* *Bacon.*

4. A body of water driven by violence.

To FLASH, flâsh. *v. n.*

1. To glitter with a quick and transient flame.

This salt powdered, and put into a crucible, was, by the injection of well kindled charcoal, made to *flash* divers times, almost like melted nitre. *Boyle.*

2. To burst out into any kind of violence.

By day and night he wrongs me; ev'ry hour
He *flashes* into one gross crime or other,
That sets us all at odds. *Shaksp.*

3. To break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought.

They *flash* out sometimes into an irregular greatness of thought. *Felton.*

To FLASH, flâsh. *v. a.* To strike up large bodies of water from the surface.

With his raging arms he rudely *flash'd*
The waves about, and all his armour swept,
That all the blood and filth away was wash'd. *Fairy Queen.*

If the sea-water be *flashed* with a stick or oar, the same casteth a shining colour, and the drops resemble sparkles of fire. *Carew.*

FLA'SHER, flâsh'ûr. *n. s.* [from *flash.*] A man of more appearance of wit than reality. *Dict.*

FLA'SHILY, flâsh'ê-lê. *adv.* [from *flashy.*] With empty show; without real power of wit, or solidity of thought.

FLA'SHY, flâsh'ê. *adj.* [from *flash.*]

1. Empty; not solid, showy without substance.

Flashy wits cannot fathom the whole extent of a large discourse. *Digby.*

When they list; their lean and *flashy* songs
Grate on their scrannel pipes of wretched straw. *Milton.*

This mean conceit, this darling mystery,
Which thou think'st nothing, friend! thou shalt not buy;
Nor will I change for all the *flashy* wit. *Dryden.*

2. [from *flaccidus*, *Skinner.*] Insipid; without force or spirit.

Distilled books are, like common distilled waters, *flashy* things. *Bacon.*

The tastes that most offend in fruits, herbs, and roots, are bitter, harsh, sour, waterish, or *flashy.* *Bacon.*

FLASK, flâsk. *n. s.* [*flasque;* French.]

1. A bottle; a vessel.

Then for the Bourdeaux you may freely ask:
But the Champaigne is to each man his *flask.* *King.*

2. A powder-horn.

Powder in a skilless soldier's *flask*
It set on fire. *Shaksp.*

FLA'SKET, flâsk'ît. *n. s.* [from *flask.*] A vessel in which viands are served.

Another plac'd
The silver stands with golden *flaskets* grac'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

FLAT, flât. *adj.* [*plat*, French.]

1. Horizontally level without inclination.

Thou all shaking thunder,
Strike *flat* the thick rotundity o' th' world. *Shak.*

Virtue could see to do what virtue would
By her own radiant light, though sun and moon
Were in the *flat* sea sunk. *Milton.*

The houses are *flat* roofed to walk upon, so that every bomb that fell on them would take effect. *Addison.*

2. Smooth; without protuberances.

In the dawning of the next day we might plainly discern it was land *flat* to our sight, and full of boscage. *Bacon.*

3. Not elevated; fallen; not erect.

Cease t' admire, and beauty's plumes
Fall *flat*, and shrink into a trivial toy,
At every sudden slighting quite abasht. *Milton.*

4. Level with the ground.

In them is plainest taught, and easiest learnt,
What makes a nation happy, and keeps it so,
What ruins kingdoms, and lays cities *flat.* *Milton.*

That Christ-church stands above ground, and that the church of Westminster lies not *flat* upon it, is your lordship's commendation. *South.*

5. Lying prostrate; lying along.

The wood-born people fall before her *flat*,
And worship her as goddess of the wood. *F. Queen.*

That lamentable wound,
Which laid that wretched prince *flat* on the ground. *Daniel.*

6. [In painting.] Wanting relief; wanting prominence of the figures.

7. Tasteless; insipid; dead.

He like a puling cuckold, would drink up
The lees and dregs of a *flat* tamed piece. *Shaksp.*

Taste so divine! that what of sweet before
Hath touch'd my sense, *flat* seems to this and harsh. *Milton.*

The miry fields
Rejoicing in rich mold, most ample fruit
Of beauteous form produce; pleasing to sight,
But to the tongue inelegant and *flat.* *Philips.*

8. Dull; unanimated; frigid.

Short speeches fly about like darts, and are thought to be shot out of secret intentions; but as for large discourses, they are *flat* things, and not so much noted. *Bacon.*

Some short excursions of a broken vow
He made indeed, but *flat* insipid stuff. *Dryden.*

9. Depressed; spiritless; dejected.

I feel my genial spirits droop,
My hopes all *flat*, nature within me seems
In all her functions weary of herself. *Milton.*

10. Unpleasing; tasteless.

How weary, stale, *flat*, and unprofitable
Seem to me all the uses of this world! *Shaksp.*

To one firmly persuaded of the reality of heavenly happiness, and earnestly desirous of obtaining it, all earthly satisfactions must needs look little, and grow *flat* and unsavoury. *Atterbury.*

11. Peremptory; absolute; downright.

His horse with *flat* tiring taught him that discreet stays make speedy journeys. *Sidney.*

It is a *flat* wrong to punish the thought or purpose of any before it be enacted; for true justice punisheth nothing but the evil act or wicked word. *Spenser.*

As it is in the nature of all men to love liberty, so they become *flat* libertines, and fall to all licentiousness. *Spenser.*

You start away,
And lend no ear unto my purposes;
Those prisoners you shall keep:
——I will, that 's *flat*. *Shaksp.*

Thus repuls'd, our final hope
Is *flat* despair: we must exasperate
Th' almighty Victor to spend all his rage,
And that must end us. *Milton.*

If thou sin in wine or wantonness,
Boast not thereof, nor make thy shame thy glory;
Frailty gets pardon by submissiveness,
But he that boasts, shuts that out of his story,
He makes *flat* war with God, and doth defy,
With his meer clod of earth, the spacious sky. *Herbert.*

You had broke and robb'd his house,
And stole his talismanique louse;
And all his new-found old inventions,
With *flat* felonious intentions. *Hudibras.*

12. Not shrill; not acute; not sharp in sound.

If you stop the holes of a hawk's bell, it will make no ring, but a *flat* noise or rattle. *Bacon.*

The upper end of the windpipe is endued with several cartilages and muscles to contract or dilate it, as we would have our voice *flat* or sharp. *Ray.*

FLAT, flât. *n. s.*

1. A level; an extended plain.

The strings of a lute, viol, or virginals, give a far greater sound, by reason of the knot, board and concave underneath, than if there were nothing but only the *flat* of a board to let in the upper air into the lower. *Bacon.*

Because the air receiveth great tincture from the earth, expose flesh or fish, both upon a stake of wood some height above the earth, and upon the *flat* of the earth. *Bacon.*

It comes near an artificial miracle to make divers distinct eminences appear a *flat* by force of shadows, and yet the shadows themselves not to appear. *Wotton.*

He has cut the side of the rock into a *flat* for a garden; and by laying on it the waste earth, that he has found in several of the neighbouring parts, furnished out a kind of luxury for a hermit. *Addison.*

2. Even ground; not mountainous.

Now pile your dust upon the quick and dead,
'Till of this *flat* a mountain you have made,
T' o'ertop old Pelion, or the skyish head
Of blue Olympus. *Shaksp.*

The way is ready and not long,
Beyond a row of myrtles, on a *flat*,
Fast by a mountain. *Milton.*

3. A smooth low ground exposed to inundations.

The ocean overpeering of his list,
Eats not the *flats* with more impetuous haste
Than young Laertes, in a riotous head,
O'erbears your officers. *Shaksp.*

All the infections that the sun sucks up
From bogs, fens, *flats*, on Prospero fall. *Shaksp.*

Half my pow'rs this night,
Passing these *flats*, are taken by the tide;
These Lincoln washes have devoured them. *Shak.*

4. Shallow; strand; place in the sea where the water is not deep enough for ships.

I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,
But I should think of shallows and of *flats*. *Shaksp.*

The difficulty is very great to bring them in or out through so many *flats* and sands, if wind and weather be not very favourable. *Raleigh*

Having newly left these grammatick *flats* and shallows, where they stuck unreasonably, they are now turmoiled with their unballasted wits in fathomless and unquiet deeps of controversy. *Milton.*

Full in the prince's passage hills of sand,
And dang'rous *flats*, in secret ambush lay,
Where the false tides skim o'er the cover'd land,
And seamen with dissembled depths betray. *Dryd.*

Must we now have an ocean of mere *flats* and shallows, to the utter ruin of navigation? *Bentley.*

5. The broad side of a blade.

A darted mandate came
From that great will which moves this mighty frame,
Bid me to thee, my royal charge, repair,
To guard thee from the dæmons of the air;
My flaming sword above 'em to display,
All keen and ground upon the edge of day,
The *flat* to sweet the visions from thy mind,
The edge to cut 'em through that stay behind. *Dryd.*

6. Depression of thought or language.

Milton's Paradise Lost is admirable; but am I therefore bound to maintain, that there are no *flats* amongst his elevations, when 'tis evident he creeps along sometimes for above an hundred lines together? *Dryden.*

7. A surface without relief, or prominences.

Are there then such ravishing charms in a dull unvaried *flat*, to make a sufficient compensation for the chief things of the ancient mountains, and for the precious things of the lasting hills? *Bentley.*

To FLAT, flât. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To level; to depress; to make broad and smooth.

The ancients say, if you take two twigs of several fruit-trees, and *flat* them on the sides, and bind them close, and set them in the ground, they will come up in one stock. *Bacon.*

With horrid shapes she does her sons expose,
Distends their swelling lips, and *flats* their nose. *Creech.*

2. To make vapid.

An orange, lemon, and apple, wrapt in a linen cloth, being buried for a fortnight four foot deep within the earth, though in a moist place and rainy time, were become a little harder than they were; otherwise fresh in their colour, but their juice somewhat *flatted*. *Bacon.*

To FLAT, flât. *v. n.*

1. To grow flat: opposed to *swell*.

I burnt it a second time, and observed the skin shrink, and the swelling to *flat* yet more than at first. *Temple.*

2. To render unanimated or evanid.

Nor are constant forms of prayer more likely to *flat* and hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated and confused variety to distract and lose it. *King Charles.*

FLA'TLONG, flât'lông. *adv.* [*flat* and *long*.] With the flat downward; not edgewise.

What a blow was there given?
—An it had not fallen *flatlong*. *Shaksp.*

FLA'TLY flât'lê. *adv.* [from *flat*.]

1. Horizontally; without inclination.
2. Without prominence or elevation.
3. Without spirit; dully; frigidly.
4. Peremptorily; downright.

He in these wars had *flatly* refused his aid. *Sidney.*

Thereupon they *flatly* disavouch
To yield him more obedience, or support. *Daniel.*

Unjust, thou say'st
Flatly unjust, to bind with laws the free. *Milton.*

Not any interpreters allow it to be spoken of such as *flatly* deny the being of God; but of them that believing his existence, seclude him from directing the world. *Bentley.*

FLA'TNESS, flât'nês. *n. s.* [from *flat*.]

1. Evenness; level extension.
2. Want of relief or prominence.

It appears so very plain and uniform, that one would think the coiner looked on the *flatness* of a figure, as one of the greatest beauties in sculpture. *Addison.*

3. Deadness; insipidity; vapidness.

Deadness or *flatness* in cyder is often occasioned by the too free admission of air into the vessel. *Mortimer.*

4. Dejection of fortune.

The emperor of Russia was my father,
Oh, that he were alive, and here beholding
His daughter's trial! that he did but see
The *flatness* of my misery! *Shaksp.*

5. Dejection of mind; want of life; want of spirit.

How fast does obscurity, *flatness*, and impertinency flow in upon our meditations! 'Tis a difficult task to talk to the purpose, and to put life and perspicuity into our discourses. *Collier.*

6. Dulness; insipidity; frigidity.

Some of Homer's translators have swelled into fustian, and others sunk into *flatness*. *Pope.*

7. The contrary to shrillness or acuteness of sound.

Take two saucers, and strike the edge of the one against the bottom of the other within a pail of water, and you shall find the sound groweth more flat, even while part of the saucer is above the water; but that *flatness* of sound is joined with a harshness. *Bacon.*

To FLA'TTEN, flât't'n.[405] *v. a.* [*flatir*, Fr. from *flat*.]

1. To make even or level, without prominence or elevation.
2. To beat down to the ground.

If they should lie in it, and beat it down, or *flatten* it, it will rise again. *Mortimer.*

3. To make vapid.
4. To deject; to depress; to dispirit.

To FLA'TTEN, flât't'n. *v. n.*

1. To grow even or level.
2. To grow dull and insipid.

Here joys that endure for ever, fresh and in vigour, are opposed to satisfactions that are attended with satiety and surfeits, and *flatten* in the very tasting. *L'Estrange.*

FLA'TTER, flât'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *flat*.] The workman or instrument by which bodies are flattened.

To FLA'TTER, flât-tûr. *v. a.* [*flater*, French.]

1. To sooth with praises; to please with blandishments; to gratify with servile obsequiousness; to gain by false compliments.

When I tell him he hates flatterers,
He says he does; being then most *flattered*. *Shak.*

His nature is too noble for the world;
He would not *flatter* Neptune for his trident,

Or Jove for 's power to thunder: his heart 's his mouth;
What his breast forges that his tongue must vent. *Shaksp.*

He that *flattereth* his neighbour, spreadeth a net for his feet. *Proverbs.*

He *flattereth* himself in his own eyes, until his iniquity be found hateful. *Psalms.*

After this way of *flattering* their willing benefactors out of part, they contrived another of forcing their unwilling neighbours out of all their possessions. *Decay of Piety.*

Averse alike to *flatter* or offend. *Pope.*

I scorn to *flatter* you or any man. *Newton.*

2. To praise falsely.

Flatter'd crimes of a licentious age,
Provoke our censure. *Young.*

3. To please; to sooth. This sense is purely Gallick.

A consort of voices supporting themselves by their different parts makes a harmony, pleasingly fills the ears, and *flatters* them. *Dryden.*

4. To raise false hopes.

He, always vacant, always amiable,
Hopes thee, of *flatt'ring* gales
Unmindful. *Milton.*

FLA'TTERER, flåt'tûr-rûr. *n. s.* [from *flatter.*] One who flatters; a fawner; a wheedler; one who endeavours to gain favour by pleasing falsities.

When I tell him he hates *flatterers*,
He says he does; being then most flattered. *Shaksp.*

Some praises proceed merely of flattery; and if he be an ordinary *flatterer*, he will have certain common attributes, which may serve every man: if he be a cunning *flatterer*, he will follow the arch *flatterer*, which is a man's self. But if he be an impudent *flatterer*, look wherein a man is conscious to himself that he is most defective, and is most out of countenance in himself, that will the *flatterer* entitle him to perforce. *Bacon.*

If we from wealth to poverty descend,
Want gives to know the *flatt'rer* from the friend. *Dryden.*

After treating her like a goddess, the husband uses her like a woman: what is still worse, the most abject *flatterers* degenerate into the greatest tyrants. *Addison.*

The publick should know this: yet whoever goes about to inform them, shall be censured for a *flatterer.* *Swift.*

FLA'TTERY, flåt'tûr-ê.[557] *n. s.* [from *flatter; flatterie*, Fr.] False praise; artful obsequiousness; adulation.

Minds, by nature great, are conscious of their greatness,
And hold it mean to borrow aught from *flattery.* *Rowe.*

Simple pride for *flattery* makes demands. *Pope.*

See how they beg an alms of *flattery!*
They languish, O! support them with a lye. *Young.*

FLA'TTISH, flåt'tîsh. *adj.* [from *flat.*] Somewhat flat; approaching to flatness.

These are from three inches over to six or seven, and of a *flattish* shape. *Woodward.*

FLA'TULENCY, flåtsh'û-lên-sê.[461] *n. s.* [from *flatulent.*]

1. Windiness; fulness of wind; turgescense by wind confined.

Vegetable substances contain a great deal of air, which expands itself, producing all the disorders of *flatulency.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. Emptiness; vanity; levity; airiness.

Whether most of them are not the genuine derivations of the hypothesis they claim to, may be determined by any that considers the natural *flatulency* of that airy scheme of notions. *Glanvitle.*

FLA'TULENT, flåtsh'û-lênt. *adj.* [*flatulentus, flatus*, Lat.]

1. Turgid with air; windy.

Pease are mild and demulcent; but being full of ærial particles are *flatulent*, when dissolved by digestion. *Arbuthnot.*

Flatulent tumours are such as easily yield to the pressure of the finger; but readily return, by their elasticity, to a tumid state again. *Quincy.*

2. Empty; vain; big without substance or reality; puffy.

To talk of knowledge, from those few indistinct representations which are made to our grosser faculties, is a *flatulent* vanity. *Glanville.*

How many of these *flatulent* writers have sunk in their reputation, after seven or eight editions of their works. *Dryden.*

FLATUO'SITY, flåtsh-û-ôs-ê'tê. *n. s.* [*flatuosité*, Fr.; from *flatus*, Lat.] Windiness; fulness of air.

The cause is *flatuosity;* for wind stirred, moveth to expel: and all purgers have in them a raw spirit or wind, which is the principal cause of tension in the stomach and belly. *Bacon.*

FLA'TUOUS, flåtsh'û-ûs. *adj.* [from *flatus*, Lat.] Windy; full of wind.

Rhubarb in the stomach, in a small quantity, doth digest and overcome, being not *flatuous* nor loathsome; and so sendeth it to the mesentery veins, and, being opening, it helpeth down urine. *Bacon.*

FLA'TUS, flå'tûs. *n. s.* [Latin.] Wind gathered in any cavities of the body, caused by indigestion and a gross internal perspiration; which is therefore discussed by warm aromaticks. *Quincy.*

FLA'TWISE, flåt'wize. *adj.* [*flat* and *wise:* so it should be written, not *flatways.*] With the flat downwards; not the edge.

Its posture in the earth was *flatwise*, and parellel to the site of the stratum in which it was repositcd. *Woodward.*

To FLAUNT, flånt.[214] *v. n.*

1. To make a fluttering show in apparel.

With ivy canopy'd, and interwove
With *flaunting* honeysuckle. *Milton.*

These courtiers of applause deny themselves things convenient to *flaunt* it out, being frequently enough fain to immolate their own desires to their vanity. *Boyle.*

Here, attir'd beyond our purse, we go,
For useless ornament and *flaunting* show:
We take on trust, in purple robes to shine,
And poor, are yet ambitious to be fine. *Dryden.*

You sot, you loiter about alehouses, or *flaunt* about the streets in your new-gilt chariot, never minding me nor your numerous family. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To be hung with something loose and flying. This seems not to be proper: the words *flaunt* and *flutter* might with more propriety have changed their places.

Fortune in men has some small diff'rence made;
One *flaunts* in rags, one flutters in brocade. *Pope.*

FLAUNT, flånt. *n. s.* Any thing loose and airy.

How would he look to see his work so noble,
Wildly bound up, what would he say! or how
Should I in these my borrow'd *flaunts* behold
The sternness of his presence! *Shakspeare.*

FLA'VOUR, flå'vûr.[314] *n. s.*

1. Power of pleasing the taste.

They have a certain *flavour*, at their first appearance, from several accidental circumstances, which they may lose, if not taken early. *Addison.*

2. Sweetness to the smell; odour; fragrance.

Myrtle, orange, and the blushing rose,
With bending heaps, so nigh their bloom disclose,
Each seems to smell the *flavour* which the other blows. *Dryden.*

FLA'VOROUS, flå'vûr-ûs.[557] *adj.* [from *flavour.*]

1. Delightful to the palate.

Sweet grapes degen'rate there, and fruits declin'd
From their first *flav'rous* taste, renounce their kind. *Dryden.*

2. Fragrant; odorous.

FLAW, flåw. *n. s.* [φλάω, to break; ƿloh, Saxon, a fragment.]

1. A crack or breach in any thing.

This heart shall break into a thousand *flaws*
Or ere I weep. *Shakspeare.*

Wool, new-shorn, being laid casually upon a vessel of verjuice, after some time had drunk up a great part of the verjuice, though the vessel were whole, without any *flaw*, and had not the bung-hole open. *Bacon.*

We found it exceeding difficult to keep out the air from getting in at any imperceptible hole or *flaw.* *Boyle.*

A *flaw* is in thy ill-bak'd vessel found:
'Tis hollow, and returns a jarring sound. *Dryden.*

As if great Atlas, from his height,
Should sink beneath his heavenly weight;
And with a mighty *flaw* the flaming wall, as once it shall,
Should gape immense, and rushing down, o'erwhelm this nether ball. *Dryden.*

Whether the nymph shall break Diana's law,
Or some frail china jar receive a *flaw.* *Pope.*

He that would keep his house in repair, must attend every little breach or *flaw*, and supply it immediately, else time alone will bring all to ruin. *Swift.*

2. A fault; defect; something that weakens or invalidates.

Yet certain though it be, it hath *flaws;* for that the scriveners and brokers do value unsound men to serve their own turn. *Bacon.*

Traditions were a proof alone,
Could we be certain such they were, so known;
But since some *flaws* in long descents may be,
They make not truth but probability. *Dryden.*

And laid her dowry out in law,
To null her jointure with a *flaw.* *Hudibras.*

Their judgment has found a *flaw* in what the generality of mankind admires. *Addison.*

So many *flaws* had this vow in its first conception. *Atterbury.*

3. A sudden gust; a violent blast. [from *flo*, Lat.] Obsolete.

Being incens'd, he 's flint;
As humorous as winter, and as sudden
As *flaws* congealed in the spring of day. *Shaksp.*

Oh, that that earth, which kept the world in awe,
Should patch a wall, t' expel the winter's *flaw.* *Shakspeare.*

As a huge fish, laid
Near to the cold weed-gathering shore, is with a north *flaw* fraid,
Shoots back; so, sent against the ground,
Was foil'd Eurialus. *Chapman.*

Bursting their brazen dungeon, arm'd with ice,
And snow, and hail, and stormy gust, and *flaw*,
Boreas, and Cæcias, and Argestes loud,
And Thrascias rend the woods, and seas upturn. *Milton.*

I heard the rack,
As earth and sky would mingle; but myself
Was distant; and these *flaws*, though mortals fear them,
As dangerous to the pillar'd frame of heav'n,
Or to the earth's dark basis underneath,
Are to the main inconsiderable. *Milton.*

4. A tumult; a tempestuous uproar.

And this fell tempest shall not cease to rage
Until the golden circuit on my head
Do calm the fury of this madbrain'd *flaw.* *Shaksp.*

The fort 's revolted to the emperor,
The gates are open'd, the portcullis drawn,
And deluges of armies from the town
Came pouring in; I heard the mighty *flaw:*

When first it broke, the crowding ensigns saw
Which choak'd the passage. *Dryden.*

5. A sudden commotion of mind.

Oh these *flaws* and starts,
Impostors to true fear, would become
A woman's story at a winter's fire. *Shakspeare.*

To FLAW, flâw. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To break; to crack; to damage with fissure.

But his *flaw'd* heart,
Alack, too weak the conflict to support,
'Twixt two extremes of passion, joy and grief,
Burst smilingly. *Shakspeare.*

The cup was *flawed* with such a multitude of little cracks, that it looks like a white not like a crystalline cup. *Boyle.*

The brazen cauldrons with the frosts are *flaw'd*,
The garment stiff with ice, at hearths is thaw'd.
Dryden.

2. To break; to violate. Out of use.

France hath *flaw'd* the league, and hath attach'd
Our merchants' goods. *Shakspeare.*

FLA'WLESS, flâw'lês. *adj.* [from *flaw.*] Without cracks; without defects.

A star of the first magnitude, which the more high, more vast, and more *flawless*, shines only bright enough to make itself conspicuous. *Boyle.*

FLAWN, flâwn. *n. s.* [ƿlena, Saxon; *flan*, French; *vlaye*, Dutch.] A sort of custard; a pie baked in a dish.

Fill oven full of *flawns*, Ginny pass not for sleep,
To-morrow thy father his wake-day will keep.
Tusser.

To FLA'WTER, flâw'tûr. *v. a.* To scrape or pare a skin. *Ainsworth.*

FLA'WY, flâw'ê. *adj.* [from *flaw.*] Full of flaws.

FLAX, flâks. *n. s.* [ƿleax, ƿlex, Saxon; *vlas*, Dutch.]

1. The fibrous plant of which the finest thread is made.

2. The fibres of flax cleansed and combed for the spinner.

I'll fetch some *flax*, and whites of eggs,
T' apply to 's bleeding face. *Shakspeare.*

Then on the rock a scanty measure place
Of vital *flax*, and turn'd the wheel apace,
And turning sung. *Dryden.*

FLA'XCOMB, flâks'kôm. *n. s.* [*flax* and *comb.*] The instrument with which the fibres of flax are cleansed from the brittle parts.

FLA'XDRESSER, flâks'drês-sûr. *n. s.* [*flax* and *dress.*] He that prepares flax for the spinner.

FLA'XEN, flâk's'n.[103] *adj.* [from *flax.*]

1. Made of flax.

The matron at her nightly task,
With pensive labour draws the *flaxen* thread.
Thomson.

The best materials for making ligatures are the *flaxen* thread that shoemakers use. *Sharp.*

2. Fair, long, and flowing, as if made of flax.

I bought a fine *flaxen* long wig. *Addison.*

FLA'XWEED, flâks'wêêd. *n. s.* A plant.

To FLAY, flâ.[221] *v. a.* [*ad flaa*, Islandick; *flae*, Danish; *vlaen*, Dutch.]

1. To strip off the skin.

I must have been eaten with wild beasts, or have fallen into the hands of the Spaniards, and been *flayed* alive. *Raleigh.*

While the old levitical hierarchy continued, it was part of the ministerial office to *flay* the sacrifices. *South.*

Then give command the sacrifice to haste;
Let the *flay'd* victims in the plains be cast;
And sacred vows, and mystick song, apply'd
To grisly Pluto and his gloomy bride. *Pope.*

2. To take off the skin or surface of any thing.

They *flay* their skin from off them, break their bones, and chop them in pieces. *Mac.*

Neither should that odious custom be allowed of cutting scraws, which is *flaying* off the green surface of the ground, to cover their cabins. *Swift.*

FLA'YER, flâ'ûr. *n. s.* [from *flay.*] He that strips off the skin of any thing.

FLEA, flê. *n. s.* [ƿlea, Sax.; *vloye*, Dut.; *fleach*, Scottish.] A small red insect remarkable for its agility in leaping, which sucks the blood of larger animals.

While wormwood hath seed, get a handful or twain,
To save against March to make *flea* to refrain;
Where chamber is sweeped, and wormwood is strown,
No *flea* for his life dare abide to be known. *Tusser.*

A valiant *flea* that dares eat his breakfast on the lip of a lion. *Shakspeare.*

Fleas breed principally of straw or mats, where there hath been a little moisture. *Bacon.*

To FLEA, flê. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clean from fleas.

FLE'ABANE, flê'bâne. *n. s.* [*flea* and *bane.*] A plant.

It hath undivided leaves, which, for the most part, are glutinous, and have a strong scent: the cup of the flower is for the most part scaly, and of a cylindrical form; the flower is composed of many florets, which are succeeded by seeds with a downy substance adhering to them. *Miller.*

FLE'ABITE, flê'bite. } *n. s.* [*flea* and
FLE'ABITING, flê'bi-ting. } *bite.*]

1. Red marks caused by fleas.

The attendance of a cancer is commonly a breaking out all over the body, like a *fleabiting.* *Wiseman.*

2. A small hurt or pain like that caused by the sting of a flea.

A gout, a cholick, a cutting off an arm or leg, or searing the flesh, are but *fleabites* to the pains of the soul. *Harvey.*

The same expense that breaks one man's back, is not a *fleabiting* to another. *L'Estrange.*

FLE'ABITTEN, flê'bit-t'n.[103] *adj.* [*flea* and *bite.*]

1. Stung by fleas.

2. Mean; worthless.

Fleabitten synod, an assembly brew'd
Of clerks and elders, and, like the rude
Chaos of presbytery, where laymen guide,
With the tame woolpack clergy by their side.
Cleaveland.

FLEAK, flêke. *v. a.* [from *floccus*, Latin. See FLAKE.] A small lock, thread, or twist.

The businesses of men depend upon these little long *fleaks* or threads of hemp and flax. *More.*

FLEAM, flême. *n. s.* [corrupted from φλεβοτομον, the instrument used in phlebotomy.] An instrument used to bleed cattle, which is placed on the vein, and then driven by a blow.

FLE'AWORT, flê'wûrt. *n. s.* [*flea* and *wort.*] A plant. *Miller.*

To FLECK, flêk. *v. a.* [*fleck*, German, a spot, *Skinner:* perhaps it is derived from *fleak*, or *fleke*, an old word for a grate, hurdle, or any thing made of parts laid transverse, from the Islandick *flake.*] To spot; to streake; to stripe; to dapple: to variegate.

Let it not see the dawning *fleck* the skies,
Nor the grey morning from the ocean rise *Sandys.*

Fleck'd in her face, and with disorder'd hair,
Her garments ruffled, and her bosom bare. *Dryden.*

Both *fleck'd* with white, the true Arcadian strain.
Dryden.

To FLE'CKER, flêk'ûr. *v. a.* [from *fleck.*] To spot: to mark with strokes or touches of different colours; to mark with red whelkes.

The grey-ey'd morn smiles on the frowning night,
Check'ring the eastern clouds with streaks of light;
And darkness *flecker'd*, like a drunkard, reels
From forth day's path, and Titan's burning wheels.
Shakspeare.

FLED, flêd. The preterit and participle; not properly of *fly*, to use the wings, but of *flee*, to run away.

Truth is *fled* far away, and leasing is hard at hand. *Esdras.*

In vain for life he to the altar *fled*,
Ambition and revenge have certain speed. *Prior.*

FLEDGE, flêdje. *adj.* [*flederen*, to fly, Dut.] Full-feathered; able to fly; qualified to leave the nest.

We did find
The shells of *fledge* souls left behind. *Herbert.*

His locks behind,
Illustrious on his shoulders, *fledge* with wings,
Lay waving round. *Milton.*

To FLEDGE, flêdje. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To furnish with wings; to supply with feathers.

The birds were not as yet *fledged* enough to shift for themselves. *L'Estrange.*

The speedy growth of birds that are hatched in nests, and fed by the old ones, till they be *fledged* and come almost to full bigness in about a fortnight, seems to me an argument of Providence. *Ray.*

The sandals of celestial mould,
Fledg'd with ambrosial plumes, and rich with gold,
Surround her feet. *Pope.*

To FLEE, flêê. *v. n.* pret. *fled.* [This word is now almost universally written *fly*, though properly to *fly*, ƿleogan, *flew*, is *to move with wings*, and *flee*, ƿlæan, *to run away.* They are now confounded.] To run from danger; to have recourse to shelter.

Behold this city is near to *flee* unto. *Genesis.*

Macduff is *fled* to England. *Shaksp.*

Were men so dull they could not see
That Lyce painted; should they *flee*
Like simple birds into a net,
So grosly woven and ill set? *Waller.*

None of us fall into those circumstances of danger, want, or pain, that can have hopes of relief but from God alone; none in all the world to *flee* to but him. *Tillotson.*

FLEECE, flêêse. *n. s.* [ƿlýr, ƿleȝ, Sax.; *vleese*, Dut.] As much wool as is shorn from one sheep.

Giving an account of the annual increase
Both of their lambs and of their woolly *fleece.*
Hubberd.

So many days my ewes have been with young,
So many months ere I shall sheer the *fleece.* *Shaks.*

I am shepherd to another man,
And do not sheer the *fleeces* that I graze. *Shaksp.*

Sailors have used every night to hang *fleeces* of wool on the sides of their ships, towards the water; and they have crushed fresh water out of them in the morning. *Bacon.*

The sheep will prove much to the advantage of the woollen manufacture, by the fineness of the *fleeces.* *Swift.*

To FLEECE, flēēse. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To clip the fleece off a sheep.
2. To strip; to pull; to plunder, as a sheep is robbed of his wool.

Courts of justice have a small pension, so that they are tempted to take bribes, and to *fleece* the people. *Addison.*

FLEE'CED, flēēst.[359] *adj.* [from *fleece.*] Having fleeces of wool.

As when two rams, stirr'd with ambitious pride,
Fight for the rule of the rich *fleeced* flock,
Their horned fronts so fierce on either side
Do meet, that with the terror of the shock
Astonished both stand senseless as a block.
Fairy Queen.

FLEE'CY, flēē'sē. *adj.* [from *fleece.*] Woolly; covered with wool.

Not all the *fleecy* wealth
That doth enrich these downs is worth a thought
To that my errand. *Milton.*

From eastern point
Of Libra, to the *fleecy* star that bears
Andromeda far off Atlantic seas. *Milton.*

Let her glad valleys smile with wavy corn;
Let *fleecy* flocks her rising hills adorn. *Prior.*

The good shepherd tends his *fleecy* care,
Seeks freshest pasture, and the purest air;
Explores the lost, the wand'ring sheep directs. *Pope.*

To FLEER, flēēr. *v. n.* [ꝼleapdian, to trifle, Saxon; *fleardan*, Scotish. *Skinner* thinks it formed from *leer.*]

1. To mock; to gibe, to jest with insolence and contempt.

You speak to Casca, and to such a man
That is no *fleering* tell-tale. *Shakspeare.*

Dares the slave
Come hither, covered with an antick face,
To *fleer* and scorn at our solemnity! *Shakspeare.*

Do I, like the female tribe,
Think it well to *fleer* and gibe? *Swift.*

2. To leer; to grin with an air of civility.

How popular and courteous; how they grin, and *fleer* upon every man they meet! *Burton.*

FLEER, flēēr. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Mockery expressed either in words or looks.

Encave yourself,
And mark the *fleers*, the gibes, and notable scorns,
That dwell in every region of his face. *Shakspeare.*

2. A deceitful grin of civility.

He shall generally spy such false lines, and such a sly treacherous *fleer* upon the face of deceivers, that he shall be sure to have a cast of their eye to warn him, before they give him a cast of their nature to betray him. *South.*

FLE'ERER, flēēr'ůr.[98] *n. s.* [from *fleer.*] A mocker; a fawner. *Dict.*

FLEET, FLEOT, FLOT, flēēt. Are all derived from the Saxon ꝼleot, which signifies a bay or gulf. *Gibson's Camden.*

FLEET, flēēt. *n. s.* [ꝼlota, Saxon.] A company of ships; a navy.

Our pray'rs are heard; our master's *fleet* shall go
As far as winds can bear, or waters flow. *Prior.*

FLEET, flēēt. *n. s.* [ꝼleot, Saxon, an estuary, or arm of the sea.] A creek; an inlet of water. A provincial word, from which the Fleet prison and Fleet-street are named.

They have a very good way in Essex of draining of lands that have land-floods or *fleets* running through them, which make a kind of a small creek. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FLEET, flēēt. *adj.* [*fliotur*, Islandick.]

1. Swift of pace; quick; nimble; active.

Upon that shore he spied Atin stand;
There by his master left, when late he far'd
In Phædria's *fleet* bark. *Fairy Queen.*

I take him for the better dog,
——Thou art a fool: if Echo were as *fleet*,
I would esteem him worth a dozen such. *Shaks.*

He had in his stables one of the *fleetest* horses in England. *Clarendon.*

His fear was greater than his haste;
For fear, though *fleeter* than the wind,
Believes 'tis always left behind. *Hudibras.*

So fierce they drove, their coursers were so *fleet*,
That the turf trembled underneath their feet. *Dryd.*

He told us that the welkin would be clear
When swallows *fleet* soar high and sport in air.
Gay.

2. [In the husbandry of some provinces.] Light; superficially fruitful.

Marl cope-ground is a cold, stiff, wet clay, unless where it is very *fleet* for pasture. *Mortimer.*

3. Skimming the surface. Cant word.

Those lands must be plowed *fleet*. *Mortimer.*

To FLEET, flēēt. *v. n.* [ꝼlotan, Saxon.]

1. To fly swiftly; to vanish.

How all the other passions *fleet* to air,
As doubtful thoughts and rash embrac'd despair!
Shakspeare.

A wolf, who, hang'd for human slaughter,
Ev'n from the gallows did his fell soul *fleet*. *Shaks.*

2. To be in a transient state: the same with *flit.*

Our understanding, to make a complete notion, must add something else to this *fleeting* and unremarkable superficies, that may bring it to our acquaintance. *Digby on Bodies.*

O *fleeting* joys
Of Paradise, dear bought with lasting woes! *Milt.*

While I listen to thy voice,
Chloris! I feel my life decay;
That powerful noise
Calls my *fleeting* soul away. *Waller.*

As empty clouds by rising winds are tost,
Their *fleeting* forms scarce sooner found than lost.
Prior.

To FLEET, flēēt. *v. a.*

1. To skim the water.

Who swelling sails in Caspian sea doth cross,
And in frail wood an Adrian gulph doth *fleet*,
Doth not, I ween, so many evils meet. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To live merrily, or pass time away lightly.

Many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and *fleet* the time carelessly as they did in the golden age. *Shakspeare.*

3. [In the country.] To skim milk; to take off the cream: whence the word *fleeting* dish.

FLE'ETINGDISH, flēēt'ing-dish. *n. s.* [from *fleet* and *dish.*] A skimming bowl.

FLE'ETLY, flēēt'lē. *adv.* [from *fleet.*] Swiftly; nimbly; with swift pace.

FLE'ETNESS, flēēt'nēs. *n. s.* [from *fleet.*] Swiftness of course; nimbleness; celerity; velocity; speed; quickness.

FLESH, flēsh. *n. s.* [ꝼlœc, ꝼlœꝛc, Sax. *vleesch*, Dutch; *feol*, Erse.]

1. The body distinguished from the soul.

As if this *flesh*, which walls about our life,
Were brass impregnable. *Shakspeare.*

A disease that's in my *flesh*,
Which I must needs call mine. *Shakspeare.*

And thou, my soul, which turn'st with curious eye
To view the beams of thine own form divine,
Know, that thou can'st know nothing perfectly,
While thou art clouded with this *flesh* of mine. *Dav.*

2. The muscles distinguished from the skin, bones, tendons.

A spirit hath not *flesh* and bones. *New Testa.*

3. Animal food distinguished from vegetable.

Flesh should be forborne as long as he is in coats, or at least till he is two or three years old. *Locke.*

Flesh, without being qualified with acids, is too alkalescent a diet. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Acidity in the infant may be cured by a *flesh* diet in the nurse. *Arbuthnot.*

4. The body of beasts or birds used in food, distinct from fishes.

There is another indictment upon thee, for suffering *flesh* to be eaten in thy house, contrary to the law. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

We mortify ourselves with fish; and think we fare coarsely, if we abstain from the *flesh* of other animals. *Brown.*

5. Animal nature.

The end of all *flesh* is come before me. *Gen.*

6. Carnality; corporal appetites.

Name not religion; for thou lov'st the *flesh*. *Shak.*

Fasting serves to mortify the *flesh*, and subdue the lusts thereof. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

7. A carnal state; worldly disposition: in theology.

They that are in the *flesh* cannot please God. *Romans.*

The *flesh* lusteth against the spirit, and the spirit against the *flesh*. *Galatians.*

8. Near relation; a scriptural use.

Let not our hand be upon him; for he is our *flesh*. *Genesis.*

When thou seest the naked, cover him; and hide not thyself from thine own *flesh*. *Isaiah.*

9. The outward or literal sense. The orientals termed the immediate or literal signification of any precept or type *the flesh*, and the remote or typical meaning *the spirit*. This is frequent in St. Paul.

Ye judge after the *flesh*. *John.*

To FLESH, flēsh. *v. a.*

1. To initiate; from the sportsman's practice of feeding his hawks and dogs with the first game that they take, or training them to pursuit by giving them the *flesh* of animals.

Full bravely hast thou *flesht*
Thy maiden sword. *Shakspeare.*

Every puny swordsman will think him a good tame quarry to enter and *flesh* himself upon.
Government of the Tongue.

2. To harden; to establish in any practice, as dogs by often feeding on any thing.

These princes finding them so *fleshed* in cruelty, as not to be reclaimed, secretly undertook the matter alone. *Sidney.*

The women ran all away, saving only one, who was so *fleshed* in malice that neither during nor after the fight she gave any truce to her cruelty.
Sidney.

3. To glut; to satiate.

Harry from curb'd licence plucks
The muzzle of restraint; and the wild dog
Shall *flesh* his tooth on every innocent. *Shaks.*

He hath perverted a young gentlewoman, and this night he *fleshes* his will in the spoil of her honour.
Shakspeare.

The kindred of him hath been *flesh'd* upon us;
And he is bred out of that bloody strain,
That hunted us in our familiar paths. *Shakspeare.*

FLE'SHBROTH, flēsh'brôth. *n. s.* [*flesh* and *broth.*] Broth made by decocting flesh.

Her leg being emaciated, I advised bathing it with *fleshbroth*, wherein had been decocted emollient herbs. *Wiseman.*

FLE'SHCOLOUR, flēsh'kůl-ůr. *n. s.* [*flesh* and *colour.*] The colour of flesh.

A complication of ideas together makes up the single complex idea, which he calls man, whereof white or *fleshcolour* in England is one. *Locke.*

A loose earth of a pale *fleshcolour*, that is, white with a blush of red, is found in a mountain in Cumberland. *Woodward.*

FLE'SHFLY, flĕsh'flī. *n. s.* [*flesh* and *fly*.] A fly that feeds upon flesh, and deposits her eggs in it.

I would no more endure
This wooden slavery, than I would suffer
The *fleshfly* blow my mouth. *Shakspeare.*

It is a wonderful thing in *fleshflies*, that a fly-maggot in five days space after it is hatched, arrives at its full growth and perfect magnitude. *Ray on the Creation.*

FLE'SHHOOK, flĕsh'hŏŏk. *n. s.* [*flesh* and *hook*.] A hook to draw flesh from the caldron.

All that the *fleshhook* brought up the priest took. 1 *Samuel.*

FLE'SHLESS, flĕsh'lĕs. *adj.* [from *flesh*.] Without flesh.

FLE'SHLINESS, flĕsh'lė-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *fleshly*.] Carnal passions or appetites.

When strong passions or weak *fleshliness*
Would from the right way seek to draw him wide,
He would, through temperance and stedfastness,
Teach him the weak to strengthen, and the strong suppress. *Spenser.*

Corrupt manners in living, breed false judgment in doctrine: sin and *fleshliness* bring forth sects and heresies. *Ascham.*

FLE'SHLY, flĕsh'lė. *adj.* [from *flesh*.]

1. Corporeal.

Nothing resembles death so much as sleep;
Yet then our minds themselves from slumber keep,
When from their *fleshly* bondage they are free. *Denham.*

2. Carnal; lascivious.

Belial, the dissolutest spirit that fell,
The sensualest, and, after Asmodai,
The *fleshliest* incubus. *Paradise Regained.*

3. Animal; not vegetable.

'Tis then for nought that mother earth provides
The stores of all she shows, and all she hides,
If men with *fleshly* morsels must be fed,
And chaw with bloody teeth the breathing bread. *Dryden.*

4. Human; not celestial; not spiritual.

Else, never could the force of *fleshly* arm
Ne molten metal in his flesh embrue. *F. Queen.*
Th' eternal Lord in *fleshly* shrine
Enwombed was, from wretched Adam's line,
To purge away the guilt of sinful crime. *F. Queen.*
Much ostentation, vain of *fleshly* arm,
And of frail arms, much instrument of war
Before mine eyes thou'st set. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

FLE'SHMEAT, flĕsh'mēte. *n. s.* [*flesh* and *meat*.] Animal food; the flesh of animals prepared for food.

The most convenient diet is that of *fleshmeats*. *Floyer.*

In this prodigious plenty of cattle and dearth of human creatures, *fleshmeat* is monstrously dear. *Swift.*

FLE'SHMENT, flĕsh'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *flesh*.] Eagerness gained by a successful initiation.

He got praises of the king,
For him attempting who was self-subdued;
And in the *fleshment* of his dread exploit
Drew on me here again. *Shakspeare.*

FLE'SHMONGER, flĕsh'mŭng-gûr. *n. s.* [from *flesh*.] One who deals in flesh; a pimp.

Was the duke a *fleshmonger*, a fool, and a coward, as you then reported him? *Shakspeare.*

FLE'SHPOT, flĕsh'pŏt. *n. s.* [*flesh* and *pot*.] A vessel in which flesh is cooked; thence plenty of flesh.

If he takes away the *fleshpots*, he can also alter the appetite. *Taylor's Rule for Living Holy.*

FLE'SHQUAKE, flĕsh'kwāke. *n. s.* [*flesh* and *quake*.] A tremour of the body: a word formed by *Jonson* in imitation of earthquake.

They may, blood-shaken then,
Feel such a *fleshquake* to possess their powers,
As they shall cry like ours:
In sound of peace or wars,
No harp e'er hit the stars. *Ben Jonson's New Inn.*

FLE'SHY, flĕsh'ė. *adj.* [from *flesh*.]

1. Plump; full of flesh; fat; musculous.

All Ethiopes are *fleshy* and plump, and have great lips; all which betoken moisture retained, and not drawn out. *Bacon.*

We say it is a *fleshy* stile when there is much periphrases and circuit of words, and when with more than enough it grows fat and corpulent. *Ben Jonson's Discoveries.*

The sole of his foot is flat and broad, being very *fleshy*, and covered only with a thick skin; but very fit to travel in sandy places. *Ray.*

2. Pulpous; plump; with regard to fruits.

Those fruits that are so *fleshy*, as they cannot make drink by expression, yet may make drink by mixture of water. *Bacon.*

FLE'TCHER, flĕtsh'ûr. *n. s.* [from *fleche*, an arrow, French.] A manufacturer of bows and arrows.

It is commended by our *fletchers* for bows next unto yew. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FLET, flĕt. The participle passive of *To fleet*. Skimmed; deprived of the cream.

They drink *flet* milk, which they just warm. *Mortimer.*

FLEW, flū.[265] The preterit of *fly*, not of *flee*.

The people *flew* upon the spoil. 1 *Samuel.*
O'er the world of waters Hermes *flew*,
'Till now the distant island rose in view. *Pope.*

FLEW, flū. *n. s.* The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound. *Hanmer.*

FLE'WED, flūde.[362] *adj.* [from *flew*.] Chapped; mouthed.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So *flew'd*, so sanded, and their heads are hung
With ears that sweep away the morning dew. *Shakspeare.*

FLEXA'NIMOUS, flĕks-ân'ė-mŭs. *adj.* [*flexanimous*, Latin.] Having power to change the disposition of the mind. *Dict.*

That *flexanimous* and golden-tongued orator. *Howel.*

FLEXIBI'LITY, flĕks-ė-bĭl'ė-tė. *n. s.* [*flexibilite*, French; from *flexible*.]

1. The quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy.

Do not the rays which differ in refrangibility differ also in *flexibility*? And are they not, by their different inflexions, separated from one another, so as after separation to make the colours. *Newton.*

Corpuscles of the same set agree in every thing; but those that are of diverse kinds differ in specifick gravity, in hardness, and in *flexibility*, as in bigness and figure. *Woodward.*

2. Easiness to be persuaded; ductility of mind; compliance; facility.

Resolve rather to err by too much *flexibility* than too much perverseness, by meekness than by self-love. *Hammond.*

FLE'XIBLE, flĕks'ė-bl.[405] *adj.* [*flexibilis*, Latin; *flexible*, French.]

1. Possible to be bent; not brittle; easy to be bent; pliant; not stiff.

When splitting winds
Make *flexible* the knees of knotted oaks. *Shaks.*

Take a stock gilly-flower, tie it upon a stick, put them both into a glass full of quicksilver, so that the flower be covered: after four or five days you shall find the flower fresh, and the stalk harder and less *flexible* than it was. *Bacon.*

2. Not rigid; not inexorable; complying; obsequious.

Phocyon was a man of great severity, and no ways *flexible* to the will of the people. *Bacon.*

3. Ductile; manageable.

Under whose care soever a child is put to be taught, during the tender and *flexible* years of his life, it should be one who thinks Latin and language the least part of education. *Locke.*

4. That may be accommodated to various forms and purposes.

This was a principle more *flexible* to their purpose. *Rogers.*

FLE'XIBLENESS, flĕks'ė-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *flexible*.]

1. Possibility to be bent; not brittleness; easiness to be bent; not stiffness; pliantness; pliancy.

I will rather choose to wear a crown of thorns, than to exchange that of gold for one of lead, whose embased *flexibleness* shall be forced to bend. *King Charles.*

Keep those slender aerial bodies separated and stretched out, which otherwise, by reason of their *flexibleness* and weight, would flag or curl. *Boyle.*

2. Facility; obsequiousness; compliance.

3. Ductility; manageableness.

The *flexibleness* of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it more governable. *Locke.*

FLE'XILE, flĕks'ĭl.[140] *adj.* [*flexilis*, Lat.] Pliant; easily bent; obsequious to any power or impulse.

Every *flexile* wave
Obeys the blast, th' aerial tumult swells. *Thomson.*

FLE'XION, flĕk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*flexio*, Lat.]

1. The act of bending.

2. A double; a bending; part bent; joint.

Of a sinuous pipe that may have some four *flexions*, trial would be made. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

3. A turn toward any part or quarter.

Pity causeth sometimes tears, and a *flexion* or cast of the eye aside. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

FLE'XOR, flĕks'ôr.[166] *n. s.* [Latin.] The general name of the muscles which act in contracting the joints.

Flatterers who have the *flexor* muscles so strong that they are always bowing and cringing, might in some measure be corrected by being tied down upon a tree by the back. *Arbuthnot.*

FLE'XUOUS, flĕk'shŭ-ŭs.[452] *adj.* [*flexuosus*, Latin.]

1. Winding; full of turns and meanders; tortuous.

In regard of the soul, the numerous and crooked narrow cranies, and the restrained *flexuous* rivulets of corporeal things, are all contemptible. *Digby.*

2. Bending; not straight; variable; not steady.

The trembling of a candle discovers a wind, that otherwise we do not feel; and the *flexuous* burning of flames doth shew the air beginneth to be unquiet. *Bacon's Natural History.*

FLE'XURE, flĕk'shûre. *n. s.* [*flexura*, Lat.]

1. The form or direction in which any thing is bent.

Contrary is the *flexure* of the joints of our arms and legs to that of quadrupeds: our knees bend forward, whereas the same joint of their hind legs bends backward. *Ray.*

2. The act of bending.

The elephant hath joints, but none for courtesy;
His legs are for necessity, not *flexure*. *Shakspeare.*

3. The part bent; the joint.

His mighty strength lies in his able loins,
And where the *flexure* of his naval joins. *Sandys.*

4. Obsequious or servile cringe. Not used.
Think'st thou the fiery fever will go out
With titles blown from adulation?
Will it give place to *flexure* and low bends? *Shaks.*

To FLI'CKER, flik'ůr. *v. a.* [*fligheren*, Dutch; flicceran, Saxon.] To flutter; to play the wings; to have a fluttering motion.
The wreath of radiant fire,
On *flickering* Phœbus' front. *Shakspeare.*
'Twas ebbing darkness, past the mid' of night,
And Phospher, on the confines of the light,
Promis'd the sun, ere day began to spring;
The tuneful lark already stretch'd her wing,
And *flick'ring* on her nest made short essays to sing. *Dryden.*
At all her stretch her little wings she spread,
And with her feather'd arms embrac'd the dead;
Then *flickering* to his pallid lips, she strove
To print a kiss, the last essay of love. *Dryden.*

FLI'ER, fli'ůr.[98] *n. s.* [from *fly.*]
1. One that runs away; a fugitive; a runaway.
The gates are ope, now prove good seconds;
'Tis for the followers fortune widens them,
Not for the *fliers.* *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*
Now the *fliers* from and forsakers of their places, carry the parliamentary power along with them. *King Charles.*
2. That part of a machine which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the rest, as in a jack.
The *flier* tho 't had leaden feet,
Turn'd so quick, you scarce could see 't. *Swift.*

FLIGHT, flite.[393] *n. s.* [from *To fly.*]
1. The act of flying or running from danger.
And now, too late, he wishes for the fight,
That strength he wasted in ignoble *flight.* *Denh.*
He thinks by *flight* his mistress must be won,
And claims the prize because he best did run. *Dryd.*
As eager of the chase, the maid
Beyond the forest's verdant limits stray'd;
Pan saw and loy'd, and, burning with desire,
Pursu'd her *flight;* her *flight* increas'd his fire. *Pope.*
2. The act of using wings; volation.
For he so swift and nimble was of *flight,*
That from this lower tract he dar'd to fly
Up to the clouds, and thence with pinions light
To mount aloft unto the crystal sky. *Spenser.*
The fury sprang above the Stygian flood;
And on her wicker wings, sublime through night,
She to the Latian palace took her *flight.* *Dryden.*
Winds that tempests brew,
When through Arabian groves they take their *flight,*
Made wanton with rich odours, loose their spite. *Dryden.*
3. Removed from place to place by means of wings.
Ere the bat hath flown
His cloyster'd *flight.* *Shaksp.*
The fowls shall take their *flight* away together. *2 Esdras.*
Fowls, by winter forc'd, forsake the floods,
And wing their hasty *flight* to happier lands. *Dryd.*
4. A flock of birds flying together.
Flights of angels wing thee to thy rest. *Shaksp.*
They take great pride in the feathers of birds, and this they took from their ancestors of the mountains, who were invited into it by the infinite *flights* of birds that came up to the high grounds. *Bacon.*
I can at will, doubt not,
Command a table in this wilderness;
And call swift *flights* of angels ministrant,
Array'd in glory, on my cup t' attend. *Milton.*
5. The birds produced in the same season: as, the harvest *flight* of pigeons.
6. A volley; a shower; as much shot as is discharged at once.
At the first *flight* of arrows sent,
Full threescore Scots they slew. *Chevy Chase.*
Above an hundred arrows discharged on my left hand, pricked me like so many needles; and besides they shot another *flight* into the air, as we do bombs. *Swift.*
7. The space passed by flying.
8. Heat of imagination; sally of the soul.
Old Pindar's *flights* by him are reacht,
When on the gale his wings are stretcht. *Denham.*
He shewed all the stretch of fancy at once; and if he has failed in some of his *flights,* it was because he attempted every thing. *Pope.*
Strange graces still, and stranger *flights* she had;
Was just not ugly, and was just not mad. *Pope.*
Trust me, dear! good humour can prevail,
When airs and *flights,* and screams and scolding fail. *Pope.*
9. Excursion on the wing.
If there were any certain height where the *flights* of ambition end, one might imagine that the interests of France were but to conserve its present greatness. *Temple.*
It is not only the utmost pitch of impiety, but the highest *flight* of folly to deride these things. *Tillotson.*
10. The power of flying.
In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow of the self-same *flight,*
The self-same way. *Shaksp.*

FLI'GHTY, fli'tė. *adj.* [from *flight.*]
1. Fleeting; swift.
Time, thou anticipat'st my dread exploits:
The *flighty* purpose never is o'ertook,
Unless the deed go with it. *Shaksp.*
2. Wild; full of imagination.

FLI'MSY, flim'zė. *adj.* [Of this word I know not any original, and suspect it to have crept into our language from the cant of manufacturers.]
1. Weak; feeble; without strength of texture.
2. Mean; spiritless; without force.
Proud of a vast extent of *flimsy* lines. *Pope.*

To FLINCH, flinsh. *v. n.* [corrupted from *fling. Skinner.*]
1. To shrink from any suffering or undertaking; to withdraw from any pain or danger.
Every martyr could keep one eye steadily fixed upon immortality, and look death and danger out of countenance with the other; nor did they *flinch* from duty, for fear of martyrdom. *South.*
A child, by a constant course of kindness, may be accustomed to bear very rough usuage without *flinching* or complaining. *Locke.*
Oh ingratitude! that John Bull, whom I have honour'd with my friendship, should *flinch* at last, and pretend that he can disburse no more money. *Arbuthnot.*
2. In *Shakspeare* it signifies to fail.
If I break time, or *flinch* in property
O what I spoke, unpitied let me die. *Shaksp.*

FLI'NCHER, flinsh'ůr. *n. s.* [from the verb.] He who shrinks or fails in any matter.

To FLING, fling. *v. a.* preter. *flung;* part. *flung* or *flong.* [from *fligo*, Lat. *Skinner:* according to others from *flying;* so to fling is to *set flying.*]
1. To cast from the hand; to throw.
The matrons *flung* their gloves,
Ladies and maids their scarfs and handkerchiefs,
Upon him. *Shaksp.*
'Tis fate that *flings* the dice; and as she *flings,*
Of kings makes peasants, and of peasants kings. *Dryden.*
2. To dart; to cast with violence.
How much unlike that Hector who return'd
Clad in Achilles' spoils; when he, among
A thousand ships, like Jove, his lightning *flung.* *Denham*
3. To scatter.
Ev'ry beam new transient colours *flings,*
Colours that change whene'er they wave their wings. *Pope.*
4. To drive by violence.
A heap of rocks, falling, would expel the waters out of their places with such a violence as to *fling* them among the highest clouds. *Burnet.*
5. To move forcibly.
The knight seeing his habitation reduced to so small compass, ordered all the apartments to be *flung* open. *Addison.*
6. To cast: in an ill sense.
I know thy gen'rous temper:
Fling but the appearance of dishonour on it,
It straight takes fire. *Addison.*
7. To force into another condition, probably into a worse.
Squalid fortune, into baseness *flung,*
Doth scorn the pride of wonted ornaments. *Spenser.*
8. *To* FLING *away.* To eject; to dismiss.
Cromwell, I charge thee, *fling away* ambition;
By that sin fell the angels. *Shaksp.*
9. *To* FLING *down.* To demolish; to ruin.
These are so far from raising mountains, that they overturn and *fling down* some of those which were before standing. *Woodward.*
10. *To* FLING *off.* To baffle in the chase; to defeat of a prey.
These men are too well acquainted with the chase to be *flung off* by any false steps or doubles. *Addison.*

To FLING, fling. *v. n.*
1. To flounce; to wince; to fly into violent and irregular motions.
The angry beast
Began to kick, and *fling,* and wince,
As if h' had been beside his sense. *Hudibras.*
Their consciences are galled by it, and this makes them wince and *fling* as if they had some mettle. *Tillotson.*
2. *To* FLING *out.* To grow unruly or outrageous: from the act of any angry horse that throws out his legs.
Duncan's horses,
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls, *flung out,*
Contending 'gainst obedience. *Shaksp.*

FLING, fling. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. A throw; a cast.
2. A gibe; a sneer; a contemptuous remark.
No little scribbler is of wit so bare,
But has his *fling* at the poor wedded pair. *Addison.*
I, who love to have a *fling,*
Both at senate house and king,
Thought no method more commodious
Than to show their vices odious. *Swift.*

FLI'NGER, fling'ůr.[409] *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. He who throws.
2. He who jeers.

FLINT, flint. *n. s.* [flint, Sax.]
1. A semipellucid stone, composed of crystal debased, of a blackish gray, of one similar and equal substance, free from veins, and naturally invested with a whitish crust. It is sometimes smooth and equal, more frequently rough: its size is various. It is well known to strike fire with steel. It is useful in glassmaking. *Hill on Fossils.*
Searching the window for a *flint,* I found
This paper. *Shaksp.*

Love melts the rigour which the rocks have bred,
A *flint* will break upon a featherbed. *Cleaveland.*
There is the same force and the same refreshing virtue in fire kindled by a spark from a *flint*, as if it were kindled by a beam from the sun. *South.*
Take this, and lay your *flint* edg'd weapon by. *Dryden.*
I'll fetch quick fuel from the neighb'ring wood,
And strike the sparkling *flint*, and dress the food. *Prior.*

2. Any thing eminently or proverbially hard.

Your tears, a heart of *flint*
Might tender make. *Spenser.*
Throw my heart
Against the *flint* and hardness of my fault. *Shaksp.*

FLI'NTY, flint'é. *adj.* [from *flint*.]

1. Made of flint; strong.

Tyrant custom
Hath made the *flinty* and steel couch of war
My thrice-driven bed of down. *Shaksp.*
A pointed *flinty* rock, all bare and black,
Grew gibbous from behind the mountain's back. *Dryden.*

2. Full of stones.

The gathering up of flints in *flinty* ground, and laying them in heaps is no good husbandry. *Bacon.*

3. Hard of heart; cruel; savage; inexorable.

Gratitude,
Through *flinty* Tartar's bosom, would peep forth,
And answer thanks. *Shaksp.*

FLIPP, flip. *n. s.* [A cant word.] A liquor much used in ships, made by mixing beer with spirits and sugar.

The Tarpawlin and swabber is lolling at Madagascar, with some drunken sunburnt whore, over a can of *flip*. *Dennis.*

FLI'PPANT, flip'pânt. *adj.* [A word of no great authority, probably derived from *flip-flap*.]

1. Nimble; moveable. It is used only of the act of speech.

An excellent anatomist promised to dissect a woman's tongue, and examine whether there may not be in it certain juices which render it so wonderfully voluble or *flippant*. *Addison.*

2. Pert; petulent; waggish.

Away with *flippant* epilogues. *Thomson.*

FLI'PPANTLY, flip'pânt-lé. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In a flowing prating way.

To FLIRT, flûrt.[108] *v. a.* [*Skinner* thinks it formed from the sound.

1. To throw any thing with a quick elastick motion.

Dick the scavenger
Flirts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face. *Swift.*

2. To move with quickness.

Permit some happier man,
To kiss your hand, or *flirt* your fan. *Dorset.*

To FLIRT, flûrt. *v. n.*

1. To jeer; to gibe at one.

2. To run about perpetually; to be unsteady and fluttering.

FLIRT, flûrt. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A quick elastick motion.

In unfurling the fan are several little *flirts* and vibrations, as also gradual and deliberate openings. *Addison.*
Before you pass the imaginary sights
While the spread fan o'ershades your closing eyes,
Then give one *flirt*, and all the vision flies. *Pope.*

2. A sudden trick.

Have licence to play,
At the hedge a *flirt*,
For a sheet or a shirt. *Ben Jonson.*

3. A pert young hussy.

Scurvy knave, I am none of his *flirt* gills; I am none of his skains mates. *Shaksp.*
Several young *flirts* about town had a design to cast us out of the fashionable world. *Addison.*

FLIRTA'TION, flûr-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *flirt*.] A quick sprightly motion. A cant word among women.

A muslin flounce, made very full, would give a very agreeable *flirtation* air. *Pope.*

To FLIT, flit. *v. n.* [from *To fleet;* or from *flitter*, Danish, to remove.]

1. To fly away.

Likest it seemeth, in my simple wit,
Unto the fair sunshine in summer's day,
That when a dreadful storm away is *flit*,
Through the broad world doth spread his goodly ray. *Spenser.*

2. To remove; to migrate. In Scotland it is still used for removing from one place to another at quarter-day, or the usual term.

His grudging ghost did strive
With the frail flesh, at last it *flitted* is,
Whither the souls do die of men that live amiss. *Fairy Queen.*
So hardly he the *flitted* life does win,
Unto her native prison to return. *Fairy Queen.*
It became a received opinion, that the souls of men, departing this life, did *flit* out of one body into some other. *Hooker.*

3. To flutter; to rove on the wing.

He made a glancing shot, and miss'd the dove;
Yet miss'd so narrow that he cut the cord
Which fasten'd, by the foot, the *flitting* bird. *Dryd.*
Fear the just gods, and think of Scylla's fate!
Chang'd to a bird, and sent to *flit* in air. *Pope.*

4. To be flux or unstable.

Himself uphigh he lifted from the ground,
And with strong flight did forcibly divide
The yielding air, which nigh too feeble found
Her *flitting* parts, and element unsound. *F. Queen.*
He stopt at once the passage of his wind,
And the free soul to *flitting* air resign'd. *Dryden.*

FLIT, flit. *adj.* [from *fleet*.] Swift; nimble; quick. Not in use.

And in his hand two darts exceeding *flit*,
And deadly sharp, he held; whose heads were dight,
In poison and in blood, of malice and despight. *Fairy Queen.*

FLITCH, flitsh. *n. s.* [flicce, Sax. *flycke*, Dan. *fleshe*, *floche*, Fr. *Skinner*.] The side of a hog salted and cured.

But heretofore 'twas thought a sumptuous feast,
On birthdays, festivals, or days of state,
A salt dry *flitch* of bacon to prepare;
If they had fresh meat, 'twas delicious fare. *Dryd.*
While he from out the chimney took,
A *flitch* of bacon off the hook,
Cut out large slices to be fry'd. *Swift.*
He sometimes accompanies the present with a *flitch* of bacon. *Addison.*

FLI'TTERMOUSE, flit'tûr-môûse. *n. s.* [*vespertilio;* from *flit* and *mouse*.] The bat; the winged mouse.

FLI'TTING, flit'ting. *n. s.* [flit, Saxon, scandal.] An offence; a fault; a failure; a desert.

Thou tellest my *flittings*, put my tears into thy bottle. *Psalms.*

FLIX, fliks. *n. s.* [corrupted from *flax*.] Down; fur; soft hair.

With his loll'd tongue he faintly licks his prey;
His warm breath blows her *flix* up as she lies;
She trembling creeps upon the ground away,
And looks back to him with beseeching eyes. *Dryd.*

FLI'XWOOD, fliks'wûd. *n. s.* A plant.

To FLOAT, flôte.[205] *v. n.* [*flotter*, Fr.]

1. To swim on the surface of the water.

When the sea was calm, all boats alike
Shew'd mastership in *floating*. *Shaksp.*
The ark no more now *floats*, but seems on ground,
Fast on the top of some high mountain fix'd. *Milt.*
That men being drowned and sunk, do *float* the ninth day, when their gall breaketh, are popular affirmations. *Brown.*
Three blust'ring nights, borne by the southern blast,
I *floated;* and discover'd land at last. *Dryden.*
His rosy wreath was dropt not long before,
Born by the tide of wine, and *floating* on the floor. *Dryden.*
On frothy billows thousands *float* the stream,
In cumb'rous mail. *Philips.*
Carp are very apt to *float* away with fresh water. *Mortimer.*

2. To move without labour in a fluid.

What divine monsters, O ye gods, were these
That float in air, and fly upon the seas! *Dryden.*
Swift they descend, with wing to wing conjoin'd,
Stretch their broad plumes, and *float* upon the wind. *Pope.*

3. To pass with a light irregular course: perhaps mistaken for *fleet* or *flet*.

Floating visions make not deep impressions enough to leave in the mind clear, distinct, lasting ideas. *Locke.*

To FLOAT, flôte. *v. a.* To cover with water.

Proud Pactolus *floats* the fruitful lands,
And leaves a rich manure of golden sands. *Dryd.*
Venice looks, at a distance, like a great town half *floated* by a deluge. *Addison.*
Now smoaks with show'rs the misty mountain-ground,
And *floated* fields lie undistinguish'd round. *Pope.*
The vast parterres a thousand hands shall make:
Lo! Cobham comes, and *floats* them with a lake. *Pope.*

FLOAT, flôte. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of flowing; the flux; the contrary to *ebb*. A sense now out of use.

Our trust in the Almighty is, that with us contentions are now at their highest *float*. *Hooker.*
There is some disposition of bodies to rotation; particularly from east to west; of which kind we conceive the main *float* and reflow of the sea is, which is by consent of the universe as part of the diurnal motion. *Bacon.*

2. Any body so contrived or formed as to swim upon the water.

They took it for a ship, and as it came nearer, for a boat; but it proved a *float* of weeds and rushes. *L'Estrange.*
A passage for the weary people make:
With osier *floats* the standing water strow,
Of massy stones make bridges, if it flow. *Dryden.*

3. The cork or quill by which the angler discovers the bite of fish.

You will find this to be a very choice bait, sometimes casting a little of it into the place where your *float* swims. *Walton.*

4. A cant word for a level.

Banks are measured by the *float* or floor, which is eighteen foot square and one deep. *Mortimer.*

FLO'ATY, flô'té. *adj.* Buoyant and swimming on the surface.

The hindrance to stay well is the extreme length of a ship, especially if she be *floaty*, and want sharpness of way forwards. *Raleigh.*

FLOCK, flôk. *n. s.* [flocc, Sax.]

1. A company; usually a company of birds or beasts.

She that hath a heart of that fine frame,
To pay this debt of love but to a brother,
How will she love when the rich golden shaft
Hath kill'd the *flock* of all affections else
That live in her. *Shaksp.*

2. A company of sheep, distinguished from *herds*, which are of oxen.

The cattle in the fields, and meadows green,
Those rare and solitary; these in *flocks*
Pasturing at once, and in broad herds unsprung.
Milton.

France has a sheep by her, to shew that the riches of the country consisted chiefly in *flocks* and pasturage. *Addison.*

3. A body of men.

The heathen that had fled out of Judea came to Nicanor by *flocks*. *2 Maccabees.*

4. [from *floccus*.] A lock of wool.

A house well furnish'd shall be thine to keep;
And, for a *flock* bed, I can sheer my sheep. *Dryd.*

To FLOCK, flŏk. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather in crowds or large numbers.

Many young gentlemen *flock* to him every day, and fleet the time carelessly. *Shaksp.*

Upon the return of the ambassadors, the poor of all sorts *flocked* together to the great master's house. *Knolles.*

Others ran *flocking* out of their houses to the general supplication. *2 Maccabees.*

Stilpo, when the people *flocked* about him, and that one said, The people come wondering about you, as if it were to see some strange beast; no, saith he, it is to see a man which Diogenes sought with his lanthorn at noon day. *Bacon.*

Seeing the spirits swelling the nerves cause the arm's motion, upon its resistance they *flock* from other parts of the body to overcome it. *Digby.*

The wits of the town came thither;
'Twas strange to see how they *flock'd* together;
Each strongly confident of his own way,
Thought to gain the laurel that day. *Suckling.*
Friends daily *flock*. *Dryden.*

The Trojan youth about the captive *flock*,
To wonder, or to pity, or to mock. *Denham.*

People do not *flock* to courts so much for their majesties' service, as for making their fortunes. *L'Estrange.*

To FLOG, flŏg. *v. a.* [from *flagrum*, Lat.] To lash; to whip; to chastise.

The schoolmaster's joy is to *flog*. *Swift.*

FLONG, flŏng. *particip. passive*, from to *fling*, used by *Spenser*.

FLOOD, flŭd.[308] *n. s.* [flod, Saxon; *flot*, French.]

1. A body of water; the sea; a river.

What need the bridge much broader than the *flood*? *Shakspeare.*

His dominion shall be also from the one sea to the other, and from the *flood* unto the world's end. *Psalms.*

Or thence from Niger *flood* unto Atlas mount,
The kingdoms of Almanzor, Fez, and Sus. *Milton.*
All dwellings else
Flood overwhelm'd, and them with all their pomp
Deep under water roll'd; sea cover'd sea,
Sea without shore. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Arcadia's flow'ry plains and pleasing *floods*.
Dryden's Virgil.

2. A deluge; an inundation.

You see this confluence; this great *flood* of visiters. *Shakspeare.*

By sudden *floods*, and fall of waters,
Buckingham's army is dispers'd and scatter'd.
Shakspeare.

3. Flow; flux; not ebb; not reflux; the swelling of a river by rain or inland flood.

We seek to know the moving of each sphere,
And the strange cause o' th' ebbs and *floods* of Nile. *Davies.*

4. The general deluge.

When went there by an age since the great *flood*,
But it was fam'd with more than with one man?
Shakspeare.

It is commonly opinioned that the earth was thinly inhabited before the *flood*. *Brown.*

5. Catamenia.

Those who have the good fortune of miscarrying, or being delivered, escape by means of their *floods*, repelling the humours from their lungs. *Harvey.*

To FLOOD, flŭd. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deluge; to cover with waters.

Where meadows are *flooded* late in spring, roll them with a large barley-roller. *Mortimer.*

FLOODGATE, flŭd'gāte. *n. s.* [*flood* and *gate*.] Gate or shutter by which the watercourse is closed or opened at pleasure.

As if the opening of her mouth had opened some great *floodgate* of sorrow, whereof her heart could not abide the violent issue, she sunk to the ground. *Sidney.*

Yet there the steel staid not: but inly bate
Deep in his *flesh*, and opened wide a red *floodgate*.
Spenser.

His youth, and want of experience in maritime service, had somewhat been shrewdly touched, even before the sluices and *floodgates* of popular liberty were yet set open. *Wotton.*

The rain descended for forty days, the cataracts or *floodgates* of heaven being opened. *Burnet.*

FLOOK, flŏŏk.[306] *n. s.* [*flug*, a plough, German.]

1. The broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground.

2. A flounder; a flat river fish.

FLOOR, flōre.[310] *n. s.* [flop, flope, Saxon.]

1. The pavement: a pavement is always of stone, the floor of wood or stone; the part on which one treads.

His stepmother, making all her gestures counterfeit affliction, lay almost grovelling upon the *floor* of her chamber. *Sidney.*

He rent that iron door,
Where entered in, his foot could find no *floor*,
But all a deep descent as dark as hell. *F. Queen.*

Look how the *floor* of heav'n
Is thick inlay'd with patens of bright gold:
There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-ey'd cherubims. *Shaks.*

The ground lay strewed with pikes so thick as a *floor* is usually strewed with rushes. *Hayward.*

He winnoweth barley to-night in the threshing *floor*. *Ruth.*

2. A story; a flight of rooms.

He that building stays at one
Floor, or the second, hath erected none. *Jonson.*

To FLOOR, flōre. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover the bottom with a floor.

Hewn stone and timber to *floor* the houses. *2 Chronicles.*

FLOO'RING, flō'rĭng. *n. s.* [from *floor*.] Bottom; pavement.

The *flooring* is a kind of red plaister made of brick, ground to powder, and afterwards worked into mortar. *Addison.*

To FLOP, flŏp *v. a.* [from *flap*.] To clap the wings with noise; to play with any noisy motion of a broad body.

A blackbird was frighted almost to death with a huge *flopping* kite that she saw over her head. *L'Estrange.*

FLO'RAL, flō'răl. *adj.* [*floralis*, Lat.] Relating to Flora, or to flowers.

Let one great day
To celebrated sports and *floral* play
Be set aside. *Prior.*

FLO'REN, flō'rĭn. *n. s.* [So named, says *Camden*, because made by *Florentines*.] A gold coin of Edward III. in value six shillings.

FLO'RENCE, flŏr'ĕnse. *n. s.* [from the city *Florence*.] A kind of cloth.

FLO'RET, flō'rĕt. *n. s.* [*fleurette*, French.] A small imperfect flower.

FLO'RID, flŏr'ĭd. *adj.* [*floridus*, Latin.]

1. Productive of flowers; covered with flowers.

2. Bright in colour; flushed with red.

Our beauty is in colour inferiour to many flowers; and when it is most *florid* and gay, three fits of an ague can change it into yellowness and leanness. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

The qualities of blood in a healthy state are to be *florid* when let out of the vessel, the red part congealing strongly and soon. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Embellished; splendid; brilliant with decorations.

The *florid*, elevated, and figurative way is for the passions; for love and hatred, fear and anger, are begotten in the soul, by shewing their objects out of their true proportion. *Dryden.*

How did, pray, the *florid* youth offend,
Whose speech you took, and gave it to a friend?
Pope.

FLORI'DITY, flō-rĭd'ĕ-tē. *n. s.* [from *florid*.] Freshness of colour.

There is a *floridity* in the face from the good digestion of the red part of the blood. *Floyer.*

FLO'RIDNESS, flŏr'ĭd-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *florid*.]

1. Freshness of colour.

2. Embellishment; ambitious elegance.

Though a philosopher need not delight readers with his *floridness*, yet he may take a care that he disgust them not by flatness. *Boyle.*

FLORI'FEROUS, flō-rĭf'fĕ-rŭs.[518] *adj.* [*florifer*, Latin.] Productive of flowers.

FLO'RIN, flŏr'ĭn. *n. s.* [French.] A coin first made by the Florentines. That of Germany is in value 2*s.* 4*d.* that of Spain 4*s.* 4*d.* halfpenny; that of Palermo and Sicily 2*s.* 6*d.* that of Holland 2*s.*

In the imperial chamber the proctors have half a *florin* taxed and allowed them for every substantial recess. *Ayliffe.*

FLO'RIST, flŏ'rĭst.[544] *n. s.* [*fleuriste*, Fr.] A cultivator of flowers.

Some botanists or *florists* at the least. *Dunciad.*

And while they break
On the charm'd eye, th' exulting *florist* marks
With secret pride the wonders of his hand.
Thomson.

FLO'RULENT, flŏr'ŭ-lĕnt. *adj.* [*floris*, Lat.] Flowery; blossoming.

FLO'SCULOUS, flŏs'kŭ-lŭs. *adj.* [*flosculus*, Latin.] Composed of flowers; having the nature or form of flowers.

The outward part is a thick and carnous covering, and the second a dry and *flosculous* coat. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To FLOTE, flōte. *v. a.* [See *To fleet*.] To skim.

Such cheeses, good Cicely, ye *floted* too nigh. *Tusser*

FLO'TSON, flŏt'sŭn. *n. s.* [from *flote*.] Goods that swim without an owner on the sea.

FLO'TTEN, flŏt'tn. *part.* [from *flote*.] Skimmed. *Skinner.*

To FLOUNCE, flŏŭnse.[312] *v. n.* [*plonsen*, Dutch, to plunge.]

1. To move with violence in the water or mire; to struggle or dash in the water.

With his broad fins and forky tail he laves
The rising surge, and *flounces* in the waves. *Addis.*

2. To move with weight and tumult.

Six *flouncing* Flanders mares
Are e'en as good as any two of theirs. *Prior.*

3. To move with passionate agitation.
When I'm duller than a post,
Nor can the plainest word pronounce,
You neither fume, nor fret, nor *flounce*. *Swift.*

To FLOUNCE, flôûnse. *v. a.* To deck with flounces.
She was *flounced* and furbelowed from head to foot: every ribbon was crinkled, and every part of her garments in curl. *Addison.*
They have got into the fashion of *flouncing* the petticoat so very deep, that it looks like an entire coat of lutestring. *Pope.*

FLOUNCE, flôûnse, *n. s.* [from the verb.] Any thing sewed to the garment, and hanging loose, so as to swell and shake.
Nay, oft in dreams invention we bestow,
To change a *flounce*, or add a furbelow. *Pope.*
A muslin *flounce*, made very full, would be very agreeable. *Pope.*

FLO'UNDER, flôûn'dûr.[312] *n. s.* [*flynder*, Danish; *fluke*, Scotish.] The name of a small flat fish.
Like the *flounder*, out of the frying-pan into the fire. *Camden.*
Flounders will both thrive and breed in any pond. *Mortimer.*

To FLO'UNDER, flôûn'dûr. *v. n.* [from *flounce*.] To struggle with violent and irregular motions; as a horse in the mire.
Down goes at once the horseman and the horse,
That courser stumbles on the fallen steed,
And *flound'ring* throws the rider o'er his head. *Dryd.*
The more inform'd, the less he understood,
And deeper sunk by *flound'ring* in the mud. *Dryd.*
He plung'd for sense, but found no bottom there;
Then writ and *flounder'd* on in mere despair. *Pope.*

To FLO'URISH, flûr'rîsh.[314] *v. n.* [*floreo*, *floresco*, Latin.]
1. To be in vigour; not to fade.
The righteous shall *flourish* like the palm-tree. *Psalms.*
Where'er you tread, the blushing flow'rs shall rise,
And all things *flourish* where you turn your eyes. *Pope.*
2. To be in a prosperous state.
If I could find example
Of thousands, that had struck anointed kings,
And *flourish'd* after, I'd not do't: but since
Nor brass, nor stone, nor parchment, bears not one,
Let villainy itself forswear't. *Shakspeare.*
Harry, that prophesied thou should'st be king,
Doth comfort thee in sleep; live thou and *flourish*. *Shakspeare.*
He was the patron of my manhood, when I *flourished* in the opinion of the world, though with small advantage to my fortune. *Dryden.*
Bad men as frequently prosper and *flourish*, and that by the means of their wickedness. *Nelson.*
3. To use florid language; to speak with ambitious copiousness and elegance.
Whilst Cicero acts the part of a rhetorician, he dilates and *flourishes*, and gives example instead of rule. *Baker.*
They dilate sometimes and *flourish* long upon little incidents, and they skip over and but lightly touch the drier part of their theme. *Watts.*
4. To describe various figures by intersecting lines; to play in wanton and irregular motions.
Impetuous spread
The stream, and smoaking, *flourish'd* o'er his head. *Pope.*
5. To boast; to brag.
6. [In musick.] To play some prelude without any settled rule.

To FLO'URISH, flûr'rîsh. *v. a.*
1. To adorn with vegetable beauty.
With shadowy verdure *flourish'd* high,
A sudden youth the groves enjoy. *Fenton.*
2. To adorn with figures of needlework.
3. To work with a needle into figures.
All that I shall say will be but like bottoms of thread close wound up, which, with a good needle, perhaps may be *flourished* into large works. *Bacon.*
4. To move any thing in quick circles or vibrations by way of show or triumph.
And all the powers of hell in full applause
Flourish'd their snakes, and toss'd their flaming brands. *Crashaw.*
Against the post their wicker shields they crush,
Flourish the sword, and at the plastron push. *Dryd.*
5. To adorn with embellishments of language; to grace with eloquence ostentatiously diffusive.
The labours of Hercules, though *flourished* with much fabulous matter, yet notably set forth the consent of all nations and ages in the approbation of the extirpating and debellating giants, monsters, and tyrants. *Bacon.*
As they are likely to over-*flourish* their own ease, so their flattery is hardest to be discovered. *Collier.*
6. To adorn; to embellish; to grace.
To bring you thus together, 'tis no sin,
Sith that the justice of your title to him
Doth *flourish* the deceit. *Shakspeare.*

FLO'URISH, flûr'rîsh. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Bravery; beauty; ambitious splendour.
I call'd thee then vain *flourish* of my fortune;
I call'd thee then, poor shadow, painted queen,
The presentation of but what I was. *Shakspeare.*
The *flourish* of his sober youth,
Was the pride of naked truth. *Crashaw.*
2. An ostentatious embellishment, ambitious copiousness; far-fetched elegance.
This is a *flourish*: there follow excellent parables. *Bacon.*
We can excuse the duty of our knowledge, if we only bestow the *flourish* of poetry thereon, or those commendatory conceits which popularly set forth the eminence of this creature. *Brown.*
The apprehension is so deeply rivetted into my mind, that such rhetorical *flourishes* cannot at all loosen or brush it out. *More.*
Villanies have not the same countenance, when there are great interests, plausible colours, and *flourishes* of wit and rhetorick interposed between the sight and the object. *L'Estrange.*
The so much repeated ornament and *flourish* of their former speeches was commonly the truest word they spoke, though least believed by them. *South.*
Studious to please the genius of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes he slurs his crimes;
He lards with *flourishes* his long harangue;
'Tis fine, say'st thou; what? to be prais'd and hang? *Dryden.*
3. Figures formed by lines curiously or wantonly drawn.
A child with delight looks upon emblems finely drawn and painted, and takes some pleasure in beholding the neat characters and *flourishes* of a bible curiously printed. *Boyle.*
They were intended only for ludicrous ornaments of nature, like the *flourishes* about a great letter that signify nothing, but are made only to delight the eye. *More against Atheism.*

FLO'URISHER, flûr'rîsh-ûr. *n. s.* [from *flourish*.] One that is in prime or in prosperity.
They count him of the green-hair'd eld, they may, or in his flower;
For not our greatest *flourisher* can equal him in pow'r. *Chapman.*

To FLOUT, flôût.[312] *v. a.* [*fluyten*, Dut. *flouve*, Frisick.] To mock; to insult; to treat with mockery and contempt.
You must *flout* my insufficiency. *Shakspeare.*
The Norweyan banners *flout* the sky,
And fan our people cold. *Shakspeare.*
He mock'd us when he begg'd our voices;
Certainly he *flouted* us downright. *Shakspeare.*
She railed at her, that she should be so immodest to write to one she knew would *flout* her. *Shaks.*
Phillida *flouts* me. *Walton's Angler.*

To FLOUT, flôût. *v. n.* To practise mockery; to behave with contempt; to sneer.
Though nature hath given us wit to *flout* at fortune, hath not fortune sent in this fool to cut off this argument? *Shakspeare.*
With talents well endu'd
To be scurrilous and rude;
When you pertly raise your snout,
Fleer and gibe, and laugh and *flout*. *Swift.*

FLOUT, flôût. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A mock; an insult; a word or act of contempt.
He would ask of those that had been at the other's table, Tell truly, was there never a *flout* or dry blow given? *Bacon.*
She open'd it, and read it out,
With many a smile and leering *flout*. *Hudibras.*
Their doors are barr'd against a bitter *flout*;
Snarl, if you please; but you shall snarl without. *Dryden.*
How many *flouts* and jeers must I expose myself to by this repentance? How shall I answer such an old acquaintance when he invites me to an intemperate cup? *Calamy's Sermons.*

FLO'UTER, flôût'ûr. *n. s.* [from *flout*.] One who jeers.

To FLOW, flô.[324] *v. n.* [flopan, Saxon.]
1. To run or spread as water.
The god am I, whose yellow water *flows*
Around these fields, and fattens as it goes. *Dryd.*
Fields of light and liquid ether *flow*,
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below. *Dryden.*
Endless tears *flow* down in streams. *Swift.*
2. To run: opposed to standing waters.
With osier floats the standing water strow;
Of massy stones make bridges, if it *flow*. *Dryden.*
3. To rise; not to ebb.
This river hath thrice *flow'd*, no ebb between. *Shakspeare.*
4. To melt.
Oh that thou wouldst rent the heavens, that the mountains might *flow* down at thy presence. *Isaiah.*
5. To proceed; to issue.
I'll use that tongue I have: if wit *flow* from 't
I shall do good. *Shakspeare.*
The knowledge drawn from experience is quite of another kind from that which *flows* from speculation or discourse. *South.*
6. To glide smoothly without asperity: as, a *flowing* period.
This discourse of Cyprian, and the *flowers* of rhetorick in it, shew him to have been of a great wit and *flowing* eloquence. *Hakewill.*
7. To write smoothly; to speak volubly.
Virgil is sweet and *flowing* in his hexameters. *Dryden.*
Did sweeter sounds adorn thy *flowing* tongue
Than ever man pronounc'd, or angels sung. *Prior.*
8. To abound; to be crouded.
The dry streets *flow'd* with men. *Chapman.*
9. To be copious; to be full.
Then shall our names
Be in their *flowing* cups freshly remember'd. *Shaks.*
There every eye with slumb'rous chains she bound,
And dash'd the *flowing* goblet to the ground. *Pope.*
10. To hang loose and waving.
He was cloathed in a *flowing* mantle of green silk, interwoven with flowers. *Spectator.*

To FLOW, flô. *v. a.* To overflow; to deluge.
Watering hops is scarce practicable, unless you have a stream at hand to *flow* the ground. *Mortimer.*

FLOW, flō. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The rise of water; not the ebb.

Some from the diurnal and annual motion of the earth, endeavour to solve the *flows* and motions of these seas, illustrating the same by water in a bowl, that rises or falls according to the motion of the vessel. *Brown.*

The ebb of tides, and their mysterious *flow*,
We as arts elements shall understand. *Dryden.*

2. A sudden plenty or abundance.

The noble power of suffering bravely is as far above that of enterprising greatly, as an unblemished conscience and inflexible resolution are above an accidental *flow* of spirits, or a sudden tide of blood. *Pope.*

3. A stream of diction; volubility of tongue.

Teaching is not a *flow* of words, nor the draining of an hour-glass; but an effectual procuring that a man know something which he knew not before, or to know it better. *South.*

FLO'WER, flŏŭ'ŭr.[98] [325] *n. s.* [*fleur*, Fr. *flos*, *flores*, Latin.]

1. The part of a plant which contains the seeds.

Such are reckoned perfect *flowers* which have petala, a stamen, apex, and stylus; and whatever *flower* wants either of these is reckoned imperfect. Perfect *flowers* are divided into simple ones, which are not composed of other smaller, and which usually have but one single stile: and compounded, which consist of many flosculi, all making but one *flower*. Simple *flowers* are monopetalous, which have the body of the *flower* all of one entire leaf, though sometimes cut or divided a little way into many seeming petala, or leaves; as in borage, bugloss: or polypetalous, which have distinct petala, and those falling off singly, and not altogether, as the seeming petala of monopetalous *flowers* always do: but those are further divided into uniform and difform *flowers:* the former have their right and left hand parts, and the forward and backward parts all alike, but the difform have no such regularity, as in the *flowers* of sage and dead-nettle. A monopetalous difform *flower* is likewise further divided into, first, semi-fistular, whose upper part resembles a pipe cut off obliquely, as in the arilostochia: 2d, labiate; and this either with one lip only, as in the acanthum and scordium, or with two lips, as in the far greater part of the labiate *flowers:* and here the upper lip is sometimes turned upwards, and so turns the convex part downwards, as in the chamæcissus; but most commonly the upper lip is convex above, and turns the hollow part down to its fellow below, and represents a kind of helmet, or monkshood; and from thence these are frequently called galleate, cuculiate, and galericulate *flowers;* and in this form are the *flowers* of the lamium, and most verticillate plants. Sometimes the lamium is entire, and sometimes jagged or divided. 3d, Corniculate; that is, such hollow *flowers* as have on their upper part a kind of spur, or little horn, as the linaria, delphinum, &c. and the carniculum, or calcar, is always impervious at the tip or point. Compounded *flowers* are, first, discous or discoidal; that is, whose flosculi are set so close, thick, and even, as to make the surface of the *flower* plain and flat, which, because of its round form, will be like a discus; which disk is sometimes radiated, when there is a row of petala, standing round in the disk, like the points of a star, as in the matricaria, chamæmelum, &c. and sometimes naked, having no such radiating leaves round the limb of its disk, as in the tanacetum: 2d, planifolious, which is composed of plain *flowers*, set together in circular rows round the centre, and whose face is usually indented, notched, and jagged, as the hieracia: 3d, fistular, which is compounded of long hollow little *flowers*, like pipes, all divided into large jags at the ends. Imperfect *flowers*, because they want the petala, are called staminous, apetalous, and capillaceous; and those which hang pendulous by fine threads, like the juli, are by Tournefort called amentaceous, and we call them cats-tail. The term campaniformis is used for such as are in the shape of a bell, and infundibuliformis for such as are in the form of a funnel. *Miller.*

Good men's lives
Expire before the *flowers* in their caps,
Dying or ere they sicken. *Shakspeare.*

With *flow'r* inwoven, tresses torn,
The nymphs in twilight shade of tangled thickets mourn. *Milton.*

Beauteous *flowers* why do we spread
Upon the monuments of the dead. *Cowley.*

Though the same sun with all-diffusive rays
Blush in the rose, and in the diamond blaze,
We praise the stronger effort of his power,
And always set the gem above the *flower*. *Pope.*

If the blossom of the plant be of most importance, we call it a *flower;* such are daisies, tulips, and carnations. *Watts.*

2. An ornament; an embellishment.

The nomination of persons to those places being so prime and inseparable a *flower* of his crown, he would reserve to himself. *Clarendon.*

This discourse of Cyprian, and the excellent *flowers* of rhetorick in it, shew him to have been a sweet and powerful orator. *Hakewill.*

Truth needs no *flow'rs* of speech. *Pope.*

3. The prime; the flourishing part.

Alas! young man, your days can ne'er be long:
In *flow'r* of age you perish for a song. *Pope.*

4. The edible part of corn; the meal.

The bread I would have in *flower*, so as it might be baked still to serve their necessary want. *Spenser.*

I can make my audit up, that all
From me do back receive the *flow'r* of all,
And leave me but the bran. *Shakspeare.*

The *flowers* of grains, mixed with water, will make a sort of glue. *Arbuthnot.*

But by thy care twelve urns of wine be fill'd,
Next these in worth, and firm those urns be seal'd,
Be twice ten measures of the choicest *flour*
Prepared, ere yet descends the evening hour. *Pope.*

5. The most excellent or valuable part of any thing; quintessence.

The choice and *flower* of all things profitable the Psalms do more briefly contain, and more movingly express by reason of their poetical form. *Hooker.*

Thou hast slain
The *flower* of Europe for his chivalry. *Shaksp.*

The French monarchy is exhausted of its bravest subjects: the *flower* of the nation is consumed in its wars. *Addison.*

6. That which is most distinguished for any thing valuable.

He is not the *flower* of courtesy, but, I warrant him as gentle as a lamb. *Shakspeare.*

FLO'WER *de Luce*, flŏŭ'ŭr-dė-lūse'. *n. s.* A bulbous iris.

Miller specifies thirty-four species of this plant; and among them the Persian *flower de luce* is greatly esteemed for the sweetness and beauty of its variegated flowers, which are in perfection in February, or the beginning of March

Crop'd are the *flower de luces* in your arms;
Of England's coat one half is cut away. *Shaksp.*

The iris is the *flower de luce*. *Peacham.*

To FLO'WER, flŏŭ'ŭr. *v. n.* [*fleurir*, Fr.; or from the noun.]

1. To be in flower; to be in blossom; to bloom; to put forth flowers.

So forth they marched in this goodly sort,
To take the solace of the open air,
And in fresh *flowering* fields themselves to sport. *Fairy Queen.*

Sacred hill, whose head full high,
Is, as it were, for endless memory
Of that dear Lord, who oft thereon was found,
For ever with a *flow'ring* garland crown'd. *Fairy Queen.*

Then herbs of every leaf, that sudden *flower'd*,
Op'ning their various colours. *Milton.*

Mark well the *flow'ring* almonds in the wood,
If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load. *Dryd.*

To leafless shrubs the *flow'ring* palms succeed,
And od'rous myrtle to the noisome weed. *Pope.*

2. To be in the prime; to flourish.

Whilome in youth, when *flower'd* my youthful spring,
Like swallow swift, I wandered here and there;
For heat of heedless lust me did so sting,
That I of doubted danger had no fear. *Spenser.*

This cause detain'd me all my *flow'ring* youth,
Within a loathsome dungeon there to pine. *Shaksp.*

3. To froth; to ferment; to mantle, as new bottled beer.

Those above water were the best, and that beer did *flower* a little: whereas that under water did not, though it were fresh. *Bacon.*

An extreme clarification doth spread the spirits so smooth that they become dull, and the drink dead, which ought to have a little *flowering*. *Bacon.*

4. To come as cream from the surface.

If you can accept of these few observations, which have *flowered* off, and are, as it were, the burnishing of many studious and contemplative years, I here give you them to dispose of. *Milton.*

To FLOW'ER, flŏŭ'ŭr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with fictitious or imitated flowers.

FLO'WERAGE, flŏŭ'ŭr-āje. *n. s.* [from *flower*.] Store of flowers. *Dict.*

FLO'WERET, flŏŭ'ŭr-ĕt. *n. s.* [*fleuret*, Fr.] A flower; a small flower.

Sometimes her head she fondly would aguise
With gaudy garlands, of fresh *flow'rets* dight,
About her neck, or rings of rushes plight. *F. Queen.*

That same dew, which sometime on the buds
Was wont to swell, like round and orient pearls,
Stood now within the pretty *flow'ret's* eyes,
Like tears that did their own disgrace bewail. *Shakspeare.*

So to the Sylvan lodge
They came, that like Pomona's arbour smil'd,
With *flow'rets* deck'd, and fragrant smells. *Milton.*

Then laughs the childish year with *flow'rets* crown'd,
And lavishly perfumes the fields around;
But no substantial nourishment receives,
Infirm the stalks, unsolid are the leaves. *Dryden.*

FLO'WERGARDEN, flŏŭ'ŭr-gär-d'n. *n. s.* [*flower* and *garden*.] A garden in which flowers are principally cultivated.

Observing that this manure produced flowers in the field, I made my gardener try those shells in my *flowergarden*, and I never saw better carnations or flowers. *Mortimer.*

FLO'WERINESS, flŏŭ'ŭr-ė-nės. *n. s.* [from *flowery*.]

1. The state of abounding in flowers.

2. Floridness of speech.

FLO'WERINGBUSH, flŏŭ'ŭr-ĭng-bŭsh. *n. s.* A plant.

FLO'WERY, flŏŭ'ŭr-rė. *adj.* [from *flower*.] Full of flowers; adorned with flowers real or fictitious.

My mother Circe, with the syrens three,
Amidst the *flow'ry* kirtled Naiades. *Milton.*

Day's harbinger
Comes dancing from the east, and leads with her
The *flow'ry* May, who from her green lap throws
The yellow cowslip and the pale primrose. *Milton.*

O'er his fair limbs a *flow'ry* vest he threw. *Pope.*

To her the shady grove, the *flow'ry* field,
The streams and fountains no delight could yield. *Pope.*

FLO'WINGLY, flō'ĭng-lė. *adv.* [from *flow*.] With volubility; with abundance.

FLOWK, flŭke. *n. s.* [*fluke*, Scotish.] A flounder; the name of a fish.

Amongst these the *flowk*, sole, and plaice, follow the tide up into the fresh waters. *Carew.*

FLO'WKWORT, flůke'wůrt. *n. s.* The name of a plant.

FLOWN, flône. The participle of *fly*, or *flee*, they being confounded; properly of *fly*.

1. Gone away.

For those,
Appointed to sit there, had left their charge,
Flown to the upper world. *Milton.*

Where, my deluded sense! was reason *flown?*
Where the high majesty of David's throne? *Prior.*

2. Puffed; inflated; elate.

And when night
Darkens the streets, then wander forth the sons
Of Belial, *flown* with insolence and wine. *Milton.*

Is this a bridal or a friendly feast?
Or from your deeds I rightly may divine,
Unseemly *flown* with insolence or wine. *Pope.*

FLU'CTUANT, flůk'tshů-ånt.[461] *adj.* [*fluctuans*, Lat.] Waving; uncertain.

To be longing for this thing to-day, and for that thing to-morrow; to change likings for loathings, and to stand wishing and hankering at a venture, how is it possible for any man to be at rest in this *fluctuant* wandering humour and opinion? *L'Estrange.*

To FLU'CTUATE, flůk'tshů-åte. *v. n.* [*fluctuo*, Lat.]

1. To roll to and again, as water in agitation.

The *fluctuating* fields of liquid air,
With all the curious meteors hovering there,
And the wide regions of the land, proclaim
That Pow'r Divine, that raised the mighty frame. *Blackmore.*

2. To float backward and forward, as with the motion of water.

3. To move with uncertain and hasty motion.

The tempter
New parts puts on; and, as to passion mov'd,
Fluctuates disturb'd. *Milton.*

4. To be in an uncertain state; to feel sudden vicissitudes.

As the greatest part of my estate has hitherto been of an unsteady and volatile nature, either tost upon seas, or *fluctuating* in funds, it is now fixed and settled in substantial acres and tenements. *Addison.*

5. To be irresolute; to be undetermined.

FLUCTUA'TION, flůk-tshů-å'shůn. *n. s.* [*fluctuatio*, Latin; *fluctuation*, French; from *fluctuate*.]

1. The alternate motion of the water.

Fluctuations are but motions subservient, which winds, storms, shores, shelves, and every interjacency irregulates. *Brown.*

They were caused by the impulses and *fluctuation* of water in the bowels of the earth. *Woodward.*

2. Uncertainty; indetermination.

It will not hinder it from making a proselyte of a person that loves *fluctuation* of judgment little enough to be willing to be eased of it by any thing but errour. *Boyle.*

FLUE, flů.[335] *n. s.* [A word of which I know not the etymology, unless it be derived from *flew*, of *fly*.]

1. A small pipe or chimney to convey air, heat, or smoke.

2. Soft down or fur, such as may fly in the wind.

FLUE'LLIN, flů-ěl'lin. *n. s.* The herb SPEEDWELL.

FLU'ENCY, flů'ěn-sė. *n. s.* [from *fluent*.]

1. The quality of flowing; smoothness; freedom from harshness or asperity.

Fluency of numbers, and most expressive figures for the poet, morals for the serious, and pleasantries for admirers of points of wit. *Garth.*

2. Readiness; copiousness; volubility.

Our publick liturgy must be cashiered, the better to please those men who gloried in their extemporary vein and *fluency*. *King Charles.*

We reason with such *fluency* and fire,
The beaux we baffle and the learned tire. *Tickel.*

The common *fluency* of speech in many men, and most women, is owing to a scarcity of matter, and a scarcity of words; for whoever is a master of language, and hath a mind full of ideas, will be apt, in speaking, to hesitate upon the choice of both. *Swift.*

3. Affluence; abundance. This sense is obsolete.

Those who grow old in *fluency* and ease,
Behold him tost on seas. *Sandy.*

God riches and renown to men imparts,
Even all they wish; and yet their narrow hearts
Cannot so great a *fluency* receive,
But their fruition to a stranger leave. *Sandys.*

FLU'ENT, flů'ěnt. *adj.* [*fluens*, Lat.]

1. Liquid.

It is not malleable; but yet is not *fluent*, but stupified. *Bacon.*

2. Flowing; in motion; influx.

Motion being a *fluent* thing, and one part of its duration being independent upon another, it doth not follow that because any thing moves this moment, it must do so the next. *Ray.*

3. Ready; copious; voluble.

Those have some natural dispositions, which have better grace in youth than in age, such as is a *fluent* and luxurious speech. *Bacon.*

I shall lay before you all that 's within me,
And with most *fluent* utterance. *Denham.*

FLU'ENT, flů'ěnt. *n. s.* Stream; running water.

Confiding in their hands, that sed'lous strive
To cut th' outrageous *fluent;* in this distress,
Ev'n in the sight of death. *Philips.*

FLU'ENTLY, flů'ěnt-lė. *adv.* [from *fluent*.] With ready flow; volubly; readily; without obstruction or difficulty.

FLU'ID, flů'id. *adj.* [*fluidus*, Lat.; *fluide*, Fr.] Having parts easily separable; not solid.

Or serve thee as a flow'ry verge to bind
The *fluid* skirts of that same wat'ry cloud,
Lest it again dissolve, and show'r the earth. *Milton.*

If particles slip easily, and are of a fit size to be agitated by heat, and the heat is big enough to keep them in agitation, the body is *fluid;* and if it be apt to stick to things, it is humid. *Newton.*

FLU'ID, flů'id. *n. s.*

1. Any thing not solid.

2. [In physick.] Any animal juice: as the blood.

Consider how luxury hath introduced new diseases, and with them, not improbably, altered the whole course of the *fluids*. *Arbuthnot.*

FLUI'DITY, flů-id'ė-tė. *n. s.* [*fluidité*, Fr. from *fluid*.] The quality in bodies opposite to stability; want of coherence between the parts.

Heat promotes *fluidity* very much by diminishing the tenacity of bodies; it makes many bodies fluid, which are not fluid in cold, and increases the *fluidity* of tenacious liquids as of oil, balsam, and honey; and thereby decreases their resistance. *Newton.*

A disease opposite to this spissitude is too great *fluidity*. *Arbuthnot.*

FLU'IDNESS, flů'id-nės. *n. s.* [from *fluid*.] That quality in bodies opposite to stability.

What if we should say that *fluidness* and stability depend so much upon the texture of the parts, that, by the change of that texture, the same parts may be made to constitute either a fluid or a dry body, and that permanently too? *Boyle.*

FLU'MMERY, flům'ůr-ė. *n. s.* A kind of food made by a coagulation of wheat flower or oatmeal.

Milk and *flummery* are very fit for children. *Locke.*

FLUNG, flůng. The participle and preterit of *fling*. Thrown; cast.

Several statues the Romans themselves *flung* into the river, when they would revenge themselves. *Addison.*

FLU'OR, flů'ôr.[166] *n. s.* [Lat.]

1. A fluid state.

The particles of fluids which do not cohere too strongly, and are of such a smallness as renders them most susceptible of those agitations which keep liquors in a *fluor*, are most easily separated and rarefied into vapours. *Newton.*

2. Catamenia.

FLU'RRY, flůr'rė. *n. s.*

1. A gust or storm of wind; a hasty blast.

The boat was upset by a sudden *flurry* from the north. *Swift.*

2. Hurry; a violent commotion.

To FLUSH, flůsh. *v. n.* [*fluysen*, Dutch, to flow; *flus*, or *flux*, Fr.]

1. To flow with violence.

The pulse of the heart he attributes to an ebullition and sudden expansion of the blood in the ventricles, after the manner of the milk, which, being heated to such a degree, doth suddenly and all at once, *flush* up and run over the vessel. *Ray.*

It *flushes* violently out of the cock for about a quart, and then stops. *Mortimer.*

2. To come in haste.

If the place but affords
Any store of lucky birds,
As I make 'em to *flush*
Each owl out of his bush. *Ben Jonson.*

3. To glow in the skin; to produce a colour in the face by a sudden afflux of blood. It is properly used of a sudden or transient heat of countenance; not of a settled complexion.

Ere yet the salt of most unrighteous tears
Had left the *flushing* in her gauled eyes,
She married. *Shakspeare.*

Thus Eve with count'nance blithe her story told,
But in her cheek distemper *flushing* glow'd. *Milton.*

What can be more significant than the sudden *flushing* and confusion of a blush? *Collier.*

What means that lovely fruit? What means, alas!
That blood which *flushes* guilty in your face? *Dryd.*

At once, array'd
In all the colours of the *flushing* year,
The garden glows. *Thomson.*

4. To shine suddenly. Obsolete.

A flake of fire that *flushing* in his beard,
Him all amaz'd. *Spenser.*

To FLUSH, flůsh. *v. a.*

1. To colour; to redden: properly to redden suddenly.

The glowing dames of Zama's royal court,
Have faces *flush'd* with more exalted charms. *Addison.*

Some court, or secret corner seek,
Nor *flush* with shame the passing virgin's cheek. *Gay.*

2. To elate; to elevate; to give the appearance of sudden joy.

A prosperous people, *flushed* with great victories and successes, are rarely known to confine their joys within the bounds of moderation and innocence. *Atterbury.*

FLUSH, flůsh. *adj.*

1. Fresh; full of vigour.

He took my father grossly, full of bread,

With all his crimes broad blown, and *flush* as May;
And how his audit stands, who knows, save Heav'n?
Shakspeare.

I love to wear clothes that are *flush*,
Not prefacing old rags with plush. *Cleaveland.*

2. Affluent; abounding. A cant word.

Lord Strut was not very *flush* in ready, either to go to law, or clear old debts; neither could he find good bail. *Arbuthnot.*

FLUSH, flŭsh. *n. s.*

1. Afflux; sudden impulse; violent flow. This is commonly corrupted to *flash*: as, a *flash* of water.

Never had any man such a loss, cries a widower, in the *flush* of his extravagancies for a dead wife. *L'Estrange.*

The pulse of the arteries is not only caused by the pulsation of the heart, driving the blood through them in manner of a wave or *flush*, but by the coats of the arteries themselves. *Ray.*

Success may give him a present *flush* of joy; but when the short transport is over, the apprehension of losing succeeds to the care of acquiring. *Rogers.*

2. Cards all of a sort.

To FLU'STER, flŭs'tŭr. *v. a.* [from *To flush.*] To make hot and rosy with drinking; to make half drunk.

Three lads of Cyprus, noble swelling spirits,
Have I to-night *fluster'd* with flowing cups,
And they watch too. *Shakspeare.*

FLUTE, flūte. *n. s.* [*fluste*, *flute*, Fr.; *fluyte*, Dutch.]

1. A musical pipe; a pipe with stops for the fingers.

Th' oars were silver,
Which to the tune of *flutes* kept stroke. *Shaksp.*

The soft complaining *flute*
In dying notes discovers
The woes of hopeless lovers,
Whose dirge is whisper'd by the warbling lute.
Dryden.

2. A channel or furrow in a pillar, like the concave of a flute split.

To FLUTE, flūte. *v. a.* To cut columns into hollows.

To FLU'TTER, flŭt'tŭr. [9s] *v. n.* [flotepan, Sax *flotter*, Fr.]

1. To take short flights with great agitation of the wings.

As an eagle stirreth up her nest, *fluttereth* over her young, and spreadeth abroad her wings, so the Lord alone did lead him. *Deuteronomy.*

Think you 've an angel by the wings!
One that gladly will be nigh,
To wait upon each morning-sigh;
To *flutter* in the balmy air
Of your well perfumed prayer. *Crashaw.*

They fed, and, *flutt'ring*, by degrees withdrew.
Dryden.

2. To move about with great show and bustle without consequence.

Excess muddles the best wit, and only makes it *flutter* and froth high. *Grew.*

No rag, no scrap of all the beau or wit,
That once so *flutter'd*, and that once so writ. *Pope.*

3. To be moved with quick vibrations or undulations.

Ye spirits, to your charge repair;
The *flutt'ring* fan be Zephyretta's care. *Pope.*

They the tall mast above the vessel rear,
Or teach the *flutt'ring* sail to float in air. *Pope.*

4. To be in agitation; to move irregularly; to be in a state of uncertainty.

The relation being brought him what a glorious victory was got, and how long she *fluttered* upon the wings of doubtful success, he was not surprised. *Howel.*

It is impossible that men should certainly discover the agreement or disagreement of ideas, whilst their thoughts *flutter* about, or stick only in sounds of doubtful signification. *Locke.*

Esteem we these, my friends! event and chance,
Produc'd by atoms from their *flutt'ring* dance! *Prior.*

His thoughts are very *fluttering* and wandering, and cannot be fixed attentively to a few ideas successively. *Watts.*

To FLU'TTER, flŭt'tŭr. *v. a.*

1. To drive in disorder, like a flock of birds suddenly roused.

Like an eagle in a dovecot, I
Flutter'd your Volscians in Corioli. *Shaksp.*

2. To hurry the mind.

3. To disorder the position of any thing.

FLU'TTER, flŭt'tŭr. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Vibration; undulation; quick and irregular motion.

An infinite variety of motions are to be made use of in the *flutter* of a fan: there is the angry *flutter*, the modest *flutter*, and the timorous *flutter*. *Add.*

2. Hurry; tumult; disorder of mind.

3. Confusion; irregular position.

FLUVIA'TICK, flū-vē-ăt'ĭk. *adj.* [*fluviaticus*, Latin.] Belonging to rivers.

FLUX, flŭks. *n. s.* [*fluxus*, Latin; *flux*, French.]

1. The act of flowing; passage.

The simple and primary motion of fire is a *flux*, in a direct line from the centre of the fuel to its circumference. *Digby.*

By the perpetual *flux* of the liquids, a great part of them is thrown out of the body. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The state of passing away, and giving place to others.

Whether the heat of the sun in animals whose parts are successive, and in a continual *flux*, can produce a deep and perfect gloss of blackness.
Brown.

What the stated rate of interest should be, in the constant change of affairs and *flux* of money, is hard to determine. *Locke.*

In the constituent matter of one body, turning naturally to another like body, the stock or fund can never be exhausted, nor the *flux* and alteration sensible. *Woodward.*

Languages, like our bodies, are in a perpetual *flux*, and stand in need of recruits to supply those words that are continually falling. *Felton.*

3. Any flow or issue of matter.

Quinces stop *fluxes* of blood. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Dysentery; disease in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed; bloody flux.

Eat eastern spice, secure
From burning *fluxes* and hot calenture. *Halifax.*

5. Excrement; that which falls from bodies.

Civet is the very uncleanly *flux* of a cat. *Shak.*

6. Concourse; confluence.

Left and abandon'd of his velvet friends;
'Tis right, quoth he, thus misery doth part
The *flux* of company. *Shaksp.*

7. The state of being melted.

8. That which mingled with the body makes it melt.

FLUX, flŭks. *adj.* [*fluxus*, Lat.] Unconstant; not durable; maintained by a constant succession of parts.

To FLUX, flŭks. *v. a.*

1. To melt.

2. To salivate; to evacuate by spitting.

He might fashionably and genteelly have been duelled or *fluxed* into another world. *South.*

FLUXI'LITY, flŭks il'ē-tē. *n. s.* [*fluxus*, Latin.] Easiness of separation of parts; possibility of liquefaction.

Experiments seem to teach, that the supposed aversation of nature to a vacuum is but accidental, or in consequence partly of the weight and fluidity, or at least *fluxility* of the bodies here below.
Boyle.

FLU'XION, flŭk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*fluxio*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing.

2. The matter that flows.

The *fluxion* increased, and abscesses were raised.
Wiseman.

3. [In mathematicks.] The arithmetick or analysis of infinitely small variable quantities; or it is the method of finding an infinite small, or infinitely small quantity, which being taken an infinite number of times, becomes equal to a quantity given. *Harris.*

A penetration into the abstruse difficulties and depths of modern algebra and *fluxions*, are not worth the labour of those, who design the learned professions as the business of life. *Watts.*

To FLY, flī. *v. n.* pret. *flew* or *fled*; part. *fled* or *flown*. [fleogan, Sax. To *fly* is properly *to use wings*, and gives *flew* and *flown*. To *flee* is to *escape*, or *to go away*, flean, Saxon, and makes *fled*. They are now confounded.]

1. To move through the air with wings.

Ere the bat hath *flown*
His cloister'd flight. *Shaksp.*

Fowl that may *fly* above the earth in the open firmament of heaven. *Genesis.*

These men's hastiness the warier sort of you do not commend: ye wish they had held themselves longer in, and not *flown* so dangerously abroad before the feathers of the cause had been grown.
Hooker.

2. To pass through the air.

Man is born unto trouble, as the sparks *fly* upward. *Job.*

3. To pass away, with the idea of swiftness or escape.

Ev'n a romance, a tune, a rhime,
Help thee to pass the tedious time,
Which else would on thy hand remain;
Though *flown*, it ne'er looks back again. *Prior.*

4. To pass swiftly.

The scouts with *flying* speed
Return, and through the city spread the news.
Dryden.

Earth rolls back beneath the *flying* steed. *Pope.*

5. To move with rapidity.

As striplings whip the top for sport,
On the smooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine *flies* and whirls about. *Dryd.*

6. To part with violence.

Glad to catch this good occasion,
Most thoroughly to be winnow'd, where my chaff
And corn shall *fly* asunder. *Shaksp.*

He bassas' heads, to save his own, made *fly;*
And now, the sultan to preserve, must die. *Waller.*

7. To break; to shiver; to burst asunder with a sudden explosion.

Behold a frothy substance rise;
Be cautious, or your bottle *flies*. *Swift.*

8. [flean, Saxon; *flichen*, German.] To run away; to attempt escape. In this sense the verb is properly to *flee*, whence *fled* is formed; but the following examples show that they are confounded: they are confounded oftener in the present than in the preter tense.

Which when the valiant elf perceiv'd, he leapt,
As lion fierce, upon the *flying* prey. *Spenser.*

Ye shall flee, as ye *fled* from before the earthquake. *Zechariah.*

Abiathar escaped, and *fled* after David. 1 *Sam.*
What wonder if the kindly beams he shed,
Reviv'd the drooping arts again;
If science rais'd her head,
And soft humanity, that from rebellion *fled*. *Dryd.*
He oft desir'd to *fly* from Israel's throne,
And live in shades with her and love alone. *Prior.*
I'll fly from shepherds, flocks, and flow'ry plains;
From shepherds, flocks, and plains I may remove,
Forsake mankind, and all the world but love. *Pope.*

9. *To* FLY *at.* To spring with violence upon; to fall on suddenly.

A servant that he bred, thrill'd with remorse,
Oppos'd against the act, bending his sword
To his great master; who, thereat enrag'd,
Flew on him, and amongst them fell'd him dead.
Shakspeare.
Though the dogs have never seen the dog-killer, yet they will come forth, and bark, and *fly at* him. *Bacon.*
No honour, no fortune can keep a man from being miserable, when an enraged conscience shall *fly at* him, and take him by the throat. *South.*
This is an age that *flies at* all learning, and enquires especially into faults. *South.*

10. *To* FLY *in the face.* To insult.

This would discourage any man from doing you good, when you will either neglect him, or *fly in his face;* and he must expect only danger to himself. *Swift.*

11. *To* FLY *in the face.* To act in defiance.

Fly in nature's *face:*
—But how, if nature *fly in* my *face* first?
—Then nature 's the aggressor. *Dryden.*

12. *To* FLY *off.* To revolt.

Deny to speak to me? They're sick, they're weary,
They have travell'd all the night! mean fetches;
The images of revolt and *flying off.* *Shaksp.*
The traitor Syphax
Flew off at once with his Numidian horse. *Addison.*

13. *To* FLY *out.* To burst into passion.

How easy is a noble spirit discern'd,
From harsh and sulphurous matter that *flies out*
In contumelies, makes a noise, and stinks.
Ben Jonson.
Passion is apt to ruffle, and pride will *fly out* into contumely and neglect. *Collier.*

14. *To* FLY *out.* To break out into licence.

You use me like a courser spurr'd and rein'd:
If I *fly out*, my fidreeness you command. *Dryden.*
Papists, when unopposed, *fly out* into all the pageantries of worship; but when they are hard pressed by arguments, lie close intrenched behind the council of Trent. *Dryden.*

15. *To* FLY *out.* To start violently from any direction.

All bodies, moved circularly, have a perpetual endeavour to recede from the centre, and every moment would *fly out* in right lines, if they were not restrained. *Bentley.*

16. *To let* FLY. To discharge.

The noisy culverin, o'ercharg'd, *lets fly,*
And bursts, unaiming, in the rended sky. *Granville.*

17. To be light and unencumbered: as, a *flying* camp.

To FLY, flī. *v. a.*

1. To shun; to avoid; to decline.

Love like a shadow flies, when substance love pursues;
Pursuing that which flies, and *flying* what pursues.
Shakspeare.
O Jove, I think
Foundations *fly* the wretched; such I mean,
Where they should be reliev'd. *Shaksp*
If you *fly* physick in health altogether, it will be too strange for your body when you shall need it. *Bacon.*
O whither shall I run, or which way *fly*
The sight of this so horrid spectacle. *Milton.*

2. To refuse association with.

Sleep *flies* the wretch; or when with cares opprest,
And his toss'd limbs are weary'd into rest,
Then dreams invade. *Dryden.*
Nature *flies* him like enchanted ground. *Dryd.*

3. To quit by flight.

Dedalus to *fly* the Cretan shore,
His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore,
The first who sail'd in air. *Dryden.*

4. To attack by a bird of prey.

If a man can tame this monster, and with her *fly* other ravening fowl, and kill them, it is somewhat worth. *Bacon.*

5. It is probable that *flew* was originally the preterit of *fly*, when it signified volation, and *fled* when it signified escape; *flown* should be confined likewise to volation; but these distinctions are now confounded. I know not any book except the scriptures in which *fly* and *flee* are carefully kept separate.

FLY, flī. *n. s.* [ꝑleoȝe, Saxon.]

1. A small winged insect of many species.

As *flies* to wanton boys, are we to th' gods:
They kill us for their sport. *Shaksp.*
My country neighbours begin to think of being in general, before they come to think of the *fly* in their sheep, or the tares in their corn. *Locke.*
To prevent the *fly*, some propose to sow ashes with the seed. *Mortimer.*
To heedless *flies* the window proves
A constant death. *Thomson.*

2. That part of a machine which, being put into a quick motion, regulates and equalises the motion of the rest.

If we suppose a man tied in the place of the weight, it were easy, by a single hair fastened unto the *fly* or balance of the jack, to draw him up from the ground. *Wilkins.*

3. That part of a vane which points how the wind blows.

To FLY'BLOW, flī'blō. *v. a.* [*fly* and *blow.*] To taint with flies; to fill with maggots.

I am unwilling to believe that he designs to play tricks, and to *flyblow* my words, to make others distaste them *Stillingfleet.*
Like a *flyblown* cake of tallow;
Or, on parchment, ink turn'd yellow. *Swift.*
So morning insects, that in muck begun,
Shine, buz, and *flyblow* in the setting sun. *Pope.*

FLY'BOAT, flī'bōte. *n. s.* [*fly* and *boat.*] A kind of vessel nimble and light for sailing.

FLYCA'TCHER, flī'kâtsh-ûr. *n. s.* [*fly* and *catch.*] One that hunts flies.

There was more need of Brutus in Domitian's days, to mend, than of Horace, to laugh at a *flycatcher.* *Dryden.*
The swallow was a *flycatcher* as well as the spider. *L'Estrange.*

FLY'ER, flī'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *fly.*]

1. One that flies or runs away. This is written more frequently *flier.*

They hit one another with darts, as the others do with their hands, which they never throw counter, but at the back of the *flier.* *Sandys.*
He grieves so many Britons should be lost;
Taking more pains, when he beheld them yield,
To save the *fliers* than to win the field. *Waller.*

2. One that uses wings.

3. The fly of a jack.

4. [In architecture.] Stairs made of an oblong square figure, whose fore and back sides are parallel to each other, and so are their ends: the second of these *flyers* stands parallel behind the first, the third behind the second, and so are said to fly off from one another. *Moxon.*

To FLY'FISH, flī'fish. *v. n.* [*fly* and *fish.*] To angle with a hook baited with a fly, either natural or artificial.

I shall give you some directions for *flyfishing.* *Walton.*

FOAL, fōle.[295] *n. s.* [ꝑola, Saxon.] The offspring of a mare, or other beast of burden.

Also flew his steed,
And with his winged heels did tread the wind,
As he had been a *foal* of Pegasus's kind. *F. Queen.*
Twenty she-asses and ten *foals.* *Genesis.*

To FOAL, fōle. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth. Used of mares.

Give my horse to Timon: it *foals* me straight
Ten able horses. *Shaksp.*
Such colts as are
Of generous race, straight, when they first are *foal'd,*
Walk proudly. *May.*

To FOAL, fōle. *v. n.* To be disburdened of the fœtus. Used of beasts of burden.

About September take your mares into the house, where keep them 'till they *foal.* *Mortimer.*

FO'ALBIT, fōle'bit. } *n. s.* Plants.
FO'ALFOOT, fōle'fût. }

FOAM, fōme.[295] *n. s.* [ꝑam, Sax.] The white substance which agitation or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors; froth; spume.

The *foam* upon the water. *Hosea.*
Whitening down their mossy tinctur'd stream
Descends the billowy *foam.* *Thomson.*

To FOAM, fōme. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To froth; to gather foam.

What a beard of the general's cut will do among *foaming* bottles and ale-washed wits is wonderful. *Shaksp.*
Cæsar fell down in the market-place, and *foam'd* at mouth, and was speechless. *Shaksp.*
To Pallas high the *foaming* bowl he crown'd,
And sprinkl'd large libations on the ground. *Pope.*
Upon a *foaming* horse
There follow'd strait a man of royal port. *Rowe.*

2. To be in rage; to be violently agitated.

He *foameth* and gnasheth with his teeth. *Mark.*

FO'AMY, fō'mė. *adj.* [from *foam.*] Covered with foam; frothy.

More white than Neptune's *foamy* face,
When struggling rocks he would embrace. *Sidney.*
Behold how high the *foamy* billows ride!
The winds and waves are on the juster side. *Dryd.*

FOB, fŏb. *n. s.* [*fuppe, fupsacke,* Germ.] A small pocket.

Who pick'd a *fob* at holding forth. *Hudibras.*
When were the dice with more profusion thrown?
The well-fill'd *fob*, not empty'd now alone. *Dryd.*
He put his hand into his *fob*, and presented me in his name with a tobacco-stopper. *Addison.*
Two pockets he called his *fobs:* they were two large slits squeezed close by the pressure of his belly. *Swift.*
Orphans around his bed the lawyer sees,
And takes the plaintiff's and defendant's fees;
His fellow pick-purse, watching for a job,
Fancies his finger's in the cully's *fob.* *Swift.*

To FOB, fŏb. *v. a.* [*fuffen,* German.]

1. To cheat; to trick; to defraud.

I think it is scurvy, and begin to find myself *fobb'd* in it. *Shaksp.*
Shall there be a gallows standing in England when thou art king, and resolution thus *fobb'd* as it is with the rusty curb of old father antick the law. *Shaksp.*

He goes pressing forward, 'till he was *fobbed* again with another story. *L'Estrange*

2. *To* Fob *off*. To shift off; to put aside with an artifice; to delude by a trick.

You must not think
To *fob off* your disgraces with a tale. *Shaksp.*

For they poor knaves were glad to cheat,
To get their wives and children meat;
But these will not be *fobb'd off* so,
They must have wealth and power too. *Hudibras.*

By a Ravenna vintner once betray'd,
So much for wine and water mix'd I paid;
But when I thought the purchas'd liquor mine,
The rascal *fobb'd* me *off* with only wine. *Addison.*

Being a great lover of country sports, I absolutely determined not to be a minister of state, nor to be *fobb'd off* with a garter. *Addison.*

Fo'cal, fō'kăl.[398] *adj.* [from *focus*.] Belonging to the focus. See Focus.

Schelhammer demandeth whether the convexity or concavity of the drum collects rays into a *focal* point, or scatters them. *Derham.*

Fo'cil, fŏs'il. *n. s.* [*focile*, Fr.] The greater or less bone between the knee and ankle, or elbow and wrist.

The fracture was of both the *focils* of the left leg. *Wiseman.*

Focilla'tion, fŏs-il-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*focillo*, Lat.] Comfort; support. *Dict.*

Fo'cus, fō'kŭs. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. [In opticks.] The focus of a glass is the point of convergence or concourse, where the rays meet and cross the axis after their refraction by the glass.

The point from which rays diverge, or to which they converge, may be called their *focus*. *Newton.*

2. Focus *of a Parabola*. A point in the axis within the figure, and distant from the vertex by a fourth part of the parameter, or *latus rectum*. *Harris.*

3. Focus *of an Ellipsis*. A point towards each end of the longer axis; from whence two right lines being drawn to any point in the circumference, shall be together equal to that longer axis. *Harris.*

4. Focus *of the Hyberbola*. A point in the principal axis, within the opposite hyperbolas; from which if any two right lines are drawn, meeting in either of the opposite hyperbolas, the difference will be equal to the principal axis. *Dict.*

Fo'dder, fŏd'dŭr. *n. s.* [ꝑoðne, ꝑoðen, Saxon.] Dry food stored up for cattle against winter.

Their cattle, starving for want of *fodder*, corrupted the air. *Knolles.*

Being not to be raised without wintering, they will help to force men into improvement of land by a necessity of *fodder*. *Temple.*

Of grass and *fodder* thou defraud'st the dams,
And of their mothers dugs the starving lambs. *Dryden.*

To Fo'dder, fŏd'dŭr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with dry food.

Natural earth is taken from just under the turf of the best pasture ground, in a place that has been well *foddered* on. *Evelyn.*

From winter keep,
Well *foddered* in the stalls, thy tender sheep. *Dryd.*

A farm of fifty pound hath commonly three barns, with as many cowyards to *fodder* cattle in. *Mortimer.*

Straw will do well enough to *fodder* with. *Mortimer.*

Fo'dderer, fŏd'dŭr-rŭr. *n. s.* [from *fodder*.] He who fodders cattle.

Foe, fō.[296] *n. s.* [ꝑah, Sax. *fae*, Scotish.]

1. An enemy in war.

Ere he had established his throne,
He fought great battles with his savage *foe*,
In which he them defeated ever more. *F. Queen.*

Never hut once more was either like
To meet so great a *foe*. *Milton.*

2. A persecutor; an enemy in common life.

God's benison go with you, and with those
That would make good or had, and friends of *foes*. *Shaksp.*

Forc'd by thy worth, thy *foe* in death become,
Thy friend has lodg'd thee in a costly tomb. *Dryd.*

Thy defects to know,
Make use of ev'ry friend, and ev'ry *foe*. *Pope.*

3. An opponent; an ill wisher.

He that considers and inquires into the reason of things, is counted a *foe* to received doctrines. *Watts.*

Fo'eman, fō'măn. *n. s.* [from *foe* and *man*.] Enemy in war; antagonist. Obsolete.

Here haunts that fiend, and does his daily spoil;
Therefore henceforth be at your keeping well,
And ever ready for your *foeman* fell. *F. Queen.*

What valiant *foeman*, like to Autumn's corn,
Have we mow'd down in top of all their pride? *Shaksp.*

Foe'tus, fē'tŭs.[296] *n. s.* [Latin.] The child in the womb, after it is perfectly formed: but before it is called embryo. *Quincy.*

A *fœtus*, in the mother's womb, differs not much from the state of a vegetable. *Locke.*

Fog, fŏg. *n. s.* [*fog*, Danish, a storm.] A thick mist; a moist dense vapour near the surface of the land or water.

Infect her beauty,
You fensuck'd *fogs* drawn by the powerful sun,
To fall and blast her pride. *Shaksp.*

Lesser mists and *fogs* than those which covered Greece with so long darkness, present great alterations in the sun and moon. *Raleigh.*

Fly, fly, profane *fogs!* far hence fly away;
Taint not the pure streams of the springing day
With your dull influence; it is for you
To sit and scoule upon night's heavy brow. *Crashaw.*

Fogs we frequently observe after sunsetting even in our hottest months. *Woodward.*

Fog, fŏg. *n. s.* [*fogagium*, low Lat. *Gramen in foresta regis locatur pro* fogagio: *Leges forest. Scoticæ*.] Aftergrass; grass which grows in autumn after the hay is mown.

Fo'ggily, fŏg'gė-lė.[383] *adv.* [from *foggy*.] Mistily; darkly; cloudily.

Fo'gginess, fŏg'gė-nės. *n. s.* [from *foggy*.] The state of being dark or misty; cloudiness; mistiness.

Fo'ggy, fŏg'gė.[383] *adj.* [from *fog*.]

1. Misty; cloudy; dank; full of moist vapours.

Alas! while we are wrapt in *foggy* mist
Of our self-love, so passions do deceive,
We think they hurt, when most they do assist. *Sidney.*

And Phœbus flying so, most shameful sight,
His blushing face in *foggy* clouds implys,
And hides for shame. *Spenser.*

Whence have they this mettle?
Is not their climate *foggy*, raw and dull? *Shaksp.*

As cleere Phœbus, when some *foggy* cloud
His brightnesse from the world a while doth shrowd,
Doth by degrees beginne to shew his light. *Brown.*

Let not air be subject to any *foggy* noisomeness, from fens or marshes near adjoining. *Wotton.*

About Michaelmas, the weather fair, and by no means *foggy*, retire your rarest plants. *Evelyn.*

2. Cloudy in understanding; dull.

Foh, fŏh. *interjection.* [from ꝑah, Sax. an enemy.] An interjection of abhorrence: as if one should at sight of any thing hated cry out a *foe!*

Not to affect many proposed matches
Of her own clime, complexion and degree,
Whereto we see in all things nature tends,
Foh! one may smell in such a will most rank,
Foul disproportions, thoughts unnatural. *Shaksp.*

Foible, fŏė'bl.[299 405] *n. s.* [French.] A weak side; a blind side; a failing.

He knew the *foibles* of human nature. *Friend.*

The witty men sometimes have sense enough to know their own *foible*, and therefore they craftily shun the attacks of argument. *Watts.*

To Foil, fŏil. *v. a.* [*affoler*, to wound, old French.]

1. To put to the worst; to defeat; though without a complete victory.

Amazement seiz'd
The rebel thrones; but greater rage to see
Thus *foil'd* their mightiest. *Milton.*

Leader of those armies bright,
Which but th' omnipotent none could have *foil'd*. *Milton.*

Yet these subject not: I to thee disclose
What inward thence I feel, not therefore *foil'd*:
Who meet with various objects, from the sense
Variously representing: yet still free,
Approve the best, and follow what I approve. *Milton.*

Strange, that your fingers should the pencil *foil*,
Without the help of colours or of oil! *Waller.*

He had been *foiled* in the cure, and had left it to nature. *Wiseman.*

In their conflicts with sin they have been so often *foiled*, that they now despair of ever getting the day. *Calamy.*

Virtue, disdain, despair, I oft have try'd;
And, *foil'd*, have with new arms my foe defy'd. *Dryden.*

But I, the consort of the thunderer,
Have wag'd a long and unsuccessful war;
With various arts and arms in vain have toil'd,
And by a mortal man at length am *foil'd*. *Dryden.*

2. [*fouiller*, French.] To blunt; to dull.

When light-wing'd toys
Of feather'd Cupid *foil*, with wanton dulness,
My speculative and offic'd instruments. *Shaksp.*

3. To defeat; to puzzle.

Whilst I am following one character, I am cross'd in my way by another, and put up such a variety of odd creatures in both sexes, that they *foil* the scent of one another, and puzzle the chase. *Addison.*

Foil, fŏil.[299] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A defeat; a miscarriage; an advantage gained without a complete conquest.

We of thy cunning had no diffidence;
One sudden *foil* shall never breed distrust. *Shaksp.*

Whosoever overthroweth his mate in such sort, as that either his hack, or the one shoulder, and contrary heel do touch the ground, shall be accounted to give the fall: if he be endangered, and make a narrow escape, it is call'd a *foil*. *Carew.*

So after many a *foil* the tempter proud,
Renewing fresh assaults, amidst his pride,
Fell whence he stood to see his victor fall. *Milton.*

When age shall level me to impotence,
And sweating pleasure leave me on the *foil*. *Southern.*

Death never won a stake with greater toil,
Nor e'er was fate so near a *foil*. *Dryden.*

2. [*feuille*, French.] Leaf gilding.

A stately palace, built of squared brick,
Which cunningly was without mortar laid,
Whose walls were high, but nothing strong nor thick,

And golden *foil* all over them display'd. *F. Queen.*
Fame is no plant that grows on mortal soil,
Nor in the glistering *foil*
Set off to th' world, nor in broad rumour lies. *Milt.*

3. Something of another colour near which jewels are set to raise their lustre.

As she a black silk cap on him begun
To set for *foil* of his milk-white to serve. *Sidney.*
Like bright metal on a sullen ground,
My reformation glittering o'er my fault,
Shall shew more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no *foil* to set it off. *Shaksp.*
The sullen passage of thy weary steps
Esteem a *foil*, wherein thou art to set
The precious jewel of thy home. *Shaksp.*
'Tis the property of all true diamonds to unite the *foil* closely to itself, and thereby better augment its lustre: the *foil* is a mixture of mastich and burnt ivory. *Grew.*
Hector has a *foil* to set him off: we oppose the incontinence of Paris to the temperance of Hector. *Broome.*

4. [from *fouiller*, French.] A blunt sword used in fencing.

He that plays the king shall be welcome; his majesty shall have tribute of me; the adventurous knight shall use his *foil* and target. *Shaksp.*

FO'ILER, fôil'ûr. *n. s.* [from *foil.*] One who has gained advantage over another.

To FOIN, fôin.[299] *v. n.* [*foindre*, French. *Skinner.*] To push in fencing.

He hew'd, and lash'd, and *foin'd*, and thunder'd blows,
And every way did seek into his life;
Ne plate, ne mail, could ward so mighty throws,
But yielded passage to his cruel knife. *F. Queen.*
He cares not what mischief he doth, if his weapon be out: he will *foin* like any devil; he will spare neither man, woman, nor child. *Shaksp.*
Then both, no moment lost, at once advance
Against each other, arm'd with sword and lance:
They lash, they *foin*, they pass, they strive to bore
Their corslets, and the thinnest parts explore. *Dryden.*

FOIN, fôin. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A thrust; a push.

FO'ININGLY, fôin'ing-lê. *adv.* [from *foin.*] In a pushing manner.

FO'ISON, fôé'z'n.[170] *n. s.* [ꝼoiꝼon, Sax.] Plenty; abundance. Out of use.

Pay justly thy tithes, whatsoever thou be,
That God may in blessing send *foison* to thee. *Tusser.*
Be wilful to kill, and unskilful to store,
And look for no *foison*, I tell thee before. *Tusser.*
Nature should bring forth,
Of its own kind, all *foison*, all abundance,
To feed my innocent people. *Shaksp.*
As those that feed grow full, as blossoming time
That from the seedness of the bare fallow brings
To teeming *foison;* so her plenteous womb
Expresseth his full tilth and husbandry. *Shaksp.*

To FOIST, fôist.[299] *v. a.* [*fausser*, Fr.] To insert by forgery.

Lest negligence or partiality might admit or *foist* in abuses and corruption, an archdeacon was appointed to take account of their doings. *Carew.*
Forge law, and *foist* into some by place
Of some old rotten roll. *Dryden.*

FOI'STINESS, fôist'ê-nês. *n. s.* [from *foisty.*] Fustiness; mouldiness.

Dress mustard, and lay it in cellar up sweet,
Lest *foistiness* make it for table unmeet. *Tusser.*

FO'ISTY, fôist'ê. *adj.* [See FUSTY.] Mouldy; fusty.

FOLD, fôld. *n. s.* [ꝼalæd, ꝼalð, Sax.]

1. The ground in which sheep are confined.

His eyes he open'd, and beheld a field
Part arable and tilth; whereon were sheaves
New reap'd; the other part, sheepwalks and *folds.* *Milton.*
In thy book record their groans,
Who were thy sheep, and in their ancient *fold*
Slain. *Milton.*

2. The place where sheep are housed.

Time drives the flocks from field to *fold*,
When rivers rage and rocks grow cold;
And Philomel becometh dumb,
And all complain of cares to come. *Raleigh.*

3. The flock of sheep.

And this you see I scarcely drag along,
Who yeaning on the rocks has left her young,
The hope and promise of my failing *fold.* *Dryden.*

4. A limit; a boundary.

Secure from meeting, they 're distinctly roll'd;
Nor leave their seats, and pass the dreadful *fold.* *Creech.*

5. [from ꝼilð, Saxon.] A double; a complication; an involution; one part added to another; one part doubled upon another.

She in this trice of time
Commits a thing so monstrous, to dismantle
So many *folds* of favour. *Shaksp.*
The ancient Egyptian mummies were shrowded in a number of *folds* of linen, besmeared with gums. *Bacon.*
Not with indented wave, the serpent then
Prone on the ground, as since; but on his rear
Circular base of rising *folds*, that tower'd
Fold above *fold*, a surging maze! *Milton.*
Let the draperies be nobly spread upon the body, and let the *folds* be large: the parts should be often traversed by the flowing of the *folds.* *Dryden.*
With fear and wonder seiz'd, the crowd beholds
The gloves of death, with seven distinguish'd *folds*
Of tough bull hides. *Dryden.*
The inward coat of a lion's stomach has stronger *folds* than a human, but in other things not much different. *Arbuthnot.*

6. From the foregoing signification is derived the use of *fold* in composition. *Fold* signifies the same quantity added: as *two fold*, twice the quantity; *twenty fold*, twenty times repeated.

But other fell into good ground, and brought forth fruit; some an *hundred fold*, some *sixty fold*, some *thirty fold.* *Matthew.*
At last appear
Hell bounds high reaching to the horrid roof,
And thrice *three fold* the gates: *three folds* were brass,
Three iron, three of adamantine rock. *Milton.*
Their martyr'd blood and ashes sow
O'er all th' Italian fields, where still doth sway
The triple tyrant; that from these may grow
A *hundred fold.* *Milton.*

To FOLD, fôld. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut sheep in the fold.

The star that bids the shepherd *fold*,
Now the top of heav'n doth hold. *Milton.*
We see that the *folding* of sheep helps ground, as well by their warmth as by their compost. *Bacon.*
She in pens his flocks will *fold*,
And then produce her dairy store,
With wine to drive away the cold,
And unbought dainties of the poor. *Dryden.*

2. To enclose; to include; to shut.

We will descend and *fold* him in our arms. *Shaksp.*
Witness my son, now in the shade of death,
Whose bright outshining beams thy cloudy wrath
Hath in eternal darkness *folded* up. *Shaksp.*
The fires i' th' lowest hell *fold* in the people! *Shaksp.*

3. [ꝼaldan, Saxon.] To double; to complicate.

As a vesture shalt thou *fold* them up. *Heb.*
Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little *folding* of the hands to sleep. *Proverbs.*
They be *folden* together as thorns. *Nahum.*
I have seen her rise from her bed, unlock her closet, take forth paper, *fold* it, write upon 't, read it, seal it, and again return to bed. *Shaksp.*
Conscious of its own impotence, it *folds* its arms in despair, and sits cursing in a corner. *Collier.*
Both furl their sails, and strip them for the fight:
Their *folded* sheets dismiss the useless air. *Dryden.*

To FOLD, fôld. *v. n.* To close over another of the same kind; to join with another of the same kind.

The two leaves of the one door were *folding*, and the two leaves of the other door were *folding.* *1 Kings.*

FOLIA'CEOUS, fô-lê-â'shûs. *adj.* [*foliaceus*, from *folium*, Lat.] Consisting of laminæ or leaves.

A piece of another, consisting of an outer crust, of a ruddy talky spar, and a blue talky *foliaceous* spar. *Woodward.*

FO'LIAGE, fô'lê-âdje.[90] *n. s.* [*folium*, Lat. *feuillage*, French.] Leaves; tufts of leaves; the apparel of leaves to a plant.

The great columns are finely engraven with fruits and *foliage*, that run twisting about them from the very top to the bottom. *Addison.*
When swelling buds their od'rous *foliage* shed,
And gently harden into fruit, the wise
Spare not the little offsprings, if they grow
Redundant. *Philips.*

To FO'LIATE, fô'lê-âte. *v. a.* [*foliatus*, *folium*, Lat.] To beat into laminæ or leaves.

Gold *foliated*, or any metal *foliated*, cleaveth. *Bacon.*
If gold be *foliated*, and held between your eyes and the light, the light looks of a greenish blue. *Newton.*

FOLIA'TION, fô-lê-â'shûn. *n. s.* [*foliatio*, *folium*, Lat.]

1. The act of beating into thin leaves.
2. Foliation is one of the parts of a flower, being the collection of those fugacious coloured leaves called petala, which constitute the compass of the flower; and sometimes guard the fruit which succeeds the foliation, as in apples and pears, and sometimes stand within it, as in cherries and apricots; for these, being tender and pulpous, and coming forth in the spring, would be injured by the weather, if they were not lodged up within their flowers. *Quincy.*

FO'LIATURE, fô'lê-â-tshûre. *n. s.* [from *folium*, Lat.] The state of being hammered into leaves. *Dict.*

FO'LIO, fô'lê-ô. *n. s.* [*in folio*, Latin.] A large book of which the pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled.

Plumbinus and Plumco made less progress in knowledge, though they had read over more *folios.* *Watts.*

FO'LIOMORT, fô'lê-ô-môrt. *adj.* [*folium mortuum*, Lat.] A dark yellow; the colour of a leaf faded: vulgarly called *philomot.*

A flinty pebble was of a dark green colour, and the exteriour cortex of a *foliomort* colour. *Woodward.*

FOLK, fôke. *n. s.* [ꝼolc, Saxon; *volk*, Dutch: it is properly a noun collective, and has no plural but by modern corruption.]

1. People, in familiar language.
Never troubling him, either with asking questions, or finding fault with his melancholy, but rather fitting to his dolor dolorous discourses of their own and other *folk's* misfortune. *Sidney.*
Dorilaus having married his sister, had his marriage in short time blest, for so are *folk* wont to say, how unhappy so ever the children after grow, with a son. *Sidney.*
When with greatest art he spoke,
You'd think he talk'd like other *folk;*
For all a rhetorician's rules
Teach nothing but to name his tools. *Hudibras.*
2. Nations; mankind
Thou shalt judge the *folk* righteously, and govern the nations upon earth. *Psalms.*
3. Any kind of people as discriminated from others.
The river thrice hath flow'd, no ebb between;
And the old *folk*, time's doting chronicles,
Say it did so a little time before. *Shaksp.*
Anger is a kind of baseness: as it appears well in the weakness of children, women, old *folks*, and sick *folks*. *Bacon.*
4. It is now used only in familiar or burlesque language.
Old good man Dobson of the green,
Remembers he the tree has seen,
And goes with *folks* to shew the sight. *Swift.*
He walk'd and wore a threadbare cloak;
He din'd and supp'd at charge of other *folk*. *Swift.*

Fo'LKMOTE, fōke'mōte. *n. s.* [from *folk* and *mote*.]
Those hills were appointed for two special uses, and built by two several nations: the one is that which you call *folkmotes*, built by the Saxons, and signifies in the Saxon a meeting of folk. *Spenser*

Fo'LLICLE, fŏl'lē-kl. *n. s.* [*folliculus*, Lat.]
1. A cavity in any body with strong coats.
Although there be no eminent and circular *follicle*, no round bag or vesicle, which long containeth this humour; yet is there a manifest receptacle of choler from the liver into the guts. *Brown.*
2. *Follicle* is a term in botany, signifying seed-vessels, capsula seminalis, or case, which some fruits and seeds have over them; as that of the alkengi, pedicularis, &c. *Quincy.*

To FO'LLOW, fŏl'lō.[327] *v. a.* [folgian, Saxon; *volgen*, Dutch.]
1. To go after; not before, or side by side.
I had rather, forsooth, go before you like a man, than *follow* him like a dwarf. *Shakspeare.*
Him and all his train
Follow'd in bright procession, to behold
Creation, and the wonders of his might. *Milton.*
What could I do,
But *follow* strait, invisibly thus led? *Milton.*
2. To pursue as an enemy; to chase.
Where ranks fell thickest was indeed the place
To seek Sebastian, through a track of death
I *follow'd* him by groans of dying foes. *Dryden.*
3. To accompany; not to forsake.
Yet doubt not but in valley and in plain
God is as here, and will be found alike
Present, and of his presence many a sign
Still *following* thee, still compassing thee round
With goodness and paternal love, his face
Express, and of his steps the track divine. *Milton.*
Up he rode,
Follow'd with acclamation and the sound
Symphonious of ten thousand harps that tun'd
Angelic harmonies. *Milton.*
4. To attend as a dependant.
And the three eldest sons of Jesse went and *followed* Saul to the battle. 1 *Samuel.*
Let not the muse then flatter lawless sway,
Nor *follow* fortune where she leads the way. *Pope.*
5. To go after, as a teacher.
Not yielding over to old age his country delights, he was at that time *following* a merlin. *Sidney.*
Some pious tears the pitying hero paid,
And *follow'd* with his eyes the fleeting shade. *Dryd.*
We *follow* fate, which does too fast pursue. *Dryd.*
6. To succeed in order of time.
Such *follow* him as shall be register'd,
Part good, part bad, of bad the longer scroll. *Milt.*
Signs *following* signs, lead on the mighty year. *Pope.*
7. To be consequential in argument, as effects to causes.
I laugh, when those who at the spear are bold
And vent'rous, if that fail them, shrink and fear
What yet they know must *follow*, to endure
Exile, or ignominy, or bonds, or pain. *Milton.*
8. To imitate; to copy as a pupil; or to be of an opinion or party.
Where Rome keepeth that which is ancienter and better, others, whom we much more affect, leaving it for newer, and changing it for worse, we had rather *follow* the perfections of them whom we like not, than in defects resemble them whom we love. *Hooker.*
Ill patterns are sure to be *followed* more than good rules. *Locke.*
9. To obey; to observe, as a guide or direction.
If all who do not *follow* oral tradition as their only rule of faith are not of the church, then all who *follow* the council of Trent are no christians. *Tillotson.*
Most men admire
Virtue, who *follow* not her lore. *Par. Regain'd.*
Fair virtue, should I *follow* thee,
I should be naked and alone,
For thou art not in company,
And scarce art to be found in one. *Evelyn.*
10. To pursue as an object of desire.
Follow peace with all men. *Hebrews.*
Follow not that which is evil. *John.*
11. To confirm by new endeavours; to keep up indefatigably.
They bound themselves to his laws and obedience; and in case it had been *followed* upon them, as it should have been, they should have been reduced to perpetual civility. *Spenser.*
12. To attend to; to be busied with.
He that undertaketh and *followeth* other men's business for gain, shall fall into suits. *Ecclus.*

To Fo'LLOW, fŏl'lō. *v. n.*
1. To come after another.
The famine shall *follow* close after you. *Jer.*
Welcome all that lead or *follow*
To the oracle of Apollo. *Ben Jonson.*
2. To attend servilely.
Such smiling rogues as these sooth every passion,
That in the nature of their lords rebels:
As knowing nought, like dogs, but *following*. *Shaks.*
3. To be posterior in time.
4. To be consequential, as effect to cause.
If the neglect or abuse of liberty to examine what would really and truly make for his happiness mislead him, the miscarriages that *follow* on it must be imputed to his own election. *Locke.*
To tempt them to do what is neither for their own nor the good of those under their care, great mischiefs cannot but *follow*. *Locke.*
5. To be consequential, as inference to premises.
Though there are or have been sometimes dwarfs, and sometimes giants in the world; yet it does not *follow* that there must be such in every age, nor in every country. *Temple.*
Dangerous doctrine must necessarily *follow* from making all political power to be nothing else but Adam's paternal power. *Locke.*
6. To continue endeavours; to persevere.
Then shall we know if we *follow* on to know the Lord. *Hosea.*

Fo'LLOWER, fŏl'lō-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *follow*.]
1. One who comes after another; not before him, or side by side.
Little gallant, you were wont to be a *follower;* but now you are a leader; whether had you rather lead mine eyes, or eye your master's heels? *Shaksp.*
No stop, no stay, but clouds of sand arise,
Spurn'd and cast backward on the *follower's* eyes. *Dryden.*
2. One who observes a guide or leader.
The understanding that should be eyes to the blind faculty of the will, is blind itself; and so brings all the inconveniences that attend a blind *follower*, under the conduct of a blind guide. *South.*
3. An attendant or dependant.
No *follower*, but a friend. *Pope.*
4. An associate; a companion.
How accompanied, can'st thou tell that?
—With Poins, and other his continual *followers*. *Shakspeare.*
5. One under the command of another.
I hold it no wisdom to leave unto the Irish chiefs too much command over their kindred, but rather withdraw their *followers* from them as much as may be, and gather them under the command of law. *Spenser.*
And forc'd Æneas, when his ships were lost,
To leave his *followers* on a foreign coast. *Dryden.*
6. A scholar; an imitator; a copier.
Be ye *followers* of me, even as I am of Christ. 1 *Corinthians.*
The true profession of christianity inviolably engages all its *followers* to do good to all men. *Sprat.*
Every one's idea of identity will not be the same that Pythagoras and thousands of his *followers* have. *Locke.*
The church of Smyrna professed they worthily loved the martyrs, as the disciples and *followers* of our Lord; and because of their exceeding great affection to their king and their master. *Nelson.*
The studious head or gen'rous mind,
Follower of God, or friend of human kind,
Poet or patriot, rose but to restore
The faith and moral nature gave before. *Pope.*
7. One of the same faction or party.

Fo'LLY, fŏl'lē. *n. s.* [*folie*, Fr.]
1. Want of understanding; weakness of intellect.
This is *folly*, childhood's guide,
This is childhood at her side. *Hawksworth.*
2. Criminal weakness; depravity of mind.
Think'st thou, that duty should have dread to speak,
When pow'r to flattery bows? To plainness honour
Is bound, when majesty to *folly* falls. *Shaksp.*
3. Act of negligence or passion unbecoming gravity or deep wisdom. In this sense it has a plural.
Love is blind, and lovers cannot see
The pretty *follies* that themselves commit:
For if they could, Cupid himself would blush
To see me thus transformed to a boy. *Shaksp.*
Thy hum'rous vein, thy pleasing *folly*,
Lies all neglected, all forgot. *Prior.*
Leave such to trifle with more grace and ease,
Whom folly pleases, or whose *follies* please. *Pope.*

To FOME'NT, fō-mĕnt'. *v. a.* [*fomentor*, Lat. *fomenter*, Fr.]
1. To cherish with heat.
Every kind that lives,
Fomented by his virtual power, and warm'd. *Milton.*
2. To bathe with warm lotions.
He *fomented* the head with opiates to procure sleep, and a solution of opium in water to *foment* the forehead. *Arbuthnot.*
3. To encourage; to support; to cherish.
They love their givings, and *foment* their deeds no less than parents do their children. *Wotton.*
Blame then thyself, as reason's law requires,
Since nature gave, and thou *foment'st* my fires. *Dryden.*

They are troubled with those ill humours, which they themselves infused and *fomented* in them. *Locke.*

FOMENTA'TION, fō-mĕn-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*fomentation*, Fr. from *foment.*]

1. A fomentation is partial bathing, called also stuping, which is applying hot flannels to any part, dipped in medicated decoctions whereby the steams breathe into the parts, and discuss obstructed humours. *Quincy.*

Fomentation calleth forth the humour by vapours; but yet, in regard of the way made by the poultis, draweth gently the humours out; for it is a gentle *fomentation*, and hath withal a mixture of some stupefactive. *Bacon.*

2. The lotion prepared to foment the parts.

The medicines were prepared by the physicians, and the lotions or *fomentations* by the nurses. *Arbuthnot.*

FOME'NTER, fō-mĕn'tŭr. *n. s.* [from *foment.*] One that foments; an encourager; a supporter.

These fatal distempers, as they did much hurt to the body politick at home, being like humours stirred in the natural without evacuation, so did they produce disadvantageous effects abroad; and better had it been, that the raisers and *fomenters* of them had never sprung up. *Howel.*

FON, fŏn. *n. s.* [Scotish. A word now obsolete.] A fool; an idiot.

Sicker I hold him for a greater *fon*,
That loves the thing he cannot purchase. *Spenser.*

FOND, fŏnd. *adj.* [*fon*, Scotish. A word of which I have found no satisfactory etymology. To *fonne* is in *Chaucer* to doat, to be foolish.]

1. Foolish; silly; indiscreet; imprudent; injudicious.

That the Grecians or Gentiles ever did think it a *fond* or unlikely way to seek men's conversion by sermons, we have not heard. *Hooker.*

He was beaten out of all love of learning by a *fond* school-master. *Ascham.*

Tell these sad women,
'Tis *fond* to wail inevitable strokes,
As 'tis to laugh at them. *Shakspeare.*

Grant I may never prove so *fond*
To trust man on his oath or bond. *Shakspeare.*

I am weaker than a woman's tear,
Tamer than sleep, *fonder* than ignorance. *Shaksp.*

Fond thoughts may fall into some idle brain;
But one belief of all, is ever wise. *Davies.*

Thou see'st
How subtly to detain thee I devise,
Inviting thee to hear while I relate:
Fond! were it not in hope of thy reply. *Milton.*

So *fond* are mortal men,
Fall'n into wrath divine,
As their own ruin on themselves t' invite. *Milton.*

'Twas not revenge for griev'd Apollo's wrong
Those ass's ears on Midas' temples hung;
But *fond* repentance of his happy wish. *Waller.*

But reason with your *fond* religion fights;
For many gods are many infinites. *Dryden.*

This is *fond*, because it is the way to cheat thyself. *Tillotson.*

2. Trifling; valued by folly.

Not with *fond* shekles of the tested gold,
Or stones, whose rate are either rich or poor
As fancy values them. *Shakspeare.*

3. Foolishly tender; injudiciously indulgent.

I'm a foolish *fond* wife. *Addison.*

Like Venus I'll shine,
Be *fond* and be fine. *Addison.*

4. Pleased in too great a degree; foolishly delighted: with *of.*

Fame is in itself a real good, if we may believe Cicero, who was perhaps too *fond of* it. *Dryden.*

I, *fond of* my well-chosen seat,
My pictures, medals, books complete. *Prior.*

Some are so *fond* to know a great deal at once, and love to talk of things with freedom and boldness before they thoroughly understand them. *Watts.*

To FOND, fŏnd. } *v. a.* [from the
To FO'NDLE, fŏn'dl.[405] } adjective.] To treat with great indulgence; to caress; to cocker.

Howe'er unjust your jealousy appear,
It does my pity, not my anger move:
I'll *fond* it as the froward child of love. *Dryden.*

When, midst the fervour of the feast,
The Tyrian hugs and *fonds* thee on her breast,
And with sweet kisses in her arms constrains,
Thou may'st infuse the venom in her veins. *Dryd.*

They are allowed to kiss the child at meeting and parting; but a professor, who always stands by, will not suffer them to use any *fondling* expressions. *Swift.*

To FOND, fŏnd. *v. n.* To be fond of; to be in love with; to dote on.

How will this fadge? My master loves her dearly;
And I, poor monster, *fond* as much on him;
And she, mistaken, seems to dote on me. *Shaksp.*

FO'NDLER, fŏn'dl-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *fond.*] One who fondles.

FO'NDLING, fŏn'dl-ĭng. *n. s.* [from *fondle.*] A person or thing much fondled or caressed; something regarded with great affection.

Partiality in a parent is commonly unlucky; for *fondlings* are in danger to be made fools, and the children that are least cockered make the best and wisest men. *L'Estrange.*

The bent of our own minds may favour any opinion or action, that may shew it to be a *fondling* of our own. *Locke.*

Any body would have guessed miss to have been bred up under a cruel stepdame, and John to be the *fondling* of a tender mother. *Arbuthnot.*

Bred a *fondling* and an heiress,
Dress'd like any lady may'ress;
Cocker'd by the servants round,
Was too good to touch the ground. *Swift.*

FO'NDLY, fŏnd'lĕ *adv.* [from *fond.*]

1. Foolishly; weakly; imprudently; injudiciously.

Most shallowly did you these arms commence,
Fondly brought here, and foolishly sent hence. *Shak.*

Sorrow and grief of heart
Makes him speak *fondly*, like a frantick man. *Shakspeare.*

Ficinus *fondly* adviseth, for the prolongation of life, that a vein be opened in the arm of some wholesome young man, and the blood to be sucked. *Bacon.*

The military mound
The British files transcend, in evil hour
For their proud foes, that *fondly* brav'd their fate. *Philips.*

Some valuing those of their own side or mind,
Still make themselves the measure of mankind:
Fondly we think we merit honour then,
When we but praise ourselves in other men. *Pope.*

Under those sacred leaves, secure
From common lightning of the skies,
He *fondly* thought he might endure
The flashes of Ardelia's eyes. *Swift.*

2. With great or extreme tenderness.

Ev'n before the fatal engine clos'd,
A wretched sylph too *fondly* interpos'd;
Fate urg'd the sheers, and cut the sylph in twain. *Pope.*

Fondly or severely kind. *Savage.*

FO'NDNESS, fŏnd'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *fond.*]

1. Foolishness; weakness; want of sense; want of judgment.

Fondness it were for any, being free,
To covet fetters, though they golden be. *Spenser.*

2. Foolish tenderness.

My heart had still some foolish *fondness* for thee;
But hence! 'tis gone; I give it to the winds. *Addis.*

Hopeless mother!
Whose *fondness* could compare her mortal offspring
To those which fair Latona bore to Jove. *Prior.*

3. Tender passion.

Your jealousy perverts my meaning still;
My very hate is construed into *fondness*. *A. Philips.*

Corinna, with that youthful air,
Is thirty, and a bit to spare:
Her *fondness* for a certain earl
Began when I was but a girl. *Swift.*

4. Unreasonable liking.

They err that either through indulgence to others, or *fondness* to any sin in themselves, substitute for repentance any thing that is less than a sincere resolution of new obedience, attended with a faithful endeavour, and meet fruits of this change. *Hammond.*

FONE, fōne. *n. s.* Plural of *foe.* Obsolete.

A barbarous troup of clownish *fone*. *Spenser.*

FONT, fŏnt. *n. s.* [*fons*, Latin; *fonte*, Fr.] A stone vessel in which the water for holy baptism is contained in the church.

The presenting of infants at the holy *font* is by their godfathers. *Hooker.*

I have no name, no title:
No, not that name was given me at the *font*. *Shaks.*

FONTANEL, fŏn'tā-nĕl. *n. s.* [*fontanelle*, Fr.] An issue; a discharge opened in the body.

A person plethorick, subject to hot defluxions, was advised to a *fontanel* in her arm. *Wiseman.*

FONTA'NGE, fŏn-tānje'. *n. s.* [from the name of the first wearer.] A knot of ribands on the top of the headdress. Out of use.

Those old fashioned *fontanges* rose an ell above the head; they were pointed like steeples, and had long loose pieces of crape, which were fringed, and hung down their backs. *Addison.*

FOOD, fōōd.[10 306] *n. s.* [fœdan, Saxon; *veeden*, Dutch, to feed; *feed*, Scotish.]

1. Victuals; provision for the mouth.

On my knees I beg,
That you'll vouchsafe me raiment, bed, and *food*. *Shakspeare.*

Much *food* is in the tillage of the poor. *Prov.*

Under my lowly roof thou hast vouchsaf'd
To enter, and these earthly fruits to taste;
Food not of angels, yet accepted so,
As that more willingly thou could'st not seem
At heav'n's high feasts t' have fed. *Milton.*

They give us *food*, which may with nectar vie,
And wax that does the absent sun supply. *Waller.*

2. Any thing that nourishes.

Give me some musick: musick, moody *food*
Of us that trade in love. *Shakspeare.*

O dear son Edgar,
The *food* of thy abused father's wrath,
Might I but live to see thee in my touch,
I'd say, I had eyes again. *Shakspeare.*

FOOD'FUL, fōōd'fŭl. *adj.* [*food* and *full.*] Fruitful; full of food; plenteous.

There Tityus was to see, who took his birth
From heav'n, his nursing from the *foodful* earth. *Dryden.*

FOO'DY, fōōd'ē. *adj.* [from *food.*] Eatable; fit for food.

To vessels, wine she drew;
And into well-sewed sacks pour'd *foody* meal. *Chapm.*

FOOL, fōōl.[306] *n. s.* [*ffol*, Welsh; *fol*, Islandick; *fol*, French.]

1. One to whom nature has denied reason; a natural; an idiot.

Do'st thou call me *fool*, boy?
—All thy other titles thou hast given away that thou wast born with. *Shakspeare.*

The *fool* multitude, that chuse by show,
Not learning more than the fond eye doth teach,
Which pry not to the interior. *Shakspeare.*

It may be asked, whether the eldest son, being a *fool*, shall inherit paternal power before the younger, a wise man. *Locke.*

He thanks his stars he was not born a *fool*. *Pope.*

2. [In Scripture.] A wicked man.

The *fool* hath said in his heart there is no God. *Psalms.*

3. A term of indignity and reproach.

To be thought knowing, you must first put the *fool* upon all mankind. *Dryden.*

4. One who counterfeits folly; a buffoon; a jester.

Where 's my knave, my *fool!* Go you and call my *fool* hither. *Shakspeare.*

I scorn, although their drudge, to be their *fool* or jester. *Milton.*

If this disguise sit not naturally on so grave a person, yet it may become him better than that *fool's* coat. *Denham.*

5. To *play the* Fool. To play pranks like a hired jester; to jest; to make sport.

I returning where I left his armour, found another instead thereof, and armed myself therein to *play the fool*. *Sidney.*

6. *To play the* Fool. To act like one void of common understanding.

Well, thus we *play the fool* with the time, and the spirits of the wise sit in the clouds and mock us. *Shakspeare.*

Is it worth the name of freedom to be at liberty to *play the fool*, and draw shame and misery upon a man's self. *Locke.*

7. To *make a* Fool *of*. To disappoint; to defeat.

'Twere as good a deed as to drink when a man's a-hungry, to challenge him to the field, and then to break promise with him, and *make a fool of* him. *Shakspeare.*

To Fool, fôôl. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To trifle; to toy; to play; to idle; to sport.

I, in this kind of merry *fooling*, am nothing to you; so you may continue and laugh at nothing still. *Shaksp.*

Fool not; for all may have,
If they dare try, a glorious life, a grave. *Herbert*

If you have the luck to be court-fools, those that have either wit or honesty, you may *fool* withal, and spare not. *Denham.*

It must be an industrious youth that provides against age; and he that *fools* away the one, must either beg or starve in the other. *L'Estrange.*

He must be happy that knows the true measures of *fooling*. *L'Estrange.*

Is this a time for *fooling?* *Dryden.*

To Fool, fôôl. *v. a.*

1. To treat with contempt; to disappoint; to frustrate; to defeat.

And shall it in more shame be further spoken;
That you are *fool'd*, discarded, and shook off?
Shakspeare.

Him over-weaning
To over-reach, but with the serpent meeting
Fool'd and beguil'd. *Milton.*

If men loved to be deceived and *fooled* about their spiritual estate, they cannot take a surer course than by taking their neighbour's word for that, which can be known only from their own heart. *South.*

When I consider life, 'tis all a cheat:
For *fool'd* with hope, men favour the deceit. *Dryd.*

I'm tir'd with waiting for this chemick gold,
Which *fools* us young, and beggars us when old.
Dryden.

I would advise this blinded set of men not to give credit to those, by whom they have been so often *fooled* and imposed upon. *Addison.*

2. To infatuate; to make foolish.

If it be you that stir these daughters' hearts
Against their father, *fool* me not so much
To bear it tamely. *Shaksp.*

When I am read, thou feign'st a weak applause,
As if thou wert my friend, but lackest a cause:
This but thy judgment *fools;* the other way
Would both thy folly and thy spite betray. *B. Jon.*

It were an handsome plot,
But full of difficulties, and uncertain;
And he 's so *fool'd* with downright honesty,
He'll ne'er believe it. *Denham.*

A long and eternal adieu to all unlawful pleasures: I will no longer be *fooled* or imposed upon by them. *Calamy.*

A boor of Holland whose cares of growing still richer and richer, perhaps *fool* him so far as to make him enjoy less his riches than others in poverty. *Temple.*

3. To cheat: as, to *fool* one of his money.

Foo'lborn, fôôl'bôrn. *adj.* [*fool* and *born*.] Foolish from the birth.

Reply not to me with a *foolborn* jest. *Shaksp.*

Foo'lery, fôôl'ûr-ė.[557] *n. s.* [from *fool*.]

1. Habitual folly.

Foolery, sir, does walk about the orb like the sun; it shines every where; I would be sorry, sir, but the fool should be as oft with your master as with my mistress. *Shaksp.*

2. An act of folly; trifling practice.

It is mere *foolery* to multiply distinct particulars in treating of things, where the difference lies only in words. *Watts.*

3. Object of folly.

That Pythagoras, Plato, or Orpheus believed in any of these *fooleries*, it cannot be suspected. *Raleigh.*

We are transported with *fooleries*, which, if we understood, we should despise. *L'Estrange.*

Foolha'ppy, fôôl-hâp'pė. *adj.* [*fool* and *happy*.] Lucky without contrivance or judgment.

As when a ship, that flies fair under sail,
An hidden rock escaped unawares,
That lay in wait her wreck for to bewail;
The mariner, yet half amazed, stares
At perils past, and yet in doubt he dares
To joy at his *fool-happy* oversight. *Fairy Queen.*

Foolha'rdiness, fôôl-hâr'dė-nės. *n. s.* [from *foolhardy*.] Mad rashness; courage without sense.

There is a difference betwixt daring and *foolhardiness:* Lucan and Statius often ventured them too far, our Virgil never. *Dryden.*

A false glozing parasite would call his *foolhardiness* valour, and then he may go on boldly because blindly. *South.*

Foolha'rdise, fôôl-hâr'dize. *n. s.* [*fool* and *hardiesse*, French.] Foolhardiness; adventurousness without judgment. Obsolete.

More huge in strength than wise in works he was,
And reason with *foolhardise* over-ran;
Stern melancholy did his courage pass,
And was, for terror more, all arm'd in shining brass. *Fairy Queen.*

Foolha'rdy, fôôl-hâr'dė. *adj.* [*fool* and *hardy*.] Daring without judgment; madly adventurous; foolishly bold.

One mother, when as her *foolhardy* child
Did come too near, and with his talons play,
Half dead through fear, her little babe revil'd.
Fairy Queen.

Some would be so *foolhardy* as to presume to be more of the cabinet council of God almighty than the angels. *Howel.*

If any yet be so *foolhardy*,
T' expose themselves to vain jeopardy;
If they come wounded off, and lame,
No honour 's got by such a maim. *Hudibras.*

Foo'lish, fôôl'ish. *adj.* [from *fool*.]

1. Void of understanding; weak of intellect.

Thou *foolish* woman, seest thou not our mourning? *2 Esdras.*

Pray do not mock me;
I am a very *foolish* fond old man:
I fear I am not in my perfect mind. *Shaksp.*

He, of all the men that ever my *foolish* eyes looked upon, was the best deserving a fair lady. *Shaksp.*

2. Imprudent; indiscreet.

We are come off
Like Romans: neither *foolish* in our stands,
Nor cowardly in retire. *Shaksp.*

3. Ridiculous; contemptible.

It is a *foolish* thing to make a long prologue, and to be short in the story itself. *2 Maccabees.*

What could the head perform alone,
If all their friendly aids were gone?
A *foolish* figure he must make;
Do nothing else but sleep and ake. *Prior.*

He allows himself in *foolish* hatreds and resentments against particular persons, without considering that he is to love every body as himself. *Law.*

4. [In Scripture.] Wicked; sinful.

Foo'lishly, fôôl'ish-lė. *adv.* [from *foolish*.] Weakly; without understanding. In Scripture, wickedly.

Although we boast our winter sun looks bright,
And *foolishly* are glad to see it at its height;
Yet so much sooner comes the long and gloomy night. *Swift.*

Foo'lishness, fôôl'ish-nės. *n. s.* [from *foolish*.]

1. Folly; want of understanding.

2. Foolish practice; actual deviation from the right.

Foolishness being properly a man's deviation from right reason, in point of practice, must needs consist in his pitching upon such an end as is unsuitable to his condition, or pitching upon means unsuitable to the compassing of his end. *South.*

Charm'd by their eyes, their manners I acquire,
And shape my *foolishness* to their desire. *Prior.*

Foo'lstones, fôôl'stônes. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

Foo'ltrap, fôôl'trâp. *n. s.* [*fool* and *trap*.] A snare to catch fools in: as a flytrap.

Betts at the first, were *fooltraps*, where the wise
Like spiders lay in ambush for the flies. *Dryden.*

FOOT, fût.[307] *n. s.* plural *feet*. [fot, Saxon; *voet*, Dut. *fut*, Scotish.]

1. The part upon which we stand.

The queen that bore thee,
Oft'ner upon her knees than on her *feet*,
Died every day she lived. *Shaksp.*

His affection to the church was so notorious, that he never deserted it, till both it and he were overrun and trod under *foot*. *Clarendon.*

2. That by which any thing is supported in the nature of a foot: as, *the* foot *of a table*.

3. The lower part; the base.

Yond' tow'rs whose wanton tops do buss the clouds,
Must kiss their own *feet*. *Shaksp.*

Fretting, by little and little, washes away and eats out both the tops and sides and *feet* of mountains. *Hakewill.*

4. The end; the lower part.

What dismal cries are those?
—Nothing; a trifling sum of misery,
New added to the *foot* of thy account:
Thy wife is seiz'd by force, and born away.
Dryden.

5. The act of walking.

Antiochus departed, weening in his pride to make

the land navigable, and the sea passable by *foot*. 2 *Maccabees.*

6. *On* Foot. Walking; without carriage.
Israel journeyed about six hundred thousand *on foot*. *Exodus.*

7. A posture of action.
The centurions and their charges, billetted already in the entertainment, and to be on *foot* at an hour's warning. *Shaksp.*

8. Infantry; footmen in arms. In this sense it has no plural.
Lusias gathered threescore thousand choice men of *foot*, and five thousand horsemen. 1 *Mac.*
Himself with all his *foot* entered the town, his horse being quartered about it. *Clarendon.*
Thrice horse and *foot* about the fires are led,
And thrice with loud laments they wail the dead. *Dryden.*

9. State; character; condition.
See on what *foot* we stand: a scanty shore,
The sea behind, our enemies before. *Dryden.*
In specifying the word Ireland, it would seem to insinuate that we are not upon the same *foot* with our fellow subjects in England. *Swift.*
What colour of excuse can be for the contempt with which we treat this part of our species, the negroes, that we should not put them upon the common *foot* of humanity, that we should only set an insignificant fine upon the man who murders them? *Addison.*

10. Scheme; plan; settlement.
There is no well wisher to his country without a little hope, that in time the kingdom may be on a better *foot*. *Swift*
I ask, whether upon the *foot* of our constitution, as it stood in the reign of the late king James, a king of England may be deposed. *Swift.*

11. A state of incipient existence; first motion. Little used but in the following phrase.
If such a tradition were at any time *set on foot*, it is not easy to imagine how it should at first gain entertainment; but much more difficult how it should come to be universally propagated. *Tillotson.*

12. It seems to have been once proverbially used for the level, the square, par.
Were it not for this easy borrowing upon interest, men's necessities would draw upon them a most sudden undoing, in that they would be forced to sell their means, be it lands or goods far under *foot*. *Bacon.*

13. A certain number of syllables, constituting a distinct part of a verse.
Feet, in our English versifying, without quantity and joints, be sure signs that the verse is either born deformed, unnatural, or lame. *Ascham.*
Didst thou hear these verses?
—O yes, I heard them all, and more too; for some o' them had in them more *feet* than the verses would bear. *Shaksp.*
And Sidney's verse halts ill on Roman *feet*. *Pope.*

14. Motion; action.
While other jests are something rank on *foot*,
Her father hath commanded her to slip
Away with Slender to marry. *Shaksp.*
In the government of the world the number and variety of the ends on *foot*, with the secret nature of most things to which they relate, must make a distinct remark of their congruity, in some cases very difficult, and in some unattainable. *Grew.*

15. Step.
This man's son would every *foot* and anon, be taking some of his companions into the orchard. *L'Estrange.*

16. A measure containing twelve inches: supposed to be the length of a man's foot. When it signifies measure, it has often, but vitiously, *foot* in the plural.
An orange, lemon, and apple, wrapt in a linen cloth, being buried for a fortnight's space four *foot* deep within the earth, came forth no ways mouldy or rotten. *Bacon.*

To Foot, fût.[307] *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dance; to tread wantonly; to trip.
Lonely the vale and full of horror stood,
Brown with the shade of a religious wood;
The moon was up, and shot a gleamy light:
He saw a quire of ladies in a round,
That featly *footing* seem'd to skim the ground. *Dryden.*

2. To walk; not ride; not fly.
By this the dreadful beast drew nigh to land,
Half flying, and half *footing* in his haste. *Fairy Queen.*
Take heed, have open eye; for thieves do *foot* by night. *Shaksp.*
The man set the boy upon the ass, and *footed* it himself. *L'Estrange.*
If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try, for once, who can *foot* it farthest. *Dryden.*
With them a man sometimes cannot be a penitent, unless he also turns vagabond, and *foots* it to Jerusalem; or wanders over this or that part of the world, to visit the shrine of such or such a pretended saint. *South.*

To Foot, fût.[307] *v. a.*

1. To spurn; to kick.
You that did void your rheum upon my beard, and *foot* me as you spurn a stranger cur over your threshold. *Shaksp.*

2. To settle; to begin to fix.
What confed'racy have you with the traitors
Late *footed* in the kingdom? *Shaksp.*

3. To tread.
Saint Withold *footed* thrice the wold:
He met the night-mare, and her name told;
Bid her alight, and her troth plight,
And aroynt thee, witch, aroynt thee right. *Shaksp.*
There haply by the ruddy damsel seen,
Or shepherd boy, they featly *foot* the green. *Tickel.*

4. To hold with the foot. Not in use.
We are the earth, and they,
Like moles within us, heave and cast about;
And till they *foot* and clutch their prey,
They never cool, much less give out. *Herbert.*

Foo'tball, fût'bâll. *n. s.* [*foot* and *ball.*]

1. A ball commonly made of a blown bladder, cased with leather, driven by the foot.
Am I so round with you as you with me,
That like a *football* you do spurn me thus? *Shak.*
Such a winter-piece should be beautified with all manner of works and exercises of winter; as *footballs*, felling of wood, and sliding upon the ice. *Peacham.*
As when a sort of lusty shepherds try
Their force at *football*, care of victory
Makes them salute so rudely, breast to breast,
That their encounter seems too rough for jest. *Waller.*
One rolls along a *football* to his foes,
One with a broken truncheon deals his blows. *Dryden.*

2. The sport or practice of kicking the football.
He was sensible the common *football* was a very imperfect imitation of that exercise. *Arbuthnot.*

Foo'tboy, fût'bôé. *n. s.* [*foot* and *boy.*] A low menial; an attendant in livery.
Was it discretion, lords, to let this man,
This honest man, wait like a lowsy *footboy*
At chamber-door? *Shaksp.*
Though I had nobody to assist but a *footboy*, yet I made shift to try a pretty number of things. *Boyle*
Whenever he imagines advantages will redound to one of his *footboys* by oppression of me, he never disputes it. *Swift.*

Foo'tbridge, fût'bridje. *n. s.* [*foot* and *bridge.*] A bridge on which passengers walk; a narrow bridge.
Palemon's shepherd, fearing the *footbridge* was not strong enough, loaded it so long, 'till he broke that which would have born a bigger burden. *Sidney.*

Foo'tcloth, fût'klôth. *n. s.* [*foot* and *cloth.*] A sumpter cloth.
Three times a day my *footcloth* horse did stumble,
And started when he looked upon the Tower,
As loth to bear me to the slaughterhouse. *Shaksp.*

Foo'ted, fût'êd. *adj.* [from *foot.*] Shaped in the foot.
Snouted and tailed like a boar, and *footed* like a goat. *Grew.*

Foo'tfight, fût'fite. *n. s.* [*foot* and *fight.*] A fight made on foot, in opposition to that on horseback.
So began our *footfight*, in such sort, that we were well entered to blood of both sides. *Sidney.*

Foo'thold, fût'hôld. *n. s.* [*foot* and *hold.*] Space to hold the foot; space on which one may tread surely.
All fell to work at the roots of the tree, and left it so little *foothold*, that the first blast laid it flat on the ground. *L'Estrange.*
He 's at the top: he has nothing above him to aspire to, nor any *foothold* left him to come down by. *L'Estrange.*

Foo'ting, fût'ting. *n. s.* [from *foot.*]

1. Ground for the foot.
I'll read you matter deep and dangerous;
As full of peril and advent'rous spirit
As to o'erwalk a current, roaring loud,
On the unsteadfast *footing* of a spear. *Shaksp.*
As Noah's pigeon, which return'd no more,
Did shew she *footing* found, for all the flood. *Davies.*
In ascents, every step gained is a *footing* and help to the next. *Holder.*

2. Support; root.
Set cloven stakes; and wond'rous to behold,
Their sharpen'd ends in earth their *footing* place,
And the dry poles produce a living race. *Dryden.*

3. Basis; foundation.
All those sublime thoughts take their rise and *footing* here: the mind stirs not one jot beyond those ideas which sense or reflection have offered. *Locke.*
The reasoning faculties of the soul would not know how to move for want of a foundation and *footing* in most men, who cannot trace truth to its fountain and original. *Locke.*

4. Place; possession.
Whether the unctuous exhalations are
Fir'd by the sun, or seeming so alone;
Or each some more remote and slippery star,
Which loses *footing* when to mortals shewn. *Dryden.*

5. Tread; walk.
As he forward moved his *footing* old,
So backward still was turn'd his wrinkled face. *Spenser.*
I would outnight you, did nobody come:
But hark I hear the *footing* of a man. *Shaksp.*
Break off, break off; I feel the different sound
Of some chaste *footing* near about this ground. *Milton.*

6. Dance.
Make holyday; your ryestraw hats put on,
And these fresh nymphs encounter every one
In country *footing* *Shaksp.*

7. Steps; road; track.
He grew strong among the Irish; and in his *footing* his son continuing, hath increased his said name. *Spenser.*
Like running weeds, that have no certain root;
or like *footings* up and down, impossible to be traced. *Bacon.*

8. Entrance; beginning; establishment.

Ever since our nation had any *footing* in this land, the state of England did desire to perfect the conquest. *Davies.*

The defeat of colonel Bellasis gave them their first *footing* in Yorkshire. *Clarendon.*

No useful arts have yet found *footing* here;
But all untaught and savage does appear. *Dryden.*

9. State; condition; settlement.

Gaul was on the same *footing* with Egypt as to taxes. *Arbuthnot.*

FOO'TLICKER, fût'lik-ûr. *n. s.* [*foot* and *lick.*] A slave; an humble fawner; one who licks the foot.

Do that good mischief which may make this island
Thine own for ever; and I thy Caliban,
For aye thy *footlicker.* *Shaksp.*

FOO'TMAN, fût'mân.[88] *n. s.* [*foot* and *man.*]

1. A soldier that marches and fights on foot.

The numbers levied by her lieutenant did consist of *footmen* three millions, of horsemen one million. *Raleigh.*

2. A low menial servant in livery.

He was carried in a rich chariot, litterwise, with two horses at either end, and two *footmen* on each side. *Bacon.*

Like *footmen* running before coaches,
To tell the inn what lord approaches. *Prior.*

3. One who practises to walk or run.

FOO'TMANSHIP, fût'mân-shîp. *n. s.* [from *footman.*] The art or faculty of a runner.

The Irish archers espying this, suddenly broke up, and committed the safety of their lives to their nimble *footmanship.* *Hayward.*

Yet, says the fox, I have baffled more of them with my wiles and shifts than ever you did with your *footmanship.* *L'Estrange.*

FOO'TPACE, fût'pâse. *n. s.* [*foot* and *pace.*]

1. Part of a pair of stairs, whereon, after four or five steps, you arrive to a broad place, where you make two or three paces before you ascend another step, thereby to ease the legs in ascending the rest of the stairs. *Moxon.*

2. A pace no faster than a slow walk.

FOO'TPAD, fût'pâd. *n. s.* [*foot* and *pad.*] A highwayman that robs on foot, not on horseback.

FOO'TPATH, fût'pâth. *n. s.* [*foot* and *path.*] A narrow way which will not admit horses or carriages.

Know'st thou the way to Dover?
—Both stile and gate, horseway and *footpath.* *Shak.*

FOO'TPOST, fût'pôst. *n. s.* [*foot* and *post.*] A post or messenger that travels on foot.

For carrying such letters every thoroughfare weekly appointeth a *footpost*, whose dispatch is well near as speedy as the horses. *Carew.*

FOO'TSTALL, fût'stâll.[406] *n. s.* [*foot* and *stall.*] A woman's stirrup.

FOO'TSTEP, fût'stêp. *n. s.* [*foot* and *step.*]

1. Trace; track; impression left by the foot.

Clear-sighted reason, wisdom's judgment leads,
And sense, her vassal, in her *footsteps* treads.
Denham.

A man shall never want crooked paths to walk, in, if he thinks that he is in the right way, wherever he has the *footsteps* of others to follow. *Locke.*

2. Token; mark; notice given.

Let us turn our thoughts to the frame of our system, if there we may trace any visible *footsteps* of divine wisdom and beneficence. *Bentley.*

3. Example.

FOO'TSTOOL, fût'stôôl. *n. s.* [*foot* and *stool.*] Stool on which he that sits places his feet.

Thus have we swept suspicion from our seat,
And made our *footstool* of security. *Shakspeare.*

They whose sacred office 'tis to bring
Kings to obey their God, and men their king,
By these mysterious links to fix and tye
Men to the *footstool* of the Deity. *Denham.*

Let echoing anthems make his praises known
On earth, his *footstool*, as in heaven his throne.
Roscommon.

By the phrase of worshipping his *footstool*, no more is meant than worshipping God at his *footstool.* *Stillingfleet.*

FOP, fôp. *n. s.* [A word probably made by chance, and therefore without etymology.] A simpleton; a coxcomb; a man of small understanding and much ostentation; a pretender; a man fond of show, dress, and flutter; an impertinent.

A whole tribe of *fops*,
Got' tween asleep and wake. *Shakspeare.*

When such a positive abandon'd *fop*,
Among his numerous absurdities,
Stumbles upon some tolerable line,
I fret to see them in such company. *Roscommon.*

The leopard's beauty, without the fox's wit, is no better than a *fop* in a gay coat. *L'Estrange.*

In a dull stream, which moving slow,
You hardly see the current flow;
When a small breeze obstructs the course,
It whirls about for want of force,
And in its narrow circle gathers
Nothing but chaff, and straws, and feathers:
The current of a female mind
Stops thus, and turns with ev'ry wind;
Thus whirling round, together draws
Fools, *fops*, and rakes, for chaff and straws. *Swift.*

FO'PDOODLE, fôp'dôô-dl. *n. s.* [*fop* and *doodle.*] A fool; an insignificant wretch.

Where sturdy butchers broke your noddle,
And handled you like a *fopdoodle.* *Hudibras.*

FO'PPERY, fôp'ûr-ê.[557] *n. s.* [from *fop.*]

1. Folly; impertinence.

Let not the sound of shallow *foppery* enter
My sober house. *Shakspeare.*

I was three or four times in the thought they were not fairies; and yet the guiltiness of my mind, the sudden surprise of my powers, drove the grossness of the *foppery* into a received belief, in despight of the teeth of all rhyme and reason, that they were fairies. *Shakspeare.*

This is the excellent *foppery* of the world, that when we are sick in fortune, often the surfeits of our own behaviour, we make guilty of our disasters, the sun, the moon, and stars, as if we were villains on necessity. *Shakspeare.*

2. Affectation of show or importance; showy folly.

3. Foolery; vain or idle practice; idle affectation.

They thought the people were better let alone in their *fopperies*, than to be suffered to break loose from that subjection which your superstition kept them in. *Stillingfleet.*

But though we fetch from Italy and France
Our *fopperies* of tune and modes of dance,
Our sturdy Britons scorn to borrow sense. *Granv.*

I wish I could say quaint *fopperies* were wholly absent from graver subjects. *Swift.*

FO'PPISH, fôp'pish. *adj.* [from *fop.*]

1. Foolish; idle; vain.

Fools ne'er had less grace in a year;
For wise men are grown *foppish*,
And know not how their wits to wear,
Their manners are so apish. *Shakspeare.*

2. Vain in show; foolishly ostentatious; vain of dress.

With him the present still some virtues have;
The vain are sprightly, and the stupid grave;
The slothful negligent, the *foppish* neat;
The lewd are airy, and the sly discreet. *Garth.*

The Romans grew extremely expensive and *foppish*; so that the emperor Aurelian forbid men that variety of colours on their shoes, allowing it still to women. *Arbuthnot.*

You would know who is rude and ill-natured, who is vain and *foppish*, who lives too high, and who is in debt. *Law.*

FO'PPISHLY, fôp'pish-lê. *adv.* [from *foppish.*] Vainly; ostentatiously.

FO'PPISHNESS, fôp'pish-nês. *n. s.* [from *foppish.*] Vanity; showy or ostentatious vanity.

FO'PPLING, fôp'ling.[409 410] *n. s.* [from *fop.*] A petty fop; an under-rate coxcomb.

Thy works in Chloe's toilet gain a part,
And, with his taylor, share the *fopling's* heart.
Tickel.

FOR, fôr.[167] *prep.* [ꝑop, Sax. *voor*, Dut.]

1. Because of.

That which we *for* our unworthiness are afraid to crave, our prayer is, that God *for* the worthiness of his Son would notwithstanding vouchsafe to grant. *Hooker.*

Edward and Richard,
With fiery eyes sparkling *for* very wrath,
Are at our backs. *Shakspeare.*

Speak, good Cominius;
Leave nothing out *for* length. *Shakspeare.*

For as much as the question cannot be scanned, unless the time of Abraham's journey be considered of, I will search into a tradition concerning his travels. *Raleigh.*

An astrologer saith, if it were not *for* two things that are constant, no individual would last one moment. *Bacon.*

For as much as it is a fundamental law in the Turkish empire, that they may, without any other provocation, make war upon christendom for the propagation of their laws; so the christians may at all times, as they think good, be upon the prevention. *Bacon.*

The governour sallying out, took great store of victual and warlike provision, which the Turks had *for* haste left behind them. *Knolles.*

Their offer he willingly accepted, knowing that he was not able to keep that place three days *for* lack of victuals. *Knolles.*

Quit, quit, *for* shame; this will not move,
This cannot take her:
If of herself she will not love,
Nothing can make her. *Suckling.*

Care not *for* frowns or smiles. *Denham.*

The hypocrite or carnal man hopes, and is the wickeder *for* hoping. *Hammond.*

Let no man, *for* his own poverty, become more oppressing in his bargains: but quietly recommend his estate to God, and leave the success to him. *Taylor.*

Persons who have lost most of their grinders, having been compelled to use three or four only in chewing, wore them so low, that the inward nerve lay bare, and they would no longer *for* pain make use of them. *Ray.*

I but revenge my fate; disdain'd, betray'd,
And suff'ring death *for* this ungrateful maid. *Dryd.*

Sole on the barren sands, the suff'ring chief,
Roar'd out *for* anguish and indulg'd his grief.
Dryden.

For his long absence church and state did groan,
Madness the pulpit, faction seiz'd the throne.
Dryden.

Nor with a superstitious fear is aw'd
For what befalls at home, or what abroad. *Dryd.*

I, my own judge, condemn'd myself before;
For pity, aggravate my crime no more. *Dryden.*

Matrons of renown,
When tyrant Nero burnt th' imperial town,
Shriek'd *for* the downfal in a doleful cry,
For which their guiltless lords were doom'd to die.
Dryden.

Children, discountenanced by their parents *for* any fault, find a refuge in the caresses of foolish flatterers. *Locke.*

A sound mind in a sound body is a short but full description of a happy state in this world: he that has these two has little more to wish *for*, and he that wants either of them will be but little the better *for* any thing else. *Locke.*

The middle of the gulph is remarkable *for* tempests. *Addison.*

My open'd thought to joyous prospects raise,
And *for* thy mercy let me sing thy praise. *Prior.*

Which best or worst you could not think;
And die you must *for* want of drink. *Prior.*

It is a most infamous scandal upon the nation, to reproach them *for* treating foreigners with contempt. *Swift.*

We can only give them that liberty now *for* something, which they have so many years exercised *for* nothing, of railing and scribbling against us. *Swift.*

Your sermons will be less valuable, *for* want of time. *Swift.*

2. With respect to; with regard to.

Rather our state's defective *for* requital,
Than we to stretch it out. *Shaksp.*

A paltry ring
That she did give me, whose poesy was,
For all the world, like cutler's poetry
Upon a knife; love me and leave me not. *Shaksp.*

For all the world,
As thou art at this hour, was Richard then. *Shaksp.*

It was young counsel *for* the persons, and violent counsel *for* the matters. *Bacon.*

Authority followeth old men, and favour and popularity youth; but *for* the moral part, perhaps, youth will have the pre-eminence, as age hath for the politick. *Bacon.*

Comets are rather gazed upon than wisely observed in their effects; that is, what kind of comet *for* magnitude or colour, produceth what kind of effects. *Bacon.*

For me, if there be such a thing as I. *Waller.*

He saith these honours consisted in preserving their memories, and praising their virtues; but *for* any matter of worship towards them, he utterly denies it. *Stillingfleet.*

Our laws were *for* their matter foreign. *Hale.*

Now *for* the government, it is absolute monarchy; there being no other laws in China but the king's command. *Temple.*

For me, no other happiness I own,
Than to have born no issue to the throne. *Dryden.*

For me, my stormy voyage at an end,
I to the port of death securely tend. *Dryden.*

After death, we sprights have just such natures
We had, *for* all the world, when human creatures. *Dryden.*

Such little wasps, and yet so full of spite;
For bulk mere insects, yet in mischief strong. *Tate.*

Hobbes has given us a correct explanation of the sense in general; but *for* particulars and circumstances, he continually lops them. *Pope.*

Lo, some are vellom, and the rest as good,
For all his lordship knows, but they are wood. *Pope.*

3. In this sense it has often *as* before it.

As for Maramaldus the general, they had no just cause to mislike him, being an old captain of great experience. *Knolles.*

4. In the character of.

If a man can be fully assured of any thing *for* a truth, without having examined, what is there that he may not embrace *for* truth? *Locke.*

She thinks you favour'd:
But let her go *for* an ungrateful woman. *A. Philips.*

Say, is it fitting in this very field,
This field, where from my youth I've been a carter,
I, in this field, should die *for* a deserter? *Gay.*

5. With resemblance of.

I hear *for* certain, and do speak the truth,
The gentle York is up. *Shakspeare.*

Now, now *for* sure, deliverance is at hand,
The kingdom shall to Israel be restor'd. *Milton.*

The startling steed was seiz'd with sudden fright,
And, bounding, o'er the pommel cast the knight:
Forward he flew, and pitching on his head,
He quiver'd with his feet and lay *for* dead. *Dryd.*

6. Considered as; in the place of.

Our present lot appears
For happy, though but ill; *for* ill, not worst,
If we procure not to ourselves more woe. *Milton.*

The counsel-table and star-chamber held *for* honourable that which pleased, and *for* just that which profited. *Clarendon.*

7. In advantage of; for the sake of.

An ant is a wise creature *for* itself: but it is a shrewd thing in an orchard. *Bacon.*

He refused not to die *for* those that killed him, and shed his blood *for* some of those that spilt it. *Boyle.*

Shall I think the world was made *for* one,
And men are born *for* kings, as beasts *for* men,
Not *for* protection, but to be devoured. *Dryden.*

Read all the prefaces of Dryden,
For those our criticks much confide in;
Though merely writ at first *for* filling,
To raise the volume's price a shilling. *Swift.*

8. Conducive to; beneficial to.

It is *for* the general good of human society, and consequently of particular persons, to be true and just; and it is *for* men's health to be temperate. *Tillotson.*

It can never be *for* the interest of a believer to do me a mischief, because he is sure, upon the balance of accounts, to find himself a loser by it. *Addison.*

9. With intention of going to a certain place.

We sailed from Peru *for* China and Japan. *Bacon.*

As she was brought *for* England, she was cast away near Harwich haven. *Hayward.*

We sailed directly *for* Genoa, and had a fair wind. *Addison.*

10. In comparative respect.

For tusks with Indian elephants he strove,
And Jove's own thunder from his mouth he drove. *Dryden.*

11. With appropriation to.

Shadow will serve *for* summer: prick him; *for* we have a number of shadows to fill up the muster-book. *Shakspeare.*

12. After O an expression of desire.

O *for* a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of invention! *Shaksp.*

13. In account of; in solution of.

Thus much *for* the beginning and progress of the deluge. *Burnet.*

14. Inducing to as a motive.

There is a natural, immutable, and eternal reason *for* that which we call virtue, and against that which we call vice. *Tillotson.*

15. In expectation of.

He must be back again by one and twenty, to marry and propagate: the father cannot stay any longer *for* the portion, nor the mother *for* a new set of babies to play with. *Locke.*

16. Noting power or possibility.

For a holy person to be humble, *for* one whom all men esteem a saint, to fear lest himself become a devil, is as hard as *for* a prince to submit himself to be guided by tutors. *Taylor.*

17. Noting dependence.

The colours of outward objects, brought into a darkened room, depend *for* their visibility upon the dimness of the light they are beheld by. *Boyle.*

18. In prevention of; for fear of.

Corn being had down, any way ye allow,
Should wither as needeth *for* burning in mow. *Tusser.*

And, *for* the time shall not seem tedious,
I'll tell thee what befel me on a day,
In this self place. *Shakspeare.*

There must be no alleys with hedges at the hither end, *for* letting your prospect upon this fair hedge from the green: nor at the further end, *for* letting your prospect from the hedge through the arches upon the heath. *Bacon.*

She wrapped him close *for* catching cold. *Lovelace.*

19. In remedy of.

Sometimes hot, sometimes cold things are good *for* the toothach. *Garretson.*

20. In exchange of.

He made considerable progress in the study of the law, before he quitted that profession *for* this of poetry. *Dryden.*

21. In the place of; instead of.

To make him copious is to alter his character; and to translate him line *for* line is impossible. *Dryden.*

We take a falling meteor *for* a star. *Cowley.*

22. In supply of; to serve in the place of.

Most of our ingenious young men take up some cried-up English poet *for* their model, adore him, and imitate him as they think, without knowing wherein he is defective. *Dryden.*

23. Through a certain duration.

Some please *for* once, some will *for* ever please. *Roscommon.*

Those who sleep without dreaming, can never be convinced that their thoughts are *for* four hours busy, without their knowing it. *Locke.*

The administration of this bank is *for* life, and partly in the hands of the chief citizens. *Addison.*

Since, hir'd *for* life, thy servile muse must sing
Successive conquests, and a glorious king;
And bring him laurels whatsoe'er they cost. *Prior.*

The youth transported, asks without delay
To guide the sun's bright chariot *for* a day. *Garth.*

24. In search of; in quest of.

Philosophers have run so far back *for* arguments of comfort against pain, as to doubt whether there were any such thing; and yet, for all that, when any great evil has been upon them, they would cry out as loud as other men. *Tillotson.*

25. According to.

Chymists have not been able, *for* aught is vulgarly known, by fire alone to separate true sulphur from antimony. *Boyle.*

26. Noting a state of fitness or readiness.

Nay, if you be an undertaker, I am *for* you. *Shakspeare.*

If he be brave, he 's ready *for* the stroke. *Dryd.*

27. In hope of; for the sake of: noting the final cause.

How quickly nature
Falls to revolt, when gold becomes her object!
For this the foolish, over-careful fathers,
Have broke their sleeps with thought, their brains with care,
Their bones with industry: *for* this engross'd
The canker'd heaps of strong atchieved gold:
For this they have been thoughtful to invest
Their sons with arts and martial exercises. *Shaksp.*

The kingdom of God was first rent by ill counsel; upon which counsel there are set, *for* our instruction, two marks. *Bacon.*

Whether some hero's fate,
In words worth dying *for*, he celebrate. *Cowley.*

For he writes not *for* money, nor *for* praise,
Nor to be call'd a wit, nor to wear bays. *Denham.*

There we shall see, a sight worthy dying *for*, that blessed Saviour, who so highly deserves of us. *Boyle.*

He is not disposed to be a fool, and to be miserable *for* company. *Tillotson.*

Even death 's become to me no dreadful name;
In fighting fields, where our acquaintance grew,
I saw him, and contemn'd him first *for* you. *Dryd.*

For this, 'tis needful to prevent her art,
And fire with love the proud Phœnician's heart. *Dryden.*

Some pray for riches, riches they obtain;
But watch'd by robbers, *for* their wealth are slain. *Dryden.*

Let them who truly would appear my friends,

Employ their swords like mine *for* noble ends. *Dryden.*

28. Of tendency to; toward.

The kettle to the top was hoist;
But with its upside down, to show
Its inclination *for* below. *Swift.*

29. In favour of; on the part of; on the side of.

Ye suppose the laws *for* which ye strive are found in scripture; but those not against which we strive. *Hooker.*

It becomes me not to draw my pen in the defence of a bad cause, when I have so often drawn it *for* a good one. *Dryden.*

Jove was *for* Venus; but he fear'd his wife. *Dryden.*

He *for* the world was made, not us alone. *Cowley.*

They must be void of all zeal *for* God's honour, who do not with sighs and tears intercede with him. *Smalridge.*

Aristotle is *for* poetical justice. *Dennis.*

They are all *for* rank and foul feeding. *Felton.*

30. Noting accommodation or adaptation.

Fortune, if there be such a thing as she,
Spies that I bear so well her tyranny,
That she thinks nothing else so fit *for* me. *Donne.*

A few rules of logick are thought sufficient, in this case, *for* those who pretend to the highest improvement. *Locke.*

It is *for* wicked men to dread God; but a virtuous man may have undisturbed thoughts, even of the justice of God. *Tillotson.*

His country has good havens, both *for* the Adriatic and Mediterranean. *Addison.*

Persia is commodiously situated *for* trade both by sea and land. *Arbuthnot.*

Scholars are frugal of their words, and not willing to let any go *for* ornament, if they will not serve *for* use. *Felton.*

31. With intention of.

And by that justice hast removed the cause
Of those rude tempests, which *for* rapine sent,
Too oft, alas, involv'd the innocent. *Waller.*

Here huntsmen with delight may read,
How to chuse dogs *for* scent or speed. *Waller.*

God hath made some things *for* as long a duration as they are capable of. *Tillotson.*

For this, from Trivia's temple and her wood,
Are coursers driv'n, who shed their masters' blood. *Dryden.*

Such examples should be set before them, as patterns *for* their daily imitation. *Locke.*

The next question usually is, what is it *for*? *Locke.*

Achilles is *for* revenging himself upon Agamemnon, by means of Hector. *Broome.*

32. Becoming; belonging to.

It were not *for* your quiet, nor your good,
Nor *for* my manhood, honesty, and wisdom,
To let you know my thoughts. *Shaksp.*

Th' offers he doth make,
Were not *for* him to give, nor them to take. *Daniel.*

It were more *for* his honour to raise his siege, than to spend so many good men in the winning of it by force. *Knolles.*

Jests *for* Dutch men and English boys. *Cowley.*

Is it *for* you to ravish seas and land,
Unauthorized by my supreme command! *Dryden.*

His sire already signs him *for* the skies,
And marks the seat amidst the deities. *Dryden.*

It is a reasonable account *for* any man to give, why he does not live as the greatest part of the world do, that he has no mind to die as they do, and perish with them. *Tillotson.*

33. Notwithstanding.

This, *for* any thing we know to the contrary, might be the self-same form which Philojudæus expresseth. *Hooker.*

God's desertion shall, *for* ought he knows, the next minute supervene. *Decay of Piety.*

Probability supposes that a thing may or may not be so, *for* any thing yet certainly determined on either side. *South.*

For any thing that legally appears to the contrary, it may be a contrivance to fright us. *Swift.*

If such vast masses of matter had been situated nearer to the sun, or to each other, as they might as easily have been, *for* any mechanical or fortuitous agent, they must necessarily have caused a considerable disorder in the whole system. *Bentley.*

34. To the use of; to be used in.

The oak *for* nothing ill,
The osier good *for* twigs, the poplar *for* the mill. *Spenser.*

Your understandings are not bright enough *for* the exercise of the highest acts of reason. *Tillotson.*

35. In consequence of.

For love they force through thickets of the wood,
They climb the steepy hills and stem the flood. *Dryd.*

36. In recompense of; in return of.

Now, *for* so many glorious actions done,
For peace at home, and *for* the publick wealth,
I mean to crown a bowl for Cæsar's health;
Besides, in gratitude *for* such high matters,
Know I have vow'd two hundred gladiators. *Dryd.*

First the wily wizard must be caught;
For unconstrain'd, he nothing tells *for* naught. *Dryden.*

37. In proportion to.

He is not very tall, yet *for* his years he's tall. *Shaksp.*

As he could see clear *for* those times, through superstition; so he would be blinded, now and then, by human policy. *Bacon.*

Exalted Socrates! divinely brave!
Injur'd he fell, and dying he forgave;
Too noble *for* revenge. *Dryden.*

38. By means of; by interposition of.

Moral consideration can no way move the sensible appetite, were it not *for* the will. *Hale.*

Of some calamity we can have no relief but from God alone; and what would men do in such a case, if it were not *for* God? *Tillotson.*

39. In regard of; in preservation of. *I cannot* for *my life*, is, I cannot if my life might be saved by it.

I bid the rascal knock upon your gate;
But could not get him *for* my heart. *Shaksp.*

I cannot *for* my heart leave a room, before I have thoroughly examined the papers pasted upon the walls. *Addison.*

40. For *all;* notwithstanding.

Neither doubt you, because I wear a woman's apparel, I will be the more womanish; since I assure you, *for all* my apparel, there is nothing I desire more than fully to prove myself a man in this enterprize. *Sidney.*

For all the carefulness of the christians, the English bulwark was undermined by the enemy, and upon the fourth of September part thereof was blown up. *Knolles.*

But as Noah's pigeon, which returned no more,
Did shew she footing found *for all* the flood. *Davies.*

They resolute, *for all* this, do proceed
Unto that judgment. *Daniel.*

If we apprehend the greatest things in the world of the emperour of China or Japan, we are well enough contented, *for all* that, to let them govern at home. *Stillingfleet.*

Though that very ingenious person has anticipated part of what I should say, yet you will, *for all* that, expect that I should give you a fuller account. *Boyle.*

She might have passed over my businesses; but my rabble is not to be mumbled up in silence, *for all* her pertness. *Dryden.*

For all his exact plot, down was he cast from all his greatness, and forced to end his days in a mean condition. *South.*

41. For *to*. In the language used two centuries ago, *for* was commonly used before *to* the sign of the infinitive mood, to note the final cause. As I come *for to* see you, for I love to see you: in the same sense with the French *pour*. Thus it is used in the translation of the Bible. But this distinction was by the best writers sometimes forgotten; and, *for*, by wrong use, appearing superfluous, is now always omitted.

Who shall let me now
On this vile body *for to* wreak my wrong! *Fairy Queen.*

A large posterity
Up to your happy palaces may mount,
Of blessed saints *for to* increase the count. *Spenser.*

These things may serve *for to* represent how just cause of fear this kingdom may have towards Spain. *Bacon.*

For, fôr. *conj.*

1. The word by which the reason is introduced of something advanced before.

Heav'n doth with us as we with torches deal,
Not light them for themselves; *for* if our virtues
Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike
As if we had them not. *Shaksp.*

Old husbandmen I at Sabinum know,
Who for another year dig, plough, and sow;
For never any man was yet so old,
But hop'd his life one winter more would hold. *Denham.*

Tell me what kind of thing is wit:
For the first matter loves variety less. *Cowley.*

Thus does he foolishly who, for fear of any thing in this world, ventures to displease God; *for* in so doing he runs away from men, and falls into the hands of the living God. *Tillotson.*

2. Because; on this account that. It is in this sense properly followed by *that*, and without it is elliptical. This sense is almost obsolete.

I doubt not but great troops would be ready to run; yet *for that* the worst men are most ready to remove, I would wish them chosen by discretion of wise men. *Spenser.*

Jealous souls will not be answered so:
They are not ever jealous for a cause,
But jealous *for* they 're jealous. *Shaksp.*

Heaven defend your good souls, that you think
I will your serious and great business scant;
For she is with me. *Shaksp.*

Nor swell'd his breast with uncouth pride,
That heav'n on him above his charge had laid:
But, *for* his great Creator would the same,
His will increas'd; so fire augmenteth flame. *Fairfax.*

Many excrescences of trees grow chiefly where the tree is dead or faded; *for that* the natural sap of the tree corrupteth into some preternatural substance. *Bacon.*

3. For *as much*. In regard to that; in consideration of.

For as much as in public prayer we are not only to consider what is needful, in respect of God; but there is also in men that which we must regard; we somewhat incline to length, lest over-quick dispatch should give occasion to deem, that the thing itself is but little accounted of. *Hooker.*

For as much as the thirst is intolerable, the patient may be indulged the free use of spaw water. *Arbuthnot.*

4. For *why*. Because; for this reason that.

Solyman had three hundred field pieces; *for why*, Solyman purposing to draw the emperor into battle, had brought no pieces of battery with him. *Knolles.*

To Fo'rage, fôr'âje.[168] *v. n.* [from *foris*, abroad, Latin.]

1. To wander far; to rove at a distance. Not in use.

Forage, and run
To meet displeasure farther from the doors,
And grapple with him, ere he come so nigh. *Shak.*

2. To wander in search of spoil, generally of provisions.

As in a stormy night,
Wolves, urged by their raging appetite,
Forage for prey. *Denham.*

There was a brood of young larks in the corn, and the dam went abroad to *forage* for them. *L'Estrange.*

Nor dare they stray
When rain is promis'd or a stormy day;
But near the city walls their wat'ring take,
Nor *forage* far, but short excursions make. *Dryden.*

3. To ravage; to feed on spoil.

His most mighty father on a hill
Stood smiling, to behold his lion's whelp
Forage in blood of French nobility. *Shaksp.*

To FO'RAGE, fôr'âje. *v. a.* To plunder; to strip; to spoil.

They will both strengthen all the country round, and also be as continual holds for her majesty, if the people should revolt; for without such it is easy to *forage* and over-run the whole land. *Spenser.*

The victorious Philistines were worsted by the captivated ark, which *foraged* their country more than a conquering army. *South.*

FO'RAGE, fôr'âje.[80] *n. s.* [*fourage*, German and French; from *foris*, Latin.]

1. Search of provisions; the act of feeding abroad.

One way a hand select from *forage* drives
A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,
From a fat meadow ground; or fleecy flock,
Ewes and their bleating lambs, over the plains
Their hooty. *Milton.*

2. Provisions sought abroad.

Some o'er the public magazines preside,
And some are sent new *forage* to provide. *Dryden.*

3. Provisions in general.

Provided *forage*, our spent arms renew'd. *Dryd.*

FORA'MINOUS, fô-râm'ê-nûs. *adj.* [from *foramen*, Lat.] Full of holes; perforated in many places; porous.

Soft and *foraminous* bodies, in the first creation of the sound, will deaden it; but in the passage of the sound they will admit it better than harder bodies. *Bacon.*

To FORBE'AR, fôr-bâre.' *v. n.* pret. *I forbore*, anciently *forbare;* part. *forborn*, [ꝑoꝛbæꝛan, Saxon. *For* has in composition the power of privation; as, *forbear:* or deprivation; as, *forswear*, and other powers not easily explained.]

1. To cease from any thing; to intermit.

Who can *forbear* to admire and adore him who weighed the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance. *Cheyne.*

2. To pause; to delay.

I pray you, tarry: pause a day or two,
Before you hazard; for in chusing wrong,
I lose your company; therefore *forbear* a while. *Shaksp.*

3. To omit voluntarily; not to do; to abstain.

He *forbare* to go forth. 1 *Samuel.*

At this he started, and *forbore* to swear;
Not out of conscience of the sin, but fear. *Dryden.*

The wolf, the lion, and the bear,
When they their prey in pieces tear,
To quarrel with themselves *forbear.* *Denham.*

4. To restrain any violence of temper; to be patient.

By long *forbearing* is a prince persuaded, and a soft tongue breaketh the bone. *Proverbs.*

To FORBE'AR, fôr-bâre'.[240] *v. a.*

1. To decline; to avoid voluntarily.

Forbear his presence, until time hath qualified the heat of his displeasure. *Shaksp.*

So angry bulls the combat do *forbear*,
When from the wood a lion does appear. *Waller.*

2. To abstain from; to shun to do; to omit.

If it passed only by the house of peers, it should be looked upon as invalid and void, and execution should be thereupon *forborn* or suspended. *Clarendon.*

There is not any one action whatsoever which a man ought to do, or to *forbear*, but the Scripture will give him a clear precept or prohibition for it. *South.*

3. To spare; to treat with clemency.

With all lowliness and meekness, with long suffering, *forbearing* one another in love. *Eph.*

4. To withhold.

Forbear thee from meddling with God, who is with me, that he destroy thee not. 2 *Chronicles.*

FORBE'ARANCE, fôr-bâre'ânse. *n. s.* [from *forbear.*]

1. The care of avoiding or shunning any thing; negation of practice.

True nobleness would
Learn him *forbearance* from so foul a wrong. *Shak.*

This may convince us how vastly greater a pleasure is consequent upon the *forbearance* of sin, than can possibly accompany the commission of it. *South.*

Liberty is the power a man has to do, or forbear doing, any particular action, according as its doing or *forbearance* has the actual preference in the mind. *Locke.*

2. Intermission of something.

3. Command of temper.

Have a continent *forbearance*, 'till the speed of his rage goes slower. *Shaksp.*

4. Lenity; delay of punishment; mildness.

Nor do I take notice of this instance of severity in our own country to justify such a proceeding, but only to display the mildness and *forbearance* made use of under the reign of his present majesty. *Addison.*

He applies to our gratitude by obligations of kindness and beneficence, of long suffering and *forbearance.* *Rogers.*

FORBE'ARER, fôr-bâ'rûr. *n. s.* [from *forbear.*] An intermitter; interceptor of any thing.

The west as a father all goodness doth bring,
The east a *forbearer* no manner of thing. *Tusser.*

To FORBI'D, fôr-bîd'. *v. a.* pret. *I forbade;* part. *forbidden* or *forbid.* [ꝑoꝛbeoban, Saxon; *verbieden*, Dutch.]

1. To prohibit; to interdict any thing.

A witch, a quean, an old cozening quean; have I not *forbid* her my house? *Shaksp.*

It is
The practice and the purpose of the king,
From whose obedience I *forbid* my soul. *Shaksp.*

By tasting of that fruit *forbid*,
Where they sought knowledge, they did error find. *Davies.*

The voice of reason, in all the dictates of natural morality, ought carefully to be attended to, by a strict observance of what it commands, but especially of what it *forbids.* *South.*

All hatred of persons, by very many christian principles, we are most solemnly and indispensably *forbid.* *Sprat.*

The chaste and holy race
Are all *forbidden* this polluted place. *Dryden.*

2. To command; to forbear any thing.

She with so sweet a rigour *forbad* him, that he durst not rebel. *Sidney.*

They have determined to consume all those things that God hath *forbidden* them to eat by his laws. *Judith.*

3. To oppose; to hinder.

The moisture being *forbidden* to come up in the plant, stayeth longer in the root, and so dilateth it. *Bacon.*

The plaster alone would pen the humour and so exasperate it, as well as *forbid* new humour. *Bacon.*

Thy throne is darkness in th' abyss of light,
A blaze of glory that *forbids* the sight!
O teach me to believe thee thus conceal'd,
And search no farther than thyself reveal'd. *Dryd.*

4. To accurse; to blast. Now obsolete. To *bid* is in old language to *pray;* to *forbid* therefore is to *curse.*

Sleep shall neither night nor day
Hang upon his penthouse lid;
He shall live a man *forbid.* *Shaksp.*

To FORBI'D, fôr-bîd'. *v. n.* To utter a prohibition.

Now the good gods *forbid*,
That our renowned Rome
Should now eat up her own! *Shaksp.*

FORBI'DDANCE, fôr-bîd-dânse. *n. s.* [from *forbid.*] Prohibition; edict against any thing.

How hast thou yielded to transgress
The strict *forbiddance!* how to violate
The sacred fruit forbidden! *Milton.*

FORBI'DDENLY, fôr-bîd'd'n-lê. *adv.* [from *forbid.*] In an unlawful manner.

With all confidence he swears, as he had seen 't,
That you have touch'd his queen *forbiddenly.* *Shaksp.*

FORBI'DDER, fôr-bîd'dûr. *n. s.* [from *forbid.*] One that prohibits; one that enacts a prohibition.

This was a bold accusation of God, making the fountain of good the contriver of evil, and the *forbidder* of the crime an abettor of the fact prohibited. *Brown.*

Other care, perhaps,
May have diverted from continual watch
Our great *forbidder!* *Milton.*

FORBI'DDING, fôr-bîd'ding. *participial adj.* [from *forbid.*] Raising abhorrence; repelling approach; causing aversion.

Tragedy was made *forbidding* and horrible. *A. Hill.*

FORCE, fôrse. *n. s.* [*force*, Fr. *fortis*, Lat.]

1. Strength; vigour; might; active power.

He never could maintain his part but in the *force* of his will. *Shaksp.*

A ship, which hath struck sail, doth run
By *force* of that *force* which before it won. *Donne.*

2. Violence.

Thus got the house of Lancaster the crown,
Which now they hold by *force*, and not by right. *Shaksp.*

The shepherd Paris bore the Spartan bride
By *force* away, and then by *force* enjoy'd;
But I by free consent. *Dryden.*

3. Virtue; efficacy.

Manifest it is, that the very majesty and holiness of the place where God is worshipped, hath in regard of us, great virtue, *force*, and efficacy; for that it serveth as a sensible help to stir up devotion. *Hooker.*

No definitions, no suppositions of any sect, are of *force* enough to destroy constant experience. *Locke.*

4. Validness; power of law.

A testament is of *force* after men are dead. *Hebrews.*

Not long in *force* this charter stood,
Wanting that seal, it must be seal'd in blood. *Denham.*

5. Armament; warlike preparation. Often *forces* in the plural.

O thou! whose captain I account myself,
Look on my *forces* with a gracious eye. *Shaksp.*

The secret of the power of Spain consisteth in a veteran army, compounded of miscellany *forces* of all nations. *Bacon.*

A greater *force* than that which here we find,
Ne'er press'd the ocean, nor employ'd the wind.
Waller.

Those victorious *forces* of the rebels were not able to sustain your arms. *Dryden.*

6. Destiny; necessity; fatal compulsion.

To Force, fôrse. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To compel; to constrain.

Dangers are light, if they once seem light; and more dangers have deceived men than *forced* them.
Bacon

I have been *forced* to use the cant words of Whig and Tory. *Swift.*

The actions and operations did *force* them upon dividing the single idea. *Broome.*

2. To overpower by strength.

O that fortune
Had brought me to the field where thou art fam'd
To have wrought such wonders with an ass's jaw,
I should have *forc'd* thee soon with other arms.
Milton.

With fates averse, the rout in arms resort
To *force* their monarch, and insult the court. *Dryd.*

3. To impel; to press; to draw or push by main strength.

Thou shalt not destroy the trees by *forcing* an ax against them. *Deuteronomy.*

Stooping, the spear descended on his chine,
Just where the bone distinguish'd either loin:
It stuck so fast, so deeply bury'd lay,
That scarce the victor *forc'd* the steel away. *Dryd.*

4. To enforce; to urge.

Three blust'ring nights, born by the southern blast,
I floated, and discovered land at last:
High on a mounting wave my head I bore,
Forcing my strength, and gath'ring to the shore.
Dryden.

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never sere,
I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude,
And with *forc'd* fingers rude
Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year.
Milton.

5. To drive by violence or power.

This way of flattering their willing benefactors out of part, contrived another of *forcing* their unwilling neighbours out of all their possessions.
Decay of Piety.

To free the ports, and ope the Punique land
To Trojan guests; lest ignorant of fate,
The queen might *force* them from her town and state. *Dryden.*

6. To gain by violence or power.

My heart is yours; but, oh! you left it here
Abandon'd to those tyrants hope and fear;
If they *forc'd* from me one kind look or word,
Could you not that, nor that small part afford. *Dryd.*

7. To storm; to take or enter by violence.

Troy wall'd so high,
Atrides might as well have *forc'd* the sky. *Waller.*

Heav'n from all ages wisely did provide
This wealth, and for the bravest nation hide;
Who with four hundred foot, and forty horse,
Dare boldly go a new-found world to *force*. *Dryd.*

8. To ravish; to violate by force.

Force her.—I like it not. *Dryden.*

9. To constrain; to distort; not to obtain naturally or with ease.

Our general taste in England is for epigram, turns of wit, and *forced* conceits. *Addison.*

10. To man; to strengthen by soldiers; to garrison.

Here let them lye
'Till famine and the ague eat them up:
Were they not *forc'd* with those that should be our's,
We might have met them dareful, beard to beard.
Shaksp.

If you find that any great number of soldiers be newly sent into Oroonoque, and that the passages be already *forced*, then be well advised how you land *Raleigh.*

11. *To* Force *out.* To extort.

The heat of the dispute had *forced out* from Luther expressions that seemed to make his doctrine run higher than really it did. *Atterbury.*

To Force, fôrse. *v. n.* To lay stress upon. This word I have only found in the following passage.

That morning that he was to join battle with Harold, his armorer put on his backpiece before and his breastplate behind; the which being espied by some that stood by, was taken among them for an ill token, and therefore advised him not to fight that day; to whom the duke answered, I *force* not of such fooleries, but if I have any skill in soothsaying, as in sooth I have none, it doth prognosticate that I shall change copy from a duke to a king.
Camden.

Fo'rcedly, fôr'sĕd-lė.[364] *adv.* [from *force.*] Violently; constrainedly; unnaturally.

This foundation of the earth upon the waters doth most aptly agree to that structure of the abyss and antediluvian earth; but very improperly and *forcedly* to the present form of the earth and the waters.
Burnet.

Fo'rceful, fôrse'fûl. *adj.* [*force* and *full.*] Violent; strong; driven with great might; impetuous.

Why, what need we
Commune with you of this, but rather follow
Our *forceful* instigation? *Shaksp.*

Against the steed he threw
His *forceful* spear, which, hissing as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks. *Dryden.*

Were it by chance, or *forceful* destiny,
Which forms in causes first whate'er shall be,
Assisted by a friend one moonless night,
This Palemon from prison took his flight. *Dryd.*

He pois'd in air, the jav'lin sent,
Through Paris' shield the *forceful* weapon went.
Pope.

Fo'rcefully, fôrse'fûl-ė. *adv.* [from *forceful.*] Violently; impetuously.

Fo'rceless, fôrse'lĕs. *adj.* [from *force.*] Having little force; weak; feeble; impotent.

Fo'rceps, fôr'sĕps. *n. s.* [Latin.]

Forceps properly signifies a pair of tongs; but is used for an instrument in chirurgery, to extract any thing out of wounds, and the like occasions.
Quincy.

Fo'rcer, fôre'sûr. *n. s.* [from *force.*]

1. That which forces, drives, or constrains.

2. The embolus of a pump working by pulsion, in contradistinction to a sucker, which acts by attraction.

The usual means for the ascent of water is either by suckers or *forcers*. *Wilkins.*

Fo'rcible, fôre'sė-bl. *adj.* [from *force.*]

1. Strong; mighty: opposed to *weak.*

That punishment, which hath been sometimes *forcible* to bridle sin, may grow afterwards too weak and feeble. *Hooker.*

Who therefore can invent
With what more *forcible* we may offend
Our yet unwounded enemies? *Milton.*

2. Violent; impetuous.

Jersey, belov'd by all: for all must feel
The influence of a form and mind,
Where comely grace and constant virtue dwell,
Like mingl'd streams more *forcible* when join'd:
Jersey shall at thy altars stand,
Shall there receive the azure band. *Prior.*

3. Efficacious; active; powerful.

Sweet smells are most *forcible* in dry substances, when broken; and so likewise in oranges, the ripping of their rind giveth out their smell more.
Bacon.

4. Prevalent; of great influence.

How *forcible* are right words. *Job.*

God hath assured us, that there is no inclination or temptation so *forcible* which our humble prayers and desires may not frustrate and break asunder.
Raleigh.

5. Done by force; suffered by force.

He swifter far
Me overtook, his mother all dismay'd,
And in embraces *forcible* and foul
Ingend'ring with me. *Milton.*

The abdication of king James, the advocates on that side look upon to have been *forcible* and unjust, and consequently void. *Swift.*

6. Valid; binding; obligatory.

Fo'rcibleness, fôre'sė-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *forcible.*] Force; violence.

Fo'rcibly, fôre'sė-blė. *adv.* [from *forcible.*]

1. Strongly; powerfully.

The gospel offers such considerations as are fit to work very *forcibly* upon two of the most swaying and governing passions in the mind, our hopes and our fears. *Tillotson.*

2. Impetuously; with great strength.

3. By violence; by force.

He himself with greedy great desire
Into the castle entered *forcibly*. *Fairy Queen.*

The taking and carrying away of women *forcibly*, and against their will, except female wards and bondwomen, was made capital. *Bacon.*

This doctrine brings us down to the level of horse and mule, whose mouths are *forcibly* holden with bit and bridle. *Hammond.*

Fo'rcipated, fôr'sė-pā-tĕd. *adj.* [from *forceps.*] Formed like a pair of pincers to open and enclose.

The locusts have antennæ, or long horns before, with a long falcation or *forcipated* tail behind.
Brown.

When they have seized their prey, they will so tenaciously hold it with their *forcipated* mouth, that they will not part therewith, even when taken out of the waters. *Derham.*

FORD, fôrd. *n. s.* [ꝼoꝛꝺ, Saxon, from ꝼaꝛan, to pass.]

1. A shallow part of a river where it may be passed without swimming.

Her men the paths rode through made by her sword;
They pass the stream, when she had found the *ford*.
Fairfax.

2. It sometimes signifies the stream, the current, without any consideration of passage or shallowness.

Medusa with Gorgonian terror guards
The *ford*, and of itself the water flies
All taste of living wight. *Milton.*

Rise, wretched widow! rise; nor undeplor'd
Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian *ford*:
But rise prepar'd in black to mourn thy perish'd lord. *Dryden.*

To Ford. fôrd *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pass without swimming.

Adam's shin-bones must have contained a thousand fathom, and much more, if he had *forded* the ocean. *Raleigh.*

Fording his current where thou find'st it low.
Denham.

Fo'rdable, fôrd'â-bl. *adj.* [from *ford.*] Passable without swimming

Pliny placeth the Schenitæ upon the Euphrates, where the same beginneth to be *fordable*. *Raleigh.*

A countryman sounded a river up and down, to try where it was most *fordable;* and where the water ran too smooth, he found it deepest, and on the contrary, shallowest where it made most noise
L'Estrange.

FORE, fôre. *adj.* [ꝼoꝛe, Sax.]

1. Anteriour; that which is before; not behind.

Though there is an orb or spherical area of the sound, yet they move strongest and go farthest in the *fore* lines from the first local impression. *Bacon.*

2. That which comes first in a progressive motion.

Resistance in fluids arises from their greater pressing on the *fore* than hind part of the bodies moving in them. *Cheyne.*

FORE, fôre. *adv.*

1. Anteriourly; in the part which appears first to those that meet it.

Each of them will bear six demiculverins and four sakers, needing no other addition than a slight spar deck *fore* and aft, which is a slight deck throughout. *Raleigh.*

2. *Fore* is a word much used in composition to mark priority of time, of which some examples shall be given. A vitious orthography has confounded *for* and *fore* in composition.

To FOREADVI'SE, fôre-âd-vîze'.[499] *v. n.* [*fore* and *advise.*] To counsel early; to counsel before the time of action, or the event.

Thus to have said,
As you were *foreadvis'd*, had touch'd his spirit,
And tried his inclination. *Shaksp.*

To FOREAPPO'INT, fôre-âp-pôint'. *v. n.* [*fore* and *appoint.*] To order beforehand.

To FOREA'RM, fôre-ârm'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *arm.*] To provide for attack or resistance before the time of need.

A man should fix and *forearm* his mind with this persuasion, that, during his passion, whatsoever is offered to his imagination tends only to deceive. *South.*

He *forearms* his care
With rules to push his fortune, or to bear. *Dryden.*

To FOREBO'DE, fôre-bôde'. *v. n.* [*fore* and *bode.*]

1. To prognosticate; to foretell.

An ancient augur, skill'd in future fate,
With these *foreboding* words restrains their hate. *Dryden.*

2. To foreknow; to be prescient of; to feel a secret sense of something future.

Fate makes you deaf, while I in vain implore:
My heart *forebodes* I ne'er shall see you more. *Dryden.*

My soul *foreboded* I should find the bow'r
Of some fell monster, fierce with barb'rous pow'r. *Pope.*

FOREBO'DER, fôre-bôde'ûr. *n. s.* [from *forebode.*]

1. A prognosticator; a soothsayer.

Your raven has a reputation in the world for a bird of omen, and a kind of small prophet: a crow that had observed the raven's manner and way of delivering his predictions, sets up for a *foreboder.* *L'Estrange.*

2. A foreknower.

FOREBY'. fôre-bî'. *prep.* [*fore* and *by.*] Near; hard by; fast by.

Not far away he hence doth won
Foreby a fountain, where I late him left. *F. Queen.*

To FORECA'ST, fôre-kâst'.[492] *v. a.* [*fore* and *cast.*]

1. To scheme; to plan before execution.

He shall *forecast* his devices against the strong holds. *Daniel.*

2. To adjust; to contrive antecedently.

The feast was serv'd; the time so well *forecast*,
That just when the dessert and fruits were plac'd,
The fiends alarm began. *Dryden.*

3. To foresee; to provide against.

It is wisdom to consider the end of things before we embark, and to *forecast* consequences. *L'Estrange.*

To FORECA'ST, fôre-kâst'. *v. n.* To form schemes; to contrive beforehand.

And whatso heavens in their secret doom
Ordained have, how can frail fleshy wight
Forecast, but it must needs to issue come? *Spenser.*

When broad awake, she finds in troublous fit,
Forecasting how his foe he might annoy. *Fairy Queen.*

FORECA'ST, fôre'kâst.[492] *n. s.* [from the verb.] Contrivance beforehand; scheme; plan; antecedent policy.

Alas! that Warwick had no more *forecast*,
But while he thought to steal the single ten,
The king was slily finger'd from the deck! *Shaksp.*

He makes this difference to arise from the *forecast* and predetermination of the gods. *Addison.*

The last, scarce ripen'd into perfect man,
Saw helpless him from whom their life began:
Mem'ry and *forecast* just returns engage;
That pointed back to youth, this on to age. *Pope.*

FORECA'STER, fôre-kâst'ûr. *n. s.* [from *forecast.*] One who contrives beforehand.

FO'RECASTLE, fôre'kâs-sl. *n. s.* [*fore* and *castle.*] In a ship, is that part where the foremast stands, and is divided from the rest of the floor by a bulkhead: that part of the *forecastle* which is aloft, and not in the hold, is called the prow. *Harris.*

The commodity of the new cook-room the merchants have found to be so great, as that, in all their ships, the cookrooms are built in their *forecastles*, contrary to that which had been anciently used. *Raleigh.*

FORECHO'SEN, fôre-tshô'z'n. *part.* [*fore* and *chosen.*] Pre-elected.

FORECI'TED, fôre-sî'têd. *part.* [*fore* and *cite.*] Quoted before, or above.

Greaves is of opinion, that the alteration mentioned in that *forecited* passage is continued. *Arbuthnot.*

To FORECLO'SE, fôre-klôze'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *close.*]

1. To shut up; to preclude; to prevent.

The embargo with Spain *foreclosed* this trade. *Carew.*

2. *To* FORECLOSE *a Mortgage*, is to cut off the power of redemption.

FO'REDECK, fôre'dêk. *n. s.* [*fore* and *deck.*] The anteriour part of the ship.

I to the *foredeck* went, and thence did look
For rocky Scylla. *Chapman.*

To FOREDESI'GN, fôre-dê-sîne'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *design.*] To plan beforehand.

All the steps of the growth and vegetation both of animals and plants, have been foreseen and *foredesigned* by the wise Author of nature. *Cheyne.*

To FOREDO', fôre-dôô'. *v. a.* [from *for* and *do*, not *fore.*]

1. To ruin; to destroy. A word obsolete. Opposed to making happy.

Beseeching him, if either salves or oils,
A *foredone* wight from door of death might raise,
He would at her request prolong her nephew's days. *Fairy Queen.*

That drew on men God's hatred and his wrath,
And many souls in tolours had *foredone*. *F. Queen.*
This doth betoken,
The corse they follow did with desperate hand
Foredo its own life. *Shaksp.*

This is the night
That either makes me or *foredoes* me quite. *Shakspeare.*

2. To overdo; to weary; to harass.

Whilst the heavy ploughman snoars,
All with weary task *foredone*. *Shaksp.*

To FOREDO'OM, fôre-dôô'm. *v. a.* [*fore* and *doom.*] To predestinate; to determine beforehand.

Through various hazards and events we move
To Latium, and the realms *foredoom'd* by Jove. *Dryden.*

The willing metal will obey thy hand
Following with ease: if favour'd by thy fate,
Thou art *foredoom'd* to view the Stygian state. *Dryden.*

Fate *foredoom'd*, and all things tend
By course of time to their appointed end. *Dryden.*

Here Britain's statesmen oft the fall *foredoom*
Of foreign tyrants, and of nymphs at home. *Pope.*

FORE-E'ND, fôre'ênd. *n. s.* [*fore* and *end.*] The anteriour part.

I have liv'd at honest freedom; paid
More pious debts to heaven than in all
The *fore-end* of my time. *Shaksp.*

In the *fore-end* of it, which was towards him, grew a small green branch of palm. *Bacon.*

FOREFA'THER, fôre-fâ ᵺûr. *n. s.* [*fore* and *father.*] Ancestor; one who in any degree of ascending genealogy precedes another.

The custom of the people of God, and the decrees of our *forefathers*, are to be kept, touching those things whereof the Scripture hath neither one way or other given us charge. *Hooker.*

If it be a generous desire in men to know from whence their own *forefathers* have come, it cannot be displeasing to understand the place of our first ancestor. *Raleigh.*

Conceit is still deriv'd
From some *forefather* grief: mine is not so. *Shak.*

Shall I not be distraught,
And madly play with my *forefather's* joints. *Shak.*

Our great *forefathers*,
Had left him nought to conquer but his country. *Addison.*

When a man sees the prodigious pains our *forefathers* have been at in these barbarous buildings, one cannot but fancy what miracles of architecture they would have left us, had they been instructed in the right way. *Addison.*

Blest peer! his great *forefather's* ev'ry grace
Reflecting, and reflected in his race. *Pope.*

To FOREFE'ND, fôre-fênd'. *v. a.* [It is doubtful whether from *fore* or *for* and *defend.* If from *fore*, it implies antecedent provision; as *forearm:* if from *for*, prohibitory security; as *forbid.* Of the two following examples one favours *for;* and the other *fore.*

1. To prohibit; to avert.

I would not kill thy unprepared spirit;
No, heav'ns *forefend!* I would not kill thy soul. *Shaksp.*

Perhaps a fever, which the gods *forefend*,
May bring your youth to some untimely end. *Dryden.*

2. To provide for; to secure.

Down with the nose,
Down with it flat: take the bridge quite away
Of him, that, his particular to *forefend*,
Smells from the gen'ral weal. *Shaksp.*

FOREFI'NGER, fôre'fing-gûr. *n. s.* [*fore* and *finger.*] The finger next to the thumb: the index.

An agate stone
On the *forefinger* of an alderman. *Shaksp.*

Polymnia shall be drawn, as it were acting her speech with her *forefinger*. *Peacham.*

Some wear this on the middle-finger, as the ancient Gauls and Britons; and some upon the *forefinger*. *Brown.*

FO'REFOOT, fôre'fût. *n. s.* plur. *forefeet*. [*fore* and *foot*.] The anteriour foot of a quadruped: in contempt, a hand.

Give me thy fist; thy *forefoot* to me give. *Shak.*

He ran fiercely, and smote at Heliodorus with his *forefeet*. *2 Maccabees.*

I continue my line from thence to the heel; then making the breast with the eminency thereof, bring out his near *forefoot*, which I finish. *Peacham.*

To FOREGO', fôre-gô'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *go*.]

1. To quit; to give up; to resign.

Is it her nature, or is it her will,
To be so cruel to an humble foe?
If nature, then she may it mend with skill;
If will, then she at will may will *forego*. *Spenser.*

Having all before absolutely in his power, it remaineth so still, he having already neither foregiven nor *foregone* any thing thereby unto them, but having received something from them. *Spenser.*

He is a great adventurer, said he,
That hath his sword through hard essay *foregone;*
And now hath vowed 'till he avenged be
Of that despite, never to wearen none. *F. Queen.*

Special reason oftentimes causeth the will to prefer one good thing before another; to leave one for another's sake, to *forego* meaner for the attainment of higher degrees. *Hooker.*

Must I then leave you? Must I needs *forego*
So good, so noble, and so true a master? *Shaksp.*
Let us not *forego*
That for a trifle which was bought with blood.
Shaksp.

How can I live without thee! how *forego*
Thy sweet converse and love so dearly join'd,
To live again in these wild woods forlorn!
Milton.

This argument might prevail with you to *forego* a little of your repose for the publick benefit.
Dryden.

What they have enjoyed with great pleasure at one time, has proved insipid or nauseous at another; and therefore they see nothing in it, for which they should *forego* a present enjoyment.
Locke.

2. To go before; to be past. [from *fore* and *go*.]

By our remembrances of days *foregone*,
Such were our faults; O! then we thought them not.
Shaksp.

It is to be understood of Cain, that many years *foregone* and when his people were increased, he built the city of Enoch *Raleigh.*

Reflect upon the two *foregoing* objections.
Boyle.

This *foregoing* remark gives the reason why imitation pleases. *Dryden.*

I was seated in my elbow-chair, where I had indulged the *foregoing* speculations. *Addison.*

In the *foregoing* part of this work I promised proofs *Woodward.*

3. To lose.

This is the very ecstacy of love,
Whose violent property *foregoes* itself,
And leads the will to desperate undertakings.
Shakspeare.

FOREGO'ER, fôre-gô'ûr. *n. s.* [from *forego*.] Ancestor; progenitor.

Honours best thrive,
When rather from our acts we them derive
Than our *foregoers*. *Shakspeare.*

FO'REGROUND, fôre'grôûnd. *n. s.* [*fore* and *ground*.] The part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures.

All agree that white can subsist on the *foreground* of the picture: the question therefore is to know, if it can equally be placed upon that which is backward, the light being universal, and the figures supposed to be in an open field. *Dryden.*

FO'REHAND, fôre'hând. *n. s.* [*fore* and *hand*.]

1. The part of a horse which is before the rider.

2. The chief part. Not in use.

The great Achilles whom opinion crowns
The sinew and the *forehand* of our host. *Shaksp.*

FO'REHAND, fôre'hând. *adj.* Done sooner than is regular.

You'll say she did embrace me as a husband,
And so extenuate the *forehand* sin. *Shaksp.*

FOREHA'NDED, fôre'hând-êd. *adj.* [from *fore* and *hand*.]

1. Early; timely.

If by thus doing you have not secured your time by an early and *forehanded* care, yet be sure, by a timely diligence, to redeem the time. *Taylor.*

2. Formed in the fo reparts.

He 's a substantial true-bred beast, bravely *forehanded:* mark but the cleanness of his shapes too.
Dryden.

FO'REHEAD, fôr'hêd.[515] *n. s.* [*fore* and *head*.]

1. That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward to the hair.

The breast of Hecuba,
When she did suckle Hector, look'd not lovelier
Than Hector's *forehead* when it spit forth blood
At Grecian swords contending. *Shakspeare.*

Some angel copy'd, while I slept, each grace,
And moulded ev'ry feature from my face:
Such majesty does from her *forehead* rise,
Her cheeks such blushes cast, such rays her eyes.
Dryden.

2. Impudence; confidence; assurance; audaciousness; audacity. The forehead is the part on which shame visibly operates.

A man of confidence presseth forward upon every appearance of advantage; where his force is too feeble, he prevails by dint of impudence: these men of *forehead* are magnificent in promises, and infallible in their prescriptions. *Collier.*

I would fain know to what branch of the legislature they can have the *forehead* to apply. *Swift.*

FOREHO'LDING, fôre-hôld'îng. *n. s.* [*fore* and *hold*.] Predictions; ominous accounts; superstitious prognostications.

How are superstitious men hagged out of their wits with the fancy of omens, *foreholdings*, and old wives' tales! *L'Estrange.*

FO'REIGN, fôr'rîn *adj.* [*forain*, Fr. *forano*, Spanish; from *foris*, Lat.]

1. Not of this country; not domestick.

Your son, that with a fearful soul
Leads discontented steps in *foreign* soil,
This fair alliance quickly shall call home. *Shaksp.*

The learned correspondence you hold in *foreign* parts. *Milton.*

The positions are so far from being new, that they are commonly to be met with in both ancient and modern, domestick and *foreign* writers.
Atterbury.

The parties and divisions amongst us may several ways bring destruction upon our country, at the same time that our united force would secure us against all the attempts of a *foreign* enemy. *Addis.*

2. Alien; remote; not allied; not belonging; without relation. It is often used with *to;* but more properly with *from*.

I must dissemble,
And speak a language *foreign to* my heart. *Addison.*

Fame is a good so wholly *foreign to* our natures, that we have no faculty in the soul adapted to it, nor any organ in the body to relish it, placed out of the possibility of fruition. *Addison.*

This design is not *foreign from* some people's thoughts. *Swift.*

3. Excluded; not admitted; held at a distance.

They will not stick to say you envied him;
And fearing he would rise, he was so virtuous,
Kept him a *foreign* man still; which so griev'd him,
That he ran mad and died. *Shakspeare.*

4. [In law.] A foreign plea, *placitum, forinsecum;* as being a plea out of the proper court of justice.

5. Extraneous; adventitious in general.

There are who, fondly studious of increase,
Rich *foreign* mould in their ill-natur'd land
Induce. *Philips.*

FO'REIGNER, fôr'rîn-ûr. *n. s.* [from *foreign*.] A man that comes from another country; not a native; a stranger.

Joy is such a *foreigner*,
So mere a stranger to my thoughts, I know
Not how to entertain him. *Denham.*

To this false *foreigner* you give your throne,
And wrong'd a friend, a kinsman, and a son. *Dryd.*

Water is the only native of England made use of in punch; but the lemons, the brandy, the sugar, and the nutmegs, are all *foreigners*. *Addison.*

Nor could the majesty of the English crown appear in a greater lustre, either to *foreigners* or subjects. *Swift.*

FO'REIGNNESS, fôr'rîn-nês. *n. s.* [from *foreign*.] Remoteness; want of relation to something.

Let not the *foreignness* of the subject hinder you from endeavouring to set me right. *Locke.*

To FOREIMA'GINE, fôre-îm-mâdje'în. *v. a.* [*fore* and *imagine*.] To conceive or fancy before proof.

We are within compass of a *foreimagined* possibility in that behalf. *Camden.*

To FOREJU'DGE, fôre-jûdje'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *judge*.] To judge beforehand; to be prepossessed; to prejudge.

To FOREKNO'W, fôre-nô'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *know*.] To have prescience of; to foresee.

We *foreknow* that the sun will rise and set; that all men born in the world shall die again; that after winter the spring shall come; after the spring, summer and harvest; yet is not our foreknowledge the cause of any of those. *Raleigh.*

He *foreknew* John should not suffer a violent death, but go into his grave in peace. *Brown.*

Calchas the sacred seer, who had in view
Things present and the past, and things to come
foreknew. *Dryden.*

Who would the miseries of man *foreknow?*
Not knowing, we but share our part of woe. *Dryd.*

FOREKNO'WABLE, fôre-nô'â-bl. *adj.* [from *foreknow*.] Possible to be known before they happen.

It is certainly *foreknowable* what they will do in such and such circumstances. *More.*

FOREKNO'WLEDGE, fôre-nôl'îdje. *n. s.* [*fore* and *knowledge*.] Prescience; knowledge of that which has not yet happened.

Our being in Christ by eternal *foreknowledge*, saveth us not without our actual and real adoption into the fellowship of his saints in this present world. *Hooker.*

I told him you was asleep: he seems to have a *foreknowledge* of that too, and therefore chuses to speak with you. *Shakspeare.*

If I foreknew,
Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault,
Which had no less prov'd certain unforeknown.
Milton.

I hope the *foreknowledge* you had of my esteem for you, is the reason you do not dislike my letters. *Pope.*

FO'RELAND, fôre'lând. *n. s.* [*fore* and *land.*] A promontory; headland; high land jutting into the sea; a cape.

As when a ship, by skilful steersman wrought
Nigh river's mouth, or *foreland*, where the wind
Veers oft, as oft so steers, and shifts her sails. *Milt.*

To FO'RELAY, fôre-lâ'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *lay.*] 1. To lay wait for; to entrap by ambush.

A serpent shoots her sting at unaware;
An ambush'd thief *forelays* a traveller;
The man lies murder'd, while the thief and snake,
One gains the thickets, and one thrids the brake. *Dryden.*

2. To contrive antecedently.

To FO'RELIFT, fôre-lift'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *lift.*] To raise aloft any anteriour part.

So dreadfully he towards him did pass,
Forelifting up aloft his speckled breast;
And often bounding on the bruised grass,
As for great joy of his new comen guest. *Spenser.*

FO'RELOCK, fôre'lôk. *n. s.* [*fore* and *lock.*] The hair that grows from the forepart of the head.

Tell her the joyous time will not be staid,
Unless she do him by the *forelock* take. *Spenser.*

Hyacinthine locks,
Round from his parted *forelock* manly hung,
Clust'ring, but not beneath his shoulders broad. *Milton.*

Zeal and duty are not slow,
But on occasion's *forelock* watchful wait. *Milton.*

Time is painted with a lock before, and bald behind, signifying thereby that we must take time by the *forelock;* for, when it is once past, there is no recalling it. *Swift.*

FO'REMAN, fôre'mân.[99] *n. s.* [*fore* and *man.*] The first or chief person.

He is a very sensible man, shoots flying, and has been several times *foreman* of the petty jury. *Addison.*

FOREME'NTIONED, fôre-mên'shûn'd. *adj.* [*fore* and *mentioned.*] Mentioned or recited before. It is observable that many participles are compounded with *fore*, whose verbs have no such composition.

Dacier, in the life of Aurelius, has not taken notice of the *forementioned* figure on the pillar. *Addison.*

FO'REMOST, fôre'môst. *adj.* [from *fore.*] 1. First in place.

All three were set among the *foremost* ranks of fame, for great minds to attempt, and great force to perform what they did attempt. *Sidney.*

Our women in the *foremost* ranks appear;
March to the fight, and meet your mistress there. *Dryden.*

The bold Sempronius,
That still broke *foremost* through the crowd of patriots,
As with a hurricane of zeal transported,
And virtuous even to madness! *Addison.*

2. First in dignity.

These ride *foremost* in the field,
As they the *foremost* rank of honour held. *Dryden.*

FORENA'MED, fôre'nâm'd. *adj.* [*fore* and *name.*] Nominated before.

And such are sure ones,
As Curius and the *forenamed* Lentulus. *Ben Jonson.*

FO'RENOON, fôre'nôôn. *n. s.* [*fore* and *noon.*] The time of day reckoned from the middle point, between the dawn and the meridian, to the meridian: opposed to *afternoon.*

The manner was, that the *forenoon* they should run at tilt, the afternoon in a broad field in manner of a battle, 'till either the strangers or the country knights won the field. *Sidney.*

Curio, at the funeral of his father, built a temporary theatre, consisting of two parts, turning on hinges, according to the position of the sun, for the convenience of *forenoon's* and afternoon's diversion. *Arbuthnot.*

FORENO'TICE, fôre-nô'tîs. *n. s.* [*fore* and *notice.*] Information of an event before it happens.

So strange a revolution never happens in poetry, but either heaven or earth gives some *forenotice* of it. *Rymer.*

FORE'NSICK, fô-rên'sîk. *adj.* [*forensis*, Latin.] Belonging to courts of judicature.

Person is a *forensick* term, appropriating actions and their merit; and so belongs only to intelligent agents, capable of a law, and happiness and misery. This personality extends itself beyond present existence to what is past, only by consciousness. *Locke.*

The forum was a publick place in Rome, where lawyers and orators made their speeches before the proper judges in matters of property, or in criminal cases: thence all sorts of disputations in courts of justice, where several persons make their distinct speeches, may come under the name of *forensick* disputes. *Watts.*

To FOREORDA'IN, fôre-ôr-dâne'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ordain.*] To predestinate; to predetermine; to preordain.

The church can discharge, in manner convenient, a work of so great importance, by *foreordaining* some short collect, wherein briefly to mention thanks. *Hooker.*

FO'REPART, fôre'pârt. *n. s* [*fore* and *part.*] 1. The part first in time.

Had it been so raised, it would deprive us of the sun's light all the *forepart* of the day. *Raleigh.*

2. The part anteriour in place.

The ribs have no cavity in them, and towards the *forepart* or breast are broad and thin, to bend and give way without danger of fracture. *Ray.*

FOREPA'ST, fôre-pâst'. *adj.* [*fore* and *past.*] Past before a certain time.

Now cease, ye damsels, your delights *forepast:*
Enough it is that all the day is your's. *Spenser.*

My *forepast* proofs, howe'er the matter fall,
Shall tax my fears with little vanity,
Having vainly fear'd too little. *Shakspeare.*

Such is the treaty which he negociates with us, an offer and tender of a reconciliation, an act of oblivion, of all *forepast* sins, and of a new covenant. *Hammond.*

FOREPOSSE'SSED, fôre-pôz-zêst'. *adj.* [*fore* and *possess.*] Preoccupied; prepossessed; pre-engaged.

The testimony either of the ancient fathers or of other classical divines, may be clearly and abundantly answered, to the satisfaction of any rational man, not extremely *forepossessed* with prejudice. *Sanderson.*

FO'RERANK, fôre'rângk. *n. s.* [*fore* and *rank.*] First rank; front.

Yet leave our cousin Catherine here with us:
She is our capital demand, compris'd
Within the *forerank* of our articles. *Shakspeare.*

FORERECI'TED, fôre-rê-sî'têd. *adj.* [*fore* and *recite.*] Mentioned or enumerated before.

Bid him recount
The *forerecited* practices, whereof
We cannot feel too little, hear too much. *Shaksp.*

To FORERU'N, fôre-rûn'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *run.*]

1. To come before as an earnest of something following; to introduce as a harbinger.

Against ill chances men are ever merry;
But heaviness *foreruns* the good event. *Shaksp.*

The sun
Was set, and twilight from the east came on
Forerunning night. *Milton.*

She bids me hope; oh heav'ns, she pities me!
And pity still *foreruns* approaching love,
As lightning does the thunder. *Dryden.*

2. To precede; to have the start of.

I heard it to be a maxim at Dublin to follow, if not *forerun*, all that is or will be practised in London. *Graunt.*

FORERU'NNER, fôre-rûn'nûr. *n. s.* [from *forerun.*]

1. A harbinger; a messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of those that follow.

The six strangers seek for you, madam, to take their leave; and there is a *forerunner* come from a seventh, the prince of Morocco. *Shakspeare.*

A cock was sacrificed as the *forerunner* of day and the sun, thereby acknowledging the light of life to be derived from the divine bounty, the daughter of Providence. *Stillingfleet.*

My elder brothers my *forerunners* came,
Rough draughts of nature, ill design'd, and lame:
Blown off, like blossoms, never made to bear;
'Till I came finished, her last labour'd care. *Dryd.*

2. A prognostick; a sign foreshowing any thing.

O Eve! some further change awaits us nigh,
Which heav'n, by these mute signs in nature shews
Forerunners of his purpose. *Milton.*

Loss of sight is the misery of life, and usually the *forerunner* of death. *South.*

The keeping insensible perspiration up in due measure is the cause as well as sign of health, and the least deviation from that due quantity, the certain *forerunner* of a disease. *Arbuthnot.*

Already Opera prepares the way,
The sure *forerunner* of her gentle sway. *Pope.*

To FORESA'Y, fôre-sâ'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *say.*] To predict; to prophesy; to foretell.

Let ordinance
Come as the gods *foresay* it. *Shakspeare.*

To FORESE'E, fôre-sêê'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *see.*]

1. To see beforehand; to see what has not yet happened; to have prescience; to foreknow.

The first of them could things to come *foresee;*
The next could of things present best advise;
The third, things past, could keep in memory. *Fairy Queen.*

If there be any thing *foreseen* that is not usual, be armed for it by any hearty, though a short prayer, and an earnest resolution beforehand, and then watch when it comes. *Taylor.*

At his *foreseen* approach, already quake
The Caspian kingdoms and Meotian lake;
Their seers behold the tempest from afar,
And threat'ning oracles denounce the war. *Dryden.*

2. To provide for; with *to.* Out of use.

A king against a storm must *foresee to* a convenient stock of treasure. *Bacon.*

To FORESHA'ME, fôre-shâme'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *shame.*] To shame; to bring reproach upon.

Oh bill, *foreshaming*
Those rich-left heirs, that let their fathers lie
Without a monument. *Shakspeare.*

To FO'RESHEW, fôre-shô'. *v. a.* [See FORESHOW.]

FO'RESHIP, fôre'shîp. *n. s.* [*fore* and *ship.*] The anteriour part of the ship.

The shipmen would have cast anchors out of the *foreship*. *Acts.*

To Foresho'rten, fôre-shôr't'n. *v. a.* [*fore* and *shorten*.] To shorten figures for the sake of showing those behind.

The greatest part of the body ought to appear foremost; and he forbids the *foreshortenings*, because they make the parts appear little. *Dryden.*

To Fo'reshow, fôre-shô'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *show*.]

1. To discover before it happens; to predict; to prognosticate.

Christ had called him to be a witness of his death, and resurrection from the dead, according to that which the prophets and Moses had *foreshowed*. *Hooker.*

Next, like Aurora, Spenser rose,
Whose purple blush the day *foreshows*. *Denham.*

You chose to withdraw yourself from publick business, when the face of heaven grew troubled, and the frequent shifting of the wind *foreshowed* a storm. *Dryden.*

2. To represent before it comes.

What else is the law but the gospel *foreshowed*?
What other the gospel than the law fulfilled? *Hooker.*

Fo'resight, fôre'site. *n. s.* [*fore* and *sight*.]

1. Prescience; prognostication; foreknowledge. The accent anciently on the last syllable.

Let Eve, for I have drench'd her eyes,
Here sleep below, while thou to *foresight* wak'st;
As once thou sleep'st, whilst she to life was form'd. *Milton.*

2. Provident care of futurity.

He had a sharp *foresight*, and working wit,
That never idle was, ne once could rest a whit. *Spenser.*

In matters of arms he was both skilful and industrious, and as well in *foresight* as resolution, present and great. *Hayward.*

Difficulties and temptations will more easily be born or avoided, if with prudent *foresight* we arm ourselves against them. *Rogers.*

Foresi'ghtful, fôre-site'fûl. *adj.* [*foresight* and *full*.] Prescient; provident.

Death gave him no such pangs as the *foresightful* care he had of his silly successor. *Sidney.*

To Foresi'gnify, fôre-sig'nê-fi. *v. a.* [*fore* and *signify*.] To betoken beforehand; to foreshow; to typify.

Discoveries of Christ already present, whose future coming the Psalms did but *foresignify*. *Hooker.*

Yet as being past times noxious, where they light
On man, beast, plant, wasteful and turbulent
They oft *foresignify*, and threaten ill. *Milton.*

Fo'reskin, fôre'skin. *n. s.* [*fore* and *skin*.] The prepuce.

Thy own hand
An hundred of the faithless foe shall slay,
And for a dow'r their hundred *foreskins* pay,
Be Michol thy reward. *Cowley.*

Fo'reskirt, fôre'skêrt. *n. s.* [*fore* and *skirt*.] The pendulous or loose part of the coat before.

A thousand pounds a year for pure respect!
No other obligation?
That promises more thousands: honour's train
Is longer than his *foreskirt*. *Shakspeare.*

To Foresla'ck, fôre-slâk'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *slack*.] To neglect by idleness.

It is a great pity that so good an opportunity was omitted, and so happy an occasion *foreslacked*, that might have been the eternal good of the land. *Spenser.*

To Foreslo'w, fôre-slô'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *slow*.]

1. To delay; to hinder; to impede; to obstruct.

No stream, no wood, no mountain could *foreslow*
Their hasty pace. *Fairfax.*

Now the illustrious nymph return'd again,
Brings every grace triumphant in her train:
The wond'ring Nereids, though they rais'd no storm,
Foreslow'd her passage to behold her form. *Dryden.*

2. To neglect; to omit.

When the rebels were on Blackheath, the king knowing well that it stood him upon, by how much the more he had hitherto protracted the time in not encountering them, by so much the sooner to dispatch with them, that it might appear to have been no coldness in *foreslowing*, but wisdom in chusing his time, resolved with speed to assail them. *Bacon.*

Our good purposes *foreslowed* are become our tormentors upon our death-bed. *Bishop Hall.*

Chremes, how many fishers do you know
That rule their boats and use their nets aright,
That neither wind, nor time, nor tide *foreslow*?
Some such have been: but ah! by tempests spite
Their boats are lost; while we may sit and moan
That few were such, and now these few are none. *P. Fletcher.*

To Foreslo'w, fôre-slô'. *v. n.* To be dilatory; to loiter.

This may plant courage in their quailing breasts,
For yet is hope of life and victory:
Foreslow no longer, make me hence amain. *Shak.*

To Forespe'ak, fôre-spêke'. *v. n.* [*fore* and *speak*.]

1. To predict; to foresay; to foreshow; to foretell.

Old Godfrey of Winchester thinketh no ominous *forespeaking* to lie in names. *Camden.*

2. To forbid. [from *for* and *speak*.]

Thou hast *forespoke* my being in these wars,
And sayst it is not fit. *Shaksp.*

Forespe'nt, fôre-spênt'. *adj.* [*for* and *spent*.]

1. Wasted; tired; spent.

After him came spurring hard
A gentleman, almost *forespent* with speed. *Shaksp.*

2. Forepassed; past. [*fore* and *spent*.]

Is not enough thy evil life *forespent*? *F. Queen.*

You shall find his vanities *forespent*,
Were but the outside of the Roman Brutus,
Covering discretion with a coat of folly. *Shaksp.*

3. Bestowed before.

We must receive him
According to the honour of his sender;
And towards himself, his goodness *forespent* on us,
We must extend our notice. *Shaksp.*

Forespu'rrer, fôre-spûr'ûr. *n. s.* [*fore* and *spur*.] One that rides before.

A day in April never came so sweet,
To show how costly summer was at hand,
As this *forespurrer* comes before his lord. *Shaksp.*

Fo'rest, fôr'rêst. *n. s.* [*forest*, French; *foresta*, Italian.]

1. A wild uncultivated tract of ground interspersed with wood.

By many tribulations we enter into the kingdom of heaven, because in a *forest* of many wolves, sheep cannot chuse but feed in continual danger of life. *Hooker.*

Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be, until
Great Birnham-wood to Dunsinane's high hill
Shall come against him.
——That will never be:
Who can impress the *forest*, bid the tree
Unfix his earth-bound root? *Shaksp.*

There be airs which the physicians advise their patients to remove unto, which commonly are plain champaigns, but grasing, and not overgrown with heath; or else timber shades, as in *forests*. *Bacon.*

How the first *forest* rais'd its shady head. *Roscommon.*

2. [In law.] A certain territory of woody grounds and fruitful pastures, privileged for wild beasts, and fowls of forest, chase, and warren, to rest and abide in, in the safe protection of the king for his pleasure.

The manner of making *forests* is this: the king sends out his commission, directed to certain persons, for viewing, perambulating, and bounding the place that he has a mind to afforest: which returned into Chancery, proclamation is made, that none shall hunt any wild beasts within that precinct, without licence; after which he appoints ordinances, laws, and officers for the preservation of the vert and venison; and this becomes a *forest* by matter of record. The properties of a *forest* are these: a *forest*, as it is strictly taken, cannot be in the hands of any but the king, who hath power to grant commission to a justice in eyre for the *forest;* the courts; the officers for preserving the vert and venison, as the justices of the *forest*, the warden or keeper, the verders, the foresters, agistors, regarders, bailiffs, and beedles. The chief property of a *forest* is the swainmote, which is no less incident to it than the court of pyepowders to a fair. *Cowell.*

To Foresta'll, fôre-stâwl'.[406] *v. a.* [for-ertallan, Sax.]

1. To anticipate; to take beforehand.

If thou be master-gunner, spend not all
That thou can'st speak at once; but husband it,
And give men turns of speech; do not *forestall*
By lavishness thine own and others' wit,
As if thou mad'st thy will. *Herbert.*

What need a man *forestall* his date of grief,
And run to meet what he would most avoid? *Milton.*

2. To hinder by preoccupation or prevention.

And though good luck prolonged hath thy date,
Yet death then would the like mishap *forestall*. *Fairy Queen.*

What's in prayer, but this twofold force
To be *forestalled* ere we come to fall,
Or pardon being down. *Shaksp.*

But for my tears,
I had *forestall'd* this dear and deep rebuke,
Ere you with grief had spoke. *Shaksp.*

If thou covet death, as utmost end
Of misery, so thinking to evade
The penalty pronoun'd, doubt not but God
Hath wiselier arm'd his vengeful ire, than so
To be *forestall'd*. *Milton.*

I will not *forestall* your judgment of the rest. *Pope.*

3. To seize or gain possession of before another; to buy before another in order to raise the price.

He bold spake, sir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this *forestalled* place at erst,
For fear of further harm, I counsel thee. *F. Queen.*

4. To deprive by something prior: with *of*. Not in use.

May
This night *forestall* him *of* the coming day. *Shaksp.*

Foresta'ller, fôre-stâwl'ûr. *n. s.* [from *forestall*.] One that anticipates the market; one that purchases before others to raise the price.

Commodities, good or bad, the workmen must take at his master's rate, or sit still and starve, whilst, by this means, this new sort of engrossers or *forestallers* having the feeding and supplying this numerous body of workmen, set the price upon the poor landholder. *Locke.*

Forestbo'rn, fôr'rêst-bôrn. *adj.* [*forest* and *born*.] Born in a wild.

This boy is *forestborn*,
And hath been tutor'd in the rudiments
Of desperate studies. *Shaksp.*

Fo'rester, fôr'rês-tûr. *n. s.* [*forestier*, French; from *forest*.]

1. An officer of the forest.

Forester, my friend, where is the bush,
That we may stand and play the murtherer in?
—Here by, upon the edge of yonder coppice.
Shaksp.

2. An inhabitant of the wild country.

Fo'RESWAT, Fo'RESWART, fôre'swôt. *adj.* [from *for* and *swat*, from *sweat*.] Spent with heat.

Miso and Mopsa, like a couple of *foreswat* melters, were getting the pure silver of their bodies out of the ore of their garments. *Sidney.*

To FORETA'STE, fôre-tâste'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *taste*.]

1. To have antepast of; to have prescience of.

2. To taste before another.

Perhaps the fact
Is not so heinous now, *foretasted* fruit,
Profan'd first by the serpent, by him first
Made common and unhallow'd, ere our taste. *Milt.*

Fo'RETASTE, fôre'tâste. *n. s.* Anticipation of.

A pleasure that a man may call as properly his own as his soul and his conscience, neither liable to accident, nor exposed to injury; it is the *foretaste* of heaven, and the earnest of eternity. *South.*

To FORETE'LL, fôre-têl'. *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *foretold*. [*fore* and *tell*.]

1. To predict; to prophesy.

What art thou, whose heavy looks *foretell*
Some dreadful story hanging on thy tongue? *Shak.*
I found
The new created world, which fame in heaven
Long had *foretold*. *Milton.*
Mercia's king,
Warn'd in a dream, his murder did *foretell*,
From point to point, as after it befell. *Dryden.*
When great Ulysses sought the Phrygian shores,
Deeds then undone my faithful tongue *foretold*;
Heav'n seal'd my words, and you those deeds behold. *Pope.*

2. To foretoken; to foreshow.

To FORETE'LL, fôre-têl'. *v. n.* To utter prophecy.

All the prophets from Samuel, and those that follow after, have likewise *foretold* of these days. *Acts.*

FORETE'LLER, fôre-têl'lûr. *n. s.* [from *foretell*.] Predicter; foreshower.

Others are proposed, not that the foretold events should be known; but that the accomplishment that expounds them may evince, that the *foreteller* of them was able to foresee thee. *Boyle.*

To FORETHI'NK, fôre-*th*ink'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *think*.]

1. To anticipate in the mind; to have prescience of.

The soul of every man
Prophetically does *forethink* thy fall. *Shaksp.*
I do pray to thee,
Thou virtuous Dauphin, alter not the doom,
Forethought by heav'n. *Shaksp.*
Adam could not be ignorant of the punishments due to neglect and disobedience; and felt, by the proof thereof, in himself another terror than he had *forethought*, or could imagine. *Raleigh.*
Friday, the fatal day! when next it came,
Her soul *forethought* the fiend would change his game. *Dryden.*

2. To contrive antecedently.

Blessed be that God which hath given you an heart to *forethink* this, and a will to honour him with his own. *Bishop Hall.*

To FORETHI'NK, fôre-*th*ink'. *v. n.* To contrive beforehand

What's my frenzy will be call'd my crime:
What then is thine? Thou cool deliberate villain!
Thou wise, *forethinking*, weighing politician! *Smith.*

FORETHO'UGHT, fôre'*th*âwt'. *n. s.* [from *forethink*.]

1. Prescience; anticipation.

He that is undone, is equally undone, whether it be by spitefulness of *forethought*, or by the folly of oversight, or evil counsel. *L'Estrange.*

2. Provident care.

To FORETO'KEN, fôre-tô'k'n. *v. a.* [*fore* and *token*.] To foreshow; to prognosticate as a sign.

The king from Ireland hastes; but did no good:
Whilst strange prodigious signs *foretoken* blood. *Daniel.*

FORETO'KEN, fôre-tô'k'n. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Prevenient sign; prognostick.

It may prove some ominous *foretoken* of misfortune. *Sidney.*
They misliked nothing more in king Edward the confessor, than that he was Frenchified, and accounted the desire of foreign language then to be a *foretoken* of bringing in of foreign powers, which indeed happened. *Camden.*

FORETOO'TH, fôre'tôô*th*. *n. s.* [*fore* and *tooth*.] The tooth in the anteriour part of the mouth; the incisor.

The *foreteeth* should be formed broad, and with a thin sharp edge like chizzles. *Ray.*

Fo'RETOP, fôre'tôp. *n. s.* [*fore* and *top*.] That part of a woman's headdress that is forward, or the top of a periwig.

So may your hats your *foretops* never press,
Untouch'd your ribbons, sacred be your dress.
Dryden.

FOREVO'UCHED, fôre-vôûtsh'êd.[359] *part.* [*fore* and *vouch*.] Affirmed before; formerly told.

Sure her offence
Must be of such unnatural degree,
That monsters it; or your *forevouch'd* affection
Fall'n into taint. *Shaksp.*

Fo'REWARD, fôre'wârd. *n. s.* [*fore* and *ward*.] The van; the front.

They that marched in the *foreward* were all mighty men. 1 *Maccabees.*

To FOREWA'RN, fôre-wârn'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *warn*.]

1. To admonish beforehand.

I will *forewarn* you whom you shall fear: fear him which, after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell. *Luke.*

2. To inform previously of any future event.

Divine interpreter, by favour sent
Down from the empyrean, to *forewarn*
Us timely of what might else have been our loss
Unknown. *Milton.*

3. To caution against any thing beforehand.

Well I will arm me, being thus *forewarn'd*.
Shaksp.
Thy pride,
And wand'ring vanity, when least was safe,
Rejected my *forewarning*, and disdain'd
Not to be trusted. *Milton.*
Though Phœbus bad *forewarned* him of singing wars, yet the search of nature was free. *Dryden.*
Young Chorœbus who by love was led,
To win renown and fair Cassandra's bed,
Had lately brought his troops to Priam's aid,
Forewarned in vain by the propbetick maid. *Dryd.*

To FOREWA'STE, fôre-wâste'. *v. n.* [*fore* and *waste*.] To desolate; to destroy. Out of use.

Vespasian, with great spoil and rage,
Forewasted all, until Genuissa gent
Persuaded him to cease. *Fairy Queen.*
High time 'gan it wex for Una fair,
To think of those her captive parents dear,
And their *forewasted* kingdom to repair. *F. Queen.*

To FOREWEA'RY, fôre-wê'rê. *v. a.* [*for* and *weary*.] To dispirit with labour.

By your toil
And labour long, through which he hither came,
Ye both *forewearied* be: therefore a while
I read you rest, and to your bowers recoil. *F. Queen.*

To FOREWI'SH, fôre-wish'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *wish*.] To desire beforehand.

The wiser sort ceased not to what in them lay, to procure that the good commonly *forewished* might in time come to effect. *Knolles.*

FOREWO'RN, fôre-wôrn'. *part.* [*fore* and *worn*, from *wear*.] Worn out; wasted by time or use.

Neither the light was enough to read the words, and the ink was already *foreworn*, and in many places blotted. *Sidney.*

FO'RFEIT, fôr'fît.[255] *n. s.* [*forfait*, Fr. *fforfed*, Welsh.]

1. Something lost by the commission of a crime; something paid for expiation of a crime; a fine; a mulct

Thy slanders I forgive, and therewithal
Remit thy other *forfeits*. *Shaksp.*
Th' execution leave to high disposal,
And let another hand, not thine, exact
Thy penal *forfeit* from thyself. *Milton.*
Thy life, Melantius! I am come to take,
Of which foul treason does a *forfeit* make. *Waller.*

2. A person obnoxious to punishment; one whose life is forfeited by his offence. Now obsolete.

Your brother is a *forfeit* of the law,
And you but waste your words. *Shaksp.*
Claudio, whom here you have warrant to execute, is no greater *forfeit* to the law than Angelo, who hath sentenced him. *Shaksp.*

To FO'RFEIT, fôr'fît. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lose by some breach of condition; to lose by some offence.

If then a man, on light conditions, gain
A great estate to him, and his, for ever;
If wilfully he *forfeit* it again,
Who doth bemoan his heir, or blame the giver?
Davies.
Men displeased God, and consequently *forfeited* all right to happiness. *Boyle.*
A father cannot alien the power he has over his child; he may perhaps to some degrees *forfeit* it, but cannot transfer it. *Locke.*

FO'RFEIT, fôr'fît. *participial adj.* [from the verb.] Liable to penal seizure; alienated by a crime; lost either as to the right or possession, by breach of conditions.

All the souls that are, were *forfeit* once;
And he that might the 'vantage best have took
Found out the remedy. *Shaksp.*
Beg that thou may'st have leave to hang thyself;
And yet thy wealth being *forfeit* to the state,
Thou hast not left the value of a cord. *Shaksp.*
This now fenceless world,
Forfeit to death. *Milton.*
Straight all his hopes exhal'd in empty smoke,
And his long toils were *forfeit* for a look. *Dryden.*
Methought with wond'rous ease he swallow'd down
His *forfeit* honour, to betray the town. *Dryden.*
Now the murd'rer paid his *forfeit* breath;
What lands so distant from that scene of death,
But trembling heard the same! *Pope.*

FO'RFEITABLE, fôr'fît-â-bl. *adj.* [from *forfeit*.] Possessed on conditions, by the breach of which any thing may be lost.

FO'RFEITURE, fôr'fît-yûre. *n. s.* [*forfaiture*, Fr. from *forfeit*.]

1. The act of forfeiting; the punishment discharged by loss of something possessed.
2. The thing forfeited; a mulct; a fine.

The court is as well a Chancery to save and debar *forfeitures*, as a court of common law to decide rights; and there would be work enough in Germany and Italy, if imperial *forfeitures* should go for good titles. *Bacon.*

Ancient privileges and acts of grace indulged by former kings, must not, without high reason, be revoked by their successors; nor *forfeitures* be exacted violently, nor penal laws urged rigorously. *Taylor.*

He fairly abdicates his throne,
He has a *forfeiture* incurr'd. *Swift.*

FORGA'VE, fôr-gâve'. The preterit of *forgive.*

FORGE, fôrje. *n. s.* [*forge*, Fr.]

1. The place where iron is beaten into form. In common language we use *forge* for large work, and *smithy* for small; but in books the distinction is not kept.

Now behold,
In the quick *forge* and working-house of thought,
How London doth pour out her citizens. *Shaksp.*

In other part stood one, who at the *forge*
Labouring, two massy clods of iron and brass
Had melted. *Milton.*

Th' o'er labour'd Cyclop from his task retires,
Th' Æolian *forge* exhausted of its fires. *Pope.*

2. Any place where any thing is made or shaped.

From no other *forge* hath proceeded a strange conceit, that to serve God with any set form of common prayer is superstitious. *Hooker.*

3. Manufacture of metalline bodies; the act of working.

In the greater bodies the *forge* was easy, the matter being ductile and sequacious and obedient to the stroke of the artificer, and apt to be drawn, formed, and moulded. *Bacon.*

To FORGE, fôrje. *v. a.* [*forger*, old Fr]

1. To form by the hammer; to beat into shape.

The queen of martials,
And Mars himself conducted them; both which being *forg'd* of gold,
Must needs have golden furniture. *Chapman.*

Tyger with tyger, bear with bear you'll find,
In leagues offensive and defensive join'd;
But lawless man the anvil dares profane,
And *forge* that steel by which a man is slain,
Which earth at first for plough-shares did afford,
Nor yet the smith had learn'd to form a sword.
Tate's Juvenal.

2. To make by any means.

He was a kind of nothing, titeless,
'Till he had *forg'd* himself a name i' th' fire
Of burning Rome. *Shaksp.*

His heart 's his mouth;
What his breast *forges*, that his tongue must vent.
Shaksp.

Those names that the schools *forged*, and put into the mouths of scholars, could never get admittance into common use, or obtain the licence of publick approbation. *Locke.*

3. To counterfeit; to falsify.

Were I a king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands;
For my more having would be but a sauce
To make me hunger more; that I should *forge*
Quarrels unjust against the good and loyal,
Destroying them for wealth. *Shaksp.*

FO'RGER, fôre'jûr. *n. s.* [from *forge*.]

1. One who makes or forms.
2. One who counterfeits any thing; a falsifier.

As in stealing, if there were no receivers there would be no thieves; so in slander, if there were fewer spreaders there would be fewer *forgers* of libels. *Government of the Tongue.*

No *forger* of lies willingly and wittingly furnishes out the means of his own detection. *West.*

FO'RGERY, fôre'jûr-ê. *n. s.* [from *forge*.]

The crime of falsification.

Has your king married the lady Gray?
And now, to sooth your *forgery* and his,
Sends me a paper to persuade me patience. *Shak.*

Nothing could have been easier than for the Jews, the enemies of Jesus Christ, to have disproved these facts had they been false, to have shewn their falsehood, and to have convicted them of *forgery.* *Stephens.*

A *forgery*, in setting a false name to a writing, which may prejudice another's fortune, the law punishes with the loss of ears; but has inflicted no adequate penalty for doing the same thing in print, though books sold under a false name are so many *forgeries.* *Swift.*

2. Smith's work; fabrication; the act of the forge.

He ran on embattled armies clad in iron,
And weaponless himself,
Made arms ridiculous, useless the *forgery*
Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd cuirass,
Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail
Adamantean proof. *Milton.*

To FORGE'T, fôr-gêt'. *v. a.* preter. *forgot;* part. *forgotten* or *forgot.* [ꝼoꝛgẏ́tan, Sax. *vergeten*, Dut.]

1. To lose memory of; to let go from the remembrance.

That is not *forgot*
Which ne'er I did remember to my knowledge,
I never in my life did look on him. *Shaksp.*

When I am *forgotten*, as I shall be,
And sleep in dull cold marble, where no mention
Of me must more be heard. *Shaksp.*

Forget not thy friend in thy mind, and be not unmindful of him in thy riches *Ecclus.*

No sooner was our deliverance completed, but we *forgot* our danger and our duty. *Atterbury.*

Alive, ridiculous; and dead, *forgot.* *Pope.*

2. Not to attend; to neglect.

Can a woman *forget* her sucking child? Yea, they may *forget;* yet will I not *forget* thee. *Isaiah.*

If we might *forget* ourselves, or *forget* God; if we might disregard our reason, and live by humour and fancy in any thing, or at any time, or at any place, it would be as lawful to do the same in every thing, at every time, and every place. *Law.*

The mass of mean *forgotten* things. *Anon.*

FORGE'TFUL, fôr-gêt'fûl. *adj.* [from *forget.*]

1. Not retaining the memory of.
2. Causing oblivion; oblivious.

But when a thousand rolling years are past,
So long their punishments and penance last,
Whole droves of minds are by the driving god
Compell'd to drink the deep Lethean flood,
In large *forgetful* draughts to steep the cares
Of their past labours, and their irksome years.
Dryden.

3. Inattentive; negligent; neglectful; careless.

Be not *forgetful* to entertain strangers. *Hebrews.*

The queen is comfortless, and we *forgetful*
In our long absence. *Shaksp.*

Have you not love enough to bear with me,
When that rash humour, which my mother gave me,
Makes me *forgetful.* *Shaksp.*

I, in fact, a real interest have,
Which to my own advantage I would save,
And, with the usual courtier's trick, intend
To serve myself, *forgetful* of my friend. *Prior.*

FORGE'TFULNESS, fôr-gêt'fûl-nês. *n. s.* [from *forgetful.*]

1. Oblivion; cessation to remember; loss of memory.

O gentle sleep!
Nature's soft nurse, how have I frighted thee,
That thou no more wilt weigh my eyelids down,
And steep my senses in *forgetfulness?* *Shaksp.*

All birds and beasts lie hush'd; sleep steals away
The wild desires of men and toils of day;
And brings, descending through the silent air,
A sweet *forgetfulness* of human care. *Pope.*

2. Negligence; neglect; inattention.

The church of England is grievously charged with *forgetfulness* of her duty. *Hooker.*

FO'RGETIVE, fôrje'ê-tîv. *adj.* [from *forge.*]

That may forge or produce. A word, I believe, peculiar to *Shakspeare.*

Good sherrie sack ascends me into the brain, dries me there all the foolish, dull vapours, makes it apprehensive, quick, *forgetive*, full of nimble shapes, which, delivered to the voice, become excellent wit. *Shaksp.*

FORGE'TTER, fôr-gêt'tûr. *n. s.* [from *forget.*]

1. One that forgets.
2. A careless person.

To FORGI'VE, fôr-gîv'.[157] *v. a.* pret. *forgave;* part. pass. *forgiven.* [ꝼoꝛgiꝼan, Saxon.]

1. To pardon a person; not to punish

Then heaven *forgive* him too! *Shaksp.*

I do beseech your grace for charity;
If ever any malice in your heart
Were hid against me, now *forgive* me frankly.
—Sir Thomas Lovell, I as free *forgive* you,
As I would be *forgiven:* I *forgive* all. *Shaksp.*

Slowly provok'd, she easily *forgives.* *Prior.*

2. To pardon a crime.

The people that dwell therein shall be *forgiven* their iniquity. *Isaiah.*

If prayers
Could alter high decrees, I to that place
Would speed before thee, and be louder heard,
That on my head all might be visited,
Thy frailty and infirmer sex *forgiven*,
To me committed, and by me expos'd. *Milton.*

3. To remit; not to exact debt or penalty.

The lord of that servant was moved with compassion, loosed him, and *forgave* him the debt. *Matthew.*

FORGI'VENESS, fôr-gîv'nês. *n. s.* [ꝼoꝛgiꝼenneſſe, Saxon.]

1. The act of forgiving.

To the Lord our God belong mercies and *forgivenesses.* *Daniel.*

2. Pardon of an offender.

Thou hast promised repentance and *forgiveness* to them that have sinned against thee. *Prayer of Manasses.*

Exchange *forgiveness* with me, noble Hamlet;
Mine and my father's death come not upon thee,
Nor thine on me. *Shaksp.*

Forgiveness to the injur'd does belong;
But they ne'er pardon who commit the wrong.
Dryden.

3. Pardon of an offence.

God has certainly promised *forgiveness* of sin to every one who repents. *South.*

4. Tenderness; willingness to pardon.

Here are introduced more heroick principles of meekness, *forgiveness*, bounty and magnanimity, than all the learning of the heathens could invent. *Sprat.*

Mercy above did hourly plead
For her resemblance here below;
And mild *forgiveness* intercede
To stop the coming blow. *Dryden.*

5. Remission of a fine, penalty, or debt.

FORGI'VER, fôr-gîv'ûr. *n. s.* [from *forgive.*] One who pardons.

FORGO'T, fôr-gôt'. } [part. pass.
FORGO'TTEN, fôr-gôt't'n.[103] } of *forget*.]
Not remembered.
This song shall not be *forgotten*. *Deut.*
Great Stafford! worthy of that name, though all
Of thee could be *forgotten*, but thy fall. *Denham.*
The soft ideas of the chearful note,
Lightly receiv'd, were easily *forgot*. *Prior.*

To FORHA'IL, fôr-hâle'. *v. a.* [An old word. Probably for *forhaul*, from *for* and *haul*.] To harass, tear, torment.
All this long tale
Nought easeth the care that doth me *forhail*.
Spenser.

FORK, fôrk. *n. s.* [*furca*, Latin; *fforch*, Welsh; *fourche*, French.]
1. An instrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs, used on many occasions.
At midsummer down with the brambles and brakes,
And after abroad with thy *forks* and thy rakes.
Tusser.
The vicar first, and after him the crew,
With *forks* and staves the felon to pursue,
Ran Coll our dog. *Dryden.*
I dine with *forks* that have but two prongs.
Swift.
2. It is sometimes used for the point of an arrow.
The bow is bent and drawn: make from the shaft.
—Let it fall rather, though the *fork* invade
The region of my heart. *Shaksp.*
3. A point.
Several are amazed at the wisdom of the ancients that represented a thunderbolt with three *forks*, since nothing could have better explained its triple quality of piercing, burning, and melting.
Addison.

To FORK, fôrk. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shoot into blades, as corn does out of the ground.
The corn beginneth to *fork*. *Mortimer.*

FO'RKED, fôr'kêd.[366] *adj.* [from *fork*.] Opening into two or more parts.
Naked he was, for all the world, like a *forked* radish, with a head fantastically carved upon it with a knife. *Shaksp.*
Sometimes we see a cloud that's dragonish,
A *forked* mountain, or blue promontory. *Shaksp.*
Come, shall we go and kill us venison?
And yet it irks me the poor dappled fools
Should, in their own confines, with *forked* heads,
Have their round haunches goar'd. *Shaksp.*
He would have spoke;
But hiss for hiss return'd, with *forked* tongue
To *forked* tongue. *Milton.*
Ye dragons, whose contagious breath
Peoples the dark retreats of death,
Change your fierce hissing into joyful song,
And praise your Maker with your *forked* tongue.
Roscommon.

FO'RKEDLY, fôr'kêd-lè. *adv.* [from *forked*.] In a forked form.

FO'RKEDNESS, fôr'kêd-nês. *n. s.* [from *forked*.] The quality of opening into two parts or more.

FO'RKHEAD, fôrk'hêd. *n. s.* [*fork* and *head*.] Point of an arrow.
It seizing, no way enter might;
But back rebounding, left the *forkhead* keen,
Eftsoons it fled away, and might no where be seen.
Fairy Queen.

FO'RKY, fôr'kè. *adj.* [from *fork*.] Forked; furcated; opening into two parts.
The smiling infant in his hand shall take
The crested basilisk and speckled snake;
Pleas'd the green lustre of the scales survey,
And with their *forky* tongue and pointless sting shall play. *Pope.*

FORLO'RE, fôr-lôre'. [The preterit and participle of the Saxon ꝑoꝛleoꝛan, in Dutch *verloren*.] Deserted; forsook; forsaken. Obsolete.
Such as Diana by the sandy shore
Of swift Eurotas, or on Cynthus' green,
Where all the nymphs have her *forlore*. *F. Queen.*
That wretched world he 'gan for to abhor,
And mortal life 'gan loath, as thing *forlore*.
Fairy Queen.
Thus fell the trees, with noise the deserts roar;
The beasts their caves, the birds their nests *forlore*.
Fairfax.

FORLO'RN, fôr-lôrn'. *adj.* [ꝑoꝛleoꝛen, from ꝑoꝛleoꝛan, Sax. *verloren*, Dut.]
1. Deserted; destitute; forsaken; wretched; helpless; solitary.
Make them seek for that they wont to scorn;
Of fortune and of hope at once *forlorn*. *Hubberd.*
Tell me, good Hobinol, what gars thee greet?
What! hath some wolf thy tender lambs ytorn?
Or is thy bagpipe broke, that sounds so sweet?
Or art thou of thy loved lass *forlorn*? *Spenser.*
In every place was heard the lamentation of women and children; every thing shewed the heaviness of the time, and seemed as altogether lost and *forlorn*. *Knolles.*
How can I live without thee! how forego
Thy sweet converse, and love so dearly join'd,
To live again in these wild woods *forlorn*. *Milton.*
Their way
Lies through the perplex'd paths of this drear wood,
The nodding horrour of whose shady brows,
Threats the *forlorn* and wand'ring passenger.
Milton.
My only strength and stay! *forlorn* of thee,
Whither shall I betake me, where subsist! *Milton.*
Like a declining statesman, left *forlorn*
To his friends' pity and pursuers' scorn. *Denham.*
The good old man, *forlorn* of human aid,
For vengeance to his heav'nly patron pray'd.
Dryden
Philomel laments *forlorn*. *Fenton.*
As some sad turtle his lost love deplores,
Thus, far from Delia, to the winds I mourn;
Alike unheard, unpity'd, and *forlorn*. *Pope.*
2. Taken away. This sense shows that it is the participle of an active verb, now lost.
When as night hath us of light *forlorn*,
I wish that day would shortly reascend. *Spenser.*
What is become of great Acrates' son!
Or where hath he hung up his mortal blade,
That hath so many haughty conquests won?
Is all his force *forlorn*, and all his glory done?
Fairy Queen.
3. Small; despicable: in a ludicrous sense.
He was so *forlorn*, that his dimensions to any thick sight were invisible. *Shaksp.*

FORLO'RN, fôr-lôrn'. *n. s.*
1. A lost, solitary, forsaken man.
Henry
Is of a king become a banish'd man,
And forc'd to live in Scotland a *forlorn*. *Shaksp.*
2. FORLO'RN *Hope*. The soldiers who are sent first to the attack, and are therefore doomed to perish.
Criticks in plume,
Who lolling on our foremost benches sit,
And still charge first, the true *forlorn* of wit. *Dryd.*

FORLO'RNNESS, fôr-lôrn'nês. *n. s.* [from *forlorn*.] Destitution; misery; solitude
Men displeased God, and consequently forfeited all right to happiness; even whilst they compleated the *forlornness* of their condition by the lethargy of not being sensible of it. *Boyle.*

To FORLI'E, fôr-lî'. *v. n.* [from *fore* and *lie*.] To lie before.
Knit with a golden baldric, which *forlay*
Athwart her snowy breast, and did divide
Her dainty paps, which, like young fruit in May,
Now little 'gan to swell; and being ty'd,
Through her thin weed, their places only signify'd.
Fairy Queen.

FORM, fôrm *or* fôrm. *n. s.* [*forma*, Lat. *forme*, French.]
1. The external appearance of any thing; representation; shape.
Nay, women are frail too.
——Ay, as the glasses where they view themselves,
Which are as easy broke as they make *forms*. *Shak.*
It stood still; but I could not discern the *form* thereof. *Job.*
Gold will endure a vehement fire, without any change, and after it has been divided by corrosive liquors into invisible parts; yet may presently be precipitated, so as to appear again in its *form*.
Grew.
Matter, as wise logicians say,
Cannot without a *form* subsist;
And *form*, say I as well as they,
Must fail, if matter brings no grist. *Swift.*
2. Being, as modified by a particular shape.
When noble benefits shall prove
Not well dispos'd, the mind grown once corrupt,
They turn to vicious *forms*, ten times more ugly
Than ever they were fair. *Shaksp.*
Here toils and death, and death's half-brother, sleep,
Forms terrible to view, their sentry keep;
With anxious pleasures of a guilty mind,
Deep frauds before, and open force behind. *Dryd.*
3. Particular model or modification.
He that will look into many parts of Asia and America, will find men reason there perhaps as acutely as himself, who yet never heard of a syllogism, nor can reduce any one argument to those *forms*. *Locke.*
It lengthens out every act of worship, and produces more lasting and permanent impressions in the mind, than those which accompany any transient *form* of words that are uttered in the ordinary method of religious worship. *Addison.*
4. Beauty; elegance of appearance.
He hath no *form* nor comeliness. *Isaiah.*
5. Regularity; method; order.
What he spoke, though it lack'd *form* a little,
Was not like madness. *Shaksp.*
6. External appearance without the essential qualities; empty show.
Then those whom *form* of laws
Condemn'd to die, when traitors judg'd their cause.
Dryden.
They were young heirs sent only for *forms* from schools, where they were not suffered to stay three months. *Swift.*
7. Ceremony; external rites.
Though well we may not pass upon his life,
Without the *form* of justice; yet our pow'r
Shall do a court'sy to our wrath, which men
May blame, but not controul. *Shaksp.*
A long table, and a square table, or a seat about the walls, seem things of *form*, but are things of substance: for at a long table, a few at the upper end, in effect, sway all the business; but in the other form, there is more use of the counsellors' opinions that sit lower. *Bacon.*
That the parliaments of Ireland might want no decent or honourable *form* used in England, he caused a particular act to pass, that the lords of Ireland should appear in parliament robes. *Davies.*
Their general used, in all dispatches made by himself, to observe all decency in their *forms*.
Clarendon.
How am I to interpret, sir, this visit?
Is it a compliment of *form*, or love? *A. Philips.*
8. Stated method; established practice; ritual and prescribed mode.
He who affirmeth speech to be necessary amongst

all men, throughout the world, doth not thereby import that all men must necessarily speak one kind of language; even so the necessity of polity and regimen in all churches may be held, without holding any one certain *form* to be necessary in them all. *Hooker.*

Nor are constant *forms* of prayer more likely to flat and hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated and confused variety to distract and lose it. *King Charles.*

Nor seek to know
Their process, or the *forms* of law below. *Dryden.*

9. A long seat.

If a chair be defined a seat for a single person, with a back belonging to it, then a stool is a seat for a single person without a back; and a *form* is a seat for several persons, without a back. *Watts.*

I was seen with her in the manorhouse, sitting with her upon the *form*, and taken following her into the park. *Shaksp.*

10. A class; a rank of students.

It will be necessary to see and examine those works which have given so great a reputation to the masters of the first *form*. *Dryden.*

11. The seat or bed of a hare.

Now for a clod like hare in *form* thy peer;
Now bolt and cudgel squirrels leap do move;
Now the ambitious lark, with mirrour clear;
They catch, while he, fool! to himself makes love. *Sidney.*

Have you observ'd a sitting hare,
List'ning, and fearful of the storm
Of horns and hounds, clap back her ear,
Afraid to keep or leave her *form*? *Prior.*

12. *Form* is the essential, specifical, or distinguishing modification of the matter of which any thing is composed, so as thereby to give it such a peculiar manner of existence. *Harris.*

In definitions, whether they be framed larger to augment, or stricter to abridge the number of sacraments, we find grace expresly mentioned as their true essential *form*, and elements as the matter whereunto that *form* doth adjoin itself. *Hooker.*

13. A formal cause; that which gives essence.

They inferred, if the world were a living creature, it had a soul and spirit, by which they did not intend God, for they did admit of a deity besides, but only the soul or essential *form* of the universe. *Bacon.*

To Form, fôrm. *v. a.* [*formo*, Lat.]

1. To make out of materials.

God *formed* man of the dust of the ground. *Genesis.*

The liquid ore he drain'd
Into fit molds prepar'd; from which he *form'd*
First his own tools: then, what might else be wrought
Fusil, or grav'n in metal. *Milton.*

Determin'd to advance into our room
A creature *form'd* of earth. *Milton.*

She *form'd* the phantom of well-bodied air. *Pope.*

2. To model to a particular shape or state.

Creature in whom excell'd
Whatever can to sight or thought be *form'd*,
Holy, divine, good, amiable, or sweet. *Milton.*

Let Eve, for I have drench'd her eyes,
Here sleep below, while thou to foresight wak'st;
As once thou sleep'st while she to life was *form'd*. *Milton.*

3. To modify; to scheme; to plan.

Lucretius taught him not to *form* his heroe, to give him piety or valour for his manners. *Dryden.*

4. To arrange; to combine in any particular manner: as, he *formed* his troops.

5. To adjust; to settle.

Our differences with the Romanists are thus *formed* into an interest, and become the design not of single persons, but of corporations and successions. *Decay of Piety.*

6. To contrive; to coin.

The defeat of the design is the routing of opinions *formed* for promoting it. *Decay of Piety.*

He dies too soon;
And fate, if possible, must be delay'd:
The thought that labours in my *forming* brain,
Yet crude and immature, demands more time *Rowe.*

7. To model by education or institution.

Let him to this with easy pains be brought,
And seem to labour when he labours not:
Thus *form'd* for speed, he challenges the wind,
And leaves the Scythian arrow far behind. *Dryd.*

FO'RMAL, fôr'mâl.[ss] *adj.* [*formal*, Fr. *formalis*, Latin.]

1. Ceremonious; solemn; precise; exact to affectation.

The justice,
In fair round belly, with good capon lin'd,
With eyes severe, and beard of *formal* cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances,
And so he plays his part. *Shaksp.*

Formal in apparel,
In gait and countenance surely like a father. *Shak.*

Ceremonies be not to be omitted to strangers and *formal* natures; but the exalting them above the mean is not only tedious, but doth diminish the credit of him that speaks. *Bacon.*

2. Done according to established rules and methods; not irregular; not sudden; not extemporaneous.

There is not any positive law of men, whether it be general or particular, received by *formal* express consent, as in councils; or by secret approbation, as in custom it cometh to pass, but may be taken away, if occasion serve. *Hooker.*

As there are *formal* and written leagues, respective to certain enemies; so there is a natural and tacit confederation amongst all men against the common enemies of human society, so as there needs no intimation or denunciation of the war; but all these formalities the law of nature supplies, as in the case of pirates. *Bacon.*

3. Regular; methodical.

The *formal* stars do travel so,
As we their names and courses know;
And he that on their changes looks,
Would think them govern'd by our books. *Waller*

4 External; having the appearance but not the essence.

Of *formal* duty make no more thy boast;
Thou disobey'st where it concerns me most. *Dryd.*

5. Depending upon establishment or custom.

Still in constraint your suffering sex remains,
Or bound in *formal* or in real chains. *Pope.*

6. Having the power of making any thing what it is; constituent; essential.

Of letters the material part is breath and voice: the *formal* is constituted by the motions and figure of the organs of speech affecting breath with a peculiar sound, by which each letter is discriminated. *Holder.*

Bellarmine agrees in making the *formal* act of adoration to be subjection to a superiour; but withal he makes the mere apprehension of excellency to include the *formal* reason of it: whereas mere excellency, without superiority, doth not require any subjection, but only estimation. *Stillingfleet.*

The very life and vital motion, and the *formal* essence and nature of man, is wholly owing to the power of God. *Bentley.*

7. Retaining its proper and essential characteristick; regular; proper.

Thou should'st come like a fury cover'd with snakes,
Not like a *formal* man. *Shakspeare.*

I will not let him stir,
'Till I have us'd th' approved means I have;
With wholesome syrups, drugs, and holy prayers,
To make of him a *formal* man again. *Shaksp.*

Fo'rmalist, fôr'mâl-ist. *n. s.* [*formaliste*, Fr. from *form*.] One who practises external ceremony; one who prefers appearance to reality; one who seems what he is not.

It is a ridiculous thing, and fit for a satyr to persons of judgment, to see what shifts *formalists* have, and what prospectives to make superficies to seem a body that hath depth and bulk. *Bacon.*

A grave, staunch, skilfully managed face, set upon a grasping aspiring mind, having got many a sly *formalist* the reputation of a primitive and severe piety. *South.*

Forma'lity, fôr-mâl'é-tè. *n. s.* [*formalité*, French; from *form*.]

1. Ceremony; established mode of behaviour.

The attire, which the minister of God is by order to use at times of divine service, is but a matter of mere *formality*, yet such as for comeliness sake hath hitherto been judged not unnecessary. *Hooker.*

Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are never more studied and elaborate than in desperate designs. *King Charles.*

Many a worthy man sacrifices his peace to *formalities* of compliment and good manners. *L'Estrange.*

Nor was his attendance on divine offices a matter of *formality* and custom, but of conscience. *Atterbury.*

2. Solemn order, method, mode, habit, or dress.

If men forswear the deeds and bonds they draw,
Though sign'd with all *formality* of law;
And though the signing and the seal proclaim
The barefac'd perjury, and fix the shame. *Dryden.*

The pretender would have infallibly landed in our northern parts, and found them all sat down in their *formalities*, as the Gauls did the Roman senators. *Swift.*

3. External appearance.

To fix on God the *formality* of faculties, or affections, is the imposture of our fancies, and contradictory to his divinity. *Glanville.*

4. Essence; the quality by which any thing is what it is.

May not a man vow to A. and B. that he will give an hundred pounds to an hospital? Here the vow is made both to God and to A. and B. But here A. and B. are only witnesses to the vow; but the *formality* of the vow lies in the promise made to God. *Stillingfleet.*

To Fo'rmalize, fôr'mâ-lize. *v. a.* [*formaliser*, Fr. from *formal*. A word not now in use.]

1. To model; to modify.

The same spirit which anointed the blessed soul of our Saviour Christ, doth so *formalize*, unite, and actuate his whole race, as if both he and they were so many limbs compacted into one body. *Hooker.*

2. To affect formality; to be fond of ceremony.

Fo'rmally, fôr'mâl-lè. *adv.* [from *formal*.]

1. According to established rules, methods, ceremonies, or rites.

Formally, according to our law,
Depose him. *Shakspeare.*

2. Ceremoniously; stiffly; precisely.

To be stiff and *formally* reserved, as if the company did not deserve our familiarity, is a downright challenge of homage. *Collier.*

3. In open appearance; in a visible and apparent state.

You and your followers do stand *formally* divided against the authorised guides of the church, and the rest of the people. *Hooker.*

4. Essentially; characteristically.

This power and dominion is not adequately and *formally* the image of God, but only a part of it. *South.*

The heathens and the christians may agree in material acts of charity; but that which *formally* makes this a christian grace, is the spring from which it flows. *Smalridge.*

FORMA'TION, fôr-mâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*formation*, Fr. from *formo*, Lat.]

1. The act of forming or generating.

The matter discharged forth of volcanoes, and other spiracles, contributes to the *formation* of meteors. *Woodward.*

The solids are originally formed of a fluid, from a small point, as appears by the gradual *formation* of a fœtus. *Arbuthnot.*

Complicated ideas, growing up under observation, gives not the same confusion, as if they were all offered to the mind at once, without your observing the original and *formation* of them. *Watts.*

2. The manner in which a thing is formed.

The chorion, a thick membrane obscuring the *formation*, the dam doth tear asunder. *Brown.*

FO'RMATIVE, fôr'mâ-tiv.[167] *adj.* [from *formo*, Lat.] Having the power of giving form; plastick.

As we have established our assertion of the seminal production of all kinds of animals; so likewise we affirm, that the meanest plant cannot be raised without seed, by any *formative* power residing in the soil. *Bentley.*

FO'RMER, fôr'mûr.[166] *n. s.* [from *form.*] He that forms; maker; contriver; planner.

The wonderful art and providence of the contriver and *former* of our bodies, appears in the multitude of intentions he must have in the formation of several parts for several uses. *Ray.*

FO'RMER, fôr'mûr.[98] *adj.* [from ꝑoꝛma, Sax. first; whence *former*, *and formost*, now commonly written *foremost*, as if derived from *before*. *Foremost* is generally applied to place, rank, or degree, and *former* only to time; for when we say the last rank of the procession is like the *former*, we respect time rather than place, and mean that which we saw *before*, rather than that which had precedence in place.]

1. Before another in time.

Thy air,
Thou other gold-bound brow, is like the first:
—A third is like the *former*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Mentioned before another.

A bad author deserves better usage than a bad critick: a man may be the *former* merely through the misfortune of an ill judgment; but he cannot be the latter without both that and an ill temper. *Pope.*

3. Past: as, *this was the custom in* former *times.*

The present point of time is all thou hast,
The future doubtful, and the *former* past. *Harte.*

FO'RMERLY, fôr'mûr-lė. *adv.* [from *former.*] In times past.

The places were all of them *formerly* the cool retirements of the Romans, where they used to hide themselves among the woods and mountains, during the excessive heats of their summer *Addison.*

As an animal degenerates by diseases, the animal salts, *formerly* benign, approach towards an alkaline nature *Arbuthnot.*

FO'RMIDABLE, fôr'mė-dâ-bl. *adj.* [*formidabilis*, Lat. *formidable*, Fr.] Terrible; dreadful; tremendous; terrifick; to be feared.

I swell my preface into a volume, and make it *formidable*, when you see so many pages behind *Dryden.*

They seem'd to fear the *formidable* sight,
And roll'd their billows on, to speed his flight. *Dryden.*

FO'RMIDABLENESS, fôr'mė-dâ-bl-nės. *n. s.* [from *formidable.*]

1. The quality of exciting terrour or dread.

2. The thing causing dread.

They rather chuse to be shewed the *formidableness* of their danger, than by a blind embracing it, to perish. *Decay of Piety.*

FO'RMIDABLY, fôr'mė-dâ-blė. *adv.* [from *formidable.*] In a terrible manner.

Behold! e'en to remoter shores,
A conquering navy proudly spread;
The British cannon *formidably* roars. *Dryden.*

FO'RMLESS, fôrm'lės. *adj.* [from *form.*] Shapeless; wanting regularity of form.

All form is *formless*, order orderless,
Save what is opposite to England's love. *Shaksp.*

FO'RMULARY, fôr'mû-lâr-ė. *n. s.* [*formulaire*, Fr from *formule.*] A book containing stated and prescribed models or set forms.

FO'RMULARY, fôr'mû-lâr-ė. *adj.* Ritual; prescribed; stated.

FO'RMULE, fôr'mûle. *n s.* [*formule*, Fr. *formula*, Lat.] A set or prescribed model.

To FO'RNICATE, fôr'nė-kâte. *v. a.* [from *fornix*, Lat.] To commit lewdness.

It is a new way to *fornicate* at a distance. *Brown.*

FO'RNICATION, fôr-nė-kâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*fornication*, Fr. *fornicatio*, Lat.]

1. Concubinage, or commerce with an unmarried woman.

Bless me! what a fry of *fornication* is at the door! *Shakspeare.*

The law ought to be strict against *fornications* and adulteries; for, if there were universal liberty, the increase of mankind would be but like that of foxes at best. *Graunt.*

2. In scripture, sometimes idolatry.

Thou didst trust in thine own beauty, and playedst the harlot, because of thy renown, and pouredst out thy *fornications* on every one that passed by. *Ezekiel.*

FORNICA'TOR, fôr'nė-kâ-tûr.[521] [166] *n. s.* [*fornicateur*, Fr. from *fornix*, Latin.] One that has commerce with unmarried women.

A *fornicator* or adulterer steals the soul, as well as dishonours the body of his neighbour. *Taylor.*

FORNICA'TRESS, fôr'nė-kâ-trės. *n. s.* [from *fornicator.*] A woman who without marriage co-habits with a man.

See you the *fornicatress* be remov'd;
Let her have needful but not lavish means. *Shaksp.*

To FORSA'KE, fôr-sâke'. *v. a.* pret. *forsook;* part. pass. *forsook* or *forsaken.* [*versaaken*, Dutch.]

1. To leave in resentment, neglect, or dislike.

'Twas now the time when first Saul God *forsook*,
God Saul; the room in 's heart wild passions took. *Cowley.*

Orestes comes in time
To save your honour: Pyrrhus cools apace;
Prevent his falshood, and *forsake* him first:
I know you hate him. *A. Philips.*

Daughter of Jove, whose arms in thunder wield
Th' avenging bolt, and shake the dreadful shield,
Forsook by thee, in vain I sought thy aid. *Pope.*

2. To leave; to go away from; to depart from.

Unwilling I *forsook* your friendly state,
Commanded by the gods, and forc'd by fate. *Dryden.*

3. To desert; to fail.

Truth, modesty, and shame the world *forsook;*
Fraud, avarice, and force their places took. *Dryd.*

When ev'n the flying sails were seen no more,
Forsaken of all sight she left the shore. *Dryden.*

Their purple majesty,
And all those outward shows which we call greatness,
Languish and droop, seem empty and *forsaken*,
And draw the wond'ring gazer's eyes no more. *Rowe.*

FORSA'KER, fôr-sâ'kûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *forsake.*] Deserter; one that forsakes.

Thou didst deliver us into the hands of lawless enemies, most hateful *forsakers* of God. *Apocryp.*

FORSOO'TH, fôr-sôôth'. *adv.* [ꝑoꝛꝑoðe, Saxon.]

1. In truth; certainly; very well. It is used almost always in an ironical or contemptuous sense.

Wherefore doth Lysander
Deny your love, so rich within his soul,
And tender me, *forsooth*, affection? *Shakspeare.*

A fit man, *forsooth*, to govern a realm, who had so goodly government in his own estate. *Hayward.*

Unlearned persons use such letters as justly express the power or sound of their speech; yet *forsooth*, we say, write not true English, or true French. *Holder.*

In the East Indies a widow, who has any regard to her character, throws herself into the flames of her husband's funeral pile, to shew, *forsooth*, that she is faithful to the memory of her deceased lord. *Addison.*

She would cry out murder, and disturb the whole neighbourhood; and when John came running down the stairs to enquire what the matter was, nothing, *forsooth*, only her maid had stuck a pin wrong in her gown. *Arbuthnot.*

Some question the genuineness of his books, because, *forsooth*, they cannot discover in them the *flumen orationis* that Cicero speaks of. *Baker.*

2. It is supposed to have been once a word of honour in address to women. It is probable that an inferiour, being called showed his attention by answering in the words yes, *forsooth*, which in time lost its true meaning; and instead of a mere exclamatory interjection, was supposed a compellation. It appears in *Shakspeare* to have been used likewise to men.

Our old English word *forsooth* has been changed for the French madam. *Guardian.*

To FORSWE'AR, fôr-swâre'. *v. a.* pret. *forswore;* part; *forsworn.* [ꝑoꝛꝑæꝛian, Sax.]

1. To renounce upon oath.

I firmly vow
Never to woo her more; but do *forswear* her,
As one unworthy all the former favours
That I have fondly flatter'd her withal. *Shaksp.*

2. To deny upon oath.

And that self chain about his neck,
Which he *forswore* most monstrously to have. *Shakspeare.*

Observe the wretch who hath his faith forsook,
How clear his voice, and how assur'd his look!
Like innocence, and as serenely bold
As truth, how loudly he *forswears* thy gold! *Dryd.*

3. With the reciprocal pronoun: as, to *forswear himself;* to be perjured; to swear falsely.

To leave my Julia, shall I be *forsworn?*
To leave fair Sylvia, shall I be *forsworn?*
To wrong my friends, shall I be much *forsworn?*
And ev'n that power which gave me first my oath,
Provokes me to this threefold perjury. *Shaksp.*
One says, he never should endure the sight
Of that *forsworn*, that wrongs both lands and laws. *Daniel.*
I too have sworn, ev'n at the altar sworn,
Eternal love and endless faith to Theseus;
And yet am false, *forsworn:* the hallow'd shrine,
That heard me swear, is witness to my falshood. *Smith.*

To FORSWE'AR, fôr-swâre'. *v. n.* To swear falsely; to commit perjury.

Take heed, for he holds vengeance in his hand,
To hurl upon their heads that break his law.
—And that same vengeance doth he hurl on thee,
For false *forswearing*, and for murder too. *Shaksp.*

FORSWE'ARER, fôr-swâr'ûr. *n. s.* [from *forswear.*] One who is perjured.

FORT, fôrt. *n. s.* [*fort*, Fr.] A fortified house; a castle.

They erected a *fort*, which they called the *fort d' l'or;* and from thence they bolted like beasts of the forest. *Bacon.*
Now to their *fort* they are about to send
For the loud engines which their isle defend. *Waller.*
He that views a *fort* to take it,
Plants his artillery 'gainst the weakest part. *Denham.*
My fury does, like jealous *forts*, pursue
With death ev'n strangers who but come to view. *Dryden.*

FO'RTED, fôrt'êd. *adj.* [from *fort.*] Furnished or guarded by forts. Not used now.

Your desert speaks loud; and I should wrong
To lock it in the wards of covert bosom,
When it deserves with characters of brass
A *forted* residence 'gainst the tooth of time
And rasure of oblivion. *Shakspeare.*

FORTH, fôrth. *adv.* [ꝑoꝛð, Sax. whence *further* and *furthest.*]

1. Forward; onward in time.

From that day *forth* I lov'd that face divine;
From that day *forth* I cast in careful mind
To seek her out. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Forward in place or order.

Look at the second admonition, and so *forth*, where they speak in most unchristian manner. *Whitgift.*
Mad Pandarus steps *forth*, with vengeance vow'd
For Bitias' death. *Dryden.*

3. Abroad; out of doors.

Uncle, I must come *forth*. *Shakspeare.*
I have no mind of feasting *forth* to-night. *Shaks.*
Attend you here the door of our stern daughter?
Will she not *forth?* *Shakspeare.*
When winter past, and summer scarce begun,
Invites them *forth* to labour in the sun. *Dryden.*

4. Out away; beyond the boundary of any place.

They will privily relieve their friends that are *forth:* they will send the enemy secret advertisements; and they will not also stick to draw the enemy privily upon them. *Spenser.*
Ev'n that sunshine brew'd a show'r for him,
That wash'd his father's fortunes *forth* of France. *Shakspeare.*

5. Out into a publick character; publick view.

You may set *forth* the same with farmhouses. *Peacham.*
But when your troubled country call'd you *forth*,
Your flaming courage, and your matchless worth,
To fierce contention gave a prosp'rous end. *Waller.*

6. Thoroughly; from beginning to end. Out of use.

You, cousin,
Whom it concerns to hear the matter *forth*,
Do with your injuries as seems you best. *Shaksp.*

7. To a certain degree. Obsolete.

Hence we learn, how far *forth* we may expect justification and salvation from the sufferings of Christ; no *further* than we are wrought on by his renewing grace. *Hammond.*

8. On to the end. Out of use.

I repeated the Ave Maria: the inquisitor bad me say *forth;* I said I was taught no more. *Memoir in Strype.*

FORTH, fôr*th*. *prep.* Out of

And here 's a prophet, that I brought with me
From *forth* the streets of Pomfret. *Shakspeare.*
Some *forth* their cabbins peep,
And trembling ask what news, and do hear so
As jealous husbands, what they would not know. *Donne.*

FORTHCO'MING, fôr*th*-kûm'ing. *adj.* [*forth* and *coming.*] Ready to appear; not absconding; not lost.

Carry this mad knave to jail: I charge you see that he be *forthcoming*. *Shakspeare.*
We'll see your trinkets here *forthcoming* all. *Shakspeare.*

FORTHI'SSUING, fôr*th*-îsh'shû-ing. *adj.* [*forth* and *issue.*] Coming out; coming forward from a covert.

Forthissuing thus, she gave him first to wield
A weighty ax, with truest temper steel'd,
And double edg'd. *Pope.*

FORTHRI'GHT, fôr*th*-rite'. *adv.* [*forth* and *right.*] Straight forward; without flexions. Not in use.

He ever going so just with the horse, either *forthright* or turning, that it seemed as he borrowed the horse's body, so he lent the horse his mind. *Sidney.*
The river not running *forthright*, but almost continually winding, as if the lower streams would return to their spring, or that the river had a delight to play with itself. *Sidney.*
Arrived there, they passed in *forthright;*
For still to all the gate stood open wide. *F. Queen.*
Thither *forthright* he rode to rouse the prey. *Dryden.*

FORTHRI'GHT, fôr*th*-rite'. *n. s.* A straight path.

Here's a maze trod, indeed,
Through *forthrights* and meanders. *Shaksp.*

FORTHWI'TH, fôr*th*-wî*th*'. *adv.* [*forth* and *with.*] Immediately; without delay; at once; straight.

Forthwith he runs, with feigned faithful haste,
Unto his guest; who, after troublous sights
And dreams, 'gan now to take more sound repast. *Spenser.*
Few things are so restrained to any one end or purpose, that the same being extinct, they should *forthwith* utterly become frustrate. *Hooker.*
Neither did the martial men dally or prosecute the service faintly, but did *forthwith* quench that fire. *Davies.*
Forthwith began these fury-moving sounds,
The notes of wrath, the musick brought from hell,
The rattling drums. *Daniel.*
The winged heralds, by command
Of sov'reign pow'r throughout the host proclaim,
A solemn counsel *forthwith* to be held
At Pandæmonium. *Milton.*
In his passage thither one put into his hand a note of the whole conspiracy, desiring him to read it *forthwith*, and to remember the giver of it as long as he lived. *South.*

FO'RTIETH, fôr'tê-êth.[279] *adj.* [from *forty.*] The fourth tenth; next after the thirty-ninth.

What doth it avail
To be the *fortieth* man in an entail? *Donne.*
Burnet says, Scotland is not above a *fortieth* part in value to the rest of Britain; and, with respect to the profit that England gains from hence, not the forty thousandth part. *Swift.*

FO'RTIFIABLE, fôr'tê-fi-â-bl. *adj.* [from *fortify.*] What may be fortified.

FORTIFICA'TION, fôr-tê-fâ-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*fortification*, Fr. from *fortify.*]

1. The science of military architecture.

Fortification is an art shewing how to fortify a place with ramparts, parapets, moats, and other bulwarks; to the end that a small number of men within may be able to defend themselves, for a considerable time, against the assaults of a numerous army without; so that the enemy, in attacking them, must of necessity suffer great loss. It is either regular, or irregular; and with respect to time, may be distinguished into durable and temporary. *Harris.*
The Phœnicians, though an unwarlike nation, yet understood the art of *fortification*. *Broome.*

2. A place built for strength.

The hounds were uncoupled, and the stag thought it better to trust to the nimbleness of his feet, than to the slender *fortification* of his lodging. *Sidney.*
Excellent devices were used to make even their sports profitable; images, battles, and *fortifications* being then delivered to their memory, which, after stronger judgments, might dispense some advantage. *Sidney.*

3. Addition of strength. Not much used.

To strengthen the infested parts, give some few advices by way of *fortification* and antidote. *Government of the Tongue.*

FO'RTIFIER, fôr'tê-fi-ûr. *n. s.* [from *fortify.*]

1. One who erects works for defence.

The *fortifier* of Pendennis made his advantage of the commodity afforded by the ground. *Carew.*

2. One who supports or secures; one who upholds.

He was led forth by many armed men, who often had been the *fortifiers* of wickedness, to the place of execution. *Sidney.*

To FO'RTIFY, fôr'tê-fi. *v. a.* [*fortifier*, French.]

1. To strengthen against attacks by walls or works.

Great Dunsinane he strongly *fortifies*. *Shaksp.*
He *fortified* the city against besieging. *Ecclus.*

2. To confirm; to encourage.

It greatly *fortified* her desires, to see that her mother had the like desires. *Sidney.*
To *fortify* the former opinions Tostatus adds, that those which dwell near the falls of water are deaf from their infancy; but this I hold as feigned. *Raleigh.*

3. To fix; to establish in resolution.

But in-born worth that fortune can controul,
New-strung and stiffer bent her softer soul:
The heroine assum'd the woman's place,
Confirm'd her mind, and *fortify'd* her face. *Dryden.*
A young man, before he leaves the shelter of his father's house, should be *fortified* with resolution to secure his virtues. *Locke.*

To FO'RTIFY, fôr'tê-fi. *v. n.* To raise strong places.

Thou us impower'd
To *fortify* thus far and overlay
With this portentous bridge the dark abyss. *Milton.*

FO'RTILAGE, fôrt-ê-lîdje'. *n. s.* [from *fort.*] A little fort: a block-house.

Yet was the fence thereof but weak and thin,
Nought fear'd their force that *fortilage* to win. *Spenser.*
In all straights and narrow passages there should be some little *fortilage*, or wooden castle set, which should keep and command the straight. *Spenser.*

FO'RTIN, fôr'tîn. *n. s.* [French.] A little fort raised to defend a camp, particularly in a siege. *Hanmer.*

Thou hast talk'd
Of palisadoes, *fortins*, parapets. *Shaksp.*

FO'RTITUDE, fôr'tè-tûde. *n. s.* [*fortitudo*, Lat.]

1. Courage; bravery; magnanimity; greatness of mind; power of acting or suffering well.

The king-becoming graces,
Devotion, patience, courage, *fortitude*,
I have no relish of them. *Shaksp.*

The better *fortitude*
Of patience, and heroick martyrdom,
Unsung. *Milton.*

Fortitude is the guard and support of the other virtues; and without courage, a man will scarce keep steady to his duty, and fill up the character of a truly worthy man. *Locke.*

They thought it reasonable to do all possible honour to the memories of martyrs: partly that others might be encouraged to the same patience and *fortitude*, and partly that virtue, even in this world, might not lose its reward. *Nelson.*

2. Strength; force. Not in use.

He wrongs his fame,
Despairing of his own arm's *fortitude*,
To join with witches and the help of hell! *Shaksp.*

FO'RTLET, fôrt'lêt. *n. s.* [from *fort.*] A little fort.

FO'RTNIGHT, fôrt'nîte.[144] *n. s.* [contracted from *fourteen-nights*, ꝑeoꝑnetyne niȝt, Sax. It was the custom of the ancient northern nations to count time by nights: thus we say, *this day sevennight*. So *Tacitus*, *Non dierum numerum, ut nos, sed noctium computant.*] The space of two weeks.

She would give her a lesson for walking so late, that should make her keep within doors for one *fortnight*. *Sidney.*

Hanging on a deep well, somewhat above the water, for some *fortnight's* space, is an excellent means of making drink fresh and quick. *Bacon.*

About a *fortnight* before I had finished it, his majesty's declaration for liberty of conscience came abroad. *Dryden.*

He often had it in his head, but never with much apprehension, 'till about a *fortnight* before. *Swift.*

FO'RTRESS, fôr'três. *n. s.* [*fortresse*, Fr.] A strong hold; a fortified place; a castle of defence.

Breaking forth like a sudden tempest, he overran all, breaking down all the holds and *fortresses*. *Spenser.*

The trump of death sounds in their hearing shrill;
Their weapon, faith; their *fortress* was the grave. *Fairfax.*

God is our *fortress*, in whose conqu'ring name
Let us resolve to scale their flinty bulwarks. *Shaksp.*

There is no such way to give defence to absurd doctrines, as to guard them round about with legions of obscure and undefined words; which yet makes these retreats more like the dens of robbers, or holes of foxes, than the *fortresses* of fair warriors. *Locke.*

FORTU'ITOUS, fôr-tû'è-tûs.[463] *adj.* [*fortuit*, Fr. *fortuitus*, Lat.] Accidental; casual; happening by chance.

A wonder it must be, that there should be any man found so stupid as to persuade himself that this most beautiful world could be produced by the *fortuitous* concourse of atoms. *Ray.*

If casual concourse did the world compose,
And things and acts *fortuitous* arose,
Then any thing might come from any thing;
For how from chance can constant order spring? *Blackmore.*

FORTU'ITOUSLY, fôr-tû'è-tûs-lè. *adv.* [from *fortuitous.*] Accidentally; casually; by chance.

It is partly evaporated into air, and partly diluted into water, and *fortuitously* shared between all the elements. *Rogers.*

FORTU'ITOUSNESS, fôr-tû'è-tûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *fortuitous.*] Accident; chance; hit.

FO'RTUNATE, fôr'tshû-nâte. *adj.* [*fortunatus*, Lat.] Lucky; happy; successful; not subject to miscarriage. Used of persons or actions.

I am most *fortunate* thus accidentally to encounter you: you have ended my business, and I will merrily accompany you home. *Shaksp.*

He sigh'd; and could not but their fate deplore,
So wretched now, so *fortunate* before. *Dryden.*

No, there is a necessity in fate
Why still the brave bold man is *fortunate;*
He keeps his object ever full in sight,
And that assurance holds him firm and right:
True, 'tis a narrow path that leads to bliss,
But right before there is no precipice;
Fear makes men look aside, and so their footing miss. *Dryden.*

FO'RTUNATELY, fôr'tshû-nâte-lè. *adv.* [from *fortunate.*] Happily; successfully.

Bright Eliza rul'd Britannia's state,
And boldly wise, and *fortunately* great. *Prior.*

FO'RTUNATENESS, fôr'tshû-nâte-nês. *n. s.* [from *fortunate.*] Happiness; good luck; success.

O me, said she, whose greatest *fortunateness* is more unfortunate than my sister's greatest unfortunateness. *Sidney.*

FO'RTUNE, fôr'tshûne.[461] *n. s.* [*fortuna*, Lat. *fortune*, Fr]

1. The power supposed to distribute the lots of life according to her own humour.

Fortune, that arrant whore,
Ne'er turns the key to th' poor. *Shaksp.*

Though *fortune's* malice overthrow my state,
My mind exceeds the compass of her wheel. *Shak.*

2. The good or ill that befalls man.

Rejoice, said he, to-day;
In you the *fortune* of Great Britain lies:
Among so brave a people you are they
Whom heav'n has chose to fight for such a prize. *Dryden.*

The adequate meaning of chance, as distinguished from *fortune*, in that the latter is understood to befal only rational agents, but chance to be among inanimate bodies. *Bentley.*

3. The chance of life; means of living.

His father dying, he was driven to London to seek his *fortune*. *Swift.*

4. Success, good or bad; event.

This terrestrial globe has been surrounded by the *fortune* and boldness of many navigators. *Temple.*

No, he shall eat, and die with me, or live;
Our equal crimes shall equal *fortune* give. *Dryden.*

5. Estate; possessions.

If thou do'st
As this instructs thee, thou do'st make thy way
To noble *fortunes*. *Shaksp.*

That eyeless head of thine was first fram'd flesh
To raise my *fortunes*. *Shaksp.*

But tell me, Tityrus, what heav'nly power
Preserv'd your *fortunes* in that fatal hour? *Dryden.*

The fate which governs poets thought it fit
He should not raise his *fortunes* by his wit. *Dryden.*

He was younger son to a gentleman of a good birth, but small *fortune*. *Swift.*

6. The portion of a man or woman: generally of a woman.

I am thought some heiress rich in lands,
Fled to escape a cruel guardian's hands;
Which may produce a story worth the telling,
Of the next sparks that go a *fortune* stealing. *Prologue to Orphan.*

The *fortune* hunters have already cast their eyes upon her, and take care to plant themselves in her view. *Spectator.*

When miss delights in her spinnet,
A fiddler may a *fortune* get. *Swift.*

7. Futurity; future events.

You who men's *fortunes* in their faces read,
To find out mine, look not, alas, on me:
But mark her face, and all the features heed;
For only there is writ my destiny. *Cowley.*

To FO'RTUNE, fôr'tshûne. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To befall; to fall out; to happen; to come casually to pass.

It *fortuned*, as fair it then befel
Behind his back, unweeting, where he stood,
Of ancient time there was a springing well,
From which fast trickled forth a silver flood. *Fairy Queen.*

It *fortuned* the same night that a Christian, serving a Turk in the camp, secretly gave the watchmen warning. *Knolles.*

I'll tell you as we pass along,
That you will wonder what hath *fortuned*. *Shaksp.*
Here *fortun'd* Curl to slide. *Pope.*

FO'RTUNED, fôr'tshûn'd.[369] *adj.* Supplied by fortune.

Not th' imperious shew
Of the full *fortun'd* Cæsar ever shall
Be brook'd with me. *Shaksp.*

FO'RTUNEBOOK, fôr'tshûn'bôôk. *n. s.* [*fortune* and *book.*] A book consulted to know fortune or future events.

Thou know'st a face in whose each look
Beauty lays ope love's *fortunebook;*
On whose fair revolutions wait
The obsequious motions of love's fate. *Crashaw.*

FORTUNEHU'NTER, fôr'tshûn'hûn-tûr. *n. s.* [*fortune* and *hunt.*] A man whose employment is to inquire after women with great portions, to enrich himself by marrying them.

We must, however, distinguish between *fortune-hunters* and fortunestealers. *Spectator.*

To FO'RTUNETELL, fôr'tshûn-têl. *v. n.* [*fortune* and *tell.*]

1. To pretend to the power of revealing futurity.

We are simple men; we do not know what's brought to pass under the profession of *fortunetelling*. *Shaksp.*

I'll conjure you, I'll *fortunetell* you. *Shaksp.*

The gypsies were to divide the money got by stealing linen, or by *fortunetelling*. *Walton.*

2. To reveal futurity.

Here, while his canting drone-pipe scan'd
The mystick figures of her hand,
He tipples palmestry, and dines
On all her *fortunetelling* lines. *Cleaveland.*

FO'RTUNETELLER, fôr'tshûn-têl-lûr. *n. s.* [*fortune* and *teller.*] One who cheats common people, by pretending to the knowledge of futurity.

They brought one Pinch, a hungry lean-fac'd villain,
A thread-bare juggler, and a *fortuneteller*. *Shaksp.*

A Welchman being at a sessions-house, and seeing the prisoners hold up their hands at the bar, related to some of his acquaintance that the judges were good *fortunetellers;* for if they did but look upon their hand, they could certainly tell whether they should live or die. *Bacon.*

Hast thou given credit to vain predictions of men, to dreams or *fortunetellers*, or gone about to know any secret things by lot? *Duppa.*

There needs no more than impudence on one side, and a superstitious credulity on the other to the setting up of a *fortuneteller*. *L'Estrange.*

Long ago a *fortuneteller*
Exactly said what now befell her. *Swift.*

FO'RTY, fôr'tė.[182] *adj.* [ꝼeopeꝛtiȝ, Sax.] Four times ten.

On fair ground I could beat *forty* of them. *Shak.*

He that upon levity quits his station in hopes to be better, 'tis *forty* to one loses. *L'Estrange.*

FO'RUM, fô'rûm.[544] *n. s.* [Latin.] Any publick place.

The *forum*, was a publick place in Rome, where lawyers and orators made their speeches before their proper judge in matters of property, or in criminal cases, to accuse or excuse, to complain or defend. *Watts.*

Close to the bay great Neptune's fane adjoins,
And near a *forum* flank'd with marble shines,
Where the bold youth, the num'rous fleets to store,
Shape the broad sail, or smooth the taper oar. *Pope.*

To Forwa'nder, fôr-wân'dûr. *v. a.* [*for* and *wander.*] To wander wildly and wearily.

The better part now of the ling'ring day
They travell'd had, when as they far espy'd
A weary wight, *forwand'ring* by the way.
Fairy Queen.

FO'RWARD, fôr'wârd.[88] } *adv.* [ꝼoꝛꝑe-
Fo'rwards, fôr'wârds. } anꝺ, Sax.] Toward a part or place before; onward; progressively; straight before.

When fervent sorrow slaked was,
She up arose, resolving him to find
Alive or dead, and *forward* forth doth pass.
Fairy Queen.

From smaller things the mind of the hearers may go *forward* to the knowledge of greater, and climb up from the lowest to the highest things. *Hooker.*

He that is used to go *forward*, and findeth a stop, falleth off his own favour, and is not the thing he was. *Bacon.*

The Rhodian ship passed through the whole Roman fleet, backwards and *forwards* several times, carrying intelligence to Depranum. *Arbuthnot.*

Fo'rward, fôr'wârd. *adj.* [from the adverb.]

1. Warm; earnest; not backward.

They would that we should remember the poor, which I also was *forward* to do. *Gal.*

2. Ardent; eager; hot; violent.

You 'll still be too *forward*. *Shaksp.*

Unskill'd to dart the pointed spear,
Or lead the *forward* youth to noble war. *Prior.*

3. Ready; confident; presumptuous.

Old Butes' form he took, Anchises' squire,
Now left to rule Ascanius' by his sire;
And thus salutes the boy too *forward* for his years.
Dryden.

4. Not reserved; not over modest.

'Tis a per'lous boy,
Bold, quick, ingenious, *forward*, capable:
He's all the mother's from the top to toe. *Shaksp.*

5. Premature; early ripe.

Short summer lightly has a *forward* spring. *Shak.*

6. Quick; ready, hasty.

The mind makes not that benefit it should of the information it receives from civil or natural historians, in being too *forward* or too slow in making observations on the particular facts recorded in them. *Locke.*

Had they, who would persuade us that there are innate principles, considered separately the parts out of which these propositions are made, they would not perhaps have been so *forward* to believe they were innate. *Locke.*

7. Antecedent; anteriour: opposed to posteriour.

Let us take the instant by the *forward* top;
For we are old, and on our quick'st decrees
Th' inaudible and noiseless foot of time
Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shaksp.*

8. Not behindhand; not inferiour.

My good Camillo,
She is as *forward* of her breeding, as
She is i' th' rear o' our birth. *Shaksp.*

To Fo'rward, fôr'wârd. *v. a.* [from the adverb.]

1. To hasten; to quicken; to accelerate in growth or improvement.

As we house hot country plants, as lemons, to save them; so we may house our own country plants to *forward* them, and make them come in the cold seasons. *Bacon.*

Whenever I shine,
I *forward* the grass and I ripen the vine. *Swift.*

2. To patronise; to advance.

Fo'rwarder, fôr'wâr-dûr. *n. s.* [from *forward.*] He who promotes any thing.

Fo'rwardly, fôr'wârd-lė. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Eagerly; hastily; quickly.

The sudden and surprising turns we ourselves have felt, should not suffer us too *forwardly* to admit presumption. *Atterbury.*

Fo'rwardness, fôr'wârd-nės. *n. s.* [from *forward.*]

1. Eagerness; ardour; readiness to act.

Absolutely we cannot discommend, we cannot absolutely approve either willingness to live, or *forwardness* to die. *Hooker.*

Is it so strange a matter to find a good thing furthered by ill men of a sinister intent and purpose, whose *forwardness* is not therefore a bridle to such as favour the same cause with a better and sincere meaning. *Hooker*

The great ones were in *forwardness*, the people in fury, entertaining this airy phantasm with incredible affection. *Bacon.*

2. Quickness; readiness.

He had such a dextrous proclivity, as his teachers were fain to restrain his *forwardness;* that his brothers, who were under the same training, might hold pace with him. *Wotton.*

3. Earliness; early ripeness.

4. Confidence; assurance; want of modesty.

In France it is usual to bring their children into company, and to cherish in them, from their infancy, a kind of *forwardness* and assurance. *Addison.*

FOSSE, fôs. *n. s.* [*fossa*, Latin; *fos*, Welsh.] A ditch; a moat.

Fo'sset, fôs'sît. See Faucet.

Fo'sseway, fôs'wâ. *n. s.* [*fosse* and *way.*] One of the great Roman roads through England, so called from the ditches on each side.

FO'SSIL, fôs-sîl. *adj.* [*fossilis*, Lat. *fossile*, Fr.] That is dug out of the earth.

The *fossil* shells are many of them of the same kinds with those that now appear upon the neighbouring shores; and the rest such as may be presumed to be at the bottom of the adjacent seas. *Woodward.*

Fossil or rock salt, and sal gem, differ not in nature from each other; nor from the common salt of salt springs, or that of the sea, when pure. *Woodward.*

It is of a middle nature, between *fossil* and animal, being produced from animal excrements, intermixed with vegetable salts. *Arbuthnot.*

Fo'ssil, fôs'sîl. *n. s.*

In this globe are many other bodies, which, because we discover them by digging into the bowels of the earth, are called by one common name *fossils;* under which are comprehended metals and minerals. *Locke.*

Many *fossils* are very oddly and elegantly shaped. *Bentley.*

By the word *fossil*, used as a denomination of one of three general divisions of natural productions, we understand bodies formed usually within the earth, sometimes on its surface, and sometimes in waters; of a plain and simple structure, in which there is no visible difference of parts, no distinction of vessels and their contents, but every portion of which is similar to and perfect as the whole. *Hill.*

Those bodies which will melt in the fire are called minerals, the rest *fossils.* *Pemberton.*

To FO'STER, fôs'tûr.[98] *v. a.* [ꝼoꝛꝺnian, Saxon.]

1. To nurse; to feed; to support; to train up.

Some say that ravens *foster* forlorn children.
Shaksp.

Our kingdom's earth should not be soil'd
With that dear blood which it hath *foster'd.* *Shak.*

That base wretch,
Bred but on alms, and *foster'd* with cold dishes,
With scraps o' th' court. *Shaksp.*

Fostering has always been a stronger alliance than blood. *Davies.*

No more let Ireland brag her harmless nation
Fosters no venom since that Scots plantation.
Cleaveland.

The son of Mulciber,
Found in the fire, and *foster'd* in the plains,
A shepherd and a king at once he reigns. *Dryden.*

2. To pamper; to encourage.

A prince of great courage and beauty, but *foster'd* up in blood by his naughty father. *Sidney.*

3. To cherish; to forward.

Ye *fostering* breezes blow;
Ye softening dews, ye tender showers descend.
Thomson.

Fo'sterage, fôs'tûr-îdje.[90] *n. s.* [from *foster.*] The charge of nursing; alterage.

Some one adjoining to this lake had the charge and *fosterage* of this child. *Raleigh.*

Fosterbro'ther, fôs'tûr-brûth-ûr. *n. s.* [ꝼoꝛꝺeꝛ bꝛoꝺeꝛ, Sax.] One bred at the same pap; one fed by the same nurse.

Fosterchi'ld, fôs'tûr-tshîld. *n. s.* [ꝼoꝛꝺeꝛ cilꝺ, Sax.] A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.

The *fosterchildren* do love and are beloved of their fosterfathers. *Davies.*

The goddess thus beguil'd,
With pleasant stories, her false *fosterchild.* *Addis.*

Fosterda'm, fôs'tûr-dâm. *n. s.* [*foster* and *dam.*] A nurse; one that performs the office of a mother by giving food to a young child.

There, by the wolf, were laid the martial twins:
Intrepid on her swelling dugs they hung;
The *fosterdam* loll'd out her fawning tongue. *Dryd.*

Fosterea'rth, fôs'tûr-êrth. *n. s.* [*foster* and *earth.*] Earth by which the plant is nourished, though it did not grow at first in it.

In vain the nursling grove
Seems fair awhile, cherish'd with *fosterearth;*
But when the alien compost is exhaust,
Its native poverty again prevails. *Philips.*

Fo'sterer, fôs'tûr-ûr. *n. s.* [from *foster.*] A nurse; one who gives food in the place of a parent.

In Ireland they put their children to *fosterers;* the rich men selling, the meaner sort buying the alterage of their children: in the opinion of the Irish, fostering has always been a stronger alliance than blood. *Davies.*

Fosterfa'ther, fôs'tûr-fâ-thûr. *n. s.* [ꝼoꝛꝺeꝛ ꝼaꝺeꝛ, Sax.] One who gives food in the place of the father.

In Ireland fosterchildren do love and are beloved by their *fosterfathers*, and their sept, more than of their own natural parents and kindred. *Davies.*

The duke of Bretagne having been an host and a kind of parent or *fosterfather* to the king, in his tenderness of age and weakness of fortune, did look for aid this time from king Henry. *Bacon.*

Tyrrheus, the *fosterfather* of the beast,
Then clench'd a hatchet in his horny fist. *Dryden.*

FOSTERMO'THER, fŏs'tûr-mŭTH-ûr. *n. s.* [*foster* and *mother*.] A nurse.

FOSTERNU'RSE, fŏs'tûr-nûrse. *n. s.* [*foster* and *nurse*.] This is an improper compound, because *foster* and *nurse* mean the same.] A nurse.

Our *fosternurse* of nature is repose,
The which he lacks. *Shaksp.*

FOSTERSO'N, fŏs'tûr-sŭn. *n. s.* [*foster* and *son*.] One fed and educated, though not the son by nature.

Mature in years, to ready honours move;
O of celestial seed! O *fosterson* of Jove! *Dryden.*

FOUGA'DE, fôô-gâde'. *n. s.* [Fr.] In the art of war, a sort of little mine in the manner of a well, scarce more than ten feet wide and twelve deep, dug under some work or fortification, and charged with barrels or sacks of gunpowder to blow it up, and covered over with earth. *Dict.*

FOUGHT, fâwt.[393] [319] The preterit and participle of *fight*.

Though unknown to me, they sure *fought* well,
Whom Rupert led, and who were British born.
Dryden.

FO'UGHTEN, fâw'tn.[103] [The passive participle of *fight*. Rarely used.] Contested; disputed by arms.

On the *foughten* field
Michael and his angels, prevalent
Encamping, plac'd in guard their watches round
Cherubick waving fires. *Milton.*

FOUL, fôûl.[313] *adj.* [*fuls*, Gothick; ƿul, Saxon.]

1. Not clean; filthy; dirty; miry. Through most of its significations it is opposed to *fair*.

My face is *foul* with weeping. *Job.*

It 's monstrous labour when I wash my brain,
And it grows *fouler*. *Shaksp.*

He that can travel in deep and *foul* ways, ought not to say that he cannot walk in fair. *Tillotson.*

The stream is *foul* with stains
Of rushing torrents and descending rains. *Addison.*

2. Impure; polluted; full of filth.

With *foul* mouth,
And in the witness of his proper ear,
To call him villain. *Shaksp.*

Kill thy physician, and the fee bestow
Upon the *foul* disease. *Shaksp.*

Intemperance and sensuality debase men's minds, clog their spirits, and make them gross, *foul*, listless, and unactive. *Tillotson.*

3. Wicked; detestable; abominable.

Jesus rebuked the *foul* spirit. *Mark.*

He hates *foul* leasings and vile flattery,
Two filthy blots in noble gentery. *Hubb. Tale.*

This is the grossest and most irrational supposition, as well as the *foulest* atheism, that can be imagined. *Hale.*

Satire has always shone among the rest,
And is the boldest way if not the best,
To tell men truly of their *foulest* faults,
To laugh at their vain deeds, and vainer thoughts.
Dryden.

4. Not lawful; not according to the established rules.

By *foul* play were we heav'd thence,
But blessedly helped hither. *Shaksp.*

5. Hateful; ugly; loathsome.

Th' other half did woman's shape retain,
Most loathsome, filthy, *foul*, and full of vile disdain.
Fairy Queen.

Hast thou forgot
The *foul* witch Sycorax, who with age and envy
Was grown into a hoop? *Shaksp.*

Foul sights do rather displease, in that they excite the memory of *foul* things, than in the immediate objects, and therefore, in pictures, those *foul* sights do not much offend. *Bacon.*

All things that seem so *foul* and disagreeable in nature, are not really so in themselves but only relatively. *More.*

6. Disgraceful; shameful.

Too well I see and rue the dire event,
That with sad overthrow and *foul* defeat
Hath lost us heav'n. *Milton.*

Who first seduc'd them to that *foul* revolt?
Milton.

Reason half extinct
Or impotent, or else approving, sees
The *foul* disorder. *Thomson.*

7. Coarse; gross.

You will have no notion of delicacies if you table with them: they are all for rank and *foul* feeding, and spoil the best provisions in cooking. *Felton.*

8. Full of gross humours, or bad matter; wanting purgation or mundification.

You perceive the body of our kingdom,
How *foul* it is; what rank diseases grow,
And with what danger, near the heart of it. *Shak.*

9. Not bright; not serene.

Who's there besides *foul* weather?
One minded like the weather, most unquietly.
Shaksp.

Be fair or *foul*, or rain or shine,
The joys I have possess'd in spite of fate are mine.
Dryden.

10. With rough force; with unseasonable violence.

So in this throng bright Sacharissa far'd,
Oppress'd by those who strove to be her guard;
As ships, though never so obsequious, fall
Foul in a tempest on their admiral. *Waller.*

In his sallies their men might fall *foul* of each other. *Clarendon.*

The great art of the devil, and the principal deceit of the heart, is to keep fair with God himself, while men fall *foul* upon his laws. *South.*

11. [Among seamen.] Entangled: as, a rope is *foul* of the anchor.

To FOUL, fôûl. *v. a.* [ƿulan, Saxon.] To daub; to bemire; to make filthy; to dirty.

Sweep your walks from autumnal leaves, lest the worms draw them into their holes, and *foul* your gardens. *Evelyn.*

While Traulus all his ordure scatters,
To *foul* the man he chiefly flatters. *Swift.*

She *fouls* a smock more in one hour than the kitchen-maid doth in a week. *Swift.*

FO'ULFACED, fôûl'fâste.[359] *adj.* [*foul* and *faced*.] Having an ugly or hateful visage.

If black scandal, or *foulfac'd* reproach,
Attend the sequel of your imposition,
Your mere inforcement shall acquittance me
From all the impure blots and stains thereof. *Shak.*

FO'ULLY, fôûl'ê. *adv.* [from *foul*.]

1. Filthily; nastily; odiously; hatefully; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully.

We in the world's wide mouth
Live scandaliz'd, and *foully* spoken of. *Shaksp.*

The letter to the protector was gilded over with many smooth words; but the other two did fully and *foully* set forth his obstinacy, avarice, and ambition. *Hayward.*

O brother, brother! Filbert still is true;
I *foully* wrong'd him: do, forgive me, do. *Gay.*

2. Not lawfully; not fairly.

Thou play'dst most *foully* for 't. *Shaksp.*

FOULMO'UTHED, fôûl'mŏûTH'd. *adj.* [*foul* and *mouth*.] Scurrilous; habituated to the use of opprobrious terms and epithets.

My lord, he speaks most vilely of you, like a *foulmouth'd* man as he is, and said he would cudgel you. *Shaksp.*

It was allowed by every body, that so *foulmouthed* a witness never appeared in any cause. *Addison.*

My reputation is too well established in the world to receive any hurt from such a *foulmouthed* scoundrel as he. *Arbuthnot.*

Now singing shrill, and scolding oft between,
Scolds answer *foulmouth'd* scolds; had neighbourhood I ween. *Pope.*

FO'ULNESS, fôûl'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *foul*.]

1. The quality of being foul; filthiness; nastiness.

The ancients were wont to make garments that were not destroyed but purified by fire; and whereas the spots or *foulness* of other cloaths are washed out, in these they were usually burnt away. *Wilkins.*

2. Pollution; impurity.

It is no vicious blot, murder, or *foulness*,
No unchaste action, or dishonour'd step,
That hath depriv'd me of your grace and favour.
Shaksp.

There is not so chaste a nation as this, nor so free from all pollution or *foulness;* it is the virgin of the world. *Bacon.*

3. Hatefulness; atrociousness.

Consul, you are too mild:
The *foulness* of some facts takes thence all mercy.
Ben Jonson.

It is the wickedness of a whole life, discharging all its filth and *foulness* into this one quality, as into a great sink or common shore. *South.*

4. Ugliness; deformity.

He by an affection sprung up from excessive beauty, should not delight in horrible *foulness*.
Sidney.

He 's fallen in love with your *foulness*, and she 'll fall in love with my anger. *Shaksp.*

The fury laid aside
Her looks and limbs, and with new methods tried
The *foulness* of th' infernal form to hide. *Dryden.*

5. Dishonesty; want of candour.

Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity and all falseness or *foulness* of intentions; especially to that personated devotion, under which any kind of impiety is wont to be disguised. *Hammond.*

FOUND, fôûnd.[313] The pret. and part. pass. of *find*.

I am sought of them that asked not for me; I am *found* of them that sought me not. *Isaiah.*

Authors now find, as once Achilles *found*,
The whole is mortal if a part 's unsound. *Young.*

To FOUND, fôûnd.[313] *v. a.* [*fundare*, Latin; *fondre*, Fr.]

1. To lay the basis of any building.

It fell not; for it was *founded* upon a rock.
Matthew.

He hath *founded* it upon the seas, and established it upon the floods. *Psalms.*

2. To build; to raise.

These tunes of reason are Amphion's lyre,
Wherewith he did the Theban city *found* *Davies.*

They Gabian walls, and strong Fidenæ rear,
Nomentum, Bola with Pometia *found*,
And raise Colatian tow'rs on rocky ground. *Dryd.*

3. To establish; to erect.

This also shall they gain by their delay
In the wide wilderness; there they shall *found*
Their government, and their great senate chuse,
Through the twelve tribes, to rule by laws ordain'd.
Milton.

He *founding* a library, gathered together the acts of the kings and prophets. *2 Mac.*

4. To give birth or original to: as, he *founded* an art; he *founded* a family.

5. To raise upon, as, on a principle or ground.

Though some have made use of the opinion of some schoolmen, that dominion is *founded* in grace; were it admitted as the most certain truth it could never warrant any such sanguinary method. *Decay of Piety.*

A right to the use of the creatures is *founded* originally in the right a man has to subsist. *Locke.*

Power, *founded* on contract, can descend only to him who has right by that contract. *Locke.*

The reputation of the Iliad they *found* upon the ignorance of his times. *Pope.*

6. To fix firm.

Fleance is escap'd.
—Then comes my fit again: I had else been perfect,
Whole as the marble, *founded* as the rock. *Shaksp.*

To FOUND, fôûnd. *v. a.* [*fundere*, Latin; *fondre*, French.] To form by melting and pouring into moulds; to cast.

A second multitude
With wondrous art *founded* the massy ore,
Severing each kind, scum'd the bullion dross. *Milton.*

FOUNDA'TION, fôûn-dâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*fondation*, Fr.]

1. The basis or lower parts of an edifice.

The stateliness of houses, the goodliness of trees, when we behold them, delighteth the eye; but that *foundation* which beareth up the one, that root which ministreth to the other nourishment, is in the bosom of the earth concealed. *Hooker.*

That is the way to make the city flat,
To bring the roof to the *foundation;*
To bury all. *Shaksp.*

O Jove, I think,
Foundations fly the wretched; such, I mean,
Where they should be reliev'd. *Shakps.*

I draw a line along the shore;
I lay the deep *foundations* of a wall,
And Enos, nam'd from me, the city call. *Dryden.*

2. The act of fixing the basis.

Ne'er to these chambers where the mighty rest,
Since their *foundation*, came a nobler guest.
Tickel.

3. The principles or ground on which any notion is raised.

If we give way to our passions, we do but gratify ourselves for the present, in order to our future disquiet; but if we resist and conquer them, we lay the *foundation* of perpetual peace in our minds. *Tillotson.*

That she should be subject to her husband, the laws of mankind and customs of nations have ordered it so; and there is a *foundation* in nature for it. *Locke.*

4. Original; rise.

Throughout the world, even from the first *foundation* thereof, all men have either been taken as lords or lawful kings in their own houses. *Hooker*

5. A revenue settled and established for any purpose, particularly charity.

He had an opportunity of going to school on a *foundation.* *Swift.*

6. Establishment; settlement.

FO'UNDER, fôûn'dûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *found.*]

1. A builder; one who raises an edifice; one who presides at the erection of a city.

Of famous cities we the founders know;
But rivers, old as seas to which they go,
Are nature's bounty: 'tis of more renown
To make a river than to build a town. *Waller.*

Nor was Prœneste's *founder* wanting there,
Whom fame reports the son of Mulciber. *Dryden.*

2. One who establishes a revenue for any purpose.

The wanting orphans saw with wat'ry eyes
Their *founder's* charity in the dust laid low. *Dryd.*

This hath been experimentally proved by the honourable *founder* of this lecture in his treatise of the air. *Bentley.*

3. One from whom any thing has its original or beginning.

And the rude notions of pedantick schools
Blaspheme the sacred *founder* of our rules. *Roscommon.*

When Jove, who saw from high, with just disdain,
The dead inspir'd with vital breath again,
Struck to the centre with his flaming dart
Th' unhappy *founder* of the godlike art. *Dryden.*

King James I. the *founder* of the Stuart race, had he not confined all his views to the peace of his own reign, his son had not been involved in such fatal troubles. *Addison.*

Nor can the skilful herald trace
The *founder* of thy ancient race. *Swift.*

4. [*fondeur*, French.] A caster; one who forms figures by casting melted matter into moulds.

Founders add a little antimony to their bell-metal, to make it more sonorous; and so pewterers to their pewter, to make it sound more clear like silver. *Grew.*

To FO'UNDER, fôûn'dûr.[313] *v. a.* [*fondre*, French.] To cause such a soreness and tenderness in a horse's foot, that he is unable to set it to the ground.

Phœbus' steeds are *founder'd,*
Or night kept chain'd below. *Shaksp.*

I have *foundered* nine score and odd posts; and here, traveltainted as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valour, taken sir John Coleville of the Dale, a most furious knight: but what of that? he saw me and yielded. *Shaksp.*

Thy stumbling *founder'd* jade can trot as high
As any other Pegasus can fly;
So the dull eel moves nimbler in the mud,
Than all the swift-finn'd racers of the flood. *Dorset.*

Brutes find out where their talents lie:
A bear will not attempt to fly:
A *founder'd* horse will oft debate,
Before he tries a five barr'd gate. *Swift.*

If you find a gentleman fond of your horse, persuade your master to sell him, because he is vicious, and *foundered* into the bargain. *Swift.*

Men of discretion, whom people in power may with little ceremony load as heavy as they please, drive them through the hardest and deepest roads, without danger of *foundering* or breaking their backs, and will be sure to find them neither resty nor vicious. *Swift.*

To FO'UNDER, fôûn'dûr. *v. n.* [from *fond*, Fr. the bottom.]

1. To sink to the bottom.

New ships, built at those rates, have been ready to *founder* in the seas with every extraordinary storm. *Raleigh.*

2. To fail; to miscarry.

In this point
All his tricks *founder;* and he brings his physick
After his patient's death. *Shaksp.*

FO'UNDERY, fôûn'drê. *n. s.* [*fonderi*, Fr. from *found.*] A place where figures are formed of melted metal; a casting house.

FO'UNDLING, fôûnd'ling. *n. s.* [from *found*, of *find.*] A child exposed to chance; a child found without any parent or owner.

We, like bastards, are laid abroad, even as *foundlings*, to be trained up by grief and sorrow *Sidney.*

I pass the *foundling* by, a race unknown,
At doors expos'd, whom matrons make their own,
And into noble families advance
A nameless issue; the blind work of chance.
Dryden

A piece of charity practised by most of the nations about us, is a provision for *foundlings*, or for those children who are exposed by the barbarity of cruel and unnatural parents. *Addison.*

The goddess long had mark'd the child's distress,
And long had sought his suff'rings to redress;
She prays the gods to take the *foundling's* part,
To teach his hands some beneficial art. *Gay.*

FO'UNDRESS, fôûn'drês. *n. s.* [from *founder.*]

1. A woman that founds, builds, establishes, or begins any thing.

2. A woman that establishes any charitable revenue.

For of their order she was patroness,
Albe Clarissa was their chief'st *foundress.*
Fairy Queen.

For zeal like hers, her servants were to show;
She was the first, where need requir'd to go;
Herself the *foundress* and attendant too. *Dryden.*

FOUNT, fôûnt.[313] FO'UNTAIN, fôûn'tîn.[208] } *n. s.* [*fons*, Latin; *fontaine*, French.]

1. A well; a spring.

He set before him spread
A table of celestial food divine,
Ambrosial fruits, fetch'd from the tree of life;
And from the *fount* of life ambrosial drink. *Milt.*

2. A small basin of springing water.

Proofs as clear as *founts* in July, when
We see each grain of gravel. *Shaksp.*

Can a man drink better from the *fountain* finely paved with marble, than when it swells over the green turf? *Taylor.*

Narcissus on the grassy verdure lies;
But whilst within the crystal *fount* he tries
To quench his heat, he feels new heat arise.
Addison.

3. A jet; a spout of water.

Fountains I intend to be of two natures: the one that sprinkleth or spouteth water; the other a fair receipt of water, without fish, or slime, or mud. *Bacon.*

4. The head or first spring of a river.

All actions of your grace are of a piece, as waters keep the tenor of their *fountains:* your compassion is general, and has the same effect as well on enemies as friends. *Dryden.*

5. Original; first principle; first cause.

Almighty God; the *fountain* of all goodness.
Common Prayer.

You may reduce many thousand bodies to these few general figures, as unto their principal heads and *fountains.* *Peacham.*

This one city may well be reckoned not only the seat of trade and commerce, not only the *fountain* of habits and fashions, and good breeding, but of morally good or bad manners to all England. *Sprat.*

FO'UNTAINLESS, fôûn'tîn-lês. *adj.* [from *fountain.*] Having no fountain; wanting a spring.

So large
The prospect was, that here and there was room
For barren desert *fountainless* and dry. *Milton.*

FO'UNTFUL, fôûnt'fûl. *adj.* [*fount* and *full.*] Full of springs.

But when the *fountful* Ida's top they scal'd with utmost haste,
All fell upon the high-hair'd oaks. *Chapman.*

To FOUPE, fôôpe. *v. a.* To drive with sudden impetuosity. Out of use.

We pronounce, by the confession of strangers, as smoothly and moderately as any of the northern nations, who *foupe* their words out of the throat with fat and full spirits. *Camden.*

FOUR, fôre.[318] *adj.* [ꝓeoꝓeꝛ, Saxon.] Twice two.

Just as I wish'd, the lots were cast on *four;*
Myself the fifth. *Pope.*

FOURBE, fôôrb.[316] *n. s.* [Fr.] A cheat; a tricking fellow. Not in use.

Jove's envoy, through the air,
Brings dismal tidings; as if such low care
Could reach their thoughts, or their repose disturb!
Thou art a false impostor, and a *fourbe*. *Denham.*

FOURFO'LD, fôre'fôld. *adj.* [*four* and *fold.*] Four times told.

He shall restore the lamb *fourfold*, because he had no pity. *2 Samuel.*

FOURFO'OTED, fôre'fût-ĕd. *adj.* [*four* and *foot.*] Quadruped; having four feet.

Augur Astylos, whose art in vain
From fight dissuaded the *fourfooted* train,
Now beat the hoof with Nessus on the plain.
Dryden.

FOURSCO'RE, fôre'skôre. *adj.* [*four* and *score.*]

1. Four times twenty; eighty.

When they were out of reach they turned and crossed the ocean to Spain, having lost *fourscore* of their ships, and the greater part of their men. *Bacon.*

The Chiots were first a free people, being a commonwealth, maintaining a navy of *fourscore* ships. *Sandys.*

The Liturgy had, by the practice of near *fourscore* years, obtained great veneration from all sober protestants. *Clarendon.*

2. It is used elliptically for fourscore years in numbering the age of man.

At seventeen years many their fortunes seek;
But at *fourscore* it is too late a week. *Shaksp.*

Some few might be of use in counsel upon great occasions 'till after threescore and ten; and the two late ministers in Spain were so 'till *fourscore*. *Temple.*

FOURSQUA'RE, fôre'skwâre. *adj.* [*four* and *square.*] Quadrangular; having four sides and angles equal.

The temple of Bel was invironed with a wall carried *foursquare*, of great height and beauty; and on each square certain brazen gates curiously engraven. *Raleigh.*

FOURTE'EN, fôre'tèèn. *adj.* [ꝼeopertyn, Sax.] Four and ten; twice seven.

I am not *fourteen* pence on the score for sheer ale. *Shaksp.*

FOURTE'ENTH, fôre'tèèn*th*. *adj.* [from *fourteen.*] The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth.

I have not found any that see the ninth day, few before the twelfth, and the eyes of some not open before the *fourteenth* day. *Brown.*

FOURTH, fôr*th*. *adj.* [from *four*] The ordinal of four; the first after the third.

A third is like the former: filthy hags!
Why do you shew me this? A *fourth*? start eye!
What! will the line stretch out to th' crack of doom?
Shaksp.

FO'URTHLY, fôr*th*'lè. *adv.* [from *fourth.*] In the fourth place.

Fourthly, plants have their seed and seminal parts uppermost, and living creatures have them lowermost. *Bacon.*

FOURWHE'ELED, fôre'hwèèld. *adj.* [*four* and *wheel.*] Running upon four wheels.

Scarce twenty *fourwheel'd* cars, compact and strong,
The massy load could bear, and roll along. *Pope.*

FO'UTRA, fô'trâ. *n. s.* [from *foutre*, Fr.] A fig; a scoff: a word of contempt. Not used.

A *foutra* for the world, and worldlings base.
Shaksp.

FOWL, fôûl.[223] *n. s.* [ꝼuȝel, ꝼuhl, Sax. *vogel*, Dutch.] A winged animal; a bird. It is colloquially used of edible birds; but in books, of all the feathered tribes. *Fowl* is used collectively: as, we dined upon fish and *fowl*.

The beasts, the fishes, and the winged *fowls*,
Are their male subjects, and at their controuls.
Shaksp.

Lucullus entertained Pompey in a magnificent house: Pompey said, this is a marvellous house for the summer; but methinks very cold for winter. Lucullus answered, do you not think me as wise as divers *fowls*, to change my habitation in the winter season? *Bacon.*

This mighty breath
Instructs the *fowls* of heaven. *Thomson.*

To FOWL, fôûl. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To kill birds for food or game.

FO'WLER, fôûl'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *fowl.*] A sportsman who pursues birds.

The *fowler*, warn'd
By those good omens, with swift early steps
Treads the crimp earth, ranging through fields and glades,
Offensive to the birds. *Philips.*

With slaught'ring guns th' unweary'd *fowler* roves,
When frosts have whiten'd all the naked groves.
Pope.

FO'WLINGPIECE, fôûl'ing-pèèse. *n. s.* [*fowl* and *piece.*] A gun for birds.

'Tis necessary that the countryman be provided with a good *fowlingpiece*. *Mortimer.*

FOX, fôks. *n. s.* [ꝼox, Saxon; *vos*, *vosch*, Dutch.]

1. A wild animal of the canine kind, with sharp ears, and a bushy tail, remarkable for his cunning, living in holes, and preying upon fowls or small animals.

The *fox* barks not when he would steal the lamb.
Shaksp.

He that trusts to you,
Where he should find you lions, finds you hares;
Where *foxes*, geese. *Shaksp.*

These retreats are more like the dens of robbers, or holes of *foxes*, than the fortresses of fair warriours. *Locke.*

2. By way of reproach, applied to a knave or cunning fellow.

FO'XCASE, fôks'kâse. *n. s.* [*fox* and *case.*] A fox's skin.

One had better be laughed at for taking a *foxcase* for a fox, than be destroyed by taking a live fox for a case. *L'Estrange.*

FO'XCHASE, fôks'tshâse. *n. s.* [*fox* and *chase.*] The pursuit of the fox with hounds.

See the same man, in vigour, in the gout;
Alone, in company; in place or out;
Early at business, and at hazard late;
Mad at a *foxchase*, wise at a debate. *Pope.*

FO'XEVIL, fôks'ê-vl. *n. s.* [*fox* and *evil.*] A kind of disease in which the hair sheds.

FO'XFISH, fôks'fish. *n. s.* [*vulpecula piscis.*] A fish.

FO'XGLOVE, fôks'glûv. *n. s.* [*digitalis.*] A plant. *Miller.*

FO'XHUNTER, fôks'hûnt-ûr. *n. s.* [*fox* and *hunter.*] A man whose chief ambition is to show his bravery in hunting foxes. A term of reproach used of country gentlemen.

The *foxhunters* went their way, and then out steals the fox. *L'Estrange.*

John Wildfire, *foxhunter*, broke his neck over a six-bar gate. *Spectator.*

FO'XSHIP, fôks'ship. *n. s.* [from *fox.*] The character or qualities of a fox; cunning mischievous art.

Had'st thou *foxship*
To banish him that struck more blows for Rome
Than thou hast spoken words. *Shaksp.*

FO'XTAIL, fôks'tâle. *n. s.* [*alopecurus.*] A plant.

FO'XTRAP, fôks'trâp. *n. s.* [*fox* and *trap.*] A gin or snare to catch foxes.

Answer a question, at what hour of the night to set a *foxtrap*? *Tatler.*

FOY, fôè. *n. s.* [*foi*, French.] Faith; allegiance. An obsolete word.

He Easterland subdued, and Denmark won,
And of them both did *foy* and tribute raise.
Fairy Queen.

To FRACT, frâkt. *v. n.* [*fractus*, Latin.] To break; to violate; to infringe. Found perhaps only in the following passage.

His days and times are past,
And my reliance on his *fracted* dates
Has smit my credit. *Shaksp.*

FRA'CTION, frâk'shûn. *n. s.* [*fraction*, Fr. *fractio*, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking; the state of being broken.

The surface of the earth hath been broke, and the parts of it dislocated; several parcels of nature retain still the evident marks of *fraction* and ruin. *Burnet.*

2. A broken part of an integral.

The *fractions* of her faith, arts of her love,
The fragments, scraps, the bits and greasy reliques
Of her o'er eaten faith, are bound to Diomede.
Shaksp.

Neither the motion of the moon, whereby months are computed, nor the sun, whereby years are accounted, consisteth of whole numbers, but admits of *fractions* and broken parts. *Brown.*

Pliny put a round number near the truth, rather than a *fraction*. *Arbuthnot.*

FRA'CTIONAL, frâk'shûn-âl.[88] *adj.* [from *fraction.*] Belonging to a broken number; comprising a broken number.

We make a cypher the medium between increasing and decreasing numbers, commonly called absolute or whole numbers, and negative or *fractional* numbers. *Cocker.*

FRA'CTURE, frâk'tshûre.[461] *n. s.* [*fractura*, Latin.]

1. Breach; separation of contiguous parts.

That may do it without any great *fracture* of the more stable and fixed parts of nature, or the infringement of the laws thereof. *Hale.*

2. The separation of the continuity of a bone in living bodies.

But thou wilt sin and grief destroy,
That so the broken bones may joy,
And tune together in a well-set song,
Full of his praises,
Who dead men raises;
Fractures well cur'd, make us more strong.
Herbert.

Fractures of the scull are dangerous, not in consequence of the injury done to the cranium itself, but as the brain becomes affected. *Sharp.*

To FRA'CTURE, frâk'tshûre. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break a bone.

The leg was dressed, and the *fractured* bones united together. *Wiseman.*

FRA'GILE, frâdje'il.[140] *adj.* [*fragile*, Fr. *fragilis*, Latin.]

1. Brittle; easily snapped or broken.

To ease them of their griefs,
Their pangs of love, and other incident throes,
That nature's *fragile* vessel doth sustain
In life's uncertain voyage. *Shaksp.*

The stalk of ivory is tough, and not *fragile*. *Bacon.*

When subtle wits have spun their threads too fine,
'Tis weak and *fragile*, like Arachne's line. *Denham.*

A dry stick will be easily broken, when a green one will maintain a strong resistance; and yet in the moist substance there is less rest than in what is drier and more *fragile*. *Glanville.*

2. Weak; uncertain; easily destroyed.

Much ostentation, vain of fleshly arms,
And *fragile* arms, much instrument of war,
Long in preparing, soon to nothing brought,
Before mine eyes thou'st set. *Milton.*

FRAGI'LITY, frâ-jîl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *fragile*.]

1. Brittleness; casiness to be broken.

To make an induration with toughness, and less *fragility*, decoct bodies in water for two or three days. *Bacon.*

2. Weakness; uncertainty; easiness to be destroyed.

Fear the uncertainty of man's *fragility*, the common chance of war, the violence of fortune. *Knolles.*

3. Frailty; liableness to fault.

All could not be right, in such a state, in this lower age of *fragility*. *Wotton.*

FRA'GMENT, frâg'mênt. *n. s.* [*fragmentum*, Lat.] A part broken from the whole; an imperfect piece.

He who late a sceptre did command,
Now grasps a floating *fragment* in his hand. *Dryden.*

Cowley, in his unfinished *fragment* of the Davideis, has shewn us this way to improvement. *Watts.*

If a thin or plated body, which being of an even thickness, appears all over of one uniform colour, should be slit into threads, or broken into *fragments* of the same thickness with the plate, I see no reason why every thread or *fragment* should not keep its colour. *Newton.*

Some on painted wood
Transfix'd the *fragments*, some prepar'd the food. *Pope.*

FRA'GMENTARY, frâg'mên-târ-ê. *adj.* [from *fragment*.] Composed of fragments. Not elegant, nor in use.

She, she is gone; she's gone: when thou know'st this,
What *fragmentary* rubbish this world is,
Thou know'st, and that it is not worth a thought;
He knows it too too much that thinks it nought. *Donne.*

FRA'GOR, frâ'gôr.[166] [544] *n. s.* [Lat.] A noise; a crack; a crash. Not used.

Pursu'd by hideous *fragors*, as before
The flames descend, they in their breaches roar. *Sandys.*

FRA'GRANCE, frâ'grânse. } *n. s.* [*fra-*
FRA'GRANCY, frâ'grân-sê. } *grantia*, Lat.] Sweetness of smell; pleasing scent; grateful odour.

Eve separate he spies,
Veil'd in a cloud of *fragrance*, where she stood
Half spy'd. *Milton.*

I am more pleased to survey my rows of coleworts and cabbages springing up in their full *fragrancy* and verdure, than to see the tender plants of foreign countries kept alive by artificial heats. *Addison.*

Not lovelier seem'd Narcissus to the eye;
Nor, when a flower, could boast more *fragrancy*. *Garth.*

Such was the wine; to quench whose fervent steam
Scarce twenty measures from the living stream
To cool one cup suffic'd: the goblet crown'd,
Breath'd aromatick *fragrancies* around. *Pope.*

FRA'GRANT, frâ'grânt.[544] *adj.* [*fragrans*, Lat.] Odorous; sweet of smell.

Fragrant the fertile earth
After soft showers; and sweet the coming on
Of grateful evening mild. *Milton.*

The nymph vouchsaf'd to place
Upon her head the various wreath:
The flow'rs, less blooming than her face;
Their scent less *fragrant* than her breath. *Prior.*

FRA'GRANTLY, frâ'grânt'lê. *adv.* [from *fragrant*.] With sweet scent.

As the hops begin to change colour, and smell *fragrantly*, you may conclude them ripe. *Mortimer.*

FRAIL, frâle.[202] *n. s.*

1. A basket made of rushes.

2. A rush for weaving baskets.

FRAIL, frâle. *adj.* [*fragilis*, Lat.]

1. Weak; easily decaying; subject to casualties; easily destroyed.

I know my body 's of so *frail* a kind,
As force without, fevers within can kill. *Davies.*

When with care we have raised an imaginary treasure of happiness, we find, at last, that the materials of the structure are *frail* and perishing, and the foundation itself is laid in the sand. *Rogers.*

2. Weak of resolution; liable to errour or seduction.

The truly virtuous do not easily credit evil that is told them of their neighbours; for if others may do amiss, then may these also speak amiss: man is *frail*, and prone to evil, and therefore may soon fail in words. *Taylor.*

FRA'ILNESS, frâle'nês. *n. s.* [from *frail*.] Weakness; instability.

There is nothing among all the *frailnesses* and uncertainties of this sublunary world so tottering and unstable as the virtue of a coward. *Norris.*

FRA'ILTY, frâle'tê. *n. s.* [from *frail*.]

1. Weakness of resolution; instability of mind; infirmity.

Though Page be a secure fool, and stands so firmly on his wife's *frailty*, yet I cannot put off my opinion so easily. *Shaksp.*

Nor should'st thou have trusted that to woman's *frailty:*
Ere I to thee, thou to thyself wast cruel. *Milton.*

God knows our *frailty*, pities our weakness, and requires of us no more than we are able to do. *Locke.*

2. Fault proceeding from weakness; sins of infirmity: in this sense it has a plural.

Love did his reason blind,
And love's the noblest *frailty* of the mind. *Dryd.*

Kind wits will those light faults excuse;
Those are the common *frailties* of the muse. *Dryden.*

Death, only death, can break the lasting chain;
And here, ev'n then, shall my cold dust remain;
Here all its *frailties*, all its flames resign,
And wait, 'till 'tis no sin to mix with thine. *Pope.*

That christians are now not only like other men in their *frailties* and infirmities, might be in some degree excusable; but the complaint is, they are like heathens in all the main and chief articles of their lives. *Law.*

FRAI'SCHEUR, frâ'shûre. *n. s.* [Fr.] Freshness; coolness. A word foolishly innovated by *Dryden*.

Hither in summer-evenings you repair,
To taste the *fraischeur* of the purer air. *Dryden.*

FRAISE, frâze.[202] *n. s.* [French, the caul of an animal.] A pancake with bacon in it.

To FRAME, frâme. *v. a.*

1. To form or fabricate by orderly construction and union of various parts.

The double gates he findeth locked fast;
The one fair *fram'd* of burnish'd ivory,
The other all with silver overcast. *Spenser.*

2. To fit one to another.

They rather cut down their timber to *frame* it, and to do necessaries to their convenient use, than to fight. *Abbot.*

Hew timber, saw it, *frame* it, and set it together. *Mortimer.*

3. To make; to compose.

Then chusing out few words most horrible,
Thereof did verses *frame*. *Spenser.*

Fight valiantly to-day;
And yet I do thee wrong to mind thee of it;
For thou art *fram'd* of the firm truth of valour. *Shaksp.*

4. To regulate; to adjust.

Let us not deceive ourselves by pretending to this excellent knowledge of Christ Jesus our Lord, if we do not *frame* our lives according to it. *Tillotson.*

5. To form to any rule or method by study or precept.

Thou art their soldier; and, being bred in broils,
Hast not the soft way; but thou wilt *frame*
Thyself forsooth hereafter theirs. *Shakspeare.*

I have been a truant to the law;
I never yet could *frame* my will to it,
And therefore *frame* the law unto my will. *Shaksp.*

6. To form and digest by thought.

The most abstruse ideas are only such as the understanding *frames* to itself, by joining together ideas that it had either from objects of sense or from its own operations about them. *Locke.*

Full of that flame his tender scenes he warms,
And *frames* his goddess by your matchless charms. *Granville.*

Urge him with truth to *frame* his sure replies,
And sure he will; for wisdom never lies. *Pope.*

How many excellent reasonings are *framed* in the mind of a man of wisdom and study in a length of years. *Watts.*

7. To contrive; to plan.

Unpardonable the presumption and insolence in contriving and *framing* this letter was. *Clarendon.*

8. To settle; to scheme out.

Though I cannot make true wars,
I'll *frame* convenient peace. *Shakspeare.*

9. To invent; to fabricate, in a bad sense: as, to *frame* a story or lie.

Astronomers, to solve the phænomena, *framed* to their conceit eccentricks and epicycles. *Bacon.*

FRAME, frâme. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A fabrick; any thing constructed of various parts or members.

If the *frame* of the heavenly arch should dissolve itself, if celestial spheres should forget their wonted motions, and by irregular volubility, turn themselves any way, as it might happen. *Hooker.*

Castles made of trees upon *frames* of timber, with turrets and arches, were anciently matters of magnificence. *Bacon.*

These are thy glorious works, parent of good!
Almighty! thine this universal *frame*. *Milton.*

Divine Cecilia came,
Inventress of the vocal *frame*. *Dryden.*

The gate was adamant; eternal *frame*,
Which, hew'd by Mars himself, from Indian quarries came,
The labour of a god; and all along
Tough iron plates were clench'd to make it strong. *Dryden.*

We see this vast *frame* of the world, and an innumerable multitude of creatures in it, all which we, who believe a God, attribute to him as the author. *Tillotson.*

2. Any thing made so as to enclose or admit something else.

Put both the tube and the vessel it leaned on into a convenient wooden *frame*, to keep them from mischances. *Boyle.*

His picture scarcely would deserve a *frame*. *Dryden.*

A globe of glass, about eight or ten inches in diameter, being put into a *frame* where it may be swiftly turned round its axis, will, in turning, shine, where it rubs against the palm of one's hand. *Newton.*

3. Order; regularity; adjusted series or disposition.

A woman, that is like a German clock,
Still a repairing, ever out of *frame*,
And never going aright. *Shakspeare.*

Your steady soul preserves her *frame*;
In good and evil times the same. *Swift.*

4. Scheme; order.

Another party did resolve to change the whole *frame* of the government in state as well as church. *Clarendon.*

5. Contrivance; projection.

John the bastard,
Whose spirits toil in *frame* of villanies. *Shaksp.*

6. Mechanical construction.

7. Shape; form; proportion.

A bear's a savage beast,
Whelp'd without form, until the dam
Has lick'd it into shape and *frame*. *Hudibras.*

FRA'MER, frāme'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *frame*; ꝼꝛemman, Saxon.] Maker; former; contriver; schemer.

The forger of his own fate, the *framer* of his fortune, should be improper, if actions were predetermined. *Hammond.*

There was want of accurateness in experiments in the first original *framer* of those medals. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

FRA'MPOLD, frām'pōld. *adj.* [This word is written by Dr. *Hacket*, *frampul*. I know not its original.] Peevish; boisterous; rugged; crossgrained.

Her husband! Alas, the sweet woman leads an ill life with him! she leads a very *frampold* life with him. *Shakspeare.*

The *frampul* man could not be pacified. *Hacket's Life of Williams.*

FRA'NCHISE, frān'tshĭz.[140] *n. s.* [*franchise*, French.]

1. Exemption from any onerous duty.

2. Privilege; immunity; right granted.

They granted them markets, and other *franchises*, and erected corporate towns among them. *Davies on Ireland.*

His gracious edict the same *franchise* yields,
To all the wild increase of woods and fields. *Dryd.*

3. District; extent of jurisdiction.

There are other privileges granted unto most of the corporations, that they shall not be travelled forth of their own *franchises*. *Spenser.*

To FRANCHI'SE, frān'tshĭz. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enfranchise; to make free; to keep free.

I lose no honour
In seeking to augment it; but still keep
My bosom *franchis'd*, and allegiance clear. *Shaksp.*

FRA'NGIBLE, frān'jĕ-bl.[405] *adj.* [*frango*, Latin.] Fragile; brittle; easily broken.

Though it seems the solidest wood, if wrought before it be well seasoned, it will shew itself very *frangible*. *Boyle.*

FRA'NION, frān'yŭn.[290] *n. s.* [Of this word I know not the derivation.] A paramour; a boon companion.

First by her side did sit the bold Sansloy,
Fit mate for such a mincing minion,
Who in her looseness took exceeding joy,
Might not be found a franker *franion*. *F. Queen.*

FRANK, frāngk.[404] *adj.* [*franc*, French.]

1. Liberal; generous; not niggardly.

The moister sorts of trees yield little moss, for the reason of the *frank* putting up of the sap into the boughs. *Bacon.*

They were left destitute, either by narrow provision, or by their *frank* hearts and their open hands, and their charity towards others. *Sprat.*

'Tis the ordinary practice of the world to be *frank* of civilities that cost them nothing. *L'Estrange.*

2. Open; ingenuous; sincere; not reserved.

3. Without conditions; without payment.

Thou hast it won; for it is of *frank* gift,
And he will care for all the rest to shift. *Hub. Ta.*

4. Not restrained; licentious. Not in use.

Might not be found a *franker* franion. *Spenser.*

FRANK, frāngk. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A place to feed hogs in; a sty: so called from liberality of food.

Where sups he? Doth the old boar feed in the old *frank*? *Shakspeare.*

2. A letter which pays no postage.

You'll have immediately, by several *franks*, my epistle to lord Cobham. *Pope to Swift.*

3. A French coin.

To FRANK, frāngk. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut up in a frank or sty. *Hanmer.*

In the sty of this most bloody boar,
My son George Stanley is *frank'd* up in hold. *Shakspeare.*

2. To feed high; to fat; to cram. *Junius* and *Ainsworth.*

3. To exempt letters from postage.

My lord Orrery writes to you to-morrow; and you see I send this under his cover, or at least *franked* by him. *Swift.*

Gazettes sent gratis down, and *frank'd*,
For which thy patron 's weekly thank'd. *Pope.*

FRANKALMOI'GNE, frāngk-ăl-mŏĭn'. *n. s.* The same which we in Latin call *libera eleemosyna*, or free alms in English; whence the tenure is commonly known among our English lawyers by the name of a tenure in *frank aumone*, or *frank-almoigne*, which, according to *Britton*, is a tenure by divine service. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

FRA'NKINCENSE, frāngk'ĭn-sĕnse. *n. s.* [*frank* and *incense*; so called perhaps from its liberal distribution of odour.]

Frankincense is a dry resinous substance in pieces or drops, of a pale yellowish white colour; a strong smell, but not disagreeable, and a bitter, acrid, and resinous taste. It is very inflammable. The earliest histories inform us, that *frankincense* was used among the sacred rites and sacrifices, as it continues to be in many parts. We are still uncertain as to the place whence *frankincense* is brought, and as to the tree which produces it. *Hill.*

Take unto thee sweet spices, with pure *frankincense*. *Exodus.*

I find in Dioscorides record of *frankincense* gotten in India. *Brerewood.*

Black ebon only will in India grow,
And od'rous *frankincense* on the Sabœan bough. *Dryden.*

Cedar and *frankincense*, an od'rous pile,
Flam'd on the hearth, and wide perfum'd the isle. *Pope.*

FRA'NKLIN, frāngk'lĭn. *n. s.* [from *frank*.] A steward; a bailiff of land. It signifies originally a little gentleman, and is not improperly Englished a gentleman servant. Not in use.

A spacious court they see,
Both plain and pleasant to be walked in,
Where them does meet a *franklin* fair and free. *Fairy Queen.*

FRA'NKLY, frāngk'lė. *adv.* [from *frank*.]

1. Liberally; freely; kindly; readily.

Oh, were it but my life,
I'd throw it down for your deliverance,
As *frankly* as a pin. *Shakspeare.*

If ever any malice in your heart
Were hid against me, now forgive me *frankly*. *Shakspeare.*

When they had nothing to pay, he *frankly* forgave them both. *Luke.*

By the toughness of the earth, the sap cannot get up to spread so *frankly* as it should do. *Bacon.*

I value my garden more for being full of blackbirds than cherries, and very *frankly* give them fruit for their songs. *Spectator.*

2. Without constraint.

The lords mounted their servants upon their own horses; and they, with the voluntiers, who *frankly* listed themselves, amounted to a body of two hundred and fifty horse. *Clarendon.*

3. Without reserve.

He entered very *frankly* into those new designs, which were contrived at court. *Clarendon.*

FRA'NKNESS, frāngk'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *frank*.]

1. Plainness of speech; openness; ingenuousness.

When the conde duke had some eclaircissement with the duke, in which he made all the protestations of his sincere affection, the other received his protestations with all contempt; and declared with a very unnecessary *frankness*, that he would have no friendship with him. *Clarendon.*

Tom made love to a woman of sense, and always treated her as such during the whole time of courtship; his natural temper and good breeding hindered him from doing any thing disagreeable, as his sincerity and *frankness* of behaviour made him converse with her before marriage in the same manner he intended to do afterwards. *Addison.*

2. Liberality; bounteousness.

3. Freedom from reserve.

He delivered with the *frankness* of a friend's tongue, word by word, what Kalander had told him touching the strange story. *Sidney.*

The ablest men that ever were, have had all an openness and *frankness* of dealing, and a name of certainty and veracity. *Bacon.*

FRANKPLE'DGE, frāngk'plĕdje. *n. s.* [*franciplegium*, Latin; of *franc*, i. e. *liber* & *pleige*, i. e. *fidei jussor*.] A pledge or surety for freemen.

The ancient custom of England, for the preservation of the publick peace, was that every freeborn man at fourteen years of age, religious persons, clerks, knights, and their eldest sons excepted, should find security for his fidelity to the king, or else be kept in prison: whence it became customary for a certain number of neighbours to be bound for one another, to see each man of their pledge forthcoming at all times, or to answer the transgression of any one absenting himself. This was called *frankpledge*, and the circuit thereof was called *decenna*, because it commonly consisted of ten households; and every particular person, thus mutually bound, was called *decennier*. This custom was so strictly observed, that the sheriffs, in every county, did from time to time take the oaths of young ones as they grew to the age of fourteen years, and see that they combined in one dozen or other; this branch of the sheriff's authority was called *visus franciplegii*, view of frankpledge. *Cowell.*

FRA'NTICK, frān'tĭk. *adj.* [corrupted from *phrenetick*, *phreneticus*, Latin; φρενητικὸς.]

1. Mad; deprived of understanding by violent madness; outrageously and turbulently mad.

Far off, he wonders what makes them so glad;
If Bacchus' merry fruit they did invent,
Or Cybel's *frantick* rites have made them mad. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Transported by violence of passion; outrageous; turbulent.

Esteeming, in the *frantick* error of their minds, the greatest madness in the world to be wisdom, and the highest wisdom foolishness. *Hooker.*

To such height their *frantick* passion grows,
That what both love, both hazard to destroy.
Dryden.

She tears her hair, and, *frantick* in her griefs,
Calls out on Lucia. *Addison.*

3. Simply mad.

The lover, *frantick*,
Sees Helen's beauty in a brow of Egypt. *Shaksp.*

FRA'NTICKLY, frăn'tik-lė. *adv.* [from *frantick.*] Madly; distractedly; outrageously.

Fie, fie, how *frantickly* I square my talk. *Shaksp.*

FRA'NTICKNESS, frăn'tik-nės. *n. s.* [from *frantick.*] Madness; fury of passion; distraction.

FRATE'RNAL, frå-tėr'năl.[88] *adj.* [*fraternal*, Fr. *fraternus*, Lat.] Brotherly; pertaining to brothers; becoming brothers.

One shall arise
Of proud ambitious heart; who, not content
With fair equality, *fraternal* state,
Will arrogate dominion undeserv'd,
Over his brethren. *Milton.*

The admonitions, *fraternal* or paternal, of his fellow christians, or of the governors of the church, then more public reprehensions; and upon their unsuccessfulness, the censures of the church, until he reform and return. *Hammond.*

Plead it to her,
With all the strength and heats of eloquence
Fraternal love and friendship can inspire. *Addison.*

FRATE'RNALLY, frå-tėr'năl-ė. *adv.* [from *fraternal.*] In a brotherly manner.

FRATE'RNITY, frå-tėr'nė-tė. *n. s.* [*fraternité*, Fr. *fraternitas*, Lat.]

1. The state or quality of a brother.
2. Body of men united; corporation; society; association; brotherhood.

'Tis a necessary rule in alliances, societies, and *fraternities*, and all manner of civil contracts, to have a strict regard to the humour of those we have to do withal. *L'Estrange.*

3. Men of the same class or character.

With what terms of respect knaves and sots will speak of their own *fraternity*. *South.*

FRA'TRICIDE, frăt'trė-side.[143] *n. s.* [*fratricide*, Fr. *fratricidium*, Lat.] The murder of a brother.

FRAUD, frâwd[213] *n. s.* [*fraus*, Latin; *fraude*, French.] Deceit; cheat; trick; artifice; subtility; stratagem.

Our better part remains
To work in close design, by *fraud* or guile,
What force effected not. *Milton.*

None need the *frauds* of sly Ulysses fear. *Dryd.*

If success a lover's toil attends,
Who asks if force or *fraud* obtain'd his ends. *Pope.*

FRA'UDFUL, frâwd'fûl. *adj.* [*fraud* and *full.*] Treacherous; artful; trickish; deceitful; subtle.

The welfare of us all
Hangs on the cutting short that *fraudful* man. *Shaks.*

He, full of *fraudful* arts,
This well-invented tale for truth imparts. *Dryden.*

FRA'UDFULLY, frâwd'fûl-lė. *adv.* [from *fraudful.*] Deceitfully; artfully; subtilely; treacherously; by stratagem.

FRA'UDULENCE, frâw'dů-lėnse.
FRA'UDULENCY, frâw'dů-lėn-sė.[293] [376] *n. s.* [*fraudulentia*, Lat.] Deceitfulness; trickishness; proneness to artifice.

We admire the providence of God in the continuance of Scripture, notwithstanding the endeavours of infidels to abolish, and the *fraudulence* of hereticks always to deprave the same. *Hooker.*

FRA'UDULENT frâw'dů-lėnt. *adj.* [*fraudulent*, Fr. *fraudulentus*, Lat.]

1. Full of artifice; trickish; subtle; deceitful.

He with serpent tongue
His *fraudulent* temptation thus began. *Milton.*

She mix'd the potion, *fraudulent* of soul;
The portion mantled in the golden bowl. *Pope.*

2. Performed by artifice; deceitful; treacherous.

Now thou hast aveng'd
Supplanted Adam,
And frustrated the conquest *fraudulent*. *Milton.*

FRAU'DULENTLY, frâw'dů-lėnt-lė. *adv.* [from *fraudulent.*] By fraud; by deceit; by artifice; deceitfully.

He that by fact, word, or sign, either *fraudulently* or violently, does hurt to his neighbour, is bound to make restitution. *Taylor.*

FRAUGHT, frâwt.[393] *particip. pass.* [from *fraight*, now written *freight.*]

1. Laden; charged.

In the narrow seas that part
The French and English, there miscarried
A vessel of our country, richly *fraught*. *Shaksp.*

With joy
And tidings *fraught*, to hell he now return'd.
Milton.

And now approach'd their fleet from India, *fraught*
With all the riches of the rising sun,
And precious sand from southern climates brought.
Dryden.

2. Filled; stored; thronged.

The scripture is *fraught* even with laws of nature. *Hooker.*

By this sad Una, *fraught* with anguish sore,
Arrived where they in earth their blood had spilt.
Spenser.

I am so *fraught* with curious business, that I leave out ceremony. *Shakspeare.*

Whosoever hath his mind *fraught* with many thoughts, his wits and understanding do clarify and break up in the communicating and discoursing with another. *Bacon.*

Hell, their fit habitation, *fraught* with fire
Unquenchable; the house of woe and pain. *Milton.*

Abdallah and Belfora were so *fraught* with all kinds of knowledge, and possessed with so constant a passion for each other, that their solitude never lay heavy on them. *Addison.*

FRAUGHT, frâwt. *n. s.* [from the participle.] A freight; a cargo.

Yield up, oh love, thy crown and parted throne
To tyrannous hate! swell, bosom, with thy *fraught*;
For 'tis of aspicks' tongues. *Shakspeare.*

The bark that all our blessings brought,
Charg'd with thyself and James, a doubly royal *fraught*. *Dryden.*

To FRAUGHT, frâwt. *v. a.* [for *freight*, by corruption.] To load; to crowd.

Hence from my sight:
If after this command thou *fraught* the court
With thy unworthiness, thou dy'st. *Shaksp.*

FRA'UGHTAGE, frâwt'âje. *n. s.* [from *fraught.*] Lading; cargo. A bad word.

Our *fraughtage*, sir,
I have convey'd aboard. *Shakspeare.*

FRAY, frâ.[220] *n. s.* [*effrayer*, to fright, Fr.]

1. A battle; a fight.

Time tells, that on that ever blessed day,
When christian swords with Persian blood were dy'd,
The furious prince Taneredie from that *fray*
His coward foes chased through forests wide.
Fairfax.

After the bloody *fray* at Wakefield fought.
Shakspeare.

He left them to the fates in bloody *fray*,
To toil and struggle through the well-fought day.
Pope.

2. A duel; a combat.

Since, if we fall before th' appointed day,
Nature and death continue long their *fray*.
Denham.

The boaster Paris oft desir'd the day
With Sparta's king to meet in single *fray* *Pope.*

3. A broil; a quarrel; a riot of violence.

I'll speak between the change of man and boy
With a reed voice, and turn two mincing steps
Into a manly stride; and speak of *frays*,
Like a fine bragging youth. *Shakspeare.*

To FRAY, frâ. *v. a.* [*effrayer*, Fr.]

1. To fright; to terrify.

The panther, knowing that his spotted hide
Doth please all beasts, but that his looks them *fray*,
Within a bush his dreadful head doth hide,
To let them gaze, whilst he on them may prey.
Spenser.

So diversely themselves in vain they *fray*,
Whilst some more bold to measure him stand nigh.
Spenser.

Fishes are thought to be *frayed* with the motion caused by noise upon the water. *Bacon.*

These vultures prey only upon carcases, on such stupid minds as have not life and vigour to *fray* them away. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. [*frayer*, French] To rub.

FREAK, frėke.[227] *n. s.* [*frech*, German, saucy, petulant; ƿræc, Sax. fugitive.]

1. A sudden and causeless change of place.
2. A sudden fancy; a humour; a whim; a capricious prank.

O! but I fear the fickle *freaks*, quoth she,
Of fortune, and the odds of arms in field.
Fairy Queen.

When that *freak* has taken possession of a fantastical head, the distemper is incurable.
L'Estrange.

She is restless and peevish, and sometimes in a *freak* will instantly change her habitation. *Spectator.*

To vex me more, he took a *freak*
To slit my tongue, and make me speak. *Swift.*

To FREAK, frėke. *v. a.* [A word, I suppose, Scotch, brought into England by *Thomson.*] To variegate; to checker.

There furry nations harbour:
Sables of glossy black, and dark embrown'd,
Or beauteous, *freak'd* with many a mingled hue.
Thomson.

FRE'AKISH, frėke'ish. *adj.* [from *freak.*] Capricious; humorsome.

It may be a question, whether the wife or the woman was the more *freakish* of the two; for she was still the same uneasy fop. *L'Estrange.*

FRE'AKISHLY, frėke'ish-lė. *adv.* [from *freakish.*] Capriciously; humorsomely.

FRE'AKISHNESS, frėke'ish-nės. *n. s.* [from *freakish.*] Capriciousness; humorsomeness; whimsicalness.

To FREAM, frėme.[227] *v. n.* [*fremore*, Lat. *fremir*, Fr.] To growl or grunt as a boar. *Bailey.*

FRE'CKLE, frėk'kl.[405] *n. s.* [*flech*, a spot, German; whence *fleckle*, *freckle.*]

1. A spot raised in the skin by the sun.

Ruddy his lips, and fresh and fair his hue;
Some sprinkled *freckles* on his face were seen,
Whose dusk set off the whiteness of the skin.
Dryden.

2. Any small spot or discoloration.

The cowslips tall her pensioners be;
In their gold coats spots you see:
Those be rubies, fairy favours;
In those *freckles* live their favours. *Shaksp.*

The farewell frosts and easterly winds now spot your tulips; therefore cover such with mats, to prevent *freckles*. *Evelyn.*

FRE'CKLED, frĕk'kld.[359] *adj.* [from *freckle.*] Spotted; maculated; discoloured with small spots.

Sometimes we'll angle at the brook,
The *freckled* trout to take
With silken worms. *Drayton.*

The even mead that erst brought sweetly forth
The *freckled* cowslip,
Wanting the scythe, all uncorrected, rank,
Conceives by idleness. *Shaksp.*

Now thy face charms ev'ry shepherd,
Spotted over like a leopard;
And thy *freckled* neck display'd,
Envy breeds in ev'ry maid. *Swift.*

FRE'CKLY, frĕk'klē. *adj.* [from *freckle.*] Full of freckles.

FRED, frĕd. The same with *peace;* upon which our forefathers called their sanctuaries *fredstole, i. e.* the seats of peace. So *Frederick* is powerful or wealthy in peace; *Winfred*, victorious peace; *Reinfred*, sincere peace. *Gibson.*

FREE,[246] frēē. *adj.* [ꝼꝛeah, Saxon; *vry* Dutch.]

1. At liberty; not a vassal; not enslaved; not a prisoner; not dependant.

A *free* nation is that which has never been conquered, or thereby entered into any condition of subjection. *Temple.*

Free, what, and fetter'd with so many chains? *Dryden.*

How can we think any one *freer* than to have the power to do what he will? *Locke.*

This wretched body trembles at your pow'r:
Thus far could fortune; but she can no more:
Free, to herself my potent mind remains,
Nor fears the victor's rage, nor feels his chains. *Prior.*

Set an unhappy pris'ner *free*,
Who ne'er intended harm to thee. *Prior.*

2. Uncompelled; unrestrained.

Their use of meats was not like unto our ceremonies, that being a matter of private action in common life, where every man was *free* to order that which himself did; but this is a publick constitution for the ordering of the church. *Hooker.*

Do faithful homage, and receive *free* honours,
All which we pine for now. *Shaksp.*

It was *free*, and in my choice whether or no I should publish these discourses; yet the publication being once resolved, the dedication was not indifferent. *South.*

3. Not bound by fate; not necessitated.

Freely they stood who stood, and fell who fell:
Not *free*, what proof could they have given sincere
Of true allegiance, constant faith, or love,
Where only what they needs must do, appear'd,
Not what they would? *Milton.*

4. Permitted; allowed.

Why, sir, I pray, are not the streets as *free*
For me as for you? *Shaksp.*

Defaming as impure what God declares
Pure; and commands to some, leaves *free* to all. *Milton.*

To gloomy cares my thoughts alone are *free*,
Ill the gay sports with troubled thoughts agree. *Pope.*

5. Licentious; unrestrained.

O conspiracy!
Sham'st thou to shew thy dang'rous brow by night,
When evils are most *free?* *Shaksp.*

Physicians are too *free* upon the subject, in the conversation of their friends. *Temple.*

The criticks have been very *free* in their censures. *Felton.*

I know there are to whose presumptuous thoughts,
Those *freer* beauties, ev'n in them, seem faults. *Pope.*

6. Open; ingenuous; frank.

Castalio, I have doubts within my heart;
Will you be *free* and candid to your friend? *Otway.*

7. Acquainted; conversing without reserve.

'Tis not to make me jealous,
To say my wife is fair, feeds well, loves company,
Is *free* of speech, sings, plays, and dances well:
Where virtue is, these make more virtuous. *Shaksp.*

Being one day very *free* at a great feast, he suddenly broke forth into a great laughter. *Hakewill.*

Free and familiar with misfortune grow,
Be us'd to sorrow, and inur'd to woe. *Prior*

8. Liberal; not parsimonious: with *of.*

Glo'ster too, a foe to citizens,
O'ercharging your *free* purses with large fines,
That seeks to overthrow religion. *Shaksp.*

No statute in his favour says,
How *free* or frugal I shall pass my days;
I, who at sometimes spend as other spare. *Pope.*

Alexandrian verses, of twelve syllables, should never be allowed but when some remarkable beauty or propriety in them atones for the liberty: Mr. Dryden has been too *free of* these in his latter works. *Pope.*

9. Frank; not gained by importunity; not purchased.

We wanted words to express our thanks: his noble *free* offers left us nothing to ask. *Bacon.*

10. Clear from distress.

Who alone suffers, suffers most i' th' mind,
Leaving *free* things and happy shows behind. *Shaksp.*

11. Guiltless; innocent.

Make mad the guilty, and appall the *free*,
Confound the ign'rant. *Shaksp.*

My hands are guilty, but my heart is *free.* *Dryd.*

12. Exempt: with *of* anciently; more properly *from.*

These
Are such allow'd infirmities, that honesty
Is never *free of.* *Shaksp.*

Who fears not to do ill, yet fears the name;
And *free from* conscience, is a slave to fame. *Denham.*

Let envy, then, those crimes within you see,
From which the happy never must be *free.* *Dryd.*

Their steeds around,
Free from the harness, graze the flow'ry ground. *Dryden.*

The will *free from* the determination of such desires, is left to the pursuit of nearer satisfactions. *Locke.*

13. Invested with franchises; possessing any thing without vassalage; admitted to the privileges of any body: with *of.*

He therefore makes all birds of every sect
Free of his farm, with promise to respect
Their several kinds alike, and equally protect. *Dryden.*

What do'st thou make a shipboard? To what end
Art thou *of* Bethlem's noble college *free?*
Stark-staring mad, that thou should'st tempt the sea? *Dryden.*

14. Without expense; by charity, as a *freeschool.*

To FREE, frēē. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To set at liberty; to rescue from slavery or captivity; to manumit; to loose.

The child was prisoner to the womb, and is
By law and process of great nature thence
Free'd and enfranchis'd; not a party to
The anger of the king, nor guilty of,
(If any be) the trespass of the queen. *Shaksp.*

He recovered the temple, *free'd* the city, and upheld the laws which were going down. *2 Mac.*

Can'st thou no other master understand,
Than him that *free'd* thee by the pretor's wand? *Dryden.*

Should thy coward tongue
Spread its cool poison through the martial throng,
My jav'lin shall revenge so base a part,
And *free* the soul that quivers in thy heart. *Pope.*

2. To rid from; to clear from any thing ill: with *of* or *from.*

It is no marvail that he could think of no better way to be *free'd of* these inconveniencies the passions of those meetings gave him than to dissolve them. *Clarendon.*

Hercules
Freed Erymanthus *from* the foaming boar. *Dryden.*

Our land is *from* the rage of tigers *freed.* *Dryd.*

3. To clear from impediments or obstructions.

The chaste Sibylla shall your steps convey,
And blood of offer'd victims *free* the way. *Dryden.*

Fierce was the fight; but hast'ning to his prey,
By force the furious lover *freed* his way. *Dryden.*

This master-key
Frees every lock, and leads us to his person. *Dryd.*

4. To banish; to send away; to rid. Not in use.

We may again
Give to our tables meat, sleep to our nights,
Free from our feasts and banquets bloody knives. *Shaksp.*

Never any Sabbath of release
Could *free* his travels and afflictions deep. *Daniel.*

5. To exempt.

For he that is dead is *free'd* from sin. *Romans.*

FREEBO'OTER, frēē-bōō'tŭr. *n. s.* [*free* and *booty.*] A robber; a plunderer; a pillager.

Perkin was not followed by any English of name, his forces consisted mostly of base people and *freebooters*, fitter to spoil a coast than to recover a kingdom. *Bacon.*

The earl of Warwick had, as often as he met with any Irish frigates, or such *freebooters* as sailed under their commission, taken all the seamen. *Clarendon.*

FREEBO'OTING, frēē-bōō'tĭng. *n. s.* Robbery; plunder; the act of pillaging.

Under it he may clearly convey any fit pillage, that cometh handsomely in his way; and when he goeth abroad in the night on *freebooting*, it is his best and surest friend. *Spenser.*

FRE'EBORN, frēē'bŏrn. *adj.* [*free* and *born.*] Not a slave; inheriting liberty.

O baseness, to support a tyrant's throne,
And crush your *freeborn* brethren of the world! *Dryden.*

I shall speak my thoughts like a *freeborn* subject, such things perhaps as no Dutch commentator could, and I am sure no Frenchman durst. *Dryd.*

Shall *freeborn* men in humble awe,
Submit to servile shame;
Who from consent and custom draw
The same right to be rul'd by law,
Which kings pretend to reign? *Dryden.*

FREECHA'PPEL, frēē-tshăp'ĕl. *n. s.* [*free* and *chappel.*] Such chappels as are of the king's foundation, and by him exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary. The king may also license a subject to found such a chappel, and by his charter exempt it from the ordinary's visitation. *Cowell.*

FRE'ECOST, frēē'kŏst. *n. s.* [*free* and *cost.*] Without expense; free from charges.

We must not vouch any man for an exact master in the rules of our modern policy, but such a one as has brought himself so far to hate and despise the absurdity of being kind upon *freecost*, as not so much as to tell a friend what it is o'clock for nothing. *South.*

FRE'EDMAN, frēēd'măn. *n. s.* [*free* and *man.*] A slave manumitted. *Libertus.*

The *freedman* jostles, and will be preferr'd;
First come, first serv'd, he cries. *Dryden.*

FRE'EDOM, frēē'dŭm.[166] *n. s.* [from *free.*]

1. Liberty; exemption from servitude; independence.

The laws themselves they do specially rage at, as most repugnant to their liberty and natural *freedom*. *Spenser.*

O *freedom!* first delight of human kind!
Not that which bondmen from their masters find,
The privilege of doles; nor yet t' inscribe
Their names in this or t' other Roman tribe:
That false enfranchisement with ease is found;
Slaves are made citizens by turning round. *Dryden.*

2. Privileges; franchises; immunities.

By our holy Sabbath have I sworn
To have the due and forfeit of my bond:
If you deny it, let the danger light
Upon your charter, and your city's *freedom.* *Shak.*

3. Power of enjoying franchises.

This prince first gave *freedom* to servants, so as to become citizens of equal privileges with the rest, which very much increased the power of the people. *Swift.*

4. Exemption from fate, necessity, or predetermination.

I else must change
Their nature, and revoke the high decree
Unchangeable, eternal, which ordain'd
Their *freedom;* they themselves ordain'd their fall. *Milton.*

In every sin, by how much the more free will is in its choice, by so much is the act the more sinful; and where there is nothing to importune, urge, or provoke the will to any act, there is so much an higher and perfecter degree of *freedom* about that act. *South.*

5. Unrestraint.

I will that all the feasts and sabbaths shall be all days of immunity and *freedom* for the Jews in my realm. 1 *Maccabees.*

6. The state of being without any particular evil or inconvenience.

The *freedom* of their state lays them under a greater necessity of always chusing and doing the best things. *Law.*

7. Ease or facility in doing or showing any thing.

FREEFO'OTED, frēē-fŭt'ĕd. *adj.* [*free* and *foot.*] Not restrained in the march.

We will fetters put upon this fear,
Which now goes too *freefooted.* *Shaksp.*

FREEHEA'RTED, frēē-hŭr'tĕd. *adj.* [*free* and *heart.*] Liberal; unrestrained.

Love must *freehearted* be, and voluntary;
And not enchanted, or by fate constrained. *Davies.*

FREEHO'LD, frēē'hōld. *n. s.* [*free* and *hold.*] That land or tenement which a man holds in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life.

Freehold in deed is the real possession of lands or tenements in fee, fee-tail, or for life. *Freehold* in law is the right that a man has to such land or tenements before his entry or seisure. *Freehold* is sometimes taken in opposition to villanage. Land, in the time of the Saxons, was called either bockland, that is, holden by book or writing, or foreland, that is, holden without writing. The former was held by far better conditions, and by the better sort of tenants, as noblemen and gentlemen, being such as we now call *frechold.* The latter was commonly in the possession of clowns, being that which we now call at the will of the lord. *Cowell.*

No alienation of lands holden in chief should be available, touching the *freehold* or inheritance thereof, but only where it were made by matter of record. *Bacon.*

There is an unspeakable pleasure in calling any thing one's own: a *freehold,* though it be but in ice and snow, will make the owner pleased in the possession, and stout in the defence of it. *Addison.*

My friends here are very few, and fixed to the *freehold,* from whence nothing but death will remove them. *Swift.*

I should be glad to possess a *freehold* that could not be taken from me by any law to which I did not give consent. *Swift.*

FREEHO'LDER, frēē'hōl-dŭr. *n. s.* [from *freehold.*] One who has a freehold.

As extortion did banish the old English *freeholder,* who could not live but under the law; so the law did banish the Irish lord, who could not live but by extortion. *Davies.*

FREE'LY, frēē'lē. *adv.* [from *free.*]

1. At liberty; without vassalage; without slavery; without dependance.

2. Without restraint; heartily; with full gust.

If my son were my husband, I would *freelier* rejoice in that absence wherein he won honour, than in the embracements of his bed, where he would shew most love. *Shaksp.*

3. Plentifully; lavishly.

I pledge your grace; and if you knew what pains
I have bestow'd to breed this present peace,
You would drink *freely.* *Shaksp.*

4. Without scruple; without reserve.

Let such teach others who themselves excel,
And censure *freely* who have written well. *Pope.*

5. Without impediment.

To follow rather the Goths in rhyming than the Grecks in true versifying, were even to eat acorns with swine, when we may *freely* eat wheat-bread among men. *Ascham.*

The path to peace is virtue: what I show,
Thyself may *freely* on thyself bestow:
Fortune was never worshipp'd by the wise;
But set aloft by fools, usurps the skies. *Dryden.*

6. Without necessity; without predetermination.

Freely they stood who stood, and fell who fell. *Milton.*

He leaves us to chuse with the liberty of reasonable beings; they who comply with his grace, comply with it *freely;* and they who reject it, do also *freely* reject it. *Rogers.*

7. Frankly; liberally; without cost.

By nature all things have an equally common use; nature *freely* and indifferently opens the bosoms of the universe to all mankind. *South.*

8. Spontaneously; of its own accord.

FRE'EMAN, frēē'măn.[88] *n. s.* [*free* and *man.*]

1. One not a slave; not a vassal.

Had you rather Cæsar were living, and die all slaves, than that Cæsar were dead, to live all *freemen?* *Shaksp.*

If to break loose from the conduct of reason, and to want that restraint of examination and judgment which keeps us from chusing or doing the worst, be liberty, true liberty, madmen and fools are only the *freemen.* *Locke.*

2. One partaking of rights, privileges, or immunities.

He made us *freemen* of the continent,
Whom nature did like captives treat before. *Dryd.*

What this union was is expressed in the preceding verse, by their both having been made *freemen* on the same day. *Addison.*

FREEMI'NDED, frēē-mīnd'ĕd. *adj.* [*free* and *mind.*] Unperplexed; without load of care.

To be *freeminded* and cheerfully disposed at hours of meat, sleep, and exercise, is one of the best precepts of long lasting. *Bacon.*

FRE'ENESS, frēē'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *free.*]

1. The state or quality of being free.

2. Openness; unreservedness; ingenuousness; candour.

The reader may pardon it, if he please, for the *freeness* of the confession. *Dryden.*

3. Generosity; liberality.

I hope it will never be said that the laity, who by the clergy are taught to be charitable, shall in their corporations exceed the clergy itself, and their sons, in *freeness* of giving. *Sprat.*

FREESCHO'OL, frēē'skōōl. *n. s.* [*free* and *school.*] A school in which learning is given without pay.

To give a civil education to the youth of this land in the time to come, provision was made by another law, that there should be one *freeschool* at least erected in every diocese. *Davies.*

Two clergymen stood candidates for a small *freeschool;* a gentleman who happened to have a better understanding than his neighbours, procured the place for him who was the better scholar. *Swift.*

FREESPO'KEN, frēē-spō'k'n.[103] *adj.* [*free* and *spoken.*] Accustomed to speak without reserve.

Nerva one night supped privately with some six or seven; amongst whom there was one that was a dangerous man, and began to take the like courses as Marcellus and Regulus had done: the emperor fell into discourse of the injustice and tyranny of the former time, and, by name, of the two accusers; and said, what should we do with them, as if we had them now? One of them that was at supper, and was a *freespoken* senator, said, Marry, they should sup with us. *Bacon.*

FRE'ESTONE, frēē'stōne. *n s.* [*free* and *stone.*] Stone commonly used in building.

Freestone is so named from its being of such a constitution as to be wrought and cut freely in any direction. *Woodward.*

I saw her hand; she has a leathern hand, a *freestone*-coloured hand. *Shaksp.*

The streets are generally paved with brick or *freestone,* and always kept very neat. *Addison.*

FREETHI'NKER, frēē-*th*ĭnk'ŭr. *n. s.* [*free* and *think.*] A libertine; a contemner of religion.

Atheist is an old-fashioned word: I'm a *freethinker,* child. *Addison.*

Of what use is freedom of thought, if it will not produce freedom of action, which is the sole end, how remote soever in appearance, of all objections against christianity? and therefore the *freethinkers* consider it as an edifice, wherein all the parts have such a mutual dependance on each other, that if you pull out one single nail, the whole fabrick must fall to the ground. *Swift.*

FREEWI'LL, frēē-wĭll'. *n. s.* [*free* and *will.*]

1. The power of directing our own actions without restraint by necessity or fate.

We have a power to suspend the prosecution of this or that desire: this seems to me the source of all liberty; in this seems to consist that which is improperly called *freewill.* *Locke.*

2. Voluntariness; spontaneity.

I make a decree, that all they of the people of Israel in my realm, which are minded of their own *freewill* to go up to Jerusalem, go with thee. *Ezra.*

FREEWO'MAN, frēē'wŭm-ŭn. *n. s.* [*free* and *woman.*] A woman not enslaved.

All her ornaments are taken away; of a *freewoman* she is become a bondslave. 1 *Maccabees.*

To FREEZE, frēēze.[246] *v. n.* preter. *froze.* [*vriesen,* Dutch.]

1. To be congealed with cold.

The aqueous humour of the eye will not *freeze,* which is very admirable, seeing it hath a perspicuity and fluidity of common water. *Ray.*

The *freezing* of water, or the blowing of a plant, returning at equidistant periods in all parts of the earth, would as well serve men to reckon their years by as the motions of the sun. *Locke.*

2. To be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed.

Orpheus with his lute made trees,

And mountain tops that *freeze*,
Bow themselves when he did sing. *Shaksp.*
Thou art all ice, thy kindness *freezes*. *Shaksp.*
Heav'n *froze* above severe, the clouds congeal,
And thro' the crystal vault appear'd the standing hail. *Dryden.*

To FREEZE, frēēze. *v. a.* pret. *froze; part. frozen* or *froze.*

1. To congeal with cold.
2. To kill by cold.

When we both lay in the field,
Frozen almost to death, how did he lap me
Ev'n in his garments! *Shaksp.*
My master and mistress are almost *frozen* to death. *Shaksp.*

3. To chill by the loss of power or motion.

I have a faint cold fear thrills through my veins,
That almost *freezes* up the heat of life. *Shaksp.*
Death came on amain,
And exercis'd below his iron reign;
Then upward to the seat of life he goes:
Sense fled before him, what he touch'd he *froze*. *Dryden.*

To FREIGHT, frāte.[249 393] *v. a.* preter *freighted; part. fraught;* which being now used as an adjective, *freighted* is adopted. [*fretter*, French.]

1. To load a ship or vessel of carriage with goods for transportation.

The princes
Have to the port of Athens sent their ships,
Fraught with the ministers and instruments
Of cruel war. *Shaksp.*
Nor is, indeed, that man less mad than these,
Who *freights* a ship to venture on the seas;
With one frail interposing plank to save
From certain death, roll'd on by every wave. *Dryden.*
Freighted with iron, from my native land,
I steer my voyage. *Pope.*

2. To load as the burden; to be the thing with which a vessel is freighted.

I would
Have sunk the sea within the earth, or ere
It should the good ship so have swallow'd, and
The *freighting* souls within her. *Shaksp.*

FREIGHT, frāte. *n. s.*

1. Any thing with which a ship is loaded.

He clears the deck, receives the mighty *freight;*
The leaky vessel groans beneath the weight. *Dryden.*

2. The money due for transportation of goods.

FRE'IGHTER, frāte'ūr. *n. s.* [*fretteur*, Fr.] He who freights a vessel.

FREN, frēn. *n. s.* A stranger. An old word wholly forgotten here; but retained in Scotland. *Beattie.*

But now from me his madding mind is start,
And wooes the widow's daughter of the glen;
And now fair Rosalind hath bred his smart,
So now his friend is changed for a *fren*. *Spenser.*

FRENCH *chalk*, frēnsh'tshāwk'. *n. s.* An indurated clay, extremely dense, of a smooth glossy surface, and soft and unctuous to the touch; of a grayish white colour, variegated with a dusky green. *Hill.*

French chalk is unctuous to the touch, as steatites is, but harder, and nearer approaching the consistence of stone. *Wood.*

To FRE'NCHIFY, frēnsh'ē-fi. *v. a.* [from *French.*] To infect with the manner of France; to make a coxcomb.

They misliked nothing more in king Edward the confessor than that he was *Frenchified;* and accounted the desire of foreign language then to be a foretoken of bringing in foreign powers, which indeed happened. *Camden.*

Has he familiarly dislik'd
Your yellow starch, or said your doublet
Was not exactly *Frenchified?* *Shaksp.*

FRE'NETICK, frē-nēt'ik *or* frēn'ē-tik. *adj.* [*frenetique*, Fr. φρενητικος; generally therefore written *phrenetick.*] Mad; distracted.

He himself impotent,
By means of his *frenetick* malady. *Daniel.*

FRE'NZY, frēn'zē. *n. s.* [φρενιτις; *phrenitis*, Latin: whence *phrenetisy*, *phrenetsy*, *phrenzy*, or *frenzy.*] Madness; distraction of mind; alienation of understanding; any violent passion approaching to madness.

That knave, Ford, hath the finest mad devil of jealousy in him that ever governed *frenzy.* *Shakspeare.*

True fortitude is seen in great exploits,
That justice warrants, and that wisdom guides;
All else is towering *frenzy* and distraction. *Addison.*

Why such a disposition of the body induceth sleep, another disturbs all the operations of the soul, and occasions a lethargy or *frenzy:* this knowledge exceeds our narrow faculties. *Bentley.*

FRE'QUENCE, frē'kwēnse.[543] *n. s.* [*frequence*, Fr. *frequentia*, Lat.] Crowd; concourse; assembly.

The *frequence* of degree,
From high to low throughout. *Shaksp.*
He, in full *frequence* bright
Of angels, thus to Gabriel smiling spake. *Milton.*

FRE'QUENCY, frē'kwēn-sē. *n. s.* [*frequentia*, Latin.]

1. Common occurrence; the condition of being often seen or done.

Should a miracle be indulged to one, others would think themselves equally entitled to it; and if indulged to many, it would no longer have the effect of a miracle: its force and influence would be lost by the *frequency* of it. *Atterbury.*

2. Concourse; full assembly.

Thou cam'st ere while into this senate: who
Of such a *frequency*, so many friends
And kindred thou hast here, saluted thee? *Ben Jonson.*

FRE'QUENT, frē'kwēnt.[492] *adj.* [*frequent*, Fr. *frequens*, Lat.]

1. Often done; often seen; often occurring.

The *frequenter* these times are, the better. *Duty of Man.*
An ancient and imperial city falls;
The streets are fill'd with *frequent* funerals. *Dryd.*
Frequent herses shall besiege your gates. *Pope.*

2. Used often to practise any thing.

The christians of the first times were generally *frequent* in the practice of it. *Duty of Man.*
Every man thinks he may pretend to any employment, provided he has been loud and *frequent* in declaring himself hearty for the government. *Swift.*

3. Full of concourse.

Frequent and full. *Milton.*

To FREQUE'NT, frē-kwēnt'.[492] *v. a.* [*frequento*, Latin; *frequenter*, French.] To visit often; to be much in any place; to resort often to.

They in latter day,
Finding in it fit ports for fisher's trade,
'Gan more the same *frequent*, and further to invade. *Spenser.*
There were synagogues for men to resort unto: our Saviour himself and the apostles *frequented* them. *Hooker.*

This fellow here, this thy creature,
By night *frequents* my house. *Shaksp.*
At that time this land was known and *frequented* by the ships and vessels. *Bacon.*
With tears
Wat'ring the ground, and with our sighs the air
Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite, in sign
Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek. *Milton.*
To serve my friends, the senate I *frequent;*
And there what I before digested, vent. *Denham.*
That he *frequented* the court of Augustus, and was well received in it, is most undoubted. *Dryd.*

FREQUE'NTABLE, frē-kwēnt'ā-bl. *adj.* [from *frequent.*] Conversable; accessible. Not now used, but not inelegant.

While youth lasted in him, the exercises of that age and his humour not yet fully discovered, made him somewhat the more *frequentable* and less dangerous. *Sidney.*

FREQUE'NTATIVE, frē-kwēn'tā-tīv. *adj.* [*frequentatif*, French; *frequentativus*, Latin.] A grammatical term applied to verbs signifying the frequent repetition of an action.

FREQUE'NTER, frē-kwēnt'ūr. *n. s.* [from *frequent.*] One who often resorts to any place.

Persons under bad imputations are no great *frequenters* of churches. *Swift.*

FRE'QUENTLY, frē'kwēnt-lē. *adv.* [*frequenter*, Latin.] Often; commonly; not rarely; not seldom; a considerable number of times; manifold times.

I could not without much grief, observe how *frequently* both gentlemen and ladies are at a loss for questions and answers. *Swift.*

FRE'SCO, frēs'kō. *n. s.* [Italian.]

1. Coolness; shade; duskiness, like that of the evening or morning.

Hellish sprites
Love more the *fresco* of the nights. *Prior.*

2. A picture not drawn in glaring light, but in dusk.

Here thy well-study'd marbles fix our eye;
A fading *fresco* here demands a sigh. *Pope.*

FRESH, frēsh. *adj.* [fpeꝛc, Saxon; *fraische*, French.]

1. Cool; not vapid with heat.

I'll cull the farthest mead for thy repast;
The choicest herbs I to thy board will bring;
And draw thy water from the *freshest* spring. *Prior.*

2. Not salt.

They keep themselves unmixt with the salt water; so that, a very great way within the sea, men may take up as *fresh* water as if they were near the land. *Abbot.*

3. New; not had before.

No borrow'd bays his temples did adorn,
But to our crown he did *fresh* jewels bring. *Dryd.*

4. New; not impaired by time.

This second source of men, while yet but few,
And while the dread of judgment past remain
Fresh in their minds, fearing the Deity,
With some regard to what is just and right,
Shall lead their lives. *Milton.*
That love which first was set, will first decay;
Mine of a *fresher* date will longer stay. *Dryden.*

5. In a state like that of recentness.

We will revive those times, and in our memories
Preserve and still keep *fresh* like flowers in waters. *Denham.*
With such a care
As roses from their stalks we tear,
When we would still preserve them new,
And *fresh* as on the bush they grew. *Waller.*
Thou sun, said I, fair light!

And thou enlighten'd earth, so *fresh* and gay!
Milton.

Think not, 'cause men flatt'ring say,
Y' are *fresh* as April, sweet as May,
Bright as is the morning star,
That you are so. *Carew.*

6. Recent; newly come.

Amidst the spirits Palinurus press'd;
Yet *fresh* from life, a new admitted guest. *Dryden.*

Fresh from the fact, as in the present case,
The criminals are seiz'd upon the place;
Stiff in denial, as the law appoints,
On engines they distend their tortur'd joints.
Dryden.

7. Repaired from any loss or diminution.

Nor lies she long; but as her fates ordain,
Springs up to life, and *fresh* to second pain,
Is sav'd to day, to-morrow to be slain. *Dryden.*

8. Florid; vigorous; cheerful; unfaded; unimpaired.

This pope is decrepid, and the bell goeth for him; take order that when he is dead there be chosen a pope of *fresh* years, between fifty and threescore. *Bacon.*

Two swains
Fresh as the morn, and as the season fair. *Pope.*

9. Healthy in countenance; ruddy.

Tell me
Hast thou beheld a *fresher* gentlewoman,
Such war of white and red within her cheeks?
Shakspeare.

It is no rare observation in England to see a *fresh* coloured lusty young man yoked to a consumptive female, and him soon after attending her to her grave. *Harvey.*

They represent to themselves a thousand poor, tall, innocent, *fresh* coloured young gentlemen.
Addison.

10. Brisk; strong; vigorous.

As a *fresh* gale of wind fills the sails of a ship.
Holder.

11. Fasting: opposed to eating or drinking. A low word.

12. Sweet: opposed to stale or stinking.

FRESH, frĕsh. *n. s.* Water not salt.

He shall drink nought but brine; for I'll not shew him
Where the quick *freshes* are. *Shaksp.*

To FRE'SHEN, frĕsh'sh'n.[103] *v. a.* [from *fresh.*] To make fresh.

Prelusive drops let all their moisture flow
In large effusion o'er the *freshen'd* world. *Thomson.*

To FRE'SHEN, frĕsh'sh'n. *v. n.* To grow fresh.

A *freshening* breeze the magic power supply'd,
While the wing'd vessel flew along the tide. *Pope.*

FRE'SHET, frĕsh'ĕt.[99] *n. s.* [from *fresh.*] A pool of fresh water.

All fish from sea or shore,
Freshet or purling brook, or shell or fin. *Milton.*

FRE'SHLY, frĕsh'lė. *adv.* [from *fresh.*]

1. Coolly.

2. Newly; in the former state renewed.

The weeds of heresy being grown unto such ripeness as that was, do, even in the very cutting down, scatter oftentimes those seeds which for a while lie, unseen and buried in the earth; but afterwards *freshly* spring up again, no less pernicious than at the first. *Hooker.*

Then shall our names,
Familiar in their mouth as household words,
Be in their flowing cups *freshly* remembered.
Shaksp.

They are now *freshly* in difference with them.
Bacon.

3. With a healthy look; ruddily.

Looks he as *freshly* as he did the day he wrestled?
Shaksp.

FRE'SHNESS, frĕsh'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *fresh.*]

1. Newness; vigour; spirit; the contrary to vapidness.

Most odours smell best broken or crushed; but flowers pressed or beaten, do lose the *freshness* and sweetness of their odour. *Bacon.*

2. Freedom from diminution by time; not staleness.

For the constant *freshness* of it, it is such a pleasure as can never cloy or overwork the mind; for surely no man was ever weary of thinking that he had done well or virtuously. *South*

3. Freedom from fatigue; newness of strength.

The Scots had the advantage both for number and *freshness* of men. *Hayward.*

4. Coolness.

There are some rooms in Italy and Spain for *freshness*, and gathering the winds and air in the heats of summer; but they be but pennings of the winds, and enlarging them again, and making them reverberate in circles. *Bacon.*

Say, if she please, she hither may repair,
And breathe the *freshness* of the open air. *Dryden.*

She laid her down to rest,
And to the winds exposed her glowing breast,
To take the *freshness* of the morning air. *Addison.*

5. Ruddiness; colour of health.

The secret venom, circling in her veins,
Works through her skin, and bursts in bloating stains;
Her cheeks their *freshness* lose and wonted grace,
And an unusual paleness spreads her face.
Granville.

6. Freedom from saltness.

FRESHWA'TER, frĕsh-wâ'tûr. [A compound word of *fresh* and *water*, used as an adjective.] Raw; unskilled; unacquainted. A low term borrowed from the sailors, who stigmatize those who come first to sea as *freshwater* men or novices.

Those nobility, as *freshwater* soldiers which had never seen but some light skirmishes, in their vain bravery made light account of the Turks. *Knolles.*

FRET, frĕt. *n. s.* [Of this word the etymology is very doubtful: some derive it from ꝑnetan, to eat; others from ꝑnetpan, to adorn; some from φρίττω; *Skinner* more probably from *fremo*, or the French *fretiller:* perhaps it comes immediately from the Latin *fretum.*]

1. A frith, or strait of the sea, where the water by confinement is always rough.

Euripus generally signifieth any strait, *fret* or channel of the sea, running between two shores.
Brown.

2. Any agitation of liquors by fermentation, confinement, or other cause.

Of this river the surface is covered with froth and bubbles; for it runs along upon the *fret*, and is still breaking against the stones that oppose its passage. *Addison.*

The blood in a fever, if well governed, like wine upon the *fret*, discharges itself of heterogencous mixtures. *Derham.*

3. That stop of the musical instrument which causes or regulates the vibrations of the string.

It requireth good winding of a string before it will make any note; and, in the tops of lutes, the higher they go, the less distance is between the *frets.* *Bacon.*

The harp
Had work, and rested not: the solemn pipe
And dulcimer, all organs of sweet stop,
All sounds on *fret* by string or golden wire,
Temper'd soft tunings, intermix'd with voice
Choral or unison. *Milton.*

They are fitted to answer the most variable harmony: two or three pipes to all those of a church-organ, or to all the strings and *frets* of a lute.
Grew.

4. Work rising in protuberances.

The *frets* of houses, and all equal figures, please; whereas unequal figures are but deformities.
Bacon.

We take delight in a prospect well laid out, and diversified with fields and meadows, woods and rivers, in the curious *fret* works of rocks and grottos. *Spectator.*

5. Agitation of the mind; commotion of temper; passion.

Calmness is great advantage: he that lets
Another chafe, may warm at his fire,
Mark all his wand'rings, and enjoy his *frets*,
As cunning fencers suffer heat to tire. *Herbert.*

The incredulous Pheac, having yet
Drank but one round, reply'd in sober *fret.*
Tate's Juvenal.

You, too weak, the slightest loss to bear,
Are on the *fret* of passion, boil and rage. *Creech.*

Yet then did Dennis rave in furious *fret;*
I never answer'd, I was not in debt. *Pope.*

To FRET, frĕt. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To agitate violently by external impulse or action.

You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise
When they are *fretted* with the gusts of heaven.
Shaksp.

2. To wear away by rubbing.

Drop them still upon one place,
Till they have *fretted* us a pair of graves
Within the earth. *Shaksp.*

In the banks of rivers, with the washing of the water, there were divers times *fretted* out big pieces of gold. *Abbot.*

Before I ground the object metal on the pitch, I always ground the putty on it with the concave copper, 'till it had done making a noise; because if the particles of the putty were not made to stick fast in the pitch, they would, by rolling up and down, grate and *fret* the object metal, and fill it full of little holes. *Newton.*

3. To hurt by attrition.

Antony
Is valiant and dejected; and by starts,
His *fretted* fortunes give him hope and fear
Of what he has and has not. *Shaksp.*

4. To corrode; to eat away.

It is *fret* inward, whether it be bare within or without. *Leviticus.*

The painful husband, plowing up his ground,
Shall find all *fret* with rust, both pikes and shields,
And empty helms under his harrow sound. *Hakewill.*

5. To form into raised work.

Nor did there want
Cornice or freeze, with bossy sculptures grav'n;
The roof was *fretted* gold. *Milton.*

6. To variegate; to diversify.

Yon grey lines
That *fret* the clouds are messengers of day. *Shaksp.*

7. To make angry; to vex.

The better part with Mary and with Ruth
Chosen thou hast, and they that overween,
And at thy growing virtues *fret* their spleen,
No anger find in thee, but pity and truth.
Milton.

Because thou hast *fretted* me in all these things, behold I will recompence thy way upon thine head.
Ezekiel.

Such an expectation, cries one, will never come to pass, therefore I'll e'en give it up, and go and *fret* myself. *Collier.*

Injuries from friends *fret* and gall more, and the memory of them is not so easily obliterated.
Arbuthnot.

To FRET, frĕt. *v. n.*

1. To be in commotion; to be agitated.

No benefits whatsoever shall ever alter or allay

that diabolical rancour that *frets* and ferments in some hellish breasts, but that it will foam out in slander and invective. *South.*

Th' adjoining brook, that purls along
The vocal grove, now *fretting* o'er a rock,
Now scarcely moving through a reedy pool.
Thomson.

2. To be worn away; to be corroded.

Take a piece of glover's leather that is very thin, and put your gold therein with sal armoniack, binding it close, and then hang it up: the sal armoniack will *fret* away, and the gold remain behind. *Peacham.*

3. To make way by attrition or corrosion.

These do but indeed scrape off the exuberances, or *fret* into the wood, and therefore they are very seldom used to soft wood. *Moxon.*

It inflamed and swelled very much; many wheals arose, and *fretted* one into another with great excoriation. *Wiseman.*

4. To be angry; to be peevish; to vex himself.

They trouble themselves with *fretting* at the ignorance of such as withstand them in their opinion. *Hooker.*

We are in a *fretting* mind at the church of Rome, and with angry disposition enter into cogitation. *Hooker.*

Helpless, what may it boot
To *fret* for anger, or for grief to moan! *F. Queen.*
Their wounded steeds
Fret fetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters.
Shaksp.

Be lion-mettled, proud, and take no care
Who chafes, who *frets*, or where conspirers are.
Shaksp.

His heart *fretteth* against the Lord. *Proverbs.*

Hudibras *fretting*
Conquest should be so long in getting,
Drew up his force. *Hudibras.*

He swells with wrath, he makes outrageous moan,
He *frets*, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the ground.
Dryden.

How should I *fret* to mangle every line,
In rev'rence to the sins of thirty-nine. *Pope.*

FRE'TFUL, frĕt'fŭl. *adj.* [from *fret*.] Angry; peevish; in a state of vexation.

Thy knotty and combined locks to part,
And each particular hair to stand on end,
Like quills upon the *fretful* porcupine. *Shaksp.*

Where's the king?
—Contending with the *fretful* elements;
Bids the wind blow the earth into the sea. *Shaksp.*

They are extremely *fretful* and peevish, never well at rest; but always calling for this or that, or changing their posture of lying or sitting. *Harvey.*

Are you positive and *fretful*?
Heedless, ignorant, forgetful? *Swift.*

FRE'TFULLY, frĕt'fŭl-ē. *adv.* [from *fretful*.] Peevishly.

FRE'TFULNESS, frĕt'fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *fretful*.] Passion; peevishness.

FRE'TTY, frĕt'tē. *adj.* [from *fret*.] Adorned with raised work.

FRIABI'LITY, frī-ă-bĭl'ĕ-tē. *n. s.* [from *friable*.] Capacity of being easily reduced to powder.

Hardness, *friability*, and power to draw iron, are qualities to be found in a loadstone. *Locke.*

FRI'ABLE, frī'ă-bl. *adj.* [*friable*, Fr. *friabilis*, Lat.] Easily crumbled; easily reduced to powder.

A spongy excrescence groweth upon the roots of the laser-tree, and sometimes on cedar, very white, light, and *friable*, which we call agarick. *Bacon.*

The liver, of all the viscera, is the most *friable*, and easily crumbled or dissolved. *Arbuthnot.*

FRI'AR, frī'ŭr.[88 418] *n. s.* [A corruption of *frere*, Fr.] A religious; a brother of some regular order.

Holy Franciscan *friar!* brother! ho! *Shaksp.*

All the priests and *friars* in my realm,
Shall in procession sing her endless praise *Shaksp.*

He's but a *friar*, but he 's big enough to be a pope. *Dryden.*

Many jesuits and *friars* went about, in the disguise of presbyterian and independent ministers, to preach up rebellion. *Swift.*

A *friar* would need shew his talent in Latin. *Swift.*

FRI'ARLIKE, frī'ŭr-like. *adj.* [from *friar*.] Monastick; unskilled in the world.

Their *friarlike* general would the next day make one holyday in the christian calendars, in remembrance of thirty thousand Hungarian martyrs slain of the Turks. *Knolles.*

FRI'ARLY, frī'ŭr-lē. *adj.* [*friar* and *like*.] Like a friar, or man untaught in life.

Seek not proud riches, but such as thou may'st get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and leave contentedly; yet have no abstract nor *friarly* contempt of them. *Bacon.*

FRI'ARSCOWL, frī'ŭrz-kŏŭl. *n. s.* [*friar* and *cowl*.] A plant. It agrees with arum, from which it differs only in having a flower resembling a cowl.

FRI'ARY, frī'ŭr-ē. *n. s.* [from *friar*.] A monastery or convent of friars.

FRI'ARY, frī'ŭr-ē. *adj.* Like a friar.

Francis Cornfield did scratch his elbow when he had sweetly invented to signify his name St. Francis, with a *friary* cowl in a corn field. *Camden.*

To FRI'BBLE, frĭb'bl.[405] *v. n.* To trifle.

Though cheats, yet more intelligible
Than those that with the stars do *fribble*. *Hudibras.*

FRI'BBLER, frĭb'bl-ŭr. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A trifler.

A *fribbler*, is one who professes rapture for the woman, and dreads her consent. *Spectator.*

FRICASSE'E, frĭk-ă-sēē'. *n. s.* [French.] A dish made by cutting chickens or other small things in pieces and dressing them with strong sauce.

Oh, how would Homer praise their dancing dogs,
Their stinking cheese, and *fricacy* of frogs!
He'd raise no fables, sing no fragrant lye,
Of boys with custard choak'd at Newberry. *King.*

FRICA'TION, frĭ-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*fricatio*, Lat.] The act of rubbing one thing against another.

Gentle *frication* draweth forth the nourishment, by making the parts a little hungry, and heating them: this *frication* I wish to be done in the morning. *Bacon.*

Resinous or unctuous bodies, and such as will flame, attract vigorously, and most thereof without *frication*, as good hard wax, which will convert the needle almost as actively as the loadstone. *Brown.*

FRI'CTION, frĭk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*friction*, Fr. *frictio*, from *frico*, Lat.]

1. The act of rubbing two bodies together.

Do not all bodies which abound with terrestrial parts, and especially with sulphureous parts, emit light as often as those parts are sufficiently agitated, whether the agitation be made by heat, *friction*, percussion, putrefaction, or by any vital motion. *Newton.*

2. The resistance in machines caused by the motion of one body upon another.

3. Medical rubbing with the fleshbrush or cloths.

Frictions make the parts more fleshy and full, as we see both in men and in the currying of horses; for that they draw a greater quantity of spirits to the parts. *Bacon.*

FRI'DAY, frī'dā.[223] *n. s.* [ꝼꝛıȝedæȝ, Sax.] The sixth day of the week, so named of *Freya*, a Saxon deity.

An' she were not kin to me, she would be as fair on *Friday*, as Helen is on Sunday. *Shaksp.*

For Venus, like her day, will change her cheer,
And seldom shall we see a *Friday* clear. *Dryden.*

FRIEND, frĕnd.[278] *n. s.* [*vriend*, Dutch; ꝼꝛeonð, Saxon.] This word, with its derivatives, is pronounced *frend*, *frendly*: the *i* totally neglected.

1. One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy: opposed to *foe* or *enemy*.

Friends of my soul, you twain
Rule in this realm, and the gor'd state sustain.
Shaksp.

Some man is a *friend* for his own occasion, and will not abide in the day of thy trouble. *Ecclus.*

God's benison go with you, and with those
That would make good of bad, and *friends* of foes.
Shaksp.

Wonder not to see this soul extend
The bounds, and seek some other self, a *friend*.
Dryden.

2. One without hostile intentions.

Who comes so fast in silence of the night?
—A *friend*.
—What *friend*? your name. *Shaksp.*

3. One reconciled to another: this is put by the custom of the language somewhat irregularly in the plural number.

He's *friends* with Cæsar,
In state of health thou say'st, and thou say'st free.
Shaksp.

My son came then into my mind; and yet my mind
Was then scarce *friends* with him. *Shaksp.*

If she repent, and would make me amends,
Bid her but send me her's, and we are *friends*.
Carew.

4. An attendant or companion.

The king ordains their entrance, and ascends
His regal seat, surrounded by his *friends*. *Dryden.*

5. Favourer; one propitious.

Aurora riding upon Pegasus, sheweth her swiftness, and how she is a *friend* to poetry, and all ingenious inventions. *Peacham.*

6. A familiar compellation.

Friend, how camest thou in hither? *Mat.*

What supports me, dost thou ask?
The conscience, *friend*, to have lost mine eyes o'erply'd
In liberty's defence. *Milton.*

To FRIEND, frĕnd. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To favour; to befriend; to countenance; to support.

I know that we shall have him well to *friend*.
Shaksp.

When vice makes mercy, mercy's so extended,
That, for the fault's love, is the offender *friended*.
Shaksp.

FRI'ENDED, frĕn'dĕd. *adj.* Well disposed; inclined to love.

Not *friended* by his wish to your high person,
His will is most malignant, and it stretches
Beyond you to your friends. *Shaksp.*

FRI'ENDLESS, frĕnd'lĕs. *adj.* [from *friend*.]

1. Wanting friends; wanting support; without countenance; destitute; forlorn.

Alas! I am a woman, *friendless*, hopeless. *Shak.*

Woe to him that is alone, is verified upon none so much as upon the *friendless* person. *South.*

To some new clime, or to thy native sky,
Oh *friendless* and forsaken virtue fly. *Dryden.*

To what new clime, what distant sky,
Forsaken, *friendless*, will ye fly? *Pope.*

2. FRIENDLESS *Man*. The Saxon word for him whom we call an outlaw, because he was, upon his exclusion from

the king's peace and protection, denied all help of friends.

FRI'ENDLINESS, frĕnd'lė-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *friendly*.]

1. A disposition to friendship.

Such a liking and *friendliness* as hath brought forth the effects. *Sidney.*

2. Exertion of benevolence.

Let all the intervals be employed in prayers, charity, *friendliness* and neighbourhood, and means of spiritual and corporal health. *Taylor.*

FRI'ENDLY, frĕnd'lė. *adj.* [from *friend*.]

1. Having the temper and disposition of a friend; kind; favourable; benevolent.

They gave them thanks, desiring them to be *friendly* still unto them. *2 Mac.*

Thou to mankind
Be good and *friendly* still, and oft return! *Milton.*

How art thou
To me so *friendly* grown above the rest
Of brutal kind? *Milton.*

Let the Nassau-star in rising majesty appear,
And guide the prosp'rous mariner
With everlasting beams of *friendly* light. *Prior.*

2. Disposed to union; amicable.

Like *friendly* colours found our hearts unite,
And each from each contract new strength and light. *Pope.*

3. Salutary; homogeneal.

Not that Nepenthe, which the wife of Thone
In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena,
Is of such power to stir up joy as this,
To life so *friendly*, or so cool to thirst. *Milton.*

FRI'ENDLY, frĕnd'lė. *adv.* In the manner of friends; with appearance of kindness; amicably.

Here between the armies,
Let's drink together *friendly*, and embrace;
That all their eyes may bear those tokens home
Of our restored love and amity. *Shaksp.*

FRI'ENDSHIP, frĕnd'ship. *n. s.* [*vriendschap*, Dut.]

1. The state of mind united by mutual benevolence; amity.

There is little *friendship* in the world, and least of all between equals, which was wont to be magnified: that that is, is between superior and inferior, whose fortunes may comprehend the one the other. *Bacon.*

He lived rather in a fair intelligence than any *friendship* with the favourites. *Clarendon.*

2. Highest degree of intimacy.

My sons, let your unseemly discord cease,
If not in *friendship*, live at least in peace. *Dryden.*

3. Favour; personal kindness.

His *friendships*, still to few confin'd,
Were always of the meddling kind. *Swift.*

Raw captains are usually sent only preferred by *friendship*, and not chosen by sufficiency. *Spenser.*

4. Assistance; help.

Gracious, my lord, hard-by here is a hovel:
Some *friendship* will it lend you against the tempest;
Repose you there. *Shaksp.*

5. Conformity; affinity; correspondence; aptness to unite.

We know those colours which have a *friendship* with each other, and those which are incompatible in mixing together those colours of which we would make trial. *Dryden.*

FRIEZE, frēēze.[278] *n. s.* [*drap de frise*, Fr.] A coarse warm cloth, made perhaps first in *Friesland*.

If all the world
Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulse,
Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but *frieze*,
The All-giver would be unthank'd. *Milton.*

The captive Germans of gigantick size,
Are rank'd in order, and are clad in *frieze*. *Dryden.*

He could no more live without his *frieze* coat than without his skin. *Addison.*

See how the double nation lies,
Like a rich coat with skirts of *frieze;*
As if a man in making posies,
Should bundle thistles up with roses. *Swift.*

FRIEZE, frēēze. } *n. s.* [In architecture.]
FRIZE, frēēze.[112] } A large flat member which separates the architrave from the cornice; of which there are as many kinds as there are orders of columns. *Harris.*

No jutting *frieze*,
Buttrice, nor coigne of 'vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant bed, and procreant cradle. *Shaksp.*

Nor did there want
Cornice or *frieze* with bossy sculptures grav'n;
The roof was fretted gold. *Milton.*

Polydore designed admirably well as to the practical part, having a particular genius for *friezes*. *Dryden.*

FRI'EZED, frēēzd.[359] *adj.* [from *frieze*.] Shagged or napped with frieze.

FRI'EZELIKE, frēēze'like. *adj.* [*frieze* and *like*.] Resembling a frieze.

I have seen the figure of Thalia, the comick muse, sometimes with an entire headpiece, and a little *friezelike* tower, running round the edges of the face, and sometimes with a mask for the face only. *Addison.*

FRI'GAT, frĭg'ăt.[91] [544] *n. s.* [*frigate*, Fr. *fregata*, Italian.]

1. A small ship. Ships under fifty guns are generally termed *frigates*.

The treasure they fought for was, in their view, embezzled in certain *frigats*. *Raleigh.*

On high rais'd decks the haughty Belgians ride,
Beneath whose shades our humble *frigats* go. *Dryden.*

2. Any vessel on the water.

Behold the water work and play
About her little *frigat*, therein making way. *Fairy Queen.*

FRIGEFA'CTION, frĭd-jė-făk'shŭn[530] *n. s.* [*frigus* and *facio*, Latin.] The act of making cold.

To FRIGHT, frīte.[393] *v. a.* [ꝼꝛıȝhtan, Saxon.] To terrify; to disturb with fear; to shock with fear; to daunt; to dismay. This was in the old authors more frequently written *affright*, as it is always found in the Scripture.

The herds
Were strongly clam'rous in the *frighted* fields. *Shaksp.*

Such a numerous host
Fled not in silence through the *frighted* deep,
With ruin upon ruin, rout on rout,
Confusion worse confounded. *Milton.*

Cherubic watch, and of a sword that flame
Wide-waving, all approach far off to *fright*,
And guard all passage to the tree of life. *Milton.*

Nor exile or danger can *fright* a brave spirit,
With innocence guarded,
With virtue rewarded,
I make of my sufferings a merit. *Dryden.*

The mind *frights* itself with any thing reflected on in gross, and at a distance: things thus offered to the mind carry the shew of nothing but difficulty. *Locke.*

Whence glaring oft with many a broaden'd orb,
He *frights* the nations. *Thomson.*

FRIGHT, frīte. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A sudden terrour.

You, if your goodness does not plead my cause,
May think I broke all hospitable laws,
To bear you from your palace-yard by might,
And put your noble person in a *fright*. *Dryden.*

To FRI'GHTEN, frī't'n.[103] *v. a.* To terrify; to shock with dread.

The rugged bear's, or spotted lynx's brood,
Frighten the valleys, and infest the wood. *Prior.*

FRI'GHTFUL, frīte'fŭl. *adj.* [from *fright*.]

1. Terrible; dreadful; full of terrour.

Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy,
Thy schooldays *frightful*, desp'rate, wild, and furious. *Shaksp.*

Without aid you durst not undertake
This *frightful* passage o'er the Stygian lake. *Dryd.*

2. A cant word among women for any thing unpleasing.

FRI'GHTFULLY, frīte'fŭl-ė. *adv.* [from *frightful*.]

1. Dreadfully; horribly.

This will make a prodigious mass of water, and looks *frightfully* to the imagination; 'tis huge and great. *Burnet.*

2. Disagreeably; not beautifully. A woman's word.

Then to her glass; and Betty, pray,
Don't I look *frightfully* to-day? *Swift.*

FRI'GHTFULNESS, frīte'fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *frightful*.] The power of impressing terrour.

FRI'GID, frĭdje'ĭd.[544] *adj.* [*frigidus*, Latin.]

1. Cold; wanting warmth. In this sense it is seldom used but in science.

In the torrid zone the heat would have been intolerable, and in the *frigid* zones the cold would have destroyed both animals and vegetables. *Cheyne.*

2. Wanting warmth of affection.

3. Impotent; without warmth of body.

4. Dull; without fire of fancy.

If justice Phillip's costive head
Some *frigid* rhymes disburses,
They shall like Persian tales be read,
And glad both babes and nurses. *Swift.*

FRIGI'DITY, frė-jĭd'ė-tė. *n. s.* [*frigiditas*, Latin.]

1. Coldness; want of warmth.

2. Dulness; want of intellectual fire.

Driving at these as at the highest elegancies, which are but the *frigidities* of wit. *Brown.*

Of the two extremes, one would sooner pardon phrenzy than *frigidity*. *Pope.*

3. Want of corporeal warmth.

The boiling blood of youth hinders that serenity which is necessary to severe intenseness; and the *frigidity* of decrepit age is as much its enemy, by reason of its dulling moisture. *Glanville.*

4. Coldness of affection.

FRI'GIDLY, frĭdje'ĭd-lė. *adv.* [from *frigid*.] Coldly; dully; without affection.

FRI'GIDNESS, frĭdje'ĭd-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *frigid*.] Coldness; dulness; want of affection.

FRIGORI'FICK, frĭ-gŏ-rĭf'ĭk. *adj.* [*frigorificus*, *frigus* and *facio*, Latin.] Causing cold. A word used in science.

Frigorifick atoms or particles mean those nitrous salts which float in the air in cold weather, and occasion freezing. *Quincy.*

To FRILL, frĭl. *v. n.* [*frilleux*, French.] To quake or shiver with cold. Used of a hawk: as, the hawk *frills*. *Dict.*

FRINGE, frĭnje. *n. s.* [*friggio*, Italian; *frange*, French.] Ornamental appendages added to dress or furniture. It

is in conversation used of loose and separate threads.

Those offices and dignities were but the facings or *fringes* of his greatness. *Wotton.*

The golden *fringe* even set the ground on flame,
And drew a precious trail. *Dryden.*

The shadows of all bodies, in this light, were bordered with three parallel *fringes*, or bands of coloured light, whereof that which was contiguous to the shadow was broadest and most luminous; and that which was remotest from it was narrowest, and so faint as not easily to be visible. *Newton.*

To FRINGE, frînje. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with fringes; to decorate with ornamental appendages.

Either side of the bank, *fringed* with most beautiful trees, resisted the sun's darts. *Sidney.*

Of silver wings he took a shining pair,
Fringed with gold. *Fairfax.*

Here by the sacred bramble ting'd,
My pettycoat is doubly *fring'd*. *Swift.*

FRI'PPERER, frîp'êr-ûr. *n. s.* [from *friptier*, French.] One who deals in old things vamped up.

FRI'PPERY, frîp'êr-ê. *n. s.* [*friperie*, Fr. *fripperia*, Italian.]

1. The place where old clothes are sold.

We know what belongs to a *frippery*. *Shaksp.*

Lurana is a *frippery* of bankrupts, who fly thither from Druina to play their after-game. *Howel.*

2. Old clothes; cast dresses; tattered rags.

Poor poet ape, that would be thought our chief,
Whose works are ev'n the *frippery* of wit;
From brocage, is become so bold a thief,
As we, the robb'd, leave rage, and pity it.
Ben Jonson.

The fighting-place now seamen's rage supply,
And all the tackling is a *frippery*. *Donne.*

Ragfair is a place near the Tower of London, where old cloaths and *frippery* are sold. *Pope.*

To FRISK, frîsk. *v. n.* [*frizzare*, Ital.]

1. To leap; to skip.

Put water into a glass, and wet your finger, and draw it round about the lip of the glass, pressing it somewhat hard; and after drawing it some few times about, it will make the water *frisk*, and sprinkle up in a fine dew. *Bacon.*

The fish fell a *frisking* in the net. *L'Estrange.*

Whether every one hath experimented this troublesome intrusion of some *frisking* ideas, which thus importune the understanding, and hinder it from being better employed, I know not. *Locke.*

2. To dance in frolick or gayety.

We are as twinn'd lambs, that did *frisk* i' th' sun,
And bleat the one at the other: what we chang'd
Was innocence for innocence; we knew not
The doctrine of ill-doing. *Shaksp.*

About them *frisking* play'd
All beasts of th' earth. *Milton.*

A wanton heifer *frisked* up and down in a meadow, at ease and pleasure. *L'Estrange.*

Watch the quick motions of the *frisking* tail,
Then serve their fury with the rushing male.
Dryden.

So Bacchus through the conquer'd Indies rode,
And beasts in gambols *frisk'd* before their honest god. *Dryden.*

Oft to the mountain's airy tops advanc'd,
The *frisking* satyrs on the summits danc'd.
Addison.

Those merry blades
That *frisk* it under Pindus' shades. *Prior.*

Peg faints at the sound of an organ, and yet will dance and *frisk* at the noise of a bagpipe.
Arbuthnot.

Sly hunters thus, in Borneo's isle,
To catch a monkey by a wile,
The mimick animal amuse;
They place before him gloves and shoes;
Which when the brute puts awkward on,
All his agility is gone:
In vain to *frisk* or climb he tries;
The huntsmen seize the grinning prize. *Swift.*

FRISK, frîsk. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A frolick; a fit of wanton gayety.

FRI'SKER, frîsk'ûr. *n. s.* [from *frisk*.] A wanton; one not constant or settled.

Now I will wear this and now I will wear that;
Now I will wear I cannot tell what:
All new fashions be pleasant to me:
Now I am a *frisker*, all men on me look;
What should I do but set cock on the hoop?
Camden.

FRI'SKINESS, frîsk'ê-nês. *n. s.* [from *frisk*.] Gayety; liveliness. A low word.

FRI'SKY, frîsk'ê. *adj.* [*frisque*, Fr. from *frisk*.] Gay; airy. A low word.

FRIT, frît. *n. s.* [among chymists.] Ashes or salt baked, or fried together with sand. *Dict.*

FRITH, frîth. *n. s.* [*fretum*, Latin.]

1. A strait of the sea where the water, being confined, is rough.

What desp'rate madman then would venture o'er
The *frith*, or haul his cable from the shore! *Dryd.*

Batavian fleets
Defraud us of the glittering finny swarms
That heave our *friths*, and crowd upon our shores.
Thomson.

2. A kind of net. I know not whether this sense be now retained.

The wear is a *frith* reaching through the Ose, from the land to low water mark, and having in it a bunt or cod with an eye hook; where the fish entering, upon their coming back with the ebb, are stopt from issuing out again. *Carew.*

FRI'TILLARY, frît-tîl'âr-ê. *n. s.* [*fritillaire*, French.] A plant. *Miller.*

FRI'TINANCY, frît'ê-nân-sê. *n. s.* [from *fritinia*, Lat.] The scream of an insect, as the cricket or cicada.

The note or *fritinancy* thereof is far more shrill than that of the locust, and its life short. *Brown.*

FRI'TTER, frît'tûr. *n. s.* [*friture*, Fr.]

1. A small piece cut to be fried.

Maids, *fritters* and pancakes ynow see ye make;
Let slut have one paneake for company sake
Tusser.

2. A fragment; a small piece.

Sheese and putter! have I lived to stand in the taunt of one that makes *fritters* of English? *Shak.*

If you strike a solid body that is brittle, as glass or sugar, it breaketh not only where the immediate force is, but breaketh all about into shivers and *fritters;* the motion, upon the pressure, searching all ways, and breaking where it findeth the body weakest. *Bacon.*

The ancient errant knights
Won all their ladies' hearts in fights;
And cut whole giants into *fritters*,
To put them into amorous twitters. *Hudibras.*

3. A cheesecake; a wig. *Ainsworth.*

To FRI'TTER, frît'tûr. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cut meat into small pieces to be fried.

2. To break into small particles or fragments.

Joy to great chaos! let division reign!
My racks and tortures soon shall drive them hence,
Break all their nerves, and *fritter* all their sense.
Pope.

How prologues into prefaces decay,
And these to notes are *fritter'd* quite away.
Dunciad.

FRI'VOLOUS, frîv'ô-lûs. *adj.* [*frivolus*, Lat. *frivole*, French.] Slight; trifling; of no moment.

It is *frivolous* to say we ought not to use bad ceremonies of the church of Rome, and presume all such bad as it pleaseth themselves to dislike.
Hooker.

These seem very *frivolous* and fruitless; for, by the breach of them, little damage can come to the commonwealth. *Spenser.*

She tamed the brinded lioness,
And spotted mountain pard; but set at nought
The *frivolous* bolt of Cupid. *Milton.*

Those things which now seem *frivolous* and slight
Will be of serious consequence to you,
When they have made you once ridiculous.
Roscommon.

All the impeachments in Greece and Rome agreed in a notion of being concerned, in point of honour, to condemn whatever person they impeached, however *frivolous* the articles, or however weak the proofs. *Swift.*

I will not defend any mistake, and do not think myself obliged to answer every *frivolous* objection.
Arbuthnot.

FRI'VOLOUSNESS, frîv'ô-lûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *frivolous*.] Want of importance; trifling-ness.

FRI'VOLOUSLY, frîv'ô-lûs-lê. *adv.* [from *frivolous*.] Triflingly; without weight.

To FRI'ZZLE, frîz'zl. *v. a.* [*friser*, Fr.] To curl in short curls like nap of frieze.

Th' humble shrub
And bush, with *frizzled* hair implicit. *Milton.*

They *frizzled* and curled their hair with hot irons.
Hakewill.

I doff'd my shoe, and swear
Therein I spy'd this yellow *frizzled* hair. *Gay.*

FRI'ZZLER, frîz'z lûr. *n. s.* [from *frizzle*.] One that makes short curls.

FRO, frô. *adv.* [of fꝛa, Sax.]

1. Backward; regressively. It is only used in opposition to the word *to; to* and *fro*, backward and forward, *to* and *from*.

The Carthaginians having spoiled all Spain, rooted out all that were affected to the Romans; and the Romans having recovered that country, did cut off all that favoured the Carthaginians; so betwixt them both, *to* and *fro*, there was scarce a native Spaniard left. *Spenser.*

As when a heap of gathered thorns is cast
Now *to*, now *fro* before th' autumnal blast,
Together clung, it rolls around the field. *Pope.*

2. It is a contraction of *from*, not now used.

They turn round like grindlestones,
Which they dig out *fro'* the delves,
For their bairns bread, wives, and selves.
Ben Jonson.

FROCK, frôk. *n. s.* [*froc*, French.]

1. A dress; a coat.

That monster, custom, is angel yet in this,
That to the use of actions fair and good,
He likewise gives a *frock* or livery,
That aptly is put on. *Shaksp.*

Chalybean temper'd steel, and *frock* of mail
Adamantean proof. *Milton.*

2. A kind of close coat for men.

I strip my body of my shepherd's *frock*. *Dryd.*

3. A kind of gown for children.

FROG, frôg. *n. s.* [fꝛogga, Saxon.]

1. A small animal with four feet, living both by land and water, and placed by naturalists among mixed animals, as partaking of beast and fish; famous in Homer's Poem. There is likewise a small green frog that perches on trees, said to be venomous.

Poor Tom, that eats the swimming *frog*, the toad, the todpole. *Shaksp.*

Auster is drawn with a pot or urn, pouring forth water, with which shall descend *frogs*. *Peacham.*

2. The hollow part of the horse's hoof.

FRO'GBIT, frôg'bît. *n. s.* [*frog* and *bit*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

FRO'GFISH, frôg'fîsh. *n. s.* [*frog* and *fish*.] A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

FRO'GGRASS, frôg'grâs. *n. s.* [*frog* and *grass*.] A kind of herb.

FRO'GLETTUCE, frôg'lêt-tîs. *n. s.* [*frog* and *lettuce*.] A plant.

FROIZE, frôês. *n. s.* [from the French *froisser*, as the pancake is crisped or crimpled in frying.] A kind of food made by frying bacon enclosed in a pancake.

FRO'LICK, frôl'îk. *adj.* [*vrolijck*, Dut.] Gay; full of levity; full of pranks.

We fairies that do run
By the triple Hecate's team,
From the presence of the sun,
Following darkness like a dream,
Now are *frolick*. *Shaksp.*

Whether, as some sages sing,
The *frolick* wind that breathes the spring,
Zephyr with Aurora playing,
As he met her once a maying;
There on beds of violets blue,
And fresh-blown roses wash'd in dew,
Fill'd her with thee a daughter fair,
So buxom, blithe, and debonnair. *Milton.*

Who ripe, and *frolick* of his full grown age,
Roving the Celtick and Iberian fields.
At last betakes him to this ominous wood. *Milton.*

The gay, the *frolick*, and the loud. *Waller.*

FRO'LICK, frôl'îk. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A wild prank; a flight of whim and levity.

He would be at his *frolick* once again,
And his pretensions to divinity. *Roscommon.*

Alcibiades, having been formerly noted for the like *frolicks* and excursions, was immediately accused of this. *Swift.*

While rain depends, the pensive cat gives o'er
Her *frolicks*, and pursues her tale no more. *Swift.*

To FRO'LICK, frôl'îk. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play wild pranks; to play tricks of levity and gayety.

Manly spirit and genius plays not tricks with words, nor *frolicks* with the caprice of a frothy imagination. *Glanville.*

Then to her new love let her go,
And deck her in golden array;
Be finest at every fine show,
And *frolick* it all the long day. *Rowe.*

FRO'LICKLY, frôl'îk-lê. *adv.* [from *frolick*.] Gayly; wildly.

FRO'LICKSOME, frôl'îk-sûm. *adj.* [from *frolick*.] Full of wild gayety.

FRO'LICKSOMENESS, frôl'îk-sûm-nês. *n. s.* [from *frolicksome*.] Wildness of gayety; pranks.

FRO'LICKSOMELY, frôl'îk-sûm-lê. *adv.* [from *frolicksome*.] With wild gayety.

FROM, frôm. *prep.* [ꝼꝛam, Saxon and Scotish.]

1. Away: noting privation.

Your slighting Zulema, this very hour
Will take ten thousand subjects *from* your power. *Dryden.*

In fetters one the barking porter ty'd,
And took him trembling *from* his sov'reign's side. *Dryden.*

Clarissa drew, with tempting grace,
A two edg'd weapon *from* the shining case. *Pope.*

2. Noting reception.

What time would spare *from* steel receives its date. *Pope.*

3. Noting procession, descent or birth.

Thus the hard and stubborn race of man
From animated rock and flint began. *Blackmore.*

The song began *from* Jove. *Dryden.*

Succeeding kings rise *from* the happy bed. *Irene.*

4. Noting transmission.

The messengers *from* our sister and the king. *Shaksp.*

5. Noting abstraction or vacation.

I shall find time
From this enormous state, and seek to give
Losses their remedies. *Shaksp.*

6. With *to* following: noting succession.

These motions we must examine *from* first *to* last, to find out what was the form of the earth. *Burnet.*

He bid her *from* time *to* time be comforted. *Addison.*

7. Out of: noting emission.

When the most high
Eternal Father, *from* his secret cloud
Amid'st, in thunder uttered thus his voice. *Milton.*

Then pierc'd with pain, she shook her haughty head,
Sigh'd *from* her inward soul, and thus she said. *Dryden.*

8. Noting progress from premises to inferences.

If an objection be not removed, the conclusion of experience *from* the time past to the time present will not be sound and perfect. *Bacon.*

This is evident *from* that high and refined morality which shined forth in some of the ancient heathens. *South.*

9. Noting the place or person from whom a message is brought.

The king is coming, and I must speak with him *from* the bridge.

——How now, Fluellan, cam'st thou *from* the bridge? *Shaksp.*

10. Out of: noting extraction.

From high Meonia's rocky shores I came,
Of poor descent; Acætes is my name. *Addison.*

11. Because of: noting the reason or motive of an act or effect.

You are good, but *from* a nobler cause;
From your own knowledge, not *from* nature's laws. *Dryden.*

David celebrates the glory of God, *from* the consideration of the greatness of his works. *Tillotson.*

We sicken soon *from* her contagious care;
Grieve for her sorrows, groan for her despair. *Prior.*

Relaxations *from* plenitude is cured by spare diet, and *from* any cause by that which is contrary to it. *Arbuthnot.*

12. Out of: noting the ground or cause of any thing.

By the sacred radiance of the sun,
The mysteries of Hecate, and the night;
By all the operations of the orbs,
From whom we do exist, and cease to be,
Here I disclaim all my paternal care. *Shaksp.*

They who believe that the praises which arise *from* valour are superior to those which proceed *from* any other virtues, have not considered. *Dryd.*

What entertainment can be raised *from* so pitiful a machine? We see the success of the battle from the very beginning. *Dryden.*

'Tis true *from* force the strongest title springs,
I therefore hold from that which first made kings. *Dryden.*

13. Not near to: noting distance.

His regiment lies half a mile at least
South *from* the mighty power of the king. *Shaksp.*

14. Noting separation or recession.

To die by thee were but to die in jest;
From thee to die, were torture more than death. *Shaksp.*

Hast thou beheld when *from* the goal they start,
The youthful charioteers with heaving heart
Rush to the race, and, panting, scarcely bear,
Th' extremes of fev'rish hope and chilling fear. *Dryden.*

15. Noting exemption or deliverance.

From jealousy's tormenting strife
For ever be thy bosom free'd. *Prior.*

16. Noting absence.

Our father he hath writ, so hath our sister,
Of diff'rences, which I best thought it fit
To answer *from* our home. *Shaksp.*

17. Noting derivation.

I lay the deep foundations of a wall
And Enos, named *from* me, the city call. *Dryden.*

18. Since: noting distance from the past.

The flood was not the cause of mountains, but there were mountains *from* the creation. *Raleigh.*

I had, *from* my childhood, a wart upon one of my fingers. *Bacon.*

The other had been trained up *from* his youth in the war of Flanders. *Clarendon.*

The milk of tygers was his infant food,
Taught *from* his tender years the taste of blood. *Dryden.*

Were there, *from* all eternity, no memorable actions done 'till about that time? *Tillotson.*

19. Contrary to. Not in use.

Any thing so overdone is *from* the purpose of playing; whose end, both at the first and now, was and is to hold, as 'twere, the mirrour up to nature. *Shaksp.*

Do not believe,
That *from* the sense of all civility,
I thus would play and trifle with your reverence. *Shaksp.*

Did you draw bonds to forfeit? Sign to break?
Or must we read you quite *from* what we speak,
And find the truth out the wrong way? *Donne.*

20. Noting removal.

Thrice *from* the ground she leap'd. *Dryden.*

21. *From* is very frequently joined by an ellipsis with adverbs: as, *from above*, *from* the parts *above; from below*, *from* the places *below;* of which some are here exemplified.

22. FROM *above*.

He which gave them *from above* such power, for miraculous confirmation of that which they taught, endued them also with wisdom *from above*, to teach that which they so did confirm. *Hooker.*

No sooner were his eyes in slumber bound,
When *from above*, a more than mortal sound
Invades his ears. *Dryden.*

23. FROM *afar*.

Light demilances *from afar* they throw. *Dryden.*

24. FROM *beneath*.

With whirlwinds *from beneath* she toss'd the ship,
And bare exposed the bottom of the deep. *Dryden.*

An arm arises of the Stygian flood,
Which, breaking *from beneath*, with bellowing sound,
Whirls the black waves and rattling stones around. *Dryden.*

25. FROM *behind*.

See, to their base restor'd, earth, seas, and air,
And joyful ages *from behind* in crowding ranks appear. *Dryden.*

26. FROM *far*.

Their train proceeding on their way,
From far the town and lofty tow'rs survey. *Dryd.*

27. FROM *high*.

Then heav'n's imperious queen shot down *from high*. *Dryden.*

28. FROM *thence*. Here *from* is superfluous.

In the necessary differences which arise *from thence*, they rather break into several divisions than join in any one publick interest: and *from hence*

And such a one as he, who puts his shall,
His popular shall, against a graver bench
Than ever *frown'd*. *Shaksp.*
How now, daughter, what makes that frontlet on?
You are too much of late i' th' *frown*.
——Thou wast a pretty fellow, when thou hadst no need to care for her *frowning*. *Shaksp.*
Heroes in animated marble *frown*. *Pope.*
The wood,
Whose shady horrors on a rising brow
Wav'd high, and *frown'd* upon the stream below. *Pope.*

FROWN, frŏŭn. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A wrinkled look; a look of displeasure.
Patiently endure that *frown* of fortune, and by some notable exploit win again her favour. *Knolles.*
In his half-clos'd eyes
Stern vengeance yet and hostile terror stand;
His front yet threatens, and his *frowns* command. *Prior.*

FRO'WNINGLY, frŏŭ'nĭng-lė. *adv.* [from *frown*.] Sternly; with a look of displeasure.
What, look'd he *frowningly*?
—A countenance more in sorrow than in anger. *Shaksp.*

FRO'WY, frŏŭ'ė. *adj.* Musty; mossy. This word is now not used; but instead of it *frouzy*.
But if they with thy gotes should yede,
They soon might be corrupted;
Or like not of the *frowy* fede,
Or with the weeds be glutted. *Spenser.*

FRO'ZEN, frō'zn. *part. pass.* of *freeze*.
1. Congealed with cold.
What was the waste of war, what fierce alarms
Shook Asia's crown with European arms?
Ev'n such have heard, if any such there be,
Whose earth is bounded by the *frozen* sea. *Dryd.*
Fierce Borcas, with his offspring, issues forth
T' invade the *frozen* waggon of the north. *Dryd.*
A cheerful blaze arose, and by the fire
They warm'd their *frozen* feet, and dry'd their wet attire. *Dryden.*
2. Chill in affection.
Against whom was the fine *frozen* knight, *frozen* in despair; but his armour naturally representing ice, and all his furniture lively answering thereto. *Sidney.*
Be not ever *frozen* coy;
One beam of love will soon destroy
And melt that ice to floods of joy. *Carew.*
3. Void of heat or appetite.
Even here, where *frozen* chastity retires,
Love finds an altar for forbidden fires. *Pope.*

F. R. S., ĕf-ăr-ĕs. *Fellow* of the *Royal Society*.
Who *virtû* profess
Shine in the dignity of *F. R. S.* *Pope.*

FRUCTI'FEROUS, frŭk-tĭf'fĕr-ŭs. *adj.* [*fructifer*, Lat.] Bearing fruit. *Ainsworth.*

FRUCTIFICA'TION, frŭk-tė-fė-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *fructify*.] The act of causing or bearing fruit; fecundation; fertility.
That the sap doth powerfully rise in the spring, to put the plant in a capacity of *fructification*, he that hath beheld how many gallons of water may be drawn from a birch tree, hath slender reason to doubt. *Brown.*

To FRU'CTIFY, frŭk'tė-fi.[183] *v. a.* [*fructifier*, French.] To make fruitful; to fertilize.
The legal levies the sovereign raises are as vapours which the sun exhales, which fall down in sweet showers to *fructify* the earth. *Howel.*
Where e'er she looks, behold some sudden birth
Adorns the trees, and *fructifies* the earth. *Granville.*

To FRU'CTIFY, frŭk'tė-fi. *v. n.* To bear fruit.
It watereth the heart, to the end it may *fructify*; maketh the virtuous, in trouble, full of magnanimity and courage; and serveth as a most approved remedy against all doleful and heavy accidents which befal men in this present life. *Hooker.*
Thus would there nothing *fructify*, either near or under them, the sun being horizontal to the poles. *Brown.*

FRU'CTUOUS, frŭk'tshŭ-ŭs.[463] *adj.* [*fructueux*, French; from *fructify*.] Fruitful; fertile; impregnating with fertility.
Apples of price, and plenteous sheaves of corn
Oft interlac'd occur; and both imbibe
Fitting congenial juice, so rich the soil,
So much does *fructuous* moisture o'erabound! *Philips.*

FRU'GAL, frŭ'găl.[88] *adj.* [*frugalis*, Lat. *frugal*, Fr.] Thrifty; sparing; parsimonious; not prodigal; not profuse; not lavish.
Reasoning, I oft admire,
How nature wise and *frugal* could commit
Such disproportions, with superfluous hand
So many nobler bodies to create,
Greater so manifold to this one use. *Milton.*
And wing'd purveyors his sharp hunger fed
With *frugal* scraps of flesh and maslin bread. *Harte.*
If through mists he shoots his sullen beams,
Frugal of light, in loose and straggling streams,
Suspect a drisling day *Dryden.*

FRU'GALLY, frŭ'găl-ė. *adv.* [from *frugal*.] Parsimoniously; sparingly; thriftily.
Mean time young Pasimond his marriage press'd,
And *frugally* resolv'd, the charge to shun,
To join his brother's bridal with his own. *Dryden.*

FRUGA'LITY, frŭ-găl'ė-tė. *n. s.* [*frugalité*, French; *frugalitas*, Latin.] Thrift; parsimony; good husbandry.
As for the general sort of men, *frugality* may be the cause of drinking water; for that is no small saving, to pay nothing for one's drink. *Bacon.*
Frugality and bounty too,
Those diff'ring virtues, meet in you. *Waller.*
In this *frugality* of your praises, some things I cannot omit. *Dryden.*
The boundaries of virtues are indivisible lines: it is impossible to march up close to the frontiers of *frugality*, without entering the territories of parsimony. *Arbuthnot.*

FRUGI'FEROUS, frŭ-jĭf'fĕr-ŭs. *adj.* [*frugifer*, Lat.] Bearing fruit. *Ainsworth.*

FRUIT, frōōt.[343] *n. s.* [*fructus*, Latin; *frwyth*, Welsh; *fruit*, French.]
1. The product of a tree or plant in which the seeds are contained.
The strawberry grows underneath the nettle,
And wholesome berries thrive and ripen best
Neighbour'd by *fruit* of baser quality. *Shaksp.*
2. That part of a plant which is taken for food.
By tasting of that *fruit* forbid,
Where they sought knowledge, they did error find. *Davies.*
See how the rising *fruits* the gardens crown,
Imbibe the sun, and make his light their own. *Blackmore.*
3. Production.
The *fruit* of the spirit is in all goodness, and righteousness, and truth. *Ephesians*
4. The offspring of the womb; the young of any animal.
Can'st thou their reck'nings keep? the time compute,
When their swoln bellies shall enlarge the *fruit*? *Sandys.*
5. Advantage gained by any enterprise or conduct.
What is become of all the king of Sweden's victories? Where are the *fruits* of them at this day? Or of what benefit will they be to posterity? *Swift.*
Another *fruit*, from considering things in themselves, will be, that each man will pursue his thoughts in that method which will be most agreeable to the nature of the thing, and to his apprehension of what it suggests to him. *Locke.*
6. The effect or consequence of any action.
She blushed when she considered the effect of granting; she was pale when she remembered the *fruits* of denying. *Sidney.*
They shall eat of the *fruit* of their own way. *Proverbs.*

FRU'ITAGE, frōōt'ĭdje.[90] *n. s.* [*fruitage*, Fr.] Fruit collectively; various fruits.
In heav'n the trees
Of life ambrosial *fruitage* bear, and vines
Yield nectar. *Milton.*
Greedily they pluck'd
The *fruitage*, fair to sight, like that which grew
Near that bituminous lake where Sodom flam'd. *Milton.*
What is more ordinary with them than the taking in flowers and *fruitage* for the garnishing of their work? *More.*

FRUIT'BEARER, frōōt'bār-ŭr. *n. s.* [*fruit* and *bearer*.] That which produces fruit.
Trees, especially *fruitbearers*, are often infected with the measles. *Mortimer.*

FRU'ITBEARING, frōōt'bār-ĭng. *adj.* [*fruit* and *bear*.] Having the quality of producing fruit.
By this way graft trees of different kinds one on another, as *fruitbearing* trees on those that bear not. *Mortimer.*

FRUI'TERER, frōōt'ĕr-ŭr. *n. s.* [*fruitier*, Fr.] One who trades in fruit.
I die figh' with one Sampson Stockfish, a *fruiterer*, behind Gray's-inn. *Shaksp.*
Walnuts the *fruit'rer's* hand in Autumn stain;
Blue plumbs and juicy pears augment his gain. *Gay.*

FRU'ITERY, frōōt'ĕr-ė. *n. s.* [*fruiterie*, French.]
1. Fruit collectively taken.
Oft, notwithstanding all thy care
To help thy plants, on the small *fruitery*
Exempt from ills, an oriental blast
Disastrous flies. *Philips.*
2. A fruit-loft; a repository for fruit.

FRU'ITFUL, frōōt'fŭl. *adj.* [*fruit* and *full*.]
1. Fertile; abundantly productive; liberal of vegetable product.
If she continued cruel, he could no more sustain his life than the earth remain *fruitful* in the sun's continual absence. *Sidney.*
The earth,
Though in comparison of heav'n, so small,
Nor glist'ring, may of solid good contain
More plenty than the sun that barren shines,
Whose virtue on itself works no effect,
But in the *fruitful* earth. *Milton.*
2. Actually bearing fruit.
Adonis' gardens,
That one day bloom'd, and *fruitful* were the next. *Shaksp.*
3. Prolifick; childbearing; not barren.
Hear, Nature, hear; dear goddess, hear a father!
Suspend thy purpose, if thou did'st intend
To make this creature *fruitful*:
Into her womb convey sterility. *Shaksp.*

Male he created thee, but thy consort
Female for race, then bless'd mankind, and said,
Be *fruitful*, multiply, and fill the earth;
Subdue it, and throughout dominion hold. *Milton.*

I have copied nature, making the youths amorous and the damsels *fruitful*. *Gay.*

4. Plenteous; abounding in any thing.

While you, my lord, the rural shades admire,
And from Britannia's publick posts retire,
Me into foreign realms my fate conveys,
Through nations *fruitful* of immortal lays. *Addison.*

FRU'ITFULLY, frôôt'fûl-é. *adv.* [from *fruitful*.]

1. In such a manner as to be prolifick.

How sacred seeds of sea, and air, and earth,
And purer fire through universal night
And empty space did *fruitfully* unite. *Roscommon.*

2. Plenteously, abundantly.

You have many opportunities to cut him off: if your will want not, time and place will be *fruitfully* offered. *Shaksp.*

Fruitfully abound. *Dryden.*

FRU'ITFULNESS, frôôt'fûl-nês. *n. s.* [from *fruitful*.]

1. Fertility; fecundity; plentiful production.

Neither can we ascribe the same *fruitfulness* to any part of the earth, nor the same virtue to any plant thereon growing, that they had before the flood. *Raleigh.*

2. The quality of being prolifick, or bearing many children.

The goddess, present at the match she made,
So bless'd the bed, such *fruitfulness* convey'd,
That ere ten moons had sharpen'd either horn,
To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was born. *Dryd.*

3. Exuberant abundance.

The remedy of *fruitfulness* is easy, but no labour will help the contrary; I will like and praise some things in a young writer, which yet, if he continues in, I cannot but justly hate him for. *Ben Jonson.*

FRU'ITGROVES, frôôt'grôvz. *n. s.* [*fruit* and *groves*.] Shades, or close plantations of fruit-trees.

The faithful slave,
Whom to my nuptial train Icarius gave,
To tend the *fruitgroves*. *Pope.*

FRUITION, frû-ish'ûn. *n. s.* [*fruor*, Latin.] Enjoyment; possession; pleasure given by possession or use.

Man doth not seem to rest satisfied either with *fruition* of that wherewith his life is preserved, or with performance of such actions as advance him most deservedly in estimation. *Hooker.*

I am driv'n, by breath of her renown,
Either to seek shipwreck, or to arrive
Where I may have *fruition* of her love. *Shaksp.*

God riches and renown to men imparts,
Ev'n all they wish, and yet their narrow hearts
Cannot so great a flueney receive,
But their *fruition* to a stranger leave. *Sandys.*

Wit once, like beauty, without art or dress,
Naked and unadorned, could find success;
'Till by *fruition*, novelty destroy'd,
The nymph must find new charms to be enjoy'd. *Granville.*

Affliction generally disables a man from pursuing those vices in which the guilt of men consists: if the affliction be on his body, his appetites are weakened, and capacity of *fruition* destroyed. *Rogers.*

FRU'ITIVE, frû'é-tîv. *adj.* [from the noun.] Enjoying; possessing; having the power of enjoyment. A word not legitimate.

To whet our longings for *fruitive* or experimental knowledge, it is reserved among the prerogatives of being in heaven, to know how happy we shall be when there. *Boyle.*

FRU'ITLESLY, frôôt'lês-lé. *adv.* [from *fruitless*.] Vainly; idly; unprofitably.

After this fruit curiosity *fruitlesly* enquireth, and confidence blindly determineth. *Brown.*

Walking they talk'd, and *fruitlesly* divin'd
What friend the priestess by those words design'd. *Dryden.*

FRU'ITLESS, frôôt'lês. *adj.* [from *fruit*.]

1. Barren of fruit; not bearing fruit.

The Spaniards of Mexico, for the first forty years, could not make our kind of wheat bear seed; but it grew up as high as the trees, and was *fruitless*. *Raleigh.*

2. Vain; productive of no advantage; idle; unprofitable.

O! let me not, quoth he, return again
Back to the world, whose joys so *fruitless* are;
But let me here for ay, in peace remain,
Or straightway on that last long voyage fare. *Spens.*

Serpent! we might have spar'd our coming hither,
Fruitless to me, though fruit be here t' excess. *Milton.*

The other is for entirely waving all searches into antiquity, in relation to this controversy, as being either needless or *fruitless*. *Waterland.*

3. Having no offspring.

Upon my head they placed a *fruitless* crown,
And put a barren sceptre in my gripe;
No son of mine succeeding. *Shaksp.*

FRU'IT-TIME, frôôt'time. *n. s.* [*fruit* and *time*.] The autumn; the time for gathering fruit.

FRU'IT-TREE, frôôt'trêê. *n. s.* [*fruit* and *tree*.] A tree of that kind whose principal value arises from the fruit produced by it.

Lady, by yonder blessed moon I vow,
That tips with silver all these *fruit-tree* tops. *Shaksp.*

They possessed houses full of all goods, wells digged, vineyards and oliveyards, and *fruit-trees* in abundance. *Nehemiah.*

All with a border of rich *fruit-trees* crown'd,
Whose loaded branches hide the lofty mound. *Waller.*

FRUMENTA'CIOUS, frû-mên-tâ'shûs. *adj.* [from *frumentum*, Latin.] Made of grain. *Dict.*

FRUME'NTY, frû'mên-tê. *n. s.* [*frumentum*, corn, Lat.] Food made of wheat boiled in milk.

To FRUMP, frûmp. *v. a.* To mock; to browbeat. *Skinner. Ainsworth.*

To FRUSH, frûsh. *v. a.* [*froisser*, Fr.] To break, bruise, or crush. *Hanmer.*

I like thy armour well;
I'll *frush* it, and unlock the rivets all,
But I'll be master of it. *Shaksp.*

FRUSH, frûsh. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole, and at some distance from the toe: it divides into two branches, running toward the heel in the form of a fork. *Farrier's Dict.*

FRUSTRA'NEOUS, frûs-trâ'nê-ûs. *adj.* [*frustra*, Latin.] Vain; useless; unprofitable; without advantage.

Their attempts being so *frustraneous*, and the demonstrations to the contrary so perspicuous, it is a marvel that any man should be zealously affected in a cause that has neither truth nor any honest usefulness in it. *More.*

He timely withdraws his *frustraneous* baffled kindnesses, and sees the folly of endeavouring to stroke a tyger into a lamb, or to court an Ethiopian out of his colour. *South.*

To FRU'STRATE, frûs'trâte.[91] *v. a.* [*frustror*, Lat. *frustrer*, Fr.]

1. To defeat; to disappoint; to balk.

It is an axiom of nature, that natural desire cannot utterly be *frustrate*. *Hooker.*

I survive,
To mock the expectations of the world;
To *frustrate* prophecies, and to raze out
Rotten opinion. *Shaksp.*

Stern look'd the fiend, as *frustrate* of his will;
Not half suffic'd, and greedy yet to kill. *Dryden.*

Not more almighty to resist our might,
Than wise to *frustrate* all our plots and wiles. *Milton.*

2. To make null; to nullify.

The act of parliament which gave all his lands to the queen, did cut off and *frustrate* all such conveyances. *Spenser.*

Now thou hast aveng'd
Supplanted Adam; and by vanquishing
Temptation, hast regain'd lost paradise,
And *frustrated* the conquest fraudulent. *Milton.*

The peculiar strength of the motive may of itself perhaps contribute to *frustrate* the efficacy of it, rendering it liable to be suspected by him to whom it is addressed. *Atterbury.*

FRU'STRATE, frûs'trâte. *participial adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Vain; ineffectual; useless; unprofitable.

He is drown'd
Whom thus we stray to find; and the sea mocks
Our *frustrate* search on land. *Shaksp.*

The ruler of the province of Judea being by Julian busied in the re-edifying of this temple, flaming balls of fire issuing near the foundation, and oft consuming the workmen, made the enterprize *frustrate*. *Raleigh.*

All at once employ their thronging darts;
But out of order thrown, in air they join,
And multitude makes *frustrate* the design. *Dryd.*

2. Null; void.

Few things are so restrained to any one end or purpose, that the same being extinct, they should forthwith utterly become *frustrate*. *Hooker.*

FRUSTRA'TION, frûs-trâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*frustratio*, Lat. from *frustrate*.] Disappointment; defeat.

In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible power countermands their deepest projects, splits their counsels, and smites their most refined policies with *frustration* and a curse. *South.*

FRU'STRATIVE, frûs'trâ-tîv.[512] *adj.* [from *frustrate*.] Fallacious; disappointing. *Ainsworth.*

FRU'STRATORY, frûs'trâ-tûr-é.[512] *adj.* [from *frustrate*.] That makes any procedure void; that vacates any former process.

Bartolus restrains this to a *frustatory* appeal. *Ayliffe.*

FRU'STUM, frûs'tûm. *n. s.* [Latin.] A piece cut off from a regular figure. A term of science.

FRY, frî. *n. s.* [from *froe*, foam, Danish. *Skinner.*]

1. The swarm of little fishes just produced from the spawn.

They come to us, but as love draws;
He swallows us, and never chaws;
By him, as by chain'd shot, whole ranks do die;
He is the tyrant pike, and we the *fry*. *Donne.*

Forthwith the sounds and seas, each creek and bay,
With *fry* innumerable swarm, and shoals
Of fish, that with their fins and shining scales
Glide under the green wave in sculls, that oft
Bank the mid-sea *Milton.*

The angler had the hap to draw up a very little fish from among the *fry*. *L'Estrange.*

So close behind some promontory lie
The huge leviathans t' attend their prey;

And give no chace, but swallow in the *fry*,
Which through their gaping jaws mistake the way.
Dryden.

2. Any swarm of animals; or young people in contempt.

Out with the *fry* of these rakehell horseboys, growing up in knavery and villainy, are their kern continually supplied and maintained. *Spenser.*

Them before the *fry* of children young,
Their wanton sports and childish mirth did play,
And to the maidens sounding timbrels sung.
Fairy Queen.

Draw me no constellations there,
Nor dog, nor goat, nor bull, nor bear;
Nor any of that monstrous *fry*
Of animals that stock the sky. *Oldham.*

The young *fry* must be held at a distance, and kept under the discipline of contempt. *Collier.*

FRY, frī. *n. s.* A kind of sieve.

He dresseth the dust from malt, by running it through a fan or *fry*. *Mortimer.*

To FRY, frī. *v. a.* [*frigo*, Latin; *ffrio*, Welsh; *frijck*, Erse.] To dress food by roasting it in a pan on the fire.

To FRY, frī. *v. n.*

1. To be roasted in a pan on the fire.

2. To suffer the action of fire.

So when with crackling flames a cauldron *fries*,
The bubbling waters from the bottom rise;
Above the brims they force their fiery way,
Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day.
Dryden.

3. To melt with heat.

Spices and gums about them melting *fry*,
And, phœnix-like, in that rich nest they die.
Waller.

4. To be agitated like liquor in the pan on the fire.

Oil of sweet almonds, newly drawn with sugar, and a little spice, spread upon bread toasted, is an excellent nourisher; but then, to keep the oil from *frying* in the stomach, drink mild beer after it. *Bacon.*

Where no ford he finds, no water *fries*,
Nor billows with uncqual murmurs roar,
But smoothly slide along, and swell the shoar,
That course he steer'd. *Dryden.*

FRY, frī. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A dish of things fried.

FRY'INGPAN, frī'ing-pān. *n. s.* [*fry* and *pan*.] The vessel in which meat is roasted on the fire.

If I pass by sea, I may chance to fall from the *fryingpan* into the fire. *Howel.*

We understand by out of the *fryingpan* into the fire, that things go from bad to worse. *L'Estrange.*

A freeman of London has the privilege of disturbing a whole street with the twanking of a brass kettle or a *fryingpan*. *Addison.*

To FUB, fŭb. *v. a.* To put off; to delay by false pretences; to cheat. It is generally written *fob*. See FOB.

A hundred mark is a long lone for a poor lone woman to bear! and I have borne, and borne, and borne, and have been *fubb'd* off and *fubb'd* off from this day to that day, that it is a shame to be thought on. *Shaksp.*

FUB, fŭb. *n. s.* A plump chubby boy. *Ainsworth.*

FU'CATED, fū'kā-tĕd. *adj.* [*fucatus*, Lat.]

1. Painted; disguised with paint.

2. Disguised by false show.

FU'CUS, fū'kŭs. *n. s.* [Latin.] Paint for the face. Not in use.

Women chat
Of *fucus* this, and *fucus* that. *Ben Jonson.*

Those who paint for debauchery should have the *fucus* pulled off, and the coarseness underneath discovered. *Collier.*

To FU'DDLE, fŭd'dl. *v. a.* [of unknown etymology.] To make drunk.

The table floating round,
And pavement faithless to the *fuddled* feet.
Thomson.

To FU'DDLE, fŭd'dl. *v. n.* To drink to excess.

Men will be whoring and *fuddling* on still. *L'Estrange.*

FU'EL, fū'ĭl. *n. s.* [from *feu*, fire, French.] The matter or aliment of fire.

This shall be burning and *fuel* of fire. *Isaiah.*

This spark will prove a raging fire,
If wind and *fuel* be brought to feed it with. *Shaksp.*

Mov'd by my charms, with them your love may cease;
And as the *fuel* sinks, the flame decrease. *Prior.*

To FU'EL, fū'ĭl. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To feed fire with combustible matter.

And yet she cannot waste by this,
Nor long endure this torturing wrong:
For more corruption needless is,
To *fuel* such a fever long. *Donne.*

Never, alas! the dreadful name,
That *fuels* the infernal flame. *Cowley.*

The *fuel'd* chimney blazes wide. *Thomson.*

2. To store with firing.

Some are plainly œconomical, as that the seat be well watered, and well *fuelled*. *Wotton.*

FUE'ILLEMORTE, fū'ĭl-lè-mort. *n. s.* [French.] Corruptly pronounced and written *philomot*.

Fueillemorte colour signifies the colour of withered leaves in autumn. *Locke.*

FUGA'CIOUS, fū-gā'shŭs.[292] [357] *adj.* [*fugax*, *fugacis*, Lat.] Volatile.

FUGA'CIOUSNESS, fū-gā'shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [*fugax*, Lat.] Volatility; the quality of flying away.

FUGA'CITY, fū-gās'ĕ-tē. *n. s.* [*fugax*, Lat.]

1. Volatility; quality of flying away.

Spirits and salts, which, by their *fugacity*, colour, smell, taste, and divers experiments that I purposely made to examine them, were like the salt and spirit of urine and soot. *Boyle.*

2. Uncertainty; instability.

FUGH, fŭh. *interj.* [Perhaps from φεῦ.] An expression of abhorrence. Commonly *foh*.

A very filthy fellow: how odiously he smells of his country garlick! *fugh*, how he stinks of Spain! *Dryden.*

FU'GITIVE, fū'jĕ-tĭv. *adj.* [*fugitif*, Fr. *fugitivus*, Lat.]

1. Not tenable; not to be held or detained.

Our idea of infinity is a growing and *fugitive* idea, still in a boundless progression, that can stop no where. *Locke.*

Happiness, object of that waking dream,
Which we call life, mistaking: *fugitive* theme
Of my pursuing verse, ideal shade,
Notional good, by fancy only made. *Prior.*

2. Unsteady; unstable; not durable.

3. Volatile; apt to fly away.

The more tender and *fugitive* parts, the leaves, of many of the more sturdy vegetables, fall off, for want of the supply from beneath: those only which are more tenacious, making a shift to subsist without such recruit. *Woodward.*

4. Flying; running from danger.

Whilst yet with Parthian blood thy sword is warm,
The *fugitive* Parthians follow. *Shaksp.*

The Trojan chief
Thrice *fugitive* about Troy wall. *Milton.*

5. Flying from duty; falling off.

Can a *fugitive* daughter enjoy herself, while her parents are in tears? *Clarissa.*

6. Wandering; runagate; vagabond.

The most malicious surmise was countenanced by a libellous pamphlet of a *fugitive* physician. *Wotton.*

FU'GITIVE, fū'jĕ-tĭv. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. One who runs from his station or duty.

Unmarried men are best friends, best masters, best servants, but not always best subjects; for they are light to run away, and almost all *fugitives* are of that condition. *Bacon.*

Back to thy punishment,
False *fugitive!* and to thy speed add wings,
Lest with a whip of scorpions I pursue
Thy ling'ring. *Milton.*

We understand by some *fugitives*, that he hath commanded
The generals to return with victory, or expect
A shameful death. *Denham.*

2. One who takes shelter under another power from punishment.

Too many, being men of good inheritance, are fled beyond the seas, where they live under princes which are her majesty's professed enemies; and converse and are confederates with other traytors and *fugitives* there abiding. *Spenser.*

Your royal highness is too great and too just, either to want or to receive the homage of rebellious *fugitives*. *Dryden.*

3. One hard to be caught or detained.

What muse but his can Nature's beauties hit,
Or catch that airy *fugitive*, call'd wit. *Harte.*

FU'GITIVENESS, fū'jĕ-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *fugitive*.]

1. Volatility; fugacity.

That divers salts, emerging upon the analysis of many concretes, are very volatile, is plain from the *fugitiveness* of salt and of hartshorn attending in distillation. *Boyle.*

2. Instability; uncertainty.

FUGUE, fēwg.[337] *n. s.* [French; from *fuga*, Latin.] In musick, some point consisting of four, five, six, or any other number of notes, begun by some one single part, and then seconded by a third, fourth, fifth, and sixth part, if the composition consists of so many; repeating the same or such like notes, so that the several parts follow, or come in one after another in the same manner; the leading parts still flying before those that follow. *Harris.*

The reports and *fugues* have an agreement with the figures in rhetorick of repetition and traduction. *Bacon.*

The skilful organist plies his grave and fancied descant in lofty *fugues*. *Milton.*

His volant touch
Instinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled, and pursu'd transverse the resonant *fugue*.
Milton.

Long as a race of heroes fill'd the stage,
That rant by note, and through the gamut rage;
In songs and airs express their martial fire,
Combat in trills, and in a *fugue* expire. *Addison.*

FU'LCIMENT, fŭl'sĕ-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*fulcimen*, *fulcimentum*, Lat.] That on which a body rests, which acts or is acted upon at each end, as a balance or a lever.

The power that equiponderates with any weight, must have the same proportion unto it, as there is betwixt their several distances from the centre or *fulciment*. *Wilkins.*

To FULFI'L, fŭl-fĭl'. *v. a.* [*full* and *fill*.]

1. To fill till there is no room for more. This sense is now not used.

Six gates 'i th' city, with massy staples,
And corresponsive and *fulfilling* bolts,
Sparre up the sons of Troy. *Shaksp.*

2. To answer any prophecy or promise by performance.

They knew him not, nor yet the voices of the prophets, which are read every sabbath-day, they have *fulfilled* them in condemning him. *Acts.*

The fury bath'd them in each other's blood;
Then, having fix'd the fight, exulting flies,
And bears *fulfill'd* her promise to the skies. *Dryd.*

3. To answer any purpose or design.

Here nature seems *fulfill'd* in all her ends. *Milton.*

4. To answer any desire by compliance or gratification.

If on my wounded breast thou drop'st a tear,
Think for whose sake my breast that wound did bear;
And faithfully my last desires *fulfil*,
As I perform my cruel father's will. *Dryden.*

5. To answer any law by obedience.

Love worketh no ill to his neighbour, therefore love is the *fulfilling* of the law. *Romans.*

This I my glory account
My exaltation, and my whole delight,
That thou in me well-pleas'd declar'st thy will
Fulfilled, which to *fulfill* is all my bliss. *Milton.*

FULFRA'UGHT, fûl-frâwt'. *adj.* [*full* and *fraught*.] Fully stored.

Thy fall hath left a kind of blot
To mark the *fulfraught* man, the best endu'd,
With some suspicion. *Shaksp.*

FU'LGENCY, fûl'jên-sê.[177] *n. s.* [*fulgens*, Lat.] Splendour; lustre; glitter. *Dict.*

FU'LGENT, fûl'jênt. *adj.* [*fulgens*, Latin.] Shining; dazzling; exquisitely bright.

As from a cloud his *fulgent* head,
And shape star-bright, appear'd. *Milton.*

The illumination is not so bright and *fulgent* as to obscure or extinguish all perceptibility of reason. *More.*

FU'LGID, fûl'jîd. *adj.* [*fulgidus*, Latin.] Shining; glittering; dazzling.

FULGI'DITY, fûl-jîd'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *fulgid*.] Splendour; dazzling glitter. *Dict.*

FU'LGOUR, fûl'gûr.[314] *n. s.* [*fulgor*, Lat.] Splendour; dazzling brightness like that of lightning.

Glow-worms alive project a lustre in the dark; which *fulgour*, notwithstanding, ceaseth after death. *Brown.*

When I set my eyes on this side of things, there shines from them such an intellectual *fulgour*, that methinks the very glory of the Deity becomes visible through them. *More.*

FULGURA'TION, fûl-gû-râ'shûn. *n. s.* [*fulguratio*, Lat.] The act of lightening.

FU'LHAM, fûl'hâm. *n. s.* A cant word for false dice. *Hanmer.*

Let vultures gripe thy guts, for gourd and *Fulham's* hold,
And high and low beguile the rich and poor. *Shak.*

FULI'GINOUS, fû-lîdje'în-ûs. *adj.* [*fuligineux-se*, Fr. *fuliginosus*, Lat.] Sooty; smoky.

Burrage hath an excellent spirit to repress the *fuliginous* vapours of dusky melancholy, and so cure madness. *Bacon.*

Whereas history should be the torch of truth, he makes her in divers places a *fuliginous* link of lies. *Howel.*

FU'LIMART, fû'lê-mârt. *n. s.* [This word, of which *Skinner* observes that he found it only in this passage, seems to mean the same with *stoat*.] A kind of stinking ferret.

The fitchat, the *fulimart*, and the ferret, live upon the face, and within the bowels of the earth. *Walton.*

FULL, fûl.[174] *adj.* [pulle, Saxon; *vol*, Dutch.]

1. Replete; without vacuity; having no space void.

Better is a handful with quietness, than both the hands *full* with travel and vexation of spirit. *Ecclesiastes.*

Valley *full* of chariots. *Isaiah.*
The trees of the Lord are *full* of sap. *Psalms.*
Where all must *full* or not coherent be. *Pope.*

2. Abounding in a quality good or bad.

With pretence from Strephon her to guard,
He met her full, but *full* of warefulness. *Sidney.*

You should tread a course
Pretty and *full* of view. *Shaksp.*

Followers, who make themselves as trumpets of the commendation of those they follow, are *full* of inconvenience; they taint business through want of secrecy, and export honour from a man, and make him a return in envy. *Bacon.*

That must be our cure,
To be no more; sad cure; for who would lose,
Though *full* of pain, this intellectual being,
Those thoughts that wander through eternity? *Milt.*

Gay religion 's *full* of pomp and gold. *Milton.*

In that sweet season, as in bed I lay,
I turn'd my weary side, but still in vain,
Though *full* of youthful health and void of pain. *Dryden.*

He is *full* of wants which he cannot supply, and compassed about with infirmities which he cannot remove. *Tillotson.*

From yon bright heaven our author fetch'd his fire,
And paints the passions that your eyes inspire;
Full of that flame, his tender scenes he warms,
And frames his goddess by your matchless charms. *Granville.*

3. Stored with any thing; well supplied with any thing.

Full of days was he;
Two ages past, he liv'd the third to see. *Tickel.*

4. Plump; saginated; fat.

A gentleman of a *full* body having broken his skin by a fall, the wound inflamed. *Wiseman.*

5. Saturated; sated.

I am *full* of the burnt offerings of rams. *Isaiah.*

The alteration of scenes feeds and relieves the eye, before it be *full* of the same object. *Bacon.*

6. Crowded with regard to the imagination or memory.

Every one is *full* of the miracles done by cold baths on decayed and weak constitutions. *Locke.*

7. That fills or makes full; large; great in effect.

Water digesteth a *full* meal sooner than any liquor. *Arbuthnot.*

8. Complete; such as that nothing further is desired or wanted.

That day had seen the *full* accomplishment
Of all his travels. *Daniel's Civil War.*

What remains, ye gods,
But up and enter now into *full* bliss? *Milton.*

Being tried at that time only with a promise, he gave *full* credit to that promise, and still gave evidence of his fidelity as fast as occasions were offered. *Hammond.*

The resurrection of Jesus from the dead hath given the world *full* assurance of another life. *Tillotson.*

9. Complete without abatement; at the utmost degree.

At the end of two *full* years Pharoah dreamed. *Genesis.*

After hard riding plunge the horses into water, and allow them to drink as they please; but gallop them *full* speed, to warm the water in their bellies. *Swift.*

10. Containing the whole matter; expressing much.

Where my expressions are not so *full* as his either our language or my heart were defective; but where mine are *fuller* than his, they are but the impressions which the often reading of him have left upon my thoughts. *Denham.*

Should a man go about with never so set study to describe such a natural form of the year before the deluge as that which is at present established, he could scarcely do it in so few words, so fit and proper, so *full* and express. *Woodward.*

11. Strong; not faint; not attenuated.

I did never know so *full* a voice issue from so empty a heart! but the empty vessel makes the greatest sound. *Shaksp.*

Barrels placed under the floor of a chamber, make all noises in the same more *full* and resounding. *Bacon.*

Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the *full* resounding line. *Pope.*

12. Mature; perfect.

In the sultanry of the Mamalukes, slaves reigned over families of freemen; and much like were the case, if you suppose a nation, where the custom were that after *full* age the sons should expulse their fathers out of their possessions. *Bacon.*

So law appears imperfect, and but given
With purpose to resign them in *full* time
Up to a better covenant. *Milton.*

These thoughts
Full counsel must mature. *Milton.*

13. [Applied to the moon.] Complete in its orb.

Towards the *full* moon, as he was coming home one morning, he felt his legs faulter. *Wiseman.*

14. Not continuous, or a full stop.

Therewith he ended, making a *full* point of a hearty sign. *Sidney.*

15. Spread to view in all dimensions.

'Till about the end of the third century, I do not remember to have seen the head of a Roman emperor drawn with a *full* face; they always appear in profile. *Addison.*

FULL, fûl. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. Complete measure; freedom from deficiency.

When we return,
We'll see those things effected to the *full*. *Shaksp.*

He liked the pomp and absolute authority of a general well, and preserved the dignity of it to the *full*. *Clarendon.*

The picture of Ptolemy Philopater is given by authors to the *full*. *Dryden.*

Sicilian tortures and the brazen bull,
Are emblems, rather than express the *full*
Of what he feels. *Dryden.*

If where the rules not far enough extend,
Some lucky license answer to the *full*
Th' intent propos'd, that license is a rule. *Pope.*

2. The highest state or degree.

The swan's down feather,
That stands upon the swell at *full* of tide,
Neither way inclines. *Shaksp.*

3. The whole; the total.

The king hath won, and hath sent out
A speedy pow'r to encounter you, my lord:
This is the news at *full*. *Shaksp.*

But what at *full* I know, thou know'st no part;
I knowing all my peril, thou no art. *Shaksp.*

4. The state of being satiated.

When I had fed them to the *full*. *Jeremiah.*

5. [Applied to the moon.] The time in which the moon makes a perfect orb.

Brains in rabbits, woodcocks, and calves, are fullest in the *full* of the moon. *Bacon.*

FULL, fûl. *adv.*

1. Without abatement or diminution.

He *full*
Resplendent all his Father manifest
Express'd. *Milton*

In the unity of place they are *full* as scrupulous; which many of their criticks limit to that very spot of ground where the play is supposed to begin. *Dryden.*

A modest blush she wears, not formed by art;
Free from deceit his face, and *full* as free his heart. *Dryden.*

The most judicious writer is sometimes mistaken after all his care; but the hasty critick, who judges on a view, is *full* as liable to be deceived. *Dryd.*

Since you may
Suspect my courage, if I should not lay,
The pawn I proffer shall be *full* as good. *Dryden.*

2. With the whole effect.

'Tis the pencil, thrown luckily *full* upon the horse's mouth to express the foam, which the painter, with all his skill, could not perform without it. *Dryden.*

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This universal frame began:
From harmony to harmony,
Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The diapason closing *full* in man. *Dryden.*

3. Exactly.

Full in the centre of the sacred wood,
An arm ariseth of the Stygian flood. *Addison.*

Full nineteen sailors did the ship convey;
A shole of nineteen dolphins round her play. *Addison.*

4. Directly.

He met her *full*, but full of warefulness. *Sidney.*

He then confronts the bull,
And on his ample forehead aiming *full*,
The deadly stroke descending pierc'd the skull. *Dryden.*

At length resolv'd, he throws with all his force
Full at the temples of the warrior horse. *Dryden.*

5. It is placed before adverbs and adjectives, to intend or strengthen their signification.

Tell me why on your shield, so goodly scor'd,
Bear ye the picture of that lady's head?
Full lively is the semblant, though the substance dead. *Spenser.*

I was set at work
Among my maids; *full* little, God knows, looking
Either for such men or such business. *Shaksp.*

Full well ye reject the commandment. *Mark.*

Adam was all in tears, and to his guide
Lamenting turn'd *full* sad. *Milton.*

You *full* little think that you must be the beginner of the discourse yourself. *More.*

Full little thought of him the gentle knight. *Dryd.*

Full well the god his sister's envy knew,
And what her aims and what her arts pursue. *Dryd.*

There is a perquisite *full* as honest, by which you have the best part of a bottle of wine for yourself. *Swift.*

FULL is much used in composition to intimate any thing arrived at its highest state, or utmost degree.

FULL-BLOWN, fûl'blône. *adj.* [*full* and *blown.*]

1. Spread to the utmost extent, as a perfect blossom.

My glories are past danger; they're *full blown:*
Things, that are blasted, are but in the bud. *Denham.*

My *full-blown* youth already fades apace;
Of our short being 'tis the shortest space! *Dryden.*

2. Stretched by the wind to the utmost extent.

He who with bold Cratinus is inspir'd,
With zeal and equal indignation fir'd;
Who at enormous villany turns pale,
And steers against it with a *full blown* sail. *Dryd.*

FULL-BO'TTOMED, fûl-bôt'tûmd. *adj.* [*full* and *bottom.*] Having a large bottom.

I was obliged to sit at home in my morning gown, having pawned a new suit of cloaths and a *full-bottom'd* wig for a sum of money. *Guardian.*

FULL-EA'RED, fûl-êêrd'.[362] *adj.* [*full* and *ear.*] Having the heads full of grain.

As flames roll'd by the wind's conspiring force,
O'er *full-ear'd* corn, or torrent's raging course. *Denham.*

FULL-EY'ED, fûl-ide'. *adj.* [*full* and *eye.*] Having large prominent eyes.

FULL-FED, fûl-fêd'. *adj.* [*full* and *fed.*] Sated; fat; saginated.

All as a partridge plump, *full-fed* and fair,
She form'd this image of well bodied air. *Pope.*

FULL-LA'DEN, fûl-lâ'd'n.[103] *adj.* [*full* and *laden.*] Laden till there can be no more added.

It were unfit that so excellent a reward as the gospel promises should stoop down, like fruit upon a *full-laden* bough, to be plucked by every idle and wanton hand. *Tillotson.*

FULL-SPREAD, fûl-sprêd'. *adj.* [*full* and *spread.*] Spread to the utmost extent.

How easy 'tis, when destiny proves kind,
With *full-spread* sails to run before the wind;
But those that 'gainst stiff gales laveering go,
Must be at once resolv'd and skilful too. *Dryden.*

FULL-SU'MMED, fûl-sûmd'. *adj.* [*full* and *summed.*] Complete in all its parts.

The cedar stretched forth his branches, and the king of birds nested within his leaves, thick feather'd, and with *full-summed* wings fastened his talons east and west; but now the cagle is become half naked. *Howel.*

To FULL, fûl. *v. a.* [*fullo*, Latin.] To cleanse cloth from its oil or grease.

FU'LLAGE, fûl'lâje.[90] *n. s.* [from *full.*] The money paid for fulling or cleansing cloth.

FU'LLER, fûl'lûr.[98] *n. s.* [*fullo*, Latin.] One whose trade is to cleanse cloth.

The clothiers have put off
The spinsters, carders, *fullers*, weavers. *Shaksp.*

His raiment became shining, exceeding white as snow; so as no *fuller* on earth can whiten them. *Mark.*

FU'LLERS *Earth*, fûl'lûrz-êrth'. *n. s.* A marl of a close texture, extremely soft and unctuous to the touch: when dry it is of a grayish brown colour, in all degrees from very pale to almost black, and generally has a greenish cast in it. The finest is dug in our own island. *Hill.*

The *fullers earth* of England very much exceeds any yet discover'd abroad in goodness; which is one great reason why the English surpass all other nations in the woollen manufacture. *Woodward.*

FU'LLERS *Thistle*, fûl'lûrz-*th*îs'sl. or *Weed.* *n. s.* [*dipsacus.*] A plant.

FU'LLERY, fûl'lûr-rê. *n. s.* [from *fuller.*] The place where the trade of a fuller is exercised.

FU'LLINGMILL, fûl'lîng-mîl. *n. s.* [*full* and *mill.*] A mill where the water raises hammers which beat the cloth till it be cleansed.

By large hammers, like those used for paper and *fullingmills*, they beat their hemp. *Mortimer.*

FU'LLY, fûl'lê. *adv.* [from *full.*]

1. Without vacuity.

2. Completely; without lack; without more to be desired.

There are many graces for which we may not cease hourly to sue, graces which are in bestowing always, but never come to be *fully* had in this present life; and therefore, when all things here have an end, endless thanks must have their beginning in a state which bringeth the full and final satisfaction of all such perpetual desires. *Hooker.*

He *fully* possessed the entire revelation he had received from God, and had thoroughly digested it. *Locke.*

The goddess cry'd
It is enough, I 'm *fully* satisfy'd. *Addison.*

FU'LMINANT, fûl'mê-nânt.[177] *adj.* [*fulminant*, French; *fulminans*, Latin.] Thundering; making a noise like thunder.

To FU'LMINATE, fûl'mê-nâte.[91] *v. n* [*fulmino*, Lat. *fulminer*, French.]

1. To thunder.

I cannot *fulminate* nor tonitruate words
To puzzle intellects; my ninth lap affords
No Lycophronian buskins. *Tho. Randolph.*

2. To make a loud noise or crack.

Whilst it was in fusion we cast into it a live coal, which presently kindled it, and made it boil and flash for a pretty while: after which we cast in another glowing coal, which made it *fulminate* afresh. *Boyle.*

In damps one is called the suffocating, and the other the *fulminating* damp. *Woodward.*

3. To issue out ecclesiastical censures.

To FU'LMINATE, fûl'mê-nâte. *v. a.* To throw out as an object of terrour.

An excommunication is not greatly regarded here in England, as now *fulminated;* so this constitution is out of use among us in a great measure. *Ayliffe.*

FULMINA'TION, fûl-mê-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*fulminatio*, Latin; *fulmination*, French; from *fulminate.*]

1. The act of thundering.

2. Denunciation of censure.

The *fulminations* from the vatican were turned into ridicule. *Ayliffe.*

FU'LMINATORY, fûl'mîn-â-tûr-ê.[512] *adj.* [*fulmineus*, Latin; from *fulminate.*] Thundering; striking horour.

FU'LNESS, fûl'nês. *n. s.* [from *full.*]

1. The state of being filled so as to have no part vacant.

Your heave-offering shall be reckoned the *fulness* of the wine-press. *Numbers.*

Let the sea roar and the *fulness* thereof. *Deut.*

To the houses I wished nothing more than safety, *fulness*, and freedom. *King Charles.*

2. The state of abounding in any quality good or bad.

3. Completeness; such as leaves nothing to be desired.

Your enjoyments are so complete, I turn wishes into gratulations; and congratulating their *fulness* only wish their continuance. *South.*

4. Completeness from the coalition of many parts.

The king set forwards to London, receiving the acclamations and applauses of the people as he went; which indeed were true and unfeigned, as might well appear in the very demonstration and *fulness* of the cry. *Bacon.*

5. Completeness; freedom from deficiency.

In thy presence is *fulness* of joy. *Psalms.*

He is the half part of a blessed man,
Left to be finished by such as she;
And she a fair divided excellence,
Whose *fulness* of perfection lies in him. *Shaksp.*

6. Repletion; satiety

I need not instance in the habitual intemperance of rich tables, nor the evil accidents and effects of *fulness*, pride and lust, wantonness and softness. *Taylor.*

7. Plenty; wealth.

To lapse in *fulness*
Is sorer than to lie for need; and falshood
Is worse in kings than beggars. *Shakspeare.*

8. Struggling perturbation; swelling in the mind.

A principal fruit of friendship is the ease and discharge of the *fulness* of the heart, which passions of all kinds do cause and induce. *Bacon.*

9. Largeness; extent.

There wanted the *fulness* of a plot, and variety of characters to form it as it ought; and perhaps something might have been added to the beauty of the style. *Dryden.*

10. Force of sound, such as fills the ear; vigour of sound.

This sort of pastoral derives almost its whole beauty from a natural ease of thought and smoothness of verse; whereas that of most other kinds consists in the strength and *fulness* of both. *Pope.*

FU'LSOME, fůl'sům. *adj.* [from fulle, Saxon, foul.]

1. Nauseous; offensive.

He that brings *fulsome* objects to my view,
With nauseous images my fancy fills,
And all goes down like oxymel of squills.
Roscommon.

Now half the youth of Europe are in arms,
How *fulsome* must it be to stay behind,
And die of rank diseases here at home? *Otway.*

2. Rank; gross: to the smell.

White satyrion is of a dainty smell, if the plant puts forth white flowers only, and those not thin or dry, they are commonly of rank and *fulsome* smell. *Bacon.*

3. Lustful.

He stuck them up before the *fulsome* ewes. *Shakspeare.*

4. Tending to obscenity.

A certain epigram, which is ascribed to the emperor, is more *fulsome* than any passage I have met with in our poet. *Dryden*

FU'LSOMELY, fůl'sům-lė. *adv.* [from *fulsome.*] Nauseously; rankly; obscenely.

FU'LSOMENESS, fůl'sům-nės. *n. s.* [from *fulsome.*]

1. Nauseousness.

2. Rank smell.

3. Obscenity.

No decency is considered, no *fulsomeness* is omitted, no venom is wanting, as far as dulness can supply it. *Dryden.*

FU'MADO, fů'mā-dō. *n. s.* [*fumus*, Latin.] A smoked fish.

Fish that serve for the hotter countries, they used at first to fume, by hanging them upon long sticks one by one, drying them with the smoke of a soft and continual fire, from which they purchased the name of *fumadoes.* *Carew.*

FU'MAGE, fů'māje.[90] *n. s.* [from *fumus*, Latin.] Hearthmoney. *Dict.*

FU'MATORY, fů'mā-tůr-ė.[512] *n. s.* [*fumaria*, Latin; *fumeterre*, French.] An herb.

Her fallow leas
The darnel, hemlock, and rank *fumatory*,
Doth root upon. *Shakspeare.*

To FU'MBLE, fům'bl.[405] *v. n.* [*fommelen*, Dutch.]

1. To attempt any thing awkwardly or ungainly.

Our mechanick theists will have their atoms never once to have *fumbled* in these their motions, nor to have produced any inept system. *Cudworth.*

2. To puzzle; to strain in perplexity.

Am not I a friend to help you out? You would have been *fumbling* half an hour for this excuse. *Dryden.*

3. To play childishly.

I saw him *fumble* with the sheets, and play with flowers, and smile upon his finger's end. *Shaksp.*

To FU'MBLE, fům'bl.[405] *v. a.* To manage awkwardly,

As many farewels as be stars in heav'n,
With distinct breath and consign'd kisses to them,
He *fumbles* up all in one loose adieu. *Shaksp.*

His greasy bald-pate choir
Came *fumbling* o'er the beads, in such an agony
They told 'em false for fear. *Dryden.*

FU'MBLER, fům'bl-ůr. *n. s.* [from *fumble.*] One who acts awkwardly.

FU'MBLINGLY, fům'bling-lė. *adv.* [from *fumble.*] In an awkward manner.

FUME, fůme. *n. s.* [*fumée*, French; *fumus*, Latin.]

1. Smoke.

Thus fighting fires awhile themselves consume;
But streight, like Turks, forc'd on to win or die,
They first lay tender bridges of their *fume*,
And o'er the breach in unctuous vapours fly.
Dryden.

2. Vapour; any volatile parts flying away.

Love is a smoke rais'd with a *fume* of sighs:
Being purg'd, a fire sparkling in lovers' eyes.
Shakspeare.

It were good to try the taking of *fumes* by pipes, as they do in tobacco, or other things, to dry and comfort. *Bacon.*

In winter, when the heat without is less, breath becomes so far condensed as to be visible, flowing out of the mouth in form of a *fume* or crasser vapour; and may by proper vessels, set in a strong freezing mixture, be collected in a considerable quantity. *Woodward.*

3. Exhalation from the stomach.

The *fumes* of drink discompose and stupify the brains of a man overcharged with it. *South.*

Plung'd in sloth we lie and snore supine,
As fill'd with *fumes* of undigested wine. *Dryden.*

Pow'r, like new wine, does your weak brain surprise,
And its mad *fumes* in your discourses rise;
But time these yielding vapours will remove:
Mean while I'll taste the sober joys of love.
Dryden.

4. Rage; heat of mind; passion.

The *fumes* of his passion do really intoxicate and confound his judging and discerning faculty. *South.*

5. Any thing unsubstantial.

When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains
Will I with wine and wassal so convince,
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a *fume*. *Shakspeare.*

6. Idle conceit; vain imagination.

Plato's great year would have had some effect, not in renewing the state of like individuals; for that is the *fume* of those, that conceive the celestial bodies have more accurate influence upon these things below, than they have, but in gross. *Bacon.*

To lay aside all that may seem to have a shew of *fumes* and fancies, and to speak solids, a war with Spain is a mighty work. *Bacon.*

To FUME, fůme. *v. n.* [*fumer*, French; *fumo*, Latin.]

1. To smoke.

Their pray'rs pass'd
Dimensionless through heav'nly doors; then clad
With incense, where the golden altar *fum'd*
By the great intercessor; came in sight
Before their father's throne. *Milton.*

From thence the *fuming* trail begun to spread,
And lambent glories danc'd about her head.
Dryden.

Strait hover round the fair her airy hand;
Some as she sipp'd, the *fuming* liquor fann'd.
Pope.

2. To vapour; to yield exhalations, as by heat.

Tie up the libertine in a field of feasts,
Keep his brain *fuming*. *Shakspeare.*

Silenus lay,
Whose constant cups lay *fuming* to his brain,
And always boil in each extended vein. *Roscommon.*

3. To pass away in vapours.

We have
No anger in our eyes, no storm, no lightning:
Our hate is spent and *fum'd* away in vapour,
Before our hands be at work. *Ben Jonson.*

Their parts are kept from *fuming* away by their fixity, and also by the vast weight and density of the atmospheres incumbent upon them. *Cheyne.*

The first fresh dawn then wak'd the gladden'd race,
Of uncorrupted man, nor blush'd to see
The sluggard sleep beneath its sacred beam;
For their light slumbers gentle *fum'd* away.
Thomson.

4. To be in a rage; to be hot with anger.

When he knew his rival free'd and gone,
He swells with wrath; he makes outrageous moan:
He frets, he *fumes*, he stares, he stamps the ground,
The hollow tow'r with clamors rings around.
Dryden.

To FUME, fůme. *v. a.*

1. To smoke; to dry in the smoke.

Those that serve for hot countries they used at first to *fume*, by hanging them upon long sticks one by one, and drying them with the smoke of a soft fire. *Carew.*

2. To perfume with odours in the fire.

She *fum'd* the temples with an od'rous flame,
And oft before the sacred altars came,
To pray for him, who was an empty name. *Dryden.*

The *fuming* of the holes with brimstone, garlick, or other unsavoury things, will drive moles out of the ground. *Mortimer.*

3. To disperse in vapours.

The heat will *fume* away most of the scent. *Mortimer.*

FUME'T, fů-mėt'. *n. s.* The dung of the deer.

FUME'TTE, fů-mėt'. *n. s.* [French.] A word introduced by cooks, and the pupils of cooks, for the stink of meat.

A haunch of ven'son made her sweat,
Unless it had the right *fumette*. *Swift.*

FU'MID, fů'mid *adj.* [*fumidus*, Latin.] Smoky; vaporous.

A crass and *fumid* exhalation is caused from the combat of the sulphur and iron with the acid and nitrous spirits of *aquafortis.* *Brown.*

FUMI'DITY, fů-mid'ė-tė. *n. s.* [from *fumid.*] Smokiness; tendency to smoke. *Dict.*

To FU'MIGATE, fů'mė-gāte. *v. n.* [from *fumus*, Latin; *fumiger*, French.]

1. To smoke; to perfume by smoke or vapour.

Would thou preserve thy famish'd family,
With fragrant thyme the city *fumigate*,
And break the waxen walls to save the state.
Dryden.

2. To medicate or heal by vapours.

FUMIGA'TION, fů-mė-gā'shůn. *n. s.* [*fumigatio*; Latin; *fumigation*, Fr. from *fumigate.*]

1. Scents raised by fire.

Fumigations, often repeated, are very beneficial. *Arbuthnot.*

My *fumigation* is to Venus, just
The souls of roses, and red coral's dust:
And, last, to make my *fumigation* good,
'Tis mixt with sparrows' brains and pigeons' blood.
Dryden.

2. The application of medicines to the body in fumes.

FU'MINGLY, fů'ming-lė. *adv.* [from *fume.*] Angrily; in a rage.

That which we move for our better learning and instruction sake, turneth unto anger and choler in them: they grow altogether out of quietness with it; they answer *fumingly*, that they are ashamed to

defile their pens with making answer to such idle questions. *Hooker.*

FU'MITER, fû'mė-tûr.[98] *n. s.* A plant. See FUMATORY.

Why, he was met even now,
As mad as the vext sea; singing aloud,
Crown'd with rank *fumiter* and furrow weeds.
Shakspeare.

FU'MOUS, fû'mûs.[314] } *adj.* [*fumeux se*, French; from *fume*.]
FU'MY, fû'mė. } Producing fumes.

From dice and wine the youth retir'd to rest,
And puff'd the *fumy* god from out his breast:
Ev'n then he dreamt of drink and lucky play;
More lucky had it lasted 'till the day. *Dryden.*

FUN, fûn. *n. s.* [A low cant word.] Sport; high merriment; frolicksome delight.

Don't mind me, though, for all my *fun* and jokes,
You bards may find us bloods good-natur'd folks.
More.

FU'NCTION, fûng'shûn. *n. s.* [*functio*, Latin.]

1. Discharge; performance.

There is hardly a greater difference between two things than there is between a representing commoner in the *function* of his publick calling, and the same person in common life. *Swift.*

2. Employment; office.

The ministry is not now bound to any one tribe; now none is secluded from that *function* of any degree, state, or calling. *Whitgift.*

You have paid the heav'ns your *function*, and the prisoner the very other debt of your calling.
Shakspeare.

Nor was it any policy, or obstinacy, or partiality of affection either to the men or their *function*, which fixed me. *King Charles.*

This double *function* of the goddess gives a considerable light and beauty to the ode which Horace has addressed her. *Addison.*

Let not these indignities discourage us from asserting the just privileges and pre-eminence of our holy *function* and character. *Atterbury.*

3. Single act of any office.

Without difference those *functions* cannot, in orderly sort, be executed. *Hooker.*

They have several offices and prayers against fire, tempests, and especially for the dead, in which *functions* they use sacerdotal garments. *Stillingfleet.*

4. Trade; occupation.

Follow your *function*; go, and batten on cold bits.
Shakspeare.

5. Office of any particular part of the body.

The bodies of men, and other animals, are excellently well fitted for life and motion; and the several parts of them well adapted to their particular *functions*. *Bentley.*

6. Power; faculty: either animal or intellectual.

Tears in his eyes, distraction in his aspect,
A broken voice, and his whole *function* suiting
With forms to his conceit. *Shakspeare.*

Nature seems
In all her *functions* weary of herself;
My race of glory run, and race of shame;
And I shall shortly be with them that rest. *Milton.*

Whatever warms the heart, or fills the head,
As the mind opens, and its *functions* spread,
Imagination plies her dang'rous art,
And pours it all upon the peccant part. *Pope.*

Though every human constitution is morbid, yet, are their diseases consistent with the common *functions* of life. *Arbuthnot.*

FUND, fûnd. *n. s.* [*fond*, French; *fundo*, a bag, Latin.]

1. Stock; capital; that by which any expense is supported.

He touches the passions more delicately than Ovid, and performs all this out of his own *fund*, without diving into the arts and sciences for a supply. *Dryden.*

Part must be left, a *fund* when foes invade,
And part employ'd to roll the wat'ry tide. *Dryd.*

In preaching, no men succeed better than those who trust entirely to the stock or *fund* of their own reason, advanced indeed, but not overlaid by commerce with books. *Swift.*

2. Stock or bank of money.

As my estate has been hitherto either lost upon seas, or fluctuating in *funds*, it is now fixed in substantial acres. *Addison.*

FU'NDAMENT, fûn'dâ-mėnt. *n. s.* [*fundamentum*, Latin.] The back part of the body.

FUNDAME'NTAL, fûn-dâ-mėn'tâl. *adj.* [*fundamentalis*, Latin, from *fundament*.] Serving for the foundation; that upon which the rest is built; essential; important; not merely accidental.

Until this can be agreed upon, one main and *fundamental* cause of the most grievous war is not like to be taken from the earth. *Raleigh.*

You that will be less fearful than discreet,
That love the *fundamental* part of state,
More than you doubt the charge of 't. *Shaks.*

Others, when they were brought to allow the throne vacant, thought the succession should go to the next heir, according to the *fundamental* laws of the kingdom, as if the last king were actually dead. *Swift's Examiner.*

Gain some general and *fundamental* truths, both in philosophy, in religion, and in human life.
Watts.

Such we find they are, as can controul
The servile actions of our wav'ring soul,
Can fright, can alter, or can chain the will;
Their ills all built on life, that *fundamental* ill.
Prior.

Yet some there were among the sounder few,
Of those who less presum'd, and better knew,
Who durst assert the juster ancient cause,
And here restor'd wit's *fundamental* laws. *Pope.*

FUNDAME'NTAL, fûn-dâ-mėn'tâl. *n. s.* Leading proposition; important and essential part which is the groundwork of the rest.

We propose the question, whether those who hold the *fundamentals* of faith may deny Christ damnable in respect of superstructures and consequences that arise from them. *South.*

It is a very just reproach, that there should be so much violence and hatred in religious matters among men who agree in all *fundamentals*, and only differ in some ceremonies, or mere speculative points. *Swift.*

FUNDAME'NTALLY, fûn-dâ-mėn'tâl-ė. *adv.* [from *fundamental*.] Essentially; originally.

As virtue is seated *fundamentally* in the intellect, so perspectively in the fancy; so that virtue is the force of reason, in the conduct of our actions and passions to a good end. *Grew.*

Religion is not only useful to civil society, but *fundamentally* necessary to its very birth and constitution. *Bentley.*

The unlimited power placed *fundamentally* in the body of a people, the legislators endeavour to deposit in such hands as would preserve the people.
Swift.

FU'NERAL, fû'nêr-âl.[88] *n. s.* [*funus*, Lat. *funerailles*, French.]

1. The solemnization of a burial; the payment of the last honours to the dead; obsequies.

Here, under leave of Brutus and the rest,
Come I to speak in Cæsar's *funeral*. *Shakspeare.*

All things that we ordained festival,
Turn from their office to black *funeral*. *Shaks.*

He that had cast out many unburied, had none to mourn for him, nor any solemn *funerals*, nor sepulchre with his fathers. 2 *Mac.*

No widow at his *funeral* shall weep. *Sandys.*

2. The pomp or procession with which the dead are carried.

The long *fun'rals* blacken all the way. *Pope.*

You are sometimes desirous to see a *funeral* pass by in the street. *Swift.*

3. Burial; interment.

May he find his *funeral*
I' th' sands, when he before his day shall fall.
Denham.

FU'NERAL, fû'nêr-âl. *adj.* Used at the ceremony of interring the dead.

Our instruments to melancholy bells,
Our wedding chear to a sad *funeral* feast. *Shaks.*

Let such honours
And *funeral* rites, as to his birth and virtues
Are due, be first perform'd. *Denham's Sophy.*

Thy hand o'er towns the *fun'ral* torch displays,
And forms a thousand ills ten thousand ways. *Dryd.*

FUNE'REAL, fû-nė'rė-âl. *adj.* [*funerea*, Lat.] Suiting a funeral; dark; dismal.

But if his soul hath wing'd the destin'd flight,
Inhabitant of deep disastrous night,
Homeward with pious speed repass the main
To the pale shade *funereal* rites ordain. *Pope.*

FUNGO'SITY, fûng-gôs'ė-tė. *n. s.* [from *fungus*.] Unsolid excrescence. *Dict.*

FU'NGOUS, fûng'gûs.[314] *adj.* [from *fungus*.] Excrescent; spongy; wanting firmness.

It is often employed to keep down the *fungous* lips that spread upon the bone, but it is much more painful than the escharotick medicines. *Sharp.*

FU'NGUS, fûng'gûs. *n. s.* [Lat.] Strictly a mushroom: a word used to express such excrescences of flesh as grow out upon the lips of wounds, or any other excrescence from trees or plants not naturally belonging to them; as the agarick from the larch-tree, and auriculæ Judæ from elder. *Quincy.*

The surgeon ought to vary the diet as the fibres lengthen too much, are too fluid, and produce *funguses*, or as they harden and produce callosities.
Arbuthnot.

This eminence is composed of little points, of granula, called *fungus*, or proud flesh. *Sharp.*

FU'NICLE, fû'nė-kl.[405] *n. s.* [*funiculus*, Latin.] A small cord; a small ligature; a fibre.

FUNI'CULAR, fû-nîk'û-lâr.[88] *adj.* [*funiculaire*, French, from *funicle*.] Consisting of a small cord or fibre.

FUNK, fûngk. *n. s.* A stink. A low word.

FU'NNEL, fûn'nêl.[99] *n. s.* [*infundibulum*, Lat. whence *fundible*, *fundle*, *funnel*.]

1. An inverted hollow cone with a pipe descending from it, through which liquors are poured into vessels with narrow mouths; a tundish.

If you pour a glut of water upon a bottle, it receives a little of it; but with a *funnel*, and by degrees you shall fill many of them. *Ben Jonson.*

Some the long *funnel's* curious mouth extend,
Through which ingested meats with ease descend.
Blackmore.

The outward ear or auricula is made hollow, and contracted by degrees to draw the sound inward, to take in as much as may be of it, as we use a *funnel* to pour liquor into any vessel. *Ray.*

2. A pipe or passage of communication.

Towards the middle are two large *funnels*, bored through the roof of the grotto, to let in light or fresh air. *Addison.*

FUR, fûr. *n. s.* [*fourrure*, French.]

1. Skin with soft hair, with which gar-

ments are lined for warmth, or covered for ornament.

December must be expressed with a horrid and fearful countenance; as also at his back a bundle of holly, holding in *fur* mittens the sign of capricorn. *Peacham on Drawing.*

'Tis but dressing up a bird of prey in his cap and *furs* to make a judge of him. *L'Estrange.*

And lordly gout wrapt up in *fur*,
And wheezing asthma, loth to stir. *Swift.*

2. Soft hair of beasts found in cold countries, where nature provides coats suitable to the weather; hair in general.

This night, wherein the cubdrawn bear would couch,
The lion and the belly-pinched wolf
Keep their *fur* dry, unbonnetted he runs,
And bids what will take all. *Shakspeare.*

Such animals as feed upon flesh qualify it, the one by swallowing the hair or *fur* of the beasts they prey upon, the other by devouring some part of the feathers of the birds they gorge themselves with. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Any moisture exhaled to such a degree as that the remainder sticks on the part.

Methinks I am not right in ev'ry part;
I feel a kind of trembling at my heart:
My pulse unequal, and my breath is strong;
Besides a filthy *fur* upon my tongue. *Dryden.*

To FUR, fûr. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To line or cover with skins that have soft hair.

How mad a sight it was to see Dametas, like rich tissue *furred* with lambskins? *Sidney.*

Through tatter'd cloaths small vices do appear;
Robes and *furr'd* gowns hide all. *Shakspeare.*

You are for dreams and slumbers, brother priest,
You *fur* your gloves with reasons. *Shakspeare.*

2. To cover with soft matter.

To make lampblack, take a torch and hold it under the bottom of a latten bason; and, as it groweth to be *furred* and black within, strike it with a feather into some shell. *Peacham.*

Three sisters, mourning for their brother's loss,
Their bodies hid in bark, and *furr'd* with moss. *Dryden.*

Their frying blood compels to irrigate
Their dry *furr'd* tongues. *Philips.*

A dungeon wide and horrible, the walls
On all sides *furr'd* with mouldy damps, and hung
With clots of ropy gore. *Addison.*

FUR, fûr. *adv.* [It is now commonly written *far*.] At a distance.

The white lovely dove
Doth on her wing her utmost swiftness prove,
Finding the gripe of fauleon fierce not *fur*. *Sidney.*

FUR-WROUGHT, fûr'râwt. *adj.* [*fur* and *wrought*.] Made of fur.

Silent along the mazy margin stray,
And with the *fur-wrought* fly delude the prey. *Gay's Past.*

FURA'CIOUS, fû-râ'shûs. *adj.* [*furax*, Lat.] Thievish; inclined to steal. *Dict.*

FURA'CITY, fû-râs'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *furax*, Lat.] Disposition to theft; thievishness.

FU'RBELOW, fûr'bê-lô. *n. s.* A piece of stuff plaited and puckered together, either below or above, on the petty-coats or gowns of women. This, like a great many other words, is the child of mere caprice. *Trev. Dict.*

Nay, oft in dreams invention we bestow
To change a flounce, or add a *furbelow*. *Pope.*

To FU'RBELOW, fûr'bê-lô. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with ornamental appendages of dress.

When arguments too fiercely glare,
You calm them with a milder air;
To break their points, you turn their force,
And *furbelow* the plain discourse. *Prior.*

She was flounced and *furbelowed;* every ribbon was crinkled and every part of her garments in curl. *Addison.*

To FU'RBISH, fûr'bîsh. *v. a.* [*fourbir*, Fr.] To burnish; to polish; to rub to brightness.

It may enter Mowbray's waxen coat,
And *furbish* new the name of John o'Gaunt. *Shaks.*

Furbish the spears, and put on the brigandines. *Jeremiah.*

Some others who *furbish* up and reprint his old errours, hold that the sufferings of the damned are not to be, in a strict sense, eternal; but that, after a certain period of time, there shall be a general gaol-delivery of the souls in prison, and that not a farther execution, but a final release. *South.*

As after Numa's peaceful reign,
The martial Aneus did the sceptre wield;
Furbish'd the rusty sword again,
Resum'd the long-forgotton shield,
And led the Latins to the dusty field. *Dryden.*

Inferior ministers, for Mars repair
His broken axle-tree, and blunted war;
And send him forth again, with *furbish'd* arms. *Dryden.*

FU'RBISHER, fûr'bîsh-ûr. *n. s.* [*fourbisseur*, French; from *furbish*.] One who polishes any thing.

FURCA'TION, fûr-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*furca*, Latin.] Forkiness; the state of shooting two ways like the blades of a fork.

When stags grow old they grow less branched, and first lose their brow-antlers, or lowest *furcations* next the head. *Brown.*

FU'RFUR, fûr'fûr. *n. s.* [Latin.] Husk or chaff, scurf or dandriff, that grows upon the skin, with some likeness to bran. *Quincy.*

FURFURA'CEOUS, fûr-fû-râ'shûs.[367] *adj.* [*furfuraceus*, Latin.] Husky; branny; scaly.

FU'RIOUS, fû'rê-ûs. *adj.* [*furieux*, Fr. *furiosus*, Latin.]

1. Mad; phrenetick.

No man did ever think the hurtful actions of *furious* men and innocents to be punishable. *Hooker.*

2. Raging; violent; transported by passion beyond reason.

Who can be wise, amaz'd, temp'rate and *furious*,
Loyal and neutral in a moment? No man. *Shaks.*

To be *furious*,
Is to be frighted out of fear; and in that mood
The dove will peck the estridge. *Shaks.*

Noise, other than the sound of dance or song,
Torment, and loud lament and *furious* rage. *Milt.*

3. Violent; impetuously agitated.

With clamour thence the rapid currents drive,
Towards the retreating sea their *furious* tide. *Milt.*

FU'RIOUSLY, fû'rê-ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *furious*.] Madly; violently; vehemently.

Which when his brother saw, fraught with great grief
And wrath, he to him leapt *furiously*. *Fairy Queen.*

They observe countenance to attend the practice; and this carries them on *furiously* to that which of themselves they are inclined. *South.*

She heard not half, so *furiously* she flies;
Fear gave her wings. *Dryden.*

FU'RIOUSNESS, fû'rê-ûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *furious*.] Phrensy: madness; transport of passion.

To FURL, fûrl. *v. a.* [*fresler*, French.] To draw up; to contract.

When fortune sends a stormy wind,
Then shew a brave and present mind,
And when with too indulgent gales
She swells too much, then *furl* thy sails. *Creech.*

FU'RLONG, fûr'lông. *n. s.* [ꝑurlang, Sax.] A measure of length; the eighth part of a mile.

If a man stand in the middle of a field and speak aloud, he shall be heard a *furlong* in round, and that in articulate sounds. *Bacon.*

Coming within a few *furlongs* of the temple they passed through a very thick grove. *Addison.*

FU'RLOUGH, fûr'lô.[318 390] *n. s.* [*verloef*, Dutch.] A temporary dismission from military service; a licence given to a soldier to be absent.

Brutus and Cato might discharge their souls,
And give them *furlo's* for another world;
But we, like sentries, are oblig'd to stand
In starless nights, and wait th' appointed hour. *Dryden.*

FU'RMENTY, fûr'mên-tê. *n. s.* [More properly *frumenty* or *frumety*, of *frumentum*, Latin.] Food made by boiling wheat in milk.

Remember, wife, therefore, though I do it not,
The seed-cake, the pasties, and *furmenty* pot. *Tusser.*

FU'RNACE, fûr'nîs.[91] *n. s.* [*furnus*, Latin.] An enclosed fire place.

Heat not a *furnace* for your foe so hot
That it may singe yourself. *Shakspeare.*

The fining pot is for silver and the *furnace* for gold. *Proverbs.*

We have also *furnaces* of great diversities, that keep great diversity of heats. *Bacon.*

The kings of Spain have erected divers *furnaces* and forges, for the trying and fining of their gold. *Abbot.*

Whoso falleth not down and worshippeth, shall the same hour be cast into the midst of a burning fiery *furnace*. *Daniel.*

A dungeon horrible, on all sides round,
As one great *furnace*, flam'd. *Milton.*

To FU'RNACE, fûr'nîs. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To throw out as sparks from a furnace. A bad word.

He *furnaces*
The thick sighs from him. *Shakspeare.*

To FU'RNISH, fûr'nîsh. *v. a.* [*fournir*, French.]

1. To supply with what is necessary to a certain purpose.

She hath directed
How I shall take her from her father's house;
What gold and jewels she is *furnish'd* with. *Shaks.*

His training such,
That he may *furnish* and instruct great teachers,
And never seek for aid out of himself. *Shaks.*

Thou shalt *furnish* him liberally out of thy flock. *Deuteronomy.*

Come thou stranger, and *furnish* a table, and feed me of that thou hast ready. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Auria, having driven the Turks from Corone, both by sea and land, *furnished* the city with corn, wine, victual, and powder. *Knolles' History.*

I shall not need to heap up instances; every one's reading and conversation will sufficiently *furnish* him, if he wants to be better stored. *Locke.*

2. To give; to supply.

These simple ideas, the materials of all our knowledge, are suggested and *furnished* to the mind only by these two ways, sensation and reflection. *Locke.*

It is not the state, but the compact among private persons, that hath *furnished* out these several remittances. *Addison.*

3. To fit up; to fit with appendages.

Something deeper,
Whereof perchance these are but *furnishings*. *Shakspeare.*

Plato entertained some of his friends at dinner, and had in the chamber a bed or couch, neatly and costly *furnished*. Diogenes came in, and got upon the bed, and trampled it, saying, I trample upon the pride of Plato. Plato mildly answered, But with greater pride, Diogenes. *Bacon.*

We were led into another great room, *furnished* with old inscriptions. *Addison.*

4. To equip; to fit out for any undertaking.

Will your lordship lend me a thousand pounds to *furnish* me? *Shakspeare.*

Ideas, forms, and intellects,
Have *furnish'd* out three diff'rent sects. *Prior.*

Doubtless the man Jesus Christ is *furnished* with superior powers to all angels in heaven, because he is employed in superior work. *Watts.*

5. To decorate; to supply with ornamental household stuff.

The wounded arm would *furnish* all their rooms,
And bleed for ever scarlet in the looms. *Halifax.*

FU'RNISHER, fûr'nîsh-ûr. *n. s.* [*fournisseur*, French; from *furnish*.] One who supplies or fits out.

FU'RNITURE, fûr'nė-tshûre. *n. s.* [*fourniture*, French; from *furnish*.]

1. Moveables; goods put in a house for use or ornament.

No man can transport his large retinue, his sumptuous fare, and his rich *furniture* into another world. *South.*

There are many noble palaces in Venice; their *furniture* is not very rich, if we except the pictures. *Addison.*

2. Appendages.

By a general conflagration mankind shall be destroyed, with the form and all the *furniture* of the earth. *Tillotson.*

3. Equipage; embellishments; decorations.

Young Clarion, with vauntful lustyhed,
After his guise did cast abroad to fare,
And thereto 'gan his *furnitures* prepare. *Spenser.*

The duke is coming; see the barge be ready,
And fit it with such *furniture* as suits
The greatness of his person. *Shakspeare.*

The ground must be of a mixt brown, and large enough, or the horse's *furniture* must be of very sensible colours. *Dryden.*

FU'RRIER, fûr'rė-ûr. *n. s.* [from *fur*.] A dealer in furs.

FU'RROW, fûr'rô.[324] [327] *n. s.* [furh, Sax.]

1. A small trench made by the plough for the reception of seed.

Wheat must be sowed above *furrow* before Michaelmas. *Mortimer.*

Then ploughs for seed the fruitful *furrows* broke,
And oxen labour'd first beneath the yoke. *Dryd.*

2. Any long trench or hollow: as a wrinkle.

My lord it is, though time has plow'd that face
With many *furrows* since I saw it first;
Yet I 'm too well acquainted with the ground
Quite to forget it. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*

FU'RROW-WEED, fûr'rô-wêêd. *n. s.* [*furrow* and *weed*.] A weed that grows in furrowed land.

Crown'd with rank fumiter, and *furrow-weeds*. *Shakspeare.*

To FU'RROW, fûr'rô. *v. a.* [from the noun; fyrian, Saxon.]

1. To cut in furrows.

While the ploughman near at hand,
Whistles o'er the *furrow'd* land. *Milton.*

2. To divide in long hollows.

No briny tear has *furrow'd* her smooth cheek. *Suckling.*

The billows fall, while Neptune lays his mace
On the rough sea, and smooths its *furrow'd* face. *Dryden.*

3. To make by cutting.

There go the ships that *furrow* out their way;
Yea, there of whales enormous sights we see. *Wotton.*

FU'RRY, fûr'rė. *adj.* [from *fur*.]

1. Covered with fur; dressed in fur.

From Volga's banks th' imperious czar
Leads forth his *furry* troops to war. *Felton.*

2. Consisting of fur.

Stretch out thy lazy limbs, awake, awake,
And winter from thy *furry* mantle shake. *Dryd.*

Not arm'd with horns of arbitrary might,
Or claws to seize their *furry* spoils in fight. *Dryden.*

FU'RTHER, fûr'thûr.[98] *adj.* [from *forth*, not from *far*, as is commonly imagined; *forth*, *further*, *furthest*, corrupted from *forther*, *forthest*, forðer, Saxon. *Forther* is used by sir *Thomas Moore*. See FORTH and FARTHER, of which the examples are to be referred to in this word.]

1. At a greater distance.

2. Beyond this.

What *further* need have we of witnesses. *Matt.*

Satan had journey'd on, pensive and slow:
But *further* way found none, so thick intwin'd,
As one continu'd break, the undergrowth
Of shrubs and tangling bushes had perplex'd
All path of man or beast that pass'd that way. *Milton.*

Their earnest eyes they fix'd, imagining
For one forbidden tree a multitude
Now ris'n, to work them *further* woe or shame. *Milton.*

I may meet
Some wand'ring spirit, from him to draw
What *further* would be learn'd. *Milton.*

3. *Further* has in some sort the force of a substantive in the phrase *no further*, for *nothing further*.

Let this appease
Thy doubt, since human reach *no further* knows. *Milton.*

FU'RTHER, fûr'thûr. *adv.* [from *forth*.] To a greater distance.

And the angel of the Lord went *further*, and stood in a narrow place. *Numbers.*

To FU'RTHER, fûr'thûr. *v. a.* [from the adverb; forðian, Saxon.] To put onward; to forward; to promote; to countenance; to assist; to help.

Things thus set in order, in quiet and rest,
Shall *further* thy harvest, and pleasure thee best. *Tusser.*

Could their fond superstition have *furthered* so great attempts without the mixture of a true persuasion concerning the irresistible force of divine power. *Hooker.*

Grant not, O Lord, the desires of the wicked; *further* not his wicked device. *Psalms.*

This binds thee then to *further* my design,
As I am bound by vow to *further* thine. *Dryden.*

FU'RTHERANCE, fûr'thûr-ânse. *n. s.* [from *further*.] Promotion; advancement; help.

The Gauls learned them first, and used them only for the *furtherance* of their trade and private business. *Spenser.*

Our diligence must search out all helps and *furtherances* of direction, which scriptures, councils, fathers, histories, the laws and practices of all churches afford. *Hooker.*

For gain and work, and success in his affairs, he seeketh *furtherance* of him that hath no manner of power. *Hooker.*

Cannot my body, nor blood sacrifice,
Intreat you to your wonted *furtherance*? *Shaksp.*

If men were minded to live righteously, to believe a God would be no hindrance or prejudice to any such design, but very much for the advancement and *furtherance* of it. *Tillotson.*

FU'RTHERER, fûr'thûr-ûr. *n. s.* [from *further*.] Promoter; advancer.

That earnest favourer and *furtherer* of God's true religion, that faithful servitor to his prince and country. *Ascham.*

FU'RTHERMORE, fûr'thûr-môre. *adv.* [*further* and *more*.] Moreover; besides.

This ring I do accept most thankfully,
And, so, I pray you, tell him: *furthermore*,
I pray you, shew my youth old Shylock's house. *Shakspeare.*

FU'RTIVE, fûr'tîv. *adj.* [*furtive*, French; *furtivus*, Latin.] Stolen; gotten by theft.

Or do they, as your schemes, I think, have shown,
Dart *furtive* beams and glory not their own,
All servants to that source of light, the sun? *Prior.*

FU'RUNCLE, fû'rûnk-kl.[405] *n. s.* [*furoncle*, French; *furunculus*, Latin.] A bile; an angry pustule.

A *furuncle* is in its beginning round, hard, and inflamed; and as it increaseth, it riseth up with an acute head, and sometimes a pustule; and then it is more inflamed and painful, when it arrives at its state, which is about the eighth or ninth day. *Wiseman.*

FU'RY, fû'rė. *n. s.* [*furor*, Latin; *fureur*, French.]

1. Madness.

2. Rage; passion of anger; tumult of mind approaching to madness.

I do oppose my patience to his fury; and am arm'd
To suffer with a quietness of spirit
The very tyranny and rage of his. *Shaksp.*

He hath given me to know the natures of living creatures, and the *furies* of wild beasts. *Wisdom.*

3. Enthusiasm; exaltation of fancy.

Taking up the lute, her wit began to be with a divine *fury* inspired; and her voice would, in so beloved an occasion, second her wit. *Sidney.*

A sybil, that had number'd in the world
The sun to course two hundred compasses,
In her prophetic *fury* sew'd the work. *Shaksp.*

Greater than human kind she seem'd to look,
And with an accent more than mortal spoke;
Her staring eyes with sparkling *fury* roll,
When all the God came rushing on her soul. *Dryd.*

4. [from *furia*, Latin.] One of the deities of vengeance, and thence a stormy, turbulent, violent, raging woman.

The sight of any of the house of York,
Is as a *fury* to torment my soul. *Shakspeare.*

It was the most proper place for a *fury* to make her exit; and I believe every reader's imagination is pleased, when he sees the angry goddess thus sinking in a tempest, and plunging herself into hell, amidst such a scene of horror and confusion. *Addison on Italy.*

FURZE, fûrz. *n. s.* [fyrs, Saxon; *genista spinosa*, Latin.] Gorse; goss.

The whole plant is very thorny: the flowers, which are of the pea-bloom kind, are disposed in short thick spikes, which are succeeded by short compressed pods, in each of which are contained three or four kidney-shaped seeds. *Miller.*

Carry out gravel to fill up a hole,
Both timber and *furzin*, the turf and the cole. *Tusser.*

For fuel, there groweth great store of *furze*, of which the shrubby sort is called tame, and the better grown French. *Carew.*

We may know,
And when to reap the grain, and when to sow,
Or when to fell the *furzes*. *Dryden's Virgil.*

FU'RZY, fûr'zė *adj.* [from *furze*.] Overgrown with furze; full of gorse.

Wide through the *furzy* field their route they take,
Their bleeding bosoms force the thorny brake. *Gay.*

FUSCA'TION, fûs-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*fuscus*, Latin.] The act of darkening or obscuring. *Dict.*

To FUSE, fûze. *v. a.* [*fundo*, *fusum*, Latin.] To melt; to put into fusion; to liquefy by heat.

To FUSE, fûze. *v. n.* To be melted; to be capable of being liquefied by heat.

FU'SEE, fû-zèè'. *n. s.* [*fuseau*, French.]

1. The cone round which is wound the cord or chain of a clock or watch.

The reason of the motion of the balance is by the motion of the next wheel, and that by the motion of the next, and that by the motion of the *fusee*, and that by the motion of the spring: the whole frame of the watch carries a reasonableness in it, the passive impression of the intellectual idea that was in the artist. *Hale.*

2. A firelock [from *fusil*, French]; a small neat musket. This is more properly written *fusil.*

3. FUSEE of a bomb or granado shell, is that which makes the whole powder or composition in the shell take fire, to do the designed execution. 'Tis usually a wooden pipe or tap filled with wildfire or some such matter; and is intended to burn no longer than is the time of the motion of the bomb from the mouth of the mortar to the place where it is to fall, which time Anderson makes twenty-seven seconds. *Harris.*

4. Track of a buck. *Ainsworth.*

FU'SIBLE, fû'zè-bl.[439] *adj.* [from *fuse.*] Capable of being melted; capable of being made liquid by heat.

Colours afforded by metalline bodies, either colliquate with, or otherwise penetrate into other bodies, especially *fusible* ones. *Boyle.*

FUSIBI'LITY, fû-sè-bîl'è-tè. *n. s.* [from *fusible.*] Capacity of being melted; quality of growing liquid by heat.

The ancients observing in that material a kind of metallical nature, or at least a *fusibility*, seem to have resolved it into a nobler use. *Wotton.*

The bodies of most use, that are sought for out of the depths of the earth, are the metals which are distinguished from other bodies by their weight, *fusibility*, and malleableness. *Locke.*

FU'SIL, fû'zil. *adj.* [*fusile*, French; *fusilis*, Latin.]

1. Capable of being melted; liquifiable by heat.

Some, less skilful, fancy these scapi that occur in most of the larger Gothic buildings in England are artificial; and will have it, that they are a kind of *fusil* marble. *Woodward.*

2. Running by the force of heat.

The liquid ore he drain'd
Into fit molds prepared; from which he form'd
First his own tools: then, what might else be wrought
Fusile, or grav'n in metal. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Perpetual flames,
O'er sand and ashes, and the stubborn flint,
Prevailing, turn into a *fusil* sea. *Philips.*

FU'SIL, fû-zèè'. *n. s.* [*fusil*, French.]

1. A firelock; a small neat musket.

2. [In heraldry; from *fusus*, Latin.] Something like a spindle.

Fusils must be made long, and small in the middle: in the ancient coat of Montague, argent three *fusils* in fesse gules. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

FU'SILIER, fû-zîl-lèèr'.[275] *n. s.* [from *fusil.*] A soldier armed with a fusil; a musketeer.

FU'SION, fû'zhûn.[451] *n. s.* [*fusio*, Latin; *fusion*, French.]

1. The act of melting.

2. The state of being melted, or of running with heat.

Metals in *fusion* do not flame for want of a copious fume, except spelter, which fumes copiously, and thereby flames. *Newton's Opticks.*

FUSS, fûs. *n. s.* [A low cant word.] A tumult; a bustle.

End as it befits your station;
Come to use and application;
Nor with senates keep a *fuss:*
I submit, and answer thus. *Swift.*

FUST, fûst. *n. s.* [*fuste*, French.]

1. The trunk or body of a column.

2. [from *fuste*, French.] A strong smell, as that of a mouldy barrel.

To FUST, fûst. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow mouldy; to smell ill.

FU'STIAN, fûs'tshân.[291] *n. s.* [*futaine*, French; from *fuste*, a tree, because cotton grows on trees.]

1. A kind of cloth made of linen and cotton, and perhaps now of cotton only.

Is supper ready, the house trimm'd, the servingmen in their new *fustian* and their white stockings? *Shakspeare.*

2. A high swelling kind of writing made up of heterogeneous parts, or of words and ideas ill associated; bombast.

Nor will you raise in me combustion,
By dint of high heroic *fustian.* *Hudibras.*

What *fustian* have I heard these gentlemen find out in Mr. Cowley's odes? In general I will say, that nothing can appear more beautiful to me than the strength of those images which they condemn. *Dryden.*

Fustian is thoughts and words ill sorted, and without the least relation to each other. *Dryden.*

Chance thoughts, when governed by the close,
Oft rise to *fustian*, or descend to prose. *Smith.*

FU'STIAN, fûs'tshân. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Made of fustian.

2 Swelling; unnaturally pompous; ridiculously tumid; used of style.

When men argue, th' greatest part
O' the contest falls on terms of art,
Until the *fustian* stuff be spent,
And then they fall to th' argument. *Hudibras.*

Virgil, if he could have seen the first verses of the Sylvæ, would have thought Statius mad in his *fustian* description of the statue on the brazen horse. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

FU'STIC, fûs'tîk. *n. s.* A sort of wood brought from the West Indies, used in dying of cloth. *Dict.*

To FU'STIGATE, fûs'tè-gâte. *v. a.* [*fustigo*, Latin.] To beat with a stick; to cane. *Dict.*

FUSTILA'RIAN, fûs-tè-lâ'rè-ân. *n. s.* [from *fusty.*] A low fellow; a stinkard; a scoundrel. A word used by *Shakspeare* only.

Away, you scullion, you rampallian, you *fustilarian:* I'll tickle your catastrophe. *Henry IV.*

FU'STINESS, fûs'tè-nès. *n. s.* [from *fusty.*] Mouldiness; stink.

FU'STY, fûs'tè. *adj.* [from *fust.*] Ill-smelling; mouldy.

Hector shall have a great catch, if he knock out either of your brains; he were as good crack a *fusty* nut with no kernel. *Shakspeare.*

The *fusty* plebeians hate thine honours. *Shaks.*

The large Achilles, at this *fusty* stuff,
From his deep chest laughs out a loud applause. *Shaksp.*

FU'TILE, fû'tîl.[140] *adj.* [*futile*, Fr. *futilis*, Latin.]

1. Talkative; loquacious.

One *futile* person, that maketh it his glory to tell, will do more hurt than many that know it their duty to conceal. *Bacon.*

2. Trifling; worthless; of no weight.

FUTI'LITY, fû-tîl'è-tè. *n. s.* [*futilité*, French; from *futile.*]

1. Talkativeness; loquacity.

This fable does not strike so much at the *futility* of women, as at the incontinent levity of a prying humour. *L'Estrange.*

2. Triflingness; want of weight; want of solidity.

Trifling *futility* appears in their signs of the zodiac, and their mutual relations and aspects. *Bentley.*

FU'TTOCKS, fût'tûks. *n. s.* [corrupted from *foot hooks. Skinner.*] The lower timbers that hold the ship together.

FU'TURE, fû'tshûre.[461] *adj.* [*futurus*, Latin; *futur*, French.] That will be hereafter; to come: as, the *future* state.

Glory they sung to the most High! good will
To *future* men, and in their dwellings peace. *Milton.*

He sows the teeth at Pallas's command,
And flings the *future* people from his hand. *Addison's Ovid.*

FU'TURE, fû'tshûre. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Time to come; somewhat to happen hereafter.

Thy letters have transported me beyond
This ign'rant present time; and I feel now
The *future* in the instant. *Shaksp. Macb.*

The mind once jaded by an attempt above its power, either is disabled for the *future*, or else checks at any vigorous undertaking ever after. *Locke.*

FU'TURELY, fû'tshûre-lè. *adv.* [from *future.*] In time to come.

This prescience of God, as it is prescience, is not the cause of any thing *futurely* succeeding; neither doth God's aforeknowledge impose any necessity, or bind. *Raleigh.*

FUTURI'TION, fû-tshû-rîsh'ûn. *n. s.* [from *future.*] The state of being to be; the condition of being to come to pass hereafter.

Is it imaginable, that the great means of the world's redemption should rest only in the number of possibilities, and hang so loose in respect of its *futurition*, as to leave the event in an equal poise, whether ever there should be such a thing or no? *South.*

FUTU'RITY, fû-tû'rè-tè. *n. s.* [from *future.*]

1. Time to come.

Not my service past, nor present sorrows,
Nor purpos'd merit in *futurity*,
Can ransom me. *Shaksp. Othello.*

I will contrive some way to make it known to *futurity*, that I had your lordship for my patron. *Swift.*

2. Event to come.

All *futurities* are naked before that All-seeing Eye, the sight of which is no more hindered by distance of time than the sight of an angel can be determined by distance of place. *South.*

This, great Amphiarus, lay hid from thee,
Thou skill'd in fate and dark *futurity.* *Pope.*

3. The state of being to be; futurition.

It may be well reckoned among the bare possibilities, which never commence into a *futurity;* it

requiring such a free, sedate, and intent mind, as it may be, is no where found, but among the platonical ideas. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

To FUZZ, fŭz. *v. n.* [without etymology.] To fly out in small particles.

FU'ZZBALL, fŭz'bâll. *n. s.* [*fuzz* and *ball.*] A kind of fungus, which, when pressed, bursts and scatters dust in the eyes.

FY, fi. *interj.* [*fy*, French and Flemish; φεῦ; *vah*, Lat.] A word of blame and disapprobation.

And *fy* on fortune, mine avowed foe,
Whose wrathful wreaks themselves do now allay.
Spenser.

Fy, my lord, *fy!* a soldier, and afraid? What need we fear who knows it, when none can call our power to account? *Shakspeare.*

A bawd, sir, *fy* upon him. *Shakspeare.*

But *fy*, my wand'ring muse, how thou do'st stray!
Expectance calls thee now another way. *Milton.*

Nay, *fy*, what mean you in this open place?
Unhand me, or, I swear, I'll scratch your face:
Let go, for shame; you make me mad for spite:
My mouth's my own; and if you kiss, I'll bite.
Dryden.

Fy, madam, he cried, we must be past all these gaieties. *Tatler.*

G.

G Has two sounds, one from the Greek γ, and the Latin, which is called that of the hard *g*, because it is formed by a pressure somewhat hard of the forepart of the tongue against the upper gum. This sound *g* retains before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*; as, *gate*, *go*, *gull*. The other sound, called that of the soft *g*, resembles that of *j*, and is commonly, though not always, found before *e*, *i*; as, *gem*, *gibbet*. Before *n*, at the end of a word, *g* is commonly melted away; as in the French, from which these words are commonly derived; thus, for *benign*, *malign*, *condign*, we pronounce *benine*, *maline*, *condine*. It is often silent in the middle of words before *h*; as *might*. The Saxon ȝ, seems to have had generally the sound of *y* consonant; whence *gate* is by rusticks still pronounced *yate*.

GA'BARDINE, gâb-âr-dêên'. *n. s.* [*gavardina*, Italian.] A coarse frock; any mean dress.

My best way is to creep under his *gabardine*; there is no other shelter hereabouts. *Shakspeare.*

You call me misbeliever, cut-throat dog,
And spit upon my jewish *gabardine*. *Shaksp*

The knight did straight submit,
And laid his weapons at her feet:
Next he disrob'd his *gabardine*,
And with it did himself resign. *Hudibras.*

To GA'BBLE, gâb'bl.[405] *v. n.* [*gabbare*, Ital. *gabberen*, Dut.]

1. To make an inarticulate noise.

When thou could'st not, savage,
Shew thine own meaning, but would'st *gabble* like
A thing most brutish, I endow'd thy purposes
With words that made them known. *Shaksp.*

Flocks of fowl, that when the tempest roar,
With their hoarse *gabbling* seek the silent shore.
Dryden.

2. To prate loudly without meaning.

Have you no wit, manners, nor honesty, but to *gabble* like tinkers at this time of night? Do ye make an alehouse of my lady's house? *Shaksp.*

Which made some think, when he did *gabble*,
Th' had heard three labourers of Babel. *Hudibras.*

Such a rout, and such a rabble,
Run to hear Jack Pudding *gabble*. *Swift.*

GA'BBLE, gâb'bl. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Inarticulate noise like that of brute animals.

Not to know what we speak one to another, so we seem to know, is to know straight our purpose: chough's language, *gabble* enough, and good enough. *Shaksp.*

2. Loud talk without meaning.

Forthwith a hideous *gabble* raises loud
Among the builders; each to other calls,
Not understood. *Milton.*

GA'BBLER, gâb'bl-ûr. *n. s.* [from *gabble.*] A prater; a chattering fellow.

GA'BEL, gâ'bêl. *n. s.* [*gabel*, Fr. *gabello*, Italian; ȝaƿel, Saxon, a tribute.] An excise; a tax.

The *gabels* of Naples are very high on oil, wine, and tobacco. *Addison.*

GA'BION, gâ'bê-ûn.[507] *n. s.* [French.] A wicker basket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment.

His battery was defended all along with *gabions*, and casks filled with sand. *Knolles.*

GA'BLE, gâ'bl'[405] *n. s.* [*gaval*, Welsh; *gable*, French.] The sloping roof of a building.

Take care that all your brick-work be covered with the tiling, according to the new way of building, without *gable* ends, which are very heavy, and very apt to let the water into the brick-work. *Mortimer.*

GAD, gâd. *n. s.* [ȝaƿ, Saxon; *gaddur*, Islandick, a club.]

1. A wedge or ingot of steel.

Flemish steel is brought down the Rhine to Dort, and other parts, some in bars, and some in *gads*; and therefore called Flemish steel, and sometimes *gad* steel. *Moxon.*

2. It seems to be used by *Shakspeare* for a style or graver. [from ȝaƿ, Saxon, a goad.]

I will go get a leaf of brass,
And with a *gad* of steel will write these words.
Shaksp.

To GAD, gâd. *v. n.* [derived by *Skinner* from *gadfly*; by *Junius*, from *gadaw*, Welsh, to forsake; thought by others only the preterit of the old word aȝaan, *to go.*] To ramble about without any settled purpose; to rove loosely and idly.

How now, my headstrong, where have you been *gadding?*
—Where I have learnt me to repent. *Shaksp.*

Give the water no passage, neither a wicked woman liberty to *gad* abroad. *Ecclus.*

The lesser devils arose with ghastly rore,
And thronged forth about the world to *gad;*
Each land they fill'd, river, stream, and shore.
Fairfax.

Envy is a *gadding* passion, and walketh the streets, and doth not keep home. *Bacon.*

Gad not abroad at ev'ry quest and call
Of an untrained hope or passion;
To court each place or fortune that doth fall,
Is wantonness in contemplation. *Herbert.*

Thee, shepherd, thee, the woods and desart caves,
With wild thyme and the *gadding* vine o'ergrown,
And all their echoes moan. *Milton.*

A fierce loud buzzing breeze; their stings draw blood,
And drive the cattle *gadding* through the wood.
Dryden.

She wreaks her anger on her rival's head;
With furies frights her from her native home,
And drives her, *gadding*, round the world to roam.
Dryden.

There 's an ox lost, and this coxcomb runs a *gadding* after wild fowl. *L'Estrange.*

No wonder their thoughts should be perpetually shifting from what disgusts them, and seek better entertainment in more pleasing objects, after which they will unavoidably be *gadding*. *Locke.*

GA'DDER, gâd'dûr. *n. s.* [from *gad.*] A rambler; one that runs much abroad without business.

A drunken woman, and a *gadder* abroad, causeth great anger, and she will not cover her own shame. *Ecclus.*

GA'DDINGLY, gâd'dĭng-lè. *adv.* [from *gad.*] In a rambling, roving manner.

GA'DFLY, gâd'flî. *n. s.* [*gad* and *fly;* but by *Skinner*, who makes it the original of *gad*, it is called *goadfly*. Supposed to be originally from *goad*, in Saxon ȝaƿ, and *fly.*] A fly that when he stings the cattle makes them gad or run madly about; the breeze.

The fly called the *gadfly* breedeth of somewhat

that swimmeth upon the top of the water, and is most about ponds. *Bacon.*

Light fly his slumbers, if perchance a flight
Of angry *gadflies* fasten on the herd. *Thomson.*

GAFF, gåf. *n. s.* A harpoon or large hook. *Ainsworth.*

GA'FFER, gåf'fûr.[98] *n. s.* [ȝeꝼeꝛe, companion, Sax.] A word of respect, now obsolete, or applied only in contempt to a mean person.

For *gaffer* Treadwell told us by the bye,
Excessive sorrow is exceeding dry. *Gay.*

GA'FFLES, gåf'flz.[405] *n. s.* [ȝaꝼelucaꝛ, spears, Saxon.]

1. Artificial spurs put upon cocks when they are set to fight.
2. A steel lever to bend crossbows. *Ainsworth.*

To GAG, gåg. *v. n.* [from *gaghel*, Dutch, the palate, *Minshew.*] To stop the mouth with something that may allow to breathe, but hinder to speak.

He 's out of his guard already: unless you laugh and minister occasion to him, he is *gagg'd*. *Shak.*

There foam'd rebellious logick, *gagg'd* and bound. *Pope.*

GAG, gåg. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Something put into the mouth to hinder speech or eating.

Some, when the kids their dams too deeply drain,
With *gags* and muzzles their soft mouths restrain. *Dryden.*

Your woman would have run upstairs before me; but I have secured her below with a *gag* in her chaps. *Dryden.*

GAGE, gådje. *n. s.* [*gage*, French.]

1. A pledge; a pawn; a caution; any thing given in security.

He, when the shamed shield of slain Sansfoy
He spy'd, with that same fairy champion's page,
He to him leapt; and that same envious *gage*,
Of victor's glory from him snatcht away. *Fairy Queen.*

There I throw my *gage*,
Disclaiming here the kindred of a king,
And lay aside my high blood's royalty. *Shaksp.*

There is my *gage*, the manual seal of death,
That marks thee out for hell. *Shaksp.*

They from their mothers' breasts poor orphans rend
Nor without *gages* to the needy lend. *Sandys.*

I am made the cautionary pledge,
The *gage* and hostage of your keeping it. *Southern's Oroon.*

But since it was decreed, auspicious king,
In Britain's right that thou should'st wed the main,
Heav'n, as a *gage*, would cast some previous thing,
And therefore doom'd that Lawson should be slain. *Dryden.*

In any truth, that gets not possession of our minds by self-evidence or demonstration, the arguments that gain its assent, are the vouchers and *gage* of its probability. *Locke.*

2. A measure; a rule of measuring.

One judges, as the weather dictates, right
The poem is at noon, and wrong at night;
Another judges by a surer *gage*,
An author's principles or parentage. *Young.*

To GAGE, gådje. *v. a.* [*gager*, Fr.]

1. To wager; to depone as a wager; to impawn; to give as a caution, pledge, or security.

A moiety competent
Was *gaged* by our king. *Shaksp.*

He found the Turkish merchants making merry: unto these merchants he gave due salutations, *gaging* his faith for their safety, and they likewise to him. *Knolles.*

2. To bind by some caution or surety; to engage.

My chief eare
Is to come fairly off from the great debts
Wherein my time, something too prodigal,
Hath left me *gaged*. *Shaksp.*

3. To measure; to take the contents of any vessel of liquids particularly. More properly *gauge*. See GAUGE.

We shall see your bearing.
—Nay, but I bar to-night: you shall not *gage* me
By what we do to-night. *Shaksp.*

To GA'GGLE, gåg'gl.[405] *v. n.* [*gagen*, *gagelen*, Dutch.] To make a noise like a goose.

Birds prune their feathers, geese *gaggle*, and crows seem to eall upon rain; which is but the comfort they receive in the relenting of the air. *Bacon.*

May fat geese *gaggle* with melodious voice,
And ne'er want gooseberries or apple-sauce. *King.*

GA'ILY, gå'lė. *adv.* [from *gay*.]

1. Airily; cheerfully.
2. Splendidly. See GAYLY.

GAIN, gåne.[73] [202] *n. s.* [*gain*, Fr.]

1. Profit; advantage: contrary to *loss*.

But what things were *gain* to me, those I counted loss for Christ. *Phil.*

Besides the purpose it were now, to teach how victory should be used, or the *gains* thereof communicated to the general consent. *Raleigh.*

Havock and spoil, and ruin are my *gain*. *Milton.*

It is in praise of men as in gettings and *gains;* for light *gains* make heavy purses; for light *gains* come thick, whereas great come but now and then. *Bacon.*

This must be made by some governor upon his own private account, who has a great stock that he is content to turn that way, and is invited by the *gains*. *Temple.*

Compute the *gains* of his ungovern'd zeal,
Ill suits his cloth the praise of railing well. *Dryd.*

Folly fights for kings or dives for *gain*. *Pope.*

2. Interest; lucrative views.

That, sir, which serves for *gain*,
And follows but for form,
Will pack when it begins to rain,
And leave thee in the storm. *Shaksp.*

3. Unlawful advantage.

Did I make a *gain* of you by any of them whom I sent unto you? *2 Corinthians.*

If pride, if envy, if the lust of *gain*,
If mad ambition in thy bosom reign,
Thou boast'st, alas! thy sober sense in vain. *Fitzgerald.*

4. Overplus in a comparative computation; any thing opposed to loss.

To GAIN, gåne. *v. a.* [*gagner*, French.]

1. To obtain as profit or advantage.

Egypt became a *gained* ground by the muddy and limeous matter brought down by the Nilus, which settled by degrees into a firm land. *Brown.*

He *gains*, to live as man,
Higher degree of life. *Milton.*

What reinforcement we may *gain* from hope. *Milton.*

2. To win; not to lose.

A leper once he lost, and *gain'd* a king. *Milton.*

3. To have the overplus in comparative computation.

If you have two vessels to fill, and you empty one to fill the other, you *gain* nothing by that. *Burnet.*

4. To obtain; to procure; to receive.

I acceptance found, which *gain'd*
This answer from the gracious voice divine. *Milt.*

That side some small reflection *gains*
Of glimm'ring air; less vex'd with tempest loud. *Milton.*

If such a tradition were endeavoured to be set on foot, it is not easy to imagine how it should at first *gain* entertainment; but much more difficult to conceive however it should come to be universally propagated. *Tillotson.*

For fame with toil we *gain*, but lose with ease,
Sure some to vex, but never all to please. *Pope.*

5. To obtain increase of any thing allotted.

I know that ye would *gain* the time, because ye see the king is gone from me. *Daniel.*

6. To obtain whatever, good or bad.

Ye should not have loosed from Crete, and have *gained* this harm and loss. *Acts*

7. To win against opposition.

They who were sent to the other pass, after a short resistance *gained* it. *Clarendon.*

Fat fees from the defended Umbrian draws,
And only *gains* the wealthy client's cause. *Dryd.*

O love! for Sylvia let me *gain* the prize,
And make my tongue victorious as her eyes. *Pope*

8. To draw into any interest or party.

Come, with presents laden from the port,
To gratify the queen and *gain* the court. *Dryden.*

If Pyrrhus must be wrought to pity,
No woman does it better than yourself;
If you *gain* him, I shall comply of course. *A. Philips.*

9. To obtain as a wooer.

He never shall find out a fit mate, but such
As some misfortune brings him, or mistake,
Or whom he wishes most shall seldom *gain*
Through her perverseness, but shall see her *gain'd*
By a far worse. *Milton.*

10. To reach; to attain.

The west still glimmers with some streaks of day;
Now spurs the lated traveller apace,
To *gain* the timely inn. *Shaksp.*

Death was the post, which I almost did *gain:*
Shall I once more be tost into the main? *Waller.*

Sun! sound his praise
In thy eternal course, both when thou climb'st,
And when high noon hast *gain'd*, and when thou fall'st. *Milton.*

We came to the roots of the mountain, and had a very troublesome march to *gain* the top of it. *Addison.*

Thus sav'd from death, they *gain* the Phestan shores,
With shatter'd vessels and disabled oars. *Pope.*

11. *To* GAIN *over*. To draw to another party or interest.

The court of Hanover should have endeavoured to *gain over* those who were represented as their enemies. *Swift.*

To GAIN, gåne. *v. n.*

1. To grow rich; to have advantage; to be advanced in interest or happiness.

Thou hast taken usury and increase, and thou hast greedily *gained* of thy neighbours by extortions. *Ezekiel.*

2. To encroach; to come forward by degrees: with *on*.

When watchful herons leave their watery stand,
And mounting upward with erected flight,
Gain on the skies, and soar above the sight. *Dryd.*

So on the land, while here the ocean *gains*,
In other parts it leaves wide sandy plains. *Pope.*

3. To get ground; to prevail against; with *on*.

The English have not only *gained upon* the Venetians in the Levant, but have their cloth in Venice itself. *Addison.*

4. To obtain influence with: with *on*.

My good behaviour had *gained* so far *on* the emperor, that I began to conceive hopes of liberty. *Swift.*

GAIN, gåne. *adj.* [An old word now out of use.] Handy; ready; dexterous. *Preface to the Accidence.*

GA'INER, gåne'ûr. *n. s.* [from *gain*.] One who receives profit or advantage.

The client, besides retaining a clear conscience,

is always a *gainer*, and by no means can be at any loss, as seeing, if the composition be over hard, he may relieve himself by recourse to his oath. *Bacon.*

If what I get in empire
I lose in fame, I think myself no *gainer*. *Denham.*

He that loses any thing, and gets wisdom by it, is a *gainer* by the loss. *L'Estrange.*

By trade, we are as great *gainers* by the commodities of other countries as of our own nation. *Addison.*

GA'INFUL, gâne'fûl. *adj.* [*gain* and *full.*]

1. Advantageous; profitable.

He will dazzle his eyes, and bait him in with the luscious proposal of some *gainful* purchase, some rich match, or advantageous project. *South.*

2. Lucrative; productive of money.

Nor knows he merchants' *gainful* care. *Dryden.*

Maro's muse commodious precepts gives,
Instructive to the swains, nor wholly bent
On what is *gainful:* sometimes she diverts
From solid counsels. *Philips.*

GA'INFULLY, gâne'fûl-ê. *adv.* [from *gainful.*] Profitably; advantageously.

GA'INFULNESS, gâne'fûl-nês. *n. s.* [from *gainful.*] Profit; advantage.

GA'INGIVING, gâne'giv-îng. *n. s.* ['*gainst* and *give.*] The same as misgiving; a giving against: as gainsaying, which is still in use, is saying against, or contradicting. *Hanmer.*

It is but foolery; but it is such a kind of *gaingiving* as would, perhaps trouble a woman. *Shak.*

GA'INLESS, gâne'lês. *adj.* [from *gain.*] Unprofitable; producing no advantage.

GA'INLESSNESS, gâne'lês-nês. *n. s.* [from *gainless.*] Unprofitableness; want of advantage.

The parallel holds too in the *gainlessness* as well as laboriousness of the work: miners, buried in earth and darkness were never the richer for all the ore they digged: no more is the insatiable miser. *Decay of Piety.*

GA'INLY, gâne'lê. *adv.* [from *gain.*] Handily, readily; dexterously. Out of use.

To GA'INSAY, gâne-sâ'. *v. a.* ['*gainst* and *say.*]

1. To contradict; to oppose; to controvert with; to dispute against.

Speeches which *gainsay* one another, must of necessity be applied both unto one and the same subject. *Hooker.*

Too facile then, thou did'st not much *gainsay;*
Nay, didst permit, approve, and fair dismiss. *Milton.*

2. To deny any thing.

I never heard yet
That any of those bolder vices wanted
Less impudence to *gainsay* what they did
Than to perform it first. *Shaksp.*

GAINSA'YER, gâne-sâ'ûr. *n. s.* [from *gainsay.*] Opponent; adversary.

Such as may satisfy *gainsayers*, when suddenly, and besides expectation, they require the same at our hands. *Hooker.*

We are for this cause challenged as manifest *gainsayers* of scripture, even in that which we read for scripture unto the people. *Hooker.*

It was full of matter of conviction to all *gainsayers.* *Hammond.*

Others sought themselves a name by being his *gainsayers*, but fail'd of their purpose. *Fell.*

'GAINST, gênst.[206] *prep.* [for *against.*] See AGAINST.

Tremble, ye nations! who secure before,
Laugh'd at those arms, that '*gainst* ourselves we bore. *Dryden.*

To GA'INSTAND, gâne'stând. *v. a.* ['*gainst* and *stand.*] To withstand; to oppose; to resist. A proper word, but not in use.

Love proved himself valiant, that durst with the sword of revered duty *gainstand* the force of so many enraged desires. *Sidney.*

GA'IRISH, gâ'rîsh.[202] *adj.* [ȝeapplan, to dress fine, Sax.]

1. Gaudy; showy; splendid; fine.

Three or four will outrage in apparel, huge hose, monstrous hats, and *gairish* colours. *Ascham.*

I call'd thee then poor shadow, painted queen,
The presentation of but what I was;
A mother only mock'd with two fair babes;
A dream of what thou wast, a *gairish* flag,
To be the aim of every dangerous shot. *Shaksp.*

There in close covert by some brook,
Where no profaner eye may look,
Hide me from day's *gairish* eye. *Milton.*

2. Extravagantly gay; flighty.

Fame and glory transport a man out of himself; it makes the mind loose and *gairish*, scatters the spirits, and leaves a kind of dissolution upon all the faculties. *South.*

GA'IRISHNESS, gâ'rîsh-nês. *n. s.* [from *gairish.*]

1. Finery; flaunting gaudiness.

2. Flighty or extravagant joy.

Let your hope be without vanity, or *gairishness* of spirit, but sober, grave, and silent. *Taylor.*

GAIT, gâte. *n. s.* [*gat*, Dutch.]

1. A way: as, *gang your* gait.

Good youth, address thy *gait* unto her;
Be not denied access, stand at her door. *Shak.*

2. March; walk.

Nought regarding, they kept on their *gait*,
And all her vain allurements did forsake. *Fairy Queen.*

Thou art so lean and meagre waxen late,
That scarce thy legs uphold thy feeble *gait.* *Hubberd.*

3. The manner and air of walking.

Great Juno comes; I know her by her *gait.* *Shaksp.*

He had in his person, in his aspect, the appearance of a great man, which he preserved in his *gait* and motion. *Clarendon.*

A third, who by his *gait*
And fierce demeanour, seems the prince of hell. *Milton.*

Leviathans
Wallowing, unwieldly, enormous in their *gait.* *Milton.*

I describ'd his way,
Bent all on speed, and mark'd his airy *gait.* *Milt.*

GALA'GE, gâ-lâje'. *n. s.* A shepherd's clog. Not in use.

My heart-blood is well nigh frorne, I feel;
And my *galage* grown fast to my heel. *Spenser.*

GALA'NGAL, gâ-lâng'gâl. *n. s.* [*galange*, Fr.] A medicinal root.

The lesser *galangal* is in pieces, about an inch or two long, of the thickness of a man's little finger; a brownish red colour, extremely hot and pungent. The larger *galangal* is in pieces, about two inches or more in length, and an inch in thickness: its colour is brown, with a faint cast of red in it: it has a disagreeable, but much less acrid and pungent taste. *Hill.*

GALA'XY, gâl'lâk-sê.[617] *n. s.* [γαλαξία; *galaxie*, Fr.] The milky way; a stream of light in the sky, consisting of many small stars.

A broad and ample road, whose dust is gold,
And pavement stars, as stars to thee appear,
Seen in the *galaxy.* *Milton.*

A brown, for which heaven would disband
The *galaxy*, and stars be tann'd. *Cleaveland.*

Several lights will not be seen,
If there be nothing else between;
Men doubt, because they stand so thick i' th' sky:
If those be stars that paint the *galaxy.* *Cowley.*

We dare not undertake to show what advantage is brought to us by those innumerable stars in the *galaxy.* *Bentley.*

GA'LBANUM, gâl'bâ-nûm.[503] *n. s.* A resinous gum.

We meet with *galbanum* sometimes in loose granules, called drops or tears, which is the purest, and sometimes in large masses. It is soft like wax, and ductile between the fingers; of a yellowish or reddish colour; its smell is strong and disagreeable. It is of a middle nature between a gum and a resin, being inflammable as a resin, and soluble in water as a gum, and will not dissolve in oil as pure resins do. It is the produce of an umbelliferous plant. *Hill.*

It yielded indeed a pleasant odour, like the best myrrh; as *galbanum.* *Ecclus.*

GALE, gâle. *n. s.* [*gahling*, hasty, sudden, German.] A wind not tempestuous, yet stronger than a breeze.

What happy *gale*
Blows you to Padua here, from old Verona? *Shak.*

Winds
Of gentlest *gale* Arabian odours fann'd
From their soft wings, and Flora's earliest smells. *Milton.*

Fresh *gales* and gentle air. *Milton.*

Umbria's green retreats,
Where western *gales* eternally reside. *Addison.*

GA'LEATED, gâ'lê-â-têd.[507] *adj.* [*galeatus*, Lat.]

1. Covered as with an helmet.

A *galeated* eschinus copped, and in shape somewhat more conick than any of the foregoing. *Woodward.*

2. [In botany.] Such plants as bear a flower resembling a helmet, as the monkshood.

GALERI'CULATE, gâ-lê-rîk'û-lâte. *adj.* [from *galerus*, Lat.] Covered as with a hat.

GA'LIOT, gâl'yût. *n. s.* [*galiotte*, French.] A little galley or sort of brigantine, built very slight and fit for chase. It carries but one mast, and two or three pattereroes. It can both sail and row, and has sixteen or twenty seats for the rowers, with one man to each oar. *Dict.*

Barbarossa sent two notable pirates with thirty *galiots*, who, landing their men, were valiantly encountered, and forced again to their *galiots. Knolles.*

GALL, gâwl. *n. s.* [ȝeala, Sax. *galle*, Dut.]

1. The bile, an animal juice remarkable for its supposed bitterness.

Come to my woman's breast,
And take my milk for *gall*, you muthering ministers! *Shaksp.*

A honey tongue, a heart of *gall*,
Is fancy's spring, but sorrow's fall. *Shaksp.*

This position informs us of a vulgar errour, terming the *gall* bitter, as their proverb implies. It 's as bitter as *gall;* whereas there's nothing gustable sweeter; and what is most unctuous must needs partake of a sweet savour. *Harvey.*

Gall is the greatest resolvent of curdled milk: Boerhaave has given at a time one drop of the *gall* of an eel with success. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The part which contains the bile.

The married couple, as a testimony of future concord, did cast the *gall* of the sacrifice behind the altar. *Brown.*

3. Any thing extremely bitter.

Thither write, my queen,
And with mine eyes I'll drink the words you send,
Though ink be made of *gall.* *Shaksp.*

Poison be their drink!
Gall, worse than *gall*, the daintest meat they taste!
Shaksp.

She still insults, and you must still adore;
Grant that the honey's much, the *gall* is more.
Dryden.

4. Rancour; malignity.

They did great hurt unto his title, and have left a perpetual *gall* in the mind of the people. *Spenser.*

5. Anger; bitterness of mind.

Suppose your hero were a lover,
Though he before had *gall* and rage;
He grows dispirited and low,
He hates the fight, and shuns the blow! *Prior.*

6. A slight hurt by fretting off the skin. [from the verb.]

This is the fatalest wound; as much superiour to the former, as a gangrene to a *gall* or scratch.
Government of the Tongue.

7. [from *galla.*]

Galls or gallnuts are preternatural and accidental tumours produced on trees; but those of the oak only are used in medicine. We have oriental and European *galls:* the oriental are brought from Aleppo, of the bigness of a large nutmeg, with tubercles on their surface, of a very firm texture, and disagreeable acerb, and astringent taste. The European *galls* are of the same size, with perfectly smooth surfaces: they are light, often spongy, and cavernous within, and always of a lax texture. They have a less austere taste, and are of much less value than the first sort. The general history of galls is this: An insect of the fly kind wounds the branches of the trees, and in the hole deposits her egg; the lacerated vessels of the tree discharging their contents, form a tumour or woody ease about the hole, where the egg is thus defended from all injuries. This tumour also serves for the food of the tender maggot produced from the egg, which, as soon as it is in its winged state, gnaws its way out, as appears from the hole found in the gall; and where no hole is seen, the maggot, or its remains, are sure to be found within. It has been observed, that the oak does not produce galls in cold countries: but this observation should be confined to the medicinal galls; for all those excrescences which we call oak-apples, oak-grapes, and oak-cones, are true *galls* though less firm in their texture. *Hill.*

Besides the acorns, the oak beareth *galls*, oak-apples, and oak-nuts. *Bacon.*

Malpighi, in his treatise of *galls*, under which name he comprehends all preternatural and morbose excrescences, demonstrates that all such excrescences, where any insects are found, are excited by some venenose liquor, which, together with their eggs, such insects shed. *Ray.*

The Aleppo *galls*, wherewith we make ink, are no other than cases of insects, which are bred in them. *Derham.*

To GALL, gâwl. *v. a.* [*galer*, Fr.]

1. To hurt by fretting the skin.

I'll touch my point
With this contagion, that if I *gall* him slightly,
It may be death. *Shaksp.*

His yoke is easy, when by us embrac'd;
But loads and *galls*, if on our necks 'tis east.
Denham.

A carrier, when he would think of a remedy for his *galled* horse, begins with casting his eyes upon all things. *Locke.*

On the monarch's speech Achilles broke,
And furious thus, and interrupting spoke,
Tyrant, I well deserv'd thy *galling* chain. *Pope.*

2. To impair; to wear away.

He doth object, I am too great of birth;
And that my state being *gall'd* with my expence,
I seek to heal it only by his wealth. *Shaksp.*

If it should fall down in a continual stream like a river, it would *gall* the ground, wash away plants by the roots, and overthrow houses. *Ray.*

3. To tease; to fret; to vex

In honour of that action, and to *gall* their minds who did not so much commend it, he wrote his book. *Hooker.*

What they seem contented with, even for that very cause we reject; and there is nothing but it pleaseth us the better, if we espy that it *galleth* them. *Hooker.*

When I shew justice,
I pity those I do not know;
Which a dismiss'd offence would after *gall.* *Shaksp.*

All studies here I solemnly defy,
Save how to *gall* and pinch this Bolingbroke. *Shak.*

No man commits any sin but his conscience smites him, and his guilty mind is frequently *galled* with the remembrance of it. *Tillotson.*

4. To harass; to mischief; to keep in a state of uneasiness.

The Helots had gotten new heart, and with divers sorts of shot from corners of streets and house-windows *galled* them. *Sidney.*

Light demilances from afar they throw,
Fasten'd with leathern thongs, to *gall* the foe.
Dryden.

In our wars against the French of old, we used to *gall* them with our long bows, at a greater distance than they could shoot their arrows. *Addison.*

To GALL, gâwl. *v. n.* To fret.

I have seen you gleeking and *galling* at this gentleman twice or thrice. *Shaksp.*

GA'LLANT, gâl'lânt. *adj.* [*galant*, Fr. from *gala*, fine dress, Spanish.]

1. Gay; well dressed; showy; splendid; magnificent.

A place of broad rivers, wherein shall go no galley with oars, neither shall *gallant* ships pass thereby. *Isaiah.*

The gay, the wise, the *gallant*, and the grave,
Subdu'd alike, all but one passion have. *Waller.*

2. Brave; high spirited: daring; magnanimous.

Scorn, that any should kill his uncle, made him seek his revenge in manner *gallant* enough. *Sidney.*

But, fare thee well, thou art a *gallant* youth.
Shaksp.

A *gallant* man, whose thoughts fly at the highest game, requires no further insight. *Digby.*

3. Fine; noble; spacious.

There are no tricks in plain and simple faith;
But hollow men, like horses hot at hand,
Make *gallant* shew and promise of their mettle.
Shaksp.

4. Courtly with respect to ladies.

He discoursed, how *gallant* and how brave a thing it would be for his highness to make a journey into Spain, and to fetch home his mistress.
Clarendon.

When first the soul of love is sent abroad,
The gay troops begin
In *gallant* thought to plume their painted wings.
Thomson.

GA'LLANT, gâl-lânt'. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A gay, sprightly; airy, splendid man.

The new proclaimation.
——What is 't for!
—The reformation of our travell'd *gallants*,
That fill the court with quarrels, talk, and taylors.
Shaksp.

The *gallants* and lusty youths of Naples came and offered themselves unto Vastius. *Knolles.*

The *gallants*, to protect the lady's right,
Their fauchions brandish'd at the grisly spright.
Dryden.

Gallants, look to 't, you say there are no sprights;
But I 'll come dance about your beds at nights.
Dryden.

2. A whoremaster, who caresses women to debauch them.

One, worn to pieces with age, shews himself a young *gallant.* *Shaksp.*

She had left the good man at home, and brought away her *gallant.* *Addison.*

3. A wooer; one who courts a woman for marriage. In the two latter senses it has commonly the accent on the last syllable.

GA'LLANTLY, gâl'lânt-lè. *adv.* [from *gallant.*]

1. Gayly; splendidly.

2. Bravely; nobly; generously.

You have not dealt so *gallantly* with us as we did with you in a parallel case: last year a paper was brought here from England, which we ordered to be burnt by the common hangman. *Swift.*

GA'LLANTRY, gâl'lân-trè. *n. s.* [*galanterie*, French.]

1. Splendour of appearance; show; magnificience; glittering grandeur; ostentatious finery.

Make the sea shine with *gallantry*, and all
The English youth flock to their admiral. *Waller.*

2. Bravery; nobleness; generosity.

The eminence of your condition, and the *gallantry* of your principles, will invite gentlemen to the useful and ennobling study of nature. *Glanville.*

3. A number of gallants.

Hector, Deiphobus, and all the *gallantry* of Troy, I would have arm'd to-day. *Shaksp.*

4. Courtship; refined address to women.

The martial Moors, in *gallantry* refin'd,
Invent new arts to make their charmers kind.
Granville.

5. Vitious love; lewdness; debauchery.

It looks like a sort of compounding between virtue and vice, as if a woman were allowed to be vicious, provided she be not a profligate; as if there were a certain point where *gallantry* ends, and infamy begins. *Swift.*

GA'LLEASS, gâl'lè-âs. *n. s.* [*galeas*, Fr.] A heavy low built vessel, with both sails and oars. It carries three masts, but they cannot be lowered, as in a galley. It has thirty-two seats for rowers, and six or seven slaves to each. They carry three tire of guns at the head, and at the stern there are two tire of guns. *Dict.*

My father hath no less
Than three great argosies, besides two *galleasses*,
And twelve tight gallies. *Shaksp.*

The Venetians pretend they could set out, in case of great necessity, thirty men of war, a hundred galleys, and ten *galleasses.* *Addison.*

GALLE'ON, gâl-lôôn'. *n. s.* [*galion*, Fr.] A large ship with four or sometimes five decks, now in use only among the Spaniards.

I assured them that I would stay for them at Trinidado, and that no force should drive me thence, except I were sunk, or set on fire by the Spanish *galleons.* *Raleigh.*

The number of vessels were one hundred and thirty, whereof galleasses and *galleons* seventy-two, goodly ships, like floating towers or castles. *Bacon.*

GA'LLERY, gâl'lûr-è.[557] *n. s.* [*galerie*, Fr. derived by *Du Cange* from *galeria*, low Latin, a fine room.]

1. A kind of walk along the floor of a house, into which the doors of the apartments open; in general, any building of which the length much exceeds the breadth.

In most part there had been framed by art such pleasant harbors, that one answering another, they became a *gallery* aloft from tree to tree, almost round about, which below gave a perfect shadow.
Sidney.

High lifted up were many lofty towers,

And goodly *galleries* fair overlaid. *Spenser.*

Your *gallery*
Have we pass'd through, not without much content. *Shaksp.*

The row of return on the banquet side, let it be all stately *galleries*, in which *galleries* let there be three cupolas. *Bacon.*

A private *gallery* 'twixt th' apartments led,
Nor to the foe yet known. *Denham.*

Nor is the shape of our cathedrals proper for our preaching auditories, but rather the figure of an amphitheatre, with *galleries* gradually overlooking each other; for into this condition the parish churches of London are driving apace, as appears by the many *galleries* every day built in them. *Graunt.*

There are covered *galleries* that lead from the palace to five different churches. *Addison.*

2. The seats in the playhouse above the pit, in which the meaner people sit.

While all its throats the *gallery* extends,
And all the thunder of the pit ascends. *Pope.*

GA'LLETYLE, gâl'lè-tîl. *n. s.* I suppose this word has the same import with *gallipot.*

Make a compound body of glass and *galletyle;* that is, to have the colour milky like a chalcedon, being a stuff between a porcellane and a glass. *Bacon.*

GA'LLEY, gâl'lè. *n. s.* [*galea*, Italian; *galere*, French; derived as some think, from *galea*, a helmet, pictured anciently on the prow; as others from γαλεωτης, the swordfish; as others from *galleon*, expressing in Syriac men exposed to the sea. From *galley* come *galleass*, *galleon*, *galliot.*]

1. A vessel driven with oars, much in use in the Mediterranean, but found unable to endure the agitation of the main ocean.

Great Neptune grieved underneath the load
Of ships, hulks, *gallies*, barks, and brigantines. *Fairfax.*

In the ages following, navigation did every where greatly decay, by the use of *gallies*, and such vessels as could hardly brook the ocean. *Bacon.*

Jason ranged the coasts of Asia the Less in an open boat or kind of *galley.* *Raleigh.*

On oozy ground his *gallies* moor,
Their heads are turn'd to sea, their sterns to shore. *Dryden.*

2. It is proverbially considered as a place of toilsome misery, because criminals are condemned to row in them.

The most voluptuous person where he tied to follow his hawks and his hounds, his dice and his courtships every day, would find it the greatest torment that could befal him: he would fly to the mines and the *gallies* for his recreation, and to the spade and the mattock for a diversion from the misery of a continual uninterrupted pleasure. *South.*

GA'LLEY-SLAVE, gâl'lè-slâve. *n. s.* [*galley* and *slave.*] A man condemned for some crime to row in the gallies.

As if one chain were not sufficient to load poor men, he must be clogged with innumerable chains: this is just such another freedom as the Turkish *galley-slaves* do enjoy. *Bramhall.*

Hardened *galley-slaves* despise manumission. *Decay of Piety.*

The surges gently dash against the shore,
Flocks quit the plains, and *galley-slaves* their oar. *Garth.*

GA'LLIARD, gâl'yârd. *n. s.* [*gaillard*, Fr. imagined to be derived from the Gaulish *ard*, genius; and *gay.*]

1. A gay, brisk, lively man; a fine fellow.

Selden is a *galliard* by himself. *Cleaveland.*

2. An active, nimble, sprightly dance. It is in both senses now obsolete.

I did think, by the excellent constitution of thy leg, it was formed under the star of a *galliard.* *Shaksp.*

There's nought in France
That can be with a nimble *galliard* won:
You cannot revel into dukedoms there. *Shaksp.*

If there be any that would take up all the time, let him find means to take them off, and bring others on; as musicians used to do with those that dance too long *galliards.* *Bacon.*

The tripla's and changing of times have an agreement with the changes of motion; as when *galliard* time and measure time are in the medley of once dance. *Bacon.*

GA'ILLARDISE, gâl'yâr-dize. *n. s.* [Fr.] Meriment; exuberant gayety. Not in use.

At my nativity my ascendant was the watery sign of Scorpius; I was born in the planetary hour of Saturn, and I think I have a piece of that leaden planet in me: I am no way facetious, nor disposed for the mirth and *gaillardise* of company. *Brown.*

GA'LLICISM, gâl'lè-sîzm. *n. s.* [*gallicisme*, French; from *gallicus*, Latin.] A mode of speech peculiar to the French language: such as, he *figured* in controversy; he *held* this conduct; he *held* the same language that another had *held* before: with many other expressions to be found in the pages of *Bolingbroke.*

In English I would have *gallicisms* avoided, that we may keep to our own language, and not follow the French mode in our speech. *Felton.*

GA'LLIGASKINS, gâl'lè-gâs'kînz. *n. s.* [*Caligæ Gallo-Vasconum. Skinner.*] Large open hose. Not used but in ludicrous language.

My *galligaskins*, that have long withstood
The winter's fury, and encroaching frosts,
By time subdu'd, what will not time subdue,
An horrid chasm disclose. *Philips.*

GALLIMA'TIA, gâl-lè-mâ'shâ. *n. s.* [*galimathias*, Fr.] Nonsense; talk without meaning.

GALLIMAU'FRY, gâl-lè-mâw'frè. *n. s.* [*galimafre*, Fr.]

1. A hotch-potch, or hash of several sorts of broken meat; a medley. *Hanmer.*

They have made of our English tongue a *gallimaufry* or hodge-podge of all other speeches. *Spenser.*

2. Any inconsistent or ridiculous medley.

They have a dance, which the wenches say is a *gallimaufry* of gambols, because they are not in 't. *Shakspeare.*

The painter, who under pretence of diverting the eyes, would fill his picture with such varieties as alter the truth of history, would make a ridiculous piece of painting, and a mere *gallimaufry* of his work. *Dryden.*

3. It is used by *Shakspeare* ludicrously of a woman.

Sir John affects thy wife.
—Why, sir, my wife is not young.
—He wooes both high and low, both rich and poor;
He loves thy *gallimaufry*, friend. *Shakspeare.*

GA'LLIOT, gâl'yût. *n. s.* [*galiotte*, Fr.] A small swift galley.

Barbarossa departing out of Hellespontus with eighty gallies and certain *galliots*, shaped his course towards Italy. *Knolles' History.*

GA'LLIPOT, gâl'lè-pôt. *n. s.* [*gleye*, Dutch, shining earth. *Skinner.* The true derivation is from *gala*, Spanish, finery. *Gala*, or gallypot, is a fine painted pot.] A pot painted and glazed, commonly used for medicines.

Plato said his master Socrates was like the apothecary's *gallipots*, that had on the outsides apes, owls, and satyrs; but within, precious drugs. *Bacon.*

Here phials in nice discipline are set:
There *gallipots* are rang'd in alphabet. *Garth.*

Alexandrinus thought it unsafe to trust the real secret of his phial and *gallipot* to any man. *Spect.*

Thou that dost Æsculapius deride,
And o'er his *gallipots* in triumph ride. *Fenton.*

GA'LLON, gâl'lûn. *n. s.* [*gelo*, low Latin.] A liquid measure of four quarts.

Beat them into powder, and boil them in a *gallon* of wine, in a vessel close stopped. *Wiseman.*

GALLO'ON, gâl-lôôn'. *n. s.* [*galon*, French.] A kind of close lace made of gold or silver, or of silk alone.

To GA'LLOP, gâl'lûp. *v. n.* [*galoper*, French.] Derived by all the etymologists, after *Budæus*, from καλπάζειν; but perhaps it comes from *gant*, all, and *loopen*, to run, Dutch; that is, to go on full speed.]

1. To move forward by leaps, so that all the feet are off the ground at once.

I did hear
The *galloping* of horse: who was 't come by?
Shakspeare's Macbeth.

His steeds will be restrain'd,
But *gallop* lively down the western hill. *Donne.*

In such a shape grim Saturn did restrain,
His heav'nly limbs, and flow'd with such a mane,
When half surpriz'd, and fearing to be seen,
The leacher *gallop'd* from his jealous queen. *Dryd.*

2. To ride at the pace which is performed by leaps.

Seeing such streams of blood as threatened a drowning life, we *galloped* toward them to part them. *Sidney.*

They 'gan espy
An armed knight towards them *gallop* fast,
That seemed from some feared foe to fly. *Fairy Queen.*

He who fair and softly goes steadily forward, in a course that points right, will sooner be at his journey's end, than he that runs after every one he meets, though he *gallop* all day full speed. *Locke.*

3. To move very fast.

The golden sun
Gallops the zodiack in his glist'ring coach. *Shaks.*

Whom doth time *gallop* withal?
—With a thief to the gallows. *Shakspeare.*

He that rides post through a country may, from the transient view, tell how in general the parts lie: such superficial ideas he may collect in *galloping* over it. *Locke.*

GA'LLOP, gâl'lûp. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The motion of a horse when he runs at full speed; in which, making a kind of a leap forward, he lifts both his forelegs very near at the same time; and while these are in the air, and just upon the point of touching the ground, he lifts both his hindlegs almost at once. *Farrier's Dict.*

GA'LLOPER, gâl'lûp-ûr. *n. s.* [from *gallop.*]

1. A horse that gallops.

Mules bred in cold countries are much better to ride than horses for their walk and trot; but they are commonly rough *gallopers*, though some of them are very fleet. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. A man that rides fast, or makes great haste.

To GA'LLOW, gâl'lô. *v. a.* [aȝælpan, to fright, Saxon.] To terrify; to fright.

The wrathful skies
Gallow the very wand'rers of the dark,
And make them keep their caves. *Shakspeare.*

GA'LLOWAY, gål'lò-wå. *n. s.* A horse not more than fourteen hands high, much used in the north; probably as coming originally from Galloway, a shire in Scotland.

GA'LLOWGLASSES, gål'lò-glås-ès. *n. s.*

1. It is worn likewise of footmen under their shirts of mail, the which footmen the Irish call *gallowglasses:* the which name doth discover them also to be ancient English; for *gallogla* signifies an English servitor or yeoman. And he being so armed in a long shirt of mail down to the calf of his leg, with a long broad ax in his hand, was then *pedes gravis armaturæ;* and was instead of the footmen that now weareth a corslet, before the corslet was used, or almost invented. *Spenser on Ireland.*

2. [*Hanmer*, otherwise than *Spenser*.] Soldiers among the wild Irish, who serve on horseback.

A puissant and mighty pow'r
Of *gallowglasses* and stout kernes,
Is marching hitherward in proud array. *Shaksp.*

GA'LLOW, gål'lůs. } *n. s.* [It is used by
GA'LLOWS, } some in the singular; but by more only in the plural, or sometimes has another plural *gallowses. Galgo*, Goth. ȝealȝa, Sax. *galge*, Dutch; which some derive from *gabulus furca*, Latin; others from גבה high, others from *gallu*, Welsh, power: but it is probably derived like *gallow*, to fright, from aȝælpan, the gallows being the great object of legal terrour.]

1. A beam laid over two posts, on which malefactors are hanged.

This monster sat like a hangman upon a pair of *gallows:* in his right hand he was painted holding a crown of laurel, in his left hand a purse of money. *Sidney.*

I would we were all of one mind, and one mind good; O, there were desolation of gaolers and *gallowses.* *Shakspeare.*

I prophesied if a *gallows* were on land,
This fellow could not drown. *Shakspeare.*

He took the mayor aside, and whispered him that execution must that day be done, and therefore required him that a pair of *gallows* should be erected. *Hayward.*

A poor fellow going to the *gallows*, may be allowed to feel the smart of wasps while he is upon Tyburn road. *Swift.*

2. A wretch that deserves the gallows.

Cupid hath been five thousand years a boy.
—Ay, and a shrewd unhappy *gallows* too. *Shaks.*

GA'LLOWSFREE, gål'lůs-frèè. *adj.* [*gallows* and *free.*] Exempt by destiny from being hanged.

Let him be *gallowsfree* by my consent,
And nothing suffer, since he nothing meant. *Dryd.*

GA'LLOWTREE, gål'lò-trèè. *n. s.* [*gallows* and *tree.*] The tree of terrour; the tree of execution.

He hung their conquer'd arms, for more defame,
On *gallowtrees*, in honour of his dearest dame. *Spenser.*

A Scot, when from the *gallowtree* got loose,
Drops into Styx, and turns a soland goose. *Cleaveland.*

GAMBA'DE, gåm-både'. } *n. s.* [*gamba*,
GAMBA'DO, gåm-bå'dò. } Italian, a leg.] Spatterdashes; boots worn upon the legs above the shoe.

The pettifogger ambles to her in his *gambadoes* once a week. *Dennis' Letters.*

GA'MBLER, gåm'bl-ůr. *n. s.* [A cant word, I suppose, for *game* or *gamester.*] A knave whose practice it is to invite the unwary, to game and cheat them.

GA'MBOGE, gåm-bôôdje'. *n. s.* A concreted vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, partly of a resinous nature, heavy, of a bright yellow colour, and scarce any smell. It is brought from America and the East Indies, particularly from Cambaja, or Cambogia. *Hill.*

To GA'MBOL, gåm'bůl.[166] *v. n.* [*gambiller*, Fr.]

1. To dance; to skip: to frisk; to jump for joy: to play merry frolicks.

Bears, tygers, ounces, pards,
Gambol'd before them. *Milton.*

The king of elfs, and little fairy queen,
Gambol'd on heaths, and danc'd on ev'ry green. *Dryden.*

The monsters of the flood
Gambol around him in the wat'ry way,
And heavy whales in awkward measures play. *Pope.*

2. To leap; to start.

'Tis not madness
That I have utter'd: bring me to the test,
And I the matter will record, which madness
Would *gamble* from. *Shakspeare.*

GA'MBOL, gåm'bůl. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A skip; a hop; a leap for joy.

A gentleman had got a favourite spaniel, that would be still toying and leaping upon him, and playing a thousand pretty *gambols.* *L'Estrange.*

Bacchus through the conquer'd Indies rode,
And beasts in *gambols* frisk'd before their honest god. *Dryden.*

2. A frolick; a wild prank.

For who did ever play his *gambols*,
With such unsufferable rambles. *Hudibras.*

GA'MBREL, gåm'brîl.[99] *n. s.* [from *gamba*, *gambarella*, Italian.] The leg of a horse.

What can be more admirable than for the principles of the fibres of a tendon to be so mixed as to make it a soft body, and yet to have the strength of iron? as appears by the weight which the tendon, lying on a horse's *gambrel*, doth then command, when he rears up with a man upon his back. *Grew.*

GAME, gåme. *n. s.* [*gaman*, a jest, Islandick.]

1. Sport of any kind.

We have had pastimes here, and pleasing *game.* *Shakspeare.*

2. Jest: opposed to earnest or seriousness.

Then on her head they set a garland green,
—And crowned her 'twixt earnest and 'twixt *game.* *Spenser.*

3. Insolent merriment; sportive insult.

Do they not seek occasion of new quarrels,
On my refusal, to distress me more;
Or make a *game* of my calamities. *Milton.*

4. A single match at play.

5. Advantage in play.

Mutual vouchers for our fame we stand,
And play the *game* into each other's hand. *Dryd.*

6. Scheme pursued; measures planned.

This seems to be the present *game* of that crown, and that they will begin no other 'till they see an end of this. *Temple.*

7. Field sports: as, the chace, falconry.

If about this hour he make his way,
Under the colour of his usual *game*,
He shall here find his friends with horse and men,
To set him free from his captivity. *Shakspeare.*

What arms to use, or nets to frame,
Wild beasts to combat, or to tame,
With all the myst'ries of that *game.* *Waller.*

Some sportsmen, that were abroad upon *game*, spied a company of bustards and cranes. *L'Est.*

8. Animals pursued in the field; animals appropriated to legal sportsmen.

Hunting, and men, not beasts, shall be his *game*,
With war, and hostile snare, such as refuse,
Subjection to his empire tyrannous. *Milton.*

There is such a variety of *game* springing up before me, that I know not which to follow. *Dryd.*

A bloodhound will follow the person he pursues, and all hounds the particular *game* they have in chace. *Arbuthnot.*

Go, with thy Cynthia hurl the pointed spear
At the rough bear, or chace the flying deer;
I and my Chloe take a nobler aim,
At human hearts we fling, nor ever miss the *game.* *Prior.*

Proud Nimrod first the bloody chace began,
A mighty hunter, and his prey was man:
Our haughty Norman boasts that barb'rous name,
And makes his trembling slaves the royal *game.* *Pope.*

Shorten my labour, if its length you blame,
For, grow but wise, you rob me of my *game.* *Young.*

9. Solemn contests, exhibited as spectacles to the people.

The *games* are done, and Cæsar is returning. *Shakspeare.*

Milo, when ent'ring the Olympick *game*,
With a huge ox upon his shoulders came. *Denham.*

To GAME, gåme. *v. n.* [ȝaman, Saxon.]

1. To play at any sport.

2. To play wantonly and extravagantly for money.

Gaming leaves no satisfaction behind it; it no way profits either body or mind. *Locke.*

GA'MECOCK, gåme'kŏk'. *n. s.* [*game* and *cock.*] A cock bred to fight.

They manage the dispute as fiercely as two *game-cocks* in the pit. *Locke.*

GA'ME-EGG, gåme'ĕg'. *n. s.* [*game* and *egg.*] An egg from which a fighting cock is bred.

Thus boys hatch *game-eggs* under birds of prey,
To make the fowl more furious for the fray. *Garth.*

GA'MEKEEPER, gåme'kèèp-ůr. *n. s.* [*game* and *keep.*] A person who looks after game; and sees it is not destroyed.

GA'MESOME, gåme'sům. *adj.* [from *game.*] Frolicksome; gay; sportive; playful; sportful.

Geron, though old, yet *gamesome*, kept one end with Cosma. *Sidney.*

I am not *gamesome;* I do lack some part
Of that quick spirit that is in Antony. *Shaks.*

The *gamesome* wind among her tresses play,
And curleth up those growing riches short. *Fairfax.*

Belial, in like *gamesome* mood. *Milton.*

This *gamesome* humour of children should rather be encouraged, to keep up their spirits and improve their strength and health, than curbed or restrained. *Locke.*

GA'MESOMENESS, gåme'sům-nès. *n. s.* [from *gamesome.*] Sportiveness; merriment.

GA'MESOMELY, gåme'sům-lè. *adv.* [from *gamesome.*] Merrily.

GA'MESTER, gåme'stůr. *n. s.* [from *game.*]

1. One who is vitiously addicted to play.

Keep a *gamester* from the dice, and a good student from his book, and it is wonderful. *Shaks.*

A *gamester*, the greater master he is in his art, the worse man he is. *Bacon.*

Gamesters for whole patrimonies play;
The steward brings the deeds, which must convey
The whole estate. *Dryden.*

Could we look into the mind of a common *gamester*, we should see it full of nothing but trumps and mattadores: her slumbers are haunted with kings, queens, and knaves. *Addison.*

All the superfluous whims elate,
That fill a female *gamester's* pate;
What agony of soul she feels
To see a knave's inverted heels. *Swift.*

Her youngest daughter is run away with a *gamester*, a man of great beauty, who in dressing and dancing has no superior. *Law.*

2. One who is engaged at play.

When lenity and cruelty play for kingdoms,
The gentler *gamester* is the soonest winner. *Shaks.*

A man may think, if he will, that two eyes see no more than one; or that a *gamester* seeth always more than a looker-on: but, when all is done, the help of good counsel is that which settcth business strait. *Bacon.*

3. A merry frolicksome person.

You're a merry *gamester*,
My lord Sands. *Shakspeare.*

4. A prostitute. Not in use.

She 's impudent, my lord,
And was a common *gamester* to the camp. *Shaks.*

GA'MMER, gâm'mûr. *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology; perhaps from *grand mere*, and therefore used commonly to old women.] The compellation of a woman corresponding to *gaffer:* as, *Gammer* Gurton's Needle. An old play.

GA'MMON, gâm'mûn.[166] *n. s.* [*gambone*, Italian.]

1. The buttock of a hog salted and dried; the lower end of the flitch.

Ask for what price thy venal tongue was sold;
A rusty *gammon* of some sev'n years old. *Dryd.*

Gammons, that give a relish to the taste,
And potted fowl, and fish, come in so fast,
That ere the first is out, the second stinks. *Dryd.*

2. A kind of play with dice.

The quick dice,
In thunder leaping from the box, awake
The sounding *gammon*. *Thomson.*

GA'MUT, gâm'ût. *n. s.* [*gama*, Italian.] The scale of musical notes.

Madam, before you touch the instrument,
To learn the order of my fingering,
I must begin with rudiments of art,
To teach you *gamut* in a briefer sort. *Shaks.*

When by the *gamut* some musicians make
A perfect song, others will undertake,
By the same *gamut* chang'd, to equal it:
Things simply good can never be unfit. *Donne.*

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage,
That rant by note, and through the *gamut* rage;
In songs and airs express their martial fire,
Combat in trills, and in a fugue expire. *Addison.*

'GAN, gân. for *began*, from *'gin* for *begin*.

The noble knight *'gan* feel
His vital force to faint. *Spenser.*

To GANCH, gânsh. *v. a.* [*ganciere*, from *ganchio*, a hook, Italian; *ganche*, Fr.] To drop from a high place upon hooks, by way of punishment: a practice in Turkey, to which *Smith* alludes in his *Pocockius.*

Cohors catenis qua pia stridulis
Gemunt onusti, vel sude trans sinum
Luctantur acta, pendulive
Sanguineis trepidant in uncis. *Musæ Angl.*

GA'NDER, gân'dûr.[98] *n. s.* [ganꝺna, Sax.] The male of the goose.

As deep drinketh the goose as the *gander*. *Camden's Remains.*

One *gander* will serve for five geese. *Mortimer.*

To GANG, gâng. *v. a.* [*gangen*, Dutch; ganꝫan, Saxon; *gang*, Scottish.] To go; to walk. An old word not used, except ludicrously.

But let them *gang* alone,
As they have brewed, so let them bare blame. *Spenser.*

Your flaunting beaux *gang* with their breasts open. *Arbuthnot.*

GANG, gâng. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A number herding together; a troop; a company; a tribe; a herd. It is seldom used but in contempt or abhorrence.

O, you panderly rascals! there 's a knot, a *gang*, a pack, a conspiracy against me. *Shakspeare.*

As a *gang* of thieves was robbing a house, a mastiff fell a barking. *L'Estrange.*

Admitted in among the *gang*,
He acts and talks as they befriend him. *Prior.*

GA'NGHON, gân'gôn. *n. s.* [French.] A kind of flower. *Ainsworth.*

GA'NGLION, gâng'glê-ûn. *n. s.* [γαγγλίον.] A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts.

Bone setters usually represent every bone dislocated, though possibly it be but a *ganglion*, or other crude tumour, or preternatural protuberance of some part of a joint. *Wiseman.*

To GA'NGRENATE, gâng'grê-nâte. *v. a.* [from *gangrene.*] To produce a gangrene; to mortify.

Parts cauterized, *gangrenated*, siderated, and mortified, become black, the radical moisture or vital sulphur suffering an extinction. *Brown.*

GA'NGRENE, gâng'grêne.[408] *n. s.* [*gangrene*, French; *gangræna*, Latin.] A mortification; a stoppage of circulation, followed by putrefaction.

This experiment may be transferred unto the cure of *gangrenes*, either coming of themselves, or induced by too much applying of opiates. *Bacon.*

She saves the lover, as we *gangrenes* stay,
By cutting hope, like a lopt limb, away. *Waller.*

A discolouring in the part was supposed an approach of a *gangrene*. *Wiseman.*

If the substance of the soul is festered with these passions, the *gangrene* is gone too far to be ever cured: the inflammation will rage to all eternity. *Addison.*

To GAN'GRENE, gâng'grêne. *v. a.* [*gangrener*, Fr. from the noun.] To corrupt to mortification.

In cold countries, when men's noses and ears are mortified, and, as it were, *gangrened* with cold, if they come to a fire they rot off presently, for that the few spirits that remain in those parts, are suddenly drawn forth, and so putrefaction is made complete. *Bacon.*

Gangren'd members must be lop'd away,
Before the nobler parts are tainted to decay. *Dryd.*

To GA'NGRENE, gâng'grêne. *v. n.* To become mortified.

Wounds immedicable
Rankle and fester, and *gangrene*
To black mortification. *Milton.*

As phlegmons are subject to mortification, so also in fat bodies they are apt to *gangrene* after opening, if that fat be not speedily digested out. *Wiseman.*

GA'NGRENOUS, gâng'grê-nûs. *adj.* [from *gangrene.*] Mortified; producing or betokening mortification.

The blood, turning acrimonious, corrodes the vessels, producing hæmorrhages, pustules red, lead-coloured, black, and *gangrenous*. *Arbuthnot.*

GA'NGWAY, gâng'wâ. *n. s.* In a ship, the several ways or passages from one part of it to the other. *Dict.*

GA'NGWEEK, gâng'wêêk. *n. s.* [*gang* and *week.*] Rogation week, when processions are made to lustrate the bounds of parishes. *Dict.*

GA'NTELOPE, gânt'lûp. } *n. s.* [*gantlet* is
GA'NTLET, gânt'lêt. } only corrupted from *gantelope*; *gant*, all, and *loopen*, to run, Dutch.] A military punishment, in which the criminal running between the ranks receives a lash from each man.

But would'st thou, friend, who hast two legs alone,
Would'st thou to run the *gantlet*, these expose,
To a whole company of hob-nail'd shoes? *Dryden.*

Young gentlemen are driven with a whip, to run the *gantlet* through the several classes. *Locke.*

GA'NZA, gân'zâ. *n. s.* [*gansa*, Spanish, a goose.] A kind of wild goose, by a flock of which a virtuoso was fabled to be carried to the lunar world.

They are but idle dreams and fancies,
And favour strongly of the *ganza's*. *Hudibras.*

GAOL, jâle.[212] *n. s.* [*geol*, Welsh; *geole*, French.] A prison, a place of confinement. It is always pronounced and too often written *jail*, and sometimes *goal.*

Then am I the prisoner, and his bed my *gaol*. *Shakspeare.*

Have I been ever free, and must my house
Be my retentive enemy, my *gaol*? *Shakspeare.*

If we mean to thrive and do good, break open the *gaols*, and let out the prisoners. *Shakspeare.*

To GAOL, jâle. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To imprison; to commit to gaol.

Gaoling vagabonds were chargeable, pesterous, and of no open example. *Bacon.*

GA'OLDELIVERY, jâle'dê-lîv'ûr-ê. *n. s.* [*gaol* and *deliver.*] The judicial process, which by condemnation or acquittal of persons confined evacuates the prison.

Then doth th' aspiring soul the body leave,
Which we call death; but were it known to all,
What life our souls do by this death receive,
Men would it birth or *gaoldelivery* call. *Davies.*

These make a general *gaoldelivery* of souls, not for punishment. *South.*

GA'OLER, jâle'ûr. *n. s.* [from *gaol.*] Keeper of a prison; he to whose care the prisoners are committed.

This is a gentle provost; seldom, when
The steeled *gaoler* is the friend of men. *Shaksp.*

I know not how or why my surly *gaoler*,
Hard as his irons, and insolent as pow'r,
When put in vulgar hands, Cleanthes,
Put off the brute. *Dryden.*

From the polite part of mankind she had been banished and immured, 'till the death of her *gaoler*. *Tatler.*

GAP, gâp. *n. s.* [from *gape.*]

1. An opening in a broken fence.

Behold the despair,
By custom and covetous patcs,
By *gaps* and opening of gates. *Tusser.*

With terrours and with furies to the bounds
And crystal wall of heav'n: which, opening wide,
Roll'd inward, and a spacious *gap* disclos'd
Into the wasteful deep. *Milton.*

Bushes are most lasting of any for dead hedges or to mend *gaps*. *Mortimer.*

I sought for a man, says God, that should make up the hedge, and stand in the *gap* before me, for the land that I should not destroy it. *Rogers.*

2. A breach.

The loss of that city concerned the christian commonweal: manifold miseries afterwards ensued by the opening of that *gap* to all that side of christendom. *Knolles.*

3. Any passage.

So stands the Thracian herdsman with the spear
Full in the *gap*, and hopes the hunted bear,
And hears him rustling in the wood. *Dryden.*

4. An avenue; an open way.

The former kings of England passed into them a great part of their prerogatives; which though then it was well intended, and perhaps well deserved, yet now such a *gap* of mischief lies open thereby, that I could wish it were well stopt. *Spenser.*

5. A hole; a deficiency.

If you violently proceed against him, mistaking his purpose, it would make a great *gap* in your honour. *Shakspeare.*

Nor is it any botch or *gap* in the works of nature. *More.*

6. Any interstice; a vacuity.

Each one demand, and answer to his part
Perform'd in this wide *gap* of time, since first
We were discover'd. *Shakspeare.*

That I might sleep out this great *gap* of time my Antony is away. *Shakspeare.*

To make 'twixt words and lines huge *gaps*,
Wide as meridians in maps. *Hudibras.*

One can revive a languishing conversation by a sudden surprising sentence; another is more dexterous in seconding; a third can fill the *gap* with laughing. *Swift.*

7. An opening of the mouth in speech during the pronunciation of two successive vowels.

The hiatus, or *gap* between two words, is caused by two vowels opening on each other. *Pope.*

8. *To stop a* GAP. To escape by some mean shift: alluding to hedges mended with dead bushes, till the quicksets will grow.

His policy consists in setting traps,
In finding ways and means, and *stopping gaps.* *Swift.*

9. *To stand in the* GAP. To make defence; to expose himself for the protection of something in danger.

What would become of the church, if there were none more concerned for her rights than this! Who would *stand in the gap?* *Lesley.*

GAP-TOOTHED, gåp'tôôth. *adj.* [*gap* and *tooth.*] Having interstices between the teeth.

The reeve, miller, and cook, are distinguished from each other, as much as the mincing lady prieress and the broad-speaking *gaptoothed* wife of Bath. *Dryden.*

To GAPE, gåp' *v. a.* [ȝeapan, Saxon.]

1. To open the mouth wide; to yawn.

Some men there are love not a *gaping* pig;
Some, that are mad, if they behold a cat. *Shaksp.*

Gaping, or yawning, and stretching, do pass from man to man; for that that causeth *gaping* and stretching is when the spirits are a little heavy by any vapour. *Arbuthnot.*

She stretches, *gapes*, unglues her eyes,
And asks if it be time to rise. *Swift.*

2. To open the mouth for food, as a young bird.

As callow birds,
Whose mother 's kill'd in seeking of the prey,
Cry in their nest, and think her long away:
And at each leaf that flies, each blast of wind,
Gape for the food which they must never find.
Dryden.

As in a drought the thirsty creatures cry,
And *gape* upon the gather'd clouds for rain,
Then first the martlet meets it in the sky,
And with wet wings joys all the feather'd train.
Dryden.

3. To desire earnestly; to crave: with *for.*

To her grim death appears in all her shapes;
The hungry grave *for* her due tribute *gapes.*
Denham.

To thy fortune be not thou a slave;
For what hast thou to fear beyond the grave!
And thou, who *gap'st for* my estate, draw near,
For I would whisper somewhat in thy ear. *Dryden.*

4. With *after.*

What shall we say of those who spend their days in *gaping after* court-favour and preferments? *L'Estrange.*

5. With *at.*

Many have *gaped at* the church revenues; but before they could swallow them, have had their mouths stopped in the church-yard. *South.*

6. To open in fissures or holes.

If it assume my noble father's person,
I 'll speak to it though hell itself should *gape*,
And bid me hold my peace. *Shakspeare.*

May that ground *gape*, and swallow me alive,
Where I shall kneel to him that slew my father.
Shakspeare.

The great horse-mussel, with the fine shell, doth *gape* and shut as the oysters do. *Bacon.*

The reception of one is as different from the admission of the other, as when the earth falls open under the incisions of the plough, and when it *gapes* and greedily opens itself to drink in the dew of heaven, or the refreshments of a shower. *South.*

The mouth of a little artery and nerve *gapes* into the cavity of these vesicles. *Cheyne.*

7. To open with a breach.

The planks, their pitchy coverings wash'd away,
Now yield, and now a yawning breach display:
The roaring waters, with a hostile tide,
Rush through the ruins of her *gaping* side. *Dryden.*

That all these actions can be performed by aliment, as well as medicines, is plain; by observing the effects of different substances upon the fluids and solids, when the vessels are open and *gape* by a wound. *Arbuthnot.*

8. To open: to have an hiatus.

There is not, to the best of my remembrance, one vowel *gaping* on another for want of a cæsura in this poem. *Dryden.*

9. To make a noise with open throat.

And, if my muse can through past ages see,
That noisy, nauseous, *gaping* fool is he. *Roscommon.*

10. To stare with hope or expectation.

Others will *gape* t' anticipate
The cabinet designs of fate;
Apply to wizards, to foresee
What shall, and what shall never be. *Hudibras.*

11. To stare with wonder.

Parts of different species jumbled together according to the mad imagination of the dawber; and the end of all this to cause laughter; a very monster in a Bartholemew fair, for the mob to *gape at.* *Dryden.*

Where elevated o'er the *gaping* crowd,
Clasp'd in the board the perjur'd head is bow'd,
Betimes retreat. *Gay.*

12. To stare irreverently.

They have *gaped* upon me with their mouth. *Job.*

GA'PER, gå'pûr. *n. s.* [from *gape.*]

1. One who opens his mouth.

2. One who stares foolishly.

3. One who longs or craves.

The golden shower of the dissolved abbey lands rained well near into every *gaper's* mouth. *Carew.*

GAR, går. in Saxon, signifies a weapon: so *Eadger* is a happy weapon; *Ethelgar*, a noble weapon. *Gibson.*

To GAR, går. *v. a.* [*giera*, Islandick.] To cause; to make. Obsolete. It is still used in Scotland.

Tell me, good Hobbinol, what *gars* thee greet?
What! hath some wolf thy tender lambs ytorn?
Or is thy bagpipe broke, that sounds so sweet?
Or art thou of thy loved lass forlorne. *Spenser*

GARB, gårb. *n. s.* [*garbe*, French.]

1. Dress; clothes; habit.

Thus Belial, with words cloath'd in reason's *garb*,
Counsel'd ignoble case and peaceful sloth. *Milton*

He puts himself into the *garb* and habit of a professor of physick, and sets up. *L'Estrange.*

2. Fashion of dress.

Horace's wit, and Virgil's state,
He did not steal, but emulate;
And when he would like them appear,
Their *garb*, but not their cloaths did wear. *Denham.*

3. Exteriour appearance.

This is some fellow,
Who, having been prais'd for bluntness, doth affect
A saucy roughness and constrains the *garb*
Quite from his nature. *Shakspeare.*

GA'RBAGE, går'bîdje.[90] *n. s.* [*garbear*, Spanish. This etymology is very doubtful.] The bowels; the offal; that part of the inwards which is separated and thrown away.

The cloyed will,
That satiate, yet unsatisfy'd desire, that tub
Both fill'd and running, ravening first the lamb,
Longs after for the *garbage*. *Shakspeare.*

Lust, though to a radiant angel link'd
Will sate itself in a celestial bed,
And prey on *garbage*. *Shakspeare.*

A flame more senseless than the rog'ry
Of old aruspicy and aug'ry,
That out of *garbages* of cattle
Presag'd th' events of truce or battle. *Hudibras.*

Who, without aversion, ever look'd
On holy *garbage*, though by Homer cook'd?
Roscommon.

When you receive condign punishment, you run to your confessor, that parcel of guts and *garbage.* *Dryden.*

GA'RBEL, går'bîl.[99] *n. s.* A plank next the keel of a ship.

GA'RBIDGE, GA'RBISH, går'bîdje. *n. s.* Corrupted from *garbage.*

All shavings of horns, hoofs of cattle, blood, and *garbidge*, is good manure for land. *Mortimer.*

In Newfoundland they improve their ground with the *garbish* of fish. *Mortimer.*

To GA'RBLE, går'bl.[405] *v. a.* [*garbellare*, Italian.] To sift; to part; to separate the good from the bad.

But you who fathers and traditions take,
And *garble* some, and some you quite forsake.
Dryden.

Had our author set down this command, without *garbling*, as God gave it, and joined mother to father, it had made directly against him. *Locke.*

The understanding works to collate, combine, and *garble* the images and ideas, the imagination and memory present to it. *Cheyne.*

GA'RBLER, går'bl-ûr. *n. s.* [from *garble.*] He who separates one part from another.

A farther secret in this clause may best be discovered by the projectors, or at least the *garblers* of it. *Swift.*

GA'RBOIL, går'bôil. *n. s.* [*garbouille*, French; *garbuglio*, Italian.] Disorder; tumult; uproar. *Hanmer.*

Look here, and at thy sovereign leisure read
What *garboils* she awak'd. *Shakspeare.*

GARD, gård.[92] *n. s.* [*garde*, French.] Wardship; care; custody.

GA'RDEN, går'd'n.[92 103] *n. s.* [*gardd*, Welsh; *jardin*, French; *giardino*, Italian.]

1. A piece of ground enclosed, and cultivated with extraordinary care, planted

with herbs or fruits for food, or laid out for pleasure.

Thy promises are like Adonis' *gardens*,
Which one day bloom'd and fruitful were the next. *Shakspeare.*

My lord of Ely, when I was last in Holborn,
I saw good strawberries in your garden there. *Shak.*

In the royal ordering of *gardens* there ought to be *gardens* for all the months in the year. *Bacon.*

In every *garden* should be provided flowers, fruit, shade, and water. *Temple.*

My *garden* takes up half my daily care,
And my field asks the minutes I can spare. *Harte.*

2. A place particularly fruitful or delightful.

I am arriv'd from fruitful Lombardy,
The pleasant *garden* of great Italy. *Shakspeare.*

3. GARDEN is often used in composition for *hortensis*, or belonging to a garden.

4. *Garden-mould.* Mould fit for a garden.

They delight most in rich black *garden-mould*, that is deep and light, and mixed rather with sand than clay. *Mortimer.*

5. *Garden-tillage.* Tillage used in cultivating gardens.

Peas and beans are what belong to *garden-tillage* as well as that of the field. *Mortimer.*

6. *Garden-ware.* The produce of gardens.

A clay bottom is a much more precious soil for trees and *garden-ware* than gravel. *Mortimer.*

To GA'RDEN, går'd'n. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To cultivate a garden; to lay out gardens.

At first, in Rome's poor age,
When both her kings and consuls held the plough,
Or *garden'd* well. *Ben Jonson.*

When ages grow to civility and elegancy, men come to build stately, sooner than to *garden* finely; as if *gardening* were the greater perfection. *Bacon.*

GA'RDENER, går'd'n-ûr. *n. s.* [from *garden.*] He that attends or cultivates gardens.

Our bodies are our gardens, to which our wills are *gardeners;* so that if we plant nettles, or sow lettuce, the power lies in our will. *Shakspeare.*

Gardeners tread down any loose ground, after they have sown onions or turnips. *Bacon.*

The *gardener* may lop religion as he pleases. *Howel.*

The life and felicity of an excellent *gardener* is preferable to all other diversions. *Evelyn.*

Then let the learned *gard'ner* mark with care
The kinds of stocks, and what those kinds will bear. *Dryden.*

GA'RDENING, går'd'n-ing. *n. s.* [from *garden.*] The act of cultivating or planning gardens.

My compositions in *gardening* are after the Pindarick manner, and run into the beautiful wildness of nature, without affecting the nicer elegancies of art. *Spectator.*

GARE, gåre. *n. s.* Coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep.

GA'RGARISM, går'gå-rizm. *n. s.* [γαργαρισμος; *gargarisme*, French.] A liquid form of medicine to wash the mouth with. *Quincy.*

Apophlegmatisms and *gargarisms* draw the rheum down by the palate. *Bacon.*

To GARGARI'ZE, går'gå-rize. *v. a.* [γαργαρίζω; *gargariser*, French.] To wash the mouth with medicated liquors.

Vinegar, put to the nostrils, or *gargarized*, doth ease the hiccough; for that it is astringent, and inhibiteth the motion of the spirit. *Bacon.*

This being relaxed, may make a shaking of the larynx; as when we *gargarize.* *Holder.*

GA'RGET, går'gît. *n. s.* A distemper in cattle.

The *garget* appears in the head, maw, or in the hinder parts. *Mortimer.*

To GA'RGLE, går'gl.[405] *v. a.* [*gargouiller*, French; *gargogliare*, Italian; *gurgel*, German, the throat.]

1. To wash the throat with some liquor not suffered immediately to descend.

Gargle twice or thrice with sharp oxycrate. *Harvey.*

The excision made, the bleeding will soon be stopt by *gargling* with oxycrate. *Wiseman.*

They comb, and then they order ev'ry hair;
Next *gargle* well their throats. *Dryden.*

2. To warble; to play in the throat. An improper use.

Those which only warble long,
And *gargle* in their throats a song. *Waller.*

So charm'd you were, you ceas'd a while to doat
On nonsense *gargl'd* in an enunch's throat. *Fenton.*

GA'RGLE, går'gl. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A liquor with which the throat is washed.

His throat was washed with one of the *gargles* set down in the method of cure. *Wiseman.*

GA'RGLION, går'glê-ûn. *n. s.* An exsudation of nervous juice from a bruise, or the like, which indurates into a hard immoveable tumour. *Quincy.*

GA'RGOL, går'gôl. *n. s.* A distemper in hogs.

The signs of the *gargol* in hogs are hanging down of the head, moist eyes, staggering, and loss of appetite. *Mortimer.*

GA'RLAND, går'lând. *n. s.* [*garlande*, *guirland*, French.]

1. A wreath of branches or flowers.

Strephon, with leavy twigs of laurel-tree,
A *garland* made, on temples for to wear;
For he then chosen was the dignity
Of village-lord that Whitsuntide to bear. *Sidney.*

A reeling world will never stand upright,
'Till Richard wear the *garland* of the realm.
—How! wear the *garland*! dost thou mean the crown?
—Ay, my good lord. *Shakspeare.*

Then party-colour'd flow'rs of white and red
She wove, to make a *garland* for her head. *Dryd.*

Vanquish again; though she be gone,
Whose *garland* crown'd the victor's hair,
And reign; though she had left the throne,
Who made thy glory worth thy care. *Prior.*

Her gods and godlike heroes rise to view,
And all her faded *garlands* bloom anew. *Pope.*

2. The top; the principal; the thing most prized.

With every minute you do change a mind,
And call him noble, that was now your hate,
Him vile, that was your *garland.* *Shakspeare.*

GA'RLICK, går'lik. *n. s.* [ȝarleac, Saxon, a lance; and *leek*, the leek that shoots up in blades. *Skinner. Allium*, Latin.]

It has a bulbous root, consisting of many small tubercles included in its coats: the leaves are plain: the flowers consist of six leaves, formed into a corymbus on the top of the stalk; and are succeeded by subrotund fruit, divided into three cells, which contain roundish seeds. *Miller.*

Garlick is of an extremely strong smell, and of an acrid and pungent taste. It is extremely active as may be proved by applying plasters of *garlick* to the feet, which will give a strong smell to the breath. *Hill.*

Garlick has, of all our plants, the greatest strength, affords most nourishment, and supplies most spirits to those who eat little flesh. *Temple.*

'Tis mortal sin an onion to devour;
Each clove of *garlick* is a sacred power:
Religious nations sure, and blest abodes,
Where ev'ry orchard is o'er-run with gods. *Tate.*

GA'RLICK *Pear-tree*, går'lik. *n. s.*

This tree is pretty common in Jamaica, and several other places of America, where it usually rises to the height of thirty or forty feet, and spreads into many branches. When the flowers fall off the pointal, it becomes a round fruit, which, when ripe, has a rough brownish rind, and a mealy sweet pulp, but a strong scent of garlick. *Miller.*

GA'RLICK, *Wild*, går'lik. *n. s.* A plant.

GARLICKEA'TER, går'lik-ê-tûr. *n. s.* [*garlick* and *eat.*] A mean fellow.

You've made good work,
You and your apron men, that stood so much
Upon the voice of occupation, and
The breath of *garlickeaters.* *Shaksp.*

GA'RMENT, går'mênt. *n. s.* [*guarniment*, old French.] Any thing by which the body is covered; clothes; dress.

Hence, rotten thing, or I shall shake thy bones
Out of thy *garments.* *Shaksp.*

Our leaf once fallen, springeth no more; neither doth the sun or summer adorn us again with the *garments* of new leaves and flowers. *Raleigh.*

Fairest thing that shines below,
Why in this robe dost thou appear?
Would'st thou, a while more perfect show,
Thou must at all no *garment* wear. *Cowley.*

Three worthy persons from his side it tore,
And dy'd his *garment* with their scatter'd gore. *Waller.*

The peacock, in all his pride, does not display half the colours that appear in the *garments* of a British lady, when she is dressed. *Addison.*

Let him that sues for the coat, i. e. the shirt, or inner *garment*, take the cloak also, is a proverbial phrase too; for in the truth of the letter, a shirt is no likely matter of a lawsuit, and signifies an uncontesting sufferance of such small losses. *Kettlewell.*

GA'RNER, går'nûr. *n. s.* [*grenier*, Fr.] A place in which thrashed grain is stored up.

Earth's increase, and foyson plenty,
Barns and *garners* never empty. *Shaksp.*

For sundry foes the rural realm surround;
The fieldmouse builds her *garner* under ground:
For gather'd grain the blind laborious mole,
In winding mazes, works her hidden hole. *Dryd.*

To GA'RNER, går'nûr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To store as in garners.

There, where I have *garner'd* up my heart,
Where either I must live, or bear no life. *Shaksp.*

GA'RNET, går'nêt. *n. s.* [*garnato*, Italian; *granatus*, low Latin; from its resemblance in colour to the grain of the pomegranate.]

The *garnet* is a gem of a middle degree of hardness, between the sapphire and the common crystal. It is found of various sizes. Its surfaces are not so smooth or polite as those of a ruby, and its colour is ever of a strong red, with a plain admixture of blueish: its degree of colour is very different, and it always wants much of the brightness of the ruby. *Hill.*

The *garnet* seems to be a species of the carbuncle of the ancients; the Bohemian is red, with a slight cast of a flame-colour; and the Syrian is red, with a slight cast of purple. *Woodward.*

To GA'RNISH, går'nish. *v. a.* [*garnir*, French.]

1. To decorate with ornamental appendages.

There were hills which *garnished* their proud heights with stately trees. *Sidney.*

All within with flowers was *garnished*,
That, when mild Zephyrus amongst them blew,
Did breathe out bountcous smells, and painted colours shew. *Spenser.*

With taper light

To seek the beauteous eye of heav'n to *garnish*,
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess. *Shaksp.*

Paradise was a terrestrial garden, *garnished* with fruits, delighting both the eye and taste. *Raleigh.*

All the streets were *garnished* with the citizens, standing in their liveries. *Bacon.*

2. To embellish a dish with something laid round it.

With what expence and art, how richly drest!
Garnish'd with 'sparagus, himself a feast! *Dryd.*

No man lards salt pork with orange-peel,
Or *garnishes* his lamb with spitchcock'd eel.
King's Cookery.

3. To fit with fetters. A cant term.

GA'RNISH, går'nĭsh. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Ornament; decoration; embellishment.

So are you, sweet,
Ev'n in the lovely *garnish* of a boy. *Shaksp.*

Matter and figure they produce;
For *garnish* this, and that for use;
They seek to feed and please their guests. *Prior.*

2. Things strewed round a dish.

3. [In gaols.] Fetters. A cant term.

4. *Pensiuncula carceraria;* an acknowledgment in money when first a prisoner goes into a gaol. *Ainsworth.*

GA'RNISHMENT, går'nĭsh-mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *garnish.*] Ornament; embellishment.

The church of Sancta Guistiniana in Padoua is a sound piece of good art, where the materials being ordinary stone, without any *garnishment* of sculpture, ravish the beholders. *Wotton.*

GA'RNITURE, går'nē-tûre. *n. s.* [from *garnish.*] Furniture; ornament.

They conclude, if they fall short in *garniture* of their knees, that they are inferiour in furniture of their heads. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Plain sense, which pleas'd your sires an age ago,
Is lost, without the *garniture* of show. *Granville.*

As nature has poured out her charms upon the female part of our species, so they are very assiduous in bestowing upon themselves the finest *garnitures* of art. *Addison*

GA'ROUS, gā'rûs. *adj.* [from *garum.*] Resembling pickle made of fish.

In a civet-cat an offensive odour proceeds, partly from its food, that being especially fish; whereof this humour may be a *garous* excretion, and olidous separation. *Broome.*

GA'RRAN, går'rûn.[81] *n. s.* [Erse. It imports the same as gelding. The word is still retained in Scotland.] A small horse; a hobby. A highland horse, which, when brought into the north of England, takes the name of *galloway.*

When he comes forth, he will make their cows and *garrans* to walk, if he doth no other harm to their persons. *Spenser.*

Every man would be forced to provide winter-fodder for his team, whereas common *garrans* shift upon grass the year round; and this would force men to the enclosing of grounds, so that the race of *garrans* would decrease. *Temple.*

GA'RRET, går'rĕt.[81] *n. s.* [*garite*, the tower of a citadel, French.]

1. A room on the highest floor of the house.

The mob commission'd by the government,
Are seldom to an empty *garret* sent. *Dryden.*

John Bull skipped from room to room; ran up stairs and down stairs, from the kitchen to the *garret.* *Arbuthnot.*

On earth the god of wealth was made
Sole patron of the building trade,
Leaving the arts the spacious air,
With licence to build castles there:
And 'tis conceiv'd their old pretence,
To lodge in *garrets*, comes from thence. *Swift.*

2. Rotten wood. Not in use.

The colour of the shining part of rotten wood, by daylight, is in some pieces white, and in some pieces inclining to red, which they call the white and red *garret.* *Bacon.*

GARRETE'ER, går-rĕt-tēēr. *n. s.* [from *garret.*] An inhabitant of a garret.

GA'RRISON, går'rē-s'n.[170] *n. s.* [*garnison*, French.]

1. Soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it.

How oft he said to me,
Thou art no soldier fit for Cupid's *garrison.* *Sidney.*

2. A fortified place stored with soldiers.

Whom the old Roman wall so ill confin'd,
With a new chain of *garrisons* you bind. *Waller.*

3. The state of being placed in a fortification for its defence.

Some of them that are laid in *garrison* will do no great hurt to the enemies. *Spenser.*

To GA'RRISON, går'rē-s'n. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To secure by fortresses.

Others those forces join,
Which *garrison* the conquests near the Rhine.
Dryden.

GARRU'LITY, går-rû'lē-tē. *n. s.* [*garrulitas*, Lat.]

1. Loquacity; incontinence of tongue; inability to keep a secret.

Let me here
Expiate, if possible, my crime,
Shameful *garrulity.* *Milton.*

2. The quality of talking too much; talkativeness.

Some vices of speech must carefully be avoided: first of all, loquacity or *garrulity.* *Ray.*

GA'RRULOUS, går'rû-lûs. *adj.* [*garrulus*, Lat.] Prattling; talkative.

Old age looks out,
And *garrulous* recounts the feats of youth. *Thomson.*

GA'RTER, går'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [*gardus*, Welsh; *jartier*, Fr. from *gar*, Welsh, the binding of the knee.]

1. A string or riband by which the stocking is held upon the leg.

Let their heads be sleekly comb'd, their blue coats brush'd, and their *garters* of an indifferent knit. *Shaksp.*

When we rest in our cloaths we loosen our *garters*, and other ligatures, to give the spirits free passage. *Ray.*

Handsome *garters* at your knees. *Swift.*

There lay three *garters*, half a pair of gloves,
And all the trophies of his former loves. *Pope.*

2. The mark of the order of the garter, the highest order of English knighthood.

Now by my george, my *garter.*
—The george, profan'd, hath lost his holy honour;
The *garter*, blemish'd, pawn'd his knightly virtue.
Shaksp.

You owe your Ormond nothing but a son,
To fill in future times his father's place,
And wear the *garter* of his mother's race. *Dryden.*

3. The principal king at arms.

To GA'RTER, går'tûr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with a garter.

He, being in love, could not see to *garter* his hose. *Shaksp*

A person was wounded in the leg, below the *gartering* place. *Wiseman*

GARTH, gårth. *n. s.* [as if *girth*, from *gird.*] The bulk of the body measured by the girdle.

GAS, gās. *n. s.* [A word invented by the chymists.] It is used by Van Helmont and seems designed to signify, in general, a spirit not capable of being coagulated: but he uses it loosely in many senses. *Harris.*

GASCONA'DE, gās-kō-nāde'. *n. s.* [Fr. from *Gascon*, a nation eminent for boasting.] A boast; a bravado.

Was it a *gasconade* to please me, that you said your fortune was increased to one hundred a year since I left you? *Swift.*

To GASCONA'DE, gās-kō-nāde'. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To boast; to brag; to bluster.

To GASH, gāsh. *v. a.* [from *hacher*, to cut, French. *Skinner.*] To cut deep so as to make a gaping wound; to cut with a blunt instrument so as to make the wound wide.

Where the Englishmen at arms had been defeated, many of their horses were found grievously *gashed* or gored to death. *Hayward.*

Wit is a keen instrument, and every one can cut and *gash* with it, but to carve a beautiful image requires art. *Tillotson.*

See me *gash'd* with knives,
Or sear'd with burning steel. *Rowe.*

Streaming with blood, all over *gash'd* with wounds,
He reel'd, he groan'd, and at the altar fell.
A. Philips.

GASH, gāsh. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A deep and wide wound.

He glancing on his helmet, made a large
And open *gash* therein; were not his targe,
That broke the violence of his intent,
The weary soul from thence it would discharge.
Spenser.

A perilous *gash*, a very limb lopt off. *Shaksp.*

Hamilton drove Newton almost to the end of the list; but Newton on a sudden gave him such a *gash* on the leg, that therewith he fell to the ground. *Hayward.*

But th' ethereal substance clos'd,
Not long divisible; and from the *gash*
A stream of nectrous humour issuing flow'd.
Milton.

2. The mark of a wound. I know not if this be proper.

I was fond of back sword and cudgel play, and I now bear in my body many a black and blue *gash* and scar. *Arbuthnot.*

GA'SKINS, gās'kĭnz. *n. s.* [from *Gascoigne.* See GALLIGASKINS.] Wide hose; wide breeches An old ludicrous word.

If one point break, the other will hold;
Or if both break, your *gaskins* fall. *Shaksp.*

To GASP, gāsp. *v. n.* [from *gaſpe*, *Skinner;* from *grispe*, Dan. to sob, *Junius.*]

1. To open the mouth wide to catch breath with labour.

The sick for air before the portal *gasp.* *Dryd.*

They raised a feeble cry with trembling notes;
But the weak voice deceiv'd their *gasping* throats.
Dryden.

The *gasping* head flies off; a purple flood
Flows from the trunk. *Dryden.*

The ladies *gasp'd*, and scarcely could respire;
The breath they drew no longer air, but fire.
Dryden.

A scantling of wit lay *gasping* for life, and groaning beneath a heap of rubbish. *Dryden.*

The rich countrymen in Austria were faint and *gasping* for breath. *Brown's Travels.*

Pale and faint,
He *gasps* for breath; and, as his life flows from him,
Demands to see his friends. *Addison.*

2. To emit breath by opening the mouth convulsively.

I lay me down to *gasp* my latest breath;

The wolves will get a breakfast by my death. *Dryden.*

He staggers round, his eyeballs roll in death,
And with short sobs he *gasps* away his breath. *Dryden.*

3. To long for. This sense is, I think, not proper, as nature never expresses desire by gasping.

The Castilian and his wife had the comfort to be under the same master, who, seeing how dearly they loved one another, and *gasped* after their liberty, demanded a most exorbitant price for their ransom. *Spectator.*

GASP, gâsp. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of opening the mouth to catch breath.

2. The short catch of breath in the last agonies.

His fortunes all lie speechless, and his name
Is at last *gasp.* *Shaksp.*

Ah, Warwick, Montague hath breathed his last;
And to the latest *gasp* cry'd out for Warwick. *Shaksp.*

If in the dreadful hour of death,
If at the latest *gasp* of breath,
When the cold damp bedews your brow,
You hope for mercy, shew it now. *Addison.*

To GAST, gâst. *v. a.* [from ȝæꝛt, Saxon; See AGHAST.] To make aghast; to fright; to shock; to terrify; to fear; to affray.

When he saw my best alarmed spirits,
Bold in the quarrel's right, rous'd to th' encounter,
Or whether *gasted* by the noise I made,
Full suddenly he fled. *Shaksp.*

GA'STRICK, gâs'trîk. *adj.* [from γαστηρ.] Belonging to the belly.

GASTRO'RAPHY, gâs-trôr'â-fè. *n. s.* [γαστηρ and ῥάπτω.] In strictness of etymology signifies no more than sewing up any wound of the belly; yet in common acceptation it implies that the wound of the belly is complicated with another of the intestines. *Sharp.*

GASTRO'TOMY, gâs-trôt'ô-mè.[518] *n. s.* [γαστηρ and τέτομα.] The act of cutting open the belly.

GAT, gât. The preterit of *get.*

Moses *gat* him up into the mount. *Exodus.*

GATE, gâte. *n. s.* [ȝeat, Sax.]

1. The door of a city, castle, palace, or large building.

Open the *gate* of mercy, gracious God!
My soul flies through these wounds to seek thee. *Shaksp.*

Gates of monarchs
Are arch'd so high, that giants may jet through,
And keep their impious turbands on, without
Good-morrow to the sun. *Shaksp.*

2. A frame of timber upon hinges to give a passage into enclosed grounds.

Know'st thou the way to Dover?
——Both stile and *gate*, horseway and footpath. *Shaksp.*

3. An avenue; an opening.

Auria had done nothing but wisely and politickly, in setting the Venetians together by the ears with the Turks, and opening a *gate* for a long war. *Knolles.*

GA'TEVEIN, gâte'vâne. *n. s.* The *vena porta.*

Being a king that loved wealth, he could not endure to have trade sick, nor any obstruction to continue in the *gatevein* which disperseth that blood. *Bacon.*

GA'TEWAY, gâte'wâ. *n. s.* [*gate* and *way.*] A way through gates of enclosed grounds.

Gateways between inclosures are so miry, that they cannot cart between one field and another. *Mortimer.*

To GA'THER, gâth'ûr. *v. a.* [ȝaðeꝛan, Saxon.]

1. To collect; to bring into one place.

Gather stones—and they took stones and made an heap. *Genesis.*

2. To get in harvest.

The seventh year we shall not sow, nor *gather* in our increase. *Leviticus.*

3. To pick up; to glean.

His opinions
Have satisfied the king for his divorce,
Gather'd from all the famous colleges. *Shaksp.*

Cast up the highway, *gather* out the stones. *Isaiah.*

I will spend this preface upon those from whom I have *gathered* my knowledge; for I am but a gatherer. *Wotton.*

To pay the creditor, that lent him his rent, he must *gather* up money by degrees. *Locke.*

4. To crop; to pluck.

What have I done?
To see my youth, my beauty, and my love
No sooner gain'd, but slighted and betray'd;
And like a rose just *gather'd* from the stalk,
But only smelt, and cheaply thrown aside,
To wither on the ground! *Dryden.*

5. To assemble.

They have *gathered* themselves together against me. *Job.*

All the way we went there were *gathered* some people on both sides, standing in a row. *Bacon.*

6. To heap up; to accumulate.

He that by usury and unjust gain increaseth his substance, shall *gather* it for him that will pity the poor. *Proverbs*

7. To select and take.

Save us, O Lord, and *gather* us from among the heathen, to give thanks unto thy holy name. *Psalms.*

8. To sweep together.

The kingdom of heaven is like unto a net that was cast into the sea, and *gathered* of every kind. *Matthew.*

9. To collect charitable contributions.

10. To bring into one body or interest.

I will *gather* others to him, besides those that are *gathered* unto him. *Isaiah.*

11. To draw together from a state of diffusion; to compress; to contract.

Immortal Tully shone,
The Roman rostra deck'd the consul's throne;
Gath'ring his flowing robe he seem'd to stand,
In act to speak, and graceful stretch'd his hand. *Pope.*

12. To gain.

He *gathers ground* upon her in the chace;
Now breathes upon her hair with nearer pace. *Dryden.*

13. To pucker needlework.

14. To collect logically; to know by inference.

That which, out of the law of reason or of God, men probably *gathering* to be expedient, they make it law. *Hooker.*

The reason that I *gather* he is mad,
Is the mad tale he told to-day at dinner,
Of his own door being shut against his entrance. *Shaksp.*

After he had seen the vision, we endeavoured to get into Macedonia, assuredly *gathering* that the Lord had called us. *Acts.*

From this doctrine of the increasing and lessening of sin in this respect, we may *gather*, that all sins are not alike and equal, as the stoicks of ancient times, and their followers, have falsely imagined, *Perkins.*

Return'd,
By night, and listening where the hapless pair
Sat in their sad discourse, and various plaint,
Thence *gather'd* his own doom. *Milton.*

Mademoiselle de Scudery, who is as old as Sibyl, is translating Chaucer into French: from which I *gather* that he has formerly been translated into the old Provencal. *Dryden.*

15. *To* GATHER *Breath.* [A proverbial expression.] To have respite from any calamity.

The luckless lucky maid
A long time with that savage people staid,
To *gather breath*, in many miseries. *Spenser.*

To GA'THER, gâth'ûr. *v. n.*

1. To be condensed; to thicken.

If ere night the *gath'ring* clouds we fear,
A song will help the beating storm to bear. *Dryd.*

When *gath'ring* clouds o'ershadow all the skies,
And shoot quick lightnings, weigh my boys! he cries. *Dryden.*

When the rival winds their quarrel try,
South, east, and west, on airy coursers born,
The whirlwind *gathers*, and the woods are torn. *Dryden.*

Think on the storm that *gathers* o'er your head,
And threatens every hour to burst upon it. *Addison.*

2. To grow larger by the accretion of similar matter.

Their snow-ball did not *gather* as it went; for the people came into them. *Bacon.*

3. To assemble.

There be three things that mine heart feareth; the slander of a city, the *gathering* together of an unruly multitude, and a false accusation. *Ecclus.*

4. To generate pus or matter.

Ask one, who by repeated restraints hath subdued his natural rage, how he likes the change, and he will tell you 'tis no less happy than the ease of a broken imposthume after the painful *gathering* and filling of it. *Decay of Piety.*

GA'THER, gâth'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from the verb.] Pucker; cloth drawn together in wrinkles.

Give laws for pantaloons,
The length of breeches and the *gathers*,
Part cannons, perriwigs, and feathers. *Hudibras.*

GA'THERER, gâth'ûr-ûr. *n. s.* [from *gather.*]

1. One who gathers; one that collects; a collector.

I will spend this preface about those from whom I have gathered my knowledge; for I am but a *gatherer* and disposer of other men's stuff. *Wotton.*

2. One that gets in a crop of any kind.

I was a herdman and a *gatherer* of sycamore fruit. *Amos.*

Nor in that land
Do poisonous herbs deceive the *gatherer's* hand. *May's Virgil.*

GA'THERING, gâth'ûr-îng. *n. s.* [from *gather.*] Collection of charitable contributions.

Let every one lay by him in store, that there be no *gatherings* when I come. *1 Corinthians.*

GA'TTEN-TREE, gât'tn-trêe. *n. s.* A species of Cornelian cherry.

GAUDE, gâwd. *n. s.* [The etymology of this word is uncertain: *Skinner* imagines it may come from *gaude*, French, a yellow flower, yellow being the most gaudy colour. *Junius*, according to his custom, talks of ἄγαν☉; and Mr. *Lye* finds *gaude*, in *Douglas*, to signify deceit or fraud, from *gwawdio*, Welsh, to cheat. It seems to me most easily deducible from *gaudium*, Latin, joy;

the cause of joy; a token of joy: thence aptly applied to any thing that gives or expresses pleasure. In Scotland this word is still retained, both as a showy bawble, and the person fooled. It also in Scotland denotes a yellow flower.] An ornament; a fine thing; any thing worn as a sign of joy. It is not now much used.

He stole th' impression of her fantasy,
With bracclets of thy hair, rings, *gaudes*, conceits,
Knacks, trifles, nosegays, sweetmeats. *Shaksp.*

The sun is in the heav'n, and the proud day,
Attended with the pleasures of the world,
Is all too wanton, and too full of *gaudes*,
To give me audience. *Shaksp.*

My love to Hermia
Is melted as the snow; seems to me now
As the remembrance of an idle *gaude*,
Which in my childhood I did doat upon. *Shaksp.*

Some bound for Guiney, golden sand to find,
Bore all the *gaudes* the simple natives wear;
Some for the pride of Turkish courts design'd,
For folded turbans finest holland bear. *Dryden.*

To GAUDE, gâwd. *v. n.* [*gaudeo*, Latin.] To exult; to rejoice at any thing.

Go to a gossip's feast, and *gaude* with me,
After so long grief such nativity. *Shaksp.*

GA'UDERY, gâw'dêr-ê. *n. s.* [from *gaude*.] Finery; ostentatious luxury of dress.

The triumph was not pageants and *gaudery*, but one of the wisest and noblest institutions that ever was. *Bacon.*

Age, which is but one remove from death, and should have nothing about us but what looks like a decent preparation for it, scarce ever appears, of late, but in the high mode, the flaunting garb, and utmost *gaudery* of youth with cloathes as ridiculously, and as much in the fashion, as the person that wears them is usually grown out of it. *South.*

A plain suit, since we can make but one,
Is better than to be by tarnish'd *gaud'ry* known.
Dryden.

GA'UDILY, gâw'dê-lê. *adv.* [from *gaude*.] Showily.

GA'UDINESS, gâw'dê-nês. *n. s.* [from *gaudy*.] Showiness; tinsel appearance.

GA'UDY, gâw'dê.[213] *adj.* [from *gaude*.] Showy; splendid; pompous; ostentatiously fine.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not exprest in fancy; rich, not *gaudy;*
For the apparel oft proclaims the man. *Shaksp.*

Fancies fond with *gaudy* shapes possess,
As thick and uumberless
As the gay motes that people the sun-beams.
Milton.

A goldfinch there I saw, with *gaudy* pride
Of painted plumes, that hopp'd from side to side.
Dryden.

The Bavarian duke his brigades leads,
Gallant in arms, and *gaudy* to behold. *Philips.*

A man who walks directly to his journey's end, will arrive thither much sooner than him who wanders aside to gaze at every thing, or to gather every *gaudy* flower. *Watts.*

It is much to be lamented, that persons so naturally qualified to be great examples of piety, should, by an erroneous education, be made poor and *gaudy* spectacles of the greatest vanity. *Law.*

GA'UDY, gâw'dê. *n. s.* [*gaudium*, Latin.] A feast; a festival; a day of plenty. A word used in the university.

He may surely be content with a fast to-day, that is sure of a *gaudy* to-morrow. *Cheyne.*

GAVE, gâve. The preterit of *give*.

Thou canst not every day give me thy heart;
If thou can'st give it, then thou never *gav'st* it:
Lovers' riddles are, that though thy heart depart,
It stays at home, and thou with losing sav'st it.
Donne.

GA'VEL, gâv'il. *n. s.* A provincial word for ground.

Let it lie upon the ground or *gavel* eight or ten days. *Mortimer.*

GA'VELKIND, gâv'il-kind. *n. s.* [In law.] A custom whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death among all his sons, or the land of the brother equally divided among the brothers, if he have no issue of his own. This custom is of force in divers places in England, but especially in Kent.
Cowell.

Among other Welsh customs he abolished that of *gavelkind*, whereby the heirs female were utterly excluded, and the bastards did inherit as well as the legitimate, which is the very Irish *gavelkind*.
Davies.

To GAUGE, gâdje.[217] *v. a.* [*gauge*, *jauge*, a measuring rod, French. It is pronounced, and often written, *gage*.]

1. To measure with respect to the contents of a vessel.
2. To measure with regard to any proportion.

The vanes nicely *gauged* on each side, broad on one side, and narrow on the other, both which minister to the progressive motion of the bird.
Derham.

There is nothing more perfectly admirable in itself than that artful manner in Homer, of taking measure or *gaging* his heroes by each other, and thereby elevating the character of one person by the opposition of it to some other he is made to excel. *Pope.*

GAUGE, gâdje. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A measure, a standard.

This plate must be a *gage* to file your worm and groove to equal breadth by. *Moxon.*

If money were to be hired, as land is, or to be had from the owner himself, it might then be had at the market rate, which would be a constant *gage* of your trade and wealth. *Locke.*

Timothy proposed to his mistress, that she should entertain no servant that was above four foot seven inches high; and for that purpose had prepared a *gauge*, by which they were to be measured.
Arbuthnot.

GAU'GER, gâ'jûr. *n. s.* [from *gauge*.] One whose business it is to measure vessels or quantities.

Those earls and dukes have been privileged with royal jurisdiction; and appointed their special officers, as sheriff, admiral, *gauger*, and escheator.
Carew.

GAUNT, gânt.[214] *adj.* [As if *gewant*, from ȝepanian, to lessen, Sax.] Thin; slender; lean; meagre.

Oh, how that name befits my composition!
Old *Gaunt*, indeed, and *gaunt* in being old:
Within me grief hath kept a tedious fast;
And who abstains from meat that is not *gaunt?*
For sleeping England long time have I watch'd;
Watching breeds leanness, leanness is all *gaunt:*
The pleasure that some fathers feed upon
Is my strict fast; I mean my childrens' looks;
And therein fasting, thou hast made me *gaunt:*
Gaunt am I for the grave, *gaunt* as a grave,
Whose hollow womb inherits nought but bones.
Shaksp.

Two mastiffs, *gaunt* and grim, her flight pursu'd
And oft their fasten'd fangs in blood embru'd.
Dryden.

GA'UNTLY, gânt'lê. *adv.* [from *gaunt*. Leanly; slenderly; meagerly.

GA'UNTLET, gânt'lêt. *n. s.* [*gantelet*, Fr.] An iron glove used for defence, and thrown down in challenges. It is sometimes in poetry used for the *cestus*, or boxing glove.

A scaly *gauntlet* now, with joints of steel,
Must glove this hand. *Shaksp.*

Feel but the difference, soft and rough,
This a *gauntlet*, that a muff. *Cleaveland.*

Some shall in swiftness for the goal contend,
And others try the twanging bow to bend;
The strong with iron *gauntlets* arm'd shall stand,
Oppos'd in combat, on the yellow sand. *Dryden.*

Who naked wrestled best, besmear'd with oil;
Who with *gauntlets* gave or took the foil. *Dryden.*

The funeral of some valiant knight
May give this thing its proper light;
View his two *gauntlets;* these declare
That both his hands were used to war. *Prior.*

So to repel the Vandals of the stage,
Our vet'ran bard resumes his tragick rage;
He throws the *gauntlet* Otway us'd to wield,
And calls for Englishmen to judge the field.
Southern.

GA'VOT, gâ-vôt'. *n. s.* [*gavotte*, Fr.] A kind of dance.

The disposition in a fiddle to play tunes in preludes, sarabands, jigs, and *gavots*, are real qualities in the instrument. *Arbuthnot.*

GAUZE, gâwz. *n. s.* A kind of thin transparent silk.

Silken cloathes were used by the ladies; and it seems they were thin, like *gauze*. *Arbuthnot.*

Brocadoes and damasks, and tabbies, and *gauzes*, are lately brought over. *Swift.*

GAWK, gâwk.[219] *n. s.* [ȝeac, Sax.]

1. A cuckow.
2. A foolish fellow. In both senses it is retained in Scotland.

GAWN, gâwn. *n. s.* [corrupted from *gallon*.] A small tub, or lading vessel. A provincial word.

GA'WNTREE, gâwn'trêê. *n. s.* [Scotish.] A wooden frame on which beer-casks are set when tunned.

GAY, gâ.[220] *adj.* [*gay*, Fr.]

1. Airy; cheerful; merry; frolick.

Smooth flow the waves, the zephyrs gently play;
Belinda smil'd, and all the world was *gay*. *Pope.*

Even rival wits did Voiture's fate deplore,
And the *gay* mourn'd, who never mourn'd before.
Pope.

2. Fine; showy.

A virgin that loves to go *gay*. *Baruch.*

GAY, gâ. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] An ornament; an embellishment.

Morose and untractable spirits look upon precepts in emblem, as they do upon *gays* and pictures, the fooleries of so many old wives' tales.
L'Estrange.

GA'YETY, gâ'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*gayete*, French; from *gay*.]

1. Cheerfulness; airiness; merriment.
2. Acts of juvenile pleasure.

And from those *gayeties* our youth requires
To exercise their minds, our age retires. *Denham.*

3. Finery; show.

Our *gayety* and our guilt are all besmirch'd,
With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shaksp.*

GA'YLY, gâ'lê. *adv.*

1. Merrily; cheerfully; airily.
2. Splendidly; pompously; with great show.

The ladies, *gayly* dress'd, the Mall adorn
With curious dies, and paint the sunny morn. *Gay.*

Like some fair flow'r, that early spring supplies,
That *gayly* blooms, but ev'n in blooming dies. *Pope.*

GA'YNESS, gâ'nês. *n. s.* [from *gay*.] Gayety; finery. Not much in use.

To GAZE, gâze. *v. n.* [ἀγάζεσθαι, or rather ȝeȝean, to see, Sax.] To look intently and earnestly; to look with eagerness.

What see'st thou there? King Henry's diadem,
Inchas'd with all the honours of the world:
If so, *gaze* on. *Shaksp.*

From some she cast her modest eyes below;
At some her *gazing* glances roving flew. *Fairfax.*

Gaze not on a maid, that thou fall not by those things that are precious in her. *Ecclus.*

A lover's eyes will *gaze* an eagle blind. *Shaksp.*

High stations tumults, but not bliss create;
None think the great unhappy, but the great.
Fools *gaze* and envy; Envy darts a sting,
Which makes a swain as wretched as a king. *Young.*

To GAZE, gâze. *v. a.* To view steadfastly.

Strait toward heav'n my wond'ring eyes I turn'd,
And *gaz'd* awhile the ample sky. *Milton.*

GAZE, gâze. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Intent regard; look of eagerness or wonder; fixed look.

Being lighten'd with her beauty's beam,
And thereby fill'd with happy influence,
And lifted up above the worldis *gaze*,
To sing with angels her immortal praise. *Spenser.*

Do but note a wild and wanton herd,
If any air of musick touch their ears,
You shall perceive them make a mutual stand,
Their savage eyes turn'd to a modest *gaze*,
By the sweet power of musick. *Shaksp.*

Not a month
'Fore your queen dy'd, she was more worth such *gazes*
Than what you look on now. *Shaksp.*

With secret *gaze*,
Or open admiration, him behold,
On whom the great Creator hath bestow'd
Worlds. *Milton.*

Pindar is a dark writer, wants connexion as to our understanding, soars out of sight, and leaves his readers at a *gaze*. *Dryden.*

After having stood at *gaze* before this gate, he discovered an inscription. *Addison.*

2. The object gazed on.

I must die
Betray'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes put out;
Made of my enemies the scorn and *gaze;*
To grind in brazen fetters, under task,
With my heav'n-gifted strength. *Milton.*

GA'ZEL, gâze'ĕl. *n. s.* An Arabian deer.

GA'ZER, gâ'zûr. *n. s.* [from *gaze.*] He that gazes; one that looks intently with eagerness or admiration.

In her cheeks the vermil red did shew,
Like roses in a bed of lilies shed;
The which ambrosial odours from them threw,
And *gazers* sense with double pleasure fed.
Fairy Queen.

I'll slay more *gazers* than the basilisk. *Shaksp.*

Bright as the sun, her eyes the *gazers* strike;
And, like the sun, they shine on all alike. *Pope.*

His learned ideas give him a transcendent delight; and yet at the same time, discover the blemishes which the common *gazer* never observed. *Watts.*

GA'ZEFUL, gâze'fûl. *adj.* [*gaze* and *full.*] Looking intently.

The brightness of her beauty clear,
The ravisht hearts of *gazeful* men might rear
To admiration of that heavenly light. *Spenser.*

GA'ZEHOUND, gâze'hôûnd. *n. s.* [*gaze* and *hound; canis agasæus. Skinner.*] A hound that pursues not by the scent, but by the eye.

See'st thou the *gazehound*, how with glance severe
From the close herd he marks the destin'd deer! *Tickel.*

GA'ZETTE, gâ-zĕt'. *n. s.* [*gazetta* is a Venetian halfpenny, the price of a newspaper, of which the first was published at Venice.] A paper of news; a paper of publick intelligence. It is accented indifferently on the first or last syllable.

And sometimes when the loss is small,
And danger great, they challenge all;
Print new additions to their feats,
And emendations in *gazettes*. *Hudibras.*

An English gentleman, without geography, cannot well understand a *gazette*. *Locke.*

One cannot hear a name mentioned in it that does not bring to mind a piece of the *gazette*. *Addison.*

All, all but truth, falls dead-born from the press;
Like the last *gazette*, or the last address. *Pope.*

GAZETTE'ER, gâz-ĕt-tēēr'. *n. s.* [from *gazette.*]

1. A writer of news.
2. An officer appointed to publish news by authority, whom *Steele* calls the lowest minister of state.

Satire is no more: I feel it die:
No *gazetteer* more innocent than I. *Pope.*

GA'ZINGSTOCK, gâ'zĭng-stŏk. *n. s.* [*gaze* and *stock.*] A person gazed at with scorn or abhorrence.

These things are offensive to us, by making us *gazing-stocks* to others, and objects of their scorn and derision. *Ray.*

GAZO'N, gâz-ôôn'. *n. s.* [French.] In fortification, pieces of fresh earth covered with grass, cut in form of a wedge, about a foot long and half a foot thick, to line parapets and the traverses of galleries. *Harris.*

GEAR, gēēr. *n. s.* [ȝýrian, to clothe; ȝeappe, furniture, Saxon.]

1. Furniture; accoutrements; dress; habit; ornaments.

Array thyself in her most gorgeous *gear*.
Fairy Queen.

When he found her bound, stript from her *gear*,
And vile tormentors ready saw in place,
He broke through. *Fairfax.*

When once her eye
Hath met the virtue of this magick dust,
I shall appear some harmless villager,
Whom thrift keeps up about his country *gear*.
Milton.

I fancy every body observes me as I walk the street, and long to be in my old plain *gear* again. *Addison.*

To see some radiant nymph appear
In all her glitt'ring birth-day *gear*,
You think some goddess from the sky
Descended ready cut and dry. *Swift.*

2. The traces by which horses or oxen draw.

Apollo's spite Pallas discern'd, and flew to Tydeus' son;
His scourge reacht, and his horse made fresh; then took her angry run
At king Eumelus, brake his *gears*. *Chapman.*

The frauds he learned in his fanatick years,
Made him uneasy in his lawful *gears*. *Dryden.*

3. Stuff. *Hanmer.*

If Fortune be a woman, she is a good wench for this *gear*. *Shaksp.*

4. [In *Scotland.*] Goods or riches: as, he has *gear* enough.
5. The furniture of a draught horse.

GE'ASON, gē'sŭn. *adj.* [A word which I find only in *Spenser.*] Wonderful.

It to Leeches seemed strange and *geason*. *Hub.*

GEAT, jēēt. *n. s.* [corrupted from *jett.*] The hole through which the metal runs into the mold. *Moxon.*

GECK, gĕk. *n. s.* [ȝeac, a cuckow; *geck*, German, a fool; *gawk*, Scotish.] A bubble easily imposed upon. *Hanmer.* Obsolete.

Why did you suffer Jachimo to taint his noble heart and brain with needless jealousy, and to become the *geck* and scorn o' th' other's villainy? *Shaksp.*

Why have you suffer'd me to be imprison'd,
And made the most notorious *geck* and gull
That e'er invention play'd on? *Shaksp.*

To GECK, gĕk. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cheat; to trick.

GEE, jēē. A term used by wagoners to their horses when they would have them go faster.

GEESE, gēēse. The plural of *goose*.

GE'LABLE, jĕl'â-bl. *adj.* [from *gelu*, Lat.] What may be congealed, or concreted into a jelly.

GE'LATINE,[149] jĕl'â-tĭne. } *adj.* [*gelatus*, Latin.] Formed into a jelly; viscous; stiff and cohesive.
GELA'TINOUS, jĕ-lăt'ĭn-ûs. }

That pellucid *gelatinous* substance is an excrement cast off from the shoals of fish that inhabit the main. *Woodward.*

You shall always see their eggs laid carefully up in that spermatick *gelatine* matter, in which they are reposited. *Derham.*

To GELD, gĕld.[559] *v. a.* preter. *gelded* or *gelt;* part. pass. *gelded* or *gelt.* [*gelten*, Germ.]

1. To castrate; to deprive of the power of generation.

Geld bull-calf and ram lamb as soon as they fall. *Tusser.*

Lord Say hath *gelded* the commonwealth, and made it an eunuch. *Shaksp.*

2. To deprive of any essential part.

He bears his course, and runs me up
With like advantage on the other side,
Gelding th' opposed continent as much
As on the other side it takes from you. *Shaksp.*

3. To deprive of any thing immodest, or liable to objection.

They were diligent enough to make sure work, and to *geld* it so clearly in some places, that they took away the very manhood of it. *Dryden.*

GE'LDER, gĕld'ûr. *n. s.* [from *geld.*] One that performs the act of castration.

Geld later with *gelders* as many one do,
And look of a dozen to geld away two. *Tusser.*

No sow-*gelder* did blow his horn
To geld a cat, but cry'd reform. *Hudibras.*

GE'LDER-ROSE, gĕl'dûr-rôze. *n. s.* [I suppose brought from *Guelderland.*] The leaves are like those of the maple-tree: the flowers consist of one leaf, in a circular rose form. *Miller.*

The *gelder-rose* is increased by suckers and cuttings. *Mortimer.*

GE'LDING, gĕl'dĭng.[559] *n. s.* [from *geld.*] Any animal castrated, particularly a horse.

Though naturally there be more males of horses, bulls or rams than females; yet artificially, that is, by making *geldings*, oxen and wethers, there are fewer. *Graunt.*

The lord lieutenant may chuse out one of the best horses, and two of the best *geldings;* for which shall be paid one hundred pounds for the horse, and fifty pounds a-piece for the *geldings*. *Temple.*

GE'LID, jĕl'lĭd. *adj.* [*gelidus*, Latin.] Extremely cold.

From the deep ooze and *gelid* cavern rous'd,
They flounce. *Thomson.*

GELI'DITY, jĕ-lĭd'ĕ-tē. } *n. s.* [from *ge-*
GE'LIDNESS, jĕl'ĭd-nĕs. } *lid.*] Extreme cold. *Dict.*

GE'LLY, jĕl'lē. *n. s.* [*gelatus*, Latin.] Any viscous body; viscidity; glue; gluy substance.

My best blood turn
To an infected *gelly*. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

The tapers of the gods,
The sun and moon, became like waxen globes,
The shooting stars end all in purple *gellies*,
And chaos is at hand. *Dryd. & Lee's Oedipus*

The white of an egg will coagulate by a moderate heat, and the hardest of animal solids are resolvable again into *gellies*. *Arbuthnot.*

GELT, gĕlt. *n. s.* [from *geld.*] A castrated animal; gelding. Not used.

The sprayed *gelts* they esteem the most profitable. *Mortimer.*

GELT, gĕlt. The participle passive of *geld*.

Let the others be *gelt* for oxen. *Mortimer.*

GELT, gĕlt. *n. s.* [corrupted for the sake of rhyme from *gilt*.] Tinsel; gilt surface.

I won her with a girdle of *gelt*,
Embost with bugle about the belt. *Spenser.*

GEM, jĕm. *n. s.* [*gemma*, Latin.]

1. A jewel; a precious stone of whatever kind.

Love his fancy drew;
And so to take the *gem* Urania sought. *Sidney.*

I saw his bleeding rings,
Their precious *gems* new lost, became his guide,
Led him, begg'd for him, sav'd him from despair.
Shaksp.

It will seem a hard matter to shadow a *gem*, or well pointed diamond, that hath many sides, and to give the lustre where it ought. *Peacham.*

Stones of small worth may lie unseen by day;
But night itself does the rich *gem* betray. *Cowley.*

The basis of all *gems* is, when pure, wholly diaphanous, and either crystal or an adamantine matter; but we find the diaphaneity of this matter changed, by means of a fine metallick matter. *Woodward.*

2. The first bud.

From the joints of thy prolifick stem
A swelling knot is raised, call'd a *gem;*
Whence, in short space, itself the cluster shows.
Denham.

Embolden'd out they come,
And swell the *gems*, and burst the narrow room.
Dryden.

To GEM, jĕm. *v. a.* [*gemma*, Latin.] To adorn, as with jewels or buds.

To GEM, jĕm. *v. n.* [*gemmo*, Latin.] To put forth the first buds.

Last rose in dance, the stately trees, and spread
Their branches, hung with copious fruit; or *gemm'd*
Their blossoms. *Milton.*

GEME'LLIPAROUS, jĕm-mĕl-lĭp'pâ-rŭs.[518] *adj.* [*gemelli*, and *pario*, Latin.] Bearing twins. *Dict.*

To GE'MINATE, jĕm'mĕ-nâte.[91] *v. a.* [*gemino*, Latin.] To double. *Dict.*

GEMINA'TION, jĕm-mĕ-nâ'shŭn *n. s.* [from *geminate.*] Repetition; reduplication.

Be not afraid of them that kill the body: fear him, which, after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell; yea, I say unto you, with a *gemination*, which the present controversy shews not to have been causeless, fear him. *Boyle.*

GE'MINY, jĕm'mĕ-nē. *n. s.* [*gemini*, Lat.] Twins; a pair; a brace; a couple.

I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, and your couch fellow, Nim; or else you had looked through the grate, like a *geminy* of baboons. *Shaksp.*

A *geminy* of asses split would make just four of you. *Congreve.*

GE'MINOUS, jĕm'mĕ-nŭs. *adj.* [*geminus*, Lat.] Double.

Christians have baptized these *geminous* births, and double connascencies, with several names, as conceiving in them a distinction of souls. *Brown.*

GE'MMARY, jĕm'mâ-rē. *adj.* [from *gem.*] Pertaining to gems or jewels.

The principle and *gemmary* affection is its translucency: as for arradiancy, which is found in many gems, it is not discoverable in this. *Brown.*

GE'MMEOUS, jĕm'mē-ŭs. *adj.* [*gemmeus*, Latin.]

1. Tending to gems.

Sometimes we find them in the *gemmeous* matter itself. *Woodward.*

2. Resembling gems.

GEMMO'SITY, jĕm-mŏs'ĕ-tē. *n. s.* [from *gem.*] The quality of being a jewel. *Dict.*

GE'MOTE, jĕm'mōte. *n. s.* A meeting; the court of the hundred. Obsolete.

GE'NDER, jĕn'dŭr. *n. s.* [*genus*, Latin, *gendre*, Fr.]

1. A kind; a sort. Not in use.

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are gardener: so that if we will supply it with one *gender* of herbs, or distract it with many, the power and corrigible authority of this lies in our will. *Shaksp.*

The other motive,
Why to a publick court I might not go,
Is the great love the general *gender* bare me. *Shak.*

2. A sex.

3. [In grammar.] A denomination given to nouns from their being joined with an adjective in this or that termination. *Clarke.*

Cubitus, sometimes cubitum in the neutral *gender*, signifies the lower part of the arm on which we lean. *Arbuthnot.*

Ulysses speaks of Nausicaa, yet immediately changes the words into the masculine *gender*. *Broome.*

To GE'NDER, jĕn'dŭr. *v. a.* [*engendrer*, French.]

1. To beget.

2. To produce; to cause.

Foolish and unlearned questions avoid, knowing that they do *gender* strife. *2 Timothy.*

To GE'NDER, jĕn'dŭr. *v. n.* To copulate; to breed.

A cistern for foul toads
To *gender* in. *Shaksp.*

Thou shalt not let thy cattle *gender* with a diverse kind. *Leviticus.*

GENEALO'GICAL, jē-nē-â-lŏdje'ē-kâl. *adj.* [from *genealogy.*] Pertaining to descents of families; pertaining to the history of the successions of houses.

GENEA'LOGIST, jē-nē-âl'ŏ-jĭst. *n. s.* [γενεαλογέω; *genealogiste*, French.] He who traces descents.

GENEA'LOGY, jē-nē-âl'ŏ-jē.[518] *n. s.* [γενεὰ and λόγος.] History of the succession of families; enumeration of descent in order of succession; a pedigree.

The ancients ranged chaos into several regions; and in that order successively rising one from another, as if it was a pedigree or *genealogy*. *Burnet.*

GE'NERABLE, jĕn'ĕr-â-bl. *adj.* [from *genero*, Latin.] That may be produced or begotten.

GE'NERAL, jĕn'ĕr-âl.[88] *adj.* [*general*, French; *generalis*, Latin.]

1. Comprehending many species or individuals; not special; not particular.

To conclude from particulars to *generals* is a false way of arguing. *Broome.*

2. Lax in signification; not restrained to any special or particular import.

Where the author speaks more strictly and particularly on any theme, it will explain the more loose and *general* expressions. *Watts.*

3. Not restrained by narrow or distinctive limitations.

A *general* idea is an idea in the mind, considered there as separated from time and place, and so capable to represent any particular being that is conformable to it. *Locke.*

4. Relating to a whole class or body of men, or a whole kind of any being.

They, because some have been admitted without trial, make that fault *general* which is particular. *Whitgift.*

5. Publick; comprising the whole.

Nor would we deign him burial of his men,
Till he disbursed at St Colmeskill isle,
Ten thousand dollars to our *gen'ral* use. *Shaksp.*

Nor fail'd they to express how much they prais'd,
That for the *general* safety he despis'd
His own. *Milton.*

6. Not directed to any single object.

If the same thing be peculiarly evil, that *general* aversion will be turned into a particular hatred against it. *Sprat.*

7. Having relation to all.

The wall of Paradise upsprung,
Which to our *general* sire gave prospect large
Into his nether empire neighb'ring round. *Milton.*

8. Extensive, though not universal.

9. Common; usual.

I've been bold,
For that I knew it the most *general* way. *Shaksp.*

10. *General* is appended to several offices; as, *Attorney General*, *Solicitor General*, *Vicar General*.

GE'NERAL, jĕn'ĕr-âl. *n. s.*

1. The whole; the totality; the main; without insisting on particulars.

That which makes an action fit to be commanded or forbidden, can be nothing else, in *general*, but its tendency to promote or hinder the attainment of some end. *Norris.*

In particulars our knowledge begins and so spreads itself by degrees to *generals*. *Locke.*

I have considered Milton's Paradise Lost in the fable, the characters, the sentiments, and the language: and have shewn that he excels, in *general*, under each of these heads. *Addison.*

An history painter paints man in *general;* a portrait painter, a particular man, and consequently a defective model. *Reynolds.*

2. The publick; the interest of the whole. Not in use.

Neither my place, nor aught I heard of business,
Hath raised me from my bed; nor doth the *general*
Take hold on me; for my particular grief
Ingluts and swallows other sorrows. *Shaksp.*

3. The vulgar. Not in use.

The play, I remember, pleased not the million; 'twas caviare to the *general:* but it was, as I received it, and others, whose judgment in such matters cried in the top of mine, an excellent play. *Shaksp.*

4. [*general*, French.] One that has the command over an army.

A *general* is one that hath power to command an army. *Locke.*

The *generals* on the enemy's side are inferiour to several that once commanded the French armies. *Addison.*

The war's whole art each private soldier knows,
And with a *gen'ral's* love of conquest glows. *Addison.*

GENERALI'SSIMO, jĕn-ĕr-ăl-ĭs'ē-mō. *n. s.* [*generalissime*, French, from *general.*] The supreme commander. It is often rather a title of honour than office.

Commission of *generalissimo* was likewise given to the prince. *Clarendon.*

Pompey had deserved the name of great; and Alexander, of the same cognomination, was *generalissimo* of Greece. *Brown.*

GENERA'LITY, jĕn-ĕr-ăl'ē-tē. *n. s.* [*generalite*, French; from *general.*]

1. The state of being general; the quality of including species or particulars.

Because the curiosity of man's wit doth with peril wade farther in the search of things than were convenient, the same is thereby restrained unto such *generalities* as, every where offering themselves, are apparent to men of the weakest conceit. *Hooker.*

These certificates do only in the *generality* mention the parties' contumacies and disobedience. *Ayliffe.*

2. The main body; the bulk; the common mass.

Necessity, not extending to the *generality*, but resting upon private heads. *Raleigh.*

By his own principles he excludes from salvation the *generality* of his own church; that is, all that do not believe upon his grounds. *Tillotson.*

The *generality* of the English have such a favourable opinion of treason, nothing can cure them. *Addison.*

They publish their ill-natured discoveries with a secret pride, and applaud themselves for the singularity of their judgment, which has found a flaw in what the *generality* of mankind admires. *Addison.*

The wisest were distracted with doubts, while the *generality* wandered without any ruler. *Rogers.*

GE'NERALLY, jĕn'ĕr-ăl-ē. *adv.* [from *general.*]

1. In general; without specification or exact limitation.

I am not a woman to be touched with so many giddy fancies as he hath *generally* taxed their whole sex withal. *Shaksp.*

Generally we would not have those that read this work of Sylva Sylvarum, account it strange that we have set down particulars untried. *Bacon.*

2. Extensively, though not universally.

3. Commonly; frequently.

4. In the main; without minute detail; in the whole taken together.

Generally speaking, they live very quietly. *Addison.*

Generally speaking, they have been gaining ever since, though with frequent interruptions. *Swift.*

Generally speaking, persons designed for long life, though in their former years they were small eaters, yet find their appetites encrease with their age. *Blackmore.*

GE'NERALNESS, jĕn'ĕr-ăl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *general.*] Wide extent, though short of universality; frequency; commonness.

They had, with a general consent, rather springing by the *generalness* of the cause than of any artificial practice, set themselves in arms. *Sidney.*

GE'NERALTY, jĕn'ĕr-ăl-tē. *n. s.* [from *general.*] The whole; the totality.

The municipal laws of this kingdom are of a vast extent, and include in their *generalty*, all those several laws which are allowed as the rule of justice and judicial proceedings. *Hale.*

GE'NERANT, jĕn'ĕr-ănt. *n. s.* [*generans*, Latin.] The begetting or productive power.

Some believe the soul made by God, some by angels, and some by the *generant:* whether it be immediately created or traduced hath been the great ball of contention. *Glanville.*

In such pretended generations the *generant* or active principle is supposed to be the sun, which, being an inanimate body, cannot act otherwise than by his heat. *Ray.*

To GE'NERATE, jĕn'ĕr-āte. *v. a.* [*genero*, Lat.]

1. To beget; to propagate.

Those creatures which being wild *generate* seldom, being tame, *generate* often. *Bacon.*

2. To produce to life; to procreate.

God created the great whales, and each
Soul living, each that crept, which plenteously
The waters *generated* by their kinds. *Milton.*

Or find some other way to *generate*
Mankind. *Milton.*

3. To cause; to produce.

Sounds are *generated* where there is no air at all. *Bacon.*

Whatever *generates* a quantity of good chyle, must likewise *generate* milk. *Arbuthnot.*

GENERA'TION, jĕn-ĕr-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *generate; generation*, French.]

1. The act of begetting or producing.

Seals make excellent impressions; and so it may be thought of sounds in their first *generation:* but then the dilation of them, without any new sealing, shews they cannot be impressions. *Bacon.*

He longer will delay, to hear thee tell
His *generation*, and the rising birth
Of nature from the unapparent deep. *Milton.*

If we deduce the several races of mankind in the several parts of the world from *generation*, we must imagine the first numbers of them, who in any place agree upon any civil constitutions, to assemble as so many heads of families whom they represent. *Temple.*

2. A family; a race.

Y' are a dog.
———Thy mother's of my *generation:* what 's she, if I be a dog? *Shaksp.*

3. Progeny; offspring.

The barb'rous Scythian,
Or he that makes his *generation* messes
To gorge his appetite, shall to my bosom
Be as well neighbour'd. *Shaksp.*

4. A single succession; one gradation in the scale of genealogical descent.

This *generation* shall not pass 'till all these things be fulfilled. *Matthew.*

In the fourth *generation* they shall come hither again. *Genesis.*

A marvellous number were excited to the conquest of Palestine, which with singular virtue they performed, and held that kingdom some few *generations.* *Raleigh.*

5. An age.

By some of the ancients a *generation* was fixed at an hundred years; by others at an hundred and ten; by others at thirty-three, thirty, twenty-five, and twenty; but it is remarked, that the continuance of *generations* is so much longer as they come nearer to the more ancient times. *Calmet.*

Every where throughout all *generations* and ages of the christian world, no church ever perceived the word of God to be against it. *Hooker.*

GE'NERATIVE, jĕn'ĕr-ā-tĭv.[512] *adj.* [*generatif*, French; from *genero*, Lat.]

1. Having the power of propagation.

He gave to all, that have life, a power *generative*, thereby to continue their species and kinds. *Raleigh.*

In grains and kernels the greatest part is but the nutriment of that *generative* particle, so disproportionable unto it. *Brown.*

2. Prolifick; having the power of production; fruitful.

If there hath been such a gradual diminution of the *generative* faculty upon the earth, why was there not the like decay in the production of vegetables? *Bentley.*

GENERA'TOR, jĕn'ĕr-ā-tŭr.[521] [166] *n. s.* [from *genero*, Lat.] The power which begets, causes, or produces.

Imagination assimilates the idea of the *generator* into the reality in the thing engendered. *Brown.*

GENE'RICAL, jē-nĕr'ē-kăl. } *adj.* [*ge-*
GENE'RICK, jē-nĕr'rĭk.[509] } *nerique*, Fr. from *genus*, Lat.] That comprehends the genus, or distinguishes from another genus, but does not distinguish the species.

The word consumption being applicable to a proper, and improper to a true and bastard consumption; requires a *generical* description quadrate to both. *Harvey.*

Though wine differs from other liquids, in that it is the juice of a certain fruit; yet this is but a general or *generick* difference; for it does not distinguish wine from cyder or perry; the specifick difference of wine, therefore, is its pressure from the grape. *Watts.*

GENE'RICALLY, jē-nĕr'rē-kăl-ē. *adv.* [from *generick.*] With regard to the genus, though not the species.

They have all the essential characters of seashells, and shew that they are of the very same specifick gravity with those to which they are so *generically* allied. *Woodward.*

GENERO'SITY, jĕn-ĕr-ŏs'ē-tē. *n. s.* [*generosite*, French; *generositas*, Latin.] The quality of being generous; magnanimity; liberality.

Can he be better principled in the grounds of true virtue and *generosity* than his young tutor is? *Locke.*

It would not have been your *generosity*, to have passed by such a fault as this. *Locke.*

GE'NEROUS, jĕn'ĕr-ŭs.[314] *adj.* [*generosus*, Latin; *genereux*, French.]

1. Not of mean birth; of good extraction.

2. Noble of mind; magnanimous; open of heart.

A *generous* virtue of a vigorous kind,
Pure in the last recesses of the mind. *Dryden.*

That *gen'rous* boldness to defend
An innocent or absent friend. *Swift.*

The *gen'rous* critick fann'd the poet's fire,
And taught the world with reason to admire. *Pope.*

Such was Roscommon, not more learn'd than good,
With manners *generous* as his noble blood. *Pope.*

The *gen'rous* god who wit and gold refines,
And ripens spirits as he ripens mines. *Pope.*

His *gen'rous* spouse, Thcano, heav'nly fair,
Nurs'd the young stranger with a mother's care. *Pope.*

Pray for others in such forms, with such length, importunity, and earnestness, as you use for yourself; and you will find all little ill-natured passions die away, your heart grow great and *generous*, delighting in the common happiness of others, as you used only to delight in your own. *Law.*

3. It is used of animals. Spritely; daring; courageous.

So the imperial eagle does not stay
Till the whole carcase he devour,
As if his *gen'rous* hunger understood

That he can never want plenty of food,
He only sucks the tasteful blood. *Cowley.*
Actæon spies
His op'ning hounds, and now he hears their cries:
A *gen'rous* pack. *Addison.*

4. Liberal; munificent.

When from his vest the young companion bore
The cup the *gen'rous* landlord own'd before,
And paid profusely with the precious bowl,
The stinted kindness of this churlish soul. *Parnel.*
Fast by the margin of her native flood,
Whose wealthy waters are well known to fame,
Fair as the bordering flowers the princess stood,
And rich in bounty as the *gen'rous* stream. *Heigh.*

5. Strong; vigorous.

Having in a digestive furnace drawn off the ardent spirit from some good sack, the phlegm, even in this *generous* wine, was copious. *Boyle.*
Those who in southern climes complain,
From Phœbus' rays they suffer pain,
Must own that pain is well repaid,
By *gen'rous* wines beneath a shade. *Swift.*

GE'NEROUSLY, jĕn'ĕr-ŭs-lė. *adv.* [from *generous.*]

1. Not meanly with regard to birth.
2. Magnanimously; nobly.

When all the gods our ruin have foretold,
Yet *generously* he does his arms withhold. *Dryd.*

3. Liberally; munificently.

GE'NEROUSNESS, jĕn'ĕr-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *generous.*] The quality of being generous.

Is it possible to conceive that the overflowing *generousness* of the divine nature would create immortal beings with mean or envious principles? *Collier.*

GE'NESIS, jĕn'ė-sĭs. *n. s.* [γένεσις; *genese*, Fr.] Generation; the first book of *Moses*, which treats of the production of the world.

GE'NET, jĕn'nĭt.[99] *n. s.* [Fr. The word originally signified a horseman, and perhaps a gentleman or knight.] A small-sized well-proportioned Spanish horse.

You'll have your nephews neigh to you; you'll have coursers for cousins, and *genets* for germanes. *Shakspeare.*
It is no more likely that frogs should be engendered in the clouds, than Spanish *genets* be begotten by the wind. *Ray.*
He shews his statue too, where plac'd on high,
The *genet* underneath him seems to fly. *Dryd.*

GENETHLI'ACAL, jĕn-ė*th*-lī'ă-kăl. *adj.* [γενεθλιακὸς.] Pertaining to nativities as calculated by astrologers; showing the configurations of the stars at any birth.

The night immediately before he was slighting the art of those foolish astrologers, and *genethliacal* ephemerists, that used to pry into the horoscope of nativities. *Howel.*

GENETHLI'ACKS, jė-nė*th*'lė-ăks. *n. s.* [from γενέθλη.] The science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the stars predominant at the birth.

GENETHLIA'TICK, jė-nė*th*'lė-ăt'ĭk. *n. s.* [γενεθλη.] He who calculates nativities.

The truth of astrological predictions is not to be referred to the constellations; the *genethliaticks* conjecture by the disposition, temper, and complexion of the person. *Drummond.*

GENE'VA, jė-nė'vă. *n. s.* [A corruption of *genevre*, French, a juniper-berry.] A kind of spirit distilled from the juniper-berry; what is commonly sold is made with no better an ingredient than oil of turpentine, put into the still, with a little common salt and the coarsest spirit. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

GE'NIAL, jė'nė-ăl. *adj.* [*genialis*, Lat.]

1. That contributes to propagation.

Higher of the *genial* bed by far,
And with mysterious reverence I deem. *Milton.*
Creator Venus, *genial* pow'r of love,
The bliss of men below and gods above! *Dryden.*

2. That gives cheerfulness, or supports life.

Nor will the light of life continue long,
But yields to double darkness nigh at hand;
So much I feel my *genial* spirits droop. *Milton.*

3. Natural; native.

It chiefly proceedeth from natural incapacity, and *genial* indisposition. *Brown.*

GE'NIALLY, jė'nė-ăl-lė. *adv.* [from *genial.*]

1. By genius; naturally.

Some men are *genially* disposed to some opinions, and naturally averse to others. *Glanville.*

2. Gayly; cheerfully.

GENI'CULATED, jė-nĭk'ŭ-lă-tĕd. *adj.* [*geniculatus*, Latin.] Knotted; jointed.

A piece of some *geniculated* plant seeming to be part of a sugar-cane. *Woodward.*

GENICULA'TION, jė-nĭk-ŭ-lă'shŭn. *n. s.* [*geniculatio*, Latin.] Knottiness; the quality in plants of having knots or joints.

GE'NIO, jė'nė-ō. *n. s.* [*genio*, Italian; *genius*, Lat.] A man of a particular turn of mind.

Some *genios* are not capable of pure affection; and a man is born with talents for it as much as for poetry, or any other science. *Tatler.*

GE'NITALS, jĕn'ė-tălz.[88] *n. s.* [*genitalis*, Lat.] Parts belonging to generation.

Ham is conceived to be Jupiter, who was the youngest son who is said to have cut off the *genitals* of his father. *Brown.*

GE'NITING, jĕn'nė-tĭn. *n. s.* [A corruption of *Janeton*, French, signifying *Jane* or *Janet*, having been so called in honour of some lady of that name; and the Scotish dialect calls them *Janet* apples, which is the same with *Janeton;* otherwise supposed to be corrupted from *Juneting.*] An early apple gathered in June.

In July come early pears and plumbs in fruit, *genitings* and codlings. *Bacon.*

GE'NITIVE, jĕn'ė-tĭv. *adj.* [*genitivus*, Latin.] In grammar, the name of a case, which, among other relations, signifies one begotten, as, the father *of a son;* or one begetting, as, son *of a father.*

GE'NIUS, jė'nė-ŭs. *n. s.* [Latin; *genie*, French.]

1. The protecting or ruling power of men, places, or things.

There is none but he
Whose being I do fear: and, under him,
My *genius* is rebuk'd; as it is said
Antony's was by Cæsar. *Shakspeare.*
The *genius* and the mortal instruments
Are then in council, and the state of man,
Like to a little kingdom, suffers then. *Shaks.*
And as I awake, sweet musick breathe,
Sent by some spirit to mortals good,
Or th' unseen *genius* of the wood. *Milton.*
And the tame demon that should guard my throne,
Shrinks at a *genius* greater than his own. *Dryden.*
To your glad *genius* sacrifice this day;
Let common meats respectfully give way. *Dryd.*

2. A man endowed with superiour faculties.

There is no little writer of Pindarick who is not mentioned as a prodigious *genius.* *Addison.*

3. Mental power or faculties.

The state and order does proclaim
The *genius* of that royal dame. *Waller.*

4. Disposition of nature by which any one is qualified for some peculiar employment.

A happy *genius* is the gift of nature. *Dryden.*
Your majesty's sagacity, and happy *genius* for natural history, is a better preparation for enquiries of this kind than all the dead learning of the schools. *Burnet.*
One science only will one *genius* fit;
So vast is art, so narrow human wit. *Pope.*
The Romans, though they had no great *genius* for trade, yet were not entirely neglectful of it. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Nature; disposition.

Studious to please the *genius* of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes, he slurs his crimes. *Dryden.*
Another *genius* and disposition improper for philosophical contemplations, is not so much from the narrowness of their understanding, as because they will not take time to extend them. *Burnet.*
He tames the *genius* of the stubborn plain. *Pope.*

GENT, jĕnt. *adj.* [*gent*, old French.] Elegant; soft; gentle; polite. Disused.

Vespasian, with great spoil and rage,
Forewasted all; 'till Genuissa *gent*
Persuaded him to cease. *Fairy Queen.*
She that was noble, wise, as fair and *gent*,
Cast how she might their harmless lives preserve. *Fairfax.*

GENTE'EL, jĕn-tēēl'. *adj.* [*gentil*, Fr.]

1. Polite; elegant in behaviour; civil.

He had a *genteeler* manner of binding the chains of this kingdom than most of his predecessors. *Swift to Gay.*
Their poets have no notion of *genteel* comedy, and fall into the most filthy double meanings when they have a mind to make their audience merry. *Addison.*

2. Graceful in mien.

So spruce that he can never be *genteel.* *Tatler.*

3. Elegantly dressed.

Several ladies that have twice her fortune, are not able to be always so *genteel*, and so constant at all places of pleasure and expense. *Law.*

GENTE'ELLY, jĕn-tēēl'lė. *adv.* [from *genteel.*]

1. Elegantly; politely.

Those that would be *genteelly* learned, need not purchase it at the dear rate of being atheists. *Glanville.*
After a long fatigue of eating and drinking, and babbling, he concludes the great work of dining *genteelly.* *South.*

2. Gracefully; handsomely.

GENTE'ELNESS, jĕn-tēēl'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *genteel.*]

1. Elegance; gracefulness; politeness.

He had a genius full of *genteelness* and spirit, having nothing that was ungraceful in his postures and dresses. *Dryden.*
Parmegiano has dignified the *genteelness* of modern effeminacy, by uniting it with the simplicity of the ancients, and the grandeur and severity of Michael Angelo. *Reynolds.*

2. Qualities befitting a man of rank.

GE'NTIAN, jĕn'shăn. *n. s.* [*gentiane*, Fr. *gentiana*, Latin.] Felwort or baldmony.

The root of *gentian* is large and long, of a tolerably firm texture, and remarkably tough: it has a

faintish and disagreeable smell, and an extremely bitter taste. *Hill.*

If it be fistulous, and the orifice small, dilate it with *gentian* roots. *Wiseman.*

GENTIANE'LLA, jĕn-shăn-ĕl'lâ. *n. s.* A kind of blue colour.

GE'NTILE, jĕn'tĭl, *or* jĕn'tile. *n. s.* [*gentilis*, Latin.]

1. One of an uncovenanted nation; one who knows not the true God.

Tribulation and anguish upon every soul that doeth evil, of the Jew first, and also of the *gentile*. *Romans.*

Gentiles or infidels, in those actions, upon both the spiritual and temporal good, have been in one pursuit conjoined. *Bacon.*

2. A person of rank. Obsolete.

Fine Basil desireth it may be her lot
To grow, as a gilliflower, trim in her pot;
That ladies and *gentiles*, for whom we do serve,
May help him as needeth, poor life to preserve.
Tusser.

GENTILE'SSE, jĕn-tē-lĕs'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Complaisance; civility. Not used.

She with her wedding-cloaths undresses
Her complaisance and *gentilesses*. *Hudibras.*

GE'NTILISM, jĕn'tĭl-izm. *n. s.* [*gentilisme*, French; from *gentile*.] Heathenism; paganism.

If invocation of saints had been introduced in the apostolical times, it would have looked like the introducing of *gentilism* again. *Stillingfleet.*

GENTILI'TIOUS, jĕn-tĭl-lĭsh'ŭs. *adj.* [*gentilitius*, Latin.]

1. Endemial; peculiar to a nation.

That an unsavory odour is *gentilitious*, or national unto the Jews, reason or sense will not induce. *Brown.*

2. Hereditary; entailed on a family.

The common cause of this distemper is a particular and perhaps a *gentilitious* disposition of body. *Arbuthnot.*

GENTI'LITY, jĕn-tĭl'ĕ-tē. *n. s.* [*gentilité*, French; from *gentil*, French; *gentilis*, Latin.]

1. Good extraction; dignity of birth.
2. Elegance of behaviour; gracefulness of mien; nicety of taste.
3. Gentry; the class of persons well born.

Gavelkind must needs, in the end, make a poor *gentility*. *Davies.*

4. Paganism; heathenism.

When people began to espy the falshood of oracles, whereupon all *gentility* was built, their hearts were utterly averted from it. *Hooker.*

GE'NTLE, jĕn'tl.[405] *adj.* [*gentilis*, Lat.]

1. Well born; well descended; ancient, though not noble.

They entering and killing all of the *gentle* and rich faction, for honesty sake broke open all prisons. *Sidney.*

These are the studies wherein our noble and *gentle* youth ought to bestow their time. *Milton.*

Of *gentle* blood, part shed in honour's cause,
Each parent sprung. *Pope.*

2. Soft; bland; mild; tame; meek; peaceable.

I am one of those *gentle* ones that will use the devil himself with curtesy. *Shakspeare.*

Her voice was ever soft,
Gentle and low; an excellent thing in woman. *Shakspeare.*

As *gentle*, and as jocund, as to jest,
Go I to fight. *Shakspeare.*

A virtuous and a good man, reverend in conversation, and gentle in condition. *2 Maccabees.*

The *gentlest* heart on earth is prov'd unkind. *Fairfax.*

Your change was wise; for had she been deny'd,
A swift revenge had follow'd from her pride:
You from my *gentle* nature had no fears;
All my revenge is only in my tears. *Dryden.*

He had such a *gentle* method of reproving their faults, that they were not so much afraid as ashamed to repeat them. *Atterbury.*

3. Soothing; pacifick.

And though this sense first *gentle* musick found,
Her proper object is the speech of men. *Davies.*

GE'NTLE, jĕn'tl. *n. s.*

1. A gentleman; a man of birth. Out of use.

Gentles do not reprehend;
If you pardon, we will mend. *Shakspeare.*

Where is my lovely bride?
How does my father? *Gentles*, methinks you frown. *Shakspeare.*

2. A particular kind of worm.

He will in the three hot months bite at a flag-worm, or at a green *gentle*. *Walton.*

To GE'NTLE, jĕn'tl. *v. a.* To make gentle; to raise from the vulgar. Obsolete.

He to-day that sheds his blood with me,
Shall be my brother: be he never so vile,
This day shall *gentle* his condition. *Shakspeare.*

GE'NTLEFOLK, jĕn'tl-fōke. *n. s.* [*gentle* and *folk*.] Persons distinguished by their birth from the vulgar.

The queen's kindred are made *gentlefolk*. *Shaks.*

Gentlefolks will not care for the remainder of a bottle of wine; therefore set a fresh one before them. *Swift.*

GE'NTLEMAN, jĕn'tl-măn.[88] *n. s.* [*gentilhomme*, French; *gentilhuomo*, Italian; that is, *homo gentilis*, a man of ancestry. All other derivations seem to be whimsical.]

1. A man of birth; a man of extraction, though not noble.

A civil war was within the bowels of that state, between the *gentleman* and the peasant. *Sidney.*

I freely told you all the wealth I had
Ran in my veins; I was a *gentleman*. *Shakspeare.*

He hither came a private *gentleman*,
But young and brave, and of a family
Ancient and noble. *Otway.*

You say a long descended race
Makes *gentlemen*, and that your high degree
Is much disparag'd to be match'd with me. *Dryd.*

2. A man raised above the vulgar by his character or post.

Inquire me out some mean-born *gentleman*,
Whom I will marry strait to Clarence' daughter. *Shakspeare.*

He is so far from desiring to be used as a *gentleman*, that he desires to be used as the servant of all. *Law.*

3. A term of complaisance: sometimes ironical.

The same *gentlemen* who have fixed this piece of morality on the three naked sisters dancing hand in hand, would have found out as good a one had there been four of them sitting at a distance, and covered from head to foot. *Addison.*

4. The servant that waits about the person of a man of rank.

Sir Thomas More, the Sunday after he gave up his chancellorship, came to his wife's pew, and used the usual words of his *gentleman* usher, Madam, my lord is gone. *Camden.*

Let be called before us
That *gentleman* of Buckingham's in person. *Shaks.*

5. It is used of any man however high.

The earl of Hereford was reputed then
In England the most valiant *gentleman*. *Shaks.*

The king is a noble *gentleman*, and my familiar. *Shakspeare.*

GENTLEMANLI'KE, jĕn'tl-măn-like. } *adj.*
GE'NTLEMANLY, jĕn'tl-măn-lē. }

[*gentleman* and *like*.] Becoming a man of birth.

He holdeth himself a gentleman, and scorneth to work, which, he saith, is the life of a peasant or churl, but enureth himself to his weapon, and to the *gentlemanly* trade of stealing. *Spenser.*

Pyramus is a sweet-faced man; a proper man as one shall see in a summer's day; a most lovely *gentlemanlike* man. *Shakspeare.*

You have train'd me up like a peasant, hiding from me all *gentlemanlike* qualities. *Shakspeare.*

Two clergymen stood candidates for a free-school, where a gentleman procured the place for the better scholar and more *gentlemanly* person of the two. *Swift.*

GE'NTLENESS, jĕn'tl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *gentle*.]

1. Dignity of birth; goodness of extraction.
2. Softness of manners; sweetness of disposition; meekness; tenderness.

My lord Sebastian,
The truth, you speak, doth lack some *gentleness*. *Shakspeare.*

Your brave and haughty scorn of all,
Was stately and monarchical;
All *gentleness* with that esteem'd,
A dull and slavish virtue seem'd. *Cowley.*

Still she retains
Her maiden *gentleness*, and oft at eve
Visits the herds. *Milton.*

The perpetual *gentleness* and inherent goodness of the Ormond family. *Dryden.*

Changes are brought about silently and insensibly, with all imaginable benignity and *gentleness*. *Woodward.*

Masters must correct their servants with *gentleness*, prudence, and mercy. *Rogers.*

Women ought not to think *gentleness* of heart despicable in a man. *Clarissa.*

3. Kindness; benevolence. Obsolete.

The *gentleness* of all the gods go with thee. *Shakspeare.*

GE'NTLESHIP, jĕn'tl-shĭp. *n. s.* [from *gentle*.] Carriage of a gentleman. Obsolete.

Some in France which will needs be gentlemen, have more *gentleship* in their hat than in their head. *Ascham.*

GE'NTLEWOMAN, jĕn'tl-wŭm-ŭn. *n. s.* [*gentle* and *woman*. See GENTLEMAN.]

1. A woman of birth above the vulgar; a woman well descended.

The *gentlewomen* of Rome did not suffer their infants to be so long swathed as poorer people. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

Doth this sir Protheus
Often resort unto this *gentlewoman*. *Shakspeare.*

Gentlewomen may do themselves much good by kneeling upon a cushion, and weeding. *Bacon.*

2. A woman who waits about the person of one of high rank.

The late queen's *gentlewoman*, a knight's daughter,
To be her mistress' mistress! *Shakspeare.*

Her *gentlewomen*, like the nereids,
So many mermaids, tended her i' th' eyes,
And made their bends adoring. *Shakspeare.*

3. A word of civility or irony.

Now, *gentlewoman*, you are confessing your enormities; I know it by that hypocritical downcast look. *Dryden.*

GE'NTLY, jĕn'tlē. *adv.* [from *gentle*.]

1. Softly; meekly; tenderly; inoffensively; kindly.

My mistress *gently* chides the fault I made. *Dryden.*

The mischiefs that come by inadvertency, or ignorance, are but very *gently* to be taken notice of. *Locke.*

2. Softly; without violence.

Fortune's blows,
When most struck home, being *gently* warded, craves
A noble cunning. *Shakspeare.*

A sort of great bat, as men lie asleep with their legs naked, will suck their blood at a wound so *gently* made as not to awake them. *Grew.*

GE'NTRY, jĕn'trè. *n. s.* [*gentlery*, *gentry*, from *gentle*.]

1. Birth; condition; rank derived from inheritance.

You are certainly a gentleman,
Clerk-like, experienc'd, which no less adorns
Our *gentry* than our parent's noble name,
In whose success we are gentle. *Shaksp.*

2. Class of people above the vulgar; those between the vulgar and the nobility.

They slaughtered many of the *gentry*, for whom no sex or age could be accepted for excuse. *Sidney.*

Let states that aim at greatness, take heed how their nobility and *gentry* multiply too fast. *Bacon.*

How cheerfully the hawkers cry
A satyr, and the *gentry* buy. *Swift.*

3. A term of civility real or ironical.

The many-colour'd *gentry* there above,
By turns are rul'd by tumult and by love. *Prior.*

4. Civility; complaisance. Obsolete.

Shew us so much *gentry* and good-will,
As to extend your time with us a-while. *Shaksp.*

GENUFLEC'TION, jĕ-nû-flĕk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*genuflexion*, Fr. *genu* and *flecto*, Latin.] The act of bending the knee; adoration expressed by bending the knee.

Here use all the rites of adoration, *genuflexions*, wax candles, incense, oblations, prayers only excepted. *Stillingfleet.*

GE'NUINE, jĕn'ù-în.[150] *adj.* [*genuinus*, Lat.] Not spurious; not counterfeit; real; natural; true.

Experiments were at one time tried with *genuine* materials, and at another time with sophisticated ones. *Boyle.*

The belief and remembrance, and love and fear of God, have so great influence to make men religious, that where any of these is, the rest, together with the true and *genuine* effects of them, are supposed to be. *Tillotson.*

A sudden darkness covers all;
True *genuine* night: night added to the groves.
Dryden.

GE'NUINELY, jĕn'ù-în-lè. *adv.* [from *genuine*.] Without adulteration; without foreign admixtures; naturally.

There is another agent able to analize compound bodies less violently, more *genuinely*, and more universally than the fire. *Boyle.*

GE'NUINENESS, jĕn'ù-în-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *genuine*.] Freedom from any thing counterfeit; freedom from adulteration; purity; natural state.

It is not essential to the *genuineness* of colours to be durable. *Boyle.*

GE'NUS, jè'nŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] In science, a class of being, comprehending under it many species: as *quadruped* is a *genus* comprehending under it almost all terrestrial beasts.

A general idea is called by the schools *genus*, and it is one common nature agreeing to several other common natures: so animal is a *genus*, because it agrees to horse, lion, whale, and butterfly. *Watts.*

If minerals are not convertible into another species, though of the same *genus*, much less can they be surmised reducible into a species of another *genus*. *Harvey.*

GEOCE'NTRICK, jè-ò-sĕn'trĭk. *adj.* [γ and κεντρον; *geocentrique*, French.] Applied to a planet or orb having the earth for its centre, or the same centre with the earth. *Harris.*

GE'ODÆSIA, jè-ò-dè'zhè-â.[452] *n. s.* [γεωδαισια; *geodesie*, French.] That part of geometry which contains the doctrine or art of measuring surfaces, and finding the contents of all plane figures. *Harris.*

GEODÆ'TICAL, jè-ò-dĕt'è-kâl. *adj.* [from *geodæsia*.] Relating to the art of measuring surfaces; comprehending or showing the art of measuring land.

GEO'GRAPHER, jè-ŏg'grâ-fûr.[116 257] *n. s.* [γr and γράφω; *geographe*, Fr.] One who describes the earth according to the position of its different parts.

A greater part of the earth hath ever been peopled than hath been known or described by *geographers*. *Brown.*

The bay of Naples is called the Crater by the old *geographers*. *Addison.*

From sea to sea, from realm to realm I rove,
And grow a mere *geographer* by love. *Tickel.*

GEOGRA'PHICAL, jè-ò-grâf'è-kâl *adj.* [*geographique*, French; from *geography*.] Relating to geography; belonging to geography.

GEOGRA'PHICALLY, jè-ò-grâf'è-kâl-è. *adv.* [from *geographical*.] In a geographical manner; according to the rules of geography.

Minerva lets Ulysses into the knowledge of his country; she *geographically* describes it to him *Broome.*

GEO'GRAPHY, jè-ŏg'grâ-fè.[116 257] *n. s.* [γ and γράφω; *geographie*, Fr.] *Geography*, in a strict sense, signifies the knowledge of the circles of the earthly globe, and the situation of the various parts of the earth. When it is taken in a little larger sense, it includes the knowledge of the seas also; and in the largest sense of all, it extends to the various customs, habits, and governments of nations. *Watts.*

Olympus is extolled by the Greeks as attaining unto heaven; but *geography* makes slight account hereof, when they discourse of Andes or Teneriff. *Brown.*

According to ancient fables the Argonauts sailed up the Danube, and from thence passed into the Adriatick, carrying their ships upon their shoulders: a mark of great ignorance in *geography*. *Arbuthnot.*

GEO'LOGY, jè-ŏl'ò-jè. *n. s.* [γη and λόγος.] The doctrine of the earth; the knowledge of the state and nature of the earth.

GE'OMANCER, jè'ò-mân-sûr. *n. s.* [γη and μάντις.] A fortuneteller; a caster of figures; a cheat who pretends to foretel futurity by other means than the astrologer.

Fortunetellers, jugglers, *geomancers*, and the incantatory impostors, though commonly men of inferiour rank, daily delude the vulgar. *Brown.*

GE'OMANCY, jè'ò-mân-sè.[519] *n. s.* [γη and μαντία; *geomance*, Fr.] The act of casting figures; the act of foretelling by figures what shall happen.

According to some there are four kinds of divination; hydromancy, pyromancy, aeromancy, and *geomancy*. *Ayliffe.*

GEOMA'NTICK, jè-ò-mân'tĭk. *adj.* [from *geomancy*.] Pertaining to the act of casting figures.

Two *geomantick* figures were display'd
Above his head, a warrior and a maid;
One when direct, and one when retrograde. *Dryd.*

GEO'METER, jè-ŏm'è-tûr. *n. s.* [γεωμέτρης; *geometre*, Fr.] One skilled in geometry; a geometrician.

He became one of the chief *geometers* of his age. *Watts.*

GEO'METRAL, jè-ŏm'è-trâl. *adj.* [*geometral*, French; from *geometry*.] Pertaining to geometry. *Dict.*

GEOME'TRICAL, jè-ò-mĕt'trè-kâl. } *adj.*
GEOME'TRICK, jè-ò-mĕt'trĭk. }
[γεωμε]ρικὸς; *geometrique*, French, from *geometry*.]

1. Pertaining to geometry.

A *geometrical* scheme is let in by the eyes, but the demonstration is discerned by reason. *More.*

This mathematical discipline, by the help of *geometrical* principles doth teach to contrive several powers. *Wilkins.*

2. Prescribed or laid down by geometry.

Must men take the measure of God just by the same *geometrical* proportions that he did, that gathered the height and bigness of Hercules by his foot? *Stillingfleet.*

Does not this wise philosopher assert,
That the vast orb, which casts so fair his beams,
Is such, or not much bigger than he seems?
That the dimensions of his glorious face
Two *geometrick* feet do scarce surpass? *Blackmore.*

3. Disposed according to geometry.

Geometrick jasper seemeth of affinity with the *lapis sanguinalis* described by Boetius; but it is certainly one sort of *lapis cruciformis*. *Grew.*

GEOME'TRICALLY, jè-ò-mĕt'trè-kâl-è. *adv.* [from *geometrical*.] According to the laws of geometry.

'Tis possible *geometrically* to contrive such an artificial motion as shall be of greater swiftness than the revolutions of the heavens. *Wilkins.*

All the bones, muscles, and vessels of the body are contrived most *geometrically*, according to the strictest rules of mechanicks. *Ray.*

GEOMETRI'CIAN, jè-ŏm-è-trĭsh'ân. *n. s.* [γεωμέτρης.] One skilled in geometry; a geometer.

Although there be a certain truth, *geometricians* would not receive satisfaction without demonstration thereof. *Brown.*

How easily does an expert *geometrician*, with one glance of his eye, take in a complicated diagram, made up of many lines and circles! *Watts.*

To GEO'METRIZE, jè-ŏm'è-trize. *v. n.* [γεωμε]ρέω.] To act according to the laws of geometry.

We obtained good store of crystals, whose figures were differing enough, though prettily shaped, as if nature had at once affected variety in their figuration, and yet confined herself to *geometrize*. *Boyle.*

GEO'METRY, jè-ŏm'mè-trè.[116 257 518] *n. s.* [γεωμετρία; *geometrie*, Fr.] Originally signifies the art of measuring the earth, or any distances or dimensions on or within it: but it is now used for the science of quantity, extension, or magnitude, abstractedly considered, without any regard to matter.

Geometry is usually divided into speculative and practical; the former of which contemplates and treats of the properties of continued quantity abstractedly; and the latter applies these speculations and theorems to use and practice. *Harris*

In the muscles alone there seems to be more *geometry* than in all the artificial engines in the world. *Ray.*

Him also for my censor I disdain,
Who thinks all science, as all virtue, vain;
Who counts *geometry* and numbers toys,
And with his foot the sacred dust destroys. *Dryden.*

GEOPO'NICAL, jė-ò-pŏn'ė-kâl. *adj.* [γη and πόνος; *geoponique*, French.] Relating to agriculture; relating to the cultivation of the ground.

Such expressions are frequent in authors *geoponical*, or such as have treated *de re rustica*. *Brown.*

GEOPO'NICKS, jė-ò-pŏn'iks. *n. s.* [γη and πόνος.] The science of cultivating the ground; the doctrine of agriculture.

GEORGE, jôrje. *n. s.* [*Georgius*, Lat.]

1. A figure of St. George on horseback worn by the knights of the garter.

Look on my *george*, I am a gentleman;
Rate me at what thou wilt. *Shaksp.*

2. A brown loaf. Of this sense I know not the original.

Cubb'd in a cabin, on a mattrass laid,
On a brown *george*, with lowsy swobbers fed. *Dryden.*

GEO'RGICK, jôr'jĭk.[116] *n. s.* [γεοργικον; *georgiques*, French.] Some part of the science of husbandry put into a pleasing dress, and set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry. *Addison.*

GEO'RGICK, jôr'jĭk. *adj.* Relating to the doctrine of agriculture.

Here I peruse the Mantuan's *georgick* strains,
And learn the labours of Italian swains. *Gay.*

GEO'TICK, jė-ŏt'ĭk.[509] *adj.* [from γη.] Belonging to the earth; terrestrial. *Dict.*

GE'RENT, jė'rĕnt. *adj.* [*gerens*, Lat.] Carrying; bearing. *Dict.*

GE'RFALCON, jĕr-fâw'kn. *n. s.* A bird of prey, in size between a vulture and a hawk, and of the greatest strength next to the eagle. *Bailey.*

GE'RMAN, jĕr'mân.[88] *n. s.* [*germain*, Fr. *germanus*, Latin.] Brother; one approaching to a brother in proximity of blood: thus the children of brothers or sisters are called cousins *german*, the only sense in which the word is now used.

They knew it was their cousin *german*, the famous Amphialus. *Sidney.*

And to him said, Go now, proud miscreant,
Thyself thy message do to *german* dear. *F. Queen.*

Wert thou a bear, thou wouldst be killed by the horse; wert thou a horse, thou wouldst be seized by the leopard; wert thou a leopard, thou wert *german* to the lion, and the spots of thy kindred were juries on thy life. *Shaksp.*

You'll have your nephews neigh to you; you'll have coursers for cousins, and genets for *germans*. *Shaksp.*

GE'RMAN, jĕr'mân. *adj.* [*germanus*, Lat.] Related. Obsolete.

Not he alone shall suffer what wit can make heavy, and vengeance bitter; but those that are *german* to him, though removed fifty times, shall come under the hangman. *Shaksp.*

GE'RMANDER, jĕr-mân'dûr. *n. s.* [*germandrée*, Fr. *chamædrys*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

GERME, jĕrm. *n. s.* [*germen*, Latin.] A sprout or shoot; that part which grows and spreads.

Whether it be not made out of the *germe*, or treadle of the egg, doth seem of lesser doubt. *Brown.*

GE'RMIN, jĕr'mĭn. *n. s.* [*germen*, Latin.] A shooting or sprouting seed. Out of use.

Though palaces and pyramids do slope
Their heads to their foundations; though the treasure
Of nature's *germins* tumble all together,
Even 'till destruction sicken; answer me
To what I ask you. *Shaksp.*

Thou all-shaking thunder,
Strike flat the thick rotundity o' the world;
Crack nature's mould, all *germins* spill at once
That make ungrateful man. *Shaksp.*

To GE'RMINATE, jĕr'mė-nâte. *v. n.* [*germino*, Lat.] To sprout; to shoot; to bud; to put forth.

This action is furthered by the chalcites, which hath within a spirit that will put forth and *germinate*, as we see in chymical trials. *Bacon.*

The seeds of all kinds of vegetables being planted near the surface of the earth, in a convenient soil, amongst matter proper for the formation of vegetables, would *germinate*, grow up, and replenish the face of the earth. *Woodward.*

GERMINA'TION, jĕr-mė-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*germination*, Fr. from *germinate*.] The act of sprouting or shooting; growth.

For acceleration of *germination*, we shall handle the subject of plants generally. *Bacon.*

The duke of Buckingham had another kind of *germination;* and surely, had he been a plant, he would have been reckoned among the *sponte nascentes*. *Wotton.*

There is but little similitude between a terreous humidity and plantal *germinations*. *Glanville.*

Suppose the earth should be carried to the great distance of Saturn; there the whole globe would be one frigid zone; there would be no life, no *germination*. *Bentley.*

GE'RUND, jĕr'rûnd. *n. s.* [*gerundium*, Lat.] In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, which governs cases like a verb.

GEST, jĕst. *n. s.* [*gestum*. Lat.]

1. A deed; an action; an achievement.

Who fair them quites, as him beseemed best,
And goodly can discourse with many a noble *gest*. *Spenser.*

2. Show; representation.

Gests should be interlarded after the Persian manner, by ages, young and old.

3. The roll or journal of the several days and stages prefixed, in the progresses of our kings, many of them being still extant in the herald's office. [from *giste*, or *gite*, French.] *Hanmer.*

I'll give you my commission,
To let him there a month, behind the *gest*
Prefix'd for 's parting. *Shaksp.*

4. A stage; so much of a journey as passes without interruption. In all senses obsolete.

He distinctly sets down the *gests* and progress thereof. *Brown.*

GESTA'TION, jĕs-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*gestatio*, Latin.] The act of bearing the young in the womb.

Aristotle affirmeth the birth of the infant, or time of its *gestation*, extendeth sometimes unto the eleventh month; but Hippocrates avers that it exceedeth not the tenth. *Brown.*

Why in viviparous animals, in the time of *gestation*, should the nourishment be carried to the embryo in the womb, which at other times goeth not that way? *Ray.*

To GESTI'CULATE, jĕs-tĭk'û-lâte. *v. n.* [*gesticulor*, Lat. *gesticuler*, Fr.] To play antick tricks; to show postures. *Dict.*

GESTICULA'TION, jĕs-tĭk-û-lâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*gesticulatio*, Lat. *gesticulation*, French; from *gesticulate*.] Antick tricks; various postures.

GE'STURE, jĕs'tshûre.[461] *n. s.* [*gero*, *gestum*, Latin; *geste*, French.]

1. Action or posture expressive of sentiment.

Ah, my sister, if you had heard his words, or seen his *gestures*, when he made me know what and to whom his love was, you would have matched in yourself those two rarely matched together, pity and delight. *Sidney.*

When we make profession of our faith, we stand; when we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for favour, we fall down; because the *gesture* of constancy becometh us best in the one, in the other the behaviour of humility. *Hooker.*

To the dumbness of *gesture*
One might interpret. *Shaksp.*

Humble and reverend *gestures* in our approaches to God express the inward reverence of our souls. *Duty of Man.*

2. Movement of the body.

Grace was in all her steps, heav'n in her eye,
In ev'ry *gesture* dignity and love! *Milton.*

Every one will agree in this, that we ought either to lay aside all kinds of *gesture*, or at least to make use of such only as are graceful and expressive. *Addison.*

To GE'STURE, jĕs'tshûre. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To accompany with action or posture.

Our attire disgraceth it; it is not orderly read, nor *gestured* as beseemeth. *Hooker.*

He undertook so to *gesture* and muffle up himself in his hood, as the duke's manner was, that none should discern him. *Wotton.*

To GET, gĕt.[381] *v. a.* pret. *I got*, anciently *gat;* part. pass. *got* or *gotten*. [ȝetan, ȝettan, Saxon.]

1. To procure; to obtain.

Thine be the cosset, well hast thou it *got*. *Spenser.*

Of that which was our father's hath he *gotten* all this glory. *Genesis.*

We *gat* our bread with the peril of our lives. *Samuel.*

David *gat* him a name when he returned from smiting of the Syrians. *2 Samuel.*

Most of these things might be more exactly tried by the Torricellian experiments, if we could *get* tubes so accurately blown that the cavity were perfectly cylindrical. *Boyle.*

Such a conscience, as has not been wanting to itself, in endeavouring to *get* the utmost and clearest information about the will of God, that its power, advantages, and opportunities could afford it, is that great internal judge, whose absolution is a rational and sure ground of confidence. *South.*

He insensibly *got* a facility, without perceiving how; and that is attributed wholly to nature which was much more the effect of use and practice. *Locke.*

The man who lives upon alms, *gets* him his set of admirers, and delights in superiority. *Addison.*

Sphinx was a monster that would eat
Whatever stranger she could *get*,
Unless his ready wit disclos'd,
The subtle riddle she propos'd. *Addison.*

This practice is to be used at first, in order to *get* a fixed habit of attention, and in some cases only. *Watts.*

The word *get* is variously used: we say to *get* money, to *get* in, to *get* off, to *get* ready, to *get* a stomach, and to *get* a cold. *Watts.*

2. To force; to seize.

Such losels and scatterlings cannot easily, by any constable, or other ordinary officer, be *gotten*, when they are challenged for any such fact. *Spenser.*

The king seeing this, started from where he sat,
Out from his trembling hand his weapon *gat*.
Daniel.

All things but one you can restore;
The heart you *get* returns no more. *Waller.*

3. To win by contest.

Henry the sixth hath lost
All that which Henry the fifth had *gotten*. *Shaksp.*

He *gat* his people great honour, and he made battles, protecting the host with his sword.
1 *Maccabees.*

To *get* the day of them of his own nation, would be a most unhappy day for him. 2 *Maccabees.*

Auria held that course to have drawn the gallies within his great ships, who thundering amongst them with their great ordnance, might have opened a way unto his gallies to have *gotten* a victory.
Knolles.

4. To have possession of; to have. This sense is commonly in the compound preterit.

Then forcing thee, by fire he made thee bright;
Nay, thou hast *got* the face of man. *Herbert.*

5. To beget upon a female.

These boys are boys of ice; they'll none of her: sure they are bastards of the English, the French never *got* them. *Shaksp.*

Women with study'd arts they vex:
Ye gods destroy that impious sex;
And if there must be some t' invoke
Your pow'rs, and make your altars smoke,
Come down yourselves, and, in their place,
Get a more just and nobler race. *Waller.*

Children they *got* on their female captives.
Locke.

If you'll take 'em as their fathers *got* 'em, so and well; if not, you must stay 'till they *get* a better generation. *Dryden.*

Has no man, but who has kill'd
A father, right to *get* a child? *Prior.*

Let every married man that's grave and wise,
Take a tartuff of known ability,
Who shall so settle lasting reformation;
First *get* a son, then give him education. *Dorset.*

The god of day, descending from above,
Mixt with the day, and *got* the queen of love.
Granville.

6. To gain as profit.

Though creditors will lose one fifth of their principal and use, and landlords one fifth of their income, yet the debtors and tenants will not *get* it.
Locke.

7. To gain a superiority or advantage.

If they *get* ground and 'vantage of the king,
Then join you with them like a rib of steel. *Shaks.*

8. To earn; to gain by labour.

Having no mines, nor any other way of *getting* or keeping of riches but by trade, so much of our trade as is lost, so much of our riches must necessarily go with it. *Locke.*

If it be so much pains to count the money I would spend, what labour did it cost my ancestors to *get* it? *Locke.*

9. To receive as a price or reward.

Any tax laid on foreign commodities in England raises their price, and makes the importer *get* more for them; but a tax laid on your home-made commodities lessens their price. *Locke.*

10. To learn.

This defect he frequently lamented, it being harder with him to *get* one sermon by heart than to pen twenty. *Fell.*

Get by heart the more common and useful words out of some judicious vocabulary. *Watts.*

11. To procure to be.

I shall shew how we may *get* it thus informed, and afterwards preserve and keep it so. *South.*

12. To put into any state.

Nature taught them to make certain vessels of a tree, which they *got* down, not with cutting, but with fire. *Abbot.*

Take no repulse, whatever she doth say;
For, *get* you gone, she doth not mean away. *Shaks.*

He who attempts to *get* another man into his absolute power, does thereby put himself into a state of war with him. *Locke.*

Before your ewes bring forth, they may be pretty well kept, to *get* them a little into heart. *Mortimer.*

Helim, who was taken up in embalming the bodies, visited the place very frequently: his greatest perplexity was how to *get* the lovers out of it, the gates being watched. *Guardian.*

13. To prevail on; to induce.

Though the king could not *get* him to engage in a life of business, he made him however his chief companion. *Spectator.*

14. To draw; to hook.

With much communication will he tempt thee, and smiling upon thee *get* out thy secrets. *Eccles.*

By the marriage of his grandson Ferdinand he *got* into his family the kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary. *Addison.*

After having *got* out of you every thing you can spare, I scorn to trespass. *Guardian.*

15. To betake; to remove: implying haste or danger.

Get you to bed on th' instant; I will be return'd forthwith. *Shakspeare.*

Arise, *get* thee out from this land. *Genesis.*

Lest they join also unto our enemies, and fight against us, and so *get* them up out of the land.
Exodus.

He with all speed *got* himself with his followers to the strong town of Mega. *Knolles.*

16. To remove by force or art.

She was quickly *got* off the land again. *Knolles.*

The roving fumes of quicksilver, in evaporating, would oftentimes fasten upon the gold in such plenty, as would put him to much trouble to get them off from his rings. *Boyle.*

When mercury is *got* by the help of the fire out of a metal, or other mineral body, we may suppose this quicksilver to have been a perfect body of its own kind. *Boyle.*

They would be glad to *get* out those weeds which their own hands have planted, and which now have taken too deep root to be easily extirpated. *Locke.*

17. To put.

Get on thy boots; we'll ride all night. *Shaks.*

18. *To* GET *off*. To sell or dispose of by some expedient.

Wood, to *get* his halfpence *off*, offered an hundred pounds in his coin for seventy in silver. *Swift.*

To GET, gĕt.[660] *v. n.*

1. To arrive at any state or posture by degrees with some kind of labour, effort, or difficulty: used either of persons or things.

Phalantus was entrapped, and saw round about him, but could not *get* out. *Sidney.*

You knew he walk'd o'er perils, on an edge
More likely to fall in than to *get* o'er. *Shaks.*

The stranger shall *get* up above thee very high, and thou shalt come down very low. *Deut.*

The fox bragged what a number of shifts and devices he had to *get* from the hounds, and the cat said he had but one, which was to climb a tree.
Bacon.

Those that are very cold, and especially in their feet, cannot *get* to sleep. *Bacon.*

I utterly condemn the practice of the latter times, that some who are pricked for sheriffs, and were fit, should *get* out of the bill. *Bacon.*

He *got* away unto the christians, and hardly escaped. *Knolles.*

He would be at their backs before they could *get* out of Armenia. *Knolles.*

She plays with his rage, and *gets* above his anger. *Denham.*

The latitant air had *got* away in bubbles. *Boyle.*

There are few bodies whose minute parts stick so close together, but that it is possible to meet with some other body whose small parts may *get* between, and so disjoin them. *Boyle.*

There was but an insensible diminution of the liquor upon the recess of whatever it was that *got* through the cork. *Boyle.*

Although the universe, and every part thereof, are objects full of excellency, yet the multiplicity thereof is so various, that the understanding falls under a kind of despondency of *getting* through so great a task. *Hale.*

If there should be any leak at the bottom of the vessel, yet very little water would *get* in, because no air could *get* out. *Wilkins.*

O heav'n, in what a lab'rinth am I led!
I could *get* out, but she detains the thread! *Dryd.*

So have I seen some fearful hare maintain
A course, 'till tir'd before the dog she lay;
Who, stretch'd behind her, pants upon the plain,
Past pow'r to kill, as she to *get* away. *Dryden.*

The more oily and light part of this mass would *get* above the other, and swim upon it. *Burnet.*

Having *got* through the foregoing passage, let us go on to his next argument. *Locke.*

The removing of the pains we feel, is the *getting* out of misery, and consequently the first thing to be done, in order to happiness, absent good. *Locke.*

If, having *got* into the sense of the epistles, we will but compare what he says, in the places where he treats of the same subject, we can hardly be mistaken in his sense. *Locke.*

I *got* up as fast as possible, girt on my rapier, and snatched up my hat, when my landlady came up to me. *Tatler.*

Bucephalus would let nobody *get* upon him but Alexander the great. *Addison.*

Imprison'd fires in the close dungeons pent,
Roar to *get* loose, and struggle for a vent;
Eating their way, and undermining all,
'Till with a mighty burst whole mountains fall.
Addison.

When Alma now in diff'rent ages,
Has finish'd her ascending stages,
Into the head at length she *gets*,
And there in public grandeur sits,
To judge of things. *Prior.*

I resolved to break through all measures to *get* away. *Swift.*

2. To fall; to come by accident.

Two or three men of the town are *got* among them. *Tatler.*

3. To find the way; to insinuate itself.

When an egg is made hard by boiling, since there is nothing that appears to *get* in at the shell, unless some little particles of the water, it is not easy to discover from whence else this change proceeds than from a change made in the texture of the parts. *Boyle.*

He raves; his words are loose
As heaps of sand, and scattering wide from sense;
So high he 's mounted in his airy hopes,
That now the wind is *got* into his head,
And turns his brain to frenzy. *Dryden.*

A child runs to overtake and *get* up to the top of his shadow, which still advances at the same rate that he does. *Locke.*

Should dressing, feasting, and balls once *get* among the Cantons, their military roughness would be quickly lost. *Addison.*

The fluids which surround bodies, upon the surface of the globe, *get* in between the surfaces of bodies, when they are at any distance. *Cheyne.*

4. To move; to remove.

Get home with thy fewel made ready to set;
The sooner, and easier carriage to get. *Tusser.*

5. To have recourse to.

The Turks made great haste through the midst of the town ditch, to *get* up into the bulwark to help their fellows. *Knolles.*

Lying is so cheap a cover for any miscarriage, and so much in fashion, that a child can scarce be kept from *getting* into it. *Locke.*

6. To go; to repair.

They ran to their weapons, and furiously assailed the Turks, now fearing no such matter, and were not as yet all *got* into the castle. *Knolles.*

A knot of ladies, *got* together by themselves, is a very school of impertinence. *Swift.*

7. To put one's self in any state.

They might get over the river Avon at Stratford, and *get* between the king and Worcester. *Clarendon.*

We can neither find source nor issue for such an excessive mass of waters, neither where to have them; nor if we had them, how to *get* quit of them. *Burnet.*

Without his assistance we can no more *get* quit of our affliction, than but by his permission we should have fallen into it. *Wake.*

There is a sort of men who pretend to divest themselves of partiality on both sides, and to *get* above that imperfect idea of their subject which little writers fall into. *Pope.*

As the obtaining the love of valuable men is the happiest end of this life, so the next felicity is to *get* rid of fools and scoundrels. *Pope.*

8. To become by any act what one was not before.

The laughing sot, like all unthinking men,
Bathes and *gets* drunk; then bathes and drinks again. *Dryden.*

9. To be a gainer; to receive advantage.

Like jewels to advantage set,
Her beauty by the shade does *get.* *Waller.*

10. *To* GET *off.* To escape.

The gallies, by the benefit of the shores and shallows, *got off.* *Bacon.*

Whate'er thou dost, deliver not thy sword;
With that thou may'st *get off*, tho' odds oppose thee. *Dryden.*

11. *To* GET *over.* To conquer; to suppress; to pass without being stopped in thinking or acting.

'Tis very pleasant to hear the lady propose her doubts, and to see the pains he is at to *get over* them. *Addison.*

I cannot *get over* the prejudice of taking some little offence at the clergy, for perpetually reading their sermons. *Swift.*

To remove this difficulty, Peterborough was dispatched to Vienna, and *got over* some part of those disputes. *Swift.*

12. *To* GET *up.* To rise from repose.

Sheep will *get up* betimes in the morning to feed against rain. *Bacon.*

13. *To* GET *up.* To rise from a seat.

14. To remove from a place.

Get you *up* from about the tabernacle of Koran, Dathan, and Abiram. *Numbers.*

15. To *get*, in all its significations both active and neutral, implies the acquisition of something, or the arrival at some state or place by some means; except in the use of the preterit compound, which often implies mere possession: as, *he has* got *a good estate*, does not always mean that he has acquired, but barely that he possesses it. So we say *the lady* has got *black eyes;* merely meaning that she has them.

GE'TTER, gĕt'tŭr. *n. s.* [from *get.*]

1. One who procures or obtains.

2. One who begets on a female.

Peace is a very lethargy, a *getter* of more bastard children than war's a destroyer of men. *Shakspeare.*

GE'TTING, gĕt'tĭng. *n. s.* [from *get.*]

1. Act of getting; acquisition.

Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get wisdom; and with all thy *getting* get understanding. *Proverbs.*

2. Gain; profit.

Who hath a state to repair may not despise small things; and it is less dishonourable to abridge a petty charge than to stoop to petty *gettings.* *Bacon.*

The meaner families return a small share of their *gettings*, to be a portion for the child. *Swift.*

GE'WGAW, gū'gâw.[381] *n. s.* [ȝeȝar, Sax. *joyau*, French.] A showy trifle; a toy; a bauble; a splendid plaything.

That metal they exchanged for the meanest trifles and *gewgaws* which the others could bring. *Abbot.*

Prefer that which Providence has pronounced to be the staff of life, before a glittering *gewgaw* that has no other value than what vanity has set upon it *L'Estrange.*

As children, when they throw one toy away,
Straight a more foolish *gewgaw* comes in play. *Dryden.*

A heavy *gewgaw*, call'd a crown, that spread
About his temples, drown'd his narrow head,
And would have crush'd it. *Dryden.*

Some loose the bands
Of ancient friendship, cancel nature's laws,
For pageantry and tawdry *gewgaws.* *Philips.*

The first images were fans, silks, ribbands, laces, and many other *gewgaws*, which lay so thick that the whole heart was nothing else but a toyshop. *Addison.*

GE'WGAW, gū'gâw. *adj.* Splendidly trifling; showy without value.

Let him that would learn the happiness of religion, see the poor *gewgaw* happiness of Feliciana. *Law.*

GHA'STFUL, gâst'fûl.[390] *adj.* [ȝarc and fulle; Saxon.] Dreary; dismal; melancholy; fit for walking spirits. Obsolete.

Here will I dwell apart,
In *ghastful* grave, 'till my last sleep
Do close mine eyes:
Help me, ye baneful birds, whose shrieking sound
Is sign of dreary death. *Spenser.*

GHA'STLINESS, gâst'lė-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *ghastly.*] Horrour of countenance; resemblance of a ghost; paleness.

GHA'STLY, gâst'lė. *adj.* [ȝarc, or *ghost.* and *like.*]

1. Like a ghost; having horrour in the countenance; pale; dreadful; dismal.

Why looks your grace so heavily to-day?
—O, I have past a miserable night;
So full of ugly sights, of *ghastly* dreams,
So full of dismal terrour was the time. *Shaks.*

Envy quickly discovered in court Solyman's changed countenance upon the great bassa, and began now to shew her *ghastly* face. *Knolles.*

Death
Grinn'd horrible a *ghastly* smile, to hear
His famine should be fill'd. *Milton.*

Those departed friends whom at our last separation we saw disfigured by all the *ghastly* horrours of death, we shall then see assisting about the majestick throne of Christ; with their once vile bodies transfigured into the likeness of his glorious body, mingling their glad acclamations with the hallelujahs of thrones, principalities, and powers. *Boyle.*

He came, but with such alter'd looks,
So wild, so *ghastly*, as if some ghost had met him,
All pale and speechless. *Dryden.*

I did not for these *ghastly* visions send;
Their sudden coming does some ill portend. *Dryd.*

2. Horrible; shocking; dreadful.

To be less than gods
Disdained; but meaner thoughts learn'd in their flight,
Mangled with *ghastly* wounds through plate and mail. *Milton.*

I who make the triumph of to-day,
May of to-morrow's pomp one part appear,
Ghastly with wounds, and lifeless on the bier! *Prior.*

GHA'STNESS, gâst'nĕs. *n. s.* [from ȝarc, Saxon.] Ghastliness; horrour of look. Not used.

Look you pale, mistress?
Do you perceive the *ghastness* of the eye? *Shaks.*

GHE'RKIN, gĕr'kin. *n. s.* [from *gurcke*, German, a cucumber.] A small pickled cucumber. *Skinner.*

To GHESS, gĕs. *v. n.* [See To GUESS. *Ghess* is by criticks considered as the true orthography, but *guess* has universally prevailed.] To conjecture.

GHOST, gōst.[390] *n. s.* [ȝarc, Saxon.]

1. The soul of man.

Vex not his *ghost:* O, let him pass! He hates him,
That would upon the rack of this rough world
Stretch him out longer. *Shakspeare.*

Often did I strive
To yield the *ghost;* but still the envious flood
Kept in my soul. *Shakspeare.*

2. A spirit appearing after death.

The mighty *ghosts* of our great Harrys rose,
And armed Edwards look'd with anxious eyes,
To see this fleet among unequal foes,
By which fate promis'd them their Charles should rise. *Dryden.*

3. *To give up the* GHOST. To die; to yield up the spirit into the hands of God.

Their shadows seem
A canopy most fatal, under which
Our army lies ready to *give up the ghost.* *Shaks.*

4. The third person in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Ghost.

To GHOST, gōst. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To yield up the ghost; to die. Not in use.

Euryalus taking leave of Lucretia, precipitated her into such a love-fit, that within a few hours she *ghosted.* *Sidney.*

To GHOST, gōst. *v. a.* To haunt with apparitions of departed men. Obsolete.

Julius Cæsar
Who at Philippi the good Brutus *ghosted*,
There saw you labouring for him. *Shakspeare.*

GHO'STLINESS, gōst'lė-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *ghostly.*] Spiritual tendency; quality of having reference chiefly to the soul.

GHO'STLY, gōst'lė. *adj.* [from *ghost.*]

1. Spiritual; relating to the soul; not carnal; not secular.

Save and defend us from our *ghostly* enemies. *Common Prayer.*

Our common necessities, and the lack which we all have, as well of *ghostly* as of earthly favours, is in each kind so easily known, but the gifts of God, according to these degrees and times, which he in his secret wisdom seeth meet, are so diversely bestowed, that it seldom appeareth what all receive, what all stand in need of, it seldom lieth hid. *Hooker.*

The graces of the spirit are much more precious than worldly benefits, and our *ghostly* evils of greater importance than any harm which the body feeleth. *Hooker.*

To deny me the *ghostly* comfort of my chaplains, seems a greater barbarity than is ever used by christians. *King Charles.*

2. Having a character from religion; spiritual.

Hence will I to my *ghostly* friar's close cell,
His help to crave, and my dear hap to tell. *Shaks.*

The *ghostly* father now hath done his shrift. *Shakspeare.*

GIA'LALINA, jė-âl'âl-ė-nâ. *n. s.* [Ital.] Earth of a bright gold colour, found in the kingdom of Naples, very fine, and much valued by painters. *Woodward.*

GIA'MBEUX, jâm'bōōz. *n. s.* [*jambes*, Fr.] Legs, or armour for legs; greaves.

The mortal steel despitcously entail'd
Deep in their flesh, quite through the iron walls,
That a large purple stream adown their *giambeux* falls. *Spenser.*

GI'ANT, jï'ânt. *n. s.* [*geant*, Fr. *gigas*, Latin.] A man of size above the ordinary rate of men; a man unnaturally large. It is observable, that the idea of a giant is always associated with pride, brutality, and wickedness.

Now does he feel his axle
Hang loose about him, like a *giant*'s robe
Upon a dwarfish thief. *Shakspeare.*

Gates of monarchs
Are arch'd so high that *giants* may jet through,
And keep their impious turbans on, without
Good-morrow to the sun. *Shakspeare.*

Woman's gentle brain
Could not drop forth such *giant* rude invention;
Such Ethiop words. *Shakspeare.*

Fierce faces threat'ning wars,
Giants of mighty bone, and bold emprise! *Milton.*

Those *giants*, those mighty men, and men of renown, far exceeded the proportion, nature, and strength of those *giants* remembered by Moses of his own time. *Raleigh.*

The *giant* brothers, in their camp, have found
I was not forc'd with ease to quit my ground. *Dryden.*

By weary steps and slow
The groping *giant* with a trunk of pine
Explor'd his way. *Addison.*

Neptune, by prayer repentant, rarely won,
Afflicts the chief t' avenge his *giant* son,
Great Polypheme of more than mortal might. *Pope.*

GI'ANTESS, jï'ân-tês. *n s.* [from *giant*.] A she-giant; a woman of unnatural bulk and height.

I had rather be a *giantess*, and lie under mount Pelion *Shakspeare.*

Were this subject to the cedar, she would be able to make head against that huge *giantess*. *Howel.*

GI'ANTLIKE, jï'ânt-like. } *adj.* [from *giant* and *like*.] Gigantick; vast; bulky.
GI'ANTLY, jï'ânt-lè. }

Single courage has often, without romance, overcome *giantly* difficulties. *Decay of Piety.*

Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, which they are deplorably strangers to, and those unanswerable doubts and difficulties, which, over their cups, they pretend to have against christianity; persuade but the covetous man not to deify his money, the proud man not to adore himself, and I dare undertake that all their *giant-like* objections against the christian religion shall presently vanish and quit the field. *South.*

GI'ANTSHIP, jï'ânt-shîp. *n. s.* [from *giant*.] Quality or character of a giant.

His *giantship* is gone somewhat crest fallen,
Stalking with less unconscionable strides,
And lower looks. *Milton.*

GI'BBE, gîb.[382] *n. s.* Any old worn-out animal. *Hanmer.*

For who that's but a queen, fair, sober, wise,
Would from a paddock, from a bat, a *gibbe*,
Such dear concernings hide? *Shakspeare.*

To GI'BBER, gîb'bûr.[383] *v. n.* [from *jabber*.] To speak inarticulately.

The sheeted dead
Did squeak and *gibber* in the Roman streets. *Shakspeare.*

GI'BBERISH, gîb'bûr-îsh.[382] *n. s.* [Derived by *Skinner* from *gaber*, French, to cheat; by others conjectured to be formed by corruption from *jabber*. But as it was anciently written *gebrish*, it is probably derived from the chymical cant, and originally implied the jargon of *Geber* and his tribe.] Cant; the private language of rogues and gipsies; words without meaning.

Some, if they happen to hear an old word, albeit very natural and significant, cry out straightway, that we speak no English, but *gibberish*. *Spenser.*

Some of both sexes writing down a number of letters, just as it came into their heads; upon reading this *gibberish*, that which the men had wrote sounded like High Dutch, and the other by the women like Italian. *Swift.*

GI'BBET, jîb'bît. *n. s.* [*gibet*, French.]

1. A gallows; the post on which malefactors are hanged, or on which their carcases are exposed.

When was there ever cursed atheist brought
Unto the *gibbet*, but he did adore
That blessed pow'r which he had set at nought? *Davies.*

You scandal to the stock of verse, a race
Able to bring the *gibbet* in disgrace. *Cleaveland.*

Haman suffered death himself upon the very *gibbet* that he had provided for another. *L'Estrange.*

Papers lay such principles to the Tories, as, if they were true, our next business should be to erect *gibbets* in every parish, and hang them out of the way. *Swift.*

2. Any traverse beams.

To GI'BBET, jîb'bît. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To hang or expose on a gibbet.

I'll *gibbet* up his name. *Oldham.*

2. To hang on any thing going traverse: as the beam of a gibbet.

He shall come off and on swifter than he that *gibbets* on the brewer's bucket. *Shakspeare.*

GI'BBIER, jîb'bère. *n. s.* [Fr.] Game; wild fowl.

These imposts are laid on all butcher's meat, while, at the same time, the fowl and *gibbier* are tax-free. *Addison.*

GIBBO'SITY, gîb-bôs'ê-tè. *n. s.* [*gibbosité*, Fr. from *gibbous*.] Convexity; prominence; protuberance.

When ships, sailing contrary ways, lose the sight one of another, what should take away the sight of ships from each other, but the *gibbosity* of the interjacent water? *Ray.*

GI'BBOUS, gîb'bûs.[382] *adj.* [*gibbus*, Lat. *gibbeux*, French.]

1. Convex; protuberant; swelling into inequalities.

The bones will rise, and make a *gibbous* member. *Wiseman.*

A pointed flinty rock, all bare and black,
Grew *gibbous* from behind the mountain's back. *Dryden.*

The sea, by this access and recess, shuffling the empty shells, wears them away, reducing those that are concave and *gibbous* to a flat. *Woodward.*

2. Crookbacked.

I demand how the camels of Bractria came to have two bunches in their back, whereas the camels of Arabia have but one? How oxen, in some countries, began and continue *gibbous* or hunchbacked? *Brown.*

GI'BBOUSNESS, gîb'bûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *gibbous*.] Convexity; prominence.

To make the convexity of the earth discernible, suppose a man lifted in the air, that he may have a spacious horizon; but then, because of the distance, the convexity and *gibbousness* would vanish away, and he would only see a great circular flat. *Bentley.*

GI'BCAT, gîb'kât.[382] *n. s.* [*gib* and *cat*.] An old worn-out cat.

I am as melancholy as a *gibcat*, or a lugg'd bear. *Shakspeare.*

To GIBE, jîbe. *v. n.* [*gaber*, old French, to sneer, to ridicule.] To sneer; to join censoriousness with contempt.

They seem to imagine that we have erected of late a frame of some new religion, the furniture whereof we should not have borrowed from our enemies, lest they should afterwards laugh and *gibe* at our party. *Hooker.*

When he saw her toy, and *gibe*, and geer,
And pass the bounds of modest merry make,
Her dalliance he despis'd. *Spenser.*

Why that's the way to choke a *gibing* spirit,
Whose influence is begot of that loose grace
Which shallow laughing hearers give to fools. *Shakspeare.*

Thus with talents well endu'd
To be scurrilous and rude,
When you pertly raise your snout,
Fleer and *gibe*, and laugh and flout. *Swift.*

To GIBE, jîbe. *v. a* To reproach by contemptuous hints; to flout; to scoff; to ridicule; to treat with scorn; to sneer; to taunt.

When rioting in Alexandria, you
Did pocket up my letters, and with taunts
Did *gibe* my missive out of audience. *Shaksp.*

Draw the beasts as I describe them,
From their features, while I *gibe* them. *Swift.*

GIBE, jîbe. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Sneer; hint of contempt by word or look; scoff; act or expression of scorn; taunt.

Mark the fleers, the *gibes*, and notable scorns
That dwell in ev'ry region of his face. *Shaksp.*

The rich have still a *gibe* in store,
And will be monstrous witty on the poor. *Dryden.*

If they would hate from the bottom of their hearts, their aversion would be too strong for little *gibes* every moment. *Spectator.*

But the dean, if this secret should come to his ears,
Will never have done with his *gibes* and his jeers. *Swift.*

GI'BER, jï'bûr. *n. s.* [from *gibe*.] A sneerer; one who turns others to ridicule by contemptuous hints; a scoffer; a taunter.

You are well understood to be a more perfect *giber* of the table, than a necessary bencher of the capitol. *Shaksp.*

He is a *giber*, and our present business
Is of more serious consequence. *Ben Jonson.*

GI'BINGLY, jï'bîng-lè. *adv.* [from *gibe*.] Scornfully; contemptuously.

His present portance,
Gibingly and ungravely he did fashion
After th' inveterate hate he bears to you. *Shaksp.*

GI'BLETS, jîb'lêts. *n. s.* [according to *Minshew* from *gobbet*, *gobblet:* according to *Junius* more probably from *gibier*, game, French.] The parts of a goose which are cut off before it is roasted.

'Tis holyday; provide me better cheer:
'Tis holyday; and shall be round the year:
Shall I my household gods and genius cheat,
To make him rich who grudges me my meat?
That he may loll at ease; and pamper'd high,
When I am laid, may feed on *giblet* pie? *Dryden.*

GI'BSTAFF, jîb'stâf. *n. s.*

1. A long staff to gage water, or to shove forth a vessel into the deep.

2. A weapon used formerly to fight beasts upon the stage. *Dict*

GI'DDILY, gîd'dè-lè. *adv.* [from *giddy*.]

1. With the head seeming to turn round.

2. Inconstantly; unsteadily.

To roam
Giddily, and be every where but at home,
Such freedom doth a banishment become. *Donne.*

3. Carelessly; heedlessly; negligently.

The parts that fortune hath bestow'd upon her,
Ten her, i hold as *giddily* as fortune. *Shaksp.*

GI'DDINESS, gĭd'dė-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *giddy*.]

1. The state of being giddy or vertiginous; the sensation which we have when every thing seems to turn round.

Megrims and *giddiness* are rather when we rise after long sitting, than while we sit. *Bacon.*

This blessed thistle, which is so sovereign a medicine against the *giddiness* of the brain; 'tis this will settle it. *Holyday.*

Vain show and noise intoxicate the brain,
Begin with *giddiness*, and end in pain. *Young.*

2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness; mutability; changeableness.

There be that delight in *giddiness*, and count it a bondage to fix a belief. *Bacon.*

3. Quick rotation; inability to keep its place.

The indignation of Heaven rolling and turning us, 'till at length such a *giddiness* seized upon government, that it fell into the very dregs of sectaries. *South.*

4. Frolick; wantonness of life.

Thou, like a contrite penitent,
Charitably warn'd of thy sins, do'st repent
These vanities and *giddinesses*. *Donne*

GI'DDY, gĭd'dė.[382] [660] *adj.* [ȝiddiȝ, Sax. I know not whether this word may not come from *gad*, to wander, to be in motion, *gad*, *gid*, *giddy*.]

1. Vertiginous; having in the head a whirl, or sensation of circular motion, such as happens by disease or drunkenness.

Them rev'ling thus the Tentyrites invade,
By *giddy* heads and stagg'ring legs betray'd. *Tate.*

2. Rotatory; whirling; running round with celerity.

As Ixion fix'd, the wretch shall feel
The *giddy* motion of the whirling mill. *Pope.*

3. Inconstant; mutable; unsteady; changeful.

Our fancies are more *giddy* and unfirm,
More longing, wavering, sooner lost and won,
Than women's are. *Shaksp.*

It may be gnats and flies have their imagination more mutable and *giddy*, as small birds likewise have. *Bacon.*

Thanks to *giddy* chance, which never bears
That mortal bliss should last for length of years,
She cast us headlong from our high estate,
And here in hope of thy return we wait. *Dryden.*

The *giddy* vulgar, as their fancies guide,
With noise say nothing, and in parts divide. *Dryd.*

You are as *giddy* and volatile as ever, the reverse of Pope, who hath always loved a domestick life. *Swift to Gay.*

4. That causes giddiness.

The frequent errors of the pathless wood,
The *giddy* precipice, and the dang'rous flood. *Prior.*

The sylphs through mystick mazes guide their way,
Through all the *giddy* circle they pursue. *Pope.*

5. Heedless; thoughtless; uncautious; wild

Too many *giddy* foolish hours are gone,
And in fantastick measures danc'd away. *Rowe.*

How inexcusable are those *giddy* creatures, who, in the same hour, leap from a parent's window to a husband's bed. *Clarissa.*

6. Tottering; unfixed.

As we have pac'd along
Upon the *giddy* footing of the hatches,
Methought that Glo'ster stumbled. *Shaksp.*

7. Intoxicated; elated to thoughtlessness; overcome by any overpowering inticement.

Art thou not *giddy* with the fashion too, that thou hast shifted out of thy tale into telling me of the fashion? *Shaksp.*

Like one of two contending in a prize,
That thinks he hath done well in people's eyes;
Hearing applause and universal shout,
Giddy in spirit, gazing still in doubt,
Whether those peals of praise be his or no, *Shaksp.*

To GI'DDY, gĭd'dė. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To turn quick. Obsolete.

A sodaine north-wind fetcht,
With an extreme sea, quite about againe,
Our whole endeavours; and our course constrain
To *giddie* round. *Chapman.*

GI'DDYBRAINED, gĭd'dė-brân'd. *adj.* [*giddy* and *brain*.] Careless; thoughtless.

Turn him out again, you unnecessary, useless, *giddybrain'd* ass! *Otway.*

GI'DDYHEADED, gĭd'dė-hĕd-ĕd. *adj.* [*giddy* and *head*.] Without thought or caution; without steadiness or constancy.

And sooner may a gulling weather spy,
By drawing forth heav'n's scheme descry
What fashion'd hats or ruffs, or suits next year,
Our *giddy-headed* antick youth will wear. *Donne.*

That men are so misaffected, melancholy *giddy-headed*, hear the testimony of Solomon. *Burton.*

GI'DDYPACED, gĭd'dė-pâste. *adj.* [*giddy* and *pace*.] Moving without regularity.

More than light airs, and recollected terms,
Of these most brisk and *giddypaced* times. *Shaksp.*

GI'ER-EAGLE, jêr'ė-gl.[405] *n. s.* [Sometimes it is written *jer-eagle*.] An eagle of a particular kind.

These fowls shall not be eaten, the swan, and the pelican, and the *gier-eagle*. *Leviticus.*

GIFT, gĭft.[382] *n. s.* [from *give*.]

1. A thing given or bestowed; something conferred without price.

They presented unto him *gifts*, gold, and frankincense and myrrh. *Matthew.*

Recall your *gift*, for I your pow'r confess;
But first take back my life, a *gift* that 's less. *Dryd.*

2. The act of giving.

Creator bounteous and benign,
Giver of all things good, but fairest this
Of all thy *gifts* nor envyest. *Milton.*

Thee all things living gaze on, all things thine
By *gift*. *Milton.*

3. The right or power of bestowing.

They cannot give;
For had the *gift* been theirs, it had not here
Thus grown. *Milton.*

No man has any antecedent right or claim to that which comes to him by free *gift*. *South.*

4. Oblation; offering.

Many nations shall come with *gifts* in their hands, even *gifts* to the king of heaven. *Tobit.*

5. A bribe.

Thou shalt not wrest judgment, thou shalt not respect persons, neither take a *gift;* for a *gift* doth blind the eyes of the wise. *Deuteronomy.*

6. Power; faculty.

And if the boy have not a woman's *gift*,
To rain a shower of commanded tears,
An onion will do well for such a shift. *Shaksp.*

She was lovely to attract
Thy love, not thy subjection, and her *gifts*
Were such as made government well seem'd
Unseemly to bear rule. *Milton.*

He who has the *gift* of ridicule, finds fault with any thing that gives him an opportunity of exerting his talents. *Addison.*

GI'FTED, gĭf'tĕd. *adj.* [from *gift*.]

1. Given; bestowed.

Made of my enemies the scorn and gaze,
To grind in brazen fetters, under task,
With my heaven *gifted* strength. *Milton.*

2. Endowed with extraordinary powers. It is commonly used ironically.

Two of their *gifted* brotherhood, Hacket and Coppinger, got up into a pease-cart, and harangued the people to dispose them to an insurrection. *Dryd.*

There is no talent so pernicious as eloquence, to those who have it not under command: women, who are so liberally *gifted* by nature in this particular, ought to study the rules of female oratory. *Addison.*

GIG, gĭg. *n. s.* [Etymology uncertain.]

1. Any thing that is whirled round in play.

Playthings, as tops, *gigs*, battledores, should be procured them. *Locke.*

2. [*gigia*, Islandick.] A fiddle. Out of use.

GIGA'NTICK, jī-gân'tĭk.[217] *adj.* [*gigantes*, Lat.] Suitable to a giant; big; bulky; enormous: likewise wicked; atrocious.

Others from the wall defend
With dart and jav'lin, stones, and sulphurous fire;
On each hand slaughter and *gigantick* deeds. *Milton.*

I dread him not, nor all his giant brood,
Though fame divulg'd him father of five sons,
All of *gigantick* size, Goliah chief. *Milton*

The son of Hercules he justly seems,
By his broad shoulders, and *gigantick* limbs. *Dryd.*

The Cyclopean race in arms arose;
A lawless nation of *gigantick* foes. *Pope.*

To GI'GGLE, gĭg'gl.[382] *v. n.* [*gichelin*, Dutch.] To laugh idly; to titter; to grin with merry levity. It is retained in Scotland.

'We shew our present joking, *giggling* race;
True joy consists in gravity and grace. *Garrick.*

GI'GGLER, gĭg'gl-ûr. *n. s.* [from *giggle*.] A laugher; a titterer; one idly and foolishly merry.

A sad wise valour is the brave complexion,
That leads the van, and swallows up the cities:
The *giggler* is a milkmaid whom infection,
Or the fir'd beacon, frighteth from his ditties. *Herbert.*

GI'GLET, gĭg'gl-ĭt. *n. s.* [ȝeaȝl, Saxon; *geyl*, Dutch; *gillet*, Scotish, is still retained.] A wanton; a lascivious girl. Out of use.

Young Talbot was not born
To be the pillage of a *giglet* wench. *Shaksp.*

The fam'd Cassibelan was once at point,
Oh *giglet* fortune! to master Cæsar's sword. *Shak.*

Away with those *giglets* too, and with the other confederate companion. *Shaksp.*

GI'GOT, jĭg'ŭt. *n. s.* [French.] The hip joint. It seems to mean in *Chapman* a joint for the spit.

The inwards slit,
They broil'd on coales and eate: the rest, in *gigots* cut, they split. *Chapman.*

To GILD, gĭld[382] *v. a.* pret. *gilded* or *gilt*. [ȝildan, Saxon.]

1. To overlay with thin gold; to cover with foliated gold.

The room was large and wide,
As it some *gilt* or solemn temple were:
Many great golden pillars did uprear
The massy roof. *Spenser.*

To *gild* refined gold, to paint the lily,
To throw a perfume on the violet. *Shaksp.*

And the *gilded* car of day
His glowing axle doth allay
In the steep Atlantick stream. *Milton.*

Purchasing riches with our time and care,
We lose our freedom in a *gilded* snare. *Roscommon.*

When Britain, looking with a just disdain
Upon this *gilded* majesty of Spain,
And knowing well that empire must decline,
Whose chief support and sinews are of coin. *Waller.*

Her joy in *gilded* chariots, when alive;
And love of ombre after death survive. *Pope.*

2. To cover with any yellow matter.

Thou didst drink
The stale of horses and the *gilded* puddle,
Which beasts would cough at. *Shaksp.*

3. To adorn with lustre.
No more the rising sun shall *gild* the morn,
Nor ev'ning Cynthia fill her silver horn. *Pope.*
4. To brighten; to illuminate.
The lightsome passion of joy was not that trivial, vanishing, superficial thing, that only *gilds* the apprehension, and plays upon the surface of the soul. *South.*
5. To recommend by adventitious ornaments.
For my part, if a lie may do thee grace,
I'll *gild* it with the happiest terms I have. *Shaksp.*
Yet, oh! th' imperfect piece moves more delight;
'Tis *gilded* o'er with youth, to catch the sight. *Dryd.*

GI'LDER, gĭl'dûr. *n. s.* [from *gild.*]
1. One who lays gold on the surface of any other body.
Gilders use to have a piece of gold in their mouth, to draw the spirits of the quicksilver. *Bacon.*
We have here a *gilder* with his anvil and hammer. *Broome.*
2. A coin from one shilling and six pence to two shillings. *Phillips.*
I am bound
To Persia, and want *gilders* for my voyage. *Shaksp.*

GI'LDING, gĭl'dĭng. *n. s.* [from *gild.*] Gold laid on any surface by way of ornament.
Silvering will sully and canker more than *gilding*, which, if it might be corrected with a little mixture of gold, there is profit. *Bacon.*
The church of the Annunciation, all but one corner of it, is covered with statues, *gilding*, and paint. *Addison on Italy.*
Could laureate Dryden Pimp and Fry'r engage,
And I not strip the *gilding* off a knave,
Unplac'd, unpension'd, no man's heir or slave? *Pope.*

GILL, jĭl. *n. s.* [*agulla*, Span. *gula*, Lat.]
1. The apertures at each side of a fish's head.
The leviathan,
Stretch'd like a promontory, sleeps or swims,
And seems a moving land, and at his *gills*
Draws in, and at his trunk spouts out a sea. *Milton.*
Fishes perform respiration under water by the *gills*. *Ray.*
He had two *gill*-fins; not behind the *gills*, as in most fishes, but before them. *Walton.*
'Till they, of farther passage quite bereft,
Were in the mesh with *gills* entangl'd left. *King.*
2. The flaps that hang below the beak of a fowl.
The turkeycock hath great and swelling *gills*, and the hen hath less. *Bacon.*
3. The flesh under the chin.
In many there is no paleness at all; but contrarywise, redness about the cheeks and *gills*, which is by the sending forth of spirits in an appetite to revenge. *Bacon.*
Like the long bag of flesh hanging down from the *gills* of the people in Piedmont. *Swift.*
4. [*gilla*, barbarous Latin.] A measure of liquids containing the fourth part of a pint, or, in some places, half of a pint.
Every bottle must be rinced with wine: some, out of mistaken thrift, will rince a dozen with the same: change the wine at every second bottle: a *gill* may be enough. *Swift.*
5. A kind of measure among the tinners.
They measure their block-tin by the *gill*, which containeth a pint. *Carew.*
6. [from *Gillian*, the old English way of writing *Julian*, or *Juliana*.] The appellation of a woman in ludicrous language.
I can, for I will,
Here at Burley o' th' Hill,
Give you all your fill,
Each Jack with his *Gill*. *Ben Jonson.*
7. [*chelidonium.*] A plant; ground-ivy.
8. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.
In sense four, and all following, it is spoken JILL, jĭl.

GI'LLHOUSE, jĭl'hôûs. *n. s.* [*gill* and *house.*] A house where gill is sold.
Thee shall each alehouse, thee each *gillhouse* mourn,
And answering ginshops sourer sighs return. *Pope.*

GI'LLYFLOWER, jĭl'lê-flôûr. *n. s.* [either corrupted from *Julyflower*, or from *giroflée*, Fr.]
Gillyflowers, or rather *Julyflowers*, so called from the month they blow in, may be reduced to these sorts; red and white, purple and white, scarlet and white. *Mortimer.*
In July come *gillyflowers* of all varieties. *Bacon.*
Fair is the *gillyflow'r* of gardens sweet,
Fair is the marygold, for pottage meet. *Gay.*

GILT, gĭlt.[382] *n. s.* [from *gild.*] Golden show; gold laid on the surface of any matter. Obsolete.
Our gayness and our *gilt* are all besmirch'd,
With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shaksp.*
When thou wast in thy *gilt*, and thy perfume, they mockt thee for too much curiosity; in thy rags thou know'st none, but art despis'd for the contrary. *Shakspeare.*

GILT, gĭlt.[360] The participle of *gild.*
Where the *gilt* chariot never mark'd its way. *Pope.*

GI'LTHEAD, gĭlt'hêd. *n. s.* [*gilt* and *head.*]
1. A sea fish. *Dict.*
2. A bird.
He blended together the livers of *giltheads*, the brains of pheasants and peacocks, tongues of phenicopters, and the melts of lampres. *Hakewill.*

GILT-TAIL, gĭlt'tâle. *n. s.* [*gilt* and *tail.*] A worm so called from his yellow tail.

GIM, jĭm. *adj.* [an old word.] Neat; spruce; well dressed.

GI'MCRACK, jĭm'krâk. *n. s.* [Supposed by *Skinner* to be ludicrously formed from *gin*, derived from *engine.*] A slight or trivial mechanism.
For though these *gimcracks* were away,
However, more reduc'd and plain,
The watch would still a watch remain;
But if the horal orbit ceases,
The whole stands still, or breaks to pieces. *Prior.*
What's the meaning of all these trangrams and *gimcracks*? Jumping over my master's hedges, and running your lines cross his grounds? *Arbuthnot.*

GI'MLET, gĭm'lĕt.[382] *n. s.* [*gibelet*, *guimbelete*, French.] A borer with a screw at its point.
The *gimlet* hath a worm at the end of its bit. *Moxon.*

GI'MMAL, gĭm'mâl. *n. s.* [Supposed by *Skinner* and *Ainsworth* to be derived from *gimellus*, Latin, and to be used only of something consisting of correspondent parts, or double. It seems rather to be gradually corrupted from *geometry* or *geometrical.* Any thing done by occult means is vulgarly said to be done by geometry.] Some little quaint devices or pieces of machinery. *Hanmer.*
I think by some odd *gimmals* or device
Their arms are set like clocks, still to strike on,
Else they could not hold out so as they do. *Shaksp.*

GI'MMER, gĭm'mûr. *n. s.* [See GIMMAL.] Movement; machinery.
The holding together of the parts of matter has so confounded me, that I have been prone to conclude with myself, that the *gimmers* of the world hold together not so much by geometry as some natural magick. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

GIMP, gĭmp.[382] *n. s.* [See GIM. *Gimp*, in old English, is neat, spruce.] A kind of silk twist or lace.

GIN, jĭn. *n. s.* [from *engine.*]
1. A trap; a snare.
As the day begins,
With twenty *gins* we will the small birds take,
And pastime make. *Sidney.*
Which two, through treason and deceitful *gin*,
Hath slain sir Mordant. *Spenser.*
So strives the woodcock with the *gin;*
So doth the coney struggle in the net. *Shakspeare.*
Be it by *gins*, by snares, by subtilty. *Shakspeare.*
If those, who have but sense, can shun
The engines that have them annoy'd;
Little for me had reason done,
If I could not thy *gins* avoid. *Ben Jonson.*
I know thy trains,
Though dearly to my cost; thy *gins* and toils
No more on me have pow'r, their force is null'd. *Milton.*
He made a planetary *gin*,
Which rats would run their own heads in,
And come on purpose to be taken,
Without the expence of cheese and bacon. *Hudibras.*
Keep from flaying scourge thy skin,
And ankle free from iron *gin*. *Hudibras.*
2. Any thing moved with screws, as an engine of torture.
Typhæus' joints were stretched on a *gin*. *Spens.*
3. A pump worked by rotatory sails.
The delfs would be so flown with waters, it being impossible to make any adits or soughs to drain them, that no *gins* or machines would suffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray.*
A bituminous plate, alternately yellow and black, formed by water drivelling on the outside of the *gin* pump of Mostyn coalpits. *Woodward.*
4. [Contracted from GENEVA.] The spirit drawn by distillation from juniper-berries.
This calls the church to deprecate our sin,
And hurls the thunder of our laws on *gin*. *Pope.*
Gin shops sourer sighs return. *Pope.*

GI'NGER, jĭn'jûr. *n. s.* [*zinziber*, Latin; *gingero*, Italian.]
The flower consists of five leaves, shaped somewhat like those of the iris: these are produced in the head or club, each coming out of a separate leafy scale. The ovary becomes a triangular fruit, having three cells which contain seeds. *Miller.*
The root of *ginger* is of the tuberous kind, knotty, crooked, and irregular; of a hot, acrid, and pungent taste, though aromatick, and of a very agreeable smell. The Indians eat both the young shoots of the leaves and the roots themselves. *Hill.*
Or wafting *ginger* round the streets to go,
And visit alehouse where ye first did grow. *Pope.*

GI'NGERBREAD, jĭn'jûr-brêd. *n. s.* [*ginger* and *bread.*] A kind of farinaceous sweetmeat made of dough, like that of bread or biscuit, sweetened with treacle, and flavoured with ginger and some aromatic seeds. It is sometimes gilt.
An' I had but one penny in the world, thou should'st have it to buy *gingerbread*. *Shakspeare.*
Her currents there and gooseberries were spread,
With the enticing gold of *gingerbread*. *King's Cookery.*
'Tis a loss you are not here, to partake of three weeks frost, and eat *gingerbread* in a booth by a fire upon the Thames. *Swift.*

GI'NGERLY, jĭn'jûr-lê. *adv.* [I know not whence derived.] Cautiously; nicely.
What is 't that you
Took up so *gingerly*? *Shakspeare.*

GI'NGERNESS, jîn'jûr-nês. *n. s.* Niceness; tenderness. *Dict.*

GI'NGIVAL, jîn'jê-vâl. *adj.* [*gingiva*, Lat.] Belonging to the gums.

Whilst the Italians strive to cut a thread in their pronunciation between D and T, so to sweeten it, they make the occluse appulse, especially the *gingival*, softer than we do, giving a little of perviousness. *Holder.*

To GI'NGLE, jîng'gl.[405] *v. n.*

1. To utter a sharp clattering noise; to utter a sharp noise in quick succession.

The foot grows black that was with dirt embrown'd,
And in thy pocket *gingling* halfpence sound. *Gay.*

Once, we confess, beneath the patriot's cloak,
From the crack'd bag the dropping guinea spoke,
And *gingling* down the backstairs, told the crew,
Old Cato is as great a rogue as you. *Pope.*

2. To make an affected sound in periods or cadence.

To GI'NGLE, jîng'gl. *v. a.* To shake so that a sharp shrill clattering noise should be made.

Her infant grandame's whistle next it grew;
The bells she *gingled*, and the whistle blew. *Pope.*

GI'NGLE, jîng'gl. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A shrill resounding noise.
2. Affectation in the sounds of periods.

GI'NGLYMOID, ging'glê-môîd. *adj.* [γιγλυμος, a hinge, and εἶδος.] Resembling a ginglymus, approaching to a ginglymus.

The malleus lies along, fixed to the tympanum, and on the other end is joined to the incus by a double or *ginglymoid* joint. *Holder.*

GI'NGLYMUS, ging'glê-mûs. *n. s.* A mutual indenting of two bones into each other's cavity, in the manner of a hinge, of which the elbow is an instance. *Wiseman.*

GI'NNET, jîn'nêt. *n. s.* [γίννος.] A nag; a mule; a degenerated breed. Hence, according to some, but, I believe, erroneously, a Spanish *gennet*, improperly written for *ginnet*.

GI'NSENG, jîn'sêng. *n. s.* [I suppose *Chinese*.] A root brought lately into Europe, of a brownish colour on the outside, and somewhat yellowish within; and so pure and fine, that it seems almost transparent. It is of a very agreeable and aromatick smell, though not very strong. Its taste is acrid and aromatic, and has somewhat bitter in it. We have it from China and America. The Chinese value this root at three times its weight in silver. *Hill.*

To GIP, jîp. *v. a.* To take out the guts of herrings. *Bailey.*

GI'PSY, jîp'sê.[438] *n. s.* [corrupted from *Egyptian;* for when they first appeared in Europe, they declared, and perhaps, truly, that they were driven from Egypt by the Turks. They are now mingled with all nations.]

1. A vagabond who pretends to foretell futurity, commonly by palmestry or physiognomy.

The butler, though he is sure to lose a knife, a fork, or a spoon every time his fortune is told him, shuts himself up in the pantry with an old *gipsy* for above half an hour. *Addison.*

A frantick *gipsy* now, the house he haunts,
And in wild phrases speaks dissembled wants. *Prior.*

In this still labyrinth around her lie
Spells, philters, globes, and spheres of palmestry;
A sigil in his hand the *gipsy* bears,
In th' other a prophetick sieve and sheers *Garth.*

I, near yon stile, three sallow *gypsies* met;
Upon my hand they cast a poring look,
Bid me beware, and thrice their heads they shook. *Gay.*

2. A reproachful name for a dark complexion.

Laura, to her lady, was but a kitchen wench;
Dido a dowdy; Cleopatra a *gipsy;* Helen and
Hero hildings and harlots. *Shakspeare.*

3. A name of slight reproach to a woman.

The widow play'd the *gipsy*, and so did her confidant too, in pretending to believe her. *L'Estrange.*

A slave I am to Clara's eyes:
The *gipsy* knows her pow'r, and flies. *Prior.*

GI'RASOLE, jî'râ-sôle. *n. s.* [*girasol*, Fr.]

1. The herb turnsol.
2. The opal stone.

To GIRD, gêrd.[382 560] *v. a.* pret. *girded* or *girt.* [ȝyrdan, Saxon.]

1. To bind round.

They sprinkled earth upon their heads, and *girded* their loins with sackcloth. 2 *Maccabees.*

2. To put on so as to surround or bind.

Cords of the bigness of packthread were fastened to bandages, which the workmen had *girt* round my neck. *Swift.*

3. To fasten by binding.

He *girt* his warlike harness about him. 1 *Mac.*

My bow and thunder, my almighty arms
Gird on, and sword upon thy puissant thigh. *Milt.*

No, let us rise at once, *gird* on our swords,
And, at the head of our remaining troops,
Attack the foe. *Addison.*

The combatant too late the field declines,
When now the sword is *girded* to his loins. *Prior.*

4. To invest.

Stoop then, and set your knee against my foot;
And in reguerdon of that duty done,
I *gird* thee with the valiant sword of York. *Shaksp.*

The son appear'd,
Girt with omnipotence. *Milton.*

5. To dress; to habit; to clothe.

I *girded* thee about with fine linen, and I covered thee with silk. *Ezekiel.*

Tysiphone there keeps the ward,
Girt in her sanguine gown, by night and day,
Observant of the souls that pass the downward way. *Dryden.*

6. To cover round as a garment.

These, with what skill they had, together sow'd,
To *gird* their waist: vain covering, if it hide
Their guilt, and dreaded shame! *Milton.*

7. To furnish; to equip.

So to the coast of Jordan he directs
His easy steps, *girded* with snaky wiles. *Milton.*

8. To enclose; to encircle.

That Nyseian isle,
Girt with the river Triton, where old Cham
Hid Amalthea, and her florid son
Young Bacchus, from his stepdame Rhea's eye. *Milton.*

9. To reproach; to gibe.

Being mov'd, he will not spare to *gird* the gods. *Shakspeare.*

To GIRD, gêrd. *v. n.* [Of this word in this sense I know not the original; it may be formed by a very customary transposition from *gride* or *cut.*] To break a scornful jest; to gibe; to sneer.

This wond'red error growth
At which our criticks *gird.* *Drayton.*

Men of all sorts take a pride to *gird* at me: the brain of this foolish compounded clay, man, is not able to invent any thing that tends to laughter more than I invent, or is invented on me: I am not only witty in myself, but the cause that wit is in other men. *Shakspeare.*

GIRD, gêrd. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A twitch; a pang: it may come from the sensation caused by a bandage or girdle drawn hard suddenly. This word is now seldom used, unless the former etymology be admitted.

Sweet king! the bishop hath a kindly *gird;*
For shame, my lord of Winchester, relent. *Shaks.*

Conscience by this means is freed from many fearful *girds* and twinges which the atheist feels. *Tillotson.*

He has the glory of his conscience, when he doth well, to set against the cheeks and *girds* of it when he doth amiss. *Goodman.*

GI'RDER, gêr'dûr. *n. s.* [from *gird.*] In architecture, the largest piece of timber in a floor. Its end is usually fastened into the summers, or breast summers, and the joints are framed in at one arm to the girders. *Harris.*

The *girders* are also to be of the same scantling the summers and ground-plates are of, though the back *girder* need not be so strong as the front *girder.* *Moxon.*

These mighty *girders* which the fabrick bind,
These ribs robust and vast in order join'd. *Black.*

GI'RDLE, gêr'dl.[405] *n. s.* [ȝyrdel, Sax.]

1. Any thing drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled.

There will I make thee beds of roses,
With a thousand fragrant posies;
A cap of flowers, and a *girdle*,
Embroider'd all with leaves of myrtle. *Shakspeare.*

Many conceive there is somewhat amiss, until they put on their *girdle.* *Brown.*

On him his mantle, *girdle*, sword and bow,
On him his heart and soul he did bestow. *Cowley.*

2. Enclosure; circumference.

Suppose within the *girdle* of these walls
Are now confin'd two mighty monarchies. *Shaksp.*

3. The zodiack.

Great breezes in great circles, such as are under the *girdle* of the world, do refrigerate. *Bacon.*

To GI'RDLE, gêr'dl. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To gird; to bind as with a girdle.

Lay the gentle babes, *girdling* one another
Within their innocent alabaster arms. *Shakspeare.*

2. To enclose; to shut in; to environ.

Those sleeping stones,
That as a waist do *girdle* you about. *Shakspeare.*

Let me look back upon thee, O thou wall,
That *girdlest* in those wolves! *Shakspeare.*

GI'RDLEBELT, gêr'dl-bêlt. *n. s.* [*girdle* and *belt.*] The belt that encircles the waist.

Nor did his eyes less longingly behold
The *girdlebelt*, with nails of burnish'd gold. *Dryd.*

GI'RDLER, gêr'dl-ûr. *n. s.* [from *girdle.*] A maker of girdles.

GIRE, jire. *n. s.* [*gyrus*, Latin.] A circle described by any thing in motion. See GYRE.

GIRL, gêrl.[332] *n. s.* [About the etymology of this word there is much question: *Meria Casaubon*, as is his custom, derives it from κοράη, of the same signification; *Minshew* from *garrula*, Latin, a prattler, or *girella*, Italian, a weathercock; *Junius* thinks that it comes from *herlodes*, Welsh, from which, says he, *harlot* is very easily deduced. *Skinner* imagines that the Saxons, who used ceorl for a man, might likewise have

ceopla for a woman, though no such word is now found. Dr. *Hickes* derives it most probably from the Islandick *karlinna*, a woman.] A young woman, or female child.

In those unfledg'd days was my wife a *girl*. *Shakspeare.*
I will love thee ne'er the less, my *girl*. *Shaksp.*
The foole Amphimachus, to field brought gold to be his wracke,
Proud *girle* like, that doth ever beare her dowre upon her backe. *Chapman.*
A weather-beaten lover, but once known,
Is sport for every *girl* to practise on. *Donne.*
Tragedy should blush as much to stoop
To the low mimick follies of a farce,
As a grave matron would to dance with *girls*. *Roscommon.*
A boy, like thee, would make a kingly line;
But oh! a *girl* like her, must be divine! *Dryden.*

GI'RLISH, gêrl'lish. *adj.* [from *girl*.] Suiting a girl; youthful.

In her *girlish* age she kept sheep on the moor. *Carew.*

GI'RLISHLY, gêrl'lish-lè. *adv.* [from *girlish*.] In a girlish manner.

To GIRN, gêrn. *v. n.* It seems to be a corruption of *grin*. It is still used in *Scotland*, and is applied to a crabbed, captious, or peevish person.

GI'RROCK, gîr'rôk. *n. s.* [*acus major*.] A kind of fish. *Dict.*

GIRT, gêrt.[382] The part. pass. of *gird*.

To GIRT, gêrt. *v. a.* [from *gird*.] To gird; to encompass; to encircle. Not proper.

In the dread ocean, undulating wide
Beneath the radiant line that *girts* the globe. *Thomson.*

GIRT, gêrt. } [382] *n. s.* [from *gird*.]
GIRTH, gêr*th*. }

1. A band by which the saddle or burden is fixed upon the horse.

Here lies old Hobson, death hath broke his *girt;*
And here, alas! hath laid him in the dirt. *Milton.*
Or the saddle turn'd round, or the *girths* brake;
For low on the ground, woe for his sake,
The law is found. *Ben Jonson.*
Nor Pegasus could bear the load,
Along the high celestial road;
The steed oppress'd, would brake his *girth*,
To raise the lumber from the earth. *Swift.*
Mordanto gallops on alone;
The roads are with his foll'wers strown;
This breaks a *girth* and that a bone. *Swift.*

2. A circular bandage.

The most common way of bandage is by that of the *girt*, which *girt* hath a bolster in the middle, and the ends are tacked firmly together. *Wiseman*

3. The compass measured by the girdle, or enclosing bandage.

He 's a lusty jolly fellow that lives well, at least three yards in the *girth*. *Addison.*

To GIRTH, gêr*th*. *v. a.* To bind with a girth.

To GISE *Ground*, gize. *v. a.* Is when the owner of it does not feed it with his own stock, but takes in other cattle to graze. *Bailey.*

GI'SLE, gîz'zl. Among the English Saxons, signifies a pledge: thus, *Fredgisle* is a pledge of peace; *Gislebert* an illustrious pledge, like the Greek *Homerus*. *Gibson's Camden.*

GITH, gi*th*. *n. s.* [*nigella*.] An herb called Guinea pepper.

To GIVE, giv.[167] [382] *v. a.* preter. *gave;* part. pass. *given*. [ȝiꝑan, Saxon.]

1. To bestow; to confer without any price or reward; not to sell.

I had a master that *gave* me all I could ask, but thought fit to take one thing from me again. *Temple.*
Constant at church and change; his gains were sure,
His *givings* rare, save farthings to the poor. *Pope.*
While tradesmen starve these Philomels are gay;
For gen'rous lords had rather *give* than pay. *Young.*
Half useless doom'd to live,
Pray'rs and advice are all I have to *give*. *Harte.*

2. To transmit from himself to another by hand, speech, or writing; to deliver.

The woman whom thou gavest to be with me, she *gave* me of the tree, and I did eat. *Genesis.*
They were eating and drinking, marrying and *giving* in marriage. *Matthew.*
Those bills were printed not only every week, but also a general account of the whole year was *given* in upon the Thursday before Christmas. *Graunt.*
We shall *give* an account of these phenomena. *Burnet.*
Aristotle advises not poets to put things evidently false and impossible into their poems, nor *gives* them licence to run out into wildness. *Broome.*

3. To put into one's possession; to consign; to impart; to communicate.

Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out. *Matthew.*
Nature *gives* us many children and friends, to take them away; but takes none away to *give* them us again. *Temple.*
Give me, says Archimedes, where to stand firm, and I will remove the earth. *Temple.*
If the agreement of men first *gave* a sceptre into any one's hands, or put a crown on his head, that almost must direct its conveyance. *Locke.*

4. To pay as a price or reward, or in exchange.

All that a man hath will he *give* for his life. *Job.*
If you did know to whom I *gave* the ring,
If you did know for whom I *gave* the ring,
And would conceive for what I *gave* the ring,
And how unwillingly I left the ring,
You would abate the strength of your displeasure. *Shaksp.*
He would *give* his nuts for a piece of metal, and exchange his sheep for shells, or wool for a sparkling pebble. *Locke.*

5. To yield; not to withhold.

Philip, Alexander's father, gave sentence against a prisoner at a time he was drowsy, and seemed to *give* small attention. The prisoner, after sentence was pronounced, said, I appeal: the king somewhat stirred, said, To whom do you appeal? The prisoner answered, from Philip, when he *gave* no ear, to Philip, when he shall *give* ear. *Bacon.*
Constantia accused herself for having so tamely *given* an ear to the proposal. *Addison.*

6. To quit; to yield as due.

Give place, thou stranger, to an honourable man. *Ecclus.*

7. To confer; to impart.

I will bless her, and *give* thee a son also of her. *Genesis.*
Nothing can *give* that to another which it hath not itself. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*
What beauties I lose in some places, I *give* to others which had them not originally. *Dryden.*

8. To expose; to yield without retention.

All clad in skins of beasts the jav'lin bear:
Give to the wanton winds their flowing hair. *Dryd.*

9. To grant; to allow.

'Tis *given* me once again to behold my friend. *Rowe.*
He has not *given* Luther fairer play. *Atterbury.*

10. To yield; not to deny.

I *gave* his wise proposal way;
Nay, urg'd him to go on: the shallow fraud
Will ruin him. *Rowe.*

11. To afford; to supply.

This opinion abated the fear of death in them which were so resolved, and *gave* them courage to all adventures. *Hooker.*
Give us also sacrifices and burnt-offerings, that we may sacrifice unto the Lord. *Exodus.*

12. To empower; to commission.

Prepare
The due libation and the solemn pray'r;
Then *give* thy friend to shed the sacred wine. *Pope.*

13. To enable.

God himself requireth the lifting up of pure hands in prayers; and hath *given* the world to understand, that the wicked, although they cry, shall not be heard. *Hooker.*
Give me to know
How this foul rout began, who set it on. *Shaksp.*
So some weak shoot which else would poorly rise,
Jove's tree adopts, and lifts into the skies;
Through the new pupil fost'ring juices flow,
Thrust forth the gems, and *give* the flow'rs to blow. *Tickel.*

14. To pay.

The applause and approbation I *give* to both your speeches. *Shaksp.*

15. To utter; to vent; to pronounce.

So you must be the first that *gives* this sentence,
And he that suffers. *Shaksp.*
The Rhodians, seeing their enemies turn their backs, *gave* a great shout in derision of them. *Knolles.*
Let the first honest discoverer *give* the word about, that Wood's halfpence have been offered, and caution the poor people not to receive them. *Swift.*

16. To exhibit; to show.

This instance *gives* the impossibility of an eternal existence in any thing essentially alterable or corruptible. *Hale.*

17. To exhibit as the product of a calculation.

The number of men being divided by the number of ships *gives* four hundred and twenty-four men a-piece. *Arbuthnot.*

18. To do any act by which the consequence reaches others.

As we desire to *give* no offence ourselves, so neither shall we take any at the difference of judgment in others. *Burnet.*

19. To exhibit; to send forth as odours from any body.

In oranges the ripping of the rind *giveth* out their smell more. *Bacon.*

20. To addict; to apply.

The Helots, of the other side, shutting their gates, *gave* themselves to bury their dead, to cure their wounds, and rest their wearied bodies. *Sidney.*
After man began to grow to number, the first thing we read they *gave* themselves into, was the tilling of the earth, and the feeding of cattle. *Hooker.*
Groves and hill-altars were dangerous, in regard of the secret access which people, superstitiously *given*, might have always thereunto with ease. *Hooker.*
The duke is virtuous, mild, and too well *given*,
To dream on evil, or to work my downfall. *Shaksp.*
Fear him not, Cæsar, he 's not dangerous;
He is a noble Roman, and well *given*. *Shaksp.*
His name is Falstaff: if that man should be lewdly *given*, he deceives me; for Harry, I see virtue in his looks. *Shaksp.*
Huniades, the scourge of the Turks, was dead long before; so was also Mathias: after whom succeeded others, *given* all to pleasure and ease. *Knolles.*
Though he was *given* to pleasure, yet he was likewise desirous of glory. *Bacon.*
He that *giveth* his mind to the law of the Most

High, will seek out the wisdom of all the ancients. *Ecclesiasticus.*

He is much *given* to contemplation, and the viewing of this theatre of the world. *More.*

They who *gave* themselves to warlike action and enterprises, went immediately to the palace of Odin. *Temple.*

Men are *given* to this licentious humour of scoffing at personal blemishes and defects. *L'Estrange.*

Besides he is too much *given* to horseplay in his raillery; and comes to battle like a dictator from the plough. *Dryden.*

I have some business of importance with her; but her husband is so horribly *given* to be jealous. *Dryden.*

What can I refuse to a man so charitably *given*? *Dryden.*

21. To resign; to yield up.

Finding ourselves in the midst of the greatest wilderness of waters, without victual, we *gave* ourselves for lost men, and prepared for death. *Bacon.*

Who say, I care not, those I *give* for lost;
And to instruct them will not quit the cost. *Herbert.*

Virtue *giv'n* for lost;
Deprest and overthrown as seem'd;
Like that self-begott'n bird
From out her ashy womb now teem'd. *Milton.*

Since no deep within her gulph can hold
Immortal vigour, though oppress'd and fall'n,
I *give* not Heav'n for lost. *Milton.*

For a man to *give* his name to christianity in those days, was to list himself a martyr. *South.*

Our's *gives* himself for gone; you 've watch'd your time;
He fights this day unarm'd, without his rhyme. *Dryden.*

The parents after a long search for the body, *gave* him for drowned in one of the canals. *Addison.*

As the hinder feet of the horse stuck to the mountain, while the body reared up in the air, the poet with great difficulty kept himself from sliding off his back, insomuch that the people *gave* him for gone. *Addison.*

22. To conclude; to suppose.

Whence came you here, O friend, and whither bound?
All *gave* you lost on fair Cyclopean ground. *Garth.*

23. *To* GIVE *away.* To alienate from one's self; to make over to another; to transfer.

The more he got, the more he shewed that he *gave away* to his new mistress, when he betrayed his promises to the former. *Sidney.*

If you shall marry,
You *give away* this hand, and that is mine;
You *give away* heav'n's vows, and those are mine;
You *give away* myself, which is known mine. *Shak.*

Honest company, I thank you all,
That have beheld me *give away* myself
To this most patient, sweet, and virtuous wife. *Shaksp.*

I know not how they sold themselves; but thou, like a kind fellow, *gav'st* thyself *away* gratis, and I thank thee for thee. *Shaksp.*

Love *gives away* all things, that so he may advance the interest of the beloved person. *Taylor.*

But we who *give* our native rights *away*,
And our enslav'd posterity betray,
Are now reduc'd to beg an alms and go
On holy days to see a puppet-show. *Dryden.*

Alas, said I, man was made in vain! How is he *given away* to misery and mortality! *Addison.*

Theodosius made a private vow never to inquire after Constantia, whom he looked upon as *given away* to his rival, upon the day on which their marriage was to have been solemnized. *Addison.*

Whatsoever we employ in charitable uses, during our lives, is *given away* from ourselves: what we bequeath at our death, is given from others only, as our nearest relations. *Atterbury.*

24. *To* GIVE *back.* To return; to restore

Their vices perhaps *give back* all those advantages which their victories procured. *Atterbury.*

25. *To* GIVE *forth.* To publish; to tell.

Soon after it was *given forth*, and believed by many, that the king was dead. *Hayward.*

26. *To* GIVE *the hand.* To yield pre-eminence, as being subordinate or inferiour.

Lessons being free from some inconveniencies, whereunto sermons are more subject, they may in this respect no less take than in others they must *give the hand*, which betokeneth pre-eminence. *Hooker.*

27. *To* GIVE *over.* To leave; to quit; to cease.

Let novelty therefore in this *give over* endless contradictions, and let ancient customs prevail. *Hooker.*

It may be done rather than that be *given over*. *Hooker.*

Never *give* her *o'er;*
For scorn at first makes after love the more. *Shak.*

If Desdemona will return me my jewels, I will *give over* my suit, and repent my unlawful solicitations. *Shaksp.*

All the soldiers, from the highest to the lowest had solemnly sworn to defend the city, and not to *give* it *over* unto the last man. *Knolles.*

Those troops which were levied, have *given over* the prosecution of the war. *Clarendon.*

But worst of all to *give* her *over*
'Till she's as desperate to recover. *Hudibras.*

A woman had a hen that laid every day an egg; she fancied that upon a larger allowance this hen might lay twice a day; but the hen grew fat, and *gave* quite *over* laying. *L'Estrange.*

Many have *given over* their pursuits after fame, either from the disappointments they have met, or from their experience of the little pleasure which attends it. *Addison.*

28. *To* GIVE *over.* To addict; to attach to.

Zelmane, govern and direct me; for I am wholly *given over* unto thee. *Sidney.*

When the Babylonians had *given* themselves *over* to all manner of vice, it was time for the Lord, who had set up that empire, to pull it down. *Grew.*

I used one thing ill, or *gave* myself so much *over* to it, as to neglect what I owed either to God or the world. *Temple.*

29. *To* GIVE *over.* To conclude lost.

Since it is lawful to practise upon them that are forsaken and *given over*, I will venture to prescribe to you. *Suckling.*

'Tis not amiss, e'er y' are *giv'n o'er*,
To try one desp'rate med'cine more;
And where your case can be no worse,
The desp'ratest is the wisest course. *Hudibras.*

The abbess, finding that the physicians had *given* her *over*, told her that Theodosius was just gone before her, and had sent her his benediction. *Addison.*

Her condition was now quite desperate, all regular physicians, and her nearest relations, having *given* her *over*. *Arbuthnot.*

Yet this false comfort never *gives* him *o'er*,
That whilst he creeps, his vig'rous thoughts can soar. *Pope.*

Not one foretells I shall recover;
But all agree to *give* me *over*. *Swift.*

30. *To* GIVE *over.* To abandon.

The duty of uniformity throughout all churches in all manner of indifferent ceremonies, will be very hard, and therefore best to *give* it *over*. *Hooker.*

Abdemeleck, as one weary of the world, *gave over* all, and betook himself to a solitary life, and became monk. *Knolles.*

Sleep hath forsook, and *giv'n* me *o'er*
To death's benumbing opium, as my only cure. *Milton.*

The cause for which we fought and swore
So boldly, shall we now *give o'er*. *Hudibras.*

31. *To* GIVE *out.* To proclaim; to publish; to utter.

The fathers *give* it *out* for a rule, that whatsoever Christ is said in scripture to have received, the same we ought to apply only to the manhood of Christ. *Hooker.*

It is *given out*, that, sleeping in my orchard,
A serpent stung me. So the whole ear of Denmark
Is, by a forged process of my death,
Rankly abused. *Shaksp.*

One that *gives out* himself prince Florizel,
Son of Polixenes, with his princess. *Shaksp.*

It hath been *given out*, by an hypocritical thief who was the first master of my ship, that I carried with me out of England twenty-two thousand pieces of twenty-two shillings per piece. *Raleigh.*

He *gave out* general summons for the assembly of his council for the wars. *Knolles.*

The night was distinguished by the orders which he *gave out* to his army, that they should forbear all insulting of their enemies. *Addison.*

32. *To* GIVE *out.* To show in false appearance.

His *givings out* were of an infinite distance
From his true meant design. *Shaksp.*

She that, so young, could *give out* such a seeming,
To seal her father's eyes up close as oak. *Shaksp.*

33. *To* GIVE *up.* To resign; to quit; to yield.

The people, weary of the miseries of war, would *give* him *up*, if they saw him shrink *Sidney.*

He has betray'd your business, and *given up*,
For certain drops of salt, your city Rome. *Shaksp.*

The sun, breaking out with his cheerful beams, revived many, before ready to *give up* the ghost for cold; and gave comfort to them all. *Knolles.*

He found the lord Hopton in trouble for the loss of the regiment of foot at Alton, and with the unexpected assurance of the *giving up* of Arundel castle. *Clarendon.*

Let us *give* ourselves wholly *up* to Christ in heart and desire. *Taylor.*

Such an expectation will never come to pass; therefore I'll e'en *give* it *up* and go and fret myself. *Collier.*

I can *give up* to the historians of your country the names of so many generals and heroes which crowd their annals. *Dryden.*

He declares himself to be now satisfied to the contrary, in which he has *given up* the cause. *Dryd.*

The leagues made between several states disowning all claim to the land in the other's possession, have, by common consent, *given up* their pretences to their natural right. *Locke.*

If they *give* them *up* to their reasons, then they with them *give up* all truth and farther enquiry, and think there is no such thing as certainty. *Locke.*

We should see him *give up* again to the wild common of nature, whatever was more than would supply the conveniencies of life. *Locke.*

Juba's surrender, since his father's death,
Would *give up* Africk into Cæsar's hands,
And make him lord of half the burning zone. *Addison.*

Learn to be honest men, *give up* your leaders,
And pardon shall descend on all the rest. *Addison.*

A popish priest threatened to excommunicate a Northumberland squire, if he did not *give up* to him the church lands. *Addison.*

He saw the celestial deities acting in a confederacy against him, and immediately *gave up* a cause which was excluded from all possibility of success. *Addison.*

An old gentleman who had been engaged in an argument with the emperor, upon his friend's telling him he wondered he would *give up* the question, when he had the better, I am never ashamed, says he, to be confuted by one who is master of fifty legions. *Addison.*

He may be brought to *give up* the clearest evidence. *Atterbury.*

The constant health and longevity of men must be *given up* also, as a groundless conceit. *Bentley.*

Have the physicians *giv'n up* all their hopes;
Cannot they add a few days to a monarch? *Rowe.*

These people were obliged to demand peace, and *give up* to the Romans all their possessions in Sicily. *Arbuthnot.*

Every one who will not ask for the conduct of

God in the study of religion, has just reason to fear he shall be left of God, and *given up* a prey to a thousand prejudices, that he shall be consigned over to the follies of his own heart. *Watts.*

Give yourselves *up* to some hours of leisure. *Watts.*

34. *To* GIVE *up*. To abandon.

If any be *given up* to believe lyes, some must be first *given up* to tell them. *Stillingfleet.*

Our minds naturally *give* themselves *up* to every diversion which they are much accustomed to; and we always find that play, when followed with assiduity, engrosses the whole woman. *Add.*

A good poet no sooner communicates his works, but it is imagined he is a vain young creature, *given up* to the ambition of fame. *Pope.*

I am obliged at this time to *give up* my whole application to Homer. *Pope.*

Persons, who, through misfortunes, chuse not to dress, should not, however, *give up* neatness. *Clarissa.*

35. *To* GIVE *up*. To deliver.

And Joab *gave up* the sum of the number of the people to the king. *2 Samuel.*

His accounts were confused, and he could not then *give* them *up*. *Swift.*

36. *To* GIVE *way*. To yield; not to resist; to make room for.

Private respects, with him, *gave way* to the common good. *Carew.*

Perpetual pushing and assurance put a difficulty out of countenance, and make a seeming impossibility *give way*. *Collier.*

Scarce had he spoken when the cloud *gave way;*
The mists flew upwards, and dissolv'd in day. *Dryd.*

His golden helm *gives way* with stony blows,
Batter'd and flat, and beaten to his brows. *Dryden.*

37. The word *give* is used with great laxity, the general idea is that of transmitting from one to another.

To GIVE, gĭv. *v. n.*

1. To rush; to fall on; to give the assault. A phrase merely French, and not worthy of adoption.

Your orders come too late, the fight's begun;
The enemy *gives on* with fury led. *Dryden.*
Hannibal *gave upon* the Romans. *Hooke.*

2. To relent; to grow moist; to melt or soften; to thaw.

Some things are harder when they come from the fire, and afterwards *give* again, and grow soft; as the crust of bread, bisket, sweetmeats, and salt. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Only a sweet and virtuous soul,
Like season'd timber, never *gives;*
But though the whole world turn to coal,
Then chiefly lives. *Herbert.*

Unless it is kept in a hot house, it will so *give* again, that it will be little better than raw malt. *Mortimer.*

Before you carry your large cocks in, open them once, and spread them: hay is apt to *give* in the cock. *Mortimer.*

3. To move. A French phrase.

Up and down he traverses his ground,
Then nimbly shifts a thrust, then lends a wound;
Now back he *gives*, then rushes on amain. *Daniel's Civil War.*

4. *To* GIVE *in*. To go back; to give way. Not in use.

The charge was given with so well governed fury, that the left corner of the Scots battalion was enforced to *give in*. *Hayward.*

5. *To* GIVE *into*. [A French phrase.] To adopt; to embrace.

This is a geography particular to the medalists; the poets, however, have sometimes *given in to* it, and furnished us with very good lights for the explication of it. *Addison.*

This consideration may induce a translator to *give in to* those general phrases, which have attained a veneration in our language from being used in the Old Testament. *Pope.*

The whole body of the people are either stupidly negligent, or else *giving in* with all their might *to* those very practices that are working their destruction. *Swift.*

6. *To* GIVE *off*. To cease; to forbear.

The punishment would be kept from being too much, if we *gave off* as soon as we perceive that it reaches the mind. *Locke.*

7. *To* GIVE *over*. To cease; to act no more.

If they will speak to the purpose, they must *give over*, and stand upon such particulars only as they can show we have either added or abrogated, otherwise than we ought, in the matter of church polity. *Hooker.*

Neither hath Christ, thro' union of both natures, incurred the damage of either; lest, by being born a man, we should think he hath *given over* to be God, or that because he continued God, therefore he cannot be man also. *Hooker.*

Give not *o'er* so; to him again; intreat him,
Kneel down before him, hang upon his gown;
You are too cold. *Shakspeare.*

The state of human actions is so variable, that to try things oft and never to *give over*, doth wonders. *Bacon.*

Demetrius, king of Macedon, had a petition offered him divers times by an old woman, and still answered he had no leisure; whereupon the woman said aloud, Why then *give over* to be king. *Bacon.*

So Satan, whom repulse upon repulse
Met ever, and to shameful silence brought,
Yet *gives* not *o'er*, though desperate of success. *Milton.*

Shall we kindle all this flame
Only to put it out again?
And must we now *give o'er*,
And only end where we begun?
In vain this mischief we have done,
If we can do no more. *Denham.*

It would be well for all authors, if they knew when to *give over*, and to desist from any farther pursuits after fame. *Addison.*

He coined again, and was forced to *give over* for the same reason. *Swift.*

8. *To* GIVE *out*. To publish; to proclaim.

Simon bewitched the people of Samaria, *giving out* that himself was some great one. *Acts.*

Julius Cæsar laid asleep Pompey's preparations, by a fame that he cunningly *gave out* how Cæsar's own soldiers loved him not. *Bacon.*

Your ill-wishers will *give out* you are now going to quit your school. *Swift.*

9. *To* GIVE *out*. To cease; to yield.

We are the earth; and they,
Like moles within us, heave and cast about:
And 'till they foot and clutch their prey;
They never cool, much less *give out*. *Herbert.*

Madam, I always believ'd you so stout,
That for twenty denials you would not *give out*. *Swift.*

GI'VER, gĭv'ûr. *n. s.* [from *give*.] One that gives; donor; bestower; distributer; granter.

Well we may afford
Our *givers* their own gifts. *Milton.*

By thee how fairly is the *giver* now
Repaid? But gratitude in thee is lost
Long since. *Milton.*

I have not liv'd since first I heard the news;
The gift the guilty *giver* doth accuse. *Dryden.*

Both gifts destructive to the *givers* prove;
Alike both lovers fall by those they love. *Pope.*

GIVES, jĭvz. *n. s.* Fetters or shackles for the feet.

GI'ZZARD, gĭz'zûrd.[88] [382] *n. s.* [*gesier*, French; *gigeria*, Latin.] It is sometimes called *gizzern*.

1. The strong musculous stomach of a fowl.

Fowls have two ventricles, and pick up stones to convey them into their second ventricle, the *gizzerne*. *Me.*

In birds there is no mastication in the mouth: but in such as are not carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed into the crop, a kind of antestomach, where it is moistened by some proper juice from the glandules distilling in there, and thence transferred into the *gizzard*, or musculous stomach. *Ray on the Creation.*

They nestle near the throne,
By their high crops and corny *gizzards* known. *Dryden.*

2. It is proverbially used for apprehension or conception of mind: as, he *frets his gizzard*, he harasses his imagination.

But that which does them greatest harm,
Their spiritual *gizzards* are too warm;
Which puts the overheated sorts
In fevers still. *Hudibras.*

Satisfaction and restitution lie so cursedly hard upon the *gizzards* of our publicans, that their blood is not half so dear to them as the treasure in their coffers. *L'Estrange.*

GLA'BRITY, glăb'rĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* [from *glaber*, Latin.] Smoothness; baldness. *Dict.*

GLA'CIAL, glā'shĕ-ăl.[113] *adj.* [*glacial*, Fr. *glacialis*, Latin.] Icy; made of ice; frozen.

To GLA'CIATE, glā'shĕ-āte. *v. n.* [*glacies*, Latin; *glacer*, French.] To turn into ice.

GLACIA'TION, glā-shĕ-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *glaciate*.] The act of turning into ice; ice formed.

Ice is plain upon the surface of water, but round in hail, which is also a *glaciation*, and figured in its guttulous descent from the air. *Brown.*

GLA'CIOUS, glā'shŭs. *adj.* [*glacio*, Latin.] Icy; resembling ice.

Although exhaled and placed in cold conservatories, it will crystallize and shoot into *glacious* bodies. *Brown.*

GLA'CIS, glā'sĭs, *or* glā-sēze'. *n. s.* [French.] In fortification, a sloping bank. It is more especially taken for that which rangeth from the parapet of the covered way to the level on the side of the field. *Harris.*

GLAD, glăd. *adj.* [ɣlæd, Saxon; *glad*, Danish.]

1. Cheerful; gay; in a state of hilarity.

They blessed the king, and went unto their tents, joyful and *glad* of heart. *1 Kings.*

Glad we return'd up to the coasts of light. *Milton.*

The wily adder blithe and *glad*. *Milton.*

Thither they
Hasted with *glad* precipitance. *Milton.*

2. Wearing a gay appearance; fertile; bright; showy.

The wilderness and the solitary place shall be *glad* for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose. *Isaiah.*

Then first adorn'd
With their bright luminaries, that set and rose,
Glad ev'ning and *glad* morn crown'd the fourth day. *Milton.*

3. Pleased; elevated with joy. It has generally *of*, sometimes *at* or *with* before the cause of gladness: perhaps *of* is most proper, when the cause of joy is something gained or possessed; and *at* or *with*, when it is some accident befallen himself or another.

I am *glad* to see your worship. *Shakspeare.*

He hath an uncle in Messia will be very much *glad of* it. *Shakspeare.*

He that is *glad at* calamities shall not be unpunished. *Proverbs.*

He *glad*
Of her attention, gain'd with serpent tongue,
His fraudulent temptation thus began. *Milton.*

If he be my enemy, let him triumph; if he be my friend, he will be *glad of* my repentance. *Dryden.*

The gaping wound gush'd out a crimson flood;
The Trojan, *glad with* sight of hostile blood,
His fauchion drew. *Dryden.*

Glad of a quarrel strait I clap the door. *Pope.*

4. Pleasing; exhilarating.

Her conversation
More *glad* to me than to a miser money is. *Sidney.*

5. Expressing gladness.

Hark! a *glad* voice the lonely desert cheers:
Prepare the way, a god, a god appears! *Pope.*

6. It is used in a familiar sense, approaching to ludicrousness.

I would be *glad* to learn from those who pronounce that the human soul always thinks, how they know it. *Locke.*

To GLAD, glåd. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make glad; to cheer; to exhilarate.

He saw rich nectar-thaws release the rigour
Of th' icy north; from frost-bound Atlas hands
His adamantine fetters fall: green vigour
Gladding the Scythian rocks, and Lybian sands. *Crashaw.*

It *glads* me
To see so many virtues thus united,
To restore justice and dethrone oppression. *Otway.*

Each drinks the juice that *glads* the heart of man. *Pope.*

If justice Philips' costive head,
Some frigid rhymes disburses,
They shall like Persian tales be read,
And *glad* both babes and nurses. *Swift.*

To GLA'DDEN, glåd'd'n.[103] *v. a.* [from *glad*.] To cheer; to delight; to make glad; to exhilarate.

Oh, he was all made up of love and charms!
Delight of every eye! When he appear'd
A secret pleasure *gladden'd* all that saw him. *Addison.*

A kind of vital heat in the soul cheers and *gladdens* her, when she does not attend to it. *Addison.*

GLA'DDER, glåd'dûr. *n. s.* [from *glad*.] One that makes glad; one that gladdens; one that exhilarates.

Thou *gladder* of the mount of Cytheron,
Have pity, goddess. *Dryden.*

GLADE, glåde. *n. s.* [from ȝlopan, to be hot, or to shine: whence the Danish *glod*, and the obsolete English *gleed*, a red hot coal.] A lawn or opening in a wood. *Lucus.* It is taken for an avenue through a wood, whether open or shaded, and has therefore epithets of opposite meaning.

So flam'd his eyen with rage and rancorous ire;
But far within, as in a hollow *glade*,
Those glaring lamps were set, that made a dreadful shade. *Spenser.*

Lo where they spy'd, how in a gloomy *glade*,
The lion sleeping, lay in secret shade. *Hub. Tale.*

O might I here,
In solitude live savage, in some *glade*
Obscur'd, where highest woods, impenetrable
To star or sun-light, spread their umbrage broad,
And brown as evening. *Milton.*

When any, favour'd of high Jove,
Chances to pass through this adventurous *glade*,
Swift as a sparkle of a glancing star
I shoot from heav'n to give him safe convoy. *Milton.*

For noonday's heat are closer arbours made,
And for fresh ev'ning air the op'ner *glade*. *Dryden.*

There interspers'd in lawns and op'ning *glades*,
Thin trees arise that shun each other's shades. *Pope.*

By the heroes armed shades
Glitt'ring through the gloomy *glades;*
By the youths that dy'd for love,
Wand'ring in the myrtle grove,
Restore, restore Eurydice to life!
Oh! take the husband or restore the wife! *Pope.*

She smil'd, array'd
With all the charms of sun-shine, stream and *glade*,
New drest and blooming as a bridal maid. *Harte.*

GLA'DEN, glåd'dn. } *n. s.* [from *gladius*,
GLA'DER, glåd'dûr. } Latin, a sword.] Swordgrass: a general name of plants that rise with a broad blade like sedge. *Junius.*

GLA'DFULNESS, glåd'fûl-nês. *n. s.* [*glad* and *fulness*.] Joy; gladness. Obsolete.

And there him rests in riotous suffisance
Of all his *gladfulness*, and kingly joyance. *Spenser.*

GLADIA'TOR, glåd-dê-å'tûr.[534] *n. s.* [Latin; *gladiateur*, French.] A swordplayer; a prizefighter.

Then whilst his foe each *gladiator* foils,
The atheist, looking on, enjoys the spoils. *Denham.*

Besides, in gratitude for such high matters,
Know I have vow'd two hundred *gladiators*. *Dryd.*

GLA'DLY, glåd'lê. *adv.* [from *glad*.] Joyfully; with gayety; with merriment; with triumph; with exultation.

For his particular, I'll receive him *gladly;*
But not one follower. *Shaksp.*

You are going to set us right; and 'tis an advantage every body will *gladly* see you engross the glory of. *Blount to Pope.*

GLA'DNESS, glåd'nês. *n. s.* [from *glad*.] Cheerfulness; joy; exultation.

By such degrees the spreading *gladness* grew
In every heart, which fear had froze before:
The standing streets with so much joy they view,
That with less grief the perish'd they deplore. *Dryden.*

GLA'DSOME, glåd'sûm. *adj.* [from *glad*.]

1. Pleased; gay; delighted.

The highest angels to and fro descend,
From highest heaven in *gladsome* company. *Fairy Queen.*

The *gladsome* ghost in circling troops attend,
And with unweary'd eyes behold their friend. *Dryden.*

2. Causing joy; having an appearance of gayety.

Each morn they wak'd me with a sprightly lay;
Of opening heav'n they sung and *gladsome* day. *Prior.*

GLA'DSOMELY, glåd'sûm-lê. *adv.* [from *gladsome*.] With gayety and delight.

GLA'DSOMENESS, glåd'sûm-nês. *n. s.* [from *gladsome*.] Gayety; showyness; delight.

GLAIRE, glåre. *n. s.* [ȝlæp, Sax. amber; *glar*, Danish, glass; *glaire*, Fr. *glarea*, Latin.]

1. The white of an egg.

Take the *glaire* of eggs, and strain it as short as water. *Peacham.*

2. A kind of halbert. *Dict.*

To GLAIRE, glåre. *v. a.* [*glairer*, French; from the noun.] To smear with the white of an egg. This word is still used by the bookbinders.

GLANCE, glånse.[78 79] *n. s.* [*glantz*, German, glitter.]

1. A sudden shoot of light or splendour.

His off'ring soon propitious fire from heav'n
Consum'd with nimble *glance*, and grateful steam:
The other's not, for his was not sincere. *Milton.*

2. A stroke or dart of the beam of sight.

The aspects which procure love are not gazings, but sudden *glances* and dartings of the eye. *Bacon.*

There are of those sort of beauties which last but for a moment; some particularity of a violent passion, some graceful action, a smile, a *glance* of an eye, a disdainful look, and a look of gravity. *Dryden.*

Boldly she look'd, like one of high degree:
Yet never seem'd to cast a *glance* on me;
At which I inly joy'd, for truth to say,
I felt an unknown awe, and some dismay. *Harte.*

3. A snatch of sight; a quick view.

The ample mind takes a survey of several objects with one *glance*. *Watts.*

To GLANCE, glånse. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shoot a sudden ray of splendour.

He double blows about him fiercely laid,
That *glancing* fire out of the iron play'd,
As sparkles from the anvil use
When heavy hammers on the wedge are sway'd. *Spenser.*

When through the gloom the *glancing* lightnings fly,
Heavy the rattling thunders roll on high. *Rowe.*

2. To fly off in an oblique direction.

He has a little gall'd me, I confess;
But as the jest did *glance* away from me,
'Tis ten to one it maim'd you two outright. *Shak.*

3. To strike in an oblique direction.

Through Paris' shield the forceful weapon went,
His corslet pierces, and his garment rends,
And *glancing* downwards near his flank descends. *Pope.*

4. To view with a quick cast of the eye; to play the eye.

O' th' sudden up they rise and dance,
Then sit again, and sigh and *glance;*
Then dance again and kiss. *Suckling.*

Mighty dulness crown'd,
Shall take through Grub-street her triumphant round;
And her Parnassus *glancing* o'er at once,
Behold a hundred sons, and each a dunce. *Pope.*

5. To censure by oblique hints.

How canst thou thus, for shame, Titania,
Glance at my credit with Hippolita,
Knowing I know thy love to Theseus? *Shaksp.*

Some men *glance* and dart at others, by justifying themselves by negatives; as to say, this I do not. *Bacon.*

I have never *glanced* upon the late designed procession of his holiness and his attendants, notwithstanding it might have afforded matter for many ludicrous speculations. *Addison.*

He had written verses wherein he *glanced* at a certain reverend doctor famous for dulness. *Swift.*

To GLANCE, glånse. *v. a.* To move nimbly; to shoot obliquely.

Glancing an eye of pity on his losses,
Enough to press a royal merchant down. *Shaksp.*

GLA'NCINGLY, glån'sing-lê. *adv.* [from *glance*.] In an oblique broken manner; transiently.

Sir Richard Hawkins hath done something in this kind, but brokingly and *glancingly*, intending chiefly a discourse of his own voyage. *Hakewill.*

GLAND, glånd. *n. s.* [*glans*, Lat. *gland*, French.] The *glands* of a human body are reduced to two sorts, viz. conglobate and conglomerate. A conglobate *gland* is a little smooth body, wrapt up in a fine skin; by which it is separated from all the other parts, only admitting an artery and nerve to pass in, and giving way to a vein and excretory canal to come out; of this sort are the *glands*

in the brain, the labial *glands*, and testes. A conglomerate *gland* is composed of many little conglobate *glands*, all tied together, and wrapt up in the common tunicle or membrane. *Quincy.*

The abcess begun deep in the body of the *glands*. *Wiseman.*

The *glands*, which o'er the body spread,
Fine complicated clues of nervous thread,
Involv'd and twisted with th' arterial duct,
The rapid motion of the blood obstruct. *Blackm.*

GLA'NDERS, glân'dûrz. *n. s.* [from *gland*.] In a horse, is the running of corrupt matter from the nose, which differs in colour according to the degree of the malignity, being white, yellow, green, or black. *Farrier's Dict.*

His horse is possest with the *glanders*, and like to mose in the chine. *Shakspeare.*

GLANDI'FEROUS, glân-dîf'fè-rûs. *adj.* [*glans* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing mast; bearing acorns; or fruit like acorns.

The beach is of two sorts, and numbered amongst the *glandiferous* trees. *Mortimer.*

GLA'NDULE, glân'dûle. *n. s.* [*glandula*, Latin; *glandule*, French.] A small gland serving to the secretion of humours.

Nature hath provided several *glandules* to separate this juice from the blood, and no less than four pair of channels to convey it into the mouth, which are called *ductus salivales*. *Ray.*

GLANDULO'SITY, glân-dû-lôs'ê-tè. *n. s.* [from *glandulous*.] A collection of glands.

In the upper parts of worms are found certain white and oval *glandulosities*. *Brown.*

GLA'NDULOUS, glân'dû-lûs.[294] *adj.* [*glandulosus*, Latin; *glanduleux*, Fr. from *glandule*.] Pertaining to the glands; subsisting in the glands; having the nature of glands.

The beaver's bags are no testicles, or parts official unto generation, but *glandulous* substances, that hold the nature of emunctories. *Brown.*

Such constitutions must be subject to *glandulous* tumours, and ruptures of the lymphaticks. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To GLARE, glâre. *v. n.* [*glaren*, Dutch.]

1. To shine so as to dazzle the eyes.

After great light, if you come suddenly into the dark, or contrariwise, out of the dark into a *glaring* light, the eye is dazzled for a time, and the sight confused. *Bacon.*

His *glaring* eyes with anger's venom swell,
And like the brand of foul Alecto flame *Fairfax.*

He is every where above conceits of epigrammatick wit, and gross hyperboles: he maintains majesty in the midst of plainness; he shines but *glares* not; and is stately without ambition. *Dryd.*

The court of Cacus stands reveal'd to sight;
The cavern *glares* with new admitted light. *Dryd.*

Alas, thy dazzled eye
Beholds this man in a false *glaring* light,
Which conquest and success have thrown upon him. *Addison.*

2. To look with fierce piercing eyes.

Thou hast no speculation in those eyes,
Which thou dost *glare* with. *Shakspeare.*

Look, how pale he *glares!* *Shakspeare.*

Now friends no more, nor walking hand in hand;
But when they met they made a surly stand,
And *glar'd*, like angry lions, as they pass'd,
And wish'd that ev'ry look might be their last. *Dryden.*

3. To shine ostentatiously, or with too much laboured lustre.

The most *glaring* and notorious passages are none of the finest or most correct. *Felton.*

To GLARE, glâre. *v. a.* To shoot such splendour as the eye cannot bear.

One spirit in them rul'd, and every eye
Glar'd lightning, and shot forth pernicious fire
Among th' accurst, that wither'd all their strength. *Milton.*

GLARE, glâre. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1 Overpowering lustre; splendour, such as dazzles the eye.

The frame of burnish'd steel that cast a *glare*
From far, and seem'd to thaw the freezing air. *Dryden.*

I have grieved to see a person of quality gliding by me in her chair at two o'clock in the morning, and looking like a spectre amidst a *glare* of flambeaux. *Addison.*

Here in a grotto, shelter'd close from air,
And screen'd in shades from day's detested *glare*,
She sighs for ever. *Pope.*

2. A fierce piercing look.

About them round,
A lion now he stalks with fiery *glare*. *Milton.*

GLA'REOUS, glâ'rè-ûs. *adj.* [*glarieux*, Fr. *glareosus*, Latin; from *glaire*.] Consisting of viscous transparent matter, like the white of an egg.

GLA'RING, glâ'rîng. *adj.* Applied to any thing notorious: as, a *glaring* crime.

GLASS, glâs.[79] *n. s.* [ȝlæȝ, Saxon; *glas*, Dutch; as *Pezon* imagines, from *glâs*, British, green. In Erse it is called *klânn*, and this primarily signifies clean or clear, being so denominated from its transparency.]

1. An artificial substance made by fusing fixed salts and flint or sand together, with a vehement fire.

The word *glass* cometh from the Belgick and High Dutch: *glass*, from the verb *glansen*, which signifies amongst them to shine; or perhaps from *glacies* in the Latin, which is ice, whose colour it resembles. *Peacham.*

Glass is thought so compact and firm a body, that it is indestructible by art or nature, and is also of so close a texture that the subtlest chymical spirits cannot pervade it. *Boyle.*

Show'rs of grenadoes rain by sudden burst
Disploding murd'rous bowels, fragments of steel
And stones, and *glass* and nitrous grain adust. *Philips.*

2. A glass vessel of any kind.

I'll see no more,
And yet the eighth appears, who bears a *glass*
Which shews me many more. *Shakspeare.*

3. A looking-glass; a mirror.

He was the mark and *glass*, copy and book,
That fashion'd others. *Shakspeare.*

He spreads his subtle nets from sight,
With twinkling *glasses*, to betray
The larks that in the meshes light. *Dryden.*

4. *An Hour* GLASS. A glass used in measuring time by the flux of sand.

Were my wife's liver
Infected as her life, she would not live
The running of one *glass*. *Shakspeare.*

5. The destined time of man's life.

No more his royal self did live, no more his noble sonne,
The golden Meleager now, their *glasses* all were run. *Chapman.*

6. A cup or glass used to drink in.

To this last costly treaty,
That swallow'd so much treasure, and like a *glass*
Did break i' th' rinsing. *Shakspeare.*

When thy heart
Dilates with fervent joys, and eager soul
Prompts to pursue the sparkling *glass*, be sure
'Tis time to shun it. *Philips.*

7. The quantity of wine usually contained in a glass; a draught.

While a man thinks one *glass* more will not make him drunk, that one *glass* hath disabled him from well discerning his present condition. *Taylor.*

The first *glass* may pass for health, the second for good-humour, the third for our friends; but the fourth is for our enemies. *Temple.*

8. A perspective glass.

The moon whose orb
Through optick *glass* the Tuscan artist views. *Milton.*

Like those who survey the moon by *glasses*, I tell of a shining world above, but not relate the glories of the place. *Dryden.*

GLASS, glâs. *adj.* Vitreous; made of glass.

Get thee *glass* eyes:
And, like a scurvy politician, seem
To see the things thou dost not. *Shakspeare.*

Glass bottles are more fit for this second fining than those of wood. *Mortimer.*

To GLASS, glâs. *v. a.*

1. To see as in a glass; to represent as in a glass or mirrour. Not in use.

Methinks I am partaker of thy passion,
And in thy case do *glass* mine own debility. *Sidney.*

2. To case in glass.

Methought all his senses were lockt in his eye,
As jewels in crystal for some prince to buy;
Who tend'ring their own worth, from whence they were *glasst*,
Did point out to buy them, along as you past. *Shakspeare.*

3. To cover with glass; to glaze.

I have observed little grains of silver to lie hid in the small cavities, perhaps *glassed* over by a vitrifying heat, in crucibles wherein silver has been long kept in fusion. *Boyle.*

GLA'SSFURNACE, glâs'fûr-nâs. *n. s.* [*glass* and *furnace*.] A furnace in which glass is made by liquefaction.

If our dreamer pleases to try whether the glowing heat of a *glassfurnace* be barely a wandering imagination in a drowsy man's fancy, by putting his hand into it, he may perhaps be awakened into a certainty that it is something more than bare imagination. *Locke.*

GLA'SSGAZING, glâs'gâ-zîng. *adj.* [*glass* and *gazing*.] Finical; often contemplating himself in a mirror.

A whorson, *glassgazing*, finical rogue. *Shaks.*

GLA'SSGRINDER, glâs'grînd'ûr. *n. s.* [*glass* and *grinder*.] One whose trade is to polish and grind glass.

The *glassgrinders* complain of the trouble they meet with. *Boyle.*

GLA'SSHOUSE, glâs'hôûse. *n. s.* [*glass* and *house*.] A house where glass is manufactured.

I remember to have met with an old Roman Mosaic, composed of little pieces of clay half vitrified, and prepared at the *glasshouses*. *Addison.*

GLA'SSMAN, glâs'mân.[88] *n. s.* [*glass* and *man*.] One who sells glass.

The profit of glasses consists only in a small present made by the *glassman*. *Swift.*

GLA'SSMETAL, glâs'mêt-tl. *n. s.* [*glass* and *metal*.] Glass in fusion.

Let proof be made of the incorporating of copper or brass with *glassmetal*. *Bacon.*

GLA'SSWORK, glâs'wûrk. *n. s.* [*glass* and *work*.] Manufacture of glass.

The crystalline Venice glass is a mixture, in equal portions, of stones brought from Pavia, and the ashes of a weed called kali, gathered in a desert between Alexandria and Rosetta; by the Egyp-

tians used first for fuel, and then they crush the ashes into lumps like a stone, and so sell them to the Venetians for their *glassworks*. *Bacon.*

GLA'SSWORT, glâs'wûrt. *n. s.* [*salicornia*, or saltwort.] A plant.

It hath an apetalous flower, wanting the empalement; for the stamina, or chives, and the embryoes grow on the extreme part of the leaves; these embryoes afterward become pods or bladders, which, for the most part, contain one seed. The inhabitants near the sea-coast cut the plants up toward the latter end of summer; and having dried them in the sun, they burn them for their ashes, which are used in making of glass and soap. These herbs are by the country people called kelp. From the ashes of these plants is extracted the salt called sal kali, or alkali, by the chymists. *Miller.*

For the fine glass we use the purest of the finest sand, and the ashes of chali or *glasswort;* and for the coarser or green sort, the ashes of brake or other plants. *Brown.*

GLA'SSY, glâs'sê. *adj.* [from *glass.*]

1. Made of glass; vitreous.

In the valley near mount Carmel in Judea there is a sand, which, of all others, hath most affinity with glass; insomuch as other minerals laid in it turn to a *glassy* substance. *Bacon.*

2. Resembling glass, as in smoothness or lustre, or brittleness.

Man! proud man!
Drest in a little brief authority,
Most ignorant of what he's most assur'd,
His *glassy* essence, like an angry ape,
Plays such fantastick tricks before high heav'n,
As makes the angels weep. *Shakspeare.*

There is a willow grows aslant a brook,
That shows his hoary leaves in the *glassy* stream. *Shakspeare.*

The magnet attracteth the shining or *glassy* powder brought from the Indies, usually employed in writing dust. *Brown.*

Whose womb produc'd the *glassy* ice? Who bred
The hoary frosts that fall on winter's head? *Sandys.*
The *glassy* deep. *Dryden.*

GLASTONBURY *Thorn*, glâs-s'n-bêr-ê-*th*ôrn'. *n. s.* A species of MEDLAR.

This species of thorn produces some bunches of flowers in winter, and flowers again in spring. *Miller.*

GLAUCO'MA, glâw-kô'mâ. *n. s.* [γλαύκωμα; *glaucome*, French.] A fault in the eye, which changes the crystalline humour into a grayish colour, without detriment of sight, and therein differs from what is commonly understood by suffusion. *Quincy.*

The *glaucoma* is no other disease than the cataract. *Sharp.*

GLAVE, glâve. *n. s.* [*glaive*, French; *glaif*, a hook, Welsh.] A broad sword; a falchion.

Two hundred Greeks came next in sight well try'd,
Not surely arm'd in steel or iron strong,
But each a *glave* had pendant by his side. *Fairfax.*

When zeal, with aged clubs and *glaves*
Gave chase to rockets and white staves. *Hudibras.*

To GLA'VER, glâ'vûr. *v. n.* [*glave*, Welsh, flattery; *glipan*, Saxon, to flatter. It is still retained in Scotland.] To flatter; to wheedle. A low word.

Kingdoms have their distempers, intermissions, and paroxysms, as well as natural bodies; and a *glavering* council is as dangerous as a wheedling priest or a flattering physician. *L'Estrange.*

To GLAZE, glâze. *v. a.* [*To glass*, only accidentally varied.]

1. To furnish with windows of glass.

Let there be two delicate cabinets daintily paved, richly hanged, and *glazed* with crystalline glass. *Bacon.*

2. To cover with glass, as potters do their earthen ware. [from the French *glâise*, *argilla*.]

3. To overlay with something shining and pellucid.

Sorrow's eye, *glaz'd* with blinding tears,
Divides one thing entire to many objects. *Shaks.*

The reason of one man operates on that of another in all true oratory; wherein though with other ornaments he may *glaze* and brandish the weapons, yet is it sound reason that carries the stroke home. *Grew.*

White, with other strong colours with which we paint that which we intend to *glaze*, are the life, the spirit, and the lustre of it. *Dryden.*

GLA'ZIER, glâ'zhûr.[283] [450] *n. s.* [corrupted from *glasier*, or *glassier*, of *glass*.] One whose trade is to make glass windows. Other manufacturers of glass are otherwise named.

Into rabbets the several panes of glasswork are set and fastened by the *glazier*. *Moxon.*

The dex'trous *glazier* strong returns the bound,
And gingling sashes on the penthouse sound. *Gay.*

And then, without the aid of neighbour's art,
Perform'd the carpenter's and *glazier's* part. *Harte.*

GLEAM, glême.[27] *n. s.* [ʒelioma, Sax.] Sudden shoot of light; lustre; brightness.

Then was the fair Dodonian tree far seen
Upon seven hills to spread his gladsome *gleam;*
And conquerors bedecked with his green,
Along the banks of the Ausonian stream. *Spenser.*

At last a *gleam*
Of dawning light turn'd thitherward in haste
His travell'd steps. *Milton.*

As I bent down to look just opposite,
A shape within the wat'ry *gleam* appear'd,
Bending to look on me. *Milton.*

Mine is a *gleam* of bliss, too hot to last;
Wat'ry it shines, and will be soon o'ercast. *Dryd.*

We ken them from afar; the setting sun
Plays on their shining arms and burnish'd helmets,
And covers all the field with *gleams* of fire. *Addis.*

In the clear azure *gleam* the flocks are seen,
And floating forests paint the waves with green. *Pope.*

Nought was seen, and nought was heard,
But dreadful *gleams*
Fires that glow. *Pope.*

To GLEAM, glême. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shine with sudden coruscation.

Observant of approaching day,
The meek-eyed morn appears, mother of dews,
At first faint *gleaming* in the dappled east. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. To shine.

On each hand the gushing waters play,
And down the rough cascade white dashing fall,
Or *gleam* in lengthen'd vistas through the trees. *Thomson.*

GLEA'MY, glê'mê. *adj.* [from *gleam.*] Flashing; darting sudden coruscations of light.

In brazen arms, that cast a *gleamy* ray,
Swift through the town the warrior bends his way. *Pope.*

To GLEAN, glêne.[227] *v. a.* [*glaner*, Fr. as *Skinner* thinks, from *granum*, Lat.]

1. To gather what the reapers of the harvest leave behind.

She came and *gleaned* in the field after the reapers. *Ruth.*

Cheap conquest for his following friends remain'd;
He reap'd the field, and they but only *glean'd.* *Dryden.*

The precept of not gathering their land clean but that something should be left to the poor to *glean*, was a secondary offering to God himself. *Nelson.*

She went, by hard necessity compell'd,
To *glean* Palæmon's fields. *Thomson.*

2. To gather any thing thinly scattered.

Gather
So much as from occasions you may *glean*,
If aught, to us unknown, afflicts him thus. *Shaks.*

That goodness
Of *gleaning* all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, card'nal, by extortion. *Shaks.*

They *gleaned* of them in the highways five thousand men. *Judges.*

But Argive chiefs, and Agamemnon's train,
When his refulgent arms flash'd through the shady plain,
Fled from his well known face with wonted fear;
As when his thundering sword and pointed spear
Drove headlong to their ships, and *glean'd* the routed rear, *Dryden.*

In the knowledge of bodies we must be content to *glean* what we can from particular experiments; since we cannot, from a discovery of their real essences, grasp at a time whole sheaves, and in bundles comprehend the nature and properties of whole species together. *Locke.*

GLEAN, glêne. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Collection made laboriously by slow degrees.

Plains, meads, and orchards all the day he plies;
The *gleans* of yellow thyme distend his thighs:
He spoils the saffron. *Dryden.*

GLE'ANER, glê'nûr. *n. s.* [from *glean.*]

1. One who gathers after the reapers.

For still the world prevail'd, and its dread laugh,
Which scarce the firm philosopher can scorn,
Should his heart own a *gleaner* in the field. *Thom.*

2. One who gathers any thing slowly and laboriously.

An ordinary coffee-house *gleaner* of the city is an arrant statesman. *Locke.*

GLE'ANING, glê'ning. *n. s.* [from *glean.*] The act of gleaning, or thing gleaned.

There shall be as the shaking of an olive-tree, and as the *gleaning* of grapes when the vintage is done. *Bible.*

The orphan and widow are members of the same common family, and have a right to be supported out of the incomes of it, as the poor Jews had to gather the *gleanings* of the rich man's harvest. *Atterbury.*

GLEBE, glêbe. *n. s.* [*gleba*, Latin.]

1. Turf; soil; ground.

This, like the moory plots, delights in sedgy bowers;
The grassy garlands loves, and oft attir'd with flowers
Of rank and mellow *glebe*. *Drayton.*

Fertile of corn the *glebe* of oil and wine,
With herds the pastures throng'd, with flocks the hills. *Milton.*

Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood;
If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load,
The *glebe* will answer to the sylvan reign,
Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain. *Dryden.*

Sleeping vegetables lie,
'Till the glad summons of a genial ray
Unbinds the *glebe*, and calls them out to-day. *Garth.*

2. The land possessed as part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice.

The ordinary living or revenue of a parsonage is of three sorts: the one in land, commonly called the *glebe;* another in tythe, which is a set part of our goods rendered to God; the third, in other offerings bestowed upon God and his church by the people. *Spelman.*

A trespass done on a parson's *glebe* land, which is a freehold, cannot be tried in a spiritual court. *Ayliffe.*

Many parishes have not an inch of *glebe*. *Swift.*

GLE'BOUS, glē'bŭs. *adj.* [from *glebe.*] Turfy. *Dict.*

GLE'BY, glē'bē. *adj.* [from *glebe.*] Turfy; perhaps in the following passage fat or fruitful, if it has indeed any meaning.

Pernicious flatt'ry! thy malignant seeds
In an ill hour, and by a fatal hand
Sadly diffus'd o'er virtue's *gleby* land,
With rising pride amidst the corn appear,
And choke the hopes and harvest of the year. *Prior.*

GLEDE, glēde. *n. s.* [ȝlidaȝlide, Saxon.] A kind of hawk.

Ye shall not eat the *glede*, the kite, and the vulture. *Deuteronomy.*

GLEE, glēē. *n. s.* [ȝligge, Sax.] Joy; merriment; gayety. It anciently signified musick played at feasts. It is not now used, except in ludicrous writing, or with some mixture of irony and contempt.

She marcheth home, and by her takes the knight,
Whom all the people follow with great *glee*.
Fairy Queen.

Many wayfarers make themselves *glee* by vexing the inhabitants; who again foreslow not to baigne them with perfume. *Carew.*

Is Blouzelinda dead? Farewell my *glee!*
No happiness is now reserv'd for me. *Gay.*

The poor man then was rich, and liv'd with *glee;*
Each barley-head untaxt, and day-light free. *Harte.*

GLEED, glēde. *n. s.* [from ȝlopan, Saxon, to glow.] A hot glowing coal. A provincial and obsolete word.

GLE'EFUL, glēē'fŭl. *adj.* [*glee* and *full.*] Gay; merry; cheerful. Not used.

My lovely Aaron, wherefore look'st thou sad,
When every thing doth make a *gleeful* boast?
Shaksp.

GLEEK, glēēk. *n. s.* [ȝligge, Sax.] Musick; or musician.

What will you give us?——No money, but the *gleek:* I will give you the minstrel. *Shaksp.*

To GLEEK, glēēk. *v. a.* [ȝligman, in Saxon, is a mimick or a droll.]

1. To sneer; to gibe; to droll upon.

I can *gleek* upon occasion. *Shaksp.*

I have seen you *gleeking* or galling at this gentleman twice or thrice. *Shaksp.*

2. In Scotland it is still retained, and signifies to fool or spend time idly, with something of mimickry or drollery.

To GLEEN, glēēn. *v. n.* To shine with heat or polish. I know not the original notion of this word: it may be of the same race with *glow* or with *gleam.* I have not remarked it in any other place.

Those who labour
The sweaty forge, who edge the crooked scythe,
Bend stubborn steel, and harden *gleening* armour,
Acknowledge Vulcan's aid. *Prior.*

GLEET, glēēt. *n. s.* [It is written by *Skinner glitt*, and derived from ȝlidan, Saxon, to run softly.] A sanious ooze; a thin ichor running from a sore.

A hard dry eschar, without either matter or *gleet.* *Wiseman.*

To GLEET, glēēt. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To drip or ooze with a thin sanious liquor.

A thumb being inflamed and swelled, I made an incision into it to the bone: this not only bled, but *gleeted* a few drops. *Wiseman.*

2. To run slowly.

Vapours raised by the sun make clouds, which are carried up and down the atmosphere, 'till they hit against the mountainous places of the globe, and by this concussion are condensed, and so *gleet* down the caverns of these mountains; whose inner parts, being hollow, afford them a bason. *Cheyne.*

GLE'ETY, glēē'tē. *adj.* [from *gleet.*] Ichorous; thinly sanious.

If the flesh lose its ruddiness, and the matter change to be thin and *gleety*, you may suspect it corrupting. *Wiseman.*

GLEN, glēn. *n. s.* [*gleann*, Erse.] A valley; a dale; a depression between two hills.

From me his madding mind is start,
And wooes the widow's daughter of the *glen.*
Spenser.

GLEW, glū. *n. s.* [*gluten*, Latin.] A viscous cement made by dissolving the skins of animals in boiling water, and drying the gelly. See GLUE.

GLIB, glīb. *adj.* [from λείβω. *Skinner.*]

1. Smooth; slippery; so formed as to be easily moved.

Liquid bodies have nothing to sustain their parts, nor any thing to cement them: the parts being *glib* and contiuually in motion, fall off from one another, which way soever gravity inclines them. *Burnet.*

Habbakkuk brought him a smooth strong rope compactly twisted together, with a noose that slipt as *glib* as a birdcatcher's gin. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Smooth; voluble.

I want that *glib* and oily art
To speak and purpose not, since what I well intend,
I'll do 't before I speak. *Shaksp.*

There was never so much *glib* nonsense put together in well sounding English. *Locke.*

Now Curl his shop from rubbish drains;
Three genuine tomes of Swift's remains;
And then, to make them pass the *glibber*,
Reviz'd by Tibbald, More, and Cibber. *Swift.*

Be sure he's a fine spoken man;
Do but hear on the clergy how *glib* his tongue ran.
Swift.

GLIB, glīb. *n. s.*

The Irish have from the Scythians mantles and long *glibs;* which is a thick curled bush of hair hanging down over their eyes, and monstrously disguising them. *Spenser.*

To GLIB, glīb. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To castrate.

I'll geld them all: fourteen they shall not see,
To bring false generations; they are coheirs,
And I had rather *glib* myself, than they
Should not produce fair issue. *Shaksp.*

GLI'BLY, glīb'lē. *adv.* [from *glib.*] Smoothly; volubly.

Many who would startle at an oath, whose stomachs as well as conscience recoil at an obscenity, do yet slide *glibly* into a detraction.
Government of the Tongue.

GLI'BNESS, glīb'nĕs *n. s.* [from *glib.*] Smoothness; slipperiness.

A polish'd ice-like *glibness* doth enfold
The rock. *Chapman.*

The tongue is the most ready for motion of any member, needs not so much as the flexure of a joint, and by access of humours acquires a *glibness* too, the more to facilitate its moving. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To GLIDE, glīde. *v. n.* [ȝlidan, Saxon; *glijden*, Dutch.]

1. To flow gently and silently.

By east, among the dusty vallies *glide*
The silver streams of Jordan's crystal flood.
Fairfax.

Broke by the jutting land on either side,
In double streams the briny waters *glide.* *Dryden.*

Just before the confines of the wood,
The *gliding* Lethe leads her silent flood. *Dryden.*

Where stray the muses, in what lawn or grove?
In those fair fields where sacred Isis *glides*,
Or else where Cam his winding vales divides. *Pope.*

2. To pass on without change of step.

Ye *gliding* ghosts, permit me to relate
The mystic wonders of your silent state. *Dryden.*

3. To move swiftly and smoothly along.

If one of mean affairs
May plod it in a week, why may not I
Glide thither in a day? *Shaksp.*

Shoals of fish, with fins and shining scales,
Glide under the green wave. *Milton.*

He trembled every limb, and felt a smart
As if cold steel had *glided* through his heart. *Dryd.*

All things are beheld as in a hasty motion, where the objects only *glide* before the eye and disappear.
Dryden.

GLIDE, glīde. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Lapse; act or manner of passing smoothly.

About his neck
A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself,
Who, with her head nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth; but suddenly,
Seeing Orlando, it unlink'd itself,
And with indented *glides* did slip away
Into a bush. *Shaksp.*

GLI'DER, glī'dŭr. *n. s.* [from *glide.*] One that glides.

The glaunce into my heart did glide;
Hey ho the *glider;*
Therewith my soul was sharply gride,
Such wounds soon waxen wider. *Spenser.*

GLIKE, glīke. *n. s.* [ȝlig, Saxon. See GLEEK.] A sneer; a scoff; a flout. Not now in use.

Where 's the bastard's braves, and Charles his *glikes.* *Shaksp.*

To GLI'MMER, glĭm'mŭr. *v. n.* [*glimmer*, Danish, to shine; *glimmen*, Dutch, to glow.]

1. To shine faintly.

The west yet *glimmers* with some streaks of day.
Shaksp.

The truth appears so naked on my side,
That any purblind eye may find it out.
—And on my side it is so well apparel'd,
So clear, so shining, and so evident,
That it will *glimmer* through a blind man's eye.
Shaksp.

For there no twilight of the sun's dull ray
Glimmers upon the pure and native day. *Cowley.*

Oft in *glimmering* bowers and glades
He met her. *Milton.*

See'st thou yon' dreary plain, forlorn and wild,
The seat of desolation, void of light,
Save what the *glimmering* of these livid flames
Casts pale and dreadful? *Milton.*

The sacred influence
Of light appears, and from the walls of heav'n
Shoots far into the bosom of dim night
A *glimmering* dawn. *Milton.*

Through these sad shades this chaos in my soul,
Some seeds of light at length began to roll;
The rising motion of an infant ray,
Shot *glimm'ring* through the cloud, and promis'd day. *Prior.*

Oft by the winds, extinct the signal lies;
Or smother'd in the *glimm'ring* socket dies. *Gay.*

When rosy morning *glimmer'd* o'er the dales,
He drove to pasture all the lusty males. *Pope.*

2. To be perceived imperfectly; to appear faintly.

On the way the baggage post-boy, who had been at court, got a *glimmering* who they were. *Wotton.*

The pagan priesthood was always in the druids; and there was a perceivable *glimmering* of the Jewish rites in it, though much corrupted. *Swift.*

GLI'MMER, glĭm'mŭr. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Faint splendour; weak light.

2. A kind of fossil.

The lesser masses that are lodged in sparry and stony bodies, dispersedly, from their shining and glimmering, were an inducement to the writers of fossils to give those bodies the name of mica and *glimmer.* *Woodward.*

Stones which are composed of plates, that are generally plain and parallel, and that are flexible and elastick: tale, catsilver, or *glimmer*, of which there are three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black. *Woodward.*

GLIMPSE, glĭmps. *n. s.* [*glimmen*, Dutch, to glow.]

1. A weak faint light.

Such vast room in nature,
Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute
Each orb a *glimpse* of light, convey'd so far
Down to this habitable, which returns
Light back to them. *Milton.*

Thousands of things which now either wholly escape our apprehensions, or which our short sighted reason having got some faint *glimpse* of, we, in the dark, grope after. *Locke.*

2. A quick flashing light.

Light as the lightning *glimpse* they ran? *Milton.*

My thoughtless youth was wing'd with vain desires,
My manhood, long misled by wand'ring fires,
Follow'd false lights; and when their *glimpse* was gone,
My pride struck out new spangles of her own. *Dryd.*

3. Transitory lustre.

There no dear *glimpse* of the sun's lovely face
Strikes through the solid darkness of the place. *Cowley.*

If I, celestial sire, in aught
Have serv'd thy will, or gratified thy thought,
One *glimpse* of glory to my issue give;
Grac'd for the little time he has to live. *Dryden.*

4. Short fleeting enjoyment.

If, while this wearied flesh draws fleeting breath,
Not satisfy'd with life, afraid of death,
If haply be thy will that I should know
Glimpse of delight, or pause from anxious woe;
From now, from instant now, great sire, dispel
The clouds that press my soul. *Prior.*

5. A short transitory view.

O friends! I hear the tread of nimble feet
Hasting this way, and now by *glimpse* discern
Ithuriel, and Zephon, through the shade. *Milton.*

Some God punisheth exemplarily in this world, that we might have a taste or *glimpse* of his present justice. *Hakewill.*

A man used to such sort of reflections, sees as much at one *glimpse* as would require a long discourse to lay before another, and make out in one entire and gradual deduction. *Locke.*

What should I do! while here I was enchain'd,
No *glimpse* of godlike liberty remain'd. *Dryden.*

6. The exhibition of a faint resemblance.

No man hath a virtue that he hath not a *glimpse* of. *Shaksp*

To GLI'STEN, glĭs's'n.[472] *v. n.* [*glittan*, German.] To shine; to sparkle with light.

The bleating kind
Eye the bleak heaven, and next the *glistening* earth,
With looks of dumb despair. *Thomson.*

The ladies' eyes *glistened* with pleasure. *Richardson's Pamela.*

To GLI'STER, glĭs'tûr. *v. n.* [*glittan*, German; *glisteren*, Dutch.] To shine; to be bright.

The wars flame most in summer, and the helmets *glister* brightest in the fairest sunshine. *Spenser.*

'Tis better to be lowly born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be perk'd up in a *glistering* grief,
And wear a golden sorrow. *Shaksp.*

The golden sun
Gallops the zodiack in his *glistering* coach. *Shak.*

All that *glisters*, is not gold. *Shaksp.*

You were more the eye and talk
Of the court to day, than all
Else that *glister'd* in Whitehall. *Ben Jonson.*

When the sun shone upon the shields of gold and brass, the mountains *glistered* therewith, and shined like lamps of fire. 1 *Maccabees.*

It consisted not of rubies, yet the small pieces of it were of a pleasant redish colour, and *glistered* prettily. *Boyle.*

GLI'STER, glĭs'tûr. *n. s.* [properly written *clyster*, from κλύζω.] See CLYSTER. It is written wrong even by *Brown.*

Now enters Bush with new state airs,
His lordship's premier minister;
And who, in all profound affairs,
Is held as needful as his *glister*. *Swift.*

Choler is the natural *glister*, or one excretion whereby nature exeludeth another; which descending daily unto the bowels, extimulates those parts, and excites them unto expulsion. *Brown.*

To GLI'TTER, glĭt'tûr. *v. n.* [glitiman, Saxon.]

1. To shine; to exhibit lustre; to gleam.

Steel glosses are more resplendent than the like plates of brass, and so is the *glittering* of a blade. *Bacon.*

Before the battle joins, from afar
The field yet *glitters* with the pomp of war. *Dryd.*

Scarce had'st thou time t' unsheath thy conqu'ring blade;
It did but *glitter*, and the rebels fled. *Granville.*

2. To be specious; to be striking.

On the one hand set the most *glittering* temptations to discord, and on the other the dismal effects of it. *Decay of Piety.*

In *glitt'ring* scenes o'er her own heart severe;
In crowds collected; and in courts sincere. *Young.*

GLI'TTER, glĭt'tûr. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Lustre; bright show; splendour.

Clad
With what permissive glory since his fall
Was left him, or false *glitter*. *Milton.*

Flourish not too much upon the *glitter* of fortune, for fear there should be too much alloy in it. *Collier*

Take away this measure from our dress and habits, and all is turned into such paint and *glitter*, and ridiculous ornaments, as are a real shame to the wearer. *Law.*

GLI'TTERAND, glĭt'tûr-ând. Shining; sparkling. A participle used by *Chaucer* and the old English poets. This participial termination is still retained in Scotland.

GLI'TTERINGLY, glĭt'tûr-îng-lè. *adv.* [from *glitter*.] With shining lustre.

To GLOAR, glōre. *v. a.* [*gloeren*, Dutch.]

1. To squint; to look askew. *Skinner.*

2. In Scotland, to stare: as, *what a gloar and quean.*

To GLOAT, glōte. *v. n.* [This word I conceive to be ignorantly written for *gloar*.] To cast side glances as a timorous lover.

Teach every grace to smile in your behalf,
And her deluding eyes to *gloat* for you. *Rowe.*

GLO'BARD, glō'bârd. *n. s.* [from *glow*.] A glowworm.

GLO'BATED, glō'bā-tĕd. *adj.* [from *globe*.] Formed in shape of a globe; spherical; spheroidical.

GLOBE, glōbe. *n. s.* [*globe*, Fr. *globus*, Latin.]

1. A sphere; a ball; a round body; a body of which every part of the surface is at the same distance from the centre.

2. The terraqueous ball.

The youth, whose fortune the vast *globe* obey'd,
Finding his royal enemy betray'd,
Wept at his fall. *Stepney.*

Where God declares his intention to give dominion, he meant that he would make a species of creatures that should have dominion over the other species of this terrestrial *globe*. *Locke.*

3. A sphere in which the various regions of the earth are geographically depicted, or in which the constellations are laid down according to their places in the sky.

The astrologer who spells the stars,
Mistakes his *globe*, and in her brighter eye
Interprets heaven's physiognomy. *Cleaveland.*

These are the stars,
But raise thy thought from sense, nor think to find
Such figures as are in *globes* design'd. *Creech.*

4. A body of soldiers drawn into a circle.

Him round
A *globe* of fiery seraphim inclos'd
With bright imblazoning, and horrent arms. *Milt.*

GLOBE *Amaranth*, or *everlasting flower*, glōbe. *n. s.* [*amaranthoides*.] A flower. *Miller.*

GLOBE *Daisy*, glōbe. *n. s.* A kind of flower.

GLOBE *Fish*, glōbe. *n. s.* A kind of orbicular fish.

GLOBE *Ranunculus*, glōbe. *n. s.* [*helleboro-ranunculus*.] A plant. *Miller.*

GLOBE *Thistle*, glōbe. *n. s.* [*carduus orbiculatus*.] A plant. *Miller.*

GLOBO'SE, glō-bōse'. *adj.* [*globosus*, Latin.] Spherical; round.

Regions, to which
All thy dominion, Adam, is no more
Than what this garden is to all the earth,
And all the sea; from one entire *globose*
Streteh'd into longitude. *Milton.*

Then form'd the moon
Globose, and ev'ry magnitude of stars. *Milton.*

GLOBO'SITY, glō-bŏs'ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [from *globose*.] Sphericity; sphericalness.

Why the same eclipse of the sun which is seen to them that live more easterly, when the sun is elevated six degrees above the horizon, should be seen to them that live one degree more westerly, where the sun is but five degrees above the horizon, and so lower and lower proportionably, 'till at last it appear not at all; no account can be given, but the *globosity* of the earth. *Ray.*

GLO'BOUS, glō'bŭs.[314] *adj.* [*globosus*, Lat. When the accent is intended to be on the last syllable, the word should be written *globose*, when on the first *globous:* I have transferred hither a passage of *Milton*, in which this rule has been neglected.] Spherical; round.

Wide over all the plain, and wider far
Than all this *globose* earth in plain outspread
Such are the courts of God! *Milton.*

The brazen instruments of death discharge
Horrible flames and turbid streaming clouds;
Large *globous* irons fly, or dreadful hiss,
Singeing the air. *Philips.*

GLO'BULAR, glŏb'ŭ-lâr.[535] *adj.* [*globulus*, Latin.] Having the form of a small sphere; round; spherical.

The figure of the atoms of all visible fluids seemeth to be *globular*, there being no other figure so well fitted to the making of fluidity. *Grew.*

GLOBULA'RIA, glŏb'ŭ-lâ-rè-â. *n. s.* [Latin; *globulaire*, Fr.] A flosculous flower. *Miller.*

GLO'BULE, glŏb'ûle. *n. s.* [*globule*, Fr. *globulus*, Latin.] Such a small particle of matter as is of a globular or spherical figure; as the red particles of the blood, which swim in a transparent serum, and are easily discovered by the microscope. These will attract one another when they come within a due distance, and

unite like the spheres of quicksilver. *Quincy.*

The hailstones have opaque *globules* of snow in their centre, to intercept the light within the halo. *Newton.*

Blood consists of red *globules*, swimming in a thin liquor called serum: the red *globules* are elastick, and will break; the vessels which admit the smaller *globule*, cannot admit the greater without a disease. *Arbuthnot.*

GLO'BULOUS, glŏb'ů-lŭs. *adj.* [from *globule.*] In form of a small sphere; round.

The whiteness of such *globulous* particles proceeds from the air included in the froth. *Boyle.*

To GLO'MERATE, glŏm'ĕr-ate. *v. a.* [*glomero*, Latin.] To gather into a ball or sphere. A filamentous substance gathered into a ball is said to be *glomerated*, but discontinuous particles are *conglobated.*

GLOMERA'TION, glŏm'ĕr-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*glomeratio*, Latin.]

1. The act of forming into a ball or sphere.
2. A body formed into a ball.

The rainbow consisteth of a *glomeration* of small drops, which cannot fall but from the air that is very low. *Bacon.*

GLO'MEROUS, glŏm'ĕr-ŭs.[314] *adj.* [*glomerosus*, Latin.] Gathered into a ball or sphere, as a ball of thread.

GLOOM, glōōm.[306] *n. s.* [ȝlomanȝ, Sax. twilight.]

1. Imperfect darkness; dismalness; obscurity, defect of light.

Glowing embers through the room,
Teach light to counterfeit a *gloom.* *Milton.*

This the seat,
That we must change for heav'n? This mournful *gloom*,
For that celestial light? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The still night, not now, as ere men fell,
Wholesome, and cool, and mild; but with black air
Accompany'd; with damps and dreadful *gloom.* *Milton.*

Now warm in love, now with'ring in thy bloom,
Lost in a convent's solitary *gloom.* *Pope.*

2. Cloudiness of aspect; heaviness of mind; sullenness.

To GLOOM, glōōm. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shine obscurely, as the twilight. This sense is not now in use.

His glist'ring armour made
A little *glooming* light much like a shade. *Spenser.*
Scarcely had Phœbus in the *glooming* east
Yet harnessed his fiery footed team. *Spenser.*

2. To be cloudy; to be dark.
3. To be melancholy; to be sullen.

GLOO'MILY, glōōm'ĕ-lĕ. *adv.* [from *gloomy.*]

1. Obscurely; dimly; without perfect light; dismally.
2. Sullenly; with cloudy aspect; with dark intentions; not cheerfully.

See, he comes: how *gloomily* he looks! *Dryden.*
Gloomily retir'd the spider lives. *Thomson.*

GLOO'MINESS, glōōm'ĕ-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *gloomy.*]

1. Want of light; obscurity; imperfect light; dismalness.
2. Want of cheerfulness; cloudiness of look; heaviness of mind; melancholy.

Neglect spreads *gloominess* upon their humour, and makes them grow sullen and inconversable. *Collier of the Spleen.*

The *gloominess* in which sometimes the minds of the best men are involved, very often stands in need of such little incitements to mirth and laughter as are apt to dispel melancholy. *Addison.*

GLOO'MY, glōōm'ĕ. *adj.* [from *gloom.*]

1. Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; almost dark; dismal for want of light.

These were from without
The growing miseries, which Adam saw
Already in part, though hid in *gloomiest* shade,
To sorrow abandon'd. *Milton.*

Deep in a cavern dwells the drowsy god,
Whose *gloomy* mansion nor the rising sun,
Nor setting visits, nor the lightsome moon. *Dryd.*

The surface of the earth is clearer or *gloomier*, just as the sun is bright or more overcast. *Pope.*

2. Dark of complexion.

That fair field
Of Enna, where Proserpine gathering flow'rs,
Herself a fairer flow'r, by *gloomy* Dis
Was gather'd. *Milton.*

3. Sullen; melancholy; cloudy of look; heavy of heart.

GLO'RIED, glŏ'rĭd.[282] *adj.* [from *glory.*] Illustrious; honourable; decorated with glory; dignified with honours. Not in use.

Old respect
As I suppose, toward your once *glory'd* friend,
My son now captive, hither hath inform'd
Your younger feet, while mine, cast back with age,
Came lagging after. *Milton.*

GLORIFICA'TION, glŏ-rĕ-fĕ-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*glorification*, French, from *glorify.*] The act of giving glory.

At opening your eyes, enter upon the day with thanksgiving for the preservation of you the last night, with the *glorification* of God for the works of the creation. *Taylor.*

To GLO'RIFY, glŏ'rĕ-fī.[183] *v. a.* [*glorifier*, French; *glorifico*, Latin.]

1. To procure honour or praise to one.

Two such silver currents, when they join,
Do *glorify* the banks that bound them in. *Shaks.*
Justice is their virtue: that alone
Makes them sit sure, and *glorifies* the throne. *Daniel*

2. To pay honour or praise in worship.

God is *glorified* when such his excellency, above all things, is with due admiration acknowledged *Hooker.*

This form and manner of *glorifying* God was not at that time first begun; but received long before, and alleged at that time as an argument for the truth. *Hooker.*

Good fellow, tell us here the circumstance,
That we for thee may *glorify* the Lord. *Shaks.*
All nations shall *glorify* thy name. *Psalms.*

Our bodies with which the apostle commands us to *glorify* God, as well as with our souls. *Duty of Man.*

This is the perfection of every thing, to attain its true and proper end: and the end of all these gifts and endowments, which God hath given us, is to *glorify* the giver. *Tillotson.*

3. To praise; to honour; to extol.

Whomsoever they find to be most licentious of life, desperate in all parts of disobedience and rebellious disposition, him they set up and *glorify.* *Spenser.*

No chymist yet the elixir got,
But *glorifies* his pregnant pot,
If by the way to him befall,
Some odoriferous thing, or med'cinal. *Donne.*

4. To exalt to glory in heaven; to raise to celestial beatitude.

If God be *glorified* in him, God shall also *glorify* him in himself, and shall straightway *glorify* him. *John.*

Whom he justified, them he also *glorified.* *Romans.*

The members of the church remaining, being perfectly sanctified, shall be eternally *glorified*: then shall the whole church be truly and perfectly holy. *Pearson.*

The soul, being immortal, will, at some time or other, resume its body again in a *glorified* manner. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

GLO'RIOUS, glŏ'rĕ-ŭs.[314] *adj.* [*gloriosus*, Latin; *glorieux*, French.]

1. Boastful; proud; haughty; ostentatious.

Glorious followers, who make themselves as trumpets of the commendation of those they follow, taint business for want of secrecy. *Bacon.*

They that are *glorious* must needs be factious; for all bravely stands upon comparisons. *Bacon.*

2. Noble; illustrious; excellent. It is frequently used by theological writers, to express the brightness of triumphant sanctity rewarded in heaven.

Let them know that thou art Lord, the only God, and *glorious* over the whole world. *Daniel.*

He is *glorious* in respect of the brightness and splendour of his celestial body, still made more *glorious* and majestick by the authority which his Father hath committed to him of universal Judge. *Nelson.*

Impartial justice holds her equal scales,
'Till stronger virtue does the weight incline;
If over thee thy *glorious* foe prevails,
He now defends the cause that once was thine. *Prior.*

Let us remember we are Cato's friends,
And act like men who claim that *glorious* title. *Addison.*

She must stand amongst the first servants of God, and be glorious amongst those that have fought the good fight. *Law.*

If there be nothing so *glorious* as doing good, if there is nothing that makes us so like to God, then nothing can be so *glorious* in the use of our money, as to use it all in works of love and goodness. *Law.*

GLO'RIOUSLY, glŏ'rĕ-ŭs-lĕ. *adv.* [from *glorious.*] Nobly; splendidly; illustriously.

They inspire with those celestial flames which shine so *gloriously* in their works. *Dryden.*

Great wits sometimes may *gloriously* offend,
And rise to faults true criticks dare not mend. *Pope.*

GLO'RY, glŏ'rĕ. *n. s.* [*gloire*, French; *gloria*, Latin. Among the old poets, it was used sometimes as one syllable, *glore.*]

1. Praise paid in adoration.

Glory to God in the highest. *Luke.*

2. The felicity of heaven prepared for those that please God.

Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterwards receive me in thy *glory.* *Psalms.*

Then enter into *glory*, and resume
His seat at God's right hand, exalted high
Above all names in heav'n. *Milton.*

It is hardly possible for you to beseech and intreat God to make any one happy in the highest enjoyments of his *glory* to all eternity, and yet be troubled to see him enjoy the much smaller gifts of God, in this short and low state of human life. *Law.*

3. Honour; praise; fame; renown; celebrity.

Think it no *glory* to swell in tyranny. *Sidney.*
Glory is like a circle in the water,
Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself,
'Till by broad spreading it disperse to nought. *Shakspeare.*

And with that word and warning soon was dight,
Each soldier longing for near coming *glory.* *Fairfax.*

Israel's bright sceptre far less *glory* brings,
There have been fewer friends on earth than kings. *Cowley.*

Can we imagine that neither the ambition of princes, or interest, or gain in private persons, or curiosity and the desire of knowledge, or the *glory* of discoveries could ever move them in that endless time to try their fortunes upon the sea. *Burnet.*

Your sex's *glory*, 'tis to shine unknown,
Of all applause be fondest of your own. *Young.*

4. Splendour; magnificence.

Solomon, in all his *glory*, was not arrayed like one of these. *Matthew.*

Treated so ill, chas'd from your throne,
Returning, you adorn the town;
And with a brave revenge do show
Their *glory* went and came with you. *Waller.*

Aristotle says, that should a man under ground converse with works of art, and be afterwards brought up into the open day, and see the several *glories* of the heaven and earth, he would pronounce them the works of God. *Addison.*

5. Lustre; brightness.

Now sleeping flocks on their soft fleeces lie;
The moon, serene in *glory*, mounts the sky. *Pope.*

From opening skies may streaming *glories* shine,
And saints embrace thee with a love like mine. *Pope.*

6. A circle of rays which surrounds the heads of saints in pictures.

It is not a converting but a crowning grace; such an one as irradiates, and puts a circle of *glory* about the head of him upon whom it descends. *South.*

A smile plays with a surprising agreeableness in the eye, breaks out with the brightest distinction, and sits like a *glory* upon the countenance. *Collier.*

7. Pride; boastfulness; arrogance.

By the vain *glory* of men they entered into the world, and therefore shall they come shortly to an end. *Wisdom.*

On death-beds some in conscious *glory* lie,
Since of the doctor in the mode they die. *Young.*

8. Generous pride.

The success of those wars was too notable to be unknown to your ears, to which all worthy fame hath *glory* to come unto. *Sidney.*

To Glo'ry, glō'rē. *v. n.* [*glorior*, Latin.] To boast in; to be proud of.

With like judgment *glorying* when he had happened to do a thing well, as when he had performed some notable mischief. *Sidney.*

They were wont, in the pride of their own proceedings, to *glory*, that whereas Luther did but blow away the roof, and Zuinglius batter but the walls of popish superstition, the last and hardest work of all remained, which was to raze up the very ground and foundation of popery. *Hooker.*

Let them look they *glory* not in mischief,
Nor build their evils on the graves of great men;
For then my guiltless blood must cry against them. *Shakspeare.*

Your *glorying* is not good. *1 Corinthians.*

Thou hast seen Mount Atlas,
While storms and tempests thunder on its brow,
And oceans break their billows at its feet,
It stands unmov'd, and *glories* in its height. *Add.*

This title of freeholder is what I most *glory* in, and what most effectually calls to my mind the happiness of that government under which I live. *Addison.*

If others may *glory* in their birth, why may not we, whose parents were called by God to attend on him at his altar. *Atterbury.*

No one is out of the reach of misfortune; no one therefore should *glory* in his prosperity. *Clarissa.*

To Glose, glōze.[437] *v. a.* To flatter; to collogue. *Hanmer.* See *To* Gloze.

GLOSS, glŏs.[437] *n. s.* [γλωσσα; *glose*, French.]

1. A scholium; a comment.

They never hear sentence, which mentioneth the word or scripture, but forthwith their *glosses* upon it are the word preached, the scripture explained, or delivered unto us in sermons. *Hooker.*

If then all souls, both good and bad do teach,
With gen'ral voice, that souls can never die;
'Tis not man's flatt'ring *gloss*, but nature's speech,
Which, like God's oracles, can never lie. *Davies.*

Some mutter at certain passages therein, by putting ill *glosses* upon the text, and taking with the left hand what I offer with the right. *Howel.*

All this, without a *gloss* or comment,
He could unriddle in a moment. *Hudibras.*

In many places he has perverted my meaning by his *glosses*, and interpreted my words into blasphemy and bawdry, of which they were not guilty. *Dryden.*

They give the scandal, and the wise discern;
Their *glosses* teach an age too apt to learn. *Dryd.*

Explaining the text in short *glosses* was Acursius' method. *Baker.*

Indentures, cov'nants, articles they draw,
Large as the fields themselves, and larger far
Than civil codes with all their *glosses* are. *Pope.*

2. Superficial lustre. In this sense it seems to have another derivation; it has perhaps some affinity to *glow*.

His iron coat all over-grown with rust,
Was underneath enveloped with gold,
Whose glistering *gloss* dark'ned with filthy dust. *Spenser.*

You are a sectary,
That's the plain truth: your painted *gloss* discovers,
To men that understand you, words and weakness. *Shakspeare.*

Golden opinions from all sorts of people,
Which would be worn now in their newest *gloss*. *Shakspeare.*

The doubt will be whether it will polish so well, for steel *glosses* are more resplendent than plates of brass. *Bacon.*

Weeds that the wind did toss
The virgins wore: the youths, woven coats, that cast a faint dim *gloss*,
Like that of oil. *Chapman.*

It was the colour of devotion, giving a lustre to reverence, and a *gloss* to humility. *South.*

Groves, fields, and meadows, are at any season pleasant to look upon; but never so much as in the opening of the spring, when they are all new and fresh, with their first *gloss* upon them. *Addison.*

3. An interpretation artfully specious; a specious representation. This sense seems to partake of both the former.

Poor painters oft with silly poets join,
To fill the world with strange but vain conceit;
One brings the stuff, the other stamps the coin,
Which breeds nought else but *glosses* of deceit. *Sidney.*

It is no part of my secret meaning to draw you hereby into hatred, or to set upon the face of this cause any fairer *gloss* than the naked truth doth afford. *Hooker.*

He seems with forged quaint conceit
To set a *gloss* upon his bad intent. *Shakspeare.*

The common *gloss*
Of theologians. *Milton.*

To Gloss, glŏs. *v. n.* [*gloser*, French, from the noun.]

1. To comment.

Thou detain'st Briscis in thy bands,
By priestly *glossing* on the gods' commands. *Dryd.*

2. To make sly remarks.

Her equals first observ'd her growing zeal,
And laughing, *gloss'd*, that Abra serv'd so well. *Prior.*

To Gloss, glŏs. *v. a.*

1. To explain by comment.

In parchment then, large as the fields, he draws
Assurances, big as *gloss'd* civil laws. *Donne.*

2. To palliate by specious exposition or representation.

Is this the paradise, in description whereof so much *glossing* and deceiving eloquence hath been spent? *Hooker.*

Do I not reason wholly on your conduct?
You have the art to *gloss* the foulest cause. *Philips.*

3. To embellish with superficial lustre.

But thou, who lately of the common strain
Wert one of us, if still thou dost retain
The same ill habits, the same follies too,
Gloss'd over only with a saint-like show,
Then I resume the freedom which I gave,
Still thou art bound to vice, and still a slave. *Dryd.*

Glo'ssary, glŏs'sā-rē. *n. s.* [*glossarium*, Latin; *glossaire*, French.] A dictionary of obscure or antiquated words.

According to Varro, when *delubrum* was applied to a place, it signified such a one, *in quo dei simulachrum dedicatum est;* and also in the old *glossaries*. *Stillingfleet.*

I could add another word to the *glossary*. *Baker.*

Glossa'tor, glŏs-sā'tŭr. *n. s.* [*glossateur*, French; from *gloss.*] A writer of glosses; a commentator.

The reason why the assertion of a single judge does not prove the existence of judicial acts, is because his office is to pronounce judgment, and not to become an evidence: but why may not the same be said of two judges? Therefore, in this respect, the *glossator's* opinion must be false. *Ayliffe.*

Glo'sser, glŏs'sŭr. *n. s.* [*glossarius*, Latin.]

1. A scholiast; a commentator.

2. A polisher.

Glo'ssiness, glŏs'sē-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *glossy.*] Smooth polish; superficial lustre.

Their surfaces had a smoothness and *glossiness* much surpassing whatever I had observed in marine or common salt. *Boyle.*

Glo'ssographer, glŏs-sŏg'grā-fŭr. *n s.* [γλωσσα and γραφω.] A scholiast; a commentator.

Glo'ssography, glŏs-sŏg'grā-fē.[518] *n. s.* [γλωσσα and γραφω.] The writing of commentaries.

Glo'ssy, glŏs'sē. *adj.* [from *gloss.*] Shining; smoothly polished.

There came towards us a person of place; he had on him a gown with wide sleeves, of a kind of water camblet, of an excellent azure colour, far more *glossy* than ours. *Bacon.*

The rest entire
Shone with a *glossy* scurf. *Milton.*

His surcoat was a bearskin on his back;
His hair hung long behind, and *glossy* raven black. *Dryden.*

Myself will search our planted grounds at home,
For downy peaches and the *glossy* plum. *Dryden.*

GLOVE, glŭv.[165] *n. s.* [gloꝑe, Sax. from *klaffue*, Danish, to divide.] Cover of the hands.

They flew about like chaff i' th' wind;
For haste some left their masks behind,
Some could not stay their *gloves* to find. *Drayton.*

White *gloves* were on his hands, and on his head
A wreath of laurel. *Dryden.*

To Glove, glŭv. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover as with a glove.

My limbs,
Weaken'd with grief, being now enraged with grief,
Are thrice themselves: hence, therefore, thou nice crutch;
A scaly gauntlet now, with joints of steel,
Must *glove* this hand. *Shakspeare.*

The next he preys on is her palm,
That alm'ner of transpiring balm;
So soft, 'tis air but once removed;
Tender as 'twere a jelly *glov'd*. *Cleaveland.*

Glo'ver, glŭv'ŭr. *n s.* [from *glove.*] One whose trade is to make or sell gloves.

Does he not wear a great round beard like a *glover's* paring knife? *Shakspeare.*

To Glout, glŏŭt.[313] *v. n.* [A low word

of which I find no etymology.] To pout; to look sullen. It is still used in Scotland.

She lurks in midst of all her den, and streaks
From out a ghastly whirlpool all her necks,
Where, *glowting* round her rock, to fish she falls.
Chapman.

Glouting with sullen spight, the fury shook
Her clotted locks, and blasted with each look.
Garth.

To GLOW, glō.[324] *v. n.* [ȝlopan, Saxon; *gloeyen*, Dutch.]

1. To be heated so as to shine without flame.

But sithence silence lesseneth not my fire,
But told it flames, and hidden it does *glow*,
I will reveal what ye so much desire. *Spenser.*

His goodly eyes,
That o'er the files and musters of the war
Have *glow'd* like plated Mars, now bend, now turn
Their office upon a tawny front. *Shakspeare.*

Kunigund, wife to the emperor Henry II. to shew her innocence, did take seven *glowing* irons, one after another, in her bare hands, and had thereby no harm. *Hakewill.*

Not all parts like, but all alike inform'd
With radiant light, as *glowing* iron with fire.
Milton.

2. To burn with vehement heat.

Nor would you find it easy to compose
The mettled steeds, when from their nostrils flows
The scorching fire that in their entrails *glows*.
Addison.

How op'ning heav'ns their happy regions show,
And yawning gulphs with flaming vengeance *glow*.
Smith.

Fires that *glow*,
Shrieks of woe. *Pope.*

3. To feel heat of body.

Did not his temples *glow*
In the same sultry winds and scorching heats?
Addison.

The cord slides swiftly through his *glowing* hands.
Gay.

4. To exhibit a strong bright colour.

With smile that *glow'd*
Celestial rosy red, love's proper hue. *Milton.*

Clad in a gown that *glows* with Tyrian rays.
Dryden.

A malicious joy,
Whose red and fiery beams cast through your visage
A *glowing* pleasure. *Dryden.*

From the mingled strength of shade and light,
A new creation rises to my sight;
Such heavenly figures from his pencil flow,
So warm with life his blended colours *glow*,
Amidst the soft variety I'm lost. *Addison.*

Like the ethereal *glow'd* the green expanse.
Savage.

Fair ideas flow,
Strike in the sketch, or in the picture *glow*. *Pope.*

Not the fair fruit that on yon branches *glows*,
With that ripe red, th' autumnal sun bestows
Can move the god. *Pope.*

Each pleasing Blount shall endless smiles bestow,
And fair Belinda's blush for ever *glow*. *Pope.*

Here clearer stars *glow* round the frozen pole.
Pope.

5. To feel passion of mind, or activity of fancy.

You strive in vain
To hide your thoughts from him, who knew too well
The inward *glowings* of a heart in love. *Addison.*

Forc'd compliments and formal bows
Will shew thee just above neglect;
The fire with which thy lover *glows*
Will settle into cold respect. *Prior.*

Did Shadrach's zeal my *glowing* breast inspire
To weary tortures, and rejoice in fire. *Prior.*

Let the gay conscience of a life well spent
Calm ev'ry thought, inspirit ev'ry grace;
Glow in thy heart, and smile upon thy face. *Pope.*

With furies surrounded,
Despairing, confounded,
He trembles, he *glows*,
Amidst Rhodope's snows. *Pope.*

So perish all, whose breasts ne'er learn'd to *glow*
For others good, or melt at others woe. *Pope.*

To praise is always hard,
When real virtue fires the *glowing* bard. *Lewis.*

6. To rage or burn as a passion.

A fire which every windy passion blows;
With pride it mounts, and with revenge it *glows*.
Dryden.

When crept into aged veins,
Love slowly burns, and long remains;
It *glows*, and with a sullen heat,
Like fire in logs, it warms us long. *Shadwell.*

To GLOW, glō. *v. a.* To make hot so as to shine. Not in use.

On each side her
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids,
With divers colour'd fans, whose wind did seem
To *glow* the delicate cheeks which they did cool.
Shaksp.

GLOW, glō. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Shining heat.
2. Vehemence of passion.
3. Brightness or vividness of colour.

The pale complexion of true love,
And the red *glow* of scorn and proud disdain.
Shaksp.

A waving *glow* his bloomy beds display,
Blushing in bright diversities of day. *Pope.*

Such as suppose that the great stile might happily be blended with the ornamental, that the simple, grave, and majestick dignity of Raffaelle could unite with the *glow* and bustle of a Paulo, or Tintoret, are totally mistaken. *Reynolds.*

GLO'WWORM, glō'wŭrm. *n. s.* [*glow* and *worm*.] A small creeping grub with a luminous tail.

The honey-bags steal from the humble bees,
And for night-tapers crop their waxen thighs,
And light them at the fiery *glowworm's* eyes. *Shak.*

The *glowworm* shews the matin to be near,
And 'gins to pale his ineffectual fire. *Shaksp.*

A great light drowneth a smaller that it cannot be seen; as the sun that of a *glowworm*. *Bacon.*

The man who first upon the ground
A *glowworm* spy'd, supposing he had found
A moving diamond, a breathing stone;
For life it had, and like those jewels shone:
He held it dear, 'till by the springing day
Informed, he threw the worthless worm away.
Waller.

To GLOZE, glōze. *v. n.* [ȝlepan, Sax.]

1. To flatter; to wheedle; to insinuate; to fawn.

Man will hearken to his *glozing* lies,
And easily transgress. *Milton.*

So *gloz'd* the tempter, and his proem tun'd:
Into the heart of Eve his words made way. *Milton.*

A false *glozing* parasite would call his foolhardiness valour, and then he may go on boldly, because blindly, and by mistaking himself for a lion, come to perish like an ass. *South.*

Now for a *glozing* speech,
Fair protestations, specious marks of friendship.
Philips.

2. To comment. This should be *gloss*.

Which Salique land the French unjustly *gloze*
To be the realm of France. *Shaksp.*

GLOZE, glōze. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Flattery; insinuation.

Now to plain dealing; lay these *glozes* by. *Shak.*

2. Specious show; gloss. Not used.

Precious couches full oft are shaked with a fever;
If then a bodily evil in a bodily *gloze* be not hidden,
Shall such morning dews be an ease to the heat of a love's fire? *Sidney.*

GLO'ZER, glōze'ŭr. *n. s.* [from *gloze*.] A flatterer.

GLUE, glū. *n. s.* [*glu*, French; *gluten*, Latin; *glud*, Welsh.] A viscous body commonly made by boiling the skins of animals to a jelly; any viscous or tenacious matter by which bodies are held one to another; a cement.

Water, and all liquors, do hastily receive dry and more terrestrial bodies proportionable; and dry bodies, on the other side, drink in waters and liquors: so that, as it was well said by one of the ancients of earthly and watery substances, one is a *glue* to another. *Bacon.*

The driest and most transparent *glue* is the best. *Moxon.*

To build the earth did chance materials chuse,
And through the parts cementing *glue* diffuse.
Blackmore.

The flowers of grains, mixed with water, will make a sort of *glue*. *Arbuthnot.*

To GLUE, glū. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To join with a viscous cement.

I fear thy overthrow
More than my body's parting with my soul:
My love and fear *glu'd* many friends to thee. *Shak.*

Whoso teacheth a fool is as one that *glueth* a potsherd together. *Ecclus.*

The custom of crowning the holy Virgin is so much in vogue among the Italians, that one often sees in their churches a little tinsel crown, or a circle of stars, *glued* to the canvass over the head of the figure. *Addison.*

Most wounds, if kept clean, and from the air, the flesh will *glue* together with its own native balm.
Derham.

2. To hold together.

The parts of all homogeneal hard bodies, which fully touch one another, stick together very strongly; and for explaining how this may be, some have invented hooked atoms, which is begging the question; and others tell us their bodies are *glued* together by rest; that is, by an occult quality, or rather by nothing. *Newton.*

3. To join; to unite; to inviscate.

Those wasps in a honeypot are sensual men plunged in their lust and pleasures; and when they are once *glued* to them 'tis a very hard matter to work themselves out. *L'Estrange.*

Intemperance, sensuality, and fleshly lusts, do debase men's minds and clog their spirits; sink us down into sense, and *glue* us to those low and inferior things. *Tillotson.*

She curb'd a groan, that else had come;
And pausing, view'd the present in the tomb:
Then to the heart ador'd devoutly *glu'd*
Her lips, and raising it, her speech renew'd. *Dryd.*

I hear thee, view thee, gaze o'er all thy charms,
And round thy phantom *glue* my clasping arms.
Pope.

GLU'EBOILER, glū'bōil-ŭr. *n. s.* [*glue* and *boil*.] One whose trade is to make glue.

GLU'ER, glū'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *glue*.] One who cements with glue.

GLUM, glŭm. *adj.* [A low cant word formed by corrupting *gloom*.] Sullen; stubbornly grave.

Some, when they hear a story, look *glum*, and cry, Well, what then? *Guardian.*

To GLUT, glŭt. *v. a.* [*engloutir*, French; *glutio*, Latin, to swallow; γλυζω.]

1. To swallow; to devour.

'Till cramm'd and gorg'd, nigh burst
With suck'd and *glutted* offal. *Milton.*

2. To cloy; to fill beyond sufficiency; to sate; to disgust.

The ambassador, making his oration, did so mag-

nify the king and queen, as was enough to *glut* the hearers. *Bacon.*

Love breaks friendship, whose delights
Feed, but not *glut* our appetites. *Denham.*

What may remove
His settled hate, and reconcile his love,
That he may look propitious on our toils,
And hungry graves no more be *glutted* with our spoils. *Dryden.*

No more, my friend;
Here let our *glutted* execution end. *Dryden.*

I found
The fickle ear soon *glutted* with the sound,
Condemn'd eternal changes to pursue,
Tir'd of the last, and eager of the new. *Prior.*

3. To feast or delight even to satiety.

With death's carcase *glut* the grave. *Milton.*

His faithful heart, a bloody sacrifice,
Torn from his breast, to *glut* the tyrant's eyes. *Dryden.*

A sylvan scene, which, rising by degrees,
Leads up the eye below, nor *gluts* the sight
With one full prospect; but invites by many,
To view at last the whole. *Dryden.*

4. To overfill; to load.

He attributes the ill success of either party to their *glutting* the market, and retailing too much of a bad commodity at once. *Arbuthnot.*

5. To saturate.

The menstruum, being already *glutted*, could not act powerfully enough to dissolve it. *Boyle.*

GLUT, glůt. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. That which is gorged or swallowed.

Disgorged foul
Their devilish *glut*, chain'd thunderbolts, and hail
Of iron globes. *Milton.*

2. Plenty even to loathing and satiety.

So death
Shall be deceiv'd his *glut;* and with us two
Be forc'd to satisfy his rav'nous maw. *Milton.*

Let him but set the one in balance against the other, and he shall find himself miserable, even in the very *glut* of his delights. *L'Estrange.*

A *glut* of study and retirement in the first part of my life, cast me into this; and this will throw me again into study and retirement. *Pope.*

3. More than enough; overmuch.

If you pour a *glut* of water upon a bottle, it receives little of it. *Ben Jonson.*

4. Any thing that fills up a passage.

The water some suppose to pass from the bottom of the sea to the heads of springs, through certain subterranean conduits or channels, until they were by some *glut*, stop, or other means, arrested in their passage. *Woodward.*

GLU'TINOUS, glů'tė-nůs. *adj.* [*glutineux*, Fr. from *gluten*, Lat.] Gluy; viscous; tenacious.

The cause of all vivification is a gentle and proportionable heat, working upon a *glutinous* and yielding substance; for the heat doth bring forth spirit in that substance, and the substance being *glutinous*, produceth two effects; the one, that the spirit is detained, and cannot break forth; the other, that the matter, being gentle and yielding, is driven forwards by the motion of the spirits, after some swelling, into shape and members. *Bacon.*

Next this marble venom'd seat,
Smear'd with gums of *glutinous* heat. *Milton.*

Nourishment too viscid and *glutinous* to be subdued by the vital force. *Arbuthnot.*

GLU'TINOUSNESS, glů'tė-nůs-nės. *n. s.* [from *glutinous*.] Viscosity; tenacity.

There is a resistance in fluids; which may arise from their elasticity, *glutinousness*, and the friction of their parts. *Cheyne.*

GLU'TTON, glůt't'n.[170] [103] *n. s.* [*glouton*, French; from *glutio*, Latin, to swallow.]

1. One who indulges himself too much in eating.

The Chinese eat horseflesh at this day, and some *gluttons* have used to have catsflesh baked. *Bacon.*

Through Macer's gullet she runs down
While the vile *glutton* dines alone;
And, void of modesty and thought,
She follows Bibo's endless draught. *Prior.*

If a *glutton* was to say in excuse of his *gluttony*, that he only eats such things as it is lawful to eat, he would make as good an excuse for himself as the greedy, covetous, ambitious tradesman, that should say, he only deals in lawful business. *Law.*

2. One eager of any thing to excess.

The rest bring home in state the happy pair
To that last scene of bliss, and leave them there;
All those free joys insatiably to prove,
With which rich beauty feasts the *glutton* love. *Cowley.*

Gluttons in murder, wanton to destroy,
Their fatal arts so impiously employ. *Granville.*

To GLUTTONI'SE, glůt'tůn-ize. *v. n.* [from *glutton*.] To play the glutton; to be luxurious.

GLU'TTONOUS, glůt'tůn-ůs. *adj.* [from *glutton*.] Given to excessive feeding; delighted overmuch with food.

When they would smile and fawn upon his debts,
And take down th' interest in their *glutt'nous* maws. *Shaksp.*

The exceeding luxuriousness of this *gluttonous* age, wherein we press nature with overweighty burdens, and finding her strength defective, we take the work out of her hands, and commit it to the artificial help of strong waters. *Raleigh.*

Well observe
The rule of not too much, by temperance taught
In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence
Due nourishment, no *gluttonous* delight. *Milton.*

GLU'TTONOUSLY, glůt'tůn-ůs-lė. *adv.* [from *gluttonous*.] With the voracity of a glutton.

GLU'TTONY, glůt'tůn-ė. *n. s.* [*glutonnie*, French; from *glutton*.] Excess of eating; luxury of the table.

Gluttony, a vice in a great fortune, a curse in a small. *Holyday.*

Their sumptuous *gluttonies* and gorgeous feasts,
On citron tables or Atlantick stone. *Milton.*

Well may they fear some miserable end,
Whom *gluttony* and want at once attend. *Dryden.*

The inhabitants of cold moist countries are generally more fat than those of warm and dry: but the most common cause is too great a quantity of food, and too small a quantity of motion; in plain English, *gluttony* and laziness. *Arbuthnot.*

GLU'Y, glů'ė. *adj.* [from *glue*.] Viscous; tenacious; glutinous.

It is called balsamick mixture, because it is a *gluy* spumous matter. *Harvey.*

With *gluy* wax some new foundations lay
Of virgin combs. *Dryden.*

Whatever is the composition of the vapour, let it have but one quality of being very *gluy* or viscous, and it will mechanically solve all the phænomena of the grotto. *Addison.*

GLYN, glĭn. *n. s.* [Irish; *gleann*, *glyn*, plur. Erse; *glenn*, Scotish.] A hollow between two mountains.

Though he could not beat out the Irish, yet he did shut them up within those narrow corners and *glyns* under the mountain's foot. *Spenser.*

To GNAR, nâr. } *v. n.* [gnýrran, Sax.
To GNARL, nârl.[384] } *knorren*, Dut.] To growl; to murmur; to snarl.

When he 'gan to rear his bristles strong,
And felly *gnar*, until day's enemy
Did him appease. *Spenser.*

Thus is the shepherd beaten from thy side,
And wolves are *gnarling* who shall gnaw thee first. *Shakspeare.*

Gnarling sorrow hath less power to bite
The man that mocks at it, and sets it light. *Shaksp.*

The *gnarring* porter durst not whine for doubt;
Still were the furies while their sovereign spoke. *Fairfax.*

GNA'RLED, nâr'lėd. *adj.* [*gnar*, *nar*, or *nurr*, is in Staffordshire a hard knot of wood which boys drive with sticks.] Knotty.

Merciful heav'n!
Thou rather with thy sharp and sulph'rous bolt
Split'st the unwedgeable and *gnarled* oak,
Than the soft myrtle. *Shaksp.*

To GNASH, nâsh.[384] *v. a.* [*knaschen*, Dut.] To strike together; to clash.

The seer, who could not yet this wrath assuage,
Roll'd his green eyes, that sparkl'd with his rage,
And *gnash'd* his teeth. *Dryden.*

To GNASH, nâsh. *v. n.*

1. To grind or collide the teeth.

He shall *gnash* with his teeth, and melt away. *Psalms.*

There shall be weeping and *gnashing* of teeth. *Matthew.*

2. To rage even to collision of the teeth; to fume; to growl.

His great iron teeth he still did grind,
And grimly *gnash*, threatening revenge in vain. *Spenser.*

They *gnashed* upon me with their teeth. *Psalms.*

They him laid
Gnashing for anguish, and despite and shame,
To find himself not matchless. *Milton.*

With boiling rage Atrides burn'd,
And foam betwixt his *gnashing* grinders churn'd. *Dryden.*

GNAT, nât.[384] *n. s.* [gnæt, Saxon.]

1. A small winged stinging insect.

Her whip of cricket's bones, the lash of film;
Her waggoner, a small grey-coated *gnat*. *Shaksp.*

2. Any thing proverbially small.

Ye blind guides, which strain at a *gnat* and swallow a camel. *Matthew.*

GNA'TFLOWER, nât'flŏŭ-ůr. *n. s.* [*gnat* and *flower*.] A flower, otherwise called the beeflower.

GNA'TSNAPPER, nât'snâp-půr. *n. s.* [*gnat* and *snap*.] A bird so called, because he lives by catching gnats.

They deny that any bird is to be eaten whole, but only the *gnatsnapper*. *Hakewill.*

To GNAW, nâw.[384] *v. a.* [gnagan, Saxon; *knaghen*, Dutch.]

1. To eat by degrees; to devour by slow corrosion.

A knowing fellow that would *gnaw* a man
Like to a vermine, with his hellish braine,
And many an honest soule, even quick had slain. *Chapman.*

To you such scabb'd harsh fruit is giv'n, as raw
Young soldiers at their exercisings *gnaw*. *Dryden.*

2. To bite in agony or rage.

Alas, why *gnaw* you so your nether lip?
Some bloody passion shakes your very frame. *Shak.*

They *gnawed* their tongues for pain. *Rev.*

He comely fell, and dying *gnawed* the ground. *Dryden.*

3. To wear away by biting.

Gnawing with my teeth my bonds asunder,
I gain'd my freedom. *Shaksp.*

Like rotten fruit I fall, worn like a cloth
Gnawn into rags by the devouring moth. *Sandys.*

A lion, hampered in a net, called to a mouse to help him out of the snare: the mouse *gnawed* the threads to pieces, and set the lion at liberty. *L'Estrange.*

4. To fret; to waste; to corrode.

5. To pick with the teeth.

His bones clean pick'd; his very bones they *gnaw*. *Dryden.*

To GNAW, nâw. *v. n.* To exercise the teeth. It is now used actively.

I might well, like the spaniel, *gnaw* upon the chain that ties me; but I should sooner mar my teeth than procure liberty. *Sidney.*

See the hell of having a false woman: my bed shall be abused, my coffers ransack'd, my reputation *gnawn* at. *Shaksp.*

I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks,
A thousand men that fishes *gnaw'd* upon. *Shaksp.*

GNA'WER, nâw'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *gnaw.*] One that gnaws.

GNO'MON, nô'môn.[384] *n. s.* [γνώμων.] The hand or pin of a dial.

The *gnomon* of every dial is supposed to represent the axis of the world, and therefore the two ends or extremities thereof must directly answer to the north and south pole. *Harris.*

There were from great antiquity sun-dials, by the shadow of a style or *gnomon*, denoting the hours of the day. *Brown.*

GNO'MONICKS, nô-môn'îks.[509] *n. s.* [γνωμονικη.] A science which makes a part of the mathematicks: it teaches to find a just proportion of shadows for the construction of all kinds of sun and moon dials, and for knowing what o'clock it is by means thereof; as also of a *gnomon* or stile that throws off the shadow for this purpose. *Trevoux.*

To GO, gô. *v. n.* pret. I *went;* I have *gone.* [ȝan, Saxon. This was probably changed to *gone*, or *gang*, then contracted to *go*. *Went* is the preterit of the old verb *wend.*]

1. To walk; to move step by step.

You know that love
Will creep in service where it cannot *go.* *Shaksp.*

After some months those muscles become callous; and having yielded to the extension, the patient makes shift to *go* upon it, though lamely. *Wiseman.*

2. To move, not stand still.

Rise, let us be *going.* *Matthew.*

3. To walk solemnly.

If there be cause for the church to *go* forth in solemn procession, his whole family have such business come upon them that no one can be spared. *Hooker.*

4. To walk leisurely, not run.

And must I *go* to him?
—Thou must run to him; for thou hast staid so long, that *going* will scarce serve the turn. *Shaksp.*

5. To march or walk afoot.

I will only *go* through on my feet. *Numbers.*

6. To travel; to journey.

From them I *go*
This uncouth errand sole. *Milton.*

7. To proceed; to make a progress.

Thus others we with defamation wound,
While they stab us; and so the jest *goes* round. *Dryden.*

8. To remove from place to place.

I am in blood
Stept in so far, that should I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as *go* o'er. *Shakspeare.*

9. To depart from a place; to remove from a place: the opposite of *to come.*

I hope it be not *gone*, to tell my lord
That I kiss aught but him. *Shakspeare.*

At once good night:
Stand not upon the order of your *going*,
But *go* at once. *Shakspeare.*

And when she had so said she *went* her way. *John.*

I will let you *go*, that ye may sacrifice, only you shall not *go* very far away. *Exodus.*

Colchester oysters are put into pits where the sea *goeth* and cometh. *Bacon.*

A young tall squire
Did from the camp at first before him *go.* *Cowley.*

Then I concur to let him *go* for Greece,
And wish our Egypt fairly rid of him. *Dryden.*

Go first the master of thy herds to find,
True to his charge, a loyal swain and kind. *Pope.*

10. To move or pass in any manner, or to any end.

Though the vicar be bad, or the parson be evil,
Go not for thy tything thyself to the devil. *Tusser.*

She may *go* to bed when she list; all is as she will. *Shakspeare.*

You did wish that I would make her turn,
Sir, she can turn and turn and yet *go* on. *Shaksp.*

I am glad to see your lordship abroad: I heard say your lordship was sick: I hope your lordship *goes* abroad by advice. *Shakspeare.*

The mourners *go* about the streets. *Eccles.*

The sun shall go down over the propbets, and the day shall be dark over them. *Maccabees.*

Put every man his sword by his side, and *go* in and out from gate to gate throughout the camp. *Exodus.*

The sun, which once did shine alone,
Hung down his head, and wish'd for night,
When he beheld twelve suns for one
Going about the world, and giving light. *Herbert.*

This seen, the rest at awful distance stood,
As if they had been there as servants set,
To stay, or to *go* on as he thought good,
And not pursue but wait on his retreat. *Dryden.*

Turn not children *going*, till you have given them all the satisfaction they are capable of. *Locke.*

History only acquaints us that his fleet *went* up the Elbe, he having carried his arms as far as that river. *Arbuthnot.*

The last advice I give you relates to your behaviour when you are going to be hanged, which, either for robbing your master, for housebreaking, or *going* upon the highway, may very probably be your lot. *Swift.*

Those who come for gold will *go* off with pewter and brass, rather than return empty. *Swift.*

11. To pass in company with others.

Thou shalt again be adorned with thy tabrets, and shalt *go* forth in the dances of them that make merry. *Jeremiah.*

Away, and with thee *go* the worst of woes,
That seek'st my friendship, and the gods thy foes. *Chapman.*

He *goeth* in company with the workers of iniquity, and walketh with wicked men. *Job.*

Whatever remains in story of Atlas, or his kingdom of old, is so obscured with age or fables, that it may *go* along with those of the Atlantick islands. *Temple.*

12. To proceed in any course of life good or bad.

And the Levites that are *gone* away far from me, when Israel *went* astray, which *went* astray away from me after their idols, they shall even bear their iniquity. *Ezekiel.*

13. To proceed in mental operations.

If I had unwarily too far engaged myself for the present publishing it, truly I should have kept it by me till I had once again *gone* over it. *Digby.*

Thus I have *gone* through the speculative consideration of the divine providence. *Hale.*

I hope by *going* over all these particulars, you may receive some tolerable satisfaction about this great subject. *South.*

If we *go* over the laws of christianity, we shall find that, excepting a few particulars, they enjoin the same things, only they have made our duty more clear and certain. *Tillotson.*

In their primary qualities we can *go* but a very little way. *Locke.*

I *go* over some parts of this argument again, and enlarge a little more upon them. *Locke.*

They are not able all their lifetime to reckon, or regularly go over any moderate series of numbers. *Locke.*

14. To take any road.

I will *go* along by the highway; I will neither turn to the right hand nor to the left. *Deut.*

Who shall bemoan thee? Or who shall *go* aside to ask how thou dost? *Jeremiah.*

His horses go about
Almost a mile. *Shakspeare.*

I have endeavoured to escape into the ease and freedom of a private scene, where a man may *go* his own way and his own pace. *Temple.*

15. To march in a hostile or warlike manner.

You were advis'd his flesh was capable
Of wounds and scars, and that his forward spirit
Would lift him where most trade of danger rang'd;
Yet did you say *go* forth. *Shakspeare.*

We be not able to *go* up against the people; for they are stronger than we. *Numbers.*

Let us *go* down after the Philistines by night, and spoil them until the morning light. 1 *Samuel.*

Thou art not able to *go* against this Philistine to fight with him. 1 *Samuel.*

The remnant of Jacob shall be among the gentiles as a lion among the beasts of the forest; who, if he *go* through, both treadeth down and teareth in pieces, and none can deliver. *Micah.*

16. To change state or opinion, for better or worse.

We will not hearken to the king's words to *go* from our religion. 1 *Maccabees.*

The regard of the public state, in so great a danger, made all those goodly things, which *went* so to wreck, to be lightly accounted of in comparison of their lives and liberty. *Knolles.*

They look upon men and matters with an evil eye; and are best pleased when things go backward, which is the worst property of a servant of a prince or state. *Bacon.*

All *goes* to ruin; they themselves contrive
To rob the honey, and subvert the hive. *Dryden.*

Landed men, by their providence and good husbandry, accommodating their expences to their income, keep themselves from *going* backwards in the world. *Locke.*

Cato, we all *go* into your opinion. *Addison.*

17. To apply one's self.

Seeing himself confronted by so many, like a resolute orator, he *went* not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood. *Sidney.*

Because this atheist *goes* mechanically to work, he will not offer to affirm that all the parts of the embryon could, according to his explication, be formed at a time. *Bentley.*

18. To have recourse to.

Dare any of you, having a matter against another, *go* to law before the unjust, and not before the saints? 1 *Corinthians.*

19. To be about to do.

So extraordinary an example, in so degenerate an age, deserves for the rarity, and, I was *going* to say, for the incredibility of it, the attestation of all that knew him, and considered his worth. *Locke.*

20. To shift; to pass life not quite well.

Every goldsmith, eager to engross to himself as much as he could, was content to pay high for it rather than *go* without. *Locke.*

Cloaths they must have, but if they speak for this stuff, or that colour, they should be sure to *go* without it. *Locke.*

21. To decline; to tend toward death or ruin. This sense is only in the participles *going* and *gone.*

He is far *gone*, and, truly, in my youth,
I suffer'd much extremity for love
Very near this. *Shakspeare.*

22. To be in party or design.

They with the vanquish'd prince and party *go*,
And leave their temples empty to the foe. *Dryden.*

23. To escape.

Timotheus himself fell into the hands of Dositheus and Sosipater, whom he besought with much craft to let him *go* with his life. 2 *Mac.*

24. To tend to any act.

There be some women, Silvius, had they mark'd him

In parcels as I did, would have *gone* near
To fall in love with him. *Shakspeare.*

25. To be uttered.

His disciples personally appeared among them, and ascertained the report which had *gone* abroad concerning a life so full of miracles. *Addison.*

26. To be talked of; to be known.

It has the greatest town in the island that *goes* under the name of Ano-Caprea, and is in several places covered with a very fruitful soil. *Addison.*

27. To pass; to be received.

Because a fellow of my acquaintance set forth her praises in verse, I will only repeat them, and spare my own tongue, since she *goes* for a woman. *Sidney.*

And the man *went* among men for an old man in the days of Saul. 1 *Samuel.*

A kind imagination makes a bold man have vigour and enterprize in his air and motion: it stamps value upon his face, and tells the people he is to *go* for so much. *Collier.*

Clipping should be finally stopped, and the money which remains, should *go* according to its true value. *Locke.*

28. To move by mechanism.

This pope is decrepit, and the bell *goeth* for him. *Bacon.*

Clocks will *go* as they are set; but man,
Irregular man's never constant, never certain. *Otway.*

'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none
Go just alike, yet each believes his own. *Pope.*

29. To be in motion from whatever cause.

The weyward sisters, hand in hand,
Posters of the sea and land,
Thus do *go* about, about. *Shakspeare.*

Clipt and washed money *goes* about, when the entire and weighty lies hoarded up. *Waller.*

30. To move in any direction.

Doctor, he is a curer of souls, and you a curer of bodies: if you should fight, you *go* against the hair of your professions. *Shakspeare.*

Shall the shadow *go* forward ten degrees, or *go* back ten degrees? 2 *Kings.*

31. To flow; to pass; to have a course.

The god I am, whose yellow water flows
Around these fields, and fattens as it *goes*,
Tyber my name. *Dryden.*

32. To have any tendency.

Athenians, know
Against right reason all your counsels go;
This is not fair, nor profitable that,
Nor t' other question proper for debate. *Dryden.*

33. To be in a state of compact or partnership.

As a lion was bestriding an ox that he had newly pluckt down, a robber passing by cried out to him, half shares: you should *go* your snip, says the lion, if you were not so forward to be your own carver. *L'Estrange.*

There was a hunting match agreed upon betwixt a lion, an ass, and a fox, and they were to *go* equal shares in the booty. *L'Estrange.*

34. To be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles.

Where the multitude beareth sway, laws that shall tend to the preservation of that state, must make common smaller offices to *go* by lot, for fear of strife and divisions likely to arise. *Hooker.*

We are to *go* by another measure. *Sprat.*

The principles I there *went* on, I see no reason to alter. *Locke.*

The reasons that they *went* upon were very specious and probable. *Bentley.*

35. To be pregnant.

Great bellied women,
That had not half a week to *go*. *Shakspeare.*

The fruit she *goes* with,
I pray that it good time and life may find. *Shaks.*

Of living creatures some are a longer time in the womb, and some shorter: women *go* commonly nine months, the cow and the ewe about six months. *Bacon.*

Some do *go* with their young the sixth part of a year, or two months over or under, that is, about six or nine weeks: and the whelps of these see not till twelve days. *Brown.*

And now with second hopes she *goes*,
And calls Lucina to her throes. *Milton.*

36. To pass; not to remain.

She began to afflict him, and his strength *went* from him. *Judges.*

When our merchants have brought them, if our commodities will not be enough, our money must *go* to pay for them. *Locke.*

37. To pass, or be loosed; not to be retained.

Then he lets me *go*,
And, with his head over his shoulder turn'd,
He seem'd to find his way without his eyes. *Shaks.*

Let *go* the hand of that arch heretick. *Shaks.*

38. To be expended.

Scholars are close and frugal of their words, and not willing to let any *go* for ornament, if they will not serve for use. *Felton.*

39. To be in order of time or place.

We must enquire farther what is the connection of that sentence with those that *go* before it, and those which follow it. *Watts.*

40. To reach or be extended to any degree.

Can another man perceive that I am conscious of any thing, when I perceive it not myself? No man's knowledge here can *go* beyond his experience. *Locke.*

41. To extend to consequences.

It is not one master that either directs or takes notice of these: it *goes* a great way barely to permit them. *L'Estrange.*

42. To reach by effects.

Considering the cheapness, so much money might *go* farther than a sum ten times greater could do now. *Wilkins.*

43. To extend in meaning.

His amorous expressions *go* no further than virtue may allow. *Dryden.*

44. To spread; to be dispersed; to reach.

Whose flesh, torn off by lumps, the rav'nous foe
In morsels cut, to make it farther *go*. *Tate.*

45. To have influence; to be of weight; to be of value.

I had another reason to decline it, that ever uses to *go* far with me upon all new inventions or experiments; which is, that the best trial of them is by time, and observing whether they live or no. *Temple.*

'Tis a rule that *goes* a great way in the government of a sober man's life, not to put any thing to hazard that may be secured by industry, consideration, or circumspection. *L'Estrange.*

Whatever appears against their prevailing vice *goes* for nothing, being either not applied, or passing for libel and slander. *Swift.*

46. To be rated one with another; to be considered with regard to greater or less worth.

I think, as the world *goes*, he was a good sort of man enough. *Arbuthnot.*

47. To contribute; to conduce; to concur; to be an ingredient,

The medicines which *go* to the ointments are so strong, that, if they were used inwards, they would kill those that use them. *Bacon.*

More parts of the greater wheels *go* to the making one part of their lines. *Glanville.*

There *goes* a great many qualifications to the compleating this relation: there is no small share of honour and conscience and sufficiency required. *Collier.*

I give the sex their revenge, by laying together the many vicious characters that prevail in the male world, and shewing the different ingredients that *go* to the making up of such different humours and constitutions. *Addison.*

Something better and greater than high birth and quality must *go* toward acquiring those demonstrations of public esteem and love. *Swift.*

48. To fall out, to terminate; to succeed.

Your strong possession much more than your right,
Or else it must *go* wrong with you and me. *Shaks.*

Howe'er the business *goes*, you have made fault
I' th' boldness of your speech. *Shakspeare.*

I will send to thy father, and they shall declare unto him how things *go* with thee. *Tobit.*

In many armies, if the matter should be tried by duel between two champions, the victory shall go on the one side; and yet if it be tried by the gross, it would *go* on the other side. *Bacon.*

It has been the constant observation of all, that if a minister had a cause depending in the court, it was ten to one but it *went* against him. *South.*

At the time of the prince's landing, the father, easily foreseeing how things would *go*, went over, like many others, to the prince. *Swift.*

Whether the cause *goes* for me or against me, you must pay me the reward. *Watts.*

49. To be in any state. This sense is impersonal.

It shall *go* ill with him that is left in his tabernacle. *Job.*

He called his name Beriah, because it *went* evil with his house. 1 *Chronicles.*

50. To proceed in train and consequence.

How *goes* the night, boy?
—The moon is down: I have not heard the clock;
And she *goes* down at twelve. *Shakspeare.*

I had hope,
When violence was ceased, and war on earth,
All would have then *gone* well. *Milton.*

Duration in itself is to be considered as *going* on in one constant, equal, uniform course. *Locke.*

51. *To* Go *about.* To attempt; to endeavour; to set one's self to any business.

O dear father,
It is thy business that I *go about*. *Shakspeare.*

I lost him; but so found, as well I saw
He could not lose himself, but *went about*
His father's business. *Milton.*

Which answer exceedingly united the vulgar minds to them, who concurred only with them as they saw them like to prevail in what they *went about*. *Clarendon.*

Some men, from a false persuasion that they cannot reform their lives, and root out their old vicious habits, never so much as attempt, endeavour, or *go about* it. *South.*

Either my book is plainly enough written to be rightly understood by those who peruse it with attention and indifferency, or else I have writ mine so obscurely that it is in vain to *go about* to mend it. *Locke.*

They never *go about*, as in former times, to hide or palliate their vices; but expose them freely to view. *Swift.*

52. *To* Go *aside.* To err; to deviate from the right.

If any man's wife *go aside*, and commit a trespass against him. *Numbers.*

53. *To* Go *between.* To interpose; to moderate between two.

I did *go between* them, as I said, but more than that, he loved her; for, indeed, he was mad for her. *Shakspeare.*

54. *To* Go *by.* To pass away unnoticed.

Do not you come my tardiness to chide,
That laps'd in time and passion, lets *go by*
Th' important acting of your dread command?
Shakspeare's Hamlet.

So much the more our carver's excellent,
Which lets *go by* some sixteen years, and makes her
As she lived now. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

What's that to us? the time *goes by;* away.
Shakspeare.

55. *To* Go *by.* To find or get in the conclusion.

In argument with men a woman ever
Goes by the worse, whatever be her cause. *Milton.*
He 's sure to *go by* the worst that contends with an adversary that is too mighty for him. *L'Est.*

56. *To* Go *by*. To observe as a rule.
'Tis not to be supposed, that by searching one can positively judge of the size and form of a stone; and indeed the frequency of the fits, and violence of the symptoms, are a better rule to *go by*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

57. *To* Go *down*. To be swallowed; to be received, not rejected.
Nothing so ridiculous, nothing so impossible, but it *goes down* whole with him for truth and earnest. *L'Estrange.*
Folly will not easily *go down* in its own natural form with discerning judges. *Dryden.*
If he be hungry, bread will *go down*. *Locke.*
Ministers are so wise to leave their proceedings to be accounted for by reasoners at a distance, who often mould them into the systems that do not only *go down* very well in the coffeehouse, but are supplies for pamphlets in the present age. *Swift.*

58. *To* Go *in and out*. To do the business of life.
The Lord shall preserve thy *going out* and thy coming *in*. *Psalms.*

59. *To* Go *in and out*. To be at liberty.
He shall *go in and out*, and find pasture. *John.*

60. *To* Go *off*. To die; to go out of life; to deccase.
I would the friends we miss were safe arrived:
Some must *go off;* and yet, by these I see,
So great a day as this is cheaply bought. *Shaksp.*
In this manner he *went off*, not like a man that departed out of life, but one that returned to his abode. *Tatler.*

61. *To* Go *off*. To depart from a post.
The leaders having charge from you to stand,
Will not *go off* until they hear you speak. *Shaksp.*

62. *To* Go *on*. To make attack.
Bold Cethegus,
Whose valour I have turn'd into his poison,
And praised so to daring, as he would
Go on upon the gods. *Ben Jonson.*

63. *To* Go *on*. To proceed.
He found it a great war to keep that peace, but was fain to *go on* in his story. *Sidney.*
He that desires only that the work of God and religion shall *go on*, is pleased with it, whoever is the instrument. *Taylor.*
I have escaped many threats of ill fits by these motions: if they *go on*, the only poultice I have dealt with is wool from the belly of a fat sheep. *Temple.*
To look upon the soul as *going on* from strength to strength, to consider that she is to shine for ever with new accessions of glory, and brighten to all eternity, is agreeable. *Addison.*
Go on cheerfully in the glorious course you have undertaken. *Addison.*
Copious bleeding is the most effectual remedy in the beginning of the disease; but when the expectoration *goes on* successfully, not so proper, because it sometimes suppresseth it. *Arbuthnot.*
I have already handled some abuses during the late management, and in convenient time shall *go on* with the rest. *Swift.*
When we had found that design impracticable, we should not have *gone on* in so expensive a management of it. *Swift.*
Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent blots and interlineations, that they are hardly able to *go on* without perpetual hesitations, or extraordinary expletives. *Swift.*
I wish you health to *go on* with that noble work. *Berkley.*

64. *To* Go *over*. To revolt; to betake himself to another party.
In the change of religion, men of ordinary understandings don't so much consider the principles as the practice of those to whom they *go over*. *Addison.*
Power, which, according to the old maxim, was used to follow, is now *gone over* to money. *Swift.*

65. *To* Go *out*. To go upon any expedition.
You need not have pricked me: there are other men fitter to *go out* than I. *Shaksp.*

66. *To* Go *out*. To be extinguished.
Think'st thou the fiery fever will *go out*,
With titles blown from adulation? *Shaksp.*
Spirit of wine burned till it *go out* of itself, will burn no more. *Bacon.*
The care of a state, or an army, ought to be as constant as the chymist's fire, to make any great production; and if it *goes out* for an hour, perhaps the whole operation fails. *Temple.*
The morning, as mistaken, turns about:
And all her early fires again *go out*. *Dryden.*
Let the acquaintance be decently buried, and the flame rather *go out* than be smothered. *Collier.*
My blood runs cold, my heart forgets to heave,
And life itself *goes out* at thy displeasure. *Addison.*
And at her felt approach and secret might,
Art after art *goes out*, and all is night. *Pope.*

67. *To* Go *through*. To perform thoroughly; to execute.
Finding Pyrocles every way able to *go through* with that kind of life, he was as desirous for his sake as for his own to enter into it. *Sidney.*
If you can as well *go through* with the statute laws of that land, I will think you have not lost all your time there. *Spenser.*
Kings ought not to suffer their council to *go through* with the resolution and direction, as if it depended on them, but take the matter back into their own hands. *Bacon.*
He much feared the earl of Antrim had not steadiness of mind enough to *go through* with such an undertaking. *Clarendon.*
The amazing difficulty and greatness of his account will rather terrify than inform him, and keep him from setting heartily about such a task, as he despairs ever to *go through* with it. *South.*
The powers of Germany are borrowing money, in order to *go through* their part of the expense. *Addison.*

68. *To* Go *through*. To suffer; to undergo.
I tell thee that it is absolutely necessary for the common good that thou shouldst *go through* this operation. *Arbuthnot.*

69. *To* Go *upon*. To take as a principle.
This supposition I have *gone upon* through those papers. *Addison.*

70. The senses of this word are very indistinct; its general notion is motion or progression. It commonly expresses passage from a place, in opposition to *come*. This is often observable even in figurative expressions. We say, the words that *go* before and that *come* after; to-day *goes* away and to-morrow *comes*.

Go to, gō-tōō'. *interj.* Come, come, take the right course. A scornful exhortation.
Go to then, O thou far renowned son
Of great Apollo; shew thy famous might
In medicine. *Spenser.*
Go to, go to, thou art a foolish fellow:
Let me be clear of thee. *Shaksp.*
My favour is not bought with words like these:
Go to; you'll teach your tongue another tale. *Rowe.*

Go-between, gō'bē-tweēn. *n. s.* [*go* and *between*.] One that transacts business by running between two parties. Commonly in an ill sense.
Even as you came into me, her assistant, or *go-between*, parted from me: I say I shall be with her between ten and eleven. *Shaksp.*

Go-by, gō-bī'. *n. s.* Delusion; artifice; circumvention; overreach.
Except an apprentice is instructed how to adulterate and varnish, and give you the *go-by* upon occasion, his master may be charged with neglect. *Collier.*

Go-cart, gō'kārt. *n. s.* [*go* and *cart*.] A machine in which children are inclosed to teach them to walk, and which they push forward without danger of falling.
Young children, who are try'd in
Go carts, to keep their steps from sliding,
When members knit and legs grow stronger,
Make use of such machine no longer. *Prior.*

Goad, gōde.[295] *n. s.* [ȝaȝ, Sax.] A pointed instrument with which oxen are driven forward.
Oft in his hardened hand a *goad* he bears. *Pope.*

To Goad, gōde. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To prick or drive with the goad.
2. To incite; to stimulate; to instigate; to drive forward.
Most dangerous
Is that temptation, that doth *goad* us on
To sin in loving virtue. *Shaksp.*
Goaded with most sharp occasions,
Which lay nice manners by, I put you to
The use of your own virtues. *Shaksp.*
Of all that breathes the various progeny,
Stung with delight, is *goaded* on by thee. *Dryden.*

Goal, gōle.[295] *n. s.* [*gaule*, French, a long pole, set up to mark the bounds of the race.]
1. The landmark set up to bound a race; the point marked out to which racers run.
As at the Olympian games, or Pythian fields,
Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the *goal*
With rapid wheels. *Milton.*
And the slope sun his upward beam
Shoots against the dusky pole,
Pacing towards the other *goal*. *Milton.*
2. The starting post.
Hast thou beheld, when from the *goal* they start,
The youthful charioteers with heaving heart
Rush to the race? *Dryden.*
3. The final purpose; the end to which a design tends.
Our poet has always the *goal* in his eye, which directs him in his race: some beautiful design, which he first establishes, and then contrives the means, which will naturally conduct him to his end. *Dryden.*
Each individual seeks a separate *goal:*
But heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole. *Pope.*
So man, who here seems principal alone,
Perhaps acts second to some sphere unknown;
Touches some wheel, or verges to some *goal;*
'Tis but a part we see, and not the whole. *Pope.*
4. It is sometimes improperly written for *gaol* or *jail*.

Goar, gōre.[295] *n. s.* [*goror*, Welsh.] Any edging sewed upon cloth to strengthen it. *Skinner.*

GOAT, gōte.[295] *n. s.* [ȝat, Saxon and Scotish.] A ruminant animal that seems a middle species between deer and sheep.
Gall of *goat*, and slips of yew. *Shaksp.*
We Cyclops care not for your *goat-fed* Jove,
Nor other blest ones; we are better farre. *Chapman.*
You may draw naked boys riding and playing with their paper mills upon *goats*, eagles, or dolphins. *Peacham.*
The little bear that rock'd the mighty Jove,

The swan whose borrow'd shape conceal'd his love,
Are grac'd with light; the nursing *goat* 's repaid
With heav'n, and duty rais'd the pious maid.
Creech.

GOA'TBEARD, gōte'bērd. *n. s.* [*goat* and *beard; barba caprī.*] A plant.

GOA'TCHAFFER, gōte'tshā-fûr. *n. s.* An insect; a kind of beetle. *Bailey.*

GOA'THERD, gōte'hērd. *n. s.* [ʒat and hỳꝑd, Sax. a feeder or tender.] One whose employment is to tend goats.

Is not thilk same *goatherd* proud,
That sits on yonder bank,
Whose straying herd themself doth shroud
Among the bushes rank? *Spenser.*

They first gave the *goatherd* good contentment, and the marquis and his servant chased the kid about the stack. *Wotton.*

GOA'TMARJORAM, gōte'mār-jûr-ûm. *n. s.* The same with GOATBEARD.

GOA'TSMILK, gōts'mîlk. *n. s.* [*goat* and *milk.* This is more properly two words.]

After the fever and such like accidents are diminished, asses and *goatsmilk* may be necessary. *Wiseman.*

GOA'TMILKER, gōte'mîlk-ûr. *n. s.* [*goat* and *milker.*] A kind of owl so called from sucking goats. *Bailey.*

GOATS *Rue*, gōts'rōō. *n. s.* [*galega.*] A plant.

Goat's Rue has the reputation of being a great alexipharmick and sudorifick: the Italians eat it raw and boiled; with us it is of no esteem. *Hill.*

GOA'TSKIN, gōte'skîn. *n. s.* [*goat* and *skin.*]

Then fill'd two *goatskins*, with her hands divine;
With water one, and one with sable wine. *Pope.*

GOATS-THORN, gōts'*th*ōrn. *n. s.* [*goat* and *thorn.*] An herb.

GOA'TISH, gōte'ish. *adj.* [from *goat.*] Resembling a goat in any quality: as rankness; lust.

An admirable evasion of whoremaster, man, to lay his *goatish* disposition on the change of a star. *Shaksp.*

The last is notorious for its *goatish* smell, and tufts not unlike the beard of that lecherous animal. *More.*

GOB, gōb. *n. s.* [*gobe*, French.] A small quantity. A low word.

Do'st think I have so little wit as to part with such a *gob* of money. *L'Estrange.*

GO'BBET, gōb'bît. *n. s.* [*gobe*, French.] A mouthful; as much as can be swallowed at once.

Therewith she spew'd, out of her filthy maw,
A flood of poison, horrible and black,
Full of great lumps of flesh and *gobbets* raw.
Spenser.

By devilish policy art thou grown great,
And like ambitious Sylla, overgorg'd
With *gobbets* of thy mother's bleeding heart. *Shak.*

The cooks slicing it into little *gobbets*, prick it on a prong of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sandys.*

The giant gorg'd with flesh, and wine, and blood,
Lay stretch'd at length, and snoring in his den,
Belching raw *gobbets* from his maw o'ercharg'd
With purple wine, and cruddled gore confus'd.
Addison.

To GO'BBET, gōb'bît. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To swallow at a mouthful. A low word.

Down comes a kite powdering upon them, and *gobbets* up both together. *L'Estrange*

To GO'BBLE, gōb'bl. *v. a.* [*gober*, to swallow, old French.] To swallow hastily with tumult and noise.

The sheep were so keen upon the acorns, that they *gobbled* up now and then a piece of the coat along with them. *L'Estrange.*

Of last year's corn in barn great store;
Fat turkies *gobbling* at the door. *Prior.*

The time too precious now to waste,
And supper *gobbled* up in haste,
Again afresh to cards they run. *Swift.*

GO'BBLER, gōb'bl-ûr. *n. s.* [from *gobble.*] One that devours in haste; a gormand; a greedy eater.

GO'BLET, gōb'lêt. *n. s.* [*gobelet*, French.] A bowl, or cup, that holds a large draught.

My figur'd *goblets* for a dish of wood. *Shaksp.*

We love not loaded boards, and *goblets* crown'd;
But free from surfeits our repose is sound. *Denham.*

Crown high the *goblets* with a cheerful draught;
Enjoy the present hour, adjourn the future thought.
Dryden.

GO'BLIN, gōb'lîn. *n. s.* [French, *gobeline*, which *Spenser* has once retained; writing it in three syllables. This word some derive from the *Gibellines*, a faction in Italy; so that *elfe* and *goblin*, is *Guelph* and *Gibelline*, because the children of either party were terrified by the nurses with the name of the other: but it appears that *elfe* is Welsh, and much older than those factions. *Eilff uishon* are *phantoms of the night;* and the Germans likewise have long had spirits among them named *goboldi* from which *gobeline* might be derived.]

1. An evil spirit; a walking spirit; a frightful phantom.

Angels and ministers of grace defend us!
Be thou a spirit of health, or *goblin* damn'd,
Bring with thee airs from heav'n, or blasts from hell! *Shaksp.*

To whom the *goblin*, full of wrath, reply'd,
Art thou that traytor angel? *Milton.*

Always, whilst he is young, be sure to preserve his tender mind from all impressions and notions of spirits and *goblins*, or any fearful apprehensions in the dark. *Locke.*

2. A fairy; an elf.

His son was Elfinel, who overcame
The wicked *gobbelines* in bloody field;
But Elfant was of most renowned fame,
Who of all crystal did Panthea build. *Spenser.*

Go, charge my *goblins* that they grind their joints
With dry convulsions; shorten up their sinews
With aged cramps. *Shaksp.*

Mean time the village rouzes up the fire,
While well attested, and as well believ'd,
Heard solemn goes the *goblin* story round.
Thomson.

GOD, gōd. *n. s.* [ʒoð, Saxon, which likewise signifies *good*. The same word passes in both senses with only accidental variations through all the Teutonick dialects.]

1. The Supreme Being.

God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth. *John.*

God above
Deal between thee and me. *Shaksp.*

All the churches of *God* are united into one by the unity of discipline and government, by virtue whereof the same Christ ruleth in them all. *Pearson.*

The Supreme Being, whom we call *God*, is necessary, self-existent, eternal, immense, omnipotent, omniscient, and best being; and therefore also a being who is and ought to be esteemed most sacred or holy. *Grew.*

2. A false god; an idol.

He that sacrificeth unto any *god*, save unto the Lord only, he shall be utterly destroyed. *Exodus.*

As flies to wanton boys are we to the *gods*,
They kill us for their sport. *Shaksp.*

Strong *god* of arms, whose iron sceptre sways
The freezing north, and Hyperborean seas,
And Scythian colds, and Thracia's winter coast,
Where stand thy steeds, and thou art honour'd most. *Dryden.*

3. Any person or thing deified or too much honoured.

Whose end is destruction, whose *god* is their belly. *Philippians.*

I am not Licio,
But one that scorns to live in this disguise,
For such a one as leaves a gentleman,
And makes a *god* of such a cullion. *Shaksp.*

To GOD, gōd. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deify; to exalt to divine honours.

This last old man
Lov'd me above the measure of a father;
Nay, *godded* me, indeed. *Shaksp.*

GO'DCHILD, gōd'tshild. *n. s.* [*god* and *child.*] A term of spiritual relation; one for whom one became sponsor at baptism, and promised to see educated as a christian.

GO'DDAUGHTER, gōd'dâw-tûr. *n. s.* [*god* and *daughter.*] A girl for whom one became sponsor at baptism. A term of spiritual relation.

GO'DDESS, gōd'dēs. *n. s.* [from *god.*] A female divinity.

Hear, nature, hear; dear *goddess*, hear a father! *Shaksp.*

A woman I forswore; but I will prove,
Thou being a *goddess*, I forswore not thee:
My vow was earthy, thou a heavenly love. *Shak.*

I long have waited in the temple nigh,
Built to the gracious *goddess* Clemency;
But rev'rence thou the pow'r. *Dryden.*

From his seat the *goddess* born arose,
And thus undaunted spoke. *Dryden.*

When the daughter of Jupiter presented herself among a crowd of *goddesses*, she was distinguished by her graceful stature and superior beauty. *Addis.*

Modesty with-held the *goddess'* train. *Pope.*

GO'DDESS-LIKE, gōd'dēs-like. *adj.* [*goddess* and *like.*] Resembling a goddess.

Then female voices from the shore I heard;
A maid amidst them *goddess-like* appear'd. *Pope.*

GO'DFATHER, gōd'fâ-*th*ûr. *n. s.* [*god* and *father.*] The sponsor at the font.

He had a son by her, and the king did him the honour, as to stand *godfather* to his child. *Bacon.*

Confirmation, a profitable usage of the church, transcribed from the apostles, consists in the child's undertaking in his own name the baptismal vow; and, that he may more solemnly enter this obligation, bringing some *godfather* with him, not now, as in baptism, as his procurator. *Hammond.*

GO'DHEAD, gōd'hēd. *n. s.* [from *god.*]

1. Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature. It is used both of idols and of the true God.

Be content:
Your low-laid son our *godhead* will uplift. *Shaksp.*

At the holy mount
Of heav'n's high-seated top, th' imperial throne
Of *godhead*, fix'd for ever firm and sure,
The filial pow'r arriv'd. *Milton.*

So may thy *godhead* be confest,
So the returning year be blest. *Prior.*

2. A deity in person; a god or goddess.

Were your *godheads* to borrow of men, men would forsake the gods. *Shaksp.*

Adoring first the genius of the place,
The nymphs and native *godheads* yet unknown.
Dryden.

Go'DLESS, gŏd'lĕs. *adj.* [from *god.*] Without sense of duty to God; atheistical; wicked; irreligious; impious.

Of these two sorts of men, both *godless*, the one has utterly no knowledge of God, and the other studies how to persuade themselves that there is no such thing to be known. *Hooker.*

That *godless* crew
Rebellious. *Milton.*

For faults not his, for guilt and crimes
Of *godless* men, and of rebellious times,
Him his ungrateful country sent,
Their best Camillus, into banishment. *Dryden.*

Go'DLIKE, gŏd'lĭke. *adj.* [*god* and *like.*] Divine; resembling a divinity; supremely excellent.

Thus Adam his illustrious guest besought,
And thus the *godlike* angel answer'd mild. *Milton.*

Musing and much revolving in his breast,
How best the mighty work he might begin
Of saviour to mankind, and which way first
Publish his *godlike* office now mature. *Milton.*

That prince shall be so wise and *godlike*, as, by established laws of liberty, to secure protection and encouragement to the honest industry of mankind. *Locke.*

Go'DLING, gŏd'lĭng. *n. s.* [from *god.*] A little divinity; a diminutive god.

Thy puny *godlings* of inferior race,
Whose humble statues are content with brass. *Dryden.*

Go'DLINESS, gŏd'lē-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *godly.*]

1. Piety to God.
2. General observation of all the duties prescribed by religion.

Virtue and *godliness* of life are required at the hands of the minister of God. *Hooker.*

Go'DLY, gŏd'lē. *adj.* [from *god.*]

1. Pious toward God.

Grant that we may hereafter live a *godly*, righteous, and sober life. *Common Prayer.*

2. Good; righteous; religious.

Help, Lord, for the *godly* man ceaseth, for the faithful fail among the children of men. *Psalms.*

The same church is really holy in this world, in relation to all *godly* persons contained in it by a real infused sanctity. *Pearson.*

Go'DLY, gŏd'lē. *adv.* Piously; righteously. By analogy it should be *godlily*, but the repetition of the syllable is too harsh.

The apostle St. Paul teacheth, that every one that will live *godly* in Christ Jesus must suffer persecution. *Hooker.*

Go'DLYHEAD, gŏd'lē-hĕd. *n. s.* [from *godly.*] Goodness; righteousness. An old word.

For this, and many more such outrage,
I crave your *godlihead* to asswage
The rancorous rigour of his might. *Spenser.*

Go'DMOTHER, gŏd'mŭTH-ŭr. *n. s.* [*god* and *mother.*] A woman who has undertaken sponsion in baptism. A term of spiritual relation.

Go'DSHIP, gŏd'shĭp. *n. s.* [from *god.*] The rank or character of a god; deity; divinity.

Discoursing largely on this theme,
O'er hills and dales their *godships* came. *Prior.*

Go'DSON, gŏd'sŭn. *n. s.* [*god* and *son.*] One for whom one has been sponsor at the font.

What, did my father's *godson* seek your life?
He whom my father named? your Edgar? *Shaks.*

Go'DWARD, gŏd'wărd. *adj.* To *Godward* is *toward God.* So we read, *Hac Arethusa tenus*, for *hactenus Arethusa.*

And such trust have we through Christ to *Godward.* *2 Corinthians.*

Go'DWIT, gŏd'wĭt. *n. s.* [ȝoð, good, and pica, an animal.] A bird of particular delicacy.

Nor ortelans nor *godwits* crown his board. *Cowley.*

Go'DYELD, Go'DYIELD, gŏd'yēld. *adv.* [corrupted from *God shield* or protect.] A term of thanks. Not used.

Herein I teach you,
How you should bid *godyeld* us for your pains,
And thank us for your trouble. *Shakspeare.*

GOEL, gō'ĕl. *adj.* [ȝolɒ, Sax.] Yellow. An old word.

In March at the farthest, dry season or wet,
Hop roots so well chosen let skilful go set;
The *goeler* and younger, the better I love;
Well gutted and pared, the better they prove. *Tusser.*

Go'ER, gō'ŭr. *n. s.* [from *go.*]

1. One that goes; a runner.

I would they were in Africk both together,
Myself by with a needle, that I might prick
The *goer* back. *Shakspeare.*

Such a man
Might be a copy to these younger times;
Which, follow'd well, would now demonstrate them
But *goers* backward. *Shakspeare.*

Nothing could hurt either of us so much as the intervening officious impertinence of those *goers* between us, who in England pretend to intimacies with you, and in Ireland to intimacies with me. *Pope to Swift.*

2. A walker; one that has a gait or manner of walking good or bad.

The earl was so far from being a good dancer, that he was no graceful *goer.* *Wotton.*

3. The foot. Obsolete.

A double mantle, cast
A'thwart his shoulders, his faire *goers* grac'd
With fitted shoes. *Chapman.*

To Go'GGLE, gŏg'gl.[405] *v. n.* To look asquint.

Inflam'd all over with disgrace,
To be seen by her in such a place,
Which made him hang his head, and scoul,
And wink and *goggle* like an owl. *Hudibras.*

Nor sighs, nor groans, nor *goggling* eyes did want. *Dryden.*

GOGGLE-EYED, gŏg'gl-īde.[283] *adj.* [ȝcȝl eȝen, Saxon.] Squint-eyed; not looking straight.

They are deformed, unnatural, or lame; and very unseemly to look upon, except to men that be *goggle-eyed* themselves. *Ascham.*

Go'ING, gō'ĭng. *n. s.* [from *go.*]

1. The act of walking.

When nobles are their taylors tutors,
No hereticks burnt, but wenches suitors,
Then comes the time, who lives to see 't,
That *going* shall be us'd with feet. *Shakspeare.*

2. Pregnancy.

The time of death has a far greater latitude than that of our birth; most women coming, according to their reckoning, within the compass of a fortnight: that is the twentieth part of their *going.* *Grew.*

3. Departure.

Thy *going* is not lonely; with thee goes
Thy husband; him to follow thou art bound. *Milt.*

Go'LA, gō'lă. *n. s.* The same with CYMATIUM.

In a cornice the *gola* or cymatium of the corona, the coping, the modillions or dentelli, make a noble show. *Spectator.*

GOLD, gōld *or* gōld.[164] *n. s.* [ȝolð, Saxon; *golud*, riches, Welsh. It is called *gold* in our English tongue, either of *geel*, as *Scaliger* says, which is in Dutch to shine; or of another Dutch word, which is *gelten*, and signifies in Latin *valere*, in English to be of price or value: hence cometh their ordinary word *gelt*, for money. *Peacham on Drawing.*]

1. *Gold* is the heaviest, the most dense, the most simple, the most ductile, and most fixed of all bodies, not to be injured either by air, or fire, and seeming incorruptible. It is soluble by means of sea-salt; but is injured by no other salt. *Gold* is frequently found native, and very rarely in a state of ore. Pure *gold* is so fixed, that Boerhaave informs us of an ounce of it set in the eye of a glass furnace for two months, without losing a single grain. *Hill on Fossils.*

Gold hath these natures; greatness of weight, closeness of parts, fixation, pliantness or softness, immunity from rust, and the colour or tincture of yellow. *Bacon.*

Ah! Buckingham, now do I ply the touch,
To try if thou be current *gold* indeed. *Shakspeare.*

We readily say this is *gold*, and that a silver goblet, only by the different figures and colours represented to the eye by the pencil. *Locke.*

The *gold* fraught vessel which mad tempests beat,
He sees now vainly make to his retreat. *Dryden.*

2. Money.

For me, the *gold* of France did not seduce,
Although I did admit it as a motive
The sooner to effect what I intended. *Shakspeare.*

Thou that so stoutly had resisted me,
Give me thy *gold*, if thou hast any *gold;*
For I have bought it with an hundred blows. *Shaks.*

3. It is used for any thing pleasing or valuable. So among the ancients, χρυση ἀφροδιτη; and *animamque moresque aureos educit in astra.* Horace.

The king's a bawcock, and a heart of *gold*,
A lad of life, an imp of fame. *Shakspeare.*

GOLD *of Pleasure*, gōld. *n. s.* [*myagrum.*] A plant.

Go'LDBEATER, gōld'bē-tŭr. *n. s.* [*gold* and *beat.*] One whose occupation is to beat or foliate gold to gild other matter.

Our *goldbeaters*, though, for their own profit sake, they are wont to use the finest gold they can get, yet they scruple not to employ coined gold; and that the mint-masters are wont to alloy with copper or silver, to make the coin more stiff, and less subject to be wasted by attrition. *Boyle.*

Go'LDBEATER'S *Skin*, gōld'bē-tŭr-zskĭn'. *n. s.* The intestinum rectum of an ox, which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced thin, and made fit to apply to cuts or small fresh wounds, as is now the common practice. *Quincy.*

When your gillyflowers blow, if they break the pod, open it with a penknife at each division, as low as the flower has burst it, and bind it about with a narrow slip of *goldbeater's skin*, which moisten with your tongue, and it will stick together. *Mortimer.*

Go'LDBOUND, gōld'bound. *adj.* [*gold* and *bound.*] Encompassed with gold.

Thy air,
Thou other *goldbound* brow, is like the first. *Shakspeare.*

GO'LDEN, gōl'd'n.[103] *adj.* [from *gold.*]

1. Made of gold; consisting of gold.

O would to God that the inclusive verge
Of *golden* metal, that must round my brow,
Were redhot steel to sear me to the brain. *Shaksp.*

Nine royal knights in equal rank succeed,
Each warrior mounted on a fiery steed,
In *golden* armour, glorious to behold;
The rivets of their arms were nail'd with gold. *Dryden.*

2. Shining; bright; splendid; resplendent.

So sweet a kiss the *golden* sun gives not
To those fresh morning drops upon the rose;
Nor shines the silver moon one half so bright
Through the transparent bosom of the deep. *Shakspeare.*

'Tis better to be lowly born
Than wear a *golden* sorrow. *Shakspeare.*

Heaven's *golden* winged herald late he saw
To a poor Galilean virgin sent. *Crashaw.*

To her hard yoke you must hereafter bow,
Howe'er she shines all *golden* to you now. *Dryd.*

And see the guardian angels of the good,
Reclining soft on many a *golden* cloud. *Rowe.*

3. Yellow; of the colour of gold.

Golden russeting hath a gold coloured coat under a russet hair, and its flesh of a yellow colour. *Mortimer.*

4. Excellent; valuable.

I have bought
Golden opinions from all sort of people,
Which would be worn now in their newest gloss,
Not cast aside so soon. *Shakspeare.*

That verse which they commonly called *golden*, has two substantives and two adjectives, with a verb betwixt them to keep the peace. *Dryden.*

Thence arises that *golden* rule of dealing with others as we would have others deal with us. *Watts's Logick.*

5. Happy; resembling the age of gold.

Many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and fleet the time carelesly, as they did in the *golden* world. *Shakspeare.*

GO'LDEN *Saxifrage*, gōl'd'n. *n. s.* [*chrysoplenium.*] An herb.

GO'LDENLY, gōl'd'n-lè. *adv.* [from *golden.*] Delightfully; splendidly.

My brother Jacques he keeps at school, and report speaks *goldenly* of his profit. *Shakspeare.*

GO'LDFINCH, gōld'finsh. *n. s.* [ꝺolꝺfinc, Sax.] A singing bird so named from his golden colour. This is called in Staffordshire a *proud tailor.*

Of singing birds they have linnets, *goldfinches*, ruddocks, Canary-birds, black-birds, thrushes, and divers others. *Carew.*

A *goldfinch* there I saw, with gaudy pride
Of painted plumes that hopp'd from side to side. *Dryden.*

GO'LDFINDER, gōld'find-ûr. *n. s.* [*gold* and *find.*] One who finds gold. A term ludicrously applied to those that empty jakes.

His empty paunch that he might fill,
He suck'd his victuals through a quill;
Untouch'd it pass'd between his grinders,
Or 't had been happy for *goldfinders*. *Swift.*

GO'LDHAMMER, gōld'hăm-mûr. *n. s.* A kind of bird. *Dict.*

GO'LDING, gōld'ing. *n. s.* A sort of apple. *Dict.*

GO'LDNEY, gōld'nè. *n. s.* A sort of fish, otherwise called *gilthead.* *Dict.*

GO'LDPLEASURE, gōld'plĕzh-ûre. *n. s.* An herb. *Dict.*

GO'LDSIZE, gōld'size. *n. s.* A glue of a golden colour; glue used by gilders.

The gum of ivy is good to put into your *goldsize*, and other colours. *Peacham.*

GO'LDSMITH, gōld'smĭth. *n. s.* [ꝺolꝺ and ꝩmiꝺ, Sax.]

1. One who manufactures gold.

Neither chain nor *goldsmith* came to me. *Shakspeare.*

2. A banker; one who keeps money for others in his hands.

The *goldsmith* or scrivener, who takes all your fortune to dispose of, when he has beforehand resolved to break the following day, does surely deserve the gallows. *Swift.*

GO'LDYLOCKS, gōld'ė-lōks. *n. s.* [*coma aurea*, Lat.] A plant.

GOLL, gōl. *n. s.* [corrupted, as *Skinner* thinks, from pal or pol, whence pealdan, to handle or manage.] Hands; paws; claws. Used in contempt, and obsolete.

They set hands, and Mopsa put her golden *golls* among them; and blind fortune, that saw not the colour of them, gave her the pre-eminence. *Sidney.*

GOME, gōme. *n. s.* The black grease of a cart-wheel. *Bailey.*

GOMPHO'SIS, gŏm-fō'sĭs. *n. s.* A particular form of articulation.

Gomphosis is the connexion of a tooth to its socket. *Wiseman.*

GO'NDOLA, gŏn'dō-lâ. *n. s.* [*gondole*, French.] A boat much used in Venice; a small boat.

He saw did swim
Along the shore, as swift as glance of eye,
A little *gondelay* bedecked trim
With boughs and arbours woven cunningly. *Spenser.*

In a *gondola* were seen together Lorenzo and his amorous Jessica. *Shakspeare.*

As with *gondolas* and men, his
Good excellence the duke of Venice
Sails out, and gives the gulph a ring. *Prior.*

GONDOLI'ER, gŏn-dō-lèèr'. *n. s.* [from *gondola.*] A boatman; one that rows a gondola.

Your fair daughter,
Transported with no worse nor better guard,
But with a knave of hire, a *gondolier*,
To the gross clasps of a lascivious Moor. *Shaksp.*

GONE, gŏn. *part. preter.* [from *go.* See *To* GO.]

1. Advanced; forward in progress.

I have known sheep cured of the rot, when they have not been far *gone* with it, only by being put into broomlands. *Mortimer.*

The observator is much the brisker of the two, and, I think, further gone of late in lyes and impudence than his presbyterian brother. *Swift.*

2. Ruined; undone.

He must know 'tis none of your daughter, nor my sister; we are *gone* else. *Shaksp.*

3. Past.

I'll tell the story of my life,
And the particular accidents gone by,
Since I came to this isle. *Shakspeare.*

4. Lost; departed.

When her masters saw that the hope of their gains was *gone*, they caught Paul and Silas. *Acts.*

Speech is confined to the living, and imparted to only those that are in presence, and is transient and *gone*. *Holder.*

5. Dead; departed from life.

I mourn Adonis dead and *gone*. *Oldham.*

A dog, that has his nose held in the vapour, loses all signs of life; but carried into the air, or thrown into a lake, recovers, if not quite *gone*. *Addison*

GO'NFALON, gŏn'fâ-lŭn. } [166] *n. s.* [*gonfanon*, French;
GO'NFANON, gŏn'fâ-nŭn. } *gunfana*, Islandick, from *gunn*, a battle, and *fant*, a flag. *Lye.*] An ensign; a standard.

Ten thousand thousand ensigns high advanc'd
Standards and *gonfalons*, 'twixt van and rear,
Stream in the air. *Milton.*

GONORRHOE'A, gŏn-ôr-rė'â. *n. s.* [γονος and ῥέω.] A morbid running of venereal hurts.

Rauty mummy or stone mummy grows on the tops of high rocks: they powder and boil it in milk, and then give it to stop *gonorrhœas*. *Woodward.*

GOOD, gŭd.[307] *adj.* comp. *better*, superl. *best.* [ꝺoꝺ, Saxon; *goed*, Dutch.]

1. Having, either generally or for any particular end, such physical qualities as are expected or desired; not bad; not evil.

God saw every thing that he had made, and behold it was very *good*. *Genesis.*

An universe of death! which God by curse
Created evil; for evil only *good*. *Milton.*

Resolv'd
From an ill cause to draw a *good* effect. *Dryden.*

Notwithstanding this criticism the verses were *good*. *Spectator.*

A man is no more to be praised upon this account, than because he has a regular pulse and a *good* digestion. *Addison.*

Ah! ne'er so dire a thirst of glory boast,
Nor in the critick let the man be lost!
Good nature and *good* sense must ever join;
To err is human, to forgive, divine. *Pope.*

2. Proper; fit; convenient; right; not wrong.

Amongst a man's peers a man shall be sure of familiarity, and therefore it is good a little to keep state; amongst a man's inferiors one shall be sure of reverence, and therefore it is *good* a little to be familiar. *Bacon.*

If you think *good*, give Martius leave. *Bacon.*

It was a *good* time to comply with the importunity of the gentlemen of Sussex. *Clarendon.*

3. Conducive to happiness.

It is not *good* that the man should be alone. *Genesis.*

We may as well pretend to obtain the good which we want without God's assistance, as to know what is *good* for us without his direction. *Smalridge.*

4. Uncorrupted; undamaged.

He also bartered away plums, that would have rotted in a week, for nuts, that would last *good* for his eating a whole year. *Locke.*

5. Wholesome; salubrious.

A man first builds a country seat,
Then finds the walls not *good* to eat. *Prior.*

6. Medicinal; salutary.

The water of Nilus is sweeter than other waters in taste, and it is excellent *good* for the stone and hypochondriack melancholy. *Bacon.*

7. Pleasant to the taste.

Eat thou honey, because it is *good;* and the honeycomb, which is sweet. *Proverbs.*

Of herbs and plants some are *good* to eat raw: as lettuce, endive, and purslane. *Bacon.*

8. Complete; full.

The protestant subjects of the abbey make up a *good* third of its people. *Addison.*

9. Useful; valuable.

All quality, that is *good* for any thing, is originally founded upon merit. *Collier.*

We discipline betimes those other creatures we would make useful and *good* for somewhat. *Locke.*

10. Sound; not false; not fallacious.

He is resolved now to show how slight the propositions were which Luther let go for *good*. *Atterbury.*

11. Legal; valid; rightly claimed or held.

According to military custom, the place was *good*, and the lieutenant of the colonel's company might

well pretend to the next vacant captainship in the same regiment. *Wotton.*

12. Confirmed; attested; valid.

Ha! am I sure she's wrong'd? Perhaps 'tis malice;
Slave, make it clear, make *good* your accusation. *Smith.*

13. With *as* preceding. It has a kind of negative or inverted sense; *as good as*, no better than.

Therefore sprang there even of one, and him *as good as* dead, so many as the stars of the sky in multitude. *Hebrews.*

14. With *as* preceding. No worse.

He sharply reproved them as men of no courage, which, being many times *as good* as in possession of the victory, had most cowardly turned their backs upon their enemies. *Knolles.*

The master will be *as good* as his word for his own business. *L'Estrange.*

15. Well qualified; not deficient.

If they had held their royalties by that title, either there must have been but one sovereign over them all, or else every father of a family had been *as good* a prince, and had as good a claim to royalty as these. *Locke.*

16. Skilful; ready; dexterous.

Flatter him it may, I confess; as those are generally *good* at flattering who are *good* for nothing else. *South.*

I make my way where-e'er I see my foe;
But you, my lord, are *good* at a retreat. *Dryden.*

17. Happy; prosperous.

Behold how *good* and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. *Psalms.*

Many *good* morrows to my noble lord!
—*Good* morrow, Catesby, you are early stirring. *Shakspeare.*

Good e'en, neighbours;
Good e'en to you all, *good* e'en to you all. *Shaksp.*
At my window, bid *good* morrow. *Milton.*
Good morrow, Portius! let us once embrace. *Addison.*

18. Honourable.

They cast to get themselves a name,
Regardless whether *good* or evil fame. *Milton.*

Silence, the knave's repute, the whore's *good* name,
The only honour of the wishing dame. *Pope.*

19. Cheerful; gay. Joined with any words expressing temper of mind.

They may be of *good* comfort, and ever go cheerfully about their own affairs. *2 Mac.*

Quietness improves into cheerfulness, enough to make me just so *good* humoured as to wish that world well. *Pope.*

20. Considerable; not small though not very great.

A *good* while ago God made choice that the gentiles by my mouth should hear the word. *Acts.*

The plant, having a great stalk and top, doth prey upon the grass a *good* way about by drawing the juice of the earth from it. *Bacon.*

Myrtle and pomegranate, if they be planted, though a *good* space one from the other, will meet. *Peacham.*

The king had provided a *good* fleet, and a body of three thousand foot to be embarked. *Clarendon.*

We may suppose a great many degrees of littleness and lightness in these earthy particles, so as many of them might float in the air a *good* while like exhalations, before they fell down. *Burnet.*

They held a *good* share of civil and military employments during the whole time of the usurpation. *Swift.*

21. Elegant; decent; delicate: with *breeding*.

If the critick has published nothing but rules and observations in criticism, I then consider whether there be a propriety and elegance in his thoughts and words, clearness and delicacy in his remarks, wit and *good breeding* in his raillery. *Addison.*

Mankind have been forced to invent a kind of artificial humanity, which is what we express by the word *good breeding*. *Addison.*

Those among them who return into their several countries, are sure to be followed and imitated as the greatest patterns of wit and *good breeding*. *Swift.*

22. Real; serious; not feigned.

Love not in *good* earnest, nor no farther in sport neither, than with safety of a pure blush thou may'st in honour come off again. *Shakspeare.*

23. Rich; of credit; able to fulfil engagements.

Antonio is a *good* man: my meaning, in saying that he is a *good* man, is to have you understand me that he is sufficient. *Shakspeare.*

24. Having moral qualities, such as are wished; virtuous; pious; religious: applied both to persons and actions. Not bad; not evil.

For a *good* man some would even dare to die. *Romans.*

The woman hath wrought a *good* work upon me. *Matthew.*

All man's works on me,
Good or not *good*, ingraft, my merit those
Shall perfect, and for those my death shall pay. *Milton.*

What reward
Awaits the *good*, the rest what punishment. *Milt.*

The only Son of light
In a dark age against example *good*,
Against allurement. *Milton.*

Such follow him, as shall be registred
Part *good*, part bad, of bad the larger scroll. *Milt.*

Grant the bad what happiness they would,
One they must want, which is to pass for *good*. *Pope.*

Why drew Marseilles' *good* bishop purer breath,
When nature sicken'd, and each gale was death? *Pope.*

Such was Roscommon, not more learn'd than *good*,
With manners gen'rous as his noble blood. *Pope.*

No farther intercourse with Heav'n had he,
But left *good* works to men of low degree. *Harte.*

25. Kind; soft; benevolent.

Matters being so turned in her, that where at first liking her manners did breed *good* will, now *good* will became the chief cause of liking her manners. *Sidney.*

Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, and *good* will toward men. *Luke.*

Without *good* nature man is but a better kind of vermin. *Bacon.*

Here we are lov'd, and there we love;
Good nature now and passion strive
Which of the two should be above,
And laws unto the other give. *Suckling.*

'Tis no wonder if that which affords so little glory to God, hath no more *good* will for men. *Decay of Piety.*

When you shall see him, sir, to die for pity,
'Twere such a thing, 'twould so deceive the world,
'Twould make the people think you were *good* natur'd. *Denham.*

To teach him betimes to love and be *good* natured to others, is to lay early the true foundation of an honest man. *Locke.*

Good sense and *good* nature are never separated, though the ignorant world has thought otherwise. *Dryden.*

Affability, mildness, tenderness, and a word which I would fain bring back to its original signification of virtue, I mean *good* nature, are of daily use. *Dryden.*

This doctrine of God's *good* will towards men, this command of men's proportionable *good* will to one another, is not this the very body and substance, this the very spirit and life of our Saviour's whole institution? *Sprat.*

It was his greatest pleasure to spread his healing wings over every place, and to make every one sensible of his *good* will to mankind. *Calamy.*

How could you chide the young *good* natur'd prince,
And drive him from you with so stern an air. *Add.*

26. Favourable; loving.

But the men were very *good* unto us, and we were not hurt. *1 Samuel.*

Truly God is *good* to Israel even to such as are of a clean heart. *Psalms.*

You have *good* remembrance of us always, desiring greatly to see us, as we also to see you. *1 Thessalonians.*

This idea must necessarily be adequate, being referred to nothing else but itself, nor made by any other original but the *good* liking and will of him that first made this combination. *Locke.*

27. Companionable; sociable; merry. Often used ironically.

Though he did not draw the *good* fellows to him by drinking, yet he eat well. *Clarendon.*

Not being permitted to drink without eating, will prevent the custom of having the cup often at his nose; a dangerous beginning and preparation to *good* fellowship. *Locke.*

It was well known, that sir Roger had been a *good* fellow in his youth. *Arbuthnot.*

28. It is sometimes used as an epithet of slight contempt, implying a kind of negative virtue or bare freedom from ill.

My *good* man, as far from jealousy as I am from giving him cause. *Shakspeare.*

She had left the *good* man at home, and brought away her gallant. *Addison.*

29. In a ludicrous sense.

As for all other *good* women that love to do but little work, how handsome it is to louse themselves in the sunshine, they that have been but a while in Ireland can well witness. *Spenser.*

30. Hearty; earnest; not dubious.

He, that saw the time fit for the delivery he intended, called unto us to follow him, which we both, bound by oath, and willing by *good* will, obeyed. *Sidney.*

The *good* will of the nation to the present war has been since but too much experienced by the successes that have attended it. *Temple.*

Good will, she said, my want of strength supplies;
And diligence shall give what age denies. *Dryden.*

31. *In* Good *time*. Not too fast.

In good time, replies another, you have heard them dispute against a vacuum in the schools. *Collier.*

32. *In* Good *sooth*. Really; seriously.

What, must I hold a candle to my shames?
They in themselves, *good sooth*, are too too light. *Shakspeare.*

33. Good. [*To make.*] To keep; to maintain; not to give up; not to abandon.

There died upon the place all the chieftains, all *making good* the fight, without any ground given. *Bacon.*

He forced them to retire in spite of their dragoons, which were placed there to *make good* their retreat. *Clarendon.*

Since we claim a proper interest above others in the pre-eminent rights of the household of faith, then to *make good* that claim, we are obliged above others to conform to the proper manners and virtues that belong to this houshold. *Sprat.*

He without fear a dangerous war pursues;
As honour made him first the danger chuse,
So still he *makes* it *good* on virtue's score. *Dryden.*

34. Good. [*To make.*] To confirm; to establish.

I farther will maintain
Upon his bad life to *make* all this *good*. *Shaksp.*

To *make good* this explication of the article, it will be necessary to prove that the church, which our Saviour founded and the apostles gathered, was

to receive a constant and perpetual accession. *Pearson.*

These propositions I shall endeavour to *make good*. *Smalridge.*

35. GOOD. [*To make.*] To perform.

While she so far extends her grace,
She *makes* but *good* the promise of her face. *Waller.*

36. GOOD. [*To make.*] To supply.

Every distinct being has somewhat peculiar to itself to *make good* in one circumstance what it wants in another. *L'Estrange.*

GOOD, gŭd. *n. s.*

1. That which physically contributes to happiness; benefit; advantage; the contrary to evil or misery.

I fear the emperor means no *good* to us. *Shaksp.*

Let me play the lion too; I will roar, that I will do any man's heart *good* to hear me. *Shaksp.*

He wav'd indifferently 'twixt them, doing neither *good* nor harm. *Shakspeare.*

Love with fear the only God,
Merciful over all his works, with *good*
Still overcoming evil. *Milton.*

God is also in sleep, and dreams advise,
Which he hath sent propitious, some great *good*
Presaging. *Milton.*

Nature in man's heart her laws doth pen,
Prescribing truth to wit, and *good* to will. *Davies.*

The lessening or escaping of evil is to be reckoned under the notion of *good;* the lessening or loss of *good* is to be reckoned under the notion of evil. *Wilkins.*

This caution will have also this *good* in it, that it will put them upon considering, and teach them the necessity of examining more than they do. *Locke.*

Good is what is apt to cause or increase pleasure, or diminish pain in us; or else to procure or preserve us in the possession of any other *good*, or absence of any evil. *Locke.*

Refuse to leave thy destin'd charge too soon,
And for the church's *good* defer thy own. *Prior.*

Works may have more wit than does them *good*,
As bodies perish through excess of blood. *Pope.*

A thirst after truth, and a desire of *good*, are principles which still act with a great and universal force. *Rogers.*

2. Prosperity; advancement.

If he had employ'd
Those excellent gifts of fortune and of nature
Unto the *good*, not ruin of the state. *Ben Jonson.*

3. Earnest; not jest.

The good woman never died after this, 'till she came to die for *good* and all. *L'Estrange.*

4. Moral qualities, such as are desirable; virtue; righteousness; piety; the contrary to wickedness.

Depart from evil and do *good*. *Psalms.*

Not only carnal *good* from evil does not justify; but no *good*, no not a purposed *good*, can make evil *good*. *Holyday.*

O sons, like one of us is Man become,
To know both *good* and evil, since his taste
Of that defended fruit, but let him boast
His knowledge of *good* lost, and evil got,
Happier had it suffic'd him to have known
Good by itself, and evil not at all. *Milton.*

Empty of all *good*, wherein consists
Woman's domestick honour, and chief praise. *Milton.*

By *good*, I question not but *good*, morally so called *bonum honestum*, ought, chiefly at least, to be understood; and that the *good* of profit or pleasure the *bonum utile* or *jucundum*, hardly come into any account here. *South.*

Nor holds this earth a more deserving knight
For virtue, valour, and for noble blood,
Truth, honour, all that is compriz'd in *good*. *Dryden.*

5. GOOD placed after *had*, with *as*, seems a substantive; but the expression is, I think, vitious; and *good* is rather an adjective elliptically used, or it may be considered as adverbial. See GOOD. *adv.*

The pilot must intend some port before he steers his course, or he had *as good* leave his vessel to the direction of the winds, and the government of the waves. *South.*

Without good nature and gratitude, men had *as good* live in a wilderness as in a society. *L'Estrange.*

GOOD, gŭd. *adv.*

1. Well; not ill; not amiss.

2. *As* GOOD. No worse.

Was I to have never parted from thy side,
As good have grown there still a lifeless rib. *Milton.*

Says the cuckow to the hawk, Had you not *as good* have been eaten worms now as pigeons? *L'Estrange.*

GOOD, gŭd. *interjection.* Well! right! It is sometimes used ironically.

GOOD-CONDITIONED, gŭd-kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn'd. [362] *adj.* Without ill qualities or symptoms. Used both of things and persons, but not elegantly.

No surgeon dilates an abscess of any kind by injections, when the pus is *good-conditioned*. *Sharp.*

GOOD-NOW, gŭd'nŏŭ. *interjection.*

1. In good time; *à la bonne heure.* A gentle exclamation of entreaty. It is now a low word.

Good-now, sit down, and tell me, he that knows,
Why this same watch? *Shakspeare.*

2. A soft exclamation of wonder.

Good-now, *good-now*, how your devotions jump with mine! *Dryden.*

GOO'DLINESS, gŭd'lė-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *goodly.*] Beauty; grace; elegance.

She sung this song with a voice no less beautiful to his ears, than her *goodliness* was full of harmony to his eyes. *Sidney.*

The stateliness of houses, the *goodliness* of trees, when we behold them, delighteth the eye. *Hooker.*

GOO'DLY, gŭd'lė. *adj.* [from *good.*]

1. Beautiful; graceful; fine; splendid. Little in use.

A prince of a *goodly* aspect, and the more *goodly* by a grave majesty, wherewith his mind did deck his outward graces. *Sidney.*

A *goodly* city is this Antium. *Shakspeare.*

Patience and sorrow strove
Which should express her *goodliest:* you have seen
Sunshine and rain at once. Her smiles and tears
Were like a wetter May. *Shakspeare.*

Here from gracious England have I offer
Of *goodly* thousands. *Shakspeare.*

Rebekah took *goodly* raiment of her eldest son Esau, and put them upon Jacob. *Genesis.*

There was not among the children of Israel a *goodlier* person than he. *1 Sam.*

Both younger than they were; of stature more;
And all their formes, much *goodlier* than before. *Chapman.*

He had not made them any recompence for their *goodly* houses and olive gardens, destroyed in the former wars. *Knolles.*

The *goodliest* man of men since born
His sons, the fairest of her daughters Eve. *Milton.*

Of the fourth Edward was his noble song;
Fierce, *goodly*, valiant, beautiful, and young. *Waller.*

Not long since, walking in the field,
My nurse and I, we there beheld
A *goodly* fruit, which tempting me,
I would have pluck'd. *Waller.*

How full of ornament is all I view
In all its parts! and seems as beautiful as new:
O *goodly* order'd work! O pow'r divine!
Of thee I am, and what I am is thine! *Dryden.*

His eldest born, a *goodly* youth to view;
Excell'd the rest in shape and outward show;
Fair, tall, his limbs with due proportion join'd,
But of a heavy, dull, degen'rate mind. *Dryden.*

2. Bulky; swelling; affectedly turgid.

Round as a globe, and liquor'd every chink,
Goodly and great he falls behind his link. *Dryden.*

3. Happy; desirable; gay.

England was a peaceable kingdom, and but lately inured to the mild and *goodly* government of the Confessor. *Spenser.*

We have many *goodly* days to see. *Shaksp.*

GOO'DLY, gŭd'lė. *adv.* Excellently Obsolete.

There Alma, like a virgin queen most bright,
Doth flourish in all beauty excellent;
And to her guests doth bounteous banquet dight,
Attempered *goodly* well for health and for delight. *Spenser.*

GOO'DLYHOOD, gŭd'lė-hŭd. *n. s.* [from *goodly.*] Grace; goodness. Obsolete.

But mote thy *goodlyhood* forgive it me,
To meet which of the gods I shall thee name. *Spenser.*

GOO'DMAN, gŭd'mân. *n. s.* [*good* and *man.*]

1. A slight appellation of civility: generally ironical.

How now, what's the matter? part.
—With you, *goodman* boy, if you please: come,
I'll flesh ye. *Shakspeare.*

2. A rustic term of compliment; gaffer.

Nay, hear you, *goodman* delver. *Shaksp.*

But see the sun-beams bright to labour warn,
And gild the thatch of *goodman* Hodge's barn. *Gay.*

Old *goodman* Dobson of the green,
Remembers he the trees has seen. *Swift.*

GOO'DNESS, gŭd'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *good.*] Desirable qualities either moral or physical; kindness; favour.

If for any thing he loved greatness, it was because therein he might exercise his *goodness*. *Sidney.*

There is in all things an appetite or desire whereby they incline to something which they may be; all which perfections are contained under the general name of *goodness*. *Hooker.*

All *goodness*
Is poison to thy stomach.
———Yes, that *goodness*,
Of gleaning all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, cardinal, by extortion:
The *goodness* of your intercepted packets
You writ to the pope against the king: your *goodness*,
Since you provoke me, shall be most notorious. *Shakspeare.*

There is no *goodness* in thy face. *Shaksp.*

There is a general, or natural *goodness* in creatures, and a more special or moral *goodness*. *Perkins.*

The *goodness* of every thing is measured by its end and use, and that's the best thing which serves the best end and purpose. *Tillotson.*

All made very particular relations of the strength of the Scots army, the excellent discipline that was observed in it, and the *goodness* of the men. *Clarendon.*

No body can say that tobacco of the same *goodness* is risen in respect of itself; one pound of the same *goodness* will never exchange for a pound and a quarter of the same *goodness*. *Locke.*

GOODS, gŭdz. *n. s.* [from *good.*]

1. Moveables in a house.

That giv'st to such a guest
As my poor selfe, of all thy *goods* the best. *Chap.*

2. Personal or moveable estate.

That a writ be su'd against you,
To forfeit all your *goods*, lands, tenements,
Castles, and whatsoever. *Shakspeare.*

This hinders nothing the proceedings of the civil

courts, which respect the temporal punishment upon body and *goods*. *Lesley.*

3. Wares; freight; merchandise.

Her majesty, when the *goods* of our English merchants were attached by the duke of Alva, arrested likewise the *goods* of the low Dutch here in England. *Raleigh.*

Salee, that scorn'd all pow'r and laws of men,
Goods with their owners hurrying to their den.
Waller.

Goo'dy, gůd'dė. *n. s.* [corrupted from *good wife*.] A low term of civility used to mean persons.

Soft, *goody* sheep, then said the fox, not so;
Unto the king so rash you may not go. *Hubberd.*

Swarm'd on a rotten stick the bees I spy'd,
Which erst I saw when *goody* Dohson dy'd. *Gay.*

Plain *goody* would no longer down;
'Twas madam in her grogram gown. *Swift.*

Goo'dyship, gůd'dė-ship. *n. s.* [from *goody*.] The quality of goody. Ludicrous.

The more shame for her *goodyship*,
To give so near a friend the slip. *Hudibras.*

GOOSE, gůůse. *n. s.* plural *geese*. [ȝoȝ, Saxon; *goes*, Dutch; *gawe*, Erse, sing. *gewey*, plural.]

1. A large waterfowl proverbially noted, I know not why, for foolishness.

Thou cream-faced lown,
Where got'st thou that *goose* look. *Shaksp.*

Since I pluck't *geese*, play'd truant, and whipt top, I knew not what 'twas to be beaten till lately. *Shakspeare.*

Birds most easy to be drawn are waterfowl; as the *goose* and swan. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Nor watchful dogs, nor the more wakeful *geese*,
Disturb with nightly noise the sacred peace.
Dryden.

2. A tailor's smoothing iron.

Come in, taylor; here you may roast your *goose*. *Shakspeare.*

Go'oseberry, gůůz'bėr-ė. *n. s.* [*goose* and *berry*, because eaten with young geese as sauce.] A berry and tree.

The species are, 1. The common gooseberry. 2. The large manured gooseberry. 3. The red hairy gooseberry. 4. The large white Dutch gooseberry. 5. The large amber gooseberry. 6. The large green gooseberry. 7. The large red gooseberry. 8. The yellow-leaved gooseberry. 9. The striped-leaved gooseberry. *Miller.*

August has upon his arm a basket of all manner of ripe fruits; as pears, plums, apples, *gooseberries*. *Peacham.*

Upon a *gooseberry* hush a snail I found;
For always snails near sweetest fruit abound. *Gay.*

Go'osecap, gůůse'kăp. *n. s.* [from *goose* and *cap*.] A silly person.

Go'osefoot, gůůse'fůt. *n. s.* [*chenopedium*.] Wild orach. *Miller.*

Go'osegrass, gůůse'grâs. *n. s.* Clivers; an herb.

Goosegrass, or wild tansy, is a weed that strong clays are very subject to *Mortimer.*

Go'rbellied, gôr'bėl-lid.[283] *adj.* [from *gorbelly*.] Fat; bigbellied; having swelling paunches.

Hang ye *gorbellied* knaves, are you undone?
No, ye fat chuffs, I would your store were here.
Shakspeare.

GO'RBELLY, gôr'bėl-lė. *n. s.* [from ȝop, dung, and *belly*, according to *Skinner*, and *Junius*. It may perhaps come from *gar*, Welsh, beyond, too much; or, as seems to me more likely, may be contracted from *gormand*, or *gorman's belly*, the belly of a glutton.] A big paunch; a swelling belly. A term of reproach for a fat man.

Gord, gôrd. *n. s.* An instrument of gaming, as appears from *Beaumont* and *Fletcher*. *Warburton.*

Thy dry bones can reach at nothing now, but *gords* and ninepins. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

Let vultures gripe thy guts; for *gords* and Fulham holds. *Shaksp.*

GORE, gôre. *n. s.* [ȝoꝑe, Saxon; *gôr*, Welsh, sanious matter.]

1. Blood effused from the body.

A grisly wound,
From which forth gush'd a stream of *gore* blood thick;
That all her goodly garment stain'd around,
And into a deep sanguine dy'd the grassy ground.
Spenser.

Another's crimes the youth unhappy bore,
Glutting his father's eyes with guiltless *gore*. *Dryd.*

2. Blood clotted or congealed.

The bloody fact
Will he aveng'd; though here thou see him die,
Rolling in dust and *gore*. *Milton.*

His horrid beard and knotted tresses stood
Stiff with his *gore*, and all his wounds ran blood.
Denham.

To **Gore**, gôre. *v. a.* [ȝebeꝑian, Sax.]

1. To stab; to pierce.

Oh, let no noble eye profane a tear
For me, if I be *gor'd* with Mowbray's spear. *Shak.*

No weaker lion 's by a stronger slain;
Nor from his larger tusks the forest boar
Commission takes his brother swine to *gore*. *Tate.*

For arms his men long pikes and jav'lins hore,
And poles with pointed steel their foes in battle *gore*. *Dryden.*

2. To pierce with a horn.

Some toss'd, some *gor'd*, some trampling down he kill'd. *Dryden.*

He idly hutting, feigns
His rival *gor'd* in every knotty trunk. *Thomson.*

GORGE, gôrje. *n. s.* [*gorge*, Fr.]

1. The throat; the swallow.

There were birds also made so finely, that they did not only deceive the sight with their figures, but the hearing with their songs, which the watry instruments did make their *gorge* deliver. *Sidney.*

And now how abhorred in my imagination it is! my *gorge* rises at it. *Shaksp.*

Her delicate tenderness will find itself abused, begin to heave the *gorge*, disrelish and abhor the Moor. *Shaksp.*

2. That which is gorged or swallowed. Not in use.

And all the way, most like a brutish beast,
He spewed up his *gorge*, that all did him detest.
Spenser.

To **Gorge**, gôrje. *v. n.* [*gorger*, French.]

1. To fill up the throat; to glut; to satiate.

Being with his presence glutted, *gorg'd*, and full. *Shaksp.*

He that makes his generation messes,
To *gorge* his appetite. *Shaksp.*

Gorge with my blood thy barbarous appetite. *Dryden.*

I desire that they will not *gorge* the lion either with nonsense or obscenity. *Addison.*

Nor would his slaughter'd army now have lain
On Africk's sands, disfigur'd with their wounds,
To *gorge* the wolves and vultures of Numidia.
Addison.

The giant, *gorg'd* with flesh, and wine, and blood,
Lay stretch'd at length, and snoring in his den.
Addison.

2. To swallow: as, *the fish has* gorged *the hook*.

Go'rged, gôr'jėd. *adj.* [from *gorge*.] Having a gorge or throat.

Look up a height, the shrill *gorg'd* lark so far
Cannot he seen or heard. *Shaksp.*

GO'RGEOUS, gôr'jůs.[262] *adj.* [*gorgias*, old French. *Skinner*.] Fine; splendid; glittering in various colours; showy; magnificent.

O, that deceit should dwell
In such a *gorgeous* palace! *Shaksp.*

As full of spirit as the month of May,
And *gorgeous* as the sun at midsummer. *Shaksp.*

He had them look upon themselves and upon their enemies, themselves dreadful, their enemies *gorgeous* and brave. *Hayward.*

The *gorgeous* east, with richest hand,
Pours on her kings harbaric pearl and gold. *Milt.*

With *gorgeous* wings, the marks of sov'reign sway,
The two contending princes make their way. *Dryd.*

Go'rgeously, gôr'jůs-lė. *adv.* [from *gorgeous*.] Splendidly; magnificently; finely.

The duke one solemn day, *gorgeously* clad in a suit all overspread with diamonds, lost one of them of good value. *Wotton.*

Go'rgeousness, gôr'jůs-nės. *n. s.* [from *gorgeous*.] Splendour; magnificence; show.

Go'rget, gôr'jėt. *n. s.* [from *gorge*.] The piece of armour that defends the throat.

He with a palsy fumbling on his *gorget*
Shakes in and out the rivet. *Shaksp.*

He did oftentimes spend the night in the church alone praying, his headpiece, *gorget*, and gauntlets lying by him. *Knolles.*

See how his *gorget* peers above his gown,
To tell the people in what danger he was.
Ben Jonson.

About his neck a threefold *gorget*
As rough as trebled leathern target. *Hudibras.*

Go'rgon, gôr'gůn.[166] *n. s.* [γοργω.] A monster with snaky hairs, of which the sight turned beholders to stone; any thing ugly or horrid.

Gorgons and hydras, and chimeras dire. *Milton.*

Why didst thou not encounter man for man,
And try the virtue of that *gorgon* face
To stare me into stature. *Dryden.*

GO'RMAND, gôr'mând. *n. s.* [*gourmand*, French.] A greedy eater; a ravenous luxurious feeder.

To **Go'rmandize**, gôr'mân-dize. *v. n.* [from *gormand*.] To eat greedily; to feed ravenously.

Gormandi'zer, gôr'mân-di-zůr. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A voracious eater.

Gorse, gôrse. *n. s.* [ȝoꝑ, Sax.] Furz; a thick prickly shrub that bears yellow flowers in winter.

Go'ry, gô'rė. *adj.* [from *gore*.]

1. Covered with congealed blood.

When two boars with rankling malice met,
Their *gory* sides the fresh wounds fiercely fret.
Spenser.

Why dost thou shake thy *gory* locks at me?
Thou canst not say I did it. *Shaksp.*

2. Bloody; murderous; fatal. Not in use.

The obligation of our blood forbids
A *gory* emulation 'twixt us twain. *Shaksp.*

Go'shawk, gôs'hâwk. *n. s.* [ȝoꝑ, goose, and haꝑoc, a hawk.] A hawk of a large kind.

Such dread his awful visage on them cast;
So seem poor doves at *goshawks* sight aghast.
Fairfax.

Go'sling, gôz'ling. *n. s.* [from *goose*.]

1. A young goose; a goose not yet full grown.

Why do you go nodding and waggling so like a fool, as if you were hipshot? says the goose to her *gosling*. *L'Estrange.*

Nature hath instructed even a brood of *goslings* to stick together, while the kite is hovering over their heads. *Swift.*

2. A katkin on nut-trees and pines.

GO'SPEL, gŏs'pĕl. *n. s.* [ȝoðer ꝑpel, or God's or good tidings; *εναγγελιον*; *soskel*, *skeal*, *suach*, happy tidings, Erse.]

1. God's word; the holy book of the christian revelation.

Thus may the *gospel* to the rising sun
Be spread, and flourish where it first begun. *Waller.*

All the decrees whereof scripture treateth are conditionate, receiving Christ as the *gospel* offers him, as Lord and Saviour; the former, as well as the latter, being the condition of scripture-election, and the rejecting, or not receiving him thus, the condition of the scripture-reprobation. *Hammond.*

How is a good christian animated and cheered by a stedfast belief in the promises of the *gospel*. *Bentley.*

2. Divinity; theology.

To Go'SPEL, gŏs'pĕl. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fill with sentiments of religion. This word in *Shakspeare*, in whom alone I have found it, is used, though so venerable in itself, with some degree of irony: I suppose from the gospellers, who had long been held in contempt.

Are you so *gospell'd*
To pray for this good man, and for his issue,
Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave?
Shaksp.

Go'SPELLER, gŏs'pĕl-ûr. *n. s.* [from *gospel*.] A name of the followers of *Wickliffe*, who first attempted a reformation from popery, given them by the papists in reproach, from their professing to follow and preach only the gospel.

These *gospellers* have had their golden days,
Have trodden down our holy Roman faith. *Rowe.*

Go'SSAMER, gŏs'sâ-mûr. *n. s.* [*gossipium*, low Latin.] The down of plants; the long white cobwebs which fly in the air in calm sunny weather, especially about the time of autumn. *Hanmer.*

A lover may bestride the *gossamour*,
That idles in the wanton summer air,
And yet not fall, so light is vanity. *Shaksp.*

Four nimble gnats the horses were,
Their harnesses of *gossamere*. *Drayton.*

The filmy *gossamer* now flits no more
Nor halcyons bask on the short sunny shore. *Dryd.*

GO'SSIP, gŏs'sĭp. *n. s.* [from ȝoð and ꝑÿb, relation, affinity, Saxon.]

1. One who answers for the child in baptism.

Go to a *gossip's* feast and gaude with me,
After so long grief such nativity. *Shaksp.*

At the christening of George duke of Clarence, who was born in the castle of Dublin, he made both the earl of Kildare and the earl of Ormond his *gossips*. *Davies.*

2. A tippling companion.

And sometimes lurk I in a *gossip's* bowl,
In very likeness of a roasted crab,
And when she drinks against her lips I bob.
Shakspeare.

3. One who runs about tattling like women at a lying-in.

To do the office of a neighbour,
And be a *gossip* at his labour. *Hudibras.*

'Tis sung in ev'ry street,
The common chat of *gossips* when they meet.
Dryden.

To Go'SSIP, gŏs'sĭp. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To chat; to prate; to be merry.

Go to a gossip's feast and gaude with me.
—With all my heart, I'll *gossip* at this feast.
Shaksp.

His mother was a votress of my order,
And in the spiced Indian air by night,
Full often hath she *gossipt* by my side. *Shaksp.*

The market and exchange must be left to their own ways of talking; and *gossipings* not be robbed of their ancient privilege. *Locke.*

He gives himself up to an idle *gossiping* conversation. *Law.*

2. To be a pot-companion.

Nor met with fortune, other than at feast,
Full warm of blood, of mirth, of *gossiping*. *Shaksp.*

Go'SSIPRED, gŏs'sĭp-rĕd. *n. s.* [*gossipry*, from *gossip*.]

Gossipred or compaternity, by the canon law, is a spiritual affinity; and the juror, that was gossip to either of the parties, might, in former times, have been challenged as not indifferent. *Davies.*

Go'STING, gŏs'tĭng. *n. s.* [*rubia*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

GOT, gŏt. The preterit of *get*.

Titus Lartius writes, they fought together; but Aufidius *got* off. *Shaksp.*

If you have strength Achilles' arms to bear,
Though foul Thersites *got* thee, thou shalt be
Lov'd and esteem'd. *Dryden.*

These regions and this realm my wars have *got;*
This mournful empire is the loser's lot. *Dryden.*

When they began to reason about the means, how the sea *got* thither, and away back again, there they were presently in the dark. *Woodward.*

GOT, gŏt. The part. pass. of *get*.

Solyman commended them for their valour in their evil haps, in a plot so well by them laid, more than he did the victory of others *got* by good fortune, not grounded upon any good reason. *Knolles.*

A gentle persuasion in reasoning, when the first point of submission to your will is *got*, will most times do. *Locke.*

If he behaves himself so when he depends on us for his daily bread, can any man say what he will do when he is *got* above the world? *Arbuthnot.*

Thou wert from Ætna's burning entrails torn,
Got by fierce whirlwinds, and in thunder borne.
Pope.

Go'TTEN, gŏt't'n. The part. pass. of *get*.

Wisdom cannot be *gotten* for gold. *Job.*

Few of them when they are *gotten* into an office, apply their thoughts to the execution of it. *Temple.*

GOUD, gŏŭd. *n. s.* Woad; a plant. *Dict.*

GOVE, gŏve. *n. s.* A mow. *Tusser.*

To GOVE, gŏve. *v. n.* To mow; to put in a gove, goff, or mow. An old word.

Load safe, carry home, follow time being fair,
Gove just in the barn, it is out of despair. *Tusser.*

To GO'VERN, gŭv'ûrn. *v. a.* [*gouverner*, French; *guberno*, Latin.]

1. To rule as a chief magistrate.

This inconvenience is more hard to be redressed in the governor than in the *governed;* as a malady in a vital part is more incurable than in an external. *Spenser.*

Slaves to our passions we become, and then
It grows impossible to *govern* men. *Waller.*

2. To regulate; to influence; to direct.

I am at present against war, though it puts the power into my hands, and though such turbulent and naughty spirits as you are *govern* all things in times of peace. *Davenant.*

The chief point which he is to carry always in his eye, and by which he is to *govern* all his counsels, designs, and actions. *Atterbury.*

3. To manage; to restrain.

Go after her, she's desperate; *govern* her.
Shakspeare.

4. [In grammar.] To have force with regard to syntax: as, *amo governs* the accusative case.

Listen, children, unto me,
And let this your lesson be,
In our language evermore
Words that *govern* go before. *Mauger's Fr. Gr.*

5. To pilot; to regulate the motions of a ship.

To Go'VERN, gŭv'ûrn.[98] *v. n.* To keep superiority; to behave with haughtiness.

By that rule,
Your wicked atoms may be working now
To give bad counsel, that you still may *govern*.
Dryden.

Go'VERNABLE, gŭv'ûr-nâ-bl. *adj.* [from *govern*.] Submissive to authority; subject to rule; obedient; manageable.

The flexibleness of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it more *governable* and safe. *Locke.*

Go'VERNANCE, gŭv'ûr-nânse. *n. s.* [from *govern*.]

1. Government; rule; management.

Jonathan took the *governance* upon him at that time; and rose up instead of his brother Judas.
1 *Maccabees.*

2. Control, as that of a guardian.

Me he knew not, neither his own ill,
'Till through wise handling, and fair *governance*,
I him recurred to a better will. *Spenser.*

What! shall king Henry be a pupil still,
Under the surly Gloucester's *governance?* *Shaksp.*

3. Behaviour; manners. Obsolete.

He likest is to fall into mischance,
That is regardless of his *governance*. *Spenser.*

Go'VERNANTE, gŏ-vûr-nânt'. *n. s.* [*gouvernante*, French.] A lady who has the care of young girls of quality. The more usual and proper word is *governess*.

Go'VERNESS, gŭv'ûr-nĕs. *n. s.* [*gouvernesse*, French, from *govern*.]

1. A female invested with authority.

The moon, the *governess* of floods,
Pale in her anger, washes all the air,
That rheumatick diseases do abound. *Shaksp.*

2. A tutoress; a woman that has the care of young ladies.

He presented himself unto her, falling down upon both his knees, and holding up his hands, as the old *governess* of Danæ is painted, when she suddenly saw the golden shower *Sidney.*

His three younger children were taken from the *governess* in whose hands he put them. *Clarendon.*

3. A tutoress; an instructress; a directress.

Great affliction that severe *governess* of the life of man brings upon those souls she seizes on. *More.*

Go'VERNMENT, gŭv'ûrn-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*gouvernement*, French.]

1. Form of a community with respect to the disposition of the supreme authority.

There seem to be but two general kinds of *government* in the world: the one exercised according to the arbitrary commands and will of some single person; and the other according to certain orders or laws introduced by agreement, or custom, and not to be changed without the consent of many. *Temple.*

No *government* can do any act to limit itself; the supreme legislative power cannot make itself not to be absolute. *Lesley.*

2. An established state of legal authority.

There they shall found

Their *government*, and their great senate chuse
Through the twelve tribes, to rule by laws ordain'd.
Milton.

While he survives, in concord and content
The commons live, by no division rent;
But the great monarch's death dissolves the *government*.
Dryden.

Every one knows, who has considered the nature of *government*, that there must be in each particular form of it an absolute unlimited power.
Addison.

Where any one person or body of men seize into their hands the power in the last resort, there is properly no longer a *government*, but what Aristotle and his followers call the abuse or corruption of one. *Swift.*

3. Administration of publick affairs.

Safety and equal *government* are things
Which subjects make as happy as their kings.
Waller.

Those *governments* which curb not evils, cause;
And a rich knave's a libel on our laws. *Young.*

4. Regularity of behaviour. Not in use.

You needs must learn, lord, to amend this fault;
Though sometimes it shews greatness, courage, blood,
Yet oftentimes it doth present harsh rage,
Defect of manners, want of *government*,
Pride, haughtiness, opinion, and disdain. *Shaksp.*

'Tis *government* that makes them seem divine;
The want thereof makes thee abominable. *Shaksp.*

5. Manageableness; compliance; obsequiousness.

Thy eyes windows fall,
Like death, when he shuts up the day of life;
Each part deprived of supple *government*,
Shall stiff and stark, and cold appear, like death.
Shaksp.

6. Management of the limbs or body. Obsolete.

Their god
Shot many a dart at me with fierce intent;
But I them warded all with wary *government*.
Spenser.

7. [In grammar.] Influence with regard to construction.

GO'VERNOUR, gův'ůr-nůr.[314] *n. s.* [*gouverneur*, French.]

1. One who has the supreme direction.

It must he confest, that of Christ, working as a creator and a *governour* of the world by providence, all are partakers. *Hooker.*

They beget in us a great idea and veneration of the mighty author and *governour* of such stupendous bodies, and excite and elevate our minds to his adoration and praise. *Bentley.*

2. One who is invested with supreme authority in a state.

For the kingdom is the Lord's, and he is the *governour* among the nations. *Psalms.*

The magistrate cannot urge obedience upon such potent grounds as the minister, if so disposed, can urge disobedience: as, for instance, if my *governour* should command me to do a thing, or I must die, or forfeit my estate; and the minister steps in and tells me, that I offend God, and ruin my soul, if I obey that command, 'tis easy to see a greater force in this persuasion. *South.*

3. One who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority.

To you, lord *governour*,
Remains the censure of this hellish villain. *Shak.*

4. A tutor; one who has care of a young man.

To Eltham will I, where the young king is,
Being ordain'd his special *governour*;
And for his safety there I'll best devise. *Shaksp.*

The great work of a *governour* is to fashion the carriage, and form the mind; to settle in his pupil good habits, and the principles of virtue and wisdom. *Locke.*

During the minority of kings, the election of bishops, and other affairs of the church, must be left in the hands of their *governours* and courtiers. *Lesley.*

5. Pilot; regulator; manager.

Behold all the ships, which though they be so great, and are driven of fierce winds, yet they are turned about with a very small helm, whithersoever the *governour* listeth. *James.*

GOUGE, gůůdje. *n. s.* [Fr.] A chissel having a round edge, for the cutting of such wood as is to be rounded or hollowed. *Moxon.*

GOU'JERES, gůů'jer. *n. s.* [*gouje*, French, a camp trull.] The French disease. *Hanmer.*

GOURD, gůrd *or* gůůrd.[318] *n. s.* [*gouhorde*, French.]

1. A plant. The fruit of some species are long, of others round, or bottle-shaped. *Miller.*

But I will haste, and from each how and brake,
Each plant, and juiciest *gourd*, will pluck such choice
To entertain our angel guest. *Milton.*

Gourd seeds abound so much in oil, that a sweet and pleasant one may be drawn from thence by expression; they are of the four greater cold seeds, and are used in emulsions. *Hill.*

2. A bottle. [from *gourt*, old French. *Skinner.*] The large fruit so called is often scooped hollow, for the purpose of containing and carrying wine, and other liquors: from thence any leathern bottle grew to be called by the same name, and so the word is used by *Chaucer*. *Hanmer.*

GOU'RDINESS, gůr'dė-nės. *n. s.* [from *gourd.*] A swelling in a horse's leg after a journey. *Farrier's Dict.*

GOU'RNET, gůr'nėt.[314] *n. s.* [*cuculus.*] A fish.

GOUT, gůůt.[313] *n. s.* [*goutte*, French.]

1. The arthritis; a periodical disease attended with great pain.

The *gout* is a disease which may affect any membraneous part, but commonly those which are at the greatest distance from the heart or the brain, where the motion of the fluids is the slowest, the resistance, friction, and the stricture of the solid parts the greatest, and the sensation of pain, by the dilaceration of the nervous fibres extreme. *Arbuthnot.*

One that 's sick o' th' *gout*, had rather
Groan so in perplexity, than he *cur'd*
By th' sure physician death. *Shaksp.*

This very rev'rend lecher, quite worn out
With rheumatisms, and crippled with the *gout*,
Forgets what he in youthful times has done,
And swinges his own vices in his son. *Dryden.*

2. A drop. [*goutte*, French; *gutta*, Latin.] *Gut* for *drop* is still used in Scotland by physicians.

I see thee still,
And on the blade o' th' dudgeon *gouts* of blood,
Which was not so before. *Shaksp.*

GOUT', gůů.[315] *n. s.* [French.] A taste. An affected cant word.

Catalogues serve for a direction to any one that has a *gout* for the like studies. *Woodward.*

GO'UTWORT, gůůt'wůrt. *n. s.* [*gout* and *wort; podagraria.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

GO'UTY, gůů'tė. *adj.* [from *gout.*]

1. Afflicted or diseased with the gout

There dies not above one of a thousand of the gout, although I believe that more die *gouty*. *Graunt.*

Knots upon his *gouty* joints appear,
And chalk is in his crippled fingers found. *Dryden.*

Most commonly a *gouty* constitution is attended with great acuteness of parts, the nervous fibres, both in the brain and in the other extremities, being delicate. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Relating to the gout.

There are likewise other causes of blood spitting; one is the settlement of a *gouty* matter in the substance of the lungs. *Blackmore.*

GOWN, gůůn. *n. s.* [*gonna*, Italian; *gwn*, Welsh and Erse.]

1. A long upper garment.

They make garments either short, as cloaks, or as *gowns*, long to the ground. *Abbot.*

If ever I said a loosebodied *gown*, sew me up in the skirts of it, and beat me to death with a bottom of brown thread; I said a *gown*. *Shaksp.*

In length of train descends her sweeping *gown*,
And by her graceful walk the queen of love is known. *Dryden.*

2. A woman's upper garment.

I despise your new *gown*, 'till I see you dressed in it. *Pope.*

3. The long habit of a man dedicated to arts of peace, as divinity, medicine, law.

The benefices themselves are so mean in Irish counties, that they will not yield any competent maintenance for any honest minister, scarcely to buy him a *gown*. *Spenser.*

Girt in his Gabin *gown* the hero sat. *Dryden.*

Yet not superior to her sex's cares,
The mode she fixes by the *gown* she wears;
Of silks and china she's the last appeal;
In these great points she leads the common weal.
Young.

4. The dress of peace.

He Mars depos'd, and arms to *gowns* made yield;
Successful councils did him soon approve
As fit for close intrigues as open field. *Dryden.*

GO'WNED, gůůn'd.[362] *adj.* [from *gown.*] Dressed in a gown.

A noble crew about them waited round
Of sage and sober peers, all gravely *gown'd*.
Spenser.

In velvet white as snow the troop was *gown'd*,
The seams with sparkling emeralds set around.
Dryden.

GO'WNMAN, gůůn'mån.[88] *n. s.* [*gown* and *man.*] A man devoted to the arts of peace; one whose proper habit is a gown.

Let him with pedants
Pore out his life amongst the lazy *gownmen*. *Rowe.*

Thus will that whole bench, in an age or two, be composed of mean, fawning *gownmen*, dependants upon the court for a morsel of bread. *Swift.*

To GRA'BBLE, gråb'bl.[405] *v. n.* [probably corrupted from *grapple.*] To grope; to feel eagerly with the hands.

My blood chills about my heart at the thought of these rogues, with their bloody hands *grabbling* in my guts, and pulling out my very entrails.
Arbuthnot.

To GRA'BBLE, gråb'bl. *v. a.* To lie prostrate on the ground. *Ainsworth.*

GRACE, gråse. *n. s.* [*grace*, Fr. *gratia*, Lat. *graace*, Erse.]

1. Favour; kindness.

If the highest love in no base person may aspire to *grace*, then may I hope your beauty will not be without pity. *Sidney.*

O momentary *grace* of mortal men,
Which we more hunt for than the *grace* of God!
Shaksp.

Such as were popular

And well-deserving, were advanc'd by *grace*. *Daniel.*

Is this the reward and thanks I am to have for those many acts of *grace* I have lately passed? *King Charles.*

Yet those remov'd,
Such *grace* shall one just man find in his sight,
That he relents, not to blot out mankind. *Milton.*

He received all the *graces* and degrees, the proctorship and the doctorship could be obtained there. *Clarendon.*

Or each, or all, may win a lady's *grace;*
Then either of you knights may well deserve
A princess born. *Dryden.*

None of us, who now your *grace* implore,
But held the rank of sov'reign queen before. *Dryden.*

Proffer'd service I repaid the fair,
That of her *grace* she gave her maid to know
The secret meaning of this moral show. *Dryden.*

2. Favourable influence of God on the human mind.

The *grace* of God, that passeth understanding, keep your hearts and minds. *Common Prayer.*

The evil of sin is that we are especially to pray against, most earnestly begging of God, that he will, by the power of his *grace*, preserve us from falling into sin. *Duty of Man.*

Prevenient *grace* descending had remov'd
The stony from their hearts, and made new flesh
Regenerate grow instead. *Milton.*

3. Virtue; effect of God's influence.

Within the church, in the public profession and external communion thereof are contained persons truly good and sanctified, and hereafter saved; and together with them other persons void of all saving *grace*, and hereafter to be damned. *Pearson.*

How Van wants *grace* who never wanted wit. *Pope.*

4. Pardon; mercy.

Noble pity held
His hand awhile, and to their choice gave space
Which they would prove, his valour or his *grace*. *Waller.*

Bow and sue for *grace*
With suppliant knee. *Milton.*

5. Favour conferred.

I should therefore esteem it a great favour and *grace*,
Would you be so kind as to go in my place. *Prior.*

6. Privilege.

But to return and view the cheerful skies,
To few great Jupiter imparts this *grace*. *Dryden.*

7. A goddess, by the heathens supposed to bestow beauty.

This forehead, where your verse has said
The loves delighted and the *graces* play'd. *Prior.*

8. Behaviour; considered as decent or unbecoming.

The same words in Philoclea's mouth, as from one woman to another, so as there were no other body by, might have had a better *grace*, and perchance have found a gentler receipt. *Sidney.*

Have I reason or good *grace* in what I do? *Temple.*

9. Adventitious or artificial beauty; pleasing appearance.

One lilac only, with a statelier *grace*,
Presum'd to claim the oak's and cedar's place;
And, looking round him with a monarch's care,
Spread his exalted boughs to wave in air. *Harte.*

Her purple habit sits with such a *grace*,
On her smooth shoulders, and so suits her face. *Dryden.*

To write and speak correctly gives a *grace*, and gains a favourable attention to what one has to say. *Locke.*

10. Natural excellence.

It doth grieve me, that things of principal excellency should be thus bitten at by men whom God hath endued with *graces* both of wit and learning, for better purposes. *Hooker.*

To some kind of men,
Their *graces* serve them but as enemies. *Shaksp.*

In his own *grace* he doth exalt himself
More than in your advancement. *Shaksp.*

The charming Lausus, full of youthful fire,
To Turnus only second in the *grace*
Of manly mien, and features of the face. *Dryden.*

11. Embellishment; recommendation; beauty.

Where justice grows, there grows the greater *grace*,
The which doth quench the brand of hellish smart. *Spenser.*

Set all things in their own peculiar place,
And know that order is the greatest *grace*. *Dryden.*

The flow'r which lasts for little space,
A short-liv'd good, and an uncertain *grace*. *Dryden.*

12. Single beauty.

I pass their form and every charming *grace*. *Dryden.*

13. Ornament; flower; highest perfection.

By their hands this *grace* of kings must die,
If hell and treason hold their promises. *Shaksp.*

14. Single or particular virtue.

The king-becoming *graces*,
As justice, verity, temp'rance, stableness,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,
I have no relish of them. *Shaksp.*

The *graces* of his religion prepare him for the most useful discharge of every relation of life. *Rogers.*

15. Virtue physical.

O, mickle is the pow'rful *grace* that lies
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities. *Shaksp.*

16. The title of a duke or archbishop; formerly of the king, meaning the same as *your goodness*, or *your clemency*.

Here come I for our princely general,
To know your griefs; to tell you from his *grace*,
That he would give you audience. *Shaksp.*

High and mighty king, your *grace*, and those your nobles here present, may be pleased to bow your ears. *Bacon.*

According to the usual proceeding of your *grace*, and of the court, with delinquents which are overtaken with error in simplicity, there was yielded unto him a deliberate, patient, and full hearing, together with a satisfactory answer to all his main objections. *White.*

17. A short prayer said before and after meat.

Your soldiers use him as the *grace* 'fore meat,
Their talk at table, and their thanks at end. *Shaksp.*

While *grace* is saying after meat, do you and your brethren take the chairs from behind the company. *Swift.*

Then cheerful healths, your mistress shall have place;
And what's more rare, a poet shall say *grace*. *Pope.*

GRACE-CUP, gråse'kŭp. *n. s.* [*grace* and *cup*.] The cup or health drank after grace.

The *grace-cup* serv'd, the cloth away,
Jove thought it time to shew his play. *Prior.*

To GRACE, gråse. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adorn; to dignify; to embellish; to recommend; to decorate.

This they study, this they practise, this they *grace* with a wanton superfluity of wit. *Hooker.*

I do not think a braver gentleman,
More daring, or more bold, is now alive,
To *grace* this latter age with noble deeds. *Shaksp.*

Little of this great world can I speak,
And therefore little shall I *grace* my cause,
In speaking for myself. *Shaksp.*

There is due from the judge to the advocate some commendation and *gracing*, where causes are well handled. *Bacon.*

Rich crowns were on their royal scutcheons plac'd,
With saphires, diamonds, and with rubies *grac'd*. *Dryden.*

By both his parents of descent divine;
Great Jove and Phœbus *grac'd* his nobler line. *Pope.*

Though triumphs were to generals only due,
Crowns were reserv'd to *grace* the soldiers too. *Pope.*

2. To dignify or raise by an act of favour.

He writes
How happily he lives, how well belov'd,
And daily *graced* by the emperor. *Shaksp.*

He might at his pleasure *grace* or disgrace whom he would in court. *Knolles.*

Dispose all honours of the sword and gun,
Grace with a nod, and ruin with a frown. *Dryden.*

3. To favour.

When the guests withdrew,
Their courteous host saluting all the crew,
Regardless pass'd her o'er, nor *grac'd* with kind adieu. *Dryden.*

GRA'CED, gråst.[359] *adj.* [from *grace*.]

1. Beautiful, graceful. Not in use.

He saw this gentleman, one of the propcrest and best *grac'd* men that ever I saw, being of a middle age and a mean stature. *Sidney.*

2. Virtuous; regular; chaste. Not in use.

Epicurism and lust
Make it more like a tavern or a brothel
Than a *grac'd* palace. *Shaksp.*

GRA'CEFUL, gråse'fûl. *adj.* [from *grace*.] Beautiful with dignity.

Amid' the troops, and like the leading god,
High o'er the rest in arms the *graceful* Turnus rode. *Dryden.*

Matchless his pen, victorious was his lance;
Bold in the lists, and *graceful* in the dance. *Pope.*

Yet *graceful* ease, and sweetness void of pride,
Might hide her faults; if belles had faults to hide. *Pope.*

Graceful to sight, and elegant to thought,
The great are vanquish'd, and the wise are taught. *Young.*

GRA'CEFULLY, gråse'fûl-è. *adv.* [from *graceful*.] Elegantly; with pleasing dignity.

Through nature and through art she rang'd;
And *gracefully* her subject chang'd. *Swift.*

Walking is the mode or manner of man, or of a beast; but walking *gracefully* implies a manner or mode superadded to that action. *Watts.*

GRA'CEFULNESS, gråse'fûl-nês. *n. s.* [from *graceful*.] Elegance of manner; dignity with beauty.

His neck, his hands, his shoulders, and his breast,
Did next in *gracefulness* and beauty stand
To breathing figures. *Dryden.*

He executed with so much *gracefulness* and beauty, that he alone got money and reputation. *Dryden.*

There is a secret *gracefulness* of youth which accompanies his writings, though the staidness and sobriety of age be wanting. *Dryden.*

If hearers are amaz'd from whence
Proceeds that fund of wit and sense,
Which, though her modesty would shroud,
Breaks like the sun behind a cloud;
While *gracefulness* its art conceals,
And yet through ev'ry motion steals. *Swift.*

GRA'CELESS, gråse'lês. *adj.* [from *grace*.] Void of grace; wicked; hopelesly corrupt; abandoned.

This *graceless* man, for furtherance of his guile,
Did court the handmaid of my lady dear. *Spenser.*

Whose hap shall be to have her,
Will not so *graceless* be, to be ingrate. *Shaksp.*

In all manner of *graceless* and hopeless characters, some are lost for want of advice, and others for want of heed. *L'Estrange.*

Furnish'd for offence, he cross'd the way,
Betwixt the *graceless* villain and his prey. *Dryden.*

GRA'CES, grâ'sĭz.[99] *n. s.* *Good graces* for favour is seldom used in the singular.

Demand deliv'ry of her heart,
Her goods and chattles, and good *graces*,
And person up to his embraces. *Hudibras.*

GRA'CILE, grâs'sĭl.[140] *adj.* [*gracilis*, Lat.] Slender; small. *Dict.*

GRA'CILENT, grâs'ė-lĕnt. *adj.* [*gracilentus*, Latin.] Lean. *Dict.*

GRACI'LITY, grâ-sĭl'ė-tė. *n. s.* [*gracilitas*, Latin.] Slenderness, smallness.

GRA'CIOUS, grâ'shŭs.[314] *adj.* [*gracieux*, French.]

1. Merciful; benevolent.

Common sense and reason could not but tell them, that the good and *gracious* God could not be pleased, nor consequently worshipped, with any thing barbarous or cruel. *South.*

To be good and *gracious*, and a lover of knowledge, are two of the most amiable things. *Burnet.*

2. Favourable; kind.

And the Lord was *gracious* unto them, and had compassion on them. 2 *Kings.*

Unblam'd Ulysses' house,
In which I finde receipt so *gracious*. *Chapman.*

From now reveal
A *gracious* beam of light; from now inspire
My tongue to sing, my hand to touch the lyre. *Prior.*

3. Acceptable; favoured.

Doctrine is much more profitable and *gracious* by example than by rule. *Spenser.*

He made us *gracious* before the kings of Persia, so that they gave us food. 1 *Esdras.*

Goring, who was now general of the horse, was no more *gracious* to prince Rupert than Wilmot had been. *Clarendon.*

4. Virtuous; good.

Kings are no less unhappy, their issue not being *gracious*, than they are in losing them when they have approved their virtues. *Shaksp.*

5. Excellent. Obsolete.

The grievous abuse which hath been of councils, should rather cause men to study how so *gracious* a thing may again be reduced to that first perfection. *Hooker.*

6. Graceful; becoming. Obsolete.

Our women's names are more *gracious* than their Rutilia, that is, red head. *Camden.*

GRA'CIOUSLY, grâ'shŭs-lė. *adv.* [from *gracious*.]

1. Kindly; with kind condescension.

His testimony he *graciously* confirmed, that it was the best of all my tragedies. *Dryden.*

He heard my vows, and *graciously* decreed
My grounds to be restor'd, my former flocks to feed. *Dryden.*

If her majesty would but *graciously* be pleased to think a hardship of this nature worthy her royal consideration. *Swift.*

2. In a pleasing manner.

GRA'CIOUSNESS, grâ'shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *gracious*.]

1. Kind condescension.

The *graciousness* and temper of this answer made no impression on them. *Clarendon.*

2. Pleasing manner.

GRADA'TION, grâ-dâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*gradation*, French; *gradus*, Latin.]

1. Regular progress from one degree to another.

The desire of more and more rises by a natural *gradation* to most, and after that to all. *L'Estrange.*

2. Regular advance step by step.

From thence,
By cold *gradation*, and well balanc'd form,
We shall proceed with Angelo. *Shaksp.*

The psalmist very elegantly expresseth to us the several *gradations* by which men at last come to this horrid degree of impiety. *Tillotson.*

3. Order; sequence; series.

'Tis the curse of service;
Preferment goes by letter and affection,
Not, as of old, *gradation*, where each second
Stood heir to th' first. *Shaksp.*

4. Regular process of argument.

Certain it is, by a direct *gradation* of consequences from this principle of merit, that the obligation to gratitude flows from, and is enjoined by, the first dictates of nature. *South.*

GRA'DATORY, grâd'â-tŭr-ė.[512] *n. s.* [*gradus*, Latin.] Steps from the cloisters into the church. *Ainsworth.*

GRA'DIENT, grâ'dė-ânt, *or* grâ'jė-ânt.[293] *adj.* [*gradiens*, Lat.] Walking; moving by steps.

Amongst those *gradient* automata, that iron spider is especially remarkable, which, being but of an ordinary bigness, did creep up and down as if it had been alive. *Wilkins.*

GRA'DUAL, grâd'ù-âl, *or* grâd'jù-âl.[293 294 376] *adj.* [*graduel*, French.] Proceeding by degrees; advancing step by step; from one stage to another.

Nobler birth
Of creatures animate with *gradual* life,
Of growth, sense, reason, all summ'd up in man. *Milton.*

Men still suppose a *gradual* natural progress of things; as that, from great, things and persons should grow greater, 'till at length, by many steps and ascents, they come to be at greatest. *South.*

GRA'DUAL, grâd'ù-âl.[88] *n. s.* [*gradus*, Lat.] An order of steps.

Before the *gradual* prostrate they ador'd,
The pavement kiss'd, and thus the saint implor'd. *Dryden.*

GRADUA'LITY, grâd-ù-âl'ė-tė. *n. s.* [from *gradual*.] Regular progression.

This some ascribe unto the mixture of the elements, others to the *graduality* of opacity and light. *Brown.*

GRA'DUALLY, grâd'ù-âl-lė. *adv.* [from *gradual*.]

1. By degrees; in regular progression.

When the moon passes over the fixed stars, and eclipses them, your light vanishes: not *gradually*, like that of the planets, but all at once. *Newton.*

The author of our being weans us *gradually* from our fondness of life the nearer we approach towards the end of it. *Swift.*

Human creatures are able to bear air of much greater density in diving, and of much less upon the tops of mountains, provided the changes be made *gradually*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. In degree.

Human reason doth not only *gradually* but specifically differ from the fantastick reason of brutes. *Grew.*

To GRA'DUATE, grâd'ù-âte. *v. a.* [*graduer*, Fr. *gradus*, Latin.]

1. To dignify with a degree in the university.

John Tregonwell, *graduated* a doctor and dubbed a knight, did good service. *Carew.*

Concerning columns and their adjuncts, architects make such a noise, as if the terms of architraves, frizes, and cornices, were enough to *graduate* a master of this art. *Wotton.*

2. To mark with degrees.

The places were marked where the spirits stood at the severest cold and greatest heat, and according to these observations he *graduates* his thermometers. *Derham.*

3. To raise to a higher place in the scale of metals: a chymical term.

The tincture was capable to transmute or *graduate* as much silver as equalled in weight that gold. *Boyle.*

4. To heighten; to improve.

Not only vitriol is a cause of blackness, but the salts of natural bodies; and diers advance and *graduate* their colours with salts. *Brown.*

GRA'DUATE, grâd'ù-âte.[91] *n. s.* [*gradué*, French; from *gradus*, Latin.] A man dignified with an academical degree.

Of *graduates* I dislike the learned rout,
And chuse a female doctor for the gout. *Bramston.*

GRADUA'TION, grâd-ù-â'shŭn. *n. s.* [*graduation*, Fr. from *graduate*.]

1. Regular progression by succession of degrees.

The *graduation* of the parts of the universe is likewise necessary to the perfection of the whole. *Grew.*

2. Improvement; exaltation of qualities.

Of greater repugnancy unto reason is that which he delivers concerning its *graduation*, that heated in fire, and often extinguished in oyl of mars or iron, the loadstone acquires an ability to extract a nail fastened in a wall. *Brown.*

3. The act of conferring academical degrees.

GRAFF, grâf. *n. s.* A ditch; a moat. See GRAVE.

Though the fortifications were not regular, yet the walls were good, and the *graff* broad and deep. *Clarendon.*

GRAFF, grâf. } *n. s.* [*greffe*, French.]
GRAFT, grâft.[79] } A small branch inserted into the stock of another tree, and nourished by its sap, but bearing its own fruit; a young cion.

God gave unto man all kinds of seeds and *graffs* of life; as the vegetative life of plants, the sensual of beasts, the rational of man, and the intellectual of angels. *Raleigh.*

It is likely, that as in fruit-trees the *graft* maketh a great fruit, so in trees that bear no fruit it will make the greater leaves. *Bacon.*

'Tis usual now an inmate *graff* to see
With insolence invade a foreign tree. *Dryden.*

If you cover the top with clay and horse-dung in the same manner as you do a *graft* it will help to heal the sooner. *Mortimer.*

Now the cleft rind inserted *graffs* receives,
And yields an offspring more than nature gives. *Pope.*

To GRAFF, grâf. } *v. a.* [*greffer*, Fr.]
To GRAFT, grâft. }

1. To insert a cion or branch of one tree into the stock of another.

His growth is but a wild and fruitless plant;
I'll cut his barren branches to the stock,
And *graft* you on to bear. *Dryden.*

With his pruning hook disjoin
Unbearing branches from their head,
And *graft* more happy in their stead. *Dryden.*

2. To propagate by insertion or inoculation.

Now let me *graff* my pears, and prune the vine. *Dryden.*

3. To insert into a place or body to which it did not originally belong.

And they also, if they bide not still in unbelief, shall be *graffed* in; for God is able to *graff* them in again. *Romans.*

These are th' Italian names which fate will join
With ours, and *graff* upon the Trojan line. *Dryd.*

4. To impregnate with an adscititious branch.

We've some old crab-trees here at home, that will not
Be *grafted* to your relish. *Shaksp.*

The noble isle doth want her proper limbs;
Her royal stock *graft* with ignoble plants. *Shaksp.*

5. To join one thing so as to receive support from another.

This resolution against any peace with Spain is a new incident *grafted* upon the original quarrel, by the intrigues of a faction among us. *Swift.*

May one kind grave unite each hapless name,
And *graft* my love immortal on thy fame. *Pope.*

To GRAFF, grâf. *v. n.* To practise insition.

In March is good *graffing* the skilful do know,
So long as the wind in the east do not blow:
From moon being changed, 'till past be the prime,
For *graffing* and cropping is very good time.
Tusser.

To have fruit in greater plenty the way is to *graft* not only upon young stocks, but upon divers boughs of an old tree; for they will bear great numbers of fruit; whereas, if you *graft* but upon one stock, the tree can bear but few. *Bacon.*

GRA'FTER, grâf'tûr. *n. s.* [from *graff* or *graft*.] One who propagates fruit by grafting.

I am informed, by the trials of the most skilful *grafters* of these parts, that a man shall seldom fail of having cherries borne by his graft the same year in which the insition is made. *Evelyn.*

GRAIL, grâle *n. s.* [from *grêle*, Fr.] Small particles of any kind.

Hereof this gentle knight unweeting was,
And, lying down upon the sandy *grails*,
Drank of the stream as clear as crystal glass.
Spenser.

GRAIN, grâne.[202] *n. s.* [*graine*, Fr. *granum*, Latin; *grano*, Italian, has all the following significations.]

1. A single seed of corn.

Look into the seeds of time,
And say which *grain* will grow, and which will not. *Shaksp.*

His reasons are as two *grains* of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff. *Shaksp.*

Let them pronounce the steep Tarpeian death,
Vagabond exile, flaying, pent to linger
But with a *grain* a day, I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word.
Shakspeare's Coriolanus.

Many of the ears, being six inches long, had sixty *grains* in them, and none less than forty.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

2. Corn.

As it ebbs, the seedsman
Upon the slime and ooze scatters his *grain*,
And shortly comes to harvest. *Shaksp.*

Pales no longer swell'd the teeming *grain*,
Nor Phœbus fed his oxen on the plain. *Dryden.*

'Tis a rich soil, I grant you; but oftener covered with weeds than *grain*. *Collier.*

3. The seed of any fruit.

4. Any minute particle; any single body.

Thou exist'st on many thousand *grains*
That issue out of dust. *Shaksp.*

By intelligence
And proofs as clear as founts in July, when
We see each *grain* of gravel. *Shaksp.*

5. The smallest weight, of which in physick twenty make a scruple, and in Troy weight twenty-four make a penny-weight; and so named because it is supposed of equal weight with a grain of corn.

Unity is a precious diamond, whose *grains* as they double, twice double in their value. *Holyday.*

They began at a known body, a barley-corn, the weight whereof is therefore called a *grain;* which ariseth, being multiplied, to scruples, drachms, ounces, and pounds. *Holder.*

The trial being made betwixt lead and lead, weighing severally seven drachms, in the air; the balance in the water weighing only four drachms and forty-one *grains*, and abateth of the weight in the air two drachms and nineteen *grains:* the balance kept the same depth in the water. *Bacon.*

His brain
Outweigh'd his rage but half a *grain*. *Hudibras.*

6. Any thing proverbially small.

For the whole world before thee is as a little *grain* of the balance. *Wisdom.*

It is a sincerely pliable, ductile temper, that neglects not to make use of any *grain* of grace.
Hammond.

The ungrateful person lives to himself and subsists by the good nature of others, of which he himself has not the least *grain*. *South.*

7. GRAIN *of Allowance*. Something indulged or remitted; something above or under the exact weight.

He whose very best actions must be seen with *grains of allowance*, cannot be too mild, moderate, and forgiving. *Addison.*

I would always give some *grains of allowance* to the sacred science of theology. *Watts.*

8. The direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter.

Knots, by the conflux of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine, and divert his *grain*
Tortive and errant from his course of growth.
Shaksp.

9. The body of the wood as modified by the fibres.

The beech, the swimming alder, and the plane,
Hard box, and linden of a softer *grain*. *Dryden.*

10. The body considered with respect to the form or direction of the constituent particles.

The tooth of a sea-horse, in the midst of the solider parts, contains a curdled *grain* not to be found in ivory. *Brown.*

Stones of a constitution so compact, and *grain* so fine, that they bear a fine polish. *Woodward.*

11. Died or stained substance.

How the red roses flush up in her cheeks,
And the pure snow with goodly vermil stain,
Like crimson dy'd in *grain*. *Spenser.*

Over his lucid arms
A military vest of purple flow'd,
Livelier than melibœan, or the *grain*
Of sarra, worn by kings and heroes old. *Milton.*

Come, pensive nun, devout and pure,
All in a robe of darkest *grain*,
Flowing with majestick train. *Milton.*

The third, his feet
Shadow'd from either heel with feather'd mail,
Sky-tinctur'd *grain!* *Milton.*

12. Temper; disposition; inclination; humour from the direction of fibres.

Your minds, preoccupied with what
You rather must do than with what you should do,
Made you against the *grain* to voice him consul.
Shaksp.

Quoth Hudibras, it is in vain,
I see to argue 'gainst the *grain*. *Hudibras.*

Old clients weary'd out with fruitless care,
Dismiss their hopes of eating, and despair;
Though much against the *grain*, forc'd to retire,
Buy roots for supper, and provide a fire. *Dryden.*

13. The heart; the bottom.

The one being tractable and mild, the other stiff and impatient of a superior, they lived but in cunning concord, as brothers glued together, but not united in *grain*. *Hayward.*

14. The form of the surface with regard to roughness and smoothness.

The smaller the particles of cutting substances are, the smaller will be the scratches by which they continually fret and wear away the glass until it be polished; but be they never so small, they can wear away the glass no otherwise than by grating and scratching it, and breaking the protuberances; and therefore polish it no otherwise than by breaking its roughness to a very fine *grain*, so that the scratches and frettings of the surface become too small to be visible. *Newton.*

GRA'INED, grân'd.[359] *adj.* [from *grain*.] Rough; made less smooth.

Though now this *grained* face of mine be hid
In sap consuming winter's drizzled snow,
Yet hath my night of life some memory. *Shaksp.*

GRAINS, grânz. *n. s.* [without a singular.] The husks of malt exhausted in brewing.

Give them *grains* their fill,
Husks, draff, to drink and swill. *Ben Jonson.*

GRAINS *of Paradise*. grânz. *n. s.* [*cardamomum*, Lat.] An Indian spice.

GRA'INY, grâ'nê. *adj.* [from *grain*.]

1. Full of corn.

2. Full of grains or kernels.

GRAME'RCY, grâ-mêr'sê. *interj.* [contracted from *grant me mercy*.] An obsolete expression of surprise.

Gramercy, sir, said he; but mote I weet
What strange adventure do ye now pursue?
Spenser.

Gramercy, lovely Lucius, what's the news?
Shaksp.

GRAMI'NEOUS, grâ-mîn'ê-ûs. *adj.* [*gramineus*, Lat.] Grassy. *Gramineous* plants are such as have a long leaf without a footstalk.

GRAMINI'VOROUS, grâm-ê-nîv'ô-rûs.[518] *adj.* [*gramen* and *voro*, Lat.] Grasseating; living upon grass.

The ancients were versed chiefly in the dissection of brutes, among which the *graminivorous* kind have a party-coloured choroides. *Sharp.*

GRA'MMAR, grâm'mâr.[418] *n. s.* [*grammaire*, Fr. *grammatica*, Latin; γραμματική.]

1. The science of speaking correctly; the art which teaches the relations of words to each other.

To be accurate in the *grammar* and idioms of the tongues, and then as a rhetorician to make all their graces serve his eloquence. *Fell.*

We make a countryman dumb, whom we will not allow to speak but by the rules of *grammar*.
Dryden.

Men, speaking language according to the *grammar* rules of that language, do yet speak improperly of things. *Locke.*

2. Propriety or justness of speech; speech according to grammar.

Varium et mutabile semper femina, is the sharpest satire that ever was made on woman: for the adjectives are neuter, and *animal* must be understood to make them *grammar*. *Dryden.*

3. The book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.

GRA'MMAR *School*, grâm'mâr-skôôl. *n. s.* A school in which the learned languages are grammatically taught.

Thou hast most traiterously corrupted the youth of the realm in erecting a *grammar school*. *Shak.*

The ordinary way of learning Latin in a *grammar school*, I cannot encourage. *Locke.*

GRAMMA'RIAN, grâm-mâ'rê-ân. *n. s.* [*grammairien*, French; from *grammar*.] One who teaches grammar; a philologer.

Many disputes the ambiguous nature of letters hath created among the *grammarians*. *Holder.*

They who have called him the torture of *grammarians*, might also have called him the plague of translators. *Dryden.*

GRAMMA'TICAL, grâm-mât'ê-kâl. *adj.* [*grammatical*, Fr. *grammaticus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to grammar.

The beauty of virtue still being set before their eyes, and that taught them with far more diligent care than *grammatical* rules. *Sidney.*

I shall take the number of consonants, not from the *grammatical* alphabets of any language, but from the diversity of sounds framed by single articulations with appulse. *Holder.*

2. Taught by grammar.

They seldom know more than the *grammatical* construction, unless born with a poetical genius. *Dryden.*

GRAMMA'TICALLY, grâm-mât'ê-kâl-ê. *adv.* [from *grammatical*.] According to the rules or science of grammar.

When a sentence is distinguished into the nouns, the verbs, pronouns, adverbs, and other particles of speech which compose it, then it is said to be analyzed *grammatically*. *Watts.*

As grammar teacheth us to speak properly, so it is the part of rhetorick to instruct how to do it elegantly, by adding beauty to that language that before was naked and *grammatically* true. *Baker.*

GRAMMATICA'STER, grâm-mât-ê-kâs'tûr. *n. s.* [Latin.] A mean verbal pedant; a low grammarian.

I have not vexed language with the doubts, the remarks, and eternal triflings of the French *grammaticasters*. *Rymer.*

GRA'MPLE, grâm'pl.[405] *n. s.* A crabfish. *Ainsworth.*

GRA'MPUS, grâm'pûs. *n. s.* A large fish of the cetaceous kind.

GRA'NARY, grân'â-rê.[503] *n. s.* [*granarium*, Lat.] A storehouse for thrashed corn.

Ants by their labour and industry, contrive that corn will keep as dry in their nests as in our *granaries*. *Addison.*

The naked nations clothe,
And be th' exhaustless *granary* of a world.
Thomson's Spring.

GRA'NATE, grân'ât. *n. s.* [from *granum*, Latin.] A kind of marble so called, because it is marked with small variegations like grain. Otherwise GRANITE.

GRAND, grând. *adj.* [*grand*, Fr. *grandis*, Latin.]

1. Great; illustrious; high in power or dignity.

God had planted, that is, made to grow the trees of life and knowledge, plants only proper and becoming the paradise and garden of so *grand* a Lord. *Raleigh.*

2. Great; splendid; magnificent.

A voice has flown
To re-enflame a *grand* design. *Young.*

3. Principal; chief.

What cause
Mov'd our *grand* parents in that happy state,
Favour'd of heav'n so highly, to fall off
From their Creator. *Milton.*

4. Eminent; superiour: very frequently in an ill sense.

Our *grand* foe, Satan. *Milton.*
So climb this first *grand* thief into God's fold. *Milton.*

5. Noble; sublime; lofty; conceived or expressed with great dignity.

6. It is used to signify ascent or descent of consanguinity.

GRA'NDAM, grân'dâm. *n. s.* [*grand* and *dam* or *dame*.]

1. Grandmother; my father or mother's mother.

I mecting him, will tell him that my lady
Was fairer than his *grandam* and as chaste
As may be in the world. *Shaksp.*

We have our forefathers and great *grandames* all before us, as they were in Chaucer's days. *Dryden.*

Thy tygress heart belies thy angel face:
Too well thou shew'st thy pedigree from stone;
Thy *grandame's* was the first by Pyrrha thrown. *Dryden.*

2. An old withered woman.

The women
Cry'd, one and all, the suppliant should have right,
And to the *grandame* hag adjudg'd the knight. *Dryden.*

GRA'NDAUGHTER, grând'dâw-tûr. *n. s.* [*grand* and *daughter*.] The daughter of a son or daughter.

GRA'NDCHILD, grând'tshild. *n. s.* [*grand* and *child*.] The son or daughter of my son or daughter; one in the second degree of descent.

Augustus Cæsar, out of indignation against his daughters and Agrippa his *grandchild*, would say that they were not his seed, but imposthumes broken from him. *Bacon.*

These hymns may work on future wits, and so
May great *grandchildren* of thy praises grow. *Donne.*

He hoped his majesty did believe, that he would never make the least scruple to obey the *grandchild* of king James. *Clarendon.*

Fair daughter, and thou son and *grandchild* both! *Milton.*

He 'scaping, with his gods and reliques fled,
And tow'rds the shore his little *grandchild* led. *Denham.*

GRANDE'E, grân-dêê'. *n. s.* [*grand*, Fr. *grandis*, Latin.] A man of great rank, power or dignity.

They had some sharper and some milder differences, which might easily happen in such an interview of *grandees*, both vehement on the parts which they swayed. *Wotton.*

When a prince or *grandee* manifests a liking to such a thing, men generally set about to make themselves considerable for such things. *South.*

Some parts of the Spanish monarchy are rather for ornament than strength: they furnish out viceroyalties for the *grandees*, and posts of honour for the noble families. *Addison.*

GRANDE'VITY, grân-dêv'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *grandævus*, Lat.] Great age; length of life. *Dict.*

GRANDE'VOUS, grân-dê'vûs. *adj.* [*grandævus*, Lat.] Long lived; of great age. *Dict.*

GRA'NDEUR, grân'jûr.[376] *n. s.* [French.]

1. State; splendour of appearance; magnificence.

As a magistrate or great officer, he locks himself from all approaches by the multiplied formalities of attendance, by the distance of ceremony and *grandeur*. *South.*

2. Elevation of sentiment, language, or mien.

GRA'NDFATHER, grând'fâ-thûr. *n. s.* [*grand* and *father*.] The father of my father or mother; the next above my father or mother in the scale of ascent.

One was saying that his great grandfather, and *grandfather*, and father died at sea: said another that heard him, an' I were as you, I would never come at sea. Why, saith he, where did your great grandfather, and *grandfather*, and father die? He answered, where but in their beds? He answered, an' I were as you, I would never come in bed. *Bacon.*

Our grandchildren will see a few rags hung up in Westminster-hall, which cost an hundred millions, whereof they are paying the arrears, and boast that their *grandfathers* were rich and great. *Swift.*

GRANDI'FICK, grân-dîf'îk.[509] *adj.* [*grandis* and *facio*, Latin.] Making great. *Dict.*

GRA'NDINOUS, grân'dê-nûs. *adj.* [*grando*, Latin.] Full of hail; consisting of hail. *Dict.*

GRA'NDITY, grân'dê-tê. *n. s.* [from *grandis*, Lat.] Greatness; grandeur; magnificence. An old word.

Our poets excel in *grandity* and gravity, smoothness and property, in quickness and briefness. *Camden.*

GRA'NDMOTHER, grând'mûTH-ûr. *n. s.* [*grand* and *mother*.] The mother of my father or mother.

Thy *grandmother* Lois, and thy mother Eunice. 1 *Timothy.*

GRA'NDSIRE, grând'sire. *n. s.* [*grand* and *sire*.]

1. Grandfather.

Think'st thou that I will leave my kingly throne,
Wherein my *grandsire* and my father sat. *Shaksp.*

Thy *grandsire*, and his brother, to whom fame
Gave, from two conquer'd parts o' th' world their name. *Denham.*

The wreaths his *grandsire* knew to reap
By active toil and military sweat. *Prior.*

2. Any ancestor, poetically.

Why should a man whose blood is warm within,
Sit like his *grandsire* cut in alabaster? *Shaksp.*

Above the portal, carv'd in cedar wood,
Plac'd in their ranks, their godlike *grandsires* stood. *Dryden.*

So mimick ancient wits at best,
As apes our *grandsires* in their doublets drest. *Pope.*

GRA'NDSON, grând'sûn. *n. s.* [*grand* and *son*.] The son of a son or daughter.

Almighty Jove augment your wealthy store,
Give much to you, and to his *grandsons* more. *Dryden.*

Grandfathers in private families are not much observed to have great influence on their *grandsons*, and, I believe, they have much less among princes. *Swift.*

GRANGE, grânje. *n. s.* [*grange*, French.] A farm: generally a farm with a house at a distance from neighbours.

One, when he had got the inheritance of an unlucky old *grange*, would needs sell it; and, to draw buyers, proclaimed the virtues of it: nothing ever thrived on it, saith he; the trees were all blasted, the swine died of the measles, the cattle of the murrain, and the sheep of the rot; nothing was ever reared there, not a duckling or a goose. *Ben Jonson.*

At the moated *grange* resides this dejected Mariana. *Shakspeare.*

The loose unletter'd hinds,
When for their teeming flocks and *granges* full
In wanton dance they praise the bounteous Pan. *Milton.*

If the church was of their own foundation, they might chuse, the incumbent being once dead, whether they would put any other therein; unless, perhaps, the said church had people, belonging to it; for then they must still maintain a curate; and of this sort were their *granges* and priories. *Ayliffe.*

GRA'NITE, grân'ît.[140] *n. s.* [*granit*, Fr. from *granum*; Latin; because consisting as it were of grains, or small distinct particles.] A stone composed of separate and very large concretions, rudely compacted together; of great

hardness, giving fire with steel; not fermenting with acids, and imperfectly calcinable in a great fire. The hard white granite with black spots, commonly called moorstone, forms a very firm, and though rude, yet beautifully variegated mass. It is found in immense strata in Ireland, but not used there. In Cornwall it is found in prodigious masses, and brought to London, for the steps of publick buildings. Hard red granite, variegated with black and white, now called oriental granite, is valuable for its extreme hardness and beauty, and capable of a most elegant polish. *Hill.*

Alabaster, marble of divers colours, both simple and mixed, the opulites, porphyry, and the *granite* *Woodward.*

There are still great pillars of *granite*, and other fragments of this ancient temple. *Addison.*

GRANI'VOROUS, grâ-nîv'vò-rûs.[518] *adj* [*granum* and *voro*, Lat.] Eating grain; living upon grain.

Granivorous birds, as a crane, upon the first peck of their bills, can distinguish the qualities of hard bodies, which the sense of men discerns not without mastication. *Brown.*

Panick affords a soft demulcent nourishment, both for *granivorous* birds and mankind. *Arbuthnot.*

GRA'NNAM, grân'nûm.[88] *n. s.* [for *grandam*] Grandmother. Only used in burlesque works.

Oft my kind *grannam* told me, Tim, take warning. *Gay.*

To GRANT, grânt.[78 79] *v. a.* [from *garantir*, French; *Junius* and *Skinner*; perhaps as *Minshew* thinks, from *gratuito*, or rather from *gratia* or *gratificor*.]

1. To admit that which is not yet proved; to allow; to yield; to concede.

They gather out of Scripture general rules to be followed in making laws; and so, in effect, they plainly *grant* that we ourselves may lawfully make laws for the church. *Hooker.*

I take it for *granted*, that though the Greek word which we translate saints, be in itself as applicable to things as persons; yet in this article it signifieth not holy things, but holy ones. *Pearson.*

Grant that the fates have firm'd, by their decree,
The Trojan race to reign in Italy. *Dryden.*

Suppose, which yet I *grant* not, thy desire
A moment elder than my rival fire,
Can chance of seeing first thy title prove? *Dryd.*

If he be one indifferent as to the present rebellion, they may take it for *granted* his complaint is the rage of a disappointed man. *Addison.*

2. To bestow something which cannot be claimed of right.

The God of Israel *grant* thee thy petition that thou hast asked of him. 1 *Samuel.*

Then hath God also to the gentiles *granted* repentance unto life. *Acts.*

Didst thou not kill this king?
——I grant ye.
—Do'st grant me, hedgehog? then *grant* me too,
Thou may'st be damned for that wicked deed. *Shakspeare.*

He heard, and *granted* half his prayer;
The rest the winds dispers'd. *Pope.*

GRANT, grânt. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of granting or bestowing.
2. The thing granted; a gift; a boon.

Courtiers justle for a *grant*,
And when they break their friendship plead their want. *Dryden.*

3. In law.

A gift in writing of such a thing as cannot aptly be passed or conveyed by word only; as rent, reversions, services, advowsons in gross, common in gross, tithes, &c. or made by such persons as cannot give but by deed, as the king, and all bodies politick; which differences be often in speech neglected, and then is taken generally for every gift whatsoever, made of any thing by any person; and he that granteth it is named the granter, and he to whom it is made the grantee. A thing is said to be in *grant* which cannot be assigned without deed. *Cowell.*

All the land is the queen's, unless there be some *grant* of any part thereof, to be showed from her majesty. *Spenser.*

Not only the laws of this kingdom, but of other places, and the Roman laws, provide that the prince should not be deceived in his *grants*. *Davenant.*

4. Concession; admission of something in dispute.

But of this so large a *grant*, we are content not to take advantage. *Hooker.*

This *grant* destroys all you have urg'd before. *Dryden.*

GRA'NTABLE, grânt'â-bl. *adj.* [from *grant*.] That may be granted.

The office of the bishop's chancellor was *grantable* for life. *Ayliffe.*

GRANTE'E, grân-tèè'. *n. s.* [from *grant*.] He to whom any grant is made.

To smooth the way for popery in Mary's time, the *grantees* were confirmed by the pope in the possession of the abbey-lands. *Swift.*

GRA'NTOR, grânt-tôr.[166] *n. s.* [from *grant*.] He by whom a grant is made.

A *duplex querela*, shall not be granted under pain of suspension of the *grantor* from the execution of his office. *Ayliffe.*

GRA'NULARY, grân'ù-lâr-è. *adj.* [from *granule*.] Small and compact; resembling a small grain or seed.

Small coal, with sulphur and nitre, proportionably mixed, tempered, and formed into *granulary* bodies, do make up that powder which is used for guns. *Brown.*

To GRA'NULATE, grân'ù-lâte. *v. n.* [*granuler*, French, from *granum*, Lat.] To be formed into small grains.

The juice of grapes, inspissated by heat, *granulates* into sugar. *Sprat.*

To GRA'NULATE, grân'ù-lâte. *v. a.*

1. To break into small masses or granules.
2. To raise into small asperities.

I have observed, in many birds, the gullet, before its entrance into the gizzard, to be much dilated, and thick set, or as it were *granulated* with a multitude of glandules, each whereof was provided with its excretory vessel. *Ray.*

GRANULA'TION, grân-ù-lâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*granulation*, Fr. from *granulate*.]

1. The act of pouring melted metal into cold water, so as it may granulate or congeal into small grains; it is generally done through a colander, or a birchen broom. Gunpowder and some salts are likewise said to be granulated, from their resemblance to grain or seed. *Quincy.*
2. The act of shooting or breaking in small masses.

Tents in wounds, by resisting the growth of the little *granulations* of the flesh, in process of time harden them, and in that manner produce a fistula. *Sharp.*

GRA'NULE, grân'ùle. *n. s.* [from *granum*, Latin.] A small compact particle.

With an excellent microscope, where the naked eye did see but a green powder, the assisted eye could discern particular *granules*, some blue, and some yellow. *Boyle.*

GRA'NULOUS, grân'ù-lûs. *adj.* [from *granule*.] Full of little grains.

GRAPE, gràpe. *n. s.* [*grappe*, French; *krappe*, Dutch.] The fruit of the vine, growing in clusters; the fruit from which wine is expressed.

And thou shalt not glean thy vineyard, neither shalt thou gather every *grape* of thy vineyard; thou shalt leave them for the poor and stranger. *Levit.*

Anacreon, for thy sake
I of the *grape* no mention make;
Ere my Anacreon by thee fell,
Cursed plant, I lov'd thee well. *Cowley.*

Here are the vines in early flow'r descry'd,
Here *grapes* discolour'd on the sunny side. *Pope.*

GRAPE *Hyacinth*, or GRAPE *Flower*, gràpe. *n. s.* A flower.

GRA'PESTONE, gràpe'stône. *n. s.* [*grape* and *stone*.] The stone or seed contained in the grape

When obedient nature knows his will,
A fly, a *grapestone*, or a hair can kill. *Prior.*

GRA'PHICAL, grâf'è-kâl. *adj.* [γράφω.] Well delineated.

Write with a needle, or bodkin, or knife, or the like, when the fruit or trees are young; for as they grow, so the letters will grow more large and *graphical*. *Bacon.*

GRA'PHICALLY, grâf'é-kâl-è. *adv.* [from *graphical*.] In a picturesque manner; with good description or delineation.

The hyena odorata, or civet cat, is delivered and *graphically* described by Castellus. *Brown.*

GRA'PNEL, grâp'nêl. *n. s.* [*grapin*, Fr.]

1. A small anchor belonging to a little vessel.
2. A grappling iron with which in fight one ship fastens on another.

To GRA'PPLE, grâp'pl.[405] *v. n.* [*grabbelen*, Dutch; *krappeln*, German.]

1. To contend by seizing each other, as wrestlers.

They must be also practised in all the locks and gripes of wrestling, as need may often be in fight to tugg or *grapple*, and to close. *Milton.*

Living virtue, all achievements past,
Meets envy still to *grapple* with at last. *Waller.*

Does he think that he can *grapple* with divine vengeance, and endure the everlasting burnings? *South.*

Antæus here and stern Alcides strive,
And both the *grappling* statues seem to live. *Add.*

2. To contest in close fight.

I'll in my standard bear the arms of York,
To *grapple* with the house of Lancaster. *Shaksp.*

Sometimes, from fighting squadrons of each fleet,
Two *grappling* Ætnas on the ocean meet,
And English fires with Belgian flames contend. *Dryden.*

To GRA'PPLE, grâp'pl. *v. a.*

1. To fasten; to fix; to join indissolubly. Obsolete.

Grapple your minds to sternage of the navy,
And leave your England as dead midnight still. *Shakspeare.*

That business
Grapples you to the heart and love of us. *Shaksp.*

2. To seize; to lay fast hold of.

For Hippagines, vessels for the transporting of horse, we are indebted to the Salaminians; for

grappling hooks to Anacharsis. *Heylin.*

GRA'PPLE, gråp'pl. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Contest hand to hand; in which the combatants seize each other; the wrestlers hold.

As when earth's son, Antæus strove
With Jove's Alcides, and, oft foil'd, still rose
Fresh from his fall, and fiercer *grapple* join'd,
Throttled at length in th' air, expir'd and fell.
Milton.

Or did his genius
Know mine the stronger demon, fear the *grapple*,
And, looking round him, found this nook of fate,
To skulk behind my sword. *Dryden.*

2. Close fight.

In the *grapple* I boarded them; on the instant they got clear of our ship, so I alone became their prisoner. *Shaksp.*

3. Iron instrument by which one ship fastens on another.

But Cymon soon his crooked *grapples* cast,
Which with tenacious hold his foes embrac'd.
Dryden.

GRA'PPLEMENT, gråp'pl-mẽnt. *n. s.* [from *grapple*.] Close fight; hostile embrace. Not in use.

They catching hold of him, as down he lent,
Him backward overthrew, and down him stay'd
With their rude hands and griesly *grapplement*.
Spenser.

GRA'SHOPPER, grås'hôp-ûr. *n. s.* [*grass* and *hop*.] A small insect that hops in the summer grass. The *cicada* of the Latins is often by the poets translated *grashopper*, but improperly.

Her waggon spokes made of long spinners legs,
The cover of the wings of *grashoppers*. *Shaksp.*

Grashoppers eat up the green of the whole countries. *Bacon.*

Where silver lakes with verdant shadows crown'd,
Disperse a grateful chilness all around;
The *grashopper* avoids th' untainted air,
Nor in the midst of summer ventures there. *Add.*

The women were of such an enormous stature, that we appeared as *grashoppers* before them. *Add.*

GRA'SIER, grå'zhûr.[283] See GRAZIER.

To GRASP, gråsp. *v. a.* [*grasp̃are*, Italian.]

1. To hold in the hand; to gripe.

O fool that I am, that thought I could *grasp* water and bind the wind. *Sidney.*

In his right hand
Grasping ten thousand thunders, which he sent
Before him, such as in their souls infix'd
Plagues. *Milton.*

Kings by *grasping* more than they can hold,
First made their subjects, by oppression, bold.
Denham.

Doom, as they please, my empire not to stand,
I'll *grasp* my sceptre with my dying hand. *Dryd.*

2. To seize; to catch at.

This *grasping* of the militia of the kingdom into their own hands, was desired the summer before. *Clarendon.*

For what are men who *grasp* at praise sublime,
But bubbles on the rapid stream of time? *Young.*

To GRASP, gråsp. *v. n.*

1. To catch; to endeavour to seize; to try at.

So endless and exorbitant are the desires of men, that they will *grasp* at all, and can form no scheme of perfect happiness with less. *Swift.*

2. To struggle; to strive; to grapple. Not in use.

See, his face is black, and full of blood;
His hands abroad display'd, as one that *grasp't*
And tugg'd for life. *Shaksp.*

3. To gripe; to encroach.

Like a miser 'midst his store,
Who *grasps* and *grasps* 'till he can hold no more.
Dryden.

GRASP, gråsp. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The gripe or seizure of the hand.

Nor wanted in his *grasp*
What seem'd both spear and shield. *Milton.*

This hand and sword have been acquainted well;
It would have come before into my *grasp*,
To kill the ravisher. *Dryden.*

The left arm is a little defaced, though one may see it held something in its *grasp* formerly. *Addison.*

2. Possession; hold.

I would not be the villain that thou think'st
For the whole space that's in the tyrant's *grasp*,
And the rich east to boot. *Shaksp.*

3. Power of seizing.

Within the direful *grasp*
Of savage hunger, or of savage heat. *Milton.*

They looked upon it as their own, and had it even within their *grasp*. *Clarendon.*

GRA'SPER, gråsp'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *grasp*.] One that grasps, seizes, or catches at.

GRASS, grås.[78] [79] *n. s.* [ɡɲæʃ, Saxon.] The common herbage of the field on which cattle feed; an herb with long narrow leaves.

Ye are grown fat as the heifer at *grass*, and bellow as bulls. *Jeremiah.*

The beef being young, and only *grass* fed, was thin, light and moist, and not of a substance to endure the salt. *Temple.*

You'll be no more your former you;
But for a blooming nymph will pass,
Just fifteen, coming summer's *grass*. *Swift.*

GRASS *of Parnassus*, grås. *n. s.* [*parnassia*, Lat.] A plant.

This plant is called *parnassia*, from mount Parnassus, where it was supposed to grow; and because the cattle feed on it, it obtained the name of grass, though the plant has no resemblance to the grass kind. *Miller.*

To GRASS, grås. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To breed grass; to become pasture.

Land arable, driven, or worn to the proof,
With oats you may sow it, the sooner to *grass*,
More soon to be pasture, to bring it to pass. *Tusser.*

GRASS-PLOT, grås'plôt. *n. s.* [*grass* and *plot*.] A small level covered with short grass.

Here on this *grass-plot* in this very place,
Come and sport. *Shakspeare.*

The part of your garden next your house should be a parterre for flowers, or *grass-plots* bordered with flowers. *Temple.*

They are much valued by our modern planters to adorn their walks and *grass-plots*. *Mortimer.*

GRASS-POLA, grås'pô-lå. *n. s.* A species of *willow-wort*.

GRA'SSINESS, grås'sẽ-nẽs. *n. s.* [from *grassy*.] The state of abounding in grass.

GRA'SSY, grås'sẽ. *adj.* [from *grass*.] Covered with grass; abounding with grass.

Ne did he leave the mountains bare unseen,
Nor the rank *grassy* fens delights untry'd. *Spenser.*

Rais'd of *grassy* turf
Their table was, and mossy seats had round. *Milt.*

The most in fields, like herded beasts, lie down,
To dews obnoxious, on the *grassy* floor. *Dryd.*

GRATE, gråte. *n. s.* [*crates*, Latin.]

1. A partition made with bars placed near to one another, or crossing each other; such as in cloisters or prisons.

I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, and your couch fellow Nim: or else you had look'd through the *grates*, like a geminy of baboons. *Shakspeare.*

Out at a little *grate* his eyes he cast
Upon those bord'ring hills, and open plain. *Daniel.*

A fan has on it a nunnery of lively black eyed vestals, who are endeavouring to creep out at the *grates*. *Addison.*

2. The range of bars within which fires are made.

My dear is of opinion that an old fashioned *grate* consumes coals, but gives no heat. *Spectator.*

To GRATE, gråte. *v. a.* [*gratter*, French.]

1. To rub or wear any thing by the attrition of a rough body.

Thereat the fiend his gnashing teeth did *grate*.
Spenser.

Blind oblivion swallow'd cities up,
And mighty states characterless are *grated*
To dusty nothing. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*

If the particles of the putty were not made to stick fast in the pitch, they would, by rolling up and down, *grate* and fret the object metal, and fill it full of little holes. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. To offend by any thing harsh or vexatious.

Thereat enraged, soon he 'gan upstart,
Grinding his teeth, and *grating* his great heart.
Spenser.

They have been partial in the gospel, culled and chosen out those softer and more gentle dictates which would less *grate* and disturb them.
Decay of Piety.

Just resentment and hard usage coin'd
Th' unwilling word, and *grating* as it is,
Take it, for 'tis thy due. *Dryden.*

This habit of writing and discoursing, wherein I unfortunately differ from almost the whole kingdom, and am apt to *grate* the ears of more than I could wish, was acquired during my apprenticeship in London. *Swift.*

3. To form a sound by collision of asperities or hard bodies.

The *grating* shock of wrathful iron arms.
Shakspeare's Richard II.

On a sudden open fly,
With impetuous recoil and jarring sound,
Th' infernal doors, and on their hinges *grate*
Harsh thunder, that the lowest bottom shook
Of Erebus. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To GRATE, gråte. *v. n.*

1. To rub hard so as to injure or offend; to offend, as by oppression or importunity.

Wherein have you been galled by the king?
What peer hath been suborn'd to *grate* on you,
That you should seal this lawless bloody book
Of forg'd rebellion, with a seal divine? *Shaksp.*

I have *grated* upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, or else you had looked through the grates. *Shakspeare.*

Paradoxing is of great use; but the faculty must be so tenderly managed as not to *grate* upon the truth and reason of things. *L'Estrange.*

This *grated* harder upon the hearts of men.
South.

I never heard him make the least complaint, in a case that would have *grated* sorely on some men's patience, and have filled their lives with discontent.
Locke.

2. To make a harsh noise, as that of a rough body drawn over another.

We are not so nice as to cast away a sharp knife because the edge of it may sometimes *grate*.
Hooker.

GRA'TEFUL, gråte'fûl. *adj.* [*gratus*, Latin.]

1. Having a due sense of benefits; willing to acknowledge and repay benefits.

A *grateful* mind
By owing owes not, but still pays. *Milton.*

When some degree of health was given, he exerted all his strength in a return of *grateful* recognition to the author of it. *Fell.*

Years of service past,
From *grateful* souls exact reward at last. *Dryden.*

2. Pleasing; acceptable; delightful; delicious.

Whatsoever is ingrate at first, is made *grateful* by custom; but whatsoever is too pleasing at first, groweth quickly to satiate. *Bacon.*

A man will endure the pain of hunger and thirst, and refuse such meats and drinks as are most *grateful* to his appetite, if he be persuaded that they will endanger his health. *Wilkins.*

This place is the more *grateful* to strangers, in respect that it being a frontier town, and bordering upon divers nations, many languages are understood here. *Brown's Travels.*

Now golden fruits on loaded branches shine,
And *grateful* clusters swell with floods of wine.
Pope.

GRA'TEFULLY, grāte'fŭl-ė. *adv.* [from *grateful.*]

1. With willingness to acknowledge and repay benefits; with due sense of obligation.

He, as new wak'd, thus *gratefully* reply'd. *Milt.*

Enough remains for household charge beside,
His wife and tender children to sustain,
And *gratefully* to feed his dumb deserving train.
Dryden's Virgil.

In Cyprus long by men and gods obey'd,
The lover's toil she *gratefully* repaid. *Granville.*

2. In a pleasing manner.

Study detains the mind by the perpetual occurrence of something new, which may *gratefully* strike the imagination. *Watts.*

GRA'TEFULNESS, grāte'fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *grateful.*]

1. Gratitude; duty to benefactors. Now obsolete.

A Laconian knight having some time served him with more *gratefulness* than good courage defended him. *Sidney.*

Blessings beforehand, ties of *gratefulness*,
The sound of glory ringing in our ears. *Herbert.*

2. Quality of being acceptable; pleasantness.

GRA'TER, grāte'ŭr. *n. s.* [*gratoir*, Fr. from *grate.*] A kind of coarse file with which soft bodies are rubbed to powder.

Tender handed touch a nettle,
And it stings you for your pains,
Grasp it like a man of mettle,
And it soft as silk remains.
So it is with common natures,
Treat them gently they rebel,
But be rough as nutmeg-*graters*,
And the rogues obey you well. *A. Hill.*

GRATIFICA'TION, grăt-ė-fė-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*gratificatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pleasing.

They are incapable of any design above the present *gratification* of their palates. *South.*

2. Pleasure; delight.

How hardly is his will brought to change all its desires and aversions and to renounce those *gratifications* in which he has been long used to place his happiness. *Rogers.*

3. Reward; recompense. A low word.

To GRA'TIFY, grăt'ė-fī. *v. a.* [*gratificor*, Latin.]

1. To indulge; to please by compliance.

You steer between the country and the court,
Nor *gratify* whate'er the great desire,
Nor grudging give what publick needs require.
Dryden.

2. To delight; to please; to humour; to sooth.

But pride stood ready to prevent the blow;
For who would die to *gratify* a foe? *Dryden.*

The captive generals to his car are ty'd;
The joyful citizens tumultuous tide
Echoing his glory, *gratify* his pride. *Prior.*

A palled appetite is humorous, and must be *gratified* with sauces rather than food. *Tatler.*

At once they *gratify* their scent and taste,
While frequent cups prolong the rich repast. *Pope.*

A thousand little impertinencies are very *gratifying* to curiosity, though not improving to the understanding. *Addison.*

3. To requite with a recompense: as, I'll *gratify* you for this trouble.

GRA'TINGLY, grāte'tĭng-lė. *adv.* [from *grate.*] Harshly; offensively.

GRA'TIS, grā'tĭs.[544] *adv.* [Latin.] For nothing; without a recompense.

The people cry you mock them; and, of late,
When corn was given them *gratis*, you repin'd.
Shakspeare.

They sold themselves; but thou, like a kind fellow, gav'st thyself away *gratis*, and I thank thee for thee. *Shakspeare.*

The taking of use, though he judged lawful, yet never approved by practice, but lent still *gratis* both to friends and strangers. *Fell.*

Kindred are no welcome clients, where relation gives them a title to have advice *gratis*. *L'Estrange.*

I scorned to take my degree at Utrecht or Leyden, though offered it *gratis* by those universities. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

GRA'TITUDE, grăt'ė-tūde. *n. s.* [*gratitudo*, low Lat.]

1. Duty to benefactors.

Forbid
That our renowned Rome, whose *gratitude*
Towards her deserving children is enroll'd,
Should now eat up her own! *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

Suspicious thoughts his pensive mind employ,
A sullen *gratitude*, and clouded joy. *Harte.*

2. Desire to return benefits.

The debt immense of endless *gratitude*. *Milton.*

Gratitude is properly a virtue, disposing the mind to an inward sense and an outward acknowledgment of a benefit received, together with a readiness to return the same, or the like. *South's Sermons.*

GRATU'ITOUS, grā-tū'ė-tŭs. *adj.* [*gratuitus*, Latin; *gratuit*, French.]

1. Voluntary; granted without claim or merit.

We mistake the *gratuitous* blessings of heaven for the fruits of our own industry. *L'Estrange.*

2. Asserted without proof.

The second motive they had to introduce this *gratuitous* declination of atoms, the same poet gives us. *Ray.*

GRATU'ITOUSLY, grā-tū'ė-tŭs-lė. *adv.* [from *gratuitous.*]

1. Without claim or merit.

2. Without proof.

I would know whence came this obliquity of direction, which they *gratuitously* tack to matter: this is to ascribe will and choice to these particles. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

GRATU'ITY, grā-tū'ė-tė. *n. s.* [*gratuité*, French, from *gratuitous.*] A present or acknowledgment; a free gift.

They might have pretended to comply with Ulysses, and dismissed him with a small *gratuity*. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

He used every year to present us with his almanack, upon the score of some little *gratuity* we gave him. *Swift.*

To GRA'TULATE, grătsh'ŭ-lāte *or* grăt'ŭ-lāte.[461] *v. a.* [*gratulor*, Latin.]

1. To congratulate; to salute with declarations of joy.

To gratify the good Andronicus,
And *gratulate* his safe return to Rome,
The people will accept whom he admires. *Shaksp.*

Whither away so fast?
——No farther than the Tower,
To *gratulate* the gentle princes there. *Shaksp.*

Since nature could behold so dire a crime,
I *gratulate* at least my native clime,
That such a land which such a monster bore,
So far is distant from our Thracian shore. *Dryden.*

2. To declare joy for; to mention with expressions of joy.

Yet give thy jealous subjects leave to doubt,
Who this thy 'scape from rumour *gratulate*,
No less than if from peril; and devout,
Do beg thy care unto thy after state. *Ben Jonson.*

GRATULA'TION, grătsh-ŭ-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*gratulatio*, Latin.] Salutations made by expressing joy; expression of joy.

They are the first *gratulations* wherewith our Lord and Saviour was joyfully received at his entrance into the world, by such as in their hearts, arms, and bowels embraced him. *Hooker.*

The earth
Gave signs of *gratulation*, and each hill. *Milton.*

Your enjoyments, according to the standard of a christian desire, require no addition: I shall turn my wishes into *gratulations*, and, congratulating their fulness, only wish their continuance. *South.*

GRA'TULATORY, grătsh'ŭ-lā-tŭr-ė.[512] *adj.* [from *gratulate.*] Congratulatory; expressing congratulation.

GRAVE, grāve, a final syllable in the names of places, is from the Saxon ȝræf, a grove or cave. *Gibson.*

GRAVE, grāve. *n. s.* [ȝræf, Saxon.] The place in the ground in which the dead are reposited.

Now it is the time of night,
That the *graves*, all gaping wide,
Every one lets forth his spright,
In the church-way paths to glide. *Shaksp.*

Thou wilt not leave me in the loathsome *grave*. *Milton.*

To walk upon the *graves* of our dead masters,
Is our own security. *Denham.*

A flood of waters would overwhelm all those fragments which the earth broke into, and bury in one common *grave* all the inhabitants of the earth. *Burnet.*

They were wont once a year to meet at the *graves* of the martyrs; there solemnly to recite their sufferings and triumphs, to praise their virtues, to bless God for their pious examples, for their holy lives, and their happy deaths. *Nelson.*

GRA'VE-CLOTHES, grāve'klōze. *n. s.* [*grave* and *clothes.*] The dress of the dead.

But of such subtle substance and unsound,
That like a ghost he seem'd, whose *grave-clothes* were unbound. *Spenser.*

And he that was dead came forth, bound hand and foot with *grave-clothes*. *John.*

GRAVE-STONE, grāve'stōne. *n. s.* [*grave* and *stone.*] The stone that is laid over the grave; the monumental stone.

Timon, presently prepare thy grave;
Lye where the light foam of the sea may beat
Thy *grave-stone* daily. *Shakspeare's Timon.*

To GRAVE, grāve. *v. a.* preter. *graved*; part. pass. *graven.* [*grâver*, Fr. γεάφω.]

1. To insculp; to carve a figure or inscription in any hard substance.

Cornice with bossy sculptures *graven*. *Milton.*

Later vows, oaths, or leagues can never blot out those former *gravings* or characters, which by just and lawful oaths were made upon their souls. *King Charles.*

Thy sum of duty let two words contain;
O may they *graven* in thy heart remain,
Be humble and be just. *Prior.*

2. To carve or form.

What profiteth the *graven* image, that the maker thereof hath *graven* it? *Hebrews.*

3. To copy paintings upon wood or metal, in order to be impressed on paper.

The gravers can and ought to imitate the bodies of the colours by the degrees of the lights and shadows: 'tis impossible to give much strength to what they *grave*, after the works of the schools, without imitating in some sort the colour of the objects. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

4. [from *grave*.] To entomb. Not in use.

There 's more gold:
Do you damn others, and let this damn you:
And ditches *grave* you all! *Shakspeare's Timon.*

5. To clean, caulk, and sheath a ship. *Ainsworth.*

To GRAVE, grâve. *v. n.* To write or delineate on hard substances.

Thou shalt make a plate of pure gold, and *grave* upon it. *Exodus.*

GRAVE, grâve. *adj.* [*grave*, Fr. *gravis*, Latin.]

1. Solemn; serious; sober; not gay; not light or trifling.

To th' more mature,
A glass that featur'd them; and to the *grave*,
A child that guided dotards. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

We should have else desir'd
Your good advice, which still hath been both *grave*
And prosperous, in this day's council. *Shaksp.*

That *grave* awfulness, as in your best breed of mastives, or elegancy and prettiness, as in your lesser dogs, are modes of beauty. *More.*

Even the *grave* and serious characters are distinguished by their several sorts of gravity. *Dryden.*

Youth on silent wings is flown;
Graver years come rolling on. *Prior.*

To laugh, were want of goodness and of grace;
And to be *grave* exceeds all power of face. *Pope.*

Folly painting humour, *grave* himself,
Calls laughter forth. *Thomson.*

They have as much reason to pretend to, and as much necessity to aspire after, the highest accomplishments of a christian and solid virtue, as the *gravest* and wisest among christian philosophers. *Law.*

2. Of weight; not futile; credible. Little used.

The Roman state was of all others, the most celebrated for their virtue, as the *gravest* of their own writers, and of strangers, do bear them witness. *Grew's Cosmol.*

3. Not showy; not tawdry: as, a *grave* suit of clothes.

4. Not sharp of sound; not acute.

Accent, in the Greek names and usage, seems to have regarded the tone of the voice; the acute accent raising the voice, in some syllables, to a higher, *i. e.* more acute pitch or tone, and the *grave* depressing it lower, and both having some emphasis, *i. e.* more vigorous pronunciation. *Holder.*

GRA'VEL, grâv'êl.[99] *n. s.* [*gravier*, Fr. *graveel*, Dutch; *gravel*, Armorick.]

1. Hard sand; sand consisting of very small pebble-stones.

Gravel consists of flints of all the usual sizes and colours, of the several sorts of pebbles; sometimes with a few pyritæ, and other mineral bodies, confusedly intermixed, and common sand. *Woodward.*

His armour, all gilt, was so well handled, that it shewed like a glittering sand and *gravel*, interlaced with silver rivers. *Sidney.*

Proofs as clear as founts in July, when
We see each grain of *gravel*. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

Providence permitted not the earth to spend itself in base *gravels* and pebbles, instead of quarries of stones. *More.*

So deep, and yet so clear, we might behold
The *gravel* bottom, and that bottom gold. *Dryd.*

The upper garden at Kensington was at first nothing but a *gravel* pit. *Spectator.*

Gravel walks are best for fruit-trees. *Mortimer.*

2. [*gravelle*, French.] Sandy matter concreted in the kidneys.

If the stone is brittle it will often crumble, and pass in the form of *gravel:* if the stone is too big to pass, the best method is to come to a sort of a composition or truce with it. *Arbuthnot.*

To GRA'VEL, grâv'êl. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pave or cover with gravel.

Moss groweth upon alleys, especially such as lie cold, and upon the north, as in divers terrasses; and again, if they be much trodden, or if they were at the first *gravelled*. *Bacon.*

2. To stick in the sand.

William the conqueror, when he invaded this island, chanced at his arrival to be *gravelled;* and one of his feet stuck so fast in the sand, that he fell to the ground. *Camden.*

3. To puzzle; to stop; to put to a stand; to embarrass.

I would kiss before I spoke.
—Nay, you were better speak first, and when you were *gravelled* for lack of matter you might take occasion to kiss. *Shaksp.*

The disease itself will *gravel* him to judge of it; nor can there be any prediction made of it, it is so sharp. *Howel.*

What work do our imaginations make with eternity and immensity? and how are we *gravelled* by their cutting dilemmas? *Glanville.*

Mat, who was here a little *gravell'd*,
Tost up his nose, and would have cavill'd. *Prior.*

4. [In horsemanship.] To hurt the foot with gravel confined by the shoe.

GRA'VELESS, grâve'lês. *adj.* [from *grave*.] Wanting a tomb; unburied.

My brave Egyptians all,
By the discandying of this pelletted storm,
Lie *graveless*. *Shakspeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

GRA'VELLY, grâv'êl-lê. *adj.* [*gravelcux*, French; from *gravel*.] Full of gravel; abounding with gravel; consisting of gravel.

There are some natural spring waters that will inlapidate wood; so that you shall see one piece of wood, whereof the part above the water shall continue wood, and the part under the water shall be turned into a *gravelly* stone. *Bacon.*

If you live in a consumptive air, make choice of the more open, high, dry, and *gravelly* part of it. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

GRA'VELY, grâve'lê. *adv.* [from *grave*.]

1. Solemnly; seriously; soberly; without lightness or mirth.

Thou stand'st
Gravely in doubt when to hold them wise. *Milton.*

A girl longs to tell her confidant that she hopes to be married in a little time, and asks her very *gravely* what she would have her to do. *Spectator.*

Wisdom 's above suspecting wiles;
The queen of learning *gravely* smiles. *Swift.*

A formal story was very *gravely* carried to his excellency, by some zealous members. *Swift.*

Is 't not enough the blockhead scarce can read,
But must he wisely look, and *gravely* plead? *Young.*

2. Without gaudiness or show.

GRA'VENESS, grâve'nês. *n. s.* [from *grave*.] Seriousness; solemnity and sobriety of behaviour.

Youth no less becomes
The light and careless livery that it wears,
Than settled age his sables, and his weeds
Importing health and *graveness*. *Shakspeare.*

But yet beware of counsels when too full;
Number makes long disputes and *graveness* dull. *Denham.*

GRA'VEOLENT, grâ-vê'ô-lênt. *adj.* [*graveolens*, Latin.] Strong scented. *Dict.*

GRA'VER, grâ'vûr.[98] *n. s.* [*graveur*, Fr. from *grave*.]

1. One whose business is to inscribe or carve upon hard substances; one who copies pictures upon wood or metal to be impressed on paper.

If he makes a design to be graved, he is to remember that the *gravers* dispose not their colours as the painters do; and that, by consequence, he must take occasion to find the reason of his design in the natural shadows of the figures, which he has disposed to cause the effect. *Dryden.*

2. The style or tool used in graving.

With all the care wherewith I tried upon it the known ways of softening *gravers*, I could not soften this. *Boyle.*

The toilsome hours in diff'rent labour slide,
Some work the file, and some the *graver* guide. *Gay's Fan.*

GRAVI'DITY, grâ-vîd'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*gravidus*, Latin.] Pregnancy; state of being with child.

Women, obstructed, have not always the forementioned symptoms: in those the signs of *gravidity* and obstructions are hard to be distinguished in the beginning. *Arbuthnot.*

GRA'VING, grâ'ving. *n. s.* [from *grave*.] Carved work.

Skilful to work in gold; also to grave any manner of *graving*, and to find out every device which shall be put to him. *2 Chronicles.*

To GRA'VITATE, grâv'ê-tâte. *v. n.* [from *gravis*, Latin.] To tend to the centre of attraction.

Those who have nature's steps with care pursu'd,
That matter is with active force endu'd,
That all its parts magnetick pow'r exert,
And to each other *gravitate*, assert. *Blackmore.*

That subtle matter must be of the same substance with all other matter, and as much as is comprehended within a particular body must *gravitate* jointly with that body. *Bentley.*

GRAVITA'TION, grâv-ê-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *gravitate*.] Act of tending to the centre.

The most considerable phenomenon belonging to the terrestrial bodies is the general action of *gravitation*, whereby all known bodies, in the vicinity of the earth, do tend and press towards its centre. *Bentley.*

When the loose mountain trembles from on high,
Shall *gravitation* cease, if you go by? *Pope.*

GRA'VITY, grâv'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*gravitas*, Lat. *gravité*, Fr.]

1. Weight; heaviness; tendency to the centre.

That quality by which all heavy bodies tend towards the centre, accelerating their motion the nearer they approach towards it, true philosophy has shewn to be unsolveable by any hypothesis, and resolved it into the immediate will of the Creator. Of all bodies, considered within the confines of any fluid, there is a twofold *gravity*, true and absolute, and vulgar or comparative: absolute *gravity* is the whole force by which any body tends downwards; but the relative or vulgar is the excess of *gravity* in one body above the specifick *gravity* of the fluid, whereby it tends downwards more than the ambient fluid doth. *Quincy.*

Bodies do swim or sink in different liquors, according to the tenacity or *gravity* of those liquors which are to support them. *Brown.*

Though this increase of density may at great distances be exceeding slow, yet if the elastick tone of this medium be exceeding great, it may suffice to impel bodies from the denser parts of the medium towards the rarer, with all that power which we call *gravity*. *Newton.*

2. Atrociousness; weight of guilt.

No man could ever have thought this reasonable,

that had intended thereby only to punish the injury committed, according to the *gravity* of the fact. *Hooker.*

3. Seriousness; solemnity.

There is not a white hair on your face but should have his effect of *gravity*. *Shaksp.*

Our youths and wildness shall no whit appear,
But all be buried in his *gravity*. *Shaksp.*

For the advocates and council that plead, patience and *gravity* of hearing is an essential part of justice. *Bacon.*

Great Cato there, for *gravity* renown'd. *Dryden.*

The emperors often jested on their rivals or predecessors, but their mints still maintained their *gravity*. *Addison.*

He will tell you with great *gravity*, that it is a dangerous thing for a man that has been used to get money, ever to leave it off. *Law.*

GRA'VY, grā'vė. *n. s.* The serous juice that runs from flesh not much dried by the fire.

Meat we love half raw, with the blood trickling down from it, delicately terming it the *gravy*, which in truth looks more like an ichorous or raw bloody matter. *Harvey.*

There may be stronger broth made of vegetables than of any *gravy* soup. *Arbuthnot.*

GRAY, grā. [*adj.* [ȝnæȝ Saxon; *grau*, Danish; *graau*, Dutch.]

1. White with a mixture of black.

They left me then, when the *gray* headed even,
Like a sad votarist in Palmer's weed,
Rose from the hindmost wheels of Phœbus' wain. *Milton.*

These *gray* and dun colours may be also produced by mixing whites and blacks, and by consequence differ from perfect whites, not in species of colours, but only in degree of luminousness. *Newton.*

2. White or hoary with old age.

Living creatures generally do change their hair with age, turning to be *gray;* as is seen in men, though some earlier and some later; in horses, that are dappled and turn white; in old squirrels that turn grisly, and many others. *Bacon.*

Thou hast neither forsaken me now I am become *gray* headed, nor suffered me to forsake thee in the late days of temptation. *Walton.*

Anon
Gray headed men and grave, with warriours mix'd,
Assemble. *Milton.*

The restoration of *gray* hairs to juvenility, and renewing the exhausted marrow, may be effected. *Glanville.*

Gray headed infant! and in vain grown old!
Art thou to learn that in another's gold
Lie charms resistless? *Dryden.*

We most of us are grown *gray* headed in our dear master's service. *Addison.*

Her *gray* hair'd synods damning books unread,
And Bacon trembling for his brazen head. *Pope.*

3. Dark like the opening or close of day; of the colour of ashes.

Our women's names are more gracious than their Cæsilia, that is, *gray* eyed. *Camden.*

The *gray* ey'd morn smiles on the frowning night,
Chequ'ring the eastern clouds with streaks of light. *Shaksp.*

I'll say yon *gray* is not the morning's eye;
'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow. *Shaksp.*

Soon as the *gray* ey'd morning streaks the skies,
And in the doubtful day the woodcock flies. *Gay.*

GRAY, grā. *n. s.* A gray colour.

Down sunk the sun, the closing hour of day
Came onward, mantled o'er with dusky *gray*. *Parnel.*

GRAY, grā. *n. s.* A badger. *Ainsworth.*

GRA'YBEARD, grā'bēērd. *n. s.* [*gray* and *beard*.] An old man: in contempt.

Youngling, thou canst not love so dear as I.
—*Graybeard*, thy love doth freeze. *Shaksp.*

Have I in conquest stretcht mine arm so far,
To be afraid to tell *graybeards* the truth? *Shaksp.*

GRA'YLING, grā'ling. *n. s.* [*thymallus.*] The umber, a fish.

The *grayling* lives in such rivers as the trout does, and is usually taken with the same baits, and after the same manner: he is of a fine shape, his flesh white, and his teeth, those little ones that he has, are in his throat. He is not so general a fish as the trout, nor so good to eat. *Walton.*

GRA'YNESS, grā'nės. *n. s.* [from *gray*.] The quality of being gray.

To GRAZE, grāze. *v. n.* [from *grass*.]

1. To eat grass; to feed on grass.

The greatest of my pride is to see my ewes *graze*, and my lambs suck. *Shaksp.*

Graze where you will, you shall not house with me. *Shaksp.*

Leaving in the fields his *grazing* cows,
He sought himself some hospitable house. *Dryden.*

The more ignoble throng
Attend their stately steps, and slowly *graze* along. *Dryden.*

2. To supply grass.

Physicians advise their patients to remove into airs which are plain champaigns, but *grazing*, and not overgrown with heath. *Bacon.*

The sewers must be kept so as the water may not stay too long in the spring; for then the ground continueth the wet, whereby it will never *graze* to purpose that year. *Bacon.*

A third sort of *grazing* ground is that near the sea, which is commonly very rich land. *Mortimer.*

3. To move on devouring.

As every state lay next to the other that was oppressed, so the fire perpetually *grazed*. *Bacon.*

4. [from *raser*, Fr.] To touch lightly.

Mark then abounding valour in our English,
That being dead, like to the bullets *grazing*,
Breaks out into a second course of mischief,
Killing in relapse of mortality. *Shaksp.*

To GRAZE, grāze. *v. a.*

1. To tend grazing cattle; to set cattle to feed on grass.

Jacob *graz'd* his uncle Laban's sheep. *Shaksp.*

O happy man, saith he, that, lo! I see
Grazing his cattle in those pleasant fields,
If he but know his good. *Daniel's Civil War.*

2. To feed upon.

I was at first as other beasts, that *graze*
The trodden herb, of abject thoughts and low. *Milton.*

Their steeds around,
Free from their harness, *graze* the flow'ry ground. *Dryden.*

Some *graze* their land 'till christmas, and some longer. *Mortimer.*

This Neptune gave him, when he gave to keep
His scaly flocks that *graze* the wat'ry deep. *Dryden.*

The lambs with wolves shall *graze* the verdant mead. *Pope.*

3. To supply with grass.

He hath a house and barn in repair, and a field or two to *graze* his cows, with a garden and orchard. *Swift.*

GRA'ZER, grā'zůr. *n. s.* [from *graze*.] One that grazes or feeds on grass.

His flock daily crops
Their verdant dinner from the mossy turf
Sufficient: after them the cackling goose,
Close *grazer*, finds wherewith to ease her want. *Philips.*

GRA'ZIER, grā'zhůr.[283] *n. s.* [from *graze*.] One who feeds cattle.

All *graziers* prefer their cattle from meaner pastures to better. *Bacon.*

Gentle peace, which filleth the husbandman's barns, the *grazier's* folds, and the tradesman's shop. *Howel.*

His confusion increased when he found the alderman's father to be a *grazier*. *Spectator.*

Of agriculture the desolation made in the country by engrossing *graziers*, and the great yearly importation of corn from England, are lamentable instances under what discouragement it lies. *Swift.*

GREASE, grēse.[227] *n. s.* [*graisse*, Fr.]

1. The soft part of the fat; the oily or unctuous part of animals.

Grease, that 's sweaten
From the murth'rer's gibbet, throw
Into the flame. *Shaksp.*

To take out a spot of *grease* they use a coal upon brown paper. *Bacon.*

Thou hop'st, with sacrifice of oxen slain,
To compass wealth, and bribe the god of gain
To give thee flocks and herds, with large encrease;
Fool! to expect them from a bullock's *grease*. *Dryden.*

A girdle, foul with *grease*, binds his obscene attire. *Dryden.*

2. [In horsemanship.] A swelling and gourdiness of the legs, which happens to a horse after a journey, or by standing long in the stable.

To GREASE, grēze.[437] *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smear or anoint with grease.

2. To bribe; to corrupt with presents.

Envy not the store
Of the *greas'd* advocate that grinds the poor. *Dryd.*

GRE'ASINESS, grē'zė-nės. *n. s.* [from *grease*.] Oiliness; fatness.

Upon the most of these stones, after they are cut, there appears always, as it were, a kind of *greasiness* or unctuosity. *Boyle.*

GRE'ASY, grē'zė. *adj.* [from *grease*.]

1. Oily; fat; unctuous.

The fragments, scraps, the bits and *greasy* reliques
Of her o'ereaten faith. *Shaksp.*

2. Smeared with grease.

Even the lewd rabble
Govern'd their roaring throats, and grumbled pity:
I could have hugg'd the *greasy* rogues; they pleased me. *Otway.*

Buy sheep, and see that they be big-boned, and have a soft, *greasy*, well curled close wool. *Mortimer.*

3. Fat of body; bulky: in reproach.

Let 's consult together against this *greasy* knight. *Shaksp.*

GREAT, grāte.[240 241] *adj.* [ȝneat, Sax *groot*, Dutch.]

1. Large in bulk or number.

Judas, one of the twelve, came, and with him a *great* multitude with swords and staves. *Mat.*

All these cities were fenced with high walls, gates and bars, besides unwalled towns a *great* many. *Deuteronomy.*

Elemental air diffus'd
In circuit to the uttermost convex
Of this *great* round. *Milton.*

And God created the *great* whales. *Milton.*

A dungeon horrible, on all sides round,
As one *great* furnace flam'd. *Milton.*

The tallest pine
Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the mast
Of some *great* admiral. *Milton.*

2. Having any quality in a high degree.

There were they in *great* fear. *Psalms.*

Their pow'r was *great*. *Milton.*

Great triumph and rejoicing was in heav'n. *Milton.*

Charms such as thine, inimitably *great*
He only could express. *Broome.*

3. Having number or bulk, relative or comparative.

The idea of so much is positive and clear: the idea of *greater* is also clear, but it is but a comparative idea. *Locke.*

4. Considerable in extent or duration.

Thou hast spoken of thy servant's house for a *great* while to come. *2 Samuel.*

5. Important; weighty.

Make sure
Her favours to thee, and the *great* oath take
With which the blessed gods assurance make. *Chapman.*

Many
Have broke their backs with laying manors on them
For this *great* journey. *Shaksp.*

What is low raise and support,
That to the height of this *great* argument
I may assert eternal Providence,
And vindicate the ways of God to men. *Milton.*

On some *great* charge employ'd
He seem'd, or fix'd in cogitation deep. *Milton.*

By experience of this *great* event,
In arms not worse. *Milton.*

After silence then,
And summons read, the *great* consult began. *Milt.*

And though this be a *great* truth, if it be impartially considered, yet it is also a great paradox to men of corrupt minds and vitious practices. *Tillotson.*

6. Chief; principal.

Hear the king's pleasure, cardinal, who commands you
To render up the *great* seal presently. *Shaksp.*

7. Venerable; adorable; awful.

Thou first art wont God's *great* authentick will,
Interpreter, through highest heav'n to bring. *Milt.*

8. Wonderful; marvellous.

Great things, and full of wonder. *Milton.*

9. Of high rank; of large power.

Such men as he be never at heart's ease,
Whilst they behold a *greater* than themselves. *Shaksp.*

Worthiest by being good,
Far more than *great* or high. *Milton.*

Of all the *great* how few
Are just to heav'n, and to their promise true! *Pope.*

Misfortune made the throne her seat,
And none could be unhappy but the *great.* *Rowe.*

Despise the farce of state,
The sober follies of the wise and *great.* *Pope.*

The marble tombs that rise on high,
Whose dead in vaulted arches lie;
These, all the poor remains of state,
Adorn the rich, or praise the *great.* *Parnel.*

10. General; extensive in consequence or influence.

Prolifick humour softning all her globe,
Fermented the *great* mother to conceive. *Milton.*

11. Illustrious; eminent; noble; excellent.

O Lord, thou art *great*, and thy name is *great* in might. *Jeremiah.*

The *great* Creator thus reply'd. *Milton.*

The *great* Son return'd
Victorious with his saints. *Milton.*

Fair angel, thy desire that tends to know
The works of God, thereby to glorify
The *great* work-master, tends to no excess
That reaches blame. *Milton.*

Great are thy works Jehovah, infinite
Thy pow'r! what thought can measure thee, or tongue
Relate thee! *greater* now in thy return
Than from the giant angels: thee that day
Thy thunders magnified, but to create
Is *greater* than created to destroy. *Milton.*

The *great* luminary,
Aloof the vulgar constellations thick,
That from his lordly eye keep distance due,
Dispenses light from far. *Milton.*

Here Cesar grac'd with both Minervas shone,
Cesar, the world's *great* master, and his own. *Pope.*

Scipio,
Great in his triumphs, in retirement *great.* *Pope.*

12. Grand of aspect; of elevated mien.

Such Dido was; with such becoming state,
Amidst the crowd, she walks serenely *great.* *Dryd.*

13. Magnanimous; generous; high minded.

In her every thing was goodly and stately; yet so, that it might seem that *great* mindedness was but the ancient-bearer to the humbleness. *Sidney.*

14. Opulent; sumptuous; magnificent.

Not Babylon,
Nor *great* Alcairo, such magnificence
Equall'd in all their glories. *Milton.*

He disdained not to appear at *great* tables and festival entertainments. *Atterbury.*

15. Intellectually great; sublime.

This new created world, how good, how fair,
Answering his *great* idea. *Milton.*

16. Swelling; proud.

Solyman perceived that Vienna was not to be won with words, nor the defendants to be discouraged with *great* looks; wherefore he began to batter the walls. *Knolles.*

17. Familiar; much acquainted. A low word.

Those that would not censure, or speak ill of a man immediately, will talk more boldly of those that are *great* with them, and thereby wound their honour. *Bacon.*

18. Pregnant; teeming.

His eyes sometimes even *great* with tears. *Sidney.*

Their bellies *great*
With swelling vanity, bring forth deceit. *Sandys.*

This fly, for most he stings in heat of day,
From cattle *great* with young keep thou away. *May.*

19. It is added in every step of ascending or descending consanguinity: as *great* grandson is the son of my grandson.

I dare not yet affirm for the antiquity of our language, that our *great-great-great* grandsires tongue came out of Persia. *Camden.*

What we call *great great* grandfather they called forthafader. *Camden.*

Their holydays cloaths go from father to son, and are seldom worn out till the second or third generation; so that 'tis common enough to see a countryman in the doublet and breeches of his *great* grandfather. *Addison.*

20. Hard; difficult; grievous. A proverbial expression.

It is no *great* matter to live lovingly with good natured and meek persons. *Taylor.*

GREAT, grâte. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] The whole; the gross; the whole in a lump.

To let out thy harvest by *great* or by day,
Let this by experience lead thee the way,
By *great* will deceive thee with ling'ring it out,
By day will dispatch. *Tusser.*

It were behoveful, for the strength of the navy, that no ships should be builded by the *great;* for by daily experience they are found to be weak and imperfect. *Raleigh.*

He did at length so many slain forget,
And lost the tale, and took them by the *great.* *Dryden.*

Carpenters build an house by the *great*, and are agreed for the sum of money. *Moxon.*

I set aside one day in a week for lovers, and interpret by the *great* for any gentlewoman who is turned of sixty. *Addison.*

GREA'TBELLIED, grâte-bêl'îd.[283] *adj.* [*great* and *belly.*] Pregnant; teeming.

Greatbellied women,
That had not half a week to go, like rams
In the old time of war, would shake the press. *Shaksp.*

A *greatbellied* woman, walking through the city in the day-time, had her child struck out of her womb, and carried half a furlong from her. *Wilkins.*

To GRE'ATEN, grâ'tn. *v. a.* [from *great.*] To aggrandize; to enlarge; to magnify. Little used.

After they sought to *greaten* themselves in Italy itself, using strangers for the command of their armies, the Turks by degrees beat them out of all their goodly countries. *Raleigh.*

A favourite's business, is to please the king, a minister's to *greaten* and exalt him. *Ken.*

GREATHEA'RTED, grâte-hârt'êd. *adj.* [*great* and *heart.*] High-spirited; undejected.

The earl, as *greathearted* as he, declared that he neither cared for his friendship, nor feared his hatred. *Clarendon.*

GRE'ATLY, grâte'lê. *adv.* [from *great.*]

1. In a great degree.

Thy sorrow I will *greatly* multiply. *Milton.*

2. Nobly; illustriously.

Yet London, empress of the northern clime,
By an high fate thou *greatly* didst expire. *Dryden.*

3. Magnanimously; generously; bravely.

Where are these bold intrepid sons of war,
That *greatly* turn their backs upon the foe,
And to their general send a brave defiance? *Addison.*

GRE'ATNESS, grâte'nês. *n. s.* [from *great.*]

1. Largeness of quantity or number.

2. Comparative quantity.

We can have no positive idea of any space or duration, which is not made up of and commensurate to repeated numbers of feet or yards, or days or years, and whereby we judge of the *greatness* of these sort of quantities. *Locke.*

All absent good does not, according to the *greatness* it has, or is acknowledged to have, cause pain equal to that *greatness*, as all pain causes desire equal to itself; because the absence of good is not always a pain, as the presence of pain is. *Locke.*

3. High degree of any quality.

Zeal, in duties, shall be proportioned to the *greatness* of the reward, and the certainty. *Rogers.*

4. High place; dignity; power; influence; empire.

The most servile flattery is lodged most easily in the grossest capacity; for their ordinary conceit draweth a yielding to *greatness*, and then have they not wit to discern the right degrees of duty. *Sidney.*

Farewel, a long farewel to all my *greatness.* *Shaksp.*

So many
As will to *greatness* dedicate themselves. *Shaksp.*

I beg your *greatness* not to give the law
In other realms; but beaten, to withdraw. *Dryden.*

Approaching *greatness* met him with her charms
Of pow'r and future state,
He shook her from his arms. *Dryden.*

Themistocles raised the Athenians to their *greatness* at sea, which he thought to be the true and constant interest of that commonwealth. *Swift.*

5. Swelling pride; affected state.

My lord would have you know, that it is not of pride or *greatness* that he cometh not aboard your ships. *Bacon.*

6. Merit; magnanimity; nobleness of mind.

Greatness of mind and nobleness their seat
Build in her loveliest. *Milton.*

7. Grandeur; state; magnificence.

Greatness with Timon dwells in such a draught,
As brings all Brobdignag before your thought. *Pope.*

GREAVE, grêve. *n. s.* [ȝnæf, Saxon.] A grove *Spenser.*

Yet when there haps a honey-fall,
We'll lick the sirupt leaves,
And tell the bees that theirs is gall
To that upon the *greaves.* *M. Drayton.*

GREAVES, grêvz *n. s.* [from *grevés*, Fr.] Armour for the legs; a sort of boots. It wants the singular number.

He had *greaves* of brass upon his legs. *1 Sam.*

A shield make for him, and a helm, fair *greaves*, and curets, such
As may renown thy workmanship, and honour him as much. *Chapman.*

GRE'CISM, grē'sizm. *n. s.* [*græcismus*, Lat.] An idiom of the Greek language.

GREE, grēē. *n. s.* [*gré*. Fr. probably from *gratia*.] Good-will; favour; good graces.

And falling her before on lowly knee,
To her makes present of his service seen,
Which she accepts with thanks and goodly *gree*.
Spenser.

GREECE, grēēse. *n. s.* [corrupted from *degrees*. It is written likewise *greeze* or *grice*.] A flight of steps. Obsolete.

Every *greece* of fortune
Is smother'd by that below. *Shaksp.*

After the procession, the king himself remaining seated in the quire, the lord archbishop, upon the *greece* of the quire made a long oration. *Bacon.*

GRE'EDILY, grēē'dė-lė. *adv.* [from *greedy*.] Eagerly; ravenously; voraciously; with keen appetite or desire.

Greedily she engorg'd without restraint. *Milton.*

He swallow'd it as *greedily*
As parched earth drinks rain. *Denham.*

Ev'n deadly plants, and herbs of pois'nous juice,
Wild hunger seeks; and to prolong our breath,
We *greedily* devour our certain death. *Dryden.*

GRE'EDINESS, grēē'dė-nės. *n. s.* [from *greedy*.] Ravenousness; voracity; hunger; eagerness of appetite or desire.

Fox in stealth, wolf in *greediness*. *Shaksp.*

Thither with all *greediness* of affection are they gone, and there they intend to sup. *Shaksp.*

If thou wert the wolf, thy *greediness* would afflict thee. *Shaksp.*

I with the same *greediness* did seek,
As water when I thirst, to swallow Greek. *Denham.*

GRE'EDY, grēē'dė. *adj.* [ȝræ̆dıȝ, Sax. *graadig*, Danish; *gretig*, Dut.]

1. Ravenous; voracious; hungry.

As a lion that is *greedy* of his prey. *Psalms.*

Be not unsatiable in any dainty thing, nor too *greedy* upon meats. *Ecclus.*

He made the *greedy* ravens to be Elias's caterers, and bring him food. *King Charles*

2. Eager; vehemently desirous. It is now commonly taken in an ill sense.

Greedy to know, as is the mind of man,
Their cause of death, swift to the fire she ran.
Fairfax.

The ways of every one that is *greedy* of gain.
Proverbs.

Stern look'd the fiend, as frustrate of his will,
Not half suffic'd, and *greedy* yet to kill. *Dryden.*

While the reaper fills his *greedy* hands,
And binds the golden sheaves in brittle bands.
Dryden.

How fearful would he be of all *greedy* and unjust ways of raising their fortune? *Law.*

GREEN, grēēn. *adj.* [*grun*, German; *groen*, Dutch.]

1. Having a colour formed commonly by compounding blue and yellow; of the colour of the leaves of trees or herbs The green colour is said to be most favourable to the sight.

The general colour of plants is *green*, which is a colour that no flower is of: there is a greenish primrose, but it is pale and scarce a *green*. *Bacon.*

Groves for ever *green*. *Pope.*

2. Pale; sickly: from which we call the maid's disease the *green*-sickness, or *chlorosis*. Like it is *Sappho's* χλωροτέρη ποιας.

Was the hope drunk
Wherein you drest yourself? Hath it slept since?
And wakes it now to look so *green* and pale
At what it did so freely? *Shaksp.*

There's never any of these demure boys come to any proof; they fall into a kind of male *green*-sickness. *Shaksp.*

Till the *green* sickness and love's force betray'd
To death's remorseless arms th' unhappy maid.
Garth.

3. Flourishing; fresh; undecayed: from trees in spring.

If I have any where said a *green* old age, I have Virgil's authority; *Sed cruda deo viridisque senectus.* *Dryden.*

4. New; fresh: as, a *green* wound.

The door is open, sir; there lies your way:
You may be jogging while your boots are *green*.
Shaksp.

Griefs are *green*;
And all thy friends, which thou must make thy friends,
Have but their stings and teeth newly ta'en out.
Shaksp.

In a vault,
Where bloody Tybalt, yet but *green* in earth
Lies festering in his blood. *Shaksp.*

A man that studieth revenge keepeth his own wounds *green*, which otherwise would heal and do well. *Bacon.*

I might dilate on the temper of the people, the power, arts, and interest of the contrary party, but those are invidious topicks, too *green* in our remembrance. *Dryden.*

5. Not dry.

If a spark of error have thus far prevailed falling even where the wood was *green*, and farthest off from any inclination unto furious attempts, must not the peril thereof be greater in men, whose minds are of themselves as dry fewel, apt beforehand unto tumults? *Hooker.*

Being an olive tree
Which late he fell'd; and being *greene*, must be
Made lighter for his manage. *Chapman.*

Of fragility the cause is an impotency to be extended, and therefore stone is more fragil than metal, and so dry wood is more fragil than *green*. *Bacon.*

If you but consider a piece of *green* wood burning in a chimney, you will readily discern, in the disbanded parts of it, the four elements. *Boyle.*

The *green* do often heat the ripe, and the ripe, so heated, give fire to the *green*. *Mortimer.*

6. Not roasted; half raw.

Under this head we may rank those words which signify different ideas, by a sort of an unaccountable far-fetched analogy, or distant resemblance, that fancy has introduced between one thing and another; as when we say the meat is *green* when it is half roasted. *Watts.*

7. Unripe; immature; young: because fruits are green before they are ripe.

My sallad days,
When I was *green* in judgment, cold in blood!
Shaksp.

You'll find a difference
Between the promise of his *greener* days,
And these he masters now. *Shaksp.*

Oh, charming youth, in the first op'ning page;
So many graces in so *green* an age. *Dryden.*

If you would fat *green* geese, shut them up when they are about a month old. *Mortimer.*

Stubble geese at Michaelmas are seen
Upon the spit, next May produces *green*. *King.*

GREEN, grēēn. *n. s.*

1. The green colour; green colour of different shades.

Her mother hath intended,
That quaint in *green* she shall be loose enrob'd.
Shaksp.

But with your presence cheer'd they cease to mourn,
And walks wear fresher *green* at your return.
Dryden.

Cinnabar illuminated by this beam, appears of the same red colour as in daylight; and if at the lens you intercept the *green* making and blue making rays, its redness will become more full and lively. *Newton.*

Let us but consider the two colours of yellow and blue; if they are mingled together in any considerable proportion, they make a *green*. *Watts.*

2. A grassy plain.

For this down-trodden equity, we tread
In warlike march these *greens* before your town.
Shaksp.

O'er the smooth enamell'd *green*,
Where no print of step hath been,
Follow me as I sing. *Milton.*

The young Æmilia, fairer to be seen
Than the fair lily on the flow'ry *green*. *Dryden.*

3. Leaves; branches; wreaths.

With *greens* and flow'rs recruit their empty hives,
And seek fresh forage to sustain their lives.
Dryden.

Ev'ry brow with cheerful *green* is crown'd;
The feasts are doubled, and the bowls go round.
Dryden.

The fragrant *greens* I seek, my brows to bind.
Dryden.

To GREEN, grēēn. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make green. A low word.

Great spring before
Green'd all the year; and fruits and blossoms blush'd
In social sweetness on the self-same bough
Thomson.

GRE'ENBROOM, grēēn-brōōm'. *n. s.* [*cytiso genistra*, Lat.] A shrub. *Miller.*

GRE'ENCLOTH, grēēn'klōth. *n. s.* A board or court of justice held in the counting-house of the king's household, for the taking cognizance of all matters of government and justice within the king's court royal; and for correcting all the servants that shall offend. *Dict.*

For the *greencloth* law, take it in the largest sense, I have no opinion of it. *Bacon.*

GRE'ENEYED, grēēn'ide.[283] *adj.* [*green* and *eye*.] Having eyes coloured with green.

Doubtful thoughts, and rash-embrac'd despair,
And shudd'ring fear, and *greeney'd* jealousy. *Shak.*

GRE'ENFINCH, grēēn'finsh. *n. s.* [*chloris*.] A kind of bird.

The chaffinch, *greenfinch*, dormouse, and other small birds, are injurious to some fruits. *Mortimer.*

GRE'ENFISH, grēēn'fish. *n. s.* [*asellus*, Latin.] A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

GRE'ENGAGE, grēēn-gāje'. *n. s.* A species of plum.

GRE'ENHOUSE, grēēn'hōūse. *n. s.* [*green* and *house*.] A house in which tender plants are sheltered from the weather.

If the season prove exceeding piercing, which you may know by the freezing of a moistened cloth set in your *greenhouse*, kindle some charcoal. *Evelyn.*

Sometimes our road led us into several hollow apartments among the rocks and mountains, that look like so many natural *greenhouses*, as being always shaded with a great variety of trees and shrubs that never lose their verdure. *Addison.*

A kitchen garden is a more pleasant sight than the finest orangery or artificial *greenhouse*. *Spect.*

GRE'ENISH, grēēn'ish. *adj.* [from *green*.] Somewhat green; tending to green.

With goodly *greenish* locks, all loose unty'd,
As each had been a bride. *Spenser.*

Of this order the green of all vegetables seems to be, partly by reason of the intenseness of their colours, and partly because, when they wither, some of them turn to a *greenish* yellow. *Newton.*

GRE'ENLY, grēēn'lė. *adv.* [from *green*.]

1. With a greenish colour.
2. Newly; freshly.
3. Immaturely.

4. Wanly; timidly. Not in use.

Kate, I cannot look *greenly*, nor gasp out my eloquence; nor have I cunning in protestation. *Shaksp.*

GRE'ENNESS, grēēn'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *green.*]

1. The quality of being green; viridity; viridness.

About it grew such sort of trees, as either excellency of fruit, stateliness of growth, continual *greenness*, or poetical fancies, have made at any time famous. *Sidney.*

In a meadow, though the meer grass and *greenness* delights, yet the variety of flowers doth heighten and beautify *Ben Jonson.*

My reason, which discourses on what it finds in my phantasy, can consider *greenness* by itself, or mellowness, or sweetness, or coldness, singly and alone by itself. *Digby.*

2. Immaturity; unripeness.

This prince, while yet the errors in his nature were excused by the *greenness* of his youth, which took all the fault upon itself, loved a private man's wife. *Sidney.*

3. Freshness; vigour.

Take the picture of a man in the *greenness* and vivacity of his youth, and in the latter date and declension of his drooping years, and you will scarce know it to belong to the same person. *South.*

4. Newness.

GRE'NSICKNESS, grēēn-sĭk'nĕs. *n. s.* [*green* and *sickness.*] The disease of maids, so called from the paleness which it produces.

Sour eructations, and a craving appetite, especially of terrestrial and absorbent substances, are the ease of girls in the *greensickness.* *Arbuthnot.*

GRE'NSWARD, GRE'NSWORD, grēēn'swārd. *n. s.* [*green* and *sward:* of the same original with *swath.*] The turf on which grass grows.

This is the prettiest low-born lass that ever
Ran on the *greensword.* *Shaksp.*

After break their fast
On *greensword* ground, a cool and grateful taste. *Dryden.*

In shallow soils all is gravel within a few inches; and sometimes in low ground a thin *greensward* and sloughy underneath; which at last turns all into bog. *Swift.*

GRE'NWEED, grēēn'wēēd. *n. s.* [*green* and *weed.*] Diers weed.

GRE'NWOOD, grēēn'wŭd. *n. s.* [*green* and *wood.*] A wood considered as it appears in the spring or summer. It is sometimes used as one word.

Among wild herbs under the *greenwood* shade. *Fairfax.*

It happen'd on a summer's holiday,
That to the *greenwood* shade he took his way;
For Cymon shunn'd the church. *Dryden.*

To GREET, grēēt. *v. a.* [*grator*, Latin; grætan, Saxon.]

1. To address at meeting.

I think if men, which in these places live,
Durst look in themselves, and themselves retrieve,
They would like strangers *greet* themselves. *Donne.*

I would gladly go,
To *greet* my Pallas with such news below. *Dryden.*

2. To address in whatever manner.

My noble partner
You *greet* with present grace, and great prediction;
To me you speak not. *Shaksp.*

Now, Thomas Mowbray, do I turn to thee,
And mark my *greeting* well; for what I speak,
My body shall make good. *Shaksp.*

3. To salute in kindness or respect.

My lord, the mayor of London comes to *greet* you.

—God bless your grace with health and happy days. *Shaksp.*

Now the herald lark
Left his ground nest, high tow'ring to descry
The morn's approach, and *greet* her with his song. *Milton.*

Once had the early matrons run
To *greet* her of a lovely son. *Milton.*

The sea's our own: and now all nations *greet*,
With bending sails, each vessel of our fleet. *Waller.*

Thus pale they meet, their eyes with fury burn:
None *greets;* for none the greeting will return;
But in dumb surliness, each arm'd with care,
His foe profest, as brother of the war. *Dryden.*

4. To congratulate.

His lady, seeing all that channel from far,
Approacht in haste to *greet* his victorie. *Spenser.*

5. To pay compliments at a distance.

The king's a-bed,
And sent great largess to your officers:
This diamond he *greets* your wife withal,
By the name of most kind hostess. *Shaksp.*

6. To meet, as those do who go to pay congratulations. Not much in use.

Your haste
Is now urg'd on you.
——We will *greet* the time. *Shaksp.*

To GREET, grēēt. *v. n.* To meet and salute.

There *greet* in silence, as the dead are wont,
And sleep in peace. *Shaksp.*

Such was that face on which I dwelt with joy,
Ere Greece assembled stem'd the tides to Troy;
But parting then for that detested shore,
Our eyes, unhappy! never *greeted* more. *Pope.*

GRE'ETER, grēēt'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from the verb] He who greets.

GRE'ETING, grēēt'ing. *n. s.* [from *greet.*] Salutation at meeting, or compliments at a distance.

I from him
Give you all *greetings*, that a king, as friend,
Can send his brother. *Shaksp.*

GREEZE, grēēze. *n. s.* [Otherwise written *greece.* See GREECE, or GRIEZE, or GRICE; from *degrees.*] A flight of steps; a step.

GRE'GAL, grē'gāl. *adj.* [*grex*, *gregis*, Lat.] Belonging to a flock. *Dict.*

GREGA'RIOUS, grē-gā'rē-ŭs. *adj.* [*gregarius*, Latin.] Going in flocks or herds, like sheep or partridges.

No birds of prey are *gregarious.* *Ray.*

GRE'MIAL, grē'mē-ăl. *adj.* [*gremium*, Lat.] Pertaining to the lap. *Dict.*

GRENA'DE, grē-nāde'. *n. s.* [from *pomum granatum*, Lat.] A little hollow globe or ball of iron, or other metal, about two inches and a half in diameter, which, being filled with fine powder, is set on fire by means of a small fusee fastened to a touchhole; as soon as it is kindled, the case flies into many shatters, much to the damage of all that stand near. *Harris.*

GRE'NADIER, grĕn-ă-dēēr.[275] *n. s.* [*grenadier*, Fr. from *grenade.*] A tall foot soldier of whom there is one company in every regiment: such men being employed to throw grenades.

Peace allays the shepherd's fear
Of wearing cap of *grenadier.* *Gay.*

GRENA'DO, grē-nā'dō.[77] *n. s.* See GRENADE.

Yet to express a Scot, to play that prize,
Not all those mouth *grenados* can suffice. *Cleaveland.*

You may as well try to quench a flaming *grenado* with a shell of fair water as hope to succeed. *Watts.*

GREUT, grōōt. *n. s.* A kind of fossil body.

A sort of tin ore, with its *greut;* that is, a congeries of crystals, or sparks of spar, of the bigness of baysalt, and of a brown shining colour immersed therein. *Grew.*

GREW, grū. The preterit of *grow.*

The pleasing task he fails not to renew;
Soft and more soft at ev'ry touch it *grew.* *Dryd.*

GREY, grā. *adj.* [*gris*, French. More properly written gray.] See GRAY.

This ancient ruffian, sir, whose life I spar'd at
suit of his *grey* beard. *Shaksp.*

Our green youth copies what *grey* sinners act,
When venerable age commends the fact. *Dryden.*

GRE'YHOUND, grā'hŏŭnd. *n. s.* [ȝnizhund, Saxon.] A tall fleet dog that chases in sight.

First may a trusty *greyhound* transform himself into a tyger. *Sidney.*

So, on the downs we see, near Wilton fair,
A hast'ned hare from greedy *greyhounds* go. *Sid.*
Th' impatient *greyhound*, slipt from far,
Bounds o'er the glebe to catch the fearful hare. *Dryden.*

GRICE, grīse. *n. s.*

1. A little pig. *Gouldman.*

2. A step or *greeze.*

No, not a *grice;*
This a step to love. *Shaksp.*

To GRIDE, grīde. *v. n.* [*gridare*, Italian.] To cut; to make way by cutting. A word elegant, but not in use.

His poignant spear he thrust with puissant sway,
That through his thigh the mortal steel did *gride.* *Spenser.*

So sore
The *griding* sword, with discontinuous wound,
Pass'd through him! *Milton.*

GRI'DELIN, grĭd'ē-lĭn. *n. s.* A colour mixed of white and red.

The ladies dress'd in rich symars were seen,
Of Florence satten, flower'd with white and green,
And for a shade betwixt the bloomy *gridelin.* *Dryd.*

GRI'DIRON, grĭd'ī-ûrn. *n. s.* [*grind*, Islandick, a grate, and *iron.*] A portable grate on which meat is laid to be broiled upon the fire.

He had added two bars to the *gridiron.* *Spect.*

GRIEF, grēēf.[275] *n. s.* [from *grieve; griff*, Welsh, probably from the English.]

1. Sorrow; trouble for something past.

I will instruct my sorrows to be proud;
For *grief* is proud, and makes his owner stout. *Shaks.*

Wringing of the hands, knocking the breast, are but the ceremonies of sorrow, the pomp and ostentation of an effeminate *grief*, which speak not so much the greatness of the misery as the smallness of the mind. *South.*

The mother was so afflicted at the loss of a fine boy, who was her only son, that she died for *grief* of it. *Addison.*

2. Grievance; harm. [*grief*, French.] Not in use.

Be factious for redress of all these *griefs*,
And I will set this foot of mine as far
As who goes farthest. *Shaksp.*

The king has sent to know
The nature of your *griefs*, and whereupon
You conjure from the breast of civil peace
Such bold hostility. *Shaksp.*

3. Pain; disease. Obsolete.

GRIE'VANCE, grēē'vāns.[660] *n. s.* [from *grief.*]

1. A state of uneasiness. Out of use.

2. The cause of uneasiness. Used of such

causes as are the effects of human conduct.

What remedy can be found against *grievances*, but to bring religion into countenance, and encourage those who, from the hope of future reward, and dread of future punishment, will be moved to justice and integrity? *Swift.*

To GRIEVE, grēēv. *v. a.* [*grever*, Fr. *griever*, Flemish; *gravis*, Lat.]

1. To afflict; to hurt.

For he doth not afflict willingly, nor *grieve* the children of men. *Luke.*

Forty years long was I *grieved* with this generation. *Psalms.*

It repented the Lord that he had made man on the earth, and it *grieved* him at his heart. *Gen.*

Griev'd at the thought, he vow'd his whole endeavour
Should be to close those breaches. *Rowe.*

2. To make sorrowful.

When one man kills another, thinking that he killeth a wild beast; if the same man remembreth afterwards what he hath done, and is not *grieved* for the fact, in this case he hath sinned; because his not grieving is offensive unto God, though the fact were merely besides his will. *Perkins.*

To GRIEVE, grēēv. *v. n.* To be in pain for something past; to mourn; to sorrow, as for the death of friends. It has sometimes *at* and sometimes *for* before the cause of grief: perhaps *at* is proper before our misfortunes, and *for* before our faults.

Do not you *grieve at* this. *Shaksp.*

How didst thou *grieve* then, Adam, to behold
The end of all thy offspring end so sad. *Milton.*

With equal mind what happens let us bear;
Nor joy nor *grieve* too much *for* things beyond our care. *Dryden.*

GRIE'VINGLY, grēēv'ĭng-lē. *adv.* [from *grieve.*] In sorrow; sorrowfully.

Grievingly, I think,
The peace between the French and us not values
The cost that did conclude it. *Shaksp.*

GRIE'VOUS, grēēv'ŭs. *adj.* [*gravis*, Latin; or from *To grieve.*]

1. Afflictive; painful; hard to be born.

To the flesh, as the apostle himself granteth, all affliction is naturally *grievous*. *Hooker.*

Correction is *grievous* unto him that forsaketh the way, and he that hateth reproof shall die. *Proverbs.*

2. Such as causeth sorrow.

To own a great but *grievous* truth, though they quicken and sharpen the invention, they corrupt the temper. *Watts.*

3. Expressing a great degree of uneasiness.

He durst not disobey, but sent *grievous* complaints to the parliament of the usage he was forced to submit to. *Clarendon.*

4. Atrocious; heavy.

It was a *grievous* fault,
And grievously hath Cæsar answer'd it. *Shaksp.*

Crying sins I call those, which are so heinous, and in their kind so *grievous*, that they hasten God's judgments, and call down for speedy vengeance upon the sinner. *Perkins.*

5. Sometimes used adverbially in low language.

He cannot come, my lord; he 's *grievous* sick. *Shakspeare.*

GRIE'VOUSLY, grēēv'ŭs-lē. *adv.* [from *grievous.*]

1. Painfully; with pain.

Wide was the wound, and a large lukewarm flood,
Red as the rose thence gushed *grievously*. *Spen.*

2. With discontent; with ill-will.

Grittus perceiving how *grievously* the matter was taken, with the danger he was in, began to doubt. *Knolles.*

3. Calamitously; miserably.

I see how a number of souls are, for want of right information, oftentimes *grievously* vexed. *Hooker.*

4. Vexatiously; to a great degree of uneasiness.

Houses built in plains are apt to be *grievously* annoyed with mire and dirt. *Ray.*

GRIE'VOUSNESS, grēēv'ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *grievous.*] Sorrow; pain; calamity.

They fled from the swords, from the drawn sword and from the bent bow, and from the *grievousness* of war. *Isaiah.*

GRI'FFIN, GRI'FFON, grĭf'fĭn. *n. s.* [This should rather be written *gryfon*, or *gryphon; gryps*, γρὺψ; but it is generally written *griffon.*] A fabled animal, said to be generated between the lion and eagle, and to have the head and paws of the lion, and the wings of the eagle.

Of all bearing among these winged creatures, the *griffin* is the most ancient. *Peacham.*

Aristeus, a poet of Proconesus, affirmed, that near the one-eyed nations *griffins* defended the mines of gold. *Brown.*

GRIG, grĭg. *n. s.* [*kricke*, Bavarian, a little duck.]

1. It seems originally to have signified any thing below the natural size.

2. A small eel.

3. A merry creature. [Supposed from *Greek; græculus festivus*, Lat.]

Hard is her heart as flint or stone,
She laughs to see me pale;
And merry as a *grig* is grown,
And brisk as bottle-ale. *Swift.*

To GRILL, grĭl. *v. n.* [*grille*, a grate, Fr.] To broil on a grate or gridiron.

GRI'LLADE, grĭl-lāde'. *n. s.* [from *grill.*] Any thing broiled on the gridiron.

To GRI'LLY, grĭl'lē. *v. a.* [from *grill.*] This word signifies, as it seems, to harass; to hurt: as we now say, *to roast a man*, for *to tease him.*

For while we wrangle here and jar,
W' are *grillied* all at Temple-bar. *Hudibras.*

GRIM, grĭm. *adj.* [ȝrimma, Sax.]

1. Having a countenance of terrour; horrible; hideous; frightful.

The innocent prey in haste he does forsake,
Which quit from death, yet quakes in every limb,
With change of fear to see the lion look so *grim*. *Spenser.*

Grim Saturn yet remains,
Bound in those gloomy caves with adamantine chains. *Drayton.*

Thou hast a *grim* appearance, and thy face
Bears a command in 't. *Shakspeare.*

Their dear causes
Would to the bleeding and the *grim* alarm
Excite the mortified man. *Shaksp.*

What if the breath that kindled those *grim* fires,
Awak'd, should blow them into sevenfold rage? *Milton.*

Expert to turn the sway
Of battle, open when and where to close
The ridges of *grim* war. *Milton.*

He that dares to die,
May laugh at the *grim* face of law, and scorn
The cruel wrinkle of a tyrant brow. *Denham.*

Their swarthy hosts would darken all our plains,
Doubling the native horrour of the war,
And making death more *grim*. *Addison.*

2. Ugly; ill-looking.

Strait stood up to him
Divine Ulysses; who with looks exceeding grave and *grim*,
This better check gave. *Chapman.*

Grim visag'd war had smooth'd his wrinkl'd front. *Shaksp.*

Venus was like her mother; for her father is but *grim*. *Shaksp.*

GRIMA'CE, grē-māse'. *n. s.* [French, from *grim.*]

1. A distortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or insolence.

He had not spar'd to show his piques
Against th' haranguer's politicks,
With smart remarks of leering faces,
And annotations of *grimaces*. *Hudibras.*

The favourable opinion and good word of men comes oftentimes at a very easy rate; and by a few demure looks and affected whims, set off with some odd devotional postures and *grimaces*, and such other little arts of dissimulation, cunning men will do wonders. *South's Sermons.*

The buffoon ape, with *grimaces* and gambols, carried it from the whole field. *L'Estrange.*

The French nation is addicted to *grimace*. *Spec.*

2. Air of affectation.

Vice in a vizzard, to avoid *grimace*,
Allows all freedom, but to see the face. *Granville.*

GRIMA'LKIN, grĭm-mâl'kĭn. *n. s.* [*gris*, French, gray, and *malkin*, or little *Moll.* Gray little woman.] The name of an old cat.

Grimalkin, to domestic vermin sworn
An everlasting foe, with watchful eye
Lies nightly brooding o'er a chinky gap,
Protending her fell claws, to thoughtless mice
Sure ruin. *Philips.*

GRIME, grīme. *n. s.* [from *grim.*] Dirt deeply insinuated; sullying blackness not easily cleansed.

Swart, like my shoe, but her face nothing so clean kept; for why? She sweats: a man may go over shoes in the *grime* of it. *Shakspeare.*

Collow is the word by which they denote black *grime* of burnt coals or wood. *Woodward.*

To GRIME, grīme. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dirt; to sully deeply.

My face I'll *grime* with filth,
Blanket my loins, elf all my hair in knots. *Shaksp.*

GRI'MLY, grĭm'lē. *adv.* [from *grim.*]

1. Horribly; hideously; terribly.

We've landed in ill time: the skies look *grimly*,
And threaten present blusters *Shaksp.*

So Pluto, seiz'd of Proserpine, convey'd
To hell's tremendous gloom th' affrighted maid;
There *grimly* smil'd, pleas'd with the beauteous prize,
Nor envy'd Jove his sunshine and his skies. *Add.*

2. Sourly; sullenly.

The augurs
Say they know not; they cannot tell; look *grimly*,
And dare not speak their knowledge. *Shaksp.*

GRI'MNESS, grĭm'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *grim.*] Horrour; frightfulness of visage.

To GRIN, grĭn. *v. n.* [ȝrennian, Saxon; *grinnen*, *grinden*, Dutch, undoubtedly of the same origin with *To grind*, as we now say to *grind the teeth; grincer*, French.]

1. To set the teeth together and withdraw the lips either in anger or in mirth.

Death, death! oh, amiable, lovely death!
Come *grin* on me, and I will think thou smil'st. *Shaksp.*

What valour were it, when a cur doth *grin*,
For one to trust his hand between his teeth,
When he might spurn him with his foot away. *Shaksp.*

It was no unpleasant entertainment to me to see the various methods with which they have attacked me; some with piteous moans and outcries, others *grinning*, and only showing their teeth. *Stilling fleet.*

A lion's hide he wears:
About his shoulders hangs the shaggy skin;
The teeth and gaping jaws severely *grin*. *Dryd.*

They neither could defend, nor can pursue;
But *grinn'd* their teeth, and cast a helpless view. *Dryden.*

Madness, we fancy, gave an ill-tim'd birth,
To *grinning* laughter, and to frantick mirth. *Prior.*

Fools *grin* on fools, and stoicklike support,
Without one sigh the pleasures of a court. *Young.*

2. To fix the teeth as in anguish.

I like not such *grinning* honour as sir Walter hath: give me life, which if I can save, so; if not, honour comes unlook'd for and there's an end. *Shaksp.*

GRIN, grĭn. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The act of closing the teeth and showing them.

He laughs at him, in 's face too.
—O you mistake him; 'twas an humble *grin*,
The fawning joy of courtiers and of dogs. *Dryd.*

The muscles were so drawn together on each side of his face, that he showed twenty teeth at a *grin*. *Addison.*

Deists are effectually beaten in all their combats at the weapons of men, that is, reason and arguments; and they would now attack our religion with the talents of a vile animal, that is *grin* and grimace. *Watts.*

What lords are those saluting with a *grin*?
One is just out, and one is lately in. *Young.*

GRIN, grĭn. *n. s.* [ȝrỳn, ȝỳrene, Sax.] A snare; a trap.

Like a birde that hasteth to his *gryn*
Not knowinge the perile. *Chaucer.*

The *grin* shall take him by the heel, and the robber shall prevail against him. *Job.*

To GRIND, grīnd. *v. a.* preter. *I ground;* part. pass. *ground.* [ȝrından, ȝeȝrunden, ground, Sax.]

1. To reduce any thing to powder by friction; to comminute by attrition.

And whosoever shall fall on this stone, shall be broken; but on whomsoever it shall fall, it will *grind* him to powder. *Matthew.*

He that will have a cake out of the wheat, must needs tarry the *grinding*. *Shaksp.*

What relation or affinity is there between a minute body and cogitation, any more than the greatest? Is a small drop of rain any wiser than the ocean? Or do we *grind* inanimate corn into living rational meal? *Bentley.*

2. To sharpen or smooth by rubbing on something hard.

Meeting with time, slack thing, said I,
Thy sithe is dull; whet it, for shame:
No marvel, sir, he did reply,
If it at length deserve some blame;
But where one man would have me *grind* it
Twenty to one too sharp do find it. *Herbert.*

Against a stump his tusk the monster *grinds*,
And in the sharpen'd edge new vigour finds. *Dryd.*

3. To rub one against another.

So up he let him rise; who with grim look,
And count'nance stern, upstanding, 'gan to *grind*
His grated teeth for great disdain. *Spenser.*

Harsh sounds, as of a saw when it is sharpened, and *grinding* of one stone against another, make a shivering or horror in the body, and set the teeth on edge. *Bacon.*

That the stomach in animals *grinds* the substances which it receives, is evident from the dissection of animals, which have swallowed metals, which have been found polished on the side next the stomach. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To harass; to oppress.

Some merchants and tradesmen, under colour of furnishing the colony with necessaries, may not *grind* them so as shall always keep them in poverty. *Bacon.*

Another way the Spaniards have taken to *grind* the Neapolitans, and yet to take off the odium from themselves. *Addison.*

5. In the following lines, I know not whether it be not corruptly used for *griding*, cutting.

Not knowing 'twas my labour, I complain
Of sudden shootings and of *grinding* pains,
My throws come thicker, and my cries encreas'd. *Dryden.*

To GRIND, grīnd. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of grinding; to move a mill.

Fetter'd they send thee
Into the common prison, there to *grind*
Among the slaves and asses. *Milton.*

2. To be moved as in the act of grinding.

Shrinking sinews start,
And smeary foam works o'er my *grinding* jaws. *Rowe.*

GRI'NDER, grīnd'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *grind.*]

1. One that grinds; one that works in a mill.

2. The instrument of grinding.

His heart a solid rock, to fear unknown,
And harder than the *grinder's* nether stone. *Sandys.*

Now exhort
Thy hinds to exercise the pointed steel
On the hard rock, and give a wheely form
To the expected *grinder*. *Philips.*

3. [ȝrınd-toðar.] The back teeth, the double teeth.

The teeth are in men of three kinds: sharp, as the fore-teeth; broad, as the hack-teeth, which we call the molar teeth, or *grinders;* and pointed teeth, or canine, which are between both. *Bacon.*

He the raging lioness confounds,
The roaring lion with his javelin wounds;
Scatters their whelps, their *grinders* breaks; so they
With the old hunter starve for want of prey. *Sandys.*

The jaw-teeth or *grinders*, in Latin *molares*, are made flat and broad a-top, and withal somewhat uneven and rugged, that, by their knobs and little cavities, they may the better retain, *grind*, and commix the aliments. *Ray.*

Nature is at a great deal of labour to transmute vegetable into animal substances; therefore herb-eating animals, which do not ruminate, have strong *grinders*, and chew much. *Arbuthnot.*

4. The teeth, in irony or contempt.

One, who at the sight of supper, open'd wide
His jaws before, and whetted *grinders* try'd. *Dryd.*

Both he brought;
He mouth'd them, and betwixt his *grinders* caught. *Dryden.*

GRI'NDLESTONE, grĭn'dl-stōne. } *n. s.*
GRI'NDSTONE, grīnd'stōne. } [from *grind* and *stone.*] The stone on which edged instruments are sharpened.

Such a light and metall'd dance
Saw you never yet in France;
And by the lead-men, for the nonce,
That turn round like *grindlestones*. *Ben Jonson.*

Literature is the *grindstone* to sharpen the coulters, and to whet their natural faculties. *Hammond.*

Smiths that make hinges brighten them, yet seldom file them; but grind them on a *grindstone* 'till bright. *Moxon.*

GRI'NNER, grĭn'nûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *grin.*] He that grins.

The frightful'st *grinner*
Be the winner. *Addison.*

GRI'NNINGLY, grĭn'nĭng-lē. *adv.* [from *grin.*] With a grinning laugh.

GRIP, grĭp. *n. s.* A small ditch. *Ains.*

To GRIPE, grīpe. *v. a.* [*greifan*, Gothick; ȝrıpan, Saxon; *grijpen*, Dutch; *gripe*, Scotish.]

1. To hold with the fingers closed; to grasp; to press with the fingers.

He that speaks doth *gripe* the hearer's wrist,
Whilst he that hears makes fearful action
With wrinkl'd brows. *Shaksp.*

2. To hold hard.

He seiz'd the shining hough with *griping* hold,
And rent away with ease the ling'ring gold. *Dryd.*

3. [*grifter*, French.] To catch eagerly; to seize.

You took occasion to be quickly woo'd,
To *gripe* the gen'ral sway into your hands. *Shaksp.*

4. To close; to clutch.

Unlucky Welsted! thy unfeeling master,
The more thou ticklest, *gripes* his hand the faster. *Pope.*

5. To pinch; to press; to squeeze.

A wond'rous way it for this lady wrought,
From lion's claws to pluck the *griped* prey. *Spenser.*

And first the dame came rushing through the wood;
And next the famish'd hounds that sought their food,
And *grip'd* her flanks, and oft essay'd their jaws in blood. *Dryden.*

6. To give a pain in the bowels.

Thus full of counsel to the den she went,
Grip'd all the way, and longing for a vent. *Dryden.*

To GRIPE, grīpe. *v. n.*

1. To feel the colick; to have the belly-ache.

Many people would, with reason, prefer the *griping* of an hungry belly to those dishes which are a feast to others. *Locke.*

Manna, by the bulk, figure, texture, and motion of its parts, has a power to produce the sensations of sickness, and sometimes of acute pains or *gripings* in us. *Locke.*

2. To pinch; to catch at money meanly.

It is mean revenue, by being scattered, in the worst of times growing upon him, when others that had great ones, by *griping*, made them less, and grew stark beggars. *Fell.*

GRIPE, grīpe. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Grasp; hold; seizure of the hand or paw.

Therefore still on high,
He over him did hold his cruel claws,
Threatning with greedy *gripe* to do him dy. *Spenser.*

They put a barren sceptre in my *gripe*
Thence to be wrench'd with an unlineal hand. *Shaksp.*

Should I
Slaver with lips, as common as the stairs
That mount the Capitol; join *gripes* with hands
Made hardy with hourly falshood as with labour. *Shaksp.*

He gave me his hand,
And, with a feeble *gripe*, says, dear my lord,
Command my service. *Shaksp.*

I fell; and with my weight the helm constrain'd,
Was drawn along, which yet my *gripe* retain'd. *Dryden.*

2. Squeeze; pressure.

Fir'd with this thought, at once he strain'd the breast;
'Tis true, the harden'd breast resists the *gripe*,
And the cold lips return a kiss unripe. *Dryden.*

3. Oppression; crushing power.

I take my cause
Out of the *gripes* of cruel men, and give it
To a most noble judge, the king my master. *Shaksp.*

4. Affliction; pinching distress.

Adam, at the news
Heart struck with chilling *gripe* of sorrow stood,
That all his senses bound! *Milton.*

Can'st thou bear cold and hunger? Can these limbs,
Fram'd for tender offices of love,

Endure the bitter *gripes* of smarting poverty?
Otway

5. [In the plural.] Bellyache; colick.
In the jaundice the choler is wanting; and the ictherical have a great sourness and *gripes* with windiness. *Floyer.*

GRI'PER, grī'pûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *grifle.*] Oppressor; usurer; extortioner.
Others pretend zeal, and yet are professed usurers, *gripers*, monsters of men, and harpies. *Burton.*

GRI'PINGLY, grī'pĭng-lė. *adv.* [from *griping.*] With pain in the guts.
Clysters help, lest the medicine stop in the guts, and work *gripingly.* *Bacon.*

GRI'PLE, grī'pl. *n. s.* A greedy snatcher; a griping miser. *Spenser.*

GRI'SAMBER, grĭs'âm-bûr. *n. s.* Used by *Milton* for ambergrise.
Beasts of chace, or fowl of game,
In pastry built, or from the spit, or boil'd,
Grisamber steam'd. *Milton.*

GRISE, grise. *n. s.* [See GREECE, as it should be written.] A step, or scale of steps.
Let me speak like ourself; and lay a sentence,
Which, as a *grise* or step, may help these lovers
Into your favour. *Shaksp.*

GRI'SKIN, grĭs'kĭn. *n. s.* [*grisgin*, roast meat, Irish.] The vertebræ of a hog broiled.

GRI'SLY, grĭz'lė. *adj.* [ȝpiꝛlu, Saxon.] Dreadful; horrible; hideous; frightful; terrible.
His *grisly* locks, long growen and unbound,
Disordered hung about his shoulders round. *Spenser.*
Where I was wont to seek the honey bee,
The *grisly* toadstool grown there might I see.
Spenser.
My *grisly* countenance made others fly;
None durst come near, for fear of sudden death.
Shaksp.
Back step'd those two fair angels, half amaz'd
So sudden to behold the *grisly* king;
Yet thus, unmov'd with fear, accost him soon.
Milton.
For that damn'd magician, let him be girt
With all the *grisly* legions that troop
Under the sooty flag of Acheron. *Milton.*
The beauteous form of fight,
Is chang'd, and war appears a *grisly* sight. *Dryden.*
In vision thou shalt see his *grisly* face,
The king of terrors raging in thy race. *Dryden.*
Thus the *grisly* spectre spoke again *Dryden.*
Close by each other laid, they press'd the ground,
Their manly bosoms pierc'd with many a *grisly* wound. *Dryden.*
So rushes on his foe the *grisly* bear. *Addison.*

GRIST, grĭst. *n. s.* [ȝpiꝛt, Sax.]
1. Corn to be ground.
Get *grist* to the mill to have plenty in store,
Lest miller lack water. *Tusser.*
A mighty trade this lusty miller drove;
Much *grist* from Cambridge to his lot did fall,
And all the corn they us'd at scholar's hall. *Miller.*
2. Supply; provision.
Matter, as wise logicians say,
Cannot without a form subsist;
And form, say I, as well as they,
Must fail, if matter brings no *grist.* *Swift.*
3. GRIST *to Mill*, is profit; gain.
The computation of degrees, in all matrimonial causes, is wont to be made according to the rules of that law, because it brings *grist* to the *mill. Ayliffe.*

GRI'STLE, grĭs'sl.[472] *n. s.* [ȝpiꝛcle, Sax.] A cartilage; a part of the body next in hardness to a bone.
No living creatures, that have shells very hard, as oysters, crabs, lobsters, and especially the tortoise, have bones within them, but only little *gristles.* *Bacon.*
Lest the asperity or hardness of cartilages should hurt the œsophagus or gullet, which is tender and of a skinny substance, or hinder the swallowing of our meat, therefore the annulary *gristles* of the windpipe are not made round, or entire circles; but where the gullet touches the windpipe, there, to fill up the circle, is only a soft membrane, which may easily give way to the dilatation of the gullet. *Ray.*

GRI'STLY, grĭs'slė. *adj.* [from *gristle.*] Cartilaginous; made of gristle.
At last they spit out pieces of their lungs; it may be small *gristly* bits, that are eaten off from the lung pipes. *Harvey.*
She has made the back-bone of several vertebræ, as being more fit to bend, more tough, and less in danger of breaking, than if they were all one intire bone without these *gristly* junctures. *More.*
Fins are made of *gristly* spokes, or rays connected by membranes; so that they may be contracted or extended like women's fans. *Ray.*
They have a louder and stronger note than other birds of the same bigness, which have only a *gristly* windpipe. *Grew.*
Each pipe distinguished by its *gristly* rings,
To cherish life aerial pasture brings. *Blackmore.*

GRIT, grĭt. *n. s.* [ȝpȳtta, ȝpeot, Saxon.]
1. The coarse part of meal.
2. Oats husked or coarsely ground.
3. Sand; rough hard particles.
Silesian bole, crackling a little betwixt the teeth, yet without the least particle of *grit*, feels as smooth as soap. *Grew.*
The sturdy pear tree here
Will rise luxuriant, and with toughest root
Pierce the obstructing *grit* and restive marle.
Philips.
4. *Grits* are fossils found in minute masses, forming together a kind of powder; the several particles of which are of no determinate shape, but seem rudely broken fragments of larger masses; not to be dissolved or disunited by water, but retaining their figure, and not cohering into a mass.
One sort is a fine, dull looking, grey *grit*, which, if wetted with salt water, into mortar or paste, dries almost immediately, and coalesces into a hard stony mass, such as is not easily afterwards disunited by water. This is the *pulvis puteolanus* of the ancients, mixed among their cements used in buildings sunk into the sea; and in France and Italy an ingredient in their harder plaisters, under the name of pozzolane. It is common on the sides of hills in Italy. Another species, which is a coarse, beautifully green, dull *grit*, is the *chrysocollo* of the ancients, which they used in soldering gold, long supposed a lost fossil. It serves the purpose of soldering metals better than borax. The ferrugineous black glittering *grit*, is the black shining sand employed to throw over writing, found on the shores of Italy. *Hill.*

GRI'TTINESS, grĭt'tė-nės. *n. s.* [from *gritty.*] Sandiness; the quality of abounding in grit.
In fuller's-earth he could find no sand by the microscope, nor any *grittiness.* *Mortimer.*

GRI'TTY, grĭt'tė. *adj.* [from *grit.*] Full of hard particles; consisting of grit.
I could not discern the unevenness of the surface of the powder, nor the little shadows let fall from the *gritty* particles thereof. *Newton.*

GRI'ZELIN, grĭz'lĭn. *n. s.* [more properly *gridelin.* See GRIDELIN.]
The Burgundy, which is a *grizelin* or pale red, of all others, is surest to ripen in our climate. *Temple.*

GRI'ZZLE, grĭz'zl.[405] *n. s.* [from *gris*, gray; *grisaille*, French.] A mixture of white and black; gray.
O thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be
When time hath sow'd a *grizzle* on thy face! *Shak.*

GRI'ZZLED, grĭz'zl'd.[359] *adj.* [from *grizzle.*] Interspersed with gray.
To the boy Cæsar, send this *grizzled* head. *Shak.*
His beard was *grizzled:* no.
—It was as I have seen it in his life. *Shaksp.*
His hair just *grizzled*,
As in a green old age. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*
Those *grizzled* locks, which nature did provide
In plenteous growth their asses ears to hide.
Dryden.

GRI'ZZLY, grĭz'zlė. *adj.* [from *gris*, gray, Fr.] Somewhat gray.
Living creatures generally do change their hair with age, turned to be gray and white; as is seen in men, though some earlier, some later; in horses that are dappled and turn white; and in old squirrels, that turn *grizzly.* *Bacon.*

To GROAN, grône.[295] *v. n.* [ȝpanan, Saxon; *gronen*, Dutch.] To breathe with a hoarse noise, as in pain or agony.
Many an heir
Of these fair edifices, for my wars,
Have I heard *groan* and drop. *Shaksp.*
Men *groan* from out of the city, and the soul of the wounded crieth out. *Job.*
Repenting and *groaning* for anguish of spirit.
Wisdom.
So shall the world go on,
To good malignant, to bad men benign,
Under her own weight *groaning.* *Milton.*
Nothing can so peculiarly gratify the noble dispositions of humanity, as for one man to see another so much himself as to sigh his griefs and *groan* his pains. *South.*
On the blazing pile his parent lay,
Or a lov'd brother *groan'd* his life away. *Pope.*

GROAN, grône. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Breath expired with noise and difficulty, from pain, faintness, or weariness.
Alas, poor country,
Where sighs and *groans*, and shrieks that rend the air,
Are made, not mark'd! *Shaksp.*
I led to slaughter, and to slaughter leave;
And ev'n from hence their dying *groans* receive.
Dryden.
Hence aching bosoms wear a visage gay,
And stifled *groans* frequent the ball and play.
Young.
2. Any hoarse dead sound.
Such sheets of fire, such bursts of horrid thunder,
Such *groans* of roaring wind and rain, I never
Remember to have heard. *King Lear.*

GRO'ANFUL, grône'fûl. *adj.* [*groan* and *full.*] Sad; agonizing. Not used.
Adown he kest it with so puissant wrest,
That back again it did aloft rebound,
And gave against his mother earth a *groanful* sound. *Spenser.*

GROAT, grâwt.[295] *n. s.* [*groot*, Dutch; *grosso*, Italian.]
1. A piece valued at four pence.
2. A proverbial name for a small sum.
My mother was wont
To call them woollen vassals, things created
To buy and sell with *groats.* *Shaksp.*
I dare lay a *groat*,
A tertian ague is at least your lot. *Dryden.*
Imagine a person of quality to marry a woman much his inferior, and without a *groat* to her fortune. *Swift.*
3. GROATS. Oats that have the hulls taken off. *Ainsworth.*

GRO'CER, grō'sûr.[98] *n. s.* [This should

be written *grosser*, from *gross*, a large quantity; a *grocer* originally being one who dealt by wholesale; or from *grossus*, a fig; which their present state seems to favour.]

A *grocer* is a man who buys and sells tea, sugar, and plums and spices for gain. *Watts.*

But still the offspring of your brain shall prove
The *grocer's* care, and brave the rage of Jove.
Garth.

GRO'CERY, grō-sûr-ē. *n. s.* [from *grocer*.] Grocer's ware, such as tea, sugar, raisins, spice.

His troops being now in a country where they were not expected, met with many cart loads of wine, *grocery*, and tobacco. *Clarendon.*

GRO'GERAM, GRO'GRAM, GRO'GRAN, grŏg'rûm. *n. s.* [*gros, grain*, Fr. *grossograna*, low Latin. *Ainsworth.*] Stuff woven with a large woof and a rough pile.

Certes they 're neatly cloath'd: I of this mind am,
Your only wearing is your *grogeram*. *Donne.*

Natolia affords great store of chamelots and *grograms*. *Sandys.*

Some men will say this habit of John's was neither of camel's skin nor any coarse texture of its hair, but rather some finer weave of camelot, *grogram*, or the like. *Brown.*

The natural sweetness and innocence of her behaviour shot me through and through, and did more execution upon me in *grogram* than the greatest beauty in town had ever done in brocade. *Addison.*

Plain goody would no longer down;
'Twas Madam in her *grogram* gown. *Swift.*

GROIN, grŏin. *n. s.* [of uncertain derivation.] The part next the thigh.

Antipleus, a sonne of Priam threw
His lance at Ajax through the preasse, which went by him, and flew
On Leucus, wise Ulysses' friend: His *groine* it smote. *Chapman.*

The fatal dart arrives,
And through the border of his buckler drives;
Pass'd through and pierc'd his *groin;* the deadly wound
Cast from his chariot, roll'd him on the ground.
Dryden.

GRO'MWELL, grŏm'wĕl. *n. s.* [*lithospermum*, Lat.] Gromill or gray mil A plant. *Miller.*

GROOM, grōōm. *n. s.* [*grom*, Dutch.]

1. A boy; a waiter; a servant.

Then called she a *groom*, that forth him led
Into a goodly lodge. *Spenser.*

From Egypt's kings ambassadours they come;
Them many a squire attends, and many a *groom*.
Fairfax.

Think then, my soul! that death is but a *groom*
Which brings a taper to the outward room. *Donne.*

In the time of Edward VI. lived Sternhold, whom king Henry his father had made *groom* of his chamber, for turning of certain of David's psalms into verse. *Peacham.*

Would'st thou be touch'd
By the presuming hands of saucy *grooms?* *Dryden.*

Amid the fold he rages, nor the sheep
Their shepherds, nor the *grooms* their bulls can keep. *Dryden.*

2. A young man.

I presume for to intreat this *groom*,
And silly maid, from danger to redeem. *Fairfax.*

3. A man newly married.

By this the brides are wak'd, their *grooms* are dress'd;
All Rhodes is summon'd to the nuptial feast. *Dryd.*

GROOVE, grōōv. *n. s.* [from *grave*.]

1. A deep cavern or hollow in mines.

He might, to avoid idleness, work in a *groove* or mine-pit thereabouts, which at that time was little esteemed. *Boyle.*

2. A channel or hollow cut with a tool.

The screw-plate is a kind of steel well-tempered, with several holes in it, each less than other; and in those holes are threads grooved inwards, which *grooves* fit the respective taps that belong to them. *Moxon.*

To GROOVE, grōōv. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut hollow.

Of the box every joint was well *grooved*. *Swift.*

To GROPE, grōpe. *v. n.* [ȝnapan, Sax.] To feel where one cannot see.

My sea-gown scarf about me, in the dark
Grop'd I to find out them. *Shaksp.*

We *grope* for the wall like the blind, and we *grope* as if we had no eyes. *Isaiah.*

They meet with darkness in the clearest light;
And *grope* at noon, as if involv'd with night. *Sandys.*

A boy was *groping* for eels, and laid his hand upon a snake. *L'Estrange.*

This, no doubt, is better for men than that they should in the dark *grope* after knowledge, as St. Paul tells us all nations did after God *Locke.*

He heard us in our course,
And with his outstretch'd arms around him *grop'd*.
Addison.

O truth divine! enlighten'd by thy ray,
I *grope* and guess no more, but see my way. *Arbuth.*

To GROPE, grōpe. *v. a.* To search by feeling in the dark; to feel without being able to see.

How vigilant to *grope* men's thoughts, and to pick out somewhat whereof they might complain. *Hayward.*

They have left our endeavours to *grope* them out by twilight, and by darkness almost to discover that, whose existence is evidenced by light. *Brown.*

But Strephon, cautious, never meant
The bottom of the pan to *grope*. *Swift.*

GRO'PER, grō'pûr. *n. s.* [from *grope*.] One that searches in the dark.

GROSS, grōse. *adj.* [*gros*, Fr. *grosso*, Ital. *crassus*, Lat.]

1. Thick; bulky

The crows and choughs, that wing the midway air,
Shew scarce so *gross* as beetles. *Shaksp.*

There are two *gross* volumes concerning the power of popes. *Baker.*

2. Shameful; unseemly; enormous.

He ripely considered how *gross* a thing it were for men of his quality, wise and grave men, to live with such a multitude, and to be tenants at will under them. *Hooker.*

They can say that in doctrine, in discipline, in prayers, and in sacraments, the church of Rome hath very foul and *gross* corruptions. *Hooker.*

So far hath the natural understanding, even of sundry whole nations, been darkened, that they have not discerned, no, not *gross* iniquity to be sin. *Hooker.*

There is a vain and imprudent use of their estates, which, though it does not destroy like *gross* sins, yet disorders the heart, and supports in it sensuality and dulness. *Law.*

3. Intellectually coarse; palpable; impure; unrefined.

To all sense 'tis *gross*
You love my son: invention is asham'd,
Against the proclamation of thy passion,
To say thou dost not. *Shaksp.*

Examples *gross* as earth exhort me. *Shaksp.*

Belial came last, than whom a spirit more lewd
Fell not from heaven, or more *gross* to love
Vice for itself *Milton.*

Is not religion so perfectly good in itself, above all, in its Author, that, without the *grossest* sensuality, we cannot but admire it? *Sprat.*

It is a *gross* mistake of some men, to think that our want only and imperfections do naturally induce us to be beneficent *Smalridge.*

But she dares never boast the present hour,
So *gross* the cheat, it is beyond her pow'r. *Young.*

4. Inelegant; disproportionate in bulk.

The sun's oppressive ray the roseat bloom
Of beauty blasting, gives the gloomy hue,
And feature *gross*. *Thomson.*

5. Dense; not refined; not attenuated; not pure.

It is manifest, that when the eye standeth in the finer medium, and the object is in the *grosser*, things shew greater; but contrariwise, when the eye is placed in the *grosser* medium, and the object in the finer. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Of elements,
The *grosser* feeds the purer; earth the sea;
Earth and the sea feed air. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Light fumes are merry, *grosser* fumes are sad;
Both are the reasonable soul run mad. *Dryden.*

Or suck the mists in *grosser* air below,
Or dip their pinions in the painted bow. *Pope.*

6. Stupid; dull.

If she doth then the subtile sense excel,
How *gross* are they that drown her in her blood?
Davies.

And in clear dream and solemn vision,
Tell her of things that no *gross* ear can hear.
Milton.

Some men give more light and knowledge by the bare stating of the question with perspicuity and justness, than others by talking of it in *gross* confusion for whole hours together. *Watts.*

7. Coarse; rough; not delicate.

Fine and delicate sculptures are helped with nearness, and *gross* with distance. *Wotton.*

8. Thick; fat; bulky.

His stature was of just height and all proportionate dimensions, avoiding the extremes of *gross* and meager. *Fell.*

GROSS, grōse. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. The main body; the main force.

The Belgians hop'd that with disordered haste
The deep-cut keels upon the sands might run;
Or, if with caution leisurely we past,
Their numerous *gross* might charge us one by one.
Dryden.

Several casuists are of opinion, that, in a battle, you should discharge upon the *gross* of the enemy, without levelling your piece at any particular person. *Addison's Freeholder.*

The *gross* of the people can have no other prospect in changes and revolutions than of publick blessings. *Addison.*

2. The bulk; the whole not divided into its several parts.

Certain general inducements are used to make saleable your cause in *gross*. *Hooker.*

There was an opinion in *gross*, that the soul was immortal. *Abbot.*

There is confession, that is, the acknowledging our sins to God; and this may be either general or particular. The general is, when we only confess in *gross* that we are sinful; the particular, when we mention the several sorts and acts of our sins. *Duty of Man.*

Remember, son,
You are a general; other wars require you;
For sec the Saxon *gross* begins to move. *Dryden.*

Notwithstanding the decay and loss of sundry trades and manufactures, yet in the *gross*, we ship off now one third part more of the manufactures, as also lead and tin, than we did twenty years past. *Child on Trade.*

3. Not individual, but a body together.

He hath ribbons of all the colours i' th' rainbow; they come to him by the *gross*. *Shaksp.*

I cannot instantly raise up the *gross*
Of full three thousand ducats. *Shakspeare.*

You see the united design of many persons to make up one figure: after they have separated themselves into many petty divisions, they rejoin one by one into a *gross*. *Dryden.*

4. The chief part; the main mass.
Comets, out of question, have likewise power and effect over the *gross* and mass of things. *Bacon.*
The articulate sounds are more confused, though the *gross* of the sound be greater. *Bacon.*
5. The number of twelve dozen. [*grosse*, French.]
It is made up only of that simple idea of an unite repeated; and repetitious of this kind, joined together, make those distinct simple modes of a dozen, a *gross*, and a million. *Locke.*

GRO'SSLY, grôse'lė. *adv.* [from *gross.*]
1. Bulkily; in bulky parts; coarsely: as, *this matter is* grossly *pulverized.*
2. Without subtilty; without art; without delicacy; without refinement; coarsely; palpably.
Such kind of ceremonies as have been so *grossly* and shamefully abused in the church of Rome, where they remain, are scandalous. *Hooker.*
Treason and murder ever kept together,
As two yoke devils sworn to others purpose;
Working so *grossly* in a natural cause,
That admiration did not whoop at them. *Shaksp.*
And thine eyes
See it so *grossly* shown in thy behaviour,
That in their kind they speak it. *Shakspeare.*
What! are we cuckolds ere we have deserv'd it?
—Speak not so *grossly*. *Merchant of Venice.*
What I have said has been forced from me, by seeing a noble sort of poetry so happily restored by one man, and so *grossly* copied by almost all the rest. *Dryden.*
If I speak of light and rays as endued with colours, I would be understood to speak not philosophically and properly, but *grossly*, and according to such conceptions as vulgar people would be apt to frame. *Newton's Opticks.*
While it is so difficult to learn the springs and motives of some facts, it is no wonder they should be so *grossly* misrepresented to the publick by curious inquisitive heads. *Swift.*

GRO'SSNESS, grôse'nės. *n. s.* [from *gross.*]
1. Coarseness; not subtilty; thickness; spissitude; density; greatness of parts.
The purpose is perspicuous even as substance,
Whose *grossness* little characters sum up. *Shaksp.*
And I will purge that mortal *grossness* so,
That thou shalt like an airy spirit go. *Shaksp.*
The cause *from* the epilepsy *of* the stomach is the *grossness* of the vapours which rise and enter into the cells of the brain. *Bacon.*
Then all this earthly *grossness* quit;
Attir'd with stars we shall for ever sit,
Triumphing over death. *Milton.*
This being the first colour which vapours begin to reflect, it ought to be the colour of the finest and most transparent skies, in which vapours are not arrived to that *grossness* requisite to reflect other colours. *Newton's Opticks.*
For envy'd wit, like Sol eclips'd, makes known
Th' opposing body's *grossness*, not its own. *Pope.*
2. Inelegant fatness; unwieldy corpulence.
Wise men, that be over-fat and fleshy, go to sojourn abroad at the temperate diet of some sober man; and so, by little and little, eat away the *grossness* that is in them. *Ascham.*
3. Want of refinement; want of delicacy; intellectual coarseness.
I was three or four times in the thought they were not fairies; and yet the guiltiness of my mind drove the *grossness* of the foppery into a received belief that they were fairies. *Shakspeare.*
Whatever beauties it may want, 'tis free at least from the *grossness* of those faults I mentioned. *Dryden.*
What a *grossness* is there in the mind of that man, who thinks to reach a lady's heart by wounding her ears. *Clarissa.*

GROT, grôt. *n. s.* [*grotte*, French; *grotta*, Ital.] A cave; a cavern for coolness and pleasure.
In the remotest wood and lonely *grot*,
Certain to meet that worst of evils, thought. *Prior.*
Awful see the Egerian *grot*. *Pope.*

GROTE'SQUE, grò-tėsk'. *adj.* [*grotesque*, French; *grotesco*, Italian.] Distorted of figure; unnatural; wildly formed.
The champaign head
Of a steep wilderness, whose hairy sides
With thicket overgrown, *grotesque* and wild,
Access deny'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
There is yet a lower sort of poetry and painting which is out of nature; for a farce is that in poetry which *grotesque* is in a picture: the persons and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners false, that is, inconsisting with the characters of mankind: *grotesque* painting is the just resemblance of this. *Dryden.*
An hideous figure of their foes they drew,
Nor lines, nor looks, nor shades, nor colours true,
And this *grotesque* design expos'd to public view. *Dryden.*
Palladian walls, Venetian doors,
Grotesco roofs, and stucco floors. *Pope.*

GRO'TTO, grôt'tò. *n. s.* [*grotte*, Fr. *grotta*, Italian.] A cavern or cave made for coolness. It is not used properly of a dark horrid cavern.
Their careless chiefs to the cool *grottos* run,
The bow'rs of kings, to shade them from the sun. *Dryden.*
This was found at the entry of the *grotto* in the Peak. *Woodward.*

GROVE, grôve. *n. s.* [from *grave.*] A walk covered by trees meeting above.
I look'd toward Birnam, and anon me thought
The wood began to move:
Within this three mile may you see it coming;
I say, a moving *grove*. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*
Fortunate fields, and *groves*, and flow'ry vales:
Thrice happy isles! *Milton.*
She left the flow'ry field, and waving *grove*.
Blackmore.
Banish'd from courts and love,
Abandon'd truth seeks shelter in the *grove*.
Granville.
Can fierce passions vex his breast,
While every gale is peace, and every *grove*
Is melody? *Thomson's Spring.*

To GRO'VEL, grôv'v'l.[102] *v. n.* [*grufde*, Islandick, flat on the face. It may perhaps come by gradual corruption from *ground fell.*]
1. To lie prone; to creep low on the ground.
The steel-head passage wrought,
And through his shoulder pierc'd; wherewith to ground
He *groveling* fell, all gored in his gushing wound.
Spenser.
What sees't thou there? king Henry's diadem,
Inchas'd with all the honours of the world!
If so, gaze on, and *grovel* on thy face,
Until thy head be circled with the same. *Shaksp.*
Oke mast and beech, and cornell fruit they eat,
Groveling like swine on earth, in fowlest sort.
Chapman.
Now they lie
Grovelling and prostrate on yon lake of fire. *Milt.*
Upon thy belly *groveling* thou shalt go. *Milton.*
Let us then conclude that all painters ought to require this part of excellence; not to do it, is to want courage, and not dare to shew themselves: 'tis to creep and *grovel* on the ground. *Dryden.*
2. To be mean; to be without dignity or elevation.
I must disclaim whate'er he can express;
His *groveling* sense will shew my passion less.
Dryden.
Several thoughts may be natural which are low and *groveling*. *Addison's Spectator.*

GROUND, grôûnd.[313] *n. s.* [ȝrunꝺ, Saxon; *grondt*, Danish.]
1. The earth, considered as superficially extended, and therefore related to tillage, travel, habitation, or almost any action. The main mass of terrene matter is never called the *ground*. We never distinguish the terraqueous globe into *ground* and water, but into *earth*, or land, and water; again, we never say under earth, but under *ground*.
Israel shall go on dry *ground* through the sea. *Exodus.*
Man to till the *ground*
None was, and from the earth a dewy mist
Went up, and water'd all the *ground*. *Milton.*
From the other hill
To their fix'd station all in bright array,
The cherubim descended, on the *ground*
Gliding meteorous. *Milton.*
A black bituminous gurge
Boils up from under *ground*. *Milton.*
And yet so nimbly he would bound,
As if he scorn'd to touch the *ground*. *Hudibras.*
2. The earth as distinguished from air or water.
I have made man and beast upon the *ground*. *Jeremiah.*
There was a dew upon all the *ground*. *Judges.*
They summ'd their wings, and soaring th' air sublime,
With clangs despis'd the *ground*. *Milton.*
Too late young Turnus the delusion found;
Far on the sea, still making from the *ground*.
Dryden's Æneid.
3. Land; country.
The water breaks its bounds,
And overflows the level *grounds*. *Hudibras.*
4. Region; territory
On heav'nly *ground* they stood, and from the shore
They view'd the vast immeasurable abyss. *Milton.*
With these came they, who, from the bord'ring flood
Of old Euphrates to the brook that parts
Egypt from Syrian *ground*, had general names
Of Baalim and Ashtaroth. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
5. Estate; possession.
Uneasy still within these narrow bounds,
Thy next design is on thy neighbour's *grounds*:
His crop invites, to full perfection grown;
Thy own seems thin, because it is thy own. *Dryd.*
6. Land occupied.
The sea o'erflow'd my *ground*,
And my best Flanders mare was drown'd. *Milton.*
7. The floor or level of the place.
Wherefore should I smite thee to the *ground*.
2 *Samuel.*
Dagon was fallen on his face to the *ground*.
1 *Samuel.*
A multitude sit on the *ground*. *Matthew.*
Some part of the month of June, the water of this lake descends under *ground*, through many great holes at the bottom. *Brown.*
8. Dregs; lees; feces; that which settles at the bottom of liquors.
Set by them cyder, verjuice, sour drink, or *grounds*. *Mortimer.*
Some insist upon having had particular success in stopping gangrenes, from the use of the *grounds* of strong beer, mixed up with bread or oatmeal. *Sharp's Surgery.*
9. The first stratum of paint upon which the figures are afterward painted.
We see the limner to begin with a rude draught, and the painter to lay his *grounds* with darksome colours. *Hakewill.*
When solid bodies, sensible to the feeling and

dark, are placed on light and transparent *grounds*, as for example, the heavens, the clouds and waters, and every other thing which is in motion, and void of different objects; they ought to be more rough, and more distinguishable, than that with which they are encompassed. *Dryden.*

10. The fundamental substance; that by which the additional or accidental parts are supported.

O'er his head
A well-wrought heaven of silk and gold was spread,
Azure the *ground*, the sun in gold shone bright.
Cowley.

Indeed it was but just that the finest lines in nature should be drawn upon the most durable *ground*. *Pope.*

Then, wrought into the soul, let virtues shine,
The *ground* eternal, as the work divine. *Young.*

11. The plain song; the tune on which descants are raised.

Get a prayer-book in your hand,
And stand between two churchmen, good my lord;
For on that *ground* I'll build a holy descant.
Shakspeare's Richard III.

12. First hint; first traces of an invention; that which gives occasion to the rest.

Though jealousy of state th' invention found,
Yet love refin'd upon the former *ground;*
That way the tyrant had reserv'd to fly,
Pursuing hate, now serv'd to bring two lovers nigh.
Dryden.

13. The first principles of knowledge.

The concords will easily be known, if the fore-*grounds* be thoroughly beaten in. *Pref. to Accidence.*

Here statesmen, or of them they which can read,
May of their occupation find the *grounds*. *Donne.*

The *grounds* are already laid whereby that is unquestionably resolved; for having granted that God gives sufficient grace, yet when he co-operates most effectually, he doth it not irresistibly.
Hammond.

After evening repasts, 'till bed-time, their thoughts will be best taken up in the easy *grounds* of religion, and the story of scripture. *Milton.*

14. The fundamental cause; the true reason; original principle.

He desired the steward to tell him particularly the *ground* and event of this accident. *Sidney.*

Making happiness the *ground* of his unhappiness, and good news the argument of his sorrow. *Sidney.*

The use and benefit of good laws all that live under them may enjoy with delight and comfort, albeit the *grounds* and first original cause from whence they have sprung be unknown. *Hooker.*

In the solution of the Sabbatizer's objection, my method shall be to examine, in the first place, the main *grounds* and principles upon which he buildeth. *White.*

Thou could'st not have discern'd
Fraud in the serpent, speaking as he spake,
No *ground* of enmity between us known. *Milton.*

Nor did either of them ever think fit to make any particular relation of the *grounds* of their proceedings, or the causes of their misadventures.
Clarendon.

Sound judgment is the *ground* of writing well.
Roscommon.

Love once given from her, and plac'd in you,
Would leave no *ground* I ever would be true.
Dryden.

It is not easy to imagine how any such tradition could arise so early, and spread so universally, if there were not real *ground* for it. *Wilkins.*

If it be natural, ought we not to conclude that there is some *ground* and reason for these fears, and that nature hath not planted them in us to no purpose. *Tillotson.*

Thus it appears, that suits at law are not sinful in themselves, but may lawfully be used, if there is no unlawfulness in the *ground* and way of management. *Kettlewell.*

Upon that prince's death, although the *grounds* of our quarrel with France had received no manner of addition, yet this lord thought fit to alter his sentiments. *Swift.*

The miraculous increase of the professors of christianity was without any visible *grounds* and causes, and contrary to all human probability and appearance. *Atterbury.*

15. The field or place of action.

Here was thy end decreed, when these men rose;
And ev'n with theirs this act thy death did bring,
Or hasten'd at the least upon this *ground*. *Dan.*

16. The space occupied by an army as they fight, advance, or retire.

At length the left wing of the Arcadians began to lose *ground*. *Sidney.*

Heartless they fought, and quitted soon their *ground*,
While our's with easy victory were crown'd. *Dryd.*

He has lost *ground* at the latter end of the day, by pursuing his point too far, like the prince of Conde at the battle of Seneffe. *Dryden.*

17. The intervening space between the flyer and pursuer.

Ev'ning mist,
Ris'n from a river, o'er the marish glides,
And gathers *ground* fast at the labourer's heels,
Homeward returning. *Milton.*

Superiors think it a detraction from their merit to see another get *ground* upon them, and overtake them in the pursuits of glory. *Addison.*

Even whilst we speak our conqueror comes on,
And gathers *ground* upon us every moment.
Addison.

18. The state in which one is with respect to opponents or competitors.

Had'st thou sway'd as kings should do,
Giving no *ground* unto the house of York,
They never had then sprung. *Shaksp.*

If they get *ground* and 'vantage of the king,
Then join you with them like a rib of steel,
To make them stronger. *Shaksp.*

He will stand his *ground* against all the attacks that can be made upon his probity. *Atterbury.*

Whatever *ground* we may have gotten upon our enemies, we have gotten none upon our vices, the worst enemies of the two; but are even subdued and led captive by the one, while we triumph so gloriously over the other. *Atterbury.*

19. State of progress or recession.

I have known so many great examples of this cure, and heard of its being so familiar in Austria, that I wonder it has gained no more *ground* in other places. *Temple.*

The squirrel is perpetually turning the wheel in her cage: she runs apace and wearies herself with her continual motion, and gets no *ground*. *Dryden.*

20. The foil to set a thing off.

Like bright metal on a sullen *ground*,
My reformation glittering o'er my fault,
Shall shew more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no foil to set it off. *Shaksp.*

To GROUND, grŏŭnd. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To fix on the ground.

2. To found, as upon cause, reason, or principle.

Wisdom *groundeth* her laws upon an infallible rule of comparison. *Hooker.*

The church of England walking in the good and old way of the orthodoxal primitive fathers, *groundeth* the religious observation of the Lord's day, and of other christian holidays, upon the natural equity, and not upon the letter of the fourth commandment.
White.

It may serve us to *ground* conjectures more approaching to the truth than we have hitherto met with *Boyle.*

If your own actions on your will you *ground*,
Mine shall hereafter know no other bound. *Dryd.*

Some eminent spirit, having signalized his valour becomes to have influence on the people, to grow their leader in warlike expeditions; and this is *grounded* upon the principles of nature and common reason, which, where prudence and courage are required, rather incite us to fly to a single person than a multitude. *Swift.*

3. To settle in first principles or rudiments of knowledge.

Being rooted and *grounded* in love. *Ephesians.*

GROUND, grŏŭnd. The pret. and part. pass. of *grind.*

How dull and rugged, ere 'tis *ground*
And polish'd, looks a diamond. *Hudibras.*

GROUND is much used in composition for that which is next the ground, or near the ground.

GRO'UND-ASH, grŏŭnd-ăsh'. *n. s.* A sapling of ash taken from the ground; not a branch cut from a tree.

A lance of tough *ground-ash* the Trojan threw,
Rough in the rind, and knotted as it grew. *Dryden.*

Some cut the young ashes off about an inch above the ground, which causes them to make very large strait shoots, which they call *ground-ash.* *Mortimer.*

GRO'UND-BAIT, grŏŭnd'bāte. *n. s.* [from *ground* and *bait.*] A bait made of barley or malt boiled; which, being thrown into the place where you design to angle, sinks to the bottom, and draws the fish to it.

Take the depth of the place where you mean after to cast your *ground-bait*, and to fish. *Walton.*

GRO'UND-FLOOR, grŏŭnd'flōre. *n. s.* [*ground* and *floor.*] The lower story of a house.

GRO'UND-IVY, grŏŭnd-ī'vė. *n. s.* [*hedera terrestris.* Lat.] Alehoof, or tunhoof.

Alehoof or *ground-ivy* is, in my opinion, of the most excellent use and virtue of any plants among us. *Temple.*

GRO'UND-OAK, grŏŭnd-ōke'. *n. s.* [*ground* and *oak.*]

If the planting of oaks were more in use for underwoods, it would spoil the cooper's trade for the making of hoops, either of hasel or ash; because one hoop made of the young shoots of a *ground-oak*, would outlast six of the best ash. *Mortimer.*

GRO'UND-PINE, grŏŭnd-pine'. *n. s.* [*chamæpitys*, Latin.] A plant.

The whole plant has a very singular smell, resembling that of resin; whence its name *ground-pine* It grows on dry and barren hills, and in some places on the ditch banks by road sides. *Hill.*

GROU'ND-PLATE, grŏŭnd'plāte. *n. s.* [In architecture.] The outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortices and tenons. In these also are mortices made to receive the tenons of the joists, the summer and girders; and sometimes the trimmers for the staircase and chimney way, and the binding joist. *Harris.*

In the orthographical schemes there should be a true delineation, if it be a timber-building, of the several sizes of the *ground plates*, breast summers, and beams. *Mortimer.*

GRO'UND-PLOT, grŏŭnd'plŏt. *n. s.*

1. The ground on which any building is placed.

Wretched Gynecia, where canst thou find any small *ground-plot* for hope to dwell upon? *Sidney.*

A *ground plot* square five hives of bees contains; Emblems of industry and virtuous gains. *Harte.*

2. The ichnography of a building.

GRO'UND-RENT, grŏŭnd'rĕnt. *n. s.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground.

A foot in front, and thirty-three five sevenths deep, would bring in a *ground rent* of five pounds. *Arbuthnot.*

The site was neither granted him, nor giv'n;
'Twas nature's, and the *ground rent* due to Heav'n. *Harte.*

GRO'UND-ROOM, grôûnd'rôôm. *n. s.* A room on the level with the ground.

I beseeched him hereafter to meditate in a *ground-room;* for that otherwise it would be impossible for an artist of any other kind to live near him. *Tatler.*

GRO'UNDEDLY, grôûnd'êd-lê. *adv.* [from *grounded.*] Upon firm principles.

He hath given the first hint of speaking *groundedly,* and to the purpose, upon this subject. *Glanv.*

GRO'UNDLESS, grôûnd'lês. *adj.* [from *ground.*] Void of reason; wanting ground.

But when vain doubt and *groundless* fear
Do that dear foolish bosom tear. *Prior.*

We have great reason to look upon the high pretensions which the Roman church makes to miracles as *groundless,* and to reject her vain and fabulous accounts of them. *Atterbury.*

The party who distinguish themselves by their zeal for the present establishment, should be careful to discover such a reverence for religion, as may shew how *groundless* that reproach is which is cast upon them, of being averse to our national worship. *Freeholder.*

GRO'UNDLESSLY, grôûnd'lês-lê. *adv.* [from *groundless.*] Without reason; without cause; without just reason.

Divers persons have produced the like by spirit of vitriol, or juice of lemons; but have *groundlessly* ascribed the effect to some peculiar quality of those two liquors. *Boyle.*

GRO'UNDLESSNESS, grôûnd'lês-nês. *n. s.* [from *groundless.*] Want of just reason.

He durst not cite the words either of my book or sermons, lest the reader should have discovered the notorious falshood and *groundlessness* of his calumny. *Tillotson.*

GRO'UNDLING, grôûnd'ling. *n. s.* [from *ground.*] A fish which keeps at the bottom of the water; hence one of the low vulgar. *Hanmer.*

It offends me to the soul, to hear a robusteous periwig-pated fellow tear a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the ears of the *groundlings.* *Shaksp.*

GRO'UNDLY, grôûnd'lê. *adv.* [from *ground.*] Upon principles; solidly; not superficially. Not in use.

A man, *groundly* learned already, may take much profit himself, in using by epitome to draw other men's works, for his own memory sake, into shorter room. *Ascham.*

GRO'UNDSEL, grôûnd'sîl. *n. s.* [ȝrund and ryle, the basis, Saxon, perhaps from *sella,* Lat.] The timber or raised pavement next the ground.

The window-frame hath every one of its lights rabbetted on its outside about half an inch into the frame; and all these rabbets, but that on the *groundsel,* are grooved square; but the rabbet on the *groundsel,* is levelled downwards, that rain or snow may the freelier fall off. *Moxon.*

GRO'UNDSEL, grôûn'sîl. *n. s.* [*senecio,* Latin.] A plant.

GRO'UNDWORK, grôûnd'wûrk. *n. s.* [*ground* and *work.*]

1. The ground; the first stratum; the first part of the whole; that to which the rest is additional.

A way there is in heav'n's expanded plain,
Which, when the skies are clear, is seen below,
And mortals by the name of milky know;
The *groundwork* is of stars. *Dryden.*

2. The first part of an undertaking; the fundamentals.

The main skill and *groundwork* will be to temper them such lectures and explanations, upon every opportunity, as may lead and draw them in willing obedience. *Milton.*

3. First principle; original reason.

The *groundwork* thereof is nevertheless true and certain, however they through ignorance disguise the same or through vanity. *Spenser.*

The morals is the first business of the poet, as being the *groundwork* of his instruction. *Dryden.*

GROUP, grôôp.[315] *n. s.* [*groupe,* French; *groppo,* Italian.] A crowd; a cluster; a hurdle; a number thronged together.

In a picture, besides the principal figures which compose it, and are placed in the midst of it, there are less *groups* or knots of figures disposed at proper distances, which are parts of the piece, and seem to carry on the same design in a more inferior manner. *Dryden.*

I cannot doubt but the poet had here in view the picture of Zetus, in the famous *group* of figures which represents the two brothers binding Dirce to the horns of a mad bull. *Addison.*

You should try your graving tools
On this odious *group* of fools. *Swift.*

To GROUP, grôôp. *v. a.* [*grouppier,* Fr.] To put into a crowd; to huddle together.

The difficulty lies in drawing and disposing, or as the painters term it, in *grouping* such a multitude of different objects, preserving still the justice and conformity of style and colouring. *Prior.*

GROUSE, grôûse.[313] *n. s.* A kind of fowl; a heath-cock.

The 'squires in scorn will fly the house
For better game, and look for *grouse.* *Swift.*

GROUT, grôût.[313] *n. s.* [ȝrut, Saxon. In Scotland they call it *groats.*]

1. Coarse meal; pollard.

King Hardicnute, 'midst Danes and Saxons stout,
Carous'd in nut-brown ale, and din'd on *grout:*
Which dish its pristine honour still retains,
And when each prince is crown'd in splendour reigns. *King.*

2. That which purges off.

Sweet honey some condense, some purge the *grout;*
The rest, in cells apart, the liquid nectar shout. *Dryden.*

3. A kind of wild apple. [*agriomelum,* Latin.]

To GROW, grô.[324] *v. n.* pret. *grew;* part. pass. *grown.* [ȝropan, Sax. *groyen,* Dutch.]

1. To vegetate; to have vegetable motion; to increase by vegetation.

It is not the *growing* of fruit that nourisheth man; but it is thy word which preserveth them. *Wisdom.*

He causeth the grass to *grow* for the cattle, and herb for the service of man. *Psalms.*

2. To be produced by vegetation.

In this country *groweth* abundance of that wood, which since is brought into Europe to die red colours. *Abbot.*

A bag, that *groweth* in the fields, at the first is hard like a tennis-ball, and white; and after groweth of a mushroom colour, and full of light dust. *Bacon.*

But say, where *grows* the tree? from hence how far? *Milton.*

In colder regions men compose
Poison with art; but here it *grows.* *Waller.*

Those tow'rs of oak o'er fertile plains might go,
And visit mountains where they once did *grow.* *Waller.*

3. To shoot in any particular form.

Children, like tender osiers, take the bow,
And as they first are fashion'd, always *grow.* *Dryden.*

4. To increase in stature.

I long with all my heart to see the prince;
I hope he is much *grown* since last I saw him. *Shaksp.*

The poor man had nothing, save one little ewe-lamb, which he had bought and reared up; and it *grew* up together with him and with his children. *2 Samuel.*

5. To come to manhood from infancy: commonly followed by *up.*

Now the prince *groweth up* fast to be a man, and is of a sweet and excellent disposition. *Bacon.*

The main thing to be considered in every action of a child, is how it will become him when he is bigger, and whither it will lead him when he is *grown up.* *Locke.*

We are brought into the world children, ignorant and impotent; and we *grow up* in vanity and folly. *Wake.*

6. To issue, as plants from a soil, or as branches from the main trunk.

They will seem not stuck unto him, but *growing* out of him. *Dryden.*

7. To increase in bulk; to become greater, or more numerous.

Bones, after full growth, continue at a stay: as for nails they *grow* continually. *Bacon.*

Then their numbers swell,
And *grow* upon us. *Denham.*

Divisions *grow* upon us, by neglect of practick duties: as every age degenerated from primitive piety, they advanced in nice enquiries. *Dec. of Piety.*

8. To improve; to make progress.

Grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. *2 Peter.*

He then dispensed his best of legacies, his blessings; most passionately exhorting the young *growing* hopes of the family. *Fell.*

As he *grew* forward in years he was trained up to learning, under one Pronapides, who taught the Pelasgick letter invented by Linus. *Pope.*

9. To advance to any state.

Nature, as it *grows* again towards earth,
Is fashion'd for the journey dull and heavy. *Shak.*

They doubted whereunto this would *grow.* *Acts.*

The king, by this time, was *grown* to such an height of reputation for cunning and policy, that every accident and event that went well was laid and imputed to his foresight. *Bacon.*

But when to ripen'd manhood he shall *grow,*
The greedy sailor shall the seas forego. *Dryden.*

10. To come by degrees; to reach any state gradually.

After they *grew* to rest upon number, rather competent than vast, they *grew* to advantages of place, cunning diversions, and the like; and they *grew* more skilful in the ordering of their battles. *Bacon.*

Verse, or the other harmony of prose, I have so long studied and practised, that they are *grown* into a habit, and become familiar to me. *Dryden.*

The trespasses of people are *grown* up to heaven, and their sins are got beyond all restraints of law and authority. *Rogers.*

11. To come forward; to gather ground.

Some seeing the end of their government nigh, and troublous practice *growing* up, which may work trouble to the next governour, will not attempt redress. *Spenser.*

It was now the beginning of October, and winter began to *grow* fast on: great rain, with terrible thunder and lightning, and mighty tempests, then fell abundantly. *Knolles.*

12. To be changed from one state to another; to become either better or worse; to turn.

A good man's fortune may *grow* out at heels. *Shaksp.*

Scipio Nasica feared lest, if the dread of that enemy were taken away, the Romans would *grow* either to idleness or civil dissension. *Abbot.*

Hence, hence, and to some barbarous climate fly,
Which only brutes in human form does yield,
And man *grows* wild in nature's common field. *Dryden.*

The nymph *grew* pale, and in a mortal fright,
Spent with the labour of so long a flight. *Dryden.*

Patient of command
In time he *grew;* and *growing* us'd to hand,
He waited at his master's board for food. *Dryden.*

We may trade and be busy, and *grow* poor by it, unless we regulate our expences. *Locke.*

You will *grow* a thing contemptible, unless you can supply the loss of beauty with more durable qualities. *Swift.*

Delos, by being reckoned a sacred place, *grew* to be a free port, where nations warring traded, as in a neutral country. *Arbuthnot.*

By degrees the vain, deluded elf,
Grew out of humour with his former self. *Harte.*

13. To proceed as from a cause or reason.

What will *grow* out of such errours, as masked under the cloak of divine authority, impossible it is that ever the wit of man should imagine, 'till time have brought forth the fruits of them. *Hooker.*

Shall we set light by that custom of reading, from whence so precious a benefit hath *grown?* *Hooker.*

Take heed now that ye fail not to do this: why should damage *grow* to the hurt of the king? *Ezekiel.*

Hence *grows* that necessary distinction of the saints on earth and the saints in heaven; the first belonging to the militant, the second to the triumphant church. *Pearson.*

The want of trade in Ireland proceeds from the want of people; and this is not *grown* from any ill qualities of the climate or air, but chiefly from so many wars. *Temple.*

14. To accrue; to be forthcoming.

Ev'n just the sum that I do owe to you,
Is *growing* to me by Antipholis. *Shaksp.*

15. To adhere; to stick together.

Honour and policy, like unsever'd friends,
I' th' war do *grow* together. *Shaksp.*

The frog's mouth *grows* up, and he continues so for at least six months without eating. *Walton.*

In burnings and scaldings the fingers would many times *grow* together; the chin would *grow* to the breast, and the arms to the sides, were they not hindered. *Wiseman.*

16. To swell: a sea term.

Mariners are used to the tumbling and rolling of ships from side to side, when the sea is never so little *grown.* *Raleigh.*

17. The general idea given by this word is procession or passage from one state to another. It is always change, but not always increase; for a thing may *grow* less, as well as *grow* greater.

GRO'WER, grô'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *grow.*] An increaser.

It will grow to a great bigness, being the quickest *grower* of any kind of elm. *Mortimer.*

To GROWL, grôûl.[323] *v. n.* [*grollen*, Flem.]

1. To snarl or murmur like an angry cur.

They roam amid' the fury of their heart,
And *growl* their horrid loves. *Thomson.*

Dogs in this country are of the size of common mastiffs, and by nature never bark, but *growl* when they are provoked. *Ellis.*

2. To murmur; to grumble.

Othello, neighbours—how he would roar about a foolish handkerchief! and then he would *growl* so manfully. *Gay.*

GROWN, grône. The participle passive of *grow.*

1. Advanced in growth.

2. Covered or filled by the growth of any thing.

I went by the field of the slothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding; and lo, it was all *grown* over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof. *Proverbs.*

3. Arrived at full growth or stature.

I saw lately a pair of China shoes, which I was told were for a *grown* woman, that would scarce have been big enough for one of our little girls. *Locke.*

GROWTH, grôth.[324] *n. s.* [from *grown.*]

1. Vegetation; vegetable life; increase of vegetation.

Deep in the palace of long *growth* there stood
A laurel's trunk of venerable wood. *Dryden.*

Those trees that have the slowest *growth*, are, for that reason, of the longest continuance. *Atterbury.*

2. Product; production; thing produced; act of producing.

Forbidding every bleak unkindly fog
To touch the prosperous *growth* of this tall wood. *Milton.*

Our little world the image of the great,
Of her own *growth* hath all that nature craves,
And all that's rare, as tribute from the waves. *Waller.*

The trade of a country arises from the native *growths* of the soil or seas, *Temple.*

I had thought, for the honour of our nation, that the knight's tale was of English *growth*, and Chaucer's own. *Dryden.*

3. Increase of number, bulk, or frequency.

What I have tried, or thought, or heard upon this subject, may go a great way in preventing the *growth* of this disease, where it is but new. *Temple.*

4. Increase of stature; advance to maturity.

They say my son of York
Has almost overta'en him in his *growth.* *Shaksp.*

The stag, now conscious of his fatal *growth*,
To some dark covert his retreat had made. *Denham.*

Though an animal arrives at its full *growth* at a certain age, perhaps it never comes to its full bulk 'till the last period of life. *Arbuthnot.*

If parents should be daily calling upon God in a solemn deliberate manner, altering and extending their intercessions, as the state and *growth* of their children required, such devotion would have a mighty influence upon the rest of their lives. *Law.*

5. Improvement; advancement.

It grieved David's religious mind to consider the *growth* of his own estate and dignity, the affairs of religion continuing still in the former manner. *Hooker.*

GRO'WTHEAD, grôte'hêd. } *n. s.* [from
GRO'WTNOL, grôte'nôl. } *gross* or *great head; capito*, Latin.]

1. A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

2. An idle lazy fellow. Obsolete.

Though sleeping one hour refresheth his song,
Yet trust not Hob *growthead* for sleeping too long. *Tusser.*

To GRUB, grûb. *v. a.* [*graban*, preter. *grôb*, to dig, Gothick.] To dig up; to destroy by digging; to root out of the ground; to eradicate by throwing up out of the soil.

A foolish heir caused all the bushes and hedges about his vineyard to be *grubbed* up. *L'Estrange.*

Forest land,
From whence the surly ploughman *grubs* the wood. *Dryden.*

The *grubbing* up of woods and trees may be very needful, upon the account of their unthriftiness. *Mortimer.*

As for the thick woods which not only Virgil but Homer mentions, they are most of them *grubbed* up, since the promontory has been cultivated and inhabited. *Addison.*

GRUB, grûb. *n. s.* [from *grubbing*, or mining.]

1. A small worm that eats holes in bodies

There is a difference between a *grub* and a butterfly, and yet your butterfly was a *grub.* *Shaksp.*

New creatures rise,
A moving mass at first, and short of thighs;
'Till shooting out with legs, and imp'd with wings,
The *grubs* proceed to bees with pointed stings. *Dryden.*

The *grub*
Oft unobserv'd, invades the vital core;
Pernicious tenant! and her secret cave
Enlarges hourly, preying on the pulp
Ceaseless. *Philips.*

2. A short thick man; a dwarf. In contempt.

John Romane, a short clownish *grub*, would bear the whole carcase of an ox, yet never tugged with him. *Carew.*

To GRU'BBLE, grûb'bl.[405] *v. n.* [*grubelen*, Germ. from *grub.*] To feel in the dark.

Thou hast a colour;
Now let me rowl and *grubble* thee:
Blind men say white feels smooth, and black feels rough:
Thou hast a rugged skin: I do not like thee. *Dryd.*

GRU'BSTREET, grûb'strêêt. *n. s.* Originally the name of a street near Moorfields in London, much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems; whence any mean production is called *grubstreet.*

Χαιρ Ιθακη μεζ' ἀεθλα, μεζ' ἀλγεα πικρα
'Ασπασίως τέον ϐδας ικάνομαι.

The first part, though calculated only for the meridian of *grubstreet*, was yet taken notice of by the better sort. *Arbuthnot.*

I'd sooner ballads write, and *grubstreet* lays. *Gay.*

To GRUDGE, grûdje. *v. a.* [from *gruger*, according to *Skinner*, which in French is to grind or eat. In this sense we say of one who resents any thing secretly *he chews it. Grwgnach*, in Welsh, is to murmur; to grumble. *Grunigh*, in Scotland denotes a grumbling morose countenance.]

1. To envy; to see any advantage of another with discontent.

What means this banishing me from your counsels? Do you love your sorrow so well, as to *grudge* me part of it? *Sidney.*

'Tis not in thee
To *grudge* my pleasures, to cut off my train. *Shaks.*

He struggles into birth, and cries for aid;
Then helpless in his mother's lap is laid:
He creeps, he walks; and, issuing into man,
Grudges their life from whence his own began. *Dryden.*

These clamours with disdain he heard,
Much *grudg'd* the praise, but more the rob'd reward. *Dryden.*

Do not, as some men, run upon the tilt, and taste of the sediments of a *grudging* uncommunicative disposition. *Spectator.*

Let us consider the inexhausted treasures of the ocean; and though some have *grudged* the great share that it takes of the surface of the earth, yet we shall propose this too, as a conspicuous mark and character of the wisdom of God. *Bentley.*

I have often heard the presbyterians say they did not *grudge* us our employments. *Swift.*

2. To give or take unwillingly.

Let me at least a funeral marriage crave,
Nor *grudge* my cold embraces in the grave. *Dryd.*

They have *grudged* those contributions, which

have set our country at the head of all the governments of Europe. *Addison.*

To GRUDGE, grŭdje. *v. n.*

1. To murmur; to repine.

They knew the force of that dreadful curse, whereunto idolatry maketh subject; nor is there cause why the guilty sustaining the same should *grudge* or complain of injustice. *Hooker.*

We do not *grudge* or repine at our portion, but are contented with those circumstances which the providence of God hath made to be our lot. *Nelson.*

2. To be unwilling; to be reluctant.

Many times they go with as great *grudging* to serve in his majesty's ships, as if they were to be slaves in the gallies. *Raleigh.*

You steer betwixt the country and the court,
Nor gratify whate'er the great desire,
Nor *grudging* give what publick needs require. *Dryden.*

3. To be envious.

Grudge not one against another, brethren, lest ye be condemned. *James.*

4. To wish in secret. A low word.

E'en in the most sincere adviee he gave,
He had a *grudging* still to be a knave. *Dryd.*

5. To give or have any uneasy remains. I know not whether the word in this sense be not rather *grugeons*, or remains; *grugeons* being the part of corn that remains after the fine meal has passed the sieve.

My Dolabella,
Hast thou not still some *grudgings* of thy fever? *Dryden.*

GRUDGE, grŭdje. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Old quarrel; inveterate malevolence; sullen malice.

Many countries about her were full of wars, which, for old *grudges* to Corinth, were thought still would conclude there. *Sidney.*

Two houshelds, both alike in dignity,
From ancient *grudge* break to new mutiny,
Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean. *Shakspeare.*

Let me go in to see the generals:
There is some *grudge* between 'em; 'tis not meet
They be alone. *Shakspeare.*

Deep fester'd hate:
A *grudge* in both, time out of mind, begun,
And mutually bequeath'd from sire to son. *Tate.*

2. Anger; ill-will.

The god of wit, to show his *grudge*,
Clapt ass's ears upon the judge. *Swift.*

3. Unwillingness to benefit.

Those to whom you have
With *grudge* preferr'd me. *Ben Jonson.*

4. Envy; odium; invidious censure.

5. Remorse of conscience. *Ainsworth.*

6. Some little commotion, or forerunner of a disease. *Ainsworth.*

GRU'DGINGLY, grŭd'jing-lė. *adv.* [from *grudge*.] Unwillingly; malignantly; reluctantly.

Like harpies they could scent a plenteous hoard;
Then to be sure they never fail'd their lord:
The rest was form, and bare attendance paid;
Then drank and eat, and *grudgingly* obey'd. *Dryd.*

GRU'EL, grŭ'il.[99] *n. s.* [*gruau, gruelle*, French.] Food made by boiling oatmeal and water; any kind of mixture made by boiling ingredients in water.

Finger of birth-strangl'd babe,
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab;
Make the *gruel* thick and slab. *Shakspeare.*

Was ever Tartar fierce or cruel
Upon the strength of water-*gruel*? *Prior.*

Gruel made of grain, broths, malt drink not much hopped, posset-drinks, and in general whatever relaxeth. *Arbuthnot.*

GRUFF, grŭf. *adj.* [*groff*, Dutch.] Sour of aspect; harsh of manners.

Around the fiend in hideous order, sat
Foul bawling infamy and bold debate,
Gruff discontent, through ignorance misled. *Garth.*

The appellation of honour was such an one the *gruff*, such an one the stocky. *Addison.*

GRU'FFLY, grŭf'lė. *adv.* [from *gruff*.] Harshly; ruggedly; roughly.

The form of Mars high on a chariot stood,
All sheath'd in arms, and *gruffly* look'd the god. *Dryden.*

GRU'FFNESS, grŭf'nės. *n. s.* [from *gruff*.] Ruggedness of mien; harshness of look or voice.

GRUM, grŭm. *adj.* [contracted from *grumble*.] Sour; surly; severe. A low word.

Niek looked sour and *grum*, and would not open his mouth. *Arbuthnot.*

To GRU'MBLE, grŭm'bl.[405] *v. n.* [*grommelen, grommen*, Dutch.]

1. To murmur with discontent.

A bridegroom,
A *grumbling* groom, and that the girl shall find. *Shakspeare.*

Thou *grumblest* and railest every hour on Achilles, and thou art as full of envy at his greatness as Cerberus is at Proserpina's beauty. *Saksp.*

Th' aceurst Philistian stands on th' other side,
Grumbling aloud, and smiles 'twixt rage and pride. *Cowley.*

Suitors, all but one, will depart *grumbling*, because they miss of what they think their due. *South.*

Providence has allotted man a competeney: all beyond it is superfluous; and there will be *grumbling* without end, if we reckon, that we want this, because we have it not. *L'Estrange.*

L'Avare, not using half his store,
Still *grumbles* that he has no more. *Prior.*

2. To growl; to gnarl.

The lion, though he sees the toils are set,
Yet, pinch'd with raging hunger, scours away;
Hunts in the face of danger all the day;
At night, with sullen pleasure, *grumbles* o'er his prey. *Dryden.*

3. To make a hoarse rattle.

Thou *grumbling* thunder join thy voice. *Motteux.*

Like a storm
That gathers black upon the frowning sky,
And *grumbles* in the wind. *Rowe.*

Vapours foul
Dash on the mountains brow, and shake the woods
That *grumbling* wave below. *Thomson.*

GRU'MBLER, grŭm'bl-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *grumble*.] One that grumbles; a murmurer; a discontented man.

The half-pence are good half-pence, and I will stand by it: if I made them of silver, it would be the same thing to the *grumbler* *Swift.*

GRU'MBLING, grŭm'bl-ing. *n. s.* [from *grumble*.] A murmuring through discontent; a grudge.

I have serv'd
Without or grudge or *grumblings*. *Shakspeare.*

GRUME, grôôm.[339] *n. s.* [*grumeau*, Fr. *grumus*, Latin.] A thick viscid consistence of a fluid: as the white of an egg, or clotted like cold blood. *Quincy.*

GRU'MLY, grŭm'lė. *adv.* [from *grum*.] Sullenly; morosely.

GRU'MOUS, grôô'mŭs.[339] *adj.* [from *grume*.] Thick; clotted.

The blood, when let, was black, *grumous*, the red part without a due consistence, the serum saline, and of a yellowish green. *Arbuthnot.*

GRU'MOUSNESS, grôô'mŭs-nės. *n. s.* [from *grumous*.] Thickness of a coagulated liquor.

The cause may be referred either to the coagulation of the serum, or *grumousness* of the blood. *Wiseman.*

GRU'NSEL, grŭn'sil.[99] *n. s.* [More usually *groundsel*, unless *Milton* intended to preserve the Saxon ȝrunð.] The groundsel; the lower part of the building.

Next came one
Who mourn'd in earnest, when the captive ark
Maim'd his brute image, heads and hands lopp'd off
In his own temple, on the *grunsel* edge,
Where he fell flat, and sham'd his worshippers. *Milton.*

To GRUNT, grŭnt. } *v. n.* [*gru-*
To GRU'NTLE, grŭn'tl.[405] } *nio*, Latin.]
To murmur like a hog.

And neigh, and bark, and *grunt*, and roar and burn,
Like horse, hound, hog, bear, fire, at every turn. *Shakspeare.*

Lament, ye swine; in *gruntings* spend your grief;
For you, like me, have lost your sole relief. *Gay.*

Thy brinded boars may slumber undismay'd,
Or *grunt* secure beneath the chesnut shade. *Tickel.*

The scolding queen to louder notes doth rise,
To her full pipes the *grunting* hog replies;
The *grunting* hogs alarm the neighbours round. *Swift.*

GRUNT, grŭnt. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The noise of a hog.

Swine's snowts, swine's bodies, took they, bristles, *grunts*. *Chapman.*

Ran eow and calf, and family of hogs,
In panick horrour of pursuing dogs;
With many a deadly *grunt* and doleful squeak,
Poor swine, as if their pretty hearts would break. *Dryden.*

From thence were heard
The *grunts* of bristled boars, and groans of bears,
And herds of howling wolves. *Dryden.*

GRU'NTER, grŭn'tŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *grunt*.]

1. He that grunts.

2. A kind of fish. [χοιρὶς.]

GRU'NTLING, grŭnt'ling. *n. s.* [from *grunt*.] A young hog.

To GRUTCH, grŭtsh. *v. n.* [corrupted for the sake of rhyme from *grudge*.] To envy; to repine; to be discontented. Not used.

The poor at the enclosure doth *grutch*,
Because of abuses that fall,
Lest some men should have but too much,
And some again nothing at all. *Tusser.*

But what we're born for we must bear,
Our frail condition it is such,
That what to all may happen here,
If 't chance to me, I must not *grutch*. *Ben Jonson.*

GRUTCH, grŭtsh. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Malice; ill-will.

In it he melted leaden bullets,
To shoot at foes, and sometimes pullets;
To whom he bore so fell a *grutch*,
He ne'er gave quarter t' any such. *Hudibras.*

GRY, grī. *n. s.* [γρῦ.] Any thing of little value: as, the paring of the nails. *Dict.*

GUAIA'CUM, gwâ'â-kŭm.[340] *n. s.* A physical wood.

Guaiacum is attenuant and aperient. It is excellent in many chronick cases, and was once famous for curing the venereal disease, which it still does singly in warmer climates, but with us we find it insufficient. We have a resin of it improperly called gum *guaiacum*. *Hill.*

GUARANTE'E, gâr'rân-tė.[332] *n. s.* [*guarant*,

French.] A power who undertakes to see stipulations performed.

God, the great *guarantee* for the peace of mankind, where laws cannot secure it, may think it the concern of his providence. *South.*

A prince distinguished by being a patron of protestants, and *guarantee* of the Westphalian treaty. *Addison.*

An oath is a promise made to God, and God is our superior, superior to kings. And he is also the *guarantee* and avenger of all breach of faith and injustice. *Lesley.*

To GUA'RANTY, gâr'rân-tè.[92] *v. a.* [*garantir*, Fr.] To undertake to secure the performance of any articles.

To GUARD, gyârd.[92 160] *v. a.* [*garder*, French; from our word *ward*, the *w* being changed by the French into *g*; as *Galles* for *Wales*.

1. To watch by way of defence and security.
2. To protect; to defend.

Naked the graces *guarded* you from all
Dangers abroad, and now your thunder shall. *Waller.*

Your power you never use, but for defence,
To *guard* your own or others innocence. *Dryd.*

Fix'd on defence, the Trojans are not slow
To *guard* the shore from an expected foe. *Dryd.*

The port of Genoa is very ill *guarded* against the storms. *Addison.*

3. To preserve by caution.

One would take care to *guard* one's self against this particular imperfection, because it is that which our nature very strongly inclines us to. *Addison.*

4. To provide against objections.

Homer has *guarded* every circumstance with as much caution as if he had been aware of the objection. *Broome.*

5. To adorn with lists, laces, or ornamental borders. Obsolete.

Give him a livery
More *guarded* than his fellows. *Shaksp.*

See a fellow
In a long motley, *guarded* with yellow. *Shaksp.*

To GUARD, gyârd.[332] *v. n.* To be in a state of caution or defence.

There are cases, in which a man must *guard*, if he intends to keep fair with the world, and turn the penny. *Collier.*

To *guard* against such mistakes, it is necessary to acquaint ourselves a little with words. *Watts.*

GUARD, gyârd.[92 160] *n. s.* [*garde*, French; *ward*, Teutonick.]

1. A man, or body of men, whose business is to watch by way of defence or prevention.

The *guard* bare them, and brought them back into the guard chamber. 1 *Kings.*

Up into heav'n, from paradise, in haste
Th' angelick *guards* ascended, mute, and sad,
For man. *Milton.*

They miss'd courts, *guards*, a gay and num'rous train,
Our judges like our laws were rude and plain. *Cowley.*

With lifted hands, and gazing eyes,
His *guards* behold him soaring through the skies. *Dryden.*

He must be trusted to his own conduct, since there cannot always be a *guard* upon him, except what you put into his own mind by good principles. *Locke.*

They, usurping arbitrary power, had their *guards* and spies, after the practice of tyrants. *Swift.*

2. A state of caution; a state of vigilance.

The great alteration which he made in the state ecclesiastical, caused him to stand upon his *guard* at home. *Davies.*

Temerity puts a man off his *guard*. *L'Estrange.*

It is wisdom to keep ourselves upon a *guard*. *L'Estrange.*

Now he stood collected and prepar'd;
For malice and revenge had put him on his *guard*. *Dryden.*

Others are cooped in close by the strict *guards* of those whose interest it is to keep them ignorant. *Locke.*

Men are always upon their *guard* against an appearance of design. *Smalridge.*

3. Limitation; anticipation of objection; caution of expression.

They have expressed themselves with as few *guards* and restrictions as I. *Atterbury.*

4. An ornamental hem, lace, or border. Obsolete.
5. Part of the hilt of a sword.

GUA'RDAGE, gyâr'dâge.[90] *n. s.* [from *guard*.] State of wardship. Obsolete.

A maid so tender, fair and happy,
Run from her *guardage* to the sooty bosom
Of such a thing as thou. *Shaksp.*

GUA'RDER, gyâr'dûr.[98] *n. s.* One who guards. *Ainsworth.*

GUA'RDIAN, gyâr'dè-ân *or* gyâr'jè-ân.[293 294 376] *n. s.* [*guardien*, French, from *guard*.]

1. One that has the care of an orphan; one who is to supply the want of parents.

I am sorry for her, as I have just cause, being her uncle and her *guardian*. *Shaks.*

When perjur'd *guardians*, proud with impious gains,
Choak up the streets, too narrow for their trains! *Dryden.*

Hocus, with two other of the *guardians*, thought it their duty to take care of the interest of the three girls. *Arbuthnot.*

2. One to whom the care and preservation of any thing is committed.

I gave you all,
Made you my *guardians*, my depositaries;
But kept a reservation to be follow'd
With such a number. *Shakspeare.*

It then becomes the common concern of all that have truth at heart, and more especially of those who are appointed *guardians* of the christian faith, to be upon the watch against seducers. *Waterland.*

3. A repository or storehouse. Not used.

Where is Duncan's body?
——Carried to Colmeskill,
The sacred storehouse of his predecessors,
And *guardian* of their bones. *Shakspeare.*

GUA'RDIAN *of the Spiritualities*, gyâr'dè-ân. He to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of any diocese is committed, during the vacancy of the see. He may be either guardian in law, or *jure magistratûs*, as the archbishop is of any diocese within his province; or guardian by delegation, as he whom the archbishop or vicar-general doth for the time depute. *Cowell.*

GUA'RDIAN, gyâr'dè-ân.[293 376] *adj.* Performing the office of a kind protector or superintendent.

My charming patroness protects me unseen, like my *guardian* angel; and shuns my gratitude like a fairy, who is bountiful by stealth, and conceals the giver when she bestows the gift. *Dryd*

Thus shall mankind his *guardian* care engage,
The promis'd father of a future age. *Pope.*

Meanwhile Minerva, in her *guardian* care,
Shoots from the starry vaults through fields of air. *Pope.*

GUA'RDIANSHIP, gyâr'dè-ân-ship. *n. s.* [from *guardian*.] The office of a guardian.

The curate stretched his patent for the cure of souls, to a kind of tutelary *guardianship* over goods and chattels. *L'Estrange.*

This holds true, not only in losses and indignities offered to ourselves, but also in the case of trust, when they are offered to others who are committed to our care and *guardianship*. *Kettlewell.*

Theseus is the first who established the popular state in Athens, assigning to himself the *guardianship* of the laws, and chief command in war *Swift.*

GUA'RDLESS, gyârd'lès. *adj.* [from *guard*.] Without defence.

So on the *guardless* herd, their keeper slain,
Rushes a tyger in the Lybian plain. *Waller.*

A rich land, *guardless* and undefended, must needs have been a double incitement. *South.*

GUA'RDSHIP, gyârd'ship. *n. s.* [from *guard*.]

1. Care; protection.

How bless'd am I, by such a man led!
Under whose wise and careful *guardship*
I now despise fatigue and hardship. *Swift.*

2. [*guard* and *ship*.] A king's ship to guard the coast.

GUAIA'VA, gwâ-â'vâ. } *n s.* An Ameri-
GUA'VA, gwâ'vâ } can fruit. The fruit, says Sir Hans Sloane, is extremely delicious and wholesome. They have only this inconvenience, that being very astringent, they stop up the belly, if taken in great quantities. *Miller.*

GUBERNA'TION, gû-bèr-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*gubernatio*, Lat.] Government; superintendency; superiour direction.

Perhaps there is little or nothing in the government of the kingdoms of nature and grace, but what is transacted by the man Jesus, inhabited by the divine power and wisdom, and employed as a medium or conscious instrument of this extensive *gubernation*. *Watts.*

GU'DGEON, gûd'jûn [259] *n. s.* [*goujon*, Fr.]

1. A small fish found in brooks and rivers, easily caught, and therefore made a proverbial name for a man easily cheated.

'Tis true, no turbots dignify my boards;
But *gudgeons*, flounders, what my Thames affords. *Pope.*

2. A man easily cheated.

This he did to draw you in, like so many *gudgeons*, to swallow his false arguments. *Swift.*

3. Something to be caught to a man's own disadvantage; a bait; an allurement: gudgeons being commonly used as baits for pike.

But fish not with this melancholy bait,
For this fool's *gudgeon*, this opinion. *Shaksp.*

GUE'RDON, gêr'dûn.[166] *n. s.* [*guerdon*, *gardon*, Fr.] A reward; a recompense, in a good and bad sense. Not in use.

But to the virgin comes, who all this while
Amazed stands herself so mock'd to see,
By him who has the *guerdon* of his guile,
For so misfeigning her true knight to be. *Spenser.*

He shall, by thy revenging hand, at once receive the just *guerdon* of all his former villanies. *Knolles.*

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise
To scorn delights, and live laborious days;
But the fair *guerdon* when we hope to find,
And think to burst out into sudden blaze,
Comes the blind fury with th' abhorred sheers,
And slits the thin-spun life. *Milton.*

To GUESS, gès.[336] *v. a.* [*ghissen*, Dut.]

1. To conjecture; to judge without any certain principles of judgment.

Incapable and shallow innocents!
You cannot *guess* who caus'd your father's death.
Shaksp.

Let not your ears despise my tongue for ever,
Which shall possess them with the heaviest sound
That ever yet they heard.
—Hum! I *guess* at it. *Shaksp.*

He that, by reason of his swift motions, can inform himself of all places and preparations, should he not very often *guess* rightly of things to come, where God pleaseth not to give impediment? *Raleigh.*

There issue swarming bands
Of ambush'd men, whom, by their arms and dress,
To be Taxcallan enemies I *guess*. *Dryden.*

The same author ventures to *guess* at the particular fate which would attend the Roman government. *Swift.*

Nor can imagination *guess*,
How that ungrateful charming maid
My purest passion has betray'd. *Swift.*

2. To conjecture rightly, or upon some just reason.

One may *guess* by Plato's writings, that his meaning, as to the inferiour deities, was, that they who would have them might, and they who would not, might let them alone; but that himself had a right opinion concerning the true God. *Stillingfleet.*

To GUESS, gĕs. *v. a.* To hit upon by accident; to determine rightly of any thing without certain direction of the judgment.

If Xerxes was able to call every common soldier by his name in his army, it may be *guessed* he got not this wonderful ability by learning his lessons by heart. *Locke.*

GUESS, gĕs. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Conjecture; judgment without any positive or certain grounds.

The enemy's in view; draw up your powers:
Hard is the *guess* of their true strength and forces.
Shaksp.

His *guesse* was usually, as near to prophecy as any man's. *Fell.*

A poet must confess
His art's like physick, but a happy *guess*. *Dryden.*

It is a wrong way of proceeding to venture a greater good for a less, upon uncertain *guesses*, before a due examination. *Locke.*

We may make some *guess* at the distinction of things, into those that are according to, above, and contrary to reason. *Locke.*

This problem yet, this offspring of a *guess*,
Let us for once a child of truth confess. *Prior.*

No man is blest by accident, or *guess*,
True wisdom is the price of happiness. *Young.*

GUE'SSER, gĕs'sûr. *n. s.* [from *guess*.] Conjecturer; one who judges without certain knowledge.

It is the opinion of divers good *guessers*, that the last fit will not be more violent than advantageous. *Pope.*

If fortune should please but to take such a crotchet,
To thee I apply, great Smedley's successor,
To give thee lawn sleeves, a mitre, and rochet,
Whom would'st thou resemble? I leave thee a *guesser*. *Swift.*

GUE'SSINGLY, gĕs'sĭng-lê. *adv.* [from *guessing*.] Conjecturally; uncertainly. Not in use.

I have a letter *guessingly* set down. *Shaksp.*

GUEST, gĕst.[336] *n. s.* [ȝeſt, ȝiſt, Sax. *gwest*, Welsh.]

1. One entertained in the house or at the table of another.

They all murmured, saying, that he was gone to be *guest* with a man that is a sinner. *Luke.*

Methinks a father
Is, at the nuptial of his son, a *guest*
That best becomes the table. *Shaksp.*

Tell my royal *guest*
I add to his commands my own request. *Dryden.*

2. A stranger; one who comes newly to reside.

O desarts, desarts! how fit a *guest* am I for you, since my heart can people you with wild ravenous beasts, which in you are wanting? *Sidney.*

Those happier smiles
That play'd on her ripe lip, seem'd not to know
What *guests* were in her eyes; which parted thence
As pearls from diamonds dropt. *Shaksp.*

GUE'STRITE, gĕst'rite. *n. s.* [from *guest* and *rite*.] Offices due to a guest.

Ulysses so dear
A gift esteem'd it, that he would not beare
In his black fleete that *guestrite* to the war.
Chapman.

GU'ESTCHAMBER, gĕst'tshâm-bûr. *n. s.* [*guest* and *chamber*.] Chamber of entertainment.

Where is the *guest-chamber*, where I shall eat the passover with my disciples? *Mark.*

To GUGGLE, gŭg'gl.[405] *v. n.* [*gorgolaire*, Italian.] To sound as water running with intermissions out of a narrow mouthed vessel.

GUI'DAGE, gyi'dâje.[90] *n. s.* [from *guide*.] The reward given to a guide. *Ainsw.*

GUI'DANCE, gyi'dânse. *n. s.* [from *guide*.] Direction; government.

They charge me with neglecting the *guidance* of wiser men. *Spenser.*

As to those who live under the *guidance* of reason alone, without the assistance of supernatural light, it is highly probable that miracles, or a message from the dead would persuade them. *Atterbury.*

Particular application must be left to christian prudence, under the *guidance* of God's holy spirit, who knows our necessity before we ask, and our ignorance in asking. *Rogers.*

This to the young—but thy experienc'd age
Wants not the *guidance* of a former sage. *Sewell.*

A prince ought not to be under the *guidance* or influence of either faction, because he declines from his office of presiding over the whole to be the head of a party. *Swift.*

To GUIDE, gyide.[160] *v. a.* [*guider*, Fr.]

1. To direct in a way.

When the spirit of truth is come, he will *guide* you into all truth. *John.*

The new light served to *guide* them to their neighbours coffers. *Decay of Piety.*

Whosoever has a faithful friend to *guide* him in the dark passages of life, may carry his eyes in another man's head, and yet see never the worse. *South.*

2. To influence.

Upon these, or such like secular maxims, when nothing but the interest of this world *guides* men, they many times conclude that the slightest wrongs are not to be put up. *Kettlewell.*

3. To govern by counsel; to instruct.

For thy name's sake lead me and *guide* me. *Psalms.*

4. To regulate; to superintend.

Women neglect that which St. Paul assigns them as their proper business, the *guiding* of the house. *Decay of Piety.*

GUIDE, gyide. *n. s.* [*guide*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. One who directs another in his way.

Thou gavest them a burning pillar of fire to be a *guide* of the unknown journey. *Wisdom.*

Can knowledge have no bound, but must advance
So far to make us wish for ignorance?
And rather in the dark to grope our way,
Than, led by a false *guide*, to err by day? *Denham.*

2. One who directs another in his conduct.

While yet but young, his father dy'd,
And left him to an happy *guide*. *Waller.*

They have all the same pastoral *guides* appointed, authorised, sanctified, and set apart by the appointment of God by the direction of the spirit, to direct and lead the people of God in the same way of eternal salvation. *Pearson.*

3. Director; regulator.

Who the *guide* of nature, but only the God of nature? In him we live, move, and are. Those things which nature is said to do, are by divine art performed, using nature as an instrument: nor is there any such knowledge divine in nature herself working, but in the *guide* of nature's work. *Hooker.*

Some truths are not by reason to be tried,
But we have sure experience for our *guide*. *Dryd.*

GUI'DELESS, gyide'lĕs. *adj.* [from *guide*.] Having no guide; wanting a governour or superintendent.

Th' ambitious Swede, like restless billows tost,
Though in his life he blood and ruin breath'd,
To his now *guideless* kingdom peace bequeath'd.
Dryden.

There fierce winds o'er dusky valleys blow,
Whose every puff bears empty shades away,
Which *guideless* in those dark dominions stray.
Dryden.

GUI'DER, gyi'dûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *guide*.] Director; regulator; guide. Obsolete.

Our *guider* come! to the Roman camp conduct us. *Shaksp.*

That person, that being provoked by excessive pain, thrust his dagger into his body, and thereby, instead of reaching his vitals, opened an impost-hume, the unknown cause of all his pain, and so stabbed himself into perfect health and ease, surely had great reason to acknowledge chance for his chirurgeon, and providence for the *guider* of his hand. *South.*

GUI'DON, gyi'dŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] A standard-bearer; a standard. Obsolete.

GUILD, gĭld.[341] *n. s.* [ȝildȝcip, Saxon, a fellowship, a corporation.] A society; a corporation; a fraternity or company, combined together by orders and laws made among themselves by their prince's licence. Hence the common word *gild* or *guildhall* proceeds, being a fraternity or commonalty of men gathered into one combination, supporting their common charge by mutual contribution. *Cowell.*

Towards three or four o'clock
Look for the news that the *guild* hall affords. *Shak.*

In woollen cloth it appears, by those ancient *guilds* that were settled in England for this manufacture, that this kingdom greatly flourished in that art. *Hale.*

As when the long-ear'd milky mothers wait
At some sick miser's triple bolted gate,
For their defrauded absent foals they make
A moan so loud, that all the *guild* awake. *Pope.*

GUILE, gyile.[341] *n. s.* [*guille*, *gille*, old French, the same with *wile*.] Deceitful cunning; insidious artifice; mischievous subtilty.

With fawning words he courted her awhile,
And looking lovely, and oft sighing sore,
Her constant heart did court with divers *guile;*
But words and looks, and signs she did abhor.
Spenser.

When I have most need to employ a friend,
Deep, hollow, treacherous, and full of *guile*,
Be he to me! This do I beg of heav'n,
When I am cold in zeal to you or yours. *Shaksp.*

We may, with more successful hope, resolve
To wage by force or *guile* eternal war. *Milton.*

Nor thou his malice and false *guile* contemn:

Subtile he needs must be who could seduce
Angels. *Milton.*

GUI'LEFUL, gyīle'fûl. *adj.* [*guile* and *full.*]

1. Wily; insidious; mischievously artful.

The way not to be invcigled by them that are so *guileful* through skill, is thoroughly to be instructed in that which maketh skilful against guile. *Hooker.*

Without expence at all,
By *guileful* fair words, peace may be obtain'd. *Shaksp.*

He saw his *guileful* act
By Eve, though all unweeting, seconded
Upon her husband. *Milton.*

The *guileful* phantom now forsook the shrowd,
And flew sublime, and vanish'd in a cloud. *Dryden.*

2. Treacherous; secretly mischievous.

I train'd thy brethren to that *guileful* hole,
Where the dead corps of Bassianus lay. *Shaksp.*

GUI'LEFULLY, gyīle'fûl-ė. *adv.* [from *guileful.*] Insidiously; treacherously.

To whom the tempter *guilefully* reply'd. *Milton.*

GUI'LEFULNESS, gyīle'fûl-nės. *n. s.* [from *guileful.*] Secret treachery; tricking cunning.

GUI'LELESS, gyīle'lės. *adj.* [from *guile.*] Free from deceit; void of insidiousness; simply honest.

GUI'LER, gyīle'ûr. *n. s.* [from *guile.* See BEGUILE.] One that betrays into danger by insidious practices.

But he was wary wise in all his way,
And well perceived his deceitful sleight;
Ne suffered lust his safety to betray;
So goodly did beguile the *guiler* of the prey. *Spenser.*

GUILT, gilt.[341] *n. s.* [ȝilt, Saxon, originally signified the fine or mulct paid for an offence, and afterward the offence itself.]

1. The state of a man justly charged with a crime; the contrary to innocence.

It was neither *guilt* of crime, nor reason of state, that could quench the envy that was upon the king for this execution. *Bacon.*

When these two are taken away, the possibility of *guilt*, and the possibility of innocence, what restraint can the belief of the creed lay upon any man? *Hammond.*

2. A crime; an offence.

Close pent up *guilts*
Rive your concealing continents, and ask
These dreadful summoners grace. *Shaksp.*

GUI'LTILY, gilt'ė-lė. *adv.* [from *guilty.*] Without innocence; without clearness of conscience.

Bloody and guilty; *guiltily* awake,
And in a bloody battle end thy days:
Think on lord Hastings, and despair, and die. *Shaksp.*

GUI'LTINESS, gilt'ė-nės. *n. s.* [from *guilty.*] The state of being guilty; wickedness; consciousness of crime.

He thought his flight rather to proceed of a fearful *guiltiness* than of an humble faithfulness. *Sidney.*

The last was I that felt thy tyranny:
O, in the battle think on Buckingham,
And die in terrour of thy *guiltiness.* *Shaksp.*

I should be guiltier than my *guiltiness.* *Shaksp.*

GUI'LTLESS, gilt'lės. *adj.* [from *guilt.*] Innocent; free from crime.

I am in this commanded to deliver
The noble duke of Clarence to your hands:
I will not reason what is meant hereby,
Because I will be *guiltless* of the meaning. *Shaksp.*

Many worthy and chaste dames thus,
All *guiltless*, meet reproach. *Shaksp.*

Then shall the man be *guiltless* from iniquity, and this woman shall bear her iniquity. *Numbers.*

Thou, who dost all thou wishest at thy will,
And never willest aught but what is right,
Preserve this *guiltless* blood they seek to spill;
Thine be my kingdom. *Fairfax.*

Guiltless of greatness, thus he always pray'd,
Nor knew nor wish'd he that those vows he made
On his own head should be at last repaid. *Dryden.*

The teeming earth yet *guiltless* of the plough,
And unprovok'd did fruitful stores allow. *Dryden.*

Thou knowest how *guiltless* first I met thy flame,
When love approach'd me under friendship's name. *Pope.*

GUI'LTLESSLY, gilt'lės-lė. *adv.* [from *guiltless.*] Without guilt; innocently.

GUI'LTLESSNESS, gilt'lės-nės. *n. s.* [from *guiltless.*] Innocence; freedom from crime.

A good number, trusting to their number more than to their value, and valuing money higher than equity, felt that *guiltlessness* is not always with ease oppressed. *Sidney.*

I would not have had any hand in his death, of whose *guiltlessness* I was better assured than any man living could be. *King Charles.*

GUI'LTY, gilt'tė. *adj.* [ȝiltiȝ, Saxon, one condemned to pay a fine for an offence.]

1. Justly chargeable with a crime; not innocent.

Is there not a ballad of the king and the beggar?—The world was *guilty* of such a ballad some three ages since. *Shaksp.*

Mark'd you not
How that the *guilty* kindred of the queen
Look'd pale, when they did hear of Clarence death? *Shaksp.*

We are verily *guilty* concerning our brother, in that we saw the anguish of his soul when he besought us, and we would not hear. *Genesis.*

With mortal hatred I pursu'd his life,
Nor he, nor you, were *guilty* of the strife;
Nor I, but as I lov'd; yet all combin'd,
Your beauty and my impotence of mind. *Dryden.*

Farewel the stones
And threshold, *guilty* of my midnight moans. *Dryden.*

There is no man, that is knowingly wicked, but is *guilty* to himself; and there is no man, that carries guilt about him, but he receives a sting into his soul. *Tillotson.*

2. Wicked; corrupt.

All the tumult of a *guilty* world,
Tost by ungenerous passion, sinks away. *Thomson.*

GUI'NEA, gin'nė.[341] *n. s.* [from *Guinea*, a country in *Africa* abounding with gold.] A gold coin valued at one and twenty shillings.

By the word gold I must be understood to design a particular piece of matter; that is the last *guinea* that was coined. *Locke.*

Ladies, whose love is constant as the wind:
Cits, who prefer a *guinea* to mankind. *Young.*

GU'INEADROPPER, gin'nė-drôp'pûr. *n. s.* [*guinea* and *drop.*] One who cheats by dropping guineas.

Who now the *guineadropper's* bait regards,
Trick'd by the sharper's dice, or juggler's cards. *Gay.*

GUI'NEAHEN, gin'nė-hėn. *n. s.* A fowl, supposed to be of *Guinea.*

GUI'NEAPEPPER, gin'nė-pėp'pûr. *n. s.* [*capsicum*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

GUI'NEAPIG, gin'nė-pig. *n. s.* A small animal with a pig's snout, brought, I believe, from *Africa.*

GUISE, gyīze.[160 341] *n. s.* [The same with *wise*, *guise*, French; ƿiȝa, Saxon, the ƿ or *w* being changed, as is common, into *g.*]

1. Manner; mien; habit; cast of behaviour

His own sire, and master of his *guise*,
Did often tremble at his horrid view. *Spenser.*

Thus women know, and thus they use the *guise*,
T' enchant the valiant and beguile the wise. *Fairf.*

Lo you! here she comes; this is her very *guise*; and, upon my life, fast asleep: observe her, stand close. *Shaksp.*

They stand a horrid front
Of dreadful length, and dazzling arms in *guise*
Of warriors old, with order'd spear and shield,
Awaiting what command their mighty chief
Had to impose. *Milton.*

By their *guise*
Just men they seem, and all their study bent
To worship God a-right. *Milton.*

Back, shepherds, back:
Here be without duck or nod,
Other trippings to be trod,
Of lighter toes and such court *guise*
As mercury did first devise. *Milton.*

Their external shapes are notoriously accommodated to that law or *guise* of life that nature has designed them. *More.*

2. Practice; custom; property.

I have drunke wine past my usual *guise;*
Strong wine commands the foole, and moves the wise. *Chapman.*

This would not be slept;
Old *guise* must be kept. *Ben Jonson.*

The swain reply'd, it never was our *guise*
To slight the poor, or aught humane despise. *Pope.*

3. External appearance; dress.

When I was very young, nothing was so much talked of as rickets among children, and consumptions among young people: after these the spleen came in play, and then the scurvy, which was the general complaint, and both were thought to appear in many various *guises.* *Temple.*

The Hugonots were engaged in a civil war, by the specious pretences of some, who, under the *guise* of religion, sacrificed so many thousands to their own ambition. *Swift.*

GUITA'R, gît-târ'.[341] *n. s.* [*ghitara*, Italian; *guiterre*, French.] A stringed instrument of musick.

Sallads and eggs, and lighter fare,
Tune the Italian sparks *guitar.* *Prior.*

GULCH, gûlsh. } *n. s.* [from *gulo*,
GU'LCHIN, gûl'tshin. } Latin.] A little glutton. *Skinner.*

GULES, gûlz. *adj.* [perhaps from *goule*, the throat.] Red: a barbarous term of heraldry.

Follow thy drum;
With man's blood paint the ground: *gules*, *gules;*
Religious canons, civil laws are cruel;
Then what should war be? *Shaksp.*

He whose sable arms,
Black as his purpose, did the knight resemble,
When he lay couched in the ominous horse,
Hath now his dread and black complexion smear'd
With heraldry more dismal; head to foot,
Now he is total *gules.* *Shakspeare.*

GULF, gûlf. *n. s.* [*golfo*, Italian.]

1. A bay; an opening into land.

The Venetian admiral withdrew himself farther off from the island of Corfu, into the *gulf* of the Adriatick. *Knolles.*

2. An abyss; an unmeasurable depth.

Thence turning back, in silence soft they stole,
And brought the heavy corse with easy pace
To yawning *gulph* of deep Avernus' hole. *Spenser.*

I know thou 'dst rather
Follow thine enemy in a fiery *gulph*,
Than flatter him in a bower. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

This is the *gulf* through which Virgil's Alecto shoots herself into hell: the fall of waters, the woods that encompass it, are all in the description. *Addison on Italy.*

The sea could not be much narrower than it is, without a great loss to the world; and must we now

have an ocean of mere flats and shallows, to the utter ruin of navigation, for fear our heads should turn giddy at the imagination of gaping abysses and unfathomable *gulfs*. *Bentley.*

3. A whirlpool; a sucking eddy.

England his approaches makes as fierce
As waters to the sucking of a *gulf*. *Shakspeare.*

4. Any thing insatiable, as the mouth or stomach.

Scull of dragon, tooth of wolf,
Witches mummy; maw and *gulf*
Of the raveming salt sea shark;
Root of hemlock, digg'd i' th' dark. *Shakspeare.*

GU'LFY, gŭl'fė. *adj.* [from *gulf*.] Full of gulfs or whirlpools; *vorticosus*.

Rivers arise: whether thou be the son
Of utmost Tweed, or Oose, or *gulfy* Dun. *Milton.*

At their native realms the Greeks arriv'd,
All who the war of ten long years surviv'd,
And scap'd the perils of the *gulfy* main. *Pope.*

High o'er a *gulfy* sea the Pharian isle
Fronts the deep roar of disemboguing Nile. *Pope.*

To GULL, gŭl. *v. a.* [*guiller*, to cheat, old French.] To trick; to cheat; to defraud; to deceive.

If I do not *gull* him into a nay word, and make him a common recreation, do not think I have wit enough to lie straight in my bed. *Shakspeare*

Yet love these sorc'ries did remove, and move
Thee to *gull* thine own mother for my love. *Donne.*

He would have *gull'd* him with a trick,
But Mart was too too politick. *Hudibras.*

They are not to be *gull'd* twice with the same trick. *L'Estrange.*

The Roman people were grossly *gulled* twice or thrice over, and as often enslaved in one century, and under the same pretence of reformation. *Dryd.*

By their designing leaders taught,
The vulgar *gull'd* into rebellion, arm'd. *Dryden.*

For this advantage age from youth has won,
As not to be out-ridden, though out-run;
By fortune he was now to Venus trin'd,
And with stern Mars in Capricorn was join'd:
Of him disposing in his own abode,
He sooth'd the goddess, while he *gull'd* the god. *Dryden.*

GULL, gŭl. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. [*mergus*.] A sea bird.

2. A cheat; a fraud; a trick.

I should think this a *gull*, but that the white-bearded fellow speaks it. *Shakspeare's Much Ado.*

Either they have these excellencies they are praised for, or they have not; if they have not, 'tis an apparent cheat and *gull*. *Gov. of Tongue.*

3. A stupid animal; one easily cheated.

Being fed by us you us'd us so,
As that ungentle *gull*, the cuckow bird,
Useth the sparrow. *Shakspeare's Henry* IV.

Why have you suffer'd me to be imprison'd,
Kept in a dark house, visited by the priest,
And made the most notorious geck and *gull*
That e'er invention plaid on. *Shakspeare.*

That paltry story is untrue,
And forg'd to cheat such *gulls* as you. *Hudibras.*

GU'LLCATCHER, gŭl'kătsh-ŭr. *n. s.* [*gull* and *catch*.] A cheat; a man of trick; one who catches silly people.

Here comes my noble *gullcatcher*. *Shakspeare.*

GU'LLER, gŭl'lŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *gull*.] A cheat; an impostor.

GU'LLERY, gŭl'lŭr-ė. *n. s.* [from *gull*.] Cheat; imposture. *Ainsworth.*

GU'LLET, gŭl'lĭt.[99] *n. s.* [*goulet*, Fr. *gula*, Lat.]

1. The throat; the passage through which the food passes; the meat-pipe; the œsophagus.

It might be his doom.
One day to sing
With *gullet* in string. *Denham.*

Many have the *gullet* or feeding channel which have no lungs or windpipes; as fishes which have gills, whereby the heart is refrigerated; for such thereof as have lungs and respiration are not without whizzon, as whales and cetaceous animals. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. A small stream or lake. Not in use.

Nature has various tender muscles plac'd,
By which the artful *gullet* is embrac'd. *Blackmore.*

The liquor in the stomach is a compound of that which is separated from its inward coat, the spittle which is swallowed, and the liquor which distils from the *gullet*. *Arbuthnot.*

The Euxine sea and the Mediterranean, small *gullets*, if compared with the ocean. *Heylin.*

To GU'LLY, gŭl'lė. *v. n.* [corrupted from *gurgle*.] To run with noise.

GU'LLYHOLE, gŭl'lė-hŏle. *n. s.* [from *gully* and *hole*.] The holes where the gutters empty themselves in the subterraneous sewer.

GULO'SITY, gŭ-lŏs'ė-tė. *n. s.* [*gulosus*, Lat.] Greediness; gluttony; voracity.

They are very temperate, seldom offending in ebriety, not erring in *gulosity*, or superfluity of meats. *Brown.*

To GULP, gŭlp. *v. a.* [*golpen*, Dutch.] To swallow eagerly; to suck down without intermission.

He looseus the fish, *gulps* it down, and so soon as ever the morsel was gone wipes his mouth. *L'Est.*

I see the double flaggon charge their hand;
See them puff off the froth, and *gulp* amain,
While with dry tongue I lick my lips in vain. *Gay.*

GULP, gŭlp. *n. s.* [from the verb.] As much as can be swallowed at once.

In deep suspirations we take more large *gulps* of air to cool our heart, overcharged with love and sorrow. *More.*

As oft as he can catch a *gulp* of air,
And peep above the seas, he names the fair. *Dryden's Fables.*

GUM, gŭm. *n. s.* [*gummi*, Latin.]

1. A vegetable substance differing from a resin, in being more viscid and less friable, and generally dissolving in aqueous menstruums; whereas resins, being more sulphurous, require a spirituous dissolvent. *Quincy.*

One whose eyes,
Albeit unused to the melting mood,
Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal *gum*. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

He ripens spices, fruit, and precious *gum*,
Which from remotest regions hither come. *Waller.*

Her maiden tram,
Who bore the vests that holy rites require,
Incense, and od'rous *gums*, and cover'd fire. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. [ȝoma, Saxon; *gumme*, Dutch.] The fleshy covering that invests and contains the teeth.

The babe that milks me,
I 'd pluck my nipple from his boneless *gums*. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Sh' untwists a wire, and from her *gums*
A set of teeth completely comes. *Swift.*

To GUM, gŭm. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To close with gum; to smear with gum.

The eyelids are apt to be *gummed* together with a viscous humour. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

GU'MMINESS, gŭm'mė-nės. *n. s.* [from *gummy*.] The state of being gummy; accumulation of gum.

The tendons are involved with a great *gumminess* and collection of matter. *Wiseman.*

GUMMO'SITY, gŭm-mŏs'sė-tė. *n. s.* [from *gummous*.] The nature of gum; gumminess.

Sugar and honey make windy liquors, and the elastick fermenting particles are detained by their innate *gummosity*. *Floyer.*

GU'MMOUS, gŭm'mŭs.[314] *adj.* [from *gum*.] Of the nature of gum.

Observations concerning English amber, and relations about the amber of Prussia, prove that amber is not a *gummous* or resinous substance drawn out of trees by the sun's heat, but a natural fossil. *Woodward's Natural History.*

GU'MMY, gŭm'mė. *adj.* [from *gum*.]

1. Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum.

From the utmost end of the head branches there issueth out a *gummy* juice, which hangeth downward like a cord. *Raleigh.*

Nor all the *gummy* stores Arabia yields.
Dryden's Virgil.

How each arising alder now appears,
And o'er the Po distils her *gummy* tears. *Dryden.*

2. Productive of gum.

The clouds
Tine the slant light'ning; whose thwart flame driv'n down,
Kindles the *gummy* bark of fir and pine. *Milton.*

3. Overgrown with gum.

The yawning youth, scarce half awake, essays
His lazy limbs and dozy head to raise;
Then rubs his *gummy* eyes, and scrubs his pate.
Dryden.

GUN, gŭn. *n. s.* [Of this word there is no satisfactory etymology. *Lye* observes that *gun* in Iceland signifies *battle;* but when *guns* came into use we had no commerce with Iceland. May not *gun* come by gradual corruption from *canne*, *ganne*, *gunne*? *Canne* is the original of *cannon*.] The general name for fire-arms; the instrument from which shot is discharged by fire.

These dead curses, like the sun 'gainst glass,
Or like an overcharged *gun*, recoil
And turn upon thyself. *Shakspeare's Henry* VI.

The emperor, smiling, said that never emperor was yet slain with a *gun*. *Knolles' History.*

The bullet flying makes the *gun* recoil.
Cleaveland.

In vain the dart or glitt'ring sword we shun,
Condemn'd to perish by the slaught'ring *gun*.
Granville.

GU'NNEL, gŭn'nĭl.[99] *n. s.* [corrupted from GUNWALE.]

GU'NNER, gŭn'nŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *gun*.] Cannonier; he whose employment is to manage the artillery in a ship.

The nimble *gunner*
With lynstock now the devilish cannon touches,
And down goes all before him. *Shaksp. Henry* V.

They slew the principal *gunners*, and carried away their artillery. *Hayward.*

GU'NNERY, gŭn'nŭr-ė. *n. s.* [from *gunner*.] The science of artillery; the art of managing cannon.

GU'NPOWDER, gŭn'pŏŭ-dŭr. *n. s.* [*gun* and *powder*.] The powder put into guns to be fired. It consists of about fifteen parts of nitre, three parts of sulphur, and two of charcoal. The proportions are not exactly kept.

Gunpowder consisteth of three ingredients, saltpetre, smallcoal, and brimstone. *Brown.*

Burning by *gunpowder* frequently happens at sea. *Wiseman.*

GU'NSHOT, gŭn'shŏt. *n. s.* [*gun* and *shot*.]

The reach or range of a gun; the space to which a shot can be thrown.

Those who are come over to the royal party are supposed to be out of *gunshot*. *Dryden.*

GU'NSHOT, gŭn'shŏt. *adj.* Made by the shot of a gun.

The symptoms I have translated to *gunshot* wounds. *Wiseman.*

GU'NSMITH, gŭn'smĭth. *n. s.* [*gun* and *smith*.] A man whose trade is to make guns.

It is of particular esteem with the *gunsmiths* for stocks. *Mortimer.*

GU'NSTICK, gŭn'stĭk. *n. s.* [*gun* and *stick*.] The rammer, or stick, with which the charge is driven into a gun.

Ev'n a *gunstick* flying into fame. *Stewart.*

GU'NSTOCK, gŭn'stŏk. *n. s.* [*gun* and *stock*.] The wood to which the barrel of the gun is fixed.

The timber is used for bows, pullies, screws, mills, and *gunstocks*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

GU'NSTONE, gŭn'stōne. *n. s.* [*gun* and *stone*.] The shot of cannon. They used formerly to shoot stones from artillery.

Tell the pleasant prince, this mock of his
Hath turn'd his ball to *gunstones*, and his soul
Shall stand sore charged for the wasteful vengeance
That shall fly with them. *Shakspeare's Henry V.*

GU'NWALE, or GUNNEL, *of a Ship*, gŭn'nĭl. *n. s.* That piece of timber which reaches on either side of the ship from the half deck to the fore-castle, being the uppermost bend which finisheth the upper works of the hull in that part, and wherein they put the stanchions which support the waste tree; and this is called the *gunwale*, whether there be guns in the ship or no; and the lower part of any port, where any ordnance are, is also termed the *gunwale*. *Har.*

GURGE, gûrje. *n. s.* [*gurges*, Latin.] Whirlpool; gulf.

Marching from Eden he shall find
The plain, wherein a black bituminous *gurge*
Boils out from under ground. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

GU'RGION, gûr'jŭn.[259] *n. s.* The coarser part of meal sifted from the bran.

To GU'RGLE, gûr'gl.[405] *v. n.* [*gorgogliare*, Ital.] To fall or gush with noise, as water from a bottle.

Then when a fountain's *gurgling* waters play,
They rush to land, and end in feasts the day. *Pope.*
Pure *gurgling* rills, the lonely desert trace,
And waste their musick on the savage race. *Young.*

GU'RNARD, GU'RNET, gûr'nĭt.[99] *n. s.* [*gournal*, Fr.] A kind of sea fish.

If I be not asham'd of my soldiers I am a sowc'd *gurnet:* I have misus'd the king's press damnably. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

To GUSH, gŭsh. *v. n.* [*gostelen*, Dutch.]

1. To flow or rush out with violence; not to spring in a small stream but in a larger body.

A sea of blood *gush'd* from the gaping wound,
That her gay garments stain'd with filthy gore.
Spenser.

The covering of this abyss was broken asunder, and the water *gushed* out that made the deluge. *Burnet.*

Incessant streams of thin magnetick rays
Gush from their fountains with impetuous force,
In either pole, then take an adverse course. *Black.*

On either hand the *gushing* waters play,
And down the rough cascade white dashing fall.
Thomson.

2. To emit in a copious effluxion.

The gaping wound *gush'd* out a crimson flood.
Dryden.

Line after line my *gushing* eyes o'erflow,
Led through a sad variety of woe. *Pope.*

GUSH, gŭsh. *n. s.* [from the verb.] An emission of liquor in a large quantity at once; the liquor so emitted.

If a lung-vein be bursted, generally at the first cough a great *gush* of blood is coughed up. *Harv.*

GU'SSET, gŭs'sĭt.[99] *n. s.* [*gousset*, Fr.] Any piece sewed on cloth, in order to strengthen it.

GUST, gŭst. *n. s.* [*goust*, French; *gustus*, Latin.]

1. Sense of tasting.

Destroy all creatures for thy sport or *gust*,
Yet cry, if man's unhappy, God's unjust. *Pope.*

2. Height of perception; height of sensual enjoyment.

They fondly thinking to allay
Their appetite with *gust*, instead of fruit
Chew'd bitter ashes, which th' offended taste
With spattering noise rejected. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Where love is duty on the female side,
On theirs meer sensual *gust*, and sought with surly pride. *Dryden's Fables.*
My sight, and smell, and hearing were employ'd,
And all three senses in full *gust* enjoy'd. *Dryden.*

3. Love; liking.

To kill, I grant, is sin's extremest *gust;*
But, in defence, by mercy 'tis made just. *Shaksp.*
Old age shall do the work of taking away both the *gust* and comfort of them. *L'Estrange.*
We have lost, in a great measure, the *gust* and relish of true happiness. *Tillotson.*

4. Turn of fancy; intellectual taste.

The principal part of painting is to find what nature has made most proper to this art, and a choice of it may be made according to the *gust* and manner of the ancients. *Dryden.*

5. [from *guster*, Islandick.] A sudden violent blast of wind.

She led calm Henry, though he were a king,
As doth a sail, fill'd with a fretting *gust*,
Command an argosie to stem the waves. *Shaksp.*
You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise,
When they are fretted with the *gusts* of heav'n.
Shakspeare.
Presently come forth swarms and vollies of libels, which are the *gusts* of liberty of speech restrained. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
As when fierce northern blasts from th' Alps descend,
From his firm roots with struggling *gusts* to rend
An aged sturdy oak. *Denham.*
Part stay for passage, 'till a *gust* of wind
Ships o'er their forces in a shining sheet. *Dryden.*
Pardon a weak distemper'd soul that swells
With sudden *gusts*, and sinks as soon in calms,
The sport of passion. *Addison's Cato.*

6. It is written in *Spenser* vitiously for *justs*, sports.

For jolly knight he seem'd, and fair did sit,
At one far knightly *gusts*, and fierce encounters fit.
Spenser.

GU'STABLE, gŭs'tâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [*gusto*, Lat.]

1. To be tasted.

This position informs us of a vulgar errour, terming the gall bitter; whereas there is nothing *gustable* sweeter. *Harvey.*

2. Pleasant to the taste.

A *gustable* thing, seen or smelt, excites the appetite, and affects the glands and parts of the mouth. *Derham.*

GUSTA'TION, gŭs-tâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*gusto*, Latin.] The act of tasting.

The gullet and conveying parts partake of the nerves of *gustation*, or appertaining unto sapor. *Brown.*

GU'STFUL, gŭst'fŭl. *adj.* [*gust* and *full*.] Tasteful; well-tasted.

What he defaults from some dry insipid sin, is but to make up for some other more *gustful*. *Decay of Piety.*

GU'STO, gŭs'tō. *n. s.* [Italian.]

1. The relish of any thing; the power by which any thing excites sensations in the palate.

Pleasant *gustos* gratify the appetite of the luxurious. *Derham*

2. Intellectual taste; liking.

In reading what I have written, let them bring no particular *gusto* along with them. *Dryden*

GU'STY, gŭs'tē. *adj.* [from *gust*.] Stormy; tempestuous.

Once upon a raw and *gusty* day,
The troubled Tyber chafing with his shores.
Shakspeare's Julius Cæsar.
Or whirl'd tempestuous by the *gusty* wind.
Thomson.

GUT, gŭt. *n. s.* [*kutteln*, German.]

1. The long pipe reaching, with many convolutions, from the stomach to the vent.

This lord wears his wit in his belly, and his *guts* in his head *Shaksp. Troil. and Cress*
A viol should have a lay of wire-strings below, close to the belly, and then the strings of *guts* mounted upon a bridge, that by this means the upper strings stricken should make the lower resound. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The intestines or *guts* may be inflamed by any acrid or poisonous substance taken inwardly. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. The stomach; the receptacle of food: proverbially.

And cramm'd them 'till their *guts* did ake,
With cawdle, custard, and plum-cake. *Hudibras*
With false weights their servants' *guts* they cheat,
And pinch their own to cover the deceit. *Dryden.*

3. Gluttony; love of gormandizing.

Apicius, thou did'st on thy *guts* bestow
Full ninety millions: yet, when this was spent,
Ten millions still remain'd to thee; which thou,
Fearing to suffer thirst and famishment,
In poison'd potion drank'st. *Hakewill*

To GUT, gŭt. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To eviscerate; to draw; to exenterate.

The fishermen save the most part of their fish: some are *gutted*, spitted, powdered, and dried. *Carew's Cornwal.*

2. To plunder of contents.

In Nero's arbitrary time,
When virtue was a guilt, and wealth a crime,
A troop of cut-throat guards were sent to seize
The rich men's goods, and *gut* their palaces.
Dryden.

Tom Brown of facetious memory, having *gutted* a proper name of its vowels, used it as freely as he pleased. *Addison.*

GU'TTATED, gŭt'tâ-tĕd. *adj.* [from *gutta*, Latin; a drop.] Besprinkled with drops; bedropped. *Dict.*

GU'TTER, gŭt'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *guttur*, a throat, Latin.]

1. A passage for water; a passage made by water.

These *gutter* tiles are in length ten inches and a half. *Moxon.*
Rocks rise one above another, and have deep *gutters* worn in the sides of them by torrents of rain. *Addison.*

2. A small longitudinal hollow.

To GU'TTER, gůt'tůr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in small hollows.

Tempests themselves, high seas, and howling winds,
The *gutter'd* rocks, and congregated sands,
Traitors ensteep'd to clog the guiltless keel,
As having sense of beauty, do omit
Their mortal natures, letting safe go by
The divine Desdemona. *Shaksp.*

My cheeks are *gutter'd* with my fretting tears. *Sandys.*

First in a place, by nature close, they build
A narrow flooring, *gutter'd*, wall'd and til'd. *Dryd.*

To GU'TTLE, gůt'tl.[405] *v. n.* [from *gut.*] To feed luxuriously; to gormandize. A low word.

His jolly brother, opposite in sense,
Laughs at his thrift; and, lavish of expence,
Quaffs, crams, and *guttles* in his own defence. *Dryden.*

To GU'TTLE, gůt'tl. *v. a.* [from *gut.*] To swallow. A low word.

The fool spit in his porridge, to try if they'd hiss: they did not hiss, and so he *guttled* them up, and scalded his chops. *L'Estrange.*

GU'TTLER, gůt'tl-ůr.[98] *n. s.* [from *guttle.*] A greedy eater.

GU'TTULOUS, gůt'tshů-lůs.[463] *adj.* [from *guttula*, Latin.] In the form of a small drop.

Ice is plain upon the surface of the water, but round in hail, which is also a glaciation, and figured in its *guttulous* descent from the air. *Brown.*

GU'TTURAL, gůt'tshů-rål.[463] *adj.* [*gutturalis*, Lat.] Pronounced in the throat; belonging to the throat.

The Hebrews have assigned which letters are labial, which dental, and which *guttural*. *Bacon.*

In attempting to pronounce the nasals, and some of the vowels spiritually, the throat is brought to labour, and makes that which we call a *guttural* pronunciation. *Holder.*

GU'TTURALNESS, gůt'tshů-rål-nės. *n. s.* [from *guttural.*] The quality of being guttural. *Dict.*

GU'TWORT, gůt'wůrt. *n. s.* [*gut* and *wort.*] An herb.

GUY, gi. *n. s.* [from *guide.*] A rope used to lift any thing into the ship. *Skinner.*

To GU'ZZLE, gůz'zl.[405] *v. n.* [from *gut*, or *gust*, to *guttle*, or *gustle.*] To gormandize; to feed immoderately; to swallow any liquor greedily.

Well season'd bowls the gossip's spirits raise,
Who while she *guzzles* chats the doctor's praise. *Roscommon.*

They fell to lapping and *guzzling*, till they burst themselves. *L'Estrange.*

No more her care shall fill the hollow tray,
To fat the *guzzling* hogs with floods of whey. *Gay.*

To GU'ZZLE, gůz'zl. *v. a.* To swallow with immoderate gust.

Thy Pylian king
Was longest liv'd of any two-legg'd thing,
Still *guzzling* must of wine. *Dryden.*

GU'ZZLER, gůz'zl-ůr. *n. s.* [from *guzzle.*] A gormandizer; an immoderate eater or drinker.

GYBE, jibe. *n. s.* [See GIBE.] A sneer; a taunt; a sarcasm.

Ready in *gybes*, quick answer'd, saucy, and as quarrellous as the weazel. *Shaksp.*

To GYBE, jibe. *v. n.* To sneer; to taunt.

The vulgar yield an open ear,
And common courtiers love to *gybe* and fleer. *Spens.*

GYMNA'STICALLY, jim-nås'tė-kål-ė. *adv.* [from *gymnastick.*] Athletically; fitly for strong exercise.

Such as with agility and vigour are not *gymnastically* composed, nor actively use those parts. *Brown.*

GYMNA'STICK, jim-nås'tik.[350] *adj.* [γυμναστικος; *gymnastique*, Fr.] Pertaining to athletick exercises; consisting of leaping, wrestling, running, throwing the dart, or quoit.

The Cretans wisely forbid their servants *gymnasticks* as well as arms; and yet your modern footmen exercise themselves daily, whilst their enervated lords are softly lolling in their chariots. *Arbuthnot.*

GY'MNICK, jim'nik. *adj.* [γυμνικος; *gymnique*, Fr.] Such as practise the athletick or gymnastick exercises.

Have they not sword-players, and ev'ry sort
Of *gymnick* artists, wrestlers, riders, runners? *Milt.*

GYMNOSPE'RMOUS, jim-nō-spėr'můs. *adj.* γυμνος and σπέρμα.] Having the seeds naked.

GY'NECOCRACY, ji-nė-kŏk'rå-sė. *n. s.* [γυναικοκρατία; *gynecocratie*, Fr.] Petticoat government; female power.

GYRA'TION, ji-rå'shůn. *n. s.* [*gyro*, Lat.] The act of turning any thing about.

This effluvium attenuateth and impelleth the neighbour air, which, returning home, in a *gyration* carrieth with it the obvious bodies into the electrick. *Brown.*

If a burning coal be nimbly moved round in a circle, with *gyrations* continually repeated, the whole circle will appear like fire; the reason of which is, that the sensation of the coal in the several places of that circle remains impressed on the sensorium, until the coal return again to the same place. *Newton.*

GYRE, jire. *n. s.* [*gyrus*, Latin.] A circle described by any thing moving in any orbit.

Ne thenceforth his approved skill to ward,
Or strike, or hurlen round in warlike *gyre*,
Remember'd he; ne car'd for his safe guard,
But rudely rag'd. *Spenser.*

Does the wild haggard tow'r into the sky,
And to the south by thy direction fly?
Or eagle in her *gyres* the clouds embrace? *Sandys.*

He fashion'd those harmonious orbs, that roll
In restless *gyres* about the arctic pole. *Sandys.*

Quick and more quick he spins in giddy *gyres*,
Then falls, and in much foam his soul expires. *Dryd.*

GY'RED, ji'rėd. *adj.* Falling in rings.

Hamlet, with his doublet all unbrae'd,
No hat upon his head, his stockings loose
Ungarter'd, and down *gyred* to his ankle. *Shaksp.*

GYVES, jivz. *n. s.* [*gevyn*, Welsh.] Fetters; chains for the legs.

The villains march wide betwixt the legs, as if they had *gyves* on. *Shaksp.*

And knowing this, should I yet stay,
Like such as blow away their lives,
And never will redeem a day,
Enamour'd of their golden *gyves?* *Ben Jonson.*

The poor prisoners, boldly starting up, break off their chains and *gyves*. *Knolles.*

Gyves and the mill had tam'd thee. *Milton.*

But Telamon rush'd in, and hap'd to meet
A rising root that held his fasten'd feet;
So down he fell, whom sprawling on the ground,
His brother from the wooden *gyves* unbound. *Dryd.*

To GYVE, jive. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fetter; to shackle; to enchain; to ensnare.

With as little a web as this, will I ensnare as great a fly as Cassio. Ay, smile upon her, do. I will *gyve* thee in thine own courtship. *Shaksp.*

H.

H, ătsh. Is in English, as in other languages, a note of aspiration, sounded only by a strong emission of the breath, without any conformation of the organs of speech, and is therefore by many grammarians accounted no letter. The *h* in English is scarcely ever mute at the beginning of a word, or where it immediately precedes a vowel; as *house*, *behaviour:* where it is followed by a consonant it has no sound, according to the present pronunciation: but anciently, as now in Scotland, it made the syllable guttural; as, *right*, *bought.*

HA, hå. *interject.* [*ha*, Latin.]

1. An expression of wonder, surprise, sudden question, or sudden exertion.

You shall look fairer ere I give or hazard:
What says the golden chest? *ha!* let me see. *Shaksp.*

Ha! what art thou! thou horrid headless trunk!
It is my Hastings! *Rowe.*

2. An expression of laughter. Used with reduplication.

He saith among the trumpets *ha*, *ha*, and he smelleth the battle afar off. *Job.*

Ha, *ha*, 'tis what so long I wish'd and vow'd;
Our plots and delusions
Have wrought such confusions,
That the monarch's a slave to the crown. *Dryden.*

HAAK, håke. *n. s.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*

HA'BEAS CORPUS, hå'bė-ås-kŏr'půs. [Latin.] A writ, the which, a man indicted of some trespass, being laid in prison for the same, may have out of the King's Bench, thereby to remove

himself thither at his own costs, and to answer the cause there. *Cowell.*

HABERDA'SHER, hâb'ûr-dâsh-ûr. *n. s.* [This word is ingeniously deduced by *Minshew* from *habt ihr dass*, German, *have you this*, the expression of a shop-keeper offering his wares to sale.] One who sells small wares; a pedlar.

Because these cunning men are like *haberdashers* of small wares, it is not amiss to set forth their shop. *Bacon.*

A *haberdasher* who was the oracle of the coffee house, declared his opinion. *Addison.*

HA'BERDINE, hâb-ûr-dêên'. *n. s.* A dried salt cod. *Ainsworth.*

HA'BERGEON, hâ-bûr'jê-ôn. *n. s.* [*haubergeon*, French; *halbergium*, low Latin.] Armour to cover the neck and breast; breastplate; neckpiece; gorget.

And halbert some, and some a *habergeon:*
So every one in arms was quickly dight. *Fairfax.*
The shot let fly, and grazing
Upon his shoulder, in the passing,
Lodg'd in Magnano's brass *habergeon.* *Hudibras.*

HABI'LIMENT, hâ-bîl'ê-mênt. *n. s.* [*habiliment*, French.] Dress; clothes; garment.

He the fairest Una found,
Strange lady in so strange *habiliment*,
Teaching the satyres. *Fairy Queen.*
My riches are these poor *habiliments*,
Of which if you should here disfurnish me,
You take the sum and substance that I have. *Shaks.*
The clergy should content themselves with wearing gowns and other *habiliments* of Irish drapery. *Swift.*

To HABI'LITATE, hâ-bîl'ê-tâte. *v. n.* [*habiliter*, Fr.] To qualify; to entitle. Not in use.

Divers persons in the house of commons were attainted, and thereby not legal, nor *habilitate* to serve in parliament, being disabled in the highest degree. *Bacon.*

HABILITA'TION, hâ-bîl-ê-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *habilitate.*] Qualification.

The things are but *habilitations* towards arms; and what is *habilitation*, without intention and act? *Bacon.*

HABI'LITY, hâ-bîl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*habilité*, French.] Facuity; power: now *ability.*

HA'BIT, hâb'ît. *n. s.* [*habitus*, Lat.]

1. State of any thing: as, *habit* of body.
2. Dress; accoutrement; garment.

I shifted
Into a madman's rags, t' assume a semblance
The very dogs disdain'd, and in this *habit*
Met I my father. *Shaksp.*
If you have any justice, any pity;
If ye be any thing but churchmen's *habits.* *Shaksp.*
Both the poets being dressed in the same English *habit*, story compared with story, judgment may be made betwixt them. *Dryden.*
The scenes are old, the *habits* are the same
We wore last year. *Dryden.*
Changes there are in veins of wit, like those of *habits*, or other modes. *Temple.*
There are among the statues several of Venus, in different *habits.* *Addison.*
The clergy are the only set of men who wear a distinct *habit* from others. *Swift.*

3. *Habit* is a power or ability in man of doing any thing, when it has been acquired by frequent doing the same thing. *Locke.*

He hath a better bad *habit* of frowning than the count palatine. *Shakspeare.*

4. Custom; inveterate use.

The last fatal step is, by frequent repetition of the sinful act, to continue and persist in it, 'till at length it settles into a fixed confirmed *habit of* sin; which being that which the apostle calls the finishing of sin, ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but also as to actual infliction. *South.*

No civil broils have since his death arose,
But faction now by *habit* does obey;
And wars have that respect for his repose,
As winds for halcyons when they breed at sea.
Dryden.

The force of education is so great, that we may mould the minds and manners of the young into what shape we please, and give the impressions of such *habits*, as shall ever after remain. *Atterbury.*

To HA'BIT, hâb'ît. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress; to accoutre; to array.

Present yourself and your fair princess
Before Leontes:
She shall be *habited* as it becomes
The partner of your bed. *Shakspeare.*
Having called to his memory sir George Villiers, and the cloaths he used to wear, in which at the time he seemed to be *habited*, he thought him to be that person. *Clarendon.*
They *habited* themselves like those rural deities, and imitated them in their rustick dances. *Dryden.*

HA'BITABLE, hâb'ê-tâ-bl. *adj.* [*habitable*, French; *habitabilis*, Lat.] Capable of being dwelt in; capable of sustaining human creatures.

By means of our solitary situation, we know well most part of the *habitable* world, and are ourselves unknown. *Bacon.*
That was her torrid and inflaming time;
This is her *habitable* tropique clime. *Donne.*
The torrid zone is now found *habitable.* *Cowley.*
Look round the *habitable* world, how few
Know their own good, or knowing it pursue. *Dryd.*

HA'BITABLENESS, hâb'ê-tâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *habitable.*] Capacity of being dwelt in.

The cutting of the equinoctial line decides that controversy of the *habitableness* of the torrid zone. *More.*

Those ancient problems of the spherical roundness of the earth, the being of antipodes, and of the *habitableness* of the torrid zone, are abundantly demonstrated. *Ray.*

HA'BITANCE, hâb'ê-tânse. *n. s.* [*habitatio*, Lat.] Dwelling; abode.

What art thou, man, if man at all thou art,
That here in desart hast thine *habitance?*
And these rich heaps of wealth do'st hide apart
From the world's eye, and from her right usance.
Spenser.

HA'BITANT, hâb'ê-tânt. *n. s.* [*habitant*, French; *habitans*, Latin.] Dweller; one that lives in any place; inhabitant.

Not to earth are those bright luminaries
Officious; but to the earth's *habitant.* *Milton.*
Powers celestial to each other's view
Stand still confest, though distant far they lie,
Or *habitants* of earth, or sea, or sky. *Pope.*

HABITA'TION, hâb-ê-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*habitation*, French; *habitatio*, Latin.]

1. The state of a place receiving dwellers.

Amplitude almost immense, with stars
Numerous, and every star perhaps a world
Of destin'd *habitation.* *Milton.*

2. Act of inhabiting; state of dwelling.

Palaces,
For want of *habitation* and repair,
Dissolve to heaps of ruins. *Denham.*
Rocks and mountains, which in the first ages were high and craggy, and consequently then inconvenient for *habitation*, were by continued deterration brought to a lower pitch. *Woodward.*

3. Place of abode; dwelling.

Wisdom, to the end she might save many, built her house of that nature which is common unto all; she made not this or that man her *habitation*, but dwelt in us. *Hooker.*

God oft descends to visit men
Unseen, and through their *habitations* walks
To mark their doings. *Milton.*

HABITA'TOR, hâb'ê-tâ-tûr. *n. s.* [Lat.] Dweller; inhabitant.

The sun's presence is more continued unto the northern inhabitants; and the longest day in Cancer is longer unto us than that in Capricorn unto the southern *habitators.* *Brown.*

HABI'TUAL, hâb-bîtsh'û-âl.[401] *adj.* [*habituel*, French; from *habit.*] Customary; accustomed; inveterate; established by frequent repetition. It is used for both good and ill.

Sin, there in pow'r before
Once actual; now in body, and to dwell
Habitual habitant. *Milton.*
Art is properly an *habitual* knowledge of certain rules and maxims. *South.*
By length of time
The scurf is worn away of each committed crime:
No speck is left of their *habitual* stains;
But the pure ether of the soul remains. *Dryden*
'Tis impossible to become an able artist, without making your art *habitual* to you. *Dryden.*

HABI'TUALLY, hâ-bîtsh'û-âl-ê. *adv.* [from *habitual.*] Customarily; by habit.

Internal graces and qualities of mind sanctify our natures, and render us *habitually* holy. *Atterbury.*

To HABI'TUATE, hâ-bîtsh'û-âte. *v. a.* [*habituer*, Fr.] To accustom; to use one's self by frequent repetition: with *to.*

Men are first corrupted by bad counsel and company, and next they *habituate* themselves to their vicious practices. *Tillotson.*
Such as live in a rarer air, are *habituated to* the exercise of a greater muscular strength. *Arbuthnot.*

HA'BITUDE, hâb'ê-tûde. *n. s.* [*habitudo*, Latin; *habitude*, French.]

1. Relation; respect; state with regard to something else.

We cannot conclude this complexion of nations from the vicinity or *habitude* they hold unto the sun. *Brown.*
The will of God is like a straight unalterable rule, but the various comportments of the creature, either thwarting this rule, or holding conformity to it, occasion several *habitudes* of this rule unto it. *Hale.*
It results from the very nature of things, as they stand in such a certain *habitude*, or relation to one another. *South.*
As by the objective part of perfect happiness we understand that which is best and last, and to which all other things are to be referred, so by the formal part must be understood the best and last *habitude* of man toward that best object. *Norris.*
In all the *habitudes* of life,
The friend, the mistress, and the wife,
Variety we still pursue. *Swift.*

2. Familiarity; converse; frequent intercourse.

His knowledge in the noblest useful arts,
Was such dead authors could not give;
But *habitudes* with those who live. *Dryden.*
To write well, one must have frequent *habitudes* with the best company.

3. Long custom; habit; inveterate use. This is more properly *habit.*

Mankind is willing to continue in a pleasing error, strengthened by a long *habitude.* *Dryden.*
Thy ear, inur'd to charitable sounds,
And pitying love, must feel the hateful wounds
Of jest obscene, and vulgar ribaldry,
The ill-bred question, and the loud reply,
Brought by long *habitude* from bad to worse;
Must hear the frequent oath, the direful curse.
Prior.

4. The power of doing any thing acquired by frequent repetition.

It is impossible to gain an exact *habitude* without an infinite number of acts and perpetual practice. *Dryden.*

HA'BNAB, hâb'nâb. *adv.* [*haſt ne haſt*, or *naſt*; as *would nould*, or *ne would; will nill*, or *ne will;* that is, *let it happen or not.*] At random; at the mercy of chance; without any rule or certainty of effect.

He circles draws, and squares,
With cyphers, astral characters,
Then looks 'em o'er to understand 'em,
Although set down *habnab* at random. *Hudibras.*

To HACK, hâk. *v. a.* [haccan, Saxon; *hacken*, Dutch; *hacher*, French; from acaſe, an axe, Saxon.]

1. To cut into small pieces; to chop; to cut slightly with frequent blows; to mangle with unskilful blows. It bears commonly some notion of contempt or malignity.

He put on that armour, whereof there was no one piece wanting, though *hacked* in some places, bewraying some fight not long since passed. *Sidney.*

What a slave art thou, to *hack* thy sword as thou hast done, and say it was in fight! *Shaksp.*

Richard the second here was *hack'd* to death. *Shaksp.*

I'll fight 'till from my bones my flesh be *hackt*. *Shaksp.*

One flourishing branch of his most royal root
Is *hackt* down, and his summer leaves all faded,
By envy's hand, and murder's bloody axe. *Shaksp.*
Burn me, *hack* me, hew me into pieces. *Dryden.*
Nor the *hack'd* helmet, nor the dusty field,
But purple vests, and flow'ry garlands please. *Addison.*
But fate with butchers plac'd thy priestly stall,
Meek modern faith to murder, *hack*, and mawl. *Pope.*

2. To speak unreadily, or with hesitation.

Disarm them, and let them question: let them keep their limbs whole, and *hack* our English. *Shaksp.*

To HACK, hâk. *v. n.* To hackney; to turn hackney or prostitute. *Hanmer.*

HA'CKLE, hâk'kl.[405] *n. s.* Raw silk; any flimsy substance unspun.

Take the *hackle* of a cock, or capon's neck, or a plover's top: take off one side of the feather, and then take the *hackle* silk, gold or silver thread, and make these fast at the bent of the hook. *Walton.*

To HA'CKLE, hâk'kl. *v. a.* To dress flax.

HA'CKNEY, hâk'nė. *n. s.* [*hachnai*, Welsh; *hackeneye*, Teutonick; *haquenée*, Fr.]

1. A pacing horse.

2. A hired horse; hired horses being usually taught to pace, or recommended as good pacers.

Light and lewd persons were as easily suborned to make an affidavit for money, as post-horses and *hackneys* are to hire. *Bacon.*

Who mounted a broom, the nag
And *hackney* of a Lapland hag,
In quest of you came hither post. *Hudibras.*

3. A hireling; a prostitute.

Three kingdoms rung
With his accumulative and *hackney* tongue. *Roscommon.*

That is no more than every lover
Does from his *hackney* lady suffer. *Hudibras.*
Shall each spurgall'd *hackney* of the day,
Or each new pension'd sycophant pretend
To break my windows. *Pope.*

4. Any thing let out for hire.

A wit can study in the streets;
Not quite so well, however, as one ought,
A *hackney* coach may chance to spoil a thought. *Pope.*

5. Much used; common.

These notions young students in physick derive from their *hackney* authors. *Harvey.*

To HA'CKNEY, hâk'nė. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To practise in one thing; to accustom, as to the road.

He is long *hackney'd* in the ways of men. *Shak.*

HA'CQUETON, hâk'kwė-tôn. *n. s.* [*haquet*, old French, a little horse.] Some piece of armour.

You may see the very fashion of the Irish horseman in his long hose, riding shoes of costly cordwain, his *hacqueton*, and his habergeon. *Spenser.*

HAD, hâd. The preterit and part. pass. of *have*. I *had* better, you *had* better, &c. means the same as, *it would be better for me* or *you;* or, *it would be more eligible:* it is always used potentially, not indicatively: nor is *have* ever used to that import. We say likewise, *it had been better* or *worse.*

I *had* rather he a country servant maid,
Than a great queen with this condition. *Shaksp.*
Had we not better leave this Utica,
To arm Numidia in our cause? *Addison.*

HA'DDOCK, hâd'dŭk.[166] *n. s.* [*hadot*, Fr.] A sea fish of the cod kind, but small.

The coast is plentifully stored with pilchards, herrings, and *haddock*. *Carew.*

HAFT,[78] [79] hâft. *n. s.* [hæpt, Saxon; *heft*, Dutch; from *To have* or *hold.*] A handle; that part of any instrument that is taken into the hand.

This brandish'd dagger
I'll bury to the *haft* in her fair breast. *Dryden.*

These extremities of the joints are the *hafts* and handles of the members. *Dryden.*

A needle is a simple body, being only made of steel; but a sword is a compound, because its *haft* or handle is made of materials different from the blade. *Watts.*

To HAFT, hâft. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To set in a haft. *Ainsworth.*

HAG, hâg. *n. s.* [hæzerre, a goblin, Sax. *heckle*, a witch, Dutch.]

1. A fury; a she-monster.

Thus spoke th' impatient prince, and made a pause:
His foul *hags* rais'd their heads, and clapt their hands;
And all the powers of hell, in full applause,
Flourish'd their snakes and tost their flaming brands. *Crashaw.*

2. A witch; an enchantress.

Out of my door, you witch! you *hag*, you baggage, you poulcat, you runnion. *Shaksp.*

3. An old ugly woman.

Such affectations may become the young;
But thou old *hag* of threescore years and three,
Is shewing of thy parts in Greek for thee? *Dryden.*

To HAG, hâg. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torment; to harass with vain terrour.

That makes them in the dark see visions,
And *hag* themselves with apparitions. *Hudibras.*
How are superstitious men *hagged* out of their wits, with the fancy of omens, tales, and visions! *L'Estrange.*

HA'GARD, hâg'gârd. *adj.* [*hagard*, Fr.]

1. Wild; untamed; irreclaimable.

As *hagard* hawk, presuming to contend
With hardy fowl above his able might,
His weary pounces all in vain doth spend,
To truss the prey too heavy for his flight. *Fairy Queen.*

She's too disdainful;
I know her spirits are as coy and wild,
As *hagard* as the rock. *Shaksp.*

2. [*hager*, German.] Lean; rugged; perhaps, ugly. To this sense I have put the following passage, for the author ought to have written *hagard.*

A *hagged* carrion of a wolf, and a jolly sort of dog, with good flesh upon 's back, fell into company together. *L'Estrange.*

3. Deformed with passion; wildly disordered.

Fearful besides of what in fight had pass'd,
His hands and *hagard* eyes to heaven he cast. *Dryden.*
Where are the conscious looks, the face now pale,
Now flushing red, the down-cast *hagard* eyes,
Or fixt on earth, or slowly rais'd! *Smith.*

HA'GGARD, hâg'gârd. *n. s.*

1. Any thing wild or irreclaimable.

I will be married to a wealthy widow,
Ere three days pass, which has as long lov'd me
As I have lov'd this proud disdainful *haggard.* *Shakspeare.*

2. A species of hawk.

Does the wild *huggard* tow'r into the sky,
And to the south by thy direction fly? *Sandys.*
I enlarge my discourse to the observation of the aires, the brancher, the ramish hawk, and the *haggard.* *Walton.*

3. A hag. So *Garth* has used it for want of understanding it.

Beneath the gloomy covert of an yew,
In a dark grot, the baleful *haggard* lay,
Breathing black vengeance, and infecting day. *Garth.*

HA'GGARDLY, hâg'gârd-lė. *adv.* [from *haggard.*] Deformedly; uglily.

For her the rich Arabia sweats her gum;
And precious oils from distant Indies come,
How *haggardly* soe'er she looks at home. *Dryden.*

HA'GGESS, hâg'gis. *n. s.* [from *hog* or *hack*] A mass of meat, generally pork chopped, and enclosed in a membrane. In Scotland it is commonly made in a sheep's maw of the entrails of the same animal, cut small, with suet and spices.

HA'GGISH, hâg'gish. *adj.* [from *hag.*] Of the nature of a hag; deformed; horrid.

But on us both did *haggish* age steal on,
And wore us out of act. *Shakspeare.*

To HA'GGLE, hâg'gl.[405] *v. a.* [corrupted from *hackle* or *hack.*] To cut; to chop; to mangle; always in a bad sense.

Suffolk first died, and York all *haggled* o'er,
Comes to him where in gore he lay insteep'd. *Shakspeare.*

To HA'GGLE, hâg'gl. *v. n.* To be tedious in a bargain; to be long in coming to the price.

HA'GGLER, hâg'gl-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *haggle.*]

1. One that cuts.

2. One that is tardy in bargaining.

HA'GIOGRAPHER, hâg'ė-ò-grâf'ûr. *n. s.* [ἁγιος and γραφω.] A holy writer.

The Jews divide the holy scriptures of the old testament into the law, prophets, and the *hagiographers.*

HAH, hâ. *interject.* An expression of sudden effort.

Her coats tuck'd up, and all her motions just,
She stamps, and then cries *hah!* at ev'ry thrust. *Dryden.*

HAIL, hâle. *n. s.* [hagel, Saxon.] Drops

of rain frozen in their falling. *Locke.*

Thunder mix'd with *hail*,
Hail mix'd with fire, must rend th' Egyptian sky.
Milton.

To HAIL, hâle. *v. n.* To pour down hail.

My people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation when it shall *hail*, coming down on the forest. *Isa.*

HAIL, hâle. *interject.* [hœl, health, Saxon: *hail*, therefore, is the same as *salve* of the Latins, or ὑγίαινε of the Greeks, health be to you.] A term of salutation now used only in poetry; health be to you. It is used likewise to things inanimate.

Hail, *hail*, brave friend!
Say to the king the knowledge of the broil. *Shaks.*

Her sick head is bound about with clouds;
It does not look as it would have a *hail*,
Or health wish'd in it, as on other morns.
Ben Jonson.

The angel *hail*
Bestow'd, the holy salutation us'd
Long after to blest Mary, second Eve. *Milton.*

Farewell, happy fields,
Where joy for ever dwells! *hail* horrors! *hail*
Infernal world! and thou profoundest hell
Receive thy new possessor! *Milton.*

All *hail*, he cry'd, thy country's grace and love;
Once first of men below, now first of birds above.
Dryden.

Hail to the sun! from whose returning light
The cheerful soldier's arms new lustre take. *Rowe.*

To HAIL, hâle. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To salute; to call to.

A galley drawing near unto the shore, was *hailed* by a Turk, accompanied with a troop of horsemen.
Knolles.

Thrice call upon my name, thrice beat your breast,
And *hail* me thrice to everlasting rest. *Dryden.*

HA'ILSHOT, hâle'shôt. *n. s.* [*hail* and *shot*.] Small shot scattered like hail.

The master of the artillery did visit them sharply with murdering *hailshot*, from the pieces mounted towards the top of the hill. *Hayward.*

HA'ILSTONE, hâle'stône. *n. s.* [*hail* and *stone*.] A particle or single ball of hail.

You are no surer, no,
Than is the coal of fire upon the ice,
Or *hailstone* in the sun. *Shakspeare.*

Hard *hailstones* lie not thicker on the plain,
Nor shaken oaks such show'rs of acorns rain. *Dryd.*

HA'ILY, hâ'lê. *adj.* [from *hail*.] Consisting of hail.

From whose dark womb a rattling tempest pours,
Which the cold north congeals to *haily* showers.
Pope.

HAIR, hâre. *n. s.* [hæp, Saxon.]

1. One of the common teguments of the body. It is to be found upon all the parts of the body, except the soles of the feet and palms of the hands. When we examine the hairs with a microscope, we find that they have each a round bulbous root, which lies pretty deep in the skin, and which draws their nourishment from the surrounding humours: that each hair consists of five or six others, wrapt up in a common tegument or tube. They grow as the nails do, each part near the root thrusting forward that which is immediately above it, and not by any liquor running along the hair in tubes, as plants grow.
Quincy.

My fleece of woolly *hair* uncurls. *Shaksp.*

Shall the difference of *hair* only, on the skin, be a mark of a different internal constitution between a changeling and a drill? *Locke.*

2. A single hair.

Naughty lady,
These *hairs* which thou dost ravish from my chin,
Will quicken and accuse thee. *Shakspeare.*

Much is breeding;
Which like the courser's *hair*, hath yet but life,
And not a serpent's poison. *Shakspeare.*

3. Any thing proverbially small.

If thou tak'st more
Or less than just a pound; if the scale turn
But in the estimation of a *hair*,
Thou dicst. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

He judges to a *hair* of little indecencies, and knows better than any man what is not to be written.
Dryden.

4. Course; order; grain; the hair falling in a certain direction.

He is a curer of souls, and you a curer of bodies; if you should fight, you go against the *hair* of your profession. *Shakspeare.*

HA'IRBEL, hâre'bêl. *n. s.* A flower; the hyacinth.

HA'IRBRAINED, hâre'brân'd.[359] *adj.* [This should rather be written *harebrained*, unconstant, unsettled, wild as a *hare*.] Wild; irregular; unsteady.

Let's leave this town; for they are *hairbrain'd* slaves,
And hunger will enforce them be more eager.
Shakspeare.

HA'IRBREADTH, hâre'brêd*th*. *n. s.* [*hair* and *breadth*.] A very small distance; the diameter of a hair.

Seven hundred chosen men left-handed could sling stones at an *hairbreadth*, and not miss. *Judges.*

I spoke of most disastrous chances,
Of moving accidents by flood and field;
Of *hairbreadth* 'scapes in th' imminent deadly breach. *Shakspeare.*

HA'IRCLOTH, hâre'klô*th*. *n. s.* [*hair* and *cloth*.] Stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn sometimes in mortification.

It is composed of reeds and parts of plants woven together, like a piece of *haircloth*. *Grew.*

HAIRLA'CE, hâre'lâse. *n. s.* [*hair* and *lace*.] The fillet with which women tie up their hair.

Some worms are commonly resembled to a woman's *hairlace* or fillet, thence called tenia. *Harv.*

If Molly happens to be careless,
And but neglects to warm her *hairlace*,
She gets a cold as sure as death. *Swift.*

HA'IRLESS, hâre'lês. *adj.* [from *hair*.] Wanting hair.

Whitebeards have arm'd their chin and *hairless* scalps
Against thy majesty. *Shakspeare.*

HA'IRINESS, hâ'rê-nês. *n. s.* [from *hairy*.] The state of being covered with hair, or abounding with hair.

HA'IRY, hâ'rê. *adj.* [from *hair*.]

1. Overgrown with hair; covered with hair.

She his *hairy* temples then had rounded
With coronet of flowers. *Shakspeare.*

Children are not *hairy*, for that their skins are more perspirable. *Bacon.*

2. Consisting of hair.

Storms have shed
From vines the *hairy* honours of their head. *Dryd.*

HAKE, hâke. *n. s.* A kind of fish.

The coast is stored with mackrel and *hake*. *Carew.*

HA'KOT, hâk'ût.[168] *n. s.* [from *hake*.] A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

HAL, hâl, in local names, is derived like *al* from the Saxon healle, *i. e.* a hall, a palace. In Gothick *alh* signifies a temple, or any other famous building.
Gibson's Camden.

HA'LBERD, hâll'bûrd.[88] *n. s.* [*halebarde*, French; *hallebarde*, Dutch, from *harde*, an axe, and *halle*, a court, halberds being the common weapons of guards.] A battleaxe fixed to a long pole.

Advance thy *halberd* higher than my breast.
Shakspeare.

Our *halberds* did shut up his passage. *Shaksp.*

Four knaves in garbs succinct, a trusty band,
Caps on their heads, and *halberds* in their hand,
Draw forth to combat on the velvet plain. *Pope.*

HA'LBERDIER, hâll-bûr-dêêr'. *n. s.* [*halberdier*, French, from *halberd*.] One who is armed with a halberd.

The duchess appointed him a guard of thirty *halberdiers*, in a livery of murrey and blue, to attend his person. *Bacon.*

The king had only his *halberdiers*, and fewer of them than used to go with him. *Clarendon.*

HA'LCYON, hâl'shê-ûn.[166] *n. s.* [*halcyo*, Latin.] A bird, of which it is said that she breeds in the sea, and that there is always a calm during her incubation.

Such smiling rogues, as these, sooth ev'ry passion,
Bring oil to fire, snow to their colder moods;
Renege, affirm, and turn their *halcyon* beaks
With every gale and vary of their masters. *Shaksp.*

Amidst our arms as quiet you shall be,
As *halcyons* brooding on a winter sea. *Dryden.*

HA'LCYON, hâl'shê-ûn.[367] *adj.* [from the noun.] Placid; quiet; still; peaceful.

When great Augustus made war's tempest cease;
His *halcyon* days brought forth the arts of peace.
Denham.

No man can expect eternal serenity and *halcyon* days from so incompetent and partial a cause as the constant course of the sun in the equinoctial circle.
Bentley.

HALE, hâle. *adj.* [This should rather be written *hail*, from *hæl*, health.] Healthy; sound; hearty; well-complexioned.

My seely sheep like well below,
For they been *hale* enough I trow,
And liken their abode. *Spenser.*

Some of these wise partizans concluded the government had hired two or three hundred *hale* men, to be pinioned, if not executed, as the pretended captives. *Addison.*

His stomach too begins to fail;
Last year we thought him strong and *hale*,
But now he 's quite another thing:
I wish he may hold out 'till spring. *Swift.*

To HALE, hâle or hâwl. *v. a.* [*halen*, Dutch; *haler*, French.] To drag by force; to pull violently and rudely.

Fly to your house;
The plebeians have got your fellow tribune,
And *hale* him up and down. *Shakspeare.*

My third comfort,
Starr'd most unluckily, is from my breast
Hal'd out to murder. *Shakspeare.*

Give diligence that thou mayest be delivered from him, lest he *hale* thee to the judge. *Luke.*

He by the neck hath *hal'd*, in pieces cut,
And set me as a mark on every butt. *Sandys.*

Thither by harpy-footed furies *hal'd*,
At certain revolutions, all the damn'd
Are brought. *Milton.*

This sinistrous gravity is drawn that way by the great artery, which then subsideth, and *haleth* the heart unto it. *Brown.*

Who would not be disgusted with any recreation, in itself indifferent, if he should with blows be *haled* to it when he had no mind? *Locke.*

In all the tumults at Rome, though the people proceeded sometimes to pull and *hale* one another

about, yet no blood was drawn, 'till the time of the Gracchi. *Swift.*

HA'LER, hâ'lûr *or* hâwl'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *hale.*] He who pulls and hales.

HALF, hâf.[78 401] *n. s.* plur. *halves.* [healf, Saxon, and all the Teutonick dialects. The *l* is often not sounded.]

1. A moiety; one part of two; an equal part.

An *half* acre of land. 1 *Samuel.*

Many might go to heaven with *half* the labour they go to hell, if they would venture their industry the right way. *Ben Jonson.*

Well chosen friendship, the most noble
Of virtues all our joys makes double,
And into *halves* divides our trouble. *Denham.*

Or what but riches is there known
Which man can solely call his own;
In which no creature goes his *half*,
Unless it be to squint and laugh? *Hudibras.*

No mortal tongue can *half* the beauty tell:
For none but hands divine could work so well. *Dryden.*

If our manufacture foreign markets took off one *half*, and the other *half* were consumed amongst ourselves. *Locke.*

The council is made up *half* out of the noble families, and *half* out of the plebeian. *Addison.*

Half the misery of life might be extinguished, would men alleviate the general curse by mutual compassion. *Addison.*

Her beauty in thy softer *half*
Bury'd and lost, she ought to grieve. *Prior.*

Natural was it for a prince, who had proposed to himself the empire of the world, not to neglect the sea, the *half* of his dominions. *Arbuthnot.*

2. It sometimes has a plural signification when a number is divided.

Had the land selected of the best,
Half had come hence, and let the world provide the rest. *Dryden.*

HALF, hâf. *adv.*

1. In part; equally.

I go with love and fortune, two blind guides,
To lead my way; *half* loth, and *half* consenting. *Dryden.*

2. It is much used in composition to signify a thing imperfect, as the following examples will show.

HALF-BLOOD, hâf'blûd. *n. s.* One not born of the same father and mother.

Which shall be heir of the two male twins, who, by the dissection of the mother, were laid open to the world? Whether a sister by the *half-blood* shall inherit before a brother's daughter by the whole blood. *Locke.*

HALF-BLOODED, hâf'blûd-êd. *adj.* [*half* and *blood.*] Mean; degenerate.

The let alone lies not in your good will.
——Nor in thine, lord.
——*Half-blooded* fellow, yes. *Shaksp.*

HALF-CAP, hâf'kâp. *n. s.* Cap imperfectly put off, or faintly moved.

With certain *half-caps* and cold moving nods,
They froze me into silence. *Shaksp.*

HA'LFENDEAL, hâf'ên-dêle. *n. s.* [*half* and dæl, Sax.] Part. *Spenser.*

HALF-FACED, hâf'fâste.[362] *adj.* [*half* and *faced.*] Showing only part of the face; small faced: in contempt.

Proud encroaching tyranny
Burns with revenging fire, whose hopeful colours
Advance a *half-faced* sun striving to shine. *Shaksp.*

This same *half-faced* fellow, Shadow; give me this man: he presents no mark to the enemy; the foeman may with as great aim level at the edge of a penknife. *Shaksp.*

HALF-HATCHED, hâf'hâtsht. *adj.* [*half* and *hatched.*] Imperfectly hatched.

Here, thick as hailstones pour,
Turnips, and *half-hatch'd* eggs, a mingled show'r,
Among the rabble rain. *Gay.*

HALF-HEARD, hâf'hêrd. *adj.* Imperfectly heard; not heard to an end.

Not added years on years my task could close;
Back to thy native islands might'st thou sail,
And leave *half-heard* the melancholy tale. *Pope.*

HALF-MOON, hâf-môôn'. *n. s.*

1. The moon in its appearance when at half increase or decrease.

2. Any thing in the figure of a half moon.

See how in warlike muster they appear,
In rhombs and wedges, and *half-moons* and wings. *Milton.*

HALF-PENNY, hâ'pên-nê. *n. s.* plural *half-pence.* [*half* and *penny.*]

1. A copper coin, of which two make a penny.

Bardolph stole a lute-case, bore it twelve leagues, and sold it for three *half-pence.* *Shaksp.*

I thank you; and sure, dear friend, my thanks are too dear of a *half-penny.* *Shaksp.*

He cheats for *half-pence*, and he doffs his coat
To save a farthing in a ferryboat. *Dryden.*

Never admit this pernicious coin, no not so much as one single *half-penny.* *Swift.*

2. It has the force of an adjective conjoined with any thing of which it denotes the price.

There shall be in England seven *half-penny* loaves sold for a penny. *Shaksp.*

You will wonder how Wood could get his majesty's broad seal for so great a sum of bad money, and that the nobility here could not obtain the same favour, and make our own *half-pence* as we used to do. *Swift.*

HALF-PIKE, hâf'pike. *n. s.* [*half* and *pike.*] The small pike carried by officers.

The various ways of paying the salute with the *half-pike.* *Tatler.*

HALF-PINT, hâf'pint. *n. s.* [*half* and *pint.*] The fourth part of a quart.

One *half-pint* bottle serves them both to dine;
And is at once their vinegar and wine. *Pope.*

HALF-SCHOLAR, hâf'skôl-lûr. *n. s.* One imperfectly learned.

We have many *half-scholars* now-a-days, and there is much confusion and inconsistency in the notions and opinions of some persons. *Watts.*

HALF-SEAS *over*, hâf'sêz-ô'vûr. A proverbial expression for any one far advanced. It is commonly used of one half drunk.

I am *half-seas o'er* to death;
And since I must die once, I would be loth
To make a double work of what 's half finished. *Dryden.*

HALF-SIGHTED, hâf'site-êd. *adj.* [*half* and *sight.*] Seeing imperfectly; having weak discernment.

The officers of the king's houshold had need be provident, both for his honour and thrift: they must look both ways, else they are but *half-sighted.* *Bac.*

HALF-SPHERE, hâf'sfêre. *n. s.* [*half* and *sphere.*] Hemisphere.

Let night grow blacker with thy plots: and day,
At shewing but thy head forth, start away
From this *half-sphere.* *Ben Jonson.*

HALF-STRAINED, hâf'strân'd. *adj.* [*half* and *strain.*] Half-bred; imperfect.

I find I'm but a *half-strain'd* villain yet,
But mungrel-misehievous; for my blood boil'd
To view this brutal act. *Dryden.*

HALF-SWORD, hâf'sôrd. *n. s.* Close fight; within half the length of a sword.

I am a rogue, if I were not at *half-sword* with a dozen of them two hours together. *Shaksp.*

HALF-WAY, hâf'wâ. *adv.* [*half* and *way.*] In the middle.

Fearless he sees, who is with virtue crown'd,
The tempest rage, and hears the thunder sound,
Ever the same, let fortune smile or frown:
Serenely as he liv'd resigns his breath,
Meets destiny *half-way*, nor shrinks at death. *Granv.*

HALF-WIT, hâf'wît. *n. s.* [*half* and *wit.*] A blockhead; a foolish fellow.

Half wits are fleas, so little and so light,
We scarce could know they live, but that they bite. *Dryden.*

HALF-WITTED, hâf'wît-têd. *adv.* [from *half-wit.*] Imperfectly furnished with understanding.

I would rather have trusted the refinement of our language, as to sound, to the judgment of the women than to *half-witted* poets. *Swift.*

Jack had passed for a poor, well-meaning, *half-witted*, crack-brained fellow: people were strangely surprised to find him in such a roguery. *Arbuthnot.*

When *half* is added to any word noting personal qualities, it commonly notes contempt.

HA'LIBUT, hôl'lê-bût. *n. s.* A sort of fish. *Ainsworth.*

HA'LIDOM, hôl'lê-dûm. *n. s.* [halig dom, holy judgment, or halig and *dame*, for lady.] Our blessed lady. In this it should be *halidam.*

By my *halidom* quoth he,
Ye a great master are in your degree. *Hubberd.*

HA'LIMASS, hôl'lê-mâs. *n. s.* [halig and *mass.*] The feast of All-souls.

She came adorned hither like sweet May;
Sent back like *halimass*, or shortest day. *Shaksp.*

HA'LITUOUS, hâ-lîtsh'û-ûs.[463] *adj.* [*halitus*, Lat.] Vaporous; fumous.

We speak of the atmosphere as of a peculiar thin and *halituous* liquor, much lighter than spirit of wine. *Boyle.*

HALL, hâll. *n. s.* [hal, Sax. *halle*, Dut.]

1. A court of justice; as Westminster Hall.

O lost too soon in yonder house or *hall.* *Pope.*

2. A manor-house so called, because in it were held courts for the tenants.

Captain Sentry, my master's nephew, has taken possession of the *hall* house, and the whole estate. *Addison.*

3. The publick room of a corporation.

With expedition on the beadle call,
To summon all the company to the *hall.* *Garth.*

4. The first large room of a house.

That light we see is burning in my *hall.* *Shak.*

Courtesy is sooner found in lowly sheds
With smoky rafters, than in tap'stry *halls*
And courts of princes. *Milton.*

HALLELU'JAH, hâl-lê-lôô'yâ. *n. s.* [הללויה.] *Praise ye the Lord.* A song of thanksgiving.

Then shall thy saints
Unfained *hallelujahs* to Thee sing,
Hymns of high praise. *Milton.*

Singing those devout hymns and heavenly anthems, in which the church militant seems ambitious to emulate the triumphant, and echo back the solemn praises and *hallelujahs* of the celestial choirs. *Boyle.*

HA'LLOO, hâl-lôô'. *interj.* [The original of this word is controverted: some imagine it corrupted from *a lui*, to him! others from *allons*, let us go! and *Skinner* from *haller*, to draw.] A word of

encouragement when dogs are let loose on their game.

Some popular chief,
More noisy than the rest, but cries *halloo*,
And, in a trice, the bellowing herd come out.
Dryden.

To HA'LLOO, hål-lôô'. *v. n.* [*haler*, Fr.]

1. To cry as after the dogs.

A cry more tuneable
Was never *halloo'd* to, nor cheer'd with horn. *Sha.*

2. To treat as in contempt.

Country folks *hallooed* and hooted after me, as the arrantest coward that ever shewed his shoulders to the enemy. *Sidney.*

To HA'LLOO, hål-lôô'. *v. a.*

1. To encourage with shouts.

If, whilst a boy, Jack ran from school,
Fond of his hunting-horn and pole,
Though gout and age his speed detain,
Old John *halloos* his hounds again. *Prior.*

2. To chase with shouts.

If I fly, Marcius,
Halloo me like a hare. *Shaksp.*

3. To call or shout to.

When we have found the king, he that first lights on him
Halloo the other. *Shaksp.*

To HA'LLOW, hål lô.[85] *v. a.* [halʒian, halıʒ, Sax. holy.]

1. To consecrate; to make holy.

When we sanctify our *hallow* churches, it is only to testify that we make them places of publick resort; that we invest God himself with them, and that we sever them from common uses. *Hooker.*

It cannot be endured to hear a man profess that he putteth fire to his neighbour's house, but yet so *halloweth* the same with prayer that he hopeth it shall not burn. *Hooker.*

Is 't Cade that I have slain, that monstrous traitor?
Sword, I will *hallow* thee for this thy deed,
And hang thee o'er my tomb, when I am dead.
Shaksp.

My prayers
Are not words duly *hallow'd*, nor my wishes
More worth than vanities: yet pray'rs and wishes
Are all I can return. *Shaksp.*

God from work
Now resting, bless'd and *hallow'd* the seventh day,
As resting on that day from all his works,
But not in silence holy kept. *Milton.*

Then banish'd faith shall once again return,
And vestal fires in *hallow'd* temples burn. *Dryden.*

No satyr lurks within this *hallow'd* ground;
But nymphs and heroines, kings and gods abound.
Granville.

2. To reverence as holy: *hallowed* be thy name.

HALLUCINA'TION, hål-lû-sê-nå'shûn. *n. s.* *hallucinatio*, Latin.] Errour; blunder; mistake; folly.

A wasting of flesh, without cause, is frequently termed a bewitched disease; but questionless a mere *hallucination* of the vulgar. *Harvey.*

This must have been the *hallucination* of the transcriber, who probably mistook the dash of the I for a T. *Addison.*

HALM, hâwm. *n. s.* [healm, Saxon.] Straw; pronounced *hawn:* which see.

HA'LO, hå'lô. *n. s.* A red circle round the sun or moon.

If the hail be a little flatted, the light transmitted may grow so strong, at a little less distance than that of twenty-six degrees, as to form a *halo* about the sun or moon; which *halo*, as often as the hailstones are duly figured, may be coloured. *Newton.*

I saw by reflection, in a vessel of stagnating water, three *halos*, crowns or rings of colours about the sun, like three little rainbows concentrick to his body. *Newton.*

HA'LSENING, hålz'ning. *adj.* [*hals*, German; *hass*, Scotish, the neck.] Sounding harshly; inharmonious in the throat or tongue. Not in use.

This ill *halsening* horny name hath, as Cornuto in Italy, opened a gap to the scoffs of many. *Carew.*

HA'LSER, hâw'sûr. *n. s.* [from halʒ, neck, and ꝛeel, a rope. It is now in marine pronunciation corrupted to *hawser.*] A rope less than a cable.

A beechen mast then in the hollow base
They hoisted, and with well-wreath'd *halser* hoise
Their white sails. *Chapman.*

No *halsers* need to bind these vessels here,
Nor bearded anchors; for no storms they fear. *Dryd.*

To HALT, hâlt. *v. n.* [healt, Saxon, lame; healtan, to limp.]

1. To limp; to be lame.

And will she yet debase her eyes,
On me, that *halt*, and am mis-shapen thus? *Shaksp.*

Thus inborn broils the factions would engage,
Or wars of exil'd heirs, or foreign rage,
'Till *halting* vengeance overtook our age. *Dryden.*

Spenser himself affects the obsolete,
And Sidney's verse *halts* ill on Roman feet. *Pope.*

2. To stop in a march.

I was foreed to *halt* in this perpendicular march. *Addison.*

3. To hesitate; to stand dubious.

How long *halt* ye between two opinions? 1 *Kings.*

4. To fail; to faulter.

Here 's a paper written in his hand,
A *halting* sonnet of his own pure brain,
Fashion'd to Beatrice. *Shaksp.*

All my familiars watched for my *halting*, saying,
Peradventure he will be enticed, and we shall prevail against him. *Jeremiah.*

HALT, hâlt. *adj*, [from the verb.] Lame; crippled.

Bring in hither the poor, the maimed, the *halt*, and the blind. *Luke.*

HALT, hâlt. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of limping; the manner of limping.

2. [*alte*, Fr.] A stop in a march.

The heav'nly bands
Down from a sky of jasper lighted now
In Paradise, and on a hill made *halt*. *Milton.*

Scouts each coast light armed scour
Each quarter to descry the distant foe,
Where lodg'd, or whither fled, or if for fight
In motion, or in *halt*. *Milton.*

Without any *halt* they marched between the two armies. *Clarendon.*

He might have made a *halt* 'till his foot and artillery came up to him. *Clarendon.*

HA'LTER, hâl'tûr. *n. s.* [from *halt*.] He who limps.

HA'LTER, hâl'tûr. *n. s.* [healꝛꝛe, Saxon, from halʒ, the neck.]

1. A rope to hang malefactors.

He 's fled, my lord, and all his pow'rs do yield;
And humbly thus, with *halters* on their necks,
Expect your highness' doom of life or death. *Shak.*

They were to die by the sword if they stood upon defence, and by the *halter* if they yielded; wherefore they made a choice to die rather as soldiers than as dogs. *Hayward.*

Where I a drowsy judge, whose dismal note
Disgorgeth *halters*, as a juggler's throat
Doth ribbands. *Cleaveland.*

He gets renown, who to the *halter* near,
But narrowly escapes, and buys it dear. *Dryden.*

2. A cord; a strong string.

Whom neither *halter* binds nor burthens charge. *Sandys.*

To HA'LTER, hâl'tûr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with a cord; to catch in a noose.

He might have employed his time in the frivolous delights of catching moles and *haltering* frogs. *Atterbury.*

To HALVE, hâv.[78] *v. a.* [from *half*, *halves*.] To divide into two parts.

HALVES, hâvz. *interj.* [from *half*, *halves* being the plural.] An expression by which any one lays claim to an equal share.

Have you not seen how the divided dam
Runs to the summons of the hungry lamb?
But when the twin cries *halves*, she quits the first.
Cleaveland.

HAM, hâm. whether initial or final, is no other than the Saxon ham, a house, farm, or village. *Gibson's Camden.*

HAM, hâm. *n. s.* [ham, Saxon; *hamme*, Dutch.]

1. The hip; the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh with the knee.

The *ham* was much relaxed; but there was some contraction remaining. *Wiseman.*

2. The thigh of a hog salted.

Who has not learn'd, fresh sturgeon and *ham* pye
Are no rewards for want and infamy? *Pope.*

HA'MATED, hâm'â-têd. *adj.* [*hamatus*, Lat.] Hooked; set with hooks.

To HA'MBLE, hâm'bl. *v. a.* [from *ham*.] To cut the sinews of the thigh; to hamstring.

HAME, hâme. *n. s.* [hama, Saxon.] The collar by which a horse draws in a wagon.

HA'MLET, hâm'lêt.[99] *n. s.* [ham, Sax. and *let*, the diminutive termination.] A small village.

Within the self-same lordship, parish, or *hamlet*, lands have divers degrees of value. *Bacon.*

He pitch'd upon the plain
His mighty camp, and when the day return'd,
The country wasted and the *hamlets* burn'd. *Dryd.*

HA'MMER, hâm'mûr.[98] *n. s.* [hameꝛ, Sax. *hammer*, Dan.]

1. The instrument consisting of a long handle and heavy head, with which any thing is forged or driven.

The armourers,
With busy *hammers* closing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation, *Shaksp.*

The stuff will not work well with a *hammer.* *Bacon.*

It is broken not without many blows, and will break the best anvils and *hammers* of iron. *Brown.*

Every morning he rises fresh to his *hammer* and his anvil. *South.*

The smith prepares the *hammer* for the stroke. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing destructive.

That renown'd pillar of truth and *hammer* of heresies, St. Augustine. *Hakewill.*

To HA'MMER, hâm'mûr. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a hammer.

His bones the *hammer'd* steel in strength surpass. *Sandys.*

2. To forge or form with a hammer.

Some *hammer* helmets for the fighting field. *Dryden.*

Drudg'd like a smith, and on the anvil beat,
'Till he had *hammer'd* out a vast estate. *Dryden.*

I must pay with *hammered* money instead of milled. *Dryden.*

3. To work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labour: used commonly in contempt.

Wilt thou still be *hammering* treachery,
To humble down thy husband and thyself? *Shaksp.*

He was nobody that could not *hammer* out of his name an invention by this witchcraft, and picture it accordingly. *Camden.*

Some spirits by whom they were stirred and guided in the name of the people, *hammer'd* up the articles. *Hayward.*

To HA'MMER, hâm'mûr. *v. n.*

1. To work; to be busy; in contempt.

Nor need'st thou much importune me to that,
Whereon this month I have been *hammering*. *Shak.*

I have been studying how to compare
This prison where I live unto the world;
And, for because the world is populous,
And here is not a creature but myself,
I cannot do it; yet I'll *hammer* on 't. *Shaksp.*

2. To be in agitation.

Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand;
Blood and revenge are *hammering* in my head. *Shaksp.*

HA'MMERER, hâm'mûr-rûr. *n. s.* [from *hammer*.] He who works with a hammer.

HA'MMERHARD, hâm'mûr-hârd. *n. s.* [*hammer* and *hard*.]

Hammerhard is when you harden iron or steel with much hammering on it. *Moxon.*

HA'MMOCK, hâm'mûk.[166] *n. s.* [hamaca, Saxon.] A swinging bed.

Prince Maurice of Nassau, who had been accustomed to *hammocks*, used them all his life. *Temple.*

HA'MPER, hâmp'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [supposed by *Minshew* to be contracted from *hand panier;* but *hanaperium* appears to have been a word long in use, whence *hanaper*, *hamper*.] A large basket for carriage.

What powder'd wigs! what flames and darts!
What *hampers* full of bleeding hearts! *Swift.*

To HA'MPER, hâmp'ûr. *v. a.* [The original of this word, in its present meaning, is uncertain. *Junius* observes that *hamplyns* in Teutonick is a quarrel: others imagine that *hamper*, or *hanaper*, being the treasury to which fines are paid, to *hamper*, which is commonly applied to the law, means originally to fine.]

1. To shackle; to entangle, as in chains or nets.

O loose this frame, this knot of man untie!
That my free soul may use her wing,
Which now is pinion'd with mortality,
As an entangl'd, *hamper'd* thing. *Herbert.*

We shall find such engines to assail,
And *hamper* thee, as thou shalt come of force. *Milton.*

What was it but a lion *hampered* in a net! *L'Estrange.*

Wear under vizard-masks their talents,
And mother wits before their gallants;
Until they 're *hamper'd* in the noose
Too fast to dream of breaking loose. *Hudibras.*

They *hamper* and entangle our souls, and hinder their flight upwards. *Tillotson.*

2. To ensnare; to inveigle; to catch with allurements.

She'll *hamper* thee, and dandle thee like a baby. *Shaksp.*

3. To complicate; to tangle.

Engend'ring heats, these one by one unbind,
Stretch their small tubes, and *hamper'd* nerves unwind. *Blackmore.*

4. To perplex; to embarrass by many lets and troubles.

And when th' are *hamper'd* by the laws,
Release the lab'rers for the cause. *Hudibras.*

HA'MSTRING, hâm'string. *n. s.* [*ham* and *string*.] The tendons of the ham.

A player, whose conceit
Lies in his *hamstring*, doth think it rich
To hear the wooden dialogue, and sound
'Twixt his stretch'd footing and the scaffoldage. *Shaksp.*

On the hinder side it is guarded with the two *hamstrings*. *Wiseman.*

To HA'MSTRING, hâm'string. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *hamstrung*. [from the noun.] To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham.

Hamstring'd behind, unhappy Gyges dy'd;
Then Phalaris is added to his side. *Dryden.*

HAN, for *have*, hân. in the plural. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

HA'NAPER, hân'â-pûr.[98] [*hanaperium*, low Lat.] A treasury; an exchequer. The clerk of the *hanaper* receives the fees due to the king for the seal of charters and patents.

The fines for all original writs were wont to be immediately paid into the *hanaper* of the chancery. *Bacon.*

HA'NCES, hân'sîs. *n. s.* [In a ship.] Falls of the fife-rails placed on bannisters on the poop and quarterdeck down to the gangway. *Harris.*

HA'NCES, hân'sîs. [In architecture.] The ends of elliptical arches; and these are the arches of smaller circles than the scheme, or middle part of the arch. *Harris.*

The sweep of the arch will not contain above fourteen inches, and perhaps you must cement pieces to many of the courses in the *hance*, to make them long enough to contain fourteen inches. *Mox.*

HAND, hând. *n. s.* [hand, hond, Saxon, and in all the Teutonick dialects.]

1. The palm with the fingers; the member with which we hold or use any instrument.

They laid *hands* upon him, and bound him *hand* and foot. *Knolles.*

They *hand* in *hand*, with wandering steps and slow,
Through Eden took their solitary way. *Milton.*

That wonderful instrument the *hand*, was it made to be idle? *Berkley.*

2. Measure of four inches; a measure used in the matches of horses; a palm.

3. Side, right or left.

For the other side of the court-gate on this *hand* and that *hand*, were hangings of fifteen cubits. *Exodus.*

4. Part; quarter; side.

It is allowed on all *hands*, that the people of England are more corrupt in their morals than any other nation this day under the sun. *Swift.*

5. Ready payment with respect to the receiver.

Of which offer the bassa accepted, receiving in *hand* one year's tribute. *Knolles.*

These two must make our duty very easy; a considerable reward in *hand*, and the assurance of a far greater recompence hereafter. *Tillotson.*

6. Ready payment with regard to the payer.

Let not the wages of any man tarry with thee, but give it him out of *hand*. *Tobit.*

7. Rate; price.

Time is the measure of business; money of wares; business is bought at a dear *hand*, where there is small dispatch. *Bacon.*

8. Terms; conditions; rate.

With simplicity admire and accept the mystery, but at no *hand* by pride, ignorance, interest, or vanity wrest it to ignoble senses. *Taylor.*

It is either an ill sign or an ill effect, and therefore at no *hand* consistent with humility. *Taylor.*

9. Act; deed; external action.

Thou sawest the contradiction between my heart and *hand*. *King Charles.*

10. Labour; act of the hand.

Alnaschar was a very idle fellow, that never would set his *hand* to any business during his father's life. *Addison.*

I rather suspect my own judgment than I can believe a fault to be in that poem, which lay so long under Virgil's correction, and had his last *hand* put to it. *Addison.*

11. Performance.

Where are these porters,
These lazy knaves? Y'ave made a fine *hand!* fellows,
There 's a trim rabble let in. *Shaksp.*

12. Power of performance.

He had a great mind to try his *hand* at a Spectator, and would fain have one of his writing in my works. *Addison.*

A friend of mine has a very fine *hand* on the violin. *Addison.*

13. Attempt; undertaking.

Out of them you dare take in *hand* to lay open the original of such a nation. *Spenser.*

14. Manner of gathering or taking.

As her majesty hath received great profit, so may she, by a moderate *hand*, from time to time reap the like. *Bacon.*

15. Workmanship; power or act of manufacturing or making.

An intelligent being, coming out of the *hands* of infinite perfection, with an aversion or even indifferency to be reunited with its Author, the source of its utmost felicity, is such a shock and deformity in the beautiful analogy of things, as is not consistent with finite wisdom and perfection. *Cheyne.*

16. Manner of acting or performing.

The master saw the madness rise;
His glowing cheeks, his ardent eyes;
And while he heav'n and earth defy'd,
Chang'd his *hand*, and check'd his pride. *Dryden.*

17. Agency; part in action.

God must have set a more than ordinary esteem upon that which David was not thought fit to have an *hand* in. *South.*

18. The act of giving or presenting.

Let Tamar dress the meat in my sight, that I may eat it at her *hand*. *2 Samuel.*

To-night the poet's advocate I stand,
And he deserves the favour at my *hand*. *Addison.*

19. Act of receiving any thing ready to one's hand, when it only waits to be taken.

His power reaches no farther than to compound and divide the materials that are made to his *hand;* but can do nothing towards the making or destroying one atom of what is already in being. *Locke.*

Many, whose greatness and fortune were not made to their *hands*, had sufficient qualifications and opportunities of rising to these high posts. *Addison.*

20. Care; necessity of managing.

Jupiter had a farm a long time upon his *hands*, for want of a tenant to come up to his price. *L'Estrange.*

When a statesman wants a day's defence,
Or envy holds a whole week's war with sense,
Or simple pride for flatt'ry makes demands,
May dunce by dunce be whistled off my *hands*. *Pope.*

21. Discharge of duty.

Let it therefore be required, on both parts, at the *hands* of the clergy, to be in meanness of estate like the apostles; at the *hands* of the laity, to be as they who lived under the apostles. *Hooker.*

22. Reach; nearness: as, at *hand*, within reach, near, approaching.
Your husband is at *hand*, I hear his trumpet. *Shakspeare.*
Cousins, I hope the days are near at *hand*,
That chambers will be safe. *Shakspeare.*
He is at *hand*, and Pindarus is come
To do you salutation. *Shakspeare.*
The sight of his mind was like some sights of eyes; rather strong at *hand* than to carry afar off. *Bacon.*
Any light thing that moveth, when we find no wind, sheweth a wind at *hand*. *Bacon.*
A very great sound near *hand* hath strucken many deaf. *Bacon.*
It is not probable that any body should effect that at a distance, which, nearer *hand*, it cannot perform. *Brown.*
When mineral or metal is to be generated, nature needs not to have at *hand* salt, sulphur and mercury. *Boyle.*

23. Manual management.
Nor swords at *hand*, nor hissing darts afar,
Are doom'd t' avenge the tedious bloody war. *Dryden.*

24. State of being in preparation.
Where is our usual manager of mirth?
What revels are in *hand*? Is there no play,
To ease the anguish of a torturing hour. *Shaksp.*

25. State of being in present agitation.
I look'd upon her with a soldier' eye,
That lik'd but had a rougher task in *hand*
Than to drive liking to the name of war. *Shaksp.*
It is indifferent to the matter in *hand* which way the learned shall determine of it. *Locke.*

26. Cards held at a game.
There was never a *hand* drawn, that did double the rest of the habitable world, before this. *Bacon.*

27. That which is used in opposition to another.
He would dispute,
Confute, change *hands*, and still confute. *Hudib.*

28. Scheme of action.
Consult of your own ways, and think which *hand* is best to take. *Ben Jonson.*
They who thought they could never be secure, except the king were first at their mercy, were willing to change the *hand* in carrying on the war. *Clarendon.*

29. Advantage; gain; superiority.
The French king, supposing to make his *hand* by those rude ravages in England, broke off his treaty of peace, and proclaimed hostility. *Hayward.*

30. Competition; contest.
She in beauty, education, blood,
Holds *hand* with any princess of the world. *Shaksp.*

31. Transmission; conveyance; agency of conveyance.
The salutation by the *hand* of me Paul. *Col.*

32. Possession; power.
Sacraments serve as the moral instruments of God to that purpose; the use whereof is in our *hands*, the effect in his. *Hooker.*
And though you war like petty wrangling states,
You're in my *hand;* and when I bid you cease,
You shall be crush'd together into peace. *Dryden.*
Between the landlord and tenant there must be a quarter of the revenue of the land constantly in their *hands*. *Locke.*
It is fruitless pains to learn a language, which one may guess by his temper he will wholly neglect, as soon as an approach to manhood, setting him free from a governour, shall put him into the *hands* of his own inclination. *Locke.*
Vectigales Agri were lands taken from the enemy, and distributed among the soldiers, or left in the *hands* of the proprietors under the condition of certain duties. *Arbuthnot.*

33. Pressure of the bridle.
Hollow men, like horses, hot at *hand*,
Make gallant show and promise of their mettle. *Shakspeare.*

34. Method of government; discipline; restraint.
Menelaus bare an heavy *hand* over the citizens, having a malicious mind against his countrymen. *2 Maccabees.*
He kept a strict *hand* on his nobility, and chose rather to advance clergymen and lawyers. *Bacon.*
However strict a *hand* is to be kept upon all desires of fancy, yet in recreation fancy must be permitted to speak. *Locke.*

35. Influence; management.
Flattery, the dang'rous nurse of vice,
Got *hand* upon his youth, to pleasures bent. *Daniel.*

36. That which performs the office of a hand in pointing.
The body, though it moves, yet not changing perceivable distance with other bodies, as fast as the ideas of our own minds do naturally follow one another, the thing seems to stand still; as is evident in the *hands* of clocks and shadows of sun-dials. *Locke.*

37. Agent; person employed; a manager.
The wisest prince, if he can save himself and his people from ruin, under the worst administration, what may not his subjects hope for when he changeth *hands*, and maketh use of the best. *Swift.*

38. Giver and receiver.
This tradition is more like to be a notion bred in the mind of man, than transmitted from *hand* to *hand* through all generations. *Tillotson.*

39. An actor; a workman; a soldier.
Your wrongs are known: impose but your commands,
This hour shall bring you twenty thousand *hands*. *Dryden.*
Demetrius appointed the painter guards, pleased that he could preserve that *hand* from the barbarity and insolence of soldiers. *Dryd.*
A dictionary containing a natural history requires too many *hands*, as well as too much time, ever to be hoped for. *Locke.*

40. Catch or reach without choice.
The men of Israel smote as well the men of every city as the beast, and all that came to *hand*. *Judges.*
A sweaty reaper from his tillage brought
First fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf,
Uncull'd as came to *hand*. *Milton.*

41. Form or cast of writing.
Here is th' indictment of the good lord Hastings,
Which in a set *hand* fairly is engross'd;
Eleven hours I've spent to write it over. *Shaksp.*
Solyman shewed him his own letters intercepted, asking him if he knew not that *hand*, if he knew not that seal? *Knolles.*
Being discovered by their knowledge of Mr. Cowley's *hand*, I happily escaped. *Denham.*
If my debtors do not keep their day,
Deny their *hands*, and then refuse to pay,
I must attend. *Dryden.*
Whether men write court or Roman *hand*, or any other, there is something peculiar in every one's writing. *Cockburn.*
The way to teach to write is to get a plate graved with the characters of such *hand* you like. *Locke.*
Constantia saw that the *hand* writing agreed with the contents of the letter. *Addison.*
I present these thoughts in an ill *hand;* but scholars are bad penmen, we seldom regard the mechanick part of writing. *Felton.*
They were wrote on both sides, and in a small *hand*. *Arbuthnot.*

42. HAND *over head.* Negligently; rashly; without seeing what one does.
So many strokes of the alarum bell of fear and awakening to other nations, and the facility of the titles, which, *hand over head*, have served their turn, doth ring the peal so much the louder. *Bacon.*
A country fellow got an unlucky tumble from a tree. Thus 'tis, says a passenger, when people will be doing things *hand over head*, without either fear or wit. *L'Estrange.*

43. HAND *to* HAND. Close fight.
In single opposition, *hand to hand*,
He did confound the best part of an hour. *Shaks.*
He issues, ere the fight, his dread command,
That slings afar, and poignards *hand to hand*.
He banish'd from the field. *Dryd.*

44. HAND *in* HAND. In union; conjointly.
Had the sea been Marlborough's element, the war had been bestowed there, to the advantage of the country, which would then have gone *hand in hand* with his own. *Swift.*

45. HAND *in* HAND. Fit; pat.
As fair and as good, a kind of *hand in hand* comparison, had been something too fair and too good for any lady in Britanny. *Shakspeare.*

46. HAND *to mouth.* As want requires.
I can get bread from *hand to mouth*, and make even at the year's end. *L'Estrange.*

47. *To bear in* HAND. To keep in expectation; to elude.
A rascally yea forsooth knave, to *bear in hand*, and then stand upon security. *Shaksp.*

48. *To be* HAND *and Glove.* To be intimate and familiar; to suit one another.

To HAND, hând. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To give or transmit with the hand.
Judas was not far off, not only because he dipped in the same dish, but because he was so near that our Saviour could *hand* the sop unto him. *Brown.*
I have been shewn a written prophecy that is *handed* among them with great secrecy. *Addison.*

2. To guide or lead by the hand.
Angels did *hand* her up, who next God dwell. *Donne.*
By safe and insensible degrees he will pass from a boy to a man, which is the most hazardous step in life: this therefore should be carefully watched, and a young man with great diligence *handed* over it. *Locke.*

3. To seize; to lay hands on.
Let him, that makes but trifles of his eyes,
First *hand* me; on mine own accord, I'll off. *Shaks.*

4. To manage; to move with the hand.
'Tis then that with delight I rove,
Upon the boundless depth of love:
I bless my chains, I *hand* my oar,
Nor think on all I left on shore. *Prior.*

5. To transmit in succession, with *down;* to deliver from one to another.
They had not only a tradition of it in general, but even of several the most remarkable particular accidents of it likewise, which they *handed down* to the succeeding ages. *Woodward.*
I know no other way of securing these monuments, and making them numerous enough to be *handed down* to future ages. *Addison.*
Arts and sciences consist of scattered theorems and practices, which are *handed* about amongst the masters, and only revealed to the *filii artis*, 'till some great genius appears, who collects these disjointed propositions, and reduces them into a regular system. *Arbuthnot.*
One would think a story so fit for age to talk of, and infancy to hear, were incapable of being *handed down*. *Pope.*

HAND is much used in composition for that which is manageable by the hand, as a *handsaw;* or born in the hand, as a *handbarrow.*

HA'NDBARROW, hând'bâr-rò. *n. s.* A frame on which any thing is carried by the hands of two men, without wheeling on the ground.
A *handbarrow*, wheelbarrow, shovel, and spade. *Tusser.*
Set the board whereon the hive standeth on a *handbarrow*, and carry them to the place you intend. *Mortimer.*

HA'NDBASKET, hånd'bâs-kît. *n. s.* A portable basket.

You must have woollen yarn to tie graft with, and a small *handbasket* to carry them in. *Mortimer.*

HAND-BELL, hånd'bêl. *n. s.* A bell rung by the hand.

The strength of the percussion is the principal cause of the loudness or softness of sounds; as in ringing of a *hand-bell* harder or softer. *Bacon.*

HA'NDBREADTH, hånd'brêd*th*. *n. s.* A space equal to the breadth of a hand; a palm.

A border of a *handbreadth* round about. *Exod.*

The eastern people determined their *handbreadth* by the breadth of barley-corns, six making a digit, and twenty-four a *hand's breadth*. *Arbuthnot.*

HA'NDED, hân'dêd. *adj.* [from *hand.*]

1. Having the use of the hand left or right.

Many are right *handed*, whose livers are weakly constituted; and many use the left, in whom that part is strongest. *Brown.*

2. With hands joined.

Into their inmost bow'r
Handed they went. *Milton.*

HA'NDER, hân'dûr. *n. s.* [from *hand.*] Transmitter; conveyer in succession.

They would assume with wond'rous art,
Themselves to be the whole who are but part
Of that vast frame the church; yet grant they were
The handers down, can they from thence infer
A right t' interpret? Or would they alone,
Who brought the present, claim it for their own?
Dryden.

HA'NDFAST, hånd'fâst. *n. s.* [*hand* and *fast.*] Hold; custody. Obsolete.

If that shepherd be not in *handfast*, let him fly. *Shaksp.*

HA'NDFUL, hånd'fûl. *n. s.* [*hand* and *full.*]

1. As much as the hand can gripe or contain.

I saw a country gentleman at the side of Rosamond's pond, pulling a *handful* of oats out of his pocket, and gathering the ducks about him. *Addison.*

2. A palm; a hand's breadth; four inches;

Take one vessel of silver and another of wood, each full of water, and knap the tongs together about an *handful* from the bottom, and the sound will be more resounding from the vessel of silver than that of wood. *Bacon.*

The peaceful seabbard where it dwelt,
The rancour of its edge had felt;
For of the lower end two *handful*
It had devour'd, it was so manful. *Hudibras.*

3. A small number or quantity.

He could not, with such a *handful* of men, and without cannon, propose reasonably to fight a battle. *Clarendon.*

4. As much as can be done.

Being in possession of the town, they had their *handful* to defend themselves from firing. *Raleigh.*

HAND-GALLOP, hånd'gâl-lûp. *n. s.* A slow and easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed.

Ovid, with all his sweetness, has as little variety of numbers and sounds as he: he is always upon a *hand-gallop*, and his verse runs upon carpet ground. *Dryden.*

HAND-GUN, hånd'gûn. *n. s.* A gun wielded by the hand.

Guns have names given them, some from serpents or ravenous birds, as culverines or colubrines: others in other respects, as cannons, demicannons, *hand-guns*, and muskets. *Camden.*

HA'NDICRAFT, hân'dê-krâft. *n. s.* [*hand* and *craft.*]

1. Manual occupation; work performed by the hand.

Particular members of convents have excellent mechanical geniuses, and divert themselves with painting, sculpture, architecture, gardening, and several kinds of *handicrafts*. *Addison.*

2. A man who lives by manual labour.

The cov'nants thou shalt teach by candle-light
When puffing smiths, and ev'ry painful trade
Of *handicrafts*, in peaceful beds are laid. *Dryden.*

The nurseries for children of ordinary gentlemen, and *handicrafts* are managed after the same manner. *Gulliver.*

HANDICRA'FTSMAN, hân'dê-krâfts-mân.[88] *n. s.* [*handicraft* and *man.*] A manufacturer; one employed in manual occupation.

O miserable age! virtue is not regarded in *handicraftsmen*. *Shaksp.*

He has simply the best wit of any *handicraftsman* in Athens. *Shaksp.*

The principal bulk of the vulgar natives are tillers of the ground, free servants, and *handicraftsmen;* as smiths, masons, and carpenters. *Bacon.*

The profaneness and ignorance of *handicraftsmen*, small traders, servants, and the like, are to a degree very hard to be imagined greater. *Swift.*

It is the landed man that maintains the merchant and shopkeeper, and *handicraftsman*. *Swift.*

HA'NDILY, hân'dê-lê. *adv.* [from *handy.*] With skill; with dexterity.

HA'NDINESS, hân'dê-nês. *n. s.* [from *handy.*] Readiness; dexterity.

HA'NDIWORK, hân'dê-wûrk. *n. s.* [*handy* and *work.*] Work of the hand; product of labour; manufacture.

In general they are not repugnant unto the natural will of God, which wisheth to the works of his own hands, in that they are his own *handiwork*, all happiness; although perhaps, for some special cause in our own particular, a contrary determination have seemed more convenient. *Hooker.*

As proper men as ever trod upon neats-leather have gone upon my *handiwork*. *Shaksp.*

The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his *handiwork*. *Psalms.*

He parted with the greatest blessing of human nature for the *handiwork* of a taylor. *L'Estrange.*

HA'NDKERCHIEF, hâng'kêr-tshîf. *n. s.* [*hand* and *kerchief.*] A piece of silk or linen used to wipe the face, or cover the neck.

She found her sitting in a chair, in one hand holding a letter, in the other her *handkerchief*, which had lately drunk up the tears of her eyes. *Sidney.*

He was torn to pieces with a bear: this avouches the shepherd's son, who has not only his innocence, but a *handkerchief* and rings of his, that Paulina knows. *Shaksp.*

The Romans did not make use of *handkerchiefs*, but of the lacinia or border of the garment, to wipe their face. *Arbuthnot.*

To HA'NDLE, hân'dl.[405] *v. a.* [*handelen*, Dutch, from *hand.*]

1. To touch; to feel with the hand.

The bodies which we daily *handle* make us perceive, that whilst they remain between them, they hinder the approach of the parts of our hands that press them. *Locke.*

2. To manage; to wield.

That fellow *handles* his bow like a crowkeeper. *Shaksp.*

3. To make familiar to the hand by frequent touching.

An incurable shyness is the general vice of the Irish horses, and is hardly ever seen in Flanders, because the hardness of the winters forces the breeders there to house and *handle* their colts six months every year. *Temple.*

4. To treat; to mention in writing or talk.

He left nothing fitting for the purpose
Untouch'd, or slightly *handled* in discourse. *Shaksp.*

Her eyes, her hair, her cheek, her gait, her voice,
Thou *handlest* in thy discourse. *Shaksp.*

Leaving to the author the exact *handling* of every particular, and labouring to follow the rules of abridgment. *2 Mac.*

Of a number of other like instances we shall speak more, when we *handle* the communication of sounds. *Bacon.*

By Guidus Ubaldus, in his treatise, for the explication of this instrument, the subtleties of it are largely and excellently *handled*. *Wilkins.*

In an argument, *handled* thus briefly, every thing cannot be said. *Atterbury.*

5. To deal with; to practise.

They that *handle* the law know me not. *Jer.*

6. To treat well or ill.

Talbot, my life, my joy, again return'd!
How wert thou *handled*, being prisoner? *Shaksp.*

They were well enough pleased to be rid of an enemy that had *handled* them so ill. *Clarendon.*

7. To practise upon; to transact with.

Pray you, my lord, give me leave to question; you shall see how I'll *handle* her. *Shaksp.*

HA'NDLE, hân'dl.[405] *n. s.* [handle, Sax.]

1. That part of any thing by which it is held in the hand; a haft.

No hand of blood and bone
Can gripe the sacred *handle* of our sceptre,
Unless he do profane, steal, or usurp. *Shaksp.*

Fortune turneth the *handle* of the bottle, which is easy to be taken hold of; and after the belly, which is hard to grasp. *Bacon.*

There is nothing but hath a double *handle*, or at least we have two hands to apprehend it. *Taylor.*

A carpenter that had got the iron work of an axe, begged only so much wood as would make a *handle* to it. *L'Estrange.*

Of bone the *handles* of my knives are made,
Yet no ill taste from thence affects the blade,
Or what I carve; nor is there ever left
Any unsav'ry haut goust from the haft. *Dryden.*

A beam there was, on which a beachen pail
Hung by the *handle* on a driven nail. *Dryden.*

2. That of which use is made.

They overturned him in all his interests by the sure but fatal *handle* of his own good nature. *South.*

HA'NDLESS, hând'lês. *adj.* [*hand* and *less.*] Without a hand.

Speak, my Lavinia, what accursed hand
Hath made thee *handless?* *Shaksp.*

His mangled myrmidons,
Noseless, *handless*, hackt and clipt, come to him,
Crying on Hector. *Shaksp.*

HA'NDMAID, hând'mâde. *n. s.* A maid that waits at hand.

Brave Burgundy, undoubted hope of France!
Stay, let thy humble *handmaid* speak to thee. *Shaksp.*

She gave the knight great thanks in little speech,
And said she would his *handmaid* poor remain. *Fairfax.*

I will never set politicks against ethicks, especially for that true ethicks, which are but as a *handmaid* to divinity and religion. *Bacon.*

Heav'n's youngest teamed star
Hath fix'd her polish'd ear,
Her sleeping Lord with *handmaid* lamp attending. *Milton.*

Love led them on; and faith, who knew them best
Thy *handmaids*, clad them o'er with purple beams
And azure wings, that up they flew so drest,
And speak the truth of thee on glorious themes
Before the judge. *Milton.*

Those of my family their master slight,
Grown despicable in my *handmaid's* sight. *Sandys.*

By viewing nature, nature's *handmaid*, art,
Makes mighty things from small beginnings great;
Thus fishes first to shipping did impart,
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow.
Dryden.

Since he had placed his heart upon wisdom, health, wealth, victory, and honour should always wait on her as her *handmaids*. *Addison.*

Then criticism the muse's *handmaid* prov'd,
To dress her charms and make her more belov'd.
Pope.

HA'NDMILL, hånd'mil. *n. s.* [*hand* and *mill*.] A mill moved by the hand.

Oft the drudging ass is driven with toil;
Returning late, and loaden home with gain
Of barter'd pitch, and *handmills* for the grain.
Dryden.

HANDS *off*, håndz-ôff'. A vulgar phrase for keep off; forbear.

They cut a stag into parts; but as they were entering upon the dividends, *hands off*, says the lion.
L'Estrange.

HA'NDSAILS, hånd'sålz. *n. s.* Sails managed by the hand.

The seamen will neither stand to their *handsails*, nor suffer the pilot to steer. *Temple.*

HA'NDSAW, hånd'såw. *n. s.* A saw manageable by the hand.

My buckler cut through and through, and my sword hack'd like a *handsaw*. *Shaksp.*

To perform this work, it is necessary to be provided with a strong knife and a small *handsaw*.
Mortimer.

HA'NDSEL, hån'sêl. *n. s.* [*hansel*, a first gift, Dut.] The first act of using any thing; the first act of sale. Not used, except in the dialect of trade.

The apostles term it the pledge of our inheritance, and the *handsel* or earnest of that which is to come. *Hooker.*

Thou art joy's *handsel*; heav'n lies flat in thee,
Subject to every mounter's bended knee. *Herbert.*

To HA'NDSEL, hån'sêl. *v. a.* To use or do any thing the first time.

In timorous deer he *handsels* his young paws,
And leaves the rugged bear for firmer claws.
Cowley.

I'd show you
How easy 'tis to die, by my example,
And *handsel* fate before you. *Dryden.*

HA'NDSOME, hån'sûm. *adj.* [*handsaem*, Dutch, ready, dexterous.]

1. Ready; gainly; convenient.

For a thief it is so *handsome*, as it may seem it was first invented for him. *Spenser.*

2. Beautiful with dignity; graceful.

A great man entered by force into a peasant's house, and, finding his wife very *handsome*, turned the good man out of his dwelling. *Addison.*

3. Elegant; graceful.

That easiness and *handsome* address in writing is hardest to be attained by persons bred in a meaner way. *Felton.*

4. Ample; liberal: as, a *handsome* fortune.

5. Generous; noble: as, a *handsome* action.

To HA'NDSOME, hån'sûm. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To render elegant or neat.

Him all repute
For his device in *handsoming* a suit;
To judge of lace he hath the best conceit. *Donne.*

HA'NDSOMELY, hån'sûm-lê. *adv.* [from *handsome*.]

1. Conveniently; dexterously.

Under it he may cleanly convey any fit pillage that cometh *handsomely* in his way. *Spenser.*

When the kind nymph, changing her faultless shape,
Becomes unhandsome, *handsomely* to 'scape.
Waller.

2. Beautifully; gracefully.

3. Elegantly; neatly.

A carpenter, after he hath sawn down a tree, hath wrought it *handsomely*, and made a vessel thereof. *Wisdom.*

4. Liberally; generously.

I am finding out a convenient place for an almshouse, which I intend to endow very *handsomely* for a dozen supercannuated husbandmen. *Addison.*

HA'NDSOMENESS, hån'sûm-nês. *n. s.* [from *handsome*.] Beauty; grace; elegance.

Accompanying her mourning garments with a doleful countenance, yet neither forgetting *handsomeness* in her mourning garments, nor sweetness in her doleful countenance. *Sidney.*

For *handsomeness'* sake, it were good you hang the upper glass upon a nail. *Bacon.*

In cloths, cheap *handsomeness* doth bear the bell.
Herbert.

Persons of the fairer sex like that *handsomeness* for which they find themselves to be the most liked.
Boyle.

HA'NDVICE, hånd'vise. *n. s.* [*hand* and *vice*.] A vice to hold small work in.
Moxon.

HA'NDWRITING, hånd-rî'ting. *n. s.* [*hand* and *writing*.] A cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand.

That you beat me at the mart, I have your hand to show;
If the skin were parchment, and the blows you gave me ink,
Your own *handwriting* would tell you what I think.
Shaksp.

To no other cause than the wise providence of God can be referred the diversity of *handwritings*.
Cockburn.

HA'NDY, hån'dê. *adj.* [from *hand*.]

1. Executed or performed by the hand.

They were but few, yet they would easily overthrow the great numbers of them, if ever they came to *handy* blows. *Knolles.*

Both parties now were drawn so close,
Almost to come to *handy* blows. *Hudibras.*

2. Ready; dexterous; skilful.

She stript the stalks of all their leaves; the best
She cull'd, and them with *handy* care she drest.
Dryden.

The servants wash the platter, scour the plate;
And each is *handy* in his way. *Dryden.*

3. Convenient; ready to the hand.

The strike-block is a plane shorter than the jointer, and is more *handy* than the long jointer. *Moxon.*

HA'NDYDANDY, hån'dê-dån'dê. *n. s.* A play in which children change hands and places.

See how yond justice rails upon yond simple thief! Hark in thine ear: change places; and, *handy-dandy*, which is the justice, which is the thief?
Shaksp.

Neither cross and pile, nor ducks and drakes, are quite so ancient as *handydandy*. *Arbuthnot.*

To HANG, hâng.[409] *v. a.* preter. and part. pass *hanged* or *hung*, anciently *hong*. [hanzan, Saxon.]

1. To suspend; to fasten in such a manner as to be sustained, not below but above.

Strangely visited people he cures;
Hanging a golden stamp about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers. *Shaksp.*

His great army is utterly ruined, he himself slain in it, and his head and right hand cut off, and *hung* up before Jerusalem. *South.*

2. To place without any solid support.

Thou all things hast of nothing made,
That *hung'st* the solid earth in fleeting air,
Vein'd with clear springs, which ambient seas repair. *Sandys.*

3. To choke and kill by suspending by the neck, so as that the ligature intercepts the breath and circulation.

He hath commission from thy wife and me
To *hang* Cordelia in the prison. *Shaksp.*

Hanging supposes human soul and reason;
This animal's below committing treason:
Shall he be *hang'd*, who never could rebel?
That's a preferment for Achitophel. *Dryden.*

4. To display; to show aloft.

This unlucky mole misled several coxcombs; and, like the *hanging* out of false colours, made some of them converse with Rosalinda in what they thought the spirit of her party. *Addison.*

5. To let fall below the proper situation; to decline.

There is a wicked man that *hangeth* down his head sadly: but inwardly he is full of deceit. *Ecclus.*

The beauties of this place should mourn;
Th' immortal fruits and flow'rs at my return
Should *hang* their wither'd head; for sure my breath
Is now more pois'nous. *Dryden.*

The rose is fragrant, but it fades in time;
The violet sweet, but quickly past the prime;
White lilies *hang* their heads, and soon decay;
And whiter snow in minutes melts away. *Dryden.*

The cheerful birds no longer sing;
Each drops his head, and *hangs* his wing. *Prior.*

6. To fix in such a manner as in some directions to be moveable.

The gates and the chambers they renewed, and *hanged* doors upon them. 1 *Mac.*

7. To cover or charge by any thing suspended.

Hung be the heav'ns with black, yield day to night! *Shaksp.*

The pavement ever foul with human gore;
Heads and their mangled members *hung* the door.
Dryden.

8. To furnish with ornaments or draperies fastened to the wall.

Musick is better in chambers wainscotted than *hanged*. *Bacon.*

If e'er my pious father for my sake
Did grateful off'rings on thy altars make,
Or I increas'd them with my sylvan toils,
And *hung* thy holy roofs with savage spoils,
Give me to scatter these. *Dryden.*

Sir Roger has *hung* several parts of his house with the trophies of his labours. *Addison.*

To HANG, hâng. *v. n.*

1. To be suspended; to be supported above, not below.

Over it a fair portcullis *hung*,
Which to the gate directly did incline,
With comely compass and compacture strong.
Spenser.

2. To depend; to fall loosely on the lower part; to dangle.

Upon her shoulders wings she wears,
Like *hanging* sleeves, lin'd through with ears.
Hudibras.

If gaming does an aged sire entice,
Then my young master swiftly learns the vice,
And shakes in *hanging* sleeves the little box and dice. *Dryden.*

3. To bend forward.

By *hanging* is only meant a posture of bending forward to strike the enemy. *Addison.*

4. To float; to play.

And fall these sayings from that gentle tongue,
Where civil speech and soft persuasion *hung*?
Prior.

5. To be supported by something raised above the ground.

Whatever is placed on the head may be said to *hang*; as we call *hanging* gardens such as are planted on the top of the house. *Addison.*

6. To rest upon by embracing.

She *hung* about my neck, and kiss on kiss
She vied. *Shaksp.*

To-day might I, *hanging* on Hotspur's neck,
Have talk'd of Monmouth's grave. *Shaksp*

Faustina is described in the form of a lady sitting upon a bed, and two little infants *hanging* about her neck. *Peacham.*

7. To hover; to impend.

He hath a heavenly gift of prophecy;
And sundry blessings hang about his throne,
That speak him full of grace. *Shaksp.*

Odious names of distinction, which had slept while the dread of popery *hung* over us, were revived. *Atterbury.*

8. To be loosely joined.

Whither go you?
——To see your wife; is she at home?
—Ay, and as idle as she may *hang* together. *Shak.*

9. To drag; to be incommodiously joined.

In my Lucia's absence
Life *hangs* upon me, and becomes a burden.
Addison.

10. To be compact or united: with *together*.

In the common cause we are all of a piece: we *hang* together. *Dryden.*

Your device *hangs* very well *together*; but is it not liable to exceptions? *Addison.*

11. To adhere, unwelcomely or incommodiously.

A cheerful temper shines out in all her conversation, and dissipates those apprehensions which *hang* on the timorous or the modest, when admitted to her presence. *Addison.*

Shining landskips, gilded triumphs, and beautiful faces, disperse that gloominess which is apt to *hang* upon the mind in those dark disconsolate seasons. *Addison.*

12. To rest; to reside.

Sleep shall neither night nor day
Hang upon his penthouse lid. *Shaksp.*

13. To be in suspence; to be in a state of uncertainty.

The life shall *hang* in doubt before thee, and thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have none assurance of thy life. *Deuteronomy.*

14. To be delayed; to linger.

A noble stroke he lifted high,
Which *hung* not, but so swift with tempest fell
On the proud crest of Satan. *Milton.*

She thrice essay'd to speak; her accents *hung*,
And fault'ring dy'd unfinish'd on her tongue. *Dryd.*

15. To be dependant on.

Oh, how wretched
Is that poor man that *hangs* on princes' favours!
Shakspeare.

Great queen! whose name strikes haughty monarchs pale,
On whose just sceptre *hangs* Europa's scale. *Prior.*

16. To be fixed or suspended with attention.

Though wond'ring senates *hung* on all he spoke,
The club must hail him master of the joke. *Pope.*

17. To have a steep declivity.

Sussex marl shews itself on the middle of the sides of *hanging* grounds. *Mortimer.*

18. To be executed by the halter.

The court forsakes him, and sir Balaam *hangs*. *Pope.*

19. To decline; to tend down.

His neck obliquely o'er his shoulders *hung*,
Press'd with the weight of sleep that tames the strong. *Pope.*

HA'NGER, hâng'ûr.[409] *n. s.* [from *hang*.] That by which any thing hangs: as, the pot *hangers*.

HA'NGER, hâng'ûr.[93] *n. s.* [from *hang*.] A short broad sword.

HA'NGER-ON, hâng-ûr-ôn'. *n. s.* [from *hang*.] A dependant; one who eats and drinks without payment.

If the wife or children were absent, their rooms were supplied by the umbræ, or *hangers-on*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

They all excused themselves save two, which two he reckoned his friends, and all the rest *hangers-on*. *L'Estrange.*

He is a perpetual *hanger-on*, yet nobody knows how to be without him. *Swift.*

HA'NGING, hâng'îng.[410] *n. s.* [from *hang*.]

1. Drapery hung or fastened against the walls of rooms by way of ornament.

Like rich *hangings* in an homely house,
So was his will in his old feeble body. *Shaksp.*

Being informed that his breakfast was ready, he drew towards the door, where the *hangings* were held up. *Clarendon.*

Now purple *hangings* cloath the palace walls,
And sumptuous feasts are made in splendid halls.
Dryden.

Lucas Van Leyden has infected all Europe with his designs for tapestry, which, by the ignorant, are called ancient *hangings*. *Dryden.*

Rome oft has heard a cross haranguing,
With prompting priest behind the *hanging*. *Prior.*

2. Any thing that hangs to another. Not in use.

A storm, or robbery, call it what you will,
Shook down my mellow *hangings*, nay, my leaves,
And left me bare to weather. *Shakspeare.*

HA'NGING, hâng'îng. *participial adj.* [from *hang*.]

1. Foreboding death by the halter.

Surely, sir, a good favour you have; but that you have a *hanging* look. *Shakspeare.*

What Æthiop's lips he has!
How foul a snout, and what a *hanging* face!
Dryden.

2. Requiring to be punished by the halter; a *hanging* matter.

HA'NGMAN, hâng'mân.[88] *n. s.* [*hang* and *man*.

1. The publick executioner.

This monster sat like a *hangman* upon a pair of gallows; in his right hand he was painted holding a crown of laurel, and in his left hand a purse of money. *Sidney.*

Who makes that noise there? who are you?
—Your friend, sir, the *hangman*: you must be so good, sir, to rise, and be put to death. *Shaksp.*

Men do not stand
In so ill case, that God hath with his hand
Sign'd kings blank charters to kill whom they hate,
Nor are they vicars, but *hangmen* to fate. *Donne.*

I never knew a critick, who made it his business to lash the faults of other writers, that was not guilty of greater himself; as the *hangman* is generally a worse malefactor than the criminal that suffers by his hand. *Addison.*

2. A term of reproach, either serious or ludicrous.

One cried, God bless us! and Amen! the other;
As they had seen me with these *hangman*'s hands:
Listening their fear, I could not say Amen,
When they did say God bless us. *Shakspeare.*

He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's bowstring, and the little *hangman* dare not shoot at him. *Shakspeare.*

HANK, hângk. *n. s.* [*hank*, Islandick, a chain or coil of rope.]

1. A skein of thread.

2. A tie; a check; an influence. A low word.

Do we think we have the *hank* that some gallants have on their trusting merchants, that, upon peril of losing all former scores, he must still go on to supply? *Decay of Piety.*

To HA'NKER, hângk'ûr. *v. n.* [*hankeren*, Dutch.] To long importunately; to have an incessant wish: it has commonly *after* before the thing desired. It is scarcely used but in familiar language

And now the saints began their reign,
For which th' had yearn'd so long in vain,
And felt such bowel *hankerings*,
To see an empire all of kings. *Hudibras*

Among women and children, care is to be taken that they get not a *hankering* after these juggling astrologers and fortune-tellers. *L'Estrange.*

The shepherd would be a merchant, and the merchant *hankers* after something else. *L'Estrange.*

Dost thou not *hanker* after a greater liberty in some things? If not, there's no better sign of a good resolution. *Calamy.*

The wife is an old coquette, that is always *hankering* after the diversions of the town. *Addison.*

The republick that fell under the subjection of the duke of Florence, still retains many *hankerings* after its ancient liberty. *Addison.*

HAN'T, hânt.[80] for *has not*, or *have not*.

That roguish leer of your's makes a pretty woman's heart ake: you *han't* that simper about the mouth for nothing. *Addison.*

HAP, hâp. *n. s.* [*anhap*, in Welsh, is misfortune.]

1. Chance; fortune.

Whether art it were, or heedless *hap*,
As through the flow'ring forest rash she fled,
In her rude hairs sweet flowers themselves did lap,
And flourishing fresh leaves and blossoms did enwrap. *Spenser.*

2. That which happens by chance or fortune.

Curst be good *haps*, and curst be they that build
Their hopes on *haps*, and do not make despair
For all these certain blows the surest shield. *Sid.*

To have ejected whatsoever that church doth make account of, without any other crime than that it hath been the *hap* thereof to be used by the church of Rome, and not to be commanded in the word of God, might haply have pleased some few men, who, having begun such a course themselves, must be glad to see their example followed. *Hooker.*

Things casual do vary, and that which a man doth but chance to think well of cannot still have the like *hap*. *Hooker.*

Solyman commended them for their valour in their evil *haps*, more than the victory of others got by good fortune. *Knolles.*

A fox had the *hap* to fall into the walk of a lion. *L'Estrange.*

3. Accident; casual event; misfortune.

Nor feared she among the bands to stray
Of armed men; for often had she seen
The tragick end of many a bloody fray:
Her life had full of *haps* and hazards been.
Fairfax.

HAP-HAZARD, hâp-hâz'ârd.[88] *n. s.* Chance; accident: perhaps originally *hap hazardè*.

The former of these is the most sure and infallible way; but so hard that all shun it, and had rather walk as men do in the dark by *hap-hazard*, than tread so long and intricate mazes for knowledge' sake. *Hooker.*

We live at *hap-hazard*, and without any insight into causes and effects. *L'Estrange.*

We take our principles at *hap-hazard* upon trust, and then believe a whole system upon a presumption that they are true. *Locke.*

To HAP, hâp. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To happen; to have the casual consequence.

It will be too late to gather ships or soldiers, which may need to be presently employed, and whose want may *hap* to hazard a kingdom. *Spenser.*

2. To come by chance; to befall casually.

Run you to the citadel,

And tell my lord and lady what hath *hap'd*. *Shaksp.*
In destructions by deluge, the remnant which *hap* to be reserved are ignorant people. *Bacon*

HA'PLESS, hăp'lĕs. *adj.* [from *hap*.] Unhappy; unfortunate; luckless; unlucky.
Hapless Ægeon, whom the fates have mark'd
To bear th' extremity of dire mishap! *Shaksp.*
Here *hapless* Icarus had found his part,
Had not the father's grief restrain'd his art. *Dryd.*
Did his *hapless* passion equal mine,
I would refuse the bliss. *Smith.*

HA'PLY, hăp'lĕ. *adv.* [from *hap*.]
1. Perhaps; peradventure; it may be.
This love of theirs myself have often seen,
Haply when they have judg'd me fast asleep. *Shakspeare.*
To warn
Us, *haply* too secure, of our discharge
From penalty, because from death release'd
Some days. *Milton.*
Then *haply* yet your breast remains untouch'd,
Though that seems strange. *Rowe.*
Let us now see what conclusions may be found for instruction of any other state, that may *haply* labour under the like circumstances. *Swift.*
2. By chance; by accident.
Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created hugest, that swim the ocean stream,
Him *haply* slumb'ring on the Norway foam,
The pilot of some small night-foundered skiff
Deeming some island oft, as seamen tell,
With fixed anchor in his scaly rind,
Moors by his side. *Milton.*

To HA'PPEN, hăp'p'n.[405] *v. n.* [from *hap*.]
1. To fall out; to chance; to come to pass.
Bring forth your strong reasons, and shew us what shall *happen*. *Isaiah.*
Say not have I sinned, and what harm hath *happened* unto me? *Ecclus.*
If it so fall out that thou art miserable for ever, thou hast no reason to be surprised, as if some unexpected thing had *happened* to thee. *Tillotson.*
2. To light; to fall by chance.
I have *happened* on some other accounts relating to mortalities. *Graunt.*

HA'PPILY, hăp'pĕ-lĕ. *adv.* [from *happy*.]
1. Fortunately; luckily; successfully.
I come to wive it wealthily in Padua:
If wealthily, then *happily* in Padua. *Shakspeare.*
Preferr'd by conquest, *happily* o'erthrown,
Falling they rise to be with us made one. *Waller.*
Neither is it so trivial an undertaking to make a tragedy end *happily*; for 'tis more difficult to save than kill. *Dryden.*
2. Addressfully; gracefully; without labour.
Form'd by thy converse, *happily* to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope.*
3. In a state of felicity: as, he lives *happily*.
4. By chance; peradventure. In this sense *happily* is written erroneously for *haply*.
One thing more I shall wish you to desire of them, who *happily* may peruse these two treatises. *Digby.*

HA'PPINESS, hăp'pĕ-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *happy*.]
1. Felicity; state in which the desires are satisfied.
Happiness is that estate whereby we attain, so far as possibly may be attained, the full possession of that which simply for itself is to be desired, and containeth in it after an eminent sort the contentation of our desires, the highest degree of all our perfection. *Hooker.*
Oh! *happiness* of sweet retired content,
To be at once secure and innocent. *Denham.*
Philosophers differ about the chief good or *happiness* of man. *Temple.*
The various and contrary choices that men make in the world, argue that the same thing is not good to every man alike: this variety of pursuits shews, that every one does not place his *happiness* in the same thing. *Locke.*
2. Good luck; good fortune.
3. Fortuitous elegance; unstudied grace.
Certain graces and *happinesses*, peculiar to every language, give life and energy to the words. *Denham.*
Some beauties yet no precepts can declare;
For there's a *happiness* as well as care. *Pope.*
Form'd by some rule that guides but not constrains,
And finish'd more through *happiness* than pains. *Pope.*

HA'PPY, hăp'pĕ. *adj.* [from *hap*; as *lucky* for *luck*.]
1. In a state of felicity; in a state where the desire is satisfied.
At other end Uran did Strephon lend
Her *happy* making hand. *Sidney.*
Am I *happy* in thy news?
—If to have done the thing you gave in charge,
Beget your happiness, be *happy* then;
For it is done. *Shakspeare.*
Truth and peace, and love, shall ever shine
About the supreme throne
Of him, t' whose *happy* making sight alone,
Our heav'nly guided soul shall climb. *Milton.*
Though the presence of imaginary good cannot make us *happy*, the absence of it may make us miserable. *Addison.*
2. Lucky; successful; fortunate.
Chymists have been more *happy* in finding experiments than the causes of them. *Boyle.*
Yet in this agony his fancy wrought,
And fear supply'd him with this *happy* thought. *Dryden.*
3. Addressful; ready.
One gentleman is *happy* at reply, and another excels in a rejoinder. *Swift.*

HA'QUETON, hăk'kwĕ-tŭn. *n. s.* A coat of mail. *Spenser.*

HARA'NGUE, hă-răng'.[337] *n. s.* [*harangue*, French. The original of the French word is much questioned: *Menage* thinks it a corruption of *hearing*, English; *Junius* imagines it to be *discours au rang*, to a circle, which the Italian *arringo* seems to favour. Perhaps it may be from *orare*, or *orationaire*, *orationer*, *oraner*, *aranger*, *haranguer*.] A speech; a popular oration.
Gray-headed men, and grave, with warriors mix'd,
Assemble, and *harangues* are heard, but soon
In factious opposition. *Milton.*
Nothing can better improve political schoolboys than the art of making plausible or implausible *harangues*, against the very opinion for which they resolve to determine. *Swift.*
Many preachers neglect method in their *harangues*. *Watts.*

To HARA'NGUE, hă-răng'. *v. n.* [*haranguer*, French.] To make a speech; to pronounce an oration.

To HARA'NGUE, hă-răng'. *v. a.* To address by an oration: as, he *harangued* the troops.

HARA'NGUER, hă-răng'ŭr. *n. s.* [from *harangue*.] An orator; a publick speaker: generally with some mixture of contempt.

To HA'RASS, hăr-ăs. *v. a.* [*harasser*, Fr. from *harasse*, a heavy buckler, according to *Du Cange*.] To weary; to fatigue; to tire with labour and uneasiness.
These troops came to the army but the day before, *harassed* with a long and wearisome march. *Bacon.*
Our walls are thinly mann'd, our best men slain;
The rest, an heartless number, spent with watching,
And *harass'd* out with duty. *Dryden.*
Nature oppress'd, and *harass'd* out with care,
Sinks down to rest. *Addison*
Out increases the force of the verb.

HA'RASS, hăr'ăs. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Waste; disturbance.
The men of Judah, to prevent
The *harass* of their land, beset me round. *Milton.*

HA'RBINGER, hăr'bĭn-jŭr. *n. s.* [*herberger*, Dutch, one who goes to provide lodgings or an *harbour* for those that follow.] A forerunner; a precursor.
Make all our trumpets speak, give them all breath,
Those clam'rous *harbingers* of blood and death. *Shakspeare.*
I'll be myself the *harbinger*, and make joyful
The hearing of my wife with your approach. *Shaks.*
Sin, and her shadow death, and misery,
Death's *harbinger*. *Milton.*
And now of love they treat, 'till th' evening star,
Love's *harbinger*, appear'd. *Milton.*
Before him a great prophet, to proclaim
His coming, is sent *harbinger*, who all
Invites. *Milton.*
As Ormond's *harbinger* to you they run;
For Venus is the promise of the Sun. *Dryden.*

HA'RBOUR, hăr'bŭr.[314] *n. s.* [*herberge*, French; *herberg*, Dutch; *albergo*, Ital.]
1. A lodging; a place of entertainment.
For *harbour* at a thousand doors they knock'd;
Not one of all the thousand but was lock'd. *Dryden.*
Doubly curs'd
Be all those easy fools who give it *harbour*. *Rowe.*
2. A port or haven for shipping.
Three of your argosies
Are richly come to *harbour* suddenly. *Shaksp.*
They leave the mouths of Po,
That all the borders of the town o'erflow;
And spreading round in one continu'd lake,
A spacious hospitable *harbour* make. *Addison.*
3. An asylum; a shelter; a place of shelter and security.

To HA'RBOUR, hăr'bŭr. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To receive entertainment; to sojourn; to take shelter.
This night let's *harbour* here in York. *Shaksp.*
They are sent by me,
That they should *harbour* where their lord would be. *Shakspeare.*
Southwards they bent their flight,
And *harbour'd* in a hollow rock at night:
Next morn they rose, and set up every sail;
The wind was fair, but blew a mackrel gale. *Dryden.*
Let me be grateful; but let far from me
Be fawning cringe, and false dissembling look,
And servile flattery, that *harbours* oft
In courts and gilded roofs. *Philips.*

To HA'RBOUR, hăr'bŭr. *v. a.*
1. To entertain; to permit to reside.
My lady bids me tell you, that though she *harbours* you as her uncle, she's nothing allied to your disorders. *Shakspeare.*
Knaves I know, which in this plainness
Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends,
Than twenty silky ducking observants. *Shaksp.*
Let not your gentle breast *harbour* one thought
Of outrage from the king. *Rowe.*
We owe this old house the same kind of gratitude that we do to an old friend who *harbours* us in

his declining condition, nay even in his last extremities. *Pope.*

How people, so greatly warmed with a sense of liberty, should be capable of *harbouring* such weak superstition; and that so much bravery and so much folly can inhabit the same breasts. *Pope.*

2. To shelter; to secure.

Harbour yourself this night in this castle: this country is very dangerous for murthering thieves to trust a sleeping life among them. *Sidney.*

HA'RBOURAGE, hår'bûr-âje.[90] *n. s.* [*herbergage*, French, from *harbour*.] Shelter; entertainment.

Let in us, your king, whose labour'd spirits,
Forewearied in this action of swift speed,
Crave *harbourage* within your city walls. *Shaksp.*

HA'RBOURER, hår'bûr-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *harbour*.] One that entertains another.

HA'RBOURLESS, hår'bûr-lês. *adj.* [from *harbour*.] Wanting harbour; being without lodging; without shelter.

HARBROUGH, hår'brô. for *harbour*. *Spenser.*

HARD, hård.[78] *adj.* [heapð, Sax. *hard*, Dutch.]

1. Firm; resisting penetration or separation; not soft; not easy to be pierced or broken.

Repose you there, while I to the hard house,
More *hard* than is the stone whereof 'tis rais'd;
Which even but now, demanding after you,
Denied me to come in. *Shakspeare.*

2. Difficult; not easy to the intellect.

Some diseases, when they are easy to be cur'd, are *hard* to be known. *Sidney.*

The *hard* causes they brought unto Moses; but every small matter they judged themselves. *Exod.*

When *hard* words, jealousies, and fears,
Set folks together by the ears. *Hudibras.*

'Tis *hard* to say if Clymene were mov'd,
More by his pray'r, whom she so dearly lov'd,
Or more with fury fir'd. *Dryden.*

As for the *hard* words, which I was obliged to use, they are either terms of art, or such as I substituted in the place of others that were too low. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Difficult of accomplishment; full of difficulties.

Is any thing too *hard* for the Lord. *Genesis.*

Possess
As lords a spacious world, t' our native heav'n
Little inferior by my adventure *hard*
With peril great achiev'd. *Milton.*

Long is the way
And *hard*, that out of hell leads up to light:
Our prison strong. *Milton.*

He now discerned he was wholly to be on the defensive, and that was like to be a very *hard* part too. *Clarendon.*

Nervous and tendinous parts, have worse symptoms, and are *harder* of cure than fleshy ones. *Wiseman.*

The love and pious duty which you pay
Have pass'd the perils of so a *hard* a way. *Dryd.*

4. Painful; distressful; laborious action or suffering.

Rachael travailed, and she had *hard* labour. *Genesis.*

Worcester's horse came but to-day;
And now their pride and mettle is asleep,
Their courage with *hard* labour tame and dull,
That not a horse is half of himself. *Shaksp.*

Continual *hard* duty, with little fighting, lessened and diminished his army. *Clarendon.*

When Sebastian weeps, his tears
Come *harder* than his blood. *Dryden.*

A man obliged to *hard* labour is not reduced to the necessity of having twice as much victuals as one under no necessity to work. *Cheyne.*

5. Cruel; oppressive; rigorous; as, a *hard* heart.

The bargain of Julius III. may be accounted a very *hard* one. *Brown.*

When scarce my sheep, and scarce my painful plough,
The needful aids of human life allow;
So wretched is thy son, so *hard* a mother thou. *Dryden.*

If you thought that *hard* upon you, we would not refuse you half your time. *Dryden.*

A loss of one third of their estates will be a very *hard* case upon a great number of people. *Locke.*

No people live with more ease and prosperity than the subjects of little commonwealths; as on the contrary, there are none who suffer more under the grievances of a *hard* government than the subjects of little principalities. *Addison.*

To find a bill that may bring punishment upon the innocent, will appear very *hard*. *Swift.*

6. Sour; rough; severe.

What, have you given him any *hard* words of late? *Shaksp.*

Rough ungovernable passions hurry men on to say or do very *hard* or offensive things. *Atterbury.*

7. Unfavourable; unkind.

As thou lov'st me, do him not that wrong,
To bear a hard opinion of his truth. *Shaksp.*

Absalom and Achitophel he thinks is a little *hard* on his fanatick patrons. *Dryden.*

Some *hard* rumours have been transmitted from t' other side the water, and rumours of the severest kind. *Swift.*

8. Insensible; inflexible.

If I by chance succeed
In what I write, and that 's a chance indeed,
Know I am not so stupid, or so *hard*,
Not to feel praise, or fame's descrv'd reward. *Dryden.*

9. Unhappy; vexatious.

It is a very *hard* quality upon our soil or climate, that so excellent a fruit, which prospers among all our neighbours, will not grow here. *Temple.*

10. Vehement; keen; severe: as, a *hard* winter; *hard* weather.

11. Unreasonable; unjust.

It is a little *hard*, that in an affair of the last consequence to the very being of the clergy, this whole reverend body should be the sole persons not consulted. *Swift.*

It is the *hardest* case in the world, that Steele should take up the reports of his faction, and put them off as additional fears. *Swift.*

12. Forced; not easily granted.

If we allow the first couple, at the end of one hundred years, to have left ten pair of breeders, which is no *hard* supposition; there would arise from these, in fifteen hundred years, a greater number than the earth was capable of. *Burnet.*

13. Powerful; forcible.

The stag was too *hard* for the horse, and the horse flies for succour to the man that 's too *hard* for him, and rides the one to death, and outright kills the other. *L'Estrange.*

Let them consider the vexation they are treasuring up for themselves, by struggling with a power which will be always too *hard* for them. *Addison.*

A disputant, when he finds that his adversary is too *hard* for him, with slyness turns the discourse. *Watts.*

14. Austere; rough, as liquids.

In making of vinegar, set vessels of wine over-against the noon sun, which calleth out the more oily spirits, and leaveth the spirit more sour and *hard*. *Bacon.*

15. Harsh; stiff; constrained.

Others, scrupulously tied to the practice of the ancients, make their figures *harder* than even the marble itself. *Dryden.*

His diction is *hard*, his figures too bold, and his tropes, particularly his metaphors, insufferably strained. *Dryden.*

16. Not plentiful; not prosperous.

There are bonfires decreed; and, if the times had not been *hard*, my billet should have burnt too. *Dryden.*

17. Avaricious; faultily sparing.

HARD, hård. *adv.* [*hardo*, very old Ger.]

1. Close; near: often with *by*.

Hard by was a house of pleasure, built for a summer retiring place. *Sidney.*

They doubted a while what it should be, 'till it was cast up even *hard* before them; at which time they fully saw it was a man. *Sidney.*

A little lowly hermitage it was,
Down in a dale *hard by* a forest's side,
Far from resort of people that did pass
In travel to and fro. *Spenser.*

Sarce had he said, when *hard* at hand they spie
That quicksand nigh, with water covered. *Spenser.*

When these marshal the way, *hard* at hand comes the master and main exercise. *Shakspeare.*

Abimelech went *hard* unto the door of the tower, to burn it with fire. *Judges.*

The Philistines followed *hard* upon Saul. 2 *Sam.*

Hard by a cottage chimney smokes,
From betwixt two aged oaks. *Milton.*

2. Diligently; laboriously; incessantly; vehemently; earnestly; importunately.

Geneura rose in his defence,
And pray'd so *hard* for mercy from the prince,
That to his queen the king th' offender gave. *Dryd.*

An ant works as *hard* as a man who should carry a very heavy load every day four leagues. *Addison.*

Whoever my unknown correspondent be, he presses *hard* for an answer, and is earnest in that point. *Atterbury.*

3. Uneasily; vexatiously.

When a man's servant shall play the cur with him, look you it goes *hard*. *Shaksp.*

4. Distressfully; so as to raise difficulties.

The question is *hard* set, and we have reason to doubt. *Brown.*

A stag, that was *hard* set by the huntsmen, betook himself to a stall for sanctuary. *L'Estrange.*

5. Fast; nimbly; vehemently.

The wolves scampered away as *hard* as they could drive. *L'Estrange.*

6. With difficulty; in a manner requiring labour.

Solid bodies foreshow rain, as boxes and pegs of wood when they draw and wind *hard*. *Bacon.*

7. Tempestuously; boisterously.

When the north wind blows *hard*, and it rains sadly, none but fools sit down in it and cry; wise people defend themselves against it. *Taylor.*

HA'RDBOUND, hård'bôûnd. *adj.* [*hard* and *bound*.] Costive.

Just writes to make his barrenness appear,
And strains from *hardbound* brains eight lines a-year. *Pope.*

To HA'RDEN, hår'd'n.[103] *v. a.* [from *hard*.]

1. To make hard; to indurate.

Sure he, who first the passage try'd,
In *harden'd* oak his heart did hide,
And ribs of iron arm'd his side. *Dryden.*

A piece of the *hardened* marl. *Woodward.*

2. To confirm in effrontery; to make impudent.

3. To confirm in wickedness; to make obdurate.

But exhort one another daily, lest any of you be *hardened* through the deceitfulness of sin. *Hebrews.*

He stiffened his neck, and *hardened* his heart from turning unto the Lord. 2 *Chron.*

It is a melancholy consideration, that there should be several among us so *hardened* and deluded as to think an oath a proper subject for a jest. *Addison.*

4. To make insensible; to stupify.

Religion sets before us not the example of a stupid stoick, who had by obstinate principles *hardened*

himself against all sense of pain; but an example of a man like ourselves, that had a tender sense of the least suffering, and yet patiently endured the greatest. *Tillotson.*

Years have not yet *hardened* me, and I have an addition of weight on my spirits since we lost him. *Swift to Pope.*

5. To make firm; to endue with constancy.

Then should I yet have comfort? yea, I would *harden* myself in sorrow. *Job.*

One raises the soul, and *hardens* it to virtue; the other softens it again, and unbends it into vice. *Dryden.*

To HA'RDEN, hâr'd'n. *v. n.* To grow hard.

The powder of loadstone and flint, by the addition of whites of eggs and gum-dragon, made into paste, will in a few days *harden* to the hardness of a stone. *Bacon.*

HA'RDENER, hâr'd'n-ûr. *n. s.* [from *harden.*] One that makes any thing hard.

HARDFA'VOURED, hârd'fâ-vûr'd. *adj.* [*hard* and *favour.*] Coarse of feature; harsh of countenance.

When the blast of war blows in your ears,
Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood,
Disguise fair nature with *hardfavour'd* looks,
Then lend the eye a terrible aspect. *Shaksp.*

The brother a very lovely youth, and the sister *hardfavoured.* *L'Estrange.*

When Vulcan came into the world, he was so *hardfavoured* that both his parents frowned on him. *Dryden.*

HARDHA'NDED, hârd'hân-dêd. *adj.* [*hard* and *hand.*] Coarse; mechanick; that has hands hard with labour.

—*Hardhanded* men that work in Athens here,
Which never labour'd in their minds 'till now. *Shakspeare.*

HA'RDHEAD, hârd'hêd. *n. s.* [*hard* and *head.*] Clash of heads; manner of fighting in which the combatants dash their heads together.

I have been at *hardhead* with your butting citizens; I have routed your herd, I have dispersed them. *Dryden.*

HARDHE'ARTED, hârd-hârt'êd. *adj.* [*hard* and *heart.*] Cruel; inexorable; merciless; pitiless; barbarous; inhuman; savage; uncompassionate.

Hardhearted Clifford, take me from the world;
My soul to heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

Can you be so *hardhearted* to destroy
My ripening hopes, that are so near to joy. *Dryd.*

John Bull, otherwise a good-natur'd man was very *hardhearted* to his sister Peg. *Arbuthnot.*

HARDHE'ARTEDNESS, hârd-hârt'êd-nês. *n. s.* [from *hardhearted.*] Cruelty; want of tenderness; want of compassion.

Hardheartedness and cruelty is not only an inhuman vice, but worse than brutal. *L'Estrange.*

How black and base a vice ingratitude is, may be seen in those vices which it is always in combination with, pride and *hardheartedness*, or want of compassion. *South.*

Hardheartedness is an essential in the character of a libertine. *Clarissa.*

HA'RDIHEAD, hâr'dê-hêd. } *n. s.* [from
HA'RDIHOOD, hâr'dê-hûd.[307] } *hardy.*] Stoutness; bravery. Obsolete.

Enflam'd with fury and fierce *hardyhead*,
He seem'd in heart to harbour thoughts unkind,
And nourish bloody vengeance in his bitter mind. *Spenser.*

Boldly assault the necromancer's hall,
Where if he be, with dauntless *hardihood.* *Milton.*

HA'RDIMENT, hâr'dê-mênt. *n. s.* [from *hardy*, *hardiment*, adv. French.] Courage; stoutness; bravery. Not in use.

But full of fire and greedy *hardiment*,
The youthful knight could not for aught be staid. *Spenser.*

On the gentle Severn's sedgy bank,
In single opposition, hand to hand,
He did confound the best part of an hour,
In changing *hardiment* with great Glendower. *Shakspeare.*

Zeal was the spring whence flowed her *hardiment.* *Fairfax.*

HA'RDINESS, hâr'dê-nês. *n. s.* [*hardiesse*, French; from *hardy.*]

1. Hardship; fatigue.

They are valiant and hardy; great endurers of cold, hunger, and all *hardiness.* *Spenser.*

2. Stoutness; courage; bravery.

If we, with thrice such powers left at home,
Cannot defend our own doors from the dog,
Let us be worried; and our nation lose
The name of *hardiness* and policy. *Shakspeare.*

Perkin had gathered together a power of all nations, neither in number, nor in the *hardiness* and courage of their persons contemptible. *Bacon.*

He has the courage of a rational creature, and such an *hardiness* we should endeavour by custom and use to bring children to. *Locke.*

Criminal as you are, you avenge yourself against the *hardiness* of one that should tell you of it. *Spec.*

3. Effrontery; confidence.

HARDLA'BOURED, hârd-lâ'bûr'd.[362] *adj.* [*hard* and *labour.*] Elaborate; studied; diligently wrought.

How chearfully the hawkers cry
A satire, and the gentry buy!
While my *hardlabour'd* poem pines,
Unsold upon the printer's lines. *Swift.*

HA'RDLY, hârd'lê. *adv.* [from *hard.*]

1. With difficulty; not easily.

Touching things which generally are received, although in themselves they be most certain, yet, because men presume them granted of all, we are *hardliest* able to bring such proof of their certainty as may satisfy gainsayers, when suddenly and besides expectation they require the same at our hands. *Hooker.*

There are but a few, and they endued with great ripeness of wit and judgment, free from all such affairs as might trouble their meditations, instructed in the sharpest and subtlest points of learning; who have, and that very *hardly*, been able to find out but only the immortality of the soul. *Hooker.*

God hath delivered a law as sharp as the two-edged sword, piercing the very closest and most unsearchable corners of the heart, which the law of nature can *hardly*, human laws by no means, possibly reach unto. *Hooker.*

There are in living creatures parts that nourish and repair easily, and parts that nourish and repair *hardly.* *Bacon.*

The barks of those trees are more close and soft than those of oaks and ashes, whereby the moss can the *hardlier* issue out. *Bacon.*

The father, mother, daughter, they invite;
Hardly the dame was drawn to this repast. *Dryd.*

Recov'ring *hardly* what he lost before,
His right endears it much, his purchase more. *Dryden.*

False confidence is easily taken up, and *hardly* laid down. *South.*

2. Scarcely; scant; not lightly; with no likelihood.

The fish that once was caught, new bait will *hardly* bite. *Fairy Queen.*

They are worn, lord consul, so
That we shall *hardly* in our ages see
Their banners wave again. *Shaksp.*

Hardly shall you find any one so bad, but he desires the credit of being thought good. *South.*

3. Almost not; barely.

The wand'ring breath was on the wing to part,
Weak was the pulse, and *hardly* heav'd the heart. *Dryden.*

There is *hardly* a gentleman in the nation who hath not a near alliance with some of that body. *Swift.*

4. Grudgingly; as an injury.

If I unwittingly
Have aught committed that is *hardly* borne
By any in this presence, I desire
To reconcile me. *Shakspeare.*

5. Severely; unfavourably.

If there are some reasons inducing you to think *hardly* of our laws, are those reasons demonstrative, are they necessary, or mere possibilities only? *Hooker.*

6. Rigorously; oppressively.

Many men believed that he was *hardly* dealt with. *Clarendon.*

They are now in prison, and treated *hardly* enough; for there are fifteen dead within two years. *Addison.*

They have begun to say, and to fetch instances, where he has in many things been *hardly* used. *Swift.*

7. Unwelcomely; harshly;

Such information comes very *hardly* and harshly to a grown man; and however softened goes but ill down. *Locke.*

8. Not softly; not tenderly; not delicately.

Heav'n was her canopy; bare earth her bed;
So *hardly* lodg'd. *Dryden.*

HA'RDMOUTHED, hârd-môûth'd'. *adj.* [*hard* and *mouth.*] Disobedient to the rein; not sensible of the bit.

'Tis time my *hardmouthed* coursers to controul,
Apt to run riot, and transgress the goal. *Dryden.*

But who can youth, let loose to vice restrain?
When once the *hardmouth'd* horse has got the rein,
He's past thy pow'r to stop. *Dryden.*

HA'RDNESS, hârd'nês. *n. s.* [from *hard.*]

1. Durity; power of resistance in bodies.

Hardness is a firm cohesion of the parts of matter that make up masses of a sensible bulk, so that the whole does not easily change its figure. *Locke.*

From the various combinations of these corpuscles happen all the varieties of the bodies formed out of them, in colour, taste, smell, *hardness*, and specifick gravity. *Woodward.*

2. Difficulty to be understood.

This label on my bosom
Is so from sense in *hardness*, that I can
Make no collection of it. *Shakspeare.*

3. Difficulty to be accomplished.

It was time now or never to sharpen my intention to pierce through the *hardness* of this enterprize. *Sidney.*

Concerning the duty itself, the *hardness* thereof is not such as needeth much art. *Hooker.*

4. Scarcity; penury.

The tenants poor, the *hardness* of the times,
Are ill excuses for a servant's crimes. *Swift.*

5. Obduracy; profligateness.

Every commission of sin introduces unto the soul a certain degree of *hardness*, and an aptness to continue in that sin. *South.*

6. Coarseness; harshness of look.

By their virtuous behaviour they compensate the *hardness* of their favour, and by the pulchritude of their souls make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *Ray.*

7. Keenness; vehemence of weather or seasons.

If the *hardness* of the winter should spoil them, neither the loss of seed nor labour will be much. *Mortimer.*

8. Cruelty of temper; savageness; harshness; barbarity.

We will ask,
That if we fail in our request, the blame
May hang upon our *hardness.* *Shakspeare.*

They quicken sloth, perplexities unty,
Make roughness smooth, and *hardness* mollify. *Denham.*

9. Stiffness; harshness.
Sculptors are obliged to follow the manners of the painters, and to make many ample folds, which are insufferable *hardnesses*, and more like a rock than a natural garment. *Dryden.*
10. Faulty parsimony; stinginess.

HA'RDOCK, hår'dŏk. *n. s.* I suppose the same with *burdock*.
Why he was met ev'n now,
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
With *hardocks*, hemlock, nettles, cuckoo-flowers.
Shakspeare.

HARDS, hårdz. *n. s.* The refuse or coarser part of flax.

HA'RDSHIP, hård'shĭp. *n. s.* [from *hard*.]
1. Injury; oppression.
They are ripe for a peace, to enjoy what we have conquered for them; and so are we, to recover the effects of their *hardships* upon us. *Swift.*
2. Inconvenience; fatigue.
They were exposed to *hardship* and penury. *Sprat.*
You could not undergo the toils of war,
Nor bear the *hardships* that your leaders bore. *Addison.*
In journeys or at home, in war or peace,
By *hardships* many, many fall by ease. *Prior.*

HA'RDWARE, hård'wâre. *n. s.* [*hard* and *ware*.] Manufactures of metal.

HA'RDWAREMAN, hård'wâre-mân. *n. s.* [*hardware* and *man*.] A maker or seller of metalline manufactures.
One William Wood, an *hardwareman*, obtains by fraud a patent in England to coin copper to pass in Ireland. *Swift.*

HA'RDY, hår'dė. *adj.* [*hardi*, French.]
1. Bold; brave; stout; daring; resolute.
Try the imagination of some in cock-fights, to make one cock more *hardy*, and the other more cowardly. *Bacon.*
Recite
The feats of Amazons, the fatal fight
Betwixt the *hardy* queen and hero knight. *Dryd.*
Who is there *hardy* enough to contend with the reproach which is prepared for those, who dare venture to dissent from the received opinions of their country? *Locke.*
Could thirst of vengeance, and desire of fame,
Excite the female breast with martial flame?
And shall not love's diviner pow'r inspire
More *hardy* virtue, and more gen'rous fire? *Prior.*
2. Strong; hard; firm.
Is a man confident of his present strength? An unwholesome blast may shake in pieces his *hardy* fabrick. *South.*
3. Confident; impudent; vitiously stubborn.

HARE and HERE, hâre and hêre, differing in pronunciation only, signify both an army and a lord. So *Harold* is a general of an army; *Hareman*, a chief man in the army; *Herwin*, a victorious army; which are much like *Stratocles*, *Polemarchus*, and *Hegesistratus* among the Greeks. *Gibson's Camden.*

HARE, hâre. *n. s.* [haȝa, Saxon; *karh*, Erse.]
1. A small quadruped, with long ears and short tail, that moves by leaps, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity; the common game of hunters.
Dismay'd not this
Our captains Macbeth and Banquo?
As sparrows, eagles; or the *hare*, the lion. *Shaksp.*
We view in the open champaign a brace of swift greyhounds coursing a good stout and well-breathed *hare*. *More.*
Your dressings must be with *hare's* fur. *Wiseman.*
Poor is the triumph o'er the timid *hare*. *Thom.*
2. A constellation.
The *hare* appears, whose active rays supply
A nimble force, and hardly wings deny. *Creech.*

To HARE, hâre. *v. n.* [*harier*, French.] To fright; to hurry with terrour.
To *hare* and rate them, is not to teach but vex them. *Locke.*

HA'REBELL, hâre'bĕl. *n. s.* [*hare* and *bell*.] A blue flower campaniform.
Thou shalt not lack
The flow'r that 's like thy face, pale primrose; nor
The azur'd *harebell*, like thy veins. *Shakspeare.*

HA'REBRAINED, hâre'brân'd. *adj.* [from *hare*, the verb, and *brain*.] Volatile; unsettled; wild; fluttering; hurried.
That *harebrained* wild fellow begins to play the fool, when others are weary of it. *Bacon.*

HA'REFOOT, hâre'fût. *n. s.* [*hare* and *foot*.]
1. A bird. *Ainsworth.*
2. An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HA'RELIP, hâre'lĭp. *n. s.* A fissure in the upper lip with want of substance, a natural defect. *Quincy.*
The blots of nature's hand
Shall not in their issue stand;
Never mole, *harelip*, nor scar,
Shall upon their children be. *Shakspeare.*
The third stitch is performed with pins or needles, as in *harelips*. *Wiseman.*

HA'RESEAR, hârz'ĕêr. *n. s.* [*bupleurum*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

HA'RIER, hâr'rė-ûr. *n. s.* [from *hare*.] A dog for hunting hares. *Ainsworth.*

To HARK, hârk. *v. n.* [contracted from *hearken*.] To listen.
The king
To me inveterate, *harks* my brother's suit. *Shaksp.*
Pricking up his ears, to *hark*
If he could hear too in the dark. *Hudibras.*

HARK, hârk. *interj.* [It is originally the imperative of the verb *hark*.] List! hear! listen!
What harmony is this? My good friends, *hark!* *Shakspeare.*
The butcher saw him upon the gallop with a piece of flesh, and called out, *Hark* ye, friend, you may make the best of your purchase. *L'Estrange.*
Hark! methinks the roar that late pursu'd me,
Sinks like the murmurs of a falling wind. *Rowe.*
Hark how loud the woods
Invite you forth! *Thomson.*

HARL, hârl. *n. s.*
1. The filaments of flax.
2. Any filamentous substance.
The general sorts are wicker hives, made of privet, willow, or *harl*, daubed with cow-dung. *Mort.*

HA'RLEQUIN, hâr'lė-kĭn.[415] *n. s.* [This name is said to have been given by *Francis* of France to a busy buffoon, in ridicule of his enemy *Charles le quint*. *Menage* derives it more probably from a famous comedian that frequented Mr. *Harley's* house, whom his friends called *Harlequino*, little Harley. *Trev.*] A buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace; a jack-pudding; a zani.
The joy of a king for a victory must not be like that of a *harlequin* upon a letter from his mistress. *Dryden.*
The man in graver tragick known,
Though his best part long since was done,
Still on the stage desires to tarry;
And he who play'd the *harlequin*,
After the jest still loads the scene,
Unwilling to retire, though weary. *Prior.*

HA'RLOT, hâr'lŭt.[166] *n. s.* [*herlodes*, Welsh, a girl. Others for *horelet*, a little whore. Others from the name of the mother of *William* the Conqueror. *Hurlet* is used in *Chaucer* for a low male drudge.] A whore; a strumpet.
Away, my disposition, and possess me with
Some *harlot's* spirit. *Shakspeare.*
They help thee by such aids as geese and *harlots*. *Ben Jonson.*
The barbarous *harlots* crowd the publick place;
Go, fools, and purchase an unclean embrace. *Dryden.*

HA'RLOTRY, hâr'lŭt-rė. *n. s.* [from *harlot*.]
1. The trade of a harlot; fornication.
Nor shall,
From Rome's tribunal, thy harangues prevail
'Gainst *harlotry*, while thou art clad so thin. *Dryden.*
2. A name of contempt for a woman.
A peevish self-will'd *harlotry*,
That no persuasion can do good upon. *Shaksp.*

HARM, hârm. *n. s.* [heaȝm, Saxon.]
1. Injury; crime; wickedness.
2. Mischief; detriment; hurt.
We, ignorant of ourselves,
Beg often our own *harms*, which the wise Powers
Deny us for our good. *Shakspeare.*
How are we happy still in fear of *harm*?
But *harm* precedes not sin. *Milton.*
They should be suffered to write on; it would keep them out of *harm's* way, and prevent them from evil courses. *Swift.*

To HARM, hârm. *v. a.* To hurt; to injure.
What sense had I of her stolen hours of lust?
I saw 't not, thought it not, it *harm'd not* me.
Shakspeare's Othello.
Passions ne'er could grow
To *harm* another, or impeach your rest. *Waller.*
After their young are hatched, they brood them under their wings, lest the cold, and sometimes the heat, should *harm* them. *Ray.*

HA'RMFUL, hârm'fûl. *adj.* [*harm* and *full*.] Hurtful; mischievous; noxious; injurious; detrimental.
His dearly loved squire
His spear of heben-wood behind him bare,
Whose *harmful* head, thrice heated in the fire,
Had riven many a breast with pike-head square.
Spenser.
Let no man fear that *harmful* creature less, because he sees the apostle safe from that poison. *Hall.*
The earth brought forth fruit and food for man, without any mixture of *harmful* quality. *Raleigh.*
For flax and oats will burn the tender field,
And sleepy poppies *harmful* harvests yield. *Dryd.*

HA'RMFULLY, hârm'fûl-ė. *adv.* [from *harmful*.] Hurtfully; noxiously; detrimentally.
A scholar is better occupied in playing or sleeping, than spending his time not only vainly, but *harmfully* in such kind of exercise. *Ascham.*

HA'RMFULNESS, hârm'fûl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *harmful*.] Hurtfulness; mischievousness; noxiousness.

HA'RMLESS, hârm'lĕs. *adj.* [from *harm*.]
1. Innocent; innoxious; not hurtful
Touching ceremonies *harmless* in themselves, and hurtful only in respect of number, was it amiss to decree that those things that were least needful, and newliest come, should be the first that were taken away? *Hooker.*
She, like *harmless* lightning, throws her eye
On him, her brothers, me, her master; hitting
Each object with a joy. *Shakspeare.*
2. Unhurt; undamaged.
The shipwright will be careful to gain by his labour, or at least to save himself *harmless*, and there-

fore suit his work slightly, according to a slight price. *Raleigh.*

HA'RMLESSLY, hårm'lês-lė. *adv.* [from *harmless.*] Innocently; without hurt; without crime.

He spent that day free from worldly trouble, *harmlessly*, and in a recreation that became a churchman. *Walton.*

Bullets batter the walls which stand inflexible, but fall *harmlessly* into wood or feathers. *Decay of Piety.*

HA'RMLESSNESS, hårm'lês-nês. *n. s.* [from *harmless.*] Innocence; freedom from tendency to injury or hurt.

When, through tasteless flat humility,
In dough-bak'd men some *harmlessness* we see,
'Tis but his phlegm that 's virtuous, and not he. *Donne.*

Compare the *harmlessness*, the credulity, the tenderness, the modesty, and the ingenuous pliableness to virtuous counsels, which is in youth untainted, with the mischievousness, the slyness, the craft, the impudence, the falsehood, and the confirmed obstinacy in an aged long-practised sinner. *South.*

HARMO'NICAL, hår-mŏn'ė-kål. } *adj.* [ἁρμονικός; *harmonique*, French.]
HARMO'NICK, hår-mŏn'ik.[508] }

1. Relating to musick; susceptible of musical proportion to each other.

After every three whole notes, nature requireth, for all *harmonical* use, one half note to be interposed. *Bacon.*

2. Concordant; musical; proportioned to each other; less properly.

Harmonical sounds, and discordant sounds, are both active and positive; but blackness and darkness are, indeed, but privatives. *Bacon.*

So swells each wind-pipe; ass intones to ass,
Harmonick twang of leather, horn and brass. *Pope.*

HARMO'NIOUS, hår-mŏ'nė-ûs. *adj.* [*harmonieux*, French, from *harmony.*]

1. Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other; symmetrical.

All the wide-extended sky,
And all the *harmonious* worlds on high,
And Virgil's sacred work shall dye. *Cowley.*

God has made the intellectual world *harmonious* and beautiful without us; but it will never come into our heads all at once; we must bring it home piece-meal. *Locke.*

2. Having sounds concordant to each other; musical; symphonious.

Thoughts that voluntary move *harmonious* numbers. *Milton.*

The verse of Chaucer is not *harmonious* to us: they who lived with him thought it musical. *Dryd.*

HARMO'NIOUSLY, hår-mŏ'nė-ûs-lė. *adv.* [from *harmonious.*]

1. With just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other.

Not chaos-like, together crush'd and bruis'd;
But as the world, *harmoniously* confus'd:
Where order in variety we see,
And where, though all things differ, they agree. *Pope.*

That all these distances, motions, and quantities of matter should be so accurately and *harmoniously* adjusted in this great variety of our system, is above the fortuitous hits of blind material causes, and must certainly flow from that eternal fountain of wisdom. *Bentley.*

2. Musically; with concord of sounds

If we look upon the world as a musical instrument, well-tuned, and *harmoniously* struck, we ought not to worship the instrument, but him that makes the musick. *Stillingfleet.*

HARMO'NIOUSNESS, hår-mŏ'nė-ûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *harmonious.*] Proportion; musicalness.

To HA'RMONIZE, hår-mŏ-nize. *v. a.* [from *harmony.*] To adjust in fit proportions; to make musical.

Love first invented verse, and form'd the rhime,
The motion measur'd, *harmoniz'd* the chime. *Dryd.*

HA'RMONY, hår'mŏ-nė. *n. s.* [ἁρμονία; *harmonie*, French.]

1. The just adaptation of one part to another.

The pleasures of the eye and ear are but the effects of equality, good proportion, or correspondence; so that equality and correspondence are the causes of *harmony.* *Bacon.*

The *harmony* of things,
As well as that of sounds, from discord springs. *Denham.*

Sure infinite wisdom must accomplish all its works with consummate *harmony*, proportion, and regularity. *Cheyne.*

2. Just proportion of sound; musical concord.

The sound
Symphonious, of ten thousand harps that tun'd
Angelick *harmonies.* *Milton.*

Harmony is a compound idea, made up of different sounds united. *Watts.*

3. Concord; correspondent sentiment.

In us both one soul,
Harmony to behold in wedded pair!
More grateful than harmonious sounds to th' ear. *Milton.*

I no sooner in my heart divin'd,
My heart, which by a secret *harmony*
Still moves with thine, join'd in connexion sweet! *Milton.*

HA'RNESS, hår'nês. *n. s.* [*harnois*, Fr. supposed from *iern* or *hiern*, Runick; *hiairn*, Welsh and Erse, iron.]

1. Armour; defensive furniture of war. Somewhat antiquated.

A goodly knight, all dress'd in *harness* meet,
That from his head no place appeared to his feet. *Spenser.*

Of no right, nor colour like to right,
He doth fill fields with *harness.* *Shakspeare.*

Were I a great man, I should fear to drink:
Great men should drink with *harness* on their throats. *Shakspeare.*

2. The traces of draught horses, particularly of carriages of pleasure or state; of other carriages we say *geer.*

Or wilt thou ride? Thy horses shall be trapp'd,
Their *harness* studded all with gold and pearl. *Shakspeare.*

Their steeds around,
Free from their *harness*, graze the flow'ry ground. *Dryden.*

To HA'RNESS, hår'nês. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress in armour.

He was *harnest* light, and to the field goes he. *Shakspeare.*

Full fifty years, *harness'd* in rugged steel,
I have endur'd the biting winter's blast. *Rowe.*

2. To fix horses in their traces.

Before the door her iron chariot stood,
All ready *harnessed* for journey new. *Spenser.*

Harness the horses, and get up the horsemen, and stand forth with your helmets. *Jeremiah.*

When I plough my ground, my horse is *harnessed* and chained to my plough. *Hale.*

To the *harnessed* yoke
They lend their shoulder, and begin their toil. *Thomson.*

HARP, hårp. *n. s.* [heapp, Saxon; *harpe*, Fr. It is used through both the Teutonick and Roman dialects, and has been long in use.

Romanusq; lyra plaudat tibi, Barbarus harpa. Ven Fort.]

1. A lyre; an instrument strung with wire, and commonly struck with the finger.

Arion, when through tempest cruel wreck
He forth was thrown into the greedy seas,
Through the sweet musick which his *harp* did make,
Allur'd a dolphin him from death to ease. *Spenser.*

They touch'd their golden *harps*, and hymning prais'd
God and his works *Milton.*

Nor wanted tuneful *harp*, nor vocal quire;
The muses sung, Apollo touch'd the lyre. *Dryden.*

2. A constellation.

Next shines the *harp*, and through the liquid skies
The shell, as lightest, first begins to rise;
This when sweet Orpheus struck, to list'ning rocks
He senses gave, and ears to wither'd oaks. *Creech.*

To HARP, hårp. *v. n.* [*harper*, French, from the noun.]

1. To play on the harp.

I heard the voice of harpers *harping* with their harps. *Revelation.*

Things without life giving sound, whether pipe or harp, except they give a distinction in the sounds, how shall it be known what is piped or *harped?* 1 *Cor.*

The helmed cherubim,
And sworded seraphim,
Are seen in glitt'ring ranks with wings display'd,
Harping in loud and solemn quire,
With unexpressive notes to heav'n's new-born heir. *Milton.*

You harp a little too much upon one string. *Collier.*

2. To touch any passion, as the harper touches a string; to dwell on a subject.

Gracious duke,
Harp not on that, nor do not banish reason
For inequality; but let your reason serve
To make the truth appear. *Shakspeare.*

For thy good caution, thanks:
Thou'st *harp'd* my fear aright. *Shakspeare.*

He seems
Proud and disdainful, *harping* on what I am,
Not what he knew I was. *Shakspeare.*

HA'RPER, hår'pûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *harp.*] A player on the harp.

Never will I trust to speeches penn'd,
Nor to the motion of a schoolboy's tongue;
Nor wooe in rhime, like a blind *harper's* song. *Shakspeare.*

I'm the god of the harp: stop my fairest:—in vain;
Nor the harp, nor the *harper*, could fetch her again. *Tickell.*

HA'RPING *Iron*, hår'pĭng-ī'ûrn. *n. s.* [from *harpago*, Latin.] A bearded dart with a line fastened to the handle, with which whales are struck and caught.

The boat which on the first assault did go,
Struck with a *harping iron* the younger foe:
Who, when he felt his side so rudely goar'd
Loud as the sea that nourish'd him he roar'd. *Waller.*

HARPONE'ER, hår-pŏ-nēēr'. *n. s.* [*harponeur*, French, from *harpoon.*] He that throws the harpoon in whalefishing.

HARPO'ON, hår-pōōn'. *n. s.* [*harpon*, Fr.] A harping iron.

HA'RPSICHORD, hårp'sė-kŏrd. *n. s.* A musical instrument, strung with wires, and played by striking keys.

HA'RPY, hår'pė. *n. s.* [*harpyia*, Latin; *harpie*, *harpye*, French.]

1. The *harpies* were a kind of birds which

had the faces of women, and foul long claws, very filthy creatures, which, when the table was furnished for Phineus, came flying in, and devouring or carrying away the greater part of the victuals, did so defile the rest that they could not be endured. *Raleigh.*

That an *harpy* is not a centaur is by this way as much a truth, as that a square is not a circle. *Locke.*

2. A ravenous wretch; an extortioner.

I will do you any ambassage to the pigmies, rather than hold three words conference with this *harpy.* *Shakspeare.*

HA'RQUEBUSS, hâr'kwė-bûs. *n. s.* [See AR'QUEBUSE.] A hand-gun.

HA'RQUEBUSSIER, hâr-kwė-bûs-sėėr'.[275] *n. s.* [from *harquebuss.*] One armed with a harquebuss.

Twenty thousand nimble *harquebussiers* were ranged in length, and but five in a rank. *Knolles.*

HARRIDA'N, hâr'rė-dân. *n. s.* [corrupted from *haridelle*, Fr. a worn-out worthless horse.] A decayed strumpet.

She just endur'd the winter she began,
And in four months a batter'd *harridan;*
Now nothing 's left, but wither'd, pale, and shrunk:
To bawd for others, and go shares with punk.
Swift.

HA'RROW, hâr'rò. *n. s.* [*charroue*, French; *harcke*, German, a rake.] A frame of timbers crossing each other, and set with teeth drawn over sowed ground to break the clods, and throw the earth over the seed.

The land with daily care
Is exercis'd, and with an iron war
Of rakes and *harrows.* *Dryden.*

Two small *harrows*, that clap on each side of the ridge, harrow it right up and down. *Mortimer.*

To HA'RROW, hâr'rò. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with earth by the harrow.

Friend, *harrow* in time, by some manner of means,
Not only thy peason, but also thy beans. *Tusser.*

2. To break with the harrow.

Canst thou bind the unicorn with his band in the furrow? or will he *harrow* the vallcys after thee. *Job.*

Let the Volscians
Plow Rome, and *harrow* Italy. *Shaksp.*

3. To tear up; to rip up.

I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word
Would *harrow* up thy soul, freeze thy young blood,
Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their spheres. *Shaksp.*

Imagine you behold me bound and scourg'd,
My aged muscles *harrow'd* up with whips;
Or hear me groaning on the rending rack. *Rowe.*

4. To pillage; to strip; to lay waste. See HARRY, which in Scotish is the same thing.

As the king did excel in good commonwealth laws so he had in secret a design to make use of them, as well for collecting of treasure as for correcting of manners; and so meaning thereby to *harrow* his people, did accumulate them the rather. *Bacon.*

5. To invade; to harass with incursions. [from hepȝian, Saxon.] Obsolete.

And he that *harrow'd* hell with heavy stowre,
The faulty souls from thence brought to his heavenly bowre. *Fairy Queen.*

Most glorious Lord of life, that on this day
Did'st make thy triumph over death and sin;
And having *harrow'd* hell, didst bring away
Captivity thence captive, us to win. *Spenser.*

6. To disturb; to put into commotion. [This should rather be written *harry*, *harer*, French.]

Most like; it *harrows* me with fear and wonder: *Shaksp.*

Amaz'd I stood, *harrow'd* with grief and care. *Milton.*

HA'RROW, hâr'rò. *interj.* An exclamation of sudden distress. Now out of use.

Harrow now out and weal away, he cried;
What dismal day hath sent this cursed light,
To see my lord so deadly damnify'd! *Spenser.*

HA'RROWER, hâr'rò-ûr. *n. s.* [from *harrow.*]

1. He who harrows.

2. A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.*

To HA'RRY, hâr'rė. *v. a.* [*harer*, French.]

1. To tease; to hare; to ruffle.

Thou must not take my former sharpness ill.
—I repent me much
That I so *harry'd* him. *Shaksp.*

2. In Scotland it signifies to rob, plunder, or oppress: as, *one* harried *a nest;* that is, he took the young away: as also, *he* harried *me out of house and home;* that is, he robbed me of my goods, and turned me out of doors. See *To* HARROW.

HARSH, hârsh. *adj.* [*hervische*, Germ. *Skinner.*]

1. Austere; roughly sour.

Our nature here is not unlike our wine;
Some sorts, when old, continue brisk and fine:
So age's gravity may seem severe,
But nothing *harsh* or bitter ought t' appear. *Denham.*

Sweet, bitter, sour, *harsh*, and salt, are all the epithets we have to denominate that numberless variety of relishes. *Locke.*

The same defect of heat which gives a fierceness to our natures, may contribute to that roughness of our language, which bears some analogy to the *harsh* fruit of colder countries. *Swift.*

2. Rough to the ear.

A name unmusical to Volscian ears,
And *harsh* in sound to thine. *Shaksp.*

Age might, what nature never gives the young,
Have taught the smoothness of thy native tongue;
But satire needs not that, and wit will shine
Through the *harsh* cadence of a rugged line. *Dryd.*

The unnecessary consonants made their spelling tedious, and their pronunciation *harsh.* *Dryden.*

Thy lord commands thee now
With a *harsh* voice, and supercilious brow,
To servile duties. *Dryden.*

3. Crabbed; morose; peevish.

He was a wise man and an eloquent; but in his nature *harsh* and haughty. *Bacon.*

Bear patiently the *harsh* words of thy enemies, as knowing that the anger of an enemy admonishes us of our duty. *Taylor.*

No *harsh* reflection let remembrance raise;
Forbear to mention what thou can'st not praise. *Prior.*

A certain quickness of apprehension inclined him to kindle into the first motions of anger; but for a long time before he died, no one heard an intemperate or *harsh* word proceed from him. *Atterbury.*

4. Rugged to the touch; rough.

Black feels as if you were feeling needles points or some *harsh* sand; and red feels very smooth. *Boyle.*

5. Unpleasing; rigorous.

With eloquence innate his tongue was arm'd;
Though *harsh* the precept, yet the preacher charm'd. *Dryden.*

HA'RSHLY, hârsh'lė. *adv.* [from *harsh.*]

1. Sourly; austerely to the palate, as unripe fruit.

2. With violence; in opposition to gentleness, unless in the following passage it rather signifies unripely.

'Till, like ripe fruit, thou drop
Into thy mother's lap; or be with ease
Gather'd, not *harshly* pluck'd. *Milton.*

3. Severely; morosely; crabbedly.

I would rather he was a man of a rough temper, that would treat me *harshly*, than of an effeminate nature. *Addison.*

4. Unpleasantly to the ear.

My wife is in a wayward mood to-day;
I tell you, 'twould sound *harshly* in her ears. *Shaksp.*

Get from him why he puts on this confusion,
Grating so *harshly* all his days of quiet
With turbulent and dang'rous lunacy. *Shaksp.*

The rings of iron that on the doors were hung,
Sent out a jarring sound, and *harshly* rung. *Dryd.*

HA'RSHNESS, hârsh'nės. *n. s.* [from *harsh.*]

1. Sourness; austere taste.

Take an apple and roll it upon a table hard: the rolling doth soften and sweeten the fruit, which is nothing but the smooth distribution of the spirits into the parts; for the unequal distribution of the spirits maketh the *harshness.* *Bacon.*

2. Roughness to the ear.

Neither can the natural *harshness* of the French, or the perpetual ill accent, be ever refined into perfect harmony like the Italian. *Dryden.*

Cannot I admire the height of Milton's invention, and the strength of his expression, without defending his antiquated words, and the perpetual *harshness* of their sound. *Dryden.*

'Tis not enough no *harshness* gives offence;
The sound must seem an echo to the sense. *Pope.*

3. Ruggedness to the touch.

Harshness and ruggedness of bodies is unpleasant to the touch. *Bacon.*

4. Crabbedness; moroseness; peevishness.

Thy tender hefted nature shall not give
Thee o'er to *harshness:* her eyes are fierce, but thine
Do comfort and not burn. *Shaksp.*

HART, hârt. *n. s.* [heort, Sax.] A he deer; the male of the roe.

That instant was I turn'd into a *hart*,
And my desires, like fell and cruel hounds,
E'er since pursue me. *Shaksp.*

The deer
And fearful *harts* do wander every where
Amidst the dogs. *May.*

HA'RT-ROYAL, hârt'rò-yâl. *n. s.* A plant. A species of buckthorn plantain.

HA'RTSHORN, hârts'hôrn. *n. s.* A drug.

Hartshorn is a drug that comes into use many ways, and under many forms. What is used here are the whole horns of the common male deer, which fall off every year. This species is the fallow deer; but some tell us, that the medicinal *hartshorn* should be that of the true hart or stag. The salt of *hartshorn* is a great sudorifick, and the spirit has all the virtues of volatile alkalies: It is used to bring people out of faintings by its pungency, holding it under the nose, and pouring down some drops of it in water. *Hill.*

Ramose concretions of the volatile salts are observable upon the glass of the receiver, whilst the spirits of vipers and *hartshorn* are drawn. *Woodward.*

HA'RTSHORN, hârts'hôrn. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HA'RTSTONGUE, hârts'tûng. *n. s.* [*lingua cervina*, Lat.] A plant.

It commonly grows out from the joints of old walls and buildings, where they are moist and shady. There are very few of them in Europe. *Miller.*

Hartstongue is propagated by parting the roots, and also by seed. *Mortimer.*

HA'RTWORT, hârt'wûrt. *n. s.* [*tordylium*, Lat.] An umbelliferous plant. *Miller.*

HA'RVEST, hâr'vêst. *n. s.* [hæpfeſt, Saxon.]

1. The season of reaping and gathering the corn.

As it chbs, the seedsman
Upon the slime and ooze scatters his grain,
And shortly comes to *harvest*. *Shaksp.*

With *harvest* work he is worse than in spring. *L'Estrange.*

2. The corn ripened, gathered, and inned.

From Ireland come I with my strength,
And reap the *harvest* which that rascal sow'd. *Shaksp.*

When the father is too fondly kind,
Such sced he sows, such *harvest* shall he find. *Dryd.*

3. The product of labour.

Let us the *harvest* of our lahour eat;
'Tis labour makes the coarsest diet swcet. *Dryden.*

HA'RVEST-HOME, hâr'vêst-hôme. *n. s.*

1. A song which the reapers sing at the feast made for having inned the harvest.

Your hay it is mow'd, and your corn it is reap'd;
Your barns will be full, and your hovels heap'd;
Come, my hoys, come,
Come, my boys, come,
And merrily roar out *harvest-home*. *Dryden.*

2. The time of gathering harvest.

At *harvest-home*, and on the shearing day,
When he should thanks to Pan and Pales pay. *Dryden.*

3. The opportunity of gathering treasure.

His wife I will use as the key of the cuckoldy rogue's coffer; and there's my *harvest-home*. *Shaksp.*

HA'RVEST-LORD, hâr'vêst-lôrd. *n. s.* The head reaper at the harvest.

Grant *harvest-lord* more hy a penny or two,
To call on his fellows the hetter to do. *Tusser.*

HA'RVESTER, hâr'vês-tûr. *n. s.* [from *harvest*.] One who works at harvest.

HA'RVESTMAN, hâr'vêst-mân. *n. s.* [*harvest* and *man*.] A labourer in the harvest.

Like to a *harvest-man* that's task'd to mow
Or all, or lose his hire. *Shaksp.*

To HASH, hâsh. *v. n.* [*hacher*, French.] To mince; to chop into small pieces and mingle.

He rais'd his arm
Above his head, and rain'd a storm
Of blows so terrible and thick,
As if he meant to *hash* her quick. *Hudibras.*

What have they to complain of but too great variety, though some of the dishes he not served in the exactest order and politeness, but *hashed* up in haste. *Garth.*

HASK, hâsk. *n. s.* This seems to signify a case or habitation made of rushes or flags. Obsolete.

Phœhus, weary of his yearly task,
Established hath his steeds in lowly lay,
And taken up his inn in fishes *hask*. *Spenser.*

HA'SLET, hâ'slêt. } *n. s.* [*hasla*, Islan-
HA'RSLET, hâr'slêt. } dick, a bundle; *hasterel*, *hastereau*, *hastier*, Fr.] The heart, liver, and lights of a hog, with the windpipe, and part of the throat to it.

HASP, hâsp.[79] *n. s.* [hæpp, Sax. whence in some provinces it is yet called *hapse*.] A clasp folded over a staple, and fastened on with a padlock.

Have doors to open and shut at pleasure, with *hasps* to them. *Mortimer.*

To HASP, hâsp. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shut with a hasp.

HA'SSOCK, hâs'sûk.[166] *n. s.* [*haseck*, German.] *Skinner.*

1. A thick mat on which men kneel at church.

He found his parishioners very irregular: and in order to make them kneel, and join in the responses, he gave every one of them a *hassock* and common prayer book. *Addison.*

2. In Scotland it is applied to any thing made of rushes or privet, on which a person may sit: it is therefore probable that *hassock* and *hask* are the same.

HAST, hâst. The second person singular of *have*.

HASTE,[74] hâste. *n. s.* [*haste*, Fr. *haeste*, Dut.]

1. Hurry; speed; nimbleness; precipitation.

Spare him, death!
But O, thou wilt not, can'st not spare!
Haste hath never time to hear. *Crashaw.*

Our lines reform'd, and not compos'd in *haste*,
Polish'd like marble, would like marble last;
But as the present, so the last age writ;
In both we find like negligence and wit. *Waller.*

In as much *haste*, as I am, I cannot forbear giving an example. *Dryden.*

The wretched father running to their aid
With pious *haste*, hut vain, thy next invade. *Dryd.*

2. Passion; vehemence.

I said in my *haste* all men are liars. *Psalms.*

To HASTE, hâste.[472] } *v. n.* [*haster*, Fr.
To HA'STEN, hâ'sn.[405] } *haesten*, Dut.]

1. To make haste; to be in a hurry; to be busy; to be speedy.

I have not *hastened* from being a pastor to follow thee. *Jeremiah.*

2. To move with swiftness, eagerness, or hurry.

'Tis Cinna, I do know him by his gait;
He is a friend. Cinna, where *haste* you so? *Shak.*

They were troubled and *hasted* away. *Psalms.*

All those things are passed away like a shadow, and as a post that *hasted* hy. *Wisdom.*

Hasting to pay his trihute to the sea,
Like mortal life to meet eternity. *Denham.*

These rites perform'd, the prince, without delay,
Hastes to the nether world, his destin'd way. *Dryd.*

To distant Sparta, and the spacious waste
Of sandy Pyle, the royal youth shall *haste*. *Pope.*

Soon as the sun awakes, the sprightly court
Leave their repose, and *hasten* to the sport. *Prior.*

To HASTE, hâste. } [472] *v. a.* To push
To HA'STEN, hâ'sn. } forward; to urge on; to precipitate; to drive a swifter pace.

Let it be so *hasted*, that supper be ready at the farthest by five of the clock. *Shaksp.*

All hopes of succour from your arms are past;
To save us now, you must our ruin *haste*. *Dryden.*

Each sees his lamp with different lustre crown'd:
Each knows his course with diff'rent periods bound;
And in his passage through the liquid space,
Nor *hastens* nor retards his neighbour's race. *Prior.*

HA'STENER, hâ'sn-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *hasten*.] One that hastens or hurries.

HA'STILY, hâs'tê-lê. *adv.* [from *hasty*.]

1. In a hurry; speedily; nimbly; quickly.

A voice that called loud and clear,
Come hither, hither, O come *hastily!* *Spenser.*

If your grace incline that we should live,
You must not, sir, too *hastily* forgive. *Waller.*

The next to danger hot pursu'd by fate,
Half cloth'd, half naked, *hastily* retire. *Dryden.*

2. Rashly; precipitately.

Without considering consequences, we *hastily* engaged in a war which hath cost us sixty millions. *Swift.*

3. Passionately; with vehemence.

HA'STINESS, hâs'tê-nês. *n. s.* [from *hasty*.]

1. Haste; speed.

2. Hurry; precipitation.

A fellow being out of hreath, or seeming to be for haste, with humble *hastiness* told Basilius. *Sidney.*

3. Rash eagerness.

The turns of his verse, his breakings, his propriety, his numbers, and his gravity, I have as far imitated as the poverty of our language, and the *hastiness* of my performance, would allow. *Dryden.*

There is most just cause to fear, lest our *hastiness* to embrace a thing of so perilous consequence, should cause posterity to feel those evils. *Hooker.*

4. Angry testiness; passionate vehemence.

HA'STINGS, hâs'tingz. *n. s.* [from *hasty*.] Peas that come early.

The large white and green *hastings* are not to he set till the cold is over. *Mortimer.*

HA'STY, hâs'tê. *adj.* [*hastif*, French, from *haste; haestig*, Dutch.]

1. Quick; speedy.

Is this the counsel that we two have shar'd,
The sisters' vows, the hours that we have spent,
When we have chid the *hasty* footed time
For parting us! *Shaksp.*

2. Passionate; vehement.

He that is slow to wrath is of great understanding; but he that is *hasty* of spirit exalteth folly. *Proverbs.*

3. Rash; precipitate.

Seest thou a man that is *hasty* in his words? There is more hope of a fool than of him. *Proverbs.*

Be not rash with thy mouth, and let not thine heart be *hasty* to utter any thing before God. *Ecclus.*

4. Early ripe.

Beauty shall he a fading flower, and as the *hasty* fruit hefore the summer. *Isaiah.*

HA'STY-PUDDING, hâs-tê-pûd'ing. *n. s.* A pudding made of milk and flower, boiled quick together; as also of oatmeal and water boiled together.

Sure *hasty-pudding* is thy chiefest dish,
With bullock's liver or some stinking fish. *Dorset.*

HAT, hât.[74] *n. s.* [hæt, Saxon; *hatt*, German.] A cover for the head.

She 's as big as he is; and there 's her thrum *hat*, and her muffler too. *Shaksp.*

Out of mere ambition you have made
Your holy *hat* he stampt on the king's coin. *Shak.*

His *hat* was like a helmet, or Spanish montero. *Bacon.*

Hermes o'er his head in air appear'd,
And with soft words his drooping spirits cheer'd;
His *hat* adorn'd with wings disclos'd the god,
And in his hand he bore the sleep-compelling rod. *Dryden.*

HA'TBAND, hât'bând.[88] *n. s.* [*hat* and *band*.] A string round the hat.

They had hats of blue velvet, with fine plume of divers colours, set round like *hatbands*. *Bacon.*

Room for the noble gladiator! see
His coat and *hatband* shew his quality. *Dryden.*

HA'TCASE, hât'kâse. *n. s.* [*hat* and *case*.] A slight box for a hat.

I might mention a *hatcase*, which I would not exchange for all the beavers in Great Britain. *Addison.*

To HATCH, hâtsh. *v. a.* [*hecken*, Germ. as *Skinner* thinks, from *heghen*, *eghen*, œg, egg, Sax.]

1. To produce young from eggs by the warmth of incubation.

He kindly spreads his spacious wing,
And *hatches* plenty for th' ensuing spring. *Denham.*

The tepid caves, and fens and shores,
Their brood as numerous hatch from th' eggs, that soon

Bursting with kindly rupture, forth disclos'd
Their callow young. *Milton.*

2. To quicken the egg by incubation.

When they have laid such a number of eggs as they can conveniently cover and *hatch*, they give over, and begin to sit. *Ray.*

Others *hatch* their eggs, and tend the birth, 'till it is able to shift for itself. *Addison.*

3. To produce by precedent action.

Which thing they very well know, and, I doubt not, will easily confess, who live to their great both toil and grief, where the blasphemies of Arians are renewed by them; who, to *hatch* their heresy, have chosen those churches as fittest nests, where Athanasius's creed is not heard. *Hooker.*

4. To form by meditation; to contrive.

He was a man harmless and faithful, and one who never *hatched* any hopes prejudicial to the king, but always intended his safety and honour. *Hayward.*

5. [from *hacher*, French, to cut.] To shade by lines in drawing or graving.

Who first shall wound through others arms, his blood appearing fresh,
Shall win this sword, silver'd and *hatcht*. *Chapman.*

Such as Agamemnon and the hand of Greece
Should hold up high in brass; and such again
As venerable Nestor, *hatch'd* in silver,
Should with a bond of air, strong as the axletree
On which heav'n rides, knit all the Grecian ears
To his experienc'd tongue. *Shaksp.*

Those tender hairs, and those *hatching* strokes of the pencil, which make a kind of minced meat in painting, are never able to deceive the sight. *Dryd.*

To HATCH, hâtsh. *v. n.*

1. To be in a state of growing quick.

He observed circumstances in eggs, whilst they were *hatching*, which varied. *Boyle.*

2. To be in a state of advance toward effect.

HATCH, hâtsh. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A brood excluded from the egg.
2. The act of exclusion from the egg.
3. Disclosure; discovery.

Something 's in his soul,
O'er which his melancholy sits on brood:
And, I do doubt, the *hatch* and the disclose
Will be some danger. *Shaksp.*

4. [hæca, Saxon; *hecke*, Dutch, a bolt.] A half door; a door with opening over it: perhaps from *hacher*, to cut, as a *hatch* is part of a door cut in two.

Something about, a little from the right,
In at the window, or else o'er the *hatch*. *Shaksp.*

5. [In the plural.] The doors or openings by which they descend from one deck or floor of a ship to another.

To the king's ship, invisible as thou art,
There shalt thou find the mariners asleep
Under the *hatches*. *Shaksp.*

There she 's hid;
The mariners all under *hatches* stow'd. *Shaksp.*

So seas impell'd by winds with added pow'r,
Assault the sides, and o'er the *hatches* tow'r. *Dryd.*

A ship was fasten'd to the shore;
The plank was ready laid for safe ascent,
For shelter there the trembling shadow bent,
And skipp'd and skulk'd, and under *hatches* went. *Dryden.*

6. *To be under* HATCHES. To be in a state of ignominy, poverty, or depression.

He assures us how this fatherhood continued its course, 'till the captivity in Egypt, and then the poor fatherhood was under *hatches*. *Locke.*

7. *Hatches.* Floodgates. *Ainsworth.*

To HA'TCHEL, hâk'kl. *v. a.* [*hachelen*, Germ.] To beat flax so as to separate the fibrous from the brittle part.

The asbestos mentioned by Kircher, in his description of China, put into water, moulders like clay and is a fibrous small excrescence, like hairs growing upon the stones; and for the *hatchelling*, spinning, and weaving it, he refers to his *mundus subterraneus*. *Woodward.*

HA'TCHEL, hâk'kl. *n. s.* [from the verb; *hachel*, German.] The instrument with which flax is beaten.

HA'TCHELLER, hâk'kl-ûr. *n. s.* [from *hatchel*.] A beater of flax.

HA'TCHET, hâtsh'ît.[99] *n. s.* [*hache*, *hachette*, French; *ascia*, Lat.] A small axe.

The *hatchet* is to hew the irregularities of stuff. *Moxon.*

His harmful *hatchet* he hent in his hand,
And to the field he speedeth. *Spenser.*

Ye shall have a hempen caudle then, and the help of a *hatchet*. *Shakspeare.*

Nails, hammers, *hatchets* sharp, and halters strong. *Crashaw.*

Tyrrheus, the foster-father of the beast,
Then clench'd a *hatchet* in his horny fist. *Dryden.*

Our countryman presented him with a curious *hatchet*, and asking him whether it had a good edge, tried it upon the donor. *Addison.*

HA'TCHET-FACE, hâtsh'ît-fâse. *n. s.* An ugly face; such, I suppose, as might be hewn out of a block by a hatchet.

An ape his own dear image will embrace:
An ugly beau adores a *hatchet-face*. *Dryden.*

HA'TCHMENT, hâtsh'mênt. *n. s.* [corrupted from *achievement*. See ACHIEVEMENT.] Armorial escutcheon placed over a door at a funeral.

His means of death, his obscure funeral,
No trophy, sword, nor *hatchment* o'er his bones,
No noble rites nor formal ostentation,
Cry to be heard. *Shakspeare.*

HA'TCHWAY, hâtsh'wâ. *n. s.* [*hatches* and *way*.] The way over or through the hatches.

To HATE, hâte.[74] *v. a.* [hatian, Sax.] To detest; to abhor; to abominate; to regard with the passion contrary to love.

You are, I think, assur'd I love you not.
—Your majesty hath no just cause to *hate* me. *Shakspeare.*

Do all men kill the thing they do not love?
—*Hates* any man the thing he would not kill?
—Every offence is not a hate at first. *Shaksp.*

Those old inhabitants of thy holy land thou *hatest* for doing most odious works. *Wisdom.*

But whatsoever our jarring fortunes prove,
Though our lords *hate*, methinks we two may love. *Dryden.*

HATE, hâte. *n. s.* [hate, Saxon.] Malignity; detestation; the contrary to love.

Speak then to me, who neither beg nor fear
Your favours nor your *hate*. *Shaksp.*

Hate to Mezentius, arm'd five hundred more. *Dryden.*

Nausicaa teaches that the afflicted are not always the objects of divine *hate*. *Broome.*

HA'TEFUL, hâte'fûl. *adj.* [*hate* and *full*.]

1. That causes abhorrence; odious; abominable; detestable.

My name 's Macbeth.
—The devil himself could not pronounce a title
More *hateful* to mine ear. *Shaksp.*

There is no vice more *hateful* to God and man than ingratitude. *Peacham.*

What owe I to his commands
Who hates me, and hath hither thrust me down,
To sit in *hateful* office here confin'd,
Inhabitant of heav'n, and heav'nly born? *Milton.*

I hear the tread
Of *hateful* steps; I must be viewless now. *Milton.*

But Umbriel, *hateful* gnome! forbears not so,
He breaks the phial whence the sorrows flow. *Pope*

2. That feels abhorrence; abhorrent; detesting; malignant; malevolent.

Palamon, compell'd
No more to try the fortune of the field;
And, worse than death, to view with *hateful* eyes
His rival's conquest. *Dryden*

HA'TEFULLY, hâte'fûl-è. *adv.* [from *hateful*.]

1. Odiously; abominably.
2. Malignantly; maliciously.

All their hearts stood *hatefully* appald
Long since. *Chapman*

They shall deal with thee *hatefully*, take away all thy labour, and leave thee naked and bare. *Ezekiel.*

HA'TEFULNESS, hâte'fûl-nês. *n. s.* [from *hateful*.] Odiousness.

HA'TER, hâ'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *hate*.] One that hates; an abhorrer; a detester.

I of her understood of that most noble constancy, which whosoever loves not, shews himself to be a *hater* of virtue, and unworthy to live in the society of mankind. *Sidney.*

Whilst he stood up and spoke,
He was my master and I wore my life
To spend upon his *haters*. *Shakspeare.*

An enemy to God, and a *hater* of all good. *Brown.*

They never wanted so much knowledge as to inform and convince them of the unlawfulness of a man's being a murderer, an *hater* of God, and a covenant-breaker. *South.*

HA'TRED, hâ'trêd. *n. s.* [from *hate*.] Hate; ill-will; malignity; malevolence; dislike; abhorrence; detestation; abomination; the passion contrary to love.

Hatred is the thought of the pain which any thing present or absent is apt to produce in us. *Locke.*

I wish I had a cause to seek him there,
To oppose his *hatred* fully. *Shakspeare.*

Hatred is the passion of defiance, and there is a kind of aversation and hostility included in its very essence: but then, if there could have been *hatred* in the world when there was scarce any thing odious, it would have acted within the compass of its proper object. *South.*

Hatreds are often begotten from slight and almost innocent occasions, and quarrels propagated in the world. *Locke.*

Retain no malice nor *hatred* against any: be ready to do them all the kindness you are able. *Wake.*

She is a presbyterian of the most rank and virulent kind, and consequently has an inveterate *hatred* to the church. *Swift.*

Hatred has in it the guilt of murder, and lust the guilt of adultery. *Sherlock.*

To HA'TTER, hât'tûr. *v. a.* [perhaps corrupted from *batter*.] To harass; to weary; to wear out with fatigue.

He's *hatter'd* out with penance. *Dryden.*

HA'TTER, hât'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *hat*.] A maker of hats.

A *hatter* sells a dozen of hats for five shillings a-piece. *Swift.*

HA'TTOCK, hât'tûk.[166] *n. s.* [*attock*, Erse.] A shock of corn. *Dict.*

HAU'BERK, hâw'bêrk.[213] *n. s.* [*hauberg*, old French.] A coat of mail; a breastplate.

Him on the *hauberk* struck the princess sore,
That quite disparted all the linked frame,
And pierced to the skin. *Fairy Queen.*

Hauberks and helms are hew'd with many a wound;
The mighty maces with such haste descend,

They break the bones, and make the solid armour bend. *Dryden.*

To HAVE, hâv.[75] *v. a.* in the present I *have*, thou *hast*, he *hath;* we, ye, they *have;* pret. and part. pass. *had.* [*haban*, Gothick; habban, Saxon; *hebben*, Dutch; *avoir*, French; *avere*, Italian.]

1. Not to be without.

I have brought him before you, that after examination had, I might *have* something to write. *Acts.*

2. To carry; to wear.

Upon the mast they saw a young man, who sat as on horseback, *having* nothing upon him. *Sidney.*

3. To make use of.

I *have* no Levite to my priest. *Judges.*

4. To possess.

He that gathered much *had* nothing over, and he that gathered little *had* no lack. *Exodus.*

5. To obtain; to enjoy; to possess.

Now, O Father, glorify me with thine own self, with the glory which I *had* with thee before the world was. *John.*

6. To take; to receive.

A secret happiness in Petronius is called *curiosa felicitas*, and which I suppose he *had* from the *feliciter audere* of Horace. *Dryden.*

7. To be in any state; to be attended with or united to as accident or concomitant.

Have I need of madmen, that ye have brought this fellow? 1 *Sam.*

8. To put; to take.

That done, go and cart it, and *have* it away. *Tusser.*

9. To procure; to find.

I would *have* any one name to me that tongue, that one can speak as he should do, by the rules of grammar. *Locke.*

10. Not to neglect; not to omit.

I cannot speak; if my heart be not ready to burst! Well, sweet Jack, *have* a care of thyself. *Shakspeare.*

Your plea is good; but still I say beware:
Laws are explain'd by men; so *have* a care. *Pope.*

11. To hold; to regard.

Of the maid servants shall I be *had* in honour. 2 *Samuel.*

The proud have *had* me greatly in derision. *Psalms.*

12. To maintain; to hold opinion.

Sometimes they will *have* them to be natural heat, whereas some of them are crude and cold; and sometimes they will *have* them to be the qualities of the tangible parts, whereas they are things by themselves. *Bacon.*

13. To contain.

You have of these pedlars that *have* more in 'em than you'd think, sister. *Shakspeare.*

I will never trust a man again for keeping his sword clean; nor believe he can *have* every thing in him by wearing his apparel neatly. *Shaksp.*

14. To require; to claim.

What would these madmen *have?*
First they would bribe us without pence,
Deceive us without common sense,
And without pow'r enslave. *Dryden.*

15. To be a husband or wife to another.

If I had been married to him, for all he was in woman's apparel, I would not have *had* him. *Shakspeare.*

16. To be engaged as in a task or employment.

If we maintain things that are established, we *have* to strive with a number of heavy prejudices, deeply rooted in the hearts of men. *Hooker.*

The Spaniard's captain never *hath* to meddle with his soldiers' pay. *Spenser.*

Of the evils which hindered the peace and good ordering of that land, the inconvenience of the laws was the first which you *had* in hand. *Spenser.*

Kings *have* to deal with their neighbours, their wives, their children, their prelates or clergy, their nobles, their merchants, and their commons. *Bacon.*

17. To wish; to desire: in a lax sense.

I *had* rather be a door-keeper in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness. *Psalms.*

I would *have* no man discouraged with that kind of life or series of actions, in which the choice of others, or his own necessities, may have engaged him. *Addison.*

18. To buy.

If these trifles were rated only by art and artfulness, we should *have* them much cheaper. *Collier.*

19. It is most used in English, as in other European languages, as an auxiliary verb to make the tenses; *have*, *hast*, and *hath* or *has*, the preterperfect; and *had*, and *hadst*, the preterpluperfect.

If there *had* been words enow between them to *have* expressed provocation, they *had* gone together by the ears. *Congreve.*

I have heard one of the greatest geniuses this age *has* produced, who *had* been trained up in all the polite studies of antiquity, assure me, upon his being obliged to search into records, that he at last took an incredible pleasure in it. *Addison.*

I *have* not here considered custom as it makes things easy, but as it renders them delightful: and though others *have* made the same reflections, it is possible they may not *have* drawn those uses from it. *Iddison.*

That admirable precept which Pythageras is said to *have* given to his disciples, and which that philosopher must *have* drawn from the observation I *have* enlarged upon. *Addison.*

The gods *have* placed labour before virtue. *Add.*

This observation we *have* made on man. *Addis.*

Evil spirits *have* contracted in the body habits of lust and sensuality, malice and revenge. *Addison.*

There torments *have* already taken root in them. *Addison.*

That excellent author *has* shewn how every particular custom and habit of virtue will, in its own nature, produce the heaven, or a state of happiness, in him who shall hereafter practise it. *Addison.*

20. HAVE *at*, or *with*, is an expression denoting resolution to make some attempt. They seem to be imperative expressions; *have this at you; let this reach you*, or *take this; have with you; take this with you:* but this will not explain *have at it*, or *have at him*, which must be considered as more elliptical; as, we will *have* a trial *at it*, or *at him.*

He that will caper with me for a thousand marks, let him lend me the money, and *have at* him. *Shakspeare.*

I can bear my part; 'tis my occupation: *have at* it with you. *Shaksp.*

I never was out at a mad frolick, though this is the maddest I ever undertook: *have with* you, lady mine; I take you at your word. *Dryden.*

HA'VEN, hâ'v'n[103] *n. s.* [*haven*, Dutch; *havre*, French.]

1. A port; a harbour; a station for ships.

Love was threatened and promised to him, and his cousin, as both the tempest and *haven* of their best years. *Sidney.*

Order for sea is given:
They have put forth the *haven*. *Shaksp.*

After an hour and a half sailing, we entered into a good *haven*, being the port of a fair city. *Bacon.*

The queen beheld, as soon as day appear'd,
The navy under sail, the *haven* clear'd. *Denham.*

We may be shipwreck'd by her breath:
Love, favour'd once with that sweet gale,
Doubles his haste, and fills his sail,
'Till he arrive, where she must prove
The *haven*, or the rock of love. *Waller.*

2. A shelter; an asylum.

All places, that the eye of heaven visits,
Are to a wise man ports and happy *havens. Shaksp.*

HA'VENER, hâ'v'n-ûr. *n. s.* [from *haven.*] An overseer of a port.

These earls and dukes appointed their special officers, as receiver, *havener*, and customer. *Carew.*

HA'VER, hâv'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *have.*] Possessor; holder.

Valour is the chiefest virtue, and
Most dignifies the *haver*. *Shaksp.*

HA'VER, hâv'ûr, is a common word in the northern counties for oats: as, *haver* bread for oaten bread; perhaps properly *aven*, from *avena*, Latin.

When you would anneal, take a blue stone, such as they make *haver* or oat cakes upon, and lay it upon the cross bars of iron. *Peacham.*

HAUGHT, hâwt. *adj.* [*haut*, French.]

1. Haughty; insolent; proud; contemptuous; arrogant; Obsolete.

The proud insulting queen,
With Clifford and the *haught* Northumberland
Have wrought the easy melting king, like wax. *Shakspeare.*

No lord of thine, thou *haught* insulting man;
Nor no man's lord. *Shaksp.*

2. High; proudly magnanimous.

His courage *haught*,
Desir'd of foreign foemen to be known,
And far abroad for strange adventures sought. *Spen.*

HA'UGHTILY, hâw'tê-lê. *adv.* [from *haughty.*] Proudly; arrogantly; contemptuously.

Her heav'nly form too *haughtily* she priz'd;
His person hated, and his gifts despis'd. *Dryden.*

HA'UGHTINESS, hâw'tê-nês. *n. s.* [from *haughty.*] Pride; arrogance; the quality of being haughty.

By the head we make known our supplications, our threatenings, our mildness, our *haughtiness*, our love, and our hatred. *Dryden.*

HA'UGHTY, hâw'tê.[393] *adj.* [*hautaine*, French.]

1. Proud; lofty; insolent; arrogant; contemptuous.

His wife being a woman of a *haughty* and imperious nature, and of a wit superior to his, quickly resented the disrespect she received from him. *Clarendon.*

I shall sing of battles, blood and rage,
And *haughty* souls, that mov'd with mutual hate,
In fighting fields pursu'd and found their fate. *Dryden.*

2. Proudly great.

Our vanquish'd wills that pleasing force obey:
Her goodness takes our liberty away;
And *haughty* Britain yields to arbitrary sway. *Prior.*

3. Bold; adventurous; of high hazard. Obsolete.

Who now shall give me words and sound
Equal unto this *haughty* enterprize?
Or who shall lend me wings, with which from ground
My lowly verse may loftily arise? *Fairy Queen.*

HA'VING, hâv'ing. *n. s.* [from *have.*]

1. Possession; estate; fortune

My *having* is not much;
I'll make division of my present with you;
Hold, there's half my coffer. *Shaksp.*

2. The act or state of possessing.

Of the one side was alledged the *having* a picture, which the other wanted; of the other side, the first striking the shield. *Sidney.*

Thou art not for the fashion of these times,
Where none will sweat but for promotion;
And having that do choak their service up,
Even with the *having*. *Shaksp.*

3. Behaviour; regularity. This is still

retained in the Scotish dialect. It may possibly be the meaning here.

The gentleman is of no *having*: he kept company with the wild prince and Poinz: he is of too high a region; he knows too much. *Shaksp.*

HA'VIOUR, hå'vė-ůr. *n. s.* [from *behaviour*.] Conduct; manners. Not used.

Their ill *haviour* garres men missay
Both of their doctrines and their fay. *Spenser.*

To HAUL, håwl. *v. a.* [*haler*, French, to draw.] To pull; to draw; to drag by violence. A word which, applied to things, implies violence; and, to persons, awkwardness or rudeness. This word is liberally exemplified in *hale*; etymology is regarded in *hale*, and pronunciation in *haul*.

Thy Dol and Helen of thy noble thoughts,
Is in base durance and contagious prison,
Haul'd thither by mechanick dirty hands. *Shaksp.*

The youth with songs and rhimes,
Some dance, some *haul* the rope. *Denham.*

Some the wheels prepare,
And fasten to the horses' feet; the rest
With cables *haul* along th' unwieldy beast. *Dryd.*

In his grandeur he naturally chuses to *haul* up others after him whose accomplishments most resemble his own. *Swift.*

Thither they bent, and *haul'd* their ships to land;
The crooked keel divides the yellow sand. *Pope.*

Romp loving miss
Is *haul'd* about in gallantry robust. *Thomson.*

HAUL, håwl. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Pull; violence in dragging.

The leap, the slap, the *haul*. *Thomson.*

HAUM, håwm.[213] *n. s.* [or *hame*, or *halm*; healm, Sax. *halm*, Dutch and Danish.] Straw.

In champion countrie a pleasure they take
To mow up their *haume* for to brew and to bake:
The *haume* is the straw of the wheat or the rie,
Which once being reaped, they mow by and by. *Tusser.*

Having stripped off the *haum* or binds from the poles, as you pick the hops, stack them up. *Mort.*

HAUNCH, håntsh.[214] *n. s.* [*hancke*, Dutch; *hanche*, French; *anca*, Italian.]

1. The thigh; the hip.

Hail, groom! didst thou not see a bleeding hind,
Whose right *haunch* earst my stedfast arrow strake? *Spenser.*

To make a man able to teach his horse to stop and turn quick, and to rest on his *haunches*, is of use to a gentleman both in peace and war. *Locke.*

2. The rear; the hind part

Thou art a summer bird,
Which ever in the *haunch* of winter sings
The lifting up of day. *Shaksp.*

To HAUNT, hånt.[214] *v. a.* [*hanter*, Fr.]

1. To frequent; to be much about any place or person.

A man who for his hospitality is so much *haunted*, that no news stir but come to his ears. *Sidney.*

Now we being brought known unto her, after once we were acquainted, and acquainted we were sooner than ourselves expected, she continually almost *haunted* us. *Sidney.*

I do *haunt* thee in the battle thus,
Because some tell me that thou art a king. *Shaksp.*

She this dangerous forest *haunts*,
And in sad accents utters her complaints. *Waller.*

Earth now
Seem'd like to heav'n, a seat where gods might dwell,
Or wander with delight, and love to *haunt*
Her sacred shades. *Milton.*

Celestial Venus *haunts* Idalia's groves;
Diana Cynthus, Ceres Hybla loves. *Pope.*

2. It is used frequently in an ill sense of one that comes unwelcome.

You wrong me, sir, thus still to *haunt* my house;
I told you, sir, my daughter is dispos'd of. *Shak.*

Oh, could I see my country-seat!
There leaning near a gentle brook,
Sleep, or peruse some ancient book;
And there in sweet oblivion drown
Those cares that haunt the court and town. *Swift.*

3. It is eminently used of apparitions or spectres that appear in a particular place.

Foul spirits *haunt* my resting place,
And ghastly visions break my sleep by night. *Fairfax.*

All these the woes of Oedipus have known,
Your fates, your furies, and your *haunted* town. *Pope.*

To HAUNT, hånt. *v. n.* To be much about; to appear frequently.

I've charg'd thee not to *haunt* about my doors:
In honest plainness thou hast heard me say,
My daughter's not for thee. *Shaksp.*

Where they most breed and *haunt*, I have observ'd
The air is delicate. *Shaksp.*

HAUNT, hånt. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Place in which one is frequently found

We set toils, nets, gins, snares and traps for beasts and birds in their own *haunts* and walks. *L'Estrange.*

To me pertains not, she replies,
To know or care where Cupid flies;
What are his *haunts*, or which his way,
Where he would dwell, or whither stray. *Prior.*

A scene where, if a god should cast his sight,
A god might gaze and wonder with delight!
Joy touch'd the messenger of heav'n; he stay'd
Entranc'd, and all the blissful *haunts* survey'd. *Pope.*

2. Habit of being in a certain place.

The *haunt* you have got about the courts will one day or another bring your family to beggary. *Arbuthnot.*

HA'UNTER, hånt'ůr.[98] *n. s.* [from *haunt*.] Frequenter; one that is often found in any place.

The ancient Grecians were an ingenious people, of whom the vulgar sort, such as were *haunters* of theatres, took pleasure in the conceits of Aristophanes. *Wotton.*

O goddess, *haunter* of the woodland green,
Queen of the nether skies! *Dryden.*

HA'VOCK, hâv'vůk.[166] *n. s.* [*hafog*, Welsh, devastation.] Waste; wide and general devastation; merciless destruction.

Having been never used to have any thing of their own, they make no spare of any thing, but *havock* and confusion of all they meet with. *Spenser.*

Saul made *havock* of the church. *Acts.*

Ye gods! what *havock* does ambition make
Among your works! *Addison.*

The rabbins, to express the great *havock* which has been made of the Jews, tell us, that there were such torrents of holy blood shed, as carried rocks of a hundred yards in circumference above three miles into the sea. *Addison.*

If it had either air or fuel, it must make a greater *havock* than any history mentions. *Cheyne.*

HA'VOCK, hâv'vůk. *interj.* [from the noun.] A word of encouragement to slaughter.

Why stand these royal fronts amazed thus?
Cry *havock*, kings! *Shaksp.*

Até by his side,
Cries *havock!* and lets loose the dogs of war. *Shaksp*

To HA'VOCK, hâv'vůk. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To waste; to destroy; to lay waste.

Whatsoever they leave, the soldier spoileth and *havocketh*; so that, between both, nothing is left. *Spenser.*

See, with what heat these dogs of hell advance,
To waste and *havock* yonder world, which I
So fair and good created! *Milton*

HA'UTBOY, hō'bŏė *n. s.* [*haut* and *bois*, Fr.] A wind instrument.

I told John of Gaunt he beat his own name; for you might have truss'd him and all his apparel into an eel-skin; the case of a treble *hautboy* was a mansion for him. *Shaksp.*

Now give the *hautboys* breath; he comes, he comes. *Dryden.*

HA'UTBOY *Strawberry*, hō'bŏė. See STRAWBERRY.

HAW, håw. *n. s.* [haȝ, Saxon.]

1. The berry and seed of the hawthorn.

The seed of the bramble with kernel and *haw*. *Tusser.*

Store of *haws* and hips portend cold winters. *Bacon.*

His quarrel to the hedge was, that his thorns and his brambles did not bring forth raisins, rather than *haws* and blackberries. *L'Estrange.*

2. An excrescence in the eye.

3. [haȝa, Saxon; *haw*, a garden, Danish.] A small piece of ground adjoining to a house. In Scotland they call it *haugh*.

Upon the *haw* at Plymouth is cut out in the ground the portraiture of two men, with clubs in their hands, whom they term Gog and Magog. *Carew.*

To HAW, håw. *v. n.* [perhaps corrupted from *hawk* or *hack*.] To speak slowly with frequent intermission and hesitation.

'Tis a great way; but yet, after a little humming and *hawing* upon 't, he agreed to undertake the job. *L'Estrange.*

HAWK, håwk. *n. s.* [*hæbeg*, Welsh; haȝoc, Saxon; *accipiter*, Latin.]

1. A bird of prey, used much anciently in sport to catch other birds.

Do'st thou love hawking? Thou hast *hawks* will soar
Above the morning lark. *Shaksp.*

It can be no more disgrace to a great lord to draw a fair picture, than to cut his *hawk*'s meat. *Peacham.*

Whence born on liquid wing
The sounding culver shoots; or where the *hawk*,
High in the beetling cliffs, his airy builds. *Thomson.*

2. [*hoch*, Welsh.] An effort to force phlegm up the throat.

To HAWK, håwk. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To fly hawks at fowls; to catch birds by means of a hawk.

Ride unto St. Alban's,
Whereas the king and queen do mean to *hawk*. *Shaksp.*

One followed study and knowledge, and another *hawking* and hunting. *Locke.*

He that *hawks* at larks and sparrows, has no less sport, though a much less considerable quarry, than he that flies at nobler game. *Locke.*

A falc'ner Henry is, when Emma *hawks;*
With her of tarsels and of lures he talks. *Prior.*

2. To fly at; to attack on the wing.

A falcon tow'ring in her pride of place,
Was by a mousing owl *hawk'd* at and kill'd. *Shaksp.*

Whether upward to the moon they go,
Or dream the winter out in caves below,
Or *hawk* at flies elsewhere, concerns us not to know. *Dryden.*

3. To force up phlegm with a noise.

Come, sit, sit, and a song.——Shall we clap into 't roundly, without *hawking* or spitting, or saying we are hoarse, which are the only prologues to a bad voice! *Shaksp.*

She complained of a stinking tough phlegm which she *hawked* up in the mornings. *Wiseman*

Blood, cast out of the throat or windpipe, is spit out with a *hawking* or small cough; that out of the gums is spit out without *hawking*, coughing, or vomiting. *Harvey*

4. To sell by proclaiming it in the streets. [from *hock*, German, a salesman.]

His works were *hawk'd* in every street;
But seldom rose above a sheet. *Swift.*

HA'WKED, hâw'kĕd.[366] *adj.* [from *hawk*.] Formed like a hawk's bill.

Flat noses seem comely unto the Moor, an aquiline or *hawked* one unto the Persian, a large and prominent nose unto the Roman. *Brown.*

HA'WKER, hâw'kûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *hock*, German.] One who sells his wares by proclaiming them in the street.

I saw my labours, which had cost me so much thought, bawled about by common *hawkers*, which I once intended for the consideration of the greatest persons. *Swift.*

To grace this honour'd day, the queen proclaims,
By herald *hawkers*, high heroick games:
She summons all her sons; an endless band
Pours forth, and leaves unpeopled half the land. *Pope.*

HA'WKWEED, hâwk'wēēd. *n. s.* A plant.

Oxtongue is a species of *hawkweed*. *Miller.*

HA'WSES, hâw'sĭz.[99] *n. s.* [of a ship.] Two round holes under the ship's head or beak, through which the cables pass when she is at anchor. *Harris.*

HA'WTHORN, hâw'*th*ôrn. *n. s.* [hæʒ∂oɲn, Saxon.] A species of medlar; the thorn that bears haws; the white thorn.

The use to which *hawthorn* is applied in England is to make hedges; there are two or three varieties of it about London; but that sort which produces the smallest leaves is preferable, because its branches always grow close together. *Miller.*

There is a man haunts the forest, that abuses our young plants with carving Rosalind on their barks; hangs odes upon *hawthorns*, and elegies on brambles. *Shaksp*

Some in their hands, beside the lance and shield,
The boughs of woodbine or of *hawthorn* held. *Dryden.*

Now *hawthorns* blossom, now the daisies spring. *Pope.*

The *hawthorn* whitens. *Thomson.*

HA'WTHORN FLY, hâw'*th*ôrn-flī. *n. s.* An insect.

The *hawthorn fly* is all black, and not big. *Walton.*

HAY, hā. *n. s.* [hieʒ, hiʒ, Saxon; *hey*, Dutch.] Grass dried to fodder cattle in winter.

Make *hay* while the sun shines. *Camden.*

Make poor men's cattle break their necks;
Set fire on barns and *hay* stacks in the night,
And bid the owners quench them with their tears. *Shaksp.*

We have heats of dungs, and of *hays* and herbs laid up moist. *Bacon.*

Or if the earlier season lead
To the tann'd *hay* cock in the mead. *Milton.*

Bring them for food sweet boughs and osiers cut,
Nor all the winter long thy *hay* rick shut. *May.*

Some turners turn long and slender sprigs of ivory, as small as an *hay* stalk. *Moxon.*

By some *hay* cock, or some shady thorn,
He bids his beads both even song and morn. *Dryden.*

The best manure for meadows is the bottom of *hay* mows and *hay* stacks. *Mortimer.*

Hay and oats, in the management of a groom, will make ale. *Swift.*

To dance the HAY. To dance in a ring; probably from dancing round a hay cock.

I will play on the tabor to the worthies,
And let them *dance the hay*. *Shaksp.*

This maids think on the hearth they see,
When fires well nigh consumed be,
There *dancing hays* by two and three,
Just as your fancy casts them. *Drayton.*

The gum and glist'ning, which with art
And study'd method, in each part
Hangs down.
Looks just as if that day
Snails there had crawl'd the *hay*. *Suckling.*

HAY, hā. *n. s.* [from *haie*, Fr. a hedge.] A net which encloses the haunt of an animal.

Coneys are destroyed by *hays*, curs, spaniels, or tumblers, bred up for that purpose. *Mortimer.*

HA'YMAKER, hā'mā-kûr. *n. s.* [*hay* and *make*.] One employed in drying grass for hay.

As to the return of his health and vigour, were you here, you might enquire of his *haymakers*. *Pope to Swift.*

HA'ZARD, hâz'ûrd.[88] *n. s.* [*hazard*, Fr. *azar*, Spanish; *haski*, Runick, danger.]

1. Chance; accident; fortuitous hap.

I have set my life upon a cast,
And I will stand the *hazard* of the die. *Shaksp.*

I will upon all *hazards* well believe
Thou art my friend, that know'st my tongue so well. *Shaksp.*

Where the mind does not perceive connection, there men's opinions are not the product of judgment, but the effects of chance and *hazard*, of a mind floating at all adventures, without choice and without direction. *Locke.*

2. Danger; chance of danger.

We are bound to yield unto our Creator, the Father of all mercy, eternal thanks, for that he hath delivered his law unto the world; a law wherein so many things are laid open, as a light which otherwise would have been buried in darkness, not without the *hazard*, or rather not with the *hazard*, but with the certain loss of thousands of souls, most undoubtedly now saved. *Hooker.*

The *hazard* I have run to see you here, should inform you that I love not at a common rate. *Dryd.*

Men are led on from one stage of life to another in a condition of the utmost *hazard*, and yet without the least apprehension of their danger. *Rogers.*

3. A game at dice.

The duke playing at *hazard*, held in a great many hands together, and drew a huge heap of gold. *Swift.*

To HA'ZARD, hâz'ûrd. *v. a.* [*hazarder*, Fr.] To expose to chance; to put into danger.

They might, by persisting in the extremity of that opinion, *hazard* greatly their own estates, and so weaken that part which their places now give. *Hooker.*

It was not in his power to adventure upon his own fortune, or bearing a publick charge to *hazard* himself against a man of private condition. *Hayward.*

By dealing indifferently mercies to all, you may *hazard* your own share. *Sherlock.*

To HA'ZARD, hâz'ûrd. *v. n.*

1. To try the chance.

I pray you tarry; pause a day or two,
Before you *hazard*; for in chusing wrong,
I lose your company. *Shaksp.*

2. To adventure; to run the danger.

She from her fellow-provinces would go,
Rather than *hazard* to have you her foe. *Waller.*

HA'ZARDABLE, hâz'ûr-dâ-bl. *adj.* [from *hazard*.] Venturous; liable to chance.

An *hazardable* determination it is, unto fluctuating and indifferent effects, to affix a positive type or period. *Brown.*

HA'ZARDER, hâz'ûr-dûr. *n. s.* [from *hazard*.] He who hazards.

HA'ZARDRY, hâz'ûr-drė. *n. s.* [from *hazard*.] Temerity; precipitation; rash adventurousness. Obsolete.

Hasty wrath, and heedless *hazardry*,
Do breed repentance late, and lasting infamy. *Spenser.*

HA'ZARDOUS, hâz'ûr-dûs. *adj.* [*hazardeux*, French, from *hazard*.] Dangerous; exposed to chance.

Grant that our *hazardous* attempt prove vain,
We feel the worst, secur'd from greater pain. *Dryden.*

HA'ZARDOUSLY, hâz'ûr-dûs-lė. *adv.* [from *hazardous*.] With danger or chance.

HAZE, hāze. *n. s.* [The etymology unknown.] Fog; mist.

To HAZE, hāze. *v. n.* To be foggy or misty.

To HAZE, hāze. *v. a.* To fright one. *Ainsworth.*

HA'ZEL, hā'z'l.[102] *n. s.* [hæɟel, Saxon; *corylus*, Latin.] Nut tree.

The nuts grow in clusters, and are closely joined together at the bottom, each being covered with an outward husk or cup, which opens at the top, and when the fruit is ripe it falls out. The species are hazelnut, cobnut, and filbert. The red and white filberts are mostly esteemed for their fruit. *Miller.*

Kate, like the *hazel* twig,
Is straight and slender, and as brown in hue
As *hazel* nuts, and sweeter than the kernels. *Shak.*

Her chariot is an empty *hazel* nut. *Shaksp.*

Why sit we not beneath the grateful shade,
Which *hazels*, intermix'd with elms, have made? *Dryden.*

There are some from the size of a *hazel* nut to that of a man's fist. *Woodward.*

HA'ZEL, hā'z'l. *adj.* [from the noun.] Light brown; of the colour of hazel.

Chuse a warm dry soil, that has a good depth of light *hazel* mould. *Mortimer.*

HA'ZELLY, hā'z'l-ė. *adj.* Of the colour of hazel; a light brown.

Uplands consist either of sand, gravel, chalk, rock or stone, *hazelly* loam, clay, or black mould. *Mortimer.*

HA'ZY, hā'zė. *adj.* [from *haze*.] Dark; foggy; misty.

Our clearest day here is misty and *hazy*; we see not far, and what we do see is in a bad light. *Burnet.*

Oft engender'd by the *hazy* north,
Myriads on myriads, insect armies waft. *Thomson.*

HE, hė. *pronoun.* gen. *him;* plur. *they;* gen. *them.* [*hy*, Dutch; he, Saxon. It seems to have borrowed the plural from ðiɟ, plural ðaɟ, dative ðiɟum.]

1. The man that was named before.

All the conspirators, save only *he*,
Did that they did in envy of great Cæsar. *Shaksp.*

If much you note *him*,
You shall offend him, and increase his passion;
Feed and regard *him* not. *Shaksp.*

I am weary of this moon; would *he* would change. *Shaksp.*

Adam spoke;
So cheer'd *he* his fair spouse, and she was cheer'd. *Milton.*

When Adam wak'd, *he* on his side
Leaning half rais'd hung over her. *Milton.*

Thus talking, hand in hand along *they* pass'd
On to their blissful bowers. *Milton*

Extol
Him first, *him* last, *him* midst. *Milton*

2. The man; the person. It sometimes stands without reference to any foregoing word.

He is never poor
That little hath, but *he* that much desires. *Daniel.*

3. Man or male being.

Such mortal drugs I have; but Mantua's law
Is death to any *he* that utters them. *Shaksp.*
I stand to answer thee, or any *he* the proudest of thy sort. *Shaksp*
Tros and his race the sculptor shall employ,
And *he* the god who built the walls of Troy. *Dryd.*

4. Male: as, a *he* bear, a *he* goat. It is used where the male and female have not different denominations.

The *he's* in birds have the fairest feathers. *Bacon.*

5. In the last two senses *he* is rather a noun than pronoun.

HEAD, hĕd.[234] *n. s.* [heapod, heapd, Sax. *hoofd*, Dutch; *heved*, old English, whence by contraction *head*.]

1. The part of the animal that contains the brain, or the organ of sensation or thought.

Vein healing verven, and *head* purging dill. *Spenser.*
Over *head* up grew
Insuperable height of loftiest shade. *Milton.*
The dewy paths of meadows we will tread,
For crowns and chaplets to adorn thy *head*. *Dryd.*
I could still have offers, that some who held their *heads* higher, would be glad to accept. *Swift.*

2. Person as exposed to any danger or penalty.

What he gets more of her than sharp words, let it lie on my *head*. *Shaksp.*
Who of all ages to succeed, but feeling
The evil on him brought by me, will curse
My *head*? ill fare our ancestor impure. *Milton.*

3. HEAD *and Ears.* The whole person.

In jingling rhimes well fortified and strong,
He fights intrench'd o'er *head and ears* in song. *Granville.*

4. Denomination of any animal.

When Innocent desired the Marquis of Carpio to furnish thirty thousand *head* of swine, he could not spare them; but thirty thousand lawyers he had at his service. *Addison.*
The tax upon pasturage was raised according to a certain rate *per head* upon cattle. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Chief; principal person; one to whom the rest are subordinate; leader; commander.

For their commons, there is little danger from them, except it be where they have great and potent *heads*. *Bacon.*
Your *head* I him appoint;
And by myself have sworn, to him shall bow
All knees in heav'n, and shall confess him lord. *Milton.*
The *heads* of the chief sects of philosophy, as Thales, Anaxagoras, and Pythagoras, did consent to this tradition. *Tillotson.*

6. Place of honour; the first place.

Notwithstanding all the justices had taken their places upon the bench, they made room for the old knight at the *head* of them. *Addison.*

7. Place of command.

An army of four score thousand troops, with the duke of Marlborough at the *head* of them, could do nothing. *Addison.*

8. Countenance; presence.

Richard not far from hence hath hid his *head*. *Shaksp.*
With Cain go wander through the shade of night,
And never shew thy *head* by day or light. *Shaksp.*
Ere to-morrow's sun shall shew his *head*. *Dryden.*

9. Understanding; faculties of the mind: commonly in a ludicrous sense.

The wenches laid their *heads* together. *L'Estrange.*
A fox and a goat went down a well to drink: the goat fell to hunting which way to get back; Oh, says Reynard, never trouble your *head*, but leave that to me. *L'Estrange.*
Work with all the ease and speed you can, without breaking your *head*, and being so very industrious in starting scruples. *Dryden.*
The lazy and inconsiderate took up their notions by chance, without much beating their *heads* about them. *Locke.*
If a man shews that he has no religion, why should we think that he beats his *head*, and troubles himself to examine the grounds of this or that doctrine? *Locke.*
When in ordinary discourse we say a man has a fine *head*, we express ourselves metaphorically, and speak in relation to his understanding; and when we say of a woman she has a fine *head*, we speak only in relation to her commode. *Addison.*
We laid our *heads* together, to consider what grievances the nation had suffered under king George. *Addison.*

10. Face; front; forepart.

The gathering crowd pursues;
The ravishers turn *head*, the fight renews. *Dryden.*

11. Resistance; hostile opposition.

Then made he *head* against his enemies,
And Hymner slew. *Fairy Queen.*
Sometimes hath Henry Bolingbroke made *head* against my power. *Shaksp.*
Two valiant gentlemen making *head* against them, seconded by half a dozen more, made forty run away. *Raleigh.*
Sin having depraved his judgment, and got possession of his will, there is no other principle left him naturally, by which he can make *head* against it. *South.*

12. Spontaneous resolution.

The bordering wars in this kingdom were made altogether by voluntaries, upon their own *head*, without any pay or commission from the state. *Davies.*

13. State of a deer's horns, by which his age is known.

It was a buck of the first *head*. *Shakspeare.*
The buck is called the fifth year a buck of the first *head*. *Shaksp.*

14. Individual. It is used in numbers or computation.

If there be six millions of people, then there is about four acres for every *head*. *Graunt.*

15. The top of any thing bigger than the rest.

His spear's *head* weighed six hundred shekels of iron. 1 *Samuel.*
As high
As his proud *head* is rais'd towards the sky,
So low tow'rds hell his roots descend. *Denham.*
Trees, which have large and spreading *heads*, would lie with their branches up in the water. *Woodward.*
If the buds are made our food, they are called *heads* or tops; so *heads* of asparagus and artichoaks. *Watts.*
Head is an equivocal term; for it signifies the *head* of a nail, or of a pin, as well as of an animal. *Watts.*

16. The forepart of any thing, as of a ship.

By gallies with brazen *heads*, she might transport over Indus at once three hundred thousand soldiers. *Raleigh.*
His gallies moor;
Their *heads* are turn'd to sea, their sterns to shore. *Dryden.*

17. That which rises on the top.

Let it stand in a tub four or five days before it be put into the cask, stirring it twice a day, and beating down the *head* or yeast into it. *Mortimer.*

18. The blade of an axe.

A man fetcheth a stroke with the axe to cut down the tree, and the *head* slippeth from the helve. *Deuteronomy.*

19. Upper part of a bed.

Israel bowed upon the bed's *head*. *Genesis.*

20. The brain.

As eastern priests in giddy circles run,
And turn their *heads* to imitate the sun. *Pope*

21. Dress of the head.

Ladies think they gain their point when they have teazed their husbands to buy them a laced *head*, or a fine petticoat. *Swift.*

22. Principal topic of discourse.

These *heads* are of a mixed order, and we propose only such as belong to the natural world. *Burnet's Theory.*
'Tis our great interest and duty, to satisfy ourselves on this *head*, upon which our whole conduct depends. *Atterbury.*

23. Source of a stream.

It is the glory of God to give; his very nature delighteth in it; his mercies in the current, through which they would pass, may be dried up, but at the *head* they never fail. *Hooker.*
The current by Gaza is but a small stream, rising between it and the Red Sea, whose *head* from Gaza is little more than twenty English miles. *Raleigh's History.*
Some did the song, and some the choir maintain,
Beneath a laurel shade, where mighty Po
Mounts up to woods above, and hides his *head* below. *Dryden*

24. Crisis; pitch.

The indisposition which has long hung upon me, is at last grown to such a *head*, that it must quickly make an end of me, or of itself. *Addison.*

25. Power; influence; force; strength; dominion.

Within her breast though calm, her breast though pure,
Motherly cares and fears got *head*, and rais'd
Some troubled thoughts. *Milton.*

26. Body; conflux.

People under command chuse to consult, and after to march in order; and rebels, contrariwise, run upon an *head* together in confusion. *Bacon.*
A mighty and a fearful *head* they are,
As ever offer'd foul play in a state. *Shaksp.*
Far in the marches here we heard you were,
Making another *head* to fight again. *Shaksp.*
Let all this wicked crew gather
Their forces to one *head*. *Ben Jonson.*

27. Power; armed force.

My lord, my lord, the French have gather'd *head*. *Shakspeare.*
At sixteen years,
When Tarquin made a *head* for Rome, he sought
Beyond the mark of others. *Shaksp*

28. Liberty in running a horse.

He gave his able horse the *head*,
And bounding forward struck his agile heels
Against the panting sides of his poor jade
Up to the rowel-head. *Shaksp.*

29. License; freedom from restraint: a metaphor from horsemanship.

God will not admit of the passionate man's apology, that he has so long given his unruly passions their *head*, that he cannot now govern nor controul them. *South.*

30. It is very improperly applied to roots.

How turneps hide their swelling *heads* below,
And how the closing coleworts upwards grow. *Gay.*

31. HEAD *and Shoulders.* By force; violently.

People that hit upon a thought that tickles them, will be still bringing it in by *head and shoulders*, over and over, in several companies. *L'Estrange.*
They bring in every figure of speech, *head and shoulders*, by main force, in spite of nature and their subject. *Felton.*

HEAD, hĕd. *adj.* Chief; principal: as, the *head* workman; the *head* inn.

The horse made their escape to Winchester, the *head* quarters. *Clarendon*

To HEAD, hĕd. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lead; to influence; to direct; to govern.

Abas, who seem'd our friend, is either fled,
Or, what we fear, our enemies does *head*. *Dryden.*

Nor is what has been said of princes less true of all other governours, from him that *heads* an army to him that is master of a family, or of one single servant. *South.*

This lord had *headed* his appointed bands,
In firm allegiance to his king's commands. *Prior.*

2. To behead; to kill by taking away the head.

If you *head* and hang all that offend that way but for ten years together, you'll be glad to give out a commission for more heads. *Shaksp.*

3. To fit any thing with a head, or principal part.

Headed with flints and feathers bloody dy'd,
Arrows the Indians in their quivers hide.
Fairy Queen.

Of cornel-wood a spear upright,
Headed with piercing steel, and polish'd bright.
Dryden.

4. To lop trees.

You must disbranch them, leaving only the summit entire: it may be necessary to *head* them too. *Mortimer.*

HE'ADACH, hĕd'āke.[355] *n. s.* [*head* and *ach.*] Pain in the head.

From the cruel *headach*
Riches do not preserve. *Sidney.*

Nothing more exposes to *headachs*, colds, catarrhs, and coughs, than keeping the head warm. *Locke.*

In the *headach* he orders the opening of the vein of the forehead. *Arbuthnot.*

At some dear idle time,
Not plagu'd with *headachs*, or the want of rhyme.
Pope.

HE'ADBAND, hĕd'bănd. *n. s.* [*head* and *band.*]

1. A fillet for the head; a topknot.

The Lord will take away the bonnets, and the *headbands*. *Isaiah.*

2. The band at each end of a book.

HE'ADBOROUGH, hĕd'bŭr-rō. *n. s.* [*head* and *borough.*] A constable; a subordinate constable.

Here lies John Dod, a servant of God, to whom he is gone,
Father or mother, sister or brother, he never knew none;
A *headborough* and a constable, a man of fame,
The first of his house, and last of his name.
Camden.

This none are able to break thorough,
Until they're freed by *head* of *borough*. *Hudibras.*

HE'ADDRESS, hĕd'drĕs. *n. s.* [*head* and *dress.*]

1. The covering of a woman's head.

There is not so variable a thing in nature as a lady's *headdress*: I have known it rise and fall. *Addison.*

If ere with airy horns I planted heads,
Or discompos'd the *headdress* of a prude. *Pope.*

2. Any thing resembling a headdress, and prominent on the head.

Among birds the males very often appear in a most beautiful *headdress*, whether it be a crest, a comb, a tuft of feathers, or a natural little plume, erected like a kind of pinnacle on the very top of the head. *Addison.*

HE'ADER, hĕd'dŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *head.*]

1. One that heads nails or pins, or the like.

2. The first brick in the angle.

If the *header* of one side of the wall is toothed as much as the stretcher on the outside, it would be a stronger toothing, and the joints of the *headers* of one side would be in the middle of the *headers* of the course they lie upon of the other side. *Moxon.*

HE'ADGARGLE, hĕd'gär-gl. *n. s.* [*head* and *gargle.*] A disease, I suppose, in cattle.

For the *headgargle* give powder of fenugreek. *Mortimer.*

HE'ADINESS, hĕd'dē-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *heady.*] Hurry; rashness; stubbornness; precipitation; obstinacy.

If any will rashly blame such his choice of old and unwonted words, him may I more justly blame and condemn, either of witless *headiness* in judging, or of headless hardiness in condemning. *Spenser.*

HE'ADLAND, hĕd'lănd. *n. s.* [*head* and *land.*]

1. Promontory; cape.

An heroick play ought to be an imitation of an heroic poem, and consequently love and valour ought to be the subject of it: both these sir William Davenant began to shadow; but it was so as discoverers draw their maps with *headlands* and promontories. *Dryden.*

2. Ground under hedges.

Now down with the grass upon *headlands* about,
That groweth in shadow so rank and so stout.
Tusser.

HE'ADLESS, hĕd'lĕs. *adj.* [from *head.*]

1. Without a head; beheaded.

His shining helmet he 'gan soon unlace,
And left his *headless* body bleeding at the place.
Spenser.

Were I a man, a duke, and next of blood,
I would remove these tedious stumbling blocks,
And smooth my way upon their *headless* necks.
Shakspeare.

On the cold earth lies th' unregarded king,
A *headless* carcase, and a nameless thing. *Denham.*

Prickly stubs, instead of trees are found;
Headless the most, and hideous to behold. *Dryden.*

2. Without a chief.

They rested not until they had made the empire stand *headless* about seventeen years. *Raleigh.*

3. Obstinate; inconsiderate; ignorant; wanting intellects: perhaps for *heedless.*

Him may I more justly blame and condemn,
either of witless headiness in judging, or of *headless* hardiness in condemning. *Spenser.*

HE'ADLONG, hĕd'lông. *adj.*

1. Steep; precipitous.

2. Rash; thoughtless.

3. Sudden; precipitate.

It suddenly fell from an excess of favour, which many examples having taught them, never stopt his race, 'till it came to a *headlong* overthrow. *Sidney.*

HE'ADLONG, hĕd'lông. *adv.* [*head* and *long.*]

1. With the head foremost. It is often doubtful whether this word be adjective or adverb.

I'll look no more,
Lest my brain turn, and the deficient sight
Topple down *headlong*. *Shaksp.*

Who, while he steering view'd the stars, and bore
His course from Africk to the Latian shore,
Fell *headlong* down. *Dryden.*

Headlong from thence the glowing fury springs,
And o'er the Theban palace spreads her wings. *Pope.*

2. Rashly; without thought; precipitately.

To give Ahab such warning as might infallibly have prevented his destruction, was esteemed by him evil; and to push him on *headlong* into it, because he was fond of it, was accounted good. *South.*

Some ask for envi'd pow'r, which public hate
Pursues, and hurries *headlong* to their fate,
Down go the titles. *Dryden.*

3. Hastily; without delay or respite.

Unhappy offspring of my teeming womb!
Dragg'd *headlong* from thy cradle to thy tomb.
Dryden.

4. It is very negligently used by *Shakspeare.*

Hence will I drag thee *headlong* by the heels,
Unto a dunghill, which shall be thy grave. *Shaksp.*

HE'ADMOULD-SHOT, hĕd'mōld-shŏt. *n. s.* [*head*, *mould*, and *shot.*] This is when the sutures of the skull, generally the coronal, ride; that is, have their edges shot over one another; which is frequent in infants, and occasions convulsions and death. *Quincy.*

HE'ADPIECE, hĕd'pēēse. *n. s.* [*head* and *piece.*]

1. Armour for the head; helmet; morion.

I pulled off my *headpiece*, and humbly entreated her pardon, or knowledge why she was cruel. *Sidney.*

The word is giv'n; with eager speed they lace
The shining *headpiece*, and the shield embrace. *Dry.*

A reason for this fiction of the one-eyed Cyclops, was their wearing a *headpiece*, or a martial vizor, that had but one sight. *Broome.*

This champion will not come into the field, before his great blunderbuss can be got ready, his old rusty breastplate scoured, and his cracked *headpiece* mended. *Swift.*

2. Understanding; force of mind.

'Tis done by some severals
Of *headpiece* extraordinary, lower messes
Perchance are to this business purblind. *Shaksp.*

Eumenes had the best *headpiece* of all Alexander's captains. *Prideaux.*

HE'ADQUARTERS, hĕd-kwär-tŭrz. *n. s.* [*head* and *quarters.*] The place of general rendezvous, or lodgment for soldiers. This is properly two words.

Those spirits, posted upon the outguards, immediately scour off to the brain, which is the *headquarters*, or office of intelligence, and there they make their report. *Collier.*

HE'ADSHIP, hĕd'shĭp. *n. s.* [from *head.*] Dignity; authority; chief place.

HE'ADSMAN, hĕdz'măn.[88] *n. s.* [*head* and *man.*] Executioner; one that cuts off heads.

Rods broke on our associates' bleeding backs,
And *headsmen* lab'ring till they blunt their ax?
Dryden.

HE'ADSTALL, hĕd'stâll.[406] *n. s.* [*head* and *stall.*] Part of the bridle that covers the head.

His horse, with a half-cheek'd bit, and a *headstall* of sheep's leather, which being restrained to keep him from stumbling, hath been often burst, and now repaired with knots. *Shaksp.*

HE'ADSTONE, hĕd'stōne. *n. s.* [*head* and *stone.*] The first or capital stone.

The stone, which the builders refused, is become the *headstone*. *Psalms.*

HE'ADSTRONG, hĕd'strông. *adj.* [*head* and *strong.*] Unrestrained; violent; ungovernable; resolute to run his own way; as a horse whose head cannot be held in.

An example, for *headstrong* and inconsiderate zeal, no less fearful than Achitophel for proud and irreligious wisdom. *Hooker.*

How now, my *headstrong!* where have you been gadding?
—Where I have learnt me to repent the sin
Of disobedient opposition. *Shakspeare.*

But such a *headstrong* potent fault it is,
That it but mocks reproof. *Shakspeare.*

He ill aspires to rule
Cities of men or *headstrong* multitudes,
Subject himself to anarchy within. *Milton.*

There 's no opposing the torrent of a *headstrong* multitude. *L'Estrange.*

Now let the *headstrong* boy my will controul:

Virtue 's no slave of man; no sex confines the soul:
I, for myself, th' imperial seat will gain,
And he shall wait my leisure for his reign. *Dryden.*
Your father's folly took a *headstrong* course;
But I'll rule your's, and teach you love by force. *Dry.*
Can we forget how the mad *headstrong* rout
Defy'd their prince to arms, nor made account
Of faith or duty, or allegiance sworn? *Philips.*
I'll try if yet I can reduce to reason
This *headstrong* youth, and make him spurn at Cato.
Addison.
You'll be both judge and party; I am sorry thou discoverest so much of thy *headstrong* humour.
Arbuthnot.

HE'ADWORKMAN, hĕd-wûrk'mân. *n. s.* [*head*, *work*, and *man*.] The foreman, or chief servant over the rest. Properly two words.

Can Wood be otherwise regarded than as the mechanick, the *headworkman*, to prepare furnace and stamps? *Swift.*

HE'ADY, hĕd'dė. *adj.* [from *head*.]

1. Rash; precipitate; hasty; violent; ungovernable; hurried on with passion.

Take pity of your town and of your people,
While yet the cool and temp'rate wind of grace
O'erblows the filthy and contagious clouds
Of *heady* murther, spoil and villany. *Shakspeare.*
I am advised what I say:
Neither disturbed with the effect of wine,
Nor, *heady* rash, provok'd with raging ire;
Albeit my wrongs might make one wiser mad.
Shakspeare.
I'll forbear,
And am fall'n out with my more *heady* will,
To take the indispos'd and sickly fit
For the sound man. *Shakspeare.*
Wives, the readiest helps
To betray *heady* husbands, rob the easy. *Ben Jons.*
Those only are regarded who are true to their party; and all the talent required is to be hot, to be *heady*, to be violent on one side or other. *Temple.*
Men, naturally warm and *heady*, are transported with the greatest flush of good-nature. *Addison.*

2. Apt to affect the head.

I was entertained with a sort of wine which was very *heady*, but otherwise seemed to be sack. *Boyle.*
Since hearty beef and mutton will not do,
Here 's julip-dance, ptisan of song and show:
Give you strong sense, the liquor is too *heady;*
You're come to farce, that 's asses milk, already.
Dryden.
Flow, Welsted! flow, like thine inspirer, beer;
Heady, not strong; and foaming, though not full.
Pope.

3. Violent; impetuous.

Never came reformation in a flood
With such a *heady* current scow'ring faults;
Nor ever hydra-headed wilfulness
So soon did lose his seat. *Shakspeare.*

To HEAL, hėle.[227] *v. a.* [*halgan*, Gothick; hælan, Saxon; *heelen*, Dutch.]

1. To cure a person; to restore from hurt or sickness.

I will restore health, and *heal* thee of thy wounds.
Jeremiah.
Who would not believe that our Saviour *healed* the sick and raised the dead, when it was published by those who themselves often did the same miracles. *Addison.*
Physicians, by just observations, grow up to an honourable degree of skill in the art of *healing*.
Watts.

2. To cure a wound or distemper.

Thou hast no *healing* medicines. *Jeremiah.*
A fontanel had been made in the same leg, which he was forced to *heal* up, by reason of the pain.
Wiseman.

3. To perform the act of making a sore to cicatrize, after it is cleansed.

After separation of the eschar, I deterged and *healed*. *Wiseman.*

4. To reconcile: as, he *healed* all dissensions.

To HEAL, hėle. *v. n.* To grow well. Used of wounds or sores.

Those wounds *heal* that men do give themselves.
Shakspeare.
Abscesses will have a greater or less tendency to *heal*, as they are higher or lower in the body. *Sharp.*

HE'ALER, hėle-ûr. *n. s.* [from *heal*.] One who cures or heals.

I will not be an *healer*. *Isaiah.*

HE'ALING, hėle'ĭng. *participial adj.* [from *heal*.] Mild; mollifying; gentle; assuasive: as, he is of a *healing*, pacific temper.

HEALTH, hĕl*th*.[234] *n. s.* [from heel, Saxon.]

1. Freedom from bodily pain or sickness.

Health is the faculty of performing all actions proper to a human body, in the most perfect manner. *Quincy.*
Our father is in good *health*, he is yet alive. *Gen.*
May be he is not well;
Infirmity doth still neglect all office,
Whereto our *health* is bound. *Shaksp.*

2. Welfare of mind; purity; goodness; principle of salvation.

There is no *health* in us. *Common Prayer.*
The best preservative to keep the mind in *health* is the faithful admonition of a friend. *Bacon.*

3. Salvation spiritual and temporal.

My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me, and art so far from my *health*, and from the words of my complaint. *Psalms.*

4. Wish of happiness used in drinking.

Come, love and *health* to all;
I drink to th' general joy of the whole table. *Shak.*
He asked leave to begin two *healths:* the first was to the king's mistress, and the second to his wife.
Howel.
For peace at home, and for the public wealth,
I mean to crown a bowl to Cæsar's *health*. *Dryden.*

HE'ALTHFUL, hĕl*th*'fûl. *adj.* [*health* and *full*.]

1. Free from sickness.

Adam knew no disease, so long as temperance from the forbidden fruit secured him: Nature was his physician, and innocence and abstinence would have kept him *healthful* to immortality. *South.*

2. Well disposed.

Such an exploit have I in hand,
Had you an *healthful* ear to hear it. *Shaksp.*

3. Wholesome; salubrious.

Many good and *healthful* airs do appear by habitation and proofs, that differ not in smell from other airs. *Bacon.*
While they pervert pure nature's *healthful* rules
To loathsome sickness; worthily since they
God's image did not reverence in themselves. *Milt.*
Our *healthful* food the stomach labours thus,
At first embracing what it straight doth crush.
Dryden.

4. Salutary; productive of salvation.

Pour upon them the *healthful* spirit of thy grace.
Common Prayer.

HE'ALTHFULLY, hĕl*th*'fûl-ė. *adv.* [from *healthful*.]

1. In health.
2. Wholesomely.

HE'ALTHFULNESS, hĕl*th*'fûl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *healthful*.]

1. State of being well.
2. Wholesomeness; salubrious qualities.

You have tasted of that cup whereof I have liberally drank, which I look upon as God's physick, having that in *healthfulness* which it wants in pleasure. *King Charles.*
We ventured to make a standard of the *healthfulness* of the air from the proportion of acute and epidemical diseases. *Graunt.*
To the winds the inhabitants of Geneva ascribe the *healthfulness* of their air; for as the Alps surround them on all sides, there would be a constant stagnation of vapours, did not the north wind put them in motion. *Addison.*

HE'ALTHILY, hĕl*th*'ė-lė. *adv.* [from *healthy*.] Without sickness or pain.

HE'ALTHINESS, hĕl*th*'ė-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *healthy*.] The state of health.

HE'ALTHLESS, hĕl*th*'lĕs. *adj.* [from *health*.]

1. Weak; sickly; infirm.
2. Not conducive to health.

He that spends his time in sports, is like him whose garment is all made of fringes, and his meat nothing but sauces; they are *healthless*, chargeable, and useless. *Taylor.*

HE'ALTHSOME, hĕl*th*'sûm. *adj.* [from *health*.] Wholesome; salutary. Not used.

Shall I not then be stifled in the vault,
To whose foul mouth no *healthsome* air breathes in,
And there be strangl'd ere my Romeo comes?
Shakspeare.

HE'ALTHY, hĕl*th*'ė. *adj.* [from *health*.]

1. Enjoying health; free from sickness; hale; sound.

The husbandman returns from the field, and from manuring his ground, strong and *healthy*, because innocent and laborious. *South.*
Temperance, industry, and a publick spirit, running through the whole body of the people in Holland, hath preserved an infant commonwealth of a sickly constitution, through so many dangers, as a much more *healthy* one could never have struggled against without those advantages. *Swift.*
Air and exercise contribute to make the animal *healthy*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Conducive to health; wholesome.

Gardening or husbandry, and working in wood, are fit and *healthy* recreations for a man of study or business. *Locke.*

HEAM, hėme. *n. s.* In beasts, the same as the afterbirth in women.

HEAP, hėpe.[227] *n. s.* [heap, Saxon; *hoop*, Dutch and Scotish.]

1. Many single things thrown together; a pile; an accumulation.

The way to lay the city flat,
And bury all which yet distinctly ranges,
In *heaps* and piles of ruin. *Shaksp.*
The dead were fallen down by *heaps*, one upon another. *Wisdom.*
Huge *heaps* of slain around the body rise. *Dryd.*
Venice in its first beginnings had only a few *heaps* of earth for its dominions. *Addison.*
'Tis one thing, only as a *heap* is one. *Blackmore.*

2. A crowd; a throng; a rabble.

A cruel tyranny; a *heap* of vassals and slaves, no freemen, no inheritance, no stirp or ancient families. *Bacon.*

3. Cluster; number driven together.

An universal cry resounds aloud;
The sailors run in *heaps*, a helpless crowd. *Dryd.*

To HEAP, hėpe. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw on heaps; to pile; to throw together.

Heap on wood, kindle the fire. *Ezekiel.*

2. To accumulate; to lay up.

Though the wicked *heap* up silver as the dust, and raiment as the clay; but the just shall put it on, and the innocent shall divide the silver. *Job.*
How great the credit was, wherein that oracle was preserved, may be gathered from the vast riches which were there *heaped* up from the offerings of all the Grecian nations. *Temple.*
They who will make profession of painting, must *heap* up treasures out of their reading, and there

will find many wonderful means of raising themselves above others. *Dryden.*

3. To add to something else.

For those of old,
And the late dignities *heap'd* up to them,
We rest your hermits. *Shaksp.*

HE'APER, hē'pûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *heap.*] One that makes piles or heaps.

HE'APY, hē'pē. *adj.* [from *heap.*] Lying in heaps.

Where a dim gleam the paly lanthorn throws
O'er the mid pavement, *heapy* rubbish grows. *Gay.*
Scarce his head
Rais'd o'er the *heapy* wreath, the branching elk
Lies slumb'ring sullen in the white abyss. *Thom.*

To HEAR, hēre.[227] *v. n.* [hỳꝑan, Sax. *hooren*, Dutch.]

1. To enjoy the sense by which sounds are distinguished.

Sound is nothing but a certain modulation of the external air, which, being gathered by the external ear, beats, as is supposed, upon the membrana tympani, which moves the four little bones in the tympanum: in like manner, as it is beat by the external air, these little bones move the internal air which is in the tympanum and vestibulum; which internal air makes an impression upon the auditory nerve in the labyrinth and cochlea, according as it is moved by the little bones in the tympanum: so that, according to the various reflexions of the external air, the internal air makes various impressions upon the auditory nerve, the immediate organ of *hearing;* and these different impressions represent different sounds. *Quincy.*

The object of *hearing* is sound, whose variety is so great, that it brings in admirable store of intelligence. *Holder.*

Princes cannot see far with their own eyes, nor *hear* with their own ears. *Temple.*

2. To listen; to hearken: as, he *heard* with great attention.

So spake our mother Eve, and Adam *heard*
Well-pleas'd, but answer'd not. *Milton.*
Great laughter was in heav'n,
And looking down, to see the hubbub strange,
And *hear* the din. *Milton.*

3. To be told; to have an account: with *of.*

I have *heard* by many *of* this man. *Acts.*

I was bowed down at the *hearing of* it; I was dismayed at the seeing of it. *Hosea.*

Hear of such a crime,
As tragick poets, since the birth of time,
Ne'er feign'd. *Tate.*

This, of eldest parents, leaves us more in the dark, who, by divine institution, has a right to civil power, than those who never *heard* any thing at all *of* heir or descent. *Locke.*

To HEAR, hēre. *v. a.*

1. To perceive by the ear.

The trumpeters and singers were as one sound to be *heard* in praising the Lord. *2 Chronicles.*

And sure he *heard* me, but he would not *hear.* *Dryden.*

2. To give an audience, or allowance to speak.

He sent for Paul, and *heard* him concerning the faith in Christ. *Acts.*

I must beg the forbearance of censure, 'till I have been *heard* out in the sequel of this discourse. *Locke.*

3. To attend; to listen to; to obey.

A scorner *heareth* not rebuke. *Proverbs.*

Hear the word at my mouth, and give them warning from me. *Ezekiel.*

To-day if ye will *hear* his voice, harden not your hearts. *Hebrews.*

4. To attend favourably.

They think they shall be *heard* for their much speaking. *Matthew.*

Since 'tis your command, what you so well
Are pleas'd to *hear*, I cannot grieve to tell. *Denham.*

The goddess *heard* *Pope.*

5. To try; to attend judicially.

Hear the causes, and judge righteously. *Deut.*

6. To attend, as to one speaking.

On earth
Who against faith or conscience can be *heard*
Infallible? *Milton.*

7. To acknowledge a title. A Latin phrase.

Or *hear'st* thou rather pure ethereal stream,
Whose fountain who shall tell? *Milton.*

Hear'st thou submissive, but a lowly birth? *Prior.*

HEARD, hêrd, signifies a keeper, and is sometimes initial; as *heard-beart*, a glorious keeper: sometimes final, as *cyneheard*, a royal keeper. *Gibson's Camden.* It is now written *herd:* as, *cowherd*, a cow-keeper; hỳꝺ, Saxon.

HE'ARER, hēre'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *hear.*]

1. One who hears.

And so was she dulled withal, that we could come so near as to hear her speeches, and yet she not perceive the *hearers* of her lamentation. *Sidney.*

St. John and St. Matthew, which have recorded these sermons, heard them, and being *hearers*, did think themselves as well respected as the pharisees. *Hooker.*

Words, be they never so few, are too many, when they benefit not the *hearer.* *Hooker.*

The *hearers* will shed tears
And say, Alas! it was a piteous deed! *Shaksp.*
Tell thou the lamentable fall of me,
And send the *hearers* weeping to their beds. *Shak.*

2. One who attends to any doctrine or discourse orally delivered by another: as, the *hearers* of the gospel.

3. One of a collected audience.

Plays in themselves have neither hopes nor fears:
Their fate is only in their *hearers'* ears. *Ben Jonson.*

Her *hearers* had no share
In all she spoke, except to stare. *Swift.*

HE'ARING, hēre'ing. *n. s.* [from *hear.*]

1. The sense by which sounds are perceived.

Bees are called with sound upon brass, and therefore they have *hearing.* *Bacon.*

2. Audience.

The French ambassador upon that instant
Crav'd audience; and the hour, I think, is come
To give him *hearing.* *Shaksp.*

3. Judicial trial.

Agrippa and Bernice entered into the place of *hearing.* *Acts.*

The readers are the jury to decide according to the merits of the cause, or to bring it to another *hearing* before some other court. *Dryden.*

Those of different principles may be betrayed to give you a fair *hearing*, and to know what you have to say for yourself. *Addison.*

4. Note by the ear; reach of hearing.

If we profess as Peter did, that we love the Lord, and profess it in the *hearing* of men; charity is prone to hear all things, and therefore charitable men are likely to think we do so. *Hooker.*

In our *hearing* the king charged thee, beware that none touch Absalom. *2 Samuel.*

You have been talked of since your travels much,
And that in Hamlet's *hearing*, for a quality
Wherein they say you shine. *Shaksp.*

The fox had the good luck to be within *hearing.* *L'Estrange.*

To HE'ARKEN, hâr'k'n.[103 243] *v. n.* [heaꝛcnian, Sax.]

1. To listen; to listen eagerly or curiously.

The youngest daughter, whom you *hearken* for,
Her father keeps from access of suitors. *Shaksp.*

He *hearkens* after prophecies and dreams. *Shak.*

They do me too much injury,
That ever said I *hearken'd* for your death:
If it were so, I might have let alone
Th' insulting hand of Douglas over you. *Shaksp.*

The gaping three-mouth'd dog forgets to snarl;
The furies *hearken* and their snakes uncurl. *Dryd.*

Louder, and yet more loud, I hear the alarms
Of human cries:
I mount the terras, thence the town survey,
And *hearken* what the fruitful sounds convey. *Dryd.*

He who makes much necessary, will want much; and, wearied with the difficulty of the attainment, will *hearken* after any expedient that offers to shorten his way to it. *Rogers.*

2. To attend; to pay regard.

Hearken unto me thou son of Zippor. *Numb.*

Those who put passion in the place of reason, neither use their own, nor *hearken* to other people's reason, any farther than it suits their humour. *Locke.*

There's not a blessing individuals find,
But some way leans and *hearkens* to the kind. *Pope.*

HE'ARKENER, hâr'k'n-ûr. *n. s.* [from *hearken.*] Listener; one that hearkens

HE'ARSAY, hēre'sâ. *n. s.* [*hear* and *say.*] Report; rumour; what is not known otherwise than by account from others.

For pray these shepherds two he took,
Whose metal stiff he knew he could not bend
With *hearsay* pictures, or a window look. *Sidney.*

He affirms by *hearsay*, that some giants saved themselves upon the mountain Baris in Armenia. *Raleigh.*

All the little scramblers after fame fall upon him, publish every blot in his life, and depend upon *hearsay* to defame him. *Addison.*

HEARSE, hêrse.[234] *n. s.* [Of unknown etymology.] See HERSE.

1. A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave.

2. A temporary monument set over a grave.

To add to your laments
Wherewith you now bedew king Henry' *hearse*,
I must inform you of a dismal sight. *Shaksp.*

HEART, hârt.[243] *n. s.* [heoꝛt, Saxon; *hertz*, German.]

1. The muscle which, by its contraction and dilatation, propels the blood through the course of circulation, and is therefore considered as the source of vital motion.

2. It is supposed in popular language to be the seat sometimes of courage, sometimes of affection, sometimes of honesty, or baseness.

He with providence and courage so passed over all, that the mother took such spiteful grief at it, that her *heart* brake withal, and she died. *Sidney.*

Thou would'st have left thy dearest *heart* blood there,
Rather than made that savage duke thine heir,
And disinherited thine only son. *Shaksp.*

Snakes in my *heart* blood warm'd, that sting my *heart.* *Shaksp.*

Our battle is more full of names than yours,
Our men more perfect in the use of arms,
Our armour all as strong, our cause the best;
Then reason wills our *hearts* should be as good. *Shakspeare.*

I thank you for my venison, master Shallow.
—Master Page, much good do it your good *heart.* *Shakspeare.*

But since the brain doth lodge the pow'rs of sense,
How makes it in the *heart* those passions spring?
The mutual love, the kind intelligence
'Twixt *heart* and brain, this sympathy doth bring. *Davies.*

We all set our *hearts* at rest, since whatever comes from above is for the best. *L'Estrange.*

The only true zeal is that which is guided by a good light in the head, and that which consists of good and innocent affections in the *heart.* *Sprat.*

Prest with *heart* corroding grief and years,
To the gay court a rural shed prefers. *Pope.*

3. The chief part; the vital part; the vigorous or efficacious part.

Barley being steeped in water, and turned upon a dry floor, will sprout half an inch; and if it be let alone, much more, until the *heart* be out. *Bacon.*

4. The inner part of any thing.

Some Englishmen did with great danger pass by water into the *heart* of the country. *Abbot.*

The king's forces are employed in appeasing disorders more near the *heart* of the kingdom. *Hayw.*

Generally the inside or *heart* of trees is harder than the outward parts. *Boyle.*

Here in the *heart* of all the town I'll stay,
And timely succour where it wants convey. *Dryd.*

If the foundation be bad, provide good piles made of *heart* of oak, such as will reach ground. *Moxon.*

5. Person; character. Used with respect to courage or kindness.

The king's a bawcock, and a *heart* of gold,
A lad of life, an imp of fame. *Shaksp.*

Hey, my *hearts;* cheerly my *hearts.* *Shaksp.*

What says my *heart* of elder? Ha! is he dead? *Shakspeare.*

6. Courage; spirit.

If it please you to make his fortune known, I will after take *heart* again to go on with his falsehood. *Sidney.*

There did other like unhappy accidents happen out of England, which gave *heart* and good opportunity to them to regain their old possessions. *Spen.*

Wide was the wound; and a large lukewarm flood,
Red as the rose, thence gushed grievously,
That when the painim spy'd the streaming blood,
Gave him great *heart* and hope of victory. *F. Queen.*

Eve, recov'ring heart, replied. *Milton.*

Having left that city well provided, and in good *heart*, his majesty removed with his little army to Bewdley. *Clarendon.*

Finding that it did them no hurt, they took *heart* upon 't, went up to 't, and view'd it. *L'Estrange.*

The expelled nations take *heart*, and when they fly from one country invade another. *Temple.*

7. Seat of love.

Ah! what avails it me the flocks to keep,
Who lost my *heart*, while I preserv'd my sheep. *Pope.*

8. Affection; inclination.

Joab perceived that the king's *heart* was toward Absalom. *2 Samuel.*

Means how to feel, and learn each other's *heart*,
By th' abbot's skill of Westminster is found. *Daniel.*

Nor set thy *heart*,
Thus over-fond, on that which is not thine. *Milt.*

'Tis well to be tender; but to set the *heart* too much upon any thing is what we cannot justify. *L'Estrange.*

A friend makes me a feast, and sets it all before me: but I set my *heart* upon one dish alone, and if that happen to be thrown down, I scorn all the rest. *Temple.*

Then mixing pow'rful herbs with magick art,
She chang'd his form who could not change his *heart.* *Dryden.*

What did I not, her stubborn *heart* to gain?
But all my vows were answer'd with disdain. *Dryd.*

9. Memory; though *South* seems to distinguish.

Whatsoever was attained to, concerning God and his working in nature, the same was delivered over by *heart* and tradition from wise men to a posterity equally zealous. *Raleigh.*

We call the committing of a thing to memory the getting it by *heart*, for it is the memory that must transmit it to the *heart;* and it is in vain to expect that the *heart* should keep its hold of any truth, when the memory has let it go. *South.*

Shall I in London act this idle part?
Composing songs for fools to get by *heart.* *Pope.*

10. Good-will; ardour of zeal. *To take to heart* any thing, is to be zealous or solicitous or ardent about it.

If he take not their causes to *heart*, how should there be but in them frozen coldness, when his affections seem benumbed, from whom theirs should take fire? *Hooker.*

If he would take the business to *heart*, and deal in it effectually, it would succeed well. *Bacon.*

The lady marchioness of Hertford engaged her husband to take this business to *heart.* *Clarendon.*

Amongst those, who took it most to *heart*, sir John Stawell was the chief. *Clarendon.*

Every prudent and honest man would join himself to that side, which had the good of their country most at *heart.* *Addison.*

Learned men have been now a long time searching after the happy country from which our first parents were exiled: if they can find it, with all my *heart.* *Woodward.*

I would not be sorry to find the presbyterians mistaken in this point, which they have most at *heart.* *Swift.*

What I have most at *heart* is, that some method should be thought on for ascertaining and fixing our language. *Swift.*

11. Passion; anxiety; concern.

Set your *heart* at rest;
The fairy land buys not the child of me. *Shaksp.*

12. Secret thoughts; recesses of the mind.

Michael saw king David leaping and dancing before the Lord, and she despised him in her *heart.* *2 Sam.*

The next generation will in tongue and *heart*, and every way else, become English; so as there will be no difference or distinction, but the Irish sea, betwixt us. *Davies.*

Thou sawest the contradiction between my *heart* and hand. *King Charles.*

Would you have him open his *heart* to you, and ask your advice, you must begin to do so with him first. *Locke.*

Men, some to pleasure, some to business take:
But every woman is, at *heart*, a rake. *Pope.*

13. Disposition of mind.

Doing all things with so pretty a grace, that it seemed ignorance could not make him do amiss, because he had a *heart* to do well. *Sidney.*

14. The heart is considered as the seat of tenderness; a *hard heart* therefore is cruelty.

I've seen thee stern, and thou hast oft beheld
Heart hardening spectacles. *Shaksp.*

Such iron *hearts* we are, and such
The base barbarity of human kind. *Rowe.*

15. *To find in the* HEART. To be not wholly averse.

For my breaking the laws of friendship with you, I could *find in my heart* to ask your pardon for it, but that your now handling of me gives me reason to confirm my former dealing. *Sidney.*

16. Secret meaning; hidden intention.

I will on with my speech in your praise,
And then show you the *heart* of my message. *Shak.*

17. Conscience; sense of good or ill.

Every man's *heart* and conscience doth in good or evil, even secretly committed, and known to none but itself, either like or disallow itself. *Hooker.*

18. Strength; power; vigour; efficacy.

Try whether leaves of trees, swept together, with some chalk and dung mixed, to give them more *heart*, would not make a good compost. *Bacon.*

That the spent earth may gather *heart* again,
And, better'd by cessation, bear the grain. *Dryden.*

Care must be taken not to plow ground out of *heart*, because if 'tis in *heart*, it may be improved by marl again. *Mortimer.*

19. Utmost degree.

This gay charm,
Like a right gipsy, hath, at fast and loose,
Beguil'd me to the very *heart* of loss. *Shaksp.*

20. Life. *For my heart* seems sometimes to signify, *if life was at stake;* and sometimes *for tenderness.*

I bid the rascal knock upon your gate,
And could not get him *for my heart* to do it. *Shak.*

I gave it to a youth,
A prating boy, that begg'd it as a fee:
I could not *for my heart* deny it him. *Shaksp.*

Profoundly skill'd in the black art,
As English Merlin *for his heart.* *Hudibras.*

21. It is much used in composition for mind, or affection.

HEART-ACH, hårt'åke.[355] *n. s.* [*heart* and *ach.*] Sorrow; pang; anguish of mind.

To die—to sleep—
No more; and, by a sleep, to say we end
The *heart-ach*, and the thousand natural shocks
That flesh is heir to. *Shaksp.*

HEART-BREAK, hårt'brake. *n. s.* [*heart* and *break.*] Overpowering sorrow.

Better a little chiding than a great deal of *heart-break.* *Shaksp.*

HEART-BREAKER, hårt'brå-kûr. *n. s.* A cant name for a woman's curls, supposed to break the heart of all her lovers.

Like Samson's *heartbreakers*, it grew
In time to make a nation rue. *Hudibras.*

HEART-BREAKING, hårt'brå-king. *adj.* Overpowering with sorrow.

Those piteous plaints and sorrowful sad time,
Which late you poured forth, as ye did sit
Beside the silver springs of Helicone,
Making your musick of *heart-breaking* mone. *Spenser.*

HEART-BREAKING, hårt'brå-king. *n. s.* Overpowering grief.

What greater *heartbreaking* and confusion can there be to one, than to have all his secret faults laid open, and the sentence of condemnation passed upon him? *Hakewill.*

HEART-BURNED, hårt'bûrn'd. *adj.* [*heart* and *burn.*] Having the heart inflamed.

How tartly that gentleman looks! I never can see him but I am *heart-burn'd* an hour after. *Shaksp.*

HEART-BURNING, hårt'bûr-ning. *n. s.* [*heart* and *burn.*]

1. Pain at the stomach, commonly from an acrid humour.

Fine clean chalk is one of the most noble absorbents, and powerfully corrects and subdues the acrid humours in the stomach: this property renders it very serviceable in the cardialgea, or *heart-burning.* *Woodward.*

2. Discontent; secret enmity.

In great changes, when right of inheritance is broke, there will remain much *heart-burning* and discontent among the meaner people. *Swift.*

HEART-DEAR, hårt'dêre. *adj.* Sincerely beloved.

The time was, father, that you broke your word,
When you were more endear'd to it than now,
When your own Percy, when my *heart-dear* Harry,
Threw many a northward look to see his father
Bring up his pow'rs; but he did long in vain! *Shak.*

HEART-EASE, hårt'êze. *n. s.* Quiet; tranquillity.

What infinite *heart-ease* must kings neglect,
That private men enjoy? *Shaksp.*

HEART-EASING, hårt'êz-îng. *adj.* Giving quiet.

But come, thou goddess, fair and free,
In heav'n yclep'd Euphrosyne,
And by men *heart-easing* mirth. *Milton.*

HEART-FELT, hårt'fêlt. *adj.* Felt in the conscience.

What nothing earthly gives or can destroy,
The soul's calm sunshine, and the *heart-felt* joy,
Is virtue's prize. *Pope.*

HEART-PEAS, hårt'pēze. *n. s.* A plant with round seeds in form of peas, of a black colour, having the figure of a heart of a white colour upon each. *Miller.*

HEART-QUELLING, hårt'kwĕl-ĭng. *adj.* Conquering the affection.

And let fair Venus, that is queen of love,
With her *heart-quelling* son, upon you smile.
Spenser.

HEART-RENDING, hårt'rĕn-dĭng. *adj.* Killing with anguish.

Heart-rending news, and dreadful to those few
Who her resemble, and her steps pursue;
That death should licence have to rage among
The fair, the wise, the virtuous, and the young!
Waller.

HEART-ROBBING, hårt'rŏb-bĭng. *adj.* Ecstatick; depriving of thought. Obsolete.

Sweet is thy virtue, as thyself sweet art;
For when on me thou shinedst, late in sadness,
A melting pleasance ran through every part,
And me revived with *heart-robbing* gladness.
Spenser.

HEART-SICK, hårt'sĭk. *adj.*

1. Pained in mind.

If we be *heart-sick* or afflicted with an uncertain soul, then we are true desirers of relief and mercy. *Taylor.*

2. Mortally ill; hurt in the heart.

Good Romeo, hide thyself.
—Not I, unless the breath of *heart-sick* groans,
Mist like, infold me from the search of eyes. *Shak.*

HEARTS-EASE, hårts'ēze. *n. s.* A plant.

Hearts-ease is a sort of violet that blows all summer, and often in winter: it sows itself. *Mortimer.*

HEART-SORE, hårt'sōre. *n. s.* That which pains the mind.

Wherever he that godly knight may find,
His only *heart-sore* and his only foe. *Fairy Queen.*

HEART-STRING, hårt'strĭng. *n. s.* [*string* and *heart.*] The tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

He was by Jove deprived
Of life himself, and *heart-strings* of an eagle rived.
Spenser.

How, out of tune on the strings?
—Not so; but yet so false, that he grieves my very *heart-strings.* *Shaksp.*

That grates my *heart-strings:* what should discontent him!
Except he thinks I live too long. *Denham.*

If thou thinkest thou shalt perish, I cannot blame thee to be sad 'till thy *heart-strings* crack. *Taylor.*

There 's the fatal wound
That tears my *heart-strings;* but he shall be found,
My arms shall hold him. *Granville.*

HEART-STRUCK, hårt'strŭk. *adj.*

1. Driven to the heart; infixed for ever in the mind.

Who is with him?
——None but the fool who labours to out-jest
His *heart-struck* injuries. *Shaksp.*

2. Shocked with fear or dismay.

He added not; for Adam, at the news
Heart-struck, with chilling gripe of sorrow stood,
That all his senses bound. *Milton.*

HEART-SWELLING, hårt'swĕl-lĭng. *adj.* Rankling in the mind.

Drawn into arms, and proof of mortal fight,
Through proud ambition and *heart-swelling* hate.
Spenser.

HEART-WHOLE, hårt'hwōle.[397] *adj.*

1. With the affections yet unfixed.

You have not seen me yet, and therefore I am confident you are *heart-whole.* *Dryden.*

Cupid hath clapt him o' th' shoulder; but I'll warrant him *heart-whole.* *Shaksp.*

2. With the vitals yet unimpaired.

HEART-WOUNDED, hårt'wōŏn-dĕd. *adj.* Filled with passion of love or grief.

Mean time the queen, without reflection due,
Heart-wounded, to the bed of state withdrew. *Pope.*

HEART-WOUNDING, hårt'wōŏn-dĭng. *adj.* Filling with grief.

With a shriek *heart-wounding* loud she cry'd,
While down her cheeks the gushing torrents ran,
Fast falling on her hands. *Rowe.*

HE'ARTED, hårt'ĕd. *adj.* It is only used in composition: as, hard *hearted.*

He ne'er like bullies coward *hearted,*
Attacks in publick to be parted. *Gay.*

To HE'ARTEN, hår't'n.[243] *v. a.* [from *heart.*]

1. To encourage; to animate; to stir up.

Palladius blaming those that were slow, *heartening* them that were forward, but especially with his own example leading them, made an impression into the squadron. *Sidney.*

My royal father, cheer these noble lords,
And *hearten* those that fight in your defence;
Unsheath your sword, good father; cry St. George.
Shaksp.

This rare man, Tydides, would prepare;
That he might conquer, *hearten'd* him. *Chapman.*

Thus *hearten'd* well, and flesh'd upon his prey,
The youth may prove a man another day. *Dryden.*

2. To meliorate or renovate with manure.

The ground one year at rest; forget not then
With richest dung to *hearten* it again. *May.*

HEARTH, hårth.[243] *n. s.* The pavement of a room on which a fire is made; the ground under the chimney.

Hoop'd out of Rome: now this extremity
Hath brought me to this *hearth.* *Shaksp.*

Cricket, to Windsor chimneys shalt thou leap,
Where thou find'st fires unrak'd, and *hearths* unswept,
There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry. *Shaksp.*

Good luck befriend thee, son; for at thy birth
The fairy ladies danc'd upon the *hearth.* *Milton.*

The vanquish'd fires withdraw from every place;
Or, full with feeding, sink into a sleep:
Each household genius shews again his face,
And from the *hearths* the little lares creep. *Dryd.*

HE'ARTILY, hår'tē-lē. *adv.* [from *hearty.*]

1. From the heart; fully.

I bear no malice for my death;
But those that sought it, I could wish more christians;
Be what they will, I *heartily* forgive them. *Shaksp.*

If to be sad is to be wise,
I do most *heartily* despise
Whatever Socrates has said,
Or Tully writ, or Wanley read. *Prior.*

2. Sincerely; actively; diligently; vigorously.

Where his judgment led him to oppose men on a publick account, he would do it vigorously and *heartily;* yet the opposition ended there. *Atterbury.*

3. Eagerly; with desire.

As for my eating *heartily* of the food, know that anxiety has hindered my eating 'till this moment. *Addison.*

HE'ARTINESS, hår'tē-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *hearty.*]

1 Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy.

This entertainment may a free face put on; derive a liberty from *heartiness,* and well become the agent. *Shaksp.*

2. Vigour; eagerness.

The anger of an enemy represents our faults or admonishes us of our duty, with more *heartiness* than the kindness of a friend. *Taylor.*

HE'ARTLESS, hårt'lĕs. *adj.* [from *heart.*] Without courage; spiritless.

I joyed oft to chase the trembling pricket,
Or hunt the *heartless* hare till she were tame.
Spenser.

Then hopeless, *heartless* 'gan the cunning thief,
Persuade us die, to stint all further strife. *F. Queen.*

What, art thou drawn among these *heartless* hinds?
Turn thee, Benvolio; look upon thy death. *Shaksp.*

Thousands besides stood mute and *heartless* there,
Men valiant all; nor was I us'd to fear. *Cowley.*

The peasants were accustom'd to payments, and grew *heartless* as they grew poor. *Temple.*

Heartless they fought, and quitted soon their ground,
While our's with easy victory were crown'd. *Dryd.*

HE'ARTLESSLY, hårt'lĕs-lē. *adv.* [from *heartless.*] Without courage; faintly; timidly.

HE'ARTLESSNESS, hårt'lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *heartless.*] Want of courage or spirit; dejection of mind.

HE'ARTY, hår'tē.[243] *adj.* [from *heart.*]

1. Sincere; undissembled; warm; zealous.

They did not bring that *hearty* inclination to peace, which they hoped they would have done. *Clarendon.*

But the kind hosts their entertainment grace
With *hearty* welcome and an open face;
In all they did, you might discern with ease
A willing mind, and a desire to please. *Dryden.*

Every man may pretend to any employment, provided he has been loud and frequent in declaring himself *hearty* for the government. *Swift.*

2. In full health.

3. Vigorous; strong.

Whose laughs are *hearty,* though his jests are coarse,
And loves you best of all things but his horse. *Pope.*

4. Strong; hard; durable.

Oak, and the like true *hearty* timber, being strong in all positions, may be better trusted in cross and transverse work. *Wotton.*

HEARTY-HALE, hår'tē-hāle. *adj.* [*heart* and *hale.*] Good for the heart.

Vein-healing verven, and head-purging dill,
Sound savory, and basil *hearty hale.* *Spenser.*

HEAT, hēte.[227] *n. s.* [heaꝛ, hæt, Saxon; *heete,* Danish.]

1. The sensation caused by the approach or touch of fire.

Heat is a very brisk agitation of the insensible parts of the object which produces in us that sensation from whence we denominate the object hot; so what in our sensation is *heat* in the object is nothing but motion. *Locke.*

The word *heat* is used to signify the sensation we have when we are near the fire, as well as the cause of that sensation, which is in the fire itself; and thence we conclude, that there is a sort of *heat* in the fire resembling our own sensation: whereas in the fire there is nothing but little particles of matter, of such particular shapes as are fitted to impress such motions on our flesh as excite the sense of *heat.* *Watts.*

2. The cause of the sensation of burning.

The sword which is made fiery doth not only cut by reason of the sharpness which simply it hath, but also burns by means of that *heat* which it hath from fire. *Hooker.*

3. Hot weather.

After they came down into the valley, and found the intolerable *heats* there, and knew no means of lighter apparel, they were forced to go naked. *Bacon.*

Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood;
The glebe will answer to the sylvan reign;
Great *heats* will follow, and large crops of grain.
Dryden.

The pope would not comply with the proposal,

as fearing the *heats* might advance too far before they had finished their work, and produce a pestilence among the people. *Addison.*

4. State of any body under the action of the fire.

The *heats* smiths take of their iron are a blood-red *heat*, a white flame *heat*, and a sparkling or welding *heat*. *Moxon.*

5. Fermentation; effervescence.

6. One violent action unintermitted.

The continual agitations of the spirits must needs be a weakening of any constitution, especially in age: and many causes are required for refreshment betwixt the *heats*. *Dryden.*

7. The state of being once hot; a single effort.

I'll strike my fortune with him at a *heat*,
And give him not the leisure to forget. *Dryden.*

They the turn'd lines on golden anvils heat,
Which look as if they struck them at a *heat*. *Tate.*

8. A course at a race, between each of which courses there is an intermission.

Feign'd zeal, you saw, set out the speedier pace;
But the last *heat*, plain dealing won the race. *Dryd.*

9. Pimples in the face; flush.

It has raised animosities in their hearts, and *heats* in their faces, and broke out in their ribbands. *Addison.*

10. Agitation of sudden or violent passion; vehemence of action.

They seeing what forces were in the city with them, issued against the tyrant while they were in this *heat*, before practices might be used to dissever them. *Sidney.*

The friend hath lost his friend;
And the best quarrels, in the *heat* are curst
By those that feel their sharpness. *Shaksp.*

It might have pleased in the *heat* and hurry of his rage, but must have displeased in cool sedate reflection. *South.*

We have spilt no blood but in the *heat* of the battle or the chace. *Atterbury.*

One playing at hazard, drew a huge heap of gold: but in the *heat* of play, never observed a sharper, who swept it into his hat. *Swift.*

11. Faction; contest; party rage.

They are in a most warlike preparation, and hope to come upon them in the *heat* of their division. *Shaksp.*

I was sorry to hear with what partiality and popular *heat* elections were carried. *King Charles.*

What can more gratify the Phrygian foe
Than those distemper'd *heats*? *Dryden.*

12. Ardour of thought or elocution.

Plead it to her
With all the strength and *heat* of eloquence,
Fraternal love and friendship can inspire. *Addison.*

To HEAT, hète. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make hot; to endue with the power of burning.

He commanded that they should *heat* the furnace one seven times more than it was wont to be *heated*. *Daniel.*

2. To cause to ferment.

Hops lying undried *heats* them, and changes their colour. *Mortimer.*

3. To make the constitution feverish.

Thou art going to lord Timon's feast,
—Ay, to see meat fill knaves and wine *heat* fools. *Shaksp.*

Whatever increaseth the density of the blood, even without increasing its celerity, *heats*, because a denser body is hotter than a rarer. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To warm with vehemence of passion or desire.

A noble emulation *heats* your breast,
And your own fame now robs you of your rest. *Dryden.*

5. To agitate the blood and spirits with action.

When he was well *heated* the younger champion could not stand before him; and we find the elder contended not for the gift, but for the honour. *Dryd.*

HE'ATER, hè'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *heat*.] An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to smooth and plait linen.

HEATH, hè*th*.[227] *n. s.* [*erica*, Lat.]

1. A shrub of low stature: the leaves are small, and abide green all the year. *Miller.*

In Kent they cut up the *heath* in May, burn it, and spread the ashes. *Mortimer.*

Oft with bolder wing they soaring dare
The purple *heath*. *Thomson.*

2. A place overgrown with heath.

Say from whence
You owe this strange intelligence? or why,
Upon this blasted *heath*, you stop our way
With such prophetick greeting? *Shaksp.*

Health and long life have been found rather on the peak of Derbyshire, and the *heaths* of Staffordshire, than fertile soils. *Temple.*

3. A place covered with shrubs of whatever kind.

Some woods of oranges, and *heaths* of rosemary, will smell a great way into the sea. *Bacon.*

HEATH-COCK, hè*th*'kŏk. *n. s.* [*heath* and *cock*.] A large fowl that frequents heaths.

Cornwall hath quail, rail, partridge, pheasant, *heath-cock*, and powte. *Carew's Survey.*

HEATH-POUT, hè*th*'pŏût. *n. s.* [*heath* and *pout*.] A bird.

Not *heath-pout*, or the rarer bird
Which Phasis or Ionia yields,
More pleasing morsels would afford
Than the fat olives of my fields. *Dryden.*

HEATH-PEAS, hè*th*'pèze. *n. s.* A species of bitter VETCH, which see.

HEATH-ROSE, hè*th*'rôze. *n. s.* [*heath* and *rose*.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HE'ATHEN, hè'TH'n.[227] *n. s.* [*heyden*, German.] The gentiles; the pagans; the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace.

Deliver us from the *heathen*, that we may give thanks to thy holy name. 1 *Chronicles.*

If the opinions of others whom we think well of, be a ground of assent, men have reason to be *heathens* in Japan, mahometans in Turkey, papists in Spain, and protestants in England. *Locke.*

In a paper of morality, I consider how I may recommend the particular virtues I treat of, by the precepts or examples of the ancient *heathens*. *Addis.*

HE'ATHEN, hè'TH'n.[103] *adj.* Gentile; pagan.

It was impossible for a *heathen* author to relate these things, because, if he had believed them, he would no longer have been a heathen. *Addison.*

HE'ATHENISH, hè'TH'n-ĭsh. *adj.* [from *heathen*.]

1. Belonging to the gentiles.

When the apostles of our Lord and Saviour were ordained to alter the laws of *heathenish* religion, chosen they were, St. Paul excepted; the rest unschooled altogether, and unlettered men. *Hooker.*

2. Wild; savage; rapacious; cruel.

The Moors did tread under their *heathenish* feet whatever little they found yet there standing. *Spens.*

That execrable Cromwell made a *heathenish* or rather inhuman edict against the episcopal clergy, that they should neither preach, pray in puhlick, baptize, marry, bury, nor teach school. *South.*

HE'ATHENISHLY, hè'TH'n-ĭsh-lè. *adv.* [from *heathenish*.] After the manner of heathens.

HE'ATHENISM, hè'TH'n-ĭzm. *n. s.* [from *heathen*.] Gentilism; paganism.

It signifies the acknowledgment of the true God, in opposition to *heathenism*. *Hammond.*

HE'ATHY, hè*th*'è. *adj.* [from *heath*.] Full of heath.

This sort of land they order the same way with the *heathy* land. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To HEAVE, hève.[227] *v. a.* pret. *heaved*, anciently *hove*; part. *heaved* or *hoven*.

1. To lift; to raise from the ground.

So stretch'd out huge in length the arch fiend lay,
Chain'd on the burning lake; nor ever thence
Had ris'n, or *heav'd* his head, but that the will
And high permission of all-ruling heaven
Left him at large. *Milton.*

2. To carry.

Now we bear the king
Tow'rd Calais: grant him there; and there being seen,
Heave him away upon your winged thoughts
Athwart the sea. *Shakspeare.*

3. To raise; to lift.

So daunted, when the giant saw the knight,
His heavy hand he *heaved* up on high,
And him to dust thought to have hatter'd quite. *Spenser.*

I cannot *heave*
My heart into my mouth. *Shakspeare.*

He dy'd in fight;
Fought next my person, as in consort fought,
Save when he *heav'd* his shield in my defence,
And on his naked side receiv'd my wound. *Dryden.*

4. To cause to swell.

The groans of ghosts that cleave the earth with pain,
And *heave* it up: they pant and stick half way. *Dryd.*

The glittering finny swarms
That *heave* our friths, and crowd upon our shores. *Thomson.*

5. To force up from the breast.

Made she no verbal quest?
—Yes, once or twice she *heav'd* the name of father
Pantingly forth, as if it prest her heart. *Shaksp.*

The wretched animal *heav'd* forth such groans,
That their discharge did stretch his leathern coat
Almost to bursting. *Shakspeare.*

6. To exalt; to elevate.

Poor shadow, painted queen;
One *heav'd* on high, to be hurl'd down below. *Shaks.*

7. To puff; to elate.

The Scots, *heav'd* up into high hope of victory, took the English for foolish birds fallen into their net, forsook their hill, and march'd into the plain. *Hayward.*

To HEAVE, hève. *v. n.*

1. To pant; to breathe with pain.

'Tis such as you,
That creep like shadows by him, and do sigh
At each his needless *heavings*; such as you,
Nourish the cause of his awaking. *Shakspeare.*

He *heaves* for breath, which, from his lungs supply'd,
And fetch'd from far, distends his lab'ring side. *Dryden.*

2. To labour.

The church of England had struggled and *heaved* at a reformation ever since Wickliff's days. *Atterb.*

3. To rise with pain; to swell and fall.

Thou hast made my curdled blood run back,
My heart *heave* up, my hair to rise in hristles. *Dryd.*

The wand'ring breath was on the wing to part;
Weak was the pulse, and hardly *heav'd* the heart. *Dryden.*

No object affects my imagination so much as the sea or ocean: I cannot see the *heaving* of this prodigious bulk of waters, even in a calm, without a very pleasing astonishment. *Addison.*

Frequent for breath his panting bosom *heaves*. *Prior.*

The *heaving* tide
In widen'd circles beats on either side. *Gay.*

4. To keck; to feel a tendency to vomit.

HEAVE, hēve. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Lift; exertion or effort upward.
   None could guess whether the next *heave* of the earthquake would settle them on the first foundation, or swallow them. *Dryden.*
2. Rising of the breast.
   There's matter in these sighs; these profound *heaves*
   You must translate; 'tis fit we understand them. *Shakspeare.*
3. Effort to vomit.
4. Struggle to rise.
   But after many strains and *heaves*,
   He got up to his saddle eaves. *Hudibras.*

HEAVE *Offering*, hēve'ŏf-fŭr-rĭng. *n. s.* An offering among the Jews.
   Ye shall offer a cake of the first of your dough for an *heave offering*, as ye do the *heave offering* of the threshing floor. *Numbers.*

HE'AVEN, hĕv'v'n.[103 234] *n. s.* [heopon, which seems to be derived from heoꝛƀ, the places overhead, Saxon.]

1. The regions above; the expanse of the sky.
   A station like the herald Mercury,
   New lighted on a *heaven* kissing hill. *Shakspeare.*
   Thy race in time to come
   Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome;
   Rome, whose ascending tow'rs shall *heav'n* invade,
   Involving earth and ocean in her shade. *Dryden.*
   The words are taken more properly for the air and ether than for the *heavens*. *Raleigh.*
   This act, with shouts *heav'n* high, the friendly band
   Applaud. *Dryden.*
   Some fires may fall from *heav'n*. *Temple.*
2. The habitation of God, good angels, and pure souls departed.
   It is a knell
   That summons thee to *heaven* or to hell. *Shaksp.*
   These, the late
   Heav'n banish'd host, left desert utmost hell. *Milt.*
   All yet left of that revolted rout,
   Heav'n fall'n, in station stood, or just array,
   Sublime with expectation. *Milton.*
3. The supreme power; the sovereign of heaven.
   Now *heaven* help him! *Shakspeare.*
   The will
   And high permission of all-ruling *heav'n*
   Left him at large. *Milton.*
   The prophets were taught to know the will of God, and thereby instruct the people, and enabled to prophesy, as a testimony of their being sent by *heaven*. *Temple.*
4. The pagan gods; the celestials.
   Take physic, pomp;
   Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel,
   That thou may'st shake the superflux to them,
   And show the *heavens* more just. *Shakspeare.*
   They can judge as fitly of his worth,
   As I can of those mysteries which *heaven*
   Will not have earth to know. *Shakspeare.*
   Heav'ns! what a spring was in his arm, to throw!
   How high he held his shield, and rose at every blow. *Dryden.*
5. Elevation; sublimity.
   O, for a muse of fire, that would ascend
   The brightest *heav'n* of invention. *Shakspeare.*
6. It is often used in composition.

HEAVEN-BEGOT, hĕv'v'n-bē-gŏt'. Begot by a celestial power.
   If I am *heav'n-begot*, assert your son
   By some sure sign. *Dryden.*

HEAVEN-BORN, hĕv'v'n-bŏrn. Descended from the celestial regions; native of heaven.
   If once a fever fires his sulphurous blood,
   In ev'ry fit he feels the hand of God,
   And *heav'n-born* flame. *Dryden.*
   Oh *heav'n-born* sisters! source of art!
   Who charm the sense, or mend the heart;
   Who lead fair virtue's train along,
   Moral truth, and mystick song! *Pope.*

HEAVEN-BRED, hĕv'v'n-brĕd. Produced or cultivated in heaven.
   Much is the force of *heav'n-bred* poesy. *Shaksp.*

HEAVEN-BUILT, hĕv'v'n-bĭlt. Built by the agency of gods.
   His arms had wrought the destin'd fall
   Of sacred Troy, and raz'd her *heav'n-built* wall. *Pope.*

HEAVEN-DIRECTED, hĕv'v'n-dē-rĕk'tĕd.

1. Raised toward the sky.
   Who taught that *heav'n-directed* spire to rise? *Pope.*
2. Taught by the powers of heaven.
   O sacred weapon; left for truth's defence;
   To all but *heav'n-directed* hands deny'd;
   The muse may give it, but the gods must guide. *Pope.*

HE'AVENLY, hĕv'v'n-lē. *adj.* [from *heaven*.]

1. Resembling heaven; supremely excellent.
   As the love of heaven makes one *heavenly*, the love of virtue virtuous, so doth the love of the world make one become worldly. *Sidney.*
   Not Maro's muse, who sung the mighty man;
   Nor Pindar's *heav'nly* lyre, nor Horace when a swan. *Dryden.*
2. Celestial; inhabiting heaven.
   Adoring first the genius of the place,
   Then earth, the mother of the *heav'nly* race. *Dryd.*

HE'AVENLY, hĕv'v'n-lē. *adv.*

1. In a manner resembling that of heaven.
   In these deep solitudes and awful cells,
   Where *heav'nly* pensive contemplation dwells,
   And ever-musing melancholy reigns,
   What means this tumult in a vestal's veins? *Pope.*
2. By the agency or influence of heaven.
   Truth and peace and love shall ever shine
   About the supreme throne
   Of him, t' whose happy making sight alone,
   Our *heav'nly* guided soul shall climb. *Milton.*

HE'AVENWARD, hĕv'v'n-wârd. *adv.* [*heaven* and ꝛeaꝛƀ, Saxon.] Toward heaven.
   I prostrate lay,
   By various doubts impell'd, or to obey,
   Or to object; at length, my mournful look
   Heav'nward erect, determined, thus I spoke. *Prior.*

HE'AVILY, hĕv'ē-lē. *adv.* [from *heavy*.]

1. With great ponderousness.
2. Grievously; afflictively.
   Ease must be impracticable to the envious: they lie under a double misfortune; common calamities and common blessings fall *heavily* upon them. *Collier.*
3. Sorrowfully; with grief.
   I came hither to transport the tydings,
   Which I have *heavily* borne. *Shakspeare.*
   This O'Neil took very *heavily*, because his condition in the army was less pleasant to him. *Clarend.*
4. With an air of dejection.
   Why looks your grace so *heavily* to-day?
   —O, I have past a miserable night. *Shakspeare.*

HE'AVINESS, hĕv'vē-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *heavy*.]

1. Ponderousness; the quality of being heavy; weight.
   The subject is concerning the *heaviness* of several bodies, or the proportion that is required betwixt any weight and the power which may move it. *Wilkins.*
2. Dejection of mind; depression of spirit.
   We are, at the hearing of some, more inclined unto sorrow and *heaviness;* of some more mollified, and softened in mind. *Hooker.*
   Against ill chances men are ever merry,
   But *heaviness* foreruns the good event. *Shakspeare*
   Let us not burthen our remembrance with
   A *heaviness* that's gone. *Shakspeare*
   Heaviness in the heart of man maketh it stoop; but a good word maketh it glad. *Proverbs.*
   Ye greatly rejoice; though now for a season ye are in *heaviness*, through manifold temptations. 1 *Peter*
3. Inaptitude to motion or thought; sluggishness; torpidness; dulness of spirit; languidness; languor.
   Our strength is all gone into *heaviness*,
   That makes the weight. *Shakspeare.*
   What means this *heaviness* that hangs upon me?
   This lethargy that creeps through all my senses? *Addison.*
   He would not violate that sweet recess,
   And found besides a welcome *heaviness*,
   Which seiz'd his eyes. *Dryden.*
   A sensation of drousiness, oppression, *heaviness*, and lassitude, are signs of a too plentiful meal. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Oppression; crush; affliction: as, the *heaviness* of taxes.
5. Deepness or richness of soil.
   As Alexandria exported many commodities, so it received some, which, by reason of the fatness and *heaviness* of the ground, Egypt did not produce; such as metals, wood, and pitch. *Arbuthnot.*

HE'AVY, hĕv'vē.[234] *adj.* [heaꝛiȝ, Sax.]

1. Weighty; ponderous; tending strongly to the centre; contrary to light.
   Mersennus tells us, that a little child, with an engine of an hundred double pulleys, might move this earth, though it were much heavier than it is. *Wilkins.*
2. Sorrowful; dejected; depressed.
   Let me not be light;
   For a light wife doth make a *heavy* husband. *Shak.*
3. Grievous; oppressive; afflictive.
   Menelaus bore an *heavy* hand over the citizens, having a malicious mind. 2 *Mac.*
   Let not your ears despise my tongue for ever,
   Which shall possess them with the *heaviest* sound
   That ever yet they heard. *Shakspeare.*
   If the cause be not good, the king himself hath a *heavy* reckoning to make. *Shakspeare.*
   Pray for this good man, and for his issue,
   Whose *heavy* hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
   And beggar'd yours for ever. *Shakspeare.*
   Chartres, at the levee,
   Tells with a sneer the tydings *heavy*. *Swift.*
4. Wanting alacrity; wanting briskness of appearance.
   My *heavy* eyes, you say, confess
   A heart to love and grief inclined. *Prior.*
5. Wanting spirit or rapidity of sentiment; unanimated.
   A work was to be done, a *heavy* writer to be encouraged, and accordingly many thousand copies were bespoke. *Swift.*
6. Wanting activity; indolent; lazy.
   Fair, tall, his limbs with due proportion join'd;
   But of a *heavy*, dull, degenerate mind. *Dryden.*
7. Drowsy; dull; torpid.
   Peter and they that were with him were *heavy* with sleep. *Luke.*
8. Slow; sluggish.
   But let thy spiders that suck up thy venom,
   And *heavy* gaited toads lie in their way. *Shaksp.*
9. Stupid; foolish.
   This *heavy* headed revel, east and west
   Makes us traduc'd, and tax'd of other nations *Shak.*
   I would not be accounted so base minded, or *heavy* headed, that I will confess that any of them is for valour, power, or fortune better than myself. *Knolles.*
10. Burdensome; troublesome; tedious.
    I put into thy hands what has been the diversion of some of my idle and *heavy* hours. *Locke.*

When alone, your time will not lie *heavy* upon your hands for want of some trifling amusement. *Swift.*

11. Loaded; incumbered; burdened.

Hearing that there were forces coming against him, and not willing that they should find his men *heavy* and laden with booty, he returned unto Scotland. *Bacon.*

12. Not easily digested; not light to the stomach.

Such preparations as retain the oil or fat, are most *heavy* to the stomach, which makes baked meat hard of digestion. *Arbuthnot.*

13. Rich in soil; fertile: as, *heavy* lands.

14. Deep; cumbersome: as, *heavy* roads.

HEA'VY, hĕv'vė. *adv.* As an adverb it is only used in composition; heavily.

Your carriages were *heavy* laden; they are a burden to the weary beast. *Isaiah.*

Come unto me all ye that labour and are *heavy* laden, and I will give you rest. *Matthew.*

HE'BDOMAD, hĕb'dŏ-mȧd. *n. s.* [*hebdomas*, Latin.] A week; a space of seven days.

Computing by the medical month, the first *hebdomad* or septenary consists of six days, seventeen hours and a half. *Brown.*

HEBDO'MADAL, hĕb-dŏm'ȧ-dȧl.[518] } *adj.*
HEBDO'MADARY, hĕb-dŏm'ȧ-dȧr-ė. } [from *hebdomas*, Latin.] Weekly; consisting of seven days.

As for *hebdomadal* periods, or weeks, in regard of their sabbaths, they were observed by the Hebrews. *Brown.*

To HE'BETATE, hĕb'ė-tȧte. *v. a.* [*hebeto*, Latin; *hebeter*, French.] To dull; to blunt; to stupify.

The eye, especially if *hebetated*, might cause the same perception. *Harvey.*

Beef may confer a robustness on the limbs of my son, but will *hebetate* and clog his intellectuals. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

HEBETA'TION, hĕb-ė-tȧ'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *hebetate.*]

1. The act of dulling.

2. The state of being dulled.

HE'BETUDE, hĕb'ė-tūde. *n. s.* [*hebetudo*, Lat.] Dulness; obtuseness; bluntness.

The pestilent seminaries, according to their grossness or subtilty, activity or *hebetude*, cause more or less truculent plagues. *Harvey.*

HE'BRAISM, hĕb'rȧ-ĭsm.[335] *n. s.* [*hebraisme*, French; *hebraismus*, Latin.] A Hebrew idiom.

Milton has infused a great many Latinisms, as well as Græcisms, and sometimes *Hebraisms*, into his poem. *Spectator.*

HE'BRAIST, hĕb'rȧ-ĭst.[503] *n. s.* [*hebræus*, Lat.] A man skilled in Hebrew.

HE'BRICIAN, hė-brĭsh'ăn. *n. s.* [from *Hebrew.*] One skilful in Hebrew.

The words are more properly taken for the air or ether than the heavens, as the best *hebricians* understand them. *Raleigh.*

The nature of the Hebrew verse, as the meanest *hebrician* knoweth, consists of uneven feet. *Peacham.*

HE'CATOMB, hĕk'ȧ-tōōm. *n. s.* [*hecatombe*, French; ἑκατόμβη.] A sacrifice of a hundred cattle.

In rich men's homes
I bid kill some beasts, but no *hecatombs;*
None starve, none surfeit so. *Donne.*

One of these three is a whole *hecatomb*,
And therefore only one of them shall die. *Dryden.*

Her triumphant sons in war succeed,
And slaughtered *hecatombs* around him bleed. *Add.*

HE'CTICAL, hĕk'tė-kăl. } *adj.* [*hectique*,
HE'CTICK, hĕk'tĭk.[509] } Fr. from ἕξις.]

1. Habitual; constitutional.

This word is joined only to that kind of fever which is slow and continual, and ending in a consumption, is the contrary to those fevers which arise from a plethora, or too great fulness from obstruction. It is attended with too lax a state of the excretory passages, and generally those of the skin; whereby so much runs off as leaves not resistance enough in the contractile vesssels to keep them sufficiently distended, so that they vibrate oftener, agitate the fluids the more, and keep them thin and hot. *Quincy.*

A *hectick* fever hath got hold
Of the whole substance, not to be controul'd. *Donne.*

2. Troubled with a morbid heat.

No *hectick* student scars the gentle maid. *Taylor.*

HE'CTICK, hĕk'tĭk. *n. s.* A hectick fever.

Like the *hectick* in my blood he rages,
And thou must cure me. *Shakspeare.*

HE'CTOR, hĕk'tûr.[418 166] *n. s.* [from the name of *Hector*, the great *Homeric* warriour.] A bully; a blustering, turbulent, pervicacious, noisy fellow.

Those usurping *hectors*, who pretend to honour without religion, think the charge of a lye a blot not to be washed out but by blood. *South.*

We'll take one cooling cup of nectar,
And drink to this celestial *hector*. *Prior.*

To HE'CTOR, hĕk'tûr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To threaten; to treat with insolent authoritative terms.

They reckon they must part with honour together with their opinion, if they suffer themselves to be *hectored* out of it. *Gov. of Tongue.*

The weak low spirit fortune makes her slave;
But she 's a drudge, when *hector'd* by the brave. *Dryden.*

An honest man, when he came home at night, found another fellow domineering in his family, *hectoring* his servants, and calling for supper. *Arbuth.*

To HE'CTOR, hĕk'tûr. *v. n.* To play the bully; to bluster.

They have attacked me, some with piteous moans and outcries, others grinning and only shewing their teeth, others ranting and *hectoring*, others scolding and reviling. *Stillingfleet.*

One would think the *hectoring*, the storming, the sullen, and all the different species of the angry, should be cured. *Spectator.*

Don Carlos made her chief director,
That she might o'er the servants *hector*. *Swift.*

HEDERA'CEOUS, hĕd-ėr-ā'shŭs. *adj.* [*hederaceus*, Latin.] Producing ivy. *Dict.*

HEDGE, hĕdje. *n. s.* [hecge, Saxon.] A fence made round grounds with prickly bushes, or woven twigs.

It is a good wood for fire, if kept dry; and is very useful for stakes in *hedges*. *Mortimer.*

The gardens unfold variety of colours to the eye every morning, and the *hedges'* breath is beyond all perfume. *Pope.*

Through the verdant maze
Of sweet-briar *hedges* I pursue my walk. *Thomson.*

HEDGE, hĕdje, prefixed to any word, notes something mean, vile, of the lowest class; perhaps from a *hedge*, or *hedge-born man*, a man without any known place of birth.

There are five in the first shew: the pedant, the braggart, the *hedge-priest*, the fool, and the boy. *Shakspeare.*

The clergy do much better than a little *hedge*, contemptible, illiterate vicar can be presumed to do. *Swift.*

A person, who, by his style and literature, seems to have been the corrector of a *hedge-press* in Little Britain, proceeded gradually to an author. *Swift.*

To HEDGE, hĕdje. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To enclose with a hedge, or fence of wood dry or growing.

Hedge thy possession about with thorns. *Ecclus.*

Those alleys must be *hedged* at both ends, to keep out the wind. *Bacon.*

2. To obstruct.

I will *hedge* up thy way with thorns. *Hosea.*

3. To encircle for defence.

England, *hedg'd* in with the main,
That water-walled bulwark, still secure
And confident from foreign purposes. *Shaksp.*

There 's such divinity doth *hedge* a king,
That treason can but peep to what it would. *Shaks.*

4. To shut up within an enclosure.

It must not be paid and exported in ready money; so says our law: but that is a law to *hedge* in the cuckow, and serves for no purpose: for if we export not goods, for which our merchants have money due to them, how can it be paid by bills of exchange. *Locke.*

5. To force into a place already full. This seems to be mistaken for *edge*. To *edge in*, is to put in by the way that requires least room; but *hedge* may signify to thrust in with difficulty, as into a *hedge*.

You forget yourself
To *hedge* me in. *Shaksp. Jul. Cæs.*

When I was hasty, thou delayd'st me longer:
I pr'ythee, let me *hedge* one moment more
Into thy promise; for thy life preserv'd. *Dryden.*

When you are sent on an errand, be sure to *hedge* in some business of your own. *Swift.*

To HEDGE, hĕdje. *v. n.* To shift; to hide the head.

I myself sometimes, hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to shuffle, to *hedge*, and to lurch. *Shakspeare.*

HEDGE-BORN, hĕdje'bŏrn. *adj.* [*hedge* and *born.*] Of no known birth; meanly born.

He then, that is not furnish'd in this sort,
Doth but usurp the sacred name of knight,
And should, if I were worthy to be judge,
Be quite degraded, like a *hedge-born* swain,
That doth presume to boast of gentle blood. *Shaks.*

HEDGE-CREEPER, hĕdje-krēē'pŭr. *n. s.* [*hedge* and *creep.*] One that skulks under hedges for bad purposes.

HEDGE-FUMITORY, hĕdje-fū'mė-tŭr-ė. *n. s.* A plant; *fumaria sepium*. *Ainsworth.*

HEDGE-HOG, hĕdje'hŏg. *n. s.* [*hedge* and *hog; erinaceus.*]

1. An animal set with prickles, like thorns in a hedge.

Like *hedge-hogs*, which
Lie tumbling in my bare-foot way, and mount
Their pricks at my foot-fall. *Shakspeare.*

Few have belief to swallow, or hope enough to experience, the collyrium of Albertus; that is to make one see in the dark: yet thus much, according unto his receipt, will the right eye of an *hedge-hog*, boiled in oil, and preserved in a brazen vessel, effect. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The *hedge-hog* hath his backside and flanks thick set with strong and sharp prickles; and besides, by the help of a muscle, can contract himself into a globular figure, and so withdraw his whole under part, head, belly, and legs, within his thicket of prickles. *Ray.*

2. A term of reproach.

Did'st thou not kill this king?
——I grant ye.
——Do'st grant me, *hedge-hog?* *Shakspeare.*

3. A plant; trefoil; *medica echinata*. *Ains.*

4. The globe-fish; *orbis echinatus*. *Ains.*

HEDGE-HYSSOP, hĕdje-hĭz'zŭp. *n. s.* [*hedge* and *hyssop.*] A species of willowort; *gratiola.*

Hedge-hyssop is a purging medicine, and a very rough one: externally it is said to be a vulnerary. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*

HEDGE-MUSTARD, hĕdje-mŭs'tărd. *n. s.* A plant.

HEDGE-NETTLE, hĕdje-nĕt'tl. *n. s.* A plant; *galeopsis.* *Ainsworth.*

HEDGE-NOTE, hĕdje'nōte. *n. s.* [*hedge* and *note.*] A word of contempt for low writing.

When they began to be somewhat better bred, they left these *hedge-notes* for another sort of poem, which was also full of pleasant raillery. *Dryden.*

HEDGE-PIG, hĕdje'pig. *n. s.* [*hedge* and *pig.*] A young hedge-hog.

Thrice the brinded cat hath mew'd,
Thrice and once the *hedge-pig* whin'd. *Shaksp.*

HEDGE-ROW, hĕdje'rō. *n. s.* [*hedge* and *row.*] The series of trees or bushes planted for enclosures.

Sometimes walking not unseen
By *hedge-row* elms, on hillocks green. *Milton.*

The fields in the northern side are divided by *hedge-rows* of myrtle. *Berkley to Pope.*

HEDGE-SPARROW, hĕdje-spăr'rō. *n. s.* [*hedge* and *sparrow; curruca.*] A sparrow that lives in bushes, distinguished from a sparrow that builds in thatch.

The *hedge-sparrow* fed the cuckoo so long,
That it had it's head bit off by its young. *Shaksp.*

HE'DGING-BILL, hĕdje'ĭng-bĭl. *n. s.* [*hedge* and *bill.*] A cutting-hook used in making hedges.

Comes master Dametas with a *hedging bill* in his hand, chaffing and swearing. *Sidney.*

HE'DGER, hĕdje'ŭr. *n. s.* [from *hedge.*] One who makes hedges.

The labour'd ox
In his loose traces from the furrow came,
And the swink'd *hedger* at his supper sat. *Milton.*

He would be laughed at, that should go about to make a fine dancer out of a country *hedger* at past fifty. *Locke.*

To HEED,[246] hēēd. *v. a.* [hebban, Saxon.] To mind; to regard; to take notice of; to attend.

With pleasure Argus the musician *heeds;*
But wonders much at those new vocal reeds. *Dryd.*

He will no more have clear ideas of all the operations of his mind, than he will have all the particular ideas of any landscape or clock, who will not turn his eyes to it, and with attention *heed* all the parts of it. *Locke.*

HEED, hēēd. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Care; attention.

With wanting *heed* and giddy cunning,
The melting voice through mazes running. *Milton.*

Take *heed* that, in their tender years, ideas, that have no natural cohesion, come not to be united in their heads. *Locke.*

Thou must take *heed,* my Portius;
The world has all its eyes on Cato's son. *Addison.*

2. Caution; fearful attention; suspicious watch.

Either wise bearing or ignorant carriage is caught as men catch diseases, one of another; therefore, let men take *heed* of their company. *Shakspeare.*

Take *heed;* have open eye; for thieves do foot by night:
Take *heed* ere summer comes, or cuckoo birds affright. *Shakspeare.*

3. Care to avoid.

We should take *heed* of the neglect or contempt of his worship. *Tillotson.*

4. Notice; observation.

Speech must come by hearing and learning; and birds give more *heed,* and mark words more than beasts. *Bacon.*

5. Seriousness; staidness.

He did unseal them; and the first he viewed,
He did it with a serious mind; a *heed*
Was in his countenance. *Shakspeare.*

6. Regard; respectful notice.

It is a way of calling a man a fool, when no *heed* is given to what he says. *L'Estrange.*

HE'EDFUL, hēēd'fŭl. *adj.* [from *heed.*]

1. Watchful; cautious; suspicious.

Give him *heedful* note;
For I mine eyes will rivet to his face;
And, after, we will both our judgments join,
In censure of his seeming. *Shakspeare.*

2. Attentive; careful; observing: with *of.*

I am commanded
To tell the passion of my sovereign's heart;
Where fame, late ent'ring at his *heedful* ears,
Hath plac'd thy beauty's image and thy virtue. *Shakspeare.*

To him one of the other twins was bound,
Whilst I had been like *heedful* of the other. *Shak.*

Thou, *heedful* of advice, secure proceed;
My praise the precept is, be thine the deed. *Pope.*

HE'EDFULLY, hēēd'fŭl-ē. *adv.* [from *heedful.*] Attentively; carefully; cautiously.

Let the learner maintain an honourable opinion of his instructor, and *heedfully* listen to his instructions, as one willing to be led. *Watts.*

HE'EDFULNESS, hēēd'fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *heedful.*] Caution; vigilance; attention.

HE'EDILY, hēēd'ē-lē. *adv.* Cautiously; vigilantly. *Dict.*

HE'EDINESS, hēēd'ē-nĕs. *n. s.* Caution; vigilance. *Dict.*

HE'EDLESS, hēēd'lĕs. *adj.* [from *heed.*] Negligent; inattentive; careless; thoughtless; regardless; unobserving: with *of.*

The *heedless* lover does not know
Whose eyes they are that wound him so. *Waller.*

Heedless of verse, and hopeless of the crown,
Scarce half a wit, and more than half a clown. *Dryd.*

Some ideas which have more than once offered themselves to the senses, have yet been little taken notice of; the mind being either *heedless,* as in children, or otherwise employed, as in men. *Locke.*

Surprises are often fatal to *heedless* unguarded innocence. *Sherlock.*

HE'EDLESSLY, hēēd'lĕs-lē. *adv.* [from *heedless.*] Carelessly; negligently; inattentively.

Whilst ye discharge the duties of matrimony, ye *heedlessly* slide into sin. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

HE'EDLESSNESS, hēēd'lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *heedless.*] Carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence; inattention.

In the little harms they suffer from knocks and falls, they should not be pitied, but bid do so again; which is a better way to cure their *heedlessness.* *Locke.*

HEEL,[246] hēēl. *n. s.* [hele, Saxon.]

1. The part of the foot that protuberates behind.

If the luxated bone be distorted backward, it lieth over the *heel* bone. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

2. The whole foot of animals.

The stag recals his strength, his speed,
His winged *heels,* and then his armed head;
With these t' avoid, with that his fate to meet;
But fear prevails, and bids him trust his feet. *Den.*

Pegasus appeared hanging off the side of a rock, with a fountain running from his *heel.* *Addison.*

3. The feet, as employed in flight.

Nothing is commoner, in times of danger, than for men to leave their masters to bears and tygers, and shew them a fair pair of *heels* for 't. *L'Estr.*

4. *To be at the* HEELS. To pursue closely; to follow hard.

Sir, when comes your book forth?
—Upon the *heels* of my presentment. *Shakspeare.*

But is there no sequel at the *heels* of this
Mother's admiration? *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

5. To attend closely.

Could we break our way
By force, and at our *heels* all hell should rise
With blackest insurrection, to confound
Heav'n's purest light. *Milton.*

6. To pursue as an enemy.

The Spaniards fled on towards the north to seek their fortunes, being still chased by the English navy at their *heels,* until they were fain to give them over for want of powder. *Bacon.*

Want! hungry want! that hungry meagre fiend,
Is at my *heels,* and chaces me in view. *Otway.*

7. To follow close as a dependant.

Through proud London he came sighing on,
After the admired *heels* of Bolingbroke. *Shaksp.*

8. *To lay by the* HEELS. To fetter; to shackle; to put in gyves.

If the king blame me for 't, I'll *lay* ye all
By th' heels, and suddenly; and on your heads
Clap round fines for neglect. *Shakspeare.*

One half of man, his mind,
Is, *sui juris,* unconfin'd,
And cannot be *laid by the heels.* *Hudibras.*

I began to smoke that they were a parcel of mummers; and wondered that none of the Middlesex justices took care to *lay* some of them *by the heels.* *Addison.*

9. Any thing shaped like a heel.

At the other side is a kind of *heel* or knob, to break clots with. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

10. The back part of a stocking: whence the phrase *to be out at heels,* to be worn out.

A good man's fortune may grow *out at heels.* *Shakspeare.*

To HEEL, hēēl. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dance.

I cannot sing,
Nor *heel* the high lavolt, nor sweeten talk. *Shaksp.*

2. To lean on one side: as, the ship *heels.*

To HEEL, hēēl. *v. a.* To arm a cock.

HE'ELER, hēēl'ŭr. *n. s.* [from *heel*] A cock that strikes well with his heels.

HE'EL-PIECE, hēēl'pēse. *n. s.* [*heel* and *piece.*] A piece fixed on the hinder part of the shoe, to supply what is worn away.

To HE'EL-PIECE, hēēl'pēse. *v. a.* [*heel* and *piece.*] To put a piece of leather on a shoe heel.

Some blamed Mrs. Bull for new *heel-piecing* her shoes. *Arbuthnot.*

HEFT, hĕft. *n. s.* [from *heave.*]

1. Heaving; effort.

May be in the cup
A spider steep'd, and one may drink; depart,
And yet partake no venom; for his knowledge
Is not infected: but if one present
Th' abhorrent ingredient to his eye, make known
How he hath drunk, he cracks his gorge, his sides
With violent *hefts.* *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

2. [for *haft.*] Handle.

His oily side devours both blade and *heft.* *Waller.*

HE'GIRA, hē-jī'rā *or* hĕd'jē-rā. *n. s.* [Arabick.] A term in chronology, signifying the epocha, or account of time, used by the Arabians and Turks, who begin their computation from the day that *Mahomet* was forced to make his escape from the city of Mecca, which happened on Friday, July 16, *A. D.* 622, under the reign of the emperor *Heraclius.*

Harris

HEI'FER, hĕf'fŭr.[98 254] *n. s.* [heapope, Saxon.] A young cow.

Who finds the *heifer* dead and bleeding fresh,
And sees fast by a butcher with an axe,
But will suspect 'twas he that made the slaughter?
Shakspeare.

A *heifer* will put up her nose, and snuff in the air, against rain. *Bacon.*

For her the flocks refuse their verdant food,
Nor thirsty *heifers* seek the gliding flood. *Pope.*

HEIGH-HO, hĭ'hō. *interj.*

1. An expression of slight languor and uneasiness.

Heigh-ho! an't be not four by the day, I'll be hang'd. *Shakspeare.*

2. It is used by *Dryden*, contrarily to custom, as a voice of exultation.

We'll toss off our ale 'till we cannot stand,
And *heigh-ho* for the honour of old England. *Dry.*

HEIGHT, hīte *or* hāte.[263] *n. s.* [from *high*.]

1. Elevation above the ground: indefinite.

Into what pit thou seest,
From what *height* fall'n. *Milton.*

An amphitheatre's amazing *height*
Here fills the eye with terror and delight. *Addison.*

2. Altitude; definite space measured upward.

Abroad I'll study thee,
As he removes far off, that great *heights* takes. *Donne.*

There is in Ticinium a church that is in length one hundred feet, in breadth twenty, and in *height* near fifty. *Bacon.*

An amphitheatre appeared
Rais'd in degrees, to sixty paces rear'd;
That when a man was plac'd in one degree,
Height was allow'd for him above to see. *Dryden.*

3. Degree of latitude. Latitudes are higher as they approach the pole.

Guinea lieth to the north sea, in the same *height* as Peru to the south. *Abbot.*

4. Summit; ascent; towering eminence; high place.

From Alpine *heights* the father first descends;
His daughter's husband in the plain attends. *Dryd.*

5. Elevation of rank; station of dignity; great degree of excellence.

By him that rais'd me to this careful *height*,
From that contented hap which I enjoy'd. *Shaks.*

Ten kings had from the Norman conqu'ror reign'd,
When England to her greatest *height* attain'd,
Of pow'r dominion, glory, wealth, and state. *Dan.*

Every man of learning need not enter into their difficulties, nor climb the *heights* to which some others have arrived. *Watts.*

6. The utmost degree; full completion.

Putrefaction doth not rise to its *height* at once. *Bacon.*

Did not she
Of Timna first betray me, and reveal
The secret, wrested from me in the *height*
Of nuptial love profess'd? *Milton.*

Hide me from the face
Of God, whom to behold was then my *height*
Of happiness! *Milton.*

Despair is the *height* of madness. *Sherlock.*

7. Utmost exertion.

Come on, sir; I shall now put you to the *height* of your breeding. *Shakspeare.*

8. State of excellence; advance toward perfection.

Social duties are carried to greater *heights*, and enforced with stronger motives, by the principles of our religion. *Addison.*

To HEI'GHTEN, hī't'n.[103] *v. a.* [from *height*.]

1. To raise higher.
2. To improve; to meliorate.
3. To aggravate.

Foreign states used their endeavours to *heighten* our confusions, and plunge us into all the evils of a civil war. *Addison.*

4. To improve by decorations.

As in a room, contrived for state, the height of the roof should bear a proportion to the area; so in the *heightenings* of poetry, the strength and vehemence of figures should be suited to the occasion. *Dryden.*

HE'INOUS, hā'nŭs.[249] *adj.* [*haineux*, Fr. from *hane*, hate; or from the Teutonick, *hoon*, shame.] Atrocious; wicked in a high degree.

To abrogate or innovate the gospel of Christ, if men or angels should attempt, it were most *heinous* and accursed sacrilege. *Hooker.*

This is the man should do the bloody deed:
The image of a wicked *heinous* fault
Lives in his eye. *Shakspeare.*

As it is a most *heinous*, so it is a most dangerous impiety to despise him that can destroy us. *Tillotson.*

HE'INOUSLY, hā'nŭs-lè. *adv.* [from *heinous*.] Atrociously; wickedly.

HE'INOUSNESS, hā'nŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *heinous*.] Atrociousness; wickedness.

He who can treat offences, provoking God, as jests and trifles, must have little sense of the *heinousness* of them. *Rogers.*

HEIR, āre.[249 394] *n. s.* [*heire*, old French; *hæres*, Latin.]

1. One that is inheritor of any thing after the present possessor.

An *heir* signifies the eldest, who is, by the laws of England, to have all his father's land. *Locke.*

What Lady is that?
—The *heir* of Alanson, Rosaline her name. *Shaks.*

That I'll give my voice on Richard's side,
To bar my master's *heirs* in true descent,
God knows, I will not do it. *Shakspeare.*

Being *heirs* together of the grace of life. 1 *Pet.*

Sunk is the hero, and his glory lost,
And I his *heir* in misery alone. *Pope.*

The *heirs* to titles and large estates have a weakness in their eyes, and a tenderness in their constitutions. *Swift.*

2. One newly inheriting an estate.

The young extravagant *heir* had got a new steward, and was resolved to look into his estate. *Swift.*

To HEIR, āre. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inherit.

His son in blooming youth was snatch'd by fate,
One only daughter *heir'd* the royal state. *Dryden.*

HE'IRESS, āre'ĭs.[99] *n. s.* [from *heir*.] An inheritrix; a woman that inherits.

An *heiress* she, while yet alive;
All that was her's to him did give. *Waller.*

Æneas, though he married the *heiress* of the crown, yet claimed no title to it during the life of his father-in-law. *Dryden.*

HE'IRLESS, āre'lĕs. *adj.* [from *heir*.] Without an heir; wanting one to inherit after him.

I still think of
The wrong I did myself; which was so much,
That *heirless* it hath made my kingdom. *Shaksp.*

HE'IRLOOM, āre'lōōm. *n. s.* [*heir* and ȝeloma, goods, Saxon.] Any furniture or moveable decreed to descend by inheritance, and therefore inseparable from the freehold.

Achilles' sceptre was of wood,
Transmitted to the hero's line;
Thence through a long descent of kings,
Came an *heirloom*, as Homer sings. *Swift.*

HE'IRSHIP, āre'shĭp. *n. s* [from *heir*.] The state, character, or privileges of an heir.

A layman appoints an heir or an executor in his will to build an hospital within a year, under pain of his being deprived of his *heirship*. *Ayliffe.*

HELD, hĕld. The preterit and part. pass. of *hold*.

A rich man beginning to fall, is *held* up of friends. *Ecclesiastes.*

If Minerva had not appeared and *held* his hand, he had executed his design. *Dryden.*

HE'LIACAL, hē-lī'ā-kăl. *adj.* [*heliaque*, French, from ἡλιος.] Emerging from the lustre of the sun, or falling into it.

Had they ascribed the heat of the season to this star, they would not have computed from its *heliacal* ascent. *Brown.*

HE'LIACALLY, hē-lī'ā-kăl-lè. *adv.* [from *heliacal*.]

From the rising of this star, not cosmically, that is, with the sun, but *heliacally*, that is, its emersion from the rays of the sun, the ancients computed their canicular days. *Brown.*

He is tempestuous in the summer, when he rises *heliacally*; and rainy in the winter, when he rises achronically. *Dryden.*

HE'LICAL, hĕl'ĕ-kăl. *adj.* [*helice*, French, from ἕλιξ.] Spiral; with many circumvolutions.

The screw is a kind of wedge, multiplied or continued by a *helical* revolution about a cylinder, receiving its motion not from any stroke, but from a vectis at one end of it. *Wilkins.*

HELIOCE'NTRICK, hē-lē-ō-sĕn'trĭk. *adj.* [*heliocentrique*, Fr. ἡλιος and κέντρον.]

The *heliocentrick* place of a planet is said to be such as it would appear to us from the sun, if our eye were fixed in its centre. *Harris.*

HE'LIOID *Parabola*, hē'lē-ŏĭd-pă-răb'bō-lă, in mathematicks, or the parabolick spiral, is a curve which arises from the supposition of the axis of the common Apollonian parabola being bent round into the periphery of a circle, and is a line then passing through the extremities of the ordinates, which do now converge toward the centre of the said circle. *Harris.*

HE'LIOSCOPE, hē'lē-ō-skōpe. *n. s.* [*helioscope*, Fr. ἡλιος and σκοπέω.] A sort of telescope fitted so as to look on the body of the sun, without offence to the eyes. *Harris.*

HE'LIOTROPE, hē'lē-ō-trōpe. *n. s.* [ἡλιος and τρέπω; *heliotrope*, Fr. *heliotrophium*, Lat.] A plant that turns toward the sun; but more particularly the turnsol, or sunflower.

'Tis an observation of flatterers, that they are like the *heliotrope*; they open only towards the sun, but shut and contract themselves at night, and in cloudy weather. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

HE'LISPHERICAL, hē-lĭs-fĕr'ĕ-kăl. *adj.* [*helix* and *sphere*.]

The *helispherical* line is the rhomb line in navigation, and is so called because on the globe it winds round the pole spirally, and still comes nearer and nearer to it, but cannot terminate in it. *Harris.*

HE'LIX, hē'lĭks. *n. s.* [*helice*, French; ἕλιξ.] Part of a spiral line; a circumvolution.

Find the true inclination of the screw, together with the quantity of water which every *helix* does contain. *Wilkins.*

HELL, hĕl. *n. s.* [helle, Saxon.]

1. The place of the devil and wicked souls.

For it is a knell
That summons thee to heaven or to *hell*. *Shaksp.*

If a man were a porter of *hell* gates, he should have old turning the key. *Shaksp.*

Let none admire
That riches grow in *hell;* that soil may best
Deserve the precious bane. *Milton.*

Hell's black tyrant trembled to behold
The glorious light he forfeited of old. *Cowley.*

2. The place of separate souls, whether good or bad.

I will go down to my son mourning to *hell.* *Gen.*
He descended into *hell.* *Apostles' Creed.*

3. Temporal death.

The pains of *hell* came about me; the snares of death overtook me. *Psalms.*

4. The place at a running play to which those who are caught are carried.

Then couples three be straight allotted there;
They of both ends the middle two do fly;
The two that in mid-place, *hell* called were,
Must strive with waiting foot and watching eye,
To catch of them, and them to *hell* to bear,
That they, as well as they, *hell* may supply. *Sidney.*

5. The place into which the tailor throws his shreds.

This trusty squire, he had as well
As the bold Trojan knight seen *hell;*
Not with a counterfeited pass
Of golden bough, but true gold-lace. *Hudibras.*

In Covent-garden did a taylor dwell,
Who might deserve a place in his own *hell.*
King's Cookery.

6. The infernal powers.

Much danger first, much toil did he sustain,
While Saul and *hell* crost his strong fate in vain.
Cowley.

7. It is used in composition by the old writers more than by the modern.

HELL-BLACK, hĕl'blăk. *adj.* Black as hell.

The sea, with such a storm as his bare head
In *hell-black* night endur'd, would have boil'd up,
And quench'd the stelled fires. *Shaksp.*

HELL-BRED, hĕl'brĕd. *adj.* [*hell* and *bred.*] Produced in hell.

Heart cannot think what courage and what cries,
With foul enfouldred smoak and flashing fire,
The *hell-bred* beast threw forth into the skies. *Spen.*

HELL-BROTH, hĕl'brŏth. *n. s.* [*hell* and *broth.*] A composition boiled up for infernal purposes.

Adder's fork, and blind worm's sting,
Lizard's leg, and owlet's wing;
For a charm of powerful trouble,
Like a *hell-broth* boil and bubble. *Shaksp.*

HELL-DOOMED, hĕl'dōōmd. *adj.* [*hell* and *doom.*] Consigned to hell.

And reckon'st thou thyself with spirits of heav'n,
Hell-doom'd! and breath'st defiance here and scorn,
Where I reign'd king? *Milton.*

HELL-GOVERNED, hĕl'gŭv-ŭrnd. *adj.* Directed by hell.

Earth gape open wide and ate him quick,
As thou dost swallow up this good king's blood,
Which his *hell-govern'd* arm has butcher'd. *Shaks.*

HELL-HATED, hĕl'hā-tĕd. *adj.* Abhorred like hell.

Back do I toss these treasons to thy head,
With the *hell-hated* lie o'erwhelm thy heart. *Shak.*

HELL-HAUNTED, hĕl'hân-tĕd. *adj.* [*hell* and *haunt.*] Haunted by the devil.

Fierce Osmond clos'd me in the bleeding bark,
And bid me stand exposed to the bleak winds,
Bound to the fate of this *hell-haunted* grove. *Dryd.*

HELL-HOUND, hĕl'hound. *n. s.* [helle hund, Sax.]

1. Dog of hell.

From forth the kennel of thy womb hath crept,
A *hell-hound* that doth hunt us all to death. *Shaks.*

Now the *hell-hounds* with superior speed
Had reach'd the dame, and fast'ning on her side,
The ground with issuing streams of purple dy'd. *Dryden.*

2. Agent of hell.

I call'd
My *hell-hounds* to lick up the draff, and filth,
Which man's polluting sin with taint had shed
On what was pure. *Milton.*

HELL-KITE, hĕl'kite. *n. s.* [*hell* and *kite.*] Kite of infernal breed. The term *hell* prefixed to any word notes detestation.

Did you say all? What all? Oh, *hell-kite!* all?
What, all my pretty chickens, and their dam,
At one fell swoop? *Shaksp.*

HE'LLEBORE, hĕl'lĕ-bōre. *n. s.* [*helleborus*, Latin.] Christmas flower.

HE'LLEBORE *White*, hĕl'lĕ-bōre. *n. s.* [*veratrum*, Latin.] A plant.

There are great doubts whether any of its species be the true *hellebore* of the ancients. *Miller.*

HE'LLENISM, hĕl'lĕ-nĭzm. *n. s.* [ἑλληνισμος.] A Greek idiom. *Ainsworth.*

HE'LLISH, hĕl'lĭsh. *adj.* [from *hell.*]

1. Sent from hell; belonging to hell.

O thou celestial or infernal spirit of love, or what other heavenly or *hellish* title thou list to have, for effects of both I find in myself, have compassion of me. *Sidney.*

Victory and triumph to the Son of God,
Now entering his great duel, not of arms,
But to vanquish by wisdom *hellish* wiles. *Milton.*

2. Having the qualities of hell; infernal; wicked; detestable.

No benefits shall ever allay that diabolical rancor that ferments in some *hellish* breasts, but that it will foam out at its foul mouth in slander. *South.*

HE'LLISHLY, hĕl'lĭsh-lĕ. *adv.* [from *hellish.*] Infernally; wickedly; detestably.

HE'LLISHNESS, hĕl'lĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *hellish.*] Wickedness; abhorred qualities.

HE'LLWARD, hĕl'wărd. *adv.* [from *hell.*] Toward hell.

Be next thy care the sable sheep to place
Full o'er the pit, and *hellward* turn their face. *Pope.*

HELM, hĕlm, denotes defence: as *Eadhelm*, happy defence; *Sighelm*, victorious defence; *Berthelm*, eminent defence: like *Amyntas* and *Boetius* among the Greeks. *Gibson's Camden.*

HELM, hĕlm. *n. s.* [helm, Saxon, from *helan*, to cover, to protect.]

1. A covering for the head in war; a helmet; a morion; a headpiece.

France spreads his banners in our noiseless land;
With plumed *helm* the slayer begins his threats.
Shakspeare.

Mnestheus lays hard load upon his *helm.* *Dryd.*

2. The part of a coat of arms that bears the crest.

More might be added of *helms*, crests, mantles, and supporters. *Camden.*

3. The upper part of the retort.

The vulgar chymists themselves pretend to be able, by repeated cohobations, and other fit operations, to make the distilled parts of a concrete bring its own *caput mortuum* over the *helm.* *Boyle.*

4. [helma, Saxon.] The steerage; the rudder.

They did not leave the *helm* in storms;
And such they are make happy states. *Ben Jonson.*

More in prosperity is reason tost
Than ships in storms, their *helms* and anchors lost.
Denham.

Fair occasion shews the springing gale,
And int'rest guides the *helm*, and honour swells the sail. *Prior.*

5. The station of government.

I may be wrong in the means; but that is no objection against the design: let those at the *helm* contrive it better. *Swift.*

6. In the following line it is difficult to determine whether *steersman* or *defender* is intended: I think *steersman.*

You slander
The *helms* o' th' state, who care for you like fathers,
When you curse them as enemies. *Shaksp.*

To HELM, hĕlm. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guide; to conduct. *Hanmer.*

The very stream of his life, and the business he hath *helmed*, must give him a better proclamation. *Shakspeare.*

HE'LMED, hĕlmd.[369] *adj.* [from *helm.*] Furnished with a headpiece.

The *helmed* cherubim
Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd.
Milton

HE'LMET, hĕl'mĭt.[99] *n. s.* [Probably a diminutive of *helm.*] A helm; a headpiece; armour for the head.

I saw him down; thrice up again, and fighting;
From *helmet* to the spur all bleeding o'er. *Shaksp.*

Sev'n darts are thrown at once, and some rebound
From his bright shield, some on his *helmet* sound.
Dryden.

HELMI'NTHICK, hĕl-mĭn'*th*ĭk. *adj.* [from ἑλμινθος.] Relating to worms. *Dict.*

To HELP, hĕlp. *v. a.* pret. *helped* or *holp;* part. *helped* or *holpen.* [*hilpan*, Gothick; helpan, Saxon.]

1. To assist; to support; to aid.

Let us work as valiant men behoves;
For boldest hearts good fortune *helpeth* out. *Fairfax.*

O Lord, make haste to *help* me. *Psalms.*

God *helped* him against the Philistines. 2 *Chron.*

They *helped* them in all things with silver and gold. 1 *Esdras.*

A man reads his prayers out of a book, as a means to *help* his understanding and direct his expressions. *Stillingfleet.*

2. It has, in familiar language, the particle *out*, which seems to have meant, originally, *out of* a difficulty.

This he conceives not hard to bring about,
If all of you should join to *help* him *out.* *Dryden.*

What I offer is so far from doing any diskindness to the cause these gentlemen are engaged in, that it does them a real service, and *helps* them *out* with the main thing whereat they stuck. *Woodward.*

The god of learning and of light,
Would want a god himself to *help* him *out.* *Swift.*

3. To raise by help; with *up.*

Woe to him that is alone when he falleth; for he hath not another to *help* him *up.* *Ecclus.*

4. To enable to surmount; with *over.*

Wherever they are at a stand, *help* them presently *over* the difficulty without any rebuke. *Locke.*

5. To remove by help: with *off.*

Having never learned any laudable manual art, they have recourse to those foolish or ill ways in use, to *help off* their time. *Locke.*

6. To free from pain or vexation.

Help and ease them, but by no means bemoan them. *Locke.*

7. To cure; to heal: with *of.* Obsolete.

Love doth to her eyes repair,
To *help* him *of* his blindness. *Shaksp.*

8. It is commonly used before the disease.

The true calamus *helps* coughs. *Gerard.*

9. To remedy; to change for the better.

Cease to lament for that thou can'st not *help;*
And study help for that which thou lament'st.
Shakspeare.

10. To prevent; to hinder.

Those few who reside among us, only because they cannot *help* it. *Swift.*

If they take offence when we give none, it is a thing we cannot *help*, and therefore the whole blame must lie upon them. *Sanderson.*

It is a high point of ill nature to make sport with any man's imperfections that he cannot *help*. *L'Estr.*

Those closing skies may still continue bright;
But who can *help* it if you'll make it night. *Dryd.*

She, betwixt her modesty and pride,
Her wishes, which she could not *help*, would hide. *Dryden.*

It is reckoned ill manners for men to quarrel upon difference in opinion, because that is a thing which no man can *help* in himself. *Swift.*

11. To forbear; to avoid.

He cannot *help* believing, that such things he saw and heard. *Atterbury.*

I cannot *help* remarking the resemblance betwixt him and our author in qualities, fame, and fortune. *Pope.*

12. To promote; to forward.

And they *helped* forward the afflictive. *Zech.*

If you make the earth narrower at the bottom than at the top, in fashion of a sugar-loaf reversed, it will *help* the experiment. *Bacon.*

13. *To* HELP *to*. To supply with; to furnish with.

Whom they would *help to* a kingdom, those reign; and whom again they would, they displace. 1 *Mac.*

The man that is now with Tiresias can *help* him *to* his oxen again. *L'Estrange.*

14. To present at table.

In plenty starving, tantaliz'd in state,
And complaisantly *help'd to* all I hate;
Treated, caress'd, and tir'd, I take my leave. *Pope.*

To HELP, hêlp. *v. n.*

1. To contribute assistance.

Sir, how come it you
Have *help* to make this rescue? *Shaksp.*

Discreet followers and servants *help* much to reputation. *Bacon.*

Bennet's grave look was a pretence,
And Danby's matchless impudence
Help'd to support the knave. *Dryden.*

A generous present *helps* to persuade as well as an agreeable person. *Garth.*

2. To bring a supply.

Some, wanting the talent to write, made it their care that the actors should *help* out where the muses failed. *Rymer.*

HELP, hêlp. *n. s.* [from the verb; *hulpe*, Dutch.]

1. Assistance; aid; support; succour.

Mulcasses, despairing to recover the city, hardly escaped his enemies' hands by the good *help* of his uncle. *Knolles.*

He may be beholden to experience and acquired notions, where he thinks he has not the least *help* from them. *Locke.*

So great is the stupidity of some of those, that they may have no sense of the *help* administred to them. *Smalridge.*

2. That which gives help.

Though these contrivances increase the power, yet they proportionably protract the time; that which by such *helps* one man may do in a hundred days, may be done by the immediate strength of a hundred men in one day. *Wilkins.*

Virtue is a friend and a *help* to nature; but it is vice and luxury that destroys it, and the diseases of intemperance are the natural product of the sins of intemperance. *South*

Another *help* St. Paul himself affords us towards the attaining the true meaning contained in his epistles. *Locke.*

3. That which forwards or promotes.

Coral is in use as an *help* to the teeth of children. *Bacon.*

4. Remedy.

There is no *help* for it, but he must be taught accordingly to comply with the faulty way of writing. *Holder.*

HE'LPER, hêlp'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *help*.]

1. An assistant; an auxiliary; an aider; one that helps or assists.

There was not any left, nor any *helper* for Israel. *2 Kings.*

We ought to receive such, that we might be fellow *helpers* to the truth. *3 John.*

It is impossible for that man to despair who remembers that his *helper* is omnipotent. *Taylor.*

2. One that administers remedy.

Compassion, the mother of tears, is not always a mere idle spectator, but an *helper* oftentimes of evils. *More.*

3. One that supplies with any thing wanted: with *to*.

Heaven
Hath brought me up to be your daughter's dower,
As it hath fated her to be my motive,
And *helper to* a husband. *Shaksp.*

4. A supernumerary servant.

I live in the corner of a vast unfurnished house; my family consists of a steward, a groom, a *helper* in the stable, a footman, and an old maid. *Swift to Pope.*

HE'LPFUL, hêlp'fûl. *adj.* [*help* and *full*.]

1. Useful; that gives assistance.

Let's fight with gentle words,
'Till time lends friends, and friends their *helpful* swords. *Shaksp*

He orders all the succours which they bring;
The *helpful* and the good about him run,
And form an army. *Dryden.*

2. Wholesome; salutary.

A skilful chymist can as well, by separation of visible elements, draw *helpful* medicines out of poison, as poison out of the most healthful herbs. *Raleigh.*

HE'LPLESS, hêlp'lês. *adj.* [from *help*.]

1. Wanting power to succour one's self.

One dire shot
Close by the board the prince's main-mast bore;
All three now *helpless* by each other lie. *Dryden.*

Let our enemies rage and persecute the poor and the *helpless;* but let it be our glory to be pure and peaceable. *Rogers.*

2. Wanting support or assistance.

How shall I then your *helpless* fame defend?
'Twill then be infamy to seem your friend. *Pope.*

3. Irremediable; admitting no help.

Such *helpless* harms it's better hidden keep,
Than rip up grief, where it may not avail. *Spenser.*

4. Unsupplied; void: with *of*. This is unusual, perhaps improper.

Naked he lies, and ready to expire,
Helpless of all that human wants require. *Dryden.*

HE'LPLESSLY, hêlp'lês-lê. *adv.* [from *helpless*.] Without ability; without succour.

HE'LPLESSNESS, hêlp'lês-nês. *n. s.* [from *helpless*.] Want of ability; want of succour.

HELTER-SKELTER, hêl'tûr-skêl'tûr. *adv.* [As *Skinner* fancies, from heolrtep rceabo, the darkness of hell; hell, says he, being a place of confusion.] In a hurry; without order; tumultuously.

Sir John, I am thy Pistol, and thy friend:
And *helter-skelter* have I rode to England,
And tidings do I bring. *Shakspeare.*

He had no sooner turned his back but they were at it *helter-skelter*, throwing books at one another's heads. *L'Estrange.*

HELVE, hêlv. *n. s.* [helpe, Saxon.] The handle of an axe.

The slipping of an axe from the *helve*, whereby another is slain, was the work of God himself. *Raleigh's History.*

To HELVE, hêlv. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with a helve or handle.

HEM, hêm. *n. s.* [hem, Saxon.]

1. The edge of a garment doubled and sewed to keep the threads from spreading.

Rowlers must be made of even cloth, white and gentle, without *hem*, seam, or thread hanging by. *Wiseman.*

2. [*hemmen*, Dutch.] The noise uttered by a sudden and violent expiration of the breath.

I would try if I could cry *hem*, and have him. *Shakspeare.*

He loves to clear his pipes in good air, and is not a little pleased with any one who takes notice of the strength which he still exerts in his morning *hems.* *Addison.*

3. *Interject.* Hem! [Latin.]

To HEM, hêm. *v. a.*

1. To close the edge of cloth by a hem or double border sewed together.

2. To border; to edge.

All the skirt about
Was *hemm'd* with golden fringe. *Fairy Queen.*

Along the shoar of silver streaming Thames,
Whose rushy bank, the which his river *hems.* *Spens.*

3. To enclose; to environ; to confine; to shut: perhaps always with a particle; as, *in*, *about*, *round*.

So of either side, stretching itself in a narrow length, was it *hemmed in* by woody hills, as if indeed nature had meant therein to make a place for beholders. *Sidney.*

What lets us then the great Jerusalem
With valiant squadrons round *about* to *hem? Fairfax.*

Why Neptune, hast thou made us stand alone,
Divided from the world for this, say they;
Hemm'd in to be a spoil to tyranny,
Leaving affliction hence no way to fly? *Daniel.*

I hurry me in haste away,
And find his honour in a pound,
Hemm'd by a triple circle *round*,
Chequer'd with ribbons, blue and green. *Pope.*

To HEM, hêm. *v. n.* [*hemmen*, Dutch.] To utter a noise by violent expulsion of the breath.

HE'MICRANY, hêm'ê-krâ-nê. *n. s.* [ημισυ, half, and κρανιον, the skull, or head.] A pain that affects only one part of the head at a time. *Quincy.*

HE'MICYCLE, hêm'ê-si-kl. *n. s.* [ημίκυκλος.] A half round.

HE'MINA, hêm'ê-nâ. *n. s.* An ancient measure; now used in medicine to signify about ten ounces in measure. *Quincy.*

HE'MIPLEGY, hêm'ê-plêd-jê. *n. s.* [ημισυ, half, and πλησσω, to strike or seize.] A palsy, or any nervous affection relating thereunto, that seizes one side at a time; some partial disorder of the nervous system.

HE'MISPHERE, hêm'ê-sfêre. *n. s.* [ημισφαίριον; *hemisphere*, French.] The half of a globe when it is supposed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greatest circles.

That place is earth, the seat of man, that light
His day, which else, as th' other *hemisphere*,
Night would invade. *Milton.*

A hill
Of Paradise, the highest from whose top
The *hemisphere* of earth, in clearest ken
Stretch'd out to th' amplest reach of prospect lay. *Milton.*

The sun is more powerful in the northern *hemisphere*, and in the apogeum; for therein his motion is slower. *Brown.*

In open prospect nothing bounds our eye,

Until the earth seems join'd unto the sky;
So in this *hemisphere* our utmost view
Is only bounded by our king and you. *Dryden.*

HEMISPHE'RICAL, hĕm-ĕ-sfĕr'ĭk-ăl.[509] } HEMISPHE'RICK, hĕm-ĕ-sfĕr'ĭk. } *adj.* [from *hemisphere.*] Half round; containing half a globe.

The thin film of water swells above the surface of the water it swims on, and commonly constitutes *hemispherical* bodies with it. *Boyle.*

A pyrites, placed in the cavity of another of an *hemispherick* figure, in much the same manner as an acorn in its cup. *Woodward.*

HE'MISTICK, hĕ-mĭs'tĭk.[509] *n. s.* [ἡμιστίχιον; *hemistiche*, French.] Half a verse.

He broke off in the *hemistick*, or midst of the verse; but seized as it were, with a divine fury, be made up the latter part of the *hemistick*. *Dryden.*

HE'MLOCK, hĕm'lŏk. *n. s.* [hemloc, Saxon.] An herb.

The leaves are cut into many minute segments; the petals of the flower are bifid, heart-shaped, and unequal: the flower is succeeded by two short channeled seeds. One sort is sometimes used in medicine, though it is noxious; but the *hemlock* of the ancients, which was such deadly poison, is generally supposed different. *Miller.*

He was met even now,
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
With bardocks, *hemlock* *Shakspeare.*

We cannot with certainty affirm, that no man can be nourished by wood or stones, or that all men will be poisoned by *hemlock*. *Locke*

HE'MORRHAGE, hĕm'ŏ rădje. } HE'MORRHAGY, hĕm'ŏ-rā-jē. } *n. s.* [αἱμοῤῥαγία; *hemorragie*, Fr.] A violent flux of blood.

Great *hemorrhagy* succeeds the separation. *Ray.*

Twenty days fasting will not diminish its quantity so much as one great *hemorrhage*. *Arbuthnot.*

HE'MORRHOIDS, hĕm'ŏr-rŏĭdz. *n. s.* [αἱμοῤῥοΐδες; *hemorrhoids*, French.] The piles; the emrods.

I got the *hemorrhoids*. *Swift.*

HE'MORRHOIDAL, hĕm-ŏr-rŏĭd'ăl. *adj* [*hemorrhoidal*, French, from *hemorrhoids*.] Belonging to the veins in the fundament.

Besides there are hemorrhages from the nose and *hemorrhoidal* veins, and fluxes of rheum. *Ray.*

Embost upon the field, a battle stood
Of leeches, spouting *hemorrhoidal* blood. *Garth.*

HEMP, hĕmp. *n. s.* [hænep, Saxon; *hampe*, Dutch; *cannabis.*] A fibrous plant of which coarse linen and ropes are made.

It hath digitated leaves opposite to one another; the flowers have no visible petals; it is male and female in different plants. Its bark is used for cordage and cloth. *Miller.*

Let gallows go for dog; let man go free,
And let not *hemp* his windpipe suffocate. *Shaksp.*

Hemp and flax are commodities that deserve encouragement, both for their usefulness and profit. *Mortimer.*

HEMP *Agrimony*, hĕmp. *n. s.* A plant.

The common *hemp agrimony* is found wild by ditches and sides of rivers. *Miller.*

HE'MPEN, hĕm'p'n.[103] *adj.* [from *hemp.*] Made of hemp.

In foul reproach of knighthood's fair degree,
About his neck a *hempen* rope he wears. *F. Queen.*

Behold
Upon the *hempen* tackle ship-boys climbing. *Shaks.*

Ye shall have a *hempen* caudle then, and the help of a hatchet. *Shakspeare.*

I twitch'd his dangling garter from his knee;
He wist not when the *hempen* string I drew. *Gay.*

HEN, hĕn. *n. s.* [henne, Saxon; *han*, German, a cock.]

1. The female of a house-cock.
2. The female of any land fowl.

The peacock, pheasant, and goldfinch cocks have glorious colours; the *hens* have not. *Bacon.*

Whilst the *hen* bird is covering her eggs, the male generally takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough within her hearing, and by that means diverts her with his songs during the whole time of her sitting. *Addison.*

O'er the trackless waste
The heath *hen* flutters. *Thomson.*

HEN-DRIVER, hĕn'drī-vŭr. *n. s.* [*hen* and *driver.*] A kind of hawk.

The *hen-driver* I forbear to name. *Walton.*

HE'NHARM, hĕn'hărm. } HE'NHARRIER, hĕn'hăr-rē-ŭr. } *n. s.* [*hygargus.*] A kind of kite. *Ainsworth.* So called probably from destroying chickens.

HEN-HEARTED, hĕn'hăr-tĕd. *adj.* [*hen* and *heart.*] Dastardly; cowardly; like a hen. A low word.

HEN-PECKED, hĕn'pĕkt.[359] *adj.* [*hen* and *pecked.*] Governed by the wife.

A stepdame too I have, a cursed she,
Who rules my *hen-peck'd* sire, and orders me. *Dryden.*

The neighbours reported that he was *hen-pecked*, which was impossible, by such a mild spirited woman as his wife. *Arbuthnot.*

HEN-ROOST, hĕn'rōōst. *n. s.* [*hen* and *roost.*] The place where the poultry roost.

Many a poor devil stands to a whipping post for the pilfering of a silver spoon, or the robbing of a *hen-roost*. *L'Estrange.*

Her house is frequented by a company of rogues whom she encourageth to rob his *hen-roosts*. *Swift.*

If a man prosecutes gipsies with severity, his *hen-roost* is sure to pay for it. *Addison.*

They oft have sallied out to pillage
The *hen-roosts* of some peaceful village. *Tickel.*

HE'NBANE, hĕn'bāne. *n. s.* [*hyoscyamus*, Latin.] A plant.

It is very often found growing upon the sides of banks and old dunghills. This is a very poisonous plant. *Miller.*

That to which old Socrates was curs'd,
Or *henbane* juice, to swell 'em till they burst. *Dryd.*

HE'NBIT, hĕn'bĭt. *n. s.* [*alsine foliis hederaceis.*] A plant.

In a scarcity in Silesia a rumour was spread of its raining millet-seed; but it was found to be only the seeds of the ivy-leaved speedwell, or small *henbit*. *Derham's Phys. Theology.*

HENCE, hĕnse. *adv.* or *interj.* [heonan, Sax. *hennes*, old English.]

1. From this place to another.

Discharge my follow'rs; let them *hence* away,
From Richard's night to Bolingbroke's fair-day. *Shakspeare.*

Th' Almighty hath not built
Here for his envy; will not drive us *hence*. *Milton.*

A sullen prudence drew thee *hence*
From noise, fraud, and impertinence. *Roscom.*

2. Away; to a distance. A word of command.

Be not found here: *hence* with your little ones. *Shakspeare.*

Hence with denial vain, and coy excuse. *Milton.*

3. At a distance; in another place. Not in use.

Why should I then be false, since it is true
That I must die here, and live *hence* by truth? *Shakspeare.*

All members of our cause, both here and *hence*,
That are insinewed to this action. *Shakspeare.*

4. From this time; in the future.

He who can reason well to-day about one sort of matters, cannot at all reason to-day about others, though perhaps a year *hence* he may. *Locke.*

Let not posterity a thousand years *hence* look for truth in the voluminous annals of pedants. *Arbuth.*

5. For this reason; in consequence of this.

Hence perhaps it is that Solomon calls the fear of the Lord the beginning of wisdom. *Tillotson.*

6. From this cause; from this ground.

By too strong a projectile motion the aliment tends to putrefaction: *hence* may be deduced the force of exercise in helping digestion. *Arbuthnot.*

7. From this source; from this original; from this store.

My Flora was my sun; for as
One sun, so but one Flora was;
All other faces borrowed *hence*
Their light and grace as stars do thence. *Suckling.*

8. *From hence* is a vitious expression, which crept into use even among good authors, as the original force of the word *hence* was gradually forgotten. *Hence* signifies *from this.*

An ancient author prophesy'd *from hence*,
Behold on Latian shores a foreign prince! *Dryd.*

To HENCE, hĕnse. *v. a.* [from the adverb.] To send off; to dispatch to a distance. Obsolete.

Go, bawling cur! thy hungry maw go fill
On yon foul flock, belonging not to me;
With that his dog he *hence'd*, his flock he curs'd. *Sidney.*

HENCEFO'RTH, hĕnse'fŏrth. *adv.* [heonoforð, Sax.] From this time forward.

Thanes and kinsmen,
Henceforth be earls. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Never *henceforth* shall I joy again;
Never, oh never, shall I see more joy. *Shaksp.*

Happier thou may'st be, worthier can'st not be;
Taste this, and be *henceforth* among the gods,
Thyself a goddess. *Milton.*

I never from thy side *henceforth* will stray,
'Till day droop. *Milton.*

If we treat gallant soldiers in this sort,
Who then *henceforth* to our defence will come? *Dryden.*

HENCEFO'RWARD, hĕnse-fŏr'wărd. *adv.* [*hence* and *forward.*] From this time to futurity.

Henceforward will I bear
Upon my target three fair shining suns. *Shaksp.*

Pardon, I beseech you;
Henceforward I am ever rul'd by you. *Shaksp.*

The royal academy will admit *henceforward* only such who are endued with good qualities. *Dryden.*

HE'NCHMAN, hĕnsh'măn. *n. s.* [hync, a servant, and *man*, *Skinner;* henzrc, a horse, and *man*, *Spelman.*] A page; an attendant. Obsolete.

Why should Titania cross her Oberon:
I do but beg a little changeling boy,
To be my *henchman*. *Shaksp.*

Three *henchmen* were for ev'ry knight assign'd,
All in rich livery clad, and of a kind. *Dryden.*

To HEND, hĕnd. *v. a.* [hendan, Saxon, from *hendo*, low Latin, which seems borrowed from *hand* or *hond*, Teutonick.]

1. To seize; to lay hold on.

With that the serjeants *hent* the young man stout,
And bound him likewise in a worthless chain. *Fairf.*

2. To crowd; to surround. Perhaps the following passage is corrupt, and should be read *hemmed;* or it may mean *to take possession.*

The generous and gravest citizens
Have *hent* the gates, and very near upon
The duke is entering. *Shaksp.*

HENDE'CAGON, hĕn-dĕk'ă-gŏn. *n. s.* [ἕνδε-

κα and γωνία.] A figure of eleven sides or angles.

HENS-FEET, hĕnz'fēēt. *n. s.* [*fumaria septium.*] Hedge fumitory.

HEPA'TICAL, hē-pāt'ē-kăl. } *adj.* [*hepaticus*, Lat. *hepatique*, Fr. from ἧπαρ.] Belonging to the liver.

HEPA'TICK, hē-pāt'ĭk.[509] }

If the evacuated blood be florid, it is stomach blood; if red and copious, it is *hepatick*. *Harvey.*

The cystick gall is thick, and intensely bitter; the *hepatick* gall is more fluid and not so bitter. *Arbuth.*

HEPS, hĭps. *n. s.* The berries of the brier or dogrose, commonly written *hips*. *Ainsworth.*

In hard winters there is observed great plenty of *heps* and haws, which preserve the small birds from starving. *Bacon.*

HEPTACA'PSULAR, hĕp-tă-kăp'sŭ-lăr. *adj.* [ἑπτὰ and *capsula*.] Having seven cavities or cells.

HE'PTAGON, hĕp'tă-gŏn. *n. s.* [*heptagone*, French; ἑπτὰ and γωνία.] A figure with seven sides or angles.

HEPTA'GONAL, hĕp-tăg'ō-năl. *adj.* [from *heptagon*.] Having seven angles or sides.

HE'PTARCHY, hĕp'tăr-kē. *n. s.* [*heptarchie*, French; ἑπτὰ and ἀρχη.] A sevenfold government.

In the Saxon *heptarchy* I find little noted of arms, albeit the Germans, of whom they descended, used shields. *Camden.*

England began not to be a people, when Alfred reduced it into a monarchy; for the materials thereof were extant before, namely, under the *heptarchy*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The next returning planetary hour
Of Mars, who shar'd the *heptarchy* of pow'r,
His steps bold Arcite to the temple bent. *Dryd.*

HER, hŭr.[93] *pron.* [hepa, hep, in Saxon, stood for *their*, or of *them*, which at length became the female possessive.]

1. Belonging to a female; of a she; of a woman.

About his neck
A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself,
Who with *her* head, nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

Still new favourites she chose,
'Till up in arms my passion rose,
And cast away *her* yoke. *Cowley.*

One month, three days, and half an hour,
Judith held the sov'reign pow'r;
Wond'rous beautiful *her* face;
But so weak and small *her* wit,
That she to govern were unfit,
And so Susanna took *her* place. *Cowley.*

2. The oblique case of *she*.

England is so idly king'd,
Her sceptre so fantastically borne,
That fear attends *her* not. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

She cannot seem deform'd to me,
And I would have *her* seem to others so. *Cowley.*

The moon arose clad o'er in light,
With thousand stars attending on her train;
With *her* they rise, with *her* they set again. *Cowley.*

Should I be left, and thou be lost, the sea,
That bury'd *her* I lov'd, should bury me. *Dryd.*

HERS, hŭrz. *pronoun.* This is used when it refers to a substantive going before: as, such are *her* charms, such charms as *hers*.

This pride of *hers*,
Upon advice, hath drawn my love from her. *Shaks.*

Thine own unworthiness,
Will still that thou art mine not *hers* confess. *Cowley.*

Some secret charm did all her acts attend,
And what his fortune wanted, *hers* could mend. *Dryden.*

I bred you up to arms, rais'd you to power,
Indeed to save a crown, not *hers* but yours. *Dryd.*

HE'RALD, hĕr'ăld. *n. s.* [*herault*, Fr. *herald*, German.]

1. An officer whose business it is to register genealogies, adjust ensigns armorial, regulate funerals, and anciently to carry messages between princes, and proclaim war and peace.

May none, whose scatter'd names honour my book,
For strict degrees of rank or title look;
'Tis 'gainst the manner of an epigram,
And I a poet here, no *herald* am. *Ben Jonson.*

When time shall serve let but the *herald* cry,
And I'll appear again. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

Embassador of peace, if peace you chuse;
Or *herald* of a war, if you refuse. *Dryden.*

Please thy pride and search the *herald's* roll,
Where thou shalt find thy famous pedigree. *Dryden.*

2. A precursor; a forerunner; a harbinger.

It is the part of men to fear and tremble,
When the most mighty gods, by tokens, send
Such dreadful *heralds* to astonish us. *Shaksp.*

It was the lark, the *herald* of the morn. *Shaksp.*

3. A proclaimer; a publisher.

After my death I wish no other *herald*,
No other speaker of my living actions,
But such an honest chronicler as Griffith. *Shaksp.*

To HE'RALD, hĕr'ăld. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce as by a herald. Not used.

We are sent from our royal master,
Only to *herald* thee into his sight,
Not pay thee. *Shakspeare.*

HE'RALDRY, hĕr'ăl-drē. *n. s.* [*heraulderie*, Fr. from *herald*.]

1. The art or office of a herald.

I am writing of *heraldry*. *Peacham.*

Grant her, besides, of noble blood that ran
In ancient veins, ere *heraldry* began. *Dryden.*

2. Registry of genealogies.

'Twas no false *heraldry* when madness drew
Her pedigree from those who too much knew. *Denham.*

3. Blazonry.

Metals may blazon common beauties; she
Makes pearls and planets humble *heraldry*. *Cleav.*

HERB, ĕrb.[394] *n. s.* [*herbe*, Fr. *herba*, Latin.]

Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing woody in them; as grass and hemlock. *Locke.*

In such a night
Medea gather'd the enchanted *herbs*
That did renew old Æson. *Shaksp.*

With sweet-smelling *herbs*
Espoused Eve deck'd first her nuptial bed. *Milton.*

Unbappy, from whom still conceal'd does lie
Of *herbs* and roots the harmless luxury. *Cowley.*

If the leaves are of chief use to us, then we call them *herbs*, as sage and mint. *Watts.*

Herb-eating animals, which don't ruminate, have strong grinders, and chew much. *Arbuthnot.*

HERB *Christopher*, or *Bane-berries*, ĕrb. *n. s.* A plant.

HERBA'CEOUS, hĕr-bā'shŭs.[356] *adj.* [from *herba*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to herbs.

Ginger is the root of neither tree nor trunk; but an *herbaceous* plant, resembling the water flower-de-luce. *Brown.*

2. Feeding on vegetables; perhaps not properly.

Their teeth are fitted to their food, the rapacious to catching, holding, and tearing their prey; the *herbaceous* to gathering and comminution of vegetables. *Derham.*

HE'RBAGE, ĕr'bĭdje.[90 394] *n. s.* [*herbage*, French.]

1. Herbs collectively; grass; pasture.

Rocks lie cover'd with eternal snow;
Thin *herbage* in the plains, and fruitless fields. *Dryden.*

At the time the deluge came, the earth was loaded with *herbage*, and thronged with animals. *Woodward.*

2. The tithe and the right of pasture. *Ains.*

HE'RBAL, hĕr'băl. *n. s.* [from *herb*.] A book containing the names and descriptions of plants.

We leave the description of plants to *herbals*, and other like books of natural history. *Bacon.*

Such a plant will not be found in the *herbal* of nature. *Brown.*

As for the medicinal use of plants, the large *herbals* are ample testimonies thereof. *Moore.*

Our *herbals* are sufficiently stored with plants. *Baker.*

HE'RBALIST, hĕr'bă-lĭst. *n. s.* [from *herbal*.] A man skilled in herbs.

Herbalists have distinguished them, naming that the male whose leaves are lighter, and fruit rounder. *Brown.*

HE'RBAR, hĕr'băr. *n. s.* [A word, I believe, only to be found in *Spenser*.] Herb; plant.

The roof hereof was arched over head,
And deck'd with flowers and *herbars* daintily. *Fairy Queen.*

HE'RBARIST, hĕr'bă-rĭst. *n. s.* [*herbarius*, from *herba*, Lat.] One skilled in herbs.

Herbarists have exercised a commendable curiosity in subdividing plants of the same denomination. *Boyle.*

He was too much swayed by the opinions then current amongst *herbarists*, that different colours, or multiplicity of leaves in the flower, were sufficient to constitute a specifick difference. *Ray.*

As to the fuci, their seed hath been discovered and shewed me first by an ingenious *herbarist*. *Derham.*

HE'RBELET, hĕr'bĕ-lĕt. *n. s.* [diminutive of *herb*, or of *herbula*, Latin.] A small herb.

These *herbelets*, which we upon you strow. *Shak.*

HERBE'SCENT, hĕr-bĕs'sĕnt.[510] *adj.* [*herbescens*, Lat.] Growing into herbs.

HE'RBID, hĕr'bĭd. *adj.* [*herbidus*, Latin.] Covered with herbs.

HE'RBORIST, hĕr'bō-rĭst. *n. s.* [from *herb*.] One curious in herbs. This seems a mistake for *herbarist*.

A curious *herborist* has a plant, whose flower perishes in about an hour. *Ray.*

HE'RBOROUGH, hĕr'bŭr-rō. *n. s.* [*herberg*, German.] Place of temporary residence. Now written *harbour*.

The German lord, when he went out of Newgate into the cart, took order to have his arms set up in his last *herborough*. *Ben Jonson.*

HE'RBOUS, hĕr'bŭs. *adj.* [*herbosus*, Lat.] Abounding with herbs.

HE'RBULENT, hĕr'bŭ-lĕnt. *adj.* [from *herbula*, Lat.] Containing herbs.

HE'RBWOMAN, ĕrb'wŭm-ŭn.[394] *n. s.* [*herb* and *woman*.] A woman that sells herbs.

I was like to be pulled to pieces by brewer, butcher, and baker, even my *herbwoman* dunned me as I went along. *Arbuthnot.*

HER'BY, ĕrb'ē.[394] *adj.* [from *herb*.] Having the nature of herbs.

No substance but earth, and the precedures of

earth, as tile and stone, yieldeth any moss or *herby* substance. *Bacon.*

HERD, hêrd. *n. s.* [heoꝛd, Saxon.]

1. A number of beasts together. It is peculiarly applied to black cattle. *Flocks* and *herds* are *sheep* and *oxen* or *kine*.

Not a wild and wanton *herd*,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds. *Shaksp.*

There find a *herd* of heifers, wand'ring o'er
The neighbouring hill, and drive them to the shore. *Addison.*

2. A company of men, in contempt or detestation.

Survey the world, and where one Cato shines,
Count a degenerate *herd* of Catilines. *Dryden.*

I do not remember where ever God delivered his oracles by the multitude, or nature truth by the *herd*. *Locke.*

3. It anciently signified a keeper of cattle, and in Scotland it is still used. [hỳꝛd, Sax.] A sense still retained in composition: as, *goatherd*.

To HERD, hêrd. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To run in herds or companies.

Weak women should, in danger, *herd* like deer. *Dryden.*

It is the nature of indigency, like common danger, to endear men to one another, and make them *herd* together, like fellow-sailors in a storm. *Norris.*

2. To associate; to become one of any number or party.

I'll *herd* among his friends, and seem
One of the number. *Addison.*

Run to towns, to *herd* with knaves and fools,
And undistinguish'd pass among the crowd. *Walsh.*

To HERD, hêrd. *v. a.* To throw or put into a herd.

The rest,
However great we are, honest and valiant,
Are *herded* with the vulgar. *Ben Jonson.*

HE'RDGROOM, hêrd'grôôm. *n. s.* [*herd* and *groom*.] A keeper of herds. Not in use.

But who shall judge the wager won or lost?
That shall yonder *herdgroom*, and none other. *Spenser.*

HE'RDMAN, hêrd'mân. } ss *n. s.* [*herd*
HE'RDSMAN, hêrdz'mân. } and *man*.] One employed in tending herds: formerly, an owner of herds.

A *herdsman* rich, of much account was he,
In whom no evil did reign, or good appear. *Sidney.*

And you, enchantment,
Worthy enough a *herdsman*, if e'er thou
These rural latches to his entrance open,
I will devise a cruel death to thee. *Shaksp.*

Scarce themselves know how to hold
A sheephook, or have learn'd ought else the least
That to the faithful *herdsman's* art belongs. *Milt.*

There oft the Indian *herdsman*, shunning heat,
Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herd,
At loop-holes cut through thickest shade. *Milton.*

So stands a Thracian *herdsman* with his spear
Full in the gap, and hopes the hunted bear. *Dryd.*

The *herdsmen*, round
The chearful fire, provoke his health in goblets crown'd. *Dryden.*

When their *herdsmen* could not agree, they parted by consent. *Locke.*

HERE, hêre. *adv.* [heꝛ, Saxon, *hier*, Dutch.]

1. In this place.

Before they *here* approach,
Old Siward, with ten thousand warlike men,
All ready at a point, was setting forth. *Shaksp.*

I, upon my frontiers *here*,
Keep residence. *Milton.*

Here nature first begins
Her farthest verge. *Milton.*

How wretched does Prometheus' state appear,
While he his second mis'ry suffers *here!* *Cowley.*

To day is ours, we have it *here*. *Cowley.*

2. In the present state.

Thus shall you be happy *here*, and more happy hereafter. *Bacon.*

3. It is used in making an offer or attempt.

Then *here's* for earnest:
'Tis finish'd. *Dryden.*

4. In drinking a health.

Here's to thee, Dick. *Cowley.*

However, friend, *here's* to the king, one cries;
To him who was the king, the friend replies. *Prior.*

5. It is often opposed to *there*; in one place, distinguished from another.

Good night, mine eyes do itch;
Doth that bode weeping?
—'Tis neither *here* nor *there*. *Shaksp.*

We are come to see thee fight, to see thee feigne, to see thee traverse, to see thee *here*, to see thee *there*. *Shaksp.*

Then this, then that man's aid they crave, implore;
Post *here* for help, seek *there* their followers. *Dan.*

I would have in the heath some thickets made only of sweet-briar, and honey-suckle, and some wild vine amongst; and the ground set with violets; for these are sweet, and prosper in the shade; and these to be in the heath *here* and *there*, not in order. *Bacon.*

The devil might perhaps, by inward suggestions, have drawn in *here* and *there* a single proselyte. *Government of the Tongue.*

Your city, after the dreadful fire, was rebuilt, not presently, by raising continued streets; but at first *here* a house, and *there* a house, to which others by degrees were joined. *Sprat.*

He that rides post through a country, may be able to give some loose description of *here* a mountain and *there* a plain, *here* a morass and *there* a river, woodland in one part, and savanas in another. *Locke.*

6. *Here* seems, in the following passage, to mean *this place*.

Bid them farewel, Cordelia, though unkind;
Thou losest *here*, a better where to find. *Shaksp.*

HEREABO'UTS, hêre'â-bôûts. *adv.* [*here* and *about*.] About this place.

I saw *hereabouts* nothing remarkable, except Augustus's bridge. *Addison.*

HEREA'FTER, hêre-âf'tûr. *adv.* [*here* and *after*.]

1. In time to come; in futurity.

How worthy he is, I will leave to appear *hereafter*, rather than story him in his own hearing. *Shaksp.*

The grand-child, with twelve sons increas'd, departs
From Canaan, to a land *hereafter* call'd
Egypt. *Milton.*

Hereafter he from war shall come,
And bring his Trojans peace. *Dryden.*

2. In a future state.

You shall be happy here, and more happy *hereafter*. *Bacon.*

HEREA'FTER, hêre-âf'tûr. *n. s.* A future state. This is a figurative noun, not to be used but in poetry.

'Tis the divinity that stirs within us;
'Tis heaven itself that points out an *hereafter*,
And intimates eternity to man. *Addison.*

I still shall wait
Some new *hereafter*, and a future state. *Prior.*

HEREA'T, hêre-ât'. *adv.* [*here* and *at*.] At this.

One man coming to the tribune, to receive his donative, with a garland in his hand, the tribune, offended *hereat*, demanded what this singularity could mean? *Hooker.*

HEREBY', hêre-bî'. *adv.* [*here* and *by*.] By this.

In what estate the fathers rested, which were dead before, it is not *hereby* either one way or other determined. *Hooker.*

Hereby the Moors are not excluded by beauty: there being in this description no consideration of colours. *Brown.*

The acquisition of truth is of infinite concernment, *hereby* we become acquainted with the nature of things. *Watts.*

HERE'DITABLE, hê-rêd'ê-tâ-bl. *adj.* [*hæres*, Latin.] Whatever may be occupied as inheritance.

Adam being neither a monarch, nor his imaginary monarchy *hereditable*, the power which is now in the world is not that which was Adam's. *Locke.*

HE'REDITAMENT, hê-rê-dît'â-mênt. *n. s.* [*hæredium*, Lat.] A law term denoting inheritance, or hereditary estate.

HERE'DITARILY, hê-rêd'ê-tâ'rê-lê. *adv.* [from *hereditary*.] By inheritance.

Here is another, who thinks one of the greatest glories of his father was to have distinguished and loved you, and who loves you *hereditarily*. *Pope to Swift.*

HERE'DITARY, hê-rêd'ê-tâ-rê. *adj.* [*hereditaire*, Fr. *hereditarius*, Lat.] Possessed or claimed by right of inheritance; descending by inheritance.

To thee and thine, *hereditary* ever,
Remain this ample third of our fair kingdom. *Shak.*

These old fellows
Have their ingratitude in them *hereditary*. *Shaksp.*

He shall ascend,
The throne *hereditary*, and bound his reign
With earth's wide bounds, his glory with the heavens. *Milton.*

Thus while the mute creation downward bend
Their sight, and to their earthly mother tend,
Man looks aloft, and with erected eyes
Beholds his own *hereditary* skies. *Dryden.*

When heroick verse his youth shall raise,
And form it to *hereditary* praise. *Dryden.*

HEREI'N, hêre-în'. *adv.* [*here* and *in*.] In this.

How highly soever it may please them with words of truth to extol sermons, they shall not *herein* offend us. *Hooker.*

My best endeavours shall be done *herein*. *Shak.*

Since truths, absolutely necessary to salvation, are so clearly revealed that we cannot err in them, unless we be notoriously wanting to ourselves, *herein* the fault of the judgment is resolved into a precedent default in the will. *South.*

HEREI'NTO, hêre-în'tô. *adv.* [*here* and *into*.] Into this.

Because the point about which we strive is the quality of our laws, our first entrance *hereinto* cannot better be made than with consideration of the nature of law in general. *Hooker.*

HEREO'F, hêre-ôf'. *adv.* [*here* and *of*.] From this; of this.

Hereof comes it that prince Harry is valiant. *Shaksp.*

HEREO'N, hêre-ôn'. *adv.* [*here* and *on*.] Upon this.

If we should strictly insist *hereon*, the possibility might fall into question. *Brown.*

HEREO'UT, hêre-ôût'. *adv.* [*here* and *out*.]

1. Out of this place.

A bird all white, well feathered on each wing,
Here-out up to the throne of God did fly. *Spenser.*

2. All the words compounded of *here* and a preposition, except *hereafter*, are obsolete, or obsolescent; never used in poetry, and seldom in prose, by elegant

writers, though perhaps not unworthy to be retained.

HEREMI'TICAL, hêr-ê-mît'ê-kâl. *adj.* [It should be written *eremitical*, from *eremite*, ot ἔρημος, a desert; *heremitique*, Fr.] Solitary; suitable to a hermit.

You describe so well your *heremitical* state of life, that none of the ancient anchorites could go beyond you for a cave in a rock. *Pope.*

HE'RESIARCH, hê-rê'zhê-ârk.[461] *n. s.* [*heresiarque*, French; αἱρεσις ἀρχη.] A leader in heresy; the head of a herd ol hereticks

The pope declared him not only an heretick, but an *heresiarch*. *Stillingfleet.*

HE'RESY, hêr'ê-sê. *n. s.* [*heresie*, French; *hæresis*, Latin; αἵρεσις.] An opinion of private men different from that of the catholick and orthodox church.

Heresy prevaileth only by a counterfeit shew of reason, whereby notwithstanding it becometh invincible, unless it be convicted of fraud by manifest remonstrance clearly true, and unable to be withstood. *Hooker.*

As for speculative *heresies*, they work mightily upon men's wits; yet do not produce great alterations in states. *Bacon.*

Let the truth of that religion I profess be represented to her judgment, not in the odious disguises of levity, schism, *heresy*, novelty, cruelty, and disloyalty. *King Charles.*

HE'RETICK, hêr'ê-tîk.[510] *n. s.* [*heretique*, French; αἱρέτικος.]

1. One who propagates his private opinions in opposition to the catholick church.

These things would be prevented, if no known *heretick* or schismatick be suffered to go into those countries. *Bacon.*

No *hercticks* desire to spread
Their wild opinions like these Epicures. *Davies.*

Bellarmin owns, that he has quoted a *heretick* instead of a father. *Baker on Learning.*

When a papist uses the word *hereticks*, he generally means protestants; when a protestant uses the word, he means any person wilfully and contentiously obstinate in fundamental errours. *Watts.*

2. It is or has been used ludicrously for any one whose opinion is erroneous.

I rather will suspect the sun with cold
Than thee with wantonness; thy honour stands,
In him that was of late an *herctick*,
As firm as faith. *Shakspeare.*

HERE'TICAL, hê-rêt'ê-kâl. *adj.* [from *heretick*.] Containing heresy.

How exclude they us from being any part of the church of Christ under the colour of heresy, when they cannot but grant it possible even for him to be, as touching his own personal persuasion, *heretical*, who, in their opinion, not only is of the church, but holdeth the chiefest place of authority over the same? *Hooker.*

Constantinople was in an uproar, upon an ignorant jealousy that those words had some *heretical* meaning. *Decay of Piety.*

HERE'TICALLY hê-rêt'ê-kâl-ê. *adv.* [from *heretical*.] With heresy.

HERETO', hêre-tôô'. *adv.* [*here* and *to*.] To this; add to this.

HERETOFO'RE, hêre-tô-fôre'. *adv.* [*hereto* and *fore*.] Formerly; anciently.

I have long desired to know you *heretofore*, with honouring your virtue, though I love not your person. *Sidney.*

So near is the connection between the civil state and religious, that *heretofore* you will find the government and the priesthood united in the same person. *South.*

We now can form no more
Long schemes of life, as *heretofore*. *Swift.*

HEREUNTO', hêre-ûn-tôô'. *adv.* [*here* and *unto*.] To this.

They which rightly consider after what sort the heart of man *hereunto* is framed, must of necessity acknowledge, that whoso assenteth to the words of eternal life, doth it in regard of his authority whose words they are. *Hooker.*

Agreeable *hereunto* might not be amiss to make children often to tell a story of any thing they know. *Locke.*

HEREWI'TH, hêre-wi*th*'. *adv.* [*here* and *with*.] With this.

You, fair sir, be not *herewith* dismaid,
But constant keep the way in which ye stand. *Spenser.*

Herewith the castle of Hame was suddenly surprised by the Scots. *Hayward.*

HE'RIOT, hêr'ê-ôt. *n. s.* [heꝛeȝilð, Sax.] A fine paid to the lord at the death of a landholder, commonly the best thing in the landholder's possession.

This he detains from the ivy; for he should be the true possessory lord thereof, but the olive dispenseth with his conscience to pass it over with a compliment and an *heriot* every year. *Howel.*

Though thou consume but to renew,
Yet love, as lord, doth claim a *heriot* due. *Cleav.*

I took him up, as your *heriot*, with intention to have made the best of him, and then have brought the whole produce of him in a purse to you. *Dryd.*

HE'RITABLE, hêr'ê-tâ-bl. *adj.* [*hæres*, Lat.] Capable to inherit whatever may be inherited.

By the canon law this son shall be legitimate and *heritable*, according to the laws of England. *Hale.*

HE'RITAGE, hêr'ê-tâje.[90] *n. s.* [*heritage*, French.]

1. Inheritance; estate devolved by succession; estate in general.

Let us our father's *heritage* divide. *Hubberd.*

He considers that his proper home and *heritage* is in another world, and therefore regards the events of this with the indifference of a guest that tarries but a day. *Rogers.*

2. [In divinity.] The people of God.

O Lord, save thy people, and bless thine *heritage*. *Common Prayer.*

HERMA'PHRODITE, hêr-mâf'rô-dite.[155] *n. s.* [*hermaphrodite*, French; from ἑρμης and ἀφροδιτη.] An animal uniting two sexes.

Man and wife make but one right
Canonical *hermaphrodite*. *Cleaveland.*

Monstrosity could not incapacitate from marriage, witness *hermaphrodites*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

HERMAPHRODI'TICAL, hêr-mâf-frô-dit'ê-kâl. *adj.* [from *hermaphrodite*.] Partaking of both sexes.

There may be equivocal seeds and *hermaphroditical* principles, that contain the radicality of different forms. *Brown.*

HERME'TICAL, hêr-mêt'ê-kâl. } *adj.*
HERME'TICK, hêr-mêt'îk.[509] } [from *Hermes*, or *Mercury*, the imagined inventor of chymistry; *hermetique*, Fr.] Chymical.

An *hermetical* seal, or to seal any thing hermetically, is to heat the neck of a glass till it is just ready to melt, and then with a pair of hot pincers to twist it close together. *Quincy.*

The tube was closed at one end with diachylon, instead of an *hermetical* seal. *Boyle.*

HERME'TICALLY, hêr-mêt'ê-kâl-ê. *adv.* [from *hermetical*.] According to the hermetical or chymick art.

He suffered those things to putrefy in *hermetically* sealed glasses, and vessels close covered with paper: and not only so, but in vessels covered with fine lawn, so as to admit the air, and keep out the insects; no living thing was ever produced there. *Bentley.*

HE'RMIT, hêr'mit. *n. s.* [*hermite*, Fr. contracted from *eremite*, ἐρημίτης.]

1. A solitary; an anchoret; one who retires from society to contemplation and devotion.

A wither'd *hermit*, fivescore winters worn,
Might shake off fifty looking in her eye. *Shaksp.*

You lay this command upon me, to give you my poor advice for your carriage in so eminent a place: I humbly return you mine opinion, such as an *hermit* rather than a courtier can render. *Bacon.*

He had been duke of Savoy, and, after a very glorious reign, took on him the habit of a *hermit*, and retired into this solitary spot. *Addison.*

2. A beadsman; one bound to pray for another. Improper.

For those of old,
And the late dignities heap'd up to them,
We rest your *hermit*. *Shaksp.*

HE'RMITAGE, hêr'mît-âje.[90] *n. s.* [*hermitage*, French.] The cell or habitation of a hermit.

By that painful way they pass
Forth to an hill, that was both steep and high;
On top whereof a sacred chapel was,
And eke a little *hermitage* thereby. *Fairy Queen.*

Go with sped
To some forlorn and naked *hermitage*,
Remote from all the pleasures of the world. *Shak.*

And may at last my weary age
Find out the peaceful *hermitage*,
The hairy gown and mossy cell,
Where I may sit and rightly spell
Of ev'ry star that heaven doth shew,
And ev'ry herb that sips the dew. *Milton.*

About two leagues from Fribourg we went to see a *hermitage*; it lies in the prettiest solitude imaginable, among woods and rocks. *Addison.*

HE'RMITESS, hêr'mît-tês *n. s.* [from *hermit*.] A woman retired to devotion.

HERMI'TICAL, hêr-mît'ê-kâl. *adj.* [from *hermit*.] Suitable to a hermit.

HE'RMODACTYL, hêr'mô-dâk-tîl. *n. s.* [ἑρμης and δακτυλος.]

Hermodactyl is a root of a determinate and regular figure, and represents the common figure of a heart cut in two, from half an inch to an inch in length. This drug was first brought into medicinal use by the Arabians, and comes from Egypt and Syria, where the people use them, while fresh, as a vomit or purge; and have a way of roasting them for food, which they eat in order to make themselves fat. The dried roots are a gentle purge, now little used *Hill.*

HERN, hêrn. *n. s.* [contracted from HERON, which see.]

Birds that are most easy to be drawn are the mallard, swan, *hern*, and bittern. *Peacham.*

HE'RNHILL, hêrn'hîl. *n. s.* [*hern* and *hill*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HE'RNIA, hêr'nê-â. *n. s.* [Latin.] Any kind of rupture, diversified by the name of the part affected.

A *hernia* would certainly succeed. *Wiseman.*

HE'RO, nê'rô. *n. s.* [*heros*, Latin; ἥρως.]

1. A man eminent for bravery.

I sing of *heroes* and of kings,
In mighty numbers mighty things. *Cowley.*

Heroes in animated marble frown. *Pope.*

In this view he ceases to be an *hero*, and his return is no longer a virtue. *Pope.*

These are thy honours, not that here thy bust
Is mix'd with *heroes*, or with kings thy dust. *Pope.*

2. A man of the highest class in any respect: as, a *hero* in learning.

HE'ROESS, hē'rō-ĕs. *n. s.* [from *hero; herois*, Lat.] A heroine; a female hero. Not in use.

In which were held, by sad disease,
Heroes and *heroesses*. *Chapman.*

HERO'ICAL, hē-rō'ē-kăl. *adj.* [from *hero.*] Befitting a hero; noble; illustrious; heroick.

Musidorus was famous over all Asia for his *heroical* enterprizes. *Sidney.*

Though you have courage in an *heroical* degree,
I ascribe it to you as your second attribute. *Dryd.*

HERO'ICALLY, hē-rō'ē-kăl-ē. *adv.* [from *heroical.*] After the way of a hero; suitably to a hero.

Not *heroically* in killing his tyrannical cousin. *Sidney.*

Free from all meaning, whether good or bad;
And, in one word, *heroically* mad. *Dryden.*

HERO'ICK, hē-rō'ĭk. *adj.* [from *hero; heroique*, French.]

1. Productive of heroes.

Bolingbroke,
From John of Gaunt doth bring his pedigree,
Being but the fourth of that *heroick* line. *Shaksp.*

2. Noble; suitable to a hero; brave; magnanimous; intrepid; enterprising; illustrious.

Not that which justly gives *heroic* name
To person, or to poem. *Milton.*

Verse makes *heroic* virtue live,
But you can life to virtue give. *Waller.*

3. Reciting the acts of heroes. Used of poetry.

Methinks *heroick* poesy, 'till now,
Like some fantastick fairy land did show. *Cowley.*

I have chosen the most *heroick* subject which any poet could desire; I have taken upon me to describe the motives, the beginning, progress and successes of a most just and necessary war. *Dryden.*

An *heroick* poem is the greatest work which the soul of man is capable to perform: the design of it is to form the mind to *heroick* virtue by example. *Dryden.*

HERO'ICKLY, hē-rō'ĭk-lē. *adv.* [from *heroick.*] Suitably to a hero. *Heroically* is more frequent, and more analogical.

Samson hath quit himself
Like Samson, and *heroickly* hath finish'd
A life heroick. *Milton.*

HE'ROINE, hĕr'ō-ĭn.[535] *n. s.* [from *hero; heroine*, French] A female hero. Anciently, according to English analogy, *heroess.*

But inborn worth, that fortune can controul,
New-strung, and stiffer bent her softer soul;
The *heroine* assum'd the woman's place,
Confirm'd her mind, and fortify'd her face. *Dryd.*

Then shall the British stage
More noble characters expose to view,
And draw her finish'd *heroines* from you. *Addison.*

HE'ROISM, hĕr'ō-ĭzm.[535] *n. s.* [*heroisme*, French.] The qualities or character of a hero.

If the Odyssey be less noble than the Iliad, it is more instructive: the Iliad abounds with more *heroism*, this with more morality. *Broome.*

HE'RON, hĕr'ŭn.[166] *n. s.* [*heron*, Fr.]

1. A bird that feeds upon fish.

So lords, with sports of stag and *heron* full,
Sometimes we see small birds from nests do pull. *Sidney.*

The *heron*, when she soareth high, sheweth winds. *Bacon.*

2. It is now commonly pronounced *hern.*

The tow'ring hawk let future poets sing,
Who terrour bears upon his soaring wing;
Let them on high the frighted *hern* survey,
And lofty numbers paint their airy fray. *Gay.*

HE'RONRY, hĕr'ŭn-rē.[166] } *n. s.* [from
HE'RONSHAW, hĕr'ŭn-shăw. } *heron*, commonly pronounced *hernry.*] A place where herons breed.

They carry their load to a large *heronry* above three miles. *Derham.*

HE'RPES, hĕr'pēz. *n. s.* [ἕρπις.] A cutaneous inflammation of two kinds: *miliaris*, or *pustularis*, which is like millet-seed upon the skin; and *exedens*, which is more corrosive and penetrating, so as to form little ulcers. *Quincy.*

A farther progress towards acrimony maketh a *herpes;* and if the access of acrimony be very great, it maketh an *herpes exedens.* *Wiseman.*

HE'RRING, hĕr'rĭng. *n. s.* [*hareng*, Fr. hæpinʒ, Saxon.] A small sea fish.

The coast is plentifully stored with round fish, pilchard, *herring*, mackrel, and cod. *Carew.*

Buy my *herring* fresh. *Swift.*

HERS, hûrz. *pron.* The female possessive used when it refers to a substantive going before: as, this is *her* house, this house is *hers.* See HER.

How came her eyes so bright? not with salt tears;
If so, my eyes are oftener wash'd than *hers.* *Shaks.*

Whom ill fate would ruin, it prefers;
For all the miserable are made *hers.* *Waller.*

I see her rowling eyes;
And panting, lo! the god, the god, she cries;
With words not *hers*, and more than human sound,
She makes th' obedient ghosts peep trembling through the ground. *Roscommon.*

HERSE, hêrse. *n. s.* [*hersia*, low Latin; supposed to come from hepian, to praise.] This is likewise written *hearse;* see HEARSE.

1. A temporary monument raised over a grave.

2. The carriage in which corpses are drawn to the grave.

When mourning nymphs attend their Daphnis' *herse*,
Who does not weep that reads the moving verse? *Roscommon.*

On all the line a sudden vengeance waits,
And frequent *herses* shall besiege your gates. *Pope.*

To HERSE, hêrse. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a herse.

I would my daughter were dead at my foot, and the jewels in her ear. O, would she were *hers'd* at my foot, and the ducats in her coffin. *Shaksp.*

The Grecians spitefully drew from the darts the corse,
And *hers'd* it, bearing it to fleet. *Chapman.*

The house is *hers'd* about with a black wood,
Which nods with many a heavy-headed tree. *Crashaw.*

HERSELF, hûr-sĕlf'. *pronoun.*

1. A female individual, as distinguished from others.

The jealous o'erworn widow and *herself*,
Since that our brother dubb'd them gentlewomen,
Are mighty gossips in this monarchy. *Shaksp.*

2. Being in her own power; mistress of her own thoughts.

The more she looks, the more her fears increase,
At nearer sight; and she's *herself* the less. *Dryd.*

3. The oblique case of the reciprocal pronoun: as, she hurt *herself.*

The daughter of Pharoah came down to wash *herself.* *Exodus.*

She returned answer to *herself.* *Judges.*

HE'RSELIKE, hêrse'like. *adj.* [*herse* and *like.*] Funereal; suitable to funerals.

Even in the Old Testament, if you listen to David's harp, you shall hear as many *herselike* airs as carols. *Bacon.*

To HE'RY, hē'rē. *v. a.* [hepian, Saxon, to praise, to celebrate.] To hallow; to regard as holy. Now no longer in use.

Thenot, now nis the time of merrymake,
Nor Pan to *hery*, nor with love to play;
Like mirth in May is meetest for to make,
Or summer shade, under the cocked hay. *Spenser.*

But were thy years green as now be mine,
Then wouldst thou learn to carol of love,
And *hery* with hymns thy lass's glove. *Spenser.*

HE'SITANCY, hĕz'ē-tăn-sē. *n. s.* [from *hesitate.*] Dubiousness; uncertainty; suspense.

The reason of my *hesitancy* about the air is, that I forgot to try whether that liquor, which shot into crystals, exposed to the air, would not have done the like in a vessel accurately stopped. *Boyle.*

Some of them reasoned without doubt or *hesitancy*, and lived and died in such a manner as to show that they believed their own reasonings. *Atterbury.*

To HE'SITATE, hĕz'ē-tāte. *v. a.* [*hæsito*, Latin; *hesiter*, French.] To be doubtful; to delay; to pause; to make difficulty.

A spirit of revenge makes him curse the Grecians in the seventh book, when they *hesitate* to accept Hector's challenge. *Pope.*

Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,
Just hint a fault, and *hesitate* dislike;
Alike reserv'd to blame or to commend,
A tim'rous foe, and a suspicious friend. *Pope*

HESITA'TION, hĕz-ē-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *hesitate.*]

1. Doubt; uncertainty; difficulty made.

I cannot foresee the difficulties and *hesitations* of every one: they will be more or fewer, according to the capacity of each peruser. *Woodward.*

2. Intermission of speech; want of volubility.

Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent blots and interlineations that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual *hesitation.* *Swift.*

HEST, hĕst. *n. s.* [hæpt, Saxon.] Command; precept; injunction. Obsolete, or written *behest.*

Thou dost afflict the not deserver,
As him that doth thy lovely *hests* despise. *Spenser.*

Thou wast a spirit too delicate
To act her earthy and abhorr'd commands,
Refusing her grand *hests.* *Shaksp.*

HE'TEROCLITE, hĕt'ĕr-ō-klīte.[168] *n. s.* [*heteroclite*, Fr. *heteroclitum*, Latin; ἕτερος and κλίνω.]

1. Such nouns as vary from the common forms of declension, by any redundancy, defect, or otherwise. *Clarke.*

The *heteroclite* nouns of the Latin, should not be touched in the first learning of the rudiments of the tongue. *Watts.*

2. Any thing or person deviating from the common rule.

HETEROCLI'TICAL, hĕt-ĕr-rō-klĭt'ē-kăl. *adj.* [from *heteroclite.*] Deviating from the common rule.

In the mention of sins *heteroclitical*, and such as want either name or precedent, there is oft times a sin, even in their histories. *Brown.*

HE'TERODOX, hĕt'ĕr-ō-dŏks. adj. [*heterodoxe*, French; ἕτερος and δοξα.] Deviating from the established opinion; not orthodox.

Partiality may be observed in some to vulgar, in others to *heterodox* tenets. *Locke.*

HE'TERODOX, hĕt'ĕr-ò-dŏks. *n. s.* An opinion peculiar.

Not only a simple *heterodox*, but a very hard paradox it will seem, and of great absurdity, if we say attraction is unjustly appropriated unto the loadstone. *Brown.*

HETEROGE'NEAL, hĕt-ĕr-ò-jē'nē-ăl. *adj.* [*heterogene*, Fr. ἕτερος and γένος.] Not of the same nature; not kindred.

Let the body adjacent and ambient be not commaterial, but merely *heterogeneal* towards the body that is to be preserved: such are quicksilver and white amber to herbs and flies. *Bacon.*

The light whose rays are all alike refrangible, I call simple, homogeneal, and similar; and that whose rays are some more refrangible than others, I call compound, *heterogeneal*, and dissimilar. *Newton.*

HETEROGENE'ITY, hĕt-ĕr-ò-jĕ-nē'ĕ-tē. *n. s.* [*heterogeneité*, Fr. from *heterogeneous*.]

1. Opposition of nature; contrariety or dissimilitude of qualities.

2. Opposite or dissimilar part.

Guaiacum, burnt with an open fire in a chimney, is sequestered into ashes and soot, whereas the same wood distilled into a retort, does yield far other *heterogeneities*, and is resolved into oil, spirit, vinegar, water, and charcoal. *Boyle.*

HETEROGE'NEOUS, hĕt-ĕr-ò-jē'nē-ŭs. *adj.* [ἕτερος and γένος.] Not kindred; opposite or dissimilar in nature.

I have observed such *heterogeneous* bodies, which I found included in the mass of this sandstone. *Woodward.*

HETERO'SCIANS, hĕt-ĕr-ŏs'shē-ănz. *n. s.* [ἕτερος and σκία.] Those whose shadows fall only one way, as the shadows of us who live north of the tropick fall at noon always to the north.

To HEW, hū. *v. a.* part. *hewn* or *hewed*. [heapan, Saxon; *hauwen*, Dutch.]

1. To cut by blows with an edged instrument; to hack.

Upon the joint the lucky steel did light,
And made such way that *hew'd* it quite in twain.
Spenser.

I had purpose
Once more to *hew* thy target from thy brawn,
Or lose my arm for 't. *Shaksp.*

He was *hewn* in pieces by Hamilton's friends. *Hayward.*

One Vane was so grievously *hewn*, that many thousands have died of less than half his hurts, whereof he was cured. *Hayward.*

2. To chop; to cut.

He from deep wells with engines water drew,
And us'd his noble hands the wood to *hew*. *Dryd.*

3. To cut, as with an axe: with the particles *down*, when it signifies to fell; *up*, to excavate from below; *off*, to separate.

He that depends
Upon your favours, swims with fins of lead,
And *hews down* oaks with rushes. *Shaksp.*

Brave followers, yonder stands the thorny wood,
Which, by the heav'n's assistance, and your strength,
Must by the roots be *hewn up* yet ere night. *Shaks.*

Scarce can I speak, my choler is so great:
Oh! I could *hew up* rocks, and fight with flint.
Shakspeare.

Yet shall the axe of justice *hew* him *down*,
And level with the root his lofty crown. *Sandys.*

He from the mountain *hewing* timber tall,
Began to build a vessel of huge bulk. *Milton.*

We'll force the gate where Marcus keeps his guard,
And *hew down* all that would oppose our passage.
Addison.

4. To form or shape with an axe: with *out*.

Thou hast *hewed* thee *out* a sepulchre here, as he that *heweth* him *out* a sepulchre on high. *Isaiah.*

Nor is it so proper to *hew out* religious reformations by the sword, as to polish them by fair and equal disputations. *King Charles.*

This river rises in the very heart of the Alps, and has a long valley that seems *hewn out* on purpose to give its waters a passage amidst so many rocks. *Addison on Italy.*

5. To form laboriously.

The gate was adamant; eternal frame;
Which, *hew'd* by Mars himself, from Indian quarries came,
The labour of a god. *Dryden's Fables.*

Next unto bricks are preferred the square *hewn* stone. *Mortimer.*

I now pass'd my days, not studious nor idle, rather polishing old works than *hewing out* new. *Pope to Swift.*

HE'WER, hū'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *hew*.] One whose employment is to cut wood or stone.

At the building of Solomon's temple there were fourscore thousand *hewers* in the mountains. *Brown.*

HE'XAGON, hĕks'ă-gŏn.[166] *n. s.* [*hexagone*, French; ἕξ and γωνία.] A figure of six sides or angles: the most capacious of all the figures that can be added to each other without any interstice; and therefore the cells in honeycombs are of that form.

HEXA'GONAL, hĕgz-ăg'ò-năl.[478] *adj.* [from *hexagon*.] Having six sides or corners.

As for the figures of crystal, it is for the most part *hexagonal*, or six cornered. *Brown.*

Many of them shoot into regular figures; as crystal and bastard diamonds into *hexagonal*. *Ray.*

HEXA'GONY, hĕgz-ăg'gŭn-ē.[478] *n. s.* [from *hexagon*.] A figure of six angles.

When I read in St. Ambrose of *hexagonies*, or sexangular cellars of bees, did I therefore conclude that they were mathematicians? *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

HEXA'METER, hĕgz-ăm'ē-tŭr.[518] *n. s.* [ἕξ and μέτρον.] A verse of six feet.

The Latin *hexameter* has more feet than the English heroick. *Dryden.*

HEXA'NGULAR, hĕgz-ăng'gŭ-lăr. *adj.* [ἕξ and *angulus*, Lat.] Having six corners.

Hexangular sprigs or shoots of crystal. *Woodw.*

HE'XAPOD, hĕks'ă-pŏd. *n. s.* [ἕξ and πόδες.] An animal with six feet.

I take those to have been the *hexapods*, from which the greater sort of beetles come, for that sort of *hexapods* are eaten in America. *Ray.*

HEXA'STICK, hĕgz-ăs'tĭk.[509] *n. s.* [ἕξ and στίχος.] A poem of six lines.

HEY, hā. *interj.* [from *high*.] An expression of joy, or mutual exhortation: the contrary to the Latin *hei*.

Shadwell from the town retires,
To bless the town with peaceful lyrick;
Then *hey* for praise and panegyrick. *Prior.*

HEY'DAY, hā'dā. *interj.* [for *high day*.] An expression of frolick and exultation, and sometimes of wonder.

Thou'l't say anon he is some kin to thee,
Thou spend'st such *heyday* wit in praising him.
Shakspeare.

'Twas a strange riddle of a lady,
Not love, if any lov'd her, *heyday!* *Hudibras.*

HEY'DAY, hā'dā.[269] *n. s.* A frolick; wildness.

At your age
The *heyday* in the blood is tame, it 's humble,
And waits upon the judgment. *Shaksp.*

HE'YDEGIVES, hā'dē-gĭvz. *n. s.* A wild frolick dance. Obsolete.

But friendly fairies met with many graces,
And light-foot nymphs can chase the ling'ring night
With *heydegives*, and trimly trodden traces. *Spen.*

HIA'TION, hī-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *hio*, Lat.] The act of gaping.

Men observing the continual *hiation*, or holding open the camelion's mouth, conceive the intention thereof to receive the aliment of air; but this is also occasioned by the greatness of the lungs. *Brown.*

HIA'TUS, hī-ā'tŭs. *n. s.* [*hiatus*, Latin.]

1. An aperture; a gaping breach.

Those *hiatus's* are at the bottom of the sea, whereby the abyss below opens into and communicates with it. *Woodward.*

2. The opening of the mouth by the succession of an initial to a final vowel.

The *hiatus* should be avoided with more care in poetry than in oratory; and I would try to prevent it, unless where the cutting it off is more prejudicial to the sound than the *hiatus* itself. *Pope.*

HIBE'RNAL, hī-bĕr'năl. *adj.* [*hibernus*, Latin.] Belonging to the winter.

This star should rather manifest its warming power in the winter, when it remains conjoined with the sun in its *hibernal* conversion. *Brown.*

HICCIUS DOCCIUS, hĭk'shŭs-dŏk'-shŭs. *n. s.* [Corrupted, I fancy, from *hic est doctus*, *this*, or *here* is the learned man. Used by jugglers of themselves.] A cant word for a juggler; one that plays fast and loose.

An old dull sot, who told the clock
For many years at Bridewell dock,
At Westminster and Hicks's hall,
And *hiccius doccius* play'd in all;
Where, in all governments and times,
H' had been both friend and foe to crimes. *Hudib.*

HICCO'UGH, hĭk'kŭp *or* hĭk'kŏf. *n. s.* [*hicken*, Danish.] A convulsion of the stomach producing sobs.

So by an abbey's skeleton of late
I heard an echo supererogate
Through imperfection, and the voice restore,
As if he had the *hiccough* o'er and o'er. *Cleavel.*

Sneezing cureth the *hiccough*, and is profitable unto women in hard labour. *Brown.*

If the stomach be hurt, singultus or *hiccough* follows. *Wiseman.*

To HI'CCOUGH, hĭk'kŭp. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sob with convulsion of the stomach.

To HI'CKUP, hĭk'kŭp. *v. n.* [corrupted from *hiccough*.] To sob with a convulsed stomach.

Quoth he, to bid me not to love,
Is to forbid my pulse to move,
My beard to grow, my ears to prick up;
Or, when I 'm in a fit, to *hickup*. *Hudibras.*

HI'CKWALL, hĭk'wăl. } *n. s.* A bird.
HI'CKWAY, hĭk'wā. }

HID, hĭd. } The part. pass. of
HI'DDEN, hĭd'd'n. } *hide.*

Thus fame shall be atchiev'd, renown on earth;
And what most merits fame, in silence *hid*. *Milton.*

Other *hidden* cause
Left them superior. *Milton.*

Nature and nature's laws lay *hid* in night:
God said, Let Newton be, and all was light. *Pope.*

To HIDE, hīde. *v. a.* pret. *hid;* part. pass. *hid* or *hidden*. [hĭdan, Sax.] To conceal; to withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge.

Avaunt, and quit my sight; let the earth *hide* thee! *Shakspeare.*

His reasons are as two grains of wheat *hid* in two bushels of chaff. *Shakspeare.*

Nile hears him knocking at his sev'nfold gates,
And seeks his *hidden* spring, and fears his nephews fates. *Dryden.*

Thus the sire of gods and men below:
What I have *hidden*, hope not thou to know. *Dryd.*
The sev'ral parts lay *hidden* in the piece;
Th' occasion but exerted that, or this. *Dryden.*
Then for my corps a homely grave provide,
Which love and me from publick scorn may *hide*. *Dryden.*
Seas *hid* with navies, chariots passing o'er
The channel, on a bridge from shore to shore. *Dryd.*
With what astonishment and veneration may we look into our own souls, where there are such *hidden* stores of virtue and knowledge, such inexhausted sources of perfection? *Addison.*
The crafty being makes a much longer voyage than Ulysses, puts in practice many more wiles, and *hides* himself under a greater variety of shapes. *Addison.*
Hell trembles at the sight, and *hides* its head
In utmost darkness, while on earth each heart
Is fill'd with peace. *Rowe.*

To HIDE, hide. *v. n.* To lie hid; to be concealed.

A fox, hard run, begged of a countryman to help him to some *hiding* place. *L'Estrange.*
Our bolder talents in full view display'd;
Your virtues open fairest in the shade:
Bred to disguise, in publick 'tis you *hide*,
Where none distinguish 'twixt your shame and pride,
Weakness or delicacy *Pope.*

HIDE *and* SEEK, hide-ând-sêêk'. *n. s.* A play in which some hide themselves, and another seeks them.

The boys and girls would venture to come and play at *hide and seek* in my hair. *Gulliver.*

HIDE, hide. *n. s.* [hýðe, Sax. *haude*, Dutch.]

1. The skin of any animal, either raw or dressed.

The trembling weapon past
Through nine bull *hides* each under other plac'd
On his broad shield. *Dryden.*
Pisistratus was first to grasp their hands,
And spread soft *hides* upon the yellow sands. *Pope.*

2. The human skin: in contempt.

Oh, tyger's heart, wrapt in a woman's *hide!*
How could'st thou drain the life-blood of the child?
Shakspeare.
His mantle, now his *hide*, with rugged hairs
Cleaves to his back; a famish'd face he bears.
Dryden.

3. A certain quantity of land. [*Hide*, *hyde*, French; *hida*, barbarous Latin, as much as one plough can till.] *Ainsw.*

One of the first things was a more particular inquisition than had been before of every *hide* of land within the precincts of his conquest, and how they were holden. *Wotton.*

HIDEBOU'ND, hide'bôûnd. *adj.* [*hide* and *bound*.]

1. A horse is said to be *hidebound* when his skin sticks so hard to his ribs and back, that you cannot with your hand pull up or loosen the one from the other. It sometimes comes by poverty and bad keeping; at other times from overriding, or a surfeit. *Farrier's Dict.*
2. [In trees.] Being in the state in which the bark will not give way to the growth.

A root of a tree may be *hidebound*, but it will not keep open without somewhat put into it. *Bacon.*
Like stinted *hidebound* trees, that just have got
Sufficient sap at once to bear and rot. *Swift.*

3. Harsh; untractable.

And still the harsher and *hidebounder*
The damsels prove, become the fonder. *Hudibras.*

4. Niggardly; penurious; parsimonious. *Ainsworth.*

HI'DEOUS, hîd'ê-ûs *or* hîd'jê-ûs.[293] *adj.* [*hideux*, French.]

1. Horrible; dreadful; shocking.

If he could have turned himself to as many forms as Proteus, every form should have been made *hideous*. *Sidney.*
Some monster in thy thoughts,
Too *hideous* to be shewn. *Shakspearc.*
I fled, and cry'd out death!
Hell trembled at the *hideous* name, and sigh'd
From all her caves, and back resounded death. *Milt.*
Her eyes grew stiffen'd, and with sulphur burn;
Her *hideous* looks and hellish form return;
Her curling snakes with hissings fill the place,
And open all the furies of her face. *Dryden.*

2. It is commonly used of risible objects: the following use is less authorized.

'Tis forced through the hiatuses at the bottom of the sea with such vehemence, that it puts the sea into the most horrible disorder, making it rage and roar with a most *hideous* and amazing noise. *Woodward.*

3. It is used by *Spenser* in a sense not now retained; detestable.

O *hideous* hanger of dominion! *Spenser.*

HI'DEOUSLY, hîd'ê-ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *hideous*.] Horribly; dreadfully; in a manner that shocks.

I arm myself
To welcome the condition of the time;
Which cannot look more *hideously* on me,
Than I have drawn it in my fantasy. *Shaksp.*
This, in the present application, is *hideously* profane; but the sense is intelligible. *Collier.*

HI'DEOUSNESS, hîd'ê-ûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *hideous*.] Horribleness; dreadfulness; terrour.

HI'DER, hî'dûr.[98] *n. s.* [from the verb.] He that hides.

To HIE, hî. *v. n.* [hiezan, Saxon.]

1. To hasten; to go in haste.

When they had mark'd the changed skies,
They wist their hour was spent; then each to rest
him *hies*. *Fairy Queen.*
My will is even this,
That presently you *hie* you home to bed. *Shaksp.*
Well, I will *hie*,
And so bestow these papers as you bade me. *Shaks.*
Some to the shores do fly,
Some to the woods, or whither fear advis'd;
But running from, all to destruction *hie*. *Daniel.*
The snake no sooner hist,
But virtue heard it, and away she *hy'd*. *Crashaw.*
Thither, full fraught with mischievous revenge,
Accurs'd, and in a cursed hour, he *hies*. *Milton.*
Thus he advis'd me, on yon aged tree
Hang up thy lute, and *hie* thee to the sea. *Waller.*
The youth, returning to his mistress, *hies*. *Dryd.*

2. It was anciently used with or without the reciprocal pronoun. It is now almost obsolete in all its uses.

Auster spy'd him;
Cruel Auster thither *hy'd* him. *Crashaw.*

HI'ERARCH, hî'ê-rârk. *n. s.* [ἱερος and ἀρχη; *hierarque*, Fr.] The chief of a sacred order.

Angels, by imperial summons call'd,
Forthwith from all the ends of heav'n appear'd,
Under their *hierarchs* in orders bright. *Milton.*

HIERA'RCHICAL, hî-ê-râr'kê-kâl. *adj.* [*hierarchique*, Fr.] Belonging to sacred or ecclesiastical government.

HI'ERARCHY, hî'ê-râr-kê. *n. s.* [*hierarchie*, French.]

1. A sacred government; rank or subordination of holy beings.

Out of the *hierarchies* of angels sheen,
The gentle Gabriel call'd he from the rest. *Fairfax.*
He rounds the air, and breaks the hymnick notes
In birds, heav'n's choristers, organick throats;
Which, if they did not die, might seem to be
A tenth rank in the heavenly *hierarchy*. *Donne.*
Jehovah, from the summit of the sky,
Environ'd with his winged *hierarchy*,
The world survey'd. *Sandys.*
These the supreme king
Exalted to such pow'r, and gave to rule,
Each in his *hierarchy*, the orders bright. *Milton.*
The blessedest of mortal wights, now questionless the highest saint in the celestial *hierarchy*, began to be so importuned, that a great part of the divine liturgy was addressed solely to her. *Howel.*

2. Ecclesiastical establishment.

The presbytery had more sympathy with the discipline of Scotland than the *hierarchy* of England. *Bacon.*
While the old Levitical *hierarchy* continued, it was part of the ministerial office to slay the sacrifices. *South.*
Consider what I have written, from regard for the church established under the *hierarchy* of bishops. *Swift.*

HIEROGLY'PH, hî'ê-rô-glîf.
HIEROGLY'PHICK, hî-ê-rô-glîf'îk. *n. s.* [*hieroglyphe*, French; ἱερὸς, sacred, and γλύφω, to carve.]

1. An emblem; a figure by which a word was implied. *Hieroglyphicks* were used before the alphabet was invented. *Hieroglyph* seems to be the proper substantive, and *hieroglyphick* the adjective.

This *hieroglyphick* of the Egyptians was erected for parental affection, manifested in the protection of her young ones, when her nest was set on fire. *Brown.*
A lamp amongst the Egyptians is the *hieroglyphick* of life. *Wilkins.*
The first writing men used was only the single pictures and gravings of the things they would represent, which way of expression was afterwards called *hieroglyphick*. *Woodward.*
Between the statues obelisks were plac'd,
And the learn'd walls with *hieroglyphicks* grac'd. *Pope.*

2. The art of writing in picture.

No brute can endure the taste of strong liquor, and consequently it is against all the rules of *hieroglyph* to assign any animals as patrons of punch. *Swift.*

HIEROGLY'PHICAL, hî-ê-rô-glîf'ê-kâl.
HIEROGLY'PHICK, hî-ê-rô-glîf'îk. *adj.* [*hieroglyphique*, French; from the noun.] Emblematical; expressive of some meaning beyond what immediately appears.

In this place stands a stately *hieroglyphical* obelisk of Theban marble. *Sandys.*
Th' Egyptian serpent figures time,
And stripp'd, returns into his prime;
If my affection thou would'st win,
First cast thy *hieroglyphick* skin. *Cleaveland.*
The original of the conceit was probably *hieroglyphical*, which after became mythological, and, by a process of tradition, stole into a total verity, which was but partly true in its morality. *Brown.*

HIEROGLY'PHICALLY, hî-ê-rô-glîf'ê-kâl-ê. *adv.* [from *hieroglyphical*.] Emblematically.

Others have spoken emblematically and *hieroglyphically*, as the Egyptians, and the phœnix was the hieroglyphick of the sun. *Brown.*

HIERO'GRAPHY, hî-ê-rôg'grâf-ê.[518] *n. s.* [ἱερὸς and γράφω.] Holy writing.

HIE'ROPHANT, hî-êr'ô-fânt.[518] *n. s.* [ἱεροφάντης.] One who teaches rules of religion; a priest.

Herein the wantonness of poets, and the crafts of their heathenish priests and *hierophants*, abundantly gratified the fancies of the people. *Hale.*

To HI'GGLE, hĭg'gl.[406] *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology, probably corrupted from *haggle*.]

1. To chaffer; to be penurious in a bargain.

In good offices and due retributions we may not be pinching and niggardly: it argues an ignoble mind, where we have wronged, to *higgle* and dodge in the amends. *Hale.*

Base thou art!
To *higgle* thus for a few blows,
To gain thy knight an op'lent spouse. *Hudibras.*

Why all this *higgling* with thy friend about such a paltry sum? Does this become the generosity of the noble and rich John Bull? *Arbuthnot.*

2. To go selling provisions from door to door. This seems the original meaning, such provisions being cut into small quantities.

HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY, hĭg'gl-dē-pĭg'gl-dē. *adv.* A cant word, corrupted from *higgle*, which denotes any confused mass, as higglers carry a huddle of provisions together.

HI'GGLER, hĭg'gl-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *higgle*.] One who sells provisions by retail.

HIGH, hī.[390] *adj.* [heah, Saxon; *hoogh*, Dutch.]

1. Long upward; rising above from the surface, or from the centre: opposed to *deep*, or long *downward*.

Their Andes, or mountains, were far *higher* than those with us; whereby the remnants of the generation of men were, in such a particular deluge, saved. *Bacon.*

The *higher* parts of the earth being continually spending, and the lower continually gaining, they must of necessity at length come to an equality. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. Elevated in place; raised aloft: opposed to *low*.

They that stand *high* have many blasts to shake them,
And, if they fall, they dash themselves to pieces. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

High o'er their heads a mould'ring rock is plac'd,
That promises a fall, and shakes at every blast. *Dryden.*

Reason elevates our thoughts as *high* as the stars, and leads us through the vast spaces of this mighty fabrick; yet it comes far short of the real extent of even corporeal being. *Locke.*

3. Exalted in nature.

The *highest* faculty of the soul. *Baxter.*

4. Elevated in rank or condition: as, *high* priest.

He wooes both *high* and low, both rich and poor. *Shaksp.*

O mortals! blind in fate, who never know
To bear *high* fortune, or endure the low. *Dryden.*

5. Exalted in sentiment.

Solomon liv'd at case, nor aim'd beyond
Higher design than to enjoy his state. *Milton.*

6. Difficult; abstruse.

They meet to hear, and answer such *high* things. *Shaksp.*

7. Boastful; ostentatious.

His forces, after all the *high* discourses, amounted really but to eighteen hundred foot. *Clarendon.*

8. Arrogant; proud; lofty.

The governor made himself merry with his *high* and threatening language, and sent him word he would neither give nor receive quarter. *Clarendon.*

9. Severe; oppressive.

When there appeareth on either side an *high* hand, violent prosecution, cunning advantages taken, and combination, then is the virtue of a judge seen. *Bacon.*

10. Noble; illustrious.

Trust me, I am exceeding weary.
——I had thought weariness durst not have attacked so *high* blood—It doth me, though it discolours the complexion of my greatness to acknowledge it. *Shakspeare.*

11. Violent; tempestuous; loud. Applied to the wind.

More ships in calms on a deceitful coast,
Or unseen rocks, than in *high* storms are lost. *Denham.*

Spiders cannot weave their nets in a *high* wind. *Duppa.*

At length the winds are rais'd, the storm blows high;
Be it your care, my friends, to keep it up
In its full fury. *Addison.*

12. Tumultuous; turbulent; ungovernable.

Not only tears
Rain'd at their eyes, but high winds worse within,
Began to rise; *high* passions, anger,
Mistrust, suspicion, discord, hate, shook sore
Their inward state of mind. *Milton.*

Can heav'nly minds such *high* resentment show,
Or exercise their spite in human woe? *Dryden.*

13. Full; complete: applied to time; now used only in cursory speech.

High time now 'gan it wax for Una fair,
To think of those her captive parents dear. *F. Q.*

Sweet warriour, when shall I have peace with you?
High time it is this war now ended were. *Spenser.*

It was *high* time to do so, for it was now certain that forces were already upon their march towards the west. *Clarendon.*

It was *high* time for the lords to look about them. *Clarendon.*

14. Raised to any great degree: as, *high* pleasure; *high* luxury; a *high* performance; a *high* colour.

Solomon liv'd at ease, and full
Of honour, wealth, *high* fare. *Milton.*

High sauces and spices are fetch'd from the Indies. *Baker.*

15. Advancing in latitude from the line.

They are forced to take their course either *high* to the north, or low to the south. *Abbot.*

16. At the most perfect state; in the meridian: as, by the sun it is *high* noon: whence probably the foregoing expression, *high* time.

It is yet *high* day, neither is it time that the cattle should be gathered. *Genesis.*

17. Far advanced into antiquity.

The nominal observation of the several days of the week is very *high*, and as old as the ancient Egyptians, who named the same according to the seven planets. *Brown.*

18. Dear; exorbitant in price.

If they must be good at so *high* a rate, they know they may be safe at a cheaper. *South.*

19. Capital; great; opposed to little: as, *high* treason, in opposition to *petty*.

HIGH, hī. *n. s.* High place; elevation; superiour region: only used with *from* and *on*.

Which when the king of gods beheld from *high*,
He sigh'd. *Dryden.*

On HIGH, *adv.* Aloft; above; into superiour regions.

Wide is the fronting gate, and raised *on high*
With adamantine columns threats the sky. *Dryden.*

HIGH is much used in composition with variety of meaning.

HIGH-BLE'ST, hī'blĕst. *adj.* Supremely happy.

The good which we enjoy from heav'n descends,
But that from us ought should ascend to heav'n,
So prevalent, as to concern the mind
Of God *high-blest*, or to incline his will,
Hard to belief may seem. *Milton.*

HI'GH-BLOWN, hī'blōne. Swelled much with wind; much inflated.

I have ventur'd,
Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders,
These many summers on a sea of glory;
But far beyond my depth: my *high-blown* pride
At length broke under me, and now has left me,
Weary, and old with service, to the mercy
Of a rude stream, that must for ever hide me. *Shakspeare.*

HI'GH-BORN, hī'bōrn. Of noble extraction.

Cast round your eyes
Upon the *high-born* beauties of the court;
There chuse some worthy partner of your heart. *Rowe.*

HI'GH-BUILT, hī'bĭlt. *adj.*

1. Of lofty structure.

I know him by his stride,
The giant Harapha of Gath; his look
Haughty as is his pile, *high-built* and proud. *Milt.*

2. Covered with lofty buildings.

In dreadful wars
The *high-built* elephant his castle rears,
Looks down on man below, and strikes the stars. *Creech.*

HIGH-CO'LOURED, hī'kŭl-lûr'd. Having a deep or glaring colour.

A fever in a rancid oily blood produces a scorbutic fever, with *high-coloured* urine and spots in the skin. *Floyer.*

HIGH-DESI'GNING, hī'dē-sī'nĭng. Having great schemes.

His warlike mind, his soul devoid of fear,
His *high-designing* thoughts were figured there. *Dryden.*

HI'GH-FED, hī'fĕd. Pampered.

A favourite mule, *high-fed*, and in the pride of flesh and mettle, would still be bragging of his family. *L'Estrange.*

HIGH-FLA'MING, hī-flā'mĭng. Throwing the flame to a great height.

Hecatombs of bulls to Neptune slain,
High-flaming, please the monarch of the main. *Pope.*

HIGH-FLI'ER, hī'flī-ûr. *n. s.* One that carries his opinions to extravagance.

She openly professeth herself to be a *high-flier*; and it is not improbable she may also be a papist at heart. *Swift.*

HI'GH-FLOWN, hī'flōne. *adj.* [*high* and *flown*, from *fly*.]

1. Elevated; proud.

This stiff neck'd pride nor art nor force can bend,
Nor *high-flown* hopes to reason's lure descend. *Denham.*

2. Turgid; extravagant.

This fable is a *high-flown* hyperbole upon the miseries of marriage. *L'Estrange.*

HIGH-FLY'ING, hī'flī-ĭng. Extravagant in claims or opinions.

Clip the wings
Of their *high-flying* arbitrary kings. *Dryden.*

HIGH-HE'APED, hī'hēp'd. *adj.*

1. Covered with high piles.

The plenteous board *high-heap'd* with cates divine,
And o'er the foaming bowl the laughing wine. *Pope.*

2. Raised into high piles.

I saw myself the vast unnumber'd store
Of brass, *high-heap'd* amidst the regal dome. *Pope.*

HIGH-HE'ELED, hī-hēēld'. Having the heel of the shoe much raised.

By these embroider'd *high-heel'd* shoes,
She shall be caught as in a noose. *Swift.*

HI'GH-HUNG, hī'hŭng. Hung aloft.

By the *high-hung* taper's light,
I could discern his cheeks were glowing red. *Dryd.*

HIGH-ME'TTLED, hi'mĕt-tl'd.[359] Proud or ardent of spirit.

He fails not in these to keep a stiff rein on a *high-mettled* Pegasus; and takes care not to surfeit here, as he has done on other heads, by an erroneous abundance. *Garth.*

HIGH-MI'NDED, hi'mind-ĕd. Proud; arrogant.

My breast I'll burst with straining of my courage,
But I will chastise this *high-minded* strumpet. *Shaks.*

Because of unbelief they were broken off, and thou standest by faith: be not *high-minded*, but fear. *Romans.*

HIGH-PRI'NCIPLED, hi-prĭn'sĕ-plĕd. Extravagant in notions of politicks.

This seems to be the political creed of all the *high-principled* men I have met with. *Swift.*

HIGH-RE'D, hi'rĕd. Deeply red.

Oil of turpentine, though clear as water, being digested upon the purely white sugar of lead, has in a short time afforded a *high-red* tincture. *Boyle.*

HIGH-SE'ASONED, hi-sē'zŭn'd. Piquant to the palate.

Be sparing also of salt in the seasoning of all his victuals, and use him not to *high-seasoned* meats. *Locke.*

HIGH-SI'GHTED, hi-site'ĕd. Always looking upward.

Let *high-sighted* tyranny range on,
'Till each man drop by lottery. *Shakspeare.*

HIGH-SPI'RITED, hi-spĭr'ĭt-ĕd. Bold; daring; insolent.

HIGH-STO'MACHED, hi-stŭm'mŭkt. Obstinate; lofty.

High-stomach'd are they both, and full of ire;
In rage, deaf as the sea, hasty as fire. *Shaksp.*

HIGH-TA'STED, hi-tās'tĕd. Gustful; piquant.

Flattery still in sugar'd words betrays,
And poison in *high-tasted* meats conveys. *Denham.*

HIGH-VI'CED, hi-vis'd.[360] Enormously wicked.

Be as a planetary plague, when Jove
Will o'er some *high-vic'd* city hang his poison
In the sick air. *Shakspeare.*

HI'GH-WROUGHT, hi'rawt. Accurately finished; nobly laboured.

Thou triumph'st, victor of the *high-wrought* day,
And the pleas'd dame, soft smiling, lead'st away.
Pope.

HI'GHLAND, hi'lănd. *n. s.* [*high* and *land.*] Mountainous region.

The wond'ring moon
Beholds her brother's steeds beneath her own;
The *highlands* smoak'd, cleft by the piercing rays.
Addison.

Ladies in the *highlands* of Scotland use this discipline to their children in the midst of winter, and find that cold water does them no harm. *Locke.*

HIGHLA'NDER, hi'lănd-ûr. *n. s.* [from *highland.*] An inhabitant of mountains; mountaineer.

His cabinet council of *highlanders*. *Addison.*

HI'GHLY, hi'lē. *adv.* [from *high.*]

1. With elevation as to place and situation; aloft.
2. In a great degree.

Whatever expedients can allay those heats, which break us into different factions, cannot but be useful to the publick, and *highly* tend to its safety. *Addison.*

It cannot but be *highly* requisite for us to enliven our faith by dwelling often on the same considerations. *Atterbury.*

3. Proudly; arrogantly; ambitiously.

What thou wouldst *highly*,
That thou wouldst holily; wouldst not play false,
And yet wouldst wrongly win. *Shakspeare.*

4. With esteem; with estimation.

Every man that is among you, not to think of himself more *highly* than he ought to think. *Romans.*

HI'GHMOST, hi'mōst. *adj.* [an irregular word.] Highest; topmost.

Now is the sun upon the *highmost* hill
Of this day's journey. *Shakspeare.*

HI'GHNESS, hi'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *high.*]

1. Elevation above the surface; altitude; loftiness.
2. The title of princes: anciently of kings.

Most royal majesty,
I crave no more than that your *highness* offer'd.
Shakspeare.

How long in vain had nature striv'd to frame
A perfect princess, ere her *highness* came? *Waller.*

Beauty and greatness are eminently joined in your royal *highness*. *Dryden.*

3. Dignity of nature; supremacy.

Destruction from God was a terror to me, and by reason of his *highness* I could not endure. *Job.*

HIGHT, hite. [This is an imperfect verb, used only in the preterit tense with a passive signification; hatan, to call, Saxon; *hessen*, to be called, German.]

1. Was named; was called.

The city of the great king *hight* it well
Wherein eternal peace and happiness doth dwell.
Spenser.

Within this homestead liv'd without a peer
For crowing loud, the noble chanticleer;
So *hight* her cock. *Dryden's Nun's Priest.*

2. It is sometimes used as a participle passive; called; named. It is now obsolete, except in burlesque writings.

Amongst the rest a good old woman was,
Hight mother Hubberd. *Hubberd's Tale.*
Hearn he *hight*. *Pope.*

HIGHWA'TER, hi'wâ-tûr. *n. s.* [*high* and *water.*] The utmost flow of the tide.

They have a way of draining lands that lie below the *high-water*, and are something above the low-water mark. *Mortimer.*

HIGHWA'Y, hi-wâ' *n. s.* [*high* and *way.*]

1. Great road; public path.

So few there be
That chuse the narrow path, or seek the right;
All keep the broad *highway*, and take delight
With many rather for to go astray. *Fairy Queen.*

Two inscriptions give a great light to the histories of Appius, who made the *highway*, and of Fabius the dictator. *Addison.*

Ent'ring on the broad *highway*,
Where power and titles scatter'd lay,
He strove to pick up all he found. *Swift.*

2. Figuratively a train of action, with apparent consequence.

I could mention more trades we have lost, and are in the *highway* to lose. *Child on Trade.*

HI'GHWAYMAN, hi'wâ-măn.[88] *n. s.* [*highway* and *man.*] A robber that plunders on the public roads.

'Tis like the friendship of pickpockets and *highwaymen*, that observe strict justice among themselves. *Bentley.*

A remedy like that of giving my money to an *highwayman*, before he attempts to take it by force, to prevent the sin of robbery. *Swift.*

HI'GLAPER, hĭg'lā-pûr. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HILA'RITY, hĭl-lăr'ĕ-tē. *n. s.* [*hilaritas*, Latin.] Merriment; gayety.

Averroes restrained his *hilarity*, and made no more thereof than Seneca commendeth, and was allowable in Cato; that is, a sober incalescence for wine. *Brown.*

HILD, hĭld, in *Elrick's* grammar, is interpreted a lord or lady: so *Hildebert* is a noble lord; *Mathild*, an heroick lady. *Gibson.*

HI'LDING, hĭl'ding. *n. s.* [hilb, Saxon, signifies a lord: perhaps *hilding* means originally a *little lord* in contempt, for a man that has only the delicacy or bad qualities of high rank; or a term of reproach abbreviated from *hinderling*, degenerate. *Hughes' Spenser.*]

1. A sorry, paltry, cowardly fellow.

He was some *hilding* fellow, that had stol'n
The horse he rode on. *Shakspeare.*

If your lordship find him not a *hilding*, hold me no more in your respect. *Shakspeare.*

A base slave,
A *hilding* for a livery, a squire's cloth. *Shaksp.*

2. It is used likewise for a mean woman.

Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen wench;
Helen and Hero, *hildings* and harlots. *Shaksp.*

This idle toy, this *hilding* scorns my power,
And sets us all at nought. *Rowe.*

HILL, hĭl. *n. s.* [hil, Saxon.] An elevation of ground less than a mountain.

My sheep are thoughts, which I both guide and serve;
Their pasture is fair *hills* of fruitless love. *Sidney.*

Jerusalem is seated on two *hills*,
Of height unlike, and turned side to side. *Fairfax.*

Three sides are sure imbar'd with crags and *hills*,
The rest is easy, scant to rise espy'd;
But mighty bulwarks fence the plainer part:
So art helps nature, nature strengtheneth art.
Fairfax.

When our eye some prospect would pursue,
Descending from a *hill*, looks round to view. *Granv.*

A *hill* is nothing but the nest of some metal or mineral which, by a plastick virtue, and the efficacy of subterranean fires, converting the adjacent earths into their substance, do increase and grow. *Cheyne.*

HI'LLOCK, hĭl'lŏk. *n. s.* [from *hill.*] A little hill.

Yet weigh this, alas! great is not great to the greater:
What, judge ye, doth a *hillock* show by the lofty Olympus. *Sidney.*

Sometime walking not unseen,
By hedge-row elms, on *hillocks* green. *Milton.*

This mountain, and a few neighbouring *hillocks* that lie scattered about the bottom of it, is the whole circuit of these dominions. *Addison.*

HI'LLY, hĭl'lē. *adj.* [from *hill.*] Full of hills; unequal in the surface.

Towards the *hilly* corners of Druina remain yet her very aborigines, thrust amongst an assembly of mountains. *Howel.*

Climbing to a *hilly* steep,
He views his herds in vales afar. *Dryden.*

Lo! how the Norrick plains
Rise *hilly*, with large piles of slaughter'd knights.
Philips.

Hilly countries afford the most entertaining prospects, though a man would chuse to travel through a plain one. *Addison.*

HILT, hĭlt. *n. s.* [hilt, Saxon, from healdan, to hold.] The handle of any thing, particularly of a sword.

Now sits expectation in the air,
And hides a sword from *hilt* unto the point,
With crowns imperial; crowns and coronets. *Shaks.*

Take thou the *hilt*,
And when my face is cover'd as 'tis now,
Guide thou the sword. *Shaksp.*

Be his this sword, whose blade of brass displays
A ruddy gleam; whose *hilt*, a silver blaze. *Pope.*

HIM, hĭm. [him, Saxon.]

1. The oblique case of *he*.

Me he restored unto my office, and *him* he hanged. *Genesis.*

2. *Him* was anciently used for *it* in a neutral sense.

The subjunctive mood hath evermore some conjunction joined with *him*. *Accidence.*

HI'MSELF, him-sĕlf'. *pron.* [*him* and *self*.]

1. In the nominative the same as *he*, only more emphatical, and more expressive of individual personality.

It was a sparing speech of the ancients to say, that a friend is another *himself;* for that a friend is far more than *himself*. *Bacon.*

With shame remembers, while *himself* was one Of the same herd, *himself* the same had done. *Denham.*

2. It is added to a personal pronoun or noun, by way of emphatical discrimination.

He *himself* returned again. *Judges.*

God *himself* is with us for our captain. *Chron.*

3. In ancient authors it is used neutrally for *itself*.

She is advanc'd
Above the clouds as high as heav'n *himself*. *Shaks.*

4. In the oblique cases it has a reciprocal signification.

David hid *himself* in the field. *Samuel.*

5. It is sometimes not reciprocal.

I perceive it was not altogether your brother's evil disposition made him seek his death; but a provoking merit set a work by a reproveable badness in *himself*. *Shakspeare.*

Nothing in nature can so peculiarly gratify the noble dispositions of humanity, as for one man to see another so much *himself* as to sigh his griefs, and groan his pains, to sing his joys, and do and feel every thing by sympathy. *South.*

By HIMSELF. Alone; unaccompanied.

Ahab went one way *by himself*, and Obadiah went another way *by himself*. *Kings.*

HIN, hin. *n. s.* [הין] A measure of liquids among the Jews, containing about ten pints.

With the one lamb a tenth deal of flour mingled with the fourth part of an *hin* of beaten oil. *Exodus.*

HIND, hind. *adj.* compar. *hinder;* superl. *hindmost.* [hỳnðan, Saxon.] Backward; contrary in position to the face: as, *hind* legs. See HINDER and HINDMOST.

Bringing its tail to its head, it bends its back so far till its head comes to touch its *hind* part, and so with its armour gathers itself into a ball. *Ray.*

The stag
Hears his own feet, and thinks they sound like more,
And fears his *hind* legs will o'ertake his fore. *Pope.*

HIND, hind. *n. s.* [hinde, Saxon, from *hinnus*, Latin.]

1. The she to a stag; the female of red deer.

How he slew, with glancing dart amiss,
A gentle *hind*, the which the lovely boy
Did love as life. *Fairy Queen.*

Canst thou mark when the *hinds* do calve? *Job.*

Nor Hercules more lands or labours knew,
Not though the brazen-footed *hind* he slew. *Dryd.*

2. [hine, Saxon.] A servant.

A couple of Ford's knaves, his *hinds*, were called forth by their mistress, to carry me in the name of foul clothes to Datchet-lane. *Shakspeare.*

3. [hineman, Saxon.] A peasant; a boor; a mean rustick.

The Dutch, who came like greedy *hinds* before,
To reap the harvest their ripe years did yield,
Now look like those, when rolling thunders roar,
And sheets of lightning blast the standing field. *Dryden.*

He cloath'd himself in coarse array,
A lab'ring *hind* in shew. *Dryden's Fables.*

HINDBE'RRIES, hind'bĕr-rĭz. *n. s.* The same as raspberries. *Ainsworth.*

To HI'NDER, hĭn'dûr. *v. a.* [hindrian, Saxon.] To obstruct; to stop; to let; to impede.

Hinder me not, seeing the Lord hath prospered my way. *Genesis.*

The whole world shined with clear light, and none were *hindered* in their labour. *Wisdom.*

If the alms were *hindered* only by entreaty, the hinderer is not tied to restitution, because entreaty took not liberty away from the giver.
Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

Solitude damps thought and wit; too much company dissipates and *hinders* it from fixing. *Temple.*

What *hinders* younger brothers, being fathers of families, from having the same right. *Locke.*

To HI'NDER, hĭn'dûr. *v. n.* To raise hinderances; to cause impediment.

You minimus of *hindering* knot-grass made! *Shakspeare.*

This objection *hinders* not but that the heroick action of some commander, enterprised for the christian cause, and executed happily, may be written. *Dryden.*

HI'NDER, hĭn'dûr.[515] *adj.* [from *hind*.] That is in a position contrary to that of the face: opposed to *fore*.

Bears, fighting with any man, stand upon their *hinder* feet; and so this did, being ready to give me a shrewd embracement. *Sidney.*

As the *hinder* feet of the horse stuck to the mountain, while the body reared up in the air, the poet with great difficulty kept himself from sliding off his back. *Addison.*

HI'NDERANCE, hĭn'dûr-ânse. *n. s.* [from *hinder*.] Impediment; let; stop; obstruction: with *of*, sometimes with *to*, before the thing hindered; with *to* before the person.

False opinions, touching the will of God to have things done, are wont to bring forth mighty and violent practices against the *hinderances of* them, and those practices new opinions, more pernicious than the first: yea, most extremely sometimes opposite to the first. *Hooker.*

They must be in every christian church the same, except mere impossibility of so having it be the *hinderance*. *Hooker.*

What *hinderance* have they been to the knowledge of what is well done? *Dryden.*

Have we not plighted each our holy oath,
One soul should both inspire, and neither prove
His fellow's *hinderance* in pursuit of love? *Dryden.*

He must conquer all these difficulties, and remove all these *hinderances* out of the way that leads to justice. *Atterbury.*

HI'NDERER, hĭn'dûr-ûr. *n. s.* [from *hinder*.] He or that which hinders or obstructs.

Brakes, great *hinderers* of all plowing, grow. *May.*

HI'NDERLING, hind'ûr-lĭng. *n. s.* [from *hind* or *hinder*.] A paltry, worthless, degenerate animal.

HI'NDERMOST, hind'ûr-mōst. *adj.* [This word seems to be less proper than *hindmost*.] Hindmost; last; in the rear.

He put the handmaids and their children foremost, and Leah and her children after, and Rachel and Joseph *hindermost*. *Genesis.*

Like to an enter'd tide they all rush by,
And leave you *hindermost*. *Shakspeare.*

HI'NDMOST, hind'mōst. *adj.* [*hind* and *most*.] The last; the lag; that comes in the rear.

'Tis not his wont to be the *hindmost* man,
Whate'er occasion keeps him from us now. *Shakspeare's Henry VI*

He met thee by the way, and smote the *hindmost* of thee, even all that were feeble behind. *Deuter.*

Let him retire, betwixt two ages east,
The first of this, and *hindmost* of the last,
A losing gamester. *Dryden.*

The race by vigour, not by vaunts is won;
So take the *hindmost*, hell—he said, and run. *Pope.*

HINGE, hĭnje.[74] *n. s.* [or *hingle*, from *hangle* or *hang*.]

1. Joints upon which a gate or door turns.

At the gate
Of heav'n arriv'd, the gate self-open'd wide,
On golden *hinges* turning. *Milton.*

Then from the *hinge* their strokes the gates divoree,
And where the way they cannot find, they force. *Denham.*

Heav'n's imperious queen shot down from high;
At her approach the brazen *hinges* fly,
The gates are forc'd. *Dryden.*

2. The cardinal points of the world, east, west, north, and south.

If when the moon is in the *hinge* at east,
The birth breaks forward from its native rest
Full eighty years, if you two years abate,
This station gives. *Creech's Manilius.*

3. A governing rule or principle.

The other *hinge* of punishment might turn upon a law, whereby all men, who did not marry by the age of five and twenty, should pay the third part of their revenue. *Temple.*

4. *To be off the* HINGES. To be in a state of irregularity and disorder.

The man's spirit is out of order, and *off the hinges;* and till that be put into its right frame, he will be perpetually disquieted. *Tillotson.*

Methinks we stand on ruins, nature shakes
About us, and this universal frame
So loose, that it but wants another push
To leap *from off its hinges*. *Dryden.*

To HINGE, hĭnje. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with hinges.

2. To bend as a hinge.

Be thou a flatterer now, and *hinge* the knee,
And let his very breath, whom thou 'lt observe,
Blow off thy cap. *Shaksp.*

To HINT, hĭnt *v. a.* [*enter*, Fr. *Skinner*.] To bring to mind by a slight mention, or remote allusion; to mention imperfectly.

Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,
Just *hint* a fault, and hesitate dislike. *Pope.*

In waking whispers, and repeated dreams,
To *hint* pure thought, and warn the favour'd soul. *Thomson.*

To HINT *at*, hĭnt. To allude to; to touch slightly upon.

Speaking of Augustus's actions, he still remembers that agriculture ought to be some way *hinted at* throughout the whole poem. *Addison.*

HINT, hĭnt. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Faint notice given to the mind; remote allusion; distant insinuation.

Let him strictly observe the first stirrings and intimations, the first *hints* and whispers of good and evil, that pass in his heart. *South.*

2. Suggestion; intimation.

On this *hint* I spake,
She lov'd me for the dangers I had past. *Shaksp.*

Actions are so full of circumstances, that, as men observe some parts more than others, they take different *hints*, and put different interpretations on them. *Addison.*

HIP, hĭp. *n. s.* [from heopa, Sax.] The fruit of the brier or the dogrose.

Eating *hips*, and drinking watry foam. *Hubberd.*

Why should you want? Behold, the earth hath roots;
The oak bears masts, the briars scarlet *hips*. *Shak.*

Years of store of haws and *hips* do commonly portend cold winters. *Bacon.*

HIP, hip. *n. s.* [hỳpe, Saxon.]

1. The joint of the thigh.

How now, which of your *hips* has the most profound sciatica? *Shaksp.*

Hippocrates affirmeth of the Scythians, that, using continual riding, they were generally molested with the sciatica or *hip* gout. *Brown.*

2. The haunch; the flesh of the thigh.

So shepherds use
To set the same mark on the *hip*
Both of their sound and rotten sheep. *Hudibras.*

Against a stump his tusks the monster grinds,
And ranch'd his *hips* with one continu'd wound. *Dryden.*

3. *To have on the* HIP. [A low phrase.] To have an advantage over another. It seems to be taken from hunting, the *hip* or *haunch* of a deer being the part commonly seized by the dogs.

If this poor brach of Venice, whom I cherish
For his quick hunting, stand the putting on,
I'll have our Michael Cassio *on the hip.* *Shaksp.*

To HIP, hip. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To sprain or shoot the hip.

His horse was *hipp'd.* *Shaksp.*

2. HIP-HOP. A cant word formed by the reduplication of *hop.*

Your different tastes divide our poet's cares;
One foot the sock, t' other the buskin wears:
Thus while he strives to please, he's forc'd to do 't,
Like Volscius *hip-hop* in a single boot. *Congreve.*

HIP, hip. *interject.* An exclamation, or calling to one; the same as the Latin *eho, heus!* *Ainsworth.*

HIP, hip. } *adj.* A corruption of
HI'PPISH, hip'pish. } *hypochondriack.* *Ainsworth.*

HIPPOCE'NTAUR, hip'pò-sên'tawr. *n. s.* [ἱπποκένταυρος; *hippocentaure*, Fr.] A fabulous monster, half horse and half man.

How are poetical fictions, how are *hippocentaurs* and chimeras to be imagined, which are things quite out of nature, and whereof we can have no notion? *Dryden.*

HI'PPOCRASS, hip'pò-krâs. *n. s.* [*hypocras*, Fr. *quasi vinum Hippocratis.*] A medicated wine.

Sack and the well-spic'd *hippocrass*, the wine,
Wassail the bowl, with ancient ribbands fine. *King.*

HI'PPOCRATES' *Sleeve*, hip'pò-krâ-tẽz-slẽẽve'. *n. s.* A woollen bag, made by joining the two opposite angles of a square piece of flannel, used to strain syrups and decoctions for clarification. *Quincy.*

HI'PPOGRIFF, hip'pò-grif. *n. s.* [ἵππος and γρυψ; *hippogriffe*, Fr.] A winged horse; a being imagined by Ariosto.

He caught him up, and without wing
Of *hippogriff*, bore through the air sublime. *Milton.*

HIPPO'POTAMUS, hip-pò-pò't'â-mûs. *n. s.* [ἵππος and ποταμος.] The river horse. An animal found in the Nile.

HI'PSHOT, hip'shòt. *n. s.* [*hip* and *shot.*] Sprained or dislocated in the hip.

Why do you go nodding and waggling so like a fool, as if you were *hipshot;* says the goose to the gosling. *L'Estrange.*

HI'PWORT, hip'wûrt. *n. s.* [*hip* and *wort.*] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

To HIRE, hire. *v. a.* [hỳran, Sax.]

1. To procure any thing for temporary use at a certain price.

His sordid avarice rakes
In excrements, and *hires* the jakes. *Dryden.*

2. To engage a man in temporary service for wages.

They weigh silver in the balance, and *hire* a goldsmith, and he maketh it a god. *Isaiah.*

I cannot strike at wretched kerns, whose arms
Are *hir'd* to bear their staves. *Shaksp.*

3. To bribe.

Themetes first, 'tis doubtful whether *hir'd,*
Or so the Trojan destiny requir'd,
Mov'd that the ramparts might be broken down. *Dryden.*

4. To engage for pay: with the reciprocal word.

They that were full, *hired* out themselves for bread; and they that were hungry, ceased. 1 *Sam.*

5. To let; to set for a time at a certain price. This, to prevent ambiguity, has sometimes the particle *out:* as, he *hired out* his house to strangers.

HIRE, hire. *n. s.* [hỳre, Saxon.]

1. Reward or recompense paid for the use of any thing.

2. Wages paid for service.

Great thanks and goodly meed to that good sire;
He thence departing gave for his pains *hire.* *Spenser.*

I have five hundred crowns,
The thrifty *hire* I sav'd under your father. *Shaksp.*

Though little was their *hire*, and light their gain,
Yet somewhat to their share he threw. *Dryden.*

All arts and artists Theseus could command,
Who sold for *hire*, or wrought for better fame. *Dryden.*

HI'RELING, hire'ling. *n. s.* [from *hire.*]

1. One who serves for wages.

The *hireling* longs to see the shades descend,
That with the tedious day his toil might end,
And he his pay receive. *Sandys.*

In the framing of Hiero's ship there was three hundred carpenters employed for a year, besides many other *hirelings* for carriages. *Wilkins.*

'Tis frequent here to see a freeborn son
On the left hand of a rich *hireling* run. *Dryden.*

2. A mercenary; a prostitute.

Now she shades thy evening walk with bays,
No *hireling* she, no prostitute to praise. *Pope.*

HI'RELING, hire'ling. *adj.* Serving for hire; venal; mercenary; doing what is done for money.

Then trumpets, torches, and a tedious crew
Of *hireling* mourners for his funeral due. *Dryden.*

HI'RER, hire'rûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *hire.*]

1. One who uses any thing paying a recompense; one who employs others paying wages.

2. In Scotland it denotes one who keeps small horses to let.

HIRSU'TE, hẽr-sûte'. *adj.* [*hirsutus*, Lat.] Rough; rugged.

There are bulbous, fibrous, and *hirsute* roots: the *hirsute* is a middle sort, between the bulbous and fibrous; that, besides the putting forth sap upwards and downwards, putteth forth in round. *Bacon.*

HIS, hiz. *pronoun possessive.* [hỳr, Sax.]

1. The masculine possessive. Belonging to him that was before mentioned.

England *his* approaches makes as fierce
As waters to the sucking of a gulph. *Shaksp.*

If much you note him,
You shall offend him, and extend *his* passion. *Shaksp.*

Heav'n and yourself
Had part in this fair maid; now heav'n hath all,
And all the better is it for the maid:
Your part in her you could not keep from death;
But heav'n keeps *his* part in eternal life. *Shaksp.*

If our father carry authority with such disposition as he bears this last surrender of *his*, it will but offend us. *Shaksp.*

He that is nourished by the acorns he picked up under an oak in the wood, has appropriated them to himself: nobody can deny but the nourishment is *his.* *Locke.*

Whenc'er I stoop, he offers at a kiss;
And when my arms I stretch, he stretches *his.* *Addison.*

2. It was anciently used in a neutral sense, where we now say *its.*

Who can impress the forest, bid the tree
Unfix *his* earth-bound root? *Shaksp.*

Not the dreadful spout,
Shall dizy with more clamour Neptune's ear
In *his* descent. *Shaksp.*

There 's not the smallest orb, which thou beheld'st,
But in *his* motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-ey'd cherubims. *Shaksp.*

This rule is not so general, but that it admitteth *his* exceptions. *Carew.*

Opium loseth some of *his* poisonous quality if it be vapoured out, mingled with spirit of wine. *Bacon.*

3. It is sometimes used as a sign of the genitive case: as, *the man* his *ground*, for *the man's ground.* It is now rarely thus used, as its use proceeded probably from a false opinion that the *s* formative of the genitive case was *his* contracted.

Where is this mankind now? who lives to age
Fit to be made Methusalem *his* page? *Donne.*

By thy fond consort, by thy father's cares,
By young Telemachus *his* blooming years. *Pope.*

4. It is sometimes used in opposition to *this man's.*

Were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands,
Desire *his* jewels, and this other's house. *Shaksp.*

5. Anciently before *self.*

Every of us, each for *his* self, laboured how to recover him. *Sidney.*

To HISS, hîss. *v. n.* [*hissen*, Dutch.]

1. To utter a noise like that of a serpent and some other animals. It is remarkable, that this word cannot be pronounced without making the noise which it signifies.

In the height of this bath to be thrown into the Thames and cooled glowing hot, in that surge, like a horseshoe; think of that; *hissing* hot. *Shaksp.*

The merchants shall *hiss* at thee. *Ezekiel.*

See the furies arise:
See the snakes that they rear,
How they *hiss* in their hair. *Dryden.*

Against the steed he threw
His forceful spear, which *hissing* as it flew,
Pierced through the yielding planks. *Dryden.*

2. To condemn at a publick exhibition; which is sometimes done by *hissing.*

Men shall pursue with merited disgrace!
Hiss, clap their hands, and from his country chace. *Sandys.*

To HISS, hîss. *v. a.* [hỳscean, Saxon.]

1. To condemn by hissing; to explode.

Every one will *hiss* him out to his disgrace. *Ecclus.*

She would so shamefully fail in the last act, that, instead of a plaudite, she would deserve to be *hissed* off the stage. *More.*

I have seen many successions of men, who have shot themselves into the world, some bolting out upon the stage with vast applause, and others *hissed* off, and quitting it with disgrace. *Dryden.*

Will you venture your all upon a cause, which would be *hissed* out of all the courts as ridiculous? *Collier.*

2. To procure hisses or disgrace.

Thy mother plays, and I
Play too; but so disgrac'd a part, whose issue
Will *hiss* me to my grave. *Shaksp.*

What's the newest grief?
—That of an hour's age doth *hiss* the speaker,
Each minute teems a new one. *Shaksp.*

Hiss, hîs. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a serpent, and of some other animals.

He *hiss* for *hiss* return'd, with forked tongue
To forked tongue. *Milton.*

2. Censure; expression of contempt used in theatres.

He heard
On all sides, from innumerable tongues,
A dismal universal *hiss*, the sound
Of publick scorn! *Milton.*

Fierce champion fortitude, that knows no fears,
Of *hisses*, blows, or want, or loss of ears. *Pope.*

Hist, hîst. *interj.* [Of this word I know not the original: some thought it a corruption of *hush*, *hush it*, *husht*, *hist;* but I have heard that it is an Irish verb commanding silence.] An exclamation commanding silence.

Mute silence *hist* along!
'Less Philomel will deign a song,
In her sweetest saddest plight,
Smoothing the rugged brow of night. *Milton.*

Hist, *hist*, says another that stood by, away, doctor; for here's a whole pack of dismals coming. *Swift.*

Histo'rian, hîs-tô'rê-ân. *n. s.* [*historicus*, Lat. *historien*, Fr.] A writer of facts and events; a writer of history.

What thanks sufficient, or what recompence
Equal, have I to render thee, divine
Historian! *Milton.*

Our country, which has produced writers of the first figure in every other kind of work, has been very barren in good *historians*. *Addison.*

Not added years on years my task could close,
The long *historian* of my country's woes. *Pope.*

HISTO'RICAL, hîs-tôr'îk-âl. } *adj.* [*his-*
HISTO'RICK, hîs-tôr'rîk.[509] } *torique*, Fr. *historicus*, Lat.]

1. Containing or giving an account of facts and events.

Because the beginning seemeth abrupt, it needs that you know the occasion of these several adventures; for the method of a poet *historical* is not such as of an historiographer. *Spenser.*

In an *historical* relation we use terms that are most proper and best known. *Burnet.*

Here rising bold the patriot's honest face;
There warriors frowning in *historick* brass. *Pope.*

2. Suitable or pertaining to history or narrative.

With equal justice and *historick* care,
Their laws, their toils, their arms with his compare. *Prior.*

Histo'rically, hîs-tôr'rîk-âl-ê. *adv.* [from *historical.*] In the manner of history; by way of narration.

The gospels, which are weekly read, do all *historically* declare something which our Lord Jesus Christ himself either spoke, did, or suffered in his own person. *Hooker.*

When that which the word of God doth but deliver *historically*, we construe as if it were legally meant, and so urge it further than we can prove it was intended, do we not add to the laws of God? *Hooker.*

After his life has been rather invented than written, I shall consider him *historically* as an author, with regard to those works he has left behind him. *Pope.*

To Histo'rify, hîs-tôr'ê-fî. *v. a.* [from *history.*] To relate; to record in history.

O, muse, *historify*
Her praise, whose praise, to learn your skill hath framed me. *Sidney.*

The third age they term historicon; that is, such wherein matters have been more truly *historified*, and therefore may be believed. *Brown.*

Historio'grapher, hîs-tô-rê-ôg'râ-fûr. *n. s.* [ἱστορια and γραφω; *historiographe*, Fr.] A historian; a writer of history.

The method of a poet historical is not such as of an *historiographer*. *Spenser.*

What poor ideas must strangers conceive of persons famous among us, should they form their notions of them from the writings of those our *historiographers*. *Addison.*

I put the journals into a strong box, after the manner of the *historiographers* of some eastern monarchs. *Arbuthnot.*

Historio'graphy, hîs-tô-rê-ôg'râ-fê.[518] *n. s.* [ἱστορια and γραφω.] The art or employment of a historian.

HI'STORY, hîs'tûr-ê.[557] *n. s.* [ἱστορια; *historia*, Latin; *histoire*, French.]

1. A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity.

Justly Cæsar scorns the poet's lays;
It is to *history* he trusts for praise. *Pope.*

2. Narration; relation.

The *history* part lay within a little room. *Wiseman.*

What *histories* of toils could I declare?
But still long-weary'd nature wants repair. *Pope.*

3. The knowledge of facts and events.

History, so far as it relates to the affairs of the bible, is necessary to divines. *Watts.*

History *Piece*, hîs'tûr-ê-pêêse. *n. s.* A picture representing some memorable event.

His works resemble a large *history piece*, where even the less important figures have some convenient place. *Pope.*

HISTRIO'NICAL, hîs-trê-ôn'ê-kâl. }
HISTRIO'NICK, hîs-trê-ôn'îk.[509] } *adj.* [from *histrio*, Latin; *histrion*, Fr.] Befitting the stage; suitable to a player; becoming a buffoon; theatrical.

Histrio'nically, hîs-trê-ôn'ê-kâl-ê. *adv.* [from *histrionical.*] Theatrically; in the manner of a buffoon.

To Hit, hît. *v. a.* [from *ictus*, Latin, *Minshew;* from *hitte*, Danish, to throw at random, *Junius.*]

1. To strike; to touch with a blow.

When I first saw her I was presently stricken; and I, like a foolish child, that when any thing *hits* him will strike himself again upon it, would needs look again, as though I would persuade mine eyes that they were deceived. *Sidney.*

His conscience shall *hit* him in the teeth, and tell him his sin and folly. *South.*

2. To touch the mark; not to miss.

Is he a god that ever flies the light?
Or naked he, disguis'd in all untruth?
If he be blind, how *hitteth* he so right? *Sidney.*

So hard it is to tremble, and not to err, and to *hit* the mark with a shaking hand. *South.*

3. To attain; to reach; not to fail: used of tentative experiments.

Were I but twenty-one,
Your father's image is so *hit* in you,
His very air, that I should call you brother,
As I did him. *Shaksp.*

Search every comment that your care can find,
Some here, some there, may *hit* the poet's mind. *Roscommon*

Birds learning tunes, and their endeavours to *hit* the notes right, put it past doubt that they have perception, and retain ideas, and use them for patterns. *Locke.*

Here's an opportunity to shew how great a bungler my author is in *hitting* features. *Atterbury.*

4. To suit; to be conformable to.

Hail, divinest melancholy!
Whose saintly visage is too bright
To *hit* the sense of human sight. *Milton.*

5. To strike; to catch by the right bait; to touch properly.

There you *hit* him: St. Dominick loves charity exceedingly: that argument never fails with him. *Dryden.*

6. *To* Hit *off.* To strike out; to fix or determine luckily.

What prince soever can *hit off* this great secret, need know no more either for his own safety, or that of the people he governs. *Temple.*

7. *To* Hit *out.* To perform by good luck.

Having the sound of ancient poets ringing in his ears, he mought needs in singing *hit out* some of their tunes. *Spenser.*

To Hit, hît. *v. n.*

1. To clash; to collide.

If bodies be extension alone, how can they move and *hit* one against another? or what can make distinct surfaces in an uniform extension? *Locke.*

Bones, teeth, and shells, being sustained in the water with metallick corpuscles, and the said corpuscles meeting with and *hitting* upon those bodies, become conjoined with them. *Woodward.*

2. To chance luckily; to succeed by accident: not to miss.

Oft expectation fails, and most oft there
Where most it promises; and oft it *hits*
Where hope is coldest and despair most fits. *Shak.*

3. To succeed; not to miscarry.

The experiment of binding of thoughts would be diversified, and you are to note whether it *hits* for the most part. *Bacon*

But thou bring'st valour too and wit,
Two things that seldom fail to *hit*. *Hudibras.*

This may *hit*, 'tis more than barely possible. *Dryden.*

All human race would fain be wits,
And millions miss for one that *hits*. *Swift.*

4. To light on.

There is a kind of conveying of effectual and imprinting passages amongst compliments, which is of singular use, if a man can *hit* upon it. *Bacon.*

You 've *hit* upon the very string, which touch'd,
Echoes the sound, and jars within my soul;
There lies my grief. *Dryden.*

It is much, if men were from eternity, that they should not find out the way of writing sooner: sure he was a fortunate man, who, after men had been eternally so dull as not to find it out, had the luck at last to *hit* upon it. *Tillotson.*

There's a just medium betwixt eating too much and too little; and this dame had *hit* upon 't, when the matter was so ordered that the hen brought her every day an egg. *L'Estrange.*

None of them *hit* upon the art. *Addison.*

There 's but a true and a false prediction in any telling of fortune; and a man that never *hits* on the right side, cannot be called a bad guesser, but must miss out of design. *Bentley.*

Hit, hît. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A stroke

The king hath laid, that in a dozen passes between you and him, he shall not exceed you three *hits*. *Shaksp.*

So he the fam'd Cilician fencer prais'd,
And at each *hit* with wonder seem amaz'd. *Dryden.*

2. A chance; a fortuitous event.

To suppose a watch, by the blind *hits* of chance, to perform diversity of orderly motions, without the

regulation of art, this were the more pardonable absurdity. *Granville.*

If the rule we judge by be uncertain, it is odds but we shall judge wrong; and if we should judge right, yet it is not properly skill, but chance; not a true judgment but a lucky *hit*. *South.*

But with more lucky *hit* than those
That use to make the stars depose. *Hudibras.*

The fisherman's waiting, and the lucky *hit* it had in the conclusion, tells us, that honest endeavours will not fail. *L'Estrange.*

If casual concourse did the world compose,
And things and *hits* fortuitous arose,
Then any thing might come from any thing;
For how from chance can constant order spring?
Blackmore.

3. A lucky chance.

Have all his ventures fail'd? What, not one *hit*? *Shaksp.*

These *hits* of words a true poet often finds, without seeking. *Dryden.*

If at first he minds his *hits*,
And drinks champaigne among the wits,
Five deep he toasts the tow'ring lasses. *Prior.*

To HITCH, hĭtsh. *v. n.* [hiegan, Saxon, or *hocher*, French, *Skinner.*] To catch; to move by jerks. I know not where it is used but in the following passage: nor here know well what it means.

Whoe'er offends at some unlucky time
Slides in a verse, or *hitches* in a rhyme;
Sacred to ridicule his whole life long,
And the sad burthen of some merry song. *Pope.*

To HI'TCHEL, hĭtsh'ĭl. *v. a.* [See HATCHEL.] To beat or comb flax or hemp.

HI'TCHEL, hĭtsh'ĭl. *n. s.* [*heckel*, German.] The instrument with which flax is beaten or combed.

HITHE, hĭthe. *n. s.* [hýðe, Sax.] A small haven to land wares out of vessels or boats: as *Queenhithe*, and *Lambhithe*, now *Lambeth.*

HI'THER, hĭth'ûr.[98] *adv.* [hiðep, Sax.]

1. To this place from some other.

Cæsar, tempted with the fame
Of this sweet island never conquered,
And envying the Britons blazed name,
O hideous hunger of dominion! *hither* came. *Spenser.*

Men must endure
Their going hence, even as their coming *hither*.
Shaksp.

Who brought me *hither*
Will bring me hence, no other guide I seek. *Milton.*

2. It is used in opposition; *hither* and *thither*, to this place and that.

3. To this end; to this design; to this topick of argument: [*huc*, Latin. *Huc refer exitum.*] Not much used.

Hereupon dependeth whatsoever difference there is between the states of saints in glory; *hither* we refer whatsoever belongeth unto the highest perfection of man, by way of service towards God. *Hooker.*

Hither belong all those texts, which require of us that we should not walk after the flesh, but after the spirit. *Tillotson.*

HI'THER, hĭth'ûr. *adj.* superl. *hithermost.* Nearer; towards this part.

After these,
But on the *hither* side, a different sort,
From the high neighb'ring hills descended. *Milton.*

An eternal duration may be shorter or longer upon the *hither* end, namely that extreme wherein it is finite. *Hale.*

HI'THERMOST, hĭth'ûr-mŏst. *adj.* [of *hither*, *adv.*] Nearest on this side.

That which is external can be extended to a greater extent at the *hithermost* extreme. *Hale.*

HI'THERTO, hĭth'ûr-tôô. *adv.* [from *hither.*]

1. To this time; yet.

Hitherto I have only told the reader what ought not to be the subject of a picture or of a poem. *Dryden.*

2. In any time till now.

More ample spirit than *hitherto* was wont,
Here needs me, whiles the famous ancestries
Of my most dreadful sovereign I recount. *F. Queen.*

3. At every time till now.

In this we are not their adversaries, tho' they in the other *hitherto* have been ours. *Hooker.*

Hitherto, lords, what your commands impos'd
I have perform'd, as reason was, obeying. *Milton.*

Hitherto she kept her love conceal'd
And with those graces ev'ry day beheld
The graceful youth. *Dryden.*

He could not have failed to add the opposition of ill spirits to the good: this alone has *hitherto* been the practice of the moderns. *Dryden.*

To correct them, is a work that has *hitherto* been assumed by the least qualified hands. *Swift.*

HI'THERWARD, hĭth'ûr-wârd. } *adv.*
HI'THERWARDS, hĭth'ûr-wârdz. } [hýðerpeapð, Sax.] This way; towards this place.

Some parcels of their power are forth already,
And only *hitherward*. *Shaksp.*

The king himself in person hath set forth,
Or *hitherwards* intended speedily. *Shaksp.*

A puissant and mighty pow'r
Is marching *hitherward* in proud array. *Shaksp.*

Look now for no enchanting voice, nor fear
The bait of honey'd words; a rougher tongue
Draws *hitherward*. *Milton.*

HIVE, hive. *n. s.* [hýpe, Sax.]

1. The habitation or artificial receptacle of bees.

So bees with smoke, and doves with noisome stench,
Are from their *hives* and houses driv'n away. *Shak.*

So wand'ring bees would perish in the air,
Did not a sound, proportion'd to their ear,
Appease their rage, invite them to the *hive*. *Waller.*

Bees have each of them a hole in their *hives;* their honey is their own, and every bee minds her own concerns. *Addison.*

2. The bees inhabiting a hive.

The commons, like an angry *hive* of bees
That want their leader, scatter up and down. *Shak.*

3. A company being together.

What modern masons call a lodge, was by antiquity called a *hive* of free masons; and therefore, when a dissention happens, the going off is to this day called swarming. *Swift.*

To HIVE, hive. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into hives; to harbour.

Mr. Addison of Oxford has been troublesome to me: after his bees, my latter swarm is scarcely worth *hiving*. *Dryden.*

When bees are fully settled, and the cluster at the biggest, *hive* them. *Mortimer.*

2. To contain, as in hives; to receive, as to a habitation.

Ambitious now to take excise
Of a more fragrant paradise,
He at Fuscara's sleeve arriv'd,
Where all delicious sweets are *hiv'd*. *Cleaveland.*

To HIVE, hive. *v. n.* To take shelter together; to reside collectively.

He sleeps by day
More than the wild cat: drones *hive* not with me,
Therefore I part with him. *Shaksp.*

In summer we wander in a paradisaical scene, among groves and gardens; but at this season we get into warmer houses, and *hive* together in cities. *Pope's Letters.*

HI'VER, hive'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *hive.*] One who puts bees in hives.

Let the *hiver* drink a cup of good beer, and wash his hands and face therewith. *Mortimer.*

HO, HOA, } hŏ. } *interj.* [*eho!* Latin.] A call; a sudden exclamation to give notice of approach, or any thing else.

What noise there, *ho?* *Shaksp.*

Here dwells my father Jew: *hoa*, who 's within? *Shaksp.*

Stand, *ho!* speak the word along. *Shaksp.*

When I cried *hoa!*
Like boys, kings would start forth, and cry,
Your will. *Shaksp.*

Ho, ho, come forth and flee. *Zachariah.*

Ho, swain, what shepherd owns that ragged sheep? *Dryden.*

HOAR, hôre. *adj.* [hap, Saxon.]

1. White.

A people,
Whom Ireland sent from loughs and forests *hore*.
Fairfax.

Islands of bliss, all assaults
Baffling, like thy *hoar* cliffs the loud sea wave.
Thomson.

2. Gray with age.

It govern'd was, and guided evermore
Through wisdom of a matron grave and *hoar*.
Spenser.

Now swarms the populace, a countless throng;
Youth and *hoar* age, and man drives man along.
Pope.

3. White with frost.

HOAR-FROST, hôre'frŏst. *n. s.* [*hoar* and *frost.*] The congellations of dew in frosty mornings on the grass.

When the dew was gone up, behold upon the face of the wilderness there lay a small round thing, as small as the *hoar-frost* on the ground. *Exodus.*

In Farenheit's thermometer, at thirty-two degrees, the water in the air begins to freeze, which is known by *hoar-frosts*. *Arbuthnot.*

HOARD, hôrde. *n. s.* [hopð, Saxon.] A store laid up in secret; a hidden stock; a treasure.

I have a venturous fairy, that shall seek
The squirrel's *hoard*, and fetch thee thence new nuts. *Shaksp.*

They might have even starved, had it not been for this providential reserve, this *hoard*, that was stowed in the strata underneath, and now seasonably disclosed. *Woodward.*

To HOARD, hôrde. *v. n.* To make hoards; to lay up store.

He fear'd not once himself to be in need,
Nor car'd to *hoard* for those whom he did breed.
Spenser.

Happy was it always for that son,
Whose father for his *hoarding* went to hell? *Shaksp.*

To HOARD, hôrde. *v. a.*

1. To lay in hoards; to husband privily; to store secretly.

The *hoarded* plague of the gods requite your love?
Shaksp.

You *hoard* not health for your own private use,
But on the publick spend the rich produce. *Dryd.*

You will be unsuccessful, if you give out of a great man, who is remarkable for his frugality for the publick, that he squanders away the nation's money; but you may safely relate that he *hoards* it. *Arbuthnot.*

A superfluous abundance tempts us to forget God, when it is *hoarded* in our treasures, or considered as a safe, independent provision laid up for many years. *Rogers.*

2. It is sometimes enforced by the particle *up.*

I have just occasion to complain of them, who, because they understand Chaucer, would *hoard* him *up* as misers do their grandam gold, only to look on

it themselves, and hinder others from making use of it. *Dryden.*

The base wretch who *hoards up* all he can,
Is prais'd and call'd a careful thrifty man. *Dryden.*

HO'ARDER, hôrd'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *hoard.*] One that stores up in secret.

Since commodities will be raised, this alteration will be an advantage to nobody but *hoarders* of money. *Locke.*

HO'ARHOUND, hôre'hôûnd. *n. s.* [*marrubium*, Lat.] A plant.

Hoarhound has its leaves and flower-cup covered very thick with a white hoariness: it is famous for the relief it gives in moist asthmas, of which a thick and viscous matter is the cause; but it is now little used. *Hill.*

HO'ARINESS, hô'rê-nês. *n. s.* [from *hoary.*] The state of being whitish; the colour of old men's hair.

He grows a wolf, his *hoariness* remains,
And the same rage in other members reigns. *Dryd.*

HOARSE, hôrse. *adj.* [haꝛ, Sax. *heersch*, Dutch.] Having the voice rough, as with a cold; having a rough sound.

Come, sit, sit, and a song.
——Clap into 't roundly, without hawking or spitting, or saying we are *hoarse.* *Shaksp.*

The raven himself is *hoarse*,
That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan
Under my battlements. *Shaksp.*

He sped his steps along the *hoarse* resounding shore. *Dryden.*

The stock-dove only through the forest cooes,
Mournfully *hoarse.* *Thomson.*

HO'ARSELY, hôrse'lê. *adv.* [from *hoarse.*] With a rough harsh voice.

The hounds at nearer distance *hoarsely* bay'd;
The hunter close pursu'd the visionary maid. *Dryd.*

HO'ARSENESS, hôrse'nês. *n. s.* [from *hoarse.*] Roughness of voice.

The voice is sometimes intercluded by an *hoarseness*, or viscous phlegm. *Holder.*

I had a voice in heav'n, ere sulph'rous steams
Had damp'd it to a *hoarseness.* *Dryden.*

The want of it in the windpipe occasions *hoarseness* in the gullet, and difficulty of swallowing. *Arbuthnot.*

HO'ARY, hô'rê. *adj.* [haꝛ, haꝛunꝺ, Sax. See HOAR.]

1. White; whitish.

Thus she rested on her arm reclin'd,
The *hoary* willows waving with the wind. *Addison.*

2. White or gray with age.

A comely palmer, clad in black attire,
Of ripest years, and hairs all *hoary* grey. *Spenser.*

Solyman, marvelling at the courage and majesty of the *hoary* old prince in his so great extremity, dismissed him, and sent him again into the city. *Knolles.*

Has then my *hoary* head deserv'd no better? *Rowe.*

Then in full age, and *hoary* holiness,
Retire, great preacher, to thy promis'd bliss. *Prior.*

3. White with frost.

The seasons alter; *hoary* headed frosts
Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose. *Shaksp.*

4. Mouldy; mossy; rusty.

There was brought out of the city into the camp very coarse, *hoary*, moulded bread. *Knolles.*

To HO'BBLE, hôb'bl.[405] *v. n.* [to *hoft*, to *hoffle*, to *hobble.*]

1. To walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other; to hitch; to walk with unequal and encumbered steps.

The friar was *hobbling* the same way too. *Dryd.*

Some persons continued a kind of *hobbling* march on the broken arches, but fell through. *Addison.*

Was he ever able to walk without leading-strings, without being discovered by his *hobbling?* *Swift.*

2. To move roughly or unevenly. Feet being ascribed to verses, whatever is done with feet is likewise ascribed to them.

Those ancient Romans had a sort of extempore poetry, or untuneable *hobbling* verse. *Dryden.*

While you Pindarick truths rehearse;
She *hobbles* in alternate verse. *Prior.*

HO'BBLE, hôb'bl. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Uneven awkward gait.

One of his heels is higher than the other, which gives him a *hobble* in his gait. *Gulliver.*

HO'BBLER, hôb'bl-ûr. *n. s.* [from *hobby.*]

For twenty *hobblers* armed, Irishmen so called, because they served on hobbies, he paid sixpence a-piece *per diem.* *Davies.*

HO'BBLINGLY, hôb'bling-lê. *adv.* [from *hobble.*] Clumsily; awkwardly; with a halting gait.

HO'BBY, hôb'bê. *n. s.* [*hobereau*, Fr.]

1. A species of hawk.

They have such a hovering possession of the Valtoline, as an *hobby* hath over a lark. *Bacon.*

The people will chop like trouts at an artificial fly, and dare like larks under the awe of a painted *hobby.* *L'Estrange.*

Larks lie dar'd to shun the *hobby's* flight. *Dryd.*

2. [*hoppe*, Gothick, a horse; *hobin*, Fr. a pacing horse.] An Irish or Scotish horse; a pacing horse; a garran. See HOBBLER.

3. A stick on which boys get astride and ride.

Those grave contenders about opinionative trifles look like aged Socrates upon his boy's *hobby* horse. *Glanville.*

As young children, who are try'd in
Go-carts, to keep their steps from sliding,
When members knit, and legs grow stronger,
Make use of such machine no longer;
But leap *pro libitu*, and scout
On horse call'd *hobby*, or without. *Prior.*

No *hobby* horse, with gorgeous top,
Could with this rod of Sid compare. *Swift.*

4. A stupid fellow.

I have studied eight or nine wise words to speak to you, which these *hobby* horses must not hear. *Shaksp.*

HOBGO'BLIN, hôb-gôb'lîn. *n. s.* [according to *Skinner* for *robgoblins*, from *Robin Goodfellow*, *Hob* being the nickname of *Robin:* but more probably, according to *Wallis* and *Junius*, *hopgoblins empusæ*, because they do not move their feet: whence, says *Wallis*, came the boys' play of *fox in the hole*, the fox always hopping on one leg.] A frightful fairy.

Fairies, black, gray, green, and white,
Attend your office and your quality:
Crier *hobgoblin*, make the fairy o-yes. *Shaksp.*

HO'BIT, hô'bît. *n. s.* A small mortar to shoot little bombs.

HO'BNAIL, hôb'nâle. *n. s.* [from *hobby* and *nail.*] A nail used in shoeing a hobby or little horse; a nail with a thick strong head.

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, I beseech Jove on my knees thou may'st be turn'd into *hobnails.* *Shak.*

We may buy maidenheads as they buy *hobnails*, by the hundred. *Shakspeare.*

HO'BNAILED, hôb'nâl'd. *adj.* [from *hobnail.*] Set with hobnails.

Would'st thou, friend, who hast two legs alone,
Would'st thou, to run the gantlet, these expose
To a whole company of *hobnail'd* shoes? *Dryden.*

HO'BNOB, hôb'nôb. This is probably corrupted from *habnab* by a coarse pronunciation. See HABNAB.

His incensement at this moment is so implacable, that satisfaction can be none, but pangs of death and sepulchre: *hobnob* is his word; give 't, or take 't. *Shakspeare.*

HOCK, hôk. *n. s.* [the same with *hough.*] The joint between the knee and the fetlock.

To HOCK, hôk. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To disable in the hock.

HOCK, hôk. } *n. s.* [from
HO'CKAMORE, hôk'â-môre. } *Hockheim* on the *Maine.*] Old strong Rhenish.

Restor'd the fainting high and mighty;
With brandy, wine, and *aqua vitæ;*
And made 'em stoutly overcome
With bachrach, *hockamore* and mum. *Hudibras.*

Wine becomes sharp, as *hock*, like vitriolick acidity. *Floyer.*

If cyder-royal should become unpleasant, and as unfit to bottle as old *hockamore*, mix one hogshead of that and one of tart new cyder together. *Mortimer.*

HO'CKHERB, hôk'êrb. *n. s.* [*hock* and *herb.*] A plant; the same with mallows. *Ainsworth.*

To HO'CKLE, hôk'kl.[405] *v. a.* [from *hock.*] To hamstring; to cut the sinews about the ham or hough. *Hanmer.*

HOCUS POCUS, hô'kûs-pô'kûs. [The original of this word is referred by *Tillotson* to a form of the Romish church. *Junius* derives it from *hocced*, Welsh, a cheat, and *poke* or *pocus*, a bag, jugglers using a bag for conveyance. It is corrupted from some words that had once a meaning, and which perhaps cannot be discovered.] A juggle; a cheat.

This gift of *hocus pocussing*, and of disguising matters, is surprising. *L'Estrange.*

HOD, hôd. *n. s.* [Corrupted perhaps in contempt from *hood*, a hod being carried on the head.] A kind of trough in which a labourer carries mortar to the masons.

A fork and a hook to be tampering in clay,
A lath, hammer, trowel, a *hod* or a tray. *Tusser.*

HODGE-PODGE, hôdje'pôdje. *n. s.* [*hachè pochè*, *hoche-pot*, quasi *hachis en pot*, French.] A medley of ingredients boiled together.

They have made our English tongue a gallimaufrey, or *hodge-podge* of all other speeches. *Spenser.*

It produces excellent corn, whereof the Turks make their trachana and bouhourt, a certain *hodge-podge* of sundry ingredients. *Sandys.*

HODIE'RNAL, hô-dê-êr'nâl. *adj.* [*hodiernus*, Lat.] Of to-day.

HO'DMAN, hôd'mân.[88] *n. s.* [*hod* and *man.*] A labourer that carries mortar.

HODMANDO'D, hôd-mân-dôd'. *n. s.* A fish.

Those that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the craw-fish, and the *hodmandod* or dodman. *Bacon.*

HOE, hô. *n. s.* [*houe*, French; *houwe*, Dut.] An instrument to cut up the earth, of which the blade is at right angles with the handle.

They should be thinned with a *hoe.* *Mortimer.*

To HOE, hô. *v. a.* [*houer*, French; *houwen*, Dutch.] To cut or dig with a hoe.

They must be continually kept with weeding and *hoeing*. *Mortimer.*

HOG, hŏg. *n. s.* [*hwch*, Welsh.]

1. The general name of swine.

This will raise the price of *hogs*, if we grow all to be pork-eaters. *Shaksp.*

The *hog* that plows not, nor obeys thy call,
Lives on the labours of this lord of all. *Pope.*

2. A castrated boar.

3. *To bring* HOGS *to a fine market.* To fail of one's design.

You have brought your *hogs to a fine market.* *Spectator.*

4. *Hog* is used in Lincolnshire for a sheep of a certain age, I think of two years. *Skinner.*

HO'GCOTE, hŏg'kŏt. *n. s.* [*hog* and *cote.*] A house for hogs; a hogsty.

Out of a small *hogcote* sixty or eighty load of dung hath been raised. *Mortimer.*

HO'GGEREL, hŏg'grĭl.[99] *n. s.* A two year old ewe. *Ainsworth.*

HOGH, hŏ. *n. s.* [otherwise written *ho*, *how*, or *hough*, from *hoogh*, Dutch.] A hill; rising ground; a cliff. Obsolete.

That can well witness yet unto this day,
The western *hogh*, bespriukl'd with the gore,
Of mighty Goëmot. *Fairy Queen.*

HO'GHERD, hŏg'hêrd. *n. s.* [*hog* and hyrd, a keeper.] A keeper of hogs.

The terms *hogherd* and cowkeeper are not to be used in our poetry; but there are no finer words in the Greek. *Broome.*

HO'GGISH, hŏg'gĭsh. *adj.* [from *hog.*] Having the qualities of a hog; brutish; greedy; selfish.

Suspicion Miso had, for the *hoggish* shrewdness of her brain, and Mopsa, for a very unlikely envy. *Sidney.*

HO'GGISHLY, hŏg'gĭsh-lè. *adv.* [from *hoggish.*] Greedily; selfishly.

HO'GGISHNESS, hŏg'gĭsh-nês. *n. s.* [from *hoggish.*] Brutality; greediness; selfishness.

HO'GSBEANS, hŏgz'bênz.
HO'GSBREAD, hŏgz'brêd.
HO'GSMUSHROOMS, hŏgz'mŭsh-rôômz.
HO'GSFENNEL, hŏgz'fên-nêl.

n. s. Plants. *Ainsworth.*

HO'GSHEAD, hŏgs'hêd. *n. s.* [*hog* and *head.*]

1. A measure of liquids containing sixty-three gallons.

Varro tells, that every jugerum of vines yielded six hundred urns of wine; according to this proportion, our acre should yield fifty-five *hogsheads*, and a little more. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Any large barrel.

Blow strongly with a pair of bellows into a *hogshead*, putting into it before that which you would have preserved; and in the instant that you withdraw the bellows, stop the hole. *Bacon.*

They slung up one of their largest *hogsheads:* I drank it off; for it did not hold half a pint. *Gulliver.*

HO'GSTY, hŏg'stĭ. *n. s.* [*hog* and *sty.*] The place in which swine are shut up to be fed.

The families of farmers live in filth and nastiness, without a shoe or stocking to their feet, or a house so convenient as an English *hogsty.* *Swift.*

HO'GWASH, hŏg'wŏsh. *n. s.* [*hog* and *wash.*] The draff which is given to swine.

Your butler purloins your liquor, and the brewer sells you *hogwash.* *Arbuthnot.*

HO'IDEN, hŏè'd'n.[103] *n. s.* [*hoeden*, Welsh; *fœmina levioris famæ*, Latin.] An ill-taught awkward country girl.

To HO'IDEN, hŏè'd'n. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To romp indecently.

Some of them would get a scratch; but we always discovered, upon examining, that they had been *hoidening* with the young apprentices. *Swift.*

To HOISE, hŏèse. } *v. a.* [*hausser*, Fr.]
To HOIST, hŏĭst. } To raise up on high.

'Tis the sport to have the engineer *hoist* up with his own petar. *Shakspeare.*

Join you with me;
We 'll quickly *hoist* duke Humphrey from his seat. *Shakspeare.*

Hoise sail, and fly;
And in thy flight aloud on Cratis cry. *Chapman.*

Auria had *hoised* sail, and was on his way toward the bay of Naupactus. *Knolles.*

They loosed the rudder-bands, and *hoised* up the mainsail to the wind, and made toward shore. *Acts.*

That man which prizeth virtue for itself, and cannot endure to *hoise* and strike his sails, as the divers natures of calms and storms require, must cut his sails of mean length and breadth, and content himself with a slow and sure navigation. *Raleigh.*

What made Absalom kick at all the kindnesses of his father, but because his ambition would needs be fingering the sceptre, and *hoisting* him into his father's throne. *South.*

We thought for Greece
The sails were *hoisted*, and our fears release. *Dryden.*

They *hoist* him on the bier, and deal the dole,
And there 's an end. *Dryden.*

What haste she made to *hoist* her purple sails!
And to appear magnificent in flight,
Drew half our strength away. *Dryden.*

Their navy swarms upon the coasts: they cry
To *hoist* their anchors, but the gods deny. *Dryden.*

Seize him, take, *hoist* him up, break off his hold,
And toss him headlong from the temple's wall. *Southern.*

If 't was an island where they found the shells, they straightway concluded that the whole island lay originally at the bottom of the sea, and that it was *hoisted* up by some vapour from beneath. *Woodward.*

HOLD, hōld, in the old glossaries, is mentioned in the same sense with *wold*, *i. e.* a governour or chief officer; but, in some other places, for love, as *holdlic*, lovely. *Gibson.*

To HOLD, hōld. *v. a.* preter. *held;* part. pass. *held* or *holden.* [*haldan*, Gothick; halðan, Sax. *henden*, Dut.]

1. To grasp in the hand; to gripe; to clutch.

Lift up the lad, *hold* him in thy hand. *Genesis.*

France, thou may'st hold a serpent by the tongue,
A fasting tyger safer by the tooth,
Than keep in peace that hand which thou dost *hold.* *Shaksp.*

2. To keep; to retain; to gripe fast; not to let go.

Too late it was for satyr to be told,
Or ever hope recover her again;
In vain he seeks, that having cannot *hold.* *F. Queen.*

Prove all things: *hold* fast that which is good. *2 Thessalonians.*

3. To connect; to keep from separation.

The loops *held* one curtain to another. *Exodus.*

4. To maintain as an opinion.

Thou hast there them that *hold* the doctrine of Balaam. *Revelation.*

5. To consider; to regard.

I as a stranger to my heart and me
Hold thee from this for ever. *Shaksp.*

6. To think of; to judge with regard to praise or blame.

I *hold* him but a fool, that will endanger
His body for a girl that loves him not. *Shaksp.*

One amongst the fairest of Greece,
That *holds* his honour higher than his ease. *Shaksp.*

This makes thee, blessed peace, so light to *hold*,
Like summer's flies that fear not winter's cold. *Fairfax.*

Hold such in reputation. *Philippians.*

He would make us amends, and spend some time with us, if we *held* his company and conference agreeable. *Bacon.*

As Chaucer is the father of English poetry, so I *hold* him in the same degree of veneration as the Grecians *held* Homer, or the Romans Virgil. *Dryd.*

Ye Latian dames, if any here
Hold your unhappy queen Amata dear! *Dryden.*

7. To receive, and keep in a vessel.

She tempers dulcet creams, nor these to *hold*
Wants her fit vessels pure. *Milton.*

8. To contain; to receive into its capacity: as, a hogshead *holds* sixty-three gallons; the sack is too little to *hold* the grain.

9. To keep; not to spill.

Broken cisterns that can *hold* no water. *Jer.*

10. To keep; to hinder from escape.

For this infernal pit shall never *hold*
Celestial spirits in bondage. *Milton.*

11. To keep from spoil; to defend.

With what arms
We mean to *hold* what anciently we claim
Of empire. *Milton.*

12. To keep from loss.

Man should better *hold* his place
By wisdom. *Milton.*

13. To have any station.

The star that bids the shepherd fold,
Now the top of heav'n doth *hold.* *Milton.*

And now the strand, and now the plain they *held;*
Their ardent eyes with bloody streaks were fill'd. *Dryden.*

Observe the youth who first appears in sight,
And *holds* the nearest station to the light. *Dryden.*

14. To possess; to have.

Holding Corioli in the name of Rome,
Even like a fawning greyhound in the leash,
To let him slip at will. *Shaksp.*

The castle, *holden* by a garrison of Germans, he commanded to be besieged. *Knolles.*

Assuredly it is more shame for a man to lose that which he *holdeth*, than to fail in getting that which he never had. *Hayward.*

15. To possess in subordination.

He was willing to yield himself unto Solyman as his vassal, and of him to *hold* his seigniory for a yearly tribute. *Knolles.*

The terms too hard by which I was to *hold*
The good. *Milton.*

16. To suspend; to refrain.

Men in the midst of their own blood, and so furiously assailed, *held* their hands, contrary to the laws of nature and necessity. *Bacon.*

Death! what do'st? O *hold* thy blow!
What thou do'st, thou dost not know. *Crashaw.*

17. To stop; to restrain.

We cannot *hold* mortality's strong hand. *Shaks.*

Fell, banning hag! inchantress, *hold* thy tongue. *Shaksp.*

When straight the people, by no force compell'd,
Nor longer from their inclination *held*,
Break forth at once. *Waller.*

Unless thou find occasion, *hold* thy tongue;
Thyself or others, careless talk may wrong. *Denh.*

Hold your laughter, then divert your fellow-servants. *Swift.*

18. To fix to any condition.

His gracious promise you might,
As cause had call'd you up, have *held* him to. *Shaksp.*

19. To keep; to save.

Stay but a little; for my cloud of dignity
Is *held* from falling with so weak a wind,
That it will quickly drop: my day is dim. *Shaks.*

20. To confine to a certain state.

The Most High then shewed signs for them, and *held* still the flood, till they were passed over.
2 Esdras.

21. To detain; to keep in confinement or subjection.

Him God hath raised up, having loosed the pains of death, because it was not possible that he should be *holden* of it. *Acts.*

22. To retain; to continue.

These reasons mov'd her star-like husband's heart;
But still he *held* his purpose to depart. *Dryden.*

23. To practise with continuance.

Night
And chaos, ancestors of nature, *hold*
Eternal anarchy. *Milton.*

24. Not to intermit.

Seed time and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
Shall *hold* their course. *Milton.*

25. To solemnize; to celebrate.

The queen this day here *holds* her parliament,
But little thinks we shall he of her council. *Shaksp.*
He *held* a feast in his house, like the feast of a king. *1 Samuel.*

26. To conserve; not to infringe.

Her husband heard it, and *held* his peace.
Numbers.
She said, and *held* her peace; Æneas went,
Unknowing whom the sacred syhil meant. *Dryden.*

27. To manage; to handle intellectually.

Some in their discourse desire rather commendation of wit, in being able to *hold* all arguments, than of judgment in discerning what is true. *Bacon.*

28. To maintain.

Whereupon they also made engines against their engines, and *held* them battle a long season. *1 Mac.*

29. To carry on conjunctively.

The Pharisees *held* a council against him. *Matt.*
A while discourse they *hold*. *Milton.*

30. To prosecute; to continue.

He came to the land's end, where he *holding* his course towards the west, did at length peaceably pass through the straits. *Abbot.*

31. *To* HOLD *forth*. To offer to exhibit; to propose.

Christianity came into the world with the greatest simplicity of thought and language, as well as life and manners, *holding forth* nothing but piety, charity, and humility, with the belief of the Messiah and of his kingdom. *Temple.*
Observe the connection of ideas in the propositions, which hooks *hold forth* and pretend to teach as truths. *Locke.*
My account is so far from interfering with Moses, that it *holds forth* a natural interpretation of his sense. *Woodward.*

32. *To* HOLD *forth*. To protend; to put forward to view.

How joyful and pleasant a thing is it to have a light *held* us *forth* from heaven to direct our steps!
Cheyne.

33. *To* HOLD *in*. To restrain; to govern by the bridle.

I have lately sold my nag, and honestly told his greatest fault, which is, that he became such a lover of liberty, that I could scarce *hold* him *in*. *Swift.*

34. *To* HOLD *in*. To restrain in general.

These men's hastiness the warier sort of you doth not commend; ye wish they had *held* themselves longer *in*, and not so dangerously flown abroad.
Hooker.

35. *To* HOLD *off*. To keep at a distance.

Although 'tis fit that Cassio have his place;
Yet if you please to *hold* him *off* a while,
You shall by that perceive him. *Shaksp.*
The object of sight doth strike upon the pupil of the eye directly without any interception; whereas the cave of the ear doth *hold off* the sound a little from the organ. *Bacon.*
I am the better acquainted with you for absence, as men are with themselves for affliction: absence does but *hold off* a friend, to make one see him truly. *Pope.*

36. *To* HOLD *on*. To continue; to protract; to push forward.

They took Barharossa, *holding on* his course to Africk, who brought great fear upon the country.
Knolles.
If the obedience challenged were indeed due, then did our brethren both begin the quarrel and *hold* it *on*. *Saunderson.*

37. *To* HOLD *out*. To extend; to stretch forth.

The king *held out* to Esther the golden sceptre that was in his hand. *Esther.*

38. *To* HOLD *out*. To offer; to propose.

Fortune *holds out* these to you as rewards.
Ben Jonson.

39. *To* HOLD *out*. To continue to do or suffer.

He cannot long *hold out* these pangs,
Th' incessant care and labour of his mind. *Shaksp.*

40. *To* HOLD *up*. To raise aloft.

I should remember him; does he not *hold up* his head, as it were, and strut in his gait? *Shaksp.*
The hand of the Almighty visibly *held up*, and prepared to take vengeance. *Locke.*

41. *To* HOLD *up*. To sustain; to support by influence or contrivance.

There is no man at once either excellently good or extremely evil, but grows either as he *holds* himself *up* in virtue, or lets himself slide to viciousness.
Sidney.
It followeth, that all which they do in this sort proceedeth originally from some such agent as knoweth, appointeth, *holdeth up*, and actually frameth the same. *Hooker.*
The time misorder'd doth in common sense
Crowd us, and crush us to this monstrous form,
To *hold* our safety *up*. *Shaksp.*
And so success of mischief shall he born,
And heir from heir shall *hold* his quarrel *up*. *Shak.*
Those princes have *held up* their sovereignty best, which have heen sparing in those grants. *Davies.*
Then do not strike him dead with a denial,
But *hold* him *up* in life, and cheer his soul
With the faint glimmering of a doubtful hope.
Addison's Cato.

42. To keep from falling; materially.

We have often made one considerably thick piece of marble take and *hold up* another, having purposely caused their flat surfaces to he carefully ground and polished. *Boyle.*

To HOLD, hōld. *v. n.*

1. To stand; to be right; to be without exception.

To say that simply an argument, taken from man's authority, doth *hold* no way, neither affirmatively nor negatively, is hard. *Hooker.*
This *holdeth* not in the sea-coasts. *Bacon.*
The lasting of plants is most in those that are largest of body; as oak, elm, and chesnut, and this *holdeth* in trees; but in herbs it is often contrary.
Bacon.
When the religion formerly received is rent by discords, and when the holiness of the professors of religion is decayed, and full of scandal, and withal the times he stupid, ignorant, and harbarous, you may doubt the springing up of a new sect; if then also there should arise any extravagant and strange spirit, to make himself author thereof; all which points *held* when Mahomet published his law. *Bacon.*
Nothing can be of greater use and defence to the mind than the discovering of the colours of good and evil, shewing in what cases they *hold*, and in what they deceive. *Bacon.*
Where outward force constrains, the sentence *holds;*
But who constrains me? *Milton.*
None of his solutions will *hold* by mere mechanicks. *More.*
This unseen agitation of the minute parts will *hold* in light and spirituous liquors. *Boyle.*
The drift of this figure *holds* good in all the parts of the creation. *L'Estrange.*
The reasons given hy them against the worship of images, will equally *hold* against the worship of images amongst christians. *Stilling fleet.*
It *holds* in all operative principles whatsoever, but especially in such as relate to morality; in which not to proceed, is certainly to go hackward. *South.*
The proverb *holds*, that to be wise and love,
Is hardly granted to the gods ahove. *Dryden.*
As if th' experiment were made to *hold*
For base production, and reject the gold. *Dryden.*
This remark, I must acknowledge, is not so proper for the colouring as the design; but it will *hold* for both. *Dryden.*
Our author offers no reason; and when any body does, we shall see whether it will *hold* or no. *Locke.*
The rule *holds* in land as well as all other commodities. *Locke.*
This seems to *hold* in most cases. *Addison.*
The analogy *holds* good, and precisely keeps to the same properties in the planets and comets.
Cheyne.
Sanctorius's experiment of perspiration, being to the other secretion as five to three, does not *hold* in this country, except in the hottest time of summer.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.
In words, as fashions, the same rule will *hold;*
Alike fantastick, if too new or old. *Pope.*

2. To continue unbroken or unsubdued.

Our force by land hath nobly *held*. *Shaksp.*

3. To last; to endure.

We see, by the peeling of onions, what a *holding* substance the skin is. *Bacon.*
Never any man was yet so old,
But hop'd his life one winter more might *hold*.
Denham.

4. To continue without variation.

We our state
Hold, as you yours, while our obedience *holds*. *Milt.*
He did not *hold* in this mind long. *L'Estrange.*

5. To refrain.

His dauntless heart would fain have *held*
From weeping, but his eyes rebell'd. *Dryden.*

6. To stand up for; to adhere.

Through envy of the devil came death into the world, and they that do *hold* of his side do find it.
Wisdom.
They must, if they *hold* to their principles, agree that things had their production always as now they have. *Hale*
When Grenada for your uncle *held*
You was hy us restor'd, and he expell'd. *Dryden:*
Numbers *hold*
With the fair freckled king and beard of gold·
So vig'rous are his eyes, such rays they cast,
So prominent his eagle's beak is plac'd. *Dryden.*

7. To be dependent on.

The other two were great princes, though *holding* of him; men both of giant-like hugeness and force. *Sidney.*
The mother, if the house *holds* of the lady, had rather, yea and will, have her son cunning and bold.
Ascham.
The great barons had not only great numbers of knights; but even petty barons *holding* under them.
Temple.
My crown is absolute, and *holds* of none. *Dryd.*

8. To derive right.

'Tis true, from force the noblest title springs;
I therefore *hold* from that which first made kings.
Dryden.

9. To maintain an opinion.

Men *hold* and profess without ever having examined. *Locke.*

10. *To* HOLD *forth*. To haranguc; to

speak in publick; to set forth publickly.
A petty conjuror, telling fortunes, *held forth* in the market-place. *L'Estrange.*

11. *To* HOLD *in.* To restrain one's self.
I am full of the fury of the Lord; I am weary with *holding in.* *Jeremiah.*

12. *To* HOLD *in.* To continue in luck.
A duke, playing at hazard, *held in* a great many hands together. *Swift.*

13. *To* HOLD *off.* To keep at a distance without closing with offers.
These are interests important enough, and yet we must be wooed to consider them; nay, that does not prevail neither, but with a perverse coyness we *hold off.* *Decay of Piety.*

14. *To* HOLD *on.* To continue; not to be interrupted.
The trade *held on* for many years after the bishops became protestants; and some of their names are still remembered with infamy, on account of enriching their families by such sacrilegious alienations. *Swift.*

15. *To* HOLD *on.* To proceed.
He *held on*, however, till he was upon the very point of breaking. *L'Estrange.*

16. *To* HOLD *out.* To last; to endure.
Before those dews that form manna come upon trees in the valleys, they dissipate, and cannot *hold out.* *Bacon.*
As there are mountebanks for the natural body, so are there mountebanks for the politick body; men that perhaps have been lucky in two or three experiments, but want the grounds of science, and therefore cannot *hold out.* *Bacon.*
Truth, fidelity, and justice, are a sure way of thriving, and will *hold out*, when all fraudulent arts and devices will fail. *Tillotson.*
By an extremely exact regimen a consumptive person may *hold out* for years, if the symptoms are not violent. *Arbuthnot.*

17. *To* HOLD *out.* Not to yield; not to be subdued.
The great master went with his company to a place where the Spaniards, sore charged by Achimetes, had much ado to *hold out.* *Knolles.*
You think it strange a person, obsequious to those he loves, should *hold out* so long against importunity. *Boyle.*
Nor could the hardest ir'n *hold out*
Against his blows. *Hudibras.*
I would cry now, my eyes grow womanish;
But yet my heart *holds out.* *Dryden.*
The citadel of Milan has *held out* formerly, after the conquest of the rest of the dutchy. *Addison.*
Pronounce your thoughts: are they still fixt
To *hold* it *out*, and fight it to the last?
Or are your hearts subdu'd at length, and wrought,
By time and ill success, to a submission? *Addison.*
As to the *holding out* against so many alterations of state, it sometimes proceeds from principles. *Collier.*

18. *To* HOLD *together.* To be joined.
Those old Gothick castles made at several times, *hold together* only, as it were, by rags and patches. *Dryden.*

19. *To* HOLD *together.* To remain in union.
Even outlaws and robbers, who break with all the world besides, must keep faith amongst themselves, or else they cannot *hold together.* *Locke.*

20. *To* HOLD *up.* To support himself.
All the wise sayings which philosophers could muster up, have helped only to support some few stout and obstinate minds, which, without the assistance of philosophy, could have *held up* pretty well of themselves. *Tillotson.*

21. *To* HOLD *up.* Not to be foul weather.
Though nice and dark the point appear,
Quoth Ralph, it may *hold up* and clear. *Hudibras.*

22. *To* HOLD *up.* To continue the same speed.
When two start into the world together, the success of the first seems to press upon the reputation of the latter; for why could not he *hold up? Collier.*

23. *To* HOLD *with.* To adhere to; to cooperate with.
There is none that *holdeth with* me in these things but Michael. *Daniel.*

HOLD, hôld. has the appearance of an interjection; but is the imperative mood. Forbear; stop; be still.
Hold, ho! lieutenant—sir—Montano! Gentlemen,
Have you forgot all sense of place and duty?
The general speaks to you—*hold, hold*, for shame! *Shakspeare.*
Hold, hold! are all thy empty wishes such?
A good old woman would have said as much. *Dryd.*

HOLD, hôld. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of seizing; gripe; grasp; seizure. It is used with great frequency, both literally and figuratively, both for manual and intellectual agency. The verbs with which it is oftenest united, are *take*, *lay*, *have*.
Those bards delivered no certain truth of any thing; neither is there any certain *hold* to be *taken* of any antiquity which is received by tradition. *Spenser.*
The wits of the multitude are such, that many things they cannot *lay hold* on at once. *Hooker.*
Uzzah put forth his hand to the ark of God, and *took hold* of it; for the oxen shook it. 2 *Sam.*
This is to give him liberty and power:
Rather thou should'st *lay hold* upon him, send him
To deserv'd death, and a just punishment. *Ben Jonson.*
Let but them
Find courage to *lay hold* on this occasion. *Milton.*
The devil himself, when let loose upon Job, could not transport that patient good man beyond his temper, or make him quit his *hold.* *L'Estrange.*
He seiz'd the shining bough with griping *hold*,
And rent away with ease the ling'ring gold. *Dryd.*
The hand is divided into four fingers bending forwards, and one opposite to them bending backwards, and of greater strength than any of them singly, which we call the thumb, to join with them severally or united, whereby it is fitted to *lay hold* of objects of any size or quantity. *Ray.*
Yet then, from all my grief, O Lord,
Thy mercy set me free,
Whilst in the confidence of pray'r,
My soul *took hold* on thee. *Addison.*
We are strangely backward to *lay hold* of this safe, this only method of cure. *Atterbury.*
He kept his *hold*,
Nor lost till beauty was decay'd and old,
And love was by possession pall'd and cold. *Granv.*

2. Something to be held; support.
If a man be upon an high place, without rails or good *hold*, he is ready to fall. *Bacon.*

3. Power of keeping.
On your vigour now,
My *hold* of this new kingdom all depends. *Milton.*

4. Catch; power of seizing.
The law hath yet another *hold* on you. *Shaksp.*

5. Prison; place of custody.
They *lay* him in *hold*, because it was not declared what was to be done with him. *Hooker.*
The prisoner to his *hold* retir'd. *Dryden.*
They *laid* hands on them, and put them in *hold* unto the next day. *Acts.*

6. Custody.
King Richard, he is in the mighty *hold*
Of Bolinghroke. *Shakspeare.*

7. Power; influence operating on the mind.
Rural recreations abroad, and hooks at home, are the innocent pleasures of a man who is early wise; and give fortune no more *hold* of him than of necessity he must. *Dryden.*
Fear is that passion which hath the greatest power over us, and by which God and his laws take the surest *hold* of us. *Tillotson.*
Let it consist with an unbeliever's interest and safety to wrong you, and then it will be impossible you can *have* any *hold* upon him, because there is nothing left to give him a check, or to put in the balance against his profit. *Swift.*

8. HOLD *of a ship.* All that part which lies between the keelson and the lower deck. *Harris.*
Now a sea into the *hold* was got,
Wave upon wave another sea had wrought. *Dryd.*

9. A lurking place: as, the *hold* of a wild beast or deer.

10. A fortified place; a fort; a safe residence.
It was his policy to leave no *hold* behind him; but make all plain and waste. *Spenser.*
These separated themselves unto David, into the *hold* to the wilderness, men of might. *Chronicles.*
He shall destroy the strong *holds.* *Jeremiah.*

HO'LDER, hôl'dûr.[93] *n. s.* [from *hold.*]

1. One that holds or gripes any thing in his hand.
The makers and *holders* of ploughs are wedded to their own particular way. *Mortimer.*

2. A tenant; one that holds land under another.
In times past holdings were so plentiful, and *holders* so scarce, as well was the landlord, who could not get one to be his tenant. *Carew.*

HOLDERFO'RTH, hôl-dûr-fôrth'. *n. s.* [*hold* and *forth.*] An haranguer; one who speaks in publick.
Whence some tub *holdersforth* have made
In powd'ring tubs the richest trade. *Hudibras.*
He was confirmed in this opinion upon seeing the *holderforth.* *Addison.*

HO'LDFAST, hôld'fâst. *n. s.* [*hold* and *fast.*] Any thing which takes hold; a catch; a hook.
The several teeth are furnished with *holdfasts* suitable to the stress that they are put to. *Ray.*

HO'LDING, hôld'ing. *n. s.* [from *hold.*]

1. Tenure; farm.
Holdings were so plentiful, and holders so scarce as well was the landlord, who could not get a tenant. *Carew.*

2. It sometimes signifies the burden or chorus of a song. *Hanmer.*
The *holding* every man shall beat as loud
As his strong sides can volly. *Shakspeare.*

HOLE, hôle. *n. s.* [*hol*, Dutch; hole, Sax.]

1. A cavity narrow and long, either perpendicular or horizontal.
The earth had not a *hole* to hide this deed. *Shaks.*
A loadstone is so disposed, that it shall draw unto it, on a reclined plane, a bullet of steel, which, as it ascends near to the loadstone, may fall down through some *hole*, and so return to the place whence it began to move. *Wilkins.*
There are the tops of the mountains, and under their roots in *holes* and caverns the air is often detained. *Burnet.*

2. A perforation; a small intersticial vacuity.
Look upon linen that has small *holes* in it: those *holes* appear black, men are often deceived in taking *holes* for spots of ink; and painters, to represent *holes*, make use of black. *Boyle.*

3. A cave; a hollow place.
Upon his bloody finger he doth wear
A precious ring, that lightens all the *hole.* *Shaksp.*

4. A cell of an animal.
A tortoise spends all his days in a *hole*, with a house upon his head. *L'Estrange.*
I have frightened ants with my fingers, and pursued them as far as another *hole*, stopping all pas-

sages to their own nest, and it was natural for them to fly into the next *hole*. *Addison.*

5. A mean habitation. *Hole* is generally used, unless in speaking of manual works, with some degree of dislike.

When Alexander first beheld the face
Of the great cynick, thus he did lament:
How much more happy thou, that art content
To live within this little *hole*, than I
Who after empire, that vain quarry, fly. *Dryden.*

6. Some subterfuge or shift. *Ainsworth.*

7. *Arm-hole.* The cavity under the shoulder.

Tickling is most in the soles, and under the *arm-holes* and sides. *Bacon.*

Ho'LIDAM, hŏl'ė-dăm. *n. s.* [*holy dame.*] Blessed lady. *Hanmer.*

By my *holidam*, here comes Catharine. *Shaksp.*

Ho'LILY, hŏ'lė-lė. *adv.* [from *holy.*]

1. Piously; with sanctity.

Thou would'st be great,
Art not without ambition; but without
The illness should attend it: what thou would'st highly,
That would'st thou *holily*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Inviolably; without breach.

Friendship, a rare thing in princes, more rare between princes, that so *holily* was observed to the last of those two excellent men. *Sidney.*

Ho'LINESS, hŏ'lė-nės. *n. s.* [from *holy.*]

1. Sanctity; piety; religious goodness.

Ill it doth bescem your *holiness*
To separate the husband and the wife. *Shaksp.*

Religion is rent by discords, and the *holiness* of the professors is decayed, and full of scandal. *Bacon.*

Then in full age, and hoary *holiness*,
Retire, great teacher, to thy promis'd bliss. *Prior.*

We see piety and *holiness* ridiculed as morose singularities. *Rogers.*

2. The state of being hallowed; dedication to religion.

3. The title of the pope.

I here appeal unto the pope,
To bring my whole cause 'fore his *holiness*. *Shak.*

His *holiness* has told some English gentlemen, that those of our nation should have the privileges. *Addison.*

Ho'LLA, hŏl-lŏ'. *interj.* [*hola*, French.] A word used in calling to any one at a distance.

List, list! I hear
Some far off *holla* break the silent air. *Milton.*

To Ho'LLA, hŏl-lŏ'. *v. n.* [from the interjection. This word is now vitiously written *hollow* by the best authors; sometimes *halloo.*] To cry out loudly.

But I will find him when he lies asleep,
And in his ear I'll *holla* Mortimer. *Shakspeare.*

What *hollaing* and what stir is this to-day? *Shaksp.*

Ho'LLAND, hŏl'lănd.[88] *n. s.* Fine linen made in Holland.

Some for the pride of Turkish courts design'd,
For folded turbans finest *holland* bear. *Dryden.*

Ho'LLOW, hŏl'lŏ.[327] *adj.* [from *hole.*]

1. Excavated; having a void space within; not solid.

It is fortune's use
To let the wretched man outlive his wealth,
To view with *hollow* eye and wrinkled brow
An age of poverty. *Shaksp.*

Some search for *hollow* trees, and fell the woods. *Dryden.*

He frets, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the ground;
The *hollow* tow'rs with clamours ring around. *Dryden.*

2. Noisy, like sound reverberated from a cavity.

The southern wind,
Now by his *hollow* whistling in the leaves,
Foretels a tempest. *Shaksp.*

Thence issu'd such a blast and *hollow* roar,
As threaten'd from the hinge to heave the door. *Dryden.*

3. Not faithful; not sound; not what one appears.

Who in want a *hollow* friend doth try,
Directly seasons him his enemy. *Shaksp.*

Hollow church papists are like the roots of nettles, which themselves sting not; but bear all the stinging leaves. *Bacon.*

He seem'd,
For dignity compos'd, and high exploit;
But all was false and *hollow*. *Millon.*

Ho'LLOW, hŏl'lŏ. *n. s.*

1. Cavity; concavity.

I 've heard myself proclaim'd,
And by the happy *hollow* of a tree
Escap'd the hunt. *Shakspeare.*

I suppose there is some vault or *hollow*, or isle, behind the wall, and some passage to it. *Bacon.*

Against the horse's side his spear
He throws, which trembles with enclosed fear;
Whilst from the *hollows* of his womb proceed
Groans, not his own. *Denham.*

Himself, as in the *hollow* of his hand,
Holding, obedient to his high command,
The deep abyss. *Prior.*

2. Cavern; den; hole.

Who art thou, that lately did'st descend
Into this gaping *hollow* of the earth? *Shaksp.*

Forests grew
Upon the barren *hollows*, high o'ershading
The haunts of savage beasts. *Prior.*

3. Pit.

A fine genius for gardening thought of forming such an unsightly *hollow* into so uncommon and agreeable a scene. *Addison.*

4. Any opening or vacuity.

He touched the *hollow* of his thigh. *Genesis.*

5. Passage; canal.

The little springs and rills are conveyed through little channels into the main *hollow* of the aqueduct. *Addison.*

To Ho'LLOW, hŏl'lŏ. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make hollow; to excavate.

Trees rudely *hollow'd*, did the waves sustain,
'Ere ships in triumph plow'd the wat'ry plain. *Dryd.*

Multitudes were employed in the sinking of wells and the *hollowing* of trees. *Spectator.*

To Ho'LLOW, hŏl'lŏ. *v. n.* [This is written by neglect of etymology for *holla.* See HOLLA.] To shout; to hoot.

This unseen judge will wait, and in your ear
Will *hollow*, rebel, tyrant, murderer. *Dryden.*

I pass for a disaffected person and a murderer, because I do not hoot and *hollow*, and make a noise. *Addison.*

He with his hounds comes *hollowing* from the stable,
Makes love with nods, and kneels beneath a table. *Pope.*

Ho'LLOWHEARTED, hŏl'lŏ-hăr'tĕd. *adj.* [*hollow* and *heart.*] Dishonest; insincere; of practice or sentiment differing from profession.

What could be expected from him, but knotty and crooked *hollowhearted* dealings? *Howel.*

The *hollowhearted* disaffected,
And close malignants are detected. *Hudibras.*

Ho'LLOWLY, hŏl'lŏ-lė. *adv.* [from *hollow.*]

1. With cavities.

2. Unfaithfully; insincerely; dishonestly.

O earth bear witness,
And crown what I profess with kind event,
If I speak true, if *hollowly*, invert
What best is boaded me, to mischief! *Shaksp.*

You shall arraign your conscience
And try your penitence, if it be sound,
Or *hollowly* put on. *Shaksp.*

Ho'LLOWNESS, hŏl'lŏ-nės. *n. s.* [from *hollow.*]

1. Cavity; state of being hollow.

If you throw a stone or a dart, they give no sound; no more do bullets, except they happen to be a little hollowed in the casting, which *hollowness* pennеth the air. *Bacon.*

I have seen earth taken up by a strong wind, so that there remained great empty *hollowness* in the place. *Hakewill.*

An heap of sand or fine powder will suffer no *hollowness* within them, though they be dry substances. *Burnet.*

2. Deceit; insincerity; treachery.

Thy youngest daughter does not love thee least;
Nor are those empty-hearted, whose low sound
Reverbs no *hollowness*. *Shakspeare.*

People, young and raw, and soft-natured, think it an easy thing to gain love, and reckon their own friendship a sure price of any man's: but when experience shall have shewn them the hardness of most hearts, the *hollowness* of others, and the baseness and ingratitude of almost all, they will then find that a friend is the gift of God, and that he only who made hearts can unite them. *South.*

Ho'LLOWROOT, hŏl'lŏ-rōōt. *n. s.* [*hollow* and *root.*] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

Ho'LLY, hŏl'lė. *n. s.* [holeýn, Saxon.] A tree.

The leaves are set about the edges with long, sharp, stiff prickles: the berries are small, round, and generally of a red colour, containing four triangular striated seeds in each. Of this tree there are several species; some variegated in the leaves; some with yellow berries, and some with white. *Miller.*

Fairest blossoms drop with every blast;
But the brown beauty will like *hollies* last. *Gay.*

Some to the *holly* hedge
Nestling repair, and to the thicket some;
Some to the rude protection of the thorn. *Thomson.*

Ho'LLYHOCK, hŏl'lė-hŏk. *n. s* [holihec, Saxon: commonly called *holyoak.*] Rosemallow. It is in every respect larger than the common mallow. *Miller.*

Hollyhocks far exceed poppies for their durableness, and are very ornamental. *Mortimer.*

Ho'LLYROSE, hŏl'lė-rōze. }
Ho'LLYTREE, hŏl'lė-trėė. } *n. s.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*

HOLME, hōlme. *n. s.*

1. *Holme* or *howme*, whether jointly or singly, comes from the Saxon holme, a river island; or if the place be not such, the same word signifies also an hill, or mountain. *Gibson's Camden.*

2. The ilex; the evergreen oak.

Under what tree did'st thou take them companying together? who answered, under a *holm* tree. *Susannah.*

The carver *holme*, the maple seldom inward sound. *Spenser.*

Ho'LOCAUST, hŏl'ŏ-kâwst. *n. s.* [ὅλος and καίω.] A burnt sacrifice; a sacrifice of which the whole was consumed by fire, and nothing retained by the offerer.

Isaac carried the wood for the sacrifice, which being an *holocaust*, or burnt offering, to be consumed unto ashes, we cannot well conceive a burthen for a boy. *Brown.*

Let the eye behold no evil thing, and it is made a sacrifice; let the tongue speak no filthy word, and

it becomes an oblation; let the hand do no unlawful action, and you render it a *holocaust*. *Ray.*

Eumenes cut a piece from every part of the victim, and by this he made it an *holocaust*, or an entire sacrifice. *Broome.*

HO'LOGRAPH, hôl'ô-grâf. *n. s.* [ὅλος and γράφω.] This word is used in the Scotish law to denote a deed written altogether by the granter's own hand.

HOLP, hôlp. The old pret. and part. pass. of *help*.

His great love, sharp as his spur, hath *holp* him
To 's home before us. *Shaksp.*

HO'LPEN, hôl'p'n.[103] The old participle passive of *help*.

In a long trunk the sound is *holpen*, though both the mouth and the ear be a handful from the trunk; and somewhat more *holpen* when the hearer is near, than when the speaker. *Bacon.*

HO'LSTER, hôl'stûr.[98] *n. s.* [heolꝑcep, Saxon, a hiding-place.] A case for a horseman's pistol.

In 's rusty *holsters* put what meat
Into his hose he cou'd not get. *Butler.*

HOLT, hôlt, whether at the beginning or ending of the name of any place, signifies that it is or hath been woody, from the Saxon holt, a wood; or sometimes possibly from the Saxon hol, *i. e.* hollow, especially when the name ends in *tun* or *dun*. *Gibson.*

HO'LY, hô'lê. *adj.* [halig, Saxon; *heyligh*, Dutch; from hal, healthy, or in a state of salvation.]

1. Good; pious; religious.

See where his grace stands 'tween two clergymen!
And see a book of prayer in his hand;
True ornaments to know a *holy* man. *Shaksp.*

With joy he will embrace you; for he's honourable,
And, doubling that, most *holy*. *Shaksp.*

2. Hallowed; consecrated to divine use.

State, *holy* or unhallow'd, what of that? *Shaksp.*

Bare was his hoary head? one *holy* hand
Held forth his laurel crown, and one his sceptre. *Dryden.*

3. Pure; immaculate.

Common sense could tell them that the good God could not be pleased with any thing cruel; nor the most *holy* God with any thing filthy and unclean. *South.*

4. Sacred.

An evil soul producing *holy* witness,
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek. *Shaksp.*

He has deserv'd it, were it carbuncled
Like *holy* Phœbus' car. *Shaksp.*

HO'LY-GHOST, hô'lê-gôst. *n. s.* [halig, and gaꝛt, Saxon.] The third person of the adorable Trinity.

If strength of persuasion be the light which must guide us, I ask, how shall any one distinguish the inspirations of the *Holy-ghost?* *Locke.*

HO'LY-THURSDAY, hô'lê-*th*ûrz-dâ. *n. s.* The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitsuntide.

HO'LY-WEEK, hô'lê-wêêk'. *n. s.* The week before Easter, in which the passion of our Redeemer is commemorated.

HO'LYDAY, hôl'ê-dâ. *n. s.* [*holy* and *day*.]

1. The day of some ecclesiastical festival.

2. Anniversary feast.

This victory was so welcome unto the Persians, that in memorial thereof they kept that day as one of their solemn *holy-days* for many years after. *Knolles.*

Rome's *holydays* you tell, as if a guest
With the old Romans you were wont to feast. *Waller.*

3. A day of gayety and joy.

What, have I 'scap'd love-letters in the *holyday* time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them? *Shaksp.*

4. A time that comes seldom.

Courage is but a *holyday* kind of virtue, to be seldom exercised. *Dryden.*

HO'MAGE, hôm'âje.[90] *n. s.* [*hommage*, French; *homagium*, low Latin.]

1. Service paid and fealty professed to a sovereign or superiour lord.

Call my sovereign yours,
And do him *homage* as obedient subjects. *Shaksp.*

The chiefs, in a solemn manner, did their *homages*, and made their oaths of fidelity to the earl marshal. *Davies.*

2. Obeisance; respect paid by external action.

The gods great mother, when her heav'nly race
Do *homage* to her. *Denham.*

A tuft of daisies on a flow'ry lay
They saw, and thitherward they bent their way;
To this both knights and dames their *homage* made,
And due obeisance to the daisy paid. *Dryden.*

Go, go, with *homage* yon proud victors meet!
Go, lie like dogs beneath your master's feet. *Dryd.*

To HO'MAGE, hôm'âje. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reverence by external action; to pay honour to; to profess fealty.

HO'MAGER, hôm'â-jûr.[98] *n. s.* [*hommager*, Fr. from *homage*.] One who holds by homage of a superiour lord.

Thou blushest, Antony; and that blood of thine
Is Cæsar's *homager*. *Shaksp.*

His subjects, traytors, are received by the duke of Bretagne, his *homager*. *Bacon.*

HOME, hôme. *n. s.* [ham, Saxon.]

1. His own house; the private dwelling.

I'm now from *home*, and out of that provision
Which shall be needful for your entertainment. *Shakspeare.*

Something like *home* that is not *home* is to be desired; it is found in the house of a friend. *Temple.*

Home is the sacred refuge of our life,
Secur'd from all approaches but a wife. *Dryden.*

When Hector went to see
His virtuous wife, the fair Andromache,
He found her not at *home*; for she was gone. *Dryd.*

Those who have *homes*, when *home* they do repair,
To a last lodging call their wand'ring friends. *Dryden.*

2. His own country.

How can tyrants safely govern *home*,
Unless abroad they purchase great alliance? *Shaks.*

Their determination is to return to their *homes*, and to trouble you no more. *Shaksp.*

With honour to his *home* let Theseus ride,
With love to friend. *Dryden.*

At *home* the hateful names of parties cease,
And factious souls are wearied into peace. *Dryd.*

They who pass through a foreign country, towards their native *home*, do not usually give up themselves to the pleasures of the place. *Atterbury.*

3. The place of constant residence.

Flandria, by plenty made the *home* of war,
Shall weep her crime, and bow to Charles restor'd. *Prior.*

4. *Home*, united to a substantive, signifies domestick, or of the same country.

Let the exportation of *home* commodities be more in value than the importation of foreign. *Bacon.*

HOME, hôme. *adv.* [from the noun.]

1. To one's own habitation.

One of Adam's children in the mountains lights on a glittering substance; *home* he carries it to Adam, who finds it to be hard, to have a bright yellow colour, and exceeding great weight. *Locke.*

2. To one's own country.

3. Close to one's own breast or affairs.

He that encourages treason lays the foundation of a doctrine that will come *home* to himself. *L'Estrange.*

This is a consideration that comes *home* to our interest. *Addison.*

These considerations, proposed in general terms, you will, by particular application, bring *home* to your own concern. *Wake.*

4. To the point designed; to the utmost; closely; fully.

Crafty enough either to hide his faults, or never to shew them, but when they might pay *home*. *Sid.*

With his prepared sword he charges *home*
My unprovided body. *Shaksp.*

A loyal sir
To him thou follow'st: I will pay thy graces
Home both in word and deed. *Shaksp.*

Accuse him *home* and *home*. *Shaksp.*

Men of age object too much, adventure too little, and seldom drive business *home* to the full period; but content themselves with a mediocrity of success. *Bacon.*

That cometh up *home* to the business, and taketh off the objection clearly. *Sanderson.*

Break through the thick array
Of his throng'd legions, and charge *home* upon him. *Addison.*

He makes choice of some piece of morality; and, in order to press this *home*, he makes less use of reasoning. *Broome.*

I can only refer the reader to the authors themselves, who speak very *home* to the point. *Atterb.*

5. United to a substantive, it implies force and efficacy.

Poison may be false;
The *home* thrust of a friendly sword is sure. *Dryd.*

I am sorry to give him such *home* thrusts; for he lays himself so open, and uses so little art to avoid them, that I must either do nothing or expose his weakness. *Stillingfleet.*

HOMEBO'RN, hôme'bôrn. *adj.* [*home* and *born*.]

1. Native; natural.

Though to be thus elemented, arm
These creatures from *homeborn* intrinsick harm. *Donne.*

2. Domestick; not foreign.

Num'rous bands
With *homeborn* lies, or tales from foreign lands. *Pope.*

HO'MEBRED, hôme'brêd. *adj.* [*home* and *bred*.]

1. Native; natural.

God hath taken care to anticipate every man, to draw him early into his church, before other competitors, *homebred* lusts, or vicious customs of the world, should be able to pretend to him. *Hammond.*

2. Not polished by travel; plain; rude; artless; uncultivated.

Only to me two *homebred* youths belong. *Dryd.*

3. Domestick; not foreign.

But if of danger, which hereby doth dwell
And *homebred* evil, ye desire to hear,
I can you tydings tell. *Fairy Queen.*

This once happy land,
By *homebred* fury rent, long groan'd. *Philips.*

HO'MEFELT, hôme'fêlt. *adj.* [*home* and *felt*.] Inward; private.

Yet they in pleasing slumber lull'd the sense,
And in sweet madness robb'd it of itself;
But such a sacred and *homefelt* delight,
Such sober certainty of waking bliss,
I never heard till now. *Milton*

Happy next him who to these shades retires,
Whom nature charms, and whom the muse inspires.

Whom humbler joys of *homefelt* quiet please,
Successive study, exercise, and ease. *Pope.*

HO'MELILY, hōme'lē-lē. *adv.* [from *homely.*] Rudely; inelegantly.

HO'MELINESS, hōme'lē-nēs. *n. s.* [from *homely.*] Plainness; rudeness; coarseness.

Homer has opened a great field of raillery to men of more delicacy than greatness of genius, by the *homeliness* of some of his sentiments. *Addison.*

HO'MELY, hōme'lē. *adj.* [from *home.*] Plain; homespun; not elegant; not beautiful; not fine; coarse; rude. It is used both of persons and things.

Each place handsome without curiosity, and *homely* without loathsomeness. *Sidney.*

Within this wood, out of a rock did rise
A spring of water mildly tumbling down;
Whereto approached not in any wise
The *homely* shepherd, nor the ruder clown. *Spen.*

Like rich hangings in an *homely* house,
So was his will in his old feeble body. *Shaksp.*

Be plain, good son, and *homely* in thy drift;
Riddling confession finds but riddling shrift. *Shak.*

Home-keeping youth have ever *homely* wits.
Shakspeare.

Our stomachs will make what 's *homely* savoury.
Shaksp.

It is for *homely* features to keep home;
They had their name thence. *Milton.*

It is observed by some, that there is none so *homely* but loves a looking-glass. *South.*

Their *homely* fare dispatch'd, the hungry band
Invade their trenchers next. *Dryden.*

Now Strephon daily entertains
His Chloe in the *homeliest* strains. *Swift.*

Homely persons, the more they endeavour to adorn themselves, the more they expose the defects they want to hide. *Clarendon.*

HO'MELY, hōme'lē. *adv.* Plainly; coarsely; rudely.

Thus like the god his father, *homely* drest,
He strides into the hall a horrid guest. *Dryden.*

HO'MELYN, hōme'lĭn. *n. s.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

HO'MEMADE, hōme'mād. *adj.* [*home* and *made.*] Made at home; not manufactured in foreign parts.

A tax laid on your native product, and *homemade* commodities, makes them yield less to the first seller. *Locke.*

HO'MER, hō'mŭr.[98] *n. s.* A Hebrew measure of about three pints.

An *homer* of barley seed shall be valued at fifty shekels of silver. *Leviticus.*

HO'MESPUN, hōme'spŭn. *adj.* [*home* and *spun.*]

1. Spun or wrought at home; not made by regular manufacturers.

Instead of *homespun* coifs were seen
Good pinners, edg'd with colberteen. *Swift.*

2. Not made in foreign countries.

He appeared in a suit of English broad-cloth, very plain, but rich; every thing he wore was substantial, honest, *homespun* ware. *Addison.*

3. Plain; coarse; rude; homely; inelegant.

They sometimes put on when they go ashore, long sleeveless coats of *homespun* cotton. *Sandys.*

We say in our *homespun* English proverb, He killed two birds with one stone. *Dryden.*

Our *homespun* authors must forsake the field,
And Shakspeare to the soft Scarlatti yield. *Add.*

HO'MESPUN, hōme'spŭn. *n. s.* A coarse, inelegant, rude, untaught, rustick man. Not in use.

What hempen *homespuns* have we swaggering here,
So near the cradle of the fairy queen? *Shaksp.*

HO'MESTALL, hōme'stâll.[406] } *n. s.* [ham and ꝥeꝺe, Saxon.] The place of the house.
HO'MESTEAD, hōme'stĕd.[406] }

Both house and *homestead* into seas are borne,
And rocks are from their own foundations torn. *Dryden.*

HO'MEWARD, hōme'wârd.[88] } *adv.* [ham and peapꝺ, Saxon.] Toward home; toward the native place; toward the place of residence.
HO'MEWARDS, hōme'wârdz. }

Then Urania *homeward* did arise,
Leaving in pain their well-fed hungry eyes. *Sidney.*

My affairs
Do even drag me *homeward.* *Shaksp.*

Since such love's natural station is, may still
My love descend, and journey down the hill,
Not panting after growing beauties; so
I shall ebb on with them who *homeward* go. *Donne.*

Look *homeward*, angel, now, and melt with ruth;
And, O ye dolphins, waft the hapless youth! *Milt.*

Like a long team of snowy swans on high,
Which clap their wings, and cleave the liquid sky,
While *homeward* from their wat'ry pastures borne,
They sing, and Asia's lakes their notes return. *Dryd.*

What now remains,
But that once more we tempt the wat'ry plains,
And wand'ring *homewards*, seek our safety hence?
Dryden.

HO'MICIDE, hŏm'ē-sīde. *n. s.* [*homicide*, Fr. *homicidium*, Latin.]

1. Murder; manquelling.

The apostles command to abstain from blood: construe this according to the law of nature, and it will seem, that *homicide* only is forbidden; but construe it in reference to the law of the Jews, about which the question was, and it shall easily appear to have a clean other sense, and a truer, when we expound it of eating, and not of shedding blood. *Hooker.*

2. Destruction. In the following lines it is not proper.

What wonder is 't that black detraction thrives!
The *homicide* of names is less than lives. *Dryden.*

3. [*homicide*, Fr. *homicida*, Lat.] A murderer; a man-slayer.

I'd undertake the death of all the world,
So might I live one hour in your sweet bosom.
——If I thought that, I tell thee, *homicide*,
These nails should rend that beauty from my cheeks.
Shaksp.

Hector comes, the *homicide*, to wield
His conq'ring arms, with corps to strew the field.
Dryden.

HOMICI'DAL, hŏm-ē-sī'dâl. *adj.* [from *homicide.*] Murderous; bloody.

The troop forth issuing from the dark recess,
With *homicidal* rage, the king oppress. *Pope.*

HOMILE'TICAL, hŏm-ē-lĕt'ĭk-âl. *adj.* [ὁμιλητικος.] Social; conversible.

His life was holy, and when he had leisure for retirements, severe; his virtues active chiefly, and *homiletical;* not those lazy sullen ones of the cloyster. *Atterbury.*

HO'MILY, hŏm'ē-lē. *n. s.* [*homilie*, French; ὁμιλία.] A discourse read to a congregation.

Homilies were a third kind of readings usual in former times; a most commendable institution, as well then to supply the casual, as now the necessary defect of sermons. *Hooker.*

What tedious *homily* of love have you wearied your parishioners withal, and never cried, have patience, good people! *Shaksp.*

If we survey the *homilies* of the ancient church, we shall discern that, upon festival days, the subject of the *homily* was constantly the business of the day. *Hammond.*

HOMOGE'NEAL, hō-mō-jē'nē-âl. }
HOMOGE'NEOUS, hō-mō-jē'nē-ŭs. }
adj. [*homogene*, Fr. ὁμογενης.] Having the same nature or principles; suitable to each other.

The means of reduction, by the fire, is but by congregation of *homogeneal* parts. *Bacon.*

Ice is a similary body, and *homogeneous* concretion, whose material is properly water. *Brown.*

An *homogeneous* mass of one kind is easily distinguishable from any other; gold from iron, sulphur from alum, and so of the rest. *Woodward.*

The light, whose rays are all alike refrangible, I call simple, *homogeneal*, and similar: and that, whose rays are some more refrangible than others, I call compound, heterogeneal, and dissimilar. *Newton.*

HOMOGE'NEALNESS, hō-mō-jē'nē-âl-nĕs. }
HOMOGENE'ITY, hō-mō-jē-nē'ē-tē. }
HOMOGE'NEOUSNESS, hō-mō-jē'nē-ŭs-nĕs. }
n. s. [from *homogeneous*, or *homogeneal.*] Participation of the same principles or nature; similitude of kind.

The mixtures acquire a greater degree of fluidity and similarity, or *homogeneity* of parts. *Arbuthnot.*

Upon this supposition of only different diameters it is impossible to account for the *homogeneity* or similarity of the secerned liquors. *Cheyne.*

HO'MOGENY, hō-mŏd'jē-nē.[518] [ὁμογενία.] Joint nature. Not used.

By the driving back of the principal spirits, which preserve the consistence of the body, their government is dissolved, and every part returneth to his nature or *homogeny.* *Bacon.*

HOMO'LOGOUS, hō-mŏl'ō-gŭs. *adj.* [*homologue*, French; ὁμόλογος.] Having the same manner or proportions.

HOMO'NYMOUS, hō-mŏn'ē-mŭs. *adj.* [*homonyme*, French; ὁμώνυμος.] Denominating different things; equivocal; ambiguous.

As words signifying the same thing are called synonymous, so equivocal words, or those which signify several things, are called *homonymous*, or ambiguous; and when persons use such ambiguous words with a design to deceive, it is called equivocation. *Watts.*

HOMO'NYMY, hō-mŏn'ē-mē.[518] *n. s.* [*homonymie*, French; ὁμωνυμία.] Equivocation; ambiguity.

HOMO'TONOUS, hō-mŏt'tō-nŭs.[518] *adj.* [ὁμοτονος.] Equable: said of such distempers as keep a constant tenour of rise, state, and declension. *Quincy.*

HONE, hōne. *n. s.* [This word *M. Casaubon* derives from ἀκονη; *Junius* from *hogsaen*, Welsh; *Skinner*, who is always rational, from hæn, Sax. a stone; hænan, to stone.] A whetstone for a razor.

A *hone* and a parer to pare away grass. *Tusser.*

To HONE, hōne. *v. n.* [hongian, Saxon.] To pine; to long for any thing.

HO'NEST, ŏn'nĕst.[394] *adj.* [*honeste*, Fr. *honestus*, Lat.]

1. Upright; true; sincere.

What art thou?
—A very *honest* hearted fellow, and as poor as the king. *Shaksp.*

An *honest* physician leaves his patient when he can contribute no further to his health. *Temple.*

The way to relieve ourselves from those sophisms, is an *honest* and diligent enquiry into the real nature and causes of things. *Watts.*

2. Chaste.

Wives may be merry and yet *honest* too. *Shaksp.*

3. Just; righteous; giving to every man his due.

Tate will subscribe, but fix no certain day,
He 's *honest*, and as wit comes in, will pay. *Tate.*

HO'NESTLY, ŏn'nĕst-lė. *adv.* [from *honest.*]

1. Uprightly; justly.

It doth make me tremble,
There should those spirits yet breathe, that when they cannot
Live *honestly*, would rather perish basely. *B. Jons.*

For some time past all proposals from private persons to advance the publick service, however *honestly* and innocently designed, have been called flying in the king's face. *Swift.*

2. With chastity; modestly.

HO'NESTY, ŏn'nĕs-tė. *n. s.* [*honnesté*, Fr. *honestas*, Lat.] Justice; truth; virtue; purity.

Thou shalt not have thy husband's lands,
——Why, then mine *honesty* shall be my dower. *Shaksp.*

Goodness, as that which makes men prefer their duty and their promise before their passions or their interest, and is properly the object of trust, in our language goes rather by the name of *honesty*; though what we call an honest man, the Romans called a good man; and *honesty*, in their language, as well as in French, rather signifies a composition of those qualities which generally acquire honour and esteem. *Temple.*

HO'NEY, hŭn'nė.[165] *n. s.* [hunig, Saxon; *honig*, Dutch; *honec*, *honag*, German.]

1. A thick, viscous, fluid substance, of a whitish or yellowish colour, sweet to the taste, soluble in water; and becoming vinous on fermentation, inflammable, liquable by a gentle heat, and of a fragrant smell. *Hill.*

Of *honey*, the first and finest kind is virgin honey, not very firm, and of a fragrant smell: it is the first produce of the swarm, obtained by draining the combs without pressing. The second is often almost solid, procured by pressure: and the worst is the common yellow honey, extracted by heating the combs, and then pressing them. In the flowers of plants, by certain glands near the basis in the petals is secreted a sweet juice, which the bee by means of its proboscis or trunk, sucks up, and discharges again from the stomach, through the mouth into the comb. The *honey* deposited in the comb, is destined for the young offspring: but in hard seasons the bees are reduced to the necessity of feeding on it themselves. *Hill.*

So work the *honey* bees,
Creatures that by a ruling nature teach
The art of order to a peopled kingdom. *Shaksp.*

Touching his education and first fostering, some affirm, that he was fed by *honey* bees. *Raleigh.*

In ancient time there was a kind of *honey*, which, either of its own nature, or by art, would grow as hard as sugar, and was not so luscious as ours. *Bacon.*

When the patient is rich, there 's no fear of physicians about him, as thick as wasps to a *honey* pot. *L'Estrange.*

Honey is the most elaborate production of the vegetable kind, being a most exquisite vegetable sope, resolvent of the bile, balsamick, and pectoral: *honey* contains no inflammable spirit before it has felt the force of fermentation; for by distillation it affords nothing that will burn in the fire. *Arbuthnot.*

New wine, with *honey* temper'd milk we bring;
Then living waters from the crystal spring. *Pope.*

2. Sweetness; lusciousness.

The king hath found
Matter against him, that for ever mars
The *honey* of his language. *Shaksp.*

A *honey* tongue, a heart of gall,
Is fancy's spring, but sorrow's fall. *Shaksp.*

3. Sweet; sweetness: a name of tenderness. [*Mel; corculum.*]

Honey, you shall be well desir'd in Cyprus;
I've found great love amongst them. Oh, my sweet,
I prattle out of fashion, and I dote. *Shaksp.*

Why, *honey* bird, I bought him on purpose for thee. *Dryden.*

To HO'NEY, hŭn'nė. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To talk fondly.

Nay, but to live
In the rank sweat of an incestuous bed,
Stew'd in corruption, *honeying* and making love
Over the nasty sty. *Shakspeare.*

HO'NEY-BAG, hŭn'nė-bâg. *n. s.* [*honey* and *bag.*]

The *honey-bag* is the stomach, which bees always fill to satisfy, and to spare, vomiting up the greater part of the honey to be kept against winter. *Grew.*

HO'NEY-COMB, hŭn'nė-kōme. *n. s.* [*honey* and *comb.*] The cells of wax in which the bee stores her honey.

All these a milk-white *honey-comb* surround,
Which in the midst the country banquet crown'd. *Dryden.*

HO'NEY-COMBED, hŭn'nė-kōm'd. *adj.* [*honey* and *comb.*] Spoken of a piece of ordnance flawed with little cavities by being ill cast.

A mariner having discharged his gun which was *honey-combed*, and loading it suddenly again, the powder took fire. *Wiseman.*

HO'NEY-DEW, hŭn'nė-dū. *n. s.* [*honey* and *dew.*] Sweet dew.

There is a *honey-dew* which hangs upon their leaves, and breeds insects. *Mortimer.*

How *honey-dews* embalm the fragrant morn,
And the fair oak with luscious sweets adorn. *Garth.*

HO'NEY-FLOWER, hŭn'nė-flŏŭ-ŭr. *n. s.* [*melanthus*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a perennial root, and the appearance of a shrub. This plant produces large spikes of chocolate-coloured flowers in May, in each of which is contained a large quantity of black sweet liquor, from whence it is supposed to derive its name. *Miller.*

HO'NEY-GNAT, hŭn'nė-nât. *n. s.* [*mellio*, Latin; *honey* and *gnat.*] An insect. *Ains.*

HO'NEY-MOON, hŭn'nė-mōōn. *n. s.* [*honey* and *moon.*] The first month after marriage when there is nothing but tenderness and pleasure.

A man should keep his finery for the latter season of marriage, and not begin to dress till the *honey moon* is over. *Addison.*

HO'NEY-SUCKLE, hŭn'nė-sŭk-kl. *n. s.* [*caprifolium*, Lat.] Woodbine.

It hath a climbing stalk, which twists itself about whatsoever tree stands near it: the flowers are tubulous and oblong, consisting of one leaf, which opens towards the top, and is divided into two lips; the uppermost of which is subdivided into two, and the lowermost is cut into many segments: the tube of the flowers is bent, somewhat resembling a huntsman's horn. They are produced in clusters, and are very sweet. *Miller* enumerates ten species, of which three grow wild in our hedges.

Bid her steal into the pleached bower,
Where *honey-suckles*, ripen'd by the sun,
Forbid the sun to enter; like to favourites,
Made proud by princes, that advance their pride
Against the power that bred it. *Shaksp.*

Watch upon a bank
With ivy canopied, and interwove
With flaunting *honey-suckle*. *Milton.*

Then melfoil beat and *honey-suckles* pound;
With these alluring favours strew the ground. *Dry.*

HO'NEY-WORT, hŭn'nė-wŭrt. *n. s.* [*cerinthe*, Lat.] A plant.

HO'NEYLESS, hŭn'nė-lĕs. *adj.* [from *honey.*] Being without honey.

But for your words, they rob the Hybla bees,
And leave them *honeyless*. *Shaksp.*

HO'NIED, hŭn'nid.[283] *adj.* [from *honey.*]

1. Covered with honey.

The bee with *honied* thigh,
That at her flow'ry work doth sing. *Milton.*

2. Sweet; luscious.

When he speaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is still;
And the mute wonder worketh in men's ears,
To steal his sweet and *honied* sentences. *Shaksp.*

Look now for no enchanting voice, nor fear
The bait of *honey'd* words; a rougher tongue
Draws hitherward. *Milton.*

HO'NORARY, ŏn'nŭr-â-rė.[557] *adj.* [*honorarius*, Latin.]

1. Done in honour; made in honour.

There was probably some distinction made among the Romans between such *honorary* arches erected to emperors, and those that were raised to them on the account of a victory, which are properly triumphal arches. *Addison.*

This monument is only *honorary*, for the ashes of the emperor lie elsewhere. *Addison.*

2. Conferring honour without gain.

The Romans abounded with little *honorary* rewards, that without conferring wealth and riches, gave only place and distinction to the person who received them. *Addison.*

HO'NOUR, ŏn'nŭr.[394] *n. s.* [*honeur*, French; *honor*, Latin.]

1. Dignity; high rank.

2. Reputation; fame.

A man is an ill husband of his *honour*, that entereth into any action, the failing wherein may disgrace him more than the carrying of it through can *honour* him. *Bacon.*

3. The title of a man of rank. Not used.

Return unto thy lord,
Bid him not fear the separated councils:
His *honour* and myself are at the one;
And at the other is my good friend Catesby. *Shak.*

4. Subject of praise.

Thou happy father,
Think that the clearest gods, who make them *honours*
Of man's impossibilities, have preserv'd thee. *Shaksp.*

5. Nobleness of mind; scorn of meanness; magnanimity.

Now shall I see thy love; what motive may
Be stronger with thee than the name of wife?
—That which upholdeth him, that thee upholds,
His *honour*. Oh, thine *honour*, Lewis; thine *honour*. *Shaksp.*

If by *honour* is meant any thing distinct from conscience, 'tis no more than a regard to the censure and esteem of the world. *Rogers.*

6. Reverence; due veneration. To *do honour* is to treat with reverence.

They take thee for their mother,
And every day do *honour* to thy grave. *Shaks.*

His grace of Canterbury,
Who holds his state at door, 'mongst pursuivants.
——Ha! 'tis he indeed!
Is this the *honour* they do one another? *Shaksp.*

This is a duty in the fifth commandment, required towards our prince and our parent, under the name of *honour*; a respect, which, in the notion of it implies a mixture of love and fear, and, in the object, equally supposes goodness and power. *Rogers.*

7. Chastity.

Be she *honour* flaw'd,
I have three daughters, the eldest is eleven;
If this prove true, they 'll pay for it. *Shaksp.*

She dwells so securely on the excellency of her *honour*, that the folly of my soul dares not present itself: she is too bright to be looked against. *Shaks.*

8. Dignity of mien.

Two of far nobler shape, erect and tall,
Godlike erect; with native *honour* clad,
In naked majesty, seem'd lords of all. *Milton.*

9. Glory; boast.

A late eminent person, the *honour* of his profession for integrity and learning. *Burnet.*

10. Public mark of respect.

He saw his friends, who whelm'd beneath the waves,
Their fun'ral *honours* claim'd, and ask'd their quiet graves. *Dryden.*

Such discourses, on such mournful occasions as these, were instituted not so much in *honour* of the dead, as for the use of the living. *Atterbury.*

Numbers engage their lives and labours, some to heap together a little dirt that shall bury them in the end; others to gain an *honour*, that, at best can be celebrated but by an inconsiderable part of the world, and is envied and calumniated by more than 'tis truly given. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*

11. Privileges of rank or birth.

Henry the seventh, truly pitying
My father's loss, like a most royal prince,
Restor'd to me my *honours;* and, from ruins,
Made my name once more noble. *Shaksp.*

Honours were conferred upon Antonine by Hadrian in his infancy. *Wotton.*

12. Civilities paid.

Then here a slave, or if you will, a lord,
To do the *honours* and to give the word. *Pope.*

13. Ornament; decoration.

The sire then shook the *honours* of his head,
And from his brows damps of oblivion shed. *Dryd.*

14. *Honour*, or *on my honour*, is a form of protestation used by the lords in judicial decisions.

My hand to thee, my *honour* on my promise. *Shaksp.*

To Ho'nour, ŏn'nŭr.[314] *v. a.* [*honorer*, French; *honoro*, Latin.]

1. To reverence; to regard with veneration.

He was called our father, and was continually *honoured* of all men, as the next person unto the king. *Esther.*

The poor man is *honoured* for his skill, and the rich man is *honoured* for his riches. *Ecclus.*

He that is *honoured* in poverty, how much more in riches. *Ecclus.*

How lov'd, how *honour'd* once, avails thee not. *Pope.*

2. To dignify; to raise to greatness.

We nourish 'gainst our senate
The cockle of rebellion, insolence, sedition,
Which we ourselves have plow'd for, sow'd, and scatter'd,
By mingling them with us, the *honour'd* number. *Shaksp.*

3. To glorify.

I will harden Pharaoh's heart, that he shall follow after them, and I will be *honoured* upon Pharaoh, and upon all his host, that the Egyptians may know that I am the Lord. *Exodus.*

Ho'nourable, ŏn'nŭr-ă-bl. *adj.* [*honorable*, French.]

1. Illustrious; noble.

Who hath taken this counsel against Tyre, the crowning city, whose merchants are princes, whose traffickers are the *honourable* of the earth. *Isaiah.*

2. Great; magnanimous; generous.

Sir, I'll tell you,
Since I am charged in honour, and by him
That I think *honourable*. *Shaksp.*

3. Conferring honour.

Think'st thou it *honourable* for a nobleman
Still to remember wrongs? *Shaksp.*

Then warlike kings, who for their country fought,
And *honourable* wounds from battle brought. *Dryd.*

Many of those persons, who put this *honourable* task on me, were more able to perform it themselves. *Dryden.*

4. Accompanied with tokens of honour.

Sith this wretched woman overcome,
Of anguish, rather than of crime hath been,
Preserve her cause to her eternal doom;
And in the mean, vouchsafe her *honourable* tomb. *Spenser.*

5. Not to be disgraced.

Here 's a Bohemian Tartar tarries the coming down of thy fat woman:—let her descend, my chambers are *honourable*. *Shakspeare.*

6. Free from taint; free from reproach.

As he was *honourable* in all his acts, so in this, that he took Joppe for an haven. 1 *Mac.*

Methinks I could not die any where so contented as in the king's company, his cause being just and his quarrel *honourable*. *Shakspeare.*

7. Honest; without intention of deceit.

The earl sent again to know if they would entertain their pardon, in case he should come in person and assure it: they answered, they did conceive him to be so *honourable*, that from himself they would most thankfully embrace it. *Hayward.*

If that thy bent of love be *honourable*,
Thy purpose marriage, send me word to-morrow. *Shakspeare.*

8. Equitable.

Ho'nourableness, ŏn'nŭr-ă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *honourable*.] Eminence; magnificence; generosity.

Ho'nourably, ŏn'nŭr-ă-blė. *adv.* [from *honourable*.]

1. With tokens of honour.

The rev'rend abbot,
With all his convent, *honourably* received him. *Shaksp.*

2. Magnanimously; generously.

After some six weeks, which the king did *honourably* interpose, to give space to his brother's intercession, he was arraigned of high treason and condemned. *Bacon.*

3. Reputably; with exemption from reproach.

'Tis just, ye gods! and what I well deserve:
Why did I not more *honourably* starve! *Dryd.*

Ho'nourer, ŏn'nŭr-rŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *honour*.] One that honours; one that regards with veneration.

I must not omit Mr. Gay, whose zeal in your concern is worthy a friend and *honourer*. *Pope.*

Hood, hŭd,[307] in composition, is derived from the Saxon had, in German *heit*, in Dutch *heid*. It denotes quality; character; condition: as, *knighthood; childhood; fatherhood.* Sometimes it is written after the Dutch, as *maidenhead.* Sometimes it is taken collectively: as, *brotherhood*, a confraternity; *sisterhood*, a company of sisters.

Hood, hŭd. *n. s.* [hod, Saxon, probably from hepod, head.]

1. The upper covering of a woman's head.

In velvet, white as snow, the troop was gown'd:
Their *hoods* and sleeves the same. *Dryd.*

2. Any thing drawn upon the head, and wrapping round it.

He undertook so to muffle up himself in his *hood*, that none should discern him. *Wotton.*

The lacerna came, from being a military habit, to be a common dress; it had a *hood*, which could be separated from and joined to it. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A covering put over the hawk's eyes, when he is not to fly.

4. An ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate, to mark his degree.

To Hood, hŭd. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress in a hood.

The cobler apron'd, and the parson gown'd,
The friar *hooded*, and the monarch crown'd. *Pope.*

2. To blind, as with a hood.

While grace is saying, I'll *hood* mine eyes
Thus with my hat, and sigh, and say, Amen. *Shak.*

3. To cover.

An hollow crystal pyramid he takes,
In firmamental waters dipt above;
Of it a broad extinguisher he makes,
And *hoods* the flames that to their quarry strove. *Dryden.*

Ho'odman *Blind*, hŭd-măn-blind'. *n. s.* A play in which the person hooded is to catch another, and tell the name; blindman's buff.

What devil was 't,
That thus hath cozen'd you at *hoodman blind? Shak.*

To Ho'odwink, hŭd'wink. *v. a.* [*hood* and *wink*.]

1. To blind with something bound over the eyes.

They willingly *hood-winking* themselves from seeing his faults, he often abused the virtue of courage to defend his foul vice of injustice. *Sidney.*

We will bind and *hood-wink* him so, that he shall suppose he is carried into the leaguer of the adversaries *Shaksp.*

Then she who hath been *hood-wink'd* from her birth,
Doth first herself within death's mirrour see. *Davies.*

So have I seen, at Christmas sports, one lost,
And, *hood-wink'd*, for a man embrace a post. *Ben Jonson.*

Satan is fain to *hood-wink* those that start. *Decay of Piety.*

Prejudice so dexterously *hood-winks* men's minds as to keep them in the dark, with a belief that they are more in the light. *Locke.*

Must I wed Rodogune?
Fantastick cruelty of *hood-wink'd* chance! *Rowe.*

On high, where no hoarse winds or clouds resort,
The *hood-wink'd* goddess keeps her partial court. *Garth.*

2. To cover; to hide.

Be patient; for the prize I'll bring thee to,
Shall *hood-wink* this mischance. *Shaksp.*

3. To deceive; to impose upon.

She delighted in infamy, which often she had used to her husband's shame, filling all men's ears, but his, with reproach; while he, *hood-wink'd* with kindness, least of all men knew who struck him. *Sidney.*

HOOF, hŏŏf.[306] *n. s.* [hop, Saxon; *hoef*, Dutch.] The hard horny substance on the feet of graminivorous animals.

With the *hoofs* of his horses shall he tread down all thy streets. *Ezekiel.*

The bull and ram know the use of their horns as well as the horse of his *hoofs.* *More.*

Hoof-bound, hŏŏf'bŏŭnd. *adj.* [*hoof* and *bound*.]

A horse is said to be *hoof-bound* when he has a pain in the fore-feet, occasioned by the dryness and contraction or narrowness of the horn of the quarters, which straitens the quarters of the heels, and oftentimes makes the horse lame. A *hoof-bound* horse has a narrow heel, the sides of which come too near one another, insomuch that the flesh is kept too tight, and has not its natural extent. *Far. Dict.*

Ho'ofed, hŏŏfd. *adj.* [from *hoof*.] Furnished with hoofs.

Among quadrupeds, the roe-deer is the swiftest; of all the *hoofed*, the horse is the most beautiful; of all the clawed, the lion is the strongest. *Grew.*

HOOK, hŏŏk.[306] *n. s.* [hoce, Saxon; *hoeck*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing bent so as to catch hold: as, a shepherd's *hook* and pot *hooks.*

This falling not, for that they had not far enough undermined it, they essayed with great *hooks* and strong ropes to have it pulled down. *Knolles.*

2. The curvated wire on which the bait is hung for fishes, and with which the fish is pierced.

Like unto golden *hooks*,
That from the foolish fish their baits do hide. *Spens.*

My bended *hook* shall pierce
Their slimy jaws. *Shakspeare.*

Though divine Plato thus of pleasure thought,
They us with *hooks* and baits, like fishes caught. *Denham.*

3. A snare; a trap.

A shop of all the qualities that man
Loves woman for, besides that *hook* of wiving,
Fairness, which strikes the eye. *Shakspeare*

4. An iron to seize the meat in the caldron.

About the caldron many cooks accoil'd,
With *hooks* and ladles, as need did require;
The while the viands in the vessel boil'd. *F. Queen.*

5. A sickle to reap corn.

Pease are commonly reaped with a *hook* at the end of a long stick. *Mortimer.*

6. Any instrument to cut or lop with.

Not that I 'd lop the beauties from his book,
Like slashing Bentley with his desperate *hook* *Pope.*

7. The part of the hinge fixed to the post: whence the proverb, *off the hooks*, for *in disorder*.

My doublet looks,
Like him that wears it, quite *off o' the hooks*. *Cleaveland.*

She was horribly bold, meddling and expensive, easily put *off the hooks*, and monstrous hard to be pleased again. *L'Estrange.*

While Sheridan is *off the hooks*,
And friend Delany at his books. *Swift.*

8. HOOK. [In husbandry.] A field sown two years running. *Ainsworth.*

9. HOOK *or Crook*. One way or other; by any expedient; by any means direct or oblique. Ludicrous.

Which he by *hook or crook* had gather'd,
And for his own inventions father'd. *Hudibras*

He would bring him by *hook or crook* into his quarrel *Dryden.*

To HOOK, hůůk. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To catch with a hook.

The huge jack he had caught was served up for the first dish; upon our sitting down to it, he gave us a long account how he had *hooked* it, played with it, foiled it, and at length drew it out upon the bank. *Addison.*

2. To entrap; to ensnare.

3. To draw as with a hook.

But she
I can *hook* to me. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

4. To fasten as with a hook.

5. To draw by force or artifice.

There are many branches of the natural law no way reducible to the two tables, unless *hooked* in by tedious consequences. *Norris.*

HO'OKED, hůůk'ěd.[366] *adj.* [from *hook*.] Bent; curvated.

Gryps signifies eagle or vulture; from whence the epithet *grypus*, for an *hooked* or aquiline nose. *Brown.*

Now thou threaten'st, with unjust decree,
To seize the prize which I so dearly bought:
Mean match to thine; for still above the rest,
Thy *hook'd* rapacious hands usurp the best. *Dryden.*

Caterpillars have claws and feet: the claws are *hooked*, to take the better hold in climbing from twig to twig, and hanging on the backsides of leaves. *Grew.*

HO'OKEDNESS, hůůk'ěd-nês. *n. s.* [from *hooked*.] State of being bent like a hook.

HO'OKNOSED, hůůk-nôz'd'. *adj.* [*hook* and *nose*.] Having the aquiline nose rising in the middle.

I may justly say with the *hooknosed* fellow of Rome there, Cæsar, I came, saw, and overcame. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

HOOP, hůůp.[306] *n. s.* [*hoep*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing circular by which something else is bound, particularly casks or barrels.

Thou shalt prove a shelter to thy friends,
A *hoop* of gold to bind thy brothers in,
That the united vessel of their blood
Shall never leak. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

If I knew
What *hoop* would hold us staunch, from edge to edge,
O' th' world, I would pursue it. *Shaksp.*

A quarrel, ho, already! what's the matter?
—About a *hoop* of gold, a paltry ring. *Shaksp.*

To view so lewd a town, and to refrain,
What *hoops* of iron could my spleen contain! *Dryd.*

And learned Athens to our art must stoop,
Could she behold us tumbling through a *hoop*. *Pope.*

2. The whalebone with which women extend their petticoats; a farthingale.

At coming in you saw her stoop:
The entry brush'd against her *hoop*. *Swift.*

All that *hoops* are good for is to clean dirty shoes, and to keep fellows at a distance. *Clarissa.*

3. Any thing circular.

I have seen at Rome an antique statue of Time, with a wheel or *hoop* of marble in his hand. *Addis.*

To HOOP, hůůp. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind or enclose with hoops.

The three *hoop'd* pot shall have ten hoops, and I will make it felony to drink small beer. *Shaksp.*

The casks for his majesty's shipping were *hooped* as a wine-cask, or *hooped* with iron. *Raleigh.*

2. To encircle; to clasp, to surround.

If ever henceforth thou
Shalt *hoop* his body more with thy embraces,
I will devise a death. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

I *hoop* the firmament, and make
This my embrace the zodiack. *Cleaveland.*

That shelly guard, which *hoops* in the eye, and hides the greater part of it, might occasion his mistake. *Grew.*

To HOOP, hůůp. *v. n.* [from *wopgan* or *wopyan*, Gothick; or *houpper*, French, derived from the Gothick. This word is generally written *whoop*, which is more proper if we deduce it from the Gothick; and *hoop* if we derive it from the French.] To shout; to make an outcry by way of call or pursuit.

To HOOP, hůůp. *v. a.*

1. To drive with a shout.

Dastard nobles
Suffer'd me, by the voice of slaves, to be
Hoop'd out of Rome. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

2. To call by a shout.

HO'OPER, hůů'půr.[98] *n. s.* [from *hoop*, to enclose with hoops.] A cooper; one that hoops tubs.

HO'OPING-COUGH, hůů-pĭng-kôf'. *n. s.* [or *whooping-cough*, from *hoop*, to shout.] A convulsive cough, so called from its noise; the chincough.

To HOOT, hůůt.[306] *v. n.* [*hwt*, Welsh; *huer*, French.]

1. To shout in contempt.

A number of country folks happened to pass thereby, who hollowed and *hooted* after me as at the arrantest coward. *Sidney.*

Matrons and girls shall *hoot* at thee no more. *Dryden.*

2. To cry as an owl.

Some keep back
The clamorous owl, that nightly *hoots* and wonders
At our queint sports. *Shakspeare.*

To HOOT, hůůt. *v. a.* To drive with noise and shouts.

We lov'd him; but, like beasts,
Our coward nobles gave way to your clusters,
Who did *hoot* him out o' th' city. *Shakspeare.*

The owl of Rome, whom boys and girls will *hoot!*
That were I set up for that wooden god
That keeps our gardens, could not fright the crows,
Or the least bird from muting on my head. *B. Jons.*

Partridge and his clan may *hoot* me for a cheat and impostor, if I fail in any particular of moment. *Swift.*

HOOT, hůůt. *n. s.* [*huée*, French, from the verb.] Clamour; shout; noise.

Its assertion would be entertained with the *hoot* of the rabble. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

To HOP, hŏp. *v. n.* [hoppan, Saxon; *hoppen*, Dutch.]

1. To jump; to skip lightly.

I would have thee gone,
And yet no farther than a wanton's bird,
That lets it *hop* a little from her hand,
And with a silk thread plucks it back again. *Shaksp.*

Go, *hop* me over ev'ry kennel home;
For you shall *hop* without my custom, sir. *Shaksp.*

Be kind and courteous to this gentleman,
Hop in his walks, and gambol in his eyes. *Shaksp.*

The painted birds, companions of the spring,
Hopping from spray to spray were heard. *Dryden.*

Your Ben and Fletcher, in their first young flight,
Did no Volpone, nor no Arbaces write;
But *hopp'd* about, and short excursions made
From bough to bough, as if they were afraid. *Dryd.*

Why don't we vindicate ourselves by trial ordeal, and *hop* over heated ploughshares blindfold? *Collier on Duelling.*

I am highly delighted to see the jay or the thrush *hopping* about my walks. *Spectator.*

2. To leap on one leg.

Men with heads like dogs, and others with one huge foot alone, whereupon they did *hop* from place to place. *Abbot.*

3. To walk lamely, or with one leg less nimble or strong than the other; to limp; to halt.

The limping smith observ'd the sadden'd feast,
And *hopping* here and there, himself a jest,
Put in his word. *Dryden's Homer.*

4. To move; to play.

Softly feel
Her feeble pulse, to prove if any drop
Of living blood yet in her veins did *hop*. *F. Queen.*

HOP, hŏp. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A jump; a light leap.

2. A jump on one leg.

When my wings are on, I can go above a hundred yards at a *hop*, step, and jump. *Addison.*

3. A place where meaner people dance. *Ainsworth.*

HOP, hŏp. *n. s.* [*hop*, Dutch; *lupulus*, Lat.] A plant.

It has a creeping root: the leaves are rough, angular, and conjugated; the stalks climb and twist about whatever is near them; the flowers are male and female on different plants: the male flower consists of a calyx divided into five parts, which surrounds the stamina, but has no petals to the flower; the female plants have their flowers collected into squamose heads, which grow in bunches: from each leafy scale is produced an horned ovary, which becomes a single roundish seed. *Miller.*

If *hop* yard or orchard ye mind for to have,
For *hop* poles and crotches in lopping to save. *Tusser.*

The planting of *hop* yards is profitable for the planters, and consequently for the kingdom. *Bacon.*

Beer hath malt first infused in the liquor, and is afterwards boiled with the *hop*. *Bacon.*

Next to thistles are *hop* strings, cut after the flowers are gathered. *Derham.*

Have the poles without forks, otherwise it will be troublesome to part the *hop* vines and the poles. *Mortimer.*

When you water *hops*, on the top of every hill put dissolved dung, which will enrich your *hop* hills. *Mortimer.*

In Kent they plant their *hop* gardens with apple-trees and cherry-trees between. *Mortimer.*

The price of hoeing of *hop* ground is forty shillings an acre. *Mortimer.*

Hop poles, the largest sort, should be about twenty foot long, and about nine inches in compass. *Mortimer.*

To Hop, hŏp. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To impregnate with hops.

Brew in October, and *hop* it for long keeping. *Mortimer.*

To increase the milk, diminished by flesh meat, take malt drink not much *hopped.* *Arbuthnot.*

HOPE, hōpe. *n. s.* [hopa, Saxon; *hope*, Dutch.]

1. Expectation of some good; an expectation indulged with pleasure.

Hope is that pleasure in the mind which every one finds in himself, upon the thought of a profitable future enjoyment of a thing which is apt to delight him. *Locke.*

There is *hope* of a tree, if cut down, that it will sprout again. *Job.*

When in heav'n she shall his essence see,
This is her sov'reign good, and perfect bliss;
Her longing, wishings, *hopes*, all finish'd be;
Her joys are full, her motions rest in this. *Davies.*

Sweet *hope!* kind cheat! fair fallacy! by thee
We are not where or what we be;
But what and where we would be: thus art thou
Our absent presence, and our future now. *Crashaw.*

Faith is opposed to infidelity, and *hope* to despair. *Taylor.*

He sought them both, but wish'd his hap might find,
Eve separate: he wish'd, but not with *hope*
Of what so seldom chanc'd; when to his wish,
Beyond his *hope*, Eve separate he spies. *Milton.*

The Trojan dames
To Pallas' fane in long procession go,
In *hopes* to reconcile their heav'nly foe. *Dryden.*

Why not comfort myself with the *hope* of what may be, as torment myself with the fear on 't. *L'Estrange.*

To encourage our *hopes*, it gives us the highest assurance of most lasting happiness, in case of obedience. *Tillotson.*

The deceased really lived like one that had his *hope* in another life; a life which he hath now entered upon, having exchanged *hope* for sight, desire for enjoyment. *Atterbury.*

Young men look rather to the past age than the present, and therefore the future may have some *hopes* of them. *Swift.*

2. Confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any person.

It is good, being put to death by men, to look for *hope* from God, to be raised up again by him. *2 Maccabees.*

Blessed is he who is not fallen from his *hope* in the Lord. *Ecclus.*

3. That which gives hope; that on which the hopes are fixed, as an agent by which something desired may be effected.

I might see from far some forty truncheoneers draw to her succour, which were the *hope* of the Strand, where she was quartered. *Shakspeare.*

4. The object of hope.

Thy mother felt more than a mother's pain,
And yet brought forth less than a mother's *hope;*
To wit, an indigested deform'd lump. *Shaksp*

She was his care, his *hope*, and his delight,
Most in his thought, and ever in his sight. *Dryden.*

Hope, hōpe. *n. s.* Any sloping plain between the ridges of mountains. *Ains.*

To Hope, hōpe. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To live in expectation of some good.

Hope for good success, according to the efficacy of the causes and the instrument; and let the husbandman *hope* for a good harvest. *Taylor.*

My muse, by storms long tost,
Is thrown upon your hospitable coast;
And finds more favour by her ill success,
Than she could *hope* for by her happiness. *Dryden.*

Who knows what adverse fortune may befall?
Arm well your mind, *hope* little, and fear all. *Dry.*

2. To place confidence in another.

He shall strengthen your heart, all ye that *hope* in the Lord. *Psalms.*

To Hope, hōpe. *v. a.* To expect with desire

The sun shines hot; and if we use delay,
Cold-biting winter mars our *hop'd* for hay. *Shaksp.*

So stands the Thracian herdsman with his spear
Full in the gap, and *hopes* the hunted bear. *Dryden.*

Ho'peful, hōpe'fûl. *adj.* [*hope* and *full.*]

1. Full of qualities which produce hope; promising; likely to obtain success; likely to come to maturity; likely to gratify desire, or answer expectation.

He will advance thee:
I know his noble nature, not to let
Thy *hopeful* service perish. *Shakspeare.*

You serve a great and gracious master, and there is a most *hopeful* young prince, whom you must not desert. *Bacon.*

What to the old can greater pleasure be,
Than *hopeful* and ingenious youth to see? *Denham.*

They take up a book in their declining years, and grow very *hopeful* scholars by that time they are threescore. *Addison.*

2. Full of hope; full of expectation of success. This sense is now almost confined to Scotland, though it is analogical, and found in good writers.

Men of their own natural inclination *hopeful* and strongly conceited, whatsoever they took in hand. *Hooker.*

I was *hopeful* the success of your first attempts would encourage you to make trial also of more nice and difficult experiments. *Boyle.*

Whatever ills the friendless orphan bears,
Bereav'd of parents in his infant years,
Still must the wrong'd Telemachus sustain,
If *hopeful* of your aid, he hopes in vain. *Pope.*

Ho'pefully, hōpe'fûl-ė. *adv.* [from *hopeful.*]

1. In such manner as to raise hope; in a promising way.

He left all his female kindred either matched with peers of the realm actually, or *hopefully* with earl's sons and heirs. *Wotton.*

They were ready to renew the war, and to prosecute it *hopefully*, to the reduction or suppression of the Irish. *Clarendon.*

2. With hope; without despair. This sense is rare.

From your promising and generous endeavours we may *hopefully* expect a considerable enlargement of the history of nature. *Glanville.*

Ho'pefulness, hōpe'fûl-nės. *n. s.* [from *hopeful.*] Promise of good; likelihood to succeed.

Set down beforehand certain signatures of *hopefulness*, or characters, whereby may be timely described what the child will prove in probability. *Wotton.*

Ho'peless, hōpe'lės. *adj.* [from *hope.*]

1. Wanting hope; being without pleasing expectation; despairing.

Are they indifferent, being used as signs of immoderate and *hopeless* lamentation for the dead? *Hooker.*

Alas! I am a woman, friendless, *hopeless.* *Shaks.*

He watches with greedy hope to find
His wish, and best advantage, us asunder;
Hopeless to circumvent us join'd, where each
To other speedy aid might lend at need *Milton.*

The fall'n archangel, envious of our state,
And *hopeless* to prevail by open force,
Seeks his advantage *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

Hopeless of ransom, and condemn'd to lie
In durance, doom'd a ling'ring death to die. *Dryden.*

2. Giving no hope; promising nothing pleasing.

The *hopeless* word of never to return,
Breathe I against thee upon pain of life. *Shaksp.*

Ho'per, hō'pûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *hope.*] One that has pleasing expectations.

I except all *hopers*, who turn the scale, because the strong expectation of a good certain salary will outweigh the loss by bad rents. *Swift.*

Ho'pingly, hō'ping-lė. *adv.* [from *hoping.*] With hope; with expectation of good.

One sign of despair is the peremptory contempt of the condition which is the ground of hope; the going on not only in terrours and amazement of conscience, but also boldly, *hopingly*, and confidently in wilful habits of sin. *Hammond.*

Ho'pper, hŏp'pûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *hop.*] He who hops or jumps on one leg. *Ains.*

Ho'ppers, hŏp'pûrz. *n. s.* [commonly called *Scotch hoppers.*] A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg.

Ho'pper, hŏp'pûr. *n. s.* [so called because it is always *hopping*, or in agitation. It is called in French, for the same reason, *tremie* or *tremue.*]

1. The box or open frame of wood into which the corn is put to be ground.

The salt of the lake Asphaltites shooteth into perfect cubes. Sometimes they are pyramidal and plain, like the *hopper* of a mill. *Grew.*

Granivorous birds have the mechanism of a mill; their maw is the *hopper* which holds and softens the grain, letting it drop by degrees into the stomach. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Just at the *hopper* will I stand,
In my whole life I never saw grist ground,
And mark the clack how justly it will sound. *Betterton.*

2. A basket for carrying seed. *Ainsworth.*

Ho'ral, hō'rål. *adj.* [from *hora*, Latin.] Relating to the hour.

Howe'er reduc'd and plain,
The watch would still a watch remain;
But if the *horal* orbit ceases,
The whole stands still, or breaks to pieces. *Prior.*

Ho'rary, hō'rå-rė. *adj.* [*horaire*, French; *horarius*, Latin.]

1. Relating to an hour.

I'll draw a figure that shall tell you
What you perhaps forgot befell you,
By way of *horary* inspection,
Which some account our worst erection. *Hudibras.*

In his answer to an *horary* question, as what hour of the night to set a fox-trap, he has discussed, under the character of reynard, the manner of surprising all sharpers. *Tatler.*

2. Continuing for an hour.

When, from a basket of summer-fruit, God by Amos foretold the destruction of his people, thereby was declared the propinquity of their desolation, and that their tranquillity was of no longer duration than those *horary* or soon decaying fruits of summer. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Horde, hŏrde. *n. s.* A clan; a migratory crew of people. It is applied only to the Tartars.

Of lost mankind, in polish'd slavery sunk,
Drove martial *horde* on *horde* with dreadful sweep,
And gave the vanquish'd world another form.
Thomson.

HORI'ZON, hò-rí'zŏn.[503] *n. s.* [ὁρίζων.] The line that terminates the view. The *horizon* is distinguished into sensible and real: the sensible horizon is the circular line which limits the view; the real is that which would bound it, if it could take in the hemisphere. It is falsely pronounced by *Shakspeare*, *ho'rizon*.

When the morning sun shall raise his car
Above the border of this *horizon*,
We'll forward towards Warwick and his mates.
Shakspeare.

She began to cast with herself from what coast this blazing star should first appear, and at what time it must be upon the *horizon* of Ireland. *Bacon.*

In his east the glorious lamp was seen,
Regent of day; and all th' *horizon* round,
Invested with bright rays. *Milton.*

The morning lark, the messenger of day,
Saluted in her song the morning gray;
And soon the sun arose with beams so bright,
That all th' *horizon* laugh'd to see the joyous sight.
Dryden.

When the sea is worked up in a tempest, so that the *horizon* on every side is nothing but foaming billows and floating mountains, it is impossible to describe the agreeable horrour that rises from such a prospect. *Addison.*

HORIZO'NTAL, hŏr-ė-zŏn'tăl. *adj.* [*horizontal*, French, from *horizon*.]

1. Near the horizon.

As when the sun, new risen,
Looks through the *horizontal* misty air,
Shorn of his beams; or from behind the moon,
In dim eclipse, disastrous twilight sheds
On half the nations. *Milton.*

2. Parallel to the horizon; on a level.

An obelisk erected, and golden figures placed *horizontal* about it, was brought out of Egypt by Augustus. *Brown.*

The problem is reduced to this; what perpendicular height is necessary to place several ranks of rowers in a plane inclined to a *horizontal* line in a given angle? *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

HORIZO'NTALLY, hŏr-ė-zŏn'tăl-ė. *adv.* [from *horizontal*.] In a direction parallel to the horizon.

As it will not sink into the bottom, so will it neither float above, like lighter bodies; but, being near in weight, lie superficially, or almost *horizontally* unto it. *Brown.*

The ambient ether is too liquid and empty to impel them *horizontally* with celerity. *Bentley.*

HORN, hŏrn. *n. s.* [*haurn*, Gothick; hopn, Saxon; *horn*, Dutch.]

1. The hard bodies which grow on the heads of some graminivorous quadrupeds, and serve them for weapons.

No beast that hath *horns* hath upper teeth. *Bacon.*

Zetus rises through the ground,
Bending the bull's tough neck with pain,
That tosses back his *horns* in vain. *Addison.*

All that process is no more surprising than the eruption of *horns* in some brutes, or of teeth and beard in men at certain periods of age. *Bentley.*

2. An instrument of wind musick made of horn.

The squire 'gan nigher to approach,
And wind his *horn* under the castle-wall,
That with the noise it shook as it would fall. *F. Q.*

There's a post come from my master, with his *horn* full of good news. *Shaksp.*

The goddess to her crooked *horn*
Adds all her breath: the rocks and woods around,
And mountains, tremble at th' infernal sound.
Dryden.

Fair Ascanius, and his youthful train,
With *horns* and hounds a hunting match ordain.
Dryden.

3. The extremity of the waxing or waning moon, as mentioned by poets.

She bless'd the bed, such fruitfulness convey'd,
That ere ten moons had sharpen'd either *horn*,
To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was born. *Dryd.*

The moon
Wears a wan circle round her blunted *horns*.
Thomson.

4. The feelers of a snail. Whence the proverb, *To pull in the horns*, to repress one's ardour.

Love's feeling is more soft and sensible,
Than are the tender *horns* of cockled snails. *Shak.*

Aufidius,
Hearing of our Marcius's banishment,
Thrust forth his *horns* again into the world,
Which were inshell'd when Marcius stood for Rome,
And durst not once peep out. *Shaksp.*

5. A drinking cup made of horn.

6. Antler of a cuckold.

If I have *horns* to make one mad,
Let the proverb go with me, I'll be horn mad.
Shakspeare.

Merchants vent'ring through the main,
Slight pyrates, rocks, and *horns* for gain. *Hudibras.*

7. HORN *mad*. Perhaps mad as a cuckold.

I am glad he went not in himself: if he had, he would have been *horn mad*. *Shaksp.*

HORNBE'AK, hŏrn'bėėk. } *n. s.* A kind of
HORNFI'SH, hŏrn'fĭsh. } fish. *Ainsw.*

HO'RNBEAM, hŏrn'bėme. *n. s.* [*horn* and *beam*, Dut. for *tree*, from the hardness of the timber.]

It hath leaves like the elm or beach-tree. The timber is very tough and inflexible, and of excellent use. *Miller.*

HO'RNBOOK, hŏrn'bo͝ok. *n. s.* [*horn* and *book*.] The first book of children, covered with horn to keep it unsoiled.

He teaches boys the *hornbook*. *Shaksp.*

Nothing has been considered of this kind out of the ordinary road of the *hornbook* and primer. *Locke.*

To master John the English maid
A *hornbook* gives of ginger-bread;
And that the child may learn the better,
As he can name, he eats the letter. *Prior.*

HO'RNED, hŏr'nĕd. *adj.* [from *horn*.] Furnished with horns.

As when two rams, stirr'd with ambitious pride;
Fight for the rule of the rich fleeced flock,
Their *horned* fronts so fierce on either side
Do meet, that, with the terrour of the shock,
Astonish'd both stand senseless as a block. *F. Q.*

Thither all the *horned* host resorts,
To graze the ranker mead. *Denham.*

Thou king of *horned* floods, whose plenteous urn
Suffices fatness to the fruitful corn. *Dryden.*

HO'RNER, hŏr'nŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *horn*.] One that works in horn, and sells horns.

The skin of a hull's forehead is the part of the hide made use of by *horners*, whereupon they shave their horns. *Grew.*

HO'RNET, hŏr'nĕt.[99] *n. s.* [hypnette, Sax. from its horns.] A very large strong stinging fly, which makes its nest in hollow trees.

Silence, in times of suff'ring, is the best;
'Tis dangerous to disturb a *hornet's* nest. *Dryd.*

Hornets do mischief to trees by breeding in them. *Mortimer.*

I have often admired how *hornets*, that gather dry materials for building their nests, have found a proper matter to glue their combs. *Derham.*

HO'RNFOOT, hŏrn'fo͝ot. *n. s.* [*horn* and *foot*.] Hoofed.

Mad frantick men, that did not inly quake!
With *hornfoot* horses, and brass wheels, Jove's storms to emulate. *Hakewill.*

HO'RNOWL, hŏrn'o͝ul. *n. s.* A kind of horned owl. *Ainsworth.*

HO'RNPIPE, hŏrn'pīpe. *n. s.* [*horn* and *pipe*.] A country dance, danced commonly to a horn.

A lusty tahrere,
That to thee many a *hornpipe* play'd,
Whereto they dauncen each one with his maid.
Spenser.

There many a *hornpipe* he tun'd to his Phyllis.
Raleigh.

Let all the quicksilver i' the mine
Run to the feet veins, and refine
Your firkum jerkum to a dance
Shall fetch the fiddlers out of France,
To wonder at the *hornpipes* here
Of Nottingham and Derbyshire. *Ben Jonson.*

Floriada danced the Derbyshire *hornpipe* in the presence of several friends. *Tatler.*

HO'RNSTONE, hŏrn'stōne. *n. s.* A kind of blue stone. *Ainsworth.*

HO'RNWORK, hŏrn'wŭrk. *n. s.* A kind of angular fortification.

HO'RNY, hŏr'nė. *adj.* [from *horn*.]

1. Made of horn.

2. Resembling horn.

He thought he by the brook of Cherith stood,
And saw the ravens with their *horny* beaks
Food to Elijah bringing even and morn. *Milton.*

The *horny* or pellucid coat of the eye doth not lie in the same superficies with the white of the eye, but riseth up above its convexity, and is of an hyperbolical figure. *Ray on the Creation.*

Rough are her ears, and broad her *horny* feet.
Dryden.

The pineal gland was encompassed with a kind of *horny* substance. *Addison.*

As the serum of the blood is resolvable by a small heat, the greater heat coagulates it so as to turn it *horny*, like parchment; but when it is thoroughly putrified, it will no longer concrete. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Hard as horn; callous.

Tyrrheus, the foster-father of the beast,
Then clench'd a hatchet in his *horny* fist. *Dryd.*

HORO'GRAPHY, hò-rŏg'grā-fė.[518] *n. s.* [*horographie*, Fr. ὥρα and γράφω.] An account of the hours.

HO'ROLOGE, hŏr'ò-lŏdje. } *n. s.* [*horolo-*
HO'ROLOGY, hò-rŏl'ò-jė.[518] } *gium*, Latin.] Any instrument that tells the hour: as, a clock; a watch; an hourglass.

He 'll watch the *horologe* a double set,
If drink rock not his cradle. *Shaksp.*

Before the days of Jerome there were *horologies*, that measured the hours not only by drops of water in glasses, called clepsydra, but also by sand in glasses, called clepsammia. *Brown.*

HORO'METRY, hò-rŏm'ė-trė.[518] *n. s.* [*horometrie*, French; ὥρα and μετρεω.] The art of measuring hours.

It is no easy wonder how the *horometry* of antiquity discovered not this artifice. *Brown.*

HORO'SCOPE, hŏr'rò-skōpe. *n. s.* [*horoscope*, French; ὡροσκοπος.] The configuration of the planets at the hour of birth.

How unlikely is it, that the many almost numberless conjunctions of stars, which occur in the progress of a man's life, should not match and countervail that one *horoscope* or conjunction which is found at his birth? *Drummond.*

A proportion of the *horoscope* unto the seventh house, or opposite signs every seventh year, oppresseth living creatures. *Brown.*

Him born beneath a boding *horoscope*,
His sire the blear-ey'd Vulcan of a shop,

From Mars his forge sent to Minerva's school.
Dryden.

The Greek names this the *horoscope*,
This governs life, and this marks out our parts.
Our humours, manners, qualities and arts. *Creech.*

They understood the planets and the zodiack by instinct, and fell to drawing schemes of their own *horoscopes* in the same dust they sprung out of. *Bent.*

HO'RRENT, hôr'rênt. *adj.* [*horrens*, Latin. *Horrentia pilis agmina.*] Pointed outward; bristled with points: a word perhaps introduced by Milton.

Him a globe
Of fiery seraphim incircled round
With bright imblazonry, and *horrent* arms. *Milt.*

HO'RRIBLE, hôr'rê-bl.[160] *adj.* [*horrible*, French; *horribilis*, Latin.] Dreadful; terrible; shocking; hideous; enormous.

No colour affecteth the eye much with displeasure: there be sights that are *horrible*, because they excite the memory of things that are odious or fearful. *Bacon.*

A dungeon *horrible* on all sides round,
As one great furnace flamed. *Milton.*

O sight
Of terrour, foul and ugly to behold,
Horrid to think, how *horrible* to feel. *Milton.*

Eternal happiness and eternal misery, meeting with a persuasion that the soul is immortal, are, of all others, the first the most desirable, and the latter the most *horrible* to human apprehension. *South.*

HO'RRIBLENESS, hôr'rê-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *horrible.*] Dreadfulness; hideousness; terribleness; fearfulness.

HO'RRIBLY, hôr'rê-blê. *adv.* [from *horrible.*]

1. Dreadfully; hideously.

What hideous noise was that?
Horribly loud. *Milton.*

2. To a dreadful degree.

The contagion of these ill precedents, both in civility and virtue, *horribly* infects children. *Locke.*

HO'RRID, hôr'rid. *adj.* [*horridus*, Lat.]

1. Hideous; dreadful; shocking.

Give colour to my pale cheek with thy blood,
That we the *horrider* may seem to those
Which chance to find us. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

Not in the legions
Of *horrid* hell can come a devil more damn'd
In evils to top Macbeth. *Shakspeare.*

Horror on them fell,
And *horrid* sympathy. *Milton.*

2. Shocking; offensive; unpleasing: in women's cant.

Already I your tears survey,
Already hear the *horrid* things they say. *Pope.*

3. Rough; rugged.

Horrid with fern, and intricate with thorn,
Few paths of human feet, or tracks of beasts were worn. *Dryden.*

HO'RRIDNESS, hôr'rid-nês. *n. s.* [from *horrid.*] Hideousness; enormity.

A bloody designer suborns his instrument to take away such a man's life, and the confessor represents the *horridness* of the fact, and brings him to repentance. *Hammond.*

HO'RRIFICK, hôr-rif'ik.[509] *adj.* [*horrificus*, Latin.] Causing horrour.

His jaws *horrifick*, arm'd with three-fold fate,
Here dwells the direful shark. *Thomson.*

HO'RRISONOUS, hôr-ris'sô-nûs. *adj.* [*horrisonus*, Latin.] Sounding dreadfully.
Dict.

HO'RROUR, hôr'rûr.[314] *n. s.* [*horror*, Lat. *horreur*, French.]

1. Terrour mixed with detestation; a passion compounded of fear and hate, both strong.

Over them sad *horrour*, with grim hue,
Did always soar, beating his iron wings;
And after him owls and night ravens flew,
The hateful messengers of heavy things. *F. Queen.*

Doubtless all souls have a surviving thought,
Therefore of death we think with quiet mind;
But if we think of being turn'd to nought,
A trembling *horrour* in our souls we find. *Davies.*

Me damp *horrour* chill'd
At such bold words, vouch'd with a deed so bold.
Milton.

Deep *horrour* seizes ev'ry human breast;
Their pride is humbled, and their fear confest.
Dryden.

2. Dreadful thoughts.

I have supt full with *horrours;*
Direness, familiar to my slaught'rous thoughts,
Cannot once start me. *Shaksp.*

3. Gloom; dreariness.

Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene,
Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green;
Deepens the murmur of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner *horrour* on the woods. *Pope.*

4. [In medicine.] Such a shuddering or quivering as precedes an ague-fit; a sense of shuddering or shrinking.
Quincy.

All objects of the senses, which are very offensive, do cause the spirits to retire; and upon their flight, the parts are in some degree destitute, and so there is induced in them a trepidation and *horrour.* *Bacon.*

HORSE, hôrse. *n. s.* [hopr, Saxon.]

1. A neighing quadruped, used in war, and draught and carriage.

Duncan's *horses*, the minions of the race,
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls. *Shaksp.*

A *horse!* a *horse!* my kingdom for a *horse! Shak.*

We call a little *horse*, such a one as comes not up to the size of that idea which we have in our minds to belong ordinarily to *horses.* *Locke.*

2. A constellation.

Thy face, bright centaur, autumn's heats retain,
The softer season suiting to the man;
Whilst winter's shiv'ring goat afflicts the *horse*
With frost, and makes him an uneasy course.
Creech.

3. *To take horse;* to set out to ride.

I *took horse* to the lake of Constance, which is formed by the entry of the Rhine. *Addison.*

4. It is used in the plural sense, but with a singular termination, for horses, horsemen, or cavalry.

I did hear
The galloping of *horse:* who was't came by? *Shak.*

The armies were appointed, consisting of twenty-five thousand *horse* and foot, for the repulsing of the enemy at their landing. *Bacon.*

If they had known that all the king's *horse* were quartered behind them, their foot might very well have march'd away with their *horse.* *Clarendon.*

Th' Arcadian *horse*
With ill success engage the Latin force. *Dryden.*

5. Something on which any thing is supported: as, a *horse* to dry linen on.

6. A wooden machine which soldiers ride by way of punishment. It is sometimes called a timber mare.

7. Joined to another substantive, it signifies something large or coarse: as, a *horse-face*, a face of which the features are large and indelicate.

To HORSE, hôrse. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mount upon a horse; to furnish with a horse.

He came out with all his clowns, *horsed* upon such cart-jades, and so furnished, as I thought with myself, if that were thrift, I wisht none of my friends ever to thrive. *Sidney.*

After a great fight there came to the camp of Gonzalvo, the great captain, a gentleman proudly *horsed* and armed: Diego de Mendoza asked the great captain, Who's this? Who answered, It is St. Elmo, who never appears but after the storm.
Bacon.

2. To carry one on the back.

3. To ride any thing.

Stalls, bulks, windows
Are smother'd, leads are fill'd, and ridges *hors'd*
With variable complexions; all agreeing
In earnestness to see him. *Shaksp.*

4. To cover a mare.

If you let him out to *horse* more mares than your own, you must feed him well. *Mortimer.*

HO'RSEBACK, hôrs'bâk. *n. s.* [*horse* and *back.*] Riding posture; the state of being on a horse.

I've seen the French,
And they can well on *horseback.* *Shaksp.*

I saw them salute on *horseback*,
Beheld them when they lighted. *Shaksp.*

Alexander fought but one remarkable battle wherein there were any elephants, and that was with Porus, king of India; in which notwithstanding he was on *horseback.* *Brown.*

When mannish Mevia, that two-handed whore,
Astride on *horseback* hunts the Tuscan boar. *Dryd.*

If your ramble was on *horseback*, I am glad of it, on account of your health. *Swift to Gay.*

HORSEBE'AN, hôrs'bêne. *n. s.* [*horse* and *bean.*] A small bean usually given to horses.

Only the small *horsebean* is propagated by the plough. *Mortimer.*

HO'RSEBLOCK, hôrs'blôk. *n. s.* [*horse* and *block.*] A block on which they climb to a horse.

HORSEBO'AT, hôrs'bôte. *n. s.* [*horse* and *boat.*] A boat used in ferrying horses.

HORSEBO'Y, hôrs'bôê. *n. s.* [*horse* and *boy.*] A boy employed in dressing horses; a stableboy.

Some *horseboys*, being awake, discovered them by the fire in their matches. *Knolles' History.*

HO'RSEBREAKER, hôrs'brâ-kûr. *n. s.* [*horse* and *break.*] One whose employment is to tame horses to the saddle.

Under Sagittarius are born chariot-racers, *horse-breakers*, and tamers of wild beasts. *Creech.*

HORSECHE'STNUT, hôrs'tshês-nût. *n. s.* [*horse* and *chestnut; esculus.*] A tree.

It hath digitated or fingered leaves: the flowers, which consist of five leaves, are of an anomalous figure, opening with two lips: there are male and female upon the same spike: the female flowers are succeeded by nuts, which grow in green prickly husks Their whole year's shoot is commonly performed in three weeks' time, after which it does no more than increase in bulk, and become more firm; and all the latter part of the summer is occupied in forming and strengthening the buds for the next year's shoots. *Miller.*

The *horsechesnut* grows into a goodly standard.
Mortimer.

HO'RSECOURSER, hôrs'kôr-sûr. *n. s.* [*horse* and *courser. Junius* derives it from *horse* and *cose*, an old Scotch word, which signifies to change; and it should therefore, he thinks, be writ *horsecoser.* The word now used in Scotland, is *horsecouper*, to denote a jockey, seller, or rather changer of horses. It may well be derived from *course*, as he that sells horses may be supposed to *course* or exercise them.]

1. One that runs horses, or keeps horses for the race.
2. A dealer in horses.

A servant to a *horsecourser* was thrown off his horse. *Wiseman.*

A Florentine bought a horse for so many crowns, upon condition to pay half down: the *horsecourser* comes to him next morning for the remainder. *L'Estrange.*

Ho'RSECRAB, hôrs'krâb. *n. s.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

Ho'RSECUCUMBER, hôrs-kû'kŭm-bŭr. *n. s.* [*horse* and *cucumber.*] A plant.

The *horsecucumber* is the large green cucumber, and the best for the table, green out of the garden. *Mortimer.*

Ho'RSEDUNG, hôrs'dŭng. *n. s.* [*horse* and *dung.*] The excrements of horses.

Put it into an ox's horn, and, covered close, let it rot in hot *horsedung.* *Peacham.*

HORSEE'MMET, hôrs'ĕm-mĕt. *n. s.* [*horse* and *emmet.*] Ant of a large kind.

Ho'RSEFLESH, hôrs'flĕsh. *n. s.* [*horse* and *flesh.*] The flesh of horses.

The Chinese eat *horseflesh* at this day, and some gluttons have colt's flesh baked. *Bacon.*

An old hungry lion would fain have been dealing with a good piece of *horseflesh:* but the nag he thought would be too fleet for him. *L'Estrange.*

Ho'RSEFLY, hôrs'flī. *n. s.* [*horse* and *fly.*] A fly that stings horses, and sucks their blood.

Ho'RSEFOOT, hôrs'fût. *n. s.* An herb; the same with coltsfoot. *Ainsworth.*

Ho'RSEHAIR, hôrs'hâre. *n. s.* [*horse* and *hair.*] The hair of horses.

His glitt'ring helm, which terribly was grac'd
With waving *horsehair.* *Dryden.*

Ho'RSEHEEL, hôrs'hēēl. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

Ho'RSELAUGH, hôrs'lâf. *n. s.* [*horse* and *laugh.*] A loud violent rude laugh.

A *horselaugh*, if you please, at honesty;
A joke on Jekyl. *Pope.*

Ho'RSELEECH, hôrs'lēētsh. *n. s.* [*horse* and *leech.*]

1. A great leech that bites horses.

The *horseleech* hath two daughters, crying give, give. *Proverbs.*

Let us to France; like *horseleeches*, my boys,
The very blood to suck. *Shaksp.*

2. [from *leech;* signifying a physician.] A farrier. *Ainsworth.*

Ho'RSELITTER, hôrs'lĭt-tŭr. *n. s.* [*horse* and *litter.*] A carriage hung upon poles between two horses, in which the person carried lies along.

He that before thought he might command the waves of the sea, was now cast on the ground, and carried in an *horselitter.* *2 Mac.*

Ho'RSEMAN, hôrs'mân.[88] *n. s.* [*horse* and *man.*]

1. One skilled in riding.

A skilful *horseman*, and a huntsman bred. *Dryd.*

2. One that serves in wars on horseback.

Encounters between *horsemen* on the one side, and foot on the other, are seldom with extremity of danger; because as *horsemen* can hardly break a battle on foot, so men on foot cannot possibly chase *horsemen* *Hayward.*

In the early times of the Roman commonwealth, a *horseman* received yearly *tria millia æris*, and a foot soldier one *mille;* that is more than six-pence a day to a *horseman*, and two-pence a day to a foot soldier. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A rider; a man on horseback.

With descending show'rs of brimstone fir'd,
The wild barbarian in the storm expir'd;
Wrapt in devouring flames the *horseman* rag'd,
And spurr'd the steed in equal flames engag'd. *Addison.*

A *horseman's* coat shall hide
Thy taper shape, and comeliness of side. *Prior.*

Ho'RSEMANSHIP, hôrs'mân-ship. *n. s.* [from *horseman.*] The art of riding; the art of managing a horse.

He vaulted with such ease into his seat,
As if an angel dropt down from the clouds,
To turn and wind a fiery Pegasus,
And witch the world with noble *horsemanship.* *Shakspeare.*

They please themselves in terms of hunting or *horsemanship.* *Wotton.*

His majesty, to shew his *horsemanship*, slaughtered two or three of his subjects. *Addison.*

Peers grew proud, in *horsemanship* t' excel;
Newmarket's glory rose, as Britain's fell. *Pope.*

Ho'RSEMARTEN, hôrs'mâr-tĕn. *n. s.* A kind of large bee. *Ainsworth.*

Ho'RSEMATCH, hôrs'mâtsh. *n. s.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

Ho'RSEMEAT, hôrs'mēte. *n. s.* [*horse* and *meat.*] Provender.

Though green peas and beans be eaten sooner, yet the dry ones that are used for *horsemeat* are ripe last. *Bacon.*

Ho'RSEMINT, hôrs'mĭnt. *n. s.* A large coarse mint.

Ho'RSEMUSCLE, hôrs'mŭs-sl.[405] *n. s.* A large muscle.

The great *horsemuscle*, with the fine shell, that breedeth in ponds, do not only gape and shut as the oysters do, but remove from one place to another. *Bacon.*

Ho'RSEPLAY, hôrs'plâ. *n. s.* [*horse* and *play.*] Coarse, rough, rugged play.

He is too much given to *horseplay* in his raillery, and comes to battle like a dictator from the plough. *Dryden.*

Ho'RSEPOND, hôrs'pŏnd. *n. s.* [*horse* and *pond.*] A pond for horses.

Ho'RSERACE, hôrs'râse. *n. s.* [*horse* and *race.*] A match of horses in running.

In *horseraces* men are curious that there be not the least weight upon the one horse more than upon the other. *Bacon.*

Trajan, in the fifth year of his tribuneship, entertained the people with a *horserace.* *Addison.*

Ho'RSERADISH, hôrs'râd ĭsh. *n. s.* [*horse* and *radish.*] A root acrid and biting; a species of scurvy grass.

Horseradish is increased by sprouts spreading from the old roots left in the ground, that are cut or oroken off. *Mortimer.*

Stomachicks are the cresse acrids, as *horseradish* and scurvy-grass, infused in wine. *Floyer.*

Ho'RSESHOE, hôrs'shôô. *n. s.* [*horse* and *shoe.*]

1. A plate of iron nailed to the feet of horses.

I was thrown into the Thames, and cool'd, glowing hot, in that surge, like a *horseshoe.* *Shaksp.*

2. An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HORSESTE'ALER, hôrs'stē-lŭr. *n. s.* [*horse* and *steal.*] A thief who takes away horses.

He is not a pickpurse, nor a *horsestealer;* but for his verity in love, I do think him as concave as a covered goblet, or a worm-eaten nut. *Shaksp.*

Ho'RSETAIL, hôrs'tâle. *n. s.* A plant.

Ho'RSETONGUE, hôrs'tŭng. *n. s.* An herb.

Ho'RSEWAY, hôrs'wâ. *n. s.* [*horse* and *way.*] A way by which horses may travel.

Know'st thou the way to Dover?
—Both stile and gate, *horseway* and footpath. *Shakspeare.*

HORTA'TION, hôr-tâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*hortatio*, Latin.] The act of exhorting; a hortatory precept; advice or encouragement to something.

Ho'RTATIVE, hôr'tâ-tĭv. *n. s.* [from *hortor*, Latin.] Exhortation; precept by which one incites or animates.

Generals commonly in their *hortatives* put men in mind of their wives and children. *Bacon.*

Ho'RTATORY, hôr'tâ-tŭr-ē.[512] *adj.* [from *hortor*, Latin.] Encouraging; animating; advising to any thing: used of precepts, not of persons; a *hortatory* speech, not a *hortatory* speaker.

HORTICU'LTURE, hôr'tē-kŭl-tshŭre. *n. s.* [*hortus* and *cultura*, Latin.] The art of cultivating gardens.

Ho'RTULAN, hôr'tshŭ-lân.[461] *adj.* [*hortulanus*, Latin.] Belonging to a garden.

This seventh edition of my *hortulan* kalendar is yours. *Evelyn.*

Hosa'nna, hō-zân'nâ. *n. s.* [ὁσαννα.] An exclamation of praise to God.

Through the vast of heav'n
It sounded, and the faithful armies rung
Hosanna to the Highest. *Milton.*

The public entrance which Christ made into Jerusalem was celebrated with the *hosannas* and acclamations of the people. *Fiddes.*

HOSE, hōze. *n. s.* plur. *hosen.* [hopa, Saxon; *hosan*, Welsh; *ossan*, Erse, *ossanen*, plur. *chausse*, French.]

1. Breeches.

Guards on wanton Cupid's *hose.* *Shaksp.*

Here's an English taylor come hither for stealing out of a French *hose.* *Shaksp.*

These men were bound in their coats, *hosen*, hats, and other garments, and cast into the midst of the burning fiery furnace. *Daniel.*

He cross examin'd both our *hose*,
And plunder'd all we had to lose. *Hudibras.*

2. Stockings; covering for the legs.

He being in love, could not see to garter his *hose;* and you, being in love, cannot see to put on your *hose.* *Shaksp.*

Will she thy linen wash, or *hosen* darn,
And knit thee gloves? *Gay.*

Ho'SIER, hō'zhŭr.[283] *n. s.* [from *hose.*] One who sells stockings.

As arrant a cockney as any *hosier* in Cheapside. *Swift.*

HO'SPITABLE, hŏs'pē-tâ-bl. *adj.* [*hospitabilis*, Lat.] Giving entertainment to strangers; kind to strangers.

I'm your host:
With robbers' hand my *hospitable* favour
You should not ruffle thus. *Shaksp.*

Receive the shipwreck'd on your friendly shore;
With *hospitable* rites relieve the poor. *Dryden.*

Ho'SPITABLY, hŏs'pē-tâ-blē. *adv* [from *hospitable.*] With kindness to strangers.

Ye thus *hospitably* live,
And strangers with good cheer receive. *Prior.*

The former liveth as piously and *hospitably* as the other. *Swift.*

HO'SPITAL, ŏs'pē-tâl.[394] *n. s.* [*hôpital*, French; *hospitalis*, Latin.]

1. A place built for the reception of the sick, or support of the poor.

They who were so careful to bestow them in a college when they were young, would be so good as to provide for them in some *hospital* when they are old. *Wotton.*

I am about to build an *hospital*, which I will endow handsomely for twelve old husbandmen. *Add.*

2. A place for shelter or entertainment. Obsolete.

They spy'd a goodly castle, plac'd
Forcby a river in a pleasant dale,
Which chusing for that evening's *hospital*,
They thither march'd. *Fairy Queen.*

HOSPITA'LITY, hŏs-pĕ-tăl'ĕ-tē. *n. s.* [*hospitalité*, French.] The practice of entertaining strangers.

The Lacedemonians forbidding all access of strangers into their coasts, are, in that respect, deservedly blamed, as being enemies to that *hospitality* which for common humanity's sake, all the nations on the earth should embrace. *Hooker.*

My master is of a churlish disposition,
And little recks to find the way to heav'n
By doing deeds of *hospitality* *Shaksp.*

How has this spirit of faction broke all the laws of charity, neighbourhood, alliance, and *hospitality*. *Swift.*

HO'SPITALLER, hŏs-pĕ-tăl'lŭr. *n. s.* [*hospitallier*, French; *hospitalarius*, low Lat. from *hospital*.] One residing in a hospital in order to receive the poor or stranger. Used perhaps peculiarly of the knights of Malta.

The first they reckon such as were granted to the *hospitallers* in *titulum beneficii*. *Ayliffe.*

To HO'SPITATE, hŏs'pĕ-tāte. *v. a.* [*hospitor*, Latin.] To reside under the roof of another.

That always chuses an empty shell, and this *hospitates* with the living animal in the same shell. *Grew's Musæum.*

HOST, hōst. *n. s.* [*hoste*, French; *hospes*, *hospitis*, Latin.]

1. One who gives entertainment to another.

Homer never entertained either guests or *hosts* with long speeches, till the mouth of hunger be stopped. *Sidney.*

Here, father, take the shadow of this tree
For your good *host*. *Shaksp.*

2. The landlord of an inn.

Time 's like a fashionable *host*,
That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand;
But with his arms out stretch'd, as he would fly,
Grasps in the comer. *Shaksp.*

3. [from *hostis*, Latin.] An army, numbers assembled for war.

Let every soldier hew him down a bough,
And bear 't before him; thereby shall we shadow
The numbers of our *host*. *Shaksp.*

Then through the fiery pillar, and the cloud,
God looking forth, will trouble all his *host*,
And craze your chariot wheels. *Milton.*

After these came arm'd, with spear and shield,
An *host* so great as cover'd all the field. *Dryden.*

4. Any great number.

Give to a gracious message
An *host* of tongues; but let ill tidings tell
Themselves, when they be felt. *Shaksp.*

5. [*hostia*, Latin; *hostie*, French.] The sacrifice of the mass in the Romish church; the consecrated wafer.

To HOST, hōst. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To take up entertainment; to live, as at an inn.

Go, bear it to the centaur, where we *host*;
And stay there, Dromio, till I come to thee. *Shak.*

2. To encounter in battle.

Strange to us it seem'd
At first, that angel should with angel war,
And in fierce *hostings* meet. *Milton.*

New authors of dissension spring from him,
Two branches, that in *hosting* long contend,
For sov'reign sway. *Philips.*

3. To review a body of men; to muster. Obsolete.

Lords have had the leading of their own followers to the general *hostings*. *Spenser.*

HO'STAGE, hŏs'tăje.[90] *n. s.* [*ostage*, Fr.] One given in pledge for security of performance of conditions.

Your *hostages* I have, so have you mine;
And we shall talk before we fight. *Shaksp.*

Do this message honourably;
And if he stand on *hostage* for his safety,
Bid him demand what pledge will please him best. *Shakspeare.*

He that hath wife and children, hath given *hostages* to fortune; for they are impediments to great enterprises, either of virtue or mischief. *Bacon.*

They who marry give *hostages* to the public, that they will not attempt the ruin or disturb the peace of it. *Atterbury.*

The Romans, having seized a great number of *hostages*, acquainted them with their resolution. *Arbuthnot.*

HO'STEL, hŏ-tĕl'. } *n. s.* [*hostel*, *hostelerie*, Fr.] An
HO'STELRY, hŏ'tĕl-rē. } inn. *Ainsworth.*

HO'STESS, hōst'ĕs. *n. s.* [*hostesse*, French; from *host*.]

1. A female host; a woman that gives entertainment.

Fair and noble *hostess*,
We are your guest to night. *Shaksp.*

Ye were beaten out of door,
And rail'd upon the *hostess* of the house. *Shaksp.*

Be as kind an *hostess* as you have been to me, and you can never fail of another husband. *Dryd.*

2. A woman that keeps a house of publick entertainment.

Undistinguish'd civility is like a whore or a *hostess*. *Temple.*

HO'STESS-SHIP, hōst'ĕs-shĭp. *n. s.* [from *hostess*.] The character of an hostess.

It is my father's will I should take on me
The *hostess-ship* o' th' day: you're welcome, sirs. *Shakspeare.*

HO'STILE, hŏs'tĭl.[140] *adj.* [*hostilis*, Lat.] Adverse; opposite; suitable to an enemy.

He has now at last
Giv'n *hostile* strokes, and that not in the presence
Of dreaded justice, but on the ministers
That do distribute it. *Shaksp.*

Fierce Juno's hate
Added to *hostile* force, shall urge thy fate. *Dryden.*

HOSTI'LITY, hŏs-tĭl'ĕ-tē. *n. s.* [*hostilité*, French; from *hostile*.] The practices of an open enemy; open war; opposition in war.

Neither by treason, nor *hostility*
To seek to put me down, and reign thyself. *Shaksp.*

Hostility being thus suspended with France, preparation was made for war against Scotland. *Hayw.*

What peace can we return,
But, to our pow'r *hostility* and hate,
Untam'd reluctance and revenge? *Milton.*

We have shew'd ourselves fair, nay, generous adversaries; and have carried on even our *hostilities* with humanity. *Atterbury.*

HO'STLER, ŏs'lŭr.[394 472] *n. s.* [*hosteller*, from *hostel*.] One who has the care of horses at an inn.

The cause why they are now to be permitted is want of convenient inns for lodging travellers on horseback, and *hostlers* to tend their horses by the way. *Spenser.*

HO'STRY, hŏ'trē. *n. s.* [corrupted from *hostelry*.] A place where the horses of guests are kept.

Swift rivers are with sudden ice constrain'd,
And studded wheels are on its back sustain'd;
An *hostry* now for waggons, which before
Tall ships of burden on its bosom bore. *Dryden.*

HOT, hŏt. *adj.* [hat, Saxon; *hat*, Scotish.]

1. Having the power to excite the sense of heat; contrary to cold; fiery.

What is thy name?
——Thou 'lt be afraid to hear it.
—No, though thou call'st thyself a *hotter* name
Than any is in hell. *Shaksp.*

The great breezes which the motion of the air in great circles, such as are under the girdle of the world, produceth, do refrigerate; and therefore, in those parts, noon is nothing so *hot* as about nine in the forenoon. *Bacon.*

Hot and cold were in one body fixt;
And soft with hard, and light with heavy mixt. *Dryden.*

Black substances do soonest of all others become *hot* in the sun's light, and burn; which effect may proceed partly from the multitude of refractions in a little room, and partly from easy commotion of so very small corpuscles. *Newton.*

2. Lustful; lewd.

What *hotter* hours,
Unregister'd in vulgar fame, you have
Luxuriously pick'd out. *Shaksp.*

Now the *hot* blooded gods assist me! remember,
Jove, thou was't a bull for thy Europa. *Shaksp.*

3. Violent; furious; dangerous.

That of Carthagena, where the Spaniards had warning of our coming, was one of the *hottest* services, and most dangerous assaults that hath been known. *Bacon.*

He resolved to storm; but his soldiers declined that *hot* service, and plied it with artillery. *Clarendon.*

To court the cry directs us, when we found
The assault so *hot* as if 't were only there. *Denham.*

Our army
Is now in *hot* engagement with the Moors. *Dryden.*

4. Ardent; vehement; precipitate.

Come, come, lord Mortimer, you are as slow,
As *hot* lord Percy is on fire to go. *Shaksp.*

Nature to youth *hot* rashness doth dispense,
But with cold prudence age doth recompense. *Denham.*

Achilles is impatient, *hot*, revengeful; Æneas patient, considerate, and careful of his people. *Dryden.*

5. Eager; keen in desire.

It is no wonder that men, either perplexed in the necessary affairs of life, or *hot* in the pursuit of pleasures, should not seriously examine their tenets. *Locke.*

She has, quoth Ralph, a jointure,
Which makes him have so *hot* a mind t' her. *Hudibras.*

6. It is applied likewise to the desire, or sense raising the desire, or action excited: as, a *hot* pursuit.

Nor law, nor checks of conscience will we hear,
When in *hot* scent of gain and full career. *Dryden.*

7. Piquant; acrid: as, *hot* as mustard.

HO'TBED, hŏt'bĕd. *n. s.* A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung.

The bed we call a *hotbed* is this: there was taken horsedung, old and well rotted; this was laid upon a bank half a foot high, and supported round about with planks, and upon the top was cast sifted earth two fingers deep. *Bacon.*

Preserve the *hotbed* as much as possible from rain. *Evelyn.*

HOTBRA'INED, hŏt'brān'd.[369] *adj.* [*hot* and *brain*.] Violent; vehement; furious. *Cerebrosus.*

You shall find 'em either *hotbrain'd* youth,
Or needy bankrupts. *Dryden.*

HO'TCHPOT, hŏdje'pŏt. } *n. s.* [*haché*
HO'TCHPOTCH, hŏdje'pŏdje. } en *poche*, French; or *hachée* en *pot*, French, as *Camden* has it, as being boiled up in a

pot; yet the former corruption is now generally used.] A mingled hash; a mixture; a confused mass.

Such patching maketh Littleton's *hotchpot* of our tongue, and, in effect, brings the same rather to a Babellish confusion than any one entire language. *Camden.*

A mixture of many disagreeing colours is ever unpleasant to the eye, and a mixture of *hotch-potch* of many tastes is unpleasant to the taste. *Bacon.*

Nor limbs, nor bones, nor carcass would remain;
But a mash'd heap, a *hotchpotch* of the slain. *Dryd.*

HOTCO'CKLES, hŏt-kŏk'klz. *n. s.* [*hautes coquilles*, Fr.] A play in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him.

The chytindra is certainly not our *hotcockles;* for that was by pinching, not by striking. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

As at *hotcockles* once I laid me down,
And felt the weighty hand of many a clown,
Buxoma gave a gentle tap, and I
Quick rose, and read soft mischief in her eye. *Gay.*

HOTHEA'DED, hŏt'hĕd-ĕd. *adj.* [*hot* and *head.*] Vehement; violent; passionate.

One would not make the same person zealous for a standing army and publick liberty; nor a *hotheaded* crackbrained coxcomb forward for a scheme of moderation. *Arbuthnot.*

HO'THOUSE, hŏt'hŏŭse. *n. s.* [*hot* and *house.*]

1. A bagnio; a place to sweat and cup in.

Now she professes a *hothouse*, which is a very ill house too. *Shakspeare's Measure for Measure.*

2. A brothel.

Where lately harbour'd many a famous whore,
A purging bill, now fix'd upon the door,
Tells you it is a *hothouse;* so it may,
And still be a whorehouse: th' are synonyma. *Ben Jonson.*

HO'TLY, hŏt'lĕ. *adv.* [from *hot.*]

1. With heat; not coldly.

2. Violently; vehemently.

The stag was in the end so *hotly* pursued, that he was driven to make courage of despair. *Sidney.*

I do contest
As *hotly* and as nobly with thy love,
As ever in ambitious strength I did
Contend against thy valour. *Shakspeare.*

The enemy, now at hand, began *hotly* to skirmish in divers places with the christians. *Knolles.*

Though this controversy he revived, and *hotly* agitated, I doubt whether it be not a nominal dispute. *Boyle.*

3. Lustfully.

Voracious birds, that *hotly* bill and breed,
And largely drink, because on salt they feed. *Dryd.*

HOTMOU'THED, hŏt'mŏŭth'd. *adj.* [*hot* and *mouth.*] Headstrong; ungovernable.

I fear my people's faith,
That *hotmouth'd* beast that bears against the curb,
Hard to be broken. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

HO'TNESS, hŏt'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *hot.*] Heat; violence; fury.

HO'TSPUR, hŏt'spŭr. *n. s.* [*hot* and *spur.*]

1. A man violent, passionate, precipitate, and heady.

My nephew's trespass may be well forgot;
It hath the excuse of youth and heat of blood,
A hare-brain'd *hotspur* govern'd by a spleen. *Shaks.*

Wars are begun by hairbrained dissolute captains, parasitical fawners, unquiet *hotspurs*, and restless innovators. *Burton.*

2. A kind of pea of speedy growth.

Of such peas as are planted or sown in gardens, the *hotspur* is the speediest of any in growth. *Mortimer.*

HO'TSPURRED, hŏt'spŭr'd.[369] *adj.* [from *hotspur.*] Vehement; rash; heady.

To draw Mars like a young Hippolytus, with an effeminate countenance, or Venus like that *hotspurred* Harpalice in Virgil, this proceedeth from a senseless judgment. *Peacham.*

HOVE, hōve. The preterit of *heave.*

HO'VEL, hŏv'îl.[99] *n. s.* [diminutive of hope, house, Saxon.]

1. A shed open on the sides, and covered overhead.

So likewise a *hovel* will serve for a roome
To stacke on the pease, when harvest shall come. *Tusser.*

If you make a *hovel*, thatched, over some quantity of ground, plank the ground over, and it will breed saltpetre. *Bacon.*

Your hay it is mow'd, your corn it is reap'd,
Your barns will be full, and your *hovels* heap'd. *Dryden.*

2. A mean habitation; a cottage.

The men clamber up the acclivities, dragging their kine with them, where they feed them and milk them, and do all the dairy-work in such sorry *hovels* and sheds as they build to inhabit in during the summer. *Ray on the Creation.*

To HO'VEL, hŏv'îl. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shelter in a hovel.

And was't thou fain, poor father,
To *hovel* thee with swine and rogues forlorn,
In short and musty straw? *Shakspeare.*

HO'VEN, hō'v'n.[103] *part. pass.* [from *heave.*] Raised; swelled; tumefied.

Tom Piper hath *hoven* and puffed up cheeks;
If cheese be so *hoven*, make Cisse to seek creeks. *Tusser.*

To HO'VER, hŭv'ŭr.[165] *v. n.* [*hovio*, to hang over, Welsh.]

1. To hang in the air overhead, without flying off one way or other.

Some fiery devil *hovers* in the sky,
And pours down mischief. *Shakspeare.*

Ah, my poor princes! ah, my tender babes!
If yet your gentle souls fly in the air,
And he not fix'd in doom perpetual,
Hover about me with your airy wings,
And hear your mother's lamentation. *Shakspeare.*

A *hovering* mist came swimming o'er his sight,
And seal'd his eyes in everlasting night. *Dryden.*

Great flights of birds are *hovering* about the bridge, and settling upon it. *Addison.*

'Till as the earthly part decays and falls,
The captive breaks her prison's mould'ring walls;
Hovers a-while upon the sad remains,
Which now the pile, or sepulchre, contains,
And thence with liberty unbounded flies,
Impatient to regain her native skies. *Prior.*

Some less refin'd, beneath the moon's pale light,
Hover, and catch the shooting stars by night. *Pope.*

2. To stand in suspense or expectation.

The landlord will no longer covenant with him; for that he daily looketh after change and alteration, and *hovereth* in expectation of new worlds. *Spenser on Ireland.*

3. To wander about one place.

We see so warlike a prince at the head of so great an army, *hovering* on the borders of our confederates. *Addison.*

The truth and certainty is seen, and the mind fully possesses itself of it; in the other, it only *hovers* about it. *Locke.*

HOUGH, hŏk.[392] *n. s.* [hoȝ, Saxon.]

1. The lower part of the thigh.

Blood shall be from the sword unto the belly, and dung of men into the camel's *hough*. 2 *Esdras.*

2. [*hue*, Fr.] An adz; a hoe. See HOE.

Did they really believe that a man, by *houghs* and an ax, could cut a god out of a tree? *Stillingfleet.*

To HOUGH, hŏk.[392] *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hamstring; to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham.

Thou shalt *hough* their horses. *Joshua.*

2. To cut up with a hough or hoe.

3. To hawk. This orthography is uncommon. See *To* HAWK.

Neither could we *hough* or spit from us; much less could we sneeze or cough. *Grew.*

HO'ULET, hŏŭ'lĕt. *n. s.* The vulgar name for an owl. The Scots and northern counties still retain it.

HOULT, hŏŭlt. *n. s.* [holt, Saxon.] A small wood. Obsolete.

Or as the wind, in *hoults* and shady greaves,
A murmur makes among the boughs and leaves. *Fairfax.*

HOUND, hŏŭnd.[313] *n. s.* [hund, Saxon; *hund*, Scotish.] A dog used in the chase.

Hounds and greyhounds, mungrels, spaniels, curs,
Are cleped all by the name of dogs. *Shakspeare.*

Jason threw, but failed to wound,
The boar, and slew an undeserving *hound*,
And through the dog the dart was nail'd to ground. *Dryden.*

The kind spaniel and the faithful *hound*,
Likest that fox in shape and species found,
Pursues the noted path and covets home. *Prior.*

To HOUND, hŏŭnd. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To set on the chase.

God is said to harden the heart permissively but not operatively nor effectively; as he who only lets loose a greyhound out of the slip, is said to *hound* him at the hare. *Bramhall.*

2. To hunt; to pursue.

If the wolves had been *hounded* by tygers, they should have worried them. *L'Estrange.*

HO'UNDFISH, hŏŭnd'fĭsh. *n. s.* [*mustela lævis.*] A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

HOUNDSTO'NGUE, hŏŭndz'tŭng. *n. s.* [*cynoglossum*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

HO'UNDTREE, hŏŭnd'trēē. *n. s.* [*cornus.*] A kind of tree. *Ainsworth.*

HOUP, hŭpe. *n. s.* [*upupa*, Latin.] The puet. *Ainsworth.*

HOUR, ŏŭr.[394 313] *n. s.* [*heure*, French, *hora*, Latin.]

1. The twenty-fourth part of a natural day; the space of sixty minutes.

See the minutes how they run:
How many makes the *hour* full compleat,
How many *hours* bring about the day,
How many days will finish up the year,
How many years a mortal man may live. *Shaksp.*

2. A particular time.

Vexation almost stops my breath,
That sunder'd friends greet in the *hour* of death. *Shakspeare.*

When we can intreat an *hour* to serve,
We'll spend it in some words upon that business,
If you would grant the time. *Shakspeare.*

The conscious wretch must all his arts reveal,
From the first moment of his vital breath,
To his last *hour* of unrepenting death. *Dryden.*

3. The time as marked by the clock.

The *hour* runs through the roughest day. *Shaks.*

Our neighbour let her floor to a genteel man, who kept good *hours*. *Tatler.*

They are as loud any *hour* of the morning, as our own countrymen at midnight. *Addison.*

HO'URGLASS, ŏŭr'glâs. *n. s.* [*hour* and *glass.*]

1. A glass filled with sand, which, running through a narrow hole, marks the time.

Next morning, known to be a morning better by the *hourglass* than the day's clearness. *Sidney.*

In sickness, the time will seem longer without a clock or *hourglass* than with it; for the mind doth value every moment. *Bacon.*

Shake not his *hourglass* when his hasty sand
Is ebbing to the last. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

2. Space of time. A manner of speaking rather affected than elegant.

We, within the *hourglass* of two months, have won one town, and overthrown great forces in the field. *Bacon.*

Ho'URLY, ôûr'lé. *adj.* [from *hour*.] Happening or done every hour; frequent; often repeated.

Alcyone
Computes how many nights he had been gone,
Observes the waining moon with *hourly* view,
Numbers her age, and wishes for a new. *Dryden.*

We must live in *hourly* expectation of having those troops recalled, which they now leave with us. *Swift.*

Ho'URLY, ôûr'lé. *adv.* [from *hour*.] Every hour; frequently.

She deserves a lord,
That twenty such rude boys might tend upon,
And *hourly* call her mistress. *Shakspeare.*

Our estate may not endure
Hazard so near us, as doth *hourly* grow
Out of his lunacies. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

They with ceaseless cry
Surround me as thou saw'st; *hourly* conceiv'd,
And *hourly* born, with sorrow infinite
To me! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Great was their strife, which *hourly* was renew'd,
Till each with mortal hate his rival view'd. *Dryd.*

Ho'URPLATE, ôûr'plâte. *n. s.* [*hour* and *plate*.] The dial; the plate on which the hours, pointed by the hand of a clock, are inscribed.

If eyes could not view the hand, and the characters of the *hourplate*, and thereby at a distance see what o'clock it was, their owner could not be much benefited by that acuteness. *Locke.*

HOUSE, hôûse.[313] *n. s.* [hus, Sax. *huys*, Dutch; *huse*, Scotish.]

1. A place wherein a man lives; a place of human abode.

Sparrows must not build in his *house* eaves. *Shakspeare.*

Houses are built to live in, not to look on; therefore let use be preferred before uniformity, except where both may be had. *Bacon.*

In a *house* the doors are moveable, and the room square; yet the *house* is neither moveable nor square. *Watts.*

2. Any place of abode.

The bees with smoke, the doves with noisome stench,
Are from their hives and *houses* driven away. *Shakspeare.*

3. Place in which religious or studious persons live in common; monastery; college.

Theodosius arrived at a religious *house* in the city, where now Constantia resided. *Addison.*

4. The manner of living; the table.

He kept a miserable *house*, but the blame was laid wholly upon madam. *Swift.*

5. Station of a planet in the heavens, astrologically considered.

Pure spiritual substances we cannot converse with, therefore have need of means of communication, which some make to be the celestial *houses*: those who are for the celestial *houses* worship the planets, as the habitations of intellectual substances that animate them. *Stillingfleet.*

6. Family of ancestors; descendants, and kindred; race.

The red rose and the white are on his face,
The fatal colours of our striving *houses*. *Shaksp.*

An ignominious ransom and free pardon
Are of two *houses*; lawful mercy sure
Is nothing kin to foul redemption. *Shakspeare.*

By delaying my last fine, upon your grace's accession to the patrimonies of your *house*, I may seem to have made a forfeiture. *Dryden.*

A poet is not born in ev'ry race;
Two of a *house* few ages can afford;
One to perform, another to record. *Dryden.*

7. A body of the parliament; the lords or commons collectively considered.

Nor were the crimes objected against him so clear, as to give convincing satisfaction to the major part of both *houses*, especially that of the lords. *King Charles.*

To **HOUSE**, hôûze.[437] *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To harbour; to admit to residence.

Palladius wished him to *house* all the Helots. *Sidney.*

Upon the North-sea a valley *houseth* a gentleman, who hath worn out his former name. *Carew.*

Slander lives upon succession,
For ever *housed* where it gets possession. *Shaksp.*

Mere cottages are but *housed* beggars. *Bacon.*

Oh, can your counsel his despair defer,
Who now is *housed* in his sepulchre? *Sandys.*

We find them *housing* themselves in dens. *South.*

In expectation of such times as these,
A chapel *hous'd* 'em, truly called of case. *Dryden.*

2. To shelter; to keep under a roof.

As we *house* not country plants to save them, so we may *house* our own to forward them. *Bacon.*

House your choicest carnations, or rather set them under a penthouse, to preserve them in extremity of weather. *Evelyn.*

Wit in northern climates will not blow,
Except, like orange trees, 'tis *hous'd* from snow. *Dryden.*

To **HOUSE**, hôûze. *v. n.*

1. To take shelter; to keep abode; to reside.

Ne suffer it to *house* there half a day. *Hub. Tale.*

Graze where you will, you shall not *house* with me. *Shakspeare.*

Summers three times eight, save one,
She had told; alas! too soon,
After so short time of breath,
To *house* with darkness and with death. *Milton.*

2. To have an astrological station in the heavens.

In fear of this, observe the starry signs,
Where Saturn *houses*, and where Hermes joins. *Dryden.*

I *housing* in the lion's hateful sign,
Bought senates and deserting troops are mine. *Dryden.*

HOUSEBREA'KER, hôûs'brâ-kûr. *n. s.* [*house* and *break*.] Burglar; one who makes his way into houses to steal.

All *housebreakers* and sharpers had *thief* written in their foreheads. *L'Estrange.*

HOUSEBREA'KING, hôûs'brâ-king. *n. s.* [*house* and *break*.] Burglary.

When he hears of a rogue to be tried for robbing or *housebreaking*, he will send the whole paper to the government. *Swift.*

Ho'USEDOG, hôûs'dôg. *n. s.* [*house* and *dog*.] A mastiff kept to guard the house.

A very good *housedog*, but a dangerous cur to strangers, had a bell about his neck. *L'Estrange.*

You see the goodness of the master even in the old *housedog*. *Addison.*

Ho'USEHOLD, hôûs'hôld. *n. s.* [*house* and *hold*.]

1. A family living together.

Two *households*, both alike in dignity,
In fair Verona, where we lay our scene,
From ancient grudge break to new mutiny. *Shaksp.*

A little kingdom is a great *houshold*, and a great *houshold* a little kingdom. *Bacon.*

Of God observ'd
The one just man alive, by his command,
Shall build a wond'rous ark, as thou beheld'st,
To save himself and *houshold* from amidst
A world devote to universal wreck. *Milton.*

He has always taken to himself, amongst the sons of men, a peculiar *houshold* of his love which at all times he has cherished as a father, and governed as a master: this is the proper *houshold* of faith: in the first ages of the world, 'twas sometimes literally no more than a single *houshold*, or some few families. *Sprat.*

Great crimes must be with greater crimes repaid,
And second funerals on the former laid;
Let the whole *houshold* in one ruin fall,
And may Diana's curse o'ertake us all. *Dryden.*

Learning's little *houshold* did embark,
With her world's fruitful system in her sacred ark. *Swift.*

In his own church he keeps a seat,
Says grace before and after meat;
And calls, without affecting airs,
His *houshold* twice a day to prayers. *Swift.*

2. Family life; domestic management.

An inventory, thus importing
The several parcels of his plate, his treasure,
Rich stuffs, and ornaments of *houshold*. *Shaksp.*

3. It is used in the manner of an adjective, to signify domestick; belonging to the family.

Cornelius called two of his *houshold* servants. *Acts.*

For nothing lovelier can be found
In woman, than to study *houshold* good
And good works in her husband to promote. *Milton.*

It would be endless to enumerate the oaths among the men, among the women the neglect of *houshold* affairs. *Swift.*

Ho'USEHOLDER, hôûs'hôl-dûr. *n. s.* [from *household*.] Master of a family.

A certain *housholder* planted a vineyard. *Mat.*

Ho'USEHOLDSTUFF, hôûs'hôld-stûf. *n. s.* [*household* and *stuff*.] Furniture of a house; utensils convenient for a family.

In this war that he maketh, he still flieth from his foe, and lurketh in the thick woods, waiting for advantages: his cloke is his bed, yea and his *housholdstuff*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

A great part of the building was consumed, with much costly *housholdstuff*. *Bacon.*

The woman had her jest for her *housholdstuff*. *L'Estrange.*

Ho'USEKEEPER, hôûs'kêêp-ûr. *n. s.* [*house* and *keep*.]

1. Householder; master of a family.

To be said an honest man and a good *housekeeper*, goes as fairly as to say a graceful man and a great scholar. *Shakspeare.*

If I may credit *housekeepers* and substantial tradesmen, all sorts of provisions and commodities are risen excessively. *Locke.*

2. One who lives in plenty; one that exercises hospitality.

The people are apter to applaud *housekeepers* than houseraisers. *Wotton.*

3. One who lives much at home.

How do you both? You are manifest *housekeepers*.
What are you sewing there? *Shakspeare.*

4. A woman servant that has care of a family, and superintends the other maid servants.

Merry folks, who want by chance
A pair to make a country-dance,
Call the old *housekeeper*, and get her,
To fill a place for want of better. *Swift.*

5. A housedog. Not in use.

Distinguish the *housekeeper*, the hunter. *Shaksp.*

Ho'USEKEEPING, hôûs'kêêp-ing. *adj.*

[*house* and *keep*.] Domestick; useful to a family.

His house for pleasant prospect, large scope, and other *housekeeping* commodities, challengeth the pre-eminence. *Carew.*

Ho'USEKEEPING, hôûs'kêêp-ing. *n. s.* Hospitality; liberal and plentiful table.

I hear your grace hath sworn out *housekeeping*. *Shakspeare.*

His table was one of the last that gave us an example of the old *housekeeping* of an English nobleman: an abundance reigned, which shewed the master's hospitality. *Prior.*

Ho'USEL, hôû'zêl. *n. s.* [hușl, Sax. from *hunsel*, Gothick, a sacrifice, or *hostia*, dimin. *hostiola*, Latin.] The holy eucharist.

To Ho'USEL, hôû'zêl. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To give or receive the eucharist. Both the noun and verb are obsolete.

Ho'USELEEK, hôûs'lêêk. *n. s.* [*house* and *leek*.] A plant. *Miller.*

The acerbs supply their quantity of cruder acids; as juices of apples, grapes, the sorrels, and *houseleek*. *Floyer.*

Ho'USELESS, hôûz'lês. *adj.* [from *house*.] Wanting abode; wanting habitation.

Poor naked wretches,
How shall your *houseless* heads, and unfed sides,
Your loop'd and window'd raggedness, defend you. *Shakspeare.*

This hungry, *houseless*, suffering, dying Jesus, fed many thousands with five loaves and two fishes. *West.*

Ho'USEMAID, hôûs'mâde. *n. s.* [*house* and *maid*.] A maid employed to keep the house clean.

The *housemaid* may put out the candle against the looking-glass. *Swift.*

Ho'USEROOM, hôûs'rôôm. *n. s.* [*house* and *room*.] Place in a house.

Houseroom, that costs him nothing, he bestows;
Yet still we scribble on, though still we lose. *Dryd.*

Ho'USESNAIL, hôûs'snâle. *n. s.* A kind of snail.

Ho'USEWARMING, hôûs'wâr-mîng. *n. s.* [*house* and *warm*.] A feast or merry-making upon going into a new house.

Ho'USEWIFE, hûz'wîf.[144] *n. s.* [*house* and *wife*. This is now frequently written, *huswife*, or *hussy*.]

1. The mistress of a family.

You will think it unfit for a good *housewife* to stir in or to busy herself about her housewifery. *Spens.*

I have room enough, but the kind and hearty *housewife* is dead. *Pope.*

2. A female economist.

Fitting is a mantle for a bad man, and surely for a bad *housewife* it is no less convenient; for some of them, that be wandering women, it is half a wardrobe. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Let us sit and mock the good *housewife*, fortune, from her wheel, that her gifts may henceforth be disposed equally. *Shakspeare.*

Farmers in degree,
He a good husband, a good *housewife* she. *Dryden.*

Early *housewives* leave the bed,
When living embers on the hearth are spread. *Dryden.*

The fairest among the daughters of Britain shew themselves good stateswomen as well as good *housewives*. *Addison.*

3. One skilled in female business.

He was bred up under the tuition of a tender mother, till she made him as good an *housewife* as herself: he could preserve apricocks, and make jellies. *Addison.*

Ho'USEWIFELY, hûz'wîf-lê. *adv.* [from *housewife*.] With the economy of a careful woman.

Ho'USEWIFERY, hûz'wîf-rê. *adj.* [from *housewife*.] Skilled in the acts becoming a housewife.

Ho'USEWIFERY, hûz'wîf-rê. *n. s.* [from *housewife*.]

1. Domestic or female business; management becoming the mistress of a family.

You will think it unfit for a good housewife to stir in or to busy herself about her *housewifery*. *Spenser.*

He ordain'd a lady for his prise,
Generally praiseful; fair and young, and skill'd in *housewiferies*. *Chapman's Iliad.*

Little butter was exported abroad, and that discredited by the *housewifery* of the Irish in making it up. *Temple.*

2. Female economy.

Learn good works for necessary uses; for St. Paul expresses the obligation of christian women to good *housewifery*, and charitable provisions for their family and neighbourhood. *Taylor.*

Ho'USING, hôû'zîng. *n. s.* [from *house*.]

1. Quantity of inhabited building.

London is supplied with people to increase its inhabitants, according to the increase of *housing*. *Graunt.*

2. [from *houseaux*, *heuses*, or *houses*, Fr.] Cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental.

Ho'USLING, hôûs'lîng. *adj.* [from *house*.] Provided for entertainment at first entrance into a house; housewarming.

His own two hands the holy knot did knit,
That none but death for ever can divide;
His own two hands, for such a turn most fit,
The *housling* fire did kindle and provide. *Fairy Q.*

Houss, hôûs. *n. s.* [from *houseaux* or *houses*, French.] Covering of cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental; housings. This word, though used by *Dryden*, I do not remember in any other place.

Six lions' hides with thongs together fast,
His upper parts defended to his waist;
And where man ended, the continued vest,
Spread on his back, the *houss* and trappings of a beast. *Dryden.*

HOW, hôû.[223] *adv.* [hu, Sax. *hoe*, Dut.]

1. To what degree.

How long wilt thou refuse to humble thyself before me? *Exodus.*

How much better is it to get wisdom than gold; and to get understanding, rather to be chosen than silver? *Proverbs.*

How oft is the candle of the wicked put out;
And *how* oft cometh their destruction upon them? *Job.*

O *how* I love thy law, it is my meditation. *Psalms.*

How many children's plaints and mother's cries!
How many woeful widows left to bow
To sad disgrace! *Daniel's Civil War.*

Consider into *how* many differing substances it may be analyzed by the fire. *Boyle.*

2. In what manner.

Mark'd you not
How that the guilty kindred of the queen
Look'd pale, when they did hear of Clarence' death? *Shakspeare.*

Prosecute the means of thy deliverance
By ransom, or *how* else. *Milton.*

We examine the why and the *how* of things. *L'Estrange.*

'Tis much in our power *how* to live, but not at all when or *how* to die. *L'Estrange.*

It is pleasant to see *how* the small territories of this little republick are cultivated to the best advantage. *Addison on Italy.*

3. For what reason; from what cause.

How now, my love? Why is your cheek so pale?
How chance the roses there do fade so fast? *Shaks.*

How is it thou hast found it so quickly? *Gen.*

4. By what means.

Men would have the colours of bird's feathers, if they could tell *how;* or they will have gay skins instead of gay clothes. *Bacon.*

5. In what state.

For *how* shall I go up to my father? *Genesis.*

Whence am I forc'd, and whither am I born?
How, and with what reproach shall I return? *Dryd.*

6. It is used in a sense marking proportion or correspondence.

Behold, he put no trust in his servants, *how* much less in them that dwell in houses of clay, whose foundation is in the dust? *Job.*

A great division fell among the nobility, so much the more dangerous by *how* much the spirits were more active and high. *Hayward.*

By *how* much they would diminish the present extent of the sea, so much they would impair the fertility, and fountains and rivers of the earth. *Bentley.*

7. It is much used in exclamation.

How are the mighty fallen! *Samuel.*

How doth the city sit solitary as a widow! *Lam.*

8. In an affirmative sense, not easily explained; that so it is; that.

Thick clouds put us in some hope of land, knowing *how* that part of the South-sea was utterly unknown, and might have islands or continents. *Bacon.*

HOWBE'IT, hôû-bê'ît. } *adv.* [*how be it.*]
Ho'WBE, hôû'bê. } Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; however. Not in use.

Siker thou speak'st like a lewd lorrel,
Of heaven to deemen so,
Howbe I am but rude and borrel,
Yet nearer ways I know. *Spenser.*

Things so ordained are to be kept, *howbeit* not necessarily, any longer than 'till there grow some urgent cause to ordain the contrary. *Hooker.*

There is a knowledge which God hath always revealed unto them in the works of nature: this they honour and esteem as profound wisdom, *howbeit* this wisdom saveth them not. *Hooker.*

There was no army transmitted out of England, *howbeit* the English colonies in Ireland did win ground upon the Irish. *Davies.*

HOWDY'E, hôû'dê-yê. [contracted from *how do ye*.] In what state is your health? A message of civility.

I now write no letters but of plain business, or plain *howd'ye's*, to those few I am forced to correspond with. *Pope.*

HOWE'VER, hôû-êv'vûr. *adv.* [*how* and *ever*.]

1. In whatsoever manner; in whatsoever degree.

This ring he holds
In most rich choice; yet in his idle sire,
To buy his will, it would not seem too dear,
Howe'er repented of. *Shakspeare.*

To trace the ways
Of highest agents, deem'd *however* wise. *Milton.*

2. At all events; happen what will; at least.

Our chief end is to be freed from all, if it may be, *however* from the greatest evils; and to enjoy, if it may be, all good, *however* the chiefest. *Tillotson.*

3. Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet.

In your excuse your love does little say;
You might *howe'er* have took a fairer way. *Dryd.*

Its views are bounded on all sides by several ranges of mountains, which are *however* at so great a distance, that they leave a wonderful variety of beautiful prospects. *Addison.*

I do not build my reasoning wholly on the case of

persecution, *however* I do not exclude it. *Atterbury.*

Few turn their thoughts to examine how those diseases in a state are bred, that hasten its end; which would, *however*, be a very useful inquiry. *Swift.*

4. To some of these meanings this word may be commonly reduced, but its power is sometimes almost evansscent.

To Howl, hôûl.[223] *v. n.* [*huglen*, Dutch; *ululo*, Latin.]

1. To cry as a wolf or dog.

Methought a legion of foul fiends
Environ'd me, and *howled* in mine ears
Such hideous cries, that with the very noise
I trembling wak'd. *Shakspeare.*

If wolves had at thy gate *howl'd* that stern time,
Thou should'st have said, Go, porter, turn the key. *Shakspeare.*

He found him in a desert land, and in the waste *howling* wilderness. *Deuteronomy.*

As when a sort of wolves infest the night,
With their wild *howlings* at fair Cynthia's light. *Waller.*

Hard as his native rocks, cold as his sword,
Fierce as the wolves that *howl'd* around his birth;
He hates the tyrant, and the suppliant scorns. *Smith.*

2. To utter cries in distress.

Therefore will I *howl*, and cry out for all Moab. *Jeremiah.*

The damned use that word in hell,
Howlings attend it. *Shakspeare.*

Each new morn
New widows *howl*, new orphans cry, new sorrows
Strike Heaven on the face. *Shakspeare.*

I have words
That would be *howl'd* out in the desart air,
Where hearing should not catch them. *Shakspeare.*

The noise grows louder still;
Rattling of armour, trumpets, drums and ataballes;
And sometimes peals of shouts that rend the heav'ns,
Like victory: then groans again, and *howlings*
Like those of vanquish'd men. *Dryden.*

3. To speak with a belluine cry or tone.

Peace, monster, peace! Go tell thy horrid tale
To savages, and *howl* it out in desarts! *Philips.*

4. It is used poetically of many noises loud and horrid.

Howl, hôûl. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The cry of a wolf or dog.

Murther,
Alarmed by his sentinel the wolf,
Whose *howl*'s his watch. *Shakspeare.*

These and the like rumours are no more than the last *howls* of a dog dissected alive. *Swift.*

2. The cry of a human being in horrour.

She raves, she runs with a distracted pace,
And fills with horrid *howls* the public place. *Dryd.*

Howsoe'ver, hôû-sô-ĕv'vûr. *adv.* [*how* and *soever.*]

1. In what manner soever. See However.

Berosus, who, after Moses, was one of the most ancient, *howsoever* he hath been since corrupted, doth in the substance of all agree. *Raleigh.*

2. Although.

The man doth fear God, *howsoever* it seems not in him. *Shakspeare.*

To Hox, hôks. *v. a.* [from hog, Saxon.] To hough; to hamstring.

Thou art a coward,
Which *hoxes* honesty behind, restraining
From course required. *Shakspeare.*

Lodronius, perceiving the old soldier's meaning, alighted, and with his sword *hoxed* his horse, saying aloud, This day, valiant soldiers, shall you have me both your general and fellow soldier, fighting on foot as one of yourselves. *Knolles.*

Hoy, hôé.[329] *n. s.* [*hou*, old French.] A large boat sometimes with one deck.

He sent to Germany, strange aid to rear:
From whence eftsoons arrived here three *hoys*
Of Saxons, whom he for his safety employs. *F. Q.*

To define a barge and *hoy*, which are between a boat and a ship, is hard. *Watts' Logick.*

Hu'bbub, hûb'bûb. *n. s.* [I know not the etymology, unless it be from *up*, *up*, or *hebnob.*] A tumult; a riot.

People pursued the business with all contempt of the government; and in the *hubbub* of the first day there appeared nobody of name or reckoning, but the actors were really of the dregs of the people. *Clarendon.*

An universal *hubbub* wild
Of stunning sounds, and voices all confus'd,
Borne through the hollow dark, assaults his ear
With loudest vehemence. *Milton.*

Why wolves raise a *hubbub* at her,
And dogs howl when she shines in water. *Hudibras.*

Hu'ckaback, hûk'kâ-bâk. *n. s.* A kind of linen on which the figures are raised.

Hu'cklebacked, hûk'kl-bâkt. *adj.* [*hocker*, German, a bunch, and *back.*] Crooked in the shoulders.

Hu'cklebone, hûk'kl-bône. *n. s.* [from *hucken*, Dut. to sit down.] The hipbone.

Hu'ckster, hûks'tûr.[98] } *n. s.* [*hock*,
Hu'cksterer, hûks'tûr-ûr. } German, a pedlar; *hockster*, a she-pedlar.]

1. One who sells goods by retail, or in small quantities; a pedlar.

There cannot be a more ignominious trade than the being *hucksters* to such vile merchandise. *Government of the Tongue.*

God deliver the world from such guides, or rather such *hucksters* of souls, the very shame of religion. *South.*

Should thy shoe wrench aside, down, down you fall,
And overturn the scolding *huckster's* stall,
The scolding *huckster* shall not o'er thee moan,
But pence expect for nuts and pears o'erthrown. *Gay.*

There should be a confederacy of all servants, to drive those China *hucksters* from the doors. *Swift.*

Those *hucksterers* or money-jobbers will be found necessary, if this brass-money is made current. *Swift.*

2. A trickish mean fellow.

Now the ape wanted his *huckster* man. *Hub. T.*

To Hu'ckster, hûks'tûr. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To deal in petty bargains.

They must pay a shilling, for changing their piece into silver, to some *huckstering* fellow who follows that trade. *Swift.*

To Hu'ddle, hûd'dl.[405] *v. a.* [probably from *hood.*]

1. To dress up close so as not to be discovered; to mobble.

2. To put on carelessly in a hurry.

At twelve she rose with much ado;
Her cloaths were *huddled* on by two. *Prior.*

Now all in haste they *huddle* on
Their hoods, their cloaks, and get them gone. *Swift.*

3. To cover up in haste.

4. To perform in a hurry.

I have given much application to this poem: this is not a play *huddled* up in haste. *Dryden.*

When continu'd rain
The lab'ring husband in his house restrain,
Let him forecast his work with timely care,
Which else is *huddled* when the skies are fair. *Dryden.*

5. To throw together in confusion.

Our adversary, *huddling* several suppositions together, and that in doubtful and general terms, makes a medley and confusion. *Locke.*

To Hu'ddle, hûd'dl. *v. n.* To come in a crowd or hurry.

Glance an eye of pity on his losses,
That have of late so *huddled* on his back
Enough to press a royal merchant down. *Shaksp.*

Brown answered after his blunt and *huddling* manner. *Bacon.*

Thyrsis, whose artful strains have oft delay'd
The *huddling* brook to hear his madrigal,
And sweeten'd every muskrose of the dale. *Milton.*

Their eyes are more imperfect than others; for they will run against things; and, *huddling* forwards, fall from high places. *Brown.*

Hu'ddle, hûd'dl.[405] *n. s.* [from the verb.] Crowd; tumult; confusion: with obscurity.

That the Aristotelian philosophy is a *huddle* of words and terms insignificant, has been the censure of the wisest. *Glanville.*

Your carrying business in a *huddle*,
Has fore'd our rulers to new model. *Hudibras.*

Nature doth nothing in a *huddle*. *L'Estrange.*

The understanding sees nothing distinctly in things remote, and in a *huddle*. *Locke.*

Several merry answers were made to my question, which entertained us 'till bed-time, and filled my mind with a *huddle* of ideas. *Addison.*

Hue, hû.[335] *n. s.* [hiepe, Saxon.]

1. Colour; die.

For never in that land
Face of fair lady she before did view,
Or that dread lyon's look her cast in deadly *hue*. *Spenser.*

To add another *hue* unto the rainbow,
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess. *Shakspeare.*

Flow'rs of all *hue*, and without thorn the rose. *Milton.*

To whom the angel, with a smile that glow'd
Celestial rosy red, love's proper *hue*,
Answer'd. *Milton.*

Your's is much of the camelion *hue*,
To change the die with distant view. *Dryden.*

2. [*huée*, French.] A clamour; a legal pursuit; and alarm given to the country. It is commonly joined with *cry*.

Hue and *cry*, villain, go! Assist me, knight, I am undone: fly, run, *hue* and *cry!* villain, I am undone. *Shakspeare.*

Immediately comes a *hue* and *cry* after a gang of thieves, that had taken a purse upon the road. *L'Estrange.*

If you should hiss, he swears he'll hiss as high;
And, like a culprit, join the *hue* and *cry*. *Addison.*

The *hue* and *cry* went after Jack, to apprehend him dead or alive, wherever he could be found. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

Hu'er, hû'ûr. *n. s.* [*huer*, French, to cry.] One whose business is to call out to others.

They lie hovering upon the coast, and are directed by a balker or *huer*, who standeth on the cliff-side, and from thence discerneth the course of the pilchard. *Carew's Survey.*

Huff, hûf. *n. s.* [from *hove*, or *hoven*, swelled: he is *huffed up by distempers*. So in some provinces we still say the bread *huffs up*, when it begins to *heave* or ferment: *huff*, therefore, may be ferment. To be in a *huff* is then to be in a *ferment*, as we now speak.]

1. Swell of sullen anger or arrogance.

Quoth Ralpho, honour's but a word
To swear by, only in a lord;
In others it is but a *huff*,
To vapour with instead of proof. *Hudibras.*

His frowns kept multitudes in awe,
Before the bluster of whose *huff*
All hats, as in a storm, flew off. *Hudibras.*

We have the apprehensions of a change to keep a check upon us in the very *huff* of our greatness. *L'Estrange.*

A Spaniard was wonderfully upon the *huff* about his extraction. *L'Estrange.*

No man goes about to ensnare or circumvent another in a passion, to lay trains, and give secret blows in a present *huff*. *South.*

2. A wretch swelled with a false opinion of his own value.

As for you, colonel *huff-cap*, we shall try before a civil magistrate who 's the greatest plotter. *Dryd.*

Lewd shallow-brained *huffs* make atheism and contempt of religion the sole badge and character of wit. *South.*

To HUFF, hůf. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To swell; to puff.

In many wild birds the diaphragm may easily be *huffed* up with air, and blown in at the windpipe. *Grew.*

2. To hector; to treat with insolence and arrogance, or brutality.

The commissioner at Magdalen college said to Dr. Hough, you must not presume to *huff* us. *Eachard.*

To HUFF, hůf. *v. n.* To bluster; to storm; to bounce; to swell with indignation or pride.

A *huffing*, shining, flatt'ring, cringing coward,
A cankerworm of peace, was rais'd above him. *Otway.*

A thief and justice, fool and knave,
A *huffing* officer and slave. *Hudibras.*

Huffing to cowards, fawning to the brave,
To knaves a fool, to cred'lous fools a knave *Roscommon.*

This senseless arrogant conceit of theirs made them *huff* at the doctrine of repentance, as a thing below them. *South.*

Now what 's his end? O charming glory say!
What, a fifth act to crown his *huffing* play? *Dryden.*

What a small pittance of reason and truth is mixed with those *huffing* opinions they are swelled with. *Locke.*

When Peg received John's message she *huffed* and stormed like the devil. *Arbuthnot.*

HU'FFER, hůf'fůr.[98] *n. s.* [from *huff*.] A blusterer; a bully.

Nor have I hazarded my art
To be expos'd i' th' end to suffer,
By such a braggadocio *huffer*. *Hudibras.*

HU'FFISH, hůf'fish. *adj.* [from *huff*.] Arrogant; insolent; hectoring.

HU'FFISHLY, hůf'fish-lė. *adv.* [from *huffish*.] With arrogant petulance; with bullying bluster.

HU'FFISHNESS, hůf'fish-nės. *n. s.* Petulance; arrogance; noisy bluster.

To HUG, hůg. *v. a.* [hegian, Saxon, to hedge, to enclose.]

1. To press close in an embrace.

He bewept my fortune,
And *hugg'd* me in his arms. *Shaksp.*

What would not he do now to *hug* the creature that had given him so admirable a serenade? *L'Estrange.*

Ev'n in that urn their brother they confess,
And *hug* it in their arms, and to their bosom press. *Dryden.*

King Xerxes was enamoured upon an oak, which he would *hug* and kiss. *Harvey.*

2. To fondle; to treat with tenderness.

I, under fair pretence of friendly ends,
And well-plac'd words of glozing courtesy,
Baited with reasons not unplausible,
Win me into the easy hearted man,
And *hug* him into snares. *Milton.*

We *hug* deformities, if they bear our names. *Glanville.*

Admire yourself,
And, without rival, *hug* your darling book. *Roscommon.*

Though they know that the flatterer knows the falsehood of his own flatteries, yet they love the impostor, and with both arms *hug* the abuse. *South.*

Mark with what joy he *hugs* the dear discovery! *Rowe.*

3. To hold fast.

Age makes us most fondly *hug* and retain the good things of life, when we have the least prospect of enjoying them. *Atterbury.*

4. To gripe in wrestling.

HUG, hůg. *n. s.* [from the noun.]

1. Close embrace.

Why these close *hugs*? I owe my shame to him. *Gay.*

2. A particular gripe in wrestling, called a *Cornish hug*.

HUGE, hůje. *adj.* [*hoogh*, *high*, Dutch.]

1. Vast; immense.

Let the estate of the people of God, when they were in the house of bondage, and their manner of serving God in a strange land, be compared with that which Canaan and Jerusalem did afford; and who seeth not what *huge* difference there was between them? *Hooker.*

This space of earth is so *huge*, as that it equalleth in greatness not only Asia, Europe, and Africa, but America. *Abbot.*

2. Very great.

The mountain *huge*. *Milton.*

Part, *huge* of bulk!
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempest the ocean; there leviathan,
Hugest of living creatures, in the deep
Stretch'd like a promontory, sleeps or swims,
And seems a moving land. *Milton.*

3. Great even to deformity or terribleness.

The patch is kind enough, but a *huge* feeder. *Shakspeare.*

Through forests *huge*, and long unravell'd heaths,
With desolation brown he wanders waste. *Thomson.*

HU'GELY, hůje'lė. *adv.* [from *huge*.]

1. Immensely; enormously.

Who cries out on pride,
That can therein tax any private party?
Doth it not flow as *hugely* as the sea? *Shaksp.*

2. Greatly; very much.

I am *hugely* bent to believe, that whenever you concern yourselves in our affairs, it is for our good. *Swift.*

HU'GENESS, hůje'nės. *n. s.* [from *huge*.]

1. Enormous bulk; greatness.

2. Utmost extent. Not in use.

My mistress exceeds in goodness the *hugeness* of your unworthy thinking. *Shakspeare.*

HU'GGERMUGGER, hůg'gůr-můg-gůr. *n. s.* [corrupted perhaps from *hugger morcker*, or hug in the dark. *Morcker* in Danish is darkness, whence our *murky*. It is written by sir *Thomas More*, *hoker moker*. *Höker*, in *Chaucer*, is *peevish*, *crossgrained*, of which *moker* may be only a ludicrous reduplication. *Hooke* is likewise in German *a corner*, and *moky* is in English *dark*. I know not how to determine.] Secrecy; by-place.

Now hold in *huggermugger* in their hand,
And all the rest do rob of goods and land. *Hubberd.*

But if I can but find them out,
Where'er th' in *huggermugger* lurk,
I'll make them rue their handy work. *Hudibras.*

There 's a distinction betwixt what 's done openly and bare-faced, and a thing that 's done in *huggermugger*, under a seal of secrecy and concealment. *L'Estrange.*

HU'GY, hů'jė. *adj.* [See HUGE.] Vast; great; huge. Not in use.

This *hugy* rock one finger's force apparently will move. *Carew.*

HUKE, hůke. *n. s.* [*huque*, Fr.] A cloak.

As we were thus in conference, there came one that seemed to be a messenger, in a rich *huke*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

HULK, hůlk. *n. s.* [*hulcke*, Dutch; hulc, Saxon.]

1. The body of a ship.

There 's a whole merchant's venture of Bourdeaux stuff in him: you have not seen a *hulk* better stuffed in the hold. *Shakspeare.*

The custom of giving the colour of the sea to the *hulks*, sails, and mariners of their spy boats, to keep them from being discovered, came from the Veneti. *Arbuthnot.*

They Argo's *hulk* will tax,
And scrape their pitchy sides for wax. *Swift.*
The sooty *hulk*
Steer'd sluggish on. *Thomson.*

2. Any thing bulky and unwieldy. This sense is still retained in Scotland: as, a *hulk* of a fellow.

And Harry Monmouth's brawn, the *hulk* sir John,
Is prisoner to your son. *Shakspeare.*

To HULK, hůlk. *v. a.* To exenterate: as, to *hulk* a hare. *Ainsworth.*

HULL, hůl. *n. s.* [*hulgan*, Gothick, to cover.]

1. The husk or integument of any thing; the outer covering: as, the *hull* of a nut covers the shell. [*hule*, Scotish.]

2. The body of a ship; the hulk. *Hull* and *hulk* are now confounded; but *hulk* seems originally to have signified not merely the body or hull, but a whole ship of burden, heavy and bulky.

Deep in their *hulls* our deadly bullets light,
And through the yielding planks a passage find. *Dryden.*

So many arts hath the Divine Wisdom put together, only for the *hull* and tackle of a thinking creature. *Grew.*

To HULL, hůl. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To float; to drive to and fro upon the water without sails or rudder.

They saw a sight full of piteous strangeness; a ship, or rather the carcase of a ship, or rather some few bones of the carcase, *hulling* there, part broken, part burned, and part drowned. *Sidney.*

Will you hoist sail, sir? here lies your way.
—No, good swabber, I am to *hull* here a little longer. *Shakspeare.*

He look'd and saw the ark *hull* on the flood. *Milton.*

People walking down upon the shore, saw some what come *hulling* toward them. *L'Estrange.*

HU'LLY, hůl'lė. *adj.* [from *hull*.] Siliquose; husky. *Ainsworth.*

HU'LVER, hůl'vůr. *n. s.* Holly.

Save *hulver* and thorn, thereof flail for to make. *Tusser.*

To HUM, hům. *v. a.* [*homelan*, Dutch.]

1. To make the noise of bees.

The *humming* of bees is an unequal buzzing. *Bacon.*

An airy nation flew
Thick as the *humming* bees that hunt the golden dew
In summer's heat. *Dryden.*

So weary bees in little cells repose;
But if night robbers lift the well-stor'd hive,
An *humming* through their waxen city grows. *Dryden.*

2. To make an inarticulate and buzzing sound.

I think he 'll hear me: yet to bite his lip,
And *hum* at good Cominius, much unhearts me. *Shakspeare.*

Upon my honour, sir, I heard a *humming*,
And that a strange one too, which did awake me. *Shakspeare.*

The cloudy messenger turns me his back,
And *hums;* as who should say, you'll rue. *Shaksp.*

3. To pause in speaking, and supply the interval with an audible emission of breath.

Having pump'd up all his wit,
And *humm'd* upon it, thus he writ. *Hudibras.*
I still acquiest,
And never *humm'd* and haw'd sedition,
Nor snuffled treason. *Hudibras.*
The man lay *humming* and hawing a good while; but in the end, he gave up himself to the physicians. *L'Estrange.*

4. To make a dull heavy noise.

The musical accents of the Indians, to us, are but inarticulate *hummings;* as are ours to their otherwise tuned organs. *Glanville.*
Still *humming* on, their drowsy course they keep,
And lash'd so long, like tops, are lash'd asleep. *Pope.*

5. To sing low.

Hum half a tune. *Pope.*

6. To applaud. Approbation was commonly expressed in public assemblies by a hum, about a century ago.

HUM, hŭm. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The noise of bees or insects.

To black Hecat's summon
The shard-born beetle, with his drowsy *hums*
Hath rung night's yawning peal. *Shakspeare.*
Nor undelightful is the ceaseless *hum,*
To him who muses through the woods at noon. *Thomson.*

2. A low confused noise, as of bustling crowds at a distance.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,
The *hum* of either army still resounds. *Shaksp.*
Tower'd cities please us then,
And the busy *hum* of men. *Milton.*
One theatre there is of vast resort,
Which whilom of requests was call'd the court,
But now the great exchange of news 'tis hight,
And full of *hum* and buz from morn 'till night. *Dryden.*

3. Any low dull noise.

Who sat the nearest, by the words o'ercome,
Slept fast: the distant nodded to the *hum.* *Pope.*

4. A pause with an inarticulate sound.

These shrugs, these *hums* and haws,
When you have said she 's goodly, come between,
Ere you can say she 's honest. *Shaksp.*
Your excuses want some grains to make 'em current: *hum* and ha will not do the business. *Dryd.*

5. In *Hudibras* it seems used for *ham.*

And though his countrymen the Huns,
Did stew their meat between their *hums*
And the horses' backs, on which they straddle,
And every man eat up his saddle. *Hudibras.*

6. An expression of applause.

You hear a *hum* in the right place. *Spectator.*

HUM, hŭm. *interject.* A sound implying doubt and deliberation.

Let not your ears despise the heaviest sound
That ever yet they heard.
—*Hum!* I guess at it. *Shakspeare.*
See sir Robert—*hum!*
And never laugh for all my life to come. *Pope.*

HU'MAN,[88] hū'mân. *adj.* [*humanus*, Lat. *humain*, Fr.]

1. Having the qualities of a man.

It will never be asked whether he be a gentleman born, but whether he be a *human* creature? *Swift.*

2. Belonging to man.

The king is but a man as I am: the violet smells to him as it doth to me; all his senses have but *human* conditions. *Shakspeare.*
For man to tell how *human* life began
Is hard; for who himself beginning knew? *Milton.*
The serpent, subtil'st beast of all the field,
I knew; but not with *human* voice indu'd. *Milton.*
Intuitive knowledge needs no probation, nor can have any, this being the highest of all *human* certainty. *Locke.*

HUMA'NE, hū-mâne'. *adj.* [*humaine*, Fr.] Kind; civil; benevolent; good-natured.

Love of others, if it be not spent upon a few, doth naturally spread itself towards many, and maketh men become *humane* and charitable. *Bacon.*
Envy, malice, covetousness and revenge are abolished: a new race of virtues and graces, more divine, more moral, more *humane*, are planted in their stead. *Sprat.*

HUMA'NELY, hū-mâne'lė. *adv.* [from *humane.*] Kindly; with good-nature.

If they would yield us the superfluity, while it were wholesome, we might guess they relieved us *humanely.* *Shakspeare.*

HU'MANIST, hū'mâ-nĭst. *n. s.* [*humaniste*, Fr.] A philologer; a grammarian: a term used in the schools of Scotland.

HUMA'NITY, hū-mân'ė-tė. *n. s.* [*humanité*, Fr. *humanitas*, Latin.]

1. The nature of man.

Look to thyself: reach not beyond *humanity.* *Sidney.*
A rarer spirit never did steer *humanity.* *Shaksp.*
The middle of *humanity* thou never knew'st, but the extremity of both ends. *Shakspeare.*
To preserve the Hebrew intire and uncorrupt, there hath been used the highest caution *humanity* could invent. *Brown.*

2. Humankind; the collective body of mankind.

If he can untie those knots, he is able to teach all *humanity,* and will do well to oblige mankind by his information. *Glanville.*

3. Benevolence; tenderness.

All men ought to maintain peace and the common offices of *humanity* and friendship in diversity of opinions. *Locke.*
How few, like thee, enquire the wretched out,
And court the offices of soft *humanity?*
Like thee reserve their raiment for the naked,
Reach out their bread to feed the crying orphan,
Or mix their pitying tears with those that weep? *Rowe.*

4. Philology; grammatical studies. In Scotland, *humaniores literæ.*

To HU'MANIZE, hū'mân-ize. *v. a.* [*humainiser*, Fr.] To soften; to make susceptive of tenderness or benevolence.

Here will I paint the characters of woe,
And here my faithful tears in show'rs shall flow,
To *humanize* the flints whereon I tread. *Wotton.*
Was it the business of magick to *humanize* our natures with compassion, forgiveness, and all the instances of the most extensive charity? *Addison.*

HU'MANKIND, hū-mân-kīnd'. *n. s.* [*human* and *kind.*] The race of man; mankind.

Blest with a taste exact, yet unconfin'd:
A knowledge both of books and *humankind.* *Pope.*

HU'MANLY, hū'mân-lė. *adv.* [from *human.*]

1. After the notions of men; according to the power of men.

Thus the present happy prospect of our affairs, *humanly* speaking, may seem to promise. *Atterbury.*

2. Kindly; with good-nature. This is now written *humanely*

Though learn'd, well bred; and though well bred, sincere;
Modestly bold, and *humanly* severe. *Pope.*

HU'MBIRD, hŭm'bûrd. *n. s.* [from *hum* and *bird.*] The humming bird.

All ages have conceived the wren the least of birds, yet our own plantations have shewed one far less; that is, the *humbird*, not much exceeding a beetle. *Brown.*

HU'MBLE,[394 405] ŭm'bl. *adj.* [*humble*, Fr. *humilis*, Lat.]

1. Not proud; modest; not arrogant.

And mighty proud to *humble* weak does yield. *Spenser.*
Now we have shewn our power,
Let us seem *humbler* after it is done,
Than when it was a-doing. *Shakspeare.*
Thy *humble* servant vows obedience,
And faithful service, till the point of death. *Shakspeare.*
We should be as *humble* in our imperfections and sins, as Christ was in the fulness of the spirit, great wisdom, and perfect life. *Taylor.*
You, if an *humble* husband, may request,
Provide and order all things for the best. *Dryden.*
Ten thousand frisles light as these,
Nor can my rage nor anger move:
She should be *humble* who would please;
And she must suffer who can love. *Prior.*

2. Low; not high; not great.

Th' example of the heav'nly lark,
Thy fellow-poet, Cowley, mark!
Above the skies let thy proud musick sound,
Thy *humble* nest build on the ground. *Cowley.*
Denied what ev'ry wretch obtains of fate,
An *humble* roof and an obscure retreat. *Yalden.*
Ah! prince, hadst thou but known the joys which dwell
With *humbler* fortunes, thou wouldst curse thy royalty! *Rowe.*
Far *humbler* titles suit my lost conditions. *Smith.*

To HU'MBLE, ŭm'bl. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make humble; to make submissive; to make to bow down with humility.

Take this purse, thou whom the heav'n's plagues
Have *humbled* to all strokes. *Shakspeare.*
The executioner
Falls not the axe upon the *humbled* neck,
But first begs pardon. *Shakspeare.*
Humble yourselves under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt you. 1 *Peter.*
Hezekiah *humbled* himself for the pride of his heart. 2 *Chronicles.*
Why do I *humble* thus myself, and suing
For peace, reap nothing but repulse and hate? *Milton.*
Let the sinner put away the evil of his doings, and *humble* himself by a speedy and sincere repentance: let him return to God, and then let him be assured that God will return to him. *Rogers.*

2. To crush; to break; to subdue; to mortify.

Yearly injoin'd, some say, to undergo
This annual *humbling* certain number'd days,
To dash their pride and joy, for man seduc'd. *Milt.*
We are pleased by some implicit kind of revenge, to see him taken down and *humbled* in his reputation, who had so far raised himself above us. *Addison.*
The mistress of the world, the seat of empire,
The nurse of heroes, the delight of gods,
That *humbled* the proud tyrants of the earth. *Addis.*
Men that make a kind of insult upon society, ought to be *humbled* as disturbers of the public tranquillity. *Freeholder.*
Fortune not much of *humbling* me can boast;
Though double tax'd, how little have I lost! *Pope.*

3. To make to condescend.

This would not be to condescend to their capacities, when he *humbles* himself to speak to them, but to lose his design in speaking. *Locke.*

4. To bring down from a height.

In process of time the highest mountains may be *humbled* into vallies; and again, the lowest vallies exalted into mountains. *Hakewill.*

HU'MBLEBEE, ŭm'bl-bėė. *n. s.* [*humble* and *bee.* What may be the true etymology of this word I am in doubt.

The *humblebee* is known to have no sting. The Scotch call a cow without horns a *humble cow;* so that the word seems to signify *inermis*, wanting the natural weapons. Dr. *Beattie.*] A buzzing wild bee.

The honeybags steal from the *humblebees,*
And for night tapers crop their waxen thighs. *Shak.*

This puts us in mind once again, of the *humblebees* and the tinderboxes. *Atterbury.*

HU'MBLEBEE, ŭm'bl-bēē. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HU'MBLEBEE *Eater*, ŭm'bl-bēē. *n. s.* A fly that eats the humblebee. *Ainsw.*

HU'MBLENESS, ŭm'bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *humble.*] Humility; absence of pride.

With how true *humbleness*
They look'd down to triumph over pride! *Sidney.*

I am rather with all subjected *humbleness,* to thank her excellencies, since the duty thereunto gave me rather heart to save myself, than to receive thanks. *Sidney.*

It was answered by us all, in all possible *humbleness*; but yet with a countenance, that we knew he spoke it but merrily. *Bacon.*

A grain of glory, mixed with *humbleness,*
Cures both a fever and lethargickness. *Herbert.*

HU'MBLER, ŭm'bl-ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *humble.*] One that humbles or subdues himself or others.

HU'MBLEMOUTHED, ŭm'bl-mŏŭrth'd. *adj.* [*humble* and *mouthed.*] Mild; meek.

You are meek and *humblemouth'd:* but your heart
Is cramm'd with arrogancy, spleen, and pride. *Shaksp.*

HU'MBLEPLANT, ŭm'bl-plănt. *n. s.* A species of sensitive plant.

The *humbleplant* is so called, because, as soon as you touch it, it prostrates itself on the ground, and in a short time elevates itself again: it is raised in hotbeds. *Mortimer.*

HU'MBLES, ŭm'blz.[405] *n. s.* Entrails of a deer.

HU'MBLESS, ŭm'blĕs. *n. s.* [from *humble.*] Humbleness; humility. Obsolete.

And with meek *humbless,* and afflicted mood,
Pardon for thee, and grace for me intreat. *Spenser.*

HU'MBLY, ŭm'blē. *adv.* [from *humble.*]

1. Without pride; with humility; modestly; with timorous modesty.

They were us'd to bend,
To send their smiles before them to Achilles,
To come *humbly* as they us'd to creep to holy altars. *Shaksp.*

Here the tam'd Euphrates *humbly* glides,
And there the Rhine submits her swelling tides. *Dryden.*

Write him down a slave, who, *humbly* proud,
With presents begs preferments from the crowd. *Dryden.*

In midst of dangers, fears, and death,
Thy goodness I 'll adore;
And praise thee for thy mercies past,
And *humbly* hope for more. *Addison.*

2. Without height; without elevation.

HU'MDRUM, hŭm'drŭm. *adj.* [from *hum, drone,* or *humming drone.*] Dull; dronish; stupid.

Shall we, quoth she, stand still *humdrum,*
And see stout Bruin, all alone,
By numbers basely overthrown? *Hudibras.*

I was talking with an old *humdrum* fellow, and, before I had heard his story out, was called away by business. *Addison.*

To HUME'CT, hū-mĕkt'.
To HUME'CTATE, hū-mĕk'tāte. } *v. a.*

[*humecto*, Latin; *humecter*, French.] To wet; to moisten.

The Nile and Niger do not only moisten and contemporate the air by their exhalations, but refresh and *humectate* the earth by their annual inundations. *Brown.*

Her rivers are divided into sluices, to *humectate* the bordering soil. *Howell.*

The medicaments are of a cool *humecting* quality, and not too much astringent. *Wiseman.*

HUMECTA'TION, hū-mĕk-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*humectation*, Fr. from *humectate.*] The act of wetting; moistening.

Plates of brass, applied to a blow, will keep it down from swelling: the cause is repercussion, without *humectation,* or entrance of any body. *Bacon.*

That which is concreted by exsiccation, or expression of humidity, will be resolved by *humectation,* as earth and clay. *Brown.*

HU'MERAL, hū'mĕ-răl. *adj.* [*humeral*, Fr. from *humerus*, Latin.] Belonging to the shoulder.

The largest crooked needle should be used, with a ligature, in taking up the *humeral* arteries in amputation. *Sharp.*

HUMICUBA'TION, hū-mĭk-ū-bā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*humi* and *cubo*, Latin.] The act of lying on the ground.

Fasting and sackcloth, and ashes and tears, and *humicubations,* used to be companions of repentance. *Bramhall.*

HU'MID, hū'mĭd. *adj.* [*humide*, French; *humidus*, Latin.] Wet; moist; watery.

Iris there, with *humid* bow,
Waters the odorous banks that blow
Flowers of more mingl'd hue
Than her purpled scarf can shew *Milton.*

The queen, recover'd, rears her *humid* eyes,
And first her husband on the poop espies. *Dryden.*

If they slip easily, and are of a fit size to be agitated by heat, and the heat is big enough to keep them in agitation, the body is fluid; and if it be apt to stick to things, it is *humid.* *Newton.*

HUMI'DITY, hū-mĭd'ē-tē. *n. s.* [*humidité*, Fr. from *humid.*] That quality which we call moisture, or the power of wetting other bodies.

Humidity differs very much from fluidity, depending altogether on the congruity of the component particles of any liquor to the pores of surfaces of such particular bodies as it is capable of adhering to. Thus quicksilver is not a moist liquor, in respect to our hands or clothes, and many other things it will not stick to: but it may be called so in reference to gold, tin, or lead, to whose surfaces it will presently adhere. And even water itself, that wets almost every thing, and is the greatest standard of *humidity,* is not capable of wetting every thing, for it stands and runs easily off in globular drops on the leaves of cabbages and many other plants; and it will not wet the feathers of ducks, swans, and other water-fowl. *Quincy.*

We 'll use this unwholesome *humidity,* this gross watry pumpion. *Shaksp.*

O blessing-breeding sun, draw from the earth
Rotten *humidity:* below thy sister's orb
Infect the air! *Shaksp.*

Young animals have more tender fibres and more *humidity,* than old animals, which have their juices more exalted and relishing. *Arbuthnot.*

HUMILIA'TION, hū-mĭl-ē-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.]

1. Descent from greatness; act of humility.

The former was an *humiliation* of Deity, the latter an *humiliation* of manhood; for which cause there followed upon the latter an exaltation of that which was humbled; for with power he created the world, but restored it by obedience. *Hooker.*

Thy *humiliation* shall exalt
With thee thy manhood also to this throne. *Milton.*

2. Mortification; external expression of sin and unworthiness.

John fared poorly, according unto the apparel he wore, that is, of camel's hair; and the doctrine he preached was *humiliation* and repentance. *Brown.*

With tears
Wat'ring the ground, and with our sighs the air
Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite, in sign
Of sorrow unfeign'd, and *humiliation* meek. *Milton.*

3. Abatement of pride.

It may serve for a great lesson of *humiliation* to mankind, to behold the habits and passions of men trampling over interest, friendship, honour, and their own personal safety, as well as that of their country. *Swift.*

HUMI'LITY, hū-mĭl'ē-tē. *n. s.* [*humilité*, French.]

1. Freedom from pride; modesty; not arrogance.

When we make profession of our faith, we stand; when we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for favour, we fall down; because the gesture of constancy becometh us best in the one, in the other the behaviour of *humility.* *Hooker.*

I do not know that Englishman alive,
With whom my soul is any jot at odds,
More than the infant that is born to night;
I thank my God for my *humility.* *Shaksp.*

What the height of a king tempteth to revenge, the *humility* of a christian teacheth to forgive. *King Charles.*

The *humility* of the style gained them many friends. *Clarendon.*

There are some that use
Humility to serve their pride, and seem
Humble upon their way, to be the prouder
At their wish'd journey's end. *Denham.*

It is an easy matter to extol *humility* in the midst of honour, or to begin a fast after dinner. *South.*

As high turrets for their airy steep,
Require foundations in proportion deep;
And lofty cedars as far upwards shoot,
As to the nether heavens they drive the root;
So low did her secure foundation lye,
She was not humble, but *humility.* *Dryden.*

2. Act of submission.

With these *humilities* they satisfied the young king, and by their bowing and bending avoided the present storm. *Davies.*

HU'MMER, hŭm'mŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *hum.*] That which hums; an applauder. *Ains.*

HU'MORAL, yū'mŏ-rŭl.[394 88] *adj.* [from *humour.*] Proceeding of the humours.

This sort of fever is comprehended under continual *humoral* fevers. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

HU'MORIST, yū'mŭr-ĭst. *n. s.* [*humorisio*, Italian; *humoriste*, French.]

1. One who conducts himself by his own fancy; one who gratifies his own humour.

The notion of a *humorist* is one that is greatly pleased, or greatly displeased, with little things; his actions seldom directed by the reason and nature of things. *Watts.*

This *humorist* keeps to himself much more than he wants, and gives his superfluities to purchase heaven. *Addison.*

2. One who has odd conceits.

The wit sinks imperceptibly into an *humorist.* *Spectator.*

3. One who has violent and peculiar passions.

By a wise and timeous inquisition the peccant humours and *humorists* must be discovered and purged, or cut off: mercy, in such a case, in a king, is true cruelty. *Bacon to Villiers.*

HU'MOROUS, yū'mŭr-ŭs.[314] *adj.* [from *humour.*]

1. Full of grotesque or odd images.

Some of the commentators tell us, that Marsya

was a lawyer who had lost his cause; others that this passage alludes to the story of the satire Marsyas who contended with Apollo, which I think is more *humorous*. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Capricious; irregular; without any rule but the present whim.

I am known to be a *humorous* patrician; said to be something imperfect, in favouring the first complaint; hasty and tinder-like, upon too trivial motion. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

Thou fortune's champion, that do'st never fight
But when her *humorous* ladyship is by,
To teach thee safety. *Shaksp.*

He's *humorous* as winter, and as sudden
As flaws congeal'd in the spring of day. *Shaksp.*

O, you awake then: come away,
Times be short, are made for play;
The *humorous* moon too will not stay:
What doth make you thus delay? *Ben Jonson.*

Vast is his courage, boundless in his mind,
Rough as a storm, and *humorous* as the wind. *Dryd.*

He that would learn to pass a just sentence on persons and things, must take heed of a fanciful temper of mind, and an *humorous* conduct in his affairs. *Watts' Logick.*

3. Pleasant; jocular.

Thy *humorous* vein, thy pleasing folly,
Lies all neglected, all forgot;
And pensive, wav'ring, melancholy,
Thou dread'st and hop'st thou know'st not what. *Prior.*

HU'MOROUSLY, yū'mŭr-ŭs-lė. *adv.* [from *humorous.*]

1. Merrily; jocosely.

A cabinet of medals Juvenal calls very *humorously, concisum argentum in titulos faciesque minutas.* *Addison.*

It has been *humorously* said, that some have fished the very jakes for papers left there by men of wit. *Swift.*

2. Capriciously; whimsically.

We resolve by halves, and unadvisedly; we resolve rashly, sillily, or *humorously*, upon no reasons that will hold. *Calamy.*

HU MOROUSNESS, yū'mŭr-ŭs-nės. *n. s.* [from *humorous.*]

1. Fickleness; capricious levity.
2. Jocularity; oddness of conceit.

HU'MORSOME, yū'mŭr-sŭm. *adj.* [from *humour.*]

1. Peevish; petulant.
2. Odd; humorous. In this sense it is less used.

Our science cannot be much improved by masquerades, where the wit of both sexes is altogether taken up in continuing singular and *humorsome* disguises. *Swift.*

HU'MORSOMELY, yū'mŭr-sŭm-lė. *adv.* [from *humorsome.*] Peevishly; petulantly.

HU'MOUR, yū'mŭr.[314] [394] *n. s.* [*humeur*, Fr. *humor*, Latin.]

1. Moisture.

The aqueous *humour* of the eye will not freeze, which is very admirable, seeing it hath the perspicuity and fluidity of common water. *Ray.*

2. The different kinds of moisture in man's body, reckoned by the old physicians to be phlegm, blood, choler, and melancholy, which as they predominated, were supposed to determine the temper of mind.

Believe not these suggestions, which proceed
From anguish of the mind and *humours* black,
That mingle with thy fancy. *Milton.*

3. General turn or temper of mind.

As there is no *humour* to which impudent poverty cannot make itself serviceable; so were there enow of those of desperate ambition, who would build their houses upon others ruin. *Sidney.*

There came a young lord, led with the *humour* of youth, which ever thinks that good whose goodness he sees not. *Sidney.*

King James, as he was a prince of great judgment, so he was a prince of a marvellous pleasant *humour:* as he was going through Lusen by Greenwich, he asked what town it was? they said Lusen. He asked, a good while after, what town is this we are now in? They said still it was Lusen: then, said the king, I will be king of Lusen. *Bacon.*

Examine how your *humour* is inclin'd,
And which the ruling passion of your mind. *Roscommon.*

They, who were acquainted with him, know his *humour* to be such, that he would never constrain himself. *Dryden.*

In cases where it is necessary to make examples, it is the *humour* of the multitude to forget the crime, and to remember the punishment. *Addison.*

Good *humour* only teaches charms to last,
Still makes new conquests, and maintains the past. *Pope.*

4. Present disposition.

It is the curse of kings to be attended
By slaves, that take their *humours* for a warrant
To break into the blood-house of life. *Shaksp.*

Another thought her nobler *humour* fed. *Fairfax.*

Their *humours* are not to be won,
But when they are imposed upon. *Hudibras.*

Tempt not his heavy hand;
But one submissive word which you let fall,
Will make him in good *humour* with us all. *Dryden.*

5. Grotesque imagery; jocularity; merriment.

In conversation *humour* is more than wit, easiness more than knowledge. *Temple.*

6. Tendency to disease; morbid disposition.

He denied himself nothing that he had a mind to eat or drink, which gave him a body full of *humours*, and made his fits of the gout frequent and violent. *Temple.*

The child had a *humour* which was cured by the waters of Glastonbury. *Fielding.*

7. Petulance; peevishness.

Is my friend all perfection, all virtue, and discretion? Has he not *humours* to be endured, as well as kindnesses to be enjoyed? *South.*

8. A trick; a practice.

I like not the *humour* of lying: he hath wronged me in some *humours:* I should have borne the humour'd letter to her. *Shaksp.*

9. Caprice; whim; predominant inclination.

In private, men are more bold in their own *humours;* and in consort, men are more obnoxious to others *humours;* therefore it is good to take both. *Bacon.*

To HU'MOUR, yū'mŭr. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To gratify; to sooth by compliance.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would *humour* his men; if to his men, I would curry with master Shallow. *Shaksp.*

If I were Brutus now, and he were Cassius,
He should not *humour* me. *Shaksp.*

Obedience and subjection were never enjoin'd by God to *humour* the passions, lusts and vanities of those who are commanded to obey our governours *Swift.*

You *humour* me, when I am sick;
Why not when I am splenetick? *Pope.*

Children are fond of something which strikes their fancy most, and sullen and regardless of every thing else, if they are not *humoured* in that fancy *Watts' Logick.*

2. To fit; to comply with.

To after age thou shalt be writ the man,
That with smooth air could *humour* best our tongue. *Milton.*

'Tis my part to invent, and the musicians to *humour* that invention. *Dryden.*

Fontainbleau is situated among rocks and woods, that give a fine variety of savage prospects: the king has *humoured* the genius of the place, and only made use of so much art as is necessary to regulate nature. *Addison.*

HUMP, hŭmp. *n. s.* [corrupted perhaps from *bump*. See BUMP.] The protuberance formed by a crooked back.

These defects were mended by matches; the eyes were opened in the next generation, and the *hump* fell. *Tatler.*

HU'MPBACK, hŭmp'bāk. *n. s.* [*hump* and *back.*] Crooked back; high shoulders.

The chief of the family was born with a *humpback* and very high nose. *Tatler.*

HUMPBA'CKED, hŭmp'bākt. *adj.* Having a crooked back.

To HUNCH, hŭnsh. *v. a.* [*husch*, German.]

1. To strike or punch with the fists.

Jack's friends began to *hunch* and push one another: why don't you go and cut the poor fellow down? *Arbuthnot.*

2. [*hocker*, a crooked back, German.] To crook the back.

Thy crooked mind within *hunch'd* out thy back,
And wander'd in thy limbs. *Dryden.*

HUNCHBA'CKED, hŭnsh'bākt.[359] *adj.* [*hunch* and *back.*] Having a crooked back.

His person deformed to the highest degree, flat-nosed, and *hunchbaked.* *L'Estrange.*

But I more fear Creon!
To take that *hunchback'd* monster in my arms,
Th' excrescence of a man. *Dryd. and Lee's Œdip.*

The second daughter was peevish, haggard, pale, with saucer eyes, a sharp nose, and *hunchbacked.* *Arbuthnot.*

HU'NDRED, hŭn'drĕd, *or* hŭn'dŭrd. *adj.* [hund, and hundred, Saxon; *honderd*, Dutch.] The number consisting of ten multiplied by ten.

A *hundred* altars in her temple smoke,
A thousand bleeding hearts her pow'r invoke. *Dryd.*

Many thousands had seen the transactions of our Saviour, and many *hundred* thousands received an account of them from the mouths of those who were eye-witnesses. *Addison.*

HU'NDRED, hŭn'drĕd.[417] *n. s.*

1. A company, body, or collection consisting of a hundred.

Very few will take this proposition, that God is pleased with the doing of what he himself commands, for an innate moral principle: whosoever does so, will have reason to think *hundreds* of propositions innate. *Locke.*

Lands, taken from the enemy, were divided into centuries or *hundreds*, and distributed amongst the soldiers. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A canton or division of a country, perhaps once containing a hundred manors. [*hundredum*, low Latin; *hundrede*, old French.]

Imposts upon merchants do seldom good to the king's revenue; for that that he wins in the *hundred*, he loseth in the shire. *Bacon.*

For justice they had a bench under a tree, where Ket usually sat, and with him two of every *hundred* whence their companies had been raised: here complaints were exhibited. *Hayward.*

HU'NDREDTH, hŭn'drĕd*th*. *adj.* [hundeontegoþa, Saxon.] The ordinal of a hundred; the tenth ten times told.

We shall not need to use the *hundredth* part of that time, which themselves bestow in making invectives. *Hooker.*

If this medium is rather within the sun's body than at its surface, and rarer there than at the *hun-*

dredth part of an inch from its body, and rarer there than at the orb of Saturn, I see no reason why the increase of density should stop. *Newton.*

HUNG, hŭng. The pret. and part. pass. of *hang*.

A wife so *hung* with virtues, such a freight,
What mortal shoulders can support? *Dryden.*

A room that is richly adorned, and *hung* round with a great variety of pictures, strikes the eye at once. *Watts.*

HU'NGER, hŭng'gŭr.[409] *n. s.* [hunger, Sax. *honger*, Dutch.]

1. Desire of food; the pain felt from fasting.

An uneasy sensation at the stomach for food. When the stomach is empty and the fibres in their natural tensions, they draw up so close as to rub against each other, so as to make that sensation: but when they are distended with food, it is again removed; unless when a person fasteth so long as for want of spirits, or nervous fluid, to have those fibres grow too flaccid to corrugate, and then we say a person has fasted away his stomach. *Quincy.*

Thou shalt serve thine enemies in *hunger* and in thirst. *Deuteronomy.*

The subacid part of the animal spirits, being cast off by the lower nerves upon the coats of the stomach, vellicates the fibres, and thereby produces the sense we call *hunger*. *Grew.*

Something viscous, fat and oily, remaining in the stomach, destroys the sensation of *hunger*. *Arbuth.*

2. Any violent desire.

The immaterial felicities we expect, do naturally suggest the necessity of preparing our appetites and *hungers* for them, without which heaven can be no heaven to us. *Decay of Piety.*

For *hunger* of my gold I dye. *Dryden.*

To HU'NGER, hŭng'gŭr.[98] *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feel the pain of hunger.

My more having, would be as a sauce
To make me *hunger* more. *Shaksp.*

Widely they gape, and to the eye they roar,
As if they *hunger'd* for the food they bore. *Cowley.*

2. To desire with great eagerness; to long.

Dost thou so *hunger* for my empty chair,
That thou wilt needs invest thee with my honours,
Before thy hour be ripe? O foolish youth,
Thou seek'st the greatness that will overwhelm thee!
Stay but a little. *Shaksp.*

I content me,
And from the sting of famine fear no harm,
Nor mind it, fed with better thoughts that feed
Me *hung'ring* more to do my Father's will. *Milton.*

HU'NGERBIT, hŭng'gŭr-bĭt.
HU'NGERBITTEN, hŭng'gŭr-bĭt-t'n.[103] *adj.* [*hunger* and *bit*.] Pained or weakened with hunger.

His strength shall be *hungerbitten*. *Job.*

Thyself
Bred up in poverty and straits at home;
Lost in a desert here, and *hungerbit*. *Milton.*

HU'NGERLY, hŭng'gŭr-lė. *adj.* [from *hunger*.] Hungry; in want of nourishment.

His beard
Grew thin and *hungerly*, and seem'd to ask
His sops as he was drinking. *Shaksp.*

HU'NGERLY, hŭng'gŭr-lė. *adv.* With keen appetite.

You have sav'd my longing, and I feed
Most *hungerly* on your sight. *Shaksp.*

They are all but stomachs, and we all but food,
They eat us *hungerly*, and, when they 're full,
They belch us. *Shaksp.*

HU'NGERSTARVED, hŭng'gŭr-stârv'd'. *adj.* [*hunger* and *starved*.] Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food.

All my followers to th' eager foe
Turn back, and fly like ships before the wind,
Or lambs pursu'd by *hungerstarved* wolves. *Shaksp.*

Go, go, cheer up thy *hungerstarved* men.
Shakspeare.

As to some holy house th' afflicted came,
Th' *hungerstarv'd*, the naked, and the lame,
Want and diseases, fled before her name. *Dryden.*

HU'NGRED, hŭng'gŭr'd.[359] *adj.* [from *hunger*.] Pinched by want of food.

Odours do in a small degree nourish, and we see men an *hungered* love to smell hot bread. *Bacon.*

HU'NGRILY, hŭng'grė-lė. *adv.* [from *hungry*.] With keen appetite.

Thus much to the kind rural gods we owe,
Who pity'd suffering mortals long ago;
When on harsh acorns *hungrily* they fed,
And gave 'em nicer palates, better bread. *Dryden.*

HU'NGRY, hŭng'grė. *adj.* [from *hunger*.]

1. Feeling pain from want of food.

That face of his the *hungry* cannibals
Would not have touch'd, would not have stain'd with blood. *Shakspeare.*

By eating before he was *hungry*, and drinking before he was dry, he was sure never to eat or drink much at a time. *Temple.*

They that talk thus may say that a man is always *hungry*, but that he does not always feel it; whereas hunger consists in that very sensation. *Locke.*

2. Not fat; not fruitful; not prolifick; more disposed to draw from other substances than to impart to them.

Cassius has a lean and *hungry* look. *Shaksp.*

The more fat water will bear soap best; for the *hungry* water doth kill its unctuous nature. *Bacon.*

In rushy grounds springs are found at the first and second spit, and sometimes lower in a *hungry* gravel. *Mortimer.*

To the great day of retribution our Saviour refers us, for reaping the fruits that we here sow in the most *hungry* and barren soils. *Smalridge.*

HUNKS, hŭngks. *n. s.* [*hunsker*, sordid, Islandick.] A covetous sordid wretch; a miser; a curmudgeon.

The old *hunks* was well served, to be tricked out of a whole hog for the securing of his puddings. *L'Estrange.*

She has a husband, a jealous, covetous, old *hunks*. *Dryden.*

Irus has given all the intimations of being a close *hunks* worth money. *Addison.*

To HUNT, hŭnt. *v. a.* [huntian, Saxon, from hund, a dog.]

1. To chase wild animals.

The man that once did sell the lion's skin,
While the beast liv'd was kill'd in *hunting* him.
Shakspeare.

Wilt thou *hunt* the prey for the lion, or fill the appetite of the young lions? *Job.*

We should single every criminal out of the herd, and *hunt* him down; however formidable and overgrown; and on the contrary, shelter and defend virtue. *Addison.*

2. To pursue; to follow close.

Evil shall *hunt* the violent man to overthrow him. *Psalms.*

The heart strikes five hundred sorts of pulses in an hour, and is *hunted* unto such continual palpitations, through anxiety, that fain would it break. *Harvey.*

3. To search for.

Not certainly affirming any thing, but by conferring of times and monuments, I do *hunt* out a probability. *Spenser.*

All that is found in books is not rightly deduced from principles: such an examen every reader's mind is not forward to make, especially in those who have given themselves up to a party, and only *hunt* for what may favour and support the tenets of it. *Locke.*

4. To direct or manage hounds in the chase.

He *hunts* a pack of dogs better than any, and is famous for finding hares. *Addison.*

To HUNT, hŭnt. *v. n.*

1. To follow the chase.

When he returns from *hunting*,
I will not speak with him. *Shaksp.*

Esau went to the field to *hunt* for venison. *Gen.*

One followed study and knowledge, and another hawking and *hunting*. *Locke.*

On the old pagan tombs, masks, *hunting* matches, and bacchanals are very common. *Addison.*

2. To pursue or search.

Very much of kin to this is the *hunting* after arguments to make good one side of a question, and wholly to neglect and refuse those which favour the other side. *Locke.*

HUNT, hŭnt. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A pack of hounds.

The common *hunt*, though from their rage restrain'd
By sov'reign pow'r, her company disdain'd,
Grinn'd as they pass'd. *Dryden.*

2. A chase.

The *hunt* is up, the morn is bright and gray;
The fields are fragrant, and the woods are green.
Shakspeare.

3. Pursuit.

I've heard myself proclaim'd;
And by the happy hollow of a tree
Escap'd the *hunt*. *Shaksp.*

HU'NTER, hŭn'tŭr. *n. s.* [from *hunt*.]

1. One who chases animals for pastime or food.

If those English lords had been good *hunters*, and reduced the mountains, boggs, and woods within the limits of forests, chaces and parks, the forest law would have driven them into the plains. *Davies.*

Down from a hill the beast that reigns in woods,
First *hunter* then, pursued a gentle brace,
Goodliest of all the forest, hart and hind. *Milton.*

Another's crimes th' unhappy *hunter* bore,
Glutting his father's eyes with guiltless gore. *Dryd.*

This was the arms or device of our old Roman *hunters;* a passage of Manilius lets us know the pagan *hunters* had Meleager for their patron. *Add.*

Bold Nimrod first the savage chace began,
A mighty *hunter*, and his game was man. *Pope.*

2. A dog that scents game or beasts of prey.

Of dogs, the valu'd file
Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle,
The housekeeper, the *hunter*. *Shaksp.*

HU'NTINGHORN, hŭn'tĭng-hôrn. *n. s.* [*hunting* and *horn*.] A bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds.

Whilst a boy, Jack ran from school,
Fond of his *huntinghorn* and pole. *Prior.*

HU'NTRESS, hŭn'trĕs. *n. s.* [from *hunter*.] A woman that follows the chase.

And thou thrice crowned queen of night, survey,
With thy chaste eye, from thy pale sphere above,
Thy *huntress'* name, that my full life doth sway.
Shakspeare.

Shall I call
Antiquity from the old schools of Greece,
To testify the arms of chastity?
Hence had the *huntress* Dian her dread bow,
Fair silver-shafted queen, for ever chaste. *Milton.*

Let old Arcadia boast her ample plain,
Th' immortal *huntress*, and her virgin train;
Nor envy Windsor. *Pope.*

Homer represents Diana with her quiver at her shoulder; but at the same time he describes her as an *huntress*. *Broome.*

HU'NTSMAN, hŭnts'măn.[88] *n. s.* [*hunt* and *man*.]

1. One who delights in the chase.

Like as a *huntsman*, after weary chase,

Seeing the game escape from him away,
Sits down to rest him. *Spenser.*
Such game, whilst yet the world was new,
The mighty Nimrod did pursue:
What *huntsman* of our feeble race,
Or dogs, dare such a monster chace? *Waller.*

2. The servant whose office is to manage the chase.

Apply this moral rather to the *huntsman* that managed the chace, than to the master. *L'Estr.*

HU'NTSMANSHIP, hŭnts'măn-ship. *n. s.* [from *huntsman*.] The qualifications of a hunter.

At court your fellows every day
Give the art of rhiming, *huntsmanship*, or play. *Donne.*

HU'RDLE, hûr'dl.[405] *n. s.* [hyrdel, Sax.]

1. A texture of sticks woven together; a crate.

The sled, the tumbril, *hurdles*, and the flail,
These all must be prepar'd. *Dryden.*

2. Grate on which criminals were dragged to execution.

Settle your fine joints 'gainst Thursday next,
Or I will drag thee on a *hurdle* thither. *Shaksp.*
The blacksmith was hanged, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn; taking pleasure upon the *hurdle*, to think that he should be famous in aftertimes. *Bacon.*

HURDS, hûrdz. *n. s.* The refuse of hemp or flax. *Ainsworth.*

To HURL, hûrl. *v. a.* [from *huorlt*, to throw down, Islandick; or, according to *Skinner*, from *whirl*.]

1. To throw with violence; to drive impetuously.

If heav'ns have any grievous plagues in store,
O, let them keep it till thy sins be ripe,
And then *hurl* down their indignation
On thee! *Shaksp.*
He holds vengeance in his hand,
To *hurl* upon their heads that break his law. *Shakspeare.*
I with my nails digg'd stones out of the ground,
To *hurl* at the beholders of my shame. *Shaksp.*
If he thrust him of hatred, or *hurl* at him by lying of wait. *Numbers.*
They use both the right hand and the left in *hurling* stones. *Chronicles.*
Hurl ink and wit,
As madmen stones. *Ben Jonson.*
His darling sons,
Hurl'd headlong to partake with us, shall curse
Their frail original and faded bliss. *Milton.*
She strikes the lute; but if it sound,
Threatens to *hurl* it on the ground. *Waller.*
Corrupted light of knowledge *hurl'd*,
Sin, death, and ignorance, o'er all the world. *Denh.*
Young Phæton,
From east to north irregularly *hurl'd*,
First set himself on fire, and then the world. *Dryd.*
Conjure him far to drive the Grecian train,
And *hurl'd* them headlong to their fleet and main. *Pope.*

2. To utter with vehemence. [*hurler*, Fr. to make a howling or hideous noise.] This sense is not in use.

The glad merchant that does view
His ship far come from wat'ry wilderness,
He *hurls* out vows. *Spenser.*
Highly they rag'd against the Highest,
Hurling defiance towards the vaults of heav'n. *Milton.*

3. To play at a kind of game.

Hurling taketh its denomination from throwing of the ball, and is of two sorts; to goals, and to the country: for *hurling* to goals there are fifteen or thirty players, more or less, chosen out on each side, who strip themselves, and then join hands in ranks, one against another: out of these ranks they match themselves by pairs, one embracing another, and so pass away; every of which couple are to watch one another during this play. *Carew.*

HURL, hûrl. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Tumult; riot; commotion.

He in the same *hurl* murdering such as he thought would withstand his desire, was chosen king. *Knolles.*

HU'RLBAT, hûrl'bât. *n. s.* [*hurl* and *bat*.] Whirlbat. *Ainsworth.*

HU'RLER, hûr'lûr. *n. s.* [from *hurl*.] One that plays at hurling.

The *hurlers* must hurl man to man, and not two set upon one man at once. *Carew.*

HU'RLWIND, hûrl'wind. *n. s.* [*hurl* and *wind*.] A whirlwind; a violent gust. A word not in use.

Like scatter'd down by howling Eurus blown,
By rapid *hurlwinds* from his mansion thrown. *Sandys.*

HU'RLY, hûr'lè. } *n. s.* [from
HU'RLYBURLY, hûr'lè-bûr'lè. } the Fr. *hurluberlu*, inconsiderately.] Tumult; commotion; bustle.

Winds take the ruffian billows by the top,
That with the *hurly* death itself awakes. *Shaksp.*
Poor discontents,
Which gape and rub the elbow at the news
Of *hurlyburly* innovation. *Shaksp.*
Methinks, I see this *hurly* all on foot. *Shaksp.*
All places were filled with tumult and *hurlyburly*, every man measured the danger by his own fear; and such a pitiful cry was in every place, as in cities presently to be besieged. *Knolles.*

HU'RRICANE, hûr'rè-kân. } *n. s.* [*hura-*
HU'RRICANO, hûr-rè-kâ'nô. } *can*, Span. *ouragan*, Fr.] A violent storm, such as is often experienced in the western hemisphere.

Blow winds, and crack your cheeks;
You cataracts and *hurricanoes* spout! *Shaksp.*
A storm or *hurricano*, though but the force of air, makes a strange havock where it comes. *Burnet.*
A poet who had a great genius for tragedy, made every man and woman too in his plays stark raging mad: all was tempestuous and blustering; heaven and earth were coming together at every word; a mere *hurricane* from the beginning to the end. *Dryden.*
The ministers of state, who gave us law,
In corners with selected friends withdraw;
There, in deaf murmurs, solemnly are wise,
Whisp'ring like winds, ere *hurricanes* arise. *Dryd.*
So, where our wide Numidian wastes extend,
Sudden th' impetuous *hurricanes* descend,
Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play,
Tear up the sands, and sweep whole plains away. *Addison.*

HU'RRIER, hûr'rè-ûr. *n. s.* [from *hurry*.] One that hurries; a disturber.

Mars, that horrid *hurrier* of men. *Chapman.*

To HU'RRY, hûr'rè. *v. n.* [herȝian, to plunder, Saxon; *hurs* was likewise a word used by the old Germans in urging their horses to speed; but seems the imperative of the verb.] To hasten; to put into precipitation or confusion; to drive confusedly.

Your nobles will not hear you; but are gone
To offer service to your enemy;
And wild amazement *hurries* up and down
The little number of your doubtful friends. *Shaksp.*
For whom all this haste
Of midnight march, and *hurry'd* meeting here? *Milton.*
Impetuous lust *hurries* him on to satisfy it. *South.*
That *hurry'd* o'er
Such swarms of English to the neighb'ring shore. *Dryden.*
A man has not time to subdue his passions, establish his soul in virtue, and come up to the perfection of his nature, before he is *hurried* off the stage. *Addison.*
Stay these sudden gusts of passion,
That *hurry* you away. *Rowe.*
If a council be called, or a battle fought, you are not coldly informed, the reader is *hurried* out of himself by the poet's imagination. *Pope.*

To HU'RRY, hûr'rè. *v. n.* To move on with precipitation.

Did you but know what joys your way attend,
You would not *hurry* to your journey's end. *Dryd.*

HU'RRY, hûr'rè. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Tumult; precipitation; commotion.

Among all the horrible *hurries* in England, Ireland was then almost quiet. *Hayward.*
It might have pleased him in the present heat and *hurry* of his rage; but must have displeased him infinitely in the sedate reflection. *South.*
After the violence of the *hurry* and commotion was over, the water came to a state somewhat more calm. *Woodward.*
Ambition raises a tumult in the soul, it inflames the mind, and puts it into a violent *hurry* of thought. *Addison.*
A long train of coaches and six ran through the heart, one after another, in a very great *hurry*. *Addison.*
I do not include the life of those who are in a perpetual *hurry* of affairs, but of those who are not always engaged. *Addison.*
The pavement sounds with trampling feet,
And the mixt *hurry* barricades the street. *Gay.*

HURST, hûrst. *n. s.* [hyrst, Saxon.] A grove or thicket of trees. *Ainsworth.*

To HURT, hûrt. *v. a.* pret. *I hurt;* part. pass. *I have hurt.* [hyrt, wounded, Saxon; *heurter*, to strike, French.]

1. To mischief; to harm.

He that overcometh shall not be *hurt* of the second death. *Revelation.*
Virtue may be assail'd, but never *hurt;*
Surpriz'd by unjust force, but not enthrall'd. *Milt.*
The Adonis of the sea is so called, because it is a loving and innocent fish, that *hurts* nothing that has life. *Walton.*

2. To wound; to pain by some bodily harm.

My heart is turn'd to stone: I strike it, and it *hurts* my hand. *Shakspeare.*
It breeds contempt
For herds to listen, or presume to pry,
When the *hurt* lion groans within his den. *Dryden.*

3. To damage; to impair.

See thou *hurt* not the oil and wine. *Revelation.*

HURT, hûrt. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Harm; mischief.

The *hurt* thereby is greater than the good. *Spen.*
I have slain a man to my *hurt*. *Genesis.*
I found it stand there uncorrected, as if there had been no *hurt* done. *Baker.*

2. Wound or bruise.

Where is he wounded?
—There will be large cicatrices to shew the people: he received seven *hurts* i' th' body. *Shakspeare.*
Carter adventured bravely, and received two great *hurts* in his body. *Hayward.*
The pains of sickness and *hurts*, hunger, thirst, and cold, all men feel. *Locke.*
In arms and science 'tis the same,
Our rival's *hurts* create our fame. *Prior.*

3. Injury; wrong.

Why should damage grow to the *hurt* of the king? *Ezra.*

HU'RTER, hûrt'ûr. *n. s.* [from *hurt*.] One that does harm.

HU'RTFUL, hûrt'fûl. *adj.* [*hurt* and *full*.] Mischievous; pernicious.

Secret neglect of our duty is but only our own

hurt; one man's contempt of the common prayer of the church of God may be most *hurtful* unto many. *Hooker.*

The *hurtful* hazle in the vineyard shun,
Nor plant it to receive the setting sun. *Dryden.*

HU'RTFULLY, hûrt'fûl-ė. *adv.* [from *hurtful.*] Mischievously; perniciously.

HU'RTFULNESS, hûrt'fûl-nės. *n. s.* [from *hurtful.*] Mischievousness; perniciousness.

To HU'RTLE, hûr'tl.[405] *v. n.* [*heurteur*, French; *urtare*, Italian.] To clash; to skirmish; to run against any thing; to jostle; to meet in shock and encounter. *Hanmer.*

The noise of battle *hurtled* in the air. *Shaksp.*

Kindness
Made him give battle to the lioness,
Who quickly fell before him; in which *hurtling*,
From miserable slumber I awak'd. *Shaksp.*

To HU'RTLE, hûr'tl. *v. a.* To move with violence or impetuosity. This is probably the original of *hurl.* Obsolete.

His harmful club he 'gan to *hurtle* high.
And threaten battle to the fairy knight. *F. Queen.*

HU'RTLEBERRY, hûr'tl-bėr-ė. *n. s.* [*hiort bar*, Danish.] Bilberry; *bacca vitis idæa*

HU'RTLESS, hûrt'lės. *adj.* [from *hurt.*]

1. Innocent; harmless; innoxious; doing no harm.

Unto her home he oft would go,
Where bold and *hurtless* many a play he tries,
Her parents liking well it should be so;
For simple goodness shined in his eyes. *Sidney.*

She joy'd to make proof of her cruelty
On gentle dame, so *hurtless* and so true. *F. Queen.*

Shorter ev'ry gasp he takes,
And vain efforts and *hurtless* blows he makes.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. Receiving no hurt.

HU'RTLESSLY, hûrt'lės-lė. *adv.* [from *hurtless.*] Without harm.

Your neighbours have found you so *hurtlessly* strong, that they thought it better to rest in your friendship, than make new trial of your enmity. *Sidney.*

HU'RTLESSNESS, hûrt'lės-nės. *n. s.* [from *hurtless.*] Freedom from any pernicious quality.

HU'SBAND, hûz'bûnd.[88] *n. s.* [*hossband*, master, Danish; from *house*, and *bonda*, Runick, a master.]

1. The correlative to a wife; a man married to a woman.

Thy *husband* is thy lord, thy life, thy keeper,
Thy head, thy sovereign. *Shakspeare.*

Why, woman, your *husband* is in his old lunes again: he so takes on yonder with my *husband*, and so rails against all married mankind. *Shakspeare.*

This careful *husband* had been long away,
Whom his chaste wife and little children mourn. *Dryden.*

The contract and ceremony of marriage is the occasion of the denomination of relation of *husband.* *Locke.*

2. The male of animals.

Ev'n though a snowy ram thou shalt behold,
Prefer him not in haste, for *husband* to thy fold. *Dryden.*

3. An economist; a man that knows and practises the methods of frugality and profit. Its signification is always modified by some epithet implying bad or good.

Edward I. shewed himself a right good *husband*; owner of a lordship ill husbanded. *Davies.*

I was considering the shortness of life, and what *ill husbands* we are of so tender a fortune. *Collier.*

4. A tiller of the ground; a farmer.

Husband's work is laborious and hard. *Hubberd.*

I heard a great *husband* say, that it was a common error to think that chalk helpeth arable grounds. *Bacon.*

In those fields,
The painful *husband* plowing up his ground,
Shall find all fret with rust, both pikes and shields. *Hakewill.*

If continu'd rain
The lab'ring *husband* in his house restrain,
Let him forecast his work. *Dryden.*

To HU'SBAND, hûz'bûnd. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To supply with a husband.

Think you I am no stronger than my sex,
Being so father'd and so *husbanded*? *Shakspeare.*

If you shall prove
This ring was ever her's, you shall as easy
Prove that I *husbanded* her bed in Florence,
Where yet she never was. *Shakspeare.*

In my right,
By me invested, he compeers the best.
—That were the most, if he should *husband* you. *Shakspeare.*

2. To manage with frugality.

It will be pastime passing excellent,
If it be *husbanded* with modesty. *Shakspeare.*

The French, wisely *husbanding* the possession of a victory, kept themselves within their trenches. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

If thou be master-gunner, spend not all
That thou canst speak at once; but *husband* it,
And give men turns of speech. *Herbert.*

3. To till; to cultivate the ground with proper management.

A farmer cannot *husband* his ground, if he sits at a great rent. *Bacon.*

HU'SBANDLESS, hûz'bûnd-lės. *adj.* [from *husband.*] Without a husband.

A widow, *husbandless*, subject to fears;
A woman, naturally born to fears. *Shakspeare.*

HU'SBANDLY, hûz'bûnd-lė. *adj.* [from *husband.*] Frugal: thrifty.

Bare plots full of galls, if ye plow overthwart;
And compass it then, is a *husbandly* part. *Tusser.*

HU'SBANDMAN, hûz'bûnd-mân. *n. s.* [*husband* and *man.*] One who works in tillage.

This Davy serves you for good uses; he is your servingman, and your *husbandman*. *Shakspeare.*

The mule being more swift in his labour than the ox, more ground was allowed to the mule by the *husbandman*. *Broome.*

HU'SBANDRY, hûz'bûn-drė. *n. s.* [from *husband.*]

1. Tillage; manner of cultivating land.

He began with a wild method to run over all the art of *husbandry*, especially in employing his tongue about well dunging of a field. *Sidney.*

Ask'd if in *husbandry* he ought did know,
To plough, to plant, to reap, to sow. *Hubb. Tale.*

Husbandry supplieth all things necessary for food. *Spenser.*

Peace hath from France too long been chas'd;
And all her *husbandry* doth lie on heaps,
Corrupting in its own fertility. *Shakspeare.*

Her plenteous womb
Expresseth its full tilth and *husbandry*. *Shakspeare.*

The seeds of virtue may, by the *husbandry* of christian counsel, produce better fruit than the strength of self-nature. *Raleigh.*

Husbandry the Spaniards wanting in the valleys of Mexico, could not make our wheat bear seed. *Raleigh.*

A family governed with order, will fall naturally to the several trades of *husbandry*, tillage, and pasturage. *Temple.*

Let any one consider the difference between an acre of land sown with wheat, and an acre of the same land lying without any *husbandry* upon it, and he will find, that the improvement of labour makes the value. *Locke.*

2. Thrift; frugality; parsimony.

There's *husbandry* in heaven;
The candles are all out. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

You have already saved several millions to the publick, and that what we ask is too inconsiderable to break into any rules of the strictest good *husbandry*. *Swift.*

3. Care of domestick affairs.

Lorenzo, I commit into your hands
The *husbandry* and manage of my house. *Shaksp.*

HUSH, hûsh. *interj.* [without etymology.] Silence! be still! no noise!

The king hath done you wrong; but *hush!* 'tis so. *Shakspeare.*

There 's something else to do; *hush* and be mute,
Or else our spell is marr'd. *Shakspeare.*

HUSH, hûsh. *adj.* [from the interjection.] Still; silent; quiet.

As we often see, against some storm,
A silence in the heav'ns, the rack stands still,
The bold winds speechless, and the orb below
As *hush* as death. *Shakspeare.*

To HUSH, hûsh. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To be still; to be silent.

This frown'd, that fawn'd, the third for shame did blush;
Another seemed envious or coy;
Another in her teeth did knaw a rush;
But at these strangers presence every one did *hush*. *Spenser.*

To HUSH, hûsh. *v. a.* To still; to silence; to quiet; to appease.

Yet can I not of such tame patience boast,
As to be *husht*, and nought at all to say. *Shaksp.*

It was my breath that blew this tempest up,
Upon your stubborn usage of the pope;
But since you are a gentle convertite,
My tongue shall *hush* again this storm of war,
And make fair weather in your blust'ring land. *Shakspeare.*

Speak softly;
All 's *husht* as midnight yet. *Shakspeare.*

My love would speak; my duty *hushes* me. *Shak.*

When in a bed of straw we shrink together,
And the bleak winds shall whistle round our heads,
Wilt thou then talk thus to me? Wilt thou then
Hush my cares thus, and shelter me with love? *Otway.*

Hush'd as midnight silence go;
He will not have your acclamations now. *Dryden.*

Her sire at length is kind,
Calms every storm, and *hushes* every wind;
Prepares his empire for his daughter's ease,
And for his hatching nephews smooths the seas. *Dryden.*

The court was *hushed*, and a whisper ran. *Addis.*

To HUSH *up*, hûsh-ûp. *v. a.* To suppress in silence; to forbid to be mentioned.

This matter is *hushed up*, and the servants are forbid to talk of it. *Pope.*

HU'SHMONEY, hûsh'mûn-ė. *n. s.* [*hush* and *money.*] A bribe to hinder information; pay to secure silence.

A dext'rous steward, when his tricks are found,
Hushmoney sends to all the neighbours round;
His master, unsuspicious of his pranks,
Pays all the costs, and gives the villain thanks. *Swift.*

HUSK, hûsk. *n. s.* [*huldsch*, Dutch, or *huyscken*, from *huys.*] The outmost integument of fruits.

Do but behold yon poor and starved band,
And your fair shew shall suck away their souls,
Leaving them but the shales and *husks* of men. *Shakspeare.*

Most seeds, in their growing, leave their *husk* or rind about the root. *Bacon.*

Thy food shall be
The fresh brook mussels, withered roots, and *husks*
Wherein the acorn cradled. *Shakspeare.*
Fruits of all kinds, in coat
Rough or smooth rind, or bearded *husks*, or shell,
She gathers; tribute large! and on the board
Heaps with unsparing hand. *Milton.*
Some steep their seeds, and some in cauldrons boil
O'er gentle fires; the exuberant juice to drain,
And swell the flatt'ring *husks* with fruitful grain. *Dryden.*
Some, when the press
Has drain'd the pulpous mass, regale their swine
With the dry refuse; thou, more wise, shalt steep
The *husks* in water, and again employ
The pond'rous engine. *Philips.*
Barely for ptisan was first steeped in water till it swelled; afterwards dried in the sun, then beat till the *husk* was taken off, and ground. *Arbuthnot.*
Do not content yourselves with mere words, lest you feed upon *husks* instead of kernels. *Watts.*

To Husk, hůsk. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strip off the outward integument.

Hu'sked, hůs'kêd.[366] *adj.* [from *husk*.] Bearing a husk; covered with a husk.

Hu'sky, hůs'kė. *adj.* [from *husk*.] Abounding in husks; consisting of husks.
Most have found
A *husky* harvest from the grudging ground. *Dryd.*
With timely care
Shave the goat's shaggy beard, lest thou too late
In vain should'st seek a strainer, to dispart
The *husky* terrene dregs from purer must. *Philips.*

Hu'ssy, hůz'zė. *n. s.* [corrupted from *housewife:* taken in an ill sense.] A sorry or bad woman; a worthless wench. It is often used ludicrously in slight disapprobation.
Get you in, *hussy*, go: now will I personate this hopeful young jade. *Southern.*

Hu'stings, hůs'tîngz. *n. s.* [huſtinz, Saxon.] A council; a court held.

To Hu'stle, hůs'sl.[472] *v. a.* [perhaps corrupted from *hurtle*.] To shake together in confusion.

Hu'swife, hůz'zîf.[144] *n. s.* [corrupted from *housewife*.]
1. A bad manager; a sorry woman. It is common to use *housewife* in a good, and *huswife* or *hussy* in a bad sense.
Bianca,
A *huswife*, that, by selling her desires,
Buys herself bread and cloth. *Shakspeare.*
2. An economist: a thrifty woman.
Why should you want?
The bounteous *huswife*, nature, on each bush
Lays her fulness before you. *Shakspeare.*

To Hu'swife, hůz'zîf. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage with economy and frugality.
But *huswifing* the little heav'n had lent,
She duly paid a groat for quarter-rent;
And pinch'd her belly, with her daughters two,
To bring the year about with much ado. *Dryden.*

Hu'swifery, hůz'zîf-rė. *n. s.* [from *huswife*.]
1. Management good or bad.
Good *huswifery* trieth
To rise with the cock;
Ill *huswifery* lyeth
Till nine of the clock. *Tusser.*
2. Management of rural business committed to women.
If cheeses in dairie have Argus his eyes,
Tell Cisley the fault in her *huswifery* lies. *Tusser.*

Hut, hůt. *n. s.* [hutte, Saxon; *hute*, Fr.] A poor cottage.
Our wand'ring saints, in woful state,
To a small cottage came at last,
Where dwelt a good old honest yeoman,
Who kindly did these saints invite
In his poor *hut* to pass the night. *Swift.*
Sore pierc'd by wintry wind,
How many shrink into the sordid *hut*
Of cheerless poverty! *Thomson.*

Hutch, hůtsh. *n. s.* [hpæcca, Sax. *huche*, French.] A corn chest.
The best way to keep them, after they are threshed, is to dry them well, and keep them in *hutches*, or close casks. *Mortimer.*

To Huzz, hůz. *v. n.* [from the sound.] To buzz; to murmur.

Huza', hůz-zâ'.[174] *interj.* A shout; a cry of acclamation.
The *huzzas* of the rabble are the same to a bear that they are to a prince. *L'Estrange.*
You keep a parcel of roaring bullies about me day and night; *huzzas* and hunting-horns never let me cool. *Arbuthnot.*
All fame is foreign, but of true desert;
Plays round the head, but comes not to the heart:
One self-approving hour whole years outweighs
Of stupid starers and of loud *huzzas*. *Pope.*

To Huzza', hůz-zâ'. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To utter acclamation.
A caldron of fat beef, and stoop of ale,
On the *huzzaing* mob shall still prevail. *King.*

To Huzza', hůz-zâ'. *v. a.* To receive or attend with acclamation.
He was *huzzaed* into the court by several thousands of weavers and clothiers. *Addison.*

Hy'acinth, hî'â-sînth. *n. s.* [ὑάκινθος; *hyacinthe*, French; *hyacinthus*, Latin.]
1. A flower.
It hath a bulbous root; the leaves are long and narrow: the stalk is upright and naked, the flowers growing on the upper part in a spike: the flowers consist each of one leaf, are naked, tubulose, and cut into six divisions at the brim, which are reflexed: the ovary becomes a roundish fruit with three angles, which is divided into three cells, which are filled with roundish seeds. *Miller.*
The silken fleece, impurpl'd for the loom,
Rival'd the *hyacinth* in vernal bloom. *Pope.*
2. A gem.
The *hyacinth* is the same with the *lapis lyncurius* of the ancients. It is a less shewy gem than any of the other red ones. It is seldom smaller than a seed of hemp, or larger than a nutmeg. It is found of various degrees of deepness and paleness; but its colour is always a deadish red, with a considerable admixture of yellow; its most usual is that mixed red and yellow, which we know by the name of flame-colour. *Hill.*

Hyaci'nthine, hî-â-sîn'*th*în.[140] *adj.* [ὑακίνθινος.] Made of hyacinths; resembling hyacinths.

Hy'ades, hî'â-dėz. } *n. s.* [ὑάδες.] A wa-
Hy'ads, hî'ădz.[187] } tery constellation.
The sailors quarter'd heaven, and found a name
For ev'ry fixed and ev'ry wand'ring star;
The pleiads, *hyads*. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

Hy'aline, hî'â-lîn.[150] *adj.* [ὑάλινος.] Glassy; crystalline; made glass; sembling glass.
From heav'n-gate not far, founded in view
On the clear *hyaline*, the glassy sea. *Millon.*

Hy'bridous, hîb'brė-důs. *adj.* [ὕβρις; *hybrida*, Lat.] Begotten between animals of different species.
Why such different species should not only mingle together but also generate an animal, and yet that that *hybridous* production should not again generate, is to me a mystery. *Ray.*

Hyda'tides, hî-dât'ė-dėz.[187] *n. s.* [from ὕδωρ.] Little transparent bladders of water in any part: most common in dropsical persons, from a distention or rupture of the lympheducts. *Quincy.*
All the water is contained in little bladders, adhering to the liver and peritoneum, known by the name of *hydatides*. *Wiseman.*

Hy'dra, hî'drâ. *n. s.* [*hydra*, Latin.] A monster with many heads slain by *Hercules:* whence any multiplicity of evils is termed a *hydra*.
New rebellions raise
Their *hydra* heads, and the false north displays
Her broken league to imp her serpent wings. *Milt.*
More formidable *hydra* stands within,
Whose jaws with iron-teeth severely grin. *Dryden.*
Subdue
The *hydra* of the many-headed hissing crew. *Dryd.*

Hy'dragogues, hî'drâ-gôgz.[167] *n. s.* [ὕδωρ and ἄγω; *hydragogue*, French.] Such medicines as occasion the discharge of watery humours, which is generally the case of the stronger catharticks, because they shake most forcibly the bowels and their appendages. *Quincy.*

Hydrau'lical, hî-drâw'lė-kâl. } *adj.* [from
Hydrau'lick, hî-drâw'lîk. } *hydraulicks.*] Relating to the conveyance of water through pipes.
Among the engines in which the air is useful, pumps may be accounted, and other *hydraulical* engines. *Derham.*
We have employed a virtuoso to make an *hydraulick* engine, in which a chemical liquor, resembling blood, is driven through elastick channels. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

HYDRAU'LICKS, hî-drâw'lîks. *n. s.* [ὕδωρ, water, and ἀυλὸς, a pipe.] The science of conveying water through pipes or conduits.

Hydroce'le, hî'drô-sėle. *n. s.* [ὑδροκηλὶς; *hydrocele*, French.] A watery rupture.

Hydroce'phalus, hî-drô-sêf'fâ-lůs. *n. s.* [ὕδωρ and κεφαλὴ.] A dropsy in the head.
A *hydrocephalus*, or dropsy of the head, is only incurable when the serum is extravasated into the ventricles of the brain. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Hydro'grapher, hî-drôg'grâ-fûr. *n. s.* [ὕδωρ and γράφω; *hydrographe*, French.] One who draws maps of the sea.
It may be drawn from the writings of our *hydrographer*. *Boyle.*

Hydro'graphy, hî-drôg'grâ-fė.[518] *n. s.* [ὕδωρ and γράφω; *hydrographie*, Fr.] Description of the watery part of the terraqueous globe.

Hy'dromancy, hî'drô-mân-sė.[519] *n. s.* [ὕδωρ and μαντία; *hydromantie*, French.] Prediction by water.
Divination was invented by the Persians: there are four kinds of divination; *hydromancy*, pyromancy, aeromancy, and geomancy. *Ayliffe.*

Hy'dromel, hî'drô-mêl. *n. s.* [ὕδωρ and μέλι; *hydromel*, French.] Honey and water.
Hydromel is a drink prepared of honey, being one of the most pleasant and universal drinks the northern part of Europe affords, as well as one of the most ancient. *Mortimer.*
In fevers the aliments prescribed by Hippocrates were ptisans and cream of barley; *hydromel*, that is, honey and water, when there was no tendency to a delirium. *Arbuthnot.*

Hydro'meter, hî-drôm'mė-tůr.[518] *n. s.* [ὕδωρ and μέτρον.] An instrument to

measure the extent or profundity of water.

HYDRO'METRY, hi-drôm'mè-trè. *n. s.* [ὕδωρ and μέτρον.] The act of measuring the extent of water.

HYDROPHO'BIA, hi-drò-fò'bè-â. *n. s.* [ὑδροφοβία; *hydrophobie*, French.] Dread of water.

Among those dismal symptoms that follow the bite of a mad dog, the *hydrophobia*, or dread of water, is the most remarkable. *Quincy.*

HYDRO'PICAL, hi-drôp'pè-kâl. } *adj.* [ὑδροπικος; *hydropique*, French; from *hydrops*, Latin.]
HYDRO'PICK, hi-drôp'pîk. }

1. Dropsical; diseased with extravasated water.

Cantharides heat the watery parts of the body; as urine, and *hydropical* water. *Bacon.*

The world's whole sap is sunk:
The general balm th' *hydropick* earth hath drunk. *Donne.*

Hydropical swellings, if they be pure, are pellucid. *Wiseman.*

Hydropick wretches by degrees decay,
Growing the more, the more they waste away;
By their own ruins they augmented lye,
With thirst and heat amidst a deluge fry. *Blackm.*

One sort of remedy, he uses in dropsies, the water of the *hydropicks*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Resembling dropsy.

Some men's *hydropick* insatiableness learned to thirst the more, by how much more they drank. *King Charles.*

Every lust is a kind of *hydropick* distemper, and the more we drink the more we shall thirst. *Tillotson.*

HYDROSTA'TICAL, hi-drò-stât'è-kâl. *adj.* [ὑδωρ and στατικη.] Relating to hydrostaticks; taught by hydrostaticks.

A human body forming in such a fluid, will never be reconcileable to this *hydrostatical* law: there will be always something lighter beneath, and something heavier above; because bone the heaviest in specie, will be ever in the midst. *Bentley.*

HYDROSTA'TICALLY, hi-drò-stât'è-kâl-è. *adv.* [from *hydrostatical*.] According to hydrostaticks.

The weight of all bodies around the earth is ever proportional to the quantity of their matter: for instance, a pound weight, examined *hydrostatically*, doth always contain an equal quantity of solid mass. *Bentley.*

HYDROSTA'TICKS, hi-drò-stât'îks. *n. s.* [ὑδωρ and στατικη; *hydrostatique*, Fr.] The science of weighing fluids, or weighing bodies in fluids.

HYDRO'TICK, hi-drôt'îk. *n. s.* [ὑδωρ; *hydrotique*, French.] Purger of water or phlegm.

He seems to have been the first who divided purges into *hydroticks* and purgers of bile. *Arbuthnot.*

HYE'N, hi'ên. } *n. s.* [*hyene*, Fr. *hyæna*, Lat.]
HYE'NA, hi-ê'nâ. } An animal like a wolf, said fabulously to imitate human voices.

I will weep when you are disposed to be merry; I will laugh like an *hyen*, when you are inclined to sleep. *Shakspeare.*

A wonder more amazing would we find,
Th' *hyena* shews it, of a double kind;
Varying the sexes in alternate years,
In one begets, and in another bears. *Dryden.*

The *hyena* was indeed well joined with the bever, as having also a bag in those parts, if thereby we understand the *hyena odorata*, or civet cat. *Brown.*

The keen *hyena*, fellest of the fell. *Thomson.*

HYGRO'METER, hi-grôm'mè-tûr.[187] *n. s.* [ὑγρὸς and μετρέω; *hygrometre*, French.] An instrument to measure the degrees of moisture.

A sponge, perhaps, might be a better *hygrometer* than the earth of the river. *Arbuthnot.*

HY'GROSCOPE, hi'grò-skòpe. *n. s.* [ὑγρὸς and σκοπέω; *hygroscope*, French.] An instrument to show the moisture and dryness of the air, and to measure and estimate the quantity of either extreme. *Quincy.*

Moisture in the air is discovered by *hygroscopes*. *Arbuthnot.*

HYLA'RCHICAL, hi-lâr'kè-kâl. *adj.* [ὕλη and ἀρχη.] Presiding over matter.

HYM, hîm. *n. s.* A species of dog: unless it is by mistake for *lym*.

Avaunt, you curs!
Mastiff, greyhound, mungril grim,
Hound or spaniel, brache or *hym*;
Or bobtail tike, or trundle tail,
Tom will make him weep and wail. *Shaksp.*

HY'MEN, hi'mên. *n. s.* [ὑμην.]

1. The god of marriage.
2. The virginal membrane.

HYMENE'AL, hi-mè-nè'âl. } *n. s.* [ὑμέναιος.]
HYMENE'AN, hi-mè-nè'ân. } A marriage song.

And heav'nly choirs the *hymenean* sung. *Milton.*

For her the spouse prepares the bridal ring;
For her white virgins *hymeneals* sing. *Pope.*

HYMENE'AL, hi-mè-nè'âl. } *adj.* Pertaining to marriage.
HYMENE'AN, hi-mè-nè'ân. }

The suitors heard, and deem'd the mirthful voice,
A signal of her *hymeneal* choice. *Pope's Odyssey.*

HYMN, hîm. *n. s.* [*hymne*, Fr. ὑμνος.] An encomiastick song, or song of adoration to some superiour being.

As I earst, in praise of mine own dame,
So now in honour of thy mother dear,
An honourable *hymn* I eke should frame. *Spenser.*

Our solemn *hymns* to sullen dirges change;
Our bridal flow'rs serve for a buried corse. *Shaksp.*

When steel grows
Soft as the parasite's silk, let *hymns* be made
An overture for the wars. *Shaksp.*

There is an *hymn* sung; but the subject of it is always the praises of Adam, and Noah, and Abraham, concluding ever with a thanksgiving for the nativity of our Saviour. *Bacon.*

Farewell, you happy shades,
Where angels first should practise *hymns*, and string
Their tuneful harps, when they to Heav'n would sing. *Dryden.*

To HYMN, hîm. *v. a.* [ὑμνέω.] To praise in song; to worship in hymns.

Whose business were to serve the Lord
High up in heav'n, with songs to *hymn* his throne. *Milton.*

To HYMN, hîm. *v. n.* To sing songs of adoration.

They touch'd their golden harps, and *hymning* prais'd
God and his works. *Milton.*

He had not left alive this patient saint,
This anvil of affronts, but sent him hence,
To hold a peaceful branch of palm above,
And *hymn* it in the quire. *Dryden.*

HY'MNICK, hîm'nîk. *adj.* [ὑμνος.] Relating to hymns.

He rounds the air, and breaks the *hymnick* notes
In birds, heav'n's choristers, organick throats;
Which, if they did not die, might seem to be
A tenth rank in the heavenly hierarchy. *Donne.*

To HYP, hîp. *v. a.* [barbarously contracted from *hypochondriack*.] To make melancholy; to dispirit.

I have been, to the last degree, *hypped* since I saw you. *Spectator.*

HY'PALLAGE, hè-pâl'lâ-jè. *n. s.* [ὑπαλλαγη.] A figure by which words change their cases with each other.

HY'PER, hî'pûr. *n. s.* [A word barbarously curtailed by *Prior* from *hypercritick*.] A hypercritick; one more critical than necessity requires. *Prior* did not know the meaning of the word.

Criticks I read on other men,
And *hypers* upon them again. *Prior.*

HYPE'RBOLA, hi-pêr'bò-lâ.[187] *n. s.* [*hyperbole*, French; ὑπερ and βάλλω.] In geometry, a section of a cone made by a plane, so that the axis of the section inclines to the opposite leg of the cone, which in the parabola is parallel to it, and in the ellipsis intersects it. The axis of the hyperbolical section will meet also with the opposite side of the cone, when produced above the vertex. *Harris.*

Had the velocities of the several planets been greater or less than they are, or had their distances from the sun, or the quantity of the sun's matter, and consequently his attractive power been greater or less than they are now, with the same velocities, they would not have revolved in concentrick circles, but have moved in *hyperbolas* very eccentrick. *Bentley.*

HY'PERBOLE, hi-pêr'bò-lè.[187] *n. s.* [*hyperbole*, Fr. ὑπερβολη.] A figure in rhetorick by which any thing is increased or diminished beyond the exact truth: as, *He runs faster than lightning. His possessions are fallen to dust. He was so gaunt, the case of a flagellet was a mansion for him.* Shaksp.

Terms unsquar'd
Which, from the tongue of roaring Typhon dropt,
Would seem *hyperboles*. *Shaksp.*

Taffata phrases, silken terms precise,
Three pil'd *hyperboles*, spruce affectation,
Figures pedantical, these summer flies,
Have blown me full of maggot ostentation. *Shaksp.*

They were above the *hyperboles*, that fond poetry bestows upon its admired objects. *Glanville.*

Hyperboles, so daring and so bold,
Disdaining bounds, are yet by rules control'd;
Above the clouds, but yet within our sight,
They mount with truth, and make a tow'ring flight. *Granville.*

The common people understand raillery, or at least rhetorick, and will not take *hyperboles* in too literal a sense. *Swift.*

HYPERBO'LICAL, hi-pêr-bôl'lè-kâl. } *adj.*
HYPERBO'LICK, hi-pêr-bôl'îk. } [*hyperbolique*, Fr. from *hyperbola*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to the hyperbola; having the nature of an hyperbola.

Cancellated in the middle with squares, with triangles before and behind with *hyperbolick* lines. *Grew.*

The horny or pellucid coat of the eye riseth up, as a hillock, above the convexity of the white of the eye, and is of an *hyperbolical* or parabolical figure. *Ray.*

2. [from *hyperbole*.] Exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact.

It is parabolical, and probably *hyperbolical*, and therefore not to be taken in a strict sense. *Boyle.*

HYPERBO'LICALLY, hi-pêr-bôl'lè-kâl-lè.[509] *adv.* [from *hyperbolical*.]

1. In form of an hyperbola.

2. With exaggeration or extenuation.

Yet may all be solved, if we take it *hyperbolically*. *Brown.*

Scylla is seated upon a narrow mountain, which thrusts into the sea a steep high rock, and *hyperbolically* described by Homer as inaccessible. *Broome.*

HYPERBO'LIFORM, hi-pĕr-bŏl'lė-fôrm. *adj.* [*hyperbola* and *forma.*] Having the form, or nearly the form of the hyperbola.

HYPERBO'REAN, hi-pĕr-bŏ'rė-ân. *n. s.* [*hyperboréen*, French; *hyperboreus*, Lat.] Northern.

HYPERCRI'TICK, hi-pĕr-krĭt'ĭk. *n. s.* [*hypercritique*, French; ὕπερ and κριτικος.] A critick exact or captious beyond use or reason.

Those *hypercriticks* in English poetry differ from the opinion of the Greek and Latin judges, from the Italians and French, and from the general taste of all ages. *Dryden.*

HYPERCRI'TICAL, hi-pĕr-krĭt'ė-kâl. *adj.* [from *hypercritick.*] Critical beyond necessity or use.

We are far from imposing those nice and *hypercritical* punctilios, which some astrologers oblige our gardeners to. *Evelyn.*

Such *hypercritical* readers will consider my business was to make a body of refined sayings, only taking care to produce them in the most natural manner. *Swift.*

HYPE'RMETER, hi-pĕr'mė-tûr. *n. s.* [ὑπερ and μέτρον.] Any thing greater than the standard requires.

When a man rises beyond six foot, he is an *hypermeter*, and may be admitted into the tall club. *Addison.*

HYPERSARCO'SIS, hi-pĕr-sâr-kŏ'sĭs.[520] *n. s.* [ὑπερσάρκωσις, ὕπερ and σαρκος.] The growth of fungous or proud flesh.

Where the *hypersarcosis* was great, I sprinkled it with precipitate, whereby I more speedily freed the ulcer of its putrefaction. *Wiseman.*

HY'PHEN, hi'fĕn. *n. s.* [ὑφὲν.] A note of conjunction: as, *vir-tue*, *ever-living*.

HYPNO'TICK, hip-nŏt'ĭk. *n. s.* [ὑπνος.] Any medicine that induces sleep.

HYPOCHO'NDRES, hip-ò-kŏn'drûrz.[416] *n. s.* [*hypocondre*, French; ὑποχονδριον.] The two regions lying on each side the cartilago ensiformis, and those of the ribs, and the tip of the breast, which have in one the liver, and in the other the spleen. *Quincy.*

The blood moving too slowly through the celiack and mesenterick arteries, produces various complaints in the lower bowels and *hypochondres;* from whence such persons are called hypochondriack. *Arbuthnot.*

HYPOCHONDRI'ACAL, hip-pò-kŏn-drì'â-kâl.

HYPOCHONDRI'ACK, hip-pò-kŏn'drė-ăk. *adj.* [*hypocondriaque*, French; from *hypochondres.*]

1. Melancholy; disordered in the imagination.

Socrates laid down his life in attestation of that most fundamental truth, the belief of one God; and yet he 's not recorded either as fool or *hypochondriack.* *Decay of Piety.*

2. Producing melancholy; having the nature of melancholy.

Cold sweats are many times mortal, and always suspected; as in great fears, and *hypochondriacal* passions, being a relaxation or forsaking of the spirits. *Bacon.*

HY'POCIST, hip'ò-sĭst. *n. s.* [ὑποκιστις; *hypociste*, French.] An inspissated juice considerably hard and heavy, of a fine shining black colour, when broken. The stem of the plant is thick and fleshy; and much thicker at the top than towards the bottom. The fruits contain a tough glutinous liquor, gathered before they are ripe: the juice is expressed, then formed into cakes. *Hill.*

HYPO'CRISY, hė-pŏk'krė-sė.[187] *n. s.* [*hypocrisie*, French; υποκρισις.] Dissimulation with regard to the moral or religious character.

Next stood *hypocrisy* with holy leer,
Soft smiling and demurely looking down;
But hid the dagger underneath the gown. *Dryden.*

Hypocrisy is much more eligible than open infidelity and vice: it wears the livery of religion, and is cautious of giving scandal; nay, continued disguises are too great a constraint; men would leave off their vices, rather than undergo the toil of practising them in private. *Swift.*

HY'POCRITE, hip'pò-krĭt. *n. s.* [*hypocrite*, French; υποκριτὴς.]

1. A dissembler in morality or religion.

He heartily prays some occasion may detain us longer: I dare swear he is no *hypocrite*, but prays from his heart. *Shaksp.*

A wise man hateth not the law; but he that is an *hypocrite* therein, is as a ship in a storm. *Ecclus.*

Fair *hypocrite*, you seek to cheat in vain;
Your silence argues you ask time to reign. *Dryd.*

The making religion necessary to interest might increase hypocrisy; but if one in twenty should be brought to true piety, and nineteen be only *hypocrites*, the advantage would still be great. *Swift.*

2. Dissembler.

Beware, ye honest: the third circling glass
Suffices virtue; but may *hypocrites*,
Who slyly speak one thing, another think,
Hateful as hell, still pleas'd unwarn'd drink on,
And through intemp'rance grow a while sincere.
Philips.

HYPOCRI'TICAL, hip-pò-krĭt'ĭk-kâl. } *adj.*
HYPOCRI'TICK, hip-pò-krĭt'ĭk. } [from *hypocrite.*] Dissembling; insincere; appearing differently from the reality.

Now you are confessing your enormities; I know it by that *hypocritical*, down-cast look. *Dryden.*

Whatever virtues may appear in him, they will be esteemed an *hypocritical* imposture on the world; and in his retired pleasures, he will be presumed a libertine. *Rogers.*

Let others skrew their *hypocritick* face. *Swift.*

HYPOCRI'TICALLY, hip-pò-krĭt'ĭk-kâl-ė. *adv.* [from *hypocritical.*] With dissimulation; without sincerity; falsely.

Simeon and Levi spake not only falsely, but insidiously, nay, *hypocritically*, abusing at once their proselytes and their religion. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

HYPOGA'STRICK, hip-ò-gâs'trĭk. *adj.* [*hypogastrique*, French; ὑπο and γαστηρ.] Seated in the lower part of the belly.

The swelling we supposed to rise from an effusion of serum through all the *hypogastrick* arteries. *Wiseman.*

HYPOGE'UM, hip-ò-gė'ŭm.[512] *n. s.* [ὑπο and γη.] A name which the ancient architects gave to all the parts of a building that were under ground, as cellars and vaults. *Harris.*

HYPO'STASIS, hi-pŏs'tâ-sĭs.[187] *n. s.* [*hypostase*, French; υποστασις.]

1. Distinct substance.

2. Personality. A term used in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

The oneness of our Lord Jesus Christ, referring to the several *hypostases* in the one eternal, indivisible, divine nature, and the eternity of the Son's generation, and his co-eternity and consubstantiality with the Father, are assertions equivalent to those comprised in the ancient simple article. *Hammond.*

HYPOSTA'TICAL, hi-pò-stăt'ė-kâl. *adj.* [*hypostatique*, Fr. from *hypostasis.*]

1. Constitutive; constituent as distinct ingredients.

Let our Carneades warn men not to subscribe to the grand doctrine of the chymist, touching their three *hypostatical* principles, till they have a little examined it. *Boyle.*

2. Personal; distinctly personal.

HYPOTENU'SE, hi-pŏt'ė-nûse.[187] *n. s.* [*hypotenuse*, French; υποτείνουσα.] The line that subtends the right-angle of a right-angled triangle; the subtense.

The square of the *hypotenuse* in a right-angled triangle, is equal to the squares of the two other sides. *Locke.*

HYPO'THESIS, hip-pŏ*th*'ė-sĭs, *or* hi-pŏ*th*'ė-sĭs.[187] *n. s.* [*hypothese*, French; υποθέσις.] A supposition; a system formed upon some principle not proved.

The mind casts and turns itself restlessly from one thing to another, till at length it brings all the ends of a long and various *hypothesis* together; sees how one part coheres with another, and so clears off all the appearing contrarieties that seemed to lie cross, and make the whole unintelligible. *South.*

With imagin'd sovereignty
Lord of his new *hypothesis* he reigns;
He reigns: how long? till some usurper rise:
And he too, mighty thoughtful, mighty wise,
Studies new lines, and other circles feigns. *Prior.*

HYPOTHE'TICAL, hi-pò-*th*ĕt'tė-kâl.[187] }
HYPOTHE'TICK, hi-pò-*th*ĕt'tĭk. } *adj.* [*hipothetique*, French; from *hypothesis.*] Including a supposition; conditional.

Conditional or *hypothetical* propositions are those whose parts are united by the conditional particle *if*: as, *if* the sun be fixed, the earth must move. *Watts.*

HYPOTHE'TICALLY, hi-pò-*th*ĕt'tė-kâl-ė.[187] *adv.* [from *hypothetical.*] Upon supposition; conditionally.

The only part liable to imputation is calling her a goddess; yet this is proposed with modesty and doubt, and *hypothetically.* *Broome.*

HYRST, HURST, HERST, hûrst, are all from the Saxon hŷrꝑt, a wood or grove. *Gibson.*

HY'SSOP, hĭz'zŭp, *or* hi'sŭp. *n. s.* [*hyssope*, French; *hyssopus*, Latin.] A verticillate plant.

It hath been a great dispute, whether the *hyssop* commonly known is the same which is mentioned in scripture. *Miller.*

The *hyssop* of Solomon cannot be well conceived to be our common *hyssop;* for that is not the least of vegetables observed to grow upon walls; but rather some kind of capillaries, which only grow upon walls and stony places. *Brown.*

HYSTE'RICAL, hĭs-tĕr'rė-kâl. } *adj.* [*hysterique*, Fr. υστερικος.]
HYSTE'RICK, hĭs-tĕr'rĭk.[509] }

1. Troubled with fits; disordered in the regions of the womb.

In *hysterick* women the rarity of symptoms doth oft strike an astonishment into spectators. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Many *hysterical* women are sensible of wind passing from the womb. *Floyer.*

2. Proceeding from disorders in the womb.

Parent of vapours, and of female wit,
Who gave th' *hysterick* or poetic fit. *Pope.*

This terrible scene made too violent an impression upon a woman in her condition, and threw her into a strong *hysterick* fit. *Arbuthnot.*

HYSTE'RICKS, his-tĕr'riks. *n. s.* [ὑστερικος.] Fits of women, supposed to proceed from disorders in the womb.

I.

I, i. Is in English considered both as a vowel and consonant; though, since the vowel and consonant differ in their form as well as sound, they may be more properly accounted two letters.

I vowel has a long sound, as *fine*, *thine*, which is usually marked with an *e* final; and a short sound, as *fin*, *thin*. Prefixed to *e* it makes a diphthong of the same sound with the soft *i*, or double *e*, *ee:* thus *field*, *yield*, are spoken as *feeld*, *yeeld;* except *friend*, which is spoken *frend*. Subjoined to *a* or *e* it makes them long, as *fail*, *neigh;* and to *o* makes a mingled sound, which approaches more nearly to the true notion of a diphthong, or sound composed of the sounds of two vowels, than any other combination of vowels in the English language, as *oil*, *coin*. The sound of *i* before another *i*, and at the end of a word is always expressed by *y*.

J consonant has invariably the same sound with that of *g* in *giant*, as *jade*, *jet*, *jilt*, *jolt*, *just*.

I, i. *pronoun personal.* [*ik*, Gothick; ic, Saxon; *ich*, Dutch.

I, gen. *me;* plural *we*, gen. *us.*

ic me; pe, uſ.]

1. The pronoun of the first person, *myself.*

I do not like these several councils, *I.* *Shaksp.*

There is none greater in this house than *I.* *Gen.*

Be of good cheer, it is *I:* be not afraid. *Mat.*

What shall *I* do to be for ever known,
And make thy age to come my own;
I shall like beasts to common people dye,
Unless you write my elegy. *Cowley.*

Hence, and make room for *me.* *Cowley.*

When chance of business parts *us* two,
What do our souls, I wonder do? *Cowley.*

Thus, having pass'd the night in fruitless pain,
I to my longing friends return again. *Dryden.*

Of night impatient we demand the day,
The day arrives, and for the night *we* pray. *Blackmore.*

3. *Me* is in the following passage written for *I.*

There is but one man whom she can have, and that is *me.* *Clarissa.*

3. *I* is more than once in *Shakspeare* written for *ay*, or *yes.*

Hath Romeo slain himself? Say thou but *I,*
And that bare vowel, *I,* shall poison more
Than the death-darting eye of cockatrice. *Shaksp.*

Did your letters pierce the queen;
—*I,* sir; she took 'em and read 'em in my presence,
And now and then an ample tear trill'd down. *Shakspeare.*

To JA'BBER, jâb'bûr.[98] *v. n.* [*gabberen*, Dutch.] To talk idly; to prate without thinking; to chatter.

We scorn, for want of talk, to *jabber*
Of parties. *Swift.*

JA'BBERER, jâb'bûr-ûr. *n. s.* [from *jabber.*] One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly.

Out cant the Babylonian labourers
At all their dialects of *jabberers.* *Hudibras.*

JA'CENT, jâ'sĕnt. *adj.* [*jacens*, Lat.] Lying at length.

So laid, they are more apt in swagging down to pierce than in the *jacent* posture. *Wotton.*

JA'CINTH, jâ'sĭnth. *n. s.* [for *hyacinth*, *Jerusalem* for *Hierusalem.*]

1. The same with hyacinth.

2. A gem of a deep reddish yellow, approaching to a flame colour, or the deepest amber. *Woodward.*

JACK, jâk. *n. s.* [probably by mistake from *Jaques*, which in French is *James.*]

1. The diminutive of *John.* Used as a general term of contempt for saucy or paltry fellows.

I am in estimation:
You will perceive that a *Jack* gardant cannot
Office me from my son Coriolanus. *Shakspeare.*

I have in my mind
A thousand raw tricks of these bragging *Jacks,*
Which I will practise. *Shakspeare.*

Every *Jack* slave has his belly full of fighting, and I must go up and down like a cock that no body can match. *Shakspeare.*

2. The name of instruments which supply the place of a boy: as, an instrument to pull off boots.

Foot-boys, who had frequently the common name of *jack* given them, were kept to turn the spit, or to pull off their masters' boots, but when instruments were invented for both those services, they were both called *jacks.* *Watts.*

3. An engine which turns the spit.

The excellencies of a good *jack* are, that the jack frame be forged and filed square; that the wheels be perpendicularly and strongly fixed on the squares of the spindles; and that the teeth be evenly cut, and well smoothed; and that the teeth of the worm-wheel fall evenly into the groove of the worm. *Moxon.*

The ordinary *jacks*, used for roasting of meat, commonly consist but of three wheels. *Wilkins.*

A cookmaid, by the fall of a *jack* weight upon her head, was beaten down. *Wiseman.*

Some strain in rhyme; the muses on their racks
Scream, like the winding of ten thousand *jacks.* *Pope.*

4. A young pike.

No fish will thrive in a pond where roach or gudgeons are, except *jacks.* *Mortimer.*

5. [*jacque*, French.] A coat of mail.

The residue were on foot, well furnished with *jack* and skull, pike, dagger, bucklers made of board, and slicing swords, broad, thin, and of an excellent temper. *Hayward.*

6. A cup of waxed leather.

Dead wine, which stinks of the borrachio, sup
From a foul *jack*, or greasy maple cup. *Dryden.*

7. A small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers.

'Tis as if one should say, that a bowl equally poised, and thrown upon a plain bowling-green, will run necessarily in a direct motion; but if it be made with a byass, that may decline it a little from a straight line, it may acquire a liberty of will, and so run spontaneously to the *jack.* *Bentley.*

8. A part of the musical instrument called a virginal.

In a virginal, as soon as ever the *jack* falleth, and toucheth the string, the sound ceaseth. *Bacon.*

9. The male of animals.

A *jack* ass, for a stallion, was bought for three thousand two hundred and twenty-nine pounds three shillings and fourpence. *Arbuthnot.*

10. A support to saw wood on. *Ainsw.*

11. The colours or ensign of a ship. *Ainsworth.*

12. A cunning fellow who can turn to any thing, as in the following phrase.

Jack of all trades, show and sound;
An inverse burse, an exchange under ground. *Cleaveland.*

JACK *Boots*, jâk-bôôts'. *n. s.* [from *jack*, a coat of mail.] Boots which serve as armour to the legs.

A man on horseback, in his breeches and *jack boots*, dressed up in a commode and a night-rail. *Spectator.*

JACK *by the hedge*, jâk'bi-thĕ-hĕdje. *n. s.* [*erysimum.*] An herb that grows wild under hedges, is eaten as other sallads are, and much used in broth. *Mortimer.*

JACK *Pudding*, jâk-pûd'dĭng. *n. s.* [*jack* and *pudding.*] A zany; a merry Andrew.

Every *jack pudding* will be ridiculing palpable weaknesses which they ought to cover. *L'Estrange.*

A buffoon is called by every nation by the name of the dish they like best: in French *jean pottage*, and in English *jack pudding.* *Guardian.*

Jack pudding, in his party-coloured jacket,
Tosses the glove, and jokes at ev'ry packet. *Gay.*

JACK *with a Lantern*, jâk'wĭth-â-lân'tûrn. An *ignis fatuus.*

JACKA'L, jâk'kâll.[408] *n. s.* [*chacal*, Fr.] A small animal supposed to start prey for the lion.

The Belgians tack upon our rear,
And raking chase-guns through our sterns they send;
Close by their fireships, like *jackals* appear,
Who on their lions for the prey attend. *Dryden.*
The mighty lion, before whom stood the little *jackal*, the faithful spy of the king of beasts. *Arbuthnot.*

JACKALE'NT, jåk-å-lênt'. *n. s.* [*Jack in Lent*, a poor starved fellow.] A simple sheepish fellow.

You little *jackalent*, have you been true to us? —Ay, I'll be sworn. *Shaksp.*

JA'CKANAPES, jåk'ån-åps. *n. s.* [*jack* and *ape*.]

1. Monkey; an ape.
2. A coxcomb; an impertinent.

Which is he?
That *jackanapes* with scarfs. *Shakspeare.*
People wonder'd how such a young upstart *jackanapes* should grow so pert and saucy, and take so much upon him. *Arbuthnot.*

JACKDA'W, jåk-dåw'. *n. s.* [*jack* and *daw*.] A cock daw; a bird taught to imitate the human voice.

To impose on a child to get by heart a long scroll of phrases, without any ideas, is a practice fitter for a *jackdaw* than for any thing that wears the shape of man. *Watts.*

JA'CKET, jåk'kît.[89] *n. s.* [*jacquet*, Fr.]

1. A short coat; a close waistcoat.

In a blue *jacket*, with a cross of red. *Hubberd.*
And hens, and dogs, and hogs are feeding by;
And here a sailor's *jacket* hangs to dry. *Pope.*

2. *To beat one's* JACKET, is to beat the man.

She fell upon the *jacket* of the parson, who stood gaping at her. *L'Estrange.*

JA'COB'*s Ladder*, jå'kůbz-låd'důr. *n. s.* [*polemonium*.] The same with Greek valerian.

JACOB'*s Staff*, jå-kůbz-ståf'. *n. s.*

1. A pilgrim's staff.
2. Staff concealing a dagger.
3. A cross-staff; a kind of astrolabe.

JA'COBINE, jåk'ò-bîn.[149] *n. s.* A pigeon with a high tuft. *Ainsworth.*

JACTITA'TION, jåk-tê-tå'shůn. *n. s.* [*jactito*, Latin.]

1. Tossing motion; restlessness; heaving.

If the patient be surprised with *jactitation*, or great oppression about the stomach, expect no relief from cordials. *Harvey.*

2. A term in the canon law for a false pretension to marriage.

JACULA'TION, jåk-ů-lå'shůn. *n. s.* [*jaculatio*, *jaculor*, Latin.] The act of throwing missive weapons.

So hills amid' the air encounter'd hills,
Hurl'd to and fro with *jaculation* dire. *Milton.*

JADE, jåde. *n. s.* [The etymology of this word is doubtful: *Skinner* derives it from *gaad*, a goad or spur.]

1. A horse of no spirit; a hired horse; a worthless nag.

Alas, what wights are these that load my heart!
I am as dull as winter-starved sheep,
Tir'd as a *jade* in overloaden cart. *Sidney.*
When they should endure the bloody spur,
They fall their crest, and, like deceitful *jades*,
Sink in the trial. *Shakspeare.*
The horsemen sit like fixed candlesticks,
With torchstaves in their hand; and their poor *jades*
Lob down their heads, dropping their head and hips. *Shakspeare.*
So have I seen with armed heel,
A wight bestride a commonweal,
While still the more he kick'd and spurr'd,
The less the sullen *jade* has stirr'd. *Hudibras.*
The plain nag came upon the trial to prove those to be *jades* that made sport of him. *L'Estrange.*
False steps but help them to renew their race,
As, after stumbling, *jades* will mend their pace. *Pope.*

2. A sorry woman. A word of contempt noting sometimes age, but generally vice.

Shall these, these old *jades*, past the flower
Of youth, that you have, pass you. *Chapman.*
But she, the cunning'st *jade* alive,
Says, 'tis the ready way to thrive. *Stepney.*
Get in, hussy: now will I personate this young *jade*, and discover the intrigue. *Southern.*
In di'monds, pearl, and rich brocades,
She shines the first of batter'd *jades*,
And flutters in her pride. *Swift.*

3. A young woman; in irony and slight contempt.

You see now and then some handsome young *jades* among them: the sluts have very often white teeth and black eyes. *Addison.*

JADE, jåde. *n. s.* A species of stone.

The *jade* is a species of the jasper, and of extreme hardness. Its colour is composed of a pale blueish grey, or ash-colour, and a pale green, not uniform. It appears dull and coarse on the surface, but it takes a very elegant polish. It is used by the Turks for handles of sabres. *Hill.*

To JADE, jåde. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To tire; to harass; to dispirit; to weary: applied originally to horses.

With his banners, and his well-paid ranks,
The ne'er-yet-beaten horse of Parthia
We 've *jaded* out o' the field. *Shakspeare.*
It is good in discourse to vary and intermingle speech of the present occasion with arguments; for it is a dull thing to tire and *jade* any thing too far. *Bacon.*
If fleet dragon's progeny at last
Proves *jaded*, and in frequent matches cast
No favour for the stallion we retain,
And no respect for the degen'rate strain. *Dryden.*
The mind once *jaded*, by an attempt above its power, is very hardly brought to exert its force again. *Locke.*
There are seasons when the brain is overtired or *jaded* with study or thinking; and upon some other accounts animal nature may be languid or cloudy, and unfit to assist the spirit in meditation. *Watts.*

2. To overbear; to crush; to degrade, to harass, as a horse that is ridden too hard.

If we live thus tamely,
To be thus *jaded* by a piece of scarlet,
Farewell nobility. *Shakspeare.*

3. To employ in vile offices.

The honourable blood
Must not be shed by such a *jaded* groom. *Shaksp.*

4. To ride; to rule with tyranny.

I do not now fool myself, to let imagination *jade* me: for every reason excites to this. *Shakspeare.*

To JADE, jåde. *v. n.* To lose spirit; to sink.

Many offer at the effects of friendship, but they do not last: they are promising in the beginning, but they fail and *jade* and tire in the prosecution. *South.*

JA'DISH, jå'dîsh. *adj.* [from *jade*.]

1. Vitious; bad, as a horse.

That hors'd us on their backs, to shew us
A *jadish* trick at last, and throw us. *Hudibras.*
When once the people get the *jadish* trick
Of throwing off their king, no ruler's safe. *Southern.*

2. Unchaste; incontinent.

'Tis to no boot to be jealous of a woman: for if the humour takes her to be *jadish*, not all the locks and spies in nature can keep her honest. *L'Estrange.*

To JAGG, jåg. *v. a.* [*gagaw*, slits or holes, Welsh.] To cut into indentures; to cut into teeth like those of a saw.

Some leaves are round, some long, some square, and many *jagged* on the sides. *Bacon.*
The *jagging* of pinks and gilliflowers is like the inequality of oak leaves; but they never have any small plain purls. *Bacon.*
The banks of that sea must be *jagged* and torn by the impetuous assaults, or the silent underminings of waves; violent rains must wash down earth from the tops of mountains. *Bentley.*
An alder-tree is one among the lesser trees, whose younger branches are soft, and whose leaves are *jagged*. *Watts.*

JAGG, jåg. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A protuberance or denticulation.

The figure of the leaves is divided into so many *jaggs* or escallops, and curiously indented round the edges. *Ray.*
Take off all the staring straws, twigs, and *jaggs* in the hive, and make them as smooth as possible. *Mortimer.*

JA'GGY, jåg'gê. *adj.* [from *jagg*.] Uneven; denticulated.

His tow'ring crest was glorious to behold;
His shoulders and his sides were scal'd with gold;
Three tongues he brandish'd when he charg'd his foes;
His teeth stood *jaggy* in three dreadful rows. *Addison.*
Amid' those angles, infinitely strain'd,
They joyful leave their *jaggy* salts behind. *Thomson.*

JA'GGEDNESS, jåg'gêd-nês.[366] *n. s.* [from *jagged*.] The state of being denticulated; unevenness.

First draw rudely your leaves, making them plain, before you give them their veins or *jaggedness*. *Peacham.*

JAIL, jåle.[52 202 212] *n. s.* [*geol*, Fr.] A gaol; a prison; a place where criminals are confined. See GAOL. It is written either way; but commonly by latter writers *jail*.

Away with the dotard, to the *jail* with him. *Shakspeare.*
A dependant upon him paid six thousand pounds ready money, which, poor man, he lived to repent in a *jail*. *Clarendon.*
He sigh'd and turn'd his eyes, because he knew
'Twas but a larger *jail* he had in view. *Dryden.*
One *jail* did all their criminals restrain,
Which now the walls of Rome can scarce contain. *Dryden.*

JA'ILBIRD, jåle'bůrd. *n. s.* [*jail* and *bird*.] One who has been in a jail.

JA'ILER, jå'lůr. *n. s.* [from *jail*.] A gaoler; the keeper of a prison.

Seeking many means to speak with her, and ever kept from it, as well because she shunned it, seeing and disdaining his mind, as because of her jealous *jailers*. *Sidney.*
This is as a *jailer*, to bring forth
Some monstrous malefactor. *Shakspeare.*
His pow'r to hollow caverns is confin'd;
There let them reign, the *jailer* of the wind;
With hoarse commands his breathing subjects call,
And boast and bluster in his empty hall. *Dryden.*
Palamon, the pris'ner knight,
Restless for woe, arose before the light:
And, with his *jailer's* leave, desired to breathe
An air more welcome than the damp beneath. *Dryden.*

JAKES, jåks. *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology.] A house of office.

I will tread this inbolted villain into mortar, and daub the walls of *jakes* with him. *Shaksp.*
Their sordid avarice rakes
In excrements, and hires the very *jakes*. *Dryden.*
Some have fished the very *jakes* for papers left there by men of wit. *Swift.*

JA'LAP, jål'lůp. *n. s.* [*jalap*, Fr. *jalapium*, low Lat.] A medicinal drug.

Jalap is a firm and solid root, of a wrinkled surface, and generally cut into slices, heavy and hard to break; of a faintish smell, and of an acrid and nauseous taste. It had its name *jalapium*, or *jalapa*, from Xalapa, a town in New Spain, in the neighbourhood of which it was discovered; though it is now principally brought from the Madeiras. It is an excellent purgative where serous humours are to be evacuated. *Hill.*

JAM, jåm. *n. s.* [I know not whence derived.] A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.

JAMB, jåm.[347] *n. s.* [*jambe*, French, a *leg*.] Any supporter on either side, as the posts of a door.

No timber is to be laid within twelve inches of the foreside of the chimney *jambs*. *Moxon.*

IA'MBICK, i-åm'bĭk. *n. s.* [*iambique*, Fr. *iambicus*, Lat.] Verses composed of iambick feet, or a short and long syllable alternately: used originally in satire, therefore taken for satire.

In thy felonious heart though venom lies,
It does but touch thy Irish pen, and dies:
Thy genius calls thee not to purchase fame
In keen *iambicks*, but mild anagram. *Dryden.*

To JA'NGLE, jång'gl.[405] *v. n.* [*jangler*, Fr. *Skinner*.] To altercate; to quarrel; to bicker in words. A low word.

Good wits will be *jangling*; but, gentles agree,
This civil war of wits were much better us'd
On Navarre and his book-men. *Shaksp.*
So far am I glad it did so sort,
And this their *jangling* I esteem a sport. *Shaksp.*

There is no errour which hath not some appearance of probability resembling truth, which when men, who study to be singular, find out, straining reason, they then publish to the world matter of contention and *jangling*. *Raleigh.*

To JA'NGLE, jång'gl.[405] *v. a.* To make to sound untuneably.

Now see that noble and that sovereign reason,
Like sweet bells *jangled* out of tune, and harsh.
Shakspeare.
Ere Gothick forms were known in Greece,
And in our verse 'ere monkish rhimes
Had *jangled* their fantastick chimes. *Prior.*

JA'NGLER, jång'gl-ůr. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A wrangling, chattering, noisy fellow.

JA'NIZARY, jån'nė-zår-ė. *n. s.* [a Turkish word.] One of the guards of the Turkish king.

His grand vizir, presuming to invest
The chief imperial city of the west,
With the first charge compell'd in haste to rise;
The standards lost, and *janizaries* slain,
Render the hopes he gave his master vain. *Waller.*

JA'NNOCK, jån'nůk. *n. s.* [probably a corruption of *bannock*.] Oat-bread. A northern word.

JA'NTY, jån'tė.[214] *adj.* [corrupted from *gentil*, Fr.] Showy; fluttering.

This sort of woman is a *janty* slattern: she hangs on her cloaths, plays her head, and varies her posture. *Spectator.*

JA'NUARY, jån'nů-år-ė. *n. s.* [*Januarius*, Lat.] The first month of the year, from *Janus* to whom it was among the Romans consecrated.

January is clad in white, the colour of the earth at this time, blowing his nails. This month had the name from Janus, painted with two faces, signifying Providence. *Peacham.*

JAPA'N, jå-pån'. *n. s.* [from *Japan* in *Asia*, where figured work was originally done.] Work varnished and raised in gold and colours. It is commonly used with another substantive, and therefore may be considered as an adjective.

The poor girl had broken a large *japan* glass, of great value, with a stroke of her brush. *Swift.*

To JA'PAN, jå-pån'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To varnish, and embellish with gold and raised figures.

For not the desk with silver nails,
Nor bureau of expence,
Nor standish well *japann'd* avails
To writing of good sense. *Swift.*

2. To black and gloss shoes. A low phrase.

The god of fire
Among these gen'rous presents joins his part,
And aids with soot the new *japanning* art. *Gay.*

JAPA'NNER, jå-pån'nůr. *n. s.* [from *japan*.]

1. One skilled in japan work.
2. A shoeblacker. So called because he makes the shoes shine.

The poor have the same itch;
They change their weekly barber, weekly news,
Prefer a new *japanner* to their shoes. *Pope.*

To JAR, jår.[78] *v. n.* [from ɛoɲɲe, anger, Saxon; or *guerre*, war, French; or *garren*, old Teutonick, to clamour.]

1. To strike together with a kind of short rattle.

The rings of iron, that on the doors were hung,
Sent out a *jarring* sound, and harshly rung. *Dryd.*
My knees tremble with the *jarring* blow. *Gay.*

2. To strike or sound untuneably and irregularly.

O, you kind gods!
Cure this great breach in his abused nature:
Th' untun'd and *jarring* senses, O, wind up,
Of this child-changed father! *Shaksp.*
I perceive you delight not in music.
—Not a whit, when it *jars* so. *Shaksp.*
A string may *jar* in the best master's hand,
And the most skilful archer miss his aim. *Roscom.*
He keeps his temper'd mind, serene and pure,
And ev'ry passion aptly harmoniz'd,
Amid a *jarring* world. *Thomson.*

3. To clash; to interfere; to act in opposition; to be inconsistent.

At last, though long, our *jarring* notes agree.
Shaksp.
For orders and degrees
Jar not with liberty, but well consist. *Milton.*
Venalus concluded his report:
A *jarring* murmur fill'd the factious court:
As when a torrent rolls with rapid race,
The flood, constrain'd within a scanty space,
Roars horrible. *Dryden.*

4. To quarrel; to dispute.

When those renowned noble peers of Greece,
Through stubborn pride among themselves did *jar*,
Forgetful of the famous golden fleece,
Then Orpheus with his harp their strife did bar.
Spenser.

They must be sometimes ignorant of the means conducing to those ends, in which alone they can *jar* and oppose each other. *Dryden.*

JAR, jår. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A kind of rattling vibration of sound.

In *r*, the tongue is held stifly at its whole length, by the force of the muscles; so as when the impulse of breath strikes upon the end of the tongue, where it finds passage, it shakes and agitates the whole tongue, whereby the sound is affected with a trembling *jar*. *Holder.*

2. Clash of interests or opinions; discord; debate.

He maketh war, he maketh peace again,
And yet his peace is but continual *jar*:
O miserable men, that to him subject are! *F. Queen.*

Nath'less, my brother, since we passed are
Unto this point, we will appease our *jar*. *Hubberd.*
Force would be right; or rather, right and wrong,
Between whose endless *jar* justice presides,
Would lose their names, and so would justice too.
Shaksp.

3. A state in which a door unfastened may strike the post; half opened.

The chaffering with dissenters, and dodging about this or t' other ceremony, is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them a *jar*, by which no more than one can get in at a time. *Swift.*

4. [*giarro*, Italian.] An earthen vessel.

About the upper part of the *jar* there appeared a good number of bubbles. *Boyle.*
He mead for cooling drink prepares,
Of virgin honey in the *jars*. *Dryden.*
Warriors welter on the ground,
Whilst empty *jars* the dire defeat resound. *Garth.*

JA'RDES, jår'dėz. *n. s.* [French.] Hard callous tumours in horses, a little below the bending of the ham on the outside. This distemper in time will make the horse halt, and grow so painful as to cause him to pine away, and become light-bellied. It is most common to managed horses, that have been kept too much upon their haunches. *F. Dict.*

JA'RGON, jår'gůn.[166] *n. s.* [*jargon*, Fr. *gericonca*, Span.] Unintelligible talk; gabble; gibberish.

Nothing is clearer than mathematical demonstration; yet let one, who is altogether ignorant in mathematicks, hear it, and he will hold it to be plain fustian or *jargon*. *Bramhall.*
From this last toil again what knowledge flows?
Just as much, perhaps, as shows
That all his predecessors' rules
Were empty cant, all *jargon* of the schools. *Prior.*
During the usurpation an infusion of enthusiastick *jargon* prevailed in every writing. *Swift.*

JA'RGONELLE, jår-gò-nėl'. *n. s.* A species of pear. See PEAR.

JA'SHAWK, jås'hàwk. *n. s.* [probably *ias* or *eyas* hawk.] A young hawk. *Ainsworth.*

JA'SMINE, jåz'mĭn.[434] *n. s.* [*gelseminum*; *jasmin*, Fr. It is often pronounced *jessamine*.] A creeping shrub with a fragrant flower.

Thou, like the harmless bee, may'st freely range;
From *jasmine* grove to grove may'st wander.
Thomson.

JA'SMINE *Persian*, jåz'mĭn-pėr'zhůn. *n. s.* A plant. A species of lilach.

JA'SPER, jås'půr.[98] *n. s.* [*jaspe*, French; *iaspis*, Lat.] A hard stone of a bright beautiful green colour, sometimes clouded with white, found in masses of various sizes and shapes. It is capable of a very elegant polish, and is found in many parts of the East Indies, and in Egypt, Africa, Tartary, and China. *Hill.*

The basis of *jasper* is usually of a greenish hue, and spotted with red, yellow and white. *Woodward.*
The most valuable pillars about Rome are four columns of oriental *jasper* in St. Paulina's chapel, and one of transparent oriental *jasper* in the vatican library. *Addison.*

IATROLE'PTICK, i-å-trò-lĭp'tĭk. *adj.* [*iatroleptique*, Fr. ἰατρος and ἀλείφω.] That cures by anointing.

To JA'VEL, or *jable*, jåv'vĭl. *v. a.* To bemire; to soil over with dirt through unnecessary traversing and travelling.

This word is still retained in Scotland and the northern counties.

JA'VEL, jâv'vîl. *n. s.* [perhaps from the verb.] A wandering or dirty fellow.

When as time, flying with wings swift,
Expired had the term that those two *javels*
Should tender up a reckoning of their travels.
Hubberd.

Sir Thomas More, preparing himself for execution; put on his best apparel, which the lieutenant compelled him to put off again, saying, That he who should have them was but a *javel*. What, says sir Thomas, shall I account him a *javel*, who shall this day do me so great a benefit? *More.*

JA'VELIN, jâv'lîn. *n. s.* [*javeline*, French.] A spear or half pike, which anciently was used either by foot or horse. It had an iron head pointed.

Others, from the wall, defend
With dart and *jav'lin*, stones and sulph'rous fire;
On each hand slaughter and gigantick deeds. *Milt.*
She shakes her myrtle *jav'lin*, and, behind,
Her Lycian quiver dances in the wind. *Dryden.*
Flies the *javelin* swifter to its mark,
Launch'd from the vigour of a Roman arm? *Addis.*

JA'UNDICE, jân'dîs.[142] [214] *n. s.* [*jaunisse*, *jaune*, yellow, French.] A distemper from obstructions of the glands of the liver, which prevents the gall being duly separated by them from the blood; and sometimes, especially in hard drinkers, they are so indurated as never after to be opened, and straiten the motion of the blood so much through that viscus, as to make it divert with a force great enough into the gastrick arteries, which go off from the hepatick; to break through them, and drain into the stomach; so that vomiting of blood, in this distemper, is a fatal symptom. *Quincy.*

Why should a man, whose blood is warm within,
Sit like his grandsire cut in alabaster?
Sleep when he wakes, and creep into the *jaundice*
By being peevish? *Shaksp.*
Those were thy thoughts, and thou could'st judge aright,
Till int'rest made a *jaundice* in thy sight. *Dryden.*
The eyes of a man in the *jaundice* make yellow observations on every thing; and the soul, tinctured with any passion, diffuses a false colour over the appearance of things. *Watts.*

JA'UNDICED, jân'dîst.[359] *adj.* [from *jaundice*.] Infected with the jaundice.

All seems infected, that th' infected spy,
As all looks yellow to the *jaundic'd* eye. *Pope.*

To JAUNT, jânt.[214] *v. n.* [*janter*, French.] To wander here and there; to bustle about. It is now always used in contempt or levity.

I was not made a horse,
And yet I bear a burthen like an ass;
Spur-gall'd and tir'd by *jaunting* Bolinghroke.
Shaksp.

JAUNT, jânt. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Ramble; flight; excursion. It is commonly used ludicrously, but solemnly by *Milton*.

Our Saviour meek, and with untroubled mind,
After his airy *jaunt*, though hurry'd sore,
Hungry and cold, betook him to his rest. *Milton.*
He sends me out on many a *jaunt*,
Old houses in the night to haunt. *Hudibras.*
They parted, and away posts the cavalier in quest of his new mistress: his first *jaunt* is to court. *L'Estrange.*
If you are for a merry *jaunt*, I'll try for once who can foot it farthest. *Dryden.*
Thus much of the scheme of my design in this part I have run over, and led my reader a long and tedious *jaunt*, in tracing out those metallick and mineral bodies. *Woodward.*

JA'UNTINESS, jân'tê-nês. *n. s.* [from *jaunty*, or *janty*, corrupted from *gentil*, Fr. See JANTY.] Airiness; flutter; genteelness.

A certain stiffness in my limbs entirely destroyed that *jauntiness* of air I was once master of. *Addison.*

JAW, jâw.[219] *n. s.* [*joue*, a cheek, French; whence *joowbone*, or *cheekbone*, then *jaw*.]

1. The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed.

A generation whose teeth are as swords, and their *jaw* teeth as knives, to devour the poor. *Proverbs.*
The *jaw* bones, hearts, and galls of pikes are very medicinable. *Walton.*
Piso, who probably speaks Aristotle's meaning, saith that the crocodile doth not only move his upper *jaw*, but that his nether *jaw* is immoveable. *Grew.*
More formidable hydra stands within,
Whose *jaws* with iron teeth severely grin. *Dryden.*

2. The mouth.

My tongue cleaveth to my *jaws*, and thou hast brought me into the dust of death. *Psalms.*
My bended hook shall pierce their slimy *jaws*. *Shaksp.*
A smeary foam works o'er my grinding *jaws*,
And utmost anguish shakes my lab'ring frame. *Rowe.*

JAY, jâ.[220] *n. s.* [named from *his cry*. *Skinner.*] A bird; *piaglandaria*.

Two sharp winged sheers,
Deck'd with diverse plumes, like painted *jays*,
Were fixed at his back, to cut his airy ways. *Fairy Queen.*
We 'll use this unwholesome humidity, this gross wat'ry pumpion—we 'll teach him to know turtles from *jays*. *Shaksp.*
What, is the *jay* more precious than the lark,
Because his feathers are more beautiful? *Shaksp.*
I am highly delighted to see the *jay* or the thrush hopping about my walks. *Spectator.*
Admires the *jay*, the insects gilded wings,
Or hears the hawk, when philomela sings. *Pope.*

JA'ZEL, jâ'zêl. *n. s.* A precious stone of an azure or blue colour. *Dict.*

ICE, îse. *n. s.* [ıꝑ, Sax. *eyse*, Dut.]

1. Water or other liquor made solid by cold.

You are no surer, no,
Than is the coal of fire upon the *ice*,
Or hailstone in the sun. *Shaksp.*
Thou art all *ice*, thy kindness freezes. *Shaksp.*
If I should ask whether *ice* and water were two distinct species of things, I doubt not but I should be answered in the affirmative. *Locke.*

2. Concreted sugar.

3. *To break the* ICE. To make the first opening to any attempt.

If you *break the ice*, and do this feat,
Atchieve the elder, set the younger free
For our access, whose hap shall be to have her,
Will not so graceless be to be ingrate. *Shaksp.*
Thus have I *broken the ice* to invention, for the lively representation of floods and rivers necessary for our painters and poets. *Peacham.*
After he 'd a while look'd wise,
At last *broke* silence and *the ice*. *Hudibras.*

To ICE, îse. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with ice; to turn to ice.
2. To cover with concreted sugar.

ICE'HOUSE, îse'hôûse. *n. s.* [*ice* and *house*.] A house in which ice is reposited against the warm months.

ICHNE'UMON, îk-nù'môn. *n. s.* [*ἰχνέυμων*.] A small animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.

ICHNEUMONFLY', îk-nù'môn-flî. *n. s.* A sort of fly.

The generation of the *ichneumonfly* is in the bodies of caterpillars, and other nymphæ of insects. *Derham.*

ICHNO'GRAPHY, îk-nôg'grâ-fê.[518] *n. s.* [*ἰχνος* and *γράφω*.] The ground plot.

It will be more intelligible to have a draught of each front in a paper by itself, and also to have a draught of the groundplot or *ichnography* of every story in a paper by itself. *Moxon.*

I'CHOR, î'kôr.[166] *n. s.* [*ἰχωρ*.] A thin watery humour like serum. *Quincy.*

Milk drawn from some animals that feed only upon flesh, will be more apt to turn rancid and putrify, acquiring first a saline taste which is a sign of putrefaction, and then it will turn into an *ichor*. *Arbuthnot.*

I'CHOROUS, î'kôr-ûs. *adj.* [from *ichor*.] Serous; sanious; thin; undigested.

The lung-growth is imputed to a superficial sanious or *ichorous* exulceration. *Harvey.*
The pus from an ulcer of the liver, growing thin and *ichorous*, corrodes the vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

ICHTHYO'LOGY, îk-*thê*-ôl'ô-jê. *n. s.* [*ichthyologie*, French; *ἰχθυολογία* from *ἰχθος* and *λεγω*.] The doctrine of the nature of fishes.

Some there are, as camels and sheep, which carry no name in *ichthyology*. *Brown.*

ICHTHYO'PHAGY, îk-*thê*-ôf'â-jê. *n. s.* [*ἰχθὺς* and *φάγω*.] Diet of fish; the practice of eating fish.

I'CICLE, î'sîk-kl.[405] *n. s.* [from *ice*.] A shoot of ice commonly hanging down from the upper part.

If distilled vinegar or aqua-fortis be poured into the powder of loadstone, the subsiding powder, dried, retains some magnetical virtue; but if the menstruum he evaporated to a consistence, and afterwards doth shoot into *icicles*, or crystals, the loadstone hath no power upon them. *Brown.*
From locks uncomb'd, and from the frozen beard,
Long *icicles* depend, and cracking sounds are heard. *Dryden.*
The common dropstone consists principally of spar, and is frequently found in form of an *icicle*, hanging down from the tops and sides of grottos. *Woodward.*

I'CINESS, î'sê-nês. *n. s.* [from *icy*.] The state of generating ice.

I'CON, î'kôn.[166] *n. s.* [*εἰκων*.] A picture or representation.

Boysardus, in his tract of divination, hath set forth the *icons* of these ten, yet added two others. *Brown.*
Some of our own nation, and many Netherlanders, whose names and *icons* are published, have deserved good commendation. *Hakewill.*

ICO'NOCLAST, î-kôn'ô-klâst. *n. s.* [*iconoclaste*, French; *εἰκονοκλαστης*.] A breaker of images.

ICONO'LOGY, î-kô-nôl'ô-jê.[518] *n. s.* [*iconologie*, French; *εἰκων* and *λέγω*.] The doctrine of picture or representation.

ICTE'RICAL, îk-têr'ê-kâl.[509] *n. s.* [*icterique*, Fr. *icterus*, Lat.]

1. Afflicted with the jaundice.

In the jaundice the choler is wanting, and the *icterical* have a great sourness, and gripes with windiness. *Floyer.*

2. Good against the jaundice.

I'CY, ī'sė. *adj.* [from *ice.*]

1. Full of ice; covered with ice; made of ice; cold; frosty.

But my poor heart first set free,
Bound in those *icy* chains by thee. *Shakspeare.*

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,
The season's difference; as the *icy* phang,
And churlish chiding of the winter's wind. *Shaksp.*

He relates the excessive coldness of the water they met with in summer in that *icy* region, where they were forced to winter. *Boyle.*

Bear Britain's thunder, and her cross display
To the bright regions of the rising day;
Tempt *icy* seas, where scarce the waters roll,
Where clearer flames glow round the frozen pole. *Popc.*

2. Cold; free from passion.

Thou would'st have never learn'd
The *icy* precepts of respect. *Shaksp.*

3. Frigid; backward.

If thou do'st find him tractable to us,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons;
If he be leaden, *icy*, cold, unwilling,
Be thou so too. *Shaksp.*

I'D, īde. Contracted for *I would.*

IDE'A, ī-dė'â. *n. s.* [*idée*, French; ἰδέα.] Mental image.

Whatsoever the mind perceives in itself, or is the immediate object of perception, thought or understanding, that I call *idea.* *Locke.*

The form under which these things appear to the mind, or the result of our apprehension, is called an *idea.* *Watts.*

Happy you that may to the saint, your only *idea,*
Although simply attir'd, your manly affection utter. *Sidney.*

Our Saviour himself, being set down the perfect *idea* of that which we are to pray and wish for on earth, did not teach to pray or wish for more than only that here it might be with us, as with them it is in heaven. *Hooker.*

Her sweet *idea* wander'd through his thoughts. *Fairfax.*

I did infer your lineaments,
Being the right *idea* of your father,
Both in your form and nobleness of mind. *Shaksp.*

How good, how fair,
Answering his great *idea!* *Milton.*

If Chaucer by the best *idea* wrought,
The fairest nymph before his eyes he set. *Dryden.*

IDE'AL, ī-dė'âl. *adj.* [from *idea.*] Mental; intellectual; not perceived by the senses.

There is a two-fold knowledge of material things; one real, when the thing, and real impression of things on our senses, is perceived; the other *ideal*, when the image or idea of a thing absent in itself, is represented to and considered on the imagination. *Cheyne.*

IDE'ALLY, ī-dė'âl-ė. *adv.* [from *ideal.*] Intellectually; mentally.

A transmission is made materially from some parts, and *ideally* from every one. *Brown.*

IDE'NTICAL, ī-dėn'tė-kâl. } *adj.* [*identique*,
IDE'NTICK, ī-dėn'tîk. } French.] The same; implying the same thing; comprising the same idea.

The beard 's th' *identic* beard you knew,
The same numerically true. *Hudibras.*

There majus is *identical* with magis. *Hale.*

Those ridiculous *identical* propositions, that faith is faith, and rule is a rule, are first principles in this controversy of the rule of faith, without which nothing can be solidly concluded either about rule or faith. *Tillotson.*

If this pre-existent eternity is not compatible with a successive duration, as we clearly and distinctly perceive that it is not, then it remains, that some being, though infinitely above our finite comprehensions, must have had an *identical*, invariable continuance from all eternity, which being is no other than God. *Bentley.*

IDE'NTITY, ī-dėn'tė-tė. *n. s.* [*identité*, Fr. *identitas*, school Latin.] Sameness; not diversity.

There is a fallacy of equivocation from a society in name, inferring an *identity* in nature: by this fallacy was he deceived that drank aqua-fortis for strong water. *Brown.*

Certainly those actions must needs be regular, where there is an *identity* between the rule and the faculty. *South.*

Considering any thing as existing, at any determined time and place, we compare it with it self-existing, at another time, and thereon form the ideas of *identity* and diversity. *Locke.*

By cutting off the sense at the end of every first line, which must always rhime to the next following, is produced too frequent an *identity* in sound, and brings every couplet to the point of an epigram. *Prior.*

IDES, īdz. *n. s.* [*ides*, French; *idus*, Latin.] A term anciently used among the Romans, and still retained in the Romish calendar. It is the 13th day of each month, except in the months of March, May, July, and October, in which it is the 15th day, because in these four months it was six days before the nones, and in the others four days.

A soothsayer bids you beware the *ides* of March. *Shakspeare.*

IDIO'CRASY, īd-ė-ôk'krâ-sė.[518] *n. s.* [*idiocrase*, French; ἴδιος and κρᾶσις.] Peculiarity of constitution.

IDIOCRA'TICAL, īd-ė-ô-krât'tė-kâl. *adj.* [from *idiocrasy.*] Peculiar in constitution.

I'DIOCY, īd'ė-ô-sė. *n. s.* [ἰδιωτία.] Want of understanding.

I stand not upon their *idiocy* in thinking that horses did eat their bits. *Bacon.*

I'DIOM, īd'ė-ŭm.[166] *n. s.* [*idiome*, French; ἰδίωμα.] A mode of speaking peculiar to a language or dialect; the particular cast of a tongue; a phrase; phraseology.

He did romanize our tongue, leaving the words translated as much Latin as he found them: wherein he followed their language, but did not comply with the *idiom* of ours. *Dryden.*

Some that with care true eloquence shall teach,
And to just *idioms* fix our doubtful speech. *Prior.*

IDIOMA'TICAL, īd-ė-ô-mât'ė-kâl.[509] }
IDIOMA'TICK, īd-ė-ô-mât'tîk. } *adj.* [from *idiom.*] Peculiar to a tongue; phraseological.

Since phrases used in conversation contract meanness by passing through the mouths of the vulgar, a poet should guard himself against *idiomatick* ways of speaking. *Spectator.*

IDIO'PATHY, īd-ė-ôp'pâ-*thė*.[518] *n. s.* [*idiopathie*, French; ἰδιος and πάθος.] A primary disease that neither depends on nor proceeds from another. *Quincy.*

IDIOSY'NCRASY, īd-ė-ô-sĭn'krâ-sė. *n. s.* [*idiosynacrase*, Fr. ἴδιος, σύν, and κρᾶσις.] A peculiar temper or disposition of body not common to another. *Quincy.*

Whether quails, from any *idiosyncrasy* or peculiarity of constitution, do innocuously feed upon helleborc, or rather sometimes but medicinally use the same. *Brown.*

The understanding also hath its *idiosyncrasies* as well as other faculties. *Glanville.*

I'DIOT, īd'ė-ŭt.[166] *n. s.* [*idiote*, Fr. *idiota*, Latin; ἰδιωτης.] A fool; a natural; a changeling; one without the powers of reason.

Life is a tale,
Told by an *ideot*, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing. *Shakspeare.*

What else doth he herein, than by a kind of circumlocution tell his humble suppliants that he holds them *ideots*, or base wretches, not able to get relief? *Raleigh.*

By idle boys and *idcots* vilify'd,
Who me and my calamities deride. *Sandys.*

Many *ideots* will believe that they see what they only hear. *Dennis.*

I'DIOTISM, īd'ė-ŭt-īzm. *n. s.* [*idiotisme*, French; ἰδιωτισμός.]

1. Peculiarity of expression; mode of expression peculiar to a language.

Scholars sometimes in common speech, or writing, in their native language, give terminations and *idiotisms* suitable to their native language unto words newly invented. *Hale.*

2. Folly; natural imbecility of mind.

I'DLE, ī'dl.[405] *adj.* [ẏdel, Saxon.]

1. Lazy; averse from labour.

For shame! so much to do, and yet *idle.* *Bull.*

2. Not engaged; affording leisure.

For often have you writ to her; and she in modesty,
Or else for want of *idle* time, could not again reply. *Shakspeare.*

3. Unactive; not employed.

No war or battle's sound
Was heard the world around,
The *idle* spear and shield were high up hung. *Milton.*

Children generally hate to be *idle;* all the care then is, that their busy humour should be constantly employed in something of use to them. *Locke.*

Supposing, among a multitude embarked in the same vessel, there are several that in a tempest will rather perish than work; would it not be madness in the rest to stand *idle*, and rather chuse to sink than do more than comes to their share? *Addison.*

4. Useless; vain; ineffectual.

They astonish'd, all resistance lost,
All courage; down their *idle* weapons dropp'd. *Milton.*

And threat'ning France, plac'd like a painted Jove,
Held *idle* thunder in his lifted hand. *Dryden.*

Where was then
The power that guards the sacred lives of kings?
Why slept the lightnings and the thunderbolts,
Or bent their *idle* rage on fields and trees,
When vengeance call'd 'em here? *Dryden.*

5. Unfruitful; barren; not productive of good.

Of antres vast, and desarts *idle*,
It was my bent to speak. *Shaksp.*

The murmuring surge,
That on th' unnumber'd *idle* pebbles chafes,
Cannot be heard so high. *Shaksp.*

He was met even now,
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow weeds,
Darnel, and all the *idle* weeds that grow
In our sustaining corn. *Shaksp.*

6. Trifling; of no importance: as, an *idle* story.

Suffice it then, thou money god, quoth he,
That all thine *idle* offers I refuse;
All that I need I have: what needeth me
To covet more than I have cause to use? *F. Queen.*

This answer is both *idle* in regard of us, and repugnant to themselves. *Hooker.*

They are not, in our estimation, *idle* reproofs, when the authors of needless innovations are opposed with such negatives as that of Leo: how are

these new devices brought in, which our fathers never knew? *Hooker.*

His friend smil'd scornful, and with proud contempt,
Rejects as *idle* what his fellow dreamt. *Dryden.*

An *idle* reason lessens the weight of the good ones you gave before. *Swift.*

He wishes to recal the precious hours he has spent in trifles, and loitered away in *idle* unprofitable diversions. *Rogers.*

To I'DLE, ī'dl. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To lose time in laziness and inactivity.

Yet free from this poetick madness,
Next page he says, in sober sadness,
That she, and all her fellow-gods,
Sit *idling* in their high abodes. *Prior.*

IDLEHE'ADED, ī'dl-hĕd-dĕd. *adj.* [*idle* and *head.*]

1. Foolish; unreasonable.

These *idleheaded* seekers resort thither. *Carew.*

2. Delirious; infatuated.

Upon this loss she fell *idleheaded*, and to this very day stands near the place still. *L'Estrange.*

I'DLENESS, ī'dl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *idle.*]

1. Laziness; sloth; sluggishness; aversion from labour.

Nor is excess the only thing by which sin breaks men in their health, and the comfortable enjoyment of themselves; but many are also brought to a very ill and languishing habit of body by mere *idleness;* and *idleness* is both itself a great sin, and the cause of many more. *South.*

2. Absence of employment.

All which yet could not make us accuse her, though it made us pine away for spite, to lose any of our time in so troublesome an *idleness.* *Sidney.*

He, fearing *idleness*, the nurse of ill,
In sculpture exercised his happy skill. *Dryden.*

Nature being liberal to all without labour, necessity imposing no industry or travel, *idleness* bringeth forth no other fruits than vain thoughts and licentious pleasures. *Raleigh.*

3. Omission of business.

Ten thousand harms more than the ills I know,
My *idleness* doth hatch. *Shaksp.*

4. Unimportance; trivialness.

To the English court assemble now,
From ev'ry region, apes of *idleness.* *Shaksp.*

5. Inefficacy; uselessness.

6. Barrenness; worthlessness.

7. Unreasonableness; want of judgment; foolishness; madness.

There is no heat of affection, but is joined with some *idleness* of brain. *Bacon.*

I'DLER, ī'dl-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *idle.*] A lazy person; a sluggard.

Many of these poor fishermen and *idlers*, that are commonly presented to his majesty's ships, are so ignorant in sea-service, as that they know not the name of a rope. *Raleigh.*

Thou sluggish *idler*, dilatory slave! *Irene.*

I'DLY, ī'dl-ē. *adv.* [from *idle.*]

1. Lazily; without employment.

I will slay myself,
For living *idly* here in pomp and ease. *Shaksp.*

2. Foolishly; in a trifling manner.

And modern Asgil, whose capricious thought
Is yet with stores of wilder notions fraught,
Too soon convinc'd, shall yield that fleeting breath,
Which play'd so *idly* with the darts of death. *Prior.*

3. Carelessly; without attention.

But shall we take the muse abroad,
To drop her *idly* on the road?
And leave our subject in the middle,
As Butler did his bear and fiddle? *Prior.*

4. Ineffectually; vainly.

Let this and other allegations, suitable unto it, cease to bark any longer *idly* against the truth the course and passage whereof it is not in them to hinder. *Hooker.*

I'DOL, ī'dŭl.[37 166] *n. s.* [*idole*, Fr. εἴδωλον; *idolum*, Latin.]

1. An image worshipped as God.

They did sacrifice upon the *idol* altar, which was upon the altar of God. 1 *Mac.*

A nation from one faithful man to spring,
Him on this side Euphrates yet residing,
Bred up in *idol* worship. *Milton.*

The apostle is there arguing against the gnosticks who joined in the *idol* feasts, and whom he therefore accuses of participating of the *idol* god. *Atterbury.*

2. A counterfeit.

Woe to the *idol* shepherd that leaveth the flock. *Zechariah.*

3. An image.

Never did art so well with nature strive,
Nor ever *idol* seem'd so much alive;
So like the man, so golden to the sight;
So base within, so counterfeit and light. *Dryden.*

4. A representation. Not in use.

Men beholding so great excellence,
And rare perfection in mortality,
Do her adore with sacred reverence,
As th' *idol* of her maker's great magnificence. *F. Q.*

5. One loved or honoured to adoration.

He 's honoured and lov'd by all:
The soldier's god, and people's *idol.* *Denham.*

IDO'LATER, ī-dŏl'lā-tûr.[98] *n. s.* [*idolatre*, French; *idolatra*, Lat.] One who pays divine honours to images; one who worships for God that which is not God.

The state of *idolaters* is two ways miserable; first, in that which they worship they find no succour; and secondly, at his hands, whom they ought to serve, there is no other thing to be looked for but the effects of most just displeasure, the withdrawing of grace, dereliction in this world, and in the world to come confusion. *Hooker.*

An astrologer may be no christian; he may be an *idolater* or a pagan; but I would hardly think astrology to be compatible with rank atheism. *Bently.*

To IDO'LATRIZE, ī-dŏl'lā-trīze *v. a.* [from *idolater.*] To worship idols. *Ainsworth.*

IDO'LATROUS, ī-dŏl'lā-trŭs.[314] *adj.* [from *idolater.*] Tending to idolatry; comprising idolatry, or the worship of false gods.

Neither may the pictures of our Saviour, the apostles, and martyrs of the church, be drawn to an *idolatrous* use, or be set up in churches to be worshipped. *Peacham.*

IDO'LATROUSLY, ī-dŏl'lā-trŭs-lē. *adv.* [from *idolatrous.*] In an idolatrous manner.

Not therefore whatsoever idolaters have either thought or done; but let whatsoever they have either thought or done *idolatrously*, be so far forth abhorred. *Hooker.*

IDO'LATRY, ī-dŏl'lā-trē. *n. s.* [*idolatrie*, French; *idolatria*, Latin.] The worship of images, the worship of any thing as God which is not God.

Thou shalt be worshipp'd, kiss'd, lov'd, and ador'd;
And, were there sense in his *idolatry*,
My substance should be statued in thy stead. *Shak.*

Idolatry is not only an accounting or worshipping that for God which is not God, but it is also a worshipping the true God in a way unsuitable to his nature; and particularly by the mediation of images and corporeal resemblances. *South.*

The kings were distinguished by judgments or blessings, according as they promoted *idolatry*, or the worship of the true God. *Addison.*

I'DOLIST, ī'dŭl-ĭst.[166] *n. s.* [from *idol.*] A worshipper of images. A poetical word.

I to God have brought
Dishonour, obloquy, and op'd the mouths
Of *idolist* and atheist. *Milton.*

To I'DOLIZE, ī'dŏ-līze. *v. a.* [from *idol.*] To love or reverence to adoration.

Those who are generous, humble, just, and wise,
Who not their gold, nor themselves *idolize.* *Denh.*

Parties, with the greatest violation of christian unity, denominate themselves, not from the grand author and finisher of our faith, but from the first broacher of their *idolized* opinions. *Decay of Piety.*

IDO'NEOUS, ī-dō'nē-ŭs. *adj.* [*idoneus*, Lat.] Fit; proper; convenient; adequate.

You entangle, and so fix their saline part, by making them corrode some *idoneous* body. *Boyle.*

An ecclesiastical benefice is sometimes void *de jure et facto*, and then it ought to be conferred on an *idoneous* person. *Ayliffe.*

I'DYL, ī'dĭl. *n. s.* [εἰδυλλιον; *idyllium*, Lat.] A small short poem.

I. E. ĭd-ĕst. for *id est*, or, *that is.*

That which raises the natural interest of money, is the same that raises the rent of land, *i. e.* its aptness to bring in yearly, to him that manages it, a greater overplus of income above his rent, as a reward to his labour. *Locke.*

JE'ALOUS, jĕl'lŭs.[234 314] *adj.* [*jaloux*, Fr.]

1. Suspicious in love.

To both these sisters have I sworn my love:
Each *jealous* of the other, as the stung
Are of the adder. *Shaksp.*

Wear your eye thus; not *jealous*, nor secure;
I would not have your free and noble nature,
Out of self bounty, be abus'd: look to 't. *Shaksp.*

Mistress Ford, the honest woman, the virtuous creature, that hath the *jealous* fool to her husband. *Shakspeare.*

A *jealous* empress lies within your arms,
Too haughty to endure neglected charms. *Dryden.*

2. Emulous; full of competition.

I could not, without extreme reluctance, resign the theme of your beauty to another hand: give me leave to acquaint the world that I am *jealous* of this subject. *Dryden.*

3. Zealously cautious against dishonour.

I have been very *jealous* for the Lord God of hosts. 1 *Kings.*

4. Suspiciously vigilant.

I am *jealous* over you with godly jealousy. 2 *Corinthians.*

His apprehensions, as his *jealous* nature had much of sagacity in it, or his restless and mutinous humour transported him. *Clarendon.*

5. Suspiciously careful.

Although he were a prince in military virtue approved, and *jealous* of the honour of the English nation; yet his cruelties and parricides weighed down his virtues. *Bacon.*

They *jealous* of their secrets, fiercely oppos'd
My journey strange, with clamorous uproar
Protesting fate supreme. *Milton.*

How nicely *jealous* is every one of us of his own repute, and yet how maliciously prodigal of other men's? *Decay of Piety.*

6. Suspiciously fearful.

'Tis doing wrong creates such doubts as these;
Renders us *jealous*, and destroys your peace. *Waller.*

While the people are so *jealous* of the clergy's ambition, I do not see any other method left for them to reform the world, than by using all honest arts to make themselves acceptable to the laity. *Swift.*

JE'ALOUSLY, jĕl'lŭs-lē. *adv.* [from *jealous.*] Suspiciously; emulously; with suspicious fear, vigilance, or caution.

JE'ALOUSNESS, jĕl'lŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *jealous.*] The state of being jealous; rivalry; suspicion; suspicious vigilance.

Nor is it hard for thee to preserve me amidst the

unjust hatred and *jealousness* of too many which thou hast suffered to prevail upon me. *K. Charles.*

JE'ALOUSY, jĕl'lûs-ė. *n. s.* [*jalousie*, Fr. from *jeolous.*]

1. Suspicion in love.

But gnawing *jealousy*, out of their sight
Sitting alone, his bitter lips did bite. *Fairy Q.*

How all the other passions fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and rash embrac'd despair,
And shudd'ring fear, and green-ey'd *jealousy!*
O love, be moderate; allay thine extasy. *Shaksp.*

Why did you suffer Jachimo,
Slight thing of Italy,
To taint his noble heart and brain
With needless *jealousy.* *Shakspeare.*

Small *jealousies*, 'tis true, inflame desire;
Too great, not fan, but quite blow out the fire. *Dryden.*

2. Suspicious fear.

The obstinacy in Essex in refusing to treat with the king, proceeded only from his *jealousy*, that when the king had got him into his hands he would take revenge upon him. *Clarendon.*

3. Suspicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry.

To JEER, jēēr.[246] *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology.] To scoff; to flout; to make mock.

The merry world did on a day,
With his train bands and mates, agree
To meet together where I lay,
And all in sport to *jeer* at me. *Herbert.*

Abstain from dissolute laughter, petulant uncomly jests, loud talking and *jeering*, which are called indecencies, and incivilities. *Taylor.*

To JEER, jēēr. *v. a.* To treat with scoffs.

My children abroad are driven to disavow me, for fear of being *jeered.* *Howel.*

JEER, jēēr. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Scoff; taunt; biting jest; flout; jibe; mock.

Midas, expos'd to all their *jeers*,
Had lost his art, and kept his ears. *Swift.*

They tipt the forehead in a *jeer*,
As who should say—she wants it here;
She may be handsome, young, and rich;
But none will burn her for a witch. *Swift.*

JE'ERER, jēēr'rŭr. *n. s.* [from *jeer.*] A scoffer; a scorner; a mocker.

JE'ERINGLY, jēēr'ĭng-lė. *adv.* [from *jeering.*] Scornfully; contemptuously; in mock; in scoff.

He *jeeringly* demandeth, whether the sonorous rays are refracted? *Derham.*

JE'GGET, jĕg'gĭt. *n. s.* A kind of sauage. *Ainsworth.*

JEJU'NE, jė-jōōn'. *adj.* [*jejunus*, Lat.]

1. Wanting; empty; vacant.

Gold is the only substance which hath nothing in it volatile, and yet melteth without much difficulty; the melting sheweth that it is not *jejune*, or scarce in spirit. *Bacon.*

2. Hungry; not saturated.

In gross and turbid streams there might be contained nutriment, and not in *jejune* or limpid water. *Brown.*

3. Dry; unaffecting; deficient in matter.

You may look upon an inquiry made up of mere narratives, as somewhat *jejune.* *Boyle.*

JEJU'NENESS, jė-jōōn'nŭs. *n. s.* [from *jejune.*]

1. Penury; poverty.

Causes of fixation are, the even spreading both parts, and the *jejuneness*, or extreme comminution of spirits. *Bacon.*

2. Dryness; want of matter that can engage the attention.

JE'LLIED, jĕl'lĭd.[283] *adj.* [See GELLY.] Glutinous; brought to a state of viscosity.

The kiss that sips
The *jellied* philtre of her lips. *Cleaveland.*

JE'LLY, jĕl'lė. *n. s.* [*gelatinum*, Lat. See GELLY, which is the proper orthography.]

1. Any thing brought to a state of glutinousness and viscosity.

They, distill'd
Almost to *jelly* with th' effect of fear,
Stand dumb, and speak not to him. *Shaksp.*

2. Sweatmeat made by boiling sugar in the gelly.

The desert came on, and *jellies* brought. *King.*

That *jelly* 's rich, this malmsey healing;
Pray dip your whiskers. *Pope.*

JE'NNETING, jĕn'nė-tĭng. *n. s.* [corrupted from *juneting*, an apple ripe in *June.*] A species of apple soon ripe, and of a pleasant taste. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

JE'NNET, jĕn'nĭt.[99] *n. s.* [See GENNET.] A Spanish horse.

The Spanish king presents a *jennet*,
To shew his love. *Prior.*

To JE'OPARD, jĕp'pŭrd.[256] *v. a.* [See JEOPARDY.] To hazard; to put in danger. Obsolete.

He had been accused of Judaism, and did boldly *jeopard* his body and life for the religion of the Jews. *2 Mac.*

JE'OPARDOUS, jĕp'pŭr-dŭs. *adj.* [from *jeopardy.*] Hazardous; dangerous.

JE'OPARDY, jĕp'pŭr-dė. *n. s.* [This word is supposed to be derived from *j' ai perdu*, or *jeu perdu. Skinner* and *Junius.*] Hazard; danger; peril. Not in use.

And would ye not poor fellowship expel,
Myself would offer you t' accompany,
In this adventure's chanceful *jeopardy.* *Hubbard.*

Thy rage shall burn thee up, and thou shalt turn
To ashes ere our blood shall quench that fire:
Look to thyself, thou art in *jeopardy.* *Shakspeare.*

We may impute to all excellencies in compositions a kind of poverty, or at least a casualty or *jeopardy.* *Bacon.*

To JERK, jĕrk. *v. a.* [ȝeȝeccan, Saxon.] To strike with a quick smart blow; to lash. It is sometimes written *yerk.*

I lack iniquity
Sometimes to do me service; nine or ten times
I thought to 've *jerk'd* him here under the ribs. *Shakspeare.*

Bastings heavy, dry, obtuse,
Only dulness can produce;
While a little gentle *jerking*
Sets the spirits all a-working. *Swift.*

To JERK, jĕrk. *v. n.* To strike up; to accost eagerly. This seems to be the meaning in this place, but is mere cant.

Nor blush, should he some grave acquaintance meet,
But, proud of being known, will *jerk* and greet. *Dryden.*

JERK, jĕrk. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A smart quick lash.

Contemn the silly taunts of fleering boffoonry; and the *jerks* of that wit that is but a kind of confident folly. *Glanville.*

Wit is not the *jerk* or sting of an epigram, nor the seeming contradiction of a poor antithesis; neither is it so much the morality of a grave sentence, affected by Lucan, but more sparingly used by Virgil. *Dryden.*

2. A sudden spring; a quick jolt that shocks or starts.

Well run Tawney, the abbot's churl;
His jade gave him a *jerk*,
As he would have his rider hurl
His hood after the kirk. *Ben Jonson.*

Lobsters use their tails as fins, wherewith they commonly swim backwards by *jerks*, or springs reaching ten yards at once. *Grew.*

JE'RKIN, jĕr'kĭn.[103] *n. s.* [cyrtelkin, Saxon.] A jacket; a short coat; a close waistcoat.

A man may wear it on both sides like a leather *jerkin.* *Shaksp.*

Unless you should expect that nature should make *jerkins* and stockings grow out of the ground, what could she do better than afford us wool? *Moore.*

Imagine an ambassador presenting himself in a poor frize *jerkin*, and tattered cloaths, certainly he would have but small audience. *South.*

Then strip thee of thy carnal *jerkin*,
And give thy outward fellow a firking. *Hudibras.*

I walked into the sea, in my leathern *jerkin*, about an hour before high water. *Gulliv. Trav.*

JE'RKIN, jĕr'kĭn. *n. s.* A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.* This should be written *gyrkin.*

JE'RSEY, jĕr'zė. *n. s.* [from the island of Jersey, where much yarn is spun.] Fine yarn of wool.

JERU'SALEM *Artichoke*, jė-rōō-să-lĕm-ăr'tė-tshōk. *n. s.* Sunflower, of which it is a species.

Jerusalem artichokes are increased by small offsets, and by quartering the roots. *Mortimer.*

JESS, jĕs. *n. s.* [*gecte*, French; *getto*, Italian.] Short straps of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with which she is held on the fist. *Hanmer.*

If I prove her haggard,
Though that my *jesses* were her dear heart strings,
I'd whistle her off, and let her down the wind
To prey at fortune. *Shaksp.*

JE'SSAMINE, jĕs'să-mĭn.[150] *n. s.* [See JASMINE.] A fragant flower.

Her goodly bosom, like a strawberry bed;
Her neck, like to a bunch of cullambines;
Her breast like lillies, ere their leaves be shed;
Her nipples, like young blossom'd *jessamines.* *Spenser.*

To JEST, jĕst. *v. n.* [*jesticulor*, Latin.] To divert or make merry by words or action.

Jest not with a rude man, lest thy ancestors be disgraced. *Ecclus.*

Fear you the boar, and go so unprovided?
—You may *jest* on: but I do not like these several councils. *Shaksp.*

JEST, jĕst. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing ludicrous, or meant only to raise laughter.

But is this true, or is it else your pleasure,
Like pleasant travellers, to break a *jest*
Upon the company you overtake? *Shaksp.*

As for *jest*, there be certain things which ought to be privileged from it; namely, religion, matters of state, and great persons. *Bacon.*

No man ought to have the less reverence for the principles of religion, or for the holy scriptures, because idle and profane wits can break *jests* upon them. *Tillotson.*

He had turn'd all tragedy to *jest.* *Prior.*

When you the dullest of dull things have said,
And then ask pardon for the *jest* you made. *Young.*

2. The object of jests; a laughingstock.

If I suspect without cause, why then make sport at me; then let me be your *jest*, I deserve it. *Shaksp.*

3. Manner of doing or speaking feigned; not real; ludicrous, not serious; game, not earnest.

That high All-seer, which I dallied with,
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,
And giv'n in earnest what I begg'd in *jest.* *Shaksp.*

When his playfellows chose him their king, he spoke and did those things in *jest*, which would have become a king in earnest. *Grew.*

JES'TER, jĕs'tŭr.[93] *n. s.* [from *jest.*]

1. One given to merriment and pranks.

The skipping king, he rambled up and down
With shallow *jesters*, and rash bavin wits;
Soon kindled and soon burnt. *Shaksp.*

2. One given to sarcasm.

Now as a *jester* I accost you,
Which never yet one friend hath lost you. *Swift.*

3. Buffoon: jackpudding. A *jester*, or licensed scoffer, was kept at court to the time of Charles the first.

Another sort of like loose fellows do pass up and down, amongst gentlemen, by the name of *jesters;* but are, indeed, notable rogues, and partakers not only of many stealths, but also privy to many traitorous practices. *Spenser.*

JET, jĕt. *n. s.* [ȝagat, Sax. *get*, Dutch; *gagates*, Lat.]

1. A beautiful fossil, of a firm and even structure, and a smooth surface; found in masses, seldom of a great size, lodged in clay; of a fine deep black, having a grain resembling that of wood. It is confounded with cannal-coal, which has no grain, and is extremely hard; and the *jet* is but moderately so. *Hill.*

Black, forsooth; coal-black, as *jet.* *Shaksp.*

There is more difference between thy flesh and hers, than between *jet* and ivory. *Shaksp.*

The bottom clear
Now laid with many a fet,
Of sced pearl, ere shc bath'd her there,
Was known as black as *jet.* *Drayton.*

One of us in glass is set,
One of us you'll find in *jet.* *Swift.*

Under flowing *jet*,
Thc neck slight shaded. *Thomson.*

2. [*jet*, French.] A spout or shoot of water.

Prodigious 'tis, that one attractive ray
Should this way bend, the next an adverse way!
For should th' unseen magnetick *jets* descend
All the samc way, they could not gain their end.
Blackmore.

Thus the small *jet*, which hasty hands unlock,
Spurts in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the cock.
Pope.

3. A yard. Obsolete.

What orchard unrobbed escapes,
Or pullet dare walk in their *jet?* *Tusser.*

To JET, jĕt. *v. n.* [*jetter*, Fr.]

1. To shoot forward; to shoot out; to intrude; to jut out.

Think you not how dangerous
It is to *jet* upon a prince's right? *Shaksp.*

2. To strut; to agitate the body by a proud gait.

Contemplation makes a rare turkey-cock of him: how he *jets* under his advanced plumes. *Shaksp.*

3. To jolt; to be shaken.

Upon the *jetting* of a hackney-coach she was thrown out of the hinder seat against a bar of iron in the forepart. *Wiseman.*

JE'TSAM, jĕt'sŭm. } *n. s.* [*jetter*, French.]
JE'TSON, jĕt'sŭn. } Goods or other things which, having been cast overboard in a storm, or after shipwreck, are thrown upon the shore, and belong to the lord admiral. *Bailey.*

JE'TTY, jĕt'tē. *adj.* [from *jet.*]

1. Made of jet.

2. Black as jet.

The people about Capo Negro, Cefala, and Madagascar, are of a *jetty* black. *Brown.*

Her hair
Adown her shoulders loosely lay display'd,
And in her *jetty* curls ten thousand Cupids play'd.
Prior.

Nigrina black, and Merdamante brown,
Vied for his love in *jetty* bow'rs below. *Pope.*

JE'WEL, jū'ĭl.[99] *n. s.* [*joyaux*, French; *jeweelen*, Dutch.]

1. Any ornament of great value, used commonly of such as are adorned with precious stones.

Here, wear this *jewel* for me; 'tis my picture.
Shakspeare.

They found him dead, and cast into the streets,
An empty casket, where the *jewel*, life,
By some damn'd hand was robb'd and ta'en away.
Shakspeare.

The pleasure of the religious man is an easy and portable pleasure, such an one as he carries about in his bosom, without alarming either the eye or envy of the world: a man putting all his pleasures into this one, is like a traveller's putting all his goods into one *jewel.* *South.*

2. A precious stone; a gem.

Jewels too, stones, rich and precious stones,
Stol'n by my daughter! *Shaks.*

Proud fame's imperial seat
With *jewels* blaz'd, magnificently great. *Pope.*

3. A name of fondness; an appellation of tender regard.

Bid farewell to your sisters
—Ye *jewels* of our father, with wash'd eyes
Cordelia leaves you. *Shaksp.*

JE'WEL-HOUSE, *or Office*, jū'ĭl-hŏŭse. *n. s.* The place where the regal ornaments are reposited.

The king has made him master of the *jewelhouse.*
Shakspeare.

JE'WELLER, jū'ĭl-ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *jewel.*] One who trafficks in precious stones.

These grains were as like little dice as if they had been made by a *jeweller.* *Boyle.*

The price of the market to a *jeweller* in his trade is one thing; but the intrinsick worth of a thing to a man of sense is another. *L'Estrange.*

I will turn *jeweller:* I shall then deal in diamonds, and all sorts of rich stones. *Addison.*

JEWS-EAR, jūze'ēēr. *n. s.* [from its resemblance of the human ear. *Skinner.*] A fungus, tough and thin; and naturally, while growing, of a rumpled figure, like a flat and variously hollowed cup; from an inch to two inches in length, and about two thirds of its length in breadth. Its sides in many places run into the hollow, so as to represent in it ridges like those of the human ear. It generally grows on the lower parts of the trunks of elder-trees decaying. The common people cure themselves of sore throats with a decoction of it in milk. *Hill.*

An herb called *jews-ear* groweth upon the lower parts of elders, and sometimes ashes: in warm water it swelleth, and openeth extremely. *Bacon.*

JEWS-HARP, jūze'hârp. *n. s.* A kind of musical instrument held between the teeth, which gives a sound by the motion of a broad spring of iron, which being struck by the hand, plays against the breath.

JEWS-MALLOW, jūze-mâl'lō. *n. s.* [*corchorus*, Latin.] *Ranwolf* says it is sown in great plenty about Aleppo as a pot-herb, the Jews boiling the leaves of this plant to eat it with their meat. *Miller.*

JEWS-STONE, jūze'stōne. *n. s.* The clavated spine of a very large egg-shaped sea-urchin, petrified by long lying in the earth. It is of a regular figure, oblong and rounded, swelling in the middle, and gradually tapering; about three quarters of an inch in length, and half an inch in diameter; ridged and furrowed alternately, in a longitudinal direction; and its colour is a pale dusky grey, with a faint cast of dusky reddishness. It is found in Syria. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

IF, ĭf. *conjunction.* [ȝif, Saxon.]

1. Suppose it be so, or it were so that. A hypothetical particle.

Absolute approbation, without any cautions, qualifications, *ifs* or ands. *Hooker.*

If that rebellion
Came like itself in base and abject routs;
I say, *if* damn'd commotion so appear'd,
In his true, native, and most proper shape,
You, reverend father, and these nobles lords,
Had not been here. *Shaksp.*

If they have done this deed, my noble lord.
—*If!* talk'st thou to me of *ifs?* Thou art a traitor.
Shakspeare.

This seeing of all things, because we can desire to see all things, Malbranche makes a proof that they are present to our minds: and *if* they be present, they can no ways be present but by the presence of God, who contains them all. *Locke.*

This infallibility upon supposition, amounts to this, that *if* a thing be true, it is impossible to be false. *Tillotson.*

All of them supposed the apostle to have allowed the Epicurean maxims to be good; *if* so be there were no resurrection. *Atterbury.*

Tisiphone, that oft hast heard my pray'r,
Assist, *if* Oedipus deserve thy care. *Pope.*

2. Whether or no.

Uncertain *if* by augury or chance;
But by this easy rise they all advance. *Dryden.*

She doubts *if* two and two make four:
It can't—it may be—and it must;
To which of these must Alma trust?
Nay, further yet they make her go,
In doubting *if* she doubts or no. *Prior.*

3. Allowing that; suppose it be granted that.

Such mechanical circumstances, *if* I may so call them, were not necessary to the experiments. *Boyle.*

I'GNEOUS, ĭg'nē-ŭs. *adj.* [*igneus*, Latin.] Fiery; containing fire; emitting fire; having the nature of fire.

That the fire burns by heat, leaves us still ignorant of the immediate way of *igneous* solutions.
Glanville.

IGNI'POTENT, ĭg-nĭp'pō-tĕnt.[618] *adj.* [*ignis* and *potens*, Latin.] Presiding over fire.

Vulcan is called the pow'r *ignipotent.* *Pope.*

IGNIS FATUUS, ĭg'nĭs-fât'shū-ŭs. *n. s.* [Latin.] Will with the wisp; Jack with the lantern.

Vapours arising from putrified waters are usually called *ignes fatui.* *Newton.*

To I'GNITE, ĭg-nīte'. *v. a.* [from *ignis*, fire, Latin.] To kindle; to set on fire. A chymical term.

Take good firm chalk, *ignite* it in a crucible, and then powder it. *Grew.*

IGNI'TION, ĭg-nĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*ignition*, Fr. from *ignite.*] The act of kindling, or of setting on fire.

The laborant stirred the kindled nitre, that the *ignition* might be presently communicated. *Boyle.*

Those black circular lines we see on dishes, and other turned vessels of wood, are the effects of *ignition*, by the pressure of an edged stick upon the vessel turned nimbly in the lathe. *Ray.*

IGNI'TIBLE, îg-nî'tê-bl. *adj.* [from *ignite.*] Inflammable; capable of being set on fire. Not in use.

Such bodies only strike fire which have sulphur or *ignitible* parts. *Brown.*

IGNI'VOMOUS, îg-nîv'vô-mûs.[518] *adj.* [*ignivomus*, Latin.] Vomiting fire.

Vulcanos and *ignivomous* mountains are some of the most terrible shocks of the globe. *Derham.*

IGNO'BLE, îg-nô'bl. *adj.* [*ignoble*, Fr. *ignobilis*, Latin.]

1. Mean of birth; not noble, not of illustrious race.

As when in tumults rise th' *ignoble* crowd,
Mad are their motions, and their tongues are loud. *Dryden.*

2. Worthless; not deserving honour. Used of things or persons.

The noble isle doth want her proper limbs;
Her royal stock graft with *ignoble* plants. *Shaksp.*

IGNO'BLY, îg-nô'blê. *adv.* [from *ignoble.*] Ignominiously; meanly; dishonourably; reproachfully; disgracefully.

To these, that sober race of men, whose lives
Religious, titled them the sons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame
Ignobly! *Milton.*

Here, over-match'd in fight in heaps they lie:
There scatter'd o'er the field *ignobly* fly. *Dryden.*

IGNOMI'NIOUS, îg-nô-mîn'yûs. *adj.* [*ignominieux*, French; *ignominiosus*, Latin.] Mean; shameful; reproachful; dishonourable. Used both of persons and things.

They with pale fear surpriz'd,
Fled *ignominious.* *Milton.*

Cethegus, though a traitor to the state,
And tortur'd, 'scaped this *ignominious* fate. *Dryd.*

They gave, and she transferr'd the curst advice,
That monarchs should their inward soul disguise;
By *ignominious* arts, for servile ends,
Should compliment their foes, and shun their friends. *Prior.*

Nor has this kingdom deserved to be sacrificed to one single, rapacious, obscure, *ignominious* projector. *Swift.*

IGNOMI'NIOUSLY, îg-nô-mîn'yûs-lê. *adv.* from *ignominious.*] Meanly; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully; reproachfully.

It is some allay to the infamy of him who died *ignominiously* to be buried privately. *South.*

I'GNOMINY, îg'nô-mîn-ê. *n. s.* [*ignominie*, French; *ignominia*, Latin.] Disgrace; reproach; shame; infamy; meanness; dishonour.

Adieu, and take thy praise with thee to heavn'n:
Thy *ignominy* sleep with thee in the grave. *Shaks.*

Strength from truth divided, and from just,
Illaudable, nought merits but dispraise
And *ignominy;* yet to glory aspires,
Vain-glorious, and through infamy seeks fame. *Milton.*

Their generals have been received with honour after their defeat, yours with *ignominy* after conquest. *Addison.*

IGNORA'MUS, îg-nô-râ'mûs. *n. s.* [Lat.]

1. *Ignoramus* is a word properly used by the grand inquest impannelled in the inquisition of causes criminal and publick; and written upon the bill, whereby any crime is offered to their consideration, when they mislike their evidence as defective, or too weak to make good the presentment: the effect of which word so written is, that all farther inquiry upon that party for that fault is thereby stopped, and he delivered without farther answer. *Cowell.*

2. A foolish fellow; a vain uninstructed pretender. A low word.

Tell an *ignoramus*, in place and power, that he has a wit and an understanding above all the world, and he shall readily admit the commendation. *South.*

I'GNORANCE, îg'nô-rânse. *n. s.* [*ignorance*, French; *ignoratio*, Latin.]

1. Want of knowledge; unlearnedness.

If all the clergy were as learned as themselves are that most complain of *ignorance* in others, yet our book of prayer might remain the same. *Hooker.*

Ignorance is the curse of God,
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

Still banish your defenders, 'till at length
Your *ignorance* deliver you,
As most abated captives, to some nation
That won you without blows. *Shaksp.*

If we see right, we see our woes;
Then what avails it to have eyes?
From *ignorance* our comfort flows,
The only wretched are the wise! *Prior.*

2. Want of knowledge respecting some particular thing.

It is in every body's power to pretend *ignorance* of the law. *Sherlock.*

3. Want of knowledge discovered by external effect. In this sense it has a plural.

Forgive us all our sins, negligences, and *ignorances.* *Common Prayer.*

Punish me not for my sins and *ignorances.* *Tobit.*

I'GNORANT, îg'nô-rânt. *adj.* [*ignorant*, French; *ignorans*, Latin.]

1. Wanting knowledge; unlearned; uninstructed; unenlightened.

So foolish was I and *ignorant*, I was as a beast. *Psalms.*

Thy letters have transported me beyond
This *ign'rant* present time, and I feel now
The future in the instant. *Shaksp.*

In such business
Action is eloquence, and the eyes of th' *ignorant*
More learned than the ears. *Shaksp.*

He that doth not know those things which are of use for him to know, is but an *ignorant* man, whatever he may know besides. *Tillotson.*

Fools grant whate'er ambition craves,
And men, once *ignorant*, are slaves. *Pope.*

2. Unknown; undiscovered. This is merely poetical.

If you know aught, which does behove my knowledge
Thereof to be informed, imprison 't not
In *ignorant* concealment. *Shaksp.*

3. Without knowledge of some particular.

Let not judges be so *ignorant* of their own right, as to think there is not left to them, as a principal part of their office, a wise application of laws. *Bacon.*

O visions ill foreseen! Better had I
Liv'd *ignorant* of future! so had borne
My part of evil only. *Milton.*

4. Unacquainted with. In a good sense.

Ignorant of guilt, I fear not shame. *Dryden.*

5. Ignorantly made or done. Unusual.

His shipping,
Poor *ignorant* baubles, on our terrible seas
Like egg-shells mov'd. *Shakspeare.*

I'GNORANT, îg'nô-rânt. *n. s.* One untaught, unlettered, uninstructed.

Did I for this take pains to teach
Our zealous *ignorants* to preach! *Denham.*

I'GNORANTLY, îg'nô-rânt-lê. *adv.* [from *ignorant.*] Without knowledge; unskilfully; without information.

The greatest and most cruel foes we have,
Are those whom you would *ignorantly* save. *Dryd.*

When a poet, an orator, or a painter has performed admirably, we sometimes mistake his blunders for beauties, and are so *ignorantly* fond as to copy after them. *Watts.*

To IGNO'RE, îg-nôre'. *v. a.* [*ignorer*, Fr. *ignoro*, Latin.] Not to know; to be ignorant of. This word *Boyle* endeavoured to introduce; but it has not been received.

I *ignored* not the stricter interpretation, given by modern criticks to divers texts, by me alledged. *Boyle.*

Philosophy would solidly be established, if men would more carefully distinguish those things that they know from those that they *ignore.* *Boyle.*

IGNO'SCIBLE, îg-nôs'sê-bl. *adj.* [*ignoscibilis*, Latin.] Capable of pardon. *Dict.*

JIG, jîg. *n. s.* [*giga*, Italian; *geige*, Teutonick, a fiddle.] A light careless dance, or tune.

When Cyrus had overcome the Lydians, that were a warlike nation, instead of their warlike musick, he appointed to them certain lascivious lays and loose *jigs;* by which he so mollified and abated their courage, that they forgot their former fierceness. *Spenser.*

As fiddlers still,
Though they be paid to be gone, yet needs will
Thrust one more *jig* upon you. *Donne.*

Posterity shall know that you dare, in these *jig*-given times, to countenance a legitimate poem. *Ben Jonson.*

All the swains that there abide,
With *jigs* and rural dance resort. *Milton.*

The muses blush'd to see their friends exaltiug
Those elegant delights of *jig* and vaulting. *Fenton.*

They wrote to her friends in the country, that she should dance a *jig* next October in Westminster-hall. *Arbuthnot.*

Another Phœbus, thy own Phœbus reigns,
Joys in my *jigs*, and dances in my chains. *Pope.*

To JIG, jîg. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dance carelesly; to dance. Expressed in contempt.

As for the *jigging* part and figures of dances,
I count that little. *Locke.*

JI'G-MAKER, jîg'mâ-kûr. *n. s.* [*jig* and *make.*] One who dances or plays merrily.

Your only *jig-maker!* what should a man do but be merry. *Shakspeare.*

JI'GGUMBOB, jîg'gûm-bôb. *n. s.* [A cant word.] A trinket; a knick-knack; a slight contrivance in machinery.

He rifled all his pokes and fobs
Of gimcracks, whims, and *jiggumbobs.* *Hudibras.*

JILT, jîlt. *n. s.* [*gilia*, Islandick, to entrap in an amour, Mr. *Lye.* Perhaps from *giglot*, by contraction; or *gillet*, or *gillot*, the diminutive of *gill*, the ludicrous name of a woman. It is also called *jillet* in Scotland.]

1. A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him.

Avoid both courts and camps,
Where dilatory fortune plays the *jilt*
With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man,
To throw herself away on fools. *Otway.*

2. A name of contempt for a woman.

When love was all an easy monarch's care,

Jilts rul'd the state, and statesmen farces writ.
Pope.

To JILT, jilt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes, and then leaving him for another.

Tell who loves who;
And who is *jilted* for another's sake. *Dryden.*

Tell a man, passionately in love, that he is *jilted;* bring witnesses of the falschood of his mistress, and three kind words of hers shall invalidate all their testimonies. *Locke.*

To JILT, jilt. *v. n.* To play the jilt; to practise amorous deceits.

She might have learn'd to cuckold, *jilt*, and sham,
Had Covent-garden been at Surinam. *Congreve.*

To JI'NGLE, jing'gl. *v. n.* [A word made from *jangle*, or copied from the sound intended to be expressed.] To clink; to sound with a kind of sharp rattle.

What should the wars do with these *jingling* fools? *Shakspeare.*

With noises
Of roaring, shrieking, howling, *jingling* chains,
We were awaked. *Shakspeare.*

The bells she *jingled*, and the whistle blew.
Pope.

You ne'er with *jingling* words deceive the ear;
And yet, on humble subjects, great appear. *Smith.*

What crowds of these, impenitently bold,
In sounds and *jingling* syllables grown old! *Pope.*

JI'NGLE, jing'gl.[405] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Any clink, or sharp rattle.
2. It is used, I think, improperly, to express the correspondence of sound in the effects of rhyme.

Vulgar judges are nine parts in ten of all nations, who call conceits and *jingles* wit. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing sounding; a rattle; a bell.

If you plant where savages are, do not only entertain them with trifles and *jingles*, but use them justly. *Bacon.*

ILE, ile. *n. s.* [corrupted from *aisle*, Fr.] A walk or alley in a church or publick building. Properly *aile.*

Upward the columns shoot, the roots ascend,
And arches widen, and long *iles* extend. *Pope.*

ILE, ile. *n. s.* [*aisle*, French.] An ear of corn. *Ainsworth.*

ILE'US, i-lē'ŭs. *n. s.* [Latin.]

An *ileus*, commonly called the twisting of the guts, is really either a circumvolution, or insertion of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot.*

I'LEX, i'lĕks. *n. s.* [Latin.]

The *ilex*, or great scarlet oak, thrives well in England, is a hardy sort of tree, and easily raised of acorns. The Spaniards have a sort they call enzina; the wood of which, when old, is finely chambletted, as if it were painted. *Mortimer.*

I'LIAC, il'ē-ăk. *adj.* [*iliacus*, Latin.] Relating to the lower bowels.

The *iliac* passion is a kind of convulsion in the belly.

I'LIAC *Passion*, il'ē-ăk-pāsh'ŭn. A kind of nervous colick, whose seat is the ilium, whereby that gut is twisted, or one part enters the cavity of the part immediately below or above: whence it is also called the volvulus, from *volvo*, to roll.

Those who die of the *iliac passion* have their hellie s much swelled. *Floyer on the Humours.*

ILK, ilk. *adv.* [ealc, Saxon.] The same. It is still retained in Scotland, and denotes each; as, *ilk ane of you*, every one of you. It also signifies, the same; as, *Macintosh of that ilk*, denotes a gentleman whose surname and the title of his estate are the same; as, Macintosh of Macintosh.

Shepherds, should it not yshend
Your roundels fresh, to hear a doleful verse
Of Rosalind, who knows not Rosalind,
That Colin made? *ilk* can I you rehearse. *Spenser.*

ILL, il. *adj.* [contracted from EVIL, and retaining all its senses.]

1. Bad in any respect; contrary to good, whether physical or moral; evil. See EVIL.

There some *ill* planet reigns;
I must be patient, 'till the heavens look
With an aspect more favourable. *Shaksp.*

Of his own body he was *ill*, and gave
The clergy *ill* example. *Shakspeare.*

Neither is it *ill* air only that maketh an *ill* seat; but *ill* ways, *ill* markets, and *ill* neighbours. *Bacon.*

Some, of an *ill* and melancholy nature, incline the company to be sad and ill-disposed; others, of a jovial nature, incline them to be merry. *Bacon.*

2. Sick; disordered; not in health. I know not that *evil* is ever used in this sense.

You wish me health in very happy season;
For I am on the sudden something *ill*. *Shaksp.*

I have known two towns of the greatest consequence lost, by the governours falling *ill* in the time of the sieges. *Temple.*

ILL, il. *n. s.*

1. Wickedness; depravity; contrariety to holiness.

Ill, to man's nature, as it stands perverted, hath a natural motion strongest in continuance. *Bacon.*

Young men to imitate all *ills* are prone;
But are compell'd to avarice alone:
For then in virtue's shape they follow vice. *Dryd.*

Strong virtue, like strong nature, struggles still,
Exerts itself, and then throws off the *ill*. *Dryden.*

2. Misfortune; misery.

Who can all sense of others *ills* escape,
Is but a brute at best in human shape. *Tate.*

Though plung'd in *ills* and exercis'd in care,
Yet never let the noble mind despair;
When prest by dangers, and beset with foes,
The gods their timely succour interpose;
And when our virtue sinks, o'erwhelm'd with grief,
By unforeseen expedients bring relief. *A. Philips.*

ILL, il. *adv.*

1. Not well; not rightly in any respect.

Ill at ease, both she and all her train
The scorching sun had borne, and beating rain.
Dryden.

2. Not easily; with pain; with difficulty.

Thou desir'st
The punishment all on thyself! alas!
Bear thine own first; *ill* able to sustain
His full wrath, whose thou feel'st as yet least part,
And my displeasure bear'st so *ill*. *Milton.*

Ill bears the sex a youthful lover's fate,
When just approaching to the nuptial state. *Dryd.*

ILL, il. substantive or adverb, is used in composition to express any bad quality or condition, which may be easily understood, by the following examples.

ILL, il. *substantive.*

Dangerous conjectures in *ill* breeding minds.
Shakspeare.

I have an *ill* divining soul:
Methinks I see thee, now thou art below,
As one dead in the bottom of a tomb. *Shaksp.*

No look, no last adieu before he went!
In an *ill* boding hour to slaughter sent. *Dryden.*

I know
The voice *ill* boding, and the solemn sound.
Philips.

The wisest prince on earth may be deceived by the craft of *ill* designing men. *Swift.*

Your *ill* meaning politician lords,
Under pretence of bridal friends and guests,
Appointed to await me thirty spies,
Who threat'ning cruel death, constrain'd the bride
To wring from me and tell to them my secret.
Milton.

A spy distinguish'd from his airy stand,
To bribe whose vigilance, Ægisthus told
A mighty sum of *ill* persuading gold. *Pope.*

ILL, il. *adverb.*

There sounded an *ill* according cry of the enemies, and a lamentable noise was carried abroad.
Wisdom.

My colleague,
Being so *ill* affected with the gout,
Will not be able to be there in person. *B. Jonson.*

The examples
Of every minute's instance, present now,
Have put us in these *ill* beseeming arms. *Shaksp.*

Lead back thy Saxons to their ancient Elbe:
I would restore the fruitful Kent, the gift
Of Vortigern, or Hengist's *ill* bought aid. *Dryd.*

We simple toasters take delight
To see our women's teeth look white;
And ev'ry saucy *ill* bred fellow
Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow. *Prior.*

The ungrateful treason of her *ill* chosen husband overthrows her. *Sidney.*

Envy, how does it look? How meagre and *ill* complexioned?
It preys upon itself, and exhausts the spirits.
Collier.

There grows,
In my most *ill* compos'd affection such
A stanchless avarice, that, were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shaksp.*

To what end this *ill* concerted lye,
Palpable and gross? *Dryden.*

Our generals at present are such as are likely to make the best use of their numbers, without throwing them away on any *ill* concerted projects.
Addison.

The second daughter was a peevish, forward, *ill* conditioned creature as ever was. *Arbuthnot.*

No Persian arras hides his homely walls
With antick vests, which, through their shady fold,
Betray the streaks of *ill* dissembled gold. *Dryden.*

You shall not find me, daughter,
After the slander of most step-mothers,
Ill ey'd unto you. *Shakspeare.*

I see thy sister's tears,
Thy father's anguish; and thy brother's death,
In the pursuit of our *ill* fated loves. *Addison.*

Others *ill* fated are condemn'd to toil
Their tedious life. *Prior.*

Plain and rough nature, left to itself, is much better than an artificial ungratefulness, and such studied ways of being *ill* fashioned. *Locke.*

Much better, when I find virtue in a fair lodging, than when I am hound to seek it in an *ill* favoured creature, like a pearl in a dunghill. *Sidney.*

Near to an old *ill* favoured castle they meant to perform their unknightly errand. *Sidney.*

If a man had but an *ill* favoured nose, the deep thinkers would contrive to impute the cause to the prejudice of his education. *Swift.*

I was at her house the hour she appointed.
——And you sped, sir?
——Very *ill* favouredly. *Shakspeare.*

They would not make bold, as every where they do, to destroy *ill* formed and mishaped productions.
Locke.

The fabled dragon never guarded more
The golden fleece, than he his *ill* got store. *Dryd.*

Bid him employ his care for these my friends,
And make good use of his *ill* gotten power,
By shelt'ring men much better than himself.
Addison.

Ill govern'd passions in a prince's breast,
Hazard his private, and the public rest. *Waller.*

That knowledge of theirs is very superficial and *ill* grounded. *Dryden.*

Ill grounded passions quickly wear away;
What's built upon esteem can ne'er decay. *Walsh.*

Hither, of *ill* join'd sons and daughters born,
First from the ancient world these giants came.
Milton.

Nor has he erred above once by *ill* judged superfluity. *Garth.*

Did you never taste delicious drink out of an *ill* looked vessel? *L'Estrange.*

The match had been so *ill* made for Plexirtus, that his *ill* led life would have tumbled to destruction, had there not come fifty to his defence. *Sidney.*

These are the product
Of those *ill* mated marriages thou saw'st,
Where good with bad were match'd. *Milton.*

The works are weak, the garrison but thin,
Dispirited with frequent overthrows,
Already wavering on their *ill* mann'd walls. *Dryd.*

He will not hear me out!
Was ever criminal forbid to plead?
Curb their *ill* manner'd zeal. *Dryden.*

It is impossible for the most *ill* minded, avaricious, or cunning clergyman to do the least injustice to the meanest cottager, in any bargain for tythes. *Swift.*

Soon as the *ill* omen'd rumour reach'd his ear,
Who can describe the amazement in his face! *Dryden.*

The eternal law of things must not be altered, to comply with his *ill* ordered choice. *Locke.*

When you expose the scene,
Down the *ill* organ'd engines fall,
Off fly the vizards. *Swift.*

For Phthia fix'd is my return;
Better at home my *ill* paid pains to mourn,
Than from an equal here sustain the public scorn. *Dryden.*

There motley images her fancy strike,
Figures *ill* pair'd, and similies unlike. *Pope.*

Sparta has not to boast of such a woman:
Nor Troy to thank her, for her *ill* plac'd love. *Dryden.*

I shall direct you a task for which I take myself not to be *ill* qualified, because I have had opportunities to observe the follies of women. *Swift.*

Actions are pleasing or displeasing, either in themselves, or considered as a means to a greater and more desirable end: the eating of a well-seasoned dish, suited to a man's palate, may move the mind, by the delight itself that accompanies the eating, without reference to any other end; to which the consideration of the pleasure there is in health and strength may add a new gust, able to make us swallow an *ill* relished potion. *Locke.*

Blushes, *ill* restrain'd, betray
Her thoughts intentive on the bridal day. *Pope.*

Behold the fruit of *ill* rewarded pain. *Dryden.*

The god inform'd
This *ill* shap'd body with a daring soul. *Dryden.*

There was plenty enough, but the dishes were *ill* sorted: whole pyramids of sweetmeats for boys and women; but little of solid meat for men. *Dryden.*

It does not belong to the priest's office to impose this name in baptism: he may refuse to pronounce the same, if the parents give them ludicrous, filthy, or *ill* sounding names. *Ayliffe.*

Ill spirited Wor'ster, did we not send grace,
Pardon and terms of love to all of you? *Shaksp.*

From thy foolish heart, vain maid, remove
An useless sorrow, and an *ill* star'd love. *Prior.*

Ah, why th' *ill* suiting pastime must I try?
To gloomy care my thoughts alone are free:
Ill the gay sports with troubled hearts agree. *Pope.*

Holding of *ill* tasted things in the mouth will make a small salivation. *Grew.*

The maid, with downcast eyes, and mute with grief,
For death unfinish'd, and *ill* tim'd relief,
Stood sullen to her suit. *Dryden.*

How should opinions, thus settled, be given up, if there be any suspicion of interest or design, as there never fails to be, where men find themselves *ill* treated? *Locke.*

That boldness and spirit which lads get amongst their playfellows at school, has ordinarily a mixture of rudeness and *ill* turned confidence; so that these misbecoming and disingenuous ways of shifting in the world must be unlearned. *Locke.*

IL, îl. before words beginning with *l*, stands for *in*.

ILLA'CHRYMABLE, îl-lâk'krė-mâ-bl. *adj.* [*illachrymabilis*, Latin.] Incapable of weeping. *Dict.*

ILLA'PSE, îl-lâps'. *n. s.* [*illapsus*, Latin.]

1. Gradual emission or entrance of one thing into another.

As a piece of iron red hot, by reason of the *illapse* of the fire into it, appears all over like fire; so the souls of the blessed, by the *illapse* of the divine essence into them, shall be all over divine. *Norris.*

2. Sudden attack; casual coming.

Life is oft preserved
By the bold swimmer in the swift *illapse*
Of accident disastrous. *Thomson.*

To ILL'AQUEATE, îl-lâ'qwė-âte.[507] *v.a.* *illaqueo*, Latin.] To entangle; to entrap; to ensnare.

I am *illaqueated*, but not truly captivated into your conclusion. *More.*

ILLAQUEA'TION, îl-lâ-qwė-â'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *illaqueate*.]

1. The act of catching or ensnaring.

The word in Matthew doth not only signify suspension, or pendulous *illaqueation*, but also suffocation. *Brown.*

2. A snare; any thing to catch another; a noose.

ILLA'TION, îl-lâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*illatio*, Lat.] Inference conclusion drawn from premises.

Herein there seems to be a very erroneous *illation* from the indulgence of God unto Cain, concluding an immunity unto himself. *Brown.*

Illation so orders the intermediate ideas as to discover what connection there is in each link of the chain, whereby the extremes are held together. *Locke.*

I'LLATIVE, îl'lâ-tîv.[157] *adj.* [*illatus*, Lat.] Relating to illation or conclusion.

In common discourse or writing such casual particles as *for*, *because*, manifest the act of reasoning as well as the *illative* particles *then* and *therefore*. *Watts.*

ILLA'UDABLE, îl-lâw'dâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [*illaudabilis*, Latin.] Unworthy of praise or commendation.

Strength from truth divided, and from just,
Illaudable, nought merits but dispraise. *Milton.*

ILLA'UDABLY, îl-lâw'dâ-blė. *adv.* [from [*illaudable*.] Unworthily; without deserving praise.

It is natural for all people to form, not *illaudably*, too favourable a judgment of their own country. *Broome.*

ILLE'GAL, îl-lė'gâl.[88] *adj.* [*in* and *legalis*, Latin.] Contrary to law.

No patent can oblige the subject against law, unless an *illegal* patent passed in one kingdom can bind another, and not itself. *Swift.*

ILLEGA'LITY, îl-lė-gâl'lė-tė. *n. s.* [from *illegal*.] Contrariety to law.

He wished them to consider what votes they had passed, of the *illegality* of all those commissions, and of the unjustifiableness of all the proceedings by virtue of them. *Clarendon.*

ILLE'GALLY, îl-lė-gâl-lė. *adv.* [from *illegal*.] In a manner contrary to law.

ILLE'GIBLE, îl-lėd'jė-bl.[405] *adj.* [*in* and *legibilis*, from *lego*, Latin.] What cannot be read.

The secretary poured the ink-box all over the writings, and so defaced them that they were made altogether *illegible*. *Howel.*

ILLEGI'TIMACY, îl-lė-jît'ė-mâ-sė. *n. s.* [from *illegitimate*.] State of bastardy.

ILLEGI'TIMATE, îl-lė-jît'tė-mâte.[91] *adj.* [*in* and *legitimus*, Latin.] Unlawfully begotten; not begotten in wedlock.

Grieve not at your state;
For all the world is *illegitimate*. *Cleaveland.*

Being *illegitimate*, I was deprived of that endearing tenderness and uncommon satisfaction, which a good man finds in the love and conversation of a parent. *Addison.*

ILLEGI'TIMATELY, îl-lė-jît'tė-mât-lė. *adv.* [from *illegitimate*.] Not begot in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMA'TION, îl-lė-jît-tė-mâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *illegitimate*.] The state of one not begotten in wedlock.

Richard III. had a resolution, out of his hatred to both his brethren, to disable their issues, upon false and incompetent pretexts, the one of attainder, the other of *illegitimation*. *Bacon.*

ILLE'VIABLE, îl-lė'vė-â-bl.[405] *adv.* [*lever*, French.] What cannot be levied or exacted.

He rectified the method of collecting his revenue, and removed obsolete and *illeviable* parts of charge. *Hale.*

ILLFA'VOURED, îl-fâ'vŭr'd.[362] *adj.* Deformed.

O, what a world of vile *ill-favour'd* faults
Look handsome in three hundred pounds a-year! *Shaksp.*

ILLFA'VOUREDLY, îl-fâ'vŭr'd-lė. *adv.*

1. With deformity.

2. Roughly; ruggedly: in ludicrous language.

He shook him very *illfavouredly* for the time, raging through the very bowels of his country, and plundering all wheresoever he came. *Howel.*

ILLFA'VOUREDNESS, îl-fâ'vŭr'd-nės. *n. s.* Deformity.

ILLI'BERAL, îl-lîb'bėr-âl.[88] *adj.* [*illiberalis*, Latin.]

1. Not noble; not ingenuous.

The charity of most men is grown so cold, and their religion so *illiberal*. *King Charles.*

2. Not munificent; not generous; sparing.

Yet subsist they did, and well too: an argument that that earth did not deal out their nourishment with an oversparing or *illiberal* hand. *Woodward.*

ILLIBERA'LITY, îl-lîb-bėr-râl'lė-tė. *n. s.* [*illiberalitas*, Lat. from *illiberal*.]

1. Meanness of mind.

2. Parsimony; niggardness; want of munificence.

The *illiberality* of parents, in allowance towards their children, is an harmful error, and acquaints them with shifts. *Bacon.*

ILLI'BERALLY, îl-lîb'bėr-râl-ė. *adv.* [from *illiberal*.] Disingenuously; meanly.

One that had been bountiful only upon surprize and incogitancy, *illiberally* retracts. *Decay of Piety.*

ILLI'CIT, îl-lis'sît. *adj.* [*illicitus*, Latin; *illicite*, French.] Unlawful: as, an *illicit* trade.

To ILLI'GHTEN, îl-lî't'n.[103] *v. n.* [*in* and *lighten*.] To enlighten; to illuminate. A word, I believe, only in *Raleigh*.

Corporeal light cannot be, because then it would not pierce the air, not diaphonous bodies, and yet every day we see the air *illightened*. *Raleigh.*

ILLI'MITABLE, îl-lim'mė tâ-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *limes*, Lat.] That cannot be bounded or limited.

Although in adoration of idols, unto the subtiler

heads, the worship perhaps might be symbolical; yet was the idolatry direct in the people, whose credulity is *illimitable*, and who may be made believe that any thing is God. *Brown.*

With what an awful world-revolving power,
Where first th' unwieldly planets launched'd along
The *illimitable* void! *Thomson.*

ILLI'MITABLY, îl-lîm'mė-tâ-blė *adv.* [from *illimitable.*] Without susceptibility of bounds.

ILLI'MITED, îl-lîm'mît-ėd. *adj.* [*in* and *limes*, Latin; *illimité*. French.] Unbounded; interminable.

ILLI'MITEDNESS, îl-lîm'mît-ėd-nės. *n. s.* [from *illimited.*] Exemption from all bounds.

The absoluteness and *illimitedness* of his commission was generally much spoken of. *Clarendon.*

ILLI'TERATE, îl-lît'tėr-âte.[91] *adj.* [*illiteratus*, Lat.] Unlettered; unlaught; unlearned; unenlightened by science.

The duke was *illiterate*, yet had learned at court to supply his own defects, by the drawing unto him of the best instruments of experience. *Wotton.*

Th' *illiterate* writer, empirick like, applies
To minds diseas'd unsafe chance remedies:
The learn'd in schools, where knowledge first began,
Studies with care th' anatomy of man;
Sees virtue, vice, and passions in their cause,
And fame from science, not from fortune draws.
Dryden.

In the first ages of christianity not only the learned and the wise, but the ignorant and *illiterate* embraced torments and death. *Tillotson.*

ILLI'TERATENESS, îl-lît'tėr-ât-nės. *n. s.* [from *illiterate.*] Want of learning; ignorance of science.

Many acquainted with chymistry but by report, have, from the *illiterateness* and impostures of those that pretend skill in it, entertained an ill opinion of the art. *Boyle.*

ILLI'TERATURE, îl-lît'tėr-â-tûre. *n. s.* [*in* and *literature.*] Want of learning. Not much used.

The more usual causes of this deprivation are want of holy orders, *illiterature*, or inability for the discharge of that sacred function, and irreligion. *Ayliffe.*

I'LLNESS, îl'nės. *n. s.* [from *ill*]

1. Badness or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral.

He that has his chains knocked off, and the prison-doors set open, is perfectly at liberty, though his preference be determined to stay, by the *illness* of the weather. *Locke.*

2. Sickness; malady; disorder of health.

On the Lord's day which immediately preceded his *illness*, he had received the sacrament. *Atterb.*

Since the account her majesty received of the insolent faction, during her late *illness* at Windsor, she hath been willing to see them deprived of power to do mischief. *Swift.*

3. Wickedness.

Thou would be great;
Art not without ambition; but without
The *illness* should attend it. *Shaksp.*

ILLNA'TURE, îl-nâ'tshûre.[461] *n. s.* [*ill* and *nature.*] Habitual malevolence; want of humanity.

Illnature inclines a man to those actions that thwart and sour and disturb conversation, and consists of a proneness to do ill turns, attended with a secret joy upon the sight of any mischief that befals another, and of an utter insensibility of any kindness done him. *South*

ILLNA'TURED, îl-nâ'tshûr'd.[362] *adj.* [from *illnature.*]

1. Habitually malevolent; wanting kindness or good-will; mischievous; desirous of another's evil.

These ill qualities denominate a person *illnatured*, they being such as make him grievous and uneasy to all whom he deals and associates himself with. *South.*

Stay, silly hird, th' *illnatur'd* task refusc;
Nor be the bearer of unwelcome news. *Addison.*

It might be one of those *illnatured* beings who are at enmity with mankind, and do therefore take pleasure in filling them with groundless terrors. *Atterbury.*

2. *Philips* applies it to land. Untractable; not yielding to culture.

The fondly studious of increase,
Rich foreign mold on their *illnatured* land
Induce. *Philips.*

ILLNA'TUREDLY, îl-nâ'tshûr'd-lė. *adv.* [from *illnatured.*] In a peevish, froward manner.

ILLNA'TUREDNESS, îl-nâ'tshûr'd-nės. *n. s.* [from *illnatured.*] Want of a kindly disposition.

ILLO'GICAL, îl-lôd'jė-kâl.[88] *adj.* [*in* and *logical.*]

1. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reasoning.

One of the dissenters appeared to Dr. Sanderson so bold and *illogical* in the dispute, as forced him to say, he had never met with a man of more pertinacious confidence, and less abilities. *Walton.*

2. Contrary to the rules of reason.

Reason cannot dispute and make an inference so utterly *illogical*. *Decay of Piety.*

ILLO'GICALLY, îl-lôd'jė-kâl-lė. *adv.* [from *illogical.*] In a manner contrary to the laws of argument.

To ILLU'DE, îl-lûde'. *v. a.* [*illudo*, Lat.] To deceive; to mock; to impose on; to play upon; to torment by some contemptuous artifice of mockery.

Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him strait,
And falsied oft his blow, t' *illude* him with such bait. *Fairy Queen.*

In vain we measure this amazing sphere,
While its circumference, scorning to be brought
Ev'n into fancy'd space, *illudes* our vanquish'd thought. *Prior.*

To ILLU'ME, îl-lûme'. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, French.]

1. To enlighten; to illuminate.

When yon same star, that's westward from the pole,
Had made his course, t' *illumine* that part of heav'n,
Where now it burns. *Shakspeare.*

2. To brighten; to adorn.

The mountain's brow
Illum'd with fluid gold, his near approach
Betokens. *Thomson.*

To ILLU'MINE, îl-lû'mîn.[140] *v. a.* [*illuminer*, Fr.]

1. To enlighten; to supply with light.

To confirm his words, out flew
Millions of flaming swords, drawn from the thighs
Of mighty cherubims: the sudden blaze
Far round *illumin'd* hell. *Milton.*

What in me is dark,
Illumine! what is low, raise and support! *Milton.*

2. To decorate; to adorn.

To Cato, Virgil paid one honest line;
O let my country's friends *illumine* mine. *Pope.*

To ILLU'MINATE, îl-lû'mė-nâte. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, French; *lumen*, Latin.]

1. To enlighten: to supply with light.

Do thou vouchsafe, with thy love-kindling light
T' *illuminate* my dim and dulled eyne. *Spenser.*

No painting can be seen in full perfection, but as all nature is *illuminated* by a single light. *Wotton.*

He made the stars,
And set them in the firmament of heav'n,
T' *illuminate* the earth and rule the night. *Milton.*

Reason our guide, what can she more reply
Than that the sun *illuminates* the sky;
Than that night rises from his absent ray,
And his returning lustre kindles day? *Prior.*

2. To adorn with festal lamps or bonfires.

3. To enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace.

Satan had no power to abuse the *illuminated* world with his impostures. *Sandy.*

When he *illuminates* the mind with supernatural light, he does not extinguish that which is natural. *Locke.*

4. To adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours.

5. To illustrate.

My health is insufficient to amplify these remarks, and to *illuminate* the several pages with variety of examples. *Watts.*

ILLUMINA'TION, îl-lû-mė-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*illuminatio*, Lat. *illumination*, Fr. from *illuminate.*]

1. The act of supplying with light.

2. That which gives light.

The sun is but a body illightened, and an *illumination* created. *Raleigh.*

3. Festal lights hung out as a token of joy.

Flow'rs are strew'd, and lamps in order plac'd,
And windows with *illuminations* grac'd. *Dryden.*

4. Brightness; splendour.

The illuminaters of manuscripts borrowed their title from the *illumination* which a bright genius giveth to his work. *Felton.*

5. Infusion of intellectual light; knowledge of grace.

Hymns and psalms are such kinds of prayer as are not conceived upon a sudden; but framed by meditation beforehand, or by prophetical *illumination* are inspired. *Hooker.*

We have forms of prayer imploring God's aid and blessing for the *illumination* of our labours, and the turning them into good and holy uses. *Bacon.*

No holy passion, no *illumination*, no inspiration, can he now a sufficient commission to warrant those attempts which contradict the common rules of peace. *Sprat.*

ILLU'MINATIVE, îl-lû'mė-nâ-tîv. *adj.* [*illuminatif*, Fr. from *illuminate.*] Having the power to give light.

What makes itself and other things be seen, being accompanied by light, is called fire: what admits the *illuminative* action of fire, and is not seen, is called air. *Digby on Bodies.*

ILLUMINA'TOR, îl-lû'mė-nâ-tûr. *n. s.* [from *illuminate.*]

1. One who gives light.

2. One whose business it is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters.

Illuminators of manuscripts borrowed their title from the illumination which a bright genius giveth to his work. *Felton.*

ILLU'SION, îl-lû'zhûn.[451] *n. s.* [*illusio*, Lat. *illusion*, Fr.] Mockery; false show; counterfeit appearance; errour.

That, distill'd by magick slights,
Shall raise such artificial sprights,
As, by the strength of their *illusion*,
Shall draw him on to his confusion. *Shaksp.*

There wanted not some about him that would have persuaded him that all was but an *illusion*. *Bacon.*

So oft they fell

Into the same *illusion;* not as man
Whom they triumph'd, once laps'd. *Milton.*

An excuse for uncharitableness, drawn from pretended inability, is of all others the most general and prevailing *illusions.* *Atterbury.*

Many are the *illusions* by which the enemy endeavours to cheat men into security, and defeat their salvation. *Rogers.*

To dream once more I close my willing eyes;
Ye soft *illusions,* dear deceits, arise! *Pope.*

We must use some *illusion* to render a pastoral delightful; and this consists in exposing the best side only of a shepherd's life, and in concealing its miseries. *Pope.*

ILLU'SIVE, îl-lû'sîv.[158 428] *adj.* [from *illusus,* Lat.] Deceiving by false show.

The heathen bards, who idle fables drest,
Illusive dreams in mystick forms exprest. *Blackm.*

While the fond soul,
Wrapt in gay visions of unreal bliss,
Still paints th' *illusive* form. *Thomson.*

ILLU'SORY, îl-lû'sûr-ê.[429 512] *adj.* [from *in* and *lusorius,* Latin; *illusoire,* French.] Deceiving; fraudulent.

Subtilty, in those who make profession to teach or defend truth, hath passed for a virtue: a virtue indeed, which, consisting for the most part in nothing but the fallacious and *illusory* use of obscure or deceitful terms, is only fit to make men more conceited in their ignorance. *Locke.*

To ILLU'STRATE, îl-lûs'trâte.[91] *v. n.* [*illustro,* Lat. *illustrer,* Fr.]

1. To brighten with light.
2. To brighten with honour.

Matter to me of glory! whom their hate
Illustrates, when they see all regal pow'r
Giv'n to me to quell their pride. *Milton.*

Thee she enroll'd her garter'd knights among,
Illustrating the noble list. *Philips.*

3. To explain; to clear, to elucidate.

Authors take up popular conceits, and from tradition unjustifiable, or false, *illustrate* matters of undeniable truth. *Brown.*

ILLUSTRA'TION, îl-lûs'trâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*illustration,* Fr. from *illustrate.*] Explanation; elucidation; exposition. It is seldom used in its original signification for material brightness.

Whoever looks about him will find many living *illustrations* of this emblem. *L'Estrange.*

Space and duration, being ideas that have something very abstruse and peculiar in their nature, the comparing them one with another may perhaps be of use for their *illustration.* *Locke.*

ILLU'STRATIVE, îl-lûs'trâ-tîv. *adj.* [from *illustrate.*] Having the quality of elucidating or clearing.

They play much upon the simile, or *illustrative* argumentation, to induce their enthymemes unto the people. *Brown.*

ILLU'STRATIVELY, îl-lûs'trâ-tîv-lê. *adv.* [from *illustrative.*] By way of explanation.

Things are many times delivered hieroglyphically, metaphorically, *illustratively,* and not with reference to action. *Brown.*

ILLU'STRIOUS, îl-lûs'trê-ûs.[314] *adj.* [*illustris,* Latin; *illustre,* French.] Conspicuous; noble; eminent for excellence.

In other languages the most *illustrious* titles are derived from things sacred. *South.*

Of ev'ry nation, each *illustrious* name,
Such toys as those have cheated into fame. *Dryden.*

ILLU'STRIOUSLY, îl-lûs'trê-ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *illustrious.*] Conspicuously; nobly; eminently.

He disdained not to appear at festival entertainments, that he might more *illustriously* manifest his charity. *Atterbury.*

You carrying with you all the world can boast,
To all the world *illustriously* are lost. *Pope.*

ILLU'STRIOUSNESS, îl-lûs'trê-ûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *illustrious.*] Eminence; nobility; grandeur.

I'M, îme. Contracted from *I am.*

IM, îm. is used commonly, in composition, for *in* before mute letters. What is *im* in Latin, when it is not negative, is often *em* in French; and our writers, as the Latin or French occurs to their minds, use *im* or *em:* formerly *im* was more common, and now *em* seems to prevail.

I'MAGE, îm'mîdje.[90] *n. s.* [*image,* Fr. *imago,* Lat.]

1. Any corporeal representation, generally used of statues; a statue; a picture.

Whose is this *image* and superscription? *Matt.*

The one is too like an *image,* and says nothing; and the other too like my lady's oldest son, evermore talking. *Shaksp.*

Thy brother I,
Even like a stony *image,* cold and numb. *Shaksp.*

The *image* of a deity may be a proper object for that which is but the *image* of a religion. *South.*

Still must I be upbraided with your line;
But your late brother did not prize me less,
Because I could not boast of *images.* *Dryden.*

2. An idol; a false god.

Manasseh set the carved *image* in God's house. *Chronicles.*

3. A copy; representation; likeness.

Long may'st thou live,
To bear his *image* and renew his glories! *Shaksp.*

I have bewept a worthy husband's death,
And liv'd by looking on his *images:*
But now two mirrours of his princely semblance
Are crack'd in pieces by malignant death. *Shaksp.*

He made us to his *image* all agree:
That *image* is the soul, and that must be,
Or not the maker's *image,* or be free. *Dryden.*

4. Semblance; show; appearance.

Deny to speak with me? They 're sick, they 're weary,
They have travell'd all night! Mere fetches,
The *images* of revolt. *Shaksp.*

This is the man should do the bloody deed:
The *image* of a wicked heinous fault
Lives in his eye. *Shaksp.*

The face of things a frightful *image* bears,
And present death in various forms appears. *Dryd.*

5. An idea; a representation of any thing to the mind; a picture drawn in the fancy.

The *image* of the jest,
I'll shew you here at large. *Shaksp.*

Outcasts of mortal race! can we conceive
Image of aught delightful, soft, or great? *Prior.*

When we speak of a figure of a thousand angles, we may have a clear idea of the number one thousand angles; but the *image,* or sensible idea, we cannot distinguish by fancy from the *image* of a figure that has nine hundred angles. *Watts.*

To I'MAGE, îm'mîdje. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To copy by the fancy; to imagine.

How are immaterial substances to be *imaged,* which are such things whereof we can have no notion? *Dryden.*

Image to thy mind,
How our forefathers to the Stygian shades
Went quick. *Philips.*

His ear oft frighted with the *imag'd* voice
Of heav'n, when first it thunder'd. *Prior.*

Fate some future bard shall join,
In sad similitude of griefs to mine,
Condem'd whole years in absence to deplore,
And *image* charms he must behold no more. *Pope.*

I'MAGERY, îm'mîd-jêr-rê. *n. s.* [from *im age.*]

1. Sensible representations; pictures; statues.

Of marble stone was cut
An altar carv'd with cunning *imagery.* *F. Queen.*

When in those oratories might you see
Rich carvings portraitures, and *imagery,*
Where every figure to the life express'd
The godhead's pow'r. *Dryden.*

Your gift shall two large goblets be
Of silver, wrought with curious *imagery,*
And high emboss'd. *Dryden.*

2. Show; appearance.

Things of the world fill the imaginative part with beauties and fantastick *imagery.* *Taylor.*

What can thy *imagery* of sorrow mean?
Secluded from the world, and all its care,
Hast thou to grieve or joy, to hope or fear? *Prior.*

All the visionary beauties of the prospect, the paint and *imagery* that attracted our senses, fade and disappear. *Rogers.*

3. Forms of the fancy; false ideas: imaginary phantasms.

It might be a mere dream which he saw; the *imagery* of a melancholick fancy, such as musing men mistake for a reality. *Atterbury.*

4. Representations in writing; such descriptions as force the image of the thing described upon the mind.

I wish there may be in this poem any instance of good *imagery.* *Dryden.*

IMA'GINABLE, ê-mâd'jîn-â-bl. *adj.* [*imaginable,* French, from *imagine.*] Possible to be conceived.

It is not *imaginable* that men will be brought to obey what they cannot esteem. *South.*

Men, sunk into the greatest darkness *imaginable,* retain some sense and awe of a Deity. *Tillotson.*

IMA'GINANT, ê-mâd'jîn-ânt. *adj.* [*imaginant,* French.] Imagining; forming ideas.

We will enquire what the force of imagination is, either upon the body *imaginant,* or upon another body. *Bacon.*

IMA'GINARY, ê-mâd'jîn-âr-ê. *adj.* [*imaginaire,* French, from *imagine.*] Fancied; visionary; existing only in the imagination.

False sorrow's eye,
Which, for things true, weeps things *imaginary.* *Shakspeare.*

Expectation whirls me round:
Th' *imaginary* relish is so sweet,
That it enchants my sense. *Shakspeare.*

Fortune is nothing else but a power *imaginary,* to which the successes of human actions and endeavours were for their variety ascribed. *Raleigh.*

Why wilt thou add, to all the griefs I suffer,
Imaginary ills and fancied tortures? *Addison.*

IMAGINA'TION, ê-mâd-jîn-â'shûn. *n. s.* [*imaginatio,* Latin; *imagination,* French; from *imagine.*]

1. Fancy; the power of forming ideal pictures; the power of representing things absent to one's self or others.

Imagination I understand to be the representation of an individual thought. *Imagination* is of three kinds: joined with belief of that which is to come; joined with memory of that which is past; and of things present, or as if they were present: for I comprehend in this *imagination* feigned and at pleasure, as if one should imagine such a man to be in the vestments of a pope, or to have wings. *Bacon.*

Our simple apprehension of corporal objects, if present, is sense; if absent, *imagination:* when we would perceive a material object, our fancies present us with its idea. *Glanville.*

O whither shall I run, or which way fly

The sight of this so horrid spectacle,
Which erst my eyes beheld, and yet behold!
For dire *imagination* still pursues me. *Milton.*
Where beams of warm *imagination* play;
The memory's soft figures melt away. *Pope.*

2. Conception; image in the mind; idea.

Sometimes despair darkens all her *imaginations;* sometimes the active passion of love cheers and clears her invention. *Sidney.*
Princes have but their titles for their glories,
An outward honour for an inward toil;
And, for unfelt *imaginations*,
They often feel a world of restless cares. *Shaksp.*
Better I were distract,
So should my thoughts be sever'd from my griefs;
And woes, by wrong *imaginations*, lose
The knowledge of themselves. *Shaksp.*
His *imaginations* were often as just as they were bold and strong. *Dennis.*

3. Contrivance; scheme.

Thou hast seen all their vengeance, and all their *imaginations* against me. *Lamentations.*

4. An unsolid or fanciful opinion.

We are apt to think that space, in itself, is actually boundless; to which *imagination*, the idea of space, of itself, leads us. *Locke.*

IMA'GINATIVE, ė-mâd'jin-â-tiv.[512] *adj.* [*imaginatif*, Fr. from *imagine.*] Fantastic; full of imagination.

Witches are *imaginative*, and believe oft times they do that which they do not. *Bacon.*
Lay fetters and restraints upon the *imaginative* and fantastick part, because our fancy is usually pleased with the entertainment of shadows and gauds. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

To IMA'GINE, ė-mâd'jin.[140] *v. a.* [*imaginer*, French; *imaginor*, Latin.]

1. To fancy; to paint in the mind.

Look what notes and garments he doth give thee,
Bring them, I pray thee, with *imagin'd* speed. *Shakspeare.*
Present fears
Are less than horrible *imaginings.* *Shakspeare.*
What are our ideas of eternity and immensity but the repeated additions of certain ideas of *imagined* parts of duration and expansion, with the infinity of number, in which we can come to no end of addition? *Locke.*

2. To scheme; to contrive.

They intended evil against thee, they *imagined* a mischievous device. *Psalms.*

IMA'GINER, ė-mâd'jin-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *imagine.*] One who forms ideas.

The juggler took upon him to know that such an one should point in such a place of a garter that was held up; and still he did it, by first telling the *imaginer*, and after bidding the actor think. *Bacon.*

IMBE'CILE, im-bês'sil. *or* im-bė-sėėl'.[140 112] *adj.* [*imbecilis*, Latin; *imbecille*, French.] Weak; feeble; wanting strength of either mind or body.

To IMBE'CILE, im-bês'sil. *v. a.* [from the adjective. This word is corruptly written *embezzle.*] To weaken a stock or fortune by clandestine expenses or unjust appropriations.

Princes must in a special manner be guardians of pupils and widows, not suffering their persons to be oppressed, or their states *imbeciled.* *Taylor.*

IMBECI'LITY, im-bė-sil'lė-tė. *n. s.* [*imbecillitie*, French.] Weakness; feebleness of mind or body.

A weak and imperfect rule argueth *imbecility* and imperfection. *Hooker.*
No *imbecility* of means can prejudice the truth of the promise of God herein. *Hooker.*
We that are strong must bear the *imbecility* of the impotent, and not please ourselves. *Hooker.*
That way we are contented to prove, which, being the worse in itself, is notwithstanding now, by reason of common *imbecility*, the fitter and likelier to be brooked. *Hooker.*
Strength would be lord of *imbecility*,
And the rude son would strike his father dead. *Shakspeare.*
Imbecility, for sex and age, was such as they could not lift up a hand against them. *King Charles.*
When man was fallen, and had abandoned his primitive innocence, a strange *imbecility* immediately seized and laid hold of him. *Woodward.*

To IMBI'BE, im-bibe'. *v. a.* [*imbibo*, Lat. *imbiber*, French.]

1. To drink in; to draw in.

A pot of ashes will receive more hot water than cold, forasmuch as the warm water *imbibeth* more of the salt. *Brown.*
The torrent merciless *imbibes*
Commissions, perquisites, and bribes. *Swift.*
Illumin'd wide,
The dewy-skirted clouds *imbibe* the sun. *Thomson.*

2. To admit into the mind.

Those, that have *imbibed* this error, have extended the influence of this belief to the whole gospel, which they will not allow to contain any thing but promises. *Hammond.*
It is not easy for the mind to put off those confused notions and prejudices it has *imbibed* from custom. *Locke.*
Conversation with foreigners enlarges our minds, and sets them free from many prejudices we are ready to *imbibe* concerning them. *Watts.*

3. To drench; to saturate; to soak. This sense, though unusual, perhaps unexampled, is necessary in English, unless the word *imbue* be adopted, which our writers seem not willing to receive.

Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into rust, which is an earth tasteless and indissolvable in water; and this earth, *imbibed* with more acid, becomes a metalick salt. *Newton.*

IMBI'BER, im-bi'bûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *imbibe.*] That which drinks or sucks.

Salts are strong *imbibers* of sulphureous streams. *Arbuthnot.*

IMBIBI'TION, im-bė-bish'ûn. *n. s.* [*imbibition*, Fr. from *imbibe.*] The act of sucking or drinking in.

Most powders grow more coherent by mixture of water than of oil: the reason is the congruity of bodies, which maketh a perfecter *imbibition* and incorporation. *Bacon*
Heat and cold have a virtual transition, without communication of substance, but in moisture not; and to all madefaction there is required an *imbibition.* *Bacon.*
A drop of oil, let fall upon a sheet of white paper, that part of it, which, by the *imbibition* of the liquor, acquires a greater continuity and some transparency, will appear much darker than the rest: many of the incident beams of light being now transmitted, that otherwise would be reflected. *Boyle.*

To IMBI'TTER, im-bit'tûr.[98] *v. a.* [from *bitter.*]

1. To make bitter.

2. To deprive of pleasure; to make unhappy.

Let them extinguish their passions which *imbitter* their lives, and deprive them of their share in the happiness of the community. *Addison.*
Is there any thing that more *imbitters* the enjoyments of this life than shame? *South.*

3. To exasperate.

To IMBO'DY, im-bod'dė. *v. a.* [from *body.*]

1. To condense to a body.

2. To invest with matter; to make corporeal.

An opening cloud reveals
An heavenly form *imbody'd*, and array'd
With robes of light. *Dryden.*

Though assiduity in the most fixed cogitation be no trouble to immaterialized spirits, yet is it more than our *imbodied* souls can bear without lassitude. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

3. To bring together into one mass or company; to incorporate.

I by vow am so *imbodied* yours,
That she which marries you, must marry me. *Shak.*
Never since created man
Met such *imbodied* force, as nam'd with these,
Could merit more than that small infantry,
War'd on by cranes. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Under their head *imbody'd* all in one. *Milton.*
Then Clausus came, who led a num'rous band
Of troops *imbodied*, from the Sabine land. *Dryden.*

4. To enclose. Improper.

In those strata we shall meet with the same metal or mineral *imbodied* in stone, or lodged in coal, that elsewhere we found in marle. *Woodward.*

To IMBO'DY, im-bod'dė. *v. n.* To unite into one mass; to coalesce.

The soul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies and imbrutes, 'till she quite lose
The divine property of her first being. *Milton.*
The idea of white, which snow yielded yesterday, and another idea of white from another snow to-day, put together in your mind, *imbody* and run into one. *Locke.*

To IMBO'IL, im-boil'. *v. n.* [from *boil.*] To exestuate; to effervesce; to move with violent agitation like hot liquor in a caldron. Not in use.

With whose reproach and odious menace,
The knight *imboiling* in his haughty heart,
Knit all his forces, and 'gan soon unbrace
His grasping hold. *Fairy Queen.*

To IMBO'LDEN, im-bol'd'n.[103] *v. a.* [from *bold.*] To raise to confidence; to encourage.

'Tis necessary he should die:
Nothing *imboldens* sin so much as mercy. *Shaksp.*
I think myself in better plight for a lender than you are, the which hath something *imboldened* me to this unseasoned intrusion. *Shaksp.*
I was the more *imboldened*, because I found I had a soul congenial to his. *Dryden.*
Nor flight was left, nor hopes to force his way;
Imbolden'd by despair, he stood at bay. *Dryden.*
Their virtues and superior genius *imboldened* them, in great exigencies of state, to attempt the service of their prince and country out of the common forms. *Swift.*

To IMBO'SOM, im-boo'zûm.[169] *v. a.* [from *bosom.*]

1. To hold on the bosom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment; to hide under any cover.

The Father infinite
By whom in bliss *imbosom'd* sat the Son. *Milton.*
Villages *imbosom'd* soft in trees,
And spiry towns by surging columns mark'd. *Thomson.*

2. To admit to the heart, or to affection.

But glad desire, his late *imbosom'd* guest,
Yet but a babe, with milk of sight he nurst. *Sidney.*
Who glad t' *imbosom* his affection vile,
Did all she might, more plainly to appear. *F. Q.*

To IMBO'UND, im-bound'.[312] *v. a.* [from *bound.*] To enclose; to shut in.

That sweet breath,
Which was *imbounded* in this beauteous clay. *Shakspeare.*

To IMBO'W, im-bou'.[322] *v. a.* [from *bow.*] To arch; to vault.

Prince Arthur gave a box of diamond sure,
Imbowed with gold and gorgeous ornament. *F. Q.*
Imbowed windows be pretty retiring places for conference; they keep both the wind and sun off. *Bacon.*
Let my due feet never fail

To walk the studious cloister's pale,
And love the high *imboived* roof,
With antick pillar massy proof. *Milton.*

To IMBO'WER, im-bôû'ûr [322] *v. a.* [from *bower.*] To cover with a bower; to shelter with trees.

And stooping thence to Ham's *imbowering* walks,
In spotless peace retired. *Thomson.*

IMBO'WMENT, im-bôû'mênt. *n. s.* [from *imbow.*] Arch; vault.

The roof all open, not so much as any *imbowment* near any of the walls left. *Bacon.*

To IMBRA'NGLE, im-brâng'gl. *v. a.* To entangle. A low word.

With subtle cobweb cheats
They 're catch'd in knotted law, like nets;
In which, when once they are *imbrangled,*
The more they stir, the more they 're tangled.
Hudibras.

I'MBRICATED, im'brê-kâ-têd. *adj.* [from *imbrex*, Lat.] Indented with concavities; bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter-tile.

IMBRICA'TION, im-brê-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*imbrex*, Lat.] Concave indenture.

All is guarded with a well-made tegument, adorned with neat *imbrications,* and many other fineries. *Derham.*

To IMBRO'WN, im-brôûn'.. *v. a.* [from *brown.*] To make brown; to darken; to obscure; to cloud.

Where the morning sun first warmly smote
The open field, and where the unpierc'd shade
Imbrown'd the noontide bow'rs. *Milton.*
The foot grows black that was with dirt *imbrown'd,*
And in thy pocket gingling balfpence sound. *Gay.*
Another age shall see the golden ear
Imbrown the slope, and nod on the parterre. *Pope.*
Imbrown'd with native bronze, lo! Henry stands. *Pope.*

To IMBRU'E, im-brôô'. [339] *v. a.* [from *in* and *brue.*]

1. To steep; to soak; to wet much or long. This seems indifferently written with *im* or *em.* I have sustained both modes of writing.

Thou mad'st many hearts to bleed
Of mighty victors, with wide wounds *embru'd,*
And by thy cruel darts to thee subdu'd. *Spenser.*
There streams a spring of blood so fast
From those deep wounds, as all *embru'd* the face
Of that accursed caitiff. *Daniel's Civil War.*
The merciless Turks, *embrued* with the christian blood, were weary of slaughter, and began greedily to seek after the spoil. *Knolle's History.*
At me, as at a mark, his bow he drew,
Whose arrows in my blood their wings *imbrue.*
Sandys.

Lucius pities the offenders,
That would *embrue* their hands in Cato's blood.
Addison.
Lo! these hands in murder are *imbru'd,*
Those trembling feet by justice are pursu'd. *Prior.*
There, where two ways in equal parts divide,
The direful monster from afar descry'd
Two bleeding babes depending at her side;
Whose panting vitals, warm with life, she draws,
And in their hearts *embrues* her cruel claws. *Pope.*
His virgin sword Ægysthus' veins *imbru'd;*
The murd'rer fell, and blood aton'd for blood.
Pope.
A good man chooses rather to pass by a verbal injury than *imbrue* his hands in blood. *Clarissa.*

2. To pour; to emit moisture. Obsolete.

Some bathed kisses, and did oft *embrue*
The sugar'd liquor through his melting lips. *F. Q.*

To IMBRU'TE, im-brôôt'. [339] *v. a.* [from *brute.*] To degrade to brutality.

I, who erst contended
With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd
Into a beast; and mix with bestial slime,
This essence to incarnate and *imbrute.* *Milton.*

To IMBRU'TE, im-brôôt'. *v. n.* To sink down to brutality.

The soul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies and *imbrutes,* 'till she quite lose
The divine property of her first being. *Milton.*

To IMBU'E, im-bû'. [335] *v. a.* [*imbuo*, Lat. This word, which seems wanting in our language, has been proposed by several writers, but not yet adopted by the rest. *Imbu*, French, the participial adj. is only used.] To tincture deep; to imbibe or soak with any liquor or die.

I would render this treatise intelligible to every rational man, however little versed in scholastick learning, among whom I expect it will have a fairer passage, than among those that are deeply *imbued* with other principles. *Digby.*
Clothes which have once been thoroughly *imbued* with black, cannot well afterwards be dyed into lighter colour. *Boyle.*
Where the mineral matter is great, so as to take the eye, the body appears *imbued* and tinctured with the colour. *Woodward.*

To IMBU'RSE, im-bûrse'. *v. a.* [*bourse*, French.] To stock with money. This should be *emburse*, from *embourser*, French.

IMITABI'LITY, im-ê-tâ-bîl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*imitabilitas*, Latin.] The quality of being imitable.

According to the multifariousness of this *imitability,* so are the possibilities of being. *Norris.*

I'MITABLE, im'ê-tâ-bl. [405] *adj.* [*imitabilis*, Lat. *imitable*, French.]

1. Worthy to be imitated; deserving to be copied.

How could the most base men, and separate from all *imitable* qualities, attain to honour but by an observant slavish course? *Raleigh.*
As acts of parliament are not regarded by most *imitable* writers, I account the relation of them improper for history. *Hayward.*

2. Possible to be imitated; within reach of imitation.

The characters of men placed in lower stations of life, are more useful, as being *imitable* by greater numbers. *Atterbury.*

To I'MITATE, im'ê-tâte. [91] *v. a.* [*imitor*, Latin; *imiter*, French.]

1. To copy; to endeavour to resemble.

We *imitate* and practise to make swifter motions than any out of your muskets. *Bacon.*
Despise wealth, and *imitate* a god. *Cowley.*
I would caress some stableman of note,
And *imitate* his language and his coat. *Man of Taste.*

2. To counterfeit.

This hand appear'd a shining sword to wield,
And that sustain'd an *imitated* shield. *Dryden.*

3. To pursue the course of a composition, so as to use parallel images and examples.

For shame! what, *imitate* an ode! *Gay.*

IMITA'TION, im-mê-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*imitatio*, Latin; *imitation*, French.]

1. The act of copying; attempt to resemble.

2. That which is offered as a copy.

Since a true knowledge of nature gives us pleasure, a lively *imitation* of it, either in poetry or painting, must produce a much greater; for both these arts are not only true *imitations* of nature, but of the best nature. *Dryden.*

3. A method of translating looser than paraphrase, in which modern examples and illustrations are used for ancient, or domestick for foreign.

In the way of *imitation,* the translator not only varies from the words and sense, but forsakes them as he sees occasion; and, taking only some general hints from the original, runs division upon the groundwork. *Dryden.*

I'MITATIVE, im'ê-tâ-tîv. [512] *adj.* [*imitativus*, Latin.]

1. Inclined to copy: as, man is an *imitative* being.

2. Aiming at resemblance: as, painting is an *imitative* art.

3. Formed after some original.

This temple, less in form, with equal grace,
Was *imitative* of the first in Thrace. *Dryden.*

IMITA'TOR, im'ê-tâ-tûr. [98] *n. s.* [Latin; *imitateur*, Fr.] One that copies another; one that endeavours to resemble another.

Imitators are but a servile kind of cattle, says the poet. *Dryden.*

IMMA'CULATE, im-mâk'kû-lâte. [91] *adj.* [*immaculatus*, Latin; *immaculé*, French.]

1. Spotless; pure; undefiled.

To keep this commandment *immaculate* and blameless, was to teach the gospel of Christ. *Hooker.*
His words are bonds, his oaths are oracles;
His love sincere, his thoughts *immaculate. Shaksp.*
The king, whom catholicks count a saint-like and *immaculate* prince, was taken away in the flower of his age. *Bacon.*

Were but my soul as pure
From other guilts as that, Heav'n did not hold
One more *immaculate.* *Denham's Sophy.*

2. Pure; limpid.

Thou clear, *immaculate,* and silver fountain,
From whence this stream, through muddy passages,
Hath had his current and defil'd himself. *Shaksp.*

To IMMA'NACLE, im-mân'nâ-kl. [405] *v. a.* [from *manacle.*] To fetter; to confine.

Thou can'st not touch the freedom of my mind
With all thy charms, although this corporal rind
Thou hast *immanacled.* *Milton.*

IMMA'NE, im-mâne'. *adj.* [*immanis*, Lat.] Vast; prodigiously great.

I'MMANENT, im'mâ-nênt. *adj.* [*immanent*, French; *in* and *maneo*, Latin.] Intrinsick; inherent; internal.

Judging the infinite essence by our narrow selves, we ascribe intellections, volitions, and such like *immanent* actions, to that nature which hath nothing in common with us. *Glanville.*
What he wills and intends once, he willed and intended from all eternity; it being grossly contrary to the very first notions we have of the infinite perfection of the Divine Nature to state or suppose any new *immanent* act in God. *South.*

IMMA'NIFEST, im-mân'nê-fêst. *adj.* [*in* and *manifest.*] Not manifest, not plain. Not in use.

A time not much unlike that which was before time, *immanifest* and unknown. *Brown.*

IMMA'NITY, im-mân'nê-tê. *n. s.* [*immanitas*, Latin.] Barbarity; savageness.

It was both impious and unnatural,
That such *immanity* and bloody strife
Should reign among professors of one faith. *Shaks.*

IMMARCE'SSIBLE, im-mâr-sês'sê-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *marcesco*, Latin.] Unfading.
Dict.

IMMA'RTIAL, im-mâr'shâl. [88] *adj.* [*in* and *martial.*] Not warlike.

My pow'rs are unfit,
Myself *immartial.* *Chapman's Odyssey.*

To IMMA'SK, im-mâsk'. *v.a.* [*in* and *mask.*] To cover; to disguise.

I have cases of buckram for the nonce, to *immask* our noted outward garments. *Shaksp.*

IMMATE'RIAL, im-mâ-tē'rē-âl. *adj.* [*immateriel*, French; *in* and *materia*, Latin.]

1. Incorporeal; distinct from matter; void of matter.

Angels are spirits *immaterial* and intellectual, the glorious inhabitants of those sacred palaces, where there is nothing but light and immortality; no shadow of matter for tears, discontentments, griefs, and uncomfortable passions to work upon; but all joy, tranquillity, and peace, even for ever and ever, do dwell. *Hooker.*

As then the soul a substance hath alone,
Besides the body, in which she is confin'd;
So hath she not a body of her own,
But is a spirit, and *immaterial* mind. *Davies.*

Those *immaterial* felicities we expect, suggest the necessity of preparing our appetites, without which heaven can be no heaven to us. *Decay of Piety.*

No man that owns the existence of an infinite spirit can doubt of the possibility of a finite spirit; that is, such a thing as is *immaterial*, and does not contain any principle of corruption. *Tillotson.*

2. Unimportant; without weight; impertinent; without relation. This sense has crept into the conversation and writings of barbarians; but ought to be utterly rejected.

IMMATERIA'LITY, im-mâ-tē-rē-âl'ē-tē. *n. s.* [from *immaterial.*] Incorporiety; distinctness from body or matter.

When we know cogitation is the prime attribute of a spirit; we infer its *immateriality*, and thence its immortality. *Watts.*

IMMATE'RIALLY, im-mâ-tē'rē-âl-ē. *adv.* [from *immaterial.*] In a manner not depending upon matter.

The visible species of things strike not our senses *immaterially;* but streaming in corporal rays do carry with them the qualities of the object from whence they flow, and the medium through which they pass. *Browns Vulgar Errours.*

IMMATE'RIALIZED, im-mâ-tē'rē-âl-īz'd.[369] *adj.* [from *in* and *materia*, Latin.] Distinct from matter; incorporeal.

Though assiduity in the most fixed cogitation be no trouble to *immaterialized* spirits, yet is it more than our embodied souls can bear without lassitude. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

IMMATE'RIALNESS, im-mâ-tē'rē-âl-nēs. *n. s.* [from *immaterial.*] Distinctness from matter.

IMMATE'RIATE, im-mâ-tē'rē-âte.[91] *adj.* [*in* and *materia*, Latin.] Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; wanting body.

It is a virtue which may be called incorporeal and *immateriate*, whereof there be in nature but few. *Bacon.*

After a long enquiry of things immerse in matter, I interpose some object which is *immateriate*, or less materiate; such as this of sounds. *Bacon.*

IMMATU'RE, im-mâ-tūre'. *adj.* [*immaturus*, Latin.]

1. Not ripe.
2. Not perfect; not arrived at fulness or completion.

The land enterprize of Panama was an ill measured and *immature* counsel, grounded upon a false account, that the passages were no better fortified than Drake had left them. *Bacon.*

This is your time for faction and debate,
For partial favour, and permitted hate:
Let now your *immature* dissention cease,
Sit quiet. *Dryden.*

3. Hasty; early; come to pass before the natural time.

We are pleased, and call not that death *immature*, if a man lives 'till seventy. *Taylor.*

IMMATU'RELY, im-mâ-tūre'lē. *adv.* [from *immature.*] Too soon; too early; before ripeness or completion.

IMMATU'RENESS, im-mâ-tūre'nēs. } *n. s.*
IMMATU'RITY, im-mâ-tū'rē-tē. } [from *immature.*] Unripeness; incompleteness; a state short of completion.

I might reasonably expect a pardon from the ingenuous for faults committed in an *immaturity* of age and judgment. *Glanville.*

IMMEABI LITY, im-mē-â-bil'ē-tē. *n. s.* [*immeabilis*, Latin.] Want of power to pass. So it is used in the example; but it is rather, incapability of affording passage.

From this phlegm proceed white cold tumours, viscidity, and consequently *immeability* of the juices. *Arbuthnot.*

IMMEA'SURABLE, im-mēzh'ū-râ-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *measure.*] Immense; not to be measured; indefinitely extensive.

Churches reared up to an height *immeasurable*, and adorned with far more beauty in their restoration than their founders before had given them. *Hooker.*

From the shore
They view'd the vast *immeasurable* abyss,
Outrageous as a sea, dark, wasteful, wild. *Milton.*

Immeasurable strength they might behold
In me, of wisdom nothing more than mean. *Milton.*

What a glorious show are those beings entertained with, that can see such tremendous objects wandering through those *immeasurable* depths of ether! *Addison's Guardian.*

Nor friends are there, nor vessels to convey,
Nor oars to cut th' *immeasurable* way. *Pope.*

IMMEA'SURABLY, im-mēzh'ū-râ-blē. *adv.* [from *immeasurable.*] Immensely; beyond all measure.

The Spaniards *immeasurably* bewail their dead. *Spenser.*

There ye shall be fed, and fill'd
Immeasurably; all things shall be your prey. *Milton.*

IMMECHA'NICAL, im-mē-kân'nē-kâl. *adj.* [*in* and *mechanical.*] Not according to the laws of mechanicks.

We have nothing to do to show any thing that is *immechanical*, or not according to the established laws of nature. *Cheyne.*

Nothing will clear a head possessed with *immechanical* notions. *Mead.*

IMME'DIACY, im-mē'dē-â-sē *or* im-mē'jē-â-sē. *n. s.* [from *immediate.*] Personal greatness; power of acting without dependance. This is a harsh word, and sense peculiar, I believe, to *Shakspeare.*

He led our pow'rs,
Bore the commission of my place and person,
The which *immediacy* may well stand up,
And call itself your brother. *King Lear.*

IMME'DIATE, im-mē'dē-ât.[91 293 294 376] *adj.* [*immediat*, French; *in* and *medius*, Lat.]

1. Being in such a state with respect to something else as that there is nothing between them; proximate; with nothing intervening.

Moses mentions the *immediate* causes of the deluge, the rains and the waters; and St. Peter mentions the more remote and fundamental causes, that constitution of the heavens. *Burnet.*

2. Not acting by second causes.

It is much to be ascribed to the *immediate* will of God, who giveth and taketh away beauty at his pleasure. *Abbot.*

3. Instant; present with regard to time. *Prior* therefore should not have written *more* immediate.

Immediate are my needs, and my relief
Must not be tost and turn'd to me in words,
But find supply *immediate*. *Shakspeare.*

Death denounc'd that day,
Which he presumes already vain, and void,
Because not yet inflicted, as he fear'd
By some *immediate* stroke. *Milton.*

But she, howe'er of vict'ry sure,
Contemns the wreath too long delay'd;
And arm'd with more *immediate* pow'r,
Calls cruel silence to her aid. *Prior.*

IMME'DIATELY, im-mē'dē-ât-lē. *adv.* [from *immediate.*]

1. Without the intervention of any other cause or event.

God's acceptance of it, either *immediately* by himself, or mediately by the hands of the bishop, is that which vests the whole property of a thing in God. *South.*

2. Instantly; at the time present; without delay.

Her father hath commanded her to slip
Away with Slender, and with him at Eton
Immediately to marry. *Shakspeare.*

IMME'DIATENESS, im-mē'dē-ât-nēs. *n. s.* [from *immediate.*]

1. Presence with regard to time.
2. Exemption from second or intervening causes.

IMME'DICABLE, im-mēd'dē-kâ-bl. *adj.* [*immedicabilis*, Latin.] Not to be healed; incurable.

My griefs ferment and rage,
Nor less than wounds *immedicable*,
Rankle and fester, and gangrene
To black mortification. *Milton's Agonistes.*

IMME'MORABLE, im-mēm'mō-râ-bl. *adj.* [*immemorabilis*, Latin.] Not worth remembering.

IMMEMO'RIAL, im-mē-mō'rē-âl. *adj.* [*immemorial*, French; *in* and *memoria*, Lat.] Past time of memory; so ancient that the beginning cannot be traced.

All the laws of this kingdom have some memorials in writing, yet all have not their original in writing; for some obtained their force by *immemorial* usage or custom. *Hale.*

By a long *immemorial* practice, and prescription of an aged thorough-paced hypocrisy, they come to believe that for a reality, which, at first practice of it, they themselves knew to be a cheat. *South.*

IMME'NSE, im-mēnse'. *adj.* [*immense*, French; *immensus*, Latin.] Unlimited; unbounded; infinite.

O goodness infinite! goodness *immense!*
That all this good of evil shall produce! *Milton.*

As infinite duration hath no relation unto motion and time, so infinite or *immense* essence hath no relation unto body; but is a thing distinct from all corporeal magnitude, which we mean when we speak of immensity, and of God as of an *immense* being. *Grew.*

IMME'NSELY, im-mēns'lē. *adv.* [from *immense.*] Infinitely; without measure.

We shall find that the void space of our system is *immensely* bigger than all its corporeal mass. *Bentley.*

IMME'NSITY, im-mēn'sē-tē. *n. s.* [*immensité*, French.] Unbounded greatness; infinity.

By the power we find in ourselves of repeating,

as often as we will, any idea of space, we get the idea of *immensity*. *Locke.*

He that will consider the *immensity* of this fabrick, and the great variety that is to be found in this inconsiderable part of it which he has to do with, may think that in other mansions of it there may be other and different intelligent beings. *Locke.*

All these illustrious worlds,
And millions which the glass can ne'er descry,
Lost in the wilds of vast *immensity*,
Are suns, are centers. *Blackmore's Creation.*

IMMENSURABI'LITY, ĭm mĕn-shŭ-râ-bĭl'ĕ-tê.[452] *n. s.* [from *immensurable.*] Impossibility to be measured.

IMME'NSURABLE, ĭm-mĕn'shŭ-râ-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *mensurabilis*, Latin.] Not to be measured.

To IMME'RGE, ĭm-mêrdje'. *v. a.* [*immergo*, Latin.] To put under water.

IMME'RIT, ĭm-mêr'ĭt. *n. s.* [*immerito*, Lat.] Want of worth; want of desert. This is a better word than *demerit*, which is now used in its stead.

When I receive your lines, and find there expressions of a passion, reason and my own *immerit* tell me it must not be for me. *Suckling.*

To IMME'RSE, ĭm-mêrse'. *v. a.* [*immersus*, Latin.]

1. To put under water.
2. To sink or cover deep.

He stood
More than a mile *immers'd* within the wood;
At once the wind was laid. *Dryden.*

They observed that they were *immersed* in their rocks, quarries, and mines, in the same manner as they are at this day found in all known parts of the world. *Woodward.*

3. To keep in a state of intellectual depression.

It is a melancholy reflection, that our country, which, in times of popery, was called the nation of saints, should now have less appearance of religion in it than any other neighbouring state or kingdom; whether they be such as continue still *immersed* in the errors of the church of Rome, or such as are recovered out of them. *Addison's Freeholder.*

We are prone to engage ourselves with the business, the pleasures, and the amusements of this world; we give ourselves up too greedily to the pursuit, and *immerse* ourselves to deeply in the enjoyments of them. *Atterbury.*

It is impossible to have a lively hope in another life, and yet be deeply *immersed* in the enjoyments of this. *Atterbury.*

IMME'RSE, ĭm-mêrse'. *adj.* [*immersus*, Latin.] Buried; covered; sunk deep.

After long inquiry of things *immerse* in matter, I interpose some object which is immateriate, or less materiate; such as this of sounds, that the intellect may become not partial. *Bacon.*

IMME'RSION, ĭm-mêr'shŭn.[452] *n. s.* [*immersio*, Latin; *immersion*, French.]

1. The act of putting any body into a fluid below the surface.

Achilles's mother is said to have dipped him, when he was a child, in the river Styx, which made him invulnerable all over, excepting that part which the mother held in her hand during this *immersion.* *Addison's Guardian.*

2. The state of sinking below the surface of a fluid.
3. The state of being overwhelmed or lost in any respect.

Many persons, who, through the heat of their lusts and passions, through the contagion of ill example, or too deep an *immersion* in the affairs of life, swerve from the rules of their holy faith; yet would, upon extraordinary warning, be brought to comply with them. *Atterbury.*

IMMETHO'DICAL, ĭm-mê-*th*ŏd'ê-kăl. *adj.* [*in* and *methodical.*] Confused; being without regularity; being without method.

M. Bayle compares the answering of an *immethodical* author to the hunting of a duck: when you have him full in your sight, he gives you the slip, and becomes invisible. *Addison.*

IMMETHO'DICALLY, ĭm-mê-*th*ŏd'ê-kăl-ê. *adv.* [from *immethodical.*] Without method; without order.

I'MMINENCE, ĭm'mê-nênse. *n. s.* [from *imminent.*] Any ill impending; immediate or near danger. Not in use.

I do not speak of flight, of fear, of death;
But dare all *imminence*, that gods and men
Address their dangers in. *Shakspeare.*

I'MMINENT, ĭm'mê-nênt. *adj.* [*imminent*, French; *imminens*, Latin.] Impending; at hand; threatening. Always in an ill sense.

What dangers at any time are *imminent*, what evils hang over our heads, God doth know, and not we. *Hooker.*

Three times to-day
You have defended me from *imminent* death. *Shak.*

These she applies for warnings and portents
Of evils *imminent;* and on her knee
Hath hegg'd, that I will stay at home to-day. *Shaks.*

To them preach'd
Conversion and repentance, as to souls
In prison, under judgments *imminent.* *Milton.*

Men could not sail without *imminent* danger and inconveniences. *Pope.*

To IMMI'NGLE, ĭm-mĭng'gl. *v. a.* [*in* and *mingle.*] To mingle; to mix; to unite.

Some of us, like thee, through stormy life
Toil'd, tempest-beaten, ere we could attain
This holy calm, this harmony of mind,
Where purity and peace *immingle* charms.
Thomson.

IMMINU'TION, ĭm-mê-nû'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *imminuo*, Lat.] Diminution; decrease.

These revolutions are as exactly uniform as the earth's are, which could not be, were there any place for chance, and did not a Providence continually oversee and secure them from all alteration or *imminution.* *Ray on the Creation.*

IMMISCIBI'LITY, ĭm-mĭs-sê-bĭl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *immiscible.*] Incapacity of being mingled.

IMMI'SCIBLE, ĭm-mĭs'sê-bl.[405] *adj.* [*in* and *miscible.*] Not capable of being mingled. *Clarissa.*

IMMI'SSION, ĭm-mĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*immissio*, Latin.] The act of sending in; contrary to emission.

To IMMI'T, ĭm-mĭt'. *v. n.* [*immitto*, Latin.] To send in.

To IMMI'X, ĭm-mĭks'. *v. a.* [*in* and *mix.*] To mingle.

Samson with these *immixt*, inevitably
Pull'd down the same destruction on himself. *Milt.*

IMMI'XABLE, ĭm-mĭks'â-bl.[405] *adj.* [*in* and *mix.*] Impossible to be mingled.

Fill a glass sphere with such liquors as may be clear, of the same colour, and *immixable.* *Wilkins.*

IMMOBI'LITY, ĭm-mô-bĭl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*immobilité*, French; from *immobilis*, Latin.] Unmoveableness; want of motion; resistance to motion.

The course of fluids through the vascular solids must in time harden the fibres, and abolish many of the canals; from whence driness, weakness, *immobility*, and debility of the vital force. *Arbuthnot.*

IMMO'DERATE, ĭm-mŏd'dĕr-ât.[91] *adj.* [*immoderé*, Fr. *immoderatus*, Latin.] Excessive; exceeding the due mean.

One means, very effectual for the preservation of health, is a quiet and chearful mind, not afflicted with violent passions, or distracted with *immoderate* cares. *Ray on the Creation.*

IMMO'DERATELY, ĭm-mŏd'dĕr-ât-lê. *adv.* [from *immoderate.*] In an excessive degree.

Immoderately she weeps for Tyhault's death.
Shakspeare.

The heat weakened more and more the arch of the earth, sucking out the moisture that was the cement of its parts, drying it *immoderately*, and chapping it. *Burnet's Theory.*

IMMODERA'TION, ĭm-mŏd-dĕr-â'shŭn. *n. s.* [*immoderation*, French; from *immoderate.*] Want of moderation; excess.

IMMO'DEST, ĭm-mŏd'dĕst. *adj.* [*immodeste*, French; *in* and *modest.*]

1. Wanting shame; wanting delicacy or chastity.

She railed at herself, that she should be so *immodest* to write to one that she knew would flout her. *Shakspeare.*

2. Unchaste; impure.

Immodest deeds you hinder to be wrought;
But we proscribe the least *immodest* thought. *Dryd.*

3. Obscene.

'Tis needful that the most *immodest* word
Be look'd upon and learned; which once attain'd;
Comes to no farther use
But to be known and hated. *Shakspeare.*

Immodest words admit of no defence,
For want of decency is want of sense. *Roscommon.*

4. Unreasonable; exorbitant; arrogant.

IMMO'DESTY, ĭm-mŏd'dĕs-tê. *n. s.* [*immodestie*, French; from *immodest.*] Want of modesty; indecency.

It was a piece of *immodesty.* *Pope.*

To I'MMOLATE, ĭm'mô-lâte.[91] *v. a.* [*immolo*, Latin; *immoler*, French.]

1. To sacrifice; to kill in sacrifice.

These courtiers of applause being oftentimes reduced to live in want, these costly trifles so engrossing all that they can spare, that they frequently enough are forced to *immolate* their own desires to their vanity. *Boyle.*

2. To offer in sacrifice.

Now *immolate* the tongues, and mix the wine,
Sacred to Neptune, and the pow'rs divine. *Pope.*

IMMOLA'TION, ĭm-mô-lâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*immolation*, French; from *immolate.*]

1. The act of sacrificing.

In the picture of the *immolation* of Isaac, or Abraham sacrificing his son, Isaac is described as a little boy. *Brown.*

2. A sacrifice offered.

We make more barbarous *immolations* than the most savage heathens. *Decay of Piety.*

IMMO'MENT, ĭm-mô'mĕnt *adj.* [*in* and *moment.*] Trifling; of no importance or value. A barbarous word.

I some lady-trifles have reserv'd,
Immoment toys, things of such dignity
As we greet modern friends withal. *Shakspeare.*

IMMO'RAL, ĭm-môr'răl.[88 108] *adj.* [*in* and *moral.*]

1. Wanting regard to the laws of natural religion: as, a flatterer of vice is an *immoral* man.
2. Contrary to honesty; dishonest: as, desertion of a calumniated friend is an *immoral* action

IMMORA'LITY, ĭm-mô-răl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from

immoral.] Dishonesty; want of virtue; contrariety to virtue.

Such men are put into the commission of the peace who encourage the grossest *immoralities*, to whom all the bawds of the ward pay contribution. *Swift.*

IMMO'RTAL, ĭm-mŏr'tăl.[88] *adj.* *immortalis*, Lat.]

1. Exempt from death; being never to die.

To the king eternal, *immortal*, invisible the only wise God, be glory for ever. 1 *Tim.*

Her body sleeps in Capulet's monument,
And her *immortal* part with angels lives. *Shaksp.*

There was an opinion in gross, that the soul was *immortal*. *Abbot.*

The Paphian queen,
With gored hand, and veil so rudely torn,
Like terror did among th' *immortals* breed,
Taught by her wound that goddesses may bleed. *Waller.*

2. Never-ending; perpetual.

Give me my robe, put on my crown: I have *Immortal* longings in me. *Shaksp.*

IMMORTA'LITY, ĭm-mŏr-tăl'ĕ-tē. *n. s.* [*immortalité*, French; from *immortal.*]

1. Exemption from death; life never to end.

This corruptible shall put on incorruption, and this mortal, *immortality*. 1 *Corinthians.*

Quaff *immortality*, and joy. *Milton.*

He th' *immortality* of souls proclaim'd,
Whom th' oracle of men the wisest nam'd. *Denham.*

His existence will of itself continue for ever, unless it be destroyed; which is impossible, from the immutability of God, and the nature of his *immortality*. *Cheyne.*

When we know cogitation is the prime attribute of a spirit, we infer its immateriality, and thence its *immortality*. *Watts.*

2. Exemption from oblivion.

To IMMO'RTALIZE, ĭm-mŏr'tă-lize. *v. a.* [*immortaliser*, French; from *immortal.*]

1. To make immortal; to perpetuate; to exempt from death.

For mortal things desire their like to breed,
That so they may their kind *immortalize*. *Davies.*

2. To Exempt from oblivion.

Drive them from Orleans, and be *immortaliz'd*. *Shaksp.*

To IMMO'RTALIZE, ĭm-mŏr'tă-lize. *v. n.* To become immortal. This word is, I think, peculiar to *Pope*.

Fix the year precise,
When British bards begin t' *immortalize*. *Pope.*

IMMO'RTALLY, ĭm-mŏr'tăl-ē. *adv.* [from *immortal.*] With exemption from death; without end.

There is your crown;
And he that wears the crown *immortally*,
Long guard it your's! *Shakspeare.*

What pity 'tis that he cannot wallow *immortally* in his sensual pleasures! *Bentley.*

IMMO'VABLE, ĭm-mōōv'ă-bl. *adv.* [*in* and *moveable.*]

1. Not to be forced from its place.

We shall not question his removing the earth, when he finds an *immovable* base to place his engine upon. *Brown.*

2. Not liable to be carried away; real in law.

When an executor meddles with the *immovable* estate, before he has seized on the movable goods, it may be then appealed from the execution of sentence. *Ayliffe.*

3. Unshaken; unaffected.

How much happier is he, who, centering on himself, remains *immovable*, and smiles at the madness of the dance about him! *Dryden.*

IMMO'VABLY, ĭm-mōōv'ă-blē. *adv.* [from *immovable.*] In a state not to be shaken.

Immovably firm to their duty, when they could have no prospect of reward. *Atterbury*

IMMU'NITY, ĭm-mū'nē-tē. *n. s.* [*immunite*, French; *immunitas*, Latin.]

1. Discharge from any obligation.

Of things harmless whatsoever there is, which the whole church doth observe, to argue for any man's *immunity* from observing the same, it were a point of most insolent madness. *Hooker.*

2. Privilege; exemption from onerous duties.

Granting great *immunities* to the commons, they prevailed so far as to cause Palladius to be proclaimed successor. *Sidney.*

Simon sent to Demetrius, to the end he should give the land an *immunity*, because all that Tryphon did was to spoil. 1 *Maccabees.*

The laity invidiously aggravate the rights and *immunities* of the clergy. *Sprat.*

3. Freedom.

Common apprehensions entertain the antidotal condition of Ireland, conceiving only in that land an *immunity* from venomous creatures. *Brown.*

But this annex'd condition of the crown,
Immunity from errors, you disown. *Dryden.*

To IMMU'RE, ĭm-mūre'. *v. a.* [*in* and *murus*, Latin; *emurer*, old French, so that it might be written *emmure.*] To enclose within walls; to confine; to shut up; to imprison.

Pity, you ancient stones, these tender babes,
Whom envy hath *immur'd* within your walls! *Shakspeare.*

One of these three contains her heav'nly picture;
And shall I think in silver she 's *immur'd*. *Shaksp.*

At the first descent on shore he was not *immured* with a wooden vessel, but he did countenance the landing in his long-boat. *Wotton.*

Lysimachus *immur'd* it with a wall. *Sandys.*

Though a foul foolish prison her *immure*
On earth, she, when escap'd, is wise and pure. *Denham.*

IMMU'RE, ĭm-mūre'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A wall; an enclosure, as in *Shakspeare*, but perhaps no where else.

Their vow is made
To ransack Troy; within whose strong *immures*
The ravish'd Helen, Menelaus' queen,
With wanton Paris sleeps. *Shaksp.*

IMMU'SICAL, ĭm-mū'zē-kăl.[88] *adj.* [*in* and *musical.*] Inharmonious; wanting proportion of sound.

All sounds are either musical, which are ever equal, or *immusical*, which are ever unequal, as the voice in speaking, and whisperings. *Bacon.*

We consider the *immusical* note of all swarms we ever beheld or heard of. *Brown.*

IMMUTABI'LITY, ĭm-mū-tă-bĭl'ĕ-tē. *n. s.* [*immutabilitas*, Latin; *immutabilité*, Fr. from *immutable.*] Exemption from change; invariableness; unchangeableness.

The *immutability* of God they strive unto, by working after one and the same manner. *Hooker.*

His existence will of itself continue for ever, unless it be destroyed; which is impossible, from the *immutability* of God. *Cheyne.*

IMMU'TABLE, ĭm-mū'tă-bl.[405] *adj.* [*immutabilis*, Latin.] Unchangeable; invariable; unalterable.

By two *immutable* things, in which it was impossible for God to lye, we have a strong consolation. *Hebrews.*

Thy threat'nings Lord, as thine, thou may'st revoke;
But if *immutable* and fix'd they stand,
Continue still thyself to give the stroke,
And let not foreign foes oppress thy land. *Dryden.*

IMMU'TABLY, ĭm-mū'tă-blē. *adv.* [from *immutable.*] Unalterably; invariably; unchangeably.

His love is like his essence, *immutably* eternal. *Boyle.*

IMP, ĭmp. *n. s.* [*imp*, Welsh, a shoot, a sprout, a sprig.]

1. A son; the offspring; progeny.

That noble *imp* your son. *Lord Cromwell.*

And thou, most dreaded *imp* of highest Jove,
Fair Venus' son. *Fairy Queen.*

The tender *imp* was weaned from the teat. *Surv.*

A lad of life, an *imp* of fame. *Shakspeare.*

2. A subaltern devil; a puny devil. In this sense it is still retained.

Such we deny not to be the *imps* and limbs of Satan. *Hooker.*

The serpent, after long debate, irresolute
Of thoughts revolv'd, his final sentence chose,
Fit vessel, fittest *imp* of fraud, in whom
To enter, and his dark suggestions hide
From sharpest sight. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

As soon as you can hear his knell,
This god on earth turns d——l in hell;
And, lo! his ministers of state,
Transform'd to *imps*, his levee wait. *Swift.*

To IMP, ĭmp. *v. a.* [*impio*, to engraff, Welsh.] To lengthen or enlarge with any thing adscititious. It is originally a term used by falconers, who repair a hawk's wing with adscititious feathers.

If then we shall shake off our slavish yoke,
Imp out our drooping country's broken wings. *Shakspeare.*

New rebellions raise
Their hydra heads, and the false north displays
Her broken league to *imp* her serpent wings. *Milt.*

Help, ye tart satyrists, to *imp* my rage
With all the scorpions that should whip this age. *Cleaveland.*

With cord and canvass from rich Hamburg sent,
His navy's molted wings he *imps* once more. *Dryd.*

New creatures rise,
A moving mass at first, and short of thighs;
'Till shooting out with legs, and *imp'd* with wings,
The grubs proceed to bees with pointed stings. *Dryd.*

The Mercury of heav'n, with silver wings
Impt for the flight, to overtake his ghost. *Southern.*

To IMPA'CT, ĭm-păkt'. *v. a.* [*impactus*, Latin.] To drive close or hard.

They are angular; but of what particular figure is not easy to determine, because of their being *impacted* so thick and confusedly together. *Woodward.*

To IMPA'INT, ĭm-pānt'. *v. a.* [*in* and *paint.*] To paint; to decorate with colours. Not in use.

Never yet did insurrection want
Such water-colours to *impaint* his cause. *Shaksp.*

To IMPA'IR, ĭm-pāre'. *v. a.* [*empirer*, make worse, French. *Skinner.*] To diminish; to injure; to make worse; to lessen in quantity, value, or excellence.

To change any such law, must needs, with the common sort, *impair* and weaken the force of those grounds whereby all laws are made effectual. *Hooker.*

Objects divine
Must needs *impair*, and weary human sense. *Milt.*

That soon refresh'd him weary'd, and repair'd
What hunger, if aught hunger had *impair'd*,
Or thirst. *Milton.*

Nor was the work *impair'd* by storms alone,
But felt th' approaches of too warm a sun. *Pope.*

In years he seem'd, but not *impair'd* by years. *Pope.*

To IMPA'IR, im-pâre'. *v. n.* To be lessened or worn out.

Flesh may *impair*, quoth he; but reason can repair. *Fairy Queen.*

IMPA'IR, im-pâre'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Diminution; decrease. Not used.

A loadstone, kept in undue position, that is, not lying on the meridian, or with its poles inverted, receives in longer time *impair* in activity and exchange of faces, and is more powerfully preserved by site than dust of steel. *Brown.*

IMPA'IRMENT, im-pâre'mênt. *n. s.* [from *impair.*] Diminution; injury.

His posterity, at this distance, and after so perpetual *impairment*, cannot but condemn the poverty of Adam's conception, that thought to obscure himself from his Creator in the shade of the garden. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

IMPA'LPABLE, im-pâl'pâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [*impalpable*, French; *in* and *palpable.*] Not to be perceived by touch.

If beaten into an *impalpable* powder, when poured out, it will emulate a liquor, by reason that the smallness of the parts do make them easy to be put into motion. *Boyle.*

To IMPA'RADISE, im-pâr'â-dise. *v. a.* [*imparadisare*, Italian.] To put in a place or state resembling paradise in felicity.

This *imparadised* neighbourhood made Zelmane's soul cleave unto her, both through the ivory case of her body, and the apparel which did over-cloud it. *Sidney.*

All my souls be
Imparadis'd in you, in whom alone
I understand, and grow, and see. *Donne.*

Thus these two,
Imparadis'd in one another's arms,
The happier Eden, shall enjoy their fill
Of bliss on bliss. *Milton.*

IMPA'RITY, im-pâr'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*imparitas*, *impar*, Lat.]

1. Inequality; disproportion.

Some bodies are hard, some soft: the hardness is caused chiefly by the jejuneness of the spirits, and their *imparity* with the tangible parts. *Bacon.*

2. Oddness; indivisibility into equal parts.

What verity is there in that numeral conceit, in that lateral division of man, by even and odd; and so by parity or *imparity* of letters in men's names, to determine misfortunes on either side of their bodies? *Brown.*

To IMPA'RK, im-pârk.[81] *v. a.* [*in* and *park.*] To enclose with a park; to sever from a common.

To IMPA'RT, im-pârt'. *v. a.* [*impartior*, Latin.]

1. To grant; to give.

High state and honours to others *impart*,
But give me your heart. *Dryden.*

2. To make known; to show by words or tokens.

Gentle lady,
When first I did *impart* my love to you,
I freely told you, all the wealth I had
Ran in my veins. *Shaksp.*

As in confession the revealing is for the ease of a man's heart, so secret men come to the knowledge of many things, while men rather discharge than *impart* their minds. *Bacon.*

Thou to me thy thoughts
Wast wont, I mine to thee was won't t' *impart*. *Milton.*

3. To communicate; to grant as to a partaker.

I find thee knowing of thyself;
Expressing well the spirit within thee free,
My image, not *imparted* to the brute. *Milton.*

IMPA'RTIAL, im-pâr'shâl.[88] *adj.* [*impartial*, Fr. *in* and *partial.*] Equitable; free from regard to party; indifferent; disinterested; equal in distribution of justice; just. It is used as well of actions as persons: an *impartial* judge; an *impartial* sentence.

Success I hope, and fate I cannot fear;
Alive or dead, I shall deserve a name;
Jove is *impartial*, and to both the same. *Dryden.*

IMPARTIA'LITY, im-pâr-shê-âl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*impartialité*, Fr. from *impartial.*] Equitableness; justice; indifference.

A pious and well-disposed will gives not only diligence, but also *impartiality* to the understanding in its search into religion, which is absolutely necessary to give success unto our inquiries into truth; it being scarce possible for that man to hit the mark, whose eye is still glancing upon something beside it. *South.*

IMPA'RTIALLY, im-pâr'shâl-ê. *adv.* [from *impartial.*] Equitably; with indifferent and unbiassed judgment; without regard to party or interest; justly; honestly.

Since the scripture promises eternal happiness and pardon of sin, upon the sole condition of faith and sincere obedience, it is evident, that he only can plead a title to such a pardon, whose conscience *impartially* tells him that he has performed the required condition. *South.*

IMPA'RTIBLE, im-pârt'ê-bl.[405] *adj.* [*impartible*, French; from *impart.*] Communicable; that may be conferred or bestowed. This word is elegant, though used by few writers.

The same body may be conceived to be more or less *impartible* than it is active or heavy. *Digby.*

IMPA'SSABLE, im-pâs'sâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [*in* and *passable.*] Not to be passed; not admitting passage; impervious.

There are in America many high and *impassable* mountains, which are very rich. *Raleigh.*

Over this gulf
Impassable, impervious; let us try
To found a path from hell to that new world. *Milton.*

When Alexander would have passed the Ganges, he was told by the Indians that all beyond it was either *impassable* marshes, or sandy desarts. *Temple.*

IMPASSIBI'LITY, im-pâs-sê-bîl'lê-tê. *n. s.* [*impassibilité*, French; from *impassible.*] Exemption from suffering; insusceptibility of injury from external things.

Two divinities might have pleaded their prerogative of *impassibility*, or at least not have been wounded by any mortal hand. *Dryden.*

IMPASSI'BLE, im-pâs'sê-bl.[405] *adj.* [*impassible*, French; in and *passio*, Latin.] Incapable of suffering; exempt from the agency of external causes; exempt from pain.

If the upper soul check what is consented to by the will, in compliance with the flesh, and can then hope, that, after a few years of sensuality, that rebellious servant shall be eternally cast off, drop into a perpetual *impassible* nothing, take a long progress in a land where all things are forgotten, this would be some colour. *Hammond.*

Secure of death, I should contemn thy dart,
Though naked, and *impassible* depart. *Dryden.*

IMPA'SSIBLENESS, im-pâs'sê-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *impassible.*] Impassibility; exemption from pain.

How shameless a partiality is it, thus to reserve all the sensualities of this world, and yet cry out for the *impassibleness* of the next? *Decay of Piety.*

IMPA'SSIONED, im-pâsh'shûn'd.[362] *adj.* [*in* and *passion.*] Disordered by passion.

So standing, moving, or to height upgrown
The tempter, all *impassioned*, thus began. *Milton.*

IMPA'SSIVE, im-pâs'sîv.[158] *adj.* [*in* and *passive.*] Exempt from the agency of external causes.

She told him what those empty phantoms were,
Forms without bodies, and *impassive* air. *Dryden.*

Pale suns, unfelt at distance, roll away:
And on th' *impassive* ice the lightnings play. *Pope.*

IMPA'STED, im-pâs'têd. *adj.* [*in* and *paste.*] Concreted as into paste. Not in use.

Horridly trickt
With blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, sons,
Bak'd and *impasted* with the parching fires. *Shaksp.*

IMPA'TIENCE, im-pâ'shênse.[463] *n. s.* [*impatience*, French; *impatientia*, Latin.]

1. Inability to suffer pain; rage under suffering.

All the power of his wits has given way to his *impatience*. *Shaksp.*

The experiment I resolved to make was upon thought, and not rashness or *impatience*. *Temple.*

2. Vehemence of temper; heat of passion.

3. Inability to suffer delay; eagerness.

IMPA'TIENT, im-pâ'shênt.[463] *adj.* [*impatient*, French; *impatiens*, Latin.]

1. Not able to endure; incapable to bear: with *of.*

Fame *impatient of* extremes, decays
Not more by envy than excess of praise. *Pope.*

2. Furious with pain; unable to bear pain.

The tortur'd savage turns around,
And flings about his foam, *impatient of* the wound. *Dryden.*

3. Vehemently agitated by some painful passion: with *at* before the occasion: with *of* impatience is referred more to the thing, with *at* to the person.

To be *impatient at* the death of a person, concerning whom it was certain he must die, is to mourn because thy friend was not born an angel. *Taylor.*

4. Hot; hasty.

The *impatient* man will not give himself time to be informed of the matter that lies before him. *Addison.*

5. Eager; ardently desirous; not able to endure delay: with *for* before the thing desired.

The mighty Cæsar waits his vital hour,
Impatient for the world, and grasps his promis'd pow'r. *Dryden.*

On the seas prepar'd the vessel stands;
Th' *impatient* mariner thy speed demands. *Pope.*

IMPA'TIENTLY, im-pâ'shênt-lê. *adv.* [from *impatient.*]

1. With rage; under uneasiness.

2. Passionately; ardently.

He considered one thing so *impatiently*, that he would not admit any thing else to be worth consideration. *Clarendon.*

3. Eagerly; with great desire.

To IMPA'TRONIZE, im-pât'rôn-îze. *v. a.* [*impatroniser*, French: *in* and *patronize.*] To gain to one's self the power of any seigniory. This word is not usual.

The ambition of the French king was to *impatronize* himself of the dutchy. *Bacon.*

To IMPA'WN, im-pâwn'. *v. a.* [*in* and *pawn.*] To impignorate; to pawn; to give as a pledge; to pledge.

Go to the king, and let there be *impawn'd*
Some surety for a safe return again. *Shaksp.*

Many now in health
Shall drop their blood, in approbation
Of what your reverence shall invite us to;
Therefore take heed how you *impawn* our person,
How you awake our sleeping sword of war. *Shaksp.*

To IMPE'ACH, im-pēē'tsh'. *v. a.* [*empecher*, Fr.]

1. To hinder; to impede. This sense is little in use.

Each door he opened without any breach;
There was no bar to stop, nor foe him to *impeach*. *Spenser.*

His sons did *impeach* his journey to the Holy Land, and vexed him all the days of his life. *Davies.*

If they will *impeach* the purposes of an army, which they have no reason to think themselves able to resist, they put themselves out of all expectation of mercy. *Hayward.*

A defluxion on my throat *impeached* my utterance. *Howel.*

2. To accuse by public authority.

They were both *impeached* by a house of commons. *Addison.*

Great dissentions were kindled between the nobles and commons on account of Coriolanus, whom the latter had *impeached*. *Swift.*

IMPE'ACH, im-pēē'tsh'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Hinderance; let; impediment.

Why, what an intricate *impeach* is this!
If here you hous'd him, here he would have been;
If he were mad, he would not plead so coldly. *Shakspeare.*

IMPE'ACHABLE, im-pēē'tsh'â-bl. *adj.* [from *impeach*.] Accusable; chargeable.

Had God omitted by positive laws to give religion to the world, the wisdom of his providence had been *impeachable*. *Grew.*

IMPE'ACHER, im-pēē'tsh'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *impeach*.] An accuser; one who brings an accusation against another.

Many of our fiercest *impeachers* would leave the delinquent to the merciful indulgence of a Saviour. *Government of the Tongue.*

IMPEA'CHMENT, im-pēē'tsh'mēnt. *n. s.* [from *impeach*.]

1. Hinderance; let; impediment; obstruction. Not in use.

Tell us what things, during your late continuance there, are most offensive, and the greatest *impeachment* to the good government thereof. *Spenser.*

Tell thy king I do not seek him now;
But could be willing to march on to Calais,
Without *impeachment*. *Shaksp.*

Neither is this accession of necessity any *impeachment* to christian liberty, or ensnaring of men's consciences. *Sanderson.*

2. Publick accusation; charge preferred.

The king, provok'd to it by the queen,
Devis'd *impeachments* to imprison him. *Shaksp.*

The lord Somers, though his accusers would gladly have dropped their *impeachment*, was instant with them for the prosecution. *Addison.*

The consequences of Coriolanus's *impeachment* had like to have been fatal to their state. *Swift.*

To IMPE'ARL, im-pērl'. *v. a.* [*in* and *pearl*.]

1. To form in resemblance of pearls.

Innumerable as the stars of night,
Or stars of morning, dewdrops, which the sun
Impearls on every leaf, and ev'ry flow'r. *Milton.*

2. To decorate as with pearls.

The dews of the morning *impearl* every thorn, and scatter diamonds on the verdant mantle of the earth. *Digby to Pope.*

IMPECCABI'LITY, im-pĕk-kâ-bĭl'ĕ-tē. *n. s.* [*impeccabilité*, French; from *impeccable*.] Exemption from sin; exemption from failure.

Infallibility and *impeccability* are two of his attributes. *Pope.*

IMPE'CCABLE, im-pĕk'kâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [*impeccable*, French; *in* and *pecco*, Latin.] Exempt from possibility of sin.

That man pretends he never commits any act prohibited by the word of God, and then that were a rare charm to render him *impeccable*, or that is the means of consecrating every sin of his. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

To IMPE'DE, im-pēde'. *v. a.* [*impedio*, Lat.] To hinder; to let; to obstruct.

All the forces are mustered to *impede* his passage. *Decay of Piety.*

The way is open, and no stop to force
The stars return, or to *impede* their course. *Creech.*

IMPE'DIMENT, im-pĕd'ē-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*impedimentum*, Latin.] Hinderance; let; obstruction; opposition.

The minds of beasts grudge not at their bodies comfort, nor are their senses letted from enjoying their objects: we have the *impediments* of honour, and the torments of conscience. *Sidney.*

What *impediments* there are to hinder it, and which were the speediest way to remove them. *Hooker.*

The life is led most happily wherein all virtue is exercised without *impediment* or let. *Hooker.*

But for my tears
The moist *impediments* unto my speech,
I had forestall'd this dear and deep rebuke. *Shaksp.*

May I never
To this good purpose, that so fairly shews,
Dream of *impediment*. *Shaksp.*

They bring one that was deaf, and had an *impediment* in his speech. *Mark.*

Fear is the greatest *impediment* to martyrdom; and he that is overcome by little arguments of pain, will hardly consent to lose his life with torments. *Taylor.*

Free from th' *impediments* of light and noise,
Man, thus retir'd, his nobler thoughts employs. *Waller.*

To IMPE'L, im-pĕl'. *v. a.* [*impello*, Latin.] To drive on toward a point; to urge forward; to press on.

So Mirrah's mind, *impell'd* on either side,
Takes ev'ry bent, but cannot long abide. *Dryden.*

The surge *impell'd* me on a craggy coast. *Pope.*

Propitious gales
Attend thy voyage, and *impel* thy sails. *Pope.*

A mightier pow'r the strong direction sends,
And sev'ral men *impels* to sev'ral ends;
This drives them constant to a certain coast. *Pope.*

IMPE'LLENT, im-pĕl'lĕnt. *n. s.* [*impellens*, Lat.] An impulsive power; a power that drives forward.

How such a variety of motions should be regularly managed, in such a wilderness of passages, by mere blind *impellents* and material conveyances, I have not the least conjecture. *Glanville.*

To IMPE'ND, im-pĕnd'. *v. n.* [*impendeo*, Latin.]

1. To hang over.

Destruction sure o'er all your heads *impends*;
Ulysses comes, and death his steps attends. *Pope.*

2. To be at hand; to press nearly. It is used in an ill sense.

It expresses our deep sorrow for our past sins, and our lively sense of God's *impending* wrath. *Smalridge.*

No story I unfold of public woes,
Nor bear advices of *impending* foes. *Pope*

IMPE'NDENT, im-pēn'dĕnt. *adj.* [*impendens*, Lat.] Imminent; hanging over; pressing closely. In an ill sense.

If the evil feared or *impendent* be a greater sensible evil than the good, it over-rules the appetite to aversation. *Hale.*

Dreadful in arms, on Landen's glorious plain
Place Ormond's duke: *impendent* in the air
Let his keen sabre, comet-like, appear. *Prior.*

IMPE'NDENCE, im-pēn'dĕnse. *n. s.* [from *impendent*.] The state of hanging over; near approach.

Good sometimes is not safe to be attempted, by reason of the *impendence* of a greater sensible evil. *Hale.*

IMPENETRABI'LITY, im-pēn-ē-trâ-bĭl'ĕ-tē. *n. s.* [*impenetrabilité*, French; from *impenetrable*.]

1. Quality of not being pierceable, or permeable.

All bodies, so far as experience reaches, are either hard, or may be hardened; and we have no other evidence of universal *impenetrability*, besides a large experience, without an experimental exception. *Newton.*

2. Insusceptibility of intellectual impression.

IMPE'NETRABLE, im-pēn'ē-trâ-bl. *adj.* [*impenetrable*, French; *impenetrabilis*, Latin.]

1. Not to be pierced; not to be entered by any external force.

With hard'ning cold, and forming heat,
The Cyclops did their strokes repeat,
Before th' *impenetrable* shield was wrought. *Dryd.*

2. Impervious; not admitting entrance.

Deep into some thick covert would I run,
Impenetrable to the stars or sun. *Dryden.*

The mind frights itself with any thing reflected on in gross: things, thus offered to the mind, carry the shew of nothing but difficulty in them, and are thought to be wrapped up in *impenetrable* obscurity. *Locke.*

3. Not to be taught; not to be informed.

4. Not to be affected; not to be moved.

It is the most *impenetrable* cur
That ever kept with men.
——Let him alone;
I'll follow him no more with bootless prayers. *Shakspeare.*

Some will never believe a proposition in divinity, if any thing can be said against it: they will be credulous in all affairs of life, but *impenetrable* by a sermon of the gospel. *Taylor.*

IMPE'NETRABLY, im-pēn'ē-trâ-blē. *adv.* [from *impenetrable*.] With hardness to a degree incapable of impression.

Blunt the sense, and fit it for a skull
Of solid proofs, *impenetrably* dull. *Pope.*

IMPE'NITENCE, im-pēn'ē-tĕns. } *n. s.*
IMPE'NITENCY, im-pēn'ē-tĕn-sē. }
[*impenitence*, French; *in* and *penitence*.] Obduracy; want of remorse for crimes; final disregard of God's threatenings or mercy.

Where one man ever comes to repent, a thousand end their days in final *impenitence*. *South.*

Before the revelation of the gospel the wickedness and *impenitency* of the heathens was a much more excusable thing, because they were in a great measure ignorant of the rewards of another life. *Tillotson.*

He will advance from one degree of wickedness and *impenitence* to another, 'till at last he becomes hardened without remorse. *Rogers.*

IMPE'NITENT, im-pēn'ē-tĕnt. *adj.* [*impenitent*, French; *in* and *penitent*.] Finally negligent of the duty of repentance; obdurate.

Our lord in anger hath granted some *impenitent* men's request; as, on the other side, the apostle's suit he hath of favour and mercy not granted. *Hooker.*

They dy'd
Impenitent, and left a race behind
Like to themselves. *Milton.*

When the reward of penitents, and punishment

of *impenitents*, is once assented to as true, 'tis impossible but the mind of man should wish for the one, and have dislikes to the other. *Hammond.*

IMPE'NITENTLY, ĭm-pĕn'ĕ-tĕnt-lĕ. *adv.* [from *impenitent.*] Obdurately; without repentance.

The condition required of us is a constellation of all the gospel graces, every one of them rooted in the heart, though mixed with much weakness, and perhaps with many sins, so they be not wilfully, and *impenitently* lived and died in. *Hammond.*

What crowds of these *impenitently* bold,
In sounds and jingling syllables grown old,
Still run on poets! *Pope.*

IMPE'NNOUS, ĭm-pĕn'nŭs.[314] *adj.* [*in* and *penna*, Latin.] Wanting wings. This word is convenient, but, I think, not used.

It is generally received an earwig hath no wings, and is reckoned amongst *impennous* insects; but he that shall with a needle put aside the short and sheathy cases on their back, may draw forth two wings, larger than in many flies. *Brown.*

I'MPERATE, ĭm'pĕ-rāte.[91] *adj.* [*imperatus*, Latin.] Done with consciousness; done by direction of the mind.

The elicit internal acts of any habit may be quick and vigorous, when the external *imperate* acts of the same habit utterly cease. *South.*

Those natural and involuntary actings are not done by deliberation, yet they are done by the energy of the soul and instrumentality of the spirits, as well as those *imperate* acts, wherein we see the empire of the soul. *Hale.*

IMPE'RATIVE, ĭm-pĕr'rā-tĭv. *adj.* [*imperatif*, French; *imperativus*, Lat.] Commanding; expressive of command.

The verb is formed in a different manner, to signify the intention of commanding, forbidding, allowing, disallowing, intreating; which likewise, from the principal use of it, is called the *imperative* mood. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

IMPE'RATIVELY, ĭm-pĕr'rā-tĭv-lĕ. *adv.* In a commanding style; authoritatively.

IMPERCE'PTIBLE, ĭm-pĕr-sĕp'tĕ-bl. *adj.* [*imperceptible*, French; *in* and *perceptible.*] Not to be discovered; not to be perceived; small; subtile; quick or slow, so as to elude observation.

Some things are in their nature *imperceptible* by our sense; yea, and the more refined parts of material existence, which, by reason of their subtilty, escape our perception. *Hale.*

In the sudden changes of his subject with almost *imperceptible* connections, the Theban poet is his master. *Dryden.*

The parts must have their outlines in waves, resembling flames, or the gliding of a snake upon the ground: they must be almost *imperceptible* to the touch, and even. *Dryden.*

The alterations in the globe are very slight, and almost *imperceptible*, and such as tend to the benefit of the earth. *Wood.*

IMPERCE'PTIBLENESS, ĭm-pĕr-sĕp'tĕ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *imperceptible.*] The quality of eluding observation.

Many excellent things there are in nature, which, by reason of their subtilty and *imperceptibleness* to us, are not so much as within any of our faculties to apprehend. *Hale.*

IMPERCE'PTIBLY, ĭm-pĕr-sĕp'tĕ-blĕ. *adv.* [from *imperceptible.*] In a manner not to be perceived.

Upon reading of a fable we are made to believe we advise ourselves: the moral insinuates itself *imperceptibly*, we are taught by surprise, and become wiser and better unawares. *Addison.*

IMPE'RFECT, ĭm-pĕr'fĕct. *adj.* [*imparfait*, Fr. *imperfectus*, Lat.]

1. Not complete; not absolutely finished; defective. Used either of persons or things.

Something he left *imperfect* in the state,
Which, since his coming forth, is thought of,
Which brought the kingdom so much fear and danger,
That his return was most required. *Shakspeare.*

Opinion is a light, vain, crude, and *imperfect* thing, settled in the imagination; but never arriving at the understanding, there to obtain the tincture of reason. *Ben Jonson.*

The middle action, which produceth *imperfect* bodies, is fitly called, by some of the ancients, inquination or inconcoction, which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon.*

The ancients were *imperfect* in the doctrine of meteors, by their ignorance of gunpowder and fireworks. *Brown.*

Divers things we agree to be knowledge, which yet are so uneasy to be satisfactorily understood by our *imperfect* intellects, that let them be delivered in the clearest expressions, the notions themselves will yet appear obscure. *Boyle.*

A marcor is either *imperfect*, tending to a greater withering, which is curable; or perfect, that is, an entire wasting of the body, excluding all cure. *Harvey on Consumption.*

The still-born sounds upon the palate hung,
And dy'd *imperfect* on the falt'ring tongue. *Dryden.*

As obscure and *imperfect* ideas often involve our reason, so do dubious words puzzle men. *Locke.*

2. Frail; not completely good: as, our best worship is *imperfect.*

IMPERFE'CTION, ĭm-pĕr-fĕk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*imperfection*, French; from *imperfect.*] Defect; failure; fault, whether physical or moral; whether of persons or things.

Laws, as all other things human, are many times full of *imperfection*; and that which is supposed behoveful unto men, proveth oftentimes most pernicious. *Hooker.*

The duke had taken to wife Anne Stanhope, a woman for many *imperfections* intolerable; but for pride monstrous. *Hayward.*

Imperfections would not be half so much taken notice of, if vanity did not make proclamation of them. *L'Estrange.*

The world is more apt to censure than applaud, and himself fuller of *imperfections* than virtues. *Addison's Spectator.*

These are rather to be imputed to the simplicity of the age than to any *imperfection* in that divine poet. *Addison.*

IMPE'RFECTLY, ĭm-pĕr'-fĕkt-lĕ. *adv.* [from *imperfect.*] Not completely; not fully; not without failure.

Should sinking nations summon you away,
Maria's love might justify your stay;
Imperfectly the many vows are paid,
Which for your safety to the gods were made.
Stepney.

Those would hardly understand language or reason to any tolerable degree; but only a little and *imperfectly* about things familiar. *Locke.*

IMPE'RFORABLE, ĭm-pĕr-fō-rā-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *perforo*, Latin.] Not to be bored through.

IM'PERFORATE, ĭm-pĕr'fō-rāte. *adj.* [*in* and *perforatus*, Latin.] Not pierced through; without a hole.

Sometimes children are born *imperforate;* in which case a small puncture, dressed with a tent, effects the cure. *Sharp.*

IMPE'RIAL, ĭm-pē'rē-ăl.[88] *adj.* [*imperial*, French; *imperialis*, Latin.]

1. Royal; possessing royalty.

Aim he took
At a fair vestal, throned in the west;
But I might see young Cupid's fiery shaft
Quench'd in the chaste beams of the wat'ry moon,
And the *imperial* vot'ress passed on
In maiden meditation, fancy free. *Shakspeare.*

2. Betokening royalty; marking sovereignty.

My due from thee is this *imperial* crown,
Which, as immediate from thy place and blood,
Derives itself to me. *Shakspeare's Henry* IV.

3. Belonging to an emperour or monarch; regal; royal; monarchical.

The main body of the marching foe
Against th' *imperial* palace is designed. *Dryden.*

You that are a sov'reign prince, allay
Imperial pow'r with your paternal sway. *Dryden.*

To tame the proud, the fetter'd slave to free,
These are *imperial* arts, and worthy thee. *Dryden.*

IMPE'RIALIST, ĭm-pē'rē-ăl-ĭst. *n. s.* [from *imperial.*] One that belongs to an emperour.

The *imperialists* imputed the cause of so shameful a flight unto the Venetians. *Knolles.*

IMPE'RIOUS, ĭm-pē'rē-ŭs.[314] *adj.* [*imperieux*, French; *imperiosus*, Latin.]

1. Commanding; tyrannical; authoritative; haughty; arrogant; assuming command.

If it be your proud will
To show the power of your *imperious* eyes. *Spenser.*

This *imperious* man will work us all
From princes into pages. *Shaksp. Henry* VIII.

Not th' *imperious* show
Of the full fortun'd Cæsar ever shall
Be brooch'd with me. *Shakspeare.*

He is an *imperious* dictator of the principles of vice, and impatient of all contradiction. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

How much I suffer'd, and how long I strove
Against th' assaults of this *imperious* love. *Dryden.*

Recollect what disorder hasty or *imperious* words from parents or teachers have caused in his thoughts. *Locke.*

2. Powerful; ascendant; overbearing.

A man, by a vast and *imperious* mind, and a heart large as the sand upon the sea shore, could command all the knowledge of nature and art. *Tillotson.*

IMPE'RIOUSLY, ĭm-pē'rē-ŭs-lĕ. *adv.* [from *imperious.*] With arrogance of command; with insolence of authority.

Who 's there, that knocketh so *imperiously.* *Shakspeare.*

Who can abide, that, against their own doctors, six whole books should, by their fatherhoods of Trent, be under pain of a curse, *imperiously* obtruded upon God and his church? *Hall.*

It is not to insult and domineer, to look disdainfully, and revile *imperiously*, that procures an esteem from any one. *South.*

The sage, transported at th' approaching hour,
Imperiously thrice thunder'd on the floor! *Garth.*

IMPE'RIOUSNESS, ĭm-pē'rē-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *imperious.*]

1. Authority; air of command.

So would he use his *imperiousness*, that we had a delightful fear and awe, which made us loth to lose our hopes. *Sidney.*

2. Arrogance of command.

Imperiousness and severity is but an ill way of treating men, who have reason of their own to guide them. *Locke.*

IMPE'RISHABLE, ĭm-pĕr'rĭsh-ă-bl. *adj.* [*imperissable*, French; *in* and *perish.*] Not to be destroyed.

We find this our empyreal form
Incapable of mortal injury,
Imperishable; and though pierc'd with wound,
Soon closing, and by native vigour heal'd. *Milton.*

IMPE'RSONAL, ĭm-pĕr'sŭn-ăl.[88] *adj.* [*impersonel*, Fr. *impersonalis*, Latin.] Not varied according to the persons.

Impersonals be declined throughout all moods and tenses; a verb *impersonal* hath no nominative case before it. *Accidence.*

IMPE'RSONALLY, ĭm-pĕr'sŭn-ăl-ē. *adv.* [from *impersonal.*] According to the manner of an impersonal verb.

IMPERSUA'SIBLE, ĭm-pĕr-swā'zē-bl.[439] *adj.* [*in* and *persuasibilis*, Lat.] Not to be moved by persuasion.

Every pious person ought to be a Noah, a preacher of rightcousness; and if it be his fortune to have as *impersuasible* an auditory, if he cannot avert the deluge, it will yet deliver his own soul, if he cannot benefit other men's. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPE'RTINENCE, ĭm-pĕr'tē-nĕnse. } *n. s.*
IMPE'RTINENCY, ĭm-pĕr'tē-nĕn-sē. }

[*impertinence*, French; from *impertinent.*]

1. That which is of no present weight; that which has no relation to the matter in hand.

Some though they lead a single life, yet their thoughts do end with themselves, and account future times *impertinencies.* *Bacon.*

2. Folly; rambling thought.

O, matter and *impertinency* mixt,
Reason and madness! *Shaksp.*

3. Troublesomeness; intrusion.

It will be said I handle an art no way suitable to my employments or fortune, and so stand charged with intrusion and *impertinency.* *Wotton.*

We should avoid the vexation and *impertinence* of pedants, who affect to talk in a language not to be understood. *Swift.*

4. Trifle; thing of no value.

I envy your felicity, delivered from the gilded *impertinences* of life, to enjoy the moments of a solid contentment. *Evelyn.*

Nothing is more easy than to represent as *impertinencies* any parts of learning, that have no immediate relation to the happiness or convenience of mankind. *Addison.*

There are many subtile *impertinencies* learnt in the schools, and many painful trifles, even among the mathematical theorems and problems. *Watts.*

IMPE'RTINENT, ĭm-pĕr'tē-nĕnt. *adj.* [*impertinent*, Fr. *in* and *pertinens*, Lat.]

1. Of no relation to the matter in hand; of no weight.

The law of angels we cannot judge altogether *impertinent* unto the affairs of the church of God. *Hooker.*

The contemplation of things that are *impertinent* to us, and do not concern us, are but a more specious idleness. *Tillotson.*

2. Importunate; intrusive; meddling.

3. Foolish; trifling; negligent of the present purpose.

'Tis not a sign two lovers are together, when they can be so *impertinent* as to enquire what the world does. *Pope.*

IMPE'RTINENT, ĭm-pĕr'tē-nĕnt. *n. s.* A trifler; a meddler; an intruder; one who inquires or interposes where he has no right or call.

Governors would have enough to do to trouble their heads with the politicks of every meddling officious *impertinent.* *L'Estrange.*

IMPE'RTINENTLY, ĭm-pĕr'tē-nĕnt-lē. *adv.* [from *impertinent.*]

1. Without relation to the present matter.

2. Troublesomely; officiously; intrusively.

I have had joy given me as preposterously, and as *impertinently*, as they give it to men who marry where they do not love. *Suckling.*

The blessedness of mortals, now the highest saint in the celestial hierarchy, began to be so *impertinently* importuned, that great part of the liturgy was addressed solely to her. *Hooker.*

Why will any man be so *impertinently* officious as to tell me all this is only fancy? If it is a dream, let me enjoy it. *Addison.*

IMPERTRA'NSIBILITY, ĭm-pĕr-trăn-sē-bĭl'ē-tē. *n. s.* [*in* and *pertranseo*, Lat.] Impossibility to be passed through.

I willingly declined those many ingenious reasons given by others; as of the *impertransibility* of eternity and impossibility therein to attain to the present limit of antecedent ages. *Hale.*

IMPE'RVIOUS, ĭm-pĕr'vē-ŭs.[314] *adj.* [*impervius*, Latin.]

1. Unpassable; impenetrable.

Lest the difficulty of passing back
Stay his return, perhaps, over this gulf
Impassable, *impervious;* let us try
To found a path from hell to that new world.
Milton.

We may thence discern of how close a texture glass is, since so very thin a film proved so *impervious* to the air, that it was forced to break the glass to free itself. *Boyle.*

The cause of reflection is not the impinging of light on the solid or *impervious* parts of bodies. *Newton.*

A great many vessels are, in this state, *impervious* by the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

From the damp earth *impervious* vapours rise,
Increase the darkness, and involve the skies. *Pope.*

2. Inaccessible. Perhaps improperly used.

A river's mouth *impervious* to the wind,
And clear of rocks. *Pope.*

IMPE'RVIOUSNESS, ĭm-pĕr'vē-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *impervius.*] The state of not admitting any passage.

IMPETI'GINOUS, ĭm-pē-tĭdj'ē-nŭs. *adj.* [from *impetigo*, Lat.] Scurfy; covered with small scabs.

I'MPETRABLE, ĭm'pē-trā-bl.[405] *adj.* [*impetrabilis*, from *impetro*, Lat. *impetrable*, Fr.] Possible to be obtained. *Dict.*

To I'MPETRATE, ĭm'pē-trāte. *v. a.* [*impetrer*, Fr. *impetro*, Lat.] To obtain by entreaty. *Dict.*

IMPETRA'TION, ĭm-pē-trā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*impetration*, Fr. *impretratio*, from *impetro*, Lat.] The act of obtaining by prayer or entreaty. Not much used.

The blessed sacrament is the mystery of the death of Christ, and the application of his blood, which was shed for the remission of sins, and is the great means of *impetration*, and the meritorious cause of it. *Taylor.*

It is the greatest solemnity of prayer, the most powerful liturgy, and means of *impetration* in this world. *Taylor.*

IMPETUO'SITY, ĭm-pĕtsh-ū-ŏs'ē-tē. *n. s.* [*impetuosité*, Fr. from *impetuous.*] Violence; fury; vehemence; force.

I will set upon Aguecheek a notable report of valour, and drive the gentlemen into a most hideous opinion of his rage, skill, fury, and *impetuosity.* *Shaksp.*

The whole intrigue was contrived by the duke, and so violently pursued by his spirit and *impetuosity.* *Clarendon.*

The mind gives not only licence, but incitation to the other passions to take their freest range, and act with the utmost *impetuosity.* *Decay of Piety.*

IMPE'TUOUS, ĭm-pĕtsh'ū-ŭs.[314 461] *adj.* [*impetueux*, Fr. from *impetus*, Lat.]

1. Violent; forcible; fierce.

Their virtue, like their Tiber's flood,
Rolling its course, design'd their country's good;
But oft the torrent's too *impetuous* speed
From the low earth tore some polluted weed. *Prior.*

2. Vehement of mind; passionate.

The king, 'tis true, is noble, but *impetuous.* *Rowe.*

IMPE'TUOUSLY, ĭm-pĕtsh'ū-ŭs-lē. *adv.* [from *impetuous.*] Violently; vehemently: both of men and things.

They view the windings of the hoary Nar;
Through rocks and woods *impetuously* he glides,
While froth and foam the fretting surface hides.
Addison.

IMPE'TUOUSNESS, ĭm-pĕtsh'ū-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *impetuous.*] Violence; fury; vehemence of passion.

I wish all words of rage might vanish in that breath that utters them; that as they resemble the wind in fury and *impetuousness*, so they might in transientness. *Decay of Piety.*

I'MPETUS, ĭm'pē-tŭs.[503] *n. s.* [Latin.] Violent tendency to any point; violent effort.

Why did not they continue their descent 'till they were contiguous to the sun, whither both mutual attraction and *impetus* carried them. *Bentley.*

IMPIE'RCEABLE, ĭm-pēre'sā-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *pierce.*] Impenetrable; not to be pierced.

Exceeding rage inflam'd the furious beast;
For never felt his *impierceable* breast
So wond'rous force from hand of living wight.
Spenser.

IMPI'ETY, ĭm-pī'ē-tē. *n. s.* [*impieté*, Fr. *impietas*, Lat.]

1. Irreverence to the Supreme Being; contempt of the duties of religion.

To keep that oath were more *impiety*
Than Jephtha's, when he sacrific'd his daughter.
Shaksp.

2. An act of wickedness; expression of irreligion. In this sense it has a plural.

If they die unprovided, no more is the king guilty of those *impieties* for which they are now visited. *Shaksp.*

Can Juno such *impieties* approve? *Denham.*

We have a melancholy prospect of the state of our religion: such amazing *impieties* can be equalled by nothing but by those cities consumed of old by fire. *Swift.*

To IMPI'GNORATE, ĭm-pĭg'nō-rāte. *v. a.* [*in* and *pignus*, Latin.] To pawn; to pledge.

IMPIGNORA'TION, ĭm-pĭg-nō-rā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *impignorate.*] The act of pawning or putting to pledge.

To IMPI'NGE, ĭm-pĭnje'. *v. n.* [*impingo*, Lat.] To fall against; to strike against; to clash with.

Things are reserved in the memory by some corporeal exuviæ and material images, which, having *impinged* on the common sense, rebound thence into some vacant cells of the brain. *Glanville.*

The cause of reflection is not the *impinging* of light on the solid or impervious parts of bodies. *Newton.*

To IMPI'NGUATE, ĭm-pĭng'gwāte. *v. a.* [*in* and *pinguis*, Latin.] To fatten; to make fat.

Frictions also do more fill and *impinguate* the body than exercise; for that in frictions the inward parts are at rest. *Bacon.*

'MPIOUS, ĭm'pē-ŭs.[503] *adj.* [*impius*, Latin.] Irreligious; wicked; profane; without reverence of religion.

That scripture standeth not the church of God in any stead to direct, but may be let pass as needless to be consulted with, we judge it profane, *impious*, and irreligious to think. *Hooker.*

Cease then this *impious* rage. *Milton.*

Then lewd Auchemolus he laid in dust,

Who stain'd his stepdame's bed with *impious* lust. *Dryden.*

And *impious* nations fear'd eternal night. *Dryd.*

Shame and reproach is generally the portion of the *impious*, and irreligious. *South.*

When vice prevails and *impious* men bear sway,
The post of honour is a private station. *Addison.*

Since after thee may rise an *impious* line,
Coarse manglers of the human face divine:
Paint on, 'till fate dissolve thy mortal part,
And live and die the monarch of thy art. *Tickel.*

They, *impious*, dar'd to prey
On herds devoted to the god of day. *Pope.*

Grand mistakes in religion proceed from taking literally what is meant figuratively, from which several *impious* absurdities followed, terminating in infidelity. *Forbes.*

I'MPIOUSLY, ĭm'pė-ŭs-lė. *adv.* [from *impious*.] Profanely; wickedly.

The Roman wit, who *impiously* divides
His hero and his gods to different sides,
I would condemn. *Granville.*

IMPLACABI'LITY, ĭm-plă-kă-bĭl'ė-tė. *n. s.* [from *implacable*.] Inexorableness; irreconcileable enmity; unappeaseable malice.

IMPLA'CABLE, ĭm-plă'kă-bl.[405] *adj.* [*implacabilis*, Lat. *implacable*, Fr.] Not to be pacified; inexorable; malicious; constant in enmity.

His incensement is so *implacable*, that satisfaction can be none but by pangs of death. *Shaksp.*

Darah bears a generous mind;
But to *implacable* revenge inclin'd;
A bounteous master, but a deadly foe. *Dryden.*

The French are the most *implacable* and the most dangerous enemies of the British nation. *Addison*

IMPLA'CABLY, ĭm-plă'kă-blė. *adv.* [from *implacable*.]

1. With malice not to be pacified; inexorably.

An order was made for disarming all the papists: upon which, though nothing was after done, yet it kept up the apprehensions in the people of dangers, and disinclined them from the queen, whom they begun every day more *implacably* to hate, and consequently to disoblige. *Clarendon.*

2. It is once used by *Dryden* in a kind of mixed sense of a tyrant's love.

I love,
And 'tis below my greatness to disown it:
Love thee *implacably*, yet hate thee too. *Dryden.*

To IMPLA'NT, ĭm-plănt'. *v. a.* [*in* and *planto*, Lat.] To infix; to insert; to place; to ingraft; to settle; to set; to sow. The original meaning of putting a vegetable into the ground to grow is not often used.

How can you him unworthy then decree,
In whose chief part your worths *implanted* be? *Sidney.*

See, Father! what first-fruits on earth are sprung,
From thy implanted grace in man! *Milton.*

No need of public sanctions this to bind,
Which nature has *implanted* in the mind. *Dryden.*

There grew to the outside of the arytenoides another cartilage, capable of motion by the help of some muscles that were *implanted* in it. *Ray.*

God having endowed man with faculties of knowing, was no more obliged to *implant* those innate notions in his mind, than that, having given him reason, hands and materials, he should build him bridges. *Locke.*

IMPLANTA'TION, ĭm-plăn-tă'shŭn. *n. s.* [*implantation*, Fr. from *implant*.] The act of setting or planting; the act of enfixing or settling.

IMPLA'USIBLE, ĭm-plâw'zė-bl.[439] *adj.* [*in* and *plausible*.] Not specious, not likely to seduce or persuade.

Nothing can better improve political school-boys, than the art of making plausible or *implausible* harangues against the very opinion for which they resolve to determine. *Swift.*

I'MPLEMENT, ĭm'plė-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*implementum*, from *impleo*, Latin.]

1. Something that fills up vacancy, or supplies wants.

Unto life many *implements* are necessary; more, if we seek such a life as hath in it joy, comfort, delight, and pleasure. *Hooker.*

2. Instrument of manufacture; tools of a trade; vessels of a kitchen.

Wood hath coined seventeen thousand pounds, and hath his tools and *implements* to coin six times as much. *Swift.*

It is the practice of the eastern regions for the artists in metals to carry about with them the whole *implements* of trade, to the house where they find employment. *Broome.*

IMPLE'TION, ĭm-plė'shŭn. *n. s.* [*impleo*, Latin.] The act of filling; the state of being full.

Theophrastus conceiveth, upon a plentiful *impletion*, there may succeed a disruption of the matrix. *Brown.*

IMPLE'X, ĭm'plĕks. *adj.* [*implexus*, Lat.] Intricate; entangled; complicated: opposed to *simple*.

Every poem is either *simple* or *implex*: it is called *simple* when there is no change of fortune in it; *implex*, when the fortune of the chief actor changes from bad to good, or from good to bad. *Spectator.*

To I'MPLICATE, ĭm'plė-kāte.[91] *v. a.* [*impliquer*, Fr. *implico*, Lat.] To entangle; to embarrass; to involve; to infold.

The ingredients of saltpetre do so mutually *implicate* and hinder each other, that the concrete acts but very languidly. *Boyle.*

IMPLICA'TION, ĭm-plė-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*implicatio*, Lat. *implication*, Fr. from *implicate*.]

1. Involution; entanglement.

Three principal causes of firmness are the grossness, the quiet contact, and the *implication* of the component parts. *Boyle.*

2. Inference not expressed, but tacitly inculcated.

Though civil causes, according to some men, are of less moment than criminal, yet the doctors are, by *implication*, of a different opinion. *Ayliffe.*

IMPLI'CIT, ĭm-plĭs'ĭt. *adj.* [*implicite*, Fr. *implicitus*, Lat.]

1. Entangled; infolded; complicated. This sense is rare.

In his woolly fleece
I cling *implicit*. *Pope.*

The humble shrub,
And bush with frizzl'd hair *implicit*. *Thomson.*

2. Inferred; tacitly comprised; not expressed.

In the first establishments of speech there was an *implicit* compact, founded upon common consent, that such and such words should be signs, whereby they would express their thoughts one to another. *South.*

Our express requests are not granted, but the *implicit* desires of our hearts are fulfilled. *Smalridge.*

3. Resting upon another; connected with another over which that which is connected to it has no power; trusting without reserve or examination. Thus, by *implicit* credulity, I may believe a letter yet not opened, when I am confident of the writer's veracity.

There be false peaces and unities, when the peace is grounded but upon an *implicit* ignorance; for all colours will agree in the dark. *Bacon.*

No longer by *implicit* faith we err,
Whilst every man 's his own interpreter. *Denh.*

IMPLI'CITLY, ĭm-plĭs'ĭt-lė. *adv.* [from *implicit*.]

1. By inference comprised, though not expressed.

The divine inspection into the affairs of the world doth necessarily follow from the nature and being of God; and he that denies this, doth *implicitly* deny his existence: he may acknowledge what he will with his mouth, but in his heart he hath said there is no God. *Bentley.*

2. By connexion with something else; dependently; with unreserved confidence or obedience.

My blushing muse with conscious fear retires,
And whom they like, *implicitly* admires. *Roscom.*

Learn not to dispute the methods of his providence; and humbly and *implicitly* to acquiesce in and adore them. *Atterbury.*

We *implicitly* follow in the track in which they lead us, and comfort ourselves with this poor reflection, that we shall fare as well as those that go before us. *Rogers.*

To IMPLO'RE, ĭm-plōre'. *v. a.* [*implorer*, French; *imploro*, Latin.]

1. To call upon in supplication; to solicit.

They ship their oars, and crown with wine
The holy goblet to the pow'rs divine,
Imploring all the gods that reign above. *Pope.*

2. To ask. to beg.

Do not say 'tis superstition, that
I kneel, and then implore her blessing. *Shaksp.*

IMPLO'RE, ĭm-plōre'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The act of begging; entreaty; solicitation. Not in use.

Urged sore,
With piercing words and pitiful *implore*,
Him hasty to arise. *Fairy Queen.*

IMPLOR'ER, ĭm-plō'rûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *implore*.] Solicitor.

Mere *implorers* of unholy suits,
Breathing, like sanctified and pious,
The better to beguile. *Shaksp.*

IMPLU'MED, ĭm-plŭm'd'.[362] *adj.* [*implumis*, Lat.] Without feathers. *Dict.*

To IMPLY', ĭm-plī'. *v. a.* [*impliquer*, Fr. *implico*, Lat.]

1. To unfold; to cover; to entangle. Not in use.

His courage stout,
Striving to loose the knot that fast him ties,
Himself in straighter bonds too rash *implies*. *Fairy Queen.*

And Phœbus flying so most shameful sight,
His blushing face in foggy cloud *implies*. *F. Queen.*

2. To involve or comprise as a consequence or concomitant.

That it was in use among the Greeks, the word triclinium *implieth*. *Brown.*

What follows next is no objection; for that *implies* a fault. *Dryden.*

Bows the strength of brawny arms *imply*,
Emblems of valour, and of victory. *Dryden.*

Where a malicious act is proved, a malicious intention is *implied*. *Sherlock.*

To IMPO'ISON, ĭm-pōė'z'n. *v. a.* [*empoisoner*, Fr. It might be written *empoison*.]

1. To corrupt with poison.

One doth not know
How much an ill word doth *impoison* liking. *Shak.*

2. To kill with poison. This is rare. See EMPOISON.

A man by his own alms *impoison'd*,
And with his charity slain. *Shaksp.*

IMPO'LARILY, ĭm-pō'lâr-ĕ-lē. *adv.* [*in* and *polar.*] Not according to the direction of the poles. Little used.

Being *impolarily* adjoined unto a more vigorous loadstone, it will, in a short time, exchange its poles. *Brown.*

IMPOLI'TICAL, ĭm-pŏ-lĭt'ĕ-kăl. } *adj.* [*in*
IMPO'LITICK, ĭm-pŏl'ĕ-tĭk.[510] } and *politick.*] Imprudent; indiscreet; void of art or forecast.

He that exhorteth to beware of an enemy's policy, doth not give counsel to be *impolitick;* but rather to use all prudent foresight and circumspection, lest our simplicity be over-reach'd by cunning slights. *Hooker.*

IMPOLI'TICALLY, ĭm-pŏ-lĭt'ĕ-kăl-ĕ.[509] }
IMPO'LITICKLY, ĭm-pŏl'ĕ-tĭk-lē. } *adv.* [*in* and *political.*] Without art or forecast.

IMPO'NDEROUS, ĭm-pŏn'dĕr-ŭs. *adj.* [*in* and *ponderous.*] Void of perceptible weight.

It produces visible and real effects by *imponderous* and invisible emissions. *Brown.*

IMPORO'SITY, ĭm-pŏ-rŏs'sĕ-tē. *n. s.* [*in* and *porous.*] Absence of interstices; compactness; closeness.

The porosity or *imporosity* betwixt the tangible parts, and the greatness or smallness of the pores. *Bacon.*

IMPO'ROUS, ĭm-pō'rŭs.[314] *adj.* [*in* and *porous.*] Free from pores; free from vacuities or interstices; close of texture; completely solid.

It has its earthly and salinous parts so exactly resolved, that its body is left *imporous*, and not discreeted by atomical terminations. *Brown.*

If atoms should descend plumb down with equal velocity, being all perfectly solid and *imporous*, they would never the one overtake the other. *Ray.*

To IMPO'RT, ĭm-pōrt.[492] *v. a.* [*importo*, Latin.]

1. To carry into any country from abroad: opposed to *export.*

For Elis I would sail with utmost speed,
T' *import* twelve mares, which there luxurious feed. *Pope.*

2. To imply; to infer.

Himself not only comprehended all our necessities, but in such sort also framed every petition as might most naturally serve for many; and doth, though not always require, yet always *import* a multitude of speakers together. *Hooker.*

The name of discipline *importeth* not as they would fain have it construed; but the self-same thing it signifieth, which the name of doctrine doth. *Hooker.*

This question we now asked, *imported*, as that we thought this land a land of magicians. *Bacon.*

3. To produce in consequence.

Something he left imperfect in the state,
Which since his coming forth is thought of, which
Imports the kingdom so much fear and danger,
That his return was most requir'd. *Shakspeare.*

4. [*importer*, *importe*, French. Impersonally.] To be of moment: as, it *imports*, it is of weight or consequence.

Her length of sickness, with what else more serious
Importeth thee to know, this bears. *Shakspeare.*

Let the heat be such as may keep the metal perpetually molten; for that above all *importeth* to the work. *Bacon.*

Number in armies *importeth* not much, where the people is of weak courage. *Bacon.*

This to attain, whether heav'n move, or earth
Imports not, if thou reckon right. *Milton.*

It may *import* us in this calm to hearken more than we have done to the storms that are now raising abroad. *Temple.*

If I endure it, what *imports* it you? *Dryden.*

IMPO'RT, ĭm'pōrt. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Importance; moment; consequence.

What occasion of *import*
Hath all so long detain'd you from your wife?
Shakspeare.

Some business of *import* that triumph wears
You seem to go with. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*

When there is any dispute, the judge ought to appoint the sum according to the eloquence and ability of the advocate, and in proportion to the *import* of the cause. *Ayliffe.*

2. Tendency.

Add to the former observations made about vegetables a third of the same *import* made in mineral substances. *Boyle.*

3. Any thing brought from abroad; as, our *imports* ought not to exceed our exports.

IMPO'RTABLE, ĭm-pōr'tă-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *portable.*] Unsupportable; not to be endured. A word accented by *Spenser* on the first syllable. It is used in the Apocrypha.

Both at once him charge on either side,
With hideous strokes and *importable* power,
That forced him his ground to traverse wide,
And wisely watch to ward that deadly stour. *F. Q.*

IMPO'RTANCE, ĭm-pōr'tănse, *or* ĭm-pōr'tănse. *n. s.* [French.]

1. Thing imported or implied. Rare.

A notable passion of wonder appeared in them; but the wisest beholder, that knew no more but seeing, could not say if the *importance* were joy or sorrow. *Shakspeare.*

2. Matter; subject. Not in use.

It had been pity should you have been put together with so mortal a purpose, as then each bore, upon *importance* of so slight a nature. *Shakspeare.*

3. Consequence; moment.

We consider
The *importance* of Cyprus to the Turks. *Shaksp.*
Thy own *importance* know,
Nor bound thy narrow views to things below. *Pope.*

4. Importunity. An improper use peculiar to *Shakspeare.*

Maria writ
The letter at sir Toby's great *importance;*
In recompense whereof he hath married her. *Shaksp.*

IMPO'RTANT, ĭm-pōr'tănt, *or* ĭm-pōr'tănt. *adj.* [*important*, French.]

1. Momentous; weighty; of great consequence.

The most *important* and pressing care of a new and vigorous king was his marriage, for mediate establishment of the royal line. *Wotton.*

This superadds treachery to the crime: 'tis the falsifying the most *important* trust. *Decay of Piety.*

O then, what interest shall I make
To save my last *important* stake,
When the most just have cause to quake? *Roscom.*

The great *important* end that God designs religion for, the government of mankind, sufficiently shews the necessity of its being rooted deep in the heart, and put beyond the danger of being torn up by any ordinary violence. *South.*

Examine how the fashionable practice of the world can be reconciled to the *important* doctrine of our religion. *Rogers.*

Important truths still let your fables hold,
And moral mysteries with art unfold. *Granville.*

Th' *important* hour had pass'd unheeded by. *Irene.*

2. Momentous; forcible; of great efficacy. This seems to be the meaning here.

He fiercely at him flew,
And with *important* outrage him assail'd;
Who soon prepar'd to field, his sword forth drew,
And him with equal valour countervail'd. *F. Queen.*

3. Importunate. A corrupt use of the word. See IMPORTANCE.

Great France
My mourning and *important* tears hath pitied.
Shakspeare

IMPORTA'TION, ĭm-pōr-tā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *import.*] The act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad: opposed to *exportation.*

The king's reasonable profit should not be neglected upon *importation* and exportation. *Bacon.*

These mines fill the country with greater numbers of people than it would be able to bear, without the *importation* of corn from foreign parts. *Addison on Italy.*

The emperor has forbidden the *importation* of their manufactures into any part of the empire. *Addison on Italy.*

IMPO'RTER, ĭm-pōrt'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *import.*] One that brings in from abroad.

It is impossible to limit the quantity that shall be brought in, especially if the *importers* of it have so sure a market as the exchequer. *Swift.*

IMPO'RTLESS, ĭm-pōrt'lĕs. *adj.* [from *import.*] Of no moment or consequence. This is a word not in use, but not inelegant.

We less expect
That matter needless, of *importless* burthen,
Divide thy lips. *Shakspeare.*

IMPO'RTUNATE, ĭm-pōr'tshŭ-nāte.[461] *adj.* [*importunus*, Latin; *importune*, Fr.] Unseasonable and incessant in solicitations; not to be repulsed.

I was in debt to my *importunate* business; but he would not hear my excuse. *Shakspeare.*

They may not be able to bear the clamour of an *importunate* suitor. *Smalridge.*

A rule restrains the most *importunate* appetites of our nature. *Rogers.*

IMPO'RTUNATELY, ĭm-pōr'tshŭ-nāt-lē. *adv.* [from *importunate.*] With incessant solicitation; pertinaciously in petition.

Their pertinacy is such; that when you drive them out of one form, they assume another; and are so *importunately* troublesome, as makes many think it impossible to be freed from them. *Duppa.*

IMPO'RTUNATENESS, ĭm-pōr'tshŭ-nāt-nĕs.[91] *n. s.* [from *importunate.*] Incessant solicitation.

She with more and more *importunateness* craved, which, in all good manners, was either of us to be desired, or not granted. *Sidney.*

To IMPORTU'NE, ĭm-pōr-tūne'. *v. a.* [*importuner*, French; *importunus*, Lat. Accented anciently on the second syllable.]

1. To disturb by reiteration of the same request.

2. To tease; to harass with slight vexation perpetually recurring; to molest.

Against all sense you do *importune* her. *Shaksp.*

If he espied any lewd gaiety in his fellow servants, his master should straightways know it, and not rest free from *importuning*, until the fellow had put away his fault. *Carew.*

The highest saint in the celestial hierarchy began to be so impertinently *importuned*, that a great part of the liturgy was addressed solely to her. *Howell.*

The bloom of beauty other years demands,
Nor will be gather'd by such wither'd hands:
You *importune* it with a false desire. *Dryden.*

Every one hath experimented this troublesome intrusion of some frisking ideas, which thus *importune*

the understanding, and hinder it from being employed. *Locke.*

We have been obliged to hire troops from several princes of the empire, whose ministers and residents here have perpetually *importuned* the court with unreasonable demands. *Swift.*

IMPORTU'NE, ĭm-pŏr-tūne'. *adj.* [*importunus*, Latin. It was anciently pronounced with the accent on the second syllable.]

1. Constantly recurring; troublesome by frequency.

All that charge did fervently apply,
With greedy malice and *importune* toil;
And planted there their huge artillery,
With which they daily made most dreadful battery. *Spenser.*

Henry, king of England, needed not to have bestowed such great sums, nor so to have busied himself with *importune* and incessant labour, to compass my death and ruin, if I had been a feigned person. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. Troublesome; vexatious.

And th' armies of their creatures, all and some,
Do serve to them, and with *importune* might
War against us, the vassals of their will. *Spenser.*

If the upper soul can check what is consented to by the will in compliance with the flesh, and can then hope, that after a few years of sensuality, that *importune* rebellious servant shall be eternally cast off, this would be some colour for that novel persuasion. *Hammond.*

The same airs, which some entertain with most delightful transports, to others are *importune.* *Glanville's Scepsis.*

3. Unseasonable; coming, asking, or happening at a wrong time.

No fair to thine
Equivalent, or second! which compell'd
Me thus, though *importune* perhaps, to come,
And gaze and worship thee. *Milton.*

IMPORTU'NELY, ĭm-pŏr-tūne'lē. *adv.* [from *importune.*]

1. Troublesomely; incessantly.

The palmer bent his ear unto the noise,
To weet who call'd so *importunely:*
Again he heard a more efforced voice,
That bade him come in haste. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Unseasonably; improperly.

The constitutions that the apostles made concerning deacons and widows, are, with much importunity, but very *importunely* urged by the disciplinarians. *Sanderson.*

IMPORTU'NITY, ĭm-pŏr-tū'nē-tē. *n. s.* [*importunitas*, Latin; *importunité*, French; from *importunate.*] Incessant solicitation.

Overcome with the *importunity* of his wife, a woman of a haughty spirit, he altered his former purpose. *Knolles.*

Thrice I deluded her, and turn'd to sport
Her *importunity.* *Milton's Agonistes.*

To IMPO'SE, ĭm-pōze'. *v. a.* [*imposer*, French; *impositum*, Latin.]

1. To lay on as a burden or penalty.

It shall not be lawful to *impose* toll upon them. *Ezra.*

If a son do fall into a lewd action, the imputation, by your rule, should be *imposed* upon his father. *Shakspeare.*

To tyrants others have their country sold,
Imposing foreign lords for foreign gold. *Dryden.*

On impious realms and barb'rous kings *impose*
Thy plagues, and curse them with such ills as those. *Pope.*

2. To enjoin as a duty or law.

What good or evil is there under the sun, what action correspondent or repugnant unto the law which God hath *imposed* upon his creatures, but in or upon it God doth work, according to the law which himself hath eternally purposed to keep. *Hooker.*

There was a thorough way made by the sword for the *imposing* of the laws upon them. *Spenser.*

Thou on the deep *imposest* nobler laws,
And by that justice hast remov'd the cause. *Waller.*

Christianity hath hardly *imposed* any other laws upon us, but what are enacted in our naturcs, or are agreeable to the prime and fundamental laws of it. *Tillotson.*

Impose but your commands,
This hour shall bring you twenty thousand hands. *Dryden.*

It was neither *imposed* on me, nor so much as the subject given me by any man. *Dryden.*

3. To fix on; to impute to.

This cannot be allowed, except we impute that unto the first cause which we *impose* not on the second; or what we deny unto nature, we impute unto nativity itself. *Brown.*

4. To obtrude fallaciously.

Our poet thinks not fit
T' *impose* upon you what he writes for wit. *Dryden.*

5. *To* IMPOSE *on.* To put a cheat on; to deceive.

Physicians and philosophers have suffered themselves to be so far *imposed upon* as to publish chymical experiments, which they never tried. *Boyle.*

He that thinks the name centaur stands for some real being, *imposes on* himself, and mistakes words for things. *Locke.*

6. [Among printers.] To put the pages on the stone, and fit on the chase, in order to carry the form to press.

IMPO'SE, ĭm-pōze'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Command; injunction. Not in use.

According to your ladyship's *impose*
I am thus early come. *Shakspeare.*

IMPO'SEABLE, ĭm-pō'zâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *impose.*] To be laid as obligatory on any body.

They were not simply *imposeable* on any particular man, farther than he was a member of some church. *Hammond.*

IMPO'SER, ĭm-pō'zŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *impose.*] One who enjoins as a law; one who lays any thing on another as a hardship.

The universities sufferings might be manifested to all nations, and the *imposers* of these oaths might repent. *Walton.*

IMPOSI'TION, ĭm-pō-zĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*imposition*, French; *impositus*, Latin.]

1. The act of laying any thing on another.

The second part of confirmation is the prayer and benediction of the bishop, made more solemn by the *imposition* of hands. *Hammond.*

2. The act of annexing.

The first *imposition* of names was grounded, among all nations, upon future good hope conceived of children. *Camden.*

The *imposition* of the name is grounded only upon the predominancy of that element, whose name is ascribed to it. *Boyle.*

3. Injunction of any thing as a law or duty.

Their determination is to trouble you with no more suit; unless you may be won by some other sort than your father's *imposition*, depending on the caskets. *Shakspeare.*

From *imposition* of strict laws, to free
Acceptance of large grace; from servile fear
To filial; works of law, to works of faith. *Milton.*

4. Constraint; oppression.

The constraint of receiving and holding opinions by authority was rightly called *imposition.* *Locke.*

A greater load has been laid on us than we have been able to bear, and the grossest *impositions* have been submitted to, in order to forward the dangerous designs of a faction. *Swift.*

Let it not be made, contrary to its own nature, the occasion of strife, a narrow spirit, and unreasonable *impositions* on the mind and practice. *Watts.*

5. Cheat; fallacy; imposture.

6. A supernumerary exercise enjoined scholars as a punishment.

These *impositions* were supply'd,
To light my pipe, or please my pride.
Progress of Discontent.

IMPO'SSIBLE, ĭm-pŏs'sē-bl.[405] *adj.* [*impossible*, French; *in* and *possible.*] Not to be done; not to be attained; impracticable.

It was *impossible* that the state should continue quiet. *2 Mac.*

With men this is *impossible;* but with God all things are possible. *Matthew.*

'Twere *impossible* for any enterprise to be lawful, if that which should legitimate it is subsequent to it. *Decay of Piety.*

Difficult it is, but not *impossible.* *Chillingworth.*

It is *impossible* the mind should be stopped any where in its progress in this space, how far so ever it extends its thoughts. *Locke.*

We cannot believe it *impossible* to God to make a creature with more ways to convey into the understanding the notice of corporeal things than five. *Locke.*

I my thoughts deceive
With hope of things *impossible* to find. *Walsh.*

IMPOSSIBI'LITY, ĭm-pŏs-sē-bĭl'ē-tē. *n. s.* [*impossibilité*, Fr. from *impossible.*]

1. Impracticability; the state of being not feasible.

Simple Philoclea, it is the *impossibility* that doth torment me; for unlawful desires are punished after the effect of enjoying, but impossible desires in the desire itself. *Sidney.*

Admit all these *impossibilities* and great absurdities to be possible and convenient. *Whitgift.*

Let the mutinous winds
Strike the proud cedars 'gainst the fiery sun,
Murdering *impossibility,* to make
What cannot be, slight work. *Shaksp.*

They confound difficulty with *impossibility.* *South.*

Those who assert the *impossibility* of space existing without matter, must make body infinite. *Locke.*

When we see a man of like passions and weakness with ourselves going before us in the paths of duty, it confutes all lazy pretences of *impossibility.* *Rogers.*

2. That which cannot be done.

Though men do, without offence, wish daily that the affairs, which with evil success are past, might have fallen out much better; yet to pray that they may have been any other than they are, this being a manifest *impossibility* in itself, the rules of religion do not permit. *Hooker.*

Impossibilities! oh no; there's none,
Could I bring thy heart captive home. *Cowley.*

I'MPOST, ĭm'pōst. *n. s.* [*impost*, *impôt*, Fr. *impositum*, Latin.] A tax; a toll; a custom paid.

Taxes and *imposts* upon merchants do seldom good to the king's revenue; for that that he wins in the hundred, he loseth in the shire. *Bacon.*

IMPO'STS, ĭm-pōsts'. *n. s.* [*imposte*, Fr.] In architecture, that part of a pillar, in vaults and arches, on which the weight of the whole building lieth. *Ainsworth.*

To IMPO'STHUMATE, ĭm-pŏs'tshŭ-māte.[91] *v. n.* [from *imposthume.*] To form an abscess, to gather; to form a cyst or bag containing matter.

The bruise *imposthumated,* and afterwards turned to a stinking ulcer, which made every body shy to come near her. *Arbuthnot.*

To IMPO'STHUMATE, ĭm-pŏs'tshŭ-māte. *v. a.* To afflict with an imposthume.

They would not fly that surgeon, whose lancet threatens none but the *imposthumated* parts. *Decay of Piety*

IMPOSTHUMA'TION, ĭm-pŏs-tshŭ-mā'shŭn.

n. s. [from *impostumate.*] The act of forming an imposthume; the state in which an imposthume is formed.

He that maketh the wound bleed inward, endangereth malign ulcers and pernicious *imposthumations.* *Bacon.*

IMPO'STHUME, ĭm-pŏs'tshūme.[461] *n.s.* [This seems to have been formed by corruption from *impostem*, as *South* writes it; and *impostem* to have been written erroneously for *aposteme*, ἀπόστημα, an abscess.] A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst.

Now rotten diseases, ruptures, catarrhs, and bladders full of *impostumes*, make preposterous discoveries. *Shakspeare.*

An error in the judgment is like an *impostem* in the head, which is always noisome, and frequently mortal. *South.*

Fumes cannot transude through the bag of an *imposthume.* *Harvey.*

IMPO'STOR, ĭm-pŏs'tŭr.[166] *n. s.* [*imposteur*, French; from *impose; impositor*, Latin.] One who cheats by a fictitious character.

Shame and pain, poverty and sickness, yea death and hell itself, are but the trophies of those fatal conquests got by that grand *impostor*, the devil, over the deluded sons of men. *South.*

IMPO'STURE, ĭm-pŏs'tshūre. *n. s.* [*imposture*, French; *impostura*, Latin.] Cheat; fraud: supposititiousness; cheat committed by giving to persons or things a false character.

That the soul and angels have nothing to do with grosser locality is generally opinioned; but who is it that retains not a great part of the *imposture*, by allowing them a definitive *ubi*, which is still but imagination? *Glanville.*

Open to them so many of the interior secrets of this mysterious art, without *imposture* or invidious reserve. *Evelyn.*

We know how successful the late usurper was, while his army believed him real in his zeal against kingship; but when they found out the *imposture*, upon his aspiring to the same himself, he was presently deserted, and never able to crown his usurped greatness, with that title. *South.*

Form new legends,
And fill the world with follies and *impostures.*
Irene.

I'MPOTENCE, ĭm'pŏ-tĕnse. } *n.s.* [*impotentia*, Latin.]
I'MPOTENCY, ĭm'pŏ-tĕn-sė. }

1. Want of power; inability; imbecility; weakness.

Some were poor by *impotency* of nature; as young fatherless children, old decrepit persons, ideots and cripples. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Weakness, or the *impotence* of exercising animal motion, attends fevers. *Arbuthnot.*

God is a friend and a father, whose care supplies our wants, and defends our *impotence*, and from whose compassion in Christ we hope for eternal glory hereafter. *Rogers.*

This is not a restraint or *impotency*, but the royal prerogative of the most absolute King of kings; that he wills to do nothing but what he can; and that he can do nothing which is repugnant to his divine goodness. *Bentley.*

2. Ungovernableness of passion. A Latin signification; *animi impotentia.*

Will he, so wise, let loose at once his ire,
Belike through *impotence*, or unaware,
To give his enemies their wish, and end
Them in his anger, whom his anger saves
To punish endless? *Milton.*

Yet all combin'd,
Your beauty and my *impotence* of mind. *Dryden.*

3. Incapacity of propagation.

Dulness with obscenity must prove
As hateful, sure, as *impotence* in love. *Pope.*

I'MPOTENT, ĭm'pŏ-tĕnt.[170] *adj.* [*impotent*, French; *impotens*, Latin.]

1. Weak; feeble; wanting force; wanting power.

We that are strong must bear the imbecility of the *impotent*, and not please ourselves. *Hooker.*

Yet wealth is *impotent*
To gain dominion, or to keep it gain'd. *Milton.*

Although in dreadful whirls we hung,
High on the broken wave,
I knew thou wert not slow to hear,
Nor *impotent* to save. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Disabled by nature or disease.

In those porches lay a great multitude of *impotent* folk, of blind, halt, and withered. *John.*

There sat a certain man, *impotent* in his feet, being a cripple from his mother's womb, who never had walked. *Acts.*

I have learn'd that fearful commenting
Is leaden servitor to dull delay;
Delay leads *impotent* and snail'd-pac'd beggary.
Shakspeare.

The *impotent* poor might be reliev'd, and the idle forced to labour. *Temple.*

3. Without power of restraint. [*animi impotens.*]

With jealous eyes at distance she had seen,
Whisp'ring with Jove, the silver-footed queen;
Then, *impotent* of tongue, her silence broke,
Thus turbulent in rattling tone she spoke. *Dryden.*

4. Without power of propagation.

He told beau Prim, who is thought *impotent*, that his mistress would not have him, because he is a sloven, and had committed a rape. *Tatler.*

I'MPOTENTLY, ĭm'pŏ-tĕnt-lė. *adv.* [from *impotent.*] Without power.

Proud Cæsar, 'midst triumphal cars,
The spoils of nations, and the pomp of wars,
Ignobly vain, and *impotently* great,
Shew'd Rome her Cato's figure drawn in state. *Pope.*

To IMPO'UND, ĭm-pŏŭnd. *v. a.* [*in* and *pound.* See POUND.]

1. To enclose as in a pound; to shut in; to confine.

The great care was rather how to *impound* the rebels, that none of them might escape, than that any doubt was made to vanquish them. *Bacon.*

2. To shut up in a pinfold.

England
Hath taken and *impounded* as a stray
The king. *Shakspeare's Henry V.*

Seeing him wander about I took him up for a stray, and *impounded* him, with intention to restore him to the right owner. *Dryden.*

To IMPO'WER. See EMPOWER.

IMPRA'CTICABLE, ĭm-prăk'tė-kă-bl. *adj.* [*impracticable*, French; *in* and *practicable.*]

1. Not to be performed; unfeasible; impossible.

Had there not been still remaining bodies, the legitimate offsprings of the antediluvian earth, 'twould have been an extravagant and *impracticable* undertaking to have gone about to determine any thing concerning it. *Woodward.*

To preach up the necessity of that which our experience tells us is utterly *impracticable*, were to affright mankind with the terrible prospect of universal damnation. *Rogers.*

2. Untractable; unmanageable; stubborn.

That fierce *impracticable* nature
Is govern'd by a dainty-finger'd girl. *Rowe.*

IMPRA'CTICABLENESS, ĭm-prăk'tė-kă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *impracticable.*]

1. Impossibility.

I do not know a greater mark of an able minister than that of rightly adapting the several faculties of men; nor is any thing more to be lamented than the *impracticableness* of doing this. *Swift.*

2. Untractableness; stubbornness.

To IMPRECATE, ĭm'prė-kāte. *v. a.* [*imprecor*, Latin.] To call for evil upon himself or others.

IMPRECA'TION, ĭm-prė-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*imprecatio*, Latin; *imprecation*, French; from *imprecate.*] Curse; prayer by which any evil is wished to another or himself.

My mother shall the horrid furies raise
With *imprecations.* *Chapman's Odyssey.*

Sir John Hotham, uncursed by any *imprecation* of mine, paid his own and his eldest son's heads. *King Charles.*

With *imprecations* thus he fill'd the air,
And angry Neptune heard th' unrighteous pray'r.
Pope.

I'MPRECATORY, ĭm'prė-kă-tŭr-é.[512] *adj.* [from *imprecate.*] Containing wishes of evil.

To IMPRE'GN, ĭm-prēne'.[386] *v. a.* [*in* and *prægno*, Latin.] To fill with young; to fill with any matter or quality; to make pregnant.

In her ears the sound
Yet rung of his persuasive words, *impregn'd*
With reason to her seeming. *Milton.*

Th' unfruitful rock itself, *impregn'd* by thee,
Forms lucid stones. *Thomson.*

IMPRE'GNABLE, ĭm-prĕg'nă-bl. *adj.* [*imprégnable*, French.]

1. Not to be stormed; not to be taken.

Two giants kept themselves in a castle, seated upon the top of a rock, *impregnable*, because there was no coming to it but by one narrow path, where one man's force was able to keep down an army. *Sidney.*

Let us be back'd with God, and with the seas;
Which he hath given for fence *impregnable*,
And with their helps alone defend ourselves.
Shakspeare.

Hast thou not him, and all
Which he calls his, inclosed with a wall
Of strength *impregnable?* *Sandys.*

There the capitol thou see'st,
Above the rest lifting his stately head
On the Tarpeian rock, her citadel
Impregnable. *Milton.*

2. Unshaken; unmoved; unaffected; invincible.

The man's affection remains wholly unconcerned and *impregnable;* just like a rock, which, being plied continually by the waves, still throws them back again, but is not at all moved. *South.*

IMPRE'GNABLY, ĭm-prĕg'nă-blė. *adv.* [from *impregnable.*] In such a manner as to defy force or hostility.

A castle strongly seated on a high rock, joineth by an isthmus to the land and is *impregnably* fortified. *Sandys.*

To IMPRE'GNATE, ĭm-prĕg'nāte. *v. a.* [*in* and *prægno*, Latin.]

1. To fill with young; to make prolifick.

Hermaphrodites, although they include the parts of both sexes, cannot *impregnate* themselves. *Brown.*

Christianity is of so prolific a nature, so apt to *impregnate* the hearts and lives of its proselytes, that it is hard to imagine that any branch should want a due fertility. *Decay of Piety.*

2. [*imprégner*, French.] To fill; to saturate.

3. In the following examples, *impregnate* may be perhaps an adjective.

Impregnate, from their loins they shed
A slimy juice. *Dryden's Virgil.*

With native earth their blood the monsters mix'd,
The blood, endu'd with animating heat,
Did in th' *impregnate* earth new sons beget. *Dryd.*

IMPREGNA'TION, ĭm-prĕg-nā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *impregnate.*]

1. The act of making prolifick; fecundation.

They ought to refer matters unto counsellors, which is the first begetting or *impregnation;* but when they are elaborate in the womb of their counsel, and grow ripe to be brought forth, then they take the matter back into their own hands. *Bacon.*

2. That with which any thing is impregnated.

What could implant in the body such peculiar *impregnations,* as should have such power.
Derham's Physico-Theolog.

3. [*impregnation,* French.] Saturation. *Ainsworth.*

IMPREJU'DICATE, ĭm-prē-jōō'dē-kāte.[91] *adj.* [*in, præ,* and *judico,* Latin.] Unprejudiced; not prepossessed; impartial.

The solid reason of one man with *imprejudicate* apprehensions, begets as firm a belief as the authority or aggregated testimony of many hundreds. *Brown.*

IMPREPARA'TION, ĭm-prĕp-ā-rā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*in* and *preparation.*] Unpreparedness; want of preparation.

Impreparation and unreadiness when they find in us, they turn it to the soothing up of themselves. *Hooker.*

To IMPRE'SS, ĭm-prĕs'. *v. a.* [*impressum,* Latin.]

1. To print by pressure; to stamp.

When God from earth form'd Adam in the cast,
He his own image on the clay *imprest.* *Denham.*
The conquering chief his foot *imprest*
On the strong neck of that destructive beast.
Dryden's Ovid.

2. To fix deep.

We should dwell upon the arguments, and *impress* the motives of persuasion upon our own hearts, 'till we feel the force of them. *Watts.*

3. To mark, as impressed by a stamp.

So foul and ugly, that exceeding fear
Their visages *imprest,* when they approached near.
Spenser.

4. To force into service. This is generally now spoken and written *press.*

His age has charms in it, his title more,
To pluck the common bosoms on his side,
And turn our *imprest* launces in our eyes
Which do command them. *Shakspeare.*
Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be, until
Great Birnam-wood to Dunsinane's high hill
Shall come against him.
——That will never be:
Who can *impress* the forest, bid the tree
Unfix his earth-bound root. *Shakspeare.*
Ormond should contribute all he could for the making those levies of men, and for *impressing* of ships. *Clarendon.*

IMPRE'SS, ĭm'prĕs.[92] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Mark made by pressure.

This weak *impress* of love is as a figure
Trenched in ice, which with an hour's heat
Dissolves to water. *Shakspeare.*
They having taken the *impresses* of the insides of these shells with that exquisite niceness, as to express even the finest lineaments of them.
Woodward's Natural History.

2. Effects of one substance on another.

How objects are represented to myself I cannot be ignorant; but in what manner they are received, and what *impresses* they make upon the differing organs of another, he only knows that feels them.
Glanville's Scepsis.

3. Mark of distinction; stamp.

God, surveying the works of the creation, leaves us this general *impress* or character upon them, that they were exceeding good. *South.*

4. Device; motto.

To describe emblazon'd shields,
Impresses quaint, caparisons, and steeds,
Bases, and tinsels, trappings. *Milton.*

5. Act of forcing into service; compulsion; seizure. Now commonly *press.*

Ajax was here the voluntary, and you as under an *impress.* *Shakspeare.*
Why such *impress* of shipwrights, whose sore task,
Does not divide the Sunday from the week? *Shaksp.*
Your ships are not well mann'd;
Your mariners are muleteers, reapers, people
Ingrost by swift *impress.* *Shakspeare.*

IMPRE'SSIBLE, ĭm-prĕs'sē-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *pressum,* Latin.] What may be impressed.

The differences of *impressible* and not *impressible,* figurable and not figurable, are plebeian notions.
Bacon's Natural History.

IMPRE'SSION, ĭm-prĕsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*impressio,* Latin; *impression,* French.]

1. The act of pressing one body upon another.

Sensation is such an *impression* or motion, made in some part of the body, as produces some perception in the understanding. *Locke.*

2. Mark made by pressure; stamp.

Like to a chaos, or unlick'd bear-whelp,
That carries no *impression* like the dam. *Shaksp.*

3. Image fixed in the mind.

Were the offices of religion stript of all the external decencies, they would not make a due *impression* on the mind. *Atterbury.*
The false representations of the kingdom's enemies had made some *impression* in the mind of the successor. *Swift.*

4. Efficacious agency; operation; influence.

The king had made him high sheriff of Sussex, that he might the better make *impression* upon that country. *Clarendon.*
We lie open to the *impressions* of flattery, which we admit without scruple, because we think we deserve it. *Atterbury.*
Universal gravitation is above all mechanism, and proceeds from a divine energy and *impression.*
Bentley.
There is a real knowledge of material things, when the thing itself, and the real action and *impression* thereof on our senses, is perceived.
Cheyne.

5. Effect of an attack.

Such a defeat of near two hundred horse, seconded with two thousand foot, may surely endure a comparison with any of the bravest *impressions* in ancient times. *Wotton.*

6. Edition; number printed at once; one course of printing.

To be distracted with many opinions, makes men to be of the last *impression,* and full of change.
Bacon.
For ten *impressions,* which his works have had in so many years, at present a hundred books are scarcely purchased once a twelve-month. *Dryden.*

IMPRE'SSURE, ĭm-prĕsh'ŭre. *n. s.* [from *impress.*] The mark made by pressure; the dint; the impression.

Lean but upon a rush,
The cicatrice and capable *impressure*
Thy palm some moments keeps. *Shakspeare.*

To IMPRI'NT, ĭm-prĭnt'. *v. a.* [*imprimer,* French.]

1. To mark upon any substance by pressure.

One of the same seal, *imprinted* upon pieces of wax of different colours. *Holder.*
Having surveyed the image of God in the soul of man, we are not to omit those characters of majesty that God *imprinted* upon the body. *South.*
She amidst his spacious meadows flows;
Inclines her urn upon his fatten'd lands,
And sees his num'rous herds *imprint* her sands.
Prior.

2. To stamp words upon paper by the use of types.

3. To fix on the mind or memory.

There is a kind of conveying of effectual and *imprinting* passages, amongst compliments, which is of singular use. *Bacon.*
We have all those ideas in our understandings which we can make the objects of our thoughts, without the help of those sensible qualities which first *imprinted* them. *Locke.*
Retention is the power to revive again in our minds those ideas, which, after *imprinting,* have disappeared. *Locke.*
By familiar acquaintance he has got the ideas of those two different things distinctly *imprinted* on his mind. *Locke.*

4. *To* IMPRINT *in,* is less proper.

When we set before our eyes a round globe, the idea *imprinted* in our mind is of a flat circle, variously shadowed. *Locke.*

To IMPRI'SON, ĭm-prĭz'z'n. *v. a.* [*emprisonner,* French, *in* and *prison.*] To shut up; to confine; to keep from liberty; to restrain in place.

He *imprison'd* was in chains remediless;
For that Hyppolytus' rent corse he did redress.
Spenser.
Now we are in the street, he first of all,
Improvidently proud, creeps to the wall;
And so *imprison'd* and hemm'd in by me,
Sells for a little state his liberty. *Donne.*
Try to *imprison* the resistless wind;
So swift is guilt, so hard to be confin'd. *Dryden.*
If a man *imprisons* himself in his closet, and employs reason to find out the nature of the corporeal world, without experiments, he will frame a scheme of chimeras. *Watts.*
It is not improbable, that all the virtual heat in the juices of vegetables, metals, and minerals, may be owing to the action of the *imprisoned* rays.
Cheyne.

IMPRI'SONMENT, ĭm-prĭz'z'n-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*emprisonnement,* French; from *imprison.*] Confinement; clausure; state of being shut in prison. It may be written *emprisonment.*

His sinews waxen weak and raw,
Through long *imprisonment* and hard constraint.
Spenser.
Which shall I first bewail,
Thy bondage or lost sight?
Thou art become, O worst *imprisonment!*
The dungeon of thyself. *Milton's Agonistes.*
From retentive cage
When sullen Philomel escapes, her notes
She varies, and of past *imprisonment*
Sweetly complains. *Philips.*
Count Serini, still close prisoner in this castle, lost his senses by his long *imprisonment* and afflictions. *Addison.*
It is well if they don't fix the brand of heresy on the man who is leading them out of their long *imprisonment,* and loosing the fetters of their souls.
Watts on the Mind.

IMPROBABI'LITY, ĭm-prŏb-ā-bĭl'ē-tē. *n. s.* [from *improbable.*] Unlikelihood; difficulty to be believed.

The difficulty and the *improbability* of attempting this successfully, is great. *Hammond.*
As to the *improbabilities* of a spirit appearing, I boldly answer him, that a heroic poet is not tied to the bare representation of what is true, or exceeding probable. *Dryden.*

IMPRO'BABLE, ĭm-prŏb'ā-bl. *adj.* [*improbable,* French; *improbabilis,* Latin; *in*

and *probable*.] Unlikely; incredible.

This account of party-patches will appear *improbable* to those who live at a distance from the fashionable world. *Addison.*

IMPRO'BABLY, ĭm-prŏb'â-blė. *adv.* [from *improbable*.]

1. Without likelihood.
2. In a manner not to be approved. Obsolete.

Aristotle tells us, if a drop of wine be put into ten thousand measures of water, the wine being overpowered, will be turned into water: he speaks very *improbably*. *Boyle.*

To I'MPROBATE, ĭm'prō-bāte. *v. a.* [*in* and *probo*, Latin.] Not to approve. *Ainsw.*

IMPROBA'TION, ĭm-prō-bā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*improbatio*, Latin; *improbation*, French.] Act of disallowing. *Ainsworth.*

IMPRO'BITY, ĭm-prŏb'ė-tė. *n. s.* [*improbitas*, *improbus*, Latin.] Want of honesty; dishonesty; baseness.

He was perhaps excommunicable, yea, and cast out for notorious *improbity*. *Hooker.*

We balance the *improbity* of the one with the *improbity* of the other. *L'Estrange.*

To IMPROLI'FICATE, ĭm-prō-lĭf'fė-kāte.[91] *v. a.* [*in* and *prolifick*.] To impregnate; to fecundate. Not used.

A difficulty in eggs is how the sperm of the cock *improlificates*, and makes the oval conception fruitful. *Brown.*

IMPRO'PER, ĭm-prŏp'ŭr.[98] *adj.* [*improfire*, French; *improprius*, Latin.]

1. Not well adapted; unqualified.

As every science requires a peculiar genius, so likewise there is a genius peculiarly *improper* for every one. *Burnet.*

2. Unfit; not conducive to the right end.

The methods used in an original disease would be very *improper* in a gouty case. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Not just; not accurate.

He disappear'd was rerifi'd;
For 'tis *improper* speech to say he dy'd:
He was exhal'd. *Dryden.*

IMPRO'PERLY, ĭm-prŏp'ŭr-lė. *adv.* [from *improper*.]

1. Not fitly; incongruously.
2. Not justly; not accurately.

Improperly we measure life by breath:
Such do not truly live who merit death. *Dryden.*

They assuring me of their assistance in correcting my faults where I spoke *improperly*, I was encouraged. *Dryden.*

To IMPRO'PRIATE, ĭm-prō'prė-āte. *v. a.* [*in* and *proprius*, Latin.]

1. To convert to private use; to seize to himself.

For the pardon of the rest, the king thought it not fit it should pass by parliament; the better, being matter of grace, to *impropriate* the thanks to himself. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. To put the possessions of the church into the hands of laicks.

Mrs. Gulston being possessed of the *impropriate* parsonage of Bardwell in Suffolk, did procure from the king leave to annex the same to the vicarage. *Spelman.*

IMPROPRIA'TION, ĭm-prō-prė-ā'shŭn. *n. s* [from *impropriate*.]

An *impropriation* is properly so called when the church land is in the hands of a layman: and an appropriation is when it is in the hands of a bishop, college, or religious house, though sometimes these terms are confounded. *Ayliffe*

Having an *impropriation* in his estate, he took a course to dispose of it for the augmentation of the vicarage. *Spelman.*

IMPROPRIA'TOR, ĭm-prō-prė-ā'tŭr.[166] *n. s.* [from *impropriate*.] A layman that has the possession of the lands of the church.

Where the vicar leases his glebe, the tenant must pay the great tythes to the rector or *impropriator*. *Ayliffe.*

IMPROPRI'ETY, ĭm-prō-prī'ė-tė. *n. s.* [*impropriété*, French; from *improprius*, Latin.] Unfitness; unsuitableness; inaccuracy; want of justness.

These mighty ones, whose ambition could suffer them to be called gods, would never be flattered into immortality; but the proudest have been convinced of the *impropriety* of that appellation. *Brown.*

Many gross *improprieties*, however authorized by practice, ought to be discarded. *Swift.*

IMPRO'SPEROUS, ĭm-prŏs'-pŭr-ŭs. *adj.* [*in* and *prosperous*.] Unhappy; unfortunate; not successful.

This method is in the design probable, how *improsperous* soever the wickedness of men hath rendered the success of it. *Hammond.*

Our pride seduces us at once into the guilt of bold, and punishment of *improsperous* rebels. *Decay of Piety.*

Seven revolving years are wholly run,
Since the *improsperous* voyage we begun. *Dryden.*

IMPRO'SPEROUSLY, ĭm-prŏs'-pŭr-ŭs-lė. *adv.* [from *improsperous*.] Unhappily; unsuccessfully; with ill fortune.

This experiment has been but very *improsperously* attempted. *Boyle.*

IMPRO'VABLE, ĭm-prōō'vâ-bl. *adj.* [from *improve*.] Capable of being advanced from a good to a better state; capable of melioration.

Adventures in knowledge are laudable, and the essays of weaker heads afford *improvable* hints unto better. *Brown.*

We have stock enough, and that too of so *improvable* a nature, that is, capable of infinite advancement. *Decay of Piety.*

Man is accommodated with moral principles, *improvable* by the exercise of his faculties. *Hale.*

Animals are not *improvable* beyond their proper genius: a dog will never learn to mew, nor a cat to bark. *Grew.*

I have a fine spread of *improvable* lands, and am already planting woods and draining marshes. *Addison.*

IMPRO'VABLENESS, ĭm-prōō'vâ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *improvable*.] Capableness of being made better.

IMPRO'VABLY, ĭm-prōō'vâ-blė. *adv.* [from *improvable*.] In a manner that admits of melioration.

To IMPRO'VE, ĭm-prōōv'. *v. a.* [*in* and *probus*. *Quasi probum facere. Skinner.*]

1. To advance any thing nearer to perfection; to raise from good to better. We *amend* a *bad*, but *improve* a *good thing*.

I love not to *improve* the honour of the living by impairing that of the dead. *Denham.*

Heaven seems *improv'd* with a superiour ray,
And the bright arch reflects a double day. *Pope.*

2. [*in* and *prove; improuver*, French; *improbo*, Latin.] To disprove. Disused.

Though the prophet Jeremy was unjustly accused, yet doth not that *improve* any thing that I have said. *Whitgift.*

To IMPRO'VE, ĭm-prōōv'. *v. n.* To advance in goodness.

We take care to *improve* in our frugality and diligence; virtues which become us, particularly in times of war. *Atterbury.*

IMPRO'VEMENT, ĭm-prōōv'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *improve*.]

1. Melioration; advancement of any thing from good to better.

Some virtues tend to the preservation of health, and others to the *improvement* and security of estates. *Tillotson.*

2. Act of improving; something added or changed for the better: sometimes with *on*.

The parts of Sinon, Camilla, and some few others, are *improvements on* the Greek poet. *Addison.*

3. Progress from good to better.

There is a design of publishing the history of architecture, with its several *improvements* and decays. *Addison.*

4. Instruction; edification.

I look upon your city as the best place of *improvement*: from the school we go to the university, but from the university to London. *South.*

5. Effect of melioration.

Love is the greatest of human affections, and friendship the noblest and most refined *improvement* of love. *South.*

IMPRO'VER, ĭm-prōōv'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *improve*.]

1. One that makes himself or any thing else better.

They were the greatest *improvers* of those qualifications with which courts used to be adorned. *Clarendon.*

The first started ideas have been examined, and many effectually confuted by the late *improvers* of this way. *Locke.*

Homer is like a skillful *improver*, who places a beautiful statue so as to answer several vistas. *Pope.*

2. Any thing that meliorates.

Chalk is a very great *improver* of most lands. *Mortimer.*

IMPROVI'DED, ĭm-prō-vī'dĕd. *adj.* [*improvisus*, Latin; *improvu*, French.] Unforeseen; unexpected; unprovided against.

She suborned hath
This crafty messenger with letters vain,
To work new woe, and *improvided* scath,
By breaking off the band betwixt us twain. *Spenser.*

IMPRO'VIDENCE, ĭm-prŏv'ė-dĕnse. *n. s.* [from *improvident*.] Want of forethought; want of caution.

Men would escape floods by running up to mountains; and though some might perish through *improvidence*, many would escape. *Hale.*

The *improvidence* of my neighbour must not make me inhuman. *L'Estrange.*

IMPRO'VIDENT, ĭm-prŏv'ė-dĕnt. *adj.* [*improvidus*, Latin.] Wanting forecast; wanting care to provide.

Improvident soldiers, had your watch been good,
This sudden mischief never could have fall'n. *Shak.*

When men well have fed, the blood being warm,
Then are they most *improvident* of harm. *Daniel.*

I shall conclude this digression, and return to the time when that brisk and *improvident* resolution was taken. *Clarendon.*

This were an *improvident* revenge in the young ones, whereby they must destroy themselves. *Brown.*

IMPRO'VIDENTLY, ĭm-prŏv'ė-dĕnt-lė. *adv.* [from *improvident*.] Without forethought; without care.

Now we are in the street, he first of all,
Improvidently proud, creeps to the wall;
And so imprison'd, and hemm'd in by me,
Sells for a little state his liberty. *Donne.*

IMPROVI'SION, ĭm-prō-vĭzh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*in* and *provision*.] Want of forethought.

Her *improvision* would be justly accusable. *Brown.*

IMPRU'DENCE, ĭm-prôô'dênse.[343] *n. s.* [*imprudence*, Fr. *imprudentia*, Lat.] Want of prudence; indiscretion; negligence; inattention to interest.

IMPRU'DENT, ĭm-prôô'dênt.[343] *adj.* [*imprudent*, French; *imprudens*, Lat.] Wanting prudence; injudicious; indiscreet; negligent.

There is no such *imprudent* person as he that neglects God and his soul. *Tillotson.*

I'MPUDENCE, ĭm'pû-dênse. } *n. s.* [*impudence*, Fr.
I'MPUDENCY, ĭm'pû-dên-sê. } *impudentia*, Lat.] Shamelessness; immodesty.

I ne'er heard yet
That any of these bolder vices wanted
Less *impudence* to gainsay what they did,
Than to perform it first. *Shaksp.*

Nor did Noah's infirmity justify Cham's *impudency*, or exempt him from that curse of being servant of servants. *King Charles.*

Those clear truths, that either their own evidence forces us to admit, or common experience makes it *impudence* to deny. *Locke.*

I'MPUDENT, ĭm'pû-dênt.[503] *adj.* [*impudent*, French; *impudens*, Latin.]

1. Shameless; wanting modesty.

It is not a confident brow, nor the throng of words that come with more than *impudent* sauciness from you, can thrust me from a level consideration. *Shaksp.*

When we behold an angel, not to fear,
Is to be *impudent*. *Dryden.*

2. Unchaste; immodest.

I'MPUDENTLY, ĭm'pû-dênt-lê. *adv.* [from *impudent*.] Shamelessly; without modesty.

At once assail
With open mouths, and *impudently* rail. *Sandys.*

Why should soft Fabius *impudently* bear
Names gain'd by conquest in the Gallic war?
Why lays he claim to Hercules his strain,
Yet dares be base, effeminate, and vain? *Dryden.*

To IMPU'GN, ĭm-pûne.[385 389 147] *v. a.* [*impugner*, French; *impugno*, Latin.] To attack; to assault by law or argument.

Of a strange nature is the suit you follow;
Yet in such rules that the Venetian law
Cannot *impugn* you. *Shaksp.*

I cannot think myself engaged to discourse of lots, as to their nature, use, and allowableness; and that not only in matters of moment and business, but also of recreation, which is *impugned* by some, though better defended by others. *South.*

St. Hierom reporteth, that be saw one of these in his time; but the truth hereof I will not rashly *impugn*, or over-boldly affirm. *Peacham.*

IMPU'GNER, ĭm-pû'nûr.[409] *n. s.* [from *impugn*.] One that attacks or invades.

IMPUI'SSANCE, ĭm-pû-ĭs'sânse. *n. s.* [Fr.] Impotence; inability; weakness; feebleness.

As he would not trust Ferdinando and Maximilian for supports of war, so the *impuissance* of the one, and the double proceeding of the other, lay fair for him for occasions to accept of peace. *Bacon.*

I'MPULSE, ĭm'pûlse. *n. s.* [*impulsus*, Latin.]

1. Communicated force; the effect of one body acting upon another.

If these little *impulses* set the great wheels of devotion on work, the largeness and height of that shall not at all be prejudiced by the smallness of its occasion. *South.*

Bodies produce ideas in us manifestly by *impulse*. *Locke.*

Bodies, from the *impulse* of a fluid, can only gravitate in proportion to their surfaces, and not according to their quantity of matter, which is contrary to experience. *Cheyne.*

2. Influence acting upon the mind; motive; idea impressed.

Meantime, by Jove's *impulse*, Mezentius arm'd,
Succeeded Turnus. *Dryden.*

These were my natural *impulses* for the undertaking; but there was an accidental motive, which was full as forcible. *Dryden.*

Moses saw the bush burn without being consumed, and heard a voice out of it: this was something, besides finding an *impulse* upon his mind to go to Pharaoh, that he might bring his brethren out of Egypt. *Locke.*

3. Hostile impression.

Like two great rocks against the raging tide,
Unmov'd the two united chiefs abide,
Sustain the *impulse*, and receive the war. *Prior.*

IMPU'LSION, ĭm-pûl'shûn. *n. s.* [*impulsion*, Fr. *impulsus*, Lat.]

1. The agency of body in motion upon body.

The motion in the minute parts of any solid body passeth without sound; for that sound that is heard sometimes is produced only by the breaking of the air, and not by the *impulsion* of the air. *Bacon.*

To the *impulsion* there is requisite the force of the body that moveth, and the resistance of the body that is moved; and if the body be too great, it yieldeth too little; and if it be too small, it resisteth too little. *Bacon.*

2. Influence operating upon the mind.

But thou didst plead
Divine *impulsion*, prompting how thou might'st
Find some occasion to infest our foes. *Milton.*

IMPU'LSIVE, ĭm-pûl'sĭv. *adj.* [*impulsif*, Fr. from *impulse*.] Having the power of impulse; moving; impellent.

Nature and duty bind him to obedience:
But those being placed in a lower sphere,
His fierce ambition, like the highest mover,
Has hurried with a strong *impulsive* motion
Against their proper course. *Denham.*

What is the fountain or *impulsive* cause of this prevention of sin? It is perfectly free grace. *South.*

Poor men! poor papers! we and they
Do some *impulsive* force obey,
And are but play'd with, do not play. *Prior.*

IMPU'NITY, ĭm-pû'nê-tê. *n. s.* [*impunité*, French; *impunitas*, Latin.] Freedom from punishment; exemption from punishment.

In the condition of subjects they will gladly continue, as long as they may be protected and justly governed, without oppression on the one side, or *impunity* on the other. *Davies.*

A general *impunity* would confirm them; for the vulgar will never believe, that there is a crime where they see no penalty. *Addison.*

Men, potent in the commonwealth, will employ their ill-gotten influence towards procuring *impunity*, or extorting undue favours for themselves or dependents. *Atterbury.*

IMPU'RE, ĭm-pûre'. *adj.* [*impur*, Fr. *impurus*, Latin.]

1. Defiled with guilt; unholy: of men.

No more can *impure* man retain and move
In that pure region of a worthy love,
Than earthly substance can unforc'd aspire,
And leave his nature to converse with fire. *Donne.*

2. Contrary to sanctity; unhallowed; unholy: of things.

Hypocrites austerely talk,
Condemning as *impure* what God has made
Pure, and commands to some, leaves free to all. *Milton.*

3. Unchaste.

If black scandal, or foul-fac'd reproach,
Attend the sequel of your imposition,
Your mere enforcement shall acquittance me
From all the *impure* blots and stains thereof. *Shak.*

One could not devise a more proper hell for an *impure* spirit, than that which Plato has touched upon. *Addison.*

4. Feculent; foul with extraneous mixtures; drossy.

IMPU'RELY, ĭm-pûre'lê. *adv.* [from *impure*.] With impurity.

IMPU'RENESS, ĭm-pûre'nês. } *n. s.* [*impureté*, Fr.
IMPU'RITY, ĭm-pû'rê-tê. } *impuritas*, Lat. from *impure*.]

1. Want of sanctity; want of holiness.

2. Act of unchastity.

Foul *impurities* reigned among the monkish clergy. *Atterbury.*

3. Feculent; admixture.

Cleanse the alimentary duct by vomiting and clysters, the *impurities* of which will be carried into the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

To IMPU'RPLE, ĭm-pûr'pl.[405] *v. a.* [*empourprer*, Fr. from *purple*.] To make red; to colour as with purple.

Now in loose garlands, thick thrown off the bright
Pavement, that like a sea of jasper shone,
Impurpled with celestial roses, smil'd. *Milton.*

IMPU'TABLE, ĭm-pû'tâ-bl. *adj.* [from *impute*.]

1. Chargeable upon any one; that of which one may be accused.

That first sort of foolishness is *imputable* to them. *South.*

2. Accusable; chargeable with a fault. Not proper.

If the wife departs from her husband, through any default of his, as on the account of cruelty, then he shall be compelled to allow her alimony; for the law deems her to be a dutiful wife as long as the fault lies at his door, and she is in no wise *imputable*. *Ayliffe.*

IMPU'TABLENESS, ĭm-pû'tâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *imputable*.] The quality of being imputable.

'Tis necessary to the *imputableness* of an action that it be avoidable. *Norris.*

IMPUTA'TION, ĭm-pû-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*imputation*, French; from *impute*.]

1. Attribution of any thing: generally of ill.

Trust to me, Ulysses;
Our *imputation* shall be oddly pois'd
In this wild action. *Shaksp.*

If a son that is sent by his father about merchandise, do fall into some lewd action, the *imputation* of his wickedness, by your rule, should be imposed upon his father. *Shaksp.*

To use intellections and volitions in the infinite essence, as hypothesis, is allowable: but a rigorous *imputation* is derogatory to him, and arrogant in us. *Glanville.*

I have formerly said that I could distinguish your writings from those of any others: 'tis now time to clear myself from any *imputation* of self conceit on the subject. *Dryden.*

2. Sometimes of good.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his men with the *imputation* of being near their master. *Shaksp.*

3. Censure; reproach.

Whatsoever happens they also the least feel that scourge of vulgar *imputation*, which notwithstanding they deserve. *Hooker.*

Let us be careful to guard ourselves against these groundless *imputations* of our enemies, and to rise above them. *Addison.*

Neither do I reflect upon the memory of his late majesty, whom I entirely acquit of any *imputation* upon this matter. *Swift.*

4. Hint; slight notice.

Anthonia is a good man.

—Have you heard any *imputation* to the contrary?

—No, no; my meaning is to have you understand me that he is sufficient. *Shaksp.*

IMPUTA'TIVE, ĭm-pū'tā-tĭv.[512] *adj.* [from *impute*.] That may impute. *Ainsworth.*

To IMPU'TE, ĭm-pūte'. *v. a.* [*imputer*, French; *imputo*, Latin.]

1. To charge upon; to attribute: generally ill; sometimes good.

It was *imputed* to him for righteousness. *Rom.*

Men in their innovations should follow the example of time, which innovateth but quietly, and by degrees scarce to be perceived; for otherwise whatsoever is new and unlooked for, ever mends some, and impairs others; and he that is holpen takes it for a fortune, and thanks the time; and he that is hurt for a wrong, *imputeth* it to the author. *Bacon.*

I made it by your persuasion, to satisfy those who *imputed* it to folly. *Temple.*

Impute your dangers to our ignorance. *Dryden.*

This obscurity cannot be *imputed* to want of language in so great a master of stile. *Locke.*

I have read a book *imputed* to lord Bathurst, called a dissertation on parties. *Swift.*

2. To reckon to one what does not properly belong to him.

Thy merit
Imputed shall absolve them who renounce
Their own both righteous and unrighteous deeds. *Milton.*

IMPU'TER, ĭm-pū'tŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *impute*.] He that imputes.

IN, ĭn. *prep.* [*in* Latin.]

1. Noting the place where any thing is present; not without.

In school of love are all things taught we see;
There learn'd this maid of arms the ireful guise. *Fairfax.*

Is this place here not sufficient strong
To guard us *in*? *Daniel's Civil War.*

2. Noting the state or thing present at any time.

The other is only by error and misconceit named the ordinance of Jesus Christ: no one proof is yet brought forth, whereby it may clearly appear to be so *in* very deed. *Hooker.*

Like one of two contending *in* a prize,
That thinks he hath done well in people's eyes. *Shaksp.*

Sir Edmund Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more confederates, are *in* arms. *Shak.*

Danger before, and *in*, and after the act,
You needs must grant is great. *Daniel.*

However it be *in* knowledge, I may truly say it is of no use at all *in* probabilities; for the assent there, being to be determined by the preponderancy, after a due weighing of all the proofs on both sides, nothing is so unfit to assist the mind *in* that as syllogism. *Locke.*

God hath made our eternal and temporal interests, *in* most cases, very consistent. *Smalridge.*

None was so little *in* their friendships, or so much *in* that of those whom they had most abused. *Dunciad.*

3. Noting the time.

When we would consider eternity, *a parte ante*, what do we but, beginning from ourselves and the present time we are *in*, repeat *in* our minds the ideas of years or ages past? *Locke.*

4. Noting power.

To feed men's souls, quoth he, is not *in* man. *Hubberd.*

5. Noting proportion.

Let usury in general be reduced to five *in* the hundred, and let that rate be proclaimed to be free and current. *Bacon.*

I cannot but lament the common course, which, at least, nine *in* ten of those who enter into the ministry are obliged to enter. *Swift.*

6. According to.

In all likelihood I brought all my limbs out of the bed, which, 'tis probable, he has not done off the breach. *Collier.*

7. Concerning.

I only consider what he, who is allowed to have carried this argument farthest, has said *in* it. *Locke.*

8. For the sake. A solem phrase.

Now, *in* the names of all the gods at once,
Upon what meat does this our Cæsar feed,
That he is grown so great? *Shaksp.*

In the name of the people,
And *in* the power of us the tribunes, we
Banish him our city, *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

Now, *in* the name of honour, sir, I beg you
That I may see your father's death reveng'd. *Dryd.*

9. Noting cause.

King Henry, be thy title wright or wrong,
Lord Clifford vows to fight *in* thy defence. *Shaksp.*

10. IN *that*. Because.

Some things they do *in that* they are men; *in that* they are wise men, and christian men, some things; some things *in that* they are men misled, and blinded with error. *Hooker.*

He cannot brook such disgrace well, as he shall run into; *in that* it is a thing of his own search. *Shakspeare.*

11. IN *as much*. Since; seeing that.

Those things are done voluntarily by us, which other creatures do naturally, *in as much* as we might stay our doing of them if we would. *Hooker.*

IN, ĭn. *adv.*

1. Within some place; not out.

How infamous is the false fraudulent, and unconscionable person; especially if he be arrived at that consummate and robust degree of falsehood as to play *in* and out, and show tricks with oaths, the sacredest bonds which the conscience of man can be bound with. *South.*

I fear me, you 'll be *in* 'till then. *Shaksp.*

2. Engaged to any affair.

We know the worst can come; 'tis thought upon:
We cannot shift being *in*, we must go on. *Daniel.*

These pragmatical flies value themselves for being *in* at every thing, and are found at last to be just good for nothing. *L'Estrange.*

3. Placed in some state.

Poor rogues talk of court news,
Who loses and who wins; who 's *in*, who 's out. *Shakspeare.*

Must never patriot then declaim at gin,
Unless, good man, he has been fairly *in*? *Pope.*

4. Noting immediate entrance.

Go to thy fellows; bid them cover the table, serve *in* the meat, and we will come *in* to dinner. *Shak.*

He 's too big to go *in* there: what shall I do?—Let me see 't! I 'll *in*, I 'll *in*;—follow your friend's —advice: I 'll *in*. *Shakspeare.*

5. Into any place.

Next fill the hole with its own earth again,
And trample with thy feet, and tread it *in*. *Dryd.*

Is it not more eligible to come *in* with a smooth gale, than to be tossed at sea with a storm? *Collier.*

In the said cavity lies loose the shell of some sort of bivalve, larger than could be introduced *in* at those holes. *Woodward.*

6. Close; home.

The posture of left-handed fencers is so different from that of the right-handed, that you run upon their swords if you push forward; and they are *in* with you, if you offer to fall back without keeping your guard. *Tatler.*

7. IN has commonly in composition a negative or privative sense, as in the Latin: so, *active* denotes that which *acts*, *inactive* that which does *not act*. *In* before *r* is changed into *r*; as *irregular*: before *l* into *l*; as *illative*: and into *m* before some other consonants; as *improbable*.

INABI'LITY, ĭn-ā-bĭl'ĕ-tē. *n. s.* [*in* and *ability*.] Impuissance; impotence; want of power.

If no natural nor casual *inability* cross their desires, they, always delighting to inure themselves with actions most beneficial to others, cannot but gather great experience, and through experience the more wisdom. *Hooker.*

Neither ignorance nor *inability* can be pretended: and what plea can we offer to divine justice to prevent condemnation? *Rogers.*

INA'BSTINENCE, ĭn-ăb'stē-nĕnse. *n s.* [*in* and *abstinence*.] Intemperance; want of power to abstain; prevalence of appetite.

Diseases dire; of which a monstrous crew
Before thee shall appear, that thou may'st know
What misery the *inabstinence* of Eve
Shall bring on man. *Milton.*

INACCE'SSIBLE, ĭn-ăk-sĕs'sē-bl. *adj.* [*inaccessible*, French; *in* and *accessible*.] Not to be reached; not to be approached.

Whate'er you are,
That in this desart *inaccessible*,
Under the shade of melancholy boughs,
Lose and neglect the creeping hours of time. *Shak.*

Many other hidden parts of nature, even of a far lower form, are *inaccessible* to us. *Hale.*

There shall we see the ends and uses of these things, which here were either too subtile for us to penetrate, or too remote and *inaccessible* for us to come to any distinct view of. *Ray.*

This part, which is so noble, is not altogether *inaccessible*; and that an easy way may be found to it, 'tis to consider nature and to copy her. *Dryden.*

INA'CCURACY, ĭn-ăk'kū-rā-sē. *n. s.* [from *inaccurate*.] Want of exactness.

INA'CCURATE, ĭn-ăk'kū-rāte.[91] *adj.* [*in* and *accurate*.] Not exact; not accurate. It is used sometimes of persons, but more frequently of performances.

INA'CTION, ĭn-ăk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*inaction*, French; *in* and *action*.] Cessation from labour; forbearance of labour.

The times and amusements past are not more like a dream to me, than those which are present: I lie in a refreshing kind of *inaction*. *Pope.*

INA'CTIVE, ĭn-ăk'tĭv. *adj.* [*in* and *active*.] Not busy; not diligent; idle; indolent; sluggish.

INA'CTIVELY, ĭn-ăk'tĭv-lē. *adv.* [from *inactive*.] Idly; without labour; without motion; sluggishly.

In seasons of perfect freedom, mark how your son spends his time; whether he *inactively* loiters it away, when left to his own inclination. *Locke.*

INACTI'VITY, ĭn-ăk-tĭv'ĕ-tē. *n. s.* [*in* and *activity*.] Idleness; rest; sluggishness.

A doctrine which manifestly tends to discourage the endeavours of men, to introduce a lazy *inactivity*, and neglect of the ordinary means of grace. *Rogers.*

Virtue, conceal'd within our breast,
Is *inactivity* at best. *Swift.*

INA'DEQUATE, ĭn-ăd'ĕ-kwāte.[91] *adj.* [*in* and *adequatus*, Latin.] Not equal to the purpose; defective; falling below the due proportion.

Remorse for vice
Not paid, or paid *inadequate* in price,
What farther means can reason now direct? *Dryd.*

Inadequate ideas are such, which are but a partial or incomplete representation of those archetypes o which they are referred. *Locke.*

INA'DEQUATELY, ĭn-ăd'ĕ-kwāte-lē. *adv*

[from *inadequate*.] Defectively; not completely.

These pores they may either exactly fill, or but *inadequately*. *Boyle.*

INADVE'RTENCE, în-âd-vêr'tênse. } *n. s.*
INADVE'RTENCY, în-âd-vêr'tên-sê. } [*inadvertence*, French; from *inadvertent*.]

1. Carelessness; negligence; inattention.

There is a difference between them, as hetween *inadvertency* and deliberation, hetween surprise and set purpose. *South.*

From an habitual heedless *inadvertency*, men are so intent upon the present that they mind nothing else. *L'Estrange.*

2. Act or effect of negligence.

Many persons have lain under great and heavy scandals, which have taken their first rise only from some *inadvertence* or indiscretion. *Government of the Tongue.*

The productions of a great genius, with many lapses and *inadvertencies*, are infinitely preferable to the works of an inferior kind of author, which are scrupulously exact. *Addison.*

INADVE'RTENT, în-âd-vêr'tênt. *adj.* [*in* and *advertens*, Latin.] Negligent; careless.

INADVE'RTENTLY, în-âd-vêr'tênt-lê. *adv.* [from *inadvertent*.] Carlessly; negligently.

Aristotle mentions Telegonus as the son of Circe and Ulysses, who afterwards slew his father with the hone of a fish *inadvertently*. *Broome.*

Worthy persons, if *inadvertently* drawn into a deviation, will endeavour instantly to recover their lost ground. *Clarissa.*

INA'LIENABLE, în-âle'yên-â-bl.[113] *adj.* [*in* and *alienable*.] That cannot be alienated, or granted to another.

INALIME'NTAL, în-âl-ê-mên'tâl. *adj.* [*in* and *alimental*.] Affording no nourishment.

Dulcoration importeth a degree of nourishment; and the making of things *inalimental* to become alimental, may be an experiment of great profit for making new victual. *Bacon.*

INAMI'SSIBLE, în-â-mîs'sê-bl. *adj.* [*inamissible*, French; *in* and *amissum*, Latin.] Not to be lost.

These advantages are *inamissable*. *Hammond.*

IN'ANE, în-nâne'. *adj.* [*inanis*, Lat.] Empty; void. It is used licentiously for a substantive.

We sometimes speak of place in the great *inane*, beyond the confines of the world. *Locke.*

To INA'NIMATE, în-ân'ê-mâte. *v. a.* [*in* and *animo*, Latin.] To animate; to quicken. Not in use.

There is a kind of world remaining still,
Though she which did *inanimate* and fill
The world be gone; yet in this last long night
Her ghost doth walk, that is, a glimmering light.
Donne.

INA'NIMATE, în-ân'ê-mâte.[91] } *adj.* [*in-*
INA'NIMATED, în-ân'ê-mâ-têd. } *nimatus*, Latin; *inanime*, French.] Void of life; without animation.

The spirits of animate bodies are all in some degree kindled; but *inanimate* bodies have spirits no whit inflamed. *Bacon.*

The golden goddess, present at the pray'r,
Well knew he meant th' *inanimated* fair,
And gave the sign of granting. *Dryden.*

All the ideas of sensible qualities are not inherent in the *inanimate* bodies; but are the effects of their motion upon our nerves. *Bentley.*

Both require the constant influence of a principle different from that which governs the *inanimated* part of the universe. *Cheyne.*

From roofs when Verrio's colours fall,
And leave *inanimate* the naked wall,
Still in thy song should vanquished France appear.
Pope.

INANI'TION, în-â-nîsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*inanition*, French; *inanis*, Latin.] Emptiness of body; want of fulness in the vessels of the animal.

Weakness which attends fevers proceeds from too great fulness in the beginning, and too great *inanition* in the latter end of the disease. *Arbuthnot.*

INA'NITY, în-ân'ê-tê.[511] *n. s.* [from *inanis*, Latin.] Emptiness; void space.

This opinion excludes all such *inanity*, and admits no vacuities but so little ones as nobody whatever can come to, but will be bigger than they, and must touch the corporal parts which those vacuities divide. *Digby.*

INA'PPETENCY, în-âp'pê-tên-sê. *n. s.* [*in* and *appetentia*, Latin.] Want of stomach or appetite.

INA'PPLICABLE, în-âp'plê-kâ-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *applicable*.] Not to be put to a particular use.

INAPPLICABI'LITY, în-âp-plê-kâ-bîl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *inapplicable*.] Unfitness for the particular purpose.

INAPPLICA'TION, în-âp-plê-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*inapplication*, Fr. *in* and *application*.] Indolence; negligence.

INA'RABLE, în-âr'râ-bl.[405] *adj.* [*in* and *aro*, Latin.] Not capable of tillage. *Dict.*

To INA'RCH, în-ârtsh'[81] *v. a.* [*in* and *arch*.]

Inarching is a method of grafting, which is commonly called grafting by approach. This method of grafting is used when the stock and the tree may be joined: take the branch you would *inarch*, and having fitted it to that part of the stock where you intend to join it, pare aware the rind and wood on one side about three inches in length: after the same manner eut the stoek or branch in the place where the graft is to be united, so that they may join equally together that the sap may meet: then eut a little tongue upwards in the graft, and make a notch in the stock to admit it; so that when they are joined the tongue will prevent their slipping, and the graft will more closely unite with the stock. Having thus placed them exaetly together, tie them; then cover the place with grafting elay, to prevent the air from entering to dry the wound, or the wet from getting in to rot the stock: you should fix a stake into the ground, to which that part of the stock, as also the graft, should he fastened, to prevent the wind from breaking them asunder. In this manner they are to remain about four months, in which time they will be sufficiently united; and the graft may then he cut from the mother tree, observing to slope it off close to the stock, and cover the joined parts with fresh grafting clay. The operation is always performed in April or May, and is commonly practised upon oranges, myrtles, jasmines, walnuts, firs, and pines, which will not succeed hy common grafting or budding. *Miller.*

INARTI'CULATE, în-ârtîk'û-lâte.[91] *adj.* [*inarticulé*, Fr. *in* and *articulate*.] Not uttered with distinctness, like that of the syllables of human speech.

Observe what *inarticulate* sounds resemble any of the particular letters *Wilkins.*

By the harmony of words we elevate the mind to a sense of devotion; as our solemn musick, which is *inarticulate* poesy, doth in churches. *Dryden.*

INARTI'CULATELY, în-ârtîk'kû-lâte-lê. *adv.* [from *inarticulate*.] Not distinctly.

INARTI'CULATENESS, în-ârtîk'kû-lâte-nês *n. s.* [from *inarticulate*.] Confusion of sounds; want of distinctness in pronouncing.

INARTIFI'CIAL, în-ârtê-fîsh'âl. *adj.* [*in* and *artificial*.] Contrary to art.

I have ranked this among the effects; and it may be thought *inartificial* to make it the cause also. *Decay of Piety.*

INARTIFI'CIALLY, în-ârtê-fîsh'âl-ê. *adv.* [from *inartificial*.] Without art; in a manner contrary to the rules of art.

This lofty humour is elumsily and *inartificially* managed, when it is affected by those of a self-denying profession. *Collier.*

INATTE'NTION, în-ât-tên'shûn. *n. s.* [*inattention*, French; *in* and *attention*.] Disregard; negligence; neglect; heedlessness.

Persons keep out of the reach of the reproofs of the ministry, or hear with such *inattention* or contempt as renders them of little effect. *Rogers.*

We see a strange *inattention* to this most important prospect. *Rogers.*

Novel lays attract our ravish'd ears;
But old, the mind with *inattention* hears. *Pope.*

INATTE'NTIVE, în-ât-tên'tîv. *adj.* [*in* and *attentive*.] Heedless; careless; negligent; regardless.

If we indulge the frequent roving of passions, we shall procure an unsteady and *inattentive* habit. *Watts.*

INAU'DIBLE, în-âw'dê-bl.[405] *adj.* [*in* and *audible*.] Not to be heard; void of sound.

Let 's take the instant by the forward top:
For we are old, and on our quick'st decrees
Th' *inaudible* and noiseless foot of time
Steals, ere we ean effect them. *Shakspeare.*

To INAU'GURATE, în-âw'gû-râte. *v. a.* [*inauguro*, Latin.] To consecrate; to ininvest with a new office by solemn rites; to begin with good omens; to begin.

Those beginnings of years were propitious to him, as if kings did chuse remarkable days to *inaugurate* their favours, that they may appear acts as well of the time as of the will. *Wotton.*

INAUGURA'TION, în-âw-gû-râ'shûn. *n. s.* [*inauguration*, Fr. *inauguro*, Lat.] Investiture by solemn rites.

The royal olive was solemnly sworn, at his *inauguration*, to observe these things inviolable. *Howell.*

At his regal *inauguration* his old father resigned the kingdom to him. *Brown.*

INAURA'TION, în-âw-râ'shûn. *n. s.* [*inauro*, Latin.] The act of gilding or covering with gold.

The Romans had the art of gilding after our manner; but some sort of their *inauration*, or gilding, must have been much dearer than ours. *Arbuthnot.*

INAUSPI'CIOUS, în-âw-spîsh'ûs. *adj.* [*in* and *auspicious*.] Ill-omened; unlucky; unfortunate.

Oh here
I will set up my everlasting rest?
And shake the yoke of *inauspicious* stars
From this world-wearied flesh. *Shaksp.*

Though Heaven's *inauspicious* eye
Lay black on love's nativity,
Her eye a strong appeal can give:
Beauty smiles, and love shall live. *Crashaw.*

The stars feel not the diseases their *inauspicious* influence produces. *Boyle.*

With *inauspicious* love a wretched swain
Pursu'd the fairest nymph of all the plain;
She plung'd him hopeless in a deep despair. *Dryd.*

INBE'ING, în-bê'îng. *n. s.* [*in* and *being*.] Inherence; inseparableness.

When we say the bowl is round, the boy is witty, these are proper or inherent modes; for they have

a sort of *inbeing* in the substance itself, and do not arise from the addition of any other substance to it. *Watts.*

I'NBORN, în'bôrn. *adj.* [*in* and *born.*] Innate; implanted by nature.

Led by sense of good
Inborn to all, I sought my needful food. *Dryden.*

All passions being *inborn* within us, we are almost equally judges of them. *Dryden.*

Some Carolina, to Heaven's dictates true,
Thy *inborn* worth with conscious eyes shall see,
And slight th' imperial diadem for thee. *Addison.*

INBRE'ATHED, în-brêth'd'.[362] *adj.* [*in* and *breath.*] Inspired; infused by inspiration.

Blest pair of syrens, pledges of Heaven's joy,
Sphere-born harmonious sisters, Voice and Verse,
Wed your divine sounds, and mixt power employ,
Dead things with *inbreath'd* sense, able to pierce. *Milton.*

I'NBRED, în'brêd. *adj.* [*in* and *bred.*] Produced within; hatched or generated within.

My *inbred* enemy
Forth issued. *Milton.*

A man thinks better of his children than they deserve; but there is an impulse of tenderness, and there must be some esteem for the setting of that *inbred* affection at work. *L'Estrange.*

But he unmov'd contems their idle threat,
And *inbred* worth doth boasting valour slight. *Dryd.*

To INCA'GE, în-kâdje'. *v. a.* [*in* and *cage.*] To coop up; to shut up; to confine in a cage, or any narrow space.

And yet *incaged* in so small a verge,
Thy waste is no whit lesser than thy lord's. *Shaks.*

It made my imprisonment a pleasure?
Ay, such a pleasure as *incaged* birds
Conceive. *Shakspeare.*

INCALE'SCENCE, în-kâ-lês'sênse. } *n. s.*
INCALE'SCENCY, în-kâ-lês'sên-sê.[510] } [*incalesco*, Latin.] The state of growing warm; warmth; incipient heat.

Averroes restrained his hilarity, making no more thereof than Seneca commendeth, and was allowable in Cato; that is, a sober *incalescence*, and regulated estuation from wine. *Brown.*

The oil preserves the ends of the bones from *incalescency*, which they, being solid bodies, would necessarily contract from a swift motion. *Ray.*

INCANTA'TION în-kân-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*incantation*, French; *incanto*, Lat.] Charms uttered by singing; enchantment.

My ancient *incantations* are too weak,
And hell too strong. *Shaksp.*

By Adam's hearkening to his wife, mankind, by that her *incantation*, became the subject of labour, sorrow, and death. *Raleigh.*

The great wonders of witches, their carrying in the air, and transforming themselves into other bodies, are reported to be wrought, not by *incantations* or ceremonies, but by anointing themselves all over, move a man to think that these fables are the effects of imagination; for ointments, if laid on any thing thick, by stopping of the pores, shut in the vapours, and send them to the head extremely. *Bacon.*

The name of a city being discovered unto their enemies, their penates and patronal gods might be called forth by charms and *incantations*. *Brown.*

The nuptial rites his outrage strait attends;
The dow'r desir'd is his transfigur'd friends:
The *incantation* backward she repeats,
Inverts her rod, and what she did defeats. *Garth.*

The commands which our religion hath imposed on its followers are not like the absurd ceremonies of pagan idolatry, that might look like *incantation* and magick, but had no tendency to make mankind the happier. *Bentley.*

INCA'NTATORY, în-kân'tâ-tûr-ê.[512] *adj.* [from *incanto*, Latin.] Dealing by enchantment; magical.

Fortune-tellers, jugglers, geomancers, and the like *incantatory* impostors, daily delude them. *Brown.*

To INCA'NTON, în-kân'tûn. *v. a.* [*in* and *canton.*] To unite to a canton or separate community.

When the cantons of Bern and Zurich proposed the incorporating Geneva in the cantons, the Roman catholics, fearing the protestant interest, proposed the *incantoning* of Constance as a counterpoise. *Addison.*

INCAPABI'LITY, în-kâ-pâ-bil'ê-tê. } *n. s.*
INCA'PABLENESS, în-kâ'pâ-bl-nês. } [from *incapable.*] Inability natural; disqualification legal.

You have nothing to urge but a kind of *incapability* in yourself to the service. *Suckling.*

INCA'PABLE, în-kâ'pâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [*incapable*, Fr. *in* and *capable.*]

1. Wanting room to hold or contain: with *of* before the thing to be contained.

2. Wanting power; wanting understanding; unable to comprehend, learn, or understand.

Incapable and shallow innocents!
You cannot guess who caus'd your father's death. *Shaksp.*

3. Not able to admit or have any thing.

Wilmot, when he saw Goring put in the command, thought himself *incapable* of reparation. *Clarendon.*

4. Unable; not equal to any thing.

Is not your father grown *incapable*
Of reasonable affairs? is he not stupid
With age? *Shaksp.*

5. Disqualified by law.

Their lands are almost entirely taken from them, and they are rendered *incapable* of purchasing any more. *Swift.*

6. In conversation it is usual to say a man is *incapable* of falsehood, or *incapable* of generosity, or of any thing good or bad.

INCAPA'CIOUS, în-kâ-pâ'shûs. *adj.* [*in* and *capacious.*] Narrow; of small content.

Souls that are made little and *incapacious*, cannot enlarge their thoughts to take in any great compass of times or things. *Burnet.*

INCAPA'CIOUSNESS, în-kâ-pâ'shûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *incapacious.*] Narrowness; want of containing space.

To INCAPA'CITATE, în-kâ-pâs'sê-tâte. *v. a.* [*in* and *capacitate.*]

1. To disable; to weaken.

Nothing of consequence should be left to be done in the last *incapacitating* hours of life. *Clarissa.*

2. To disqualify.

Monstrosity could not *incapacitate* from marriage. *Arbuthnot.*

INCAPA'CITY, în-kâ-pâs'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*incapacité*, French; *in* and *capacity.*] Inability; want of natural power; want of power of body; want of comprehensiveness of mind.

It chiefly proceedeth from natural *incapacity*, and genial indisposition. *Brown.*

Admonition he imputes either to envy, or else ignorance and *incapacity* of estimating his worth. *Government of the Tongue.*

The inactivity of the soul is its *incapacity* to be moved with any thing common. *Arbuthnot.*

To INCA'RCERATE, în-kâr'sê-râte. *v. a.* [*incarcero*, Lat.] To imprison; to confine. It is used in the Scots law to denote imprisoning or confining in a gaol; otherwise it is seldom found.

Contagion may be propagated by bodies, that easily *incarcerate* the infected air; as woollen clothes. *Harvey.*

INCARCERA'TION, în-kâr-sê-râ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *incarcerate.*] Imprisonment; confinement.

To INCA'RN, în-kârn'.[81] *v. a.* [*incarno*, Lat.] To cover with flesh.

The flesh will soon arise in that cut of the bone, and make exfoliation of what is necessary, and *incarn* it. *Wiseman.*

To INCA'RN, în-kârn'. *v. n.* To breed flesh.

The slough came off, and the ulcer happily *incarned.* *Wiseman.*

To INCA'RNADINE, în-kâr'nâ-dine.[140] *v. a.* [*incarnadine*, French; *incarnadino*, pale red, Italian.] To die red. This word I find only once.

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather
The multitudinous sea *incarnadine*,
Making the green one red. *Shaksp.*

To INCA'RNATE, în-kâr'nâte. *v. a.* [*incarner*, Freneh; *incarno*, Latin.] To clothe with flesh; to embody with flesh.

I, who erst contended
With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd
Into a beast, and mix'd with bestial slime,
This essence to *incarnate* and imbrute. *Milton.*

INCA'RNATE, în-kâr'nâte.[91] *participial adj.* [*incarnat*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Clothed with flesh; embodied in flesh.

Undoubtedly even the nature of God itself, in the person of the son, is *incarnate*, and hath taken to itself flesh. *Hooker.*

A most wise sufficient means of redemption and salvation, by the satisfactory death and obedience of the *incarnate* son of God, Jesus Christ, God blessed for ever. *Sanderson.*

Here shalt thou sit *incarnate*, here shalt reign
Both God and man. *Milton.*

2. It may be doubted whether *Swift* understood this word.

But he 's possest,
Incarnate with a thousand imps. *Swift.*

3. In Scotland *incarnate* is applied to any thing tinged of a deep red colour, from its resemblance to a flesh colour.

INCARNA'TION, în-kâr-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*incarnation*, Fr. from *incarnate.*]

1. The act of assuming body.

We must be aware we exclude not the nature of God from *incarnation*, and so make the son of God incarnate not to be very God. *Hooker.*

Upon the Annunciation, or our Lady-day, meditate on the *incarnation* of our blessed Saviour. *Tayl.*

2. The state of breeding flesh.

The pulsation under the cicatrix proceeded from the too lax *incarnation* of the wound. *Wiseman*

INCA'RNATIVE, în-kâr'nâ-tîv. *n. s.* [*incarnatif*, Fr. from *incarn.*] A medicine that generates flesh.

I deterged the abscess, and incarned by the common *incarnative*. *Wiseman.*

To INCA'SE, în-kâse'. *v. a.* [*in* and *case.*] To cover; to enclose; to inwrap.

Rich plates of gold the folding doors *incase*,
The pillars silver. *Pope.*

INCAU'TIOUS, în-kâw'shûs. *adj.* [*in* and *cautious.*] Unwary; negligent; heedless.

His rhetorical expressions may easily captivate any *incautious* reader. *Keil against Burnet.*

INCAU'TIOUSLY, în-kâw'shûs-lê. *adv.* [from *incautious.*] Unwarily; heedlessly; negligently.

A species of palsy invades such as *incautiously* expose themselves to the morning air. *Arbuthnot.*

INCE'NDIARY, în-sên'dė-â-rė, *or*, în-sên'-jė-â-rė.[393] [376] *n. s.* [*incendarius;* from *incendo*, Latin; *incendiaire*, French.]

1. One who sets houses or towns on fire in malice or for robbery.

2. One who inflames factions, or promotes quarrels.

Nor could any order be obtained impartially to examine impudent *incendiaries.* *King Charles.*

Incendiaries of figure and distinction, who are the inventors and publishers of gross falsehoods, cannot be regarded but with the utmost detestation. *Addis.*

Several cities of Greece drove them out as *incendiaries*, and pests of commonweals. *Bentley.*

I'NCENSE, în'sênse.[493] *n. s.* [*incensum*, Lat. a thing burnt; *encens*, Fr.] Perfumes exhaled by fire in honour of some god or goddess.

Upon such sacrifices, my Cordelia,
The gods themselves throw *incense.* *Shaksp.*

Numa the rites of strict religion knew;
On ev'ry altar laid the *incense* due. *Prior.*

To I'NCENSE, în-sênse. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perfume with incense.

To INCE'NSE, în-sênse'. *v. a.* [*incensus*, Lat.] To enkindle to rage; to inflame with anger; to enrage; to provoke; to irritate to anger; to heat; to fire; to make furious; to exasperate.

The world, too saucy with the gods,
Incenses them to send destruction. *Shaksp.*

If 'gainst yourself you be *incens'd*, we 'll put you,
Like one that means his proper harm, in manacles. *Shaksp.*

He is attended with a desp'rate train;
And what they may *incense* him to, being apt
To have his ear abus'd, wisdom bids fear. *Shaksp.*

Tractable obedience is a slave
To each *incensed* will. *Shaksp.*

Foul idolatries, and other faults,
Heap'd to the popular sum, will so *incense*
God as to leave them. *Milton.*

How could my pious son thy pow'r *incense?*
Or what, alas! is vanquish'd Troy's offence. *Dryd.*

INCE'NSEMENT, în-sêns'mênt. *n. s.* [from *incense.*] Rage; heat; fury.

His *incensement* at this moment is so implacable, that satisfaction can be none but by pangs of death. *Shaksp.*

INCE'NSION, în-sên'shûn. *n. s.* [*incensio*, Latin.] The act of kindling; the state of being on fire.

Sena loseth its windiness by decocting; and subtile or windy spirits are taken off by *incension* or evaporation. *Bacon.*

INCE'NSOR, în-sên'sûr.[166] *n. s.* [Latin.] A kindler of anger; an inflamer of passions.

Many priests were impetuous and importunate *incensors* of the rage. *Hayward.*

INCE'NSORY, în'sên-sûr-ė.[512] *n. s.* [from *incense.*] The vessel in which incense is burnt and offered. *Ainsworth.*

INCE'NTIVE, în-sênt'îv. *n. s.* [*incentivum*, Latin.]

1. That which kindles.

Their unreasonable severity was not the least *incentive* that blew up into those flames the sparks of discontent. *King Charles.*

2. That which provokes; that which encourages; incitement; motive; encouragement; spur. It is used of that which incites, whether to good or ill; with *to.*

Congruity of opinions to our natural constitution, is one great *incentive to* their reception. *Glanville.*

Even the wisdom of God hath not suggested more pressing motives, more powerful *incentives to* charity, than these, that we shall be judged by it at the last dreadful day. *Atterbury.*

It encourages speculative persons, with all the *incentives* of place, profit, and preferment. *Addison.*

INCE'NTIVE, în-sênt'îv.[167] *adj.* Inciting; encouraging: with *to.*

Competency is the most *incentive to* industry: too little makes men desperate, and too much careless. *Decay of Piety.*

INCE'PTION, în-sêp'shûn. *n. s.* [*inceptio*, Latin.] Beginning.

The *inception* of putrefaction hath in it a maturation. *Bacon.*

INCE'PTIVE, în-sêp'tîv.[157] *adj.* [*inceptivus*, Lat.] Noting beginning.

An *inceptive* and desitive proposition, as, the fogs vanish as the sun rises; but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish, therefore the sun is not yet risen. *Locke.*

INCE'PTOR, în-sêp'tûr.[166] *n. s.* [Latin.] A beginner; one who is in his rudiments.

INCERA'TION, în-sė-rā'shûn. *n. s.* [*incero*, Lat.] The act of covering with wax. *Dict.*

INCE'RTITUDE, în-sêr'tė-tûde. *n. s.* [*incertitude*, Fr. *incertitudo*, Lat.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness.

INCE'SSANT, în-sês'sânt. *adj.* [*in* and *cessans*, Lat.] Unceasing; unintermitted; continual; uninterrupted.

Raging wind blows up *incessant* show'rs. *Shaksp.*

The *incessant* weeping of my wife
Fore'd me to seek delays. *Shaksp.*

If, by pray'r
Incessant, I could hope to change the will
Of him who all things can, I would not cease
To weary him with my assiduous cries. *Milton.*

In form, a herald of the king she flies
From peer to peer, and thus *incessant* cries. *Pope.*

INCE'SSANTLY, în-sês'sânt-lė. *adv.* [from *incessant.*] Without intermission; continually.

Both his hands most filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And fain'd to wash themselves *incessantly.* *Fairy Queen.*

Who reads
Incessantly, and to his reading brings not
A spirit and judgment equal or superior. *Milton.*

The christians, who carried their religion through so many persecutions, were *incessantly* comforting one another with the example and history of our Saviour and his apostles. *Addison.*

I'NCEST, în'sêst. *n. s.* [*inceste*, French; *incestum*, Latin.] Unnatural and criminal conjunction of persons within degrees prohibited.

Is 't not a kind of *incest* to take life
From thine own sister's shame? *Shaksp.*

He who entered in the first act, a young man like Pericles, Prince of Tyre, must not be in danger in the fifth act of committing *incest* with his daughter. *Dryden.*

INCE'STUOUS, în-sês'tshû-ûs.[461] *adj.* [*incestueux*, Fr.] Guilty of incest; guilty of unnatural cohabitation.

Hide me, thou bloody hand,
Thou perjure, thou simular of virtue,
Thou art *incestuous.* *Shaksp.*

We may easily guess with what impatience the world would have heard an *incestuous* Herod discoursing of chastity. *South.*

Ere you reach to this *incestuous* love,
You must divine and human rights remove. *Dryden.*

INCE'STUOUSLY, în-sês'tshû-ûs-lė. *adv.* [from *incestuous.*] With unnatural love.

Macareus and Canace, son and daughter to Æolus, god of the winds, loved each other *incestuously.* *Dryden.*

INCH, însh.[353] *n. s.* [ince, Saxon; *uncia*, Latin.]

1. A measure of length supposed equal to three grains of barley, laid end to end; the twelfth part of a foot.

A foot is the sixth part of the stature of man, a span one eighth of it, and a thumb's breadth or *inch*, one seventy-second. *Holder on Time.*

The sun should never miss, in all his race,
Of time one minute, or one *inch* of space. *Blackm.*

2. A proverbial name for a small quantity.

The plebeians have got your fellow tribune;
They 'll give him death by *inches.* *Shaksp.*

As in lasting, so in length is man,
Contracted to an *inch*, who was a span. *Donne.*

Is it so desirable a condition to consume by *inches*, and lose one's blood by drops? *Collier.*

The commons were growing by degrees into power and property, gaining ground upon the patricians *inch* by *inch.* *Swift.*

3. A nice point of time.

Beldame, I think we watch'd you at an *inch.* *Shaksp.*

To INCH, însh. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drive by inches.

Valiant they say, but very popular;
He gets too far into the soldier's graces,
And *inches* out my master. *Dryden.*

2. To deal out by inches; to give sparingly. *Ainsworth.*

To INCH, însh. *v. n.* To advance or retire a little at a time.

I'NCHED, însht.[359] *adj.* [with a word of number before it.] Containing inches in length or breadth.

Poor Tom proud of heart to ride on a bay trotting horse over four *inched* bridges. *Shaksp.*

I'NCHIPIN, ĕn'tshė-pîn. *n. s.* Some of the inside of a deer. *Ainsworth.*

I'NCHMEAL, însh'mèle. *n. s.* [*inch* and *meal.*] A piece an inch long.

All the infections that the sun sucks up
From bogs, fens, flats, on Prospero fall, and make him
By *inchmeal* a disease. *Shaksp.*

To I'NCHOATE, în'kō-āte.[91] *v. a.* [*inchoo*, Lat.] To begin: to commence.

It is neither a substance perfect, nor a substance *inchoate*, or in the way of perfection. *Raleigh.*

INCHOA'TION, în-kō-ā'shûn. *n. s.* [*inchoatus*, Lat.] Inception; beginning.

It discerneth of four kinds of causes; forces, frauds, crimes various of stellionate, and the *inchoations* or middle acts towards crimes capital, not actually perpetrated. *Bacon.*

The setting on foot some of those arts in those parts would be looked upon as the first *inchoation* of them, which yet would be but their reviving. *Hale.*

I'NCHOATIVE, în-kō'ā-tîv.[157] *adj.* [*inchoative*, Fr. *inchoativus*, Lat.] Inceptive; noting inchoation or beginning.

To INCI'DE, în-side'. *v. a.* [from *incido*, to cut, Latin.]

Medicines are said to *incide* which consist of pointed and sharp particles; as acids, and most salts, by which the particles of other bodies are divided from one another: thus expectorating medicines are said to *incide* or cut the phlegm. *Quincy.*

The menses are promoted by all saponaceous

substances, which *incide* the mucus in the first passages. *Arbuthnot.*

I'NCIDENCE, în'sẽ-dênse. } *n. s.* [*incido*, to
I'NCIDENCY, în'sẽ-dẽn-sẽ. } fall, Latin; *incidence*, French.]

1. The direction with which one body strikes upon another, and the angle made by that line, and the plain struck upon, is called the angle of *incidence*. In the occursions of two moving bodies, their *incidence* is said to be perpendicular or oblique, as their directions or lines of motion make a straight line or an oblique angle at the point of contact. *Quincy.*

In mirrours there is thelike angle of *incidence*, from the object of the glass, and from the glass to the eye. *Bacon.*

He enjoys his happy state most when he communicates it, and receives a more vigorous joy from the reflection than from the direct *incidency* of his happiness. *Norris.*

In equal *incidences* there is a considerable inequality of refractions, whether it be that some of the incident rays are refracted more and others less constantly, or one and the same ray is by refraction disturbed. *Newton.*

The permanent whiteness argues, that in like *incidences* of the rays there is no such separation of the emerging rays. *Newton.*

2. [*incidens*, Latin.] Accident; hap; casualty.

What *incidency* thou do'st guess of harm declare,
Is creeping towards me. *Shaksp.*

I'NCIDENT, în'sẽ-dẽnt. *adj.* [*incident*, French; *incidens*, Latin.]

1. Casual; fortuitous; occasional; happening accidently; issuing in beside the main design; happening beside expectation.

As the ordinary course of common affairs is disposed of by general laws, so likewise men's rarer *incident* necessities and utilities should be with special equity considered. *Hooker.*

I would note in children not only their articulate answers, but likewise smiles and frowns upon *incident* occasions. *Wotton.*

In a complex proposition the predicate or subject is sometimes made complex by the pronouns who, which, whose, whom, &c. which make another proposition: as, every man, who is pious, shall be saved: Julius, whose surname was Cæsar, overcame Pompey: bodies, which are transparent, have many pores. Here the whole proposition is called the primary or chief, and the additional proposition is called an *incident* proposition. *Watts.*

2. Happening; apt to happen.

Constancy is such a firmness of friendship as overlooks all those failures of kindness, that through passion, *incident* to human nature, a man may be guilty of. *South.*

I'NCIDENT, în'sẽ-dẽnt. *n. s.* [*incident*, Fr. from the adjective.] Something happening beside the main design; casualty.

His wisdom shall fall into it as an *incident* to the point of lawfulness. *Bacon.*

No person, no *incident* in the play, but must be of use to carry on the main design. *Dryden.*

INCIDE'NTAL, în-sẽ-dẽn'tâl. *adj.* Incident; casual; happening by chance; not intended; not deliberate; not necessary to the chief purpose.

The satisfaction you received from those *incidental* discourses which we have wandered into. *Milton.*

By some religious duties scarce appear to be regarded at all, and by others only as an *incidental* business, to be done when they have nothing else to do. *Rogers.*

INCIDE'NTALLY, în-sẽ-dẽn'tâl-ẽ. *adv.* [from *incidental*.] Beside the main design; occasionally.

These general rules are but occasionally and *incidentally* mentioned in Scripture, rather to manifest unto us a former, than to lay upon us a new obligation. *Sanderson.*

I treat either purposely or *incidentally* of colours. *Boyle.*

I'NCIDENTLY, în'sẽ-dẽnt-lẽ. *adv.* [from *incident*.] Occasionally; by the by; by the way.

It was *incidently* moved amongst the judges what should be done for the king himself, who was attainted; but resolved that the crown takes away defects. *Bacon.*

To INCI'NERATE, în-sîn'nẽr-âte. *v. a.* [*in* and *cineres*, Lat.] To burn to ashes.

By baking, without melting, the heat endurateth, then maketh fragile; lastly, it doth *incinerate* and calcinate. *Bacon.*

Fire burneth wood, making it first luminous, then black and brittle, and lastly broken and *incinerate*. *Bacon.*

These dregs are soon *incinerated* and calcined into such salts which produce coughs. *Harvey.*

INCINERA'TION, în-sîn-nẽr-râ'shûn. *n. s.* [*incineration*, French; from *incinerate*.] The act of burning any thing to ashes.

I observed in the fixt salt of urine, brought by depuration to be very white, a taste not unlike common salt, and very differing from the caustick lixivate taste of other salts made by *incineration*. *Boyle.*

INCIRCUMSPE'CTION, în-sẽr-kûm-spẽk'-shûn. *n. s.* [*in* and *circumspection*.] Want of caution; want of heed.

An unexpected way of delusion, whereby he more easily led away the *incircumspection* of their belief. *Brown.*

INCI'SED, în-sîz'd'.[362] *adj.* [*inciser*, French; *incisus*, Latin.] Cut; made by cutting: as, an *incised* wound.

I brought the *incised* lips together. *Wiseman.*

INCI'SION, în-sîzh'ûn. *n. s.* [*incision*, Fr. *incisio*, Latin.]

1. A cut; a wound made with a sharp instrument. Generally used for wounds made by a chirurgeon.

Let us make *incision* for your love,
To prove whose blood is reddest, his or mine.
Shakspeare.

God help thee, shallow man: God make *incision* in thee, thou art raw. *Shakspeare.*

The reception of one is as different from the admission of the other, as when the earth falls open under the *incisions* of the plough, and when it gapes to drink in the dew of heaven, or the refreshments of a shower. *South.*

A small *incision* knife is more handy than a larger for opening the bag. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. Division of viscosities by medicines.

Abstersion is a scouring off, or *incision* of viscious humours, and making them fluid, and cutting between them and the part; as in nitrous water, which scoureth linen. *Bacon.*

INCI'SIVE, în-sî'sîv.[158 428] *adj.* [*incisif*, Fr. from *incisus*, Lat.] Having the quality of cutting or dividing.

The colour of many corpuseles will cohere by being precipitated together, and be destroyed by the effusion of very piercing and *incisive* liquors. *Boyle.*

INCI'SOR, în-sî'sôr.[166] *n. s.* [*incisor*, Latin.] Cutter; tooth in the forepart of the mouth.

INCI'SORY, în-sî'sûr-ẽ.[512] *adj.* [*incisoire*, Fr.] Having the quality of cutting.

INCI'SURE, în-sîzh'ûre. *n. s.* [*incisura*, Latin.] A cut; an aperture.

In some creatures it is wide, in some narrow, in some with a deep *incisure* up into the head, for the better catching and holding of prey, and comminuting of hard food. *Derham.*

INCITA'TION, în-sẽ-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*incitatio*, Latin.] Incitement; incentive; motive; impulse; the act of inciting; the power of inciting.

Dr. Ridley defines magnetical attraction to be a natural *incitation* and disposition conforming unto contiguity, and union of one magnetical body unto another. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The multitude of objects do proportionably multiply both the possibilities and *incitations*. *Government of the Tongue.*

The mind gives not only licence, but *incitation* to the other passions to act with the utmost impetuosity. *Decay of Piety.*

To INCI'TE, în-site'. *v. a.* [*incito*, Lat. *inciter*, Fr.] To stir up; to push forward in a purpose; to animate; to spur; to urge on.

How many now in health
Shall drop their blood, in approbation
Of what your reverence shall *incite* us to? *Shaksp.*

No blown ambition doth our arms *incite;*
But, love, dear love, and our ag'd father's right.
Shakspeare.

Antiochus, when he *incited* Prusias to join in war, set before him the greatness of the Romans, comparing it to a fire, that took and spread from kingdom to kingdom. *Bacon*

Nature and common reason, in all difficulties, where prudence or courage are required, do rather *incite* us to fly for assistance to a single person than a multitude. *Swift.*

INCI'TEMENT, în-site'mẽnt. *n. s.* [from *incite*.] Motive; incentive; impulse; inciting cause.

A marvel it were, if a man of great capacity, having such *incitements* to make him desirous of all furtherances unto his cause, could espy in the whole scripture of God nothing which might breed at the least a probable opinion of likelihood, that divine authority was the same way inclinable. *Hooker.*

Hartlib seems sent hither by some good providence, to be the occasion and *incitement* of great good to this island. *Milton*

If thou must reform the stubborn times,
From the long records of a distant age
Derive *incitements* to renew thy rage. *Pope.*

INCI'VIL, în-sîv'vîl. *adj.* [*incivil*, French.] Unpolished. See UNCIVIL.

INCIVI'LITY, în-sẽ-vîl'lẽ-tẽ. *n. s.* [*incivilité*, French; *in* and *civility*.]

1. Want of courtesy; rudeness.

He does offend against that reverence which is due to the common apprehensions of mankind, whether true or not, which is the greatest *incivility*. *Tillotson.*

2. Act of rudeness. In this sense it has a plural.

Abstain from dissolute laughter, uncomely jests, loud talking and jeering, which, in civil account, are called indecencies and *incivilities*. *Taylor.*

INCLE'MENCY, în-klẽm'mẽn-sẽ. *n. s.* [*inclemence*, Fr. *inclementia*, Latin.] Unmercifulness; cruelty; severity; harshness; roughness.

And though by tempests of the prize bereft,
In heav'ns *inclemency* some ease we find:
Our foes we vanquish'd by our valour left. *Dryden.*

INCLE'MENT, în-klẽm'mẽnt. *adj.* [*in* and *clemens*, Lat.] Unmerciful; unpitying;

void of tenderness; harsh. It is used oftner of things than of men.

Teach us further by what means to shun
Th' *inclement* seasons, rain, ice, hail and snow. *Milton.*

I stand
Naked, defenceless, on a foreign land:
Propitious to my wants, a vest supply,
To guard the wretched from th' *inclement* sky. *Pope.*

INCLI'NABLE, în-klî'nâ-bl. *adj.* [*inclinabilis*, Latin.]

1. Having a propension of will; favourably disposed; willing; tending by disposition: with *to*.

People are not always *inclinable to* the best. *Spenser.*

A marvel it were, if a man of capacity could espy in the whole scripture nothing which might breed a probable opinion, that divine authority was the same way *inclinable*. *Hooker.*

The gall and bitterness of certain men's writings, who spared him little, made him, for their sakes, the less *inclinable to* that truth which he himself should have honoured. *Hooker.*

Desire,
Inclinable now grown *to* touch or taste,
Solicited her longing eye. *Milton.*

2. Having a tendency.

If such a crust naturally fell, then it was more likely and *inclinable to* fall this thousand years than the last: but if the crust was always gradually nearer and nearer to falling, that plainly evinces that it had not endured eternally. *Bentley.*

INCLINA'TION, în-klê-nâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*inclinaison*, *inclination*, Fr. *inclinatio*, Lat.]

1. Tendency toward any point: with *to*.

The two rays, being equally refracted, have the same *inclination to* one another after refraction which they had before; that is, the *inclination* of half a degree answering to the sun's diameter. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Natural aptness.

Though most of the thick woods are grubbed up since the promontory has been cultivated, there are still many spots of it which shew the natural *inclination* of the soil leans that way. *Addison.*

3. Propension of mind; favourable disposition; incipient desire.

The king was wonderfully disquieted when he found that the prince was totally alienated from all thoughts of or *inclination* to the marriage. *Clarend.*

A mere *inclination* to a thing is not properly a willing of that thing; and yet in matters of duty, men frequently reckon it for such: for otherwise how should they so often plead and rest in the honest and well inclined disposition of their minds, when they are justly charged with an actual nonperformance of the law? *South.*

4. Love; affection; regard. In this sense it admits *for*.

We have had few knowing painters, because of the little *inclination* which princes have *for* painting. *Dryden.*

5. Disposition of mind.

Bid him
Report the features of Octavia, her years,
Her *inclination*. *Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

6. The tendency of the magnetical needle to the east or west.

7. [In pharmacy.] The act by which a clear liquor is poured off from some feces or sediment by only stooping the vessel, which is also called decantation. *Quincy.*

INCLI'NATORY, în-klîn'â-tŭr-ê. *adj.* [from *incline*.] Having a quality of inclining to one or other.

If that *inclinatory* virtue be destroyed by a touch from the contrary pole, that end which before was elevated will then decline. *Brown.*

INCLI'NATORILY, în-klîn'â-tŭr-rê-lê. *adv.* [from *inclinatory*.] Obliquely; with inclination to one side or the other; with some deviation from north and south.

Whether they be refrigerated *inclinatorily*, or somewhat equinoxially, that is, toward the eastern or western points, they discover some verticity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To INCLI'NE, în-klîne'. *v. a.* [*inclino*, Latin; *incliner*, French.]

1. To bend; to lean; to tend toward any part: with *to* or *toward*.

Her house *inclineth unto* death, and her paths unto the dead. *Proverbs.*

Still *to* this place
My heart *inclines*, still hither turn my eyes;
Hither my feet unbidden find their way. *Rowe.*

2. To be favourably disposed to; to feel desire beginning.

Doth his majesty
Incline to it, or no?
——He seems indifferent;
Or rather swaying more upon our part. *Shaksp.*
Their hearts *inclined to* follow Abimelech. *Judges.*

To INCLI'NE, în-klîne'. *v. a.*

1. To give a tendency or direction to any place or state.

The timely dew of sleep,
Now falling with soft slumb'rous weight, *inclines*
Our eye-lids. *Milton.*

Thus far both armies to Belinda yield;
Now to the baron fate *inclines* the field. *Pope.*

A tow'ring structure to the palace join'd;
To this his steps the thoughtful prince *inclin'd*. *Pope.*

2. To turn toward any thing, as desirous or attentive.

Incline our hearts to keep this law. *Com. Prayer.*
You have not *inclined* your ear unto me. *Jeremiah.*

But that from us aught should ascend to heav'n
So prevalent, as to concern the mind
Of God high-blest, or to *incline* his will,
Hard to belief may seem, yet this will prayer. *Milton.*

3. To bend; to incurvate.

With due respect my body I *inclin'd*,
As to some being of superior kind. *Dryden.*

To INCLI'P, în-klîp'. *v. a.* [*in* and *clip*.] To grasp; to enclose; to surround.

Whate'er the ocean pales, or sky *inclips*,
Is thine if thou wilt ha 't. *Shakspeare.*

To INCLO'ISTER, în-klôîs'tŭr. *v. a.* [*in* and *cloister*.] To shut up in a cloister.

To INCLO'UD, în-klôûd'. *v. a.* [*in* and *cloud*.] To darken; to obscure.

In their thick breaths,
Rank of gross diet, shall we be *inclouded*,
And forc'd to drink their vapour. *Shakspeare.*

To INCLU'DE, în-klûde'. *v. a.* [*includo*, Latin.]

1. To enclose, to shut in: as, the shell *includes* a pearl.

2. To comprise; to comprehend.

This desire being recommended to her majesty, it liked her to *include* the same within one entire lease. *Bacon.*

The marvellous fable *includes* whatever is supernatural, and especially the machines of the gods. *Pope.*

Instead of enquiring whether he be a man of virtue, the question is only whether he be a whig or a tory; under which terms all good and ill qualities are *included*. *Swift.*

INCLU'SIVE, în-klû'sîv.[168 428] *adj.* [*inclusif*, French.]

1. Enclosing; encircling.

O, would that the *inclusive* verge
Of golden metal, that must round my brow,
Were red hot steel, to sear me to the brain! *Shak.*

2. Comprehended in the sum or number as, from Wednesday to Saturday *inclusive;* that is, both Wednesday and Saturday taken into the number.

I'll search where ev'ry virtue dwells,
From courts *inclusive* down to cells. *Swift.*

INCLU'SIVELY, în-klû'sîv-lê. *adv.* [from *inclusive*.] The thing mentioned reckoned into the account. See INCLUSIVE.

Thus much shall serve for the several periods or growth of the common law, until the time of Edward I. *inclusively*. *Hale.*

All articulation is made within the mouth, from the throat to the lips *inclusively;* and is differenced partly by the organs used in it, and partly by the manner and degree of articulating. *Holder.*

INCOA'GULABLE, în-kô-âg'gû-lâ-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *coagulable*.] Incapable of concretion.

INCOEXI'STENCE, în-kô-êg-zîs'tênse. *n. s.* [*in* and *coexistence*.] The quality of not existing together; non-association of existence. An unusual word.

Another more incurable part of ignorance, which sets us more remote from a certain knowledge of the coexistence or *incoexistence* of different ideas in the same subject, is, that there is no discoverable connexion between any secondary quality and those primary qualities it depends on. *Locke.*

INCO'G, în-kôg'. *adv.* [corrupted by mutilation from *incognito*, Latin.] Unknown; in private.

But if you 're rough, and use him like a dog,
Depend upon it, he'll remain *incog*. *Addison.*

INCO'GITANCY, în-kôd'jê-tân-sê. *n. s.* [*incogitantia*, Lat.] Want of thought.

One man's fancies are laws to succeeders, who afterwards misname all unobsequiousness to their *incogitancy* presumption. *Boyle.*

Next to the stupid and merely vegetable state of *incogitancy*, we may rank partial and piece-meal consideration. *Decay of Piety.*

INCO'GITATIVE, în-kôd'jê-tâ-tîv. *adj.* [*in* and *cogitative*.] Wanting the power of thought.

Purely material beings, as clippings of our beards, and sensible, thinking, perceiving beings, such as we find ourselves, we will call cogitative and *incogitative* beings. *Locke.*

INCO'GNITO, în-kôg'nê-tô. *adv.* [*incognitus*, Latin.] In a state of concealment.

'Twas long ago
Since gods came down *incognito*. *Prior.*

INCOHE'RENCE, în-kô-hê'rênse.
INCOHE'RENCY, în-kô-hê'rên-sê. } *n. s.* [*in* and *coherence*.]

1. Want of cohesion; looseness of material parts.

If plaister be beaten into an impalpable powder, when poured out it will emulate a liquor, by reason that the smallness and *incoherence* of the parts do both make them easy to be put into motion, and makes the pores they intercept so small that they interrupt not the unity or continuity of the mass. *Boyle.*

2. Want of connexion; incongruity; inconsequence of argument; want of dependence of one part upon another.

I find that laying the intermediate ideas naked in their due order, shews the *incoherence* of the argumentations better than syllogisms. *Locke.*

Incoherences in matter, and suppositions without proofs, put handsomely together, are apt to pass for strong reason. *Locke.*

INCOHE'RENT, în-kŏ-hē'rĕnt. *adj.* [*in* and *coherent*.]

1. Wanting cohesion; loose; not fixed to each other.

Had the strata of stone become solid, but the matter whereof they consist continued lax and *incoherent*, they had consequently been as pervious as those of marl or gravel. *Woodward.*

2. Inconsequential; inconsistent; having no dependence of one part upon another.

We have instances of perception whilst we are asleep, and retain the memory of them; but how extravagant and *incoherent* are they, and how little conformable to the perfection of a rational being! *Locke.*

INCOHE'RENTLY, în-kŏ-hē'rĕnt-lē. *adv.* [from *incoherent*.] Inconsistently; inconsequentially.

The character of Eurylochus is the imitation of a person confounded with fears, speaking irrationally and *incoherently*. *Broome.*

INCOLU'MITY, în-kŏ-lū'mĕ-tē. *n. s.* [*incolumitas*, Latin.] Safety; security. Little in use.

The parliament is necessary to assert and preserve the national rights of a people, with the *incolumity* and welfare of a country. *Howel.*

INCOMBUSTIBI'LITY, în-kŏm-bŭs-tē-bĭl'ē-tē. *n. s.* [from *incombustible*.] The quality of resisting fire so that it cannot consume.

The stone in the Appennines is remarkable for its shining quality, and the amianthus for its *incombustibility*. *Ray.*

INCOMBU'STIBLE, în-kŏm-bŭs'tē-bl. *adj.* [*incombustible*, French; *in* and *combustible*.] Not to be consumed by fire.

It agrees in this common quality ascribed unto both, of being *incombustible*, and not consumable by fire. *Wilkins.*

INCOMBU'STIBLENESS, în-kŏm-bŭs'tē-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *incombustible*.] The quality of not being wasted by fire.

I'NCOME, în'kŭm.[165] *n. s.* [*in* and *come*.] Revenue; produce of any thing.

Thou who repinest at the plenty of thy neighbour, and the greatness of his *incomes*, consider what are frequently the dismal consequences of all this. *South.*

No fields afford
So large an *income* to the village lord. *Dryden.*

St. Gaul has scarce any lands belonging to it, and little or *no income* but what arises from its trade: the great support of this little state is its linen manufacture. *Addison on Italy.*

Notwithstanding the large *incomes* annexed to some few of her preferments, this church hath in the whole very little to subsist on. *Atterbury.*

INCOMMENSURABI'LITY, în-kŏm-mĕn-shŭ-rā-bĭl'ē-tē. *n.s.* [from *incommensurable*.] The state of one thing with respect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common measure.

INCOMME'NSURABLE, în-kŏm-mĕn'shŭ-rā-bl.[405] *adj.* [French; from *in*, *con*, and *mensurabilis*, Latin.] Not to be reduced to any measure common to both; not to be measured together, such as that the proportion of one to the other can be told.

Our disputations about vacuum or space, *incommensurable* quantities, the infinite divisibility of matter, and eternal duration, will lead us to see the weakness of our nature. *Watts.*

INCOMME'NSURATE, în-kŏm-mĕn'shŭ-rāte.[91] *adj.* [*in*, *con*, and *mensura*, Latin.] Not admitting one common measure.

The diagonal line and side of a quadrate, which to our apprehension are *incommensurate*, are yet commensurable to the infinite comprehension of the divine intellect. *More.*

As all other measures of time are reducible to these three; so we labour to reduce these three, though strictly of themselves *incommensurate* to one another, for civil use, measuring the greater by the less. *Holder on Time.*

If the year comprehend days, it is but as any greater space of time may be said to comprehend a less, though the less space be *incommensurate* to the greater. *Holder on Time.*

To INCO'MMODATE, în-kŏm'mŏ-dāte.[91] *v. a.*

To INCOMMO'DE, în-kŏm-mōde'. *v. a.* [*incommodo*, Latin; *incommoder*, French.] To be inconvenient to; to hinder or embarrass without very great injury.

A gnat, planted upon the horn of a bull, begged the bull's pardon? but rather than *incommode* ye, says he, I'll remove. *L'Estrange.*

Although they sometimes molest and *incommode* the inhabitants, yet the agent, whereby both the one and the other is effected, is of that indispensible necessity to the earth and to mankind, that they could not subsist without it. *Woodward.*

INCOMMO'DIOUS, în-kŏm-mō'dē-ŭs *or* în-kŏm-mō'jē-ŭs.[293] *adj.* [*incommodus*, Latin.] Inconvenient; vexatious without great mischief.

Things of general benefit, for in this world what is so perfect that no inconvenience doth ever follow it, may by some accident be *incommodious* to a few. *Hooker.*

Men's intentions in speaking are to be understood without frequent explanations and *incommodious* interruptions. *Locke.*

INCOMMO'DIOUSLY, în-kŏm-mō'dē-ŭs-lē. *adv.* [from *incommodious*.] Inconveniently; not at ease.

INCOMMO'DIOUSNESS, în-kŏm-mō'dē-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *incommodious*.] Inconvenience.

Diseases, disorders, and the *incommodiousness* of external nature, are inconsistent with happiness. *Burnet.*

INCOMMO'DITY, în-kŏm-mŏd'ē-tē. *n. s.* [*incommodité*, French; *incommoditas*, Lat.] Inconvenience; trouble.

Declare your opinion, what *incommodity* you have conceived to be in the common law which I would have thought most free from all such dislike. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

If iron can be incorporated with flint or stone, without over great charge, or other *incommodity*, the cheapness doth make the compound stuff profitable. *Bacon.*

By considering the region and the winds, one might so cast the rooms, which shall most needs fire, that he should little fear the *incommodity* of smoak. *Wotton's Architecture.*

INCOMMUNICABI'LITY, în-kŏm-mū'nē-kā-bĭl'ē-tē. *n. s.* [from *incommunicable*.] The quality of not being impartible.

INCOMMU'NICABLE, în-kŏm-mū'nē-kā-bl.[405] *adj.* [*incommunicable*, French; *in* and *communicable*.]

1. Not impartible; not to be made the common right, property, or quality of more than one.

They cannot ask more than I can give, may I but reserve to myself the *incommunicable* jewel of my conscience. *King Charles.*

Light without darkness is the *incommunicable* claim of him that dwells in light inaccessible. *Glanville.*

It was agreed on both sides, that there was one supreme excellency, which was *incommunicable* to any creature. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Not to be expressed; not to be told.

Neither did he treat them with these peculiarities of favour in the extraordinary discoveries of the gospel only, but also of those *incommunicable* revelations of the divine love, in reference to their own personal interest in it. *South.*

INCOMMU'NICABLY, în-kŏm-mū'nē-kā-blē. *adv.* [from *incommunicable*.] In a manner not to be imparted or communicated.

To annihilate is both in reason, and by the consent of divines, as *incommunicably* the effect of a power divine, and above nature, as is creation itself. *Hakewill on Providence.*

INCOMMU'NICATING, în-kŏm-mū'nē-kā-tĭng. *adj.* [*in* and *communicating*.] Having no intercourse with each other.

The judgments and administrations of common justice are preserved from that confusion that would ensue, if the administration was by several *incommunicating* hands, or by provincial establishments. *Hale's Common Law.*

INCOMPA'CT, în-kŏm-pākt'. } *adj.* [*in*
INCOMPA'CTED, în-kŏm-pāk'tĕd. } and *compact*.] Not joined; not cohering.

Salt, say they, is the basis of solidity and permanency in compound bodies, without which the other four elements might be variously blended, but would remain *incompacted*. *Boyle.*

INCO'MPARABLE, în-kŏm'pā-rā-bl. *adj.* [*incomparable*, Fr. *in* and *comparable*.] Excellent above compare; excellent beyond all competition.

My heart would not suffer me to omit any occasion, whereby I might make the *incomparable* Pamela see how much extraordinary devotion I bore to her service. *Sidney.*

A most *incomparable* man, breath'd as it were
To an untirable and continuate goodness. *Shaks.*

Her words do shew her wit *incomparable*.
Shakspeare's Henry VI.

Now this mask
Was cried *incomparable*, and th' ensuing night
Made it a fool and beggar. *Shakspeare.*

If I could leave this argument of your *incomparable* beauty, I might turn to one which would equally oppress me with its greatness. *Dryden.*

INCO'MPARABLY, în-kŏm'pā-rā-blē. *adv.* [from *incomparable*.]

1. Beyond comparison; without competition.

A founder it had, whom I think *incomparably* the wisest man that ever the French church did enjoy, since the hour it enjoyed him. *Hooker.*

Self-preservation will oblige a man voluntarily to undergo any less evil, to secure himself but from the probability of an evil *incomparably* greater. *South.*

2. Excellently; to the highest degree. A low phrase.

There are the heads of Antoninus Pius, the Faustinas, and Marcus Aurelius, all *incomparably* well cut. *Addison on Italy.*

INCOMPA'SSIONATE, în-kŏm-pāsh'ŭn-āte.[91] *adj.* [*in* and *compassionate*.] Void of pity; void of tenderness.

INCOMPATIBI'LITY, în-kŏm-pāt-ē-bĭl'ē-tē. *n. s.* [properly *incompetibility; in* and *competo*, Latin.] Inconsistency of one thing with another.

He overcame that natural *incompatibility*, which hath been noted between the vulgar and the sovereign favour. *Wotton.*

The reason of the stress rests not upon the *incompetibility* of excess of one infinitude above another,

either in intention or extension; but the *incompetibility* of any multitude to be infinite. *Hale.*

INCOMPA'TIBLE, in-kŏm-păt'ė-bl. *adj.* [*incompatible*, Fr. rather *incompetible*, as it is sometimes written; *in* and *competo*, Latin.]

1. Inconsistent with something else; such as cannot subsist or cannot be possessed together with something else; it is followed by *with*.

Fortune and love have ever been so *incompatible*, that it is no wonder, madam, if, having had so much of the one for you, I have ever found so little of the other for myself. *Suckling.*

May not the outward expressions of love in many good christians be greater to some other object than to God? Or is this *incompetible with* the sincerity of the love of God? *Hammond.*

We know those colours which have a friendship with each other, and those which are *incompatible*, by mixing together those colours of which we would make trial. *Dryden.*

Sense I have proved to be *incompatible with* mere bodies, even those of the most compound and elaborate texture. *Bentley.*

2. It is used sometimes with *to*.

The repugnancy of infinitude is equally *incompetible to* continued or successive motion, and depends upon the incompossibility of things successive with infinitude. *Hale.*

INCOMPA'TIBLY, in-kŏm-păt'ė-blė. *adv.* [for *incompetibly*; from *incompatible*.] Inconsistently.

INCO'MPETENCY, in-kŏm'pė-tėn-sė. *n. s.* [*incompetence*, Fr. from *incompetent*.] Inability; want of adequate ability or qualification.

Our not being able to discern the motion of a shadow of a dial-plate, or that of the index upon a clock, ought to make us sensible of the *incompetency* of our eyes to discern some motions of natural bodies incomparably slower than these. *Boyle.*

INCO'MPETENT, in-kŏm'pė-tėnt. *adj.* [*in* and *competent*.] Not suitable; not adequate; not proportionate. In the civil law it denotes some defect of right to do any thing.

Richard III. had a resolution, out of hatred to his brethren, to disable their issues, upon false and *incompetent* pretext, the one of attainder, the other of illegitimation. *Bacon.*

Every speck does not blind a man; nor does every infirmity make one unable to discern, or *incompetent* to reprove, the grosser faults of others. *Government of the Tongue.*

I thank you for the commission you have given me: how I have acquitted myself of it must be left to the opinion of the world, in spight of any protestation which I can enter against the present age, as *incompetent* or corrupt judges. *Dryden.*

Laymen, with equal advantages of parts, are not the most *incompetent* judges of sacred things. *Dryd.*

An equal attraction on all sides of all matter, is just equal to no attraction at all; and by this means all the motion in the universe must proceed from external impulse alone, which is an *incompetent* cause for the formation of a world. *Bentley.*

INCO'MPETENTLY, in-kŏm'pė-tėnt-lė. *adv.* [from *incompetent*.] Unsuitably; unduly.

INCOMPLE'TE, in-kŏm-plėte'. *adj.* [*in* and *complete*.] Not perfect; not finished.

It pleaseth him in mercy to account himself *incomplete*, and maimed without us. *Hooker.*

In *incomplete* ideas we are apt to impose on ourselves, and wrangle with others, especially where they have particular and familiar names. *Locke.*

INCOMPLE'TENESS, in-kŏm-plėte'nės. *n. s.* [from *incomplete*.] Imperfection; unfinished state.

The *incompleteness* of our seraphick lover's happiness, in his fruitions, proceeds not from their want of satisfactoriness, but of an entire possession. *Boyle.*

INCOMPLI'ANCE, in-kŏm-plī'ânse. *n. s.* [*in* and *compliance*.]

1. Untractableness; impracticableness; contradictious temper.

Self-conceit produces peevishness and *incompliance* of humour in things lawful and indifferent. *Tillotson.*

2. Refusal of compliance.

Consider the vast disproportion between the worst inconveniences that can attend our *incompliance* with men, and the eternal displeasure of an offended God. *Rogers.*

INCOMPO'SED, in-kŏm-pōz'd'.[359] *adj.* [*in* and *composed*.] Disturbed; discomposed; disordered. Not much used.

Somewhat *incomposed* they are in the trimming, and extraordinary tender of their young ones. *Howel.*

INCOMPOSSIBI'LITY, in-kŏm-pŏs-sė-bil'ė-tė. *n. s.* [from *incompossible*.] Quality of being not possible but by the negation or destruction of something; inconsistency with something.

The manifold *incompossibilities* and lubricities of matter cannot have the same fitnesses in any modification. *More.*

Though the repugnancy of infinitude be equally incompetible to continued or successive motion, and depends upon the *incompossibility* of the very nature of things successive or extensive with infinitude, yet that *incompossibility* is more conspicuous in discrete quantity, that ariseth from individuals already actually distinguished. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

INCOMPO'SSIBLE, in-kŏm-pŏs'sė-bl. *adj.* [*in*, *con*, and *possible*.] Not possible together; not possible but by the negation of something else.

INCOMPREHENSIBI'LITY, in-kŏm-prė-hėn-sė-bil'ė-tė. *n. s.* [*incompréhensibilité*, French; from *incomprehensible*.] Unconceivableness; superiority to human understanding.

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLE, in-kŏm-prė-hėn'sė-bl.[405] *adj.* [*incompréhensible*, French; *in* and *comprehensible*.]

1. Not to be conceived; not to be fully understood.

His precepts tend to the improving and perfecting the most valuable part of us, and annexing *incomprehensible* rewards as an eternal weight of glory. *Hammond.*

Stars that seem to roll
Spaces *incomprehensible*. *Milton.*

One thing more is *incomprehensible* in this matter. *Locke.*

The laws of vegetation and propagation are the arbitrary pleasure of God, and may vary in manners *incomprehensible* to our imaginations. *Bentley.*

2. Not to be contained. Not used.

Presence every where is the sequel of an infinite and *incomprehensible* substance; for what can be every where but that which can no where be comprehended. *Hooker.*

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLENESS, in-kŏm-prė-hėn'sė-bl-nės. *n. s.* [from *incomprehensible*.] Unconceivableness.

I might argue from God's *incomprehensibleness:* if we could believe nothing but what we have ideas of, it would be impossible for us to believe God is incomprehensible. *Watts.*

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLY, in-kŏm-prė-hėn'sė-blė. *adv.* [from *incomprehensible*.] In a manner not to be conceived.

We cannot but be assured that the God, of whom and from whom are all things, is *incomprehensibly* infinite. *Locke.*

INCOMPRE'SSIBLE, in-kŏm-prės'sė-bl.[400] *adj.* [*incompressible*, French; *in* and *compressible*.] Not capable of being compressed into less space.

Hardness is the reason why water is *incompressible*, when the air lodged in it is exhausted. *Cheyne.*

INCOMPRESSIBI'LITY, in-kŏm-prės-sė-bil'ė-tė. *n. s.* [from *incompressible*.] Incapacity to be squeezed into less room.

INCONCU'RRING, in-kŏn-kŭr'ring. *adj.* [*in* and *concur*.] Not concurring.

They derive effects not only from *inconcurring* causes, but things devoid of all efficiency. *Brown.*

INCONCE'ALABLE, in-kŏn-sė'lâ-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *conceal*.] Not to be hid; not to be kept secret.

The *inconcealable* imperfections of ourselves will hourly prompt us to our corruption, and tell us we are sons of earth. *Brown.*

INCONCEI'VABLE, in-kŏn-sė'vâ-bl. *adj.* [*inconceivable*, French; *in* and *conceivable*.] Incomprehensible; not to be conceived by the mind.

Such are Christ's promises, divine *inconceivable* promises; a bliss to be enjoyed to all eternity, and that by way of return for a weak obedience of some few years. *Hammond.*

It is *inconceivable* to me, that a spiritual substance should represent an extended figure. *Locke.*

How two ethers can be diffused through all space, one of which acts upon the other, and by consequence is reacted upon, without retarding, shattering, dispersing, and confounding one another's motions, is *inconceivable*. *Newton's Opticks.*

INCONCE'IVABLY, in-kŏn-sė'vâ-blė. *adv.* [from *inconceivable*.] In a manner beyond comprehension; to a degree beyond human comprehension.

Does that man take a rational course to preserve himself, who refuses the endurance of those lesser troubles, to secure himself from a condition *inconceivably* more miserable? *South.*

INCONCE'PTIBLE, in-kŏn-sĕp'tė-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *conceptible*; *conceptus*, Lat.] Not to be conceived; incomprehensible; inconceivable. Not used.

It is *inconceptible* how any such man, that hath stood the shock of an eternal duration, without corruption, should after be corrupted. *Hale.*

INCONCLU'DENT, in-kŏn-klū'dĕnt. *adj.* [*in-* and *concludens*, Lat.] Inferring no consequence.

The depositions of witnesses themselves, as being false, various, contrariant, single, *inconcludent*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INCONCLU'SIVE, in-kŏn-klū'sĭv. *adj.* [*in* and *conclusive*.] Not enforcing any determination of the mind; not exhibiting cogent evidence.

INCONCLU'SIVELY, in-kŏn-klū'sĭv-lė. *adv.* [from *inconclusive*.] Without any such evidence as determines the understanding.

INCONCLU'SIVENESS, in-kŏn-klū'sĭv-nės. *n. s.* [from *inconclusive*.] Want of rational cogency.

A man, unskilful in syllogism, at first hearing, could perceive the weakness and *inconclusiveness* of a long, artificial, and plausible discourse, wherewith some others, better skilled in syllogism, have been misled. *Locke.*

INCONCO'CT, in-kŏn-kŏkt'. } *adj.* [*in*
INCONCO'CTED, in-kŏn-kŏkt'ĕd. } and *concoct*.] Unripened; immature; not fully digested.

While the body, to be converted and altered, is

too strong for the efficient that should convert it, it is all that while crude and *inconcoct;* and the process is to be called crudity and inconcoction.
Bacon's Natural History.

I understand, remember, and reason better in my riper years, than when I was a child, and had my organical parts less digested and *inconcocted.*
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

INCONCO'CTION, în-kŏn-kŏk'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *inconcoct.*] The state of being indigested; unripeness; immaturity.

The middle action, which produceth such imperfect bodies, is fitly called inquination, or *inconcoction*, which is a kind of putrefaction.
Bacon's Natural History.

While the body, to be converted and altered, is too strong for the efficient that should convert it, it is all that while crude and inconcoct; and the process is to be called crudity and *inconcoction.*
Bacon's Natural History.

INCO'NDITE, în-kŏn'dite. *adj.* [*inconditus*, Latin.] Irregular; rude; unpolished.

Now sportive youth
Carol *incondite* rhymes with suiting notes,
And quaver inharmonious. *Philips.*

INCONDI'TIONAL, în-kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn-ăl. *adj.* [*in* and *conditional.*] Having no conception, limitation, or stipulation.

From that which is but true in a qualified sense, an *inconditional* and absolute verity is inferred.
Brown.

INCONDI'TIONATE, în-kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn-ăte.[91] *adj.* [*in* and *condition.*] Not limited; not constrained by any conditions; absolute.

They ascribe to God, in relation to every man, an eternal, unchangeable, and *inconditionate* decree of election or reprobation. *Boyle.*

INCONFO'RMITY, în-kŏn-fôr'mĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*in* and *conformity.*] Incompliance with the practice of others.

We have thought their opinion to be, that utter *inconformity* with the church of Rome was not an extremity whereunto we should be drawn for a time, but the very mediocrity itself wherein they meant we should ever continue. *Hooker.*

INCONFU'SION, în-kŏn-fū'zhŭn. *n. s.* [*in* and *confusion.*] Distinctness. Not used.

The cause of the confusion in sounds, and the *inconfusion* in species visible, is, for that the sight worketh in right lines, and so there can be no coincidence in the eye; but sounds that move in oblique and arcuate lines, must needs encounter and disturb the one the other. *Bacon.*

INCO'NGRUENCE, în-kŏng'grŏ-ĕnse.[408] *n. s.* [*in* and *congruence.*] Unsuitableness; want of adaptation.

Humidity is but relative, and depends upon the congruity or *incongruence* of the component particles of the liquor to the pores of the bodies it touches. *Boyle.*

INCONGRU'ITY, în-kŏn-grŏ'ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*incongruité*, French, from *incongruous.*]

1. Unsuitableness of one thing to another.

The fathers make use of this acknowledgement of the *incongruity* of images to the Deity, from thence to prove the *incongruity* of the worship of them. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Inconsistency; inconsequence; absurdity; impropriety.

To avoid absurdities and *incongruities*, is the same law established for both arts: the painter is not to paint a cloud at the bottom of a picture, nor the poet to place what is proper to the end in the beginning of a poem. *Dryden.*

3. Disagreement of parts; want of symmetry.

She whom after what form soe'er we see,
Is discord and rude *incongruity;*
She, she is dead, she's dead. *Donne.*

INCO'NGRUOUS, în-kŏng'grŏ-ŭs. *adj.* [*incongru*, French; *in* and *congruous.*]

1. Unsuitable; not fitting.

Wiser heathens condemned the worship of God as *incongruous* to a divine nature, and a disparagement to the Deity. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Inconsistent; absurd.

INCO'NGRUOUSLY, în-kŏng'grŏ-ŭs-lè. *adv.* [from *incongruous.*] Improperly; unfitly.

INCONNE'XEDLY, în-kŏn-nĕk'sĕd-lè. *adv.* [*in* and *connex.*] Without any connexion or dependence. Little used.

Others ascribed hereto, as a cause, what perhaps but casually or *inconnexedly* succeeds. *Brown.*

INCO'NSCIONABLE, în-kŏn'shŭn-ă-bl.[405] *adj.* [*in* and *conscionable.*] Void of the sense of good and evil; without influence of conscience. Not used.

So *inconscionable* are these common people, and so little feeling have they of God, or their own souls' good. *Spenser.*

INCO'NSEQUENCE, în-kŏn'sè-kwĕnse. *n. s.* [*inconsequence*, French; *inconsequentia*, Latin.] Inconclusiveness; want of just inference.

This he bestows the name of many fallacies upon; and runs on with shewing the *inconsequence* of it, as though he did in earnest believe it were an impertinent answer. *Stillingfleet.*

INCO'NSEQUENT, în-kŏn'sè-kwĕnt. *adj.* [*in* and *consequens*, Lat.] Without just conclusion; without regular inference.

The ground he assumes is unsound, and his illation from thence deduced *inconsequent.*
Hakewill on Providence.

Men rest not in false apprehensions without absurd and *inconsequent* deductions from fallacious foundations, and misapprehended mediums, erecting conclusions no way inferrible from their premises. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INCONSI'DERABLE, în-kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-ă-bl.[405] *adj.* [*in* and *considerable.*] Unworthy of notice; unimportant; mean; of little value.

I am an *inconsiderable* fellow, and know nothing.
Denham.

The most *inconsiderable* of creatures may at some time or other come to revenge itself upon the greatest. *L'Estrange.*

Casting my eyes upon the ants, continually taken up with a thousand cares, very *inconsiderable* with respect to us, but of the greatest importance for them, they appeared to me worthy of my curiosity.
Addison.

May not planets and comets perform their motions more freely, and with less resistance, in this ethereal medium than in any fluid, which fills all space adequately without leaving any pores, and by consequence is much denser than quicksilver or gold? And may not its resistance be so small as to be *inconsiderable?* *Newton.*

If we were under any real fear of the papists, it would be hard to think us so stupid not to be equally apprehensive with others, since we are likely to be the greatest sufferers; but we look upon them to be altogether as *inconsiderable* as the women and children. *Swift.*

Let no sin appear small or *inconsiderable* by which an almighty God is offended, and eternal salvation endangered. *Rogers.*

INCONSI'DERABLENESS, în-kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-ă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *inconsiderable.*] Small importance.

To those who are thoroughly convinced of the *inconsiderableness* of this short dying life, in comparison of that eternal state which remains for us in another life, the consideration of a future happiness is the most powerful motive. *Tillotson.*

From the consideration of our own smallness and *inconsiderableness*, in respect to the greatness and splendor of heavenly bodies, let us with the holy psalmist raise up our hearts. *Ray.*

INCONSI'DERATE, în-kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-ăte.[91] *adj.* [*inconsideré*, Fr. *inconsideratus*, Latin.]

1. Careless; thoughtless; negligent; inattentive; inadvertent: used both of men and things.

When thy *inconsiderate* hand
Flings ope this casement with my trembling name,
Then think this name alive, and that thou thus
In it offend'st my genius. *Donne.*

If you lament it,
That which now looks like justice, will be thought
An *inconsiderate* rashness. *Denham's Sophy.*

It is a very unhappy token of our corruption, that there should be any so *inconsiderate* among us as to sacrifice morality to politicks. *Addison.*

2. Wanting due regard; with *of* before the subject.

He who laid down his life for the redemption of the transgressions, which were under the first Testament, cannot be so *inconsiderate of* our frailties.
Decay of Piety.

INCONSI'DERATELY, în-kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-ăte-lè.[91] *adv.* [from *inconsiderate.*] Negligently; thoughtlessly; inattentively.

The king, transported with just wrath, *inconsiderately* fighting and precipitating the charge before his whole numbers came up, was slain in the pursuit. *Bacon.*

Joseph was delighted with Mariamne's conversation, and endeavoured with all his art to set out the excess of Herod's passion for her; but when he still found her cold and incredulous, he *inconsiderately* told her the private orders he left behind. *Addison.*

INCONSI'DERATENESS, în-kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-ăte-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *inconsiderate.*] Carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence; want of thought; inadvertence; inattention.

If men do know and believe that there is such a being as God, not to demean ourselves towards him, as becomes our relation to him, is great stupidity and *inconsiderateness.* *Tillotson.*

INCONSIDERA'TION, în-kŏn-sĭd-ĕr-ă'shŭn. *n. s.* [*inconsideration*, Fr. *in* and *consideration.*] Want of thought; inattention; inadvertence.

S. Gregory reckons uncleanness to be the parent of blindness of mind, *inconsideration*, precipitancy or giddiness in actions, and self-love. *Taylor.*

INCONSI'STENCE, în-kŏn-sĭs'tĕnse.
INCONSI'STENCY, în-kŏn-sĭs'tĕn-sè. } *n. s.* [from *inconsistent.*]

1. Such opposition as that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety that both cannot be together.

There is a perfect *inconsistency between* that which is of debt, and that which is of free gift.
South.

2. Absurdity in argument or narration; argument or narrative, where one part destroys the other; self contradiction.

3. Incongruity.

Mutability of temper, and *inconsistency with* ourselves, is the greatest weakness of human nature.
Addison.

If a man would register all his opinions upon love, politicks, religion, and learning, what a bundle of *inconsistencies* and contradictions would appear at last! *Swift.*

4. Unsteadiness; changeableness.

INCONSI'STENT, în-kŏn-sĭs'tĕnt. *adj.* [*in* and *consistent.*]

1. Incompatible; not suitable; incongruous: followed by *with*.

Finding no kind of compliance, but sharp protestations against the demands, as *inconsistent with* conscience, justice, or religion, the conference broke off. *Clarendon.*

Compositions of this nature, when thus restrained, shew that wisdom and virtue are far from being *inconsistent with* politeness and good humour. *Addis.*

2. Contrary, so as that one infers the negation or destruction of the other.

The idea of an infinite space or duration is very obscure and confused, because it is made up of two parts very different, if not *inconsistent*. *Locke.*

3. Absurd; having parts of which one destroys the other.

INCONSI'STENTLY, în-kŏn-sĭs'tĕnt-lė. *adv.* [from *inconsistent*.] Absurdity; incongruously: with self-contradiction.

INCONSI'SISTING, în-kŏn-sĭs'tĭng. *adj.* [*in* and *consist*.] Not consistent; incompatible with. Not used.

The persons and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners false; that is, *inconsisting* with the characters of mankind. *Dryden.*

INCONSO'LABLE, în-kŏn-sō'lâ-bl. *adj.* [*inconsolable*, Fr. *in* and *console*.] Not to be comforted; sorrowful beyond susceptibility of comfort.

Her women will represent to me that she is *inconsolable*, by reason of my unkindness. *Addison.*

They take pleasure in an obstinate grief in rendering themselves *inconsolable*. *Fiddes' Serm.*

INCO'NSONANCY, în-kŏn'sŏ-nân-sė. *n. s.* [*in* and *consonancy*.] Disagreement with itself.

INCONSPI'CUOUS, în-kŏn-spĭk'ù-ŭs. *adj.* [*in* and *conspicuous*.] Indiscernable; not perceptible by the sight.

When an excellent experimenter had taken pains in accurately filling up a tube of mercury, he found that yet there remained store of *inconspicuous* bubbles. *Boyle.*

INCO'NSTANCY, în-kŏn'stân-sė. *n. s.* [*inconstantia*, Latin; *inconstance*, French; from *inconstant*.]

1. Unsteadiness; want of steady adherence; mutability of temper or affection.

I have suffered more for their sakes, more than the villanous *inconstancy* of man is able to bear. *Shaksp.*

Be made the mark
For all the people's hate, the princess' curses,
And his son's rage, or the old king's *inconstancy*.
Denham.

Irresolution on the schemes of life which offer to our choice, and *inconstancy* in pursuing them, are the greatest causes of all our unhappiness. *Addison.*

2. Diversity; dissimilitude.

As much *inconstancy* and confusion is there in their mixtures or combinations; for it is rare to find any of them pure and unmixt. *Woodward.*

INCO'NSTANT, în-kŏn'stânt. *adj.* [*inconstant*, French; *inconstans*, Latin.]

1. Not firm in resolution; not steady in affection; various of inclination; wanting perseverance: of persons.

He is so naturally *inconstant*, that I marvel his soul finds not some way to kill his body. *Sidney.*

2. Changeable; mutable; variable; of things.

O swear not by the moon, th' *inconstant* moon,
That monthly changes in her circled orb,
Lest that thy love prove likewise variable. *Shaksp.*

INCONSU'MABLE, în-kŏn-sù'mâ-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *consume*.] Not to be wasted.

By art were weaved napkins, shirts, and coats, *inconsumable* by fire, and wherein they burnt the bodies of kings. *Brown.*

INCONSU'MPTIBLE, în-kŏn-sŭm'tė-bl.[412] *adj.* [*in* and *consumptus*, Latin.] Not to be spent; not to be brought to an end; not to be destroyed by fire. This seems a more elegant word than *inconsumable*.

Before I give any answer to this objection of pretended *inconsumptible* lights, I would gladly see the effect undoubtedly proved. *Digby.*

INCONTE'STABLE, în-kŏn-tĕs'tâ-bl. *adj.* [*incontestable*, Fr. *in* and *contest*.] Not to be disputed; not admitting debate; incontrovertible.

Our own being furnishes us with an evident and *incontestable* proof of a Deity; and I believe no body can avoid the cogency of it, who will carefully attend to it. *Locke.*

INCONTE'STABLY, în-kŏn-tĕs'tâ-blė. *adv.* [from *incontestable*.] Indisputably; incontrovertibly.

INCONTI'GUOUS, în-kŏn-tĭg'gù-ŭs. *adj.* [*in* and *contiguous*.] Not touching each other; not joined together.

They seemed part of small bracelets, consisting of equally little *incontiguous* beads. *Boyle.*

INCO'NTINENCE, în-kŏn'tė-nĕnse. } *n. s.*
INCO'NTINENCY, în-kŏn'tė-nĕn-sė. }
[*incontinentia*, Latin; *in* and *continence*.] Inability to restrain the appetites; unchastity.

The cognizance of her *incontinency*
Is this; she hath bought the name of whore thus dearly. *Shaksp.*

But beauty like the fair Hesperian tree,
Laden with blooming gold, had need the guard
Of dragon-watch with uninchanted eye,
To save her blossoms, and defend her fruit
From the rash hand of bold *incontinence*. *Milton.*

This is my defence;
I pleas'd myself, I shunn'd *incontinence*,
And, urg'd by strong desires, indulg'd my sense.
Dryden.

The words *sine veste Dianæ* agree better with Livia, who had the fame of chastity, than with either of the Julias, who were both noted of *incontinency*. *Dryden.*

INCO'NTINENT, în-kŏn'tė-nĕnt. *adj.* [*incontinens*, Lat. *in* and *continent*.]

1. Unchaste; indulging unlawful pleasure.

In these degrees have they made a pair of stairs to marriage, which they will climb incontinent, or else be *incontinent* before marriage. *Shaksp.*

Men shall be lovers of their own selves, false accusers, *incontinent*, fierce. *2 Tim.*

2. Shunning delay; immediate. This is a meaning now obsolete.

They ran towards the far rebounded noise,
To weet what wight so loudly did lament;
Unto the place they came *incontinent*. *F. Queen.*

Come, mourn with me for what I do lament,
And put on sullen black *incontinent*. *Shaksp.*

He says he will return *incontinent*. *Shaksp.*

INCO'NTINENTLY, în-kŏn'tė-nĕnt-lė. *adv.* [from *incontinent*.]

1. Unchastely; without restraint of the appetites.

2. Immediately; at once. An obsolete sense. *Spenser.*

The cause of this war is no other than that we will not *incontinently* submit ourselves to our neighbours. *Hayward.*

Incontinently I left Madrid, and have been dogged and waylaid through several nations.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

INCONTROVE'RTIBLE, în-kŏn-trō-vĕr'tė-bl.[405] *adj.* [*in* and *controvertible*.] Indisputable; not to be disputed.

INCONTROVE'RTIBLY, în-kŏn-trō-vĕr'tė-blė. *adv.* [from *incontrovertible*.] To a degree beyond controversy or dispute.

The Hebrew is *incontrovertibly* the primitive and surest text to rely upon; and to preserve the same uncorrupt there hath been used the highest caution humanity could invent. *Brown.*

INCONVE'NIENCE, în-kŏn-vė'nė-ĕnse. }
INCONVE'NIENCY, în-kŏn-vė'nė-ĕn-sė. }
n. s. [*inconvenient*, French.]

1. Unfitness; inexpedience.

They plead against the *inconvenience*, not the unlawfulness of popish apparel; and against the *inconvenience*, not the unlawfulness of ceremonies in burial. *Hooker.*

2. Disadvantage; cause of uneasiness; difficulty.

There is a place upon the top of mount Athos above all clouds of rain, or other *inconvenience*. *Raleigh.*

Man is liable to a great many *inconveniencies* every moment, and is continually unsecure even of life itself. *Tillotson.*

The *inconvenience* of old age makes him incapable of corporal pleasures. *Dryden.*

Would not quickness of sensation be an *inconvenience* to an animal, that must lie still where chance has once placed it. *Locke.*

Consider the disproportion between the worst *inconveniencies* that attend incompliance with men, and the eternal displeasure of God. *Rogers.*

We are freed from many *inconveniencies*, and we enjoy several advantages. *Atterbury.*

The things of another world being distant, operate but faintly upon us: to remedy this *inconveniency*, we must frequently revolve their certainty and importance. *Atterbury.*

INCONVE'NIENT, în-kŏn-vė'nė-ĕnt. *adj.* [*inconvenient*, French; *in* and *convenions*, Latin.]

1. Incommodious; disadvantageous.

They lean to their old customs, though they be more unjust, and more *inconvenient* for the common people. *Spenser.*

He knows that to be *inconvenient*, which we falsely think convenient for us. *Smalridge.*

2. Unfit; inexpedient.

We are not to look that the church should change her publick laws, although it chance that for some particular men the same be found *inconvenient*, especially when there may be other remedy against particular inconveniencies. *Hooker.*

INCONVE'NIENTLY, în-kŏn-vė'nė-ĕnt-lė. *adv.* [from *inconvenient*.]

1. Unfitly; incommodiously.

2. Unseasonably. *Ainsworth.*

INCONVE'RSABLE, în kŏn-vĕr'sâ-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *conversable*.] Incommunicative; ill qualified by temper for conversation; unsocial.

He is a person very *inconversable*. *More.*

INCONVE'RTIBLE, în-kŏn-vĕr'tė-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *convertible*.] Not transmutable; incapable of change.

It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the permeant parts, and accompanieth the *inconvertible* portion unto the siege. *Brown.*

INCONVI'NCIBLE, în-kŏn-vĭn'sė-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *convincible*.] Not to be convinced; not capable of conviction.

INCONVI'NCIBLY, în-kŏn-vĭn'sė-blė. *adv.* [from *inconvincible*.] Without admitting conviction.

It is injurious unto knowledge obstinately and *inconvincibly* to side with any one. *Brown.*

INCO'NY in-kŏn'né. *adj.* [perhaps from *in* and *conn*, to know.]

1. Unlearned; artless. This sense is uncertain.
2. In Scotland it denotes mischievously unlucky: as, he is an *incony* fellow. This seems to be the meaning of *Shakspeare.*

O my troth, most sweet jests, most *incony* vulgar wit,
When it comes so smoothly off. *Shaksp.*

INCO'RPORAL, in-kŏr'pŏ-rål. *adj.* [*in* and *corporal.*] Immaterial; distinct from matter; distinct from body.

Why dost thou bend thine eye on vacancy,
And with th' *incorporal* air do'st hold discourse?
Shaksp.

Learned men have not resolved us whether light be corporal or *incorporal:* corporal they say it cannot be, because then it would neither pierce the air, nor solid diaphonous bodies, and yet every day we see the air illightened; *incorporal* it cannot be, because sometimes it affecteth the sight with offence. *Raleigh.*

INCORPORA'LITY, in-kŏr-pŏ-rål'é-té. *n. s.* [*incorporalité*, Fr. from *incorporal.*] Immaterialness; distinctness from body.

INCO'RPORALLY, in-kŏr'pŏ-rål-é. *adv.* [from *incorporal.*] Without matter; immaterially.

To INCO'RPORATE, in-kŏr'pŏ-råte. *v. a.* [*incorporer*, French.]

1. To mingle different ingredients so as they shall make one mass.

A fifteenth part of silver, *incorporate* with gold, will not be recovered, except you put a greater quantity of silver to draw to it the less. *Bacon.*

Who the swelling clouds in bladders ties,
To molify the stubborn clods with rain,
And scatter'd dust *incorporate* again. *Sandys.*

2. To conjoin inseparably, as one body.

Villanous thoughts, Roderigo, when these mutualities so marshal the way, hard at hand comes the master and main exercise, the *incorporate* conclusion. *Shaksp.*

By your leaves you shall not stay alone,
'Till holy church *incorporate* two in one. *Shaksp.*

Upon my knees
I charm you, by that great vow
Which did *incorporate* and make us one. *Shaksp.*

Death and I
Are found eternal, and *incorporate* both. *Milton.*

3. To form into a corporation, or body politick. In this sense they say in Scotland, the *incorporate* trades in any community.

The apostle affirmeth plainly of all men christian, that be they Jews or gentiles, bond or free, they are all *incorporated* into one company, they all make but one body. *Hooker.*

The same is *incorporated* with a majoralty, and nameth burgessess to parliament. *Carew.*

4. To unite; to associate.

It is Casca, one *incorporate*
To our attempts. *Shaksp.*

Your most grave belly was deliberate,
Not rash like his accusers, and thus answer'd;
True is it, my *incorporate* friends, quoth he,
That I receive the general food at first,
Which you do live upon. *Shaksp.*

The Romans did not subdue a country to put the inhabitants to fire and sword, but to *incorporate* them into their own community. *Addison.*

5. To work into another mass.

All this learning is ignoble and mechanical among them, and the Confutian only essential and *incorporate* in their government. *Temple.*

6. To embody; to give a material form.

Courtesy, that seemed *incorporated* in his heart, would not be persuaded by danger to offer any offence. *Sidney.*

The idolaters who worshipped their images as gods, supposed some spirit to be *incorporated* therein, and so to make together with it a person fit to receive worship. *Stillingfleet.*

To INCO'RPORATE, in-kŏr'pŏ-råte. *v. n.*

1. To unite with something else. It is commonly followed by *with.*

Painters' colours and ashes do better *incorporate with* oil. *Bacon.*

It is not universally true, that acid salts and oils will not *incorporate* or mingle. *Boyle.*

Thy soul
In real darkness of the body dwells,
Shut out from outward light,
T' *incorporate with* gloomy night. *Milton.*

2. Sometimes it has *into.*

It finds the mind unprepossessed with any former notions, and so easily gains upon the assent, grows up with it, and *incorporates into* it. *South.*

INCO'RPORATE,[91] in-kŏr'pŏ-råte. *adj.* [*in* and *corporate.*] Immaterial; unbodied. This is now disused to avoid confusion, *incorporate* being rather used of things mingled.

Moses forbore to speak of angels, and things invisible and *incorporate.* *Raleigh.*

INCORPORA'TION, in-kŏr-pŏ-rå'shŭn. *n. s.* [*incorporation*, Fr. from *incorporate.*]

1. Union of divers ingredients in one mass.

Make proof of the *incorporation* of iron *with* flint; for if it can be incorporated without over great charge, the cheapness of the flint doth make the compound stuff profitable. *Bacon.*

This, with some little additional, may further the intrinsick *incorporation.* *Bacon.*

2. Formation of a body politick.
3. Adoption; union; association: with *into.*

In him we actually are, by our actual *incorporation into* that society which hath him for their head. *Hooker.*

INCORPO'REAL, in-kŏr-pŏ'rė-ål. *adj.* [*incorporalis*, Latin, *incorporel*, French, *in* and *corporeal.*] Immaterial; unbodied.

It is a virtue which may be called *incorporeal* and immaterial, whereof there be in nature but few. *Bacon.*

Thus *incorporeal* spirits to smallest forms
Reduc'd their shapes immense. *Milton.*

Sense and perception must necessarily proceed from some *incorporeal* substance within us. *Bentley.*

INCORPO'REALLY, in-kŏr-pŏ'rė-ål-é. *adv.* [from *incorporeal.*] Immaterially; without body.

Hearing striketh the spirits more immediately than the other scuses, and more *incorporeally* than the smelling. *Bacon.*

INCORPORE'ITY, in-kŏr-pŏ-rė'é-té. *n. s.* [*in* and *corporeity.*] Immateriality; distinctness from body.

To INCO'RPSE, in-kŏrps'. *v. a.* [*in* and *corpse.*] To incorporate; to unite into one body. Not used.

He grew unto his seat,
As he had been *incorps'd* and demy natur'd
With the brave horse. *Shaksp.*

INCORRE'CT, in-kŏr-rėkt'. *adj.* [*in* and *correct.*] Not nicely finished; not exact; inaccurate; full of faults.

The piece you think is *incorrect:* why take it;
I'm all submission; what you'd have it, make it.
Pope.

INCORRE'CTLY, in-kŏr-rėkt'lé. *adv.* [from *incorrect.*] Inaccurately; not exactly.

INCORRE'CTNESS, in-kŏr-rėkt'nės. *n. s.* [*in* and *correctness.*] Inaccuracy; want of exactness.

INCO'RRIGIBLE, in-kŏr'rė-jė-bl. *adj.* [*incorrigible*, Fr. *in* and *corrigible.*]

1. Bad beyond correction; depraved beyond amendment by any means; erroneous beyond hope of instruction: of persons.

Provok'd by those *incorrigible* fools,
I left declaiming in pedantick schools. *Dryden.*

Whilst we are *incorrigible*, God may in vengeance continue to chastise us with the judgment of war. *Smalridge.*

The most violent party men are such as have discovered least sense of religion or morality; and when such are laid aside, as shall be found *incorrigible*, it will be no difficulty to reconcile the rest. *Swift.*

2. Not capable of amendment: of things.

The loss is many times irrecoverable, and the inconvenience *incorrigible.* *Moore.*

What are their thoughts of things, but variety of *incorrigible* error? *L'Estrange.*

INCO'RRIGIBLENESS, in-kŏr'rė-jė-bl-nės. *n. s.* [from *incorrigible.*] Hopeless depravity; badness beyond all means of amendment.

What we call penitence becomes a sad attestation of our *incorrigibleness.* *Decay of Piety.*

I would not have chiding used, much less blows, 'till obstinacy and *incorrigibleness* make it absolutely necessary. *Locke.*

INCO'RRIGIBLY, in-kŏr'rė-jė-blé. *adv.* [from *incorrigible.*] To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment.

Some men appear *incorrigibly* mad,
They cleanliness and company renounce. *Roscom.*

INCORRU'PT, in-kŏr-rŭpt'. } *adj.* [*in*
INCORRU'PTED, in-kŏr-rŭp'tėd } and *corruptus*, Latin; *incorrompu*, Fr.]

1. Free from foulness or depravation.

Sin, that first
Distemper'd all things, and, of *incorrupt*,
Corrupted. *Milton.*

2. Pure of manners; honest; good. It is particularly applied to a mind above the power of bribes.

INCORRUPTIBI'LITY, in-kŏr-rŭp-tė-bĭl'é-té. *n. s.* [*incorruptibilité*, French from *incorruptible.*] Insusceptibility of corruption; incapacity of decay.

Philo, in his book of the world's *incorruptibility*, alledgeth the verses of a Greek tragick poet. *Hakewill.*

INCORRU'PTIBLE, in-kŏr-rŭp'tė-bl. *adj.* [*incorruptible*, French; *in* and *corruptible.*] Not capable of corruption; not admitting decay.

In such abundance lies our choice,
As leaves a great store of fruit untouch'd
Still hanging *incorruptible.* *Milton.*

Our bodies shall be changed into *incorruptible* and immortal substances, our souls be entertained with the most ravishing objects, and both continue happy throughout all eternity. *Wake.*

INCORRU'PTION, in-kŏr-rŭp'shŭn. *n. s.* [*incorruption*, French; *in* and *corruption.*] Incapacity of corruption.

So also is the resurrection of the dead: it is sown in corruption, it is raised in *incorruption.* 1 *Cor.*

INCORRU'PTNESS, in-kŏr-rŭpt'nės. *n. s.* [from *incorrupt.*]

1. Purity of manners; honesty; integrity.

Probity of mind, integrity, and *incorruptness* of

manners, is preferable to fine parts and subtle speculations. *Woodward.*

2. Freedom from decay or degeneration.

To INCRA'SSATE, în-krâs'sâte. *v. a.* [*in* and *crassus*, Latin.] To thicken; the contrary to attenuate.

If the cork be too light to sink under the surface, the body of water may be attenuated with spirits of wine; if too heavy, it may be *incrassated* with salt. *Brown.*

Acids dissolve or attenuate, alcalies precipitate or *incrassate*. *Newton.*

Acids, such as are austere, as unripe fruits, produce too great a stricture of the fibres, *incrassate* and coagulate the fluids; from whence pains and rheumatism. *Arbuthnot.*

INCRASSA'TION, în-krâs-sâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *incrassate*.]

1. The act of thickening.

2. The state of growing thick.

Nothing doth conglaciate but water; for the determination of quicksilver is fixation, that of milk coagulation, and that of oil *incrassation*. *Brown.*

INCR'ASSATIVE, în krâs'sâ-tiv. *n. s.* [from *incrassate*.] Having the quality of thickening.

The two latter indicate restringents to stench, and *incrassatives* to thicken the blood. *Harvey.*

To INCRE'ASE, în-krêse'. *v. n.* [*in* and *cresco*, Lat.]

1. To grow more in number, or greater in bulk; to advance in quantity or value, or in any quality capable of being more or less.

Hear and observe to do it, that it may be well with thee, and that ye may *increase* mightily. *Deuteronomy.*

Profane and vain babbling will *increase* unto ungodliness. *2 Tim.*

From fifty to threescore he loses not much in fancy; and judgment, the effect of observation, still *increases*. *Dryden.*

Henry, in knots, involv'd his Emma's name,
Upon this tree; and as the tender mark,
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark:
Venus had heard the virgin's soft address,
That as the wound the passion might *increase*.
Prior.

2. To be fertile.

Fishes are more numerous or *increasing* than beasts or birds, as appears by their numerous spawn. *Hale.*

To INCRE'ASE, în-krêse'. *v. a.* [See ENCREASE.] To make more or greater.

Hye thee from this slaughter-house,
Lest thou *increase* the number of the dead.
Shakspeare.

He hath *increased* in Judah mourning and lamentation. *Sam.*

I will *increase* the famine. *Ezek.*

I will *increase* them with men like a flock. *Ezekiel.*

It serves to *increase* that treasure, or to preserve it. *Temple.*

INCRE'ASE, în-krêse'. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Augmentation; the state of growing more or greater.

For three years he liv'd with large *increase*
In arms of honour, and esteem in peace. *Dryd.*

Hail, bards triumphant! born in happier days,
Whose honours with *increase* of ages grow,
As streams roll down, enlarging as they flow. *Pope.*

2. Increment; that which is added to the original stock.

Take thou no usury of him nor *increase*. *Levi.*

3. Produce.

The *increase* of the threshing-floor, and the *increase* of the wine-press. *Numb.*

As Hesiod sings, spread waters o'er thy field,
And a most just and glad *increase* 'twill yield.
Denham.

Those grains which grew produced an *increase* beyond expectation. *Mortimer.*

4. Generation.

Into her womb convey sterility;
Dry up in her the organs of *increase*,
And from her derogate body never spring a babe.
Shakspeare.

5. Progeny.

All the *increase* of thy house shall die in the flower of their age. *Samuel.*

Him young Thoasa bore, the bright *increase*
Of Phorcys. *Pope.*

6. The state of waxing, or growing full orbed. Used of the moon.

Seeds, hair, nails, hedges, and herbs, will grow soonest, if set or cut in the *increase* of the moon. *Bacon.*

INCRE'ASER, în-krê'sûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *increase*.] He who increases.

INCREA'TED, în-krê-â'têd. *adj.* Not created.

Since the desire is infinite, nothing but the absolute and *increated* Infinite can adequately fill it. *Cheyne.*

INCREDIBI'LITY, în-krêd-dê-bîl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*incredibilité*, Fr.] The quality of surpassing belief.

For objects of *incredibility*, none are so removed from all appearance of truth as those of Corneille's Andromede. *Dryden.*

INCRE'DIBLE, în-krêd'ê-bl.[405] *adj.* [*incredibilis*, Latin.] Surpassing belief; not to be credited.

The ship Argo, that there might want no *incredible* thing in this fable, spoke to them. *Raleigh.*

Presenting things impossible to view,
They wander through *incredible* to true. *Granville.*

INCRE'DIBLENESS, în-krêd'ê-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *incredible*.] Quality of being incredible.

INCRE'DIBLY, în-krêd'ê-blê. *adv.* [from *incredible*.] In a manner not to be believed.

INCREDU'LITY, în-krê-dû'lê-tê. *n. s.* [*incredulité*, French.] Quality of not believing; hardness of belief.

He was more large in the description of Paradise, to take away all scruple from the *incredulity* of future ages. *Raleigh.*

INCRE'DULOUS, în-krêd'û-lûs, *or* în-krêd'jû-lûs.[293 276] *adj.* [*incredule*, French; *incredulus*, Latin.] Hard of belief; refusing credit.

I am not altogether *incredulous* but there may be such candles as are made of salamander's wool, being a kind of mineral which whiteneth in the burning, and consumeth not. *Bacon.*

INCRE'DULOUSNESS, în-krêd'jû-lûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *incredulous*.] Hardness of belief; incredulity.

INCRE'MABLE, în-krê'mâ-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *cremo*, Latin.] Not consumable by fire.

If from the skin of the salamander these *incremable* pieces are composed. *Brown.*

I'NCREMENT, îng'krê-mênt.[408] *n. s.* [*incrementum*, Lat.]

1. Act of growing greater.

Divers conceptions are concerning the Nile's *increment*, or inundation. *Brown.*

2. Increase; matter added.

This stratum is expanded at top, serving as the seminary that furnisheth matter for the formation and *increment* of animal and vegetable bodies. *Woodward.*

3. Produce.

The orchard loves to wave
With winter winds: the loosen'd roots then drink
Large *increment*, earnest of happy years. *Philips.*

To I'NCREPATE, îng'krê-pâte. *v. a.* [*increpo*, Latin.] To chide; to reprehend.

INCREPA'TION, îng-krê-pâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*increpatio*, Latin.] Reprehension; chiding.

The admonitions, fraternal or paternal, of his fellow christians, or of the governors of the church, than more public reprehensions and *increpations*. *Hammond.*

To INCRU'ST, în-krŭst.' } *v. a.* [*in-*
To INCRU'STATE, în-krŭs'tâte. } *crusto*, Latin, *incruster*, French.] To cover with an additional coat adhering to the internal matter.

The finer part of the wood will be turned into air, and the grosser stick baked and *incrustate* upon the sides of the vessel. *Bacon.*

Some rivers bring forth spars, and other mineral matter so as to cover and *incrust* the stones. *Woodward.*

Save but our army; and let Jove *incrust*
Swords, pikes, and guns, with everlasting rust. *Pope.*

Any of these sun-like bodies in the centers of the several vortices, are so *incrustated* and weakened, as to be carried about in the vortex of the true sun. *Cheyne.*

The shield was purchased by Woodward, who *incrusted* it with a new rust. *Arbuthnot.*

INCRUSTA'TION, îng-krŭs-tâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*incrustation*, French; from *incrusto*, Lat.] An adherent covering; something superinduced.

Having such a prodigious stock of marble, their chapels are laid over with such a rich variety of *incrustations*, as cannot be found in any other part. *Addison.*

To I'NCUBATE, îng'kû-bâte. *v. n.* [*incubo*, Latin.] To sit upon eggs.

INCUBA'TION, îng-kû-bâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*incubation*, French; *incubatio*, Latin.] The act of sitting upon eggs to hatch them.

Whether that vitality was by *incubation*, or how else, is only known to God. *Raleigh.*

Birds have eggs enough at first conceived in them, to serve them, allowing such a proportion for every year, as will serve for one or two *incubations*. *Ray.*

When the whole tribe of birds by *incubation* produce their young, it is a wonderful deviation, that some few families should do it in a more novercal way. *Derham.*

As the white of an egg by *incubation*, so can the serum by the action of the fibres be attenuated. *Arbuthnot.*

I'NCUBUS, îng'kû-bŭs. *n. s.* [Latin; *incube*, Fr.] The nightmare.

The *incubus* is an inflation of the membranes of the stomach, which hinders the motion of the diaphragma, lungs, and pulse, with a sense of a weight oppressing the breast. *Floyer.*

To INCU'LCATE, în-kŭl'kâte. *v. a.* [*inculco*, Latin, *inculquer*, French.] To impress by frequent admonitions; to enforce by constant repetition.

Manifest truth may deserve sometimes to be *inculcated*, because we are too apt to forget it. *Atterbury.*

Homer continually *inculcates* morality and piety to the gods. *Broome.*

INCULCA'TION, în-kŭl-kâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *inculcate*.] The act of impressing by frequent admonition; admonitory repetition.

INCU'LPABLE, în-kŭl'pâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [*in* and

culpabilis, Lat.] Unblamable; not reprehensible.

Ignorance, so far as it may be resolved into natural inability, is as to men, at least *inculpable*, and consequently not the object of scorn, but pity. *South.*

INCU'LPABLY, în-kůl'pâ-blė. *adv.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, Lat.] Unblamably; without blame.

As to errors or infirmities, the frailty of man's condition has invincibly, and therefore *inculpably*, exposed him. *South.*

INCU'LT, în-kůlt'. *adj.* [*inculte*, French; *incultus*, Latin.] Uncultivated; untilled.

Her forests huge,
Incult, robust, and tall, by nature's hand
Planted of old. *Thomson.*

INCU'MBENCY, în-kům'bėn-sė. *n. s.* [from *incumbent*.]

1. The act of lying upon another.
2. The state of keeping a benefice.

These fines are only to be paid to the bishop, during his *incumbency* in the same see. *Swift.*

INCU'MBENT, în-kům'bėnt. *adj.* [*incumbens*, Latin.]

1. Resting upon; lying upon.

Then with expanded wings he steers his flight
Aloft, *incumbent* on the dusky air,
That felt unusual weight. *Milton.*

The ascending parcels of air, having now little more than the weight of the *incumbent* water to surmount, were able both so to expand themselves as to fill up that part of the pipe which they pervaded, and, by pressing every way against the sides of it, to lift upwards with them what water they found above them. *Boyle.*

With wings expanded wide ourselves we 'll rear,
And fly *incumbent* on the dusky air. *Dryden.*

Here the rebel giants lye,
And, when to move th' *incumbent* load they try,
Ascending vapours on the day prevail. *Addison.*

Man is the destin'd prey of pestilence,
And o'er his guilty domes
She draws a close *incumbent* cloud of death. *Thomson.*

2. Imposed as a duty.

All men, truly zealous, will perform those good works that are *incumbent* on all christians. *Sprat.*

There is a double duty *incumbent* upon us in the exercise of our powers. *L'Estrange.*

Thus, if we think and act, we shall shew ourselves duly mindful not only of the advantages we receive from thence, but of the obligations also which are *incumbent* upon us. *Atterbury.*

INCU'MBENT, în-kům'bėnt. *n. s.* [*incumbens*, Lat.] He who is in present possession of a benefice.

In many places the whole ecclesiastical dues are in lay hands, and the *incumbent* lieth at the mercy of his patron. *Swift.*

To INCU'MBER, în-kům'bůr. *v. a.* [*encombrer*, Fr.] To embarrass. See ENCUMBER.

My cause is call'd and that long look'd-for day
Is still *incumber'd* with some new delay. *Dryden.*

To INCU'R, în-kůr'. *v. a.* [*incurro*, Lat.]

1. To become liable to a punishment or reprehension.

I have *incurred* displeasure from inferiors for giving way to the faults of others. *Hayward.*

They, not obeying,
Incurr'd, what could they less? the penalty;
And manifold in sin, deserv'd to fall. *Milton.*

So judge thou still, presumptuous! 'till the wrath,
Which thou *incurr'st* by flying, meet thy flight
Sev'nfold, and scourge that wisdom back to hell. *Milton.*

They had a full persuasive that not to do it were to desert God, and consequently to *incur* damnation. *South.*

2. To occur; to press on the senses: with *to* or *into*.

The motions of the minute parts of bodies are invisible, and *incur* not *to* the eye; but yet they are to be deprehended by experience. *Bacon.*

The mind of man, even in spirituals, acts with corporeal dependance; and so is he helped or hindered in its operations, according to the different quality of external objects that *incur into* the senses. *South.*

INCURABI'LITY, în-ků-râ-bîl'ė-tė. *n. s.* [*incurabilité*, French; from *incurable*.] Impossibility of cure; utter insusceptibility of remedy.

We 'll instantly open a door to the manner of a proper and improper consumption, together with the reason of the *incurability* of the former, and facile cure of the other. *Harvey.*

INCU'RABLE, în-ků'râ-bl.[405] *adj.* [*incurable*, French; *in* and *curable*.] Not admitting remedy; not to be removed by medicine; irremediable; hopeless.

Pause not; for the present time 's so sick,
That present medicine must be ministred,
Or overthrow *incurable* ensues. *Shaksp.*

Stop the rage betime,
Before the wound do grow *incurable;*
For being green, there is great hope of help. *Shak.*

A schirrus is not absolutely *incurable*, because it has been known that fresh pasture hath cured it in cattle. *Arbuthnot.*

If idiots and lunaticks cannot be found, *incurables* may be taken into the hospital. *Swift.*

INCU'RABLENESS, în-ků'râ-bl-nės. *n. s.* [from *incurable*.] State of not admitting any cure.

INCU'RABLY, în-ků'râ-blė. *adv.* [from *incurable*.] Without remedy.

We cannot know it is or is not, being *incurably* ignorant. *Locke.*

INCU'RIOUS, în-ků'rė-ůs. *adj.* [*in* and *curious*.] Negligent; inattentive.

The Creator did not bestow so much skill upon his creatures, to be looked upon with a careless *incurious* eye. *Derham.*

He seldom at the Park appear'd;
Yet, not *incurious*, was inclined
To know the converse of mankind. *Swift.*

INCU'RSION, în-kůr'shůn. *n. s.* [from *incurro*, Lat.]

1. Attack; mischievous occurrence.

Sins of daily *incursion*, and such as human frailty is unavoidably liable to. *South.*

2. [*incursion*, French.] Invasion without conquest; inroad; ravage.

Spain is very weak at home, or very slow to move, when they suffered a small fleet of English to make an hostile invasion or *incursion*, upon their havens and roads. *Bacon.*

Now the Parthian king had gather'd all his host
Against the Scythian, whose *incursions* wild
Have wasted Sogdiana. *Milton.*

The *incursions* of the Goths disordered the affairs of the Roman Empire. *Arbuthnot.*

To INCU'RVATE, în-kůr'vâte. *v. a.* [*incurvo*, Latin.] To bend; to crook.

Sir Isaac Newton has shewn, by several experiments of rays passing by the edges of bodies, that they are *incurvated* by the action of these bodies. *Cheyne.*

INCURVA'TION, îng-kůr-vâ'shůn. *n. s.* [from *incurvate*.]

1. The act of bending or making crooked.
2. State of being bent; curvity; crookedness.

One part moving while the other rests, one would think, should cause an *incurvation* in the line. *Glanville.*

3. Flexion of the body in token of reverence.

He made use of acts of worship which God hath appropriated; as *incurvation*, and sacrifice. *Stillingfleet.*

INCU'RVITY, în-kůr'vė-tė. *n. s.* [from *incurvus*, Latin.] Crookedness; the state of bending inward.

The *incurvity* of a dolphin must be taken not really, but in appearance, when they leap above water, and suddenly shoot down again: strait bodies, in a sudden motion, protruded obliquely downward, appear crooked. *Brown.*

To I'NDAGATE, în'dâ-gâte. *v. a.* [*indago*, Latin.] To search; to beat out.

INDAGA'TION, în-dâ-gâ'shůn. *n. s.* [from *indagate*.] Search; inquiry; examination.

Paracelsus directs us, in the *indagation* of colours, to have an eye principally upon salts. *Boyle.*

Part hath been discover'd by himself, and some by human *indagation*. *Brown.*

INDAGA'TOR, în'dâ-gâ-tůr.[166] *n. s.* [*indagator*, Latin.] A searcher; an inquirer; an examiner.

The number of the elements of bodies requires to be searched into by such skilful *indagators* of nature. *Boyle.*

To INDA'RT, în-dârt'. *v. a.* [*in* and *dart*.] To dart in; to strike in.

I 'll look to like, if looking liking move;
But no more deep will I *indart* mine eye,
Than your consent gives strength to make it fly. *Shakspeare.*

To INDE'BT, în-dėt'.[374] *v. a.*

1. To put into debt.
2. To oblige; to put under obligation.

Forgive us our sins, for we forgive every one that is *indebted* to us. *Luke.*

He for himself
Indebted and undone, has nought to bring. *Milton.*

This blest alliance may
Th' *indebted* nation bounteously repay. *Granville.*

INDE'BTED, în-dėt'tėd. *participial. adj.* [*in* and *debt*.] Obliged by something received; bound to restitution; having incurred a debt. It has *to* before the person to whom the debt is due, and *for* before the thing received.

If the course of politick affairs cannot in any good course go forward without fit instruments, and that which fitteth them be their virtues, let polity acknowledge itself *indebted* to religion, godliness being the chiefest top and well-spring of all true virtues, even as God is of all good things. *Hooker.*

Few consider how much we are *indebted to* government, because few can represent how wretched mankind would be without it. *Atterbury.*

Let us represent to our souls the love and beneficence *for* which we daily stand *indebted to* God. *Rogers.*

We are wholly *indebted for* them *to* our ancestors. *Swift.*

INDE'CENCY, în-dė'sėn-sė. *n. s.* [*indecence*, French.] Any thing unbecoming; any thing contrary to good manners; something wrong, but scarcely criminal.

He will in vain endeavour to reform *indecency* in his pupil, which he allows in himself. *Locke.*

INDE'CENT, în-dė'sėnt. *adj.* [*indecent*, Fr. *in* and *decent*.] Unbecoming; unfit for the eyes or ears.

Characters, where obscene words were proper in their mouths, but very *indecent* to be heard. *Dryd.*

'Till these men can prove these things, ordered

by our church, to be either intrinsically unlawful or *indecent*, the use of them, as established amongst us, is necessary. *South.*

INDE'CENTLY, în-dê'sênt-lê. *adv.* [from *indecent*.] Without decency; in a manner contrary to decency.

INDECI'DUOUS, în-dê-sîd'ù-ûs, *or* în-dê-sîd'jù-ûs.[293] *adj.* [*in* and *deciduous*.] Not falling; not shed; not liable to a yearly fall of the leaf; evergreen.

We find the statue of the sun framed with rays about the head, which were the *indeciduous* and unshaken locks of Apollo. *Brown.*

INDECLI'NABLE, în-dê-klî'nâ-bl. *adj.* [*indeclinable*, French; *indeclinabilis*, Lat.] Not varied by terminations.

Pondo is an *indeclinable* word, and when it is joined to numbers it signifies *libra*. *Arbuthnot.*

INDECO'ROUS, în-dêk'ò-rûs *or* în-dê-kò'rûs.[512] *adj.* [*indecorus*, Latin.] Indecent; unbecoming.

What can be more *indecorous* than for a creature to violate the commands, and trample upon the authority, of that awful Excellence to whom he owes his life? *Norris.*

INDECO'RUM, în-dê-kò'rům. *n. s.* [Latin.] Indecency; something unbecoming.

The soft address, the castigated grace,
Are *indecorums* in the modern maid. *Young.*

INDE'ED, în-dêêd'. *adv.* [*in* and *deed*.]

1. In reality; in truth; in verity.

Yet loving *indeed*, and therefore constant. *Sidney.*

Though such assemblies he had *indeed* for religion's sake, hurtful nevertheless they may prove, as well in regard of their fitness to serve the turn of hereticks and such as privily will venture to instil their poison into new minds. *Hooker.*

Some, who have not deserved judgment of death, have been for their goods sake caught up and carried straight to the bough: a thing *indeed* very pitiful and horrible. *Spenser.*

2. Above common rate. This use is emphatical.

Then did'st thou utter, I am yours for ever;
'Tis grace *indeed*. *Shakspeare.*

Borrows in mean affairs, his subjects pains;
But things of weight and consequence *indeed*,
Himself doth in his chamber then debate. *Davies.*

Such sons of Abraham, how highly soever they may have the luck to be thought of, are far from being Israelites *indeed*. *South.*

I were a beast, *indeed*, to do you wrong,
I who have lov'd and honour'd you so long. *Dryd.*

3. This is to be granted that. A particle of connexion.

This limitation, *indeed*, of our author will save those the labour who would look for Adam's heir amongst the race of brutes; but will very little contribute to the discovery of one next heir amongst men. *Locke.*

Some sons *indeed*, some very few we see
Who keep themselves from this infection free.
Dryden.

There is nothing in the world more generally dreaded, and yet less to be feared than death; *indeed*, for those unhappy men whose hopes terminate in this life, no wonder if the prospect of another seems terrible and amazing. *Wake.*

4. It is used sometimes as a slight assertion or recapitulation in a sense hardly perceptible or explicable, and though some degree of obscure power is perceived, might, even where it is properly enough inserted, be omitted without miss.

I said I thought it was confederacy between the juggler and the two servants; tho' *indeed* I had no reason so to think. *Bacon.*

There is *indeed* no great pleasure in visiting these magazines of war, after one has seen two or three of them. *Addison.*

5. It is used to note concession in comparisons.

Against these forces were prepared to the number of near one hundred ships; not so great of bulk *indeed*, but of a more nimble motion.
Bacon's War with Spain.

INDEFA'TIGABLE, în-dê-fât'tê-gâ-bl. *adj.* [*indefatigabilis*, *in* and *defatigo*, Latin.] Unwearied; not tired; not exhausted by labour.

Who shall spread his airy flight,
Upborne with *indefatigable* wings,
Over the vast abrupt. *Milton.*

The ambitious person must rise early and sit up late, and pursue his design with a constant *indefatigable* attendance; he must be infinitely patient and servile. *South.*

INDEFA'TIGABLY, în-dê-fât'tê-gâ-blê. *adv.* [from *indefatigable*.] Without weariness.

A man *indefatigably* zealous in the service of the church and state, and whose writings have highly deserved of both. *Dryden.*

INDEFECTIBI'LITY, în-dê-fêk-tê-bîl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *indefectible*.] The quality of suffering no decay; of being subject to no defect.

INDEFE'CTIBLE, în-dê-fêk'tê-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *defectus*, Latin.] Unfailing; not liable to defect or decay.

INDEFEI'SIBLE, în-dê-fê'zê-bl.[439] *adj.* [*indefaisible*, Fr.] Not to be cut off; not to be vacated; irrevocable.

So *indefeisible* is our estate in those joys, that if we do not sell it in reversion, we shall, when once invested, be beyond the possibility of ill husbandry.
Decay of Piety.

INDEFE'NSIBLE, în-dê-fên'sê-bl.[439] *adj.* [*in* and *defensus*, Latin.] What cannot be defended, or maintained.

As they extend the rule of consulting scripture to all the actions of common life, even so far as to the taking up of a straw, so it is altogether false or *indefensible*. *Sanderson.*

INDE'FINITE, în-dêf'ê-nît.[166] *adj.* [*indefinitus*, Latin; *indefini*, French.]

1. Not determined; not limited; not settled.

Though a position should be wholly rejected, yet that negative is more pregnant of direction than an *indefinite*: as ashes are more generative than dust.
Bacon's Essays.

Her advancement was left *indefinite*; but thus, that it should be as great as ever any former queen of England had. *Bacon.*

Tragedy and picture are more narrowly circumscribed by place and time than the epick poem: the time of this last is left *indefinite*.
Dryden's Dufresnoy.

2. Large beyond the comprehension of man, though not absolutely without limits.

Though it is not infinite, it may be *indefinite*; though it is not boundless in itself, it may be so to human comprehension. *Spectator.*

INDE'FINITELY, în-dîf'ê-nît-lê. *adv.* [from *indefinite*.]

1. Without any settled or determinate limitation.

We observe that custom, whereunto St. Paul alludeth, and whereof the fathers of the church in their writings make often mention, to shew *indefinitely* what was done; but not universally to bind for ever all prayers unto one only fashion of utterance. *Hooker.*

We conceive no more than the letter beareth; that is four times, or *indefinitely* more than thrice.
Brown.

A duty to which all are *indefinitely* obliged upon some occasions, by the express command of God.
Smalridge.

2. To a degree indefinite.

If the word be *indefinitely* extended, that is, so far as no human intellect can fancy any bounds of it, then what we see must be the least part.
Ray on the Creation.

INDEFI'NITUDE, în-dê-fîn'ê-tûde. *n. s.* [from *indefinite*.] Quantity not limited by our understanding, though yet finite.

They arise to a strange and prodigious multitude, if not *indefinitude*, by their various positions, combinations, and conjunctions. *Hale.*

INDELI'BERATE,[91] INDELI'BERATED, în-dê-lîb'bêr-â-tê-d. *adj.* [*indeliberé*, Fr. *in* and *deliberate*.] Unpremeditated; done without consideration.

Actions proceeding from blandishments, or sweet persuasions, if they be *indeliberated*, as in children who want the use of reason, are not presently free actions. *Bramhall.*

The love of God better can consist with the *indeliberate* commission of many sins, than with an allowed persistance in any one. *Gov. of Tongue.*

INDE'LIBLE, în-dêl'ê-bl.[405]. *adj.* [*indelible*, Fr. *indelebilis*, Lat. *in* and *delible*. It should be written *indeleble*.]

1. Not to be blotted out or effaced.

Wilful perpetration of unworthy actions brands with *indelible* characters the name and memory.
King Charles.

Thy heedless sleeve will drink the colour'd oil,
And spot *indelible* thy pocket soil. *Gay's Trivia.*

2. Not to be annulled.

They are endued with *indelible* power from above to feed, to govern this household, and to consecrate pastors and stewards of it to the world's end. *Sprat.*

INDE'LICACY, în-dêl'ê-kâ-sê. *n. s.* [*in* and *delicacy*.] Want of delicacy; want of elegant decency.

Your papers would be chargeable with worse than *indelicacy*, they would be immoral, did you treat detestable uncleanness as you rally an impertinent self-love. *Addison.*

INDE'LICATE, în-dêl'ê-kâte.[91] *adj.* [*in* and *delicate*.] Wanting decency; void of a quick sense of decency.

INDEMNIFICA'TION, în-dêm-nê-fê-kâ'shŭn *n. s.* [from *indemnify*.]

1. Security against loss or penalty.

2. Reimbursement of loss or penalty.

To INDE'MNIFY, în-dêm'nê-fî. *v. a.* [*in* and *damnify*.]

1. To secure against loss or penalty.

2. To maintain unhurt.

Insolent signifies rude and haughty; *indemnify*, to keep safe. *Watts.*

INDE'MNITY, în-dêm'nê-tê. *n. s.* [*indemnité*, French.] Security from punishment; exemption from punishment.

I will use all means, in the ways of amnesty and *indemnity*, which may most fully remove all fears, and bury all jealousies in forgetfulness. *K. Charles.*

To INDE'NT, în-dênt'. *v. a.* [*in* and *dens*. a tooth, Latin.] To mark any thing with inequalities like a row of teeth; to cut in and out; to make to wave or undulate.

About his neck

A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself,
Who with her head, nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth; but suddenly,
Seeing Orlando, it unlink'd itself,
And with *indented* glides did slip away
Into a bush. *Shakspeare's As you like it.*

The serpent then, not with *indented* wave,
Prone on the ground, as since; but on his rear
Circular base, of rising folds, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a surging maze! *Milton.*

Trent who, like some earth-born giant, spreads
His thirty arms along the *indented* meads. *Milton.*

The margins on each side do not terminate in a straight line, but are *indented*. *Woodward.*

To INDE'NT, în-dênt'. *v. n.* [from the method of cutting counterparts of a contract together, that, laid on each other, they may fit, and any want of conformity may discover a fraud.] To contract; to bargain; to make a compact.

Shall we buy treason, and *indent* with fears,
When they have lost and forfeited themselves?
Shakspeare.

He descends to the solemnity of a pact and covenant, and has *indented* with us. *Decay of Piety.*

INDE'NT, în-dênt'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Inequality; incisure; indentation. This is little used.

Trent shall not wind with such a deep *indent*,
To rob me of so rich a bottom here. *Shakspeare.*

INDENTA'TION, în-dên-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*in* and *dens*, Lat.] An indenture; waving in any figure.

The margins do not terminate in a straight line, but are indented; each *indentation* being continued in a small ridge, to the *indentation* that answers it on the opposite margin. *Woodward.*

INDE'NTURE, în-dên'tshûre.[461] *n. s.* [from *indent*.] A covenant, so named because the counterparts are indented or cut one by the other; a contract, of which there is a counterpart.

In Hall's chronicle much good matter is quite marred with *indenture* English. *Ascham.*

The critick to his grief will find
How firmly these *indentures* bind. *Swift.*

INDEPE'NDENCE, în-dê-pên'dênse. } *n. s.*
INDEPE'NDENCY, în-dê-pên'dên-sê. } [*independence*, Fr. *in* and *dependence*.] Freedom; exemption from reliance or control: state over which none has power.

Dreams may give us some idea of the great excellency of a human soul, and some intimations of its *independency* on matter. *Addison.*

Let fortune do her worst, whatever she makes us lose, as long as she never makes us lose our honesty and our *independence*. *Pope.*

Give me, I cry'd, enough for me,
My bread and *independency*,
So bought an annual rent or two,
And liv'd just as you see I do. *Pope.*

INDEPE'NDENT, în-dê-pên'dênt. *adj.* [*independant*, French; *in* and *dependent*.]

1. Not depending; not supported by any other; not relying on another; not controlled. It is used with *on*, *of*, or *from*, before the object; of which *on* seems more proper, since we say to *depend on*, and consequently *dependent on*.

Creation must needs infer providence, and God's making the world irrefragably proves that he governs it too; or that a being of dependent nature remains nevertheless *independent upon* him in that respect. *South.*

Since all princes of *independent* governments are in a state of nature, the world never was without men in that state. *Locke.*

The town of St. Gaul is a protestant republick, *independent of* the abbot, and under the protection of the cantons. *Addison.*

2. Not relating to any thing else, as to a superiour cause or power.

The consideration of our understanding, which is an incorporeal substance *independent from* matter; and the contemplation of our own bodies, which have all the stamps and characters of excellent contrivance: these alone do very easily guide us to the wise Author of all things. *Bentley.*

INDEPE'NDENT, în-dê-pên'dênt. *n. s.* One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church, subject to no superiuor authority.

We shall, in our sermons, take occasion to justify such passages in our liturgy as have been unjustly quarrelled at by presbyterians, *independents*, or other puritan sectaries. *Sanderson.*

A very famous *independent* minister was head of a college in those times. *Addison's Spectator.*

INDEPE'NDENTLY, în-dê-pên'dênt-lê. *adv.* [from *independent*.] Without reference to other things.

Dispose lights and shadows, without finishing every thing *independently* the one of the other. *Dryd.*

INDESE'RT, în-dê-zêrt'. *n. s.* [*in* and *desert*.] Want of merit. This is an useful word, but not much received.

Those who were once looked on as his equals, are apt to think the fame of his merit a reflection on their own *indeserts*. *Addison.*

INDE'SINENTLY, în-dês'ê-nênt-lê. *adv.* [*indesinenter*, Fr. *in* and *desinio*, Lat.] Without cessation.

They continue a month *indesinently*. *Ray.*

INDESTRU'CTIBLE, în-dê-strûk'tê-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *destructible*.] Not to be destroyed.

Glass is so compact and firm a body, that it is *indestructible* by art or nature. *Boyle.*

INDETE'RMINABLE, în-dê-têr'mê-nâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [*in* and *determinable*] Not to be fixed; not to be defined or settled.

There is not only obscurity in the end, but beginning of the world; that, as its period is inscrutable, so is its nativity *indeterminable*. *Brown.*

INDETE'RMINATE, în-dê-têr'mê-nât.[91] *adj.* [*indeterminé*, Fr. *in* and *determinate*.] Unfixed; not defined; indefinite.

The rays of the same colour were by turns transmitted at one thickness, and reflected at another thickness, for an *indeterminate* number of successions. *Newton's Opticks.*

INDETE'RMINATELY, în-dê-têr'mê-nâte-lê. *adv.* [*in* and *determinately*.] Indefinitely; not in any settled manner.

His perspicacity discerned the loadstone to respect the north, when ours beheld it *indeterminately*. *Brown.*

The depth of the hold is *indeterminately* expressed in the description. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

INDETE'RMINED, în-dê-têr'mîn'd.[359] *adj.* [*in* and *determined*.] Unsettled; unfixed.

We should not amuse ourselves with floating words of *indetermined* signification, which we can use in several senses to serve a turn. *Locke.*

INDETERMINA'TION, în-dê'têr-mê-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*in* and *determination*.] Want of determination; want of fixed or stated direction.

By contingents I understand all things which may be done, and may not be done, may happen, or may not happen, by reason of the *indetermination* or accidental concurrence of the causes. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

INDEVO'TION, în-dê-vô'shûn. *n. s.* [*indevotion*, French; *in* and *devotion*.] Want of devotion; irreligion.

Let us make the church the scene of our penitence, as of our faults; deprecate our former *indevotion*, and, by an exemplary reverence, redress the scandal of profaneness. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEVO'UT, în-dê-vôût'. *adj.* [*indevot*, Fr. *in* and *devout*.] Not devout; not religious; irreligious.

He prays much; yet curses more; whilst he is meek, but *indevout*. *Decay of Piety.*

I'NDEX, în-dêks. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. The discoverer; the pointer out.

Tastes are the *indexes* of the different qualities of plants, as well as of all sorts of aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

That which was once the *index* to point out all virtues, does now mark out that part of the world where least of them resides. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The hand that points to any thing, as to the hour or way.

They have no more inward self-consciousness of what they do or suffer, than the *index* of a watch of the hour it points to. *Bentley.*

3. The table of contents to a book.

In such *indexes*, although small
To their subsequent volumes, there is seen
The baby figure of the giant mass
Of things to come, at large. *Shakspeare.*

If a book has no *index* or good table of contents, 'tis very useful to make one as you are reading it; and in your *index* to take notice only of parts new to you. *Watts.*

INDEXTE'RITY, în-dêks-têr'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*in* and *dexterity*.] Want of dexterity; want of readiness; want of handiness; clumsiness; awkwardness.

The *indexterity* of our consumption curers demonstrates their dimness in beholding its causes. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

I'NDIAN *Arrow-root*, în'dê-ân, *or* în'jê-ân, *or* ind'yân.[88 294] *n. s.* [*marcanta*, Latin.] A root.

A sovereign remedy for the bite of wasps, and the poison of the manchineel tree. This root the Indians apply to extract the venom of their arrows. *Miller.*

I'NDIAN *Cress*, în'dê-ân. *n. s.* [*acriviola*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

I'NDIAN *Fig*, în'dê-ân. *n. s.* [*opuntia*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

I'NDIAN *Red*, în'dê-ân. *n. s.* Is a species of ochre; a very fine purple earth, and of a firm compact texture, and great weight. *Hill on Fossils.*

I'NDICANT, în'dê-kânt. *adj.* [*indicans* Lat.] Showing; pointing out; that directs what is to be done in any disease.

To I'NDICATE, în'dê-kâte.[91] *v. a.* [*indico*, Latin.]

1. To show; to point out.
2. [In physick.] To point out a remedy. See INDICATION.

INDICA'TION, în-dê-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*indication*, French; *indicatio*, from *indicon* Latin.]

1. Mark; token, sign; symptom.

The frequent stops they make in the most convevenient places, are a plain *indication* of their weariness. *Addison.*

We think that our successes are a plain *indication* of the divine favour towards us. *Atterbury.*

2. [In physick.] *Indication* is of four kinds: vital, preservative, curative, and palliative; as it directs what is to be done to continue life, cutting off the

cause of an approaching distemper; curing it while it is actually present, or lessening its effects, or taking off some of its symptoms before it can be wholly removed. *Quincy.*

The depravation of the instruments of mastication is a natural *indication* of a liquid diet. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Discovery made; intelligence given.

If a person that had a fair estate in reversion, should be assured by some skilful physician, that he would inevitably fall into a disease that would totally deprive him of his understanding and memory; if, I say, upon a certain belief of this *indication*, the man should appear overjoyed at the news, would not all that saw him conclude that the distemper had seized him? *Bentley.*

4. Explanation; display.

These be the things that govern nature principally, and without which you cannot make any true analysis, and *indication* of the proceedings of nature. *Bacon's Natural History.*

INDI'CATIVE, în-dîk'kâ-tîv.[512] *adj.* [*indicativus*, Latin.]

1. Showing; informing; pointing out.

2. [In grammar.] A certain modification of a verb, expressing affirmation or indication.

The verb is formed in a certain manner to affirm, deny, or interrogate; which formation, from the principal use of it, is called the *indicative* mood. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

INDI'CATIVELY, în-dîk'kâ-tîv-lè. *adv.* [from *indicative.*] In such a manner as shows or betokens.

These images, formed in the brain, are *indicatively* of the same species with those of sense. *Grew.*

To INDI'CT, în-dîte'. See ENDITE, and its derivatives.

INDI'CTION, în-dîk'shûn. *n. s.* [*indiction*, French; *indico*, Latin.]

1. Declaration; proclamation.

After a legation *ad res repetendas*, and a refusal, and a denunciation and *indiction* of a war, the war is left at large. *Bacon.*

2. [In chronology.] The *indiction*, instituted by Constantine the great, is properly a cycle of tributes, orderly disposed, for fifteen years, and by it accounts of that kind were kept. Afterward, in memory of the great victory obtained by Constantine over Mezentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 312, by which an entire freedom was given to christianity, the council of Nice, for the honour of Constantine, ordained that the accounts of years should be no longer kept by the Olympiads, which till that time had been done; but that, instead thereof, the *indiction* should be made use of, by which to reckon and date their years, which hath its epocha *A. D.* 313, Jan. 1.

INDI'FFERENCE, în-dîf'fêr-ênse. } *n. s.* [*in-*
INDI'FFERENCY, în-dîf'fêr-ên-sè. } *difference*, Fr. *indifferentia*, Lat.]

1. Neutrality; suspension; equipoise or freedom from motives on either side.

In choice of committees it is better to chuse indifferent persons, than to make an *indifferency* by putting in those that are strong on both sides. *Bacon's Essays.*

By an equal *indifferency* for all truth, I mean, not loving it as such, before we know it to be true. *Locke.*

A perfect *indifferency* in the mind, not determinable by its last judgment, would be as great an imperfection as the want of *indifferency* to act, or not to act, till determined by the will. *Locke.*

Those who would borrow light from expositors, either consult only those who have the good luck to be thought sound and orthodox, avoiding those of different sentiments; or else with *indifferency* look into the notes of all commentators. *Locke.*

2. Impartiality.

Read the book with *indifferency* and judgment, and thou can'st not but greatly commend it. *Whitgift.*

3. Negligence; want of affection; unconcernedness.

Indifference cannot but be criminal, when it is conversant about objects which are so far from being of an indifferent nature, that they are of the highest importance. *Addison.*

A place which we must pass through not only with the *indifference* of strangers, but with the vigilance o those who travel through the country of an enemy. *Rogers.*

Indiff'rence, clad in wisdom's guise,
All fortitude of mind supplies;
For how can stony bowels melt,
In those who never pity felt? *Swift.*

He will let you know he has got a clap with as much *indifferency* as he would a piece of public news. *Swift.*

The people of England should be frighted with the French king and the pretender once a year: the want of observing this necessary precept has produced great *indifference* in the vulgar. *Arbuthnot.*

4. State in which no moral or physical reason preponderates; state in which there is no difference.

The choice is left to our discretion, except a principal bond of some higher duty remove the *indifference* that such things have in themselves: their *indifference* is removed if we take away our own liberty. *Hooker.*

INDI'FFERENT, în-dîf'fêr-ênt. *adj.* [*indifferent*, Fr. *indifferens*, Lat.]

1. Neutral; not determined to either side.

Doth his majesty
Incline to it or no?
——He seems *indifferent.* *Shakspeare.*

Being *indifferent*, we should receive and embrace opinions according as evidence gives the attestation of truth. *Locke.*

Let guilt or fear
Disturb man's rest; Cato knows neither of them:
Indifferent in his choice to sleep or die. *Addison.*

2. Unconcerned; inattentive; regardless.

One thing was all to you, and your fondness made you *indifferent* to every thing else. *Temple.*

It was a law of Solon, that any person who, in the civil commotions of the republick, remained neuter, or an *indifferent* spectator of the contending parties, should be condemned to perpetual banishment. *Addison's Freeholder.*

But how *indifferent* soever man may be to eternal happiness, yet surely to eternal misery none can be *indifferent.* *Rogers.*

3. Not to have such difference as that the one is for its own sake preferable to the other.

The nature of things *indifferent* is neither to be commanded nor forbidden, but left free and arbitrary. *Hooker.*

Customs, which of themselves are *indifferent* in other kingdoms, became exceedingly evil in this realm by reason of the inconveniences which followed thereupon. *Davies.*

Though at first it was free, and in my choice whether or no I should publish these discourses; yet the publication being once resolved, the dedication was not so *indifferent.* *South.*

This I mention only as my conjecture, it being *indifferent* to the matter which way the learned shall determine. *Locke.*

4. Impartial; disinterested.

Metcalf was partial to none, but *indifferent* to all, a master for the whole, and a father to every one. *Ascham.*

I am a most poor woman and a stranger,
Born out of your dominions; having here
No judge *indiff'rent*, and no more assurance
Of equal friendship and proceeding. *Shakspeare.*

There can hardly be an *indifferent* trial had between the king and the subject, or between party and party, by reason of this general kindred and consanguinity. *Davies.*

5. Passable; having mediocrity; of a middling state; neither good nor worst. This is an improper and colloquial use, especially when applied to persons.

Some things admit of mediocrity:
A counsellor, or pleader at the bar,
May want Messala's pow'rful eloquence,
Or be less read than deep Casselius;
Yet this *indiff'rent* lawyer is esteem'd. *Roscommon.*

Who would excel, when few can make a test,
Betwixt *indiff'rent* writing and the best? *Dryden.*

This has obliged me to publish an *indifferent* collection of poems, for fear of being thought the author of a worse. *Prior.*

There is not one of these subjects that would not sell a very *indifferent* paper, could I think of gratifying the publick by such mean and base methods. *Addison.*

6. In the same sense it has the force of an adverb.

I am myself *indifferent* honest; but yet I could accuse me of such things, that it were better that my mother had not born me. *Shakspeare.*

This will raise a great scum on it, and leave your wine *indifferent* clear. *Mortimer.*

INDI'FFERENTLY, în-dîf'fêr-ênt-lè. *adv.* [*indifferenter*, Lat.]

1. Without distinction; without preference.

Whiteness is a mean between all colours, having itself *indifferently* to them all, so as with equal facility to be tinged with any of them. *Newton.*

Were pardon extended *indifferently* to all, which of them would think himself under any particular obligation. *Addison.*

Though a church-of-England-man thinks every species of government equally lawful, he does not think them equally expedient, or for every country *indifferently.* *Swift.*

2. Equally; impartially.

They may truly and *indifferently* minister justice. *Common Prayer.*

3. In a neutral state; without wish or aversion.

Set honour in one eye, and death i' th' other,
And I will look on death *indifferently.* *Shakspeare.*

4. Not well; tolerably; passably; middlingly.

A moyle will draw *indifferently* well, and carry great burthens. *Carew.*

I hope it may *indifferently* entertain your lordship at an unbending hour. *Rowe.*

An hundred and fifty of their beds, sewn together, kept me but very *indifferently* from the floor. *Gulliver's Travels.*

I'NDIGENCE, în'dè-jênse. } *n. s.* [*indi-*
I'NDIGENCY, în'dè-jên-sè. } *gence*, Fr. *indigentia*, Lat.] Want; penury; poverty.

Where there is happiness, there must not be *indigency*, or want of any due comforts of life. *Burnet's Theory.*

For ev'n that *indigence*, that brings me low,
Makes me myself, and him above to know. *Dryd.*

Athens worshipped God with temples and sacrifices, as if he needed habitation and sustenance: and that the heathens had such a mean apprehension about the *indigency* of their gods, appears from Aristophanes and Lucian. *Bentley.*

INDI'GENOUS, în-dîd'jè-nûs. *adj.* [*indigene*, French; *indigena*, Latin.] Native to a

country; originally produced or born in a region.

Negroes were all transported from Africa and are not *indigenous* or proper natives of America. *Brown.*

It is wonderful to observe one creature, that is, mankind, *indigenous* to so many different climates. *Arbuthnot.*

I'NDIGENT, în'dè-jênt. *adj.* [*indigent*, French; *indigens*, Latin.]

1. Poor; needy; necessitous.

Charity consists in relieving the *indigent*. *Add.*

2. In want; wanting: with *of*.

Rejoice, O Albion, sever'd from the world,
By nature's wise indulgence; *indigent*
Of nothing from without. *Philips.*

3. Void; empty.

Such bodies have the tangible parts *indigent of* moisture. *Bacon.*

INDIGE'ST, în-dè-jêst'. } *adj.* [*indi-*
INDIGE'STED, în-dè-jês'tèd. } *geste*, Fr. *indigestus*, Latin.]

1. Not separated into distinct orders; not regularly disposed.

This mass, or *indigested* matter, or chaos, created in the beginning, was without the proper form, which it afterwards acquired. *Raleigh.*

Before the seas, and this terrestrial ball,
One was the face of nature, if a face;
Rather a rude and *indigested* mass. *Dryden.*

2. Not formed, or shaped. *Indigest* is not now in use.

Set a form upon that *indigest* project,
So shapeless and so rude. *Shakspeare.*

Hence, heap of wrath, foul *indigested* lump;
As crooked in thy manners as thy shape. *Shaksp.*

3. Not well considered and methodised.

By irksome deformities, through endless and senseless effusions of *indigested* prayers, they oftentimes disgrace the worthiest part of christian duty towards God. *Hooker.*

The political creed of the high-principled men sets the protestant succession upon a firmer foundation than all the *indigested* schemes of those who profess revolution principles. *Swift.*

4. Not concocted in the stomach.

Dreams are bred
From rising fumes of *indigested* food. *Dryden.*

5. Not brought to suppuration.

His wound was *indigested* and inflamed. *Wiseman.*

INDIGE'STIBLE, în-dè-jês'tè-bl. *adj.* [from *in* and *digestible*.] Not conquerable in the stomach; not convertible to nutriment.

Eggs are the most nourishing and exalted of all animal food, and most *indigestible:* no body can digest the same quantity of them as of other food. *Arbuthnot.*

INDIGE'STION, în-dè-jês'tshûn. *n. s.* [*indigestion*, French; from *in* and *digestion*.]

1. A morbid weakness of the stomach; want of concoctive power.

2. The state of meats unconcocted.

The fumes of *indigestion* may indispose men to thought, as well as to diseases of danger and pain. *Temple.*

To INDI'GITATE, în-did'jè-tâte. *v. a.* [*indigito*, Latin.] To point out; to show by the fingers.

Antiquity expressed numbers by the fingers; the depressing this finger, which in the left hand implied but six, in the right hand *indigitated* six hundred. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

As though there were a seminality of urine, we foolishly conceive we behold therein the anatomy of every particle, and can thereby *indigitate* their affections. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

We are not to *indigitate* the parts transmittent. *Harvey.*

INDIGITA'TION, în-did-jè-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *indigitate*.] The act of pointing out or showing, as by the finger.

Which things I conceive no obscure *indigitation* of providence. *More against Atheism.*

INDI'GN, în-dîne'[385] *adj.* [*indigne*, French; *indignus*, Latin.]

1. Unworthy; undeserving.

Where there is a kingdom that is altogether unable or *indign* to govern, is it just for another nation, that is civil or policed, to subdue them? *Bacon.*

2. Bringing indignity; disgraceful. This is a word not in use.

And all *indign* and base adversities
Make head against my estimation. *Shakspeare.*

INDI'GNANT, în-dîg'nânt. *adj.* [*indignans*, Lat.] Angry; raging; inflamed at once with anger and disdain.

He scourg'd with many a stroke th' *indignant* waves. *Milton.*

The lustful monster fled, pursued by the valorous and *indignant* Martin. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

What rage that hour did Albion's soul possess,
Let chiefs imagine, and let lovers guess:
He strides *indignant*, and with haughty cries
To single fight the fairy prince defies. *Tickel.*

INDIGNA'TION, în-dîg-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*indignation*, Fr. *indignatio*, Lat.]

1. Anger mingled with contempt or disgust.

Suspend your *indignation* against my brother, till you derive better testimony of his intent. *Shaksp.*

From those officers, warm with *indignation* at the insolences of that vile rabble, came words of great contempt. *Clarendon.*

But keep this swelling *indignation* down,
And let your cooler reason now prevail. *Rowe.*

2. The anger of a superiour.

There was great *indignation* against Israel. *2 Kings.*

3. The effect of anger.

If heav'ns have any grievous plague in store,
Let them hurl down their *indignation*
On thee, thou troubler of the world. *Shakspeare.*

INDI'GNITY, în-dîg'nè-tè. *n. s.* [*indignitas*, from *indignus*, Lat. *indignité*, Fr.] Contumely; contemptuous injury; violation of right accompanied with insult.

Bishops and prelates could not but have bleeding hearts to behold a person of so great place and worth constrained to endure so foul *indignities*. *Hooker.*

No emotion of passion transported me, by the *indignity* of his carriage, to any thing unbeseeming myself. *King Charles.*

Man he made, and for him built
Magnificent this world, and earth his seat,
Him lord pronounc'd; and, O *indignity!*
Subjected to his service angel-wings,
And flaming ministers, to watch and tend
Their earthly charge. *Milton.*

He does not see how that mighty passion for the church can well consist with those *indignities* and that contempt men bestow on the clergy. *Swift.*

To more exalted glories born,
Thy mean *indignities* I scorn. *Pattison.*

I'NDIGO, în'dè-gò.[112] *n. s.* [*indicum*, Lat.] A plant, by the Americans called anil. In the middle of the flower is the style, which afterward becomes a jointed pod, containing one cylindrical seed in one partition, from which indigo is made, which is used in dying for a blue colour. *Miller.*

INDIRE'CT, în-dè-rêkt'. *adj.* [*indirect*, Fr. *indirectus*, Lat.]

1. Not straight; not rectilinear.

2. Not tending otherwise than obliquely or consequentially to a purpose: as, an *indirect* accusation.

3. Wrong; improper.

The tender prince
Would fain have come with me to meet your grace;
But by his mother was perforce with-held.
——Fy, what an *indirect* and peevish course
Is this of hers? *Shakspeare's Richard* III.

4. Not fair; not honest.

Think you, that any means under the sun
Can assecure so *indirect* a course? *Daniel.*

Those things which they do know they may, upon sundry *indirect* considerations, let pass; and although themselves do not err, yet may they deceive others. *Hooker.*

O pity and shame! that they who to live well
Enter'd so fair, should turn aside, to tread
Paths *indirect*. *Milton.*

Indirect dealing will be discovered one time or other, and then he loses his reputation. *Tillotson.*

INDIRE'CTION, în-dè-rêk'shûn. *n. s.* [*in* and *direction*.]

1. Oblique means; tendency not in a straight line.

And thus do we, of wisdom and of reach,
With windlaces, and with essays of bias,
By *indirections* find directions out. *Shakspeare.*

2. Dishonest practice. Not used.

I had rather coin my heart than wring
From the hard hands of peasants their vile trash
By any *indirection*. *Shakspeare's Julius Cæsar.*

INDIRE'CTLY, în-dè-rêkt'lè. *adv.* [from *indirect*.]

1. Not in a right line; obliquely.

2. Not in express terms.

Still she suppresses the name, which continues his doubts and hopes; and at last she *indirectly* mentions it. *Broome.*

3. Unfairly; not rightly.

He bids you then resign
Your crown and kingdom, *indirectly* held
From him the true challenger. *Shakspeare.*

He that takes any thing from his neighbour, which was justly forfeited, to satisfy his own revenge or avarice, is tied to repentance, but not to restitution: because I took the forfeiture *indirectly*, I am answerable to God for my unhandsome, unjust, or uncharitable circumstances. *Taylor.*

INDIRE'CTNESS, în-dè-rêkt'nês. *n. s.* [*in* and *directness*.]

1. Obliquity.

2. Unfairness; dishonesty; fraudulent art.

INDISCE'RNIBLE, în-dîz-zêr'nè-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *discernible*.] Not perceptible; not discoverable.

Speculation; which, to my dark soul,
Depriv'd of reason, is as *indiscernible*
As colours to my body, wanting sight. *Denham.*

INDISCE'RNIBLY, în-diz-zêr'nè-blè. *adv.* [from *indiscernible*.] In a manner not to be perceived.

INDISCE'RPTIBLE, în-dis-sêrp'tè-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *discerptible*.] Not to be separated; incapable of being broken or destroyed by dissolution of parts.

INDISCERPTIBI'LITY, în-dîs-sêrp-tè-bîl'è-tè. *n. s.* [from *indiscerptible*.] Incapability of dissolution.

INDISCO'VERY, în-dîs-kûv'ûr-è. *n. s.* [*in* and *discovery*.] The state of being hidden. An unusual word.

The ground of this assertion was the magnifying esteem of the ancients, arising from the *indiscovery* of its head. *Brown.*

INDISCREE'T, in-dis-kréét'. *adj.* [*indiscret*, Fr. *in* and *discreet*.] Imprudent; incautious; inconsiderate; injudicious.

Why then
Are mortal men so fond and *indiscreet*,
So evil gold to seek unto their aid;
And having not complain, and having it upbraid?
Spenser.

If thou be among the *indiscreet*, observe the time, but be continually among men of understanding. *Ecclus.*

INDISCREE'TLY, in-dis-kréét'lé. *adv.* [from *indiscreet*.] Without prudence; without consideration; without judgment.

Job on justice hath aspersions flung,
And spoken *indiscreetly* with his tongue. *Sandys.*

Let a great personage undertake an action passionately, let him manage it *indiscreetly*, and he shall have enough to flatter him. *Taylor.*

INDISCRE'TION, in-dis-krésh'ún. *n. s.* [*indiscretion*, Fr. *in* and *discretion*.] Imprudence; rashness; inconsideration.

Indiscretion sometimes serves us well,
When our deep plots do fail. *Shakspeare.*

His offences did proceed rather from negligence, rashness, or rather *indiscretion*, than from any malicious thought. *Hayward.*

Loose papers have been obtained from us by the importunity and divulged by the *indiscretion* of friends, although restrained by promises. *Swift.*

INDISCRI'MINATE, in-dis-krím'é-náte.[91] *adj.* [*indiscriminatus*, Latin.] Undistinguishable; not marked with any note of distinction.

INDISCRI'MINATELY, in-dis-krím'é-náte-lé. *adv.* [from *indiscriminate*.] Without distinction.

Others use defamatory discourse purely for love of talk: whose speech, like a flowing current, bears away *indiscriminately* whatever lies in its way. *Government of the Tongue.*

Liquors, strong of acid salts, destroy the blueness of the infusion of our wood; and liquors *indiscriminately*, that abound with sulphureous salts, restore it. *Boyle.*

INDISPE'NSABLE, in-dis-pén'sá-bl. *adj.* [French.] Not to be remitted; not to be spared; necessary.

Rocks, mountains, and caverns, against which these exemptions are made, are of *indispensable* use and necessity, as well to the earth as to man. *Woodward.*

NDISPE'NSABLENESS, in-dis-pén'sá-bl-nés. *n. s.* [from *indispensable*.] State of not being to be spared; necessity.

INDISPE'NSABLY, in-dis-pén'sá-blé. *adv.* [from *indispensable*.] Without dispensation; without remission; necessarily.

Every one must look upon himself as *indispensably* obliged to the practice of duty. *Addison.*

To INDISPO'SE, in-dis-póze'. *v. a.* [*indisposer*, Fr.]

1. To make unfit: with *for*.

Nothing can be reckoned good or bad to us in this life, any farther than it prepares or *indisposes* us *for* the enjoyments of another. *Atterbury.*

2. To disincline; to make averse: with *to*.

It has a strange efficacy to *indispose* the heart *to* religion. *South's Sermons.*

3. To disorder; to disqualify for its proper functions.

The soul is not now hindered in its actings by the distemperature of *indisposed* organs. *Glanville.*

4. To disorder slightly with regard to health.

Though it weakened, yet it made him rather *indisposed* than sick, and did no ways disable him from studying. *Walton.*

5. To make unfavourable: with *toward*.

The king was sufficiently *indisposed towards* the persons or the principles of Calvin's disciples. *Clarendon.*

INDISPO'SEDNESS, in-dis-pó'zéd-nés. *n. s.* [from *indisposed*.] State of unfitness or disinclination; disordered state.

It is not any innate harshness in piety that renders the first essays of it unpleasant; that is owing only to the *indisposedness* of our own hearts. *Decay of Piety.*

INDISPOSI'TION, in-dis-pó-zísh'ún. *n. s.* [*indisposition*, Fr. from *indispose*.]

1. Disorder of health; tendency to sickness; slight disease.

The king did complain of a continual infirmity of body, yet rather as an *indisposition* in health than any set sickness. *Hayward.*

I have known a great fleet lose great occasions, by an *indisposition* of the admiral, while he was neither well enough to exercise, nor ill enough to leave the command. *Temple.*

Wisdom is still looking forward, from the first *indispositions* into the progress of the disease. *L'Estrange.*

His life seems to have been prolonged beyond its natural term, under those *indispositions* which hung upon the latter part of it. *Addison.*

2. Disinclination; dislike: with *to* or *toward*.

The *indisposition* of the church of Rome *to* reform herself, must be no stay unto us from performing our duty to God. *Hooker.*

The mind, by every degree of affected unbelief, contracts more and more of a general *indisposition towards* believing. *Atterbury.*

INDISPU'TABLE, in-dis'pú-tâ-bl, *or* in-dis-pú'tâ-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *disputable*.] Uncontrovertible; incontestable; evident; certain.

There is no maxim in politicks more *indisputable*, than that a nation should have many honours to reserve for those who do national services. *Addison.*

The apostle asserts a clear *indisputable* conclusion, which could admit of no question. *Rogers.*

INDISPU'TABLENESS, in-dis'pú-tâ-bl-nés. *n. s.* [from *indisputable*.] The state of being indisputable; certainty; evidence.

INDISPU'TABLY, in-dis'pú-tâ-blé. *adv.* [from *indisputable*.]

1. Without controversy; certainly; evidently.

The thing itself is questionable, nor is it *indisputably* certain what death she died. *Brown.*

2. Without opposition.

They questioned a duty that had been *indisputably* granted to so many preceding kings. *Howel.*

INDISSO'LVABLE, in-diz-zól'vá-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *dissolvable*.]

1. Indissoluble; not separable as to its parts.

Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into rust, which is an earth tasteless and *indissolvable* in water; and this earth, imbibed with more acid, becomes a metallick salt. *Newton.*

2. Obligatory; not to be broken; binding for ever.

Deposition and degradation are without hope of any remission, and therefore the law stiles them an *indissolvable* bond; but a censure, a dissolvable bond. *Ayliffe.*

INDISSOLUBI'LITY, in-dis-só-lú-bíl'é-té. *n. s.* [*indissolubilité*, French; from *indissoluble*.]

1. Resistance to a dissolving power; firmness; stableness.

What hoops hold this mass of matter in so close a pressure together from whence steel has its firmness, and the parts of a diamond their hardness and *indissolubility*? *Locke.*

2. Perpetuity of obligation.

INDI'SSOLUBLE, in-dis'só-lú-bl. *adj.* [*indissoluble*, French; *indissolubilis*, Latin; *in* and *dissoluble*.]

1. Resisting all separation of its parts; firm; stable.

When common gold and lead are mingled, the lead may be severed almost unaltered; yet if, instead of the gold, a tantillum of the red elixir be mingled with the saturn, their union will be so *indissoluble*, that there is no possible way of separating the diffused elixir from the fixed lead. *Boyle.*

2. Binding for ever; subsisting for ever; not to be loosed.

Far more comfort it were for us, to be joined with you in bands of *indissoluble* love and amity, to live as if our persons being many, our souls were but one. *Hooker.*

There is the supreme and *indissoluble* consanguinity between men, of which the heathen poet saith we are all his generation. *Bacon.*

They might justly wonder, that men so taught, so obliged to be kind to all, should behave themselves so contrary to such heavenly instructions, such *indissoluble* obligations. *South.*

INDI'SSOLUBLENESS, in-dis'só-lú-bl-nés. *n. s.* [from *indissoluble*.] Indissolubility; resistance to separation of parts.

Adam, though consisting of a composition intrinsically dissolvable, might have held, by the divine will, a state of immortality and *indissolubleness* of his composition. *Hale.*

INDI'SSOLUBLY, in-dis'só-lú-blé. *adv.* [from *indissoluble*.]

1. In a manner resisting all separation.

On they move
Indissolubly firm; nor obvious hill,
Nor strait'ning vale, nor wood, nor stream divide
Their perfect ranks. *Milton.*

The remaining ashes, by a further degree of fire, may be *indissolubly* united into glass. *Boyle.*

They willingly unite,
Indissolubly firm; from Dubris south
To northern Orcades. *Philips.*

2. For ever obligatorily.

INDISTI'NCT, in-dis-tínkt'. *adj.* [*indistinct*, French; *in* and *distinctus*, Lat.]

1. Not plainly marked; confused.

That which is now a horse, even with a thought,
The rack dislimns, and makes it *indistinct*
As water is in water. *Shakspeare.*

She warbled in her throat,
And tun'd her voice to many a merry note:
But *indistinct*, and neither sweet nor clear. *Dryd.*

When we speak of the infinite divisibility of matter, we keep a very clear and distinct idea of division and divisibility; but when we come to parts too small for our senses, our ideas of these little bodies become obscure and *indistinct*. *Watts.*

2. Not exactly discerning.

We throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Ev'n till we make the main and th' ærial blue
An *indistinct* regard. *Shaksp.*

INDISTI'NCTION, in-dis-tínk'shún. *n. s.* [from *indistinct*.]

1. Confusion; uncertainty.

The *indistinction* of many of the same name, or the misapplication of the act of one unto another hath made some doubt. *Brown.*

2. Omission of discrimination; indiscrimination.

An *indistinction* of all persons, or equality of all orders, is far from being agreeable to the will of God. *Sprat.*

INDISTI'NCTLY, în-dîs-tînkt'lè. *adv.* [from *indistinct.*]

1. Confusedly; uncertainly; without definiteness or discrimination.

In its sides it was hounded distinctly, hut on its ends confusedly and *indistinctly*, the light there vanishing hy degrees. *Newton.*

2. Without being distinguished.

Making trial thereof, hoth the liquors soaked *indistinctly* through the bowl. *Brown.*

INDISTI'NCTNESS, în-dîs-tînkt'nês. *n. s.* [from *indistinct.*] Confusion; uncertainty; obscurity.

There is unevenness or *indistinctness* in the style of these places, concerning the origin and form of the earth. *Burnet.*

Old age makes the cornea and coat of the crystalline humour grow flatter; so that the light, for want of sufficient refraction, will not converge to the hottom of the eye, hut heyond it, and by consequence paint in the bottom of the eye a confused picture: and according to the *indistinctness* of this picture, the ohject will appear confused. *Newton.*

INDISTU'RBANCE, în-dîs-tûr'bânse. *n. s.* [*in* and *disturb.*] Calmness; freedom from disturbance.

What is called hy the stoicks apathy, and hy the scepticks *indisturbance*, seems all hut to mean great tranquillity of mind. *Temple.*

INDIVI'DUAL, în-dè-vîd'ù-âl, *or* în-dè-vîd jù-âl.[463 293 294 376] *adj.* [*individu, individuel*, French; *individuus*, Lat.]

1. Separate from others of the same species; single; numerically one.

Neither is it enough to consult, *secundum genera*, what the kind and character of the person should he; for the most judgment is shewn in the choice of *individuals.* *Bacon.*

They present us with images more perfect than the life of any *individual.* *Dryden.*

Must the whole man, amazing thought! return
To the cold marble, or contracted urn!
And never shall those particles agree,
That were in life this *individual* he? *Prior.*

Know all the good that *individuals* find,
Lies in three words, health, peace, and competence. *Pope.*

We see each circumstance of art and *individual* of nature summoned together hy the extent and fecundity of his imagination. *Pope.*

It would be wise in them, as *individual* and private mortals, to look hack a little upon the storms they have raised, as well as those they have escaped. *Swift.*

The ohject of any particular idea is called an *individual:* so Peter is an *individual* man, London is an *individual* city. *Watts.*

2. Undivided; not to be parted or disjoined.

To give thee heing, I lent
Out of my side to thee, nearest my heart,
Substantial life, to have thee by my side
Henceforth an *individual* solace dear. *Milton.*
Long eternity shall greet our hliss
With an *individual* kiss. *Milton.*
Under his great vicegerent reign abide
United, as one *individual* soul,
For ever happy. *Milton.*

INDIVIDUA'LITY, în-dè-vîd-ù-âl'è-tè. *n. s.* [from *individual.*] Separate or distinct existence.

He would tell his instructor, that all men were not singular: that *individuality* could hardly he predicated of any man; for it was commonly said, that a man is not the same he was, and that madmen are heside themselves. *Arbuthnot.*

INDIVI'DUALLY, în-dè-vîd'ù-âl-è. *adv.* [from *individual.*]

1. With separate or distinct existence; numerically.

How should that suhsist solitarily hy itself, which hath no substance, hut *individually* the very same wherehy others suhsist with it? *Hooker.*

2. Not separably; incommunicably.

I dare not pronounce him omniscious, that heing an attribute *individually* proper to the godhead, and incommunicahle to any created substance. *Hakewill on Providence.*

To INDIVI'DUATE, în-dè-vîd'ù-âte. *v. a.* [from *individuus*, Latin.] To distinguish from others of the same species; to make single.

Life is *individuated* into infinite numhers, that have their distinct sense and pleasure. *More.*

No man is capable of translating poetry, who, besides a genius to that art, is not a master both of his author's language and of his own; nor must we understand the language only of the poet, hut his particular turn of thoughts and expression, which are the characters that distinguish and *individuate* him from all other writers. *Dryden.*

INDIVIDUA'TION, în-dè-vîd-ù-â'shûn. *n. s.* [from *individuate.*] That which makes an individual.

What is the principle of *individuation?* Or what is it that makes any one thing the same as it was hefore? *Watts.*

INDIVIDU'ITY, în-dè-vîd-ù'è-tè. *n. s.* [from *individuus*, Latin.] The state of being an individual; separate existence.

INDIVI'NITY, în-dè-vîn'è-tè. *n. s.* [*in* and *divinity.*] Want of divine power. Not in use.

How openly did the oracle betray his *indivinity* unto Crœsus, who heing ruined by his amphihology, and expostulating with him, received no higher answer than the excuse of his impotency? *Brown.*

INDIVISIBI'LITY, în-dè-vîz-è-bil'è-tè.[562] } INDIVI'SIBLENESS, în-dè-vîz'è-bl-nês. } *n. s.* [from *indivisible.*] State in which no more division can be made.

A pestle and mortar will as soon hring any particle of matter to *indivisibility* as the acutest thought of a mathematician. *Locke.*

INDIVI'SIBLE, în-dè-vîz'è-bl. *adj.* [*indivisible*, French; *in* and *divisible.*] What cannot be broken into parts; so small as that it cannot be smaller; having reached the last degree of divisibility.

By atom, no body will imagine we intend to express a perfect *indivisible*, hut only the least sort of natural hodies. *Digby.*

Here is but one *indivisible* point of time observed, but one action performed; yet the eye cannot comprehend at once the whole ohject. *Dryden.*

INDIVI'SIBLY, în-dè-vîz'è-blè. *adv.* [from *indivisible.*] So as it cannot be divided.

INDO'CIBLE, în-dôs'è-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *docile.*] Unteachable; insusceptible of instruction.

INDO'CIL, în-dôs'sîl.[503 509 511 537] *adj.* [*indocile*, French; *indocilis*, Latin.] Unteachable; incapable of being instructed.

These certainly are the fools in the text, *indocil*, intractable fools, whose stolidity can haffle all arguments, and is proof against demonstration itself. *Bentley.*

INDOCI'LITY, în-dô-sîl'è-tè. *n. s.* [*indocilité*, Fr. *in* and *docility.*] Unteachableness; refusal of instruction.

To INDO'CTRINATE, în-dôk'trè-nâte.[91] *v. a.* [*endoctriner*, old French.] To instruct; to tincture with any science, or opinion.

Under a master that discoursed excellently, and took much delight in *indoctrinating* his young unexperienced favourite, Buckingham had obtained a quick conception of speaking very gracefully and pertinently. *Clarendon.*

They that never peep heyond the common belief, in which their easy understandings were at first *indoctrinated*, are strongly assured of the truth of their receptions. *Glanville.*

INDOCTRINA'TION, în-dôk-trè-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *indoctrinate.*] Instruction; information.

Although postulates are very accommodable unto junior *indoctrinations*, yet are these authorities not to be embraced heyond the minority of our intellectuals. *Brown.*

I'NDOLENCE, în'dô-lênse. } I'NDOLENCY, în'dô-lên-sè. } *n. s.* [*in* and *doleo*, Lat. *indolence*, French.]

1. Freedom from pain.

As there must he *indolency* where there is happiness, so there must not he indigency. *Burnet.*

I have ease, if it may not rather he called *indolence.* *Hough.*

2. Laziness; inattention; listlessness.

Let Epicures give *indolency* as an attrihute to his gods, and place it in the happiness of the blest: the Divinity which we worship has given us not only a precept against it, hut his own example to the contrary. *Dryden.*

The Spanish nation, roused from their ancient *indolence* and ignorance, seem now to improve trade. *Bolingbroke.*

I'NDOLENT, în'dô-lênt. *adj.* [French.]

1. Free from pain. So the chirurgeons speak of an *indolent* tumour.

2. Careless; lazy; inattentive; listless.

Ill fits a chief
To waste long nights in *indolent* repose. *Pope.*

I'NDOLENTLY, în'dô-lênt-lè. *adv.* [from *indolent.*]

1. With freedom from pain.

2. Carelessly; lazily; inattentively; listlessly.

While lull'd by sound, and undisturh'd hy wit,
Calm and serene you *indolently* sit. *Addison.*

To INDO'W, în-dôû'. *v. a.* [*indotare*, Lat.] To portion; to enrich with gifts, whether of fortune or nature. See ENDOW.

INDRA'UGHT, în'drâft. *n. s.* [*in* and *draught.*]

1. An opening in the land into which the sea flows.

Ebhs and floods there could he none, when there was no *indraughts*, hays, or gulphs to receive a flood. *Raleigh.*

2. Inlet; passage inward.

Navigahle rivers are *indraughts* to attain wealth. *Bacon.*

To INDRE'NCH, în-drênsh'. *v. a.* [from *drench.*] To soak; to drown.

My hopes lie drown'd; in many fathoms deep
They lie *indrench'd.* *Shakspeare.*

INDU'BIOUS, în-dû'bè-ûs. *adj.* [*in* and *dubious.*] Not doubtful; not suspecting; certain.

Hence appears the vulgar vanity of reposing an *indubious* confidence in those antipestilential spirits. *Harvey.*

INDU'BITABLE, în-dû'bè-tâ-bl. *adj.* [*indubitabilis*, Lat. *indubitable*, Fr. *in* and *dubitable.*] Undoubted; unquestionable; evident; certain in appearance; clear; plain.

When general observations are drawn from so many particulars as to hecome certain and *indubitable*, these are jewels of knowledge. *Watts.*

INDU'BITABLY, în-dû'bè-tâ-blè. *adv.* [from

indubitable.] Undoubtedly; unquestionably.

If we transport these proportions from audible to visible objects, there will *indubitably* result from either a graceful and harmonious contentment. *Wotton.*

The patriarchs were *indubitably* invested with both these authorities. *Sprat.*

I appeal to all sober judges, whether our souls may be only a mere echo from clashing atoms; or rather *indubitably* must proceed from a spiritual substance. *Bentley.*

INDU'BITATE, ĭn dū'bė-tāte.[91] *adj.* [*indubitatus*, Lat.] Unquestioned; certain; apparent; evident.

If he stood upon his own title of the house of Lancaster, he knew it was condemned by parliament, and tended directly to the disinherison of the line of York, held then the *indubitate* heirs of the crown. *Bacon.*

I have been tempted to wonder how, among the jealousies of state and court, Edgar Atheling could subsist, being then the apparent and *indubitate* heir of the Saxon line. *Wotton.*

To INDU'CE, ĭn-dūse'. *v. a.* [*induire*, French; *induco*, Lat.]

1. To influence to any thing; to persuade: of persons.

The self-same argument in this kind, which doth but *induce* the vulgar sort to like, may constrain the wiser to yield. *Hooker.*

This lady, albeit she was furnished with many excellent endowments both of nature and education, yet would she never be *induced* to entertain marriage with any. *Hayward.*

Desire with thee still longer to converse
Induc'd me. *Bacon.*

Let not the covetous design of growing rich *induce* you to ruin your reputation, but rather satisfy yourself with a moderate fortune; and let your thoughts be wholly taken up with acquiring to yourself a glorious name. *Dryden.*

2. To produce by persuasion or influence: of things.

Let the vanity of the times be restrained, which the neighbourhood of other nations have *induced*, and we strive apace to exceed our pattern. *Bacon.*

As belief is absolutely necessary to all mankind, the evidence for *inducing* it must be of that nature as to accommodate itself to all species of men. *Forbes.*

3. To offer by way of induction, or consequential reasoning.

They play much upon the simile, or illustrative argumentation, to *induce* their enthymemes unto the people, and take up popular conceits. *Brown.*

4. To inculcate; to enforce.

This *induces* a general change of opinion, concerning the person or party like to be obeyed by the greatest or strongest part of the people. *Temple.*

5. To cause extrinsically; to produce; to effect.

Sour things *induce* a contraction in the nerves, placed in the mouth of the stomach, which is a great cause of appetite. *Bacon.*

Acidity, as it is not the natural state of the animal fluids, but *induced* by aliment, is to be cured by aliment with the contrary qualities. *Arbuthnot.*

6. To introduce; to bring into view.

To exprobrate their stupidity, he *inducetli* the providence of storks: now, if the bird had been unknown, the illustration had been obscure, and the exprobration not so proper. *Brown.*

The poet may be seen *inducing* his personages in the first Iliad, where he discovers their humours, interests, and designs. *Pope.*

7. To bring on; to superinducc; to effect gradually.

Schism is marked out by the apostle as a kind of petrifying crime, which *induces* that induration to which the fearful expectation of wrath is consequent. *Decay of Piety.*

INDU'CEMENT, ĭn-dūse'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *induce.*] Motive to any thing; that which allures or persuades to any thing.

The former *inducements* do now much more prevail, when the very thing hath ministered further reason. *Hooker.*

Many *inducements*, besides scripture, may lead me to that, which if scripture be against, they are of no value, yet otherwise are strongly effectual to persuade. *Hooker.*

That mov'd me to 't,
Then mark th' *inducement*. *Shaksp.*

He lives
Higher degree of life: *inducement* strong
For us. *Milton.*

My *inducement* hither,
Was not at present here to find my son. *Milton.*

Instances occur of oppression, to which there appears no *inducement* from the circumstances of the actors. *Rogers.*

INDU'CER, ĭn-dū'sŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *induce.*] A persuader; one that influences.

To INDU'CT, ĭn-dŭkt. *v. a.* [*inductus*, Latin.]

1. To introduce; to bring in.

The ceremonies in the gathering were first *inducted* by the Venetians. *Sandys.*

2. To put into actual possession of a benefice.

If a person thus instituted, though not *inducted*, takes a second benefice, it shall make the first void. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INDU'CTION, ĭn-dŭk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*induction*, French; *inductio*, Latin.]

1. Introduction; entrance; anciently preface.

These promises are fair, the parties sure,
And our *induction* full of prosp'rous hope. *Shaksp.*

2. *Induction* is when, from several particular propositions, we infer one general: as, the doctrine of the Socinians cannot be proved from the gospels, it cannot be proved from the acts of the apostles, it cannot be proved from the epistles, nor the book of revelation; therefore it cannot be proved from the New Testament. *Watts' Logick.*

The inquisition by *induction* is wonderful hard; for the things reported are full of fables, and new experiments can hardly be made but with extreme caution. *Bacon.*

Mathematical things are only capable of clear demonstration: conclusions in natural philosophy are proved by *induction* of experiments, things moral by moral arguments, and matters of fact by credible testimony. *Tillotson.*

Although the arguing from experiments and observations by *induction* be no demonstration of general conclusions, yet it is the best way of arguing which the nature of things admits of, and may be looked upon as so much the stronger by how much the *induction* is more general: and if no exception occur from phænomena, the conclusion may be general. *Newton.*

He brought in a new way of arguing from *induction*, and that grounded upon observation and experiments. *Baker.*

3. The act or state of taking possession of an ecclesiastical living.

INDU'CTIVE, ĭn-dŭk'tĭv. *adj.* [from *induct.*]

1. Leading; persuasive: with *to*.

A brutish vice,
Inductive mainly *to* the sin of Eve. *Milton.*

2. Capable to infer or produce.

Abatements may take away infallible concludency in these evidences of fact, yet they may be probable and *inductive* of credibility, though not of science. *Hale.*

3. Proceeding not by demonstration, but induction.

To INDU'E, ĭn-dū'. *v. a.* [*induo*, Latin.]

1. To invest; to clothe.

One first matter all,
Indu'd with various forms. *Milton.*

2. It seems sometimes to be, even by good writers, confounded with *endow* or *indow*, to furnish or enrich with any quality or excellence.

The angel, by whom God *indu'd* the waters of Bethesda with supernatural virtue, was not seen; yet the angel's presence was known by the waters. *Hooker.*

His pow'rs, with dreadful strength *indu'd*. *Chapman.*

To INDU'LGE, ĭn-dŭlje'. *v. a.* [*indulgeo*, Latin.]

1. To encourage by compliance.

The lazy glutton safe at home will keep;
Indulge his sloth, and fatten with his sleep. *Dryd.*

2. To fondle; to favour; to gratify with concession; to foster. If the matter of indulgence be a single thing, it has *with* before it; if it be a habit, it has *in:* as *he indulged himself* with *a draught of wine;* and, *he indulged himself* in *shameful drunkenness.*

A mother was wont to *indulge* her daughters *with* dogs, squirrels, or birds; but then they must keep them well. *Locke.*

To live like those that have their hope in an another life, implies that we *indulge* ourselves *in* the gratifications of this life very sparingly. *Atterbury.*

3. To grant not of right but favour.

Ancient privileges, *indulged* by former kings to their people, must not, without high reason, be revoked by their successors. *Taylor.*

The virgin ent'ring bright, *indulg'd* the day
To the brown cave, and brush'd the dreams away. *Dryden.*

But since among mankind so few there are,
Who will conform to philosophick fare,
This much I will *indulge* thee for thy ease,
And mingle something of our times to please. *Dryden.*

My friend, *indulge* one labour more,
And seek Atrides. *Pope.*

Yet, yet a moment, one dim ray of light
Indulge, dread chaos and eternal night! *Pope.*

To INDU'LGE, ĭn-dŭlje. *v. n.* [a latinism not in use.] To be favourable; to give indulgence: with *to*.

He must, by *indulging to* one sort of reproveable discourse himself, defeat his endeavours against the rest. *Government of the Tongue.*

INDU'LGENCE, ĭn-dŭl'jĕnse. } *n. s.* [*indul-*
INDU'LGENCY, ĭn-dŭl'jĕn-sė. } *gence*, Fr. from *indulge.*]

1. Fondness; fond kindness.

Restraint she will not brook;
And left to herself, if evil thence ensue,
She first his weak *indulgence* will accuse. *Milton.*

The glories of our isle,
Which yet like golden ore, unripe in beds,
Expect the warm *indulgency* of heaven. *Dryden.*

2. Forbearance; tenderness; opposite to *rigour.*

They err, that through *indulgence* to others, or fondness to any sin in themselves, substitute for repentance any thing less. *Hammond.*

In known images of life, I guess
The labour greater, as th' *indulgence* less. *Pope.*

3. Favour granted; liberality.

If all these gracious *indulgences* are without any effect on us, we must perish in our own folly. *Rogers.*

4. Grant of the church of Rome, not defined by themselves.

Thou, that giv'st whores *indulgences* to sin,
I'll canvass thee. *Shakspeare.*

Indulgences, dispenses, pardons, bulls,
The sport of winds. *Milton.*

In purgatory, *indulgences*, and supererogation, the assertors seem to be unanimous in nothing but profit. *Decay of Piety.*

Leo X. is deservedly infamous for his base prostitution of *indulgences*. *Atterbury.*

INDU'LGENT, în-dûl'jênt. *adj.* [*indulgent*, French; *indulgens*, Latin.]

1. Kind; gentle; liberal.

God has done all for us that the most *indulgent* Creator could do for the work of his hands. *Rogers.*

2. Mild; favourable.

Hereafter such in thy behalf shall be
Th' *indulgent* censure of posterity. *Waller.*

3. Gratifying; favouring; giving way to: with *of*.

The feeble old, *indulgent of* their ease. *Dryden.*

INDU'LGENTLY, în-dûl'jênt-lè. *adv.* [from *indulgent*.] Without severity; without censure; without self-reproach; with indulgence.

He that not only commits some act of sin, but lives *indulgently* in it, is never to be counted a regenerate man. *Hammond.*

INDU'LT, în-dûlt'. } *n. s.* [Italian and
INDU'LTO, în-dûl'tô. } French.] Privilege or exemption.

To I'NDURATE, în'dû-râte.[293] *v. n.* [*induro*, Latin.] To grow hard; to harden.

Stones within the earth at first are but rude earth or clay: and so minerals come at first of juices concrete, which afterwards *indurate*. *Bacon.*

That plants and ligneous bodies may *indurate* under water without approachment of air, we have experiments in corallines. *Brown.*

To I'NDURATE, în'dû-râte. *v. a.*

1. To make hard.

A contracted *indurated* bladder is a circumstance sometimes attending on the stone, and indeed an extraordinary dangerous one. *Sharp.*

2. To harden the mind; to sear the conscience.

INDURA'TION, în-dû-râ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *indurate*.]

1. The state of growing hard.

This is a notable instance of condensation and *induration*, by burial under earth, in eaves, for a long time. *Bacon.*

2. The act of hardening.

3. Obduracy; hardness of heart.

Schism is marked out by the apostle as a kind of petrifying crime, which induces that *induration* to which the fearful expectation of wrath is consequent. *Decay of Piety.*

INDU'STRIOUS, în-dûs'trè-ûs. *adj.* [*industrieux*, French; *industrius*, Latin.]

1. Diligent; laborious; assiduous: opposed to *slothful*.

Frugal and *industrious* men are commonly friendly to the established government. *Temple.*

2. Laborious to a particular end: opposite to *remiss*.

He himself, being excellently learned, and *industrious* to seek out the truth of all things concerning the original of his own people, hath set down the testimony of the ancients truly. *Spenser.*

Let our just censures
Attend the true event, and put we on
Industrious soldiership. *Shakspeare.*

His thoughts were low:
To vice *industrious*; but to nobler deeds
Timorous and slothful. *Milton.*

3. Designed; done for the purpose.

The *industrious* perforation of the tendons of the second joints of fingers and toes, draw the tendons of the third joints through. *More.*

Observe carefully all the events which happen either by an occasional concurrence of various causes, or by the *industrious* application of knowing men. *Watts.*

INDU'STRIOUSLY, în-dûs'trè-ûs-lè. *adv.* [from *industrious*.]

1. With habitual diligence; not idly.

2. Diligently; laboriously; assiduously.

Great Britain was never before united under one king, notwithstanding that the uniting had been *industriously* attempted both by war and peace. *Bacon.*

3. For the set purpose; with design.

Some friends to vice *industriously* defend
These innocent diversions, and pretend
That I the tricks of youth too roughly blame.
Dryden's Juvenal.

I am not under the necessity of declaring myself, and I *industriously* conceal my name, which wholly exempts me from any hopes and fears. *Swift.*

I'NDUSTRY, în'dûs-trè. *n. s.* [*industrie*, French; *industria*, Latin.] Diligence; assiduity; habitual or actual laboriousness.

The sweat of *industry* would dry and die,
But for the end it works to. *Shakspeare.*

See the laborious bee
For little drops of honey flee,
And there with humble sweets content her *industry*.
Cowley.

Providence would only initiate mankind into the useful knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our *industry*, that we might not live like idle loiterers. *More.*

To INE'BRIATE, în-è'brè-âte.[91] *v. a.* [*inebrio*, Latin.] To intoxicate; to make drunk.

Wine sugared *inebrateth* less than wine pure: sops in wine, quantity for quantity, *inebriate* more than wine of itself. *Bacon.*

Fish entering far in and meeting with the fresh water, as if *inebriated*, turn up their bellies and are taken. *Sandys.*

To INE'BRIATE, în-è'brè-âte. *v. n.* To grow drunk; to be intoxicated.

At Constantinople, fish, that come from the Euxine sea into the fresh water, do *inebriate* and turn up their bellies, so as you may take them with your hand. *Bacon.*

INEBRIA'TION, în-è-brè-â'shûn. *n. s.* [from *inebriate*.] Drunkenness; intoxication.

That cornelians and bloodstones may be of virtue, experience will make us grant; but not that an amethyst prevents *inebriation*. *Brown.*

INEFFABI'LITY, în-êf-fâ-bîl'è-tè. *n. s.* [from *ineffable*.] Unspeakableness.

INE'FFABLE, în-êf'fâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [*ineffable*, French; *ineffabilis*, Latin.] Unspeakable; unutterable: not to be expressed. It is used almost always in a good sense.

To whom the Son, with calm aspect, and clear,
Light'ning divine, *ineffable*, serene!
Made answer. *Milton.*

Reflect upon a clear, unblotted, acquitted conscience, and feed upon the *ineffable* comforts of the memorial of a conquered temptation. *South.*

INE'FFABLY, în-êf'fâ-blè. *adv.* [from *ineffable*.] In a manner not to be expressed.

He all his father full express'd,
Ineffably into his face receiv'd. *Milton.*

INEFFE'CTIVE, în-êf-fêk'tîv. *adj.* [*ineffectif*, French; *in* and *effective*.] That can produce no effect; unactive; inefficient; useless.

As the body, without blood, is a dead and lifeless trunk; so is the word of God, without the spirit, a dead and *ineffective* letter. *Taylor.*

He that assures himself he never errs, will always err; and his presumptions will render all attempts to inform him *ineffective*. *Glanville.*

INEFFE'CTUAL, în-êf-fêk'tshû-âl. *adj.* [*in* and *effectual*.] Unable to produce its proper effect; weak; wanting power.

The public reading of the Apocrypha they condemn as a thing effectual unto evil: the bare reading even of scriptures themselves they mislike, as a thing *ineffectual* to do good. *Hooker.*

The death of Patrocles, joined to the offer of Agamemnon, which of itself had proved *ineffectual*. *Pope.*

INEFFE'CTUALLY, în-êf-fêk'tshû-âl-è. *adv.* [from *ineffectual*.] Without effect.

INEFFE'CTUALNESS, în-êf-fêk'tshû-âl-nês.[463] *n. s.* [from *ineffectual*.] Inefficacy; want of power to perform the proper effect

St. James speaks of the *ineffectualness* of some men's devotion, Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss. *Wake.*

INEFFICA'CIOUS, în-êf-fè-kâ'shûs. *adj.* [*inefficace*, French; *inefficax*, Lat.] Unable to produce effects; weak; feeble. *Ineffectual* rather denotes an actual failure; and *inefficacious*, an habitual impotence to any effect.

Is not that better than always to have the rod in hand, and, by frequent use, misapply and render *inefficacious* this useful remedy? *Locke.*

INE'FFICACY, în-êf'fè-kâ-sè. *n. s.* [*in* and *efficacia*, Latin.] Want of power; want of effect.

INE'LEGANCE, în-êl'è-gânse. } *n. s.* [from
INE'LEGANCY, în-êl'è-gân-sè. } *inelegant*.] Absence of beauty; want of elegance.

INE'LEGANT, în-êl'è-gânt. *adj.* [*inelegans*, Lat.]

1. Not becoming; not beautiful: opposite to *elegant*.

What order, so contriv'd as not to mix
Tastes, not well join'd, *inelegant*, but bring
Taste after taste, upheld with kindliest change.
Milton.

This very variety of sea and land, hill and dale, which is here reputed so *inelegant* and unbecoming, is indeed extremely charming and agreeable. *Woodward.*

2. Wanting ornament of language.

Modern criticks having never read Homer but in low and *inelegant* translations, impute the meanness of the translation to the poet. *Broome.*

INE'LOQUENT, în-êl'ò-kwênt. *adj.* [*in* and *eloquens*, Latin.] Not persuasive; not oratorical: opposite to *eloquent*.

INE'PT, în-êpt'. *adj.* [*ineptus*, Latin.]

1. Trifling; foolish.

The works of nature, being neither useless nor *inept*, must be guided by some principle of knowledge. *More.*

After their various unsuccessful ways,
Their fruitless labour, and *inept* essays,
No cause of these appearances they 'll find,
But power exerted by th' eternal mind. *Blackmore.*

2. Unfit for any purpose; useless.

When the upper and vegetative stratum was once washed off by rains, the hills would have become barren, the strata below yielding only mere sterile matter, such as was wholly *inept* and improper for the formation of vegetables. *Woodward.*

INE'PTLY, în-ĕpt'lė. *adv.* [*ineptè*, Latin.] Triflingly; foolishly; unfitly.

None of them are made foolishly or *ineptly*. *More.*

All things were at first disposed by an omniscient intellect, that cannot contrive *ineptly*. *Glanville.*

INE'PTITUDE, în-ĕp'tė-tûde. *n. s.* [from *ineptus*, Latin.] Unfitness.

The grating and rubbing of the axes against the sockets, whercin they are placed, will cause some *ineptitude* or resistency to the rotation of the cylinder. *Wilkins.*

An omnipotent agent works infallibly and irresistibly, no *ineptitude* or stubbornness of the matter being ever able to hinder him. *Ray.*

There is an *ineptitude* to motion from too great laxity, and an *ineptitude* to motion from too great tention. *Arbuthnot.*

INEQUA'LITY, în-ė-kwŏl'ė-tė. *n. s.* [*inegalité*, French; from *inæqualitas*, and *inæqualis*, Latin.]

1. Difference of comparative quantity.

There is so great an *inequality* in the length of our legs and arms, as makes it impossible for us to walk on all four. *Ray.*

2. Unevenness; interchange of higher and lower parts.

The country is cut into so many hills and *inequalities* as renders it defensible. *Addison.*

The glass seemed well wrought; yet when it was quicksilvered, the reflexion discovered innumerable *inequalities* all over the glass. *Newton.*

If there were no *inequalities* in the surface of the earth, nor in the seasons of the year, we should lose a considerable share of the vegetable kingdom. *Bentley.*

3. Disproportion to any office or purpose; state of not being adequate; inadequateness.

The great *inequality* of all things to the appetites of a rational soul appears from this, that in all worldly things a man finds not half the pleasure in the actual possession that he proposed in the expectation. *South.*

4. Change of state; unlikeness of a thing to itself; difference of temper or quality.

In some places, by the nature of the earth, and by the situation of woods and hills, the air is more unequal than in others; and *inequality* of air is ever an enemy to health. *Bacon.*

5. Difference of rank or station.

If so small *inequality* between man and man make in them modesty a commendable virtue, who respecting superiors as superiors, can neither speak nor stand before them without fear. *Hooker.*

INERRABI'LITY, în-ĕr-rā-bĭl'ė-tė. *n. s.* [from *inerrable*.] Exemption from errour; infallibility.

I cannot allow their wisdom such a completeness and *inerrability* as to exclude myself from judging. *King Charles.*

INE'RRABLE, în-ĕr'rā-bl.[405] *adj.* [*in* and *err*.] Exempt from errour.

We have conviction from reason, or decisions from the *inerrable* and requisite conditions of sense. *Brown.*

Infallibility and inerrableness is assumed by the Romish church, without any *inerrable* ground to build it on. *Hammond.*

INE'RRABLENESS, în-ĕr'rā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *inerrable*.] Exemption from errour.

Infallibility and *inerrableness* is assumed and inclosed by the Romish church, without any inerrable ground to build it on. *Hammond.*

INE'RRABLY, în-ĕr'rā-blė. *adv.* [from *inerrable*.] With security from errour; infallibly.

INE'RRINGLY, în-ĕr'rĭng-lė. *adv.* [*in* and *erring*.] Without errour; without mistake; without deviation.

That divers limners at a distance, without copy, should draw the same picture, is more conceivable, than that matter should frame itself so *inerringly* according to the idea of its kind. *Glanville.*

INE'RT, în-ĕrt'. *adj.* [*iners*, Lat.] Dull; sluggish; motionless.

Body alone, *inert* and brute, you 'll find;
The cause of all things is by you assign'd. *Blackm.*

Informer of the planetary train!
Without whose quickening glance their cumb'rous orbs
Were brute unlively mass, *inert* and dead. *Thomson.*

INE'RTLY, în-ĕrt'lė. *adv.* [from *inert*.] Sluggishly; dully.

Ye pow'rs,
Suspend a while your force *inertly* strong. *Dunciad.*

INESCA'TION, în-ĕs-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*in* and *esca*, Latin.] The act of baiting. *Dict.*

INE'STIMABLE, în-ĕs'tė-mā-bl. *adj.* [*inestimable*, French; *inestimabilis*, Latin.] Too valuable to be rated; transcending all price.

I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks,
A thousand men that fishes gnaw'd upon;
Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,
Inestimable stones, unvalu'd jewels. *Shakspeare.*

The pope thereupon took advantage, abusing the simplicity of the king, to suck out *inestimable* sums of money, to the intolerable grievance of both the clergy and temporality. *Abbot.*

There we shall see a sight worthy dying for, that blessed Saviour, of whom the scripture does so excellently entertain us, and who does so highly deserve of us upon the score of his infinite perfections, and his *inestimable* benefits. *Boyle.*

And shall this prize, th' *inestimable* prize,
Ou that rapacious hand for ever blaze! *Pope.*

INE'VIDENT, în-ĕv'ė-dĕnt. *adj.* [*inevident*, French; *in* and *evident*.] Not plain; obscure. Not in use.

The habit of faith in divinity is an argument of things unseen, and a stable assent unto things *inevident*, upon authority of the divine revealer. *Brown.*

INEVITABI'LITY, în-ĕv-ė-tā-bĭl'ė-tė. *n. s.* [from *inevitable*.] Impossibility to be avoided; certainty.

By liberty, I do understand neither a liberty from sin, misery, servitude, nor violence, but from necessity, or rather necessitation; that is, an universal immunity from all *inevitability* and determination to one. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

INE'VITABLE, în-ĕv'ė-tā-bl. *adj.* [*inevitable*, French; *inevitabilis*, Lat.] Unavoidable; not to be escaped.

I had a pass with him: he gives me the stuckin with such a mortal motion, that it is *inevitable*. *Shakspeare's Twelfth Night.*

Fate *inevitable*
Subdues us. *Milton.*

Since my *inevitable* death you know,
You safely unavailing pity show. *Dryden.*

INE'VITABLY, în-ĕv'ė-tā-blė. *adv.* [from *inevitable*.] Without possibility of escape.

The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command
Transgrest, *inevitably* thou shalt die. *Milton.*

How *inevitably* does an immoderate laughter end in a sigh! *South.*

If they look no further than the next line, it will *inevitably* follow, that they can drive to no certain point. *Dryden.*

Inflammations of the bowels oft *inevitably* tend to the ruin of the whole. *Harvey.*

If our sense of hearing were exalted we should have no quiet or sleep in the silentest nights, and we must *inevitably* be stricken deaf or dead with a clap of thunder. *Bentley.*

INEXCU'SABLE, în-ĕks-kū'zā-bl. *adj.* [*inexcusable*, Fr. *inexcusabilis*, Lat. *in* and *excusable*.] Not to be excused; not to be palliated by apology.

It is a temerity, and a folly *inexcusable*, to deliver up ourselves needlessly into another's power. *L'Estrange.*

As we are an island with ports and navigable seas, we should be *inexcusable* if we did not make these blessings turn to account. *Addison.*

Such a favour could only render them more obdurate and more *inexcusable*: it would inhance their guilt. *Atterbury.*

If learning be not encouraged under your administration, you are the most *inexcusable* person alive. *Swift.*

A fallen woman is the more *inexcusable*, as, from the cradle the sex is warned against the delusions of men. *Clarissa.*

INEXCU'SABLENESS, în-ĕks-kū'zā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *inexcusable*.] Enormity beyond forgiveness or palliation.

Their *inexcusableness* is stated upon the supposition that they knew God, but did not glorify him. *South.*

INEXCU'SABLY, în-ĕks-kū'zā-blė. *adv.* [from *inexcusable*.] To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse.

It will *inexcusably* condemn some men, who having received excellent endowments, yet have frustrated the intention. *Brown.*

INEXHA'LABLE, în-ĕks-hā'lā-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *exhale*.] That cannot evaporate.

A new laid egg will not so easily be boiled hard, because it contains a great stock of humid parts, which must be evaporated before the heat can bring the *inexhalable* parts into consistence. *Brown.*

INEXHA'USTED, în-ĕks-hâws'tĕd. *adj.* [*in* and *exhausted*.] Unemptied; not possible to be emptied.

So wert thou born into a tuneful strain,
An early, rich, and *inexhausted* vein. *Dryden.*

INEXHA'USTIBLE, în-ĕks-hâws'tė-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *exhaustible*.] Not to be drawn all away; not to be spent.

Reflect on the variety of combinations which may be made with number, whose stock is *inexhaustible*, and truly infinite. *Locke.*

The stock that the mind has in its power, by varying the idea of space, is perfectly *inexhaustible*, and so it can multiply figures *in infinitum*. *Locke.*

INEXI'STENT, în-ĕgz-ĭs'tĕnt.[478] *adj.* [*in* and *existent*.]

1. Not having being; not to be found in nature.

To express complexed significations, they took a liberty to compound and piece together creatures of allowable forms into mixtures *inexistent*. *Brown.*

2. Existing in something else. This use is rare.

We doubt whether these hetcrogencities be so much as *inexistent* in the concrete, whence they are obtained. *Boyle.*

INEXI'STENCE, în-ĕgz-ĭs'tĕnse. *n. s.* [*in* and *existence*.] Want of being; want of existence.

He calls up the heroes of former ages from a state of *inexistence* to adorn and diversify his poem. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

INE'XORABLE, în-ĕks'ō-rā-bl. *adj.* [*inexorable*, Fr. *inexorabilis*, Lat.] Not to be entreated; not to be moved by entreaty.

You are more inhuman, more *inexorable*,
Oh ten times more, than tygers of Hyrcania! *Shakspeare.*

Inexorable dog! *Shaksp. Mer. of Venice.*

The scourge
Inexorable calls to penance. *Milton.*

The guests invited came,
And with the rest th' *inexorable* dame. *Dryden.*
Th' *inexorable* gates were barr'd,
And nought was seen, and nought was heard,
But dreadful gleams, shrieks of woe. *Pope.*
We can be deaf to the words of so sweet a charmer, and *inexorable* to all his invitations. *Rogers.*

INEXPE'DIENCE, în-ĕks-pē'dē-ĕnse. } *n. s.*
INEXPE'DIENCY, în-ĕks-pē'dē-ĕn-sē. } [*in* and *expediency*.] Want of fitness; want of propriety; unsuitableness to time or place; inconvenience.

It concerneth superiours to look well to the expediency and *inexpediency* of what they enjoy in indifferent things. *Sanderson.*

INEXPE'DIENT,[293] în-ĕks-pē'dē-ĕnt. *adj.* [*in* and *expedient*.] Inconvenient; unfit; improper; unsuitable to time or place.

It is not *inexpedient* they should be known to come from a person altogether a stranger to chymical affairs. *Boyle.*

We should be prepared not only with patience to bear, but to receive with thankfulness a repulse, if God should see them to be *inexpedient*. *Smalridge.*

INEXPE'RIENCE, în-ĕks-pē'rē-ĕns. *n. s.* [*inexperience*, French; *in* and *experience*.] Want of experimental knowledge; want of experience.

Thy words at random argue thine *inexperience*. *Milton.*

Prejudice and self-sufficiency naturally proceed from *inexperience* of the world, and ignorance of mankind. *Addison.*

INEXPE'RIENCED, în-ĕks-pē'rē-ĕnst. *adj.* [*inexpertus*, Lat.] Not experienced.

INEXPE'RT, în-ĕks-pĕrt'. *adj.* [*inexpertus*, Lat. *in* and *expert*.] Unskilful; unskilled.

The race elect advance
Through the wild desert; not the readiest way,
Lest entering on the Canaanite alarm'd,
War terrify them *inexpert*. *Milton.*
In letters and in laws
Not *inexpert*. *Prior.*

INE'XPIABLE, în-ĕks'pē-â-bl. *adj.* [*inexpiable*, French; *inexpiabilis*, Latin.]
1. Not to be atoned.
2. Not to be mollified by atonement.

Love seeks to have love:
My love how could'st thou hope, who took'st the way
To raise in me *inexpiable* hate? *Milton.*

INE'XPIABLY, în-ĕks'pē-â-blē. *adv.* [from *inexpiable*.] To a degree beyond atonement.

Excursions are *inexpiably* bad,
And 'tis much safer to leave out than add. *Roscommon.*

INE'XPLEABLY, în-ĕks'plē-â-blē. *adv.* [*in* and *expleo*, Lat.] Insatiably. A word not in use.

What were these harpies but flatterers, delators, and the *inexpleably* covetous? *Sandys.*

INE'XPLICABLE, în-ĕks'plē-kâ-bl. *adj.* [*inexplicable*, French; *in* and *explico*, Lat.] Incapable of being explained; not to be made intelligible; not to be disentangled.

What could such apprehensions breed, but, as their nature is, *inexplicable* passions of mind, desires abhorring what they embrace, and embracing what they abhor? *Hooker.*

To me at least this seems *inexplicable*, if light be nothing else than pression or motion propagated through ether. *Newton.*

None eludes sagacious reason more,
Than this obscure *inexplicable* pow'r. *Blackmore.*

INE'XPLICABLY, în-ĕks'plē-kâ-blē. *adv.* [from *inexplicable*.] In a manner not to be explained.

INEXPRE'SSIBLE, în-ĕks-prĕs'sē-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *express*.] Not to be told; not to be uttered; unutterable.

Thus when in orbs
Of circuit *inexpressible* they stood,
Orb within orb. *Milton.*

Nothing can so peculiarly gratify the noble dispositions of human nature, as for one man to see another so much himself as to sigh his griefs, and groan his pains, to sing his joys, and do and feel every thing by sympathy and secret *inexpressible* communications. *South.*

The true God had no certain name given to him: for Father, and God, and Creator, are but titles arising from his works; and God is not a name but a notion ingrafted in human nature of an *inexpressible* being. *Stillingfleet.*

There is an inimitable grace in Virgil's words: and in them principally consist that beauty which gives so *inexpressible* a pleasure to him who best understands their force: this diction of his is never to be copied. *Dryden.*

INEXPRE'SSIBLY, în-ĕks-prĕs'sē-blē. *adv.* [from *inexpressible*.] To a degree or in a manner not to be uttered; unutterably.

God will protect and reward all his faithful servants in a manner and measure *inexpressibly* abundant. *Hammond.*

He began to play upon it: the sound was exceeding sweet, and wrought into a variety of tunes that were *inexpressibly* melodious. *Addison.*

INEXPU'GNABLE, în-ĕks-pûg'nâ-bl. *adj.* [*inexpugnable*, French; *inexpugnabilis*, Latin.] Impregnable; not to be taken by assault; not to be subdued.

Why should there be implanted in each sex such a vehement and *inexpugnable* appetite of copulation. *Ray.*

INEXTI'NGUISHABLE, în-ĕks-tĭng'gwĭsh-â-bl.[405] *adj.* [*inextinguible*, Fr. *in* and *extinguo*, Lat.] Unquenchable.

Pillars, statues, and other memorials, are a sort of shadow of an endless life, and show an *inextinguishable* desire which all men have of it. *Grew.*

INE'XTRICABLE, în-ĕks'trē-kâ-bl. *adj.* [*inextricable*, Fr. *inextricabilis*, Lat.] Not to be disentangled; not to be cleared; not to be set free from obscurity or perplexity.

He that should tye *inextricable* knots, only to baffle the industry of those that should attempt to unloose them, would be thought not to have served his generation. *Decay of Piety.*

Stopt by awful heights, and gulphs immense
Of wisdom, and of vast omnipotence,
She trembling stands, and does in wonder gaze,
Lost in the wild *inextricable* maze. *Blackmore.*

Men are led into *inextricable* mazes by setting up themselves as judges of the world. *Sherlock.*

INE'XTRICABLY, în-ĕks'trē-kâ-blē. *adv.* [from *inextricable*.] To a degree of perplexity not to be disentangled.

The mechanical atheist, though you grant him his laws of mechanism, is nevertheless *inextricably* puzzled and baffled with the first formation of animals. *Bentley.*

In vain they strive; th' intangling snares deny,
Inextricably firm, the power to fly. *Pope.*

To INE'YE, în-ī.' *v. n.* [*in* and *eye*.] To inoculate; to propagate trees by the insition of a bud into a foreign stock.

Let sage experience teach thee all the arts
Of grafting and *ineying*. *Philips.*

INFALLIBI'LITY, în-fâl-lē-bĭl'ē-tē. } *n. s.*
INFA'LLIBLENESS, în-fâl'lē-bl-nĕs. } [*infallibilité*, Fr. from *infallible*.] Inerrability; exemption from errour.

Infallibility is the highest perfection of the knowing faculty, and consequently the firmest degree of assent. *Tillotson.*

INFA'LLIBLE, în-fâl'lē-bl.[405] *adj.* [*infallible*, French; *in* and *fallible*.] Privileged from errour; incapable of mistake; not to be misled or deceived; certain. Used both of persons and things.

Every cause admitteth not such *infallible* evidence of proof, as leaveth no possibility of doubt or scruple behind it. *Hooker.*

Believe my words,
For they are certain and *infallible*. *Shakspeare.*

The success is certain and *infallible*, and none ever yet miscarried in the attempt. *South.*

INFA'LLIBLY, în-fâl'lē-blē. *adv.* [from *infallible*.]
1. Without danger from deceit; with security from errour.

We cannot be as God, *infallibly* knowing good and evil. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

2. Certainly.

Our blessed Lord has distinctly opened the scene of futurity to us, and directed us to such a conduct as will *infallibly* render us happy in it. *Rogers.*

To INFA'ME, în-fāme'. *v. a.* [*infamer*, Fr. *infamo*, Latin.] To represent to disadvantage; to defame; to censure publickly; to make infamous; to brand. To *defame* is now used.

Livia is *infamed* for the poisoning of her husband. *Bacon.*

Hitherto obscur'd, *infam'd*,
And thy fair fruit let hang, as to no end
Created. *Milton.*

I'NFAMOUS, în'fâ-mŭs. *adj.* [*infamé*, *infamant*, Fr. *infamis*, Latin.] Publickly branded with guilt; openly censured; of bad report.

Those that be near, and those that be far from thee, shall mock thee, which art *infamous*. *Ezekiel.*

These are as some *infamous* bawd or whore
Should praise a matron; what could hurt her more? *Ben Jonson.*

After-times will dispute it, whether Hotham were more *infamous* at Hull or at Tower-hill. *King Charles.*

Persons *infamous* or branded in any public court of judicature, are forbidden to be advocates. *Ayliffe.*

I'NFAMOUSLY, în'fâ-mŭs-lē. *adv.* [from *infamous*.]
1. With open reproach; with publick notoriety of reproach.
2. Shamefully; scandalously.

That poem was *infamously* bad. *Dryden.*

I'NFAMOUSNESS, în'fâ-mŭs-nĕs. } *n. s.* [*in-*
I'NFAMY, în'fâ-mē.[503] } *famie*, Fr. *infamia*, Lat.] Publick reproach; notoriety of bad character.

Ye are taken up in the lips of talkers, and are the *infamy* of the people. *Ezekiel.*

The noble isle doth want her proper limbs,
Her face defac'd with scars of *infamy*. *Shaksp.*

Wilful perpetrations of unworthy actions brand, with most indelible characters of *infamy*, the name and memory to posterity. *King Charles.*

I'NFANCY, în'fân-sē. *n. s.* [*infantia*, Lat.]
1. The first part of life. Usually extended by naturalists to seven years.

Dare we affirm it was ever his meaning, that unto their salvation, who even from their tender *infancy* never knew any other faith or religion than

only christian, no kind of teaching can be available, saving that which was so needful for the first universal conversion of gentiles, hating christianity? *Hooker.*

Pirithous came t' attend
This worthy Theseus, his familiar friend:
Their love in early *infancy* began,
And rose as childhood ripen'd into man. *Dryden.*

The insensible impressions on our tender *infancies*, have very important and lasting consequences. *Locke.*

2. Civil infancy, extended by the English law to one and twenty years.

3. First age of any thing; beginning; original; commencement.

In Spain our springs, like old men's children, be Decay'd and wither'd from their *infancy*. *Dryden.*

The difference between the riches of Roman citizens in the *infancy* and in the grandeur of Rome, will appear by comparing the first valuation of estates with the estates afterwards possessed. *Arbuth.*

INFA'NGTHEF, or *hingfangtheft*, or *infangtheof*, în-fâng'*th*êf, is compounded of three Saxon words: the preposition *in*, *fang* or *fong*, to take or catch, and *thef*. It signifies a privilege or liberty granted unto lords of certain manors to judge any thief taken within their fee. *Cowell.*

I'NFANT, în'fânt. *n. s.* [*enfant*, Fr. *infans*, Latin.]

1. A child from the birth to the end of the seventh year.

It being a part of their virtuous education, serveth greatly both to nourish in them the fear of God, and to put us in continual remembrance of that powerful grace, which openeth the mouths of *infants* to sound his praise. *Hooker.*

There shall be no more thence an *infant* of days, nor an old man that hath not filled his days. *Isaiah.*

Young mothers wildly stare, with fear possest,
And strain their helpless *infants* to their breast.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. [In law.] A young person to the age of one and twenty.

I'NFANT, în'fânt. *adj.* Not mature; in a state of initial imperfection.

Within the *infant* rind of this small flower
Poison hath residence, and medicine power. *Shaksp.*

First the shrill sound of a small rural pipe,
Was entertainment for the *infant* stage. *Roscom.*

In their tender nonage, while they spread
Their springing leaves and lift their *infant* head,
Indulge their childhood. *Dryden's Virgil.*

INFA'NTA, în-fân'tâ.[92] *n. s.* [Spanish.] A princess descended from the royal blood of Spain.

INFA'NTICIDE, în-fân'tê-side.[143] *n. s.* [*infanticide*, French; *infanticidium*, Latin.] The slaughter of the infants by *Herod.*

I'NFANTILE, în-fân'tîle.[145] *adj.* [*infantilis*, Latin.] Pertaining to an infant.

The fly lies all the winter in these balls in its *infantile* state, and comes not to its maturity 'till the following spring. *Derham.*

I'NFANTRY, în'fân-trê. *n. s.* [*infanterie*, Fr.] The foot soldiers of an army.

The principal strength of an army consisteth in the *infantry* or foot; and to make good *infantry*, it requireth men bred in some free and plentiful manner. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

That small *infantry*
Warr'd on by cranes. *Milton.*

INFA'RCTION, în-fârk'shûn. *n. s.* [*in* and *farcio*, Latin.] Stuffing; constipation.

An hypochondriack consumption is occasioned by an *infarction* and obstruction of the spleen. *Harvey.*

To INFA'TUATE, în-fâtsh'û-âte. *v. a.* [*infatuo*, from *in* and *fatuus*, Latin; *infateur*, French.] To strike with folly; to deprive of understanding.

The judgment of God will be very visible in *infatuating* a people, as ripe and prepared for destruction, into folly and madness, making the weak to contribute to the designs of the wicked; and suffering even those, out of a conscience of their guilt, to grow more wicked. *Clarendon.*

It is the reforming of the vices and sottishness that had long overspread the *infatuated* gentile world: a prime branch of that design of Christ's sending his disciples. *Hammond.*

May hypocrites,
That slily speak one thing, another think,
Drink on unwarn'd, 'till, by enchanting cups
Infatuate, they their wily thoughts disclose. *Philips.*

The people are so universally *infatuated* with the notion, that, if a cow falls sick, it is ten to one but an old woman is clapt up in prison for it. *Addison.*

The carriage of our athiests or deists is amazing: no dotage so *infatuate*, no phrenzy so extravagant as theirs. *Bentley.*

INFATUA'TION, în-fâtsh-û-â'shûn. *n. s.* [from *infatuate*.] The act of striking with folly; deprivation of reason.

Where men give themselves over to the defence of wicked interests, and false propositions, it is just with God to smite the greatest abilities with the greatest *infatuation*. *South.*

INFAU'STING, în-fâws'tîng. *n. s.* [from *infaustus*, Latin.] The act of making unlucky. An odd and inelegant word.

As the king did in some part remove the envy from himself, so did he not observe, that he did withal bring a kind of malediction and *infausting* upon the marriage, as an ill prognostick. *Bacon.*

INFE'ASIBLE, în-fê'zê-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *feasible*.] Impracticable; not to be done.

This is so difficult and *infeasible*, that it may well drive modesty to despair of science. *Glanville.*

To INFE'CT, în-fêkt'. *v. a.* [*infecter*, Fr. *infectus*, Latin.]

1. To act upon by contagion; to affect with communicated qualities; to hurt by contagion; to taint; to poison; to pollute.

One of those fantastical mind *infected* people, that children and musicians call lovers. *Sidney.*

Thine eyes, sweet lady, have *infected* mine. *Shakspeare.*

The nature of bad news *infects* the teller. *Shaksp.*

Every day
It would *infect* his speech, that if the king
Should without issue die, he'd carry it so
To make the sceptre his. *Shakspeare.*

Infected minds
To their deaf pillows will discharge their secrets. *Shakspeare.*

She speaks poignards, and every word stabs: if her breath were as terrible as her terminations, there were no living near her; she would *infect* to the north star. *Shakspeare.*

I am return'd your soldier;
No more *infected* with my country's love,
Then when I parted hence. *Shakspeare.*

The love-tale
Infected Sion's daughters with like heat. *Milton.*

2. To fill with something hurtfully contagious.

Infected be the air whereon they ride,
And damn'd all those that trust them! *Shaksp.*

INFE'CTION, în-fêk'shûn. *n. s.* [*infection*, Fr. *infectio*, Latin.] Contagion; mischief by communication; taint; poison.

Infection is that manner of communicating a disease by some effluvia, or particles which fly off from the distempered bodies, and mixing with the juices of others, occasion the same disorders as in the bodies they come from. *Quincy.*

What a strange *infection*,
Is fall'n into thy ear! *Shaksp.*

The blessed gods
Purge all *infections* from our air, whilst you
Do climate here. *Shaksp.*

Vouchsafe, diffus'd *infection* of a man,
For these known evils, but to give me leave,
By circumstance, to curse thy cursed self. *Shaksp.*

Hence,
Lest that th' *infection* of his fortune take
Like hold on thee. *Shaksp.*

The transmission or emission of the thinner and more airy parts of bodies, as in odours and *infections*, is, of all the rest, the most corporeal; but withal there be a number of those emissions, both wholesome and unwholesome, that give no smell at all. *Bacon.*

INFE'CTIOUS, în-fêk'shûs. *adj.* [from *infect*.] Contagious; influencing by communicated qualities.

The most *infectious* pestilence upon thee. *Shak.*

In a house,
Where the *infectious* pestilence did reign. *Shaksp.*

Some known diseases are *infectious*, and others are not: those that are *infectious* are such as are chiefly in the spirits, and not so much in the humours, and therefore pass easily from body to body; such as pestilencies and lippitudes. *Bacon.*

Smells may have as much power to do good as to do harm, and contribute to health as well as to diseases; which is too much felt by experience in all that are *infectious*, and by the operations of some poisons, that are received only by the smell. *Temple.*

INFE'CTIOUSLY, în-fêk'shûs-lê. *adv.* [from *infectious*.] Contagiously.

The will dotes, that is inclinable
To what *infectiously* itself affects. *Shaksp.*

INFE'CTIOUSNESS, în-fêk'shûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *infectious*.] The quality of being infectious; contagiousness.

INFE'CTIVE, în-fêk'tîv. *adj.* [from *infect*.] Having the quality of acting by contagion.

True love, well considered, hath an *infective* power. *Sidney.*

INFECU'ND, în-fêk'ûnd. *n. s.* [*infœcundus*, Latin.] Unfruitful; infertile.

How safe and agreeable a conservatory the earth is to vegetables, is manifest from their rotting, drying, or being rendered *infecund* in the waters, or the air; but in the earth their vigour is long preserved. *Derham.*

INFECU'NDITY, în-fê-kûn-dê-tê. *n. s.* [*infœcunditas*, Latin.] Want of fertility; barrenness.

INFELI'CITY, în-fê-lîs'sê-tê. *n. s.* [*infelicité*, Fr. *infelicitas*, Latin.] Unhappiness; misery; calamity.

Whatever is the ignorance and *infelicity* of the present state, we were made wise and happy. *Glanville.*

Here is our great *infelicity*, that, when single words signify complex ideas, one word can never distinctly manifest all the parts of a complex idea. *Watts.*

To INFE'R, în-fêr'. *v. a.* [*inferer*, Fr. *infero*, Latin.]

1. To bring on; to induce.

Vomits *infer* some small detriment to the lungs. *Harvey.*

2. To *infer* is nothing but, by virtue of one proposition laid down as true, to draw another as true, *i. e.* to see or suppose such a connection of the two ideas of the *inferred* proposition. *Locke.*

Yet what thou canst attain, which best may serve
To glorify the Maker and *infer*

Thee also happier, shall not be with-held
Thy hearing. *Milton.*

Great,
Or bright, *infers* not excellence: the earth,
Though in comparison of heav'n so small,
Nor glistering, may of solid good contain
More plenty than the sun, that barren shines.
Milton.

One would wonder how, from so different premises, they should all *infer* the same conclusion.
Decay of Piety.

They have more opportunities than other men have of purchasing publick esteem, by deserving well of mankind; and such opportunities always *infer* obligations. *Atterbury.*

3. To offer; to produce. Not in use.

Full well hath Clifford play'd the orator,
Inferring arguments of mighty force. *Shaksp.*

I'NFERENCE, în'fêr-ênse. *n. s.* [*inference*, French; from *infer*.] Conclusion drawn from previous arguments.

Though it may chance to be right in the conclusion, it is yet unjust and mistaken in the method of *inference*. *Glanville.*

These *inferences* or conclusions are the effects of reasoning, and the three propositions, taken all together, are called syllogism or argument. *Watts.*

INFE'RIBLE, în-fêr'rê-bl. *adj.* [from *infer*.] Deducible from premised grounds.

As simple mistakes commonly beget fallacies, so men from fallacious foundations, and misapprehended mediums, erect conclusions no way *inferible* from their premises. *Brown.*

INFERIO'RITY, în-fê-rê-ôr'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*infériorité*, Fr. from *inferiour*.] Lower state of dignity or value.

The language, though not of equal dignity, yet as near approaching to it as our modern barbarism will allow; and therefore we are to rest contented with that only *inferiority* which is not possibly to be remedied. *Dryden.*

INFE'RIOUR, în-fê'rê-ûr.[314] *adj.* [*inferior*, Latin; *inferieur*, French.]

1. Lower in place.
2. Lower in station or rank of life: correlative to *superiour*.

Render me more equal, or perhaps
Superiour, for *inferiour* who is free? *Milton.*

3. Lower in value or excellency.

The love of liberty with life is giv'n,
And life itself th' *inferiour* gift of heav'n. *Dryden.*

I have added some original papers of my own, which, whether they are equal or *inferiour*, to my other poems, an author is the most improper judge of. *Dryden.*

4. Subordinate.

General and fundamental truths in philosophy, religion, and human life, conduct our thoughts into a thousand *inferiour* and particular propositions.
Watts.

INFE'RIOUR, în-fê'rê-ûr. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] One in a lower rank or station than another.

A great person gets more by obliging his *inferiour* than by disdaining him. *South.*

INFE'RNAL, în-fêr'nâl. *adj.* [*infernal*, Fr. *infernus*, Latin.] Hellish; tartarean; detestable.

His gigantick limbs with large embrace,
Infolds nine acres of *infernal* space. *Dryden.*

INFE'RNAL *Stone*, în-fêr'nâl-stône'. *n. s.*

Infernal stone, or the lunar caustick, is prepared from an evaporated solution of silver, or from crystals of silver. It is a very powerful caustick, eating away the flesh and even the bones to which it is applied. *Hill.*

INFE'RTILE, în-fêr'tîl.[140] *adj.* [*infertile*, Fr. *in* and *fertile*.] Unfruitful; not productive; wanting fecundity; infecund.

Ignorance being of itself, like stiff clay, and *infertile* soil, when pride comes to scorch and harden it, it grows perfectly impenetrable.
Government of the Tongue.

INFERTI'LITY, în-fêr-tîl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*infertilité*, French; from *infertile*.] Unfruitfulness; want of fertility.

The same distemperature of the air that occasioned the plague, occasioned the *infertility* or noxiousness of the soil, whereby the fruits of the earth became either very small, or very unwholesome. *Hale.*

To INFE'ST, în-fêst'. *v. a.* [*infester*, Fr. *infesto*, Lat.] To harass; to disturb; to plague.

Unto my feeble breast
Come gently; but not with that mighty rage
Wherewith the martial troops thou do'st *infest*,
And hearts of greatest heroes do'st enrage. *Spenser.*

They ceased not, in the mean while, to strengthen that part which in heart they favoured, and to *infest* by all means, under colour of other quarrels, their greatest adversaries in this cause. *Hooker.*

Although they were a people *infested*, and mightily hated of all others, yet was there nothing of force to work the ruin of their state, till the time beforementioned was expired. *Hooker.*

They were no mean, distressed, calamitous persons that fled to him for refuge; but of so great quality, as it was apparent that they came not thither to protect their own fortune, but to *infest* and invade his. *Bacon.*

Envy, avarice, superstition, love, with the like cares and passions, *infest* human life. *Addison.*

No disease *infests* mankind more terrible in its symptoms and effects. *Arbuthnot.*

INFESTI'VITY, în-fês-tîv'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*in* and *festivity*.] Mournfulness; want of cheerfulness.

INFE'STRED, în-fês'tûr'd. *adj.* [*in* and *fester*.] Rankling; inveterate. Obsolete.

This cursed creature, mindful of that old
Infestred grudge, the which his mother felt,
So soon as Clarion he did behold,
His heart with vengeful malice inly swelt. *Spenser.*

INFEUDA'TION, în-fû-dâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*in* and *feudum*, Latin.] The act of putting one in possession of a fee or estate.

Another military provision was conventional and by tenure, upon the *infeudation* of the tenant, and was usually called knight's service. *Hale.*

I'NFIDEL, în'fê-dêl. *n. s.* [*infidelle*, Fr. *infidelis*, Lat.] An unbeliever; a miscreant; a pagan; one who rejects christianity.

Exhorting her, if she did marry, yet not to join herself to an *infidel*, as in those times some widows christian had done, for the advancement of their estate in this world. *Hooker.*

INFIDE'LITY, în-fê-dêl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*infidelité*, Fr. *infidelitas*, Lat.]

1. Want of faith.

The consideration of the divine omnipotence and infinite wisdom, and our own ignorance, are great instruments of silencing the murmurs of *infidelity*.
Taylor.

2. Disbelief of christianity.

One would fancy that infidels would be exempt from that single fault, which seems to grow out of the imprudent fervours of religion; but so it is, that *infidelity* is propagated with as much fierceness and contention, as if the safety of mankind depended upon it. *Addison.*

3. Treachery; deceit; breach of contract or trust.

The *infidelities* on the one part between the two sexes, and the caprices on the other; the vanities and vexations attending even the most refined delights that make up this business of life, render it silly and uncomfortable. *Spectator.*

I'NFINITE, în'fê-nît. *adj.* [*infini*, French; *infinitus*, Latin.]

1. Unbounded; boundless; unlimited; immense; having no boundaries or limits to its nature.

Impossible it is, that God should withdraw his presence from any thing, because the very substance of God is *infinite*. *Hooker.*

What 's time, when on eternity we think?
A thousand ages in that sea must sink:
Time 's nothing but a word; a million
Is full as far from *infinite* as one. *Denham.*

Thou sov'reign pow'r, whose secret will controuls
The inward bent and motion of our souls!
Why hast thou plac'd such *infinite* degrees
Between the cause and cure of my disease? *Prior.*

When we would think of *infinite* space or duration, we at first make some very large idea; as perhaps of millions of ages or miles, which possibly we multiply several times. *Locke.*

Even an angel's comprehensive thought
Cannot extend as far as thou hast wrought;
Our vast conceptions are by swelling brought,
Swallow'd and lost in *infinite*, to nought. *Dennis.*

2. It is hyperbolically used for large; great.

I'NFINITELY, în'fê-nît-lê. *adv.* [from *infinite*.]

1. Without limits; without bounds; immensely.

Nothing may be *infinitely* desired, but that good which indeed is infinite. *Hooker.*

2. In a great degree.

This is Antonio,
To whom I am so *infinitely* bound. *Shaksp.*

The king saw that contrariwise it would follow, that England, though much less in territory, yet should have *infinitely* more soldiers of their native forces than those other nations have. *Bacon.*

Infinitely the greater part of mankind have professed to act under a full persuasion of this great article. *Rogers.*

I'NFINITENESS, în'fê-nît-nês. *n. s.* [from *infinite*.] Immensity; boundlesness; infinity.

The cunning of his flattery, the readiness of his tears, the *infiniteness* of his vows, were but among the weakest threads of his net. *Sidney.*

Let us always bear about us such impressions of reverence, and fear of God, that we may humble ourselves before his almightiness, and express that infinite distance between his *infiniteness* and our weaknesses. *Taylor.*

INFINITE'SIMAL, în-fê-nê-tês'sê-mâl. *adj.* [from *infinite*.] Infinitely divided.

INFI'NITIVE, în-fîn'ê-tîv. *adj.* [*infinitif*, Fr. *infinitivus*, Lat.] In grammar, the *infinitive* affirms or intimates the intention of affirming, which is one use of the indicative; but then it does not do it absolutely. *Clarke.*

INFI'NITUDE, în-fîn'ê-tûde. *n. s.* [from *infinite*.]

1. Infinity; immensity.

Confusion heard his voice, and wild uproar
Stood rul'd, stood vast *infinitude* confin'd. *Milton.*

Though the repugnancy of *infinitude* be equally incompetible to continued or successive motion, or continued quantity, and depends upon the incompossibility of the very nature of things successive or extensive with *infinitude*; yet that incompossibility is more conspicuous in discrete quantity, that ariseth from parts actually distinguished. *Hale.*

2. Boundless number.

We see all the good sense of the age cut out, and minced into almost an *infinitude* of distinctions.
Addison.

INFI'NITY, în-fîn'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*infinité*, Fr. *infinitas*, Latin.]

1. Immensity; boundlessness; unlimited qualities.

There cannot be more *infinities* than one: for one of them would limit the other. *Raleigh.*

The better, the more desirable; that therefore must be desirable, wherein there is *infinity* of goodness; so that if any thing desirable may be infinite, that must needs be the highest of all things that are desired: no good is infinite but only God, therefore he is our felicity and bliss. *Hooker.*

2. Endless number. A hyperbolical use of the word.

Homer has conccaled faults under an *infinity* of admirable beauties. *Broome.*

The liver, being swelled, compresseth the stomach, stops the circulation of the juices, and produceth an *infinity* of bad symptoms. *Arbuthnot.*

INFI'RM, în-fêrm'.[108] *adj.* [*infirme*, French; *infirmus*, Latin.]

1. Weak; feeble; disabled of body.

Here stand I your brave;
A poor, *infirm*, weak, and despis'd old man. *Shak.*

2. Weak of mind; irresolute.

I am afraid to think what I have done:
Look on 't again, I dare not.
——*Infirm* of purpose;
Give me the dagger. *Shaksp.*

That on my head all might be visited,
Thy frailty, and *infirmer* sex, forgiv'n;
To me committed, and by me expos'd. *Milton.*

3. Not stable; not solid.

He who fixes upon false principles, treads upon *infirm* ground, and so sinks; and he who fails in his deductions from right principles, stumbles upon firm ground, and falls. *South.*

To INFI'RM, în-fêrm'. *v. a.* [*infirmer*, Fr. *infirmo*, Latin.] To weaken; to shake; to enfeeble. Not in use.

Some contrary spirits will object this as a sufficient reason to *infirm* all those points. *Raleigh.*

The spleen is unjustly introduced to invigorate the sinister side, which, being dilated, would rather *infirm* and debilitate it. *Brown.*

INFI'RMARY, în-fêr'mâ-rê. *n. s.* [*infirmerie*, French.] Lodgings for the sick.

These buildings to be for privy lodgings on both sides, and the end for privy galleries, whereof one should be for an *infirmary*, if any special person should be sick. *Bacon.*

INFI'RMITY, în-fêr'mê-tê. *n. s.* [*infirmité*, French.]

1. Weakness of sex, age, or temper.

Infirmity,
Which waits upon worn times, hath something seiz'd
His wish'd ability. *Shaksp.*

Discover thine *infirmity*,
That warranteth by law to be thy privilege:
I am with child, ye bloody homicides. *Shaksp.*

If he had done or said any thing amiss, he desired their worships to think it was his *infirmities*. *Shaksp.*

Are the *infirmities* of the body, pains, and diseases his complaints? His faith reminds him of the day when this corruptible shall put on incorruption, and this mortal immortality. *Rogers.*

2. Failing; weakness; fault.

A friend should bear a friend's *infirmities*;
But Brutus makes mine greater than they are. *Shaksp.*

Many *infirmities* made it appear more requisite, that a wiser man should have the application of his interest. *Clarendon.*

How difficult is it to preserve a great name, when he that has acquired it is so obnoxious to such little weaknesses and *infirmities*, as are no small diminution to it. *Addison.*

3. Disease; malady.

General laws are like general rules of physick, according whereunto, as now, no wise man will desire himself to be cured, if there be joined with his disease some special accident, in regard that thereby others in the same *infirmity*, but without the like accident may. *Hooker.*

Sometimes the races of man may be depraved by the *infirmities* of birth. *Temple.*

INFI'RMNESS, în-fêrm'nês. *n. s.* [from *infirm.*] Weakness; feebleness.

Some experiments may discover the *infirmness* and insufficiency of the peripatetick doctrine. *Boyle.*

To INFI'X, în-fîks'. *v. a.* [*infixus*, Latin.] To drive in; to set; to fasten.

And at the point two stings *infixed* are,
Both deadly sharp, that sharpest steel exceeden far. *Spenser.*

I never lov'd myself,
'Till now, *infixed*, I behold myself,
Drawn in the flatt'ring table of her eye. *Shaksp.*

Immoveable, *infix'd*, and frozen round. *Milton.*

That sting *infix'd* within her haughty mind,
And her proud heart with secret sorrow pin'd. *Dryden.*

The fatal dart a ready passage found,
And deep within her heart *infix'd* the wound. *Dryden.*

To INFLA'ME, în-flâme'. *v. a.* [*inflammo*, Latin.]

1. To kindle; to set on fire; to make to burn.

Love more clear, dedicated to a love more cold, with the clearness lays a night of sorrow upon me, and with the coldness *inflames* a world of fire within me. *Sidney.*

Its waves of torrent fire *inflam'd* with rage. *Milt.*

2. To kindle any passion.

Their lust was *inflam'd* towards her. *Susannah.*

3. To fire with passion.

More *inflam'd* with lust than rage. *Milton.*

Satan, with thoughts *inflam'd* of highest design,
Puts on swift wings. *Milton.*

4. To exaggerate; to aggravate.

A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy *inflames* his crimes. *Addison.*

5. To heat the body morbidly with obstructed matter.

6. To provoke; to irritate.

A little vain curiosity weighs so much with us, or the church's peace so little, that we sacrifice the one to the whetting and *inflaming* of the other. *Decay of Piety.*

To INFLA'ME, în-flâme'. *v. n.* To grow hot, angry, and painful by obstructed matter.

If the vesiculæ are opprest, they *inflame*. *Wiseman.*

INFLA'MER, în-flâ'mûr. *n. s.* [from *inflame.*] The thing or person that inflames.

Interest is a great *inflamer*, and sets a man on persecution under the colour of zeal. *Addison.*

Assemblies, who act upon publick principles, proceed upon influence from particular leaders and *inflamers*. *Swift.*

INFLAMMABI'LITY, în-flâm-mâ-bîl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *inflammable.*] The quality of catching fire.

This it will do, if the ambient air be impregnate with subtile *inflammabilities*. *Brown.*

Choler is the most *inflammable* part of the blood; whence, from its *inflammability*, it is called a sulphur. *Harvey.*

INFLA'MMABLE, în-flâm'mâ-bl. *adj.* [Fr.] Easy to be set on flame; having the quality of flaming.

The juices of olives, almonds, nuts, and pine-apples, are all *inflammable*. *Bacon.*

Licetus thinks it possible to extract an *inflamamble* oil from the stone asbestos. *Wilkins.*

Out of water grow all vegetable and animal substances, which consist as well of sulphureous, fat, and *inflammable* parts, as of earthy and alcalizate ones. *Newton.*

Inflammable spirits are subtile volatile liquors, which come over in distillation, miscible with water, and wholly combustible. *Arbuthnot.*

INFLA'MMABLENESS, în-flâm'mâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *inflammable.*] The quality of easily catching fire.

We may treat of the *inflammableness* of bodies. *Boyle.*

INFLAMMA'TION, în-flâm-mâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*inflammatio*, Latin; *inflammation*, Fr.]

1. The act of setting on flame.

Inflammations of air from meteors, may have a powerful effect upon men. *Temple.*

2. The state of being in flame.

The flame extendeth not beyond the inflammable effluence, but closely adheres unto the original of its *inflammation*. *Brown.*

Some urns have had inscriptions on them expressing that the lamps within them were burning when they were first buried: whereas the *inflammation* of fat and viscous vapours doth presently vanish. *Wilkins' Dædalus.*

3. [In chirurgery.] *Inflammation* is when the blood is obstructed so as to crowd in a greater quantity into any particular part, and gives it a greater colour and heat than usual. *Quincy.*

If that bright spot stay in his place, it is an *inflammation* of the burning. *Leviticus.*

4. The act of exciting fervour of mind.

Prayer kindleth our desire to behold God by speculation, and the mind, delighted with that contemplative sight of God, taketh every where new *inflammations* to pray the riches of the mysteries of heavenly wisdom, continually stirring up in us correspondent desires towards them. *Hooker.*

INFLA'MMATORY, în-flâm'mâ-tûr-ê.[512] *adj.* [from *inflame.*] Having the power of inflaming.

The extremity of pain often creates a coldness in the extremities: such a sensation is very consistent with an *inflammatory* distemper. *Arbuthnot.*

An *inflammatory* fever hurried him out of this life in three days. *Pope to Swift.*

To INFLA'TE, în-flâte'. *v. a.* [*inflatus*, Latin.]

1. To swell with wind.

That the muscles are *inflated* in time of rest, appears to the very eye in the faces of children. *Ray.*

Vapours are no other than *inflated* vesiculæ of water. *Derham.*

2. To fill with the breath.

With might and main they chas'd the murd'rous fox,
With brazen trumpets and *inflated* box,
To kindle Mars with military sounds,
Nor wanted horns t' inspire sagacious hounds. *Dryd.*

INFLA'TION, în-flâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*inflatio*, Lat. from *inflate.*] The state of being swelled with wind; flatulence.

Wind coming upwards, *inflations* and tumours of the belly, are signs of a phlegmatick constitution. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

To INFLE'CT, în-flêkt'. *v. a.* [*inflecto*, Latin.]

1. To bend; to turn.

What makes them this one way their race direct,
While they a thousand other ways reject?
Why do they never once their course *inflect*? *Blackmore.*

Do not the rays of light which fall upon bodies, begin to bend before they arrive at the bodies? And are they not reflected, refracted, and *inflected* by one

and the same principle, acting variously in various circumstances? *Newton's Opticks.*

2. To vary a noun or verb in its terminations.

INFLE'CTION, în-flĕk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*inflectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of bending or turning.

Neither the divine determinations, persuasions, or *inflections* of the understanding or will of rational creatures, doth deceive the understanding, pervert the will, or necessitate either to any moral evil. *Hale.*

2. Modulation of the voice.

His virtue, his gesture, his countenance, his zeal, the motion of his body, and the *inflection* of his voice, who first uttereth them as his own, is that which giveth the very essence of instruments available to eternal life. *Hooker.*

3. Variation of a noun or verb.

The same word in the original tongue, by divers *inflections* and variations, makes divers dialects. *Brerewood.*

INFLE'CTIVE, în-flĕk'tĭv. *adj.* [from *inflect.*] Having the power of bending.

This *inflective* quality of the air is a great incumbrance and confusion of astronomical observations. *Derham.*

INFLEXIBI'LITY, în-flĕks-ĕ-bĭl'ĕ-tē. } *n. s.*
INFLE'XIBLENESS, în-flĕks'ĕ-bl-nĕs. } [*inflexibilité*, French; from *inflexible.*]

1. Stiffness; quality of resisting flexure.
2. Obstinacy; temper not to be bent; inexorable pertinacy.

INFLE'XIBLE, în-flĕks'ĕ-bl.[405] *adj.* [French. *inflexibilis*, Latin.]

1. Not to be bent or incurvated.

Such errors as are but acorns in our younger brows, grow oaks in our older heads, and become *inflexible* to the powerful arm of reason. *Brown.*

Too great rigidity and elasticity of the fibres makes them *inflexible* to the causes, to which they ought to yield. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not to be prevailed on; immoveable.

The man resolv'd and steady to his trust,
Inflexible to ill, and obstinately just. *Addison.*

A man of an upright and *inflexible* temper, in the execution of his country's laws, can overcome all private fear. *Addison.*

3. Not to be changed or altered.

The nature of things is *inflexible*, and their natural relations unalterable: we must bring our understandings to things, and not bend things to our fancies. *Watts.*

INFLE'XIBLY, în-flĕks'ĕ-blē. *adv.* [from *inflexible.*] Inexorably; invariably; without relaxation or remission.

It should be begun early, and *inflexibly* kept to, 'till there appears not the least reluctancy. *Locke.*

To INFLI'CT, în-flĭkt'. *v. a.* [*infligo*, *inflictus*, Latin; *infliger*, French.] To put in act or impose as a punishment.

I know no pain they can *inflict* upon him,
Will make him say I mov'd him to those arms. *Shakspeare.*

Sufficient is this punishment which was *inflicted.* *2 Cor.*

What the potent victor in his rage
Can else *inflict.* *Milton.*

What heart could wish, what hand *inflict* this dire disgrace. *Dryden's Æneid.*

By luxury we condemn ourselves to greater torments than have been yet invented by anger or revenge, or *inflicted* by the greatest tyrants upon the worst of men. *Temple.*

INFLI'CTER, în-flĭk'tŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *inflict.*] He who punishes.

Revenge is commonly not bounded, but extended to the utmost power of the *inflicter.* *Government of the Tongue.*

INFLI'CTION, în-flĭk'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *inflict.*]

1. The act of using punishments.

So our decrees,
Dead to *infliction*, to themselves are dead;
And liberty plucks justice by the nose. *Shakspeare.*

Sin ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but also as to actual *infliction.* *South.*

2. The punishment imposed.

What, but thy malice, mov'd thee to misdeem
Of righteous Job, than cruelly to afflict him
With all *inflictions*? But his patience won. *Milton.*

How despicable are the threats of a creature as impotent as ourselves, when compared with the wrath of an Almighty Judge, whose power extends to eternal *inflictions.* *Rogers.*

His severest *inflictions* are in themselves acts of justice and righteousness. *Rogers.*

INFLI'CTIVE, în-flĭk'tĭv. *adj.* [*inflictive*, French; from *inflict.*] That imposes a punishment.

I'NFLUENCE, în'flŭ-ĕnse. *n. s.* [*influence*, French; *influo*, Latin.]

1. Power of the celestial aspects operating upon terrestrial bodies and affairs.

The sacred *influence* of light appears. *Milton.*

Comets no rule, no righteous order own;
Their *influence* dreaded, as their ways unknown. *Prior.*

2. Ascendant power; power of directing or modifying. It was anciently followed by *into;* now, less properly, by *upon.*

Incomparable lady, your commandment doth not only give me the will, but the power to obey you, such *influence* hath your excellency. *Sidney.*

God hath his *influence into* the very essence of all things, without which *influence* of Deity supporting them, their utter annihilation could not chuse but follow. *Hooker.*

A wise man shall over-rule his stars, and have a greater *influence upon* his own content than all the constellations and planets of the firmament. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Foreknowledge had no *influence on* their fault. *Milton.*

Religion hath so great an *influence upon* the felicity of men, that it ought to be upheld, not only out of a dread of the divine vengeance in another world, but out of regard to temporal prosperity. *Tillotson.*

Our inconsistency in the pursuit of schemes thoroughly digested, has a bad *influence on* our affairs. *Addison.*

So astonishing a scene would have present *influence upon* them, but not produce a lasting effect. *Atterbury.*

Where it ought to have greatest *influence*, this obvious indisputable truth is little regarded. *Rogers.*

To I'NFLUENCE, în'flŭ-ĕnse. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To act upon with directive or impulsive power; to modify to any purpose; to guide or lead to any end.

By thy kind pow'r and *influencing* care,
The various creatures move, and live, and are. *Milton.*

These experiments succeed after the same manner *in vacuo* as in the open air, and therefore are not *influenced* by the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. *Newton's Opticks.*

This standing revelation was attested in the most solemn and credible manner; and is sufficient to *influence* their faith and practice, if they attend. *Atterbury.*

All the restraint men are under is, by the violation of one law, broken through; and the principle which *influenced* their obedience has lost its efficacy on them. *Rogers.*

I'NFLUENT, în'flŭ-ĕnt. *adj.* [*influens*, Lat.] Flowing in.

The chief intention of chirurgery, as well as medicine, is keeping a just equilibrium between the *influent* fluids and vascular solids. *Arbuthnot.*

INFLUE'NTIAL, în-flŭ-ĕn'shăl. *adj.* [from *influence.*] Exerting influence or power.

Our now overshadowed souls may be emblemed by those crusted globes, whose *influential* emissions are interrupted by the interposal of the benighted element. *Glanville.*

The inward springs and wheels of the corporal machine, on the most sublimed intellectuals, are dangerously *influential.* *Glanville.*

I'NFLUX, în'flŭks. *n. s.* [*influxus*, Lat.]

1. Act of flowing into any thing.

We will enquire whether there be in the footsteps of nature, any such transmission and *influx* of immateriate virtues, and what the force of imagination is, either upon the body imaginant, or upon another body. *Bacon's Natural History.*

If once contracted in a systole, by the *influx* of the spirits, why, the spirits continually flowing in without let, doth it not always remain so? *Ray.*

An elastick fibre, like a bow, the more extended, it restores itself with the greater force: if the spring be destroyed, it is like a bag, only passive as to the *influx* of the liquid. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Infusion; intromission.

There is another life after this; and the *influx* of the knowledge of God, in relation to this everlasting life, is infinitely of moment. *Hale.*

3. Influence; power. In this sense it is not now used.

Adam, in innocence, might have held, by the continued *influx* of the divine will and power, a state of immortality. *Hale.*

These two do not so much concern sea-fish, yet they have a great *influx* upon rivers, ponds, and lakes. *Hale.*

INFLU'XIOUS, în-flŭk'shŭs. *adj.* [from *influx.*] Influential. Not used.

The moon hath an *influxious* power to make impressions upon their humours. *Howell.*

To INFO'LD, în-fōld'. *v. a.* [*in* and *fold.*] To involve; to inwrap; to inclose with involutions.

For all the crest a dragon did *infold*
With greedy paws, and over all did spread
His golden wings. *Fairy Queen.*

Noble Banquo, let me *infold* thee,
And hold thee to my heart. *Shakspeare.*

But does not nature for the child prepare
The parent's love, the tender nurse's care?
Who, for their own forgetful, seek his good,
Infold his limbs in bands, and fill his veins with food. *Blackmore.*

Wings raise her arms, and wings her feet *infold.* *Pope.*

To INFO'LIATE, în-fō'lē-āte.[91] *v. a.* [*in* and *folium*, Latin.] To cover with leaves. Not much used, but elegant.

Long may his fruitful vine *infoliate* and clasp about him with embracements. *Howell.*

To INFO'RM, în-fōrm'. *v. a.* [*informer*, French; *informo*, Latin.]

1. To animate; to actuate by vital powers.

All alike *inform'd*
With radiant light, as glowing ir'n with fire. *Milt.*

Let others better mold the running mass
Of metals, and *inform* the breathing brass;
And soften into flesh a marble face. *Dryden.*

As from chaos, huddl'd and deform'd,
The god struck fire, and lighted up the lamps
That beautify the sky; so he *inform'd*
This ill-shap'd body with a daring soul. *Dryden and Lee.*

Breath *informs* this fleeting frame. *Prior.*

This sovereign arbitrary soul
Informs, and moves, and animates the whole. *Blackmore.*

While life *informs* these limbs, the king reply'd,
Well to deserve be all my cares employ'd. *Pope.*

2. To instruct; to supply with new knowledge; to acquaint. Before the thing communicated was anciently put *with:* now generally *of;* sometimes *in*, I know not how properly.

The drift is to *inform* their minds *with* some method of reducing the laws into their original causes. *Hooker.*

I have this present evening from my sister
Been well *inform'd* of them, and with cautions. *Shakspeare.*

Our ruin, by thee *inform'd*, I learn. *Milton.*

The long speeches rather confounded than *informed* his understanding. *Clarendon.*

The difficulty arises not from what sense *informs* us *of*, but from wrong applying our notions. *Digby.*

Though I may not be able to *inform* men more than they know, yet I may give them the occasion to consider. *Temple.*

The ancients examined in what consists the beauty of good postures, as their works sufficiently *inform* us. *Dryden.*

He may be ignorant of these truths, who will never take the pains to employ his faculties to *inform* himself *of* them. *Locke.*

To understand the commonwealth, and religion, is enough: few *inform* themselves *in* these to the bottom. *Locke.*

A more proper opportunity tends to make the narration more *informing* or beautiful. *Broome.*

I think it necessary, for the interest of virtue and religion, that the whole kingdom should be *informed in* some parts of your character. *Swift.*

3. To offer an accusation to a magistrate.

Tertullus *informed* the governor against Paul. *Acts.*

To INFO'RM, in-fôrm'. *v. n.* To give intelligence.

It is the bloody business which *informs*
Thus to mine eyes. *Shakspeare.*

INFO'RMAL, in-fôr'mâl. *adj.* [from *inform.*] Irregular; not competent. A word not used.

These poor *informal* women are no more
But instruments of some more mightier member,
That sets them on. *Shakspeare.*

INFO'RMANT, in-fôr'mânt. *n. s.* [French.]

1. One who gives information or instruction.

He believes the sentence is true, as it is made up of terms which his *informant* understands, though the ideas be unknown to him which his *informant* has under these words. *Watts.*

2. One who exhibits an accusation.

INFO'RMATION, in-fôr-mâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*informatio*, Latin; from *inform.*]

1. Intelligence given; instruction.

But reason with the fellow,
Lest you should chance to whip your *information*,
And beat the messenger who bids beware
Of what is to be dreaded. *Shakspeare.*

The active *informations* of the intellect filling the passive reception of the will, like form closing with matter, grew actuate into a third and distinct perfection of practice. *South's Sermons.*

They gave those complex ideas names, that the things they were continually to give and receive *information* about, might be the easier and quicker understood. *Locke.*

He should regard the propriety of his words, and get some information in the subject he intends to handle. *Swift.*

These men have had longer opportunities of *information*, and are equally concerned with ourselves. *Rogers.*

2. Charge or accusation exhibited.

3. The act of informing or accusing.

INFO'RMER, in-fôrm'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *inform.*]

1. One who gives instruction or intelligence.

This writer is either biassed by an inclination to believe the worst, or a want of judgment to chuse his *informers*. *Swift.*

2. One who discovers offenders to the magistrate.

There were spies and *informers* set at work to watch the company. *L'Estrange.*

Let no court sycophant pervert my sense,
Nor sly *informer* watch these words to draw
Within the reach of treason. *Pope.*

Informers are a detestable race of people, although sometimes necessary. *Swift.*

INFO'RMIDABLE, in-fôr'mė-dâ-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *formidabilis*, Latin.] Not to be feared; not to be dreaded.

Of strength, of courage haughty, and of limb
Heroick built, though of terrestrial mold;
Foe not *informidable*, exempt from wound. *Milton.*

INFO'RMITY, in-fôr'mė-tė. *n. s.* [from *informis*, Latin.] Shapelessness.

From this narrow time of gestation may ensue a smallness in the exclusion; but this inferreth no *informity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INFO'RMOUS, in-fôr'mŭs.[314] *adj.* [*informe*, French; *informis*, Latin.] Shapeless; of no regular figure.

That a bear brings forth her young *informous* and unshapen, which she fashioneth after by licking them over, is an opinion delivered by ancient writers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INFO'RTUNATE, in-fôr'tshŭ-nâte. *adj.* [*infortuné*, French; *infortunatus*, Latin.] Unhappy. See UNFORTUNATE, which is commonly used.

Perkin, destitute of all hopes, having found all either false, faint, or *infortunate*, did gladly accept of the condition. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To INFRA'CT, in-frâkt'. *v. a.* [*infractus*, Latin.] To break.

Falling fast, from gradual slope to slope,
With wild *infracted* course and lessen'd roar,
It gains a safer bed. *Thomson's Summer.*

INFRA'CTION, in-frâk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*infraction*, French; *infractio*, Latin.] The act of breaking; breach; violation of treaty.

By the same gods, the justice of whose wrath
Punish'd the *infraction* of my former faith. *Waller.*

The wolves, pretending an *infraction* in the abuse of their hostages, fell upon the sheep without their dogs. *L'Estrange.*

INFRA'NGIBLE, in-frân'jė-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *frangible.*] Not to be broken.

The primitive atoms are supposed *infrangible*, extremely compacted and hard, which compactedness and hardness is a demonstration that nothing could be produced by them, since they could never cohere. *Cheyne.*

INFRE'QUENCY, in-frė'kwĕn-sė. *n. s.* [*infrequentia*, Latin.] Uncommonness; rarity.

The absence of the gods, and the *infrequency* of objects, made her yield. *Broome.*

INFRE'QUENT, in-frė'kwĕnt. *adj.* [*infrequens*, Latin.] Rare; uncommon.

To INFRI'GIDATE, in-frĭd'jė-dâte. *v. a.* [*in* and *frigidus*, Latin.] To chill; to make cold.

The drops reached little further than the surface of the liquor, whose coldness did not *infrigidate* those upper parts of the glass. *Boyle.*

To INFRI'NGE, in-frinje'. *v. a.* [*infringo*, Latin.]

1. To violate; to break laws or contracts.

Those many had not dar'd to do that evil,
If the first man that did th' edict *infringe*,
Had answer'd for his deed. *Shakspeare.*

Having *infring'd* the law, I wave my right
As king, and thus submit myself to fight. *Waller.*

2. To destroy; to hinder.

Homilies, being plain and popular instructions, do not *infringe* the efficacy, although but read. *Hooker.*

Bright as the deathless gods, and happy, she
From all that may *infringe* delight is free. *Waller.*

INFRI'NGEMENT, in-frinje'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *infringe.*] Breach; violation.

The punishing of this *infringement* is proper to that jurisdiction against which the contempt is. *Clarendon.*

INFRI'NGER, in-frinje'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *infringe.*] A breaker; a violator.

A clergyman's habit ought to be without any lace, under a severe penalty to be inflicted on the *infringers* of the provincial constitution. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INFU'NDIBULIFORM, in-fŭn-dė-bŭ'lė-fôrm. *n. s.* [*infundibulum* and *forma*, Latin.] Of the shape of a funnel or tundish.

INFU'RIATE, in-fû'rė-âte.[91] *adj.* [*in* and *furia*, Latin.] Enraged; raging.

At th' other bore, with touch of fire
Dilated and *infuriate*. *Milton.*

Fir'd by the torch of noon to tenfold rage,
Th' *infuriate* hill forth shoots the pillar'd flame. *Thomson.*

INFUSCA'TION, in-fŭs-kâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*infuscatus*, Latin.] The act of darkening or blackening.

To INFU'SE, in-fûze'. *v. a.* [*infuser*, Fr. *infusus*, Latin.]

1. To pour in; to instil.

Thou almost mak'st me waver in my faith,
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
That souls of animals *infuse* themselves
Into the trunks of men. *Shakspeare.*

My earliest mistress, now my ancient muse,
That strong Circean liquor cease t' *infuse*,
Wherewith thou didst intoxicate my youth. *Denham.*

Why should he desire to have qualities *infused* into his son, which himself never possessed? *Swift.*

2. To pour into the mind; to inspire.

For when God's hand had written in the hearts
Of our first parents all the rules of good,
So that their skill *infus'd* surpass'd all arts
That ever were before or since the flood. *Davies.*

Sublime ideas, and apt words *infuse;*
The muse instruct my voice, and thou inspire the muse. *Roscommon.*

He *infus'd*
Bad influence into th' unwary breast. *Milton.*

Infuse into their young breasts such a noble ardour as will make them renowned. *Milton.*

Meat must be with money bought;
She therefore, upon second thought,
Infus'd, yet as it were by stealth,
Some small regard for state and wealth. *Swift.*

3. To steep in any liquor with a gentle heat; to macerate so as to extract the virtues of any thing without boiling.

Take violets, and *infuse* a good pugil of them in a quart of vinegar. *Bacon.*

4. To make an infusion with any ingredient; to supply, to tincture, to saturate with any thing infused. Not used.

Drink, *infused* with flesh, will nourish faster and easier than meat and drink together. *Bacon.*

5. To inspire with. Not used.

Thou didst smile,
Infus'd with a fortitude from hear'n. *Shaksp.*

Infuse his breast with magnanimity,
And make him, naked, foil a man at arms. *Shaksp.*

INFU'SIBLE, in-fû'zė-bl.[439] *adj.* [from *infuse.*]

1. Possible to be infused.

From whom the doctrines being infusible into

all, it will be more necessary to forewarn all of the danger of them. *Hammond.*

2. Incapable of dissolution; not fusible; not to be melted.

Vitrification is the last work of fire, and a fusion of the salt and earth, wherein the fusible salt draws the earth and *infusible* part into one continuum. *Brown.*

INFU'SION, ĭn-fū'zhŭn. *n. s.* [*infusion*, Fr. *infusio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pouring in; instillation.

Our language has received innumerable elegancies and improvements from that *infusion* of Hebraisms, which are derived to it out of the poetical passages in holy writ. *Addison.*

2. The act of pouring into the mind; inspiration.

We participate Christ partly by imputation, as when those things which he did and suffered for us are imputed to us for righteousness; partly by habitual and real *infusion*, as when grace is inwardly bestowed on earth, and afterwards more fully both our souls and bodies in glory. *Hooker.*

3. Suggestion; whisper.

They found it would be matter of great debate, and spend much time, during which they did not desire their company, nor to be troubled with their *infusions.* *Clarendon.*

Here his folly and his wisdom are of his own growth, not the echo of *infusion* of other men. *Swift.*

4. The act of steeping any thing in moisture without boiling.

Repeat the *infusion* of the body oftener. *Bacon.*

5. The liquor made by infusion.

To have the *infusion* strong, in those bodies which have finer spirits, repeat the *infusion* of the body oftener. *Bacon.*

INFU'SIVE, ĭn-fū'sĭv.[158] [428] *adj.* [from *infuse.*] Having the power of infusion, or being infused. A word not authorized.

Still let my song a nobler note assume,
And sing th' *infusive* force of spring on man. *Thoms.*

INGA'TE, ĭn'gāte. *n. s.* [*in* and *gate.*] Entrance; passage in. An old word.

One noble person stoppeth the *ingate* of all that evil which is looked for, and holdeth in all those which are at his back. *Spenser.*

INGANNA'TION, ĭn-găn-nā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*ingannare*, Italian.] Cheat; fraud; deception; juggle; delusion; imposture; trick; slight. Neither used nor necessary.

Whoever shall resign their reasons, either from the root of deceit in themselves, or inability to resist such trivial *ingannations* from others, are within the line of vulgarity. *Brown.*

INGA'THERING, ĭn-gă'THĕr-ĭng. *n. s.* [*in* and *gathering.*] The act of getting in the harvest.

Thou shalt keep the feast of *ingathering*, when thou hast gathered in thy labours out of the field. *Exodus.*

INGE, ĭnje, in the names of places, signifies a meadow, from the Saxon ing, of the same import. *Gibson.*

To INGE'MINATE, ĭn-jĕm'mē-nāte. *v. a.* [*ingemino*, Latin.] To double; to repeat.

He would often *ingeminate* the word peace, peace. *Clarendon.*

INGEMINA'TION, ĭn-jĕm-mē-nā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*in* and *geminatio*, Lat.] Repetition; reduplication.

INGE'NDERER, ĭn-jĕn'dŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *ingender.*] He that generates. See ENGENDER.

INGE'NERABLE, ĭn-jĕn'ĕ-rā-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *generate.*] Not to be produced or brought into being.

Divers naturalists esteem the air, as well as other elements, to be *ingenerable* and incorruptible. *Boyle.*

INGE'NERATE, ĭn-jĕn'ĕ-rāte.[91] } *adj.* [*in-*
INGE'NERATED, ĭn-jĕn'ĕ-rā-tĕd. } *generatus*, Latin.]

1. Inborn; innate; inbred.

Those virtues were rather feigned and affected things to serve his ambition, than true qualities *ingenerate* in his judgment or nature. *Bacon.*

In divers children their *ingenerate* and seminal powers lie deep, and are of slow disclosure. *Wotton.*

Those noble habits are *ingenerated* in the soul, as religion, gratitude, obedience, and tranquillity. *Hale.*

2. Unbegotten. Not commonly used.

Yet shall we demonstrate the same, from persons presumed as far from us in condition, as time: that is, our first and *ingenerated* fore-fathers. *Brown.*

INGE'NIOUS, ĭn-jē'nē-ŭs. *adj.* [*ingenieux*, French; *ingeniosus*, Lat.]

1. Witty; inventive; possessed of genius.

'Tis a per'lous boy,
Bold, quick, *ingenious*, forward, capable. *Shaksp.*

Our *ingenious* friend Cowley not only has employed much eloquence to persuade that truth in his preface, but has in one of his poems given a noble example of it. *Boyle.*

The more *ingenious* men are, the more they are apt to trouble themselves. *Temple.*

2. Mental; intellectual. Not in use.

The king is mad: how stiff is my vile sense,
That I stand up, and have *ingenious* feeling
Of my huge sorrows! better I were distract. *Shak.*

INGE'NIOUSLY, ĭn-jē'nē-ŭs-lē. *adv.* [from *ingenious.*] Wittily; subtilely.

I will not pretend to judge by common fears or the schemes of men too *ingeniously* politick. *Temple.*

INGE'NIOUSNESS, ĭn-jē'nē-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *ingenious.*] Wittiness; subtilty; strength of genius.

The greater appearance of *ingeniousness* there is in the practice I am disapproving, the more dangerous it is. *Boyle.*

INGE'NITE, ĭn'jĕn-īt.[140] *adj.* [*ingenitus*, Latin.] Innate; inborn; native; ingenerate.

Aristotle affirms the mind to be at first a mere *rosa tabula;* and that notions are not *ingenite*, and imprinted by the finger of nature, but by the latter and more languid impressions of sense, being only the reports of observation, and the result of so many repeated experiments. *South.*

We give them this *ingenite*, moving force,
That makes them always downward take their course. *Blackmore.*

INGENU'ITY, ĭn-jē-nū'ē-tē. *n. s.* [*ingenuité*, French; from *ingenuous.*]

1. Openness, fairness; candour; freedom from dissimulation.

Such of high quality, or rather of particular note, as shall fall under my pen, I shall not let pass without their due character, being part of my professed *ingenuity.* *Wotton.*

My constancy I to the planets give;
My truth, to them who at the court do live;
Mine *ingenuity* and openness
To jesuits; to buffoons my pensiveness. *Donne.*

I know not whether it be more shame or wonder, that men can so put off *ingenuity*, and the native greatness of their kind, as to descend to so base, so ignoble a vice. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

If a child, when questioned for any thing, directly confess, you must commend his *ingenuity*, and pardon the fault, be it what it will. *Locke.*

2. [from *ingenious.*] Wit; invention; genius; subtilty; acuteness.

These are but the frigidities of wit, and become not the genius of manly *ingenuities.* *Brown.*

The ancient atomical hypothesis might have slept for ever, had not the *ingenuity* of the present age recalled it from its urn and silence. *Glanville.*

Such sots have neither parts nor wit, *ingenuity* of discourse, nor fineness of conversation, to entertain or delight any one. *South.*

A pregnant instance how far virtue surpasses *ingenuity*, and how much an honest simplicity is preferable to fine parts and subtile speculations. *Woodward.*

INGE'NUOUS, ĭn-jĕn'nū-ŭs. *adj.* [*ingenuus*, Latin.]

1. Open; fair; candid; generous; noble.

Many speeches there are of Job's, whereby his wisdom and other virtues may appear; but the glory of an *ingenuous* mind he hath purchased by these words only, Behold I will lay mine hand upon my mouth; I have spoken once, yet will I not therefore maintain argument; yea twice, howbeit for that cause further I will not proceed. *Hooker.*

Infuse into their young breasts such an *ingenuous* and noble ardour, as would not fail to make many of them renowned. *Milton.*

If an *ingenuous* detestation of falsehood be but carefully and early instilled, that is the true and genuine method to obviate dishonesty. *Locke.*

2. Freeborn; not of servile extraction.

Subjection, as it preserves property, peace, and safety, so it will never diminish rights nor *ingenuous* liberties. *King Charles.*

INGE'NUOUSLY, ĭn-jĕn'nū-ŭs-lē. *adv.* [from *ingenuous.*] Openly; fairly; candidly; generously.

Ingenuously I speak,
No blame belongs to thee. *Shaksp.*

It was a notable observation of a wise father, and no less *ingenuously* confessed, that those which held and persuaded pressure of consciences were commonly interested. *Bacon.*

I will *ingenuously* confess, that the helps were taken from divines of the church of England. *Dryden.*

INGE'NUOUSNESS, ĭn-jĕn'nū-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *ingenuous.*] Openness; fairness; candour.

I'NGENY, ĭn'jē-nē. *n. s.* [*ingenium*, Lat.] Genius; wit. Not in use.

Whatever of the production of his *ingeny* comes into foreign parts, is highly valued. *Boyle.*

To INGE'ST, ĭn-jĕst'. *v. a.* [*ingestus*, Lat.] To throw into the stomach.

Nor will we affirm that iron, *ingested*, receiveth in the belly of the osteridge no alteration. *Brown.*

Some the long funnel's curious mouth extend,
Through which *ingested* meats with ease descend. *Blackmore.*

INGE'STION, ĭn-jĕs'tshŭn.[464] *n. s.* [from *ingest.*] The act of throwing into the stomach.

It has got room enough to grow into its full dimension, which is performed by the daily *ingestion* of milk and other food, that 's in a short time after digested into blood. *Harvey.*

INGLO'RIOUS, ĭn-glō'rē-ŭs. *adj.* [*inglorius*, Lat.] Void of honour; mean; without glory.

Lest fear return them back to Egypt, chusing *inglorious* life with servitude. *Milton.*

It was never held *inglorious* or derogatory for a king to be guided by his great council, nor dishonourable for subjects to yield and bow to their king. *Howel.*

Yet though our army brought not conquest home,
I did not from the fight *inglorious* come. *Dryden.*

INGLO'RIOUSLY, ĭn-glō'rē-ŭs-lē. *adv.* [from

inglorious.] With ignominy; with want of glory.

This vase the chief o'ercome,
Replenish'd not *ingloriously* at home. *Pope.*

I'NGOT, in'gŏt.[166] *n. s.* [*lingot*, French; or from *ingegoten*, melted, Dutch.] A mass of metal.

Some others were new driven, and distent
Into great *ingots*, and to wedges square. *Spenser.*

If thou art rich, thou 'rt poor;
For like an ass, whose back 's with *ingots* bound,
Thou bear'st thy heavy riches but a journey,
And death unloadeth thee. *Shaksp.*

Within the circle arms and tripods lie,
Ingots of gold and silver heap'd on high. *Dryden.*

Every one of his pieces is an *ingot* of gold, intrinsically and solidly valuable. *Prior.*

To INGRA'FF, în-grâf'. } *v. a.* [*in* and
To INGRA'FT, în-grâft'. } *graff*, or *graft.*]

1. To propagate trees by insition.

Nor are the ways alike in all
How to *ingraff*, how to inoculate. *May.*

2. To plant the sprig of one tree in the stock of another: as, *he* ingrafted *an apple* upon *a crab.*

3. To plant or introduce any thing not native.

All his works on me,
Good or not good, *ingraft*, my merits those
Shall perfect, and for those alone. *Milton.*

As next of kin, Achilles' arms I claim;
This fellow would *ingraft* a foreign name
Upon our stock. *Dryden.*

4. To fix deep; to settle.

For a spur of diligence, we have a natural thirst after knowledge *ingrafted* in us. *Hooker.*

'Tis great pity that the noble Moor
Should hazard such a place as his own second,
With one of an *ingraft* infirmity. *Shaksp.*

Ingrafted love he bears to Cæsar. *Shaksp.*

INGRA'FTMENT, în-grâft'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *ingraft.*]

1. The act of ingrafting.

2. The sprig ingrafted.

INGRA'TE, în-grâte'. } *adj.* [*ingra-*
INGRA'TEFUL, în-grâte'fûl. } *tus*, Latin; *ingrat*, French.] *Ingrate* is proper, but *ingrateful* less proper than *ungrateful.*

1. Ungrateful; unthankful.

That we have been familiar,
Ingrate forgetfulness shall poison, rather
Than pity note how much. *Shaksp.*

And you degen'rate, you *ingrate* revolts. *Shaksp.*

So will fall
He and his faithless progeny: whose fault?
Whose but his own? *Ingrate*, he had of me
All he could have: I made him just and right,
Sufficient to have stood, though free to fall. *Milt.*

Perfidious and *ingrate!*
His stores ye ravage, and usurp his state. *Pope.*

2. Unpleasing to the sense.

The causes of that which is unpleasing or *ingrate* to the hearing, may receive light by that which is pleasing and grateful to the sight. *Bacon.*

He gives no *ingrateful* food. *Milton.*

To INGRA'TIATE, în-grâ'shĕ-âte.[461] *v. a.* [*in* and *gratia*, Latin.] To put in favour; to recommend to kindness. It has *with* before the person whose favour is sought.

Those have been far from receiving the rewards of such *ingratiatings with* the people.
King Charles.

Their managers make them see armies in the air, and give them their word, the more to *ingratiate* themselves *with* them, that they signify nothing less than future slaughter and desolation.
Addison.

Politicians, who would rather *ingratiate* themselves *with* their sovereign than promote his real service, accommodate his counsels to his inclinations. *Spectator.*

INGRA'TITUDE, în-grât'tê-tûde. *n. s.* [*ingratitude*, French; *in* and *gratitude.*] Retribution of evil for good; unthankfulness.

Ingratitude! thou marble-hearted fiend,
More hideous, when thou shew'st thee in a child,
Than the sea-monster. *Shaksp.*

Ingratitude is abhorred both by God and man, and vengeance attends those that repay evil for good. *L'Estrange.*

Nor was it with *ingratitude* return'd,
In equal fires the blissful couple burn'd;
One joy possessed 'em both, and in one grief they mourn'd. *Dryden.*

INGRE'DIENT, în-grē'jĕnt.[294] *n. s.* [*ingredient*, French; *ingrediens*, Latin.]

1. Component part of a body, consisting of different materials. It is commonly used of the simples of a medicine.

The ointment is made of divers *ingredients*, whereof the hardest to come by is the moss upon the skull of a dead man unburied. *Bacon.*

So deep the pow'r of these *ingredients* pierc'd,
Ev'n to the inmost seat of mental sight,
That Adam, now enforc'd to shut his eyes,
Sunk down, and all his spirits became entranc'd.
Milton.

By this way of analysis we may proceed from compounds to *ingredients*, and from motions to the forces producing them; and in general, from effects to their causes, and from particular causes to more general ones, till the argument end in the more general. *Newton.*

I have often wondered, that learning is not thought a proper *ingredient* in the education of a woman of quality or fortune. *Addison.*

Parts, knowledge, and experience, are excellent *ingredients* in a public character. *Rogers.*

Water is the chief *ingredient* in all the animal fluids and solids. *Arbuthnot.*

2. It is used by *Temple* with *into*, properly, but not according to custom.

Spleen is a bad *ingredient into* any other distemper. *Temple.*

I'NGRESS, ĭng'grĕs.[408] *n. s.* [*ingressus*, Latin.] Entrance; power of entrance; intromission.

All putrefactions come from the ambient body; either by *ingress* of the substance of the ambient body into the body putrefied; or else by excitation of the body putrefied by the body ambient. *Bacon.*

Those air-bladders, by a sudden subsidence, meet again by the *ingress* and egress of the air.
Arbuthnot.

INGRE'SSION, ĭn-grĕsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*ingression*, French; *ingressio*, Latin.] The act of entering; entrance.

The fire would strain the pores of the glass too suddenly, and break it all in pieces to get *ingression.* *Digby.*

I'NGUINAL, ĭng'gwĕ-nâl. *adj.* [*inguinal*, French; *inguen*, Latin.] Belonging to the groin.

The plague seems to be a particular disease, characterised with eruptions in buboes, by the inflammation and suppuration of the axillary, *inguinal*, and other glands. *Arbuthnot.*

To INGU'LF, în-gŭlf'. *v. a.* [*in* and *gulf.*]

1. To swallow up in a vast profundity.

A river large
Pass'd underneath *ingulph'd.* *Milton.*

Cast out from God, he falls
Into utter darkness deep *ingulph'd.* *Milton.*

The river flows redundant,
Then rowling back, in his capacious lap
Ingulphs their whole militia, quick immerst. *Phil.*

2. To cast into a gulf.

If we adjoin to the lords, whether they prevail or not, we *ingulf* ourselves into assured danger.
Hayward.

To INGU'RGITATE, în-gŭr'jĕ-tâte. *v. a.* [*ingurgito*, Latin.] To swallow down. *Dict.*

INGURGITA'TION, în-gŭr-jĕ-tâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *ingurgitate.*] The act of swallowing.

INGU'STABLE, în-gŭs'tâ-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *gusto*, Latin.] Not perceptible by the taste.

As for their taste, if the camelion's nutriment be air, neither can the tongue be an instrument thereof; for the body of the element is *ingustable*, void of all sapidity, and, without any action of the tongue, is, by the rough artery, or wizzen, conducted into the lungs. *Brown.*

INHA'BILE, în-hâb'îl, *or* în-â-bēēl'. *adj.* [*inhabile*, French; *inhabilis*, Latin.] Unskilful; unready; unfit; unqualified.

To INHA'BIT, în-hâb'ît. *v. a.* [*habito*, Lat.] To dwell in; to hold as a dweller.

Not all are partakers of that grace whereby Christ *inhabiteth* whom he saveth. *Hooker.*

They shall build houses, and *inhabit* them. *Isaiah.*

She shall be *inhabited* of devils. *Baruch.*

To INHA'BIT, în-hâb'ît. *v. n.* To dwell; to live.

Learn what creatures there *inhabit.* *Milton.*

They say, wild beasts *inhabit* here;
But grief and wrong secure my fear. *Waller.*

INHA'BITABLE, în-hâb'ĕ-tâ-bl. *adj.* [from *inhabit.*]

1. Capable of affording habitation.

The fixed stars are all of them suns, with systems of *inhabitable* planets moving about them.
Locke.

2. [*inhabitable*, French.] Incapable of inhabitants; not habitable; uninhabitable. Not in use.

The frozen ridges of the Alps,
Or any other ground *inhabitable.* *Shaksp.*

INHA'BITANCE, în-hâb'ît-ânse. *n. s.* [from *inhabit.*] Residence of dwellers.

So the ruins yet resting in the wild moors, testify a former *inhabitance.* *Carew.*

INHA'BITANT, în-hâb'ît-tânt. *n. s.* [from *inhabit.*] Dweller; one that lives or resides in a place.

In this place they report that they saw *inhabitants*, which were very fair and fat people. *Abbot.*

If the fervour of the sun were the sole cause of blackness in any land of negroes, it were also reasonable that *inhabitants* of the same latitude, subjected unto the same vicinity of the sun, should also partake of the same hue. *Brown.*

For his supposed love a third
Lays greedy hold upon a bird,
And stands amaz'd to find his dear
A wild *inhabitant* of th' air. *Waller.*

What happier natures shrink at with affright,
The hard *inhabitant* contends is right. *Pope.*

INHABITA'TION, în-hâb-ĕ-tâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *inhabit.*]

1. Abode; place of dwelling.

Universal groan,
As if the whole *inhabitation* perish'd. *Milton.*

2. The act of inhabiting or planting with dwellings; the state of being inhabited.

By knowing this place we shall the better judge of the beginning of nations, and of the world's *inhabitation.* *Raleigh.*

3. Quantity of inhabitants.

We shall rather admire how the earth contained its *inhabitation* than doubt it. *Brown.*

INHA'BITER, în-hâb'ît-ûr.[93] *n. s.* [from *inhabit.*] One that inhabits; a dweller.

The same name is given unto the inlanders, or midland *inhabiters*, of this island. *Brown.*

Woe to the *inhabiters* of the earth. *Revelation.*

They ought to understand, that there is not only some *inhabiter* in this divine house, but also some ruler. *Derham.*

To INHA'LE, în-hâle'. *v. a.* [*inhalo*, Lat.] To draw in with air; to inspire: opposed to *exhale* or *expire.*

Martin was walking forth to *inhale* the fresh breeze of the evening. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

But from the breezy deep the blest *inhale*
The fragrant murmurs of the western gale. *Pope.*

There sits the shepherd on the grassy turf,
Inhaling healthful the descending sun. *Thomson.*

INHARMO'NIOUS, în-hâr-mô'nê-ûs. *adj.* [*in* and *harmonious.*] Unmusical; not sweet of sound.

Catullus, though his lines be rough, and his numbers *inharmonious*, I could recommend for the softness and delicacy, but must decline for the looseness, of his thoughts. *Felton.*

The identity of sound may appear a little *inharmonious*, and shock the ear. *Broome.*

To INHE'RE, în-hêre'. *v. n.* [*inhæreo*, Lat.] To exist in something else.

For, nor in nothing, nor in things
Extreme and scattering bright, can love *inhere.* *Donne.*

They do but *inhere* in their subject which supports them; their being is a dependance on a subject. *Digby.*

INHE'RENT, în-hê'rênt. *adj.* [*inherent*, Fr. *inhærens*, Lat.]

1. Existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it.

I will not do 't,
Lest I surcease to honour mine own truth;
And by my body's action teach my mind
A most *inherent* baseness. *Shaksp.*

2. Naturally conjoined; innate; inborn.

I mean not the authority which is annexed to your office: I speak of that only which is inborn and *inherent* to your person. *Dryden.*

The power of drawing iron is one of the ideas of a loadstone; and a power to be so drawn is a part of the complex one of iron; which powers pass for *inherent* qualities. *Locke.*

Animal oil is various according to principles *inherent* in it. *Arbuthnot.*

They will be sure to decide in favour of themselves, and talk much of their *inherent* right. *Swift.*

The ideas of such modes can no more be subsistent, than the idea of redness was just now found to be *inherent* in the blood, or that of whiteness in the brain. *Bentley.*

The obligations we are under of distinguishing ourselves as much by an *inherent* and habitual, as we are already distinguished by an external and relative holiness. *Bentley.*

To INHE'RIT, în-hêr'rît. *v. a.* [*enheriter*, French.]

1. To receive or possess by inheritance.

Treason is not *inherited*, my lord. *Shaksp.*

Why, all delights are vain; but that most vain,
Which with pain purchas'd doth *inherit* pain. *Shaksp.*

Prince Harry is valiant; for the cold blood he did naturally *inherit* of his father he hath, like lean, sterile land, manured with excellent good store of fertile sherris. *Shaksp.*

Blessed are the meek, for they shall *inherit* the earth. *Matthew.*

The son can receive from his father, good things, without empire, that was vested in him for the good of others; and therefore the son cannot claim or *inherit* it by a title, which is founded wholly on his own private good. *Locke.*

We must know how the first ruler from whom any one claims, came by his authority, before we can know who has a right to succeed him in it, and *inherit* it from him. *Locke.*

Unwilling to sell an estate he had some prospect of *inheriting*, he formed delays. *Addison.*

2. To possess; to obtain possession of: in *Shakspeare.* Not used.

He, that had wit, would think that I had none,
To bury so much gold under a tree,
And never after to *inherit* it. *Titus Andronicus.*

INHE'RITABLE, în-hêr'rît-â-bl. *adj.* [from *inherit.*] Transmissible by inheritance; obtainable by succession.

A kind of *inheritable* estate accrued unto them. *Carew.*

By the ancient laws of the realm, they were not *inheritable* to him by descent. *Hayward.*

Was the power the same, and from the same original in Moses as it was in David? And was it *inheritable* in one and not in the other? *Locke.*

INHE'RITANCE, în-hêr'rît-ânse. *n. s.* [from *inherit.*]

1. Patrimony; hereditary possession.

When the son dies, let the *inheritance*
Descend unto the daughter. *Shakspeare.*

Is there yet any portion or *inheritance* for us in our father's house? *Genesis.*

Claim our just *inheritance* of old. *Milton.*

O dear, unhappy babe! must I bequeath thee
Only a sad *inheritance* of woe?
Gods! cruel gods! can't all my pains atone,
Unless they reach my infant's guiltless head? *Smith.*

2. The reception of possession by hereditary right.

Men are not proprietors of what they have merely for themselves, their children have a title to part of it, which comes to be wholly theirs, when death has put an end to their parents' use of it; and this we call *inheritance.* *Locke.*

3. In *Shakspeare*, possession.

You will rather show our general lowts
How you can frown, than spend a fawn upon them,
For the *inheritance* of their loves, and safeguard
Of what that want might ruin. *Coriolanus.*

INHE'RITOR, în-hêr'rît-ûr.[169] *n. s.* [from *inherit.*] An heir; one who receives any thing by succession.

You, like a letcher, out of whorish loins,
Are pleas'd to breed out your *inheritors.* *Shaksp.*

The very conveyances of his lands will hardly lie in this box; and must the *inheritor* himself have no more? *Shaksp.*

Marriage without consent of parents they do not make void, but they mulct it in the *inheritors;* for the children of such marriages are not admitted to inherit above a third part of their parents' inheritance. *Bacon.*

INHE'RITRESS, în-hêr'rît-rês. *n. s.* [from *inheritor.*] An heiress; a woman that inherits.

He hath given artificially some hopes to Mary Anne, *inheritress* to the duchy of Bretagne. *Bacon.*

INHE'RITRIX, în-hêr'rît-trîks. *n. s.* [from *inheritor.*] An heiress. This is now more commonly used, though *inheritress* be a word more analogically English.

No feme
Should be *inheritrix* in Salike land. *Shaksp.*

To INHE'RSE, în-hêrse'. *v. a.* [*in* and *herse.*] To enclose in a funeral monument.

See, where he lies, *inhersed* in the arms
Of the most bloody nurser of his harms. *Shaksp.*

INHE'SION, în-hê'zhûn.[451] *n. s.* [*inhæsio*, Lat.] Inherence; the state of existing in something else.

To INHI'BIT, în-hîb'ît. *v. a.* [*inhibeo*, Lat. *inhiber*, French.]

1. To restrain; to hinder; to repress; to check.

Holding of the breath doth help somewhat to cease the hiccough; and vinegar put to the nostrils, or gargarised, doth it also, for that it is astringent, and *inhibiteth* the motion of the spirit. *Bacon.*

The stars and planets being whirled about with great velocity, would suddenly, did nothing *inhibit* it, be shattered in pieces. *Ray.*

Their motions also are excited and *inhibited*, are moderated and managed, by the objects without them. *Bentley.*

2. To prohibit; to forbid.

All men were *inhibited* by proclamation, at the dissolution, so much as to mention a parliament. *Clarendon.*

Burial may not be *inhibited* or denied to any one. *Ayliffe.*

INHIBI'TION, în-hê-bîsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*inhibition*, French; *inhibitio*, Latin.]

1. Prohibition; embargo.

He might be judged to have imposed an envious *inhibition* on it, because himself has not stock enough to maintain the trade. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. In law.

Inhibition is a writ to inhibit or forbid a judge from farther proceeding in the cause depending before him. *Inhibition* is most commonly a writ issuing out of a higher court christian to a lower or inferiour, upon an appeal; and prohibition out of the king's court to a court christian, or to an inferiour temporal court. *Cowell.*

To INHO'LD, în-hôld'. *v. a.* [*in* and *hold.*] To have inherent; to contain in itself.

It is disputed, whether this light first created be the same which the sun *inholdeth* and casteth forth, or whether it had continuance any longer than till the sun's creation. *Raleigh.*

INHO'SPITABLE, în-hôs'pê-tâ-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *hospitable.*] Affording no kindness or entertainment to strangers.

All places else
Inhospitable appear, and desolate;
Nor knowing us, nor known. *Milton.*

Since toss'd from shores to shores, from lands to lands,
Inhospitable rocks, and barren sands. *Dryden.*

INHO'SPITABLY, în-hôs'pê-tâ-blê. *adv.* [from *inhospitable.*] Unkindly to strangers.

Of guests he makes them slaves
Inhospitably; and kills their infant males. *Milton.*

INHO'SPITABLENESS, în-hôs'pê-tâ-bl-nês.
INHOSPITA'LITY, în-hôs-pê-tâl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*in* and *hospitality; inhospitalité*, French.] Want of hospitality; want of courtesy to strangers.

INHU'MAN, în-hû'mân.[88] *adj.* [*inhumain*, French; *inhumanus*, Latin.] Barbarous; savage; cruel; uncompassionate.

A just war may be prosecuted after a very unjust manner; by perfidious breaches of our word, by *inhuman* cruelties, and by assassinations. *Atterbury.*

The more these praises were enlarged, the more *inhuman* was the punishment, and the sufferer more innocent. *Swift.*

Princes and peers attend! while we impart
To you the thoughts of no *inhuman* heart. *Pope.*

INHUMA'NITY, în-hû-mân'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*inhumanité*, French; from *inhuman.*] Cruelty; savageness; barbarity.

Love which lover hurts is *inhumanity.* *Sidney.*

The rudeness of those who must make up their want of justice with *inhumanity* and impudence. *King Charles.*

Each social feeling fell,
And joyless *inhumanity* pervades,
And petrifies the heart. *Thomson.*

INHU'MANLY, ĭn-hū'măn-lė. *adv.* [from *inhuman.*] Savagely; cruelly; barbarously.

O what are these?
Death's ministers, not men: who thus deal death
Inhumanly to men; and multiply
Ten thousand fold the sin of him who slew
His brother! *Milton.*

I, who have established the whole system of all true politeness and refinement in conversation, think myself most *inhumanly* treated by my countrymen. *Swift.*

To I'NHUMATE, ĭn-hū'māte. } *v. a.* [*inhumer*, Fr. *humo*, Latin.] To bury; to inter.
To INHU'ME, ĭn-hūme'. }

Weeping they bear the mangled heaps of slain,
Inhume the natives in their native plain. *Pope.*

To INJE'CT, ĭn-jėkt'. *v. a.* [*injectus*, Lat.]

1. To throw in; to dart in.

Angels *inject* thoughts into our minds, and know our cogitations. *Glanville.*

2. To throw up; to cast up.

Though bold in open field, they yet surround
The town with walls, and mound *inject* on mound. *Pope.*

INJE'CTION, ĭn-jėk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*injection*, French; *injectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of casting in.

This salt powdered was, by the repeated *injection* of well-kindled charcoal, made to flash like melted nitre. *Boyle.*

2. Any medicine made to be injected by a syringe, or any other instrument, into any part of the body. *Quincy.*

3. The act of filling the vessels with wax, or any other proper matter, to show their shapes and ramifications, often done by anatomists. *Quincy.*

INI'MICAL, ĭn-ĭm'ė-kăl, *or* ĭn-ė-mi'kăl. *adj.* [*inimicus*, Lat.] Unfriendly; unkind; hurtful; hostile; adverse.

INIMITABI'LITY, ĭn-ĭm-ė-tă-bĭl'ė-tė. *n. s.* [from *inimitable.*] Incapacity to be imitated.

Truths must have an eternal existence in some understanding; or rather they are the same with that understanding itself, considered as variously representative, according to the various modes of *inimitability* or participation. *Norris.*

INI'MITABLE, ĭn-ĭm'ė-tă-bl.[405] *adj.* [*inimitabilis*, Latin; *inimitable*, French.] Above imitation; not to be copied.

The portal shone, *inimitable* on earth
By model, or by shading pencil drawn. *Milton.*

What is most excellent is most *inimitable*. *Denham.*

And imitate the *inimitable* force. *Dryden.*

Virgil copied the ancient sculptors, in that, *inimitable* description of military fury in the temple of Janus. *Addison.*

INI'MITABLY, ĭn-ĭm'ė-tă-blė. *adv.* [from *inimitable.*] In a manner not to be imitated; to a degree of excellence above imitation.

A man could not have been always blind who thus *inimitably* copies nature *Pope.*

Thus terribly adorn'd the figures shine,
Inimitably wrought with skill divine. *Pope.*

Charms such as thine, *inimitably* great. *Broome.*

To INJO'IN, ĭn-jŏĭn'. *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, Fr. *injungo*, Lat.]

1. To command; to enforce by authority. See ENJOIN.

Laws do not only teach what is good, but they *injoin* it; they have in them a certain constraining force. *Hooker.*

This garden tend, our pleasant task *injoin'd*. *Milton.*

2. To join. Not used.

The Ottomites
Steering with due course towards the isle of Rhodes,
Have there *injoin'd* them with a fleet. *Shaksp.*

INI'QUITOUS, ĭn-ĭk'kwė-tŭs. *adj.* [*inique*, Fr. from *iniquity.*] Unjust; wicked.

INI'QUITY, ĭn-ĭk'kwė-tė. *n. s.* [*iniquitas*, Lat. *iniquité*, Fr.]

1. Injustice; unrighteousness.

There is greater or less probability of an happy issue to a tedious war, according to the righteousness or *iniquity* of the cause for which it was commenced. *Smalridge.*

2. Wickedness; crime.

Want of the knowledge of God is the cause of all *iniquity* amongst men. *Milton.*

Till God at last,
Wearied with their *iniquities*, withdraw
His presence from among them. *Milton.*

INI'TIAL, ĭn-nĭsh'ăl.[461] *adj.* [*initial*, French; *initialis*, from *initium*, Lat.]

1. Placed at the beginning.

In the editions, which had no more than the *initial* letters of names, he was made by keys to hurt the inoffensive. *Pope.*

2. Incipient; not complete.

Moderate labour of the body conduces to the preservation of health, and cures many *initial* diseases, but the toil of the mind destroys health, and generates maladies. *Harvey.*

The schools have used a middle term to express this affection, and have called it the *initial* fear of God. *Rogers.*

To INI'TIATE, ĭn-ĭsh'ė-ăte. *v. a.* [*initier*, Fr. *initio*, Lat.] To enter; to instruct in the rudiments of an art; to place in a new state; to put into a new society.

Providence would only *initiate* mankind into the useful knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our industry. *More.*

To *initiate* his pupil in any part of learning, an ordinary skill in the governour is enough. *Locke.*

He was *initiated* into half a dozen clubs before he was one and twenty. *Spectator.*

No sooner was a convert *initiated*, but, by an easy figure, he became a new man. *Addison.*

To INI'TIATE, ĭn-ĭsh'ė-ăte. *v. n.* To do the first part; to perform the first rite.

The king himself *initiates* to the pow'r,
Scatters with quiv'ring hand the sacred flour,
And the stream sprinkles. *Pope.*

INI'TIATE, ĭn-ĭsh'ė-ăte.[91] *adj.* [*initié*, Fr. *initiatus*, Lat.] Unpractised.

My strange and self-abuse
Is the *initiate* fear; that wants hard use:
We're yet but young. *Shaksp.*

INITIA'TION, ĭn-ĭsh-ė-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*initiatio*, Lat. from *initiate.*] The reception, admission, or entrance of a new comer into any art or state.

The ground of initiating or entering men into christian life, is more summarily comprised in the form of baptism, the ceremony of this *initiation* instituted by Christ. *Hammond.*

Silence is the first thing that is taught us at our *initiation* into sacred mysteries. *Broome.*

INJUCU'NDITY, ĭn-jū-kŭn'dė-tė. *n. s.* [*in* and *jucundity.*] Unpleasantness.

INJU'DICABLE, ĭn-jū'dė-kă-bl. *adj* [*in* and *judico*, Latin.] Not cognizable by a judge.

INJUDI'CIAL, ĭn-jū-dĭsh'ăl. *adj.* [*in* and *judicial.*] Not according to form of law. *Dict.*

INJUDI'CIOUS, ĭn-jū-dĭsh'ŭs. *adj.* [*in* and *judicious.*] Void of judgment; wanting judgment. Used both of persons and things.

A philosopher would either think me in jest, or very *injudicious*, if I took the earth for a body regular in itself, if compared with the rest of the universe. *Burnet.*

A sharp wit may find something in the wisest man, whereby to expose him to the contempt of *injudicious* people. *Tillotson.*

INJUDI'CIOUSLY, ĭn-jū-dĭsh'ŭs-lė. *adv.* [from *injudicious.*] With ill judgment; not wisely.

Scaliger *injudiciously* condemns this description. *Broome.*

INJU'NCTION, ĭn-jŭngk'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *injoin; injunctus*, *injunctio*, Latin.]

1. Command; order; precept.

The institution of God's law is described as being established by solemn *injunction*. *Hooker.*

My duty cannot suffer
T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands;
Though the *injunction* be to bar my doors,
And let this tyrannous night take hold upon you. *Shaksp.*

For, still they knew; and ought t' have still remembered
The high *injunction*, not to taste that fruit,
Whoever tempted. *Milton.*

The ceremonies of the church are necessary as the *injunctions* of lawful authority, the practice of the primitive church, and the general rules of decency. *South.*

2. In law.

Injunction is an interlocutory decree out of the chancery, sometimes to give possession unto the plaintiff for want of appearance in the defendants, sometimes to the king's ordinary court, and sometimes to the court-christian, to stay proceeding. *Cowell.*

To I'NJURE, ĭn'jŭr. *v. a.* [*injurier*, French; *injuria*, Latin.]

1. To hurt unjustly; to mischief undeservedly; to wrong.

They *injure* by chance in a crowd, and without a design; then hate always whom they have once *injured*. *Temple.*

Forgiveness to the *injur'd* doth belong;
But they ne'er pardon who commit the wrong. *Dryden.*

2. To annoy; to affect with any inconvenience.

Lest heat should *injure* us, his timely care
Hath unbesought provided. *Milton.*

I'NJURER, ĭn'jŭr-ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *injure.*] He that hurts another unjustly; one who wrongs another.

Ill deeds are well turn'd back upon their authors;
And 'gainst an *injurer*, the revenge is just. *Ben Jonson.*

The upright judge will countenance right, and discountenance wrong, whoever be the *injurer* or the sufferer. *Atterbury.*

INJU'RIOUS, ĭn-jū'rė-ŭs.[314] *adj.* [from *injury; injurius*, Latin; *injurieux*, Fr.]

1. Unjust; invasive of another's rights.

Till the *injurious* Roman did extort
This tribute from us, we were free. *Shakspeare.*

Injurious strength would rapine still excuse,
By off'ring terms the weaker must refuse. *Dryden.*

2. Guilty of wrong or injury.

Yet beauty, though *injurious*, hath strange power,
After offence returning, to regain
Love once possest. *Milton's Agonistes.*

3. Mischievous; unjustly hurtful.

Our repentance is not real, because we have not done what we can to undo our fault, or at least to hinder the *injurious* consequences of it from proceeding. *Tillotson.*

4. Detractory; contumelious; reproachful; wrongful.

A prison, indeed *injurious*, because a prison, but else well testifying affection, because in all respects as commodious as a prison can be. *Sidney.*

It is natural for a man, by directing his prayers to an image, to suppose the being he prays to represented by that image: which how *injurious*, how contumelious must it be to the glorious nature of God! *South.*

If *injurious* appellations were of any advantage to a cause, what appellations would those deserve who endeavour to sow the seeds of sedition? *Swift.*

INJU'RIOUSLY, ĭn-jū'rē-ŭs-lē. *adv.* [from *injurious*.] Wrongfully; hurtfully with injustice, with contumely.

Nor ought he to neglect the vindication of his character, when it is *injuriously* attacked. *Pope and Gay.*

INJU'RIOUSNESS, ĭn-jū'rē-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *injurious*.] Quality of being injurious.

Some miscarriages might escape, rather through sudden necessities of state, than any propensity either to *injuriousness* or oppression. *King Charles.*

I'NJURY, ĭn'jū-rē. *n. s.* [*injuria*, Latin; *injure*, French.]

1. Hurt without justice.

The places were acquired by just title of victory; and therefore in keeping of them no *injury* was offered. *Hayward.*

Riot ascends above their loftiest tow'rs,
And *injury* and outrage. *Milton.*

2. Mischief; detriment.

Many times we do *injury* to a cause by dwelling upon trifling arguments. *Watts's Logick.*

3. Annoyance.

Great *injuries* mice and rats do in the fields. *Mortimer.*

4. Contumelious language; reproachful appellation. A French mode of speech, not now in use.

Casting off the respects fit to be continued between great kings, he fell to bitter invectives against the French king; and spake all the *injuries* he could devise of Charles. *Bacon.*

INJU'STICE, ĭn-jŭs'tĭs.[142] *n. s.* [*injustice*, Fr. *injustitia*, Lat.] Iniquity; wrong.

Cunning men can be guilty of a thousand *injustices* without being discovered; or at least without being punished. *Swift.*

INK, ĭngk.[408] *n. s.* [*encre*, Fr. *inchiostro*, Italian.]

1. The black liquor with which men write.

Mourn boldly, my *ink;* for while she looks upon you, your blackness will shine. *Sidney.*

O! she 's fallen
Into a pit of *ink*, that the wide sea
Hath drops too few to wash her clean again. *Shakspeare.*

Like madmen they hurl'd stones and *ink.* *Ben Jonson.*

Intending to have try'd
The silver favour which you gave,
In *ink* the shining point I dy'd,
And drench'd it in the sable wave. *Waller.*

Vitriol is the active or chief ingredient in *ink*, and no other salt will strike the colour with galls. *Brown.*

I have found pens blacked almost all over when I had a while carried them about me in a silver *ink* case. *Boyle.*

The secretary poured the *ink* box all over the writings, and so defaced them. *Howel.*

He that would live clear of envy must lay his finger upon his mouth, and keep his hand out of the *ink* pot. *L'Estrange.*

I could hardly restrain them from throwing the *ink* bottle at one another's heads. *Arbuthnot.*

2. *Ink* is used for any liquor with which they write: as, red *ink*, green *ink*.

To INK, ĭngk. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To black or daub with ink: as, *his face is all over* inked.

INKHO'RN, ĭngk'hôrn. *n. s.* [*ink* and *horn*.] A portable case for the instruments of writing, commonly made of horn.

Bid him bring his pen and *inkhorn* to the jail; we are now to examine those men. *Shakspeare.*

Ere that we will suffer such a prince
To be disgraced by an *inkhorn* mate,
We, and our wives and children, all will fight. *Shakspeare.*

What is more frequent than to say, a silver *inkhorn?* *Grew.*

I'NKLE, ĭng'kl.[405] *n. s.* A kind of narrow fillet; a tape;

Inkles, caddisses, cambricks, lawns: why he sings them over as they were gods and goddesses. *Shakspeare.*

I twitch'd his dangling garter from his knee:
He wist not when the hempen string I drew,
Now mine I quickly doft of *inkle* blue. *Gay.*

I'NKLING, ĭngk'lĭng. *n. s.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from *inklincken*, to sound within. This sense is still retained in Scotland: as, *I heard not an* inkling.] Hint; whisper; intimation.

Our business is not unknown to the senate; they have had *inkling* what we intend to do, which now we'll shew them in deeds. *Shakspeare.*

We in Europe, notwithstanding all the remote discoveries and navigations of this last age, never heard of any of the least *inkling* or glimpse of this island. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

They had some *inkling* of secret messages between the marquis of Neweastle and young Hotham. *Clarendon.*

Aboard a Corinthian vessel he got an *inkling* among the ship's crew of a conspiracy. *L'Estrange.*

I'NKMAKER, ĭngk'mā-kûr. *n. s.* [*ink* and *maker*.] He who makes ink.

I'NKY, ĭngk'ē. *adj.* [from *ink*.]

1. Consisting of ink.

England bound in with the triumphant sea,
Whose rocky shore beats back the envious siege
Of wat'ry Neptune, is bound in with shame,
With *inky* blots and rotten parchment bonds. *Shakspeare.*

2. Resembling ink.

The liquor presently began to grow pretty clear and transparent, losing its *inky* blackness. *Boyle.*

3. Black as ink.

'Tis not alone my *inky* cloak, good mother,
Nor customary suits of solemn black,
That can denote me truly. *Shakspeare.*

I'NLAND, ĭn'lând.[88] *adj.* [*in* and *land*.] Interiour; lying remote from the sea.

In this wide *inland* sea, that hight by name,
The idle lake, my wand'ring ship I row. *Spenser.*

Goodly laws, like little *inland* seas, will carry even ships upon their waters. *Spenser.*

An old religious uncle of mine was, in his youth, an *inland* man. *Shakspeare.*

A substitute shines brightly as a king,
Until a king be by; and then his state
Empties itself, as doth an *inland* brook
Into the main of waters. *Shakspeare.*

This person did publish a pamphlet printed in England for a general excise, or *inland* duty. *Swift.*

I'NLAND, ĭn'lând. *n. s.* Interiour or midland parts.

Out of these small beginnings, gotten near to the mountains, did they spread themselves into the *inland*. *Spenser.*

They of those marches shall defend
Our *inland* from the pilfering borderers. *Shaksp.*

The rest were all
Far to th' *inland* retir'd about the walls
Of Pandæmonium. *Milton.*

I'NLANDER, ĭn'lân-dûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *inland*.] Dweller remote from the sea.

The same name is given unto the *inlanders*, or midland inhabiters of this island. *Brown.*

To INLA'PIDATE, ĭn-lăp'ē-dāte. *v. a.* [*in* and *lapido*, Latin.] To make stoney; to turn to stone.

Some natural spring waters will *inlapidate* wood, so that you shall see one piece of wood, whereof the part above the water shall continue wood, and the part under the water shall be turned into a kind of gravelly stone. *Bacon.*

To INLA'Y, ĭn-lā'. *v. a.* [*in* and *lay*.]

1. To diversify with different bodies inserted into the ground or substratum.

They are worthy
To *inlay* heav'n with stars. *Shakspeare.*

Look, how the floor of heav'n
Is thick *inlaid* with patens of bright gold. *Shaksp.*

A sapphire throne, *inlaid* with pure
Amber, and colours of the show'ry arch. *Milton.*

The timber bears a great price with the cabinet-makers, when large, for *inlaying*. *Mortimer.*

Here clouded canes 'midst heaps of toys are found,
And *inlaid* tweezer-cases strow the ground. *Gay.*

2. To make variety by being inserted into bodies; to variegate.

Sea girt isles,
That like to rich and various gems *inlay*
The unadorned bosom of the deep. *Milton.*

INLA'Y, ĭn'lā.[492 498] *n. s.* [from the verb.] Matter inlaid; matter cut to be inlaid.

Under foot the violet,
Crocus, and hyacinth, with rich *inlay*,
Broider'd the ground. *Milton.*

To INLA'W, ĭn-lâw'. *v. a.* [*in* and *law*.] To clear of outlawry or attainder.

It should be a great incongruity to have them to make laws, who themselves were not *inlawed*. *Bacon.*

I'NLET, ĭn'lĕt. *n. s.* [*in* and *let*.] Passage; place of ingress; entrance.

Doors and windows, *inlets* of men and of light, I couple together; I find their dimensions brought under one. *Wotton.*

She through the porch and *inlet* of each sense
Dropt in ambrosial oils till she reviv'd. *Milton.*

I desire any one to assign any simple idea, which is not received from one of these *inlets*. *Locke.*

A fine bargain indeed, to part with all our commodious ports, which the greater the *inlet* is are so much the better, for the imaginary pleasure of a streight shore. *Bentley.*

Inlets amongst broken lands and islands. *Ellis.*

I'NLY, ĭn'lē. *adj.* [from *in*.] Interiour; internal; secret.

Didst thou but know the *inly* touch of love,
Thou would'st as soon go kindle fire with snow,
As seek to quench the fire of love with words. *Shakspeare.*

I'NLY, ĭn'lē. *adv.* Internally; within; secretly; in the heart.

Her heart with joy unwonted *inly* swell'd,
As feeling wond'rous comfort in her weaker eld. *Spenser.*

I' ve *inly* wept,
Or should have spoke ere this. *Shakspeare.*

Whereat he *inly* rag'd, and as they talk'd,
Smote him into the midriff with a stone,
That beat out life. *Milton.*

These growing thoughts, my mother soon perceiving
By words at times cast forth, *inly* rejoic'd. *Milton.*

The soldiers shout around with gen'rous rage;
He prais'd their ardour: *inly* pleas'd to see
His host. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

I'NMATE, în'mâte. *n. s.* [*in* and *mate.*] *Inmates* are those that be admitted to dwell for their money jointly with another man, though in several rooms of his mansionhouse, passing in and out by one door. *Cowell.*

So spake the enemy of mankind, inclos'd
In serpent, *inmate* bad! and toward Eve
Addressed his way. *Milton.*

There he dies, and leaves his race
Growing into a nation; and now grown,
Suspected to a sequent king, who seeks
To stop their overgrowth, as *inmate* guests
Too numerous. *Milton.*

Home is the sacred refuge of our life,
Secur'd from all approaches but a wife:
If thence we fly, the cause admits no doubt,
None but an *inmate* foe could force us out. *Dryd.*

I'NMOST, în'môst. *adj.* [from *in* and *most.*] Deepest within; remotest from the surface.

'Tis you must dig with mattock and with spade,
And pierce the *inmost* centre of the earth. *Shaksp.*

Rising sighs and falling tears,
That show too well the warm desires,
The silent, slow, consuming fires,
Which on my *inmost* vitals prey,
And melt my very soul away. *Addison.*

Comparing the quantity of light reflected from the several rings, I found that it was most copious from the first or *inmost*, and in the exterior rings became less and less. *Newton.*

He sends a dreadful groan: the rocks around
Through all their *inmost* hollow caves resound.
Pope.

I got into the *inmost* court. *Gulliver.*

INN, în. *n. s.* [ınn, Saxon, a chamber.]

1. A house of entertainment for travellers.

How all this is but a fair *inn*,
Of fairer guests which dwell within. *Sidney.*

Palmer, quoth he, death is an equal doom
To good and bad, the common *inn* of rest;
But after death the trial is to come,
When best shall be to them that lived best.
Fairy Queen.

Now day is spent,
Therefore with me ye may take up your *inn*.
Fairy Queen.

The west, that glimmers with some streaks of day,
Now spurs the lated traveller apace
To gain the timely *inn*. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Like pilgrims to th' appointed place we tend;
The world's an *inn*, and death the journey's end.
Dryden.

One may learn more here in one day, than in a year's rambling from one *inn* to another. *Locke.*

2. A house where students were boarded and taught: whence we still call the colleges of common law *inns* of court.

Go some and pull down the Savoy; others to the *inns* of courts: down with them all. *Shakspeare.*

3. It was anciently used for the town houses in which great men resided when they attended the court.

To INN, în. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take up temporary lodging.

In thyself dwell;
Inn any where: continuance maketh hell. *Donne.*

To INN, în. *v. a.* To house; to put under cover.

He that ears my land, spares my team, and gives me leave to *inn* the crop. *Shakspeare.*

Howsoever the laws made in that parliament did bear good fruit, yet the subsidy bare a fruit that proved harsh and bitter; all was *inned* at last into the king's barn. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Mow clover or rye-grass, and make it fit to *inn*.
Mortimer.

INNA'TE, în-nâte'.[91] } *adj.* [*inne*, Fr.
INNA'TED, în-nâ'têd. } *innatus*, Latin.]

1. Inborn; ingenerate; natural; not superadded; not adscititious. *Innated* is not proper.

The Druinian hath been cried up for an *innated* integrity, and accounted the uprightest dealer on earth. *Howel.*

With eloquence *innate* his tongue was arm'd;
Though harsh the precept, yet the people charm'd.
Dryden.

2. *Innate* is used in the following passage for *inherent*. *Innate* in persons, *inherent* in things.

Mutual gravitation, or spontaneous attraction, cannot possibly be *innate* and essential to matter.
Bentley.

INNA'TENESS, în-nâte'nês. *n. s.* [from *innate.*] The quality of being innate.

INNA'VIGABLE, în-nâv'vê-gâ-bl. *adj.* [*innavigabilis*, Lat.] Not to be passed by sailing.

If you so hard a toil will undertake,
As twice to pass th' *innavigable* lake. *Dryden.*

I'NNER, în'nûr.[98] *adj.* [from *in.*] Interiour; not outward.

But th' elfin knight with wonder all the way
Did feed his eyes, and fill'd his *inner* thought. *Spens.*

This attracts the soul,
Governs the *inner* man, the nobler part;
That other o'er the body only reigns. *Milton.*

Many families are established in the West Indies, and some discovered in the *inner* parts of America. *Addison's Spectator.*

The kidney is a conglomerated gland, which is to be understood only of the outer part; for the *inner* part, whereof the papillæ are composed, is muscular. *Grew.*

Thus, seiz'd with sacred fear, the monarch pray'd;
Then to his *inner* court the guests convey'd. *Pope.*

I'NNERMOST, în'nûr-môst. *adj.* [from *inner.* It seems less proper than *inmost.*] Remotest from the outward part.

The reflected beam of light would be so broad at the distance of six feet from the speculum, where the rings appeared, as to obscure one or two of the *innermost* rings. *Newton.*

INNHO'LDER, în'hôl-dûr. *n. s.* [*inn* and *hold.*] A man who keeps an inn; an innkeeper.

I'NNINGS, în'nîngz.[410] *n. s.* Lands recovered from the sea. *Ainsworth.*

INNKE'EPER, în'kêêp-ûr. *n. s.* [*inn* and *keeper.*] One who keeps lodgings and provisions for the entertainment of travellers.

Clergymen must not keep a tavern, nor a judge be an *innkeeper*. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

A factious *innkeeper* was hanged, drawn, and quartered. *Addison's Freeholder.*

We were not so inquisitive about the inn as the *innkeeper;* and provided our landlord's principles were sound, did not take any notice of the staleness of his provisions. *Addison.*

I'NNOCENCE, în'nô-sênse. } *n. s.* [*innocence*, French; *innocentia*, Latin.]
I'NNOCENCY, în'nô-sên-sê. }

1. Purity from injurious action; untainted integrity.

Simplicity and spotless *innocence*. *Milton.*

What comfort does overflow the devout soul, from a conciousness of its own *innocence* and integrity!
Tillotson.

2. Freedom from guilt imputed.

It will help me nothing
To plead mine *innocence;* for that dye is on me
Which makes my whit'st part black. *Shakspeare.*

If truth and upright *innocency* fail me,
I'll to the king my master. *Shakspeare.*

3. Harmlessness; innoxiousness.

The air was calm and serene; none of those tumultuary motions and conflicts of vapours, which the mountains and the winds cause in ours: 'twas suited to a golden age, and to the first *innocency* of nature. *Burnet's Theory.*

4. Simplicity of heart, perhaps with some degree of weakness.

I urge this childhood proof,
Because what follows is pure *innocence*. *Shaksp.*

We laugh at the malice of apes, as well as at the *innocence* of children. *Temple.*

I'NNOCENT, în'nô-sênt. *adj.* [*innocent*, French; *innocens*, Latin.]

1. Pure from mischief.

Something
You may deserve of him through me and wisdom,
To offer up a weak, poor, *innocent* lamb,
T' appease an angry god. *Shakspeare.*

Wreck on *innocent* frail man his loss. *Milton.*

2. Free from any particular guilt.

Good madam, keep yourself within yourself;
The man is *innocent*. *Shakspeare.*

The peasant, *innocent* of all these ills,
With crooked ploughs the fertile fallow tills,
And the round year with daily labour fills. *Dryden.*

3. Unhurtful; harmless in effects.

The spear
Sung *innocent*, and spent its force in air. *Pope.*

I'NNOCENT, în'nô-sênt. *n. s.*

1. One free from guilt or harm.

So pure an *innocent* as that same lamb. *F. Q.*

Thou hast kill'd the sweetest *innocent*,
That e'er did lift up eye. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

If murth'ring *innocents* be executing,
Why, then thou art an executioner. *Shakspeare.*

2. A natural; an ideot.

Innocents are excluded by natural defects.
Hooker.

I'NNOCENTLY, în'nô-sênt-lê. *adv.* [from *innocent.*]

1. Without guilt.

The humble and contented man pleases himself *innocently* and easily, while the ambitious man attempts to please others sinfully and difficultly.
South.

2. With simplicity; with silliness or imprudence.

3. Without hurt.

Balls at his feet lay *innocently* dead. *Cowley.*

INNO'CUOUS, în-nôk'kû-ûs. *adj.* [*innocuus*, Latin.] Harmless in effects.

The most dangerous poisons, skilfully managed, may be made not only *innocuous*, but of all other medicines the most effectual. *Grew.*

INNO'CUOUSLY, în-nôk'kû-ûs-lê. *adv.* [from *innocuous.*] Without mischievous effects.

Whether quails, from any peculiarity of constitution, do *innocuously* feed upon hellebore, or rather sometimes but medically use the same. *Brown.*

INNO'CUOUSNESS, in-nôk'kû-ûs-nês. *n. s.* [from *innocuous.*] Harmlessness.

The blow which shakes a wall, or beats it down, and kills men, hath a greater effect on the mind than that which penetrates into a mudwall, and doth little harm; for that *innocuousness* of the effect makes, that, although in itself it be as great as the other, yet 'tis little observed. *Digby.*

To I'NNOVATE, în'nô-vâte.[91] *v. a.* [*innover*, Fr. *innovo*, Latin.]

1. To bring in something not known before.

Men pursue some few principles which they have chanced upon, and care not to *innovate*, which draws unknown inconveniencies. *Bacon.*

Former things
Are set aside like abdicated kings;
And every moment alters what is done,
And *innovates* some act till then unknown. *Dryden.*

Every man cannot distinguish betwixt pedantry and poetry; every man therefore is not fit to *innovate*. *Dryden.*

2. To change by introducing novelties.

From his attempts upon the civil power, he proceeds to *innovate* God's worship. *South.*

INNOVA'TION, ĭn-nō-vā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*innovation*, French, from *innovate*.] Change by the introduction of novelty.

The love of things ancient doth argue stayedness; but levity and want of experience maketh apt unto *innovations*. *Hooker.*

It were good that men in *innovations* would follow the example of time itself, which indeed innovateth greatly, but quietly and by degrees. *Bacon.*

Great changes may be made in a government, yet the form continue; but large intervals of time must pass between every such *innovation*, enough to make it of a piece with the constitution. *Swift.*

INNOV'ATOR, ĭn'nō-vā-tŭr.[166] *n. s.* [*innovateur*, French; from *innovate*.]

1. An introducer of novelties.

I attach thee as a traiterous *innovator*,
A foe to the publick weal. *Shakspeare.*

He that will not apply new remedies, must expect new evils; for time is the greatest *innovator:* and if time of course alter things to the worse, and wisdom and counsel shall not alter them to the better, what shall be the end? *Bacon's Essays.*

2. One that makes changes by introducing novelties.

He counsels them to detest and persecute all *innovators* of divine worship. *South.*

INNO'XIOUS, ĭn-nŏk'shŭs. *adj.* [*innoxius*, Latin.]

1. Free from mischievous effects.

Innoxious flames are often seen on the hair of men's heads, and horses' manes. *Digby.*

We may safely use purgatives, they being benign, and of *innoxious* qualities. *Brown.*

Sent by the better genius of the night,
Innoxious gleaming on the horse's mane
The meteor sits. *Thomson's Autumn.*

2. Pure from crimes.

Stranger to civil and religious rage,
The good man walk'd *innoxious* through his age. *Pope.*

INNO'XIOUSLY, ĭn-nŏk'shŭs-lė. *adv.* [from *innoxious*.]

1. Harmlessly; without harm done.
2. Without harm suffered.

Animals, that can *innoxiously* digest these poisons, become antidotal to the poison digested. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INNO'XIOUSNESS, ĭn-nŏk'shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *innoxious*.] Harmlessness.

INNUE'NDO, ĭn-nū-ĕn'dō. *n. s.* [*innuendo*, from *innuo*, Latin.] An oblique hint.

As if the commandments that require obedience and forbid murder, were to be indicted for a libellous *innuendo* upon all the great men that come to be concerned. *L'Estrange.*

Mercury, though employed on a quite contrary errand, owns it a marriage by an *innuendo*. *Dryd.*

Pursue your trade of scandal-picking,
Your hints that Stella is no chicken;
Your *innuendoes*, when you tell us,
That Stella loves to talk with fellows. *Swift.*

INNU'MERABLE, ĭn-nū'mŭr-ă-bl. *adj.* [*innumerable*, Fr. *innumerabilis*, Latin.] Not to be counted for multitude.

You have sent *innumerable* substance
To furnish Rome, and to prepare the ways
You have for dignities. *Shakspeare.*

Cover me ye pines,
Ye cedars! with *innumerable* boughs
Hide me where I may never see them more. *Milton.*

In lines, which appear of an equal length, one may be longer than the other by *innumerable* parts. *Locke.*

INNU'MERABLY, ĭn-nū'mŭr-ă-blė. *adv.* [from *innumerable*.] Without number.

INNU'MEROUS, ĭn-nū'mŭr-ŭs.[557] *adj.* [*innumerus*, Latin.] Too many to be counted.

'Twould be some solace yet, some little chearing,
In this close dungeon of *innumerous* boughs. *Milton.*

I take the wood,
And in thick shelter of *innum'rous* boughs,
Enjoy the comfort gentle sleep allows. *Pope.*

To INO'CULATE, ĭn-ŏk'kū-lāte. *v. n.* [*inoculo*, *in* and *oculus*, Lat.] To propagate any plant by inserting its bud into another stock; to practise inoculation. See INOCULATION.

Nor are the ways alike in all
How to ingraff, how to *inoculate*. *May's Virgil.*

Now is the season for the budding of the orange-tree: *inoculate* therefore at the commencement of this month. *Evelyn.*

But various are the ways to change the state,
To plant, to bud, to graft, to *inoculate*. *Dryden.*

To INO'CULATE, ĭn-ŏk'kū-lāte. *v. a.* To yield a bud to another stock.

Virtue cannot so *inoculate* our old stock, but we shall relish of it. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

Thy stock is too much out of date,
For tender plants t' *inoculate*. *Cleaveland.*

Where lilies, in a lovely brown,
Inoculate carnation. *Cleaveland.*

INOCULA'TION, ĭn-ŏk-kū-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*inoculatio*, Latin; from *inoculate*.]

1. The act of inserting the eye of a bud into another stock.

Inoculation is practised upon all sorts of stone fruit, and upon oranges and jasmines. Chuse a smooth part of the stock; then with your knife make an horizontal cut cross the rind of the stock, and from the middle of that cut make a slit downwards about two inches in length in the form of a T; but be careful not to cut too deep, lest you wound the stock: then having cut off the leaf from the bud, leaving the foot-stalk remaining, make a cross cut about half an inch below the eye, and with your knife slit off the bud, with part of the wood to it. This done, with your knife pull off that part of the wood which was taken with the bud, observing whether the eye of the bud be left to it or not; for all these buds which lose their eyes in stripping are good for nothing: then raising the bark of the stock, thrust the bud therein, placing it smooth between the rind and the wood of the stock; and so having exactly fitted the bud to the stock, tie them closely round, taking care not to bind round the eye of the bud. *Miller.*

In the stem of Elaiana they all met, and came to be ingrafted all upon one stock, most of them by *inoculation*. *Howel.*

2. The practice of transplanting the smallpox, by infusion of the matter from ripened pustules into the veins of the uninfected, in hopes of procuring a milder sort than what frequently comes by infection. *Quincy.*

It is evident, by *inoculation*, that the smallest quantity of the matter, mixed with the blood, produceth the disease. *Arbuthnot.*

INOCULA'TOR, ĭn-ŏk'kū-lā-tŭr.[521] *n. s.* [from *inoculate*.]

1. One that practises the inoculation of trees.

2. One who propagates the smallpox by inoculation.

Had John a Gaddesden been now living, he would have been at the head of the *inoculators*. *Friend's History of Physick.*

INO'DORATE, ĭn-ō'dō-rāte. *adj.* [*in* and *odoratus*, Lat.] Having no scent.

Whites are more *inodorate* than flowers of the same kind coloured. *Bacon's Natural History.*

INO'DOROUS, ĭn-ō'dŭr-ŭs.[314] *adj.* [*inodorus*, Latin.] Wanting scent; not affecting the nose.

The white of an egg is a viscous, unactive, insipid, *inodorous* liquor. *Arbuthnot.*

INOFFE'NSIVE, ĭn-ŏf-fĕn'sĭv.[168] *adj.* [*in* and *offensive*.]

1. Giving no scandal; giving no provocation.

A stranger, *inoffensive*, unprovoking. *Fleetwood.*

However *inoffensive* we may be in other parts of our conduct, if we are found wanting in this trial of our love, we shall be disowned by God as traitors. *Rogers.*

2. Giving no uneasiness; causing no terrour.

Should infants have taken offence at any thing, mixing pleasant and agreeable appearances with it, must be used, 'till it be grown *inoffensive* to them. *Locke.*

3. Harmless; hurtless; innocent.

For drink the grape
She crushes, *inoffensive* must. *Milton.*

With whate'er gall thou set'st thyself to write,
Thy *inoffensive* satires never bite. *Dryden.*

Hark, how the cannon, *inoffensive* now,
Gives signs of gratulation. *Philips.*

4. Unembarrassed; without stop or obstruction. A Latin mode of speech.

From hence a passage broad,
Smooth, easy, *inoffensive*, down to hell. *Milton.*

INOFFE'NSIVELY, ĭn-ŏf-fĕn'sĭv-lė. *adv.* [from *inoffensive*.] Without appearance of harm; without harm.

INOFFE'NSIVENESS, ĭn-ŏf-fĕn'sĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *inoffensive*.] Harmlessness; freedom from appearance of harm.

INOFFI'CIOUS, ĭn-ŏf-fish'ŭs.[357] *adj.* [*in* and *officious*.] Not civil; not attentive to the accommodation of others.

INO'PINATE, ĭn-ŏp'ė-nāte.[91] *adj.* [*inopinatus*, Lat. *inopiné*, Fr.] Not expected.

INOPPORTU'NE, ĭn-ŏp-pŏr-tūne'. *adj.* [*inopportunus*, Lat.] Unseasonable; inconvenient.

INO'RDINACY, ĭn-ŏr'dė-nă-sė.[168] *n. s.* [from *inordinate*.] Irregularity; disorder. It is safer to use *inordination*.

They become very sinful by the excess, which were not so in their nature: that *inordinacy* sets them in opposition to God's designation. *Government of the Tongue.*

INO'RDINATE, ĭn-ŏr'dė-nāte[91] *adj.* [*in* and *ordinatus*, Latin.] Irregular; disorderly; deviating from right.

These people were wisely brought to allegiance; but being straight left unto their own *inordinate* life, they forgot what before they were taught. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Thence raise
At last distemper'd, discontented thoughts;
Vain hopes, vain arms, *inordinate* desires,
Blown up with high conceits engend'ring pride. *Milton.*

From *inordinate* love and vain fear comes all unquietness of spirit. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

INO'RDINATELY, ĭn-ŏr'dė-nāte-lė. *adv.*

[from *inordinate*.] Irregularly; not rightly.

As soon as a man desires any thing *inordinately*, he is presently disquieted in himself. *Taylor.*

INO'RDINATENESS, în-ôr'dê-nâte-nês. *n. s.* [from *inordinate*.] Want of regularity; intemperance of any kind.

INORDINA'TION, în-ôr-dê-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *inordinate*.] Irregularity; deviation from right.

Schoolmen and casuists, having too much philosophy to clear a lye from that intrinsick *inordination* and deviation from right reason, inherent in the nature of it, held that a lye was absolutely and universally sinful. *South.*

INORGA'NICAL, în-ôr-gân'ê-kâl. *adj.* [*in* and *organical*.] Void of organs or instrumental parts.

We come to the lowest and the most *inorganical* parts of matter. *Locke.*

To INO'SCULATE, în-ôs'kû-lâte. *v. n.* [*in* and *osculum*, Latin.] To unite by apposition or contact.

This fifth conjugation of nerves is branched by *inosculating* with nerves. *Derham.*

INOSCULA'TION, în-ôs-kû-lâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *inosculate*.] Union by conjunction of the extremities.

The almost infinite ramifications and *inosculations* of all the several sorts of vessels may easily be detected by glasses. *Ray.*

I'NQUEST, îng'kwêst.[408] *n. s.* [*enqueste*, French; *inquisitio*, Latin.]

1. Judicial inquiry or examination.

What confusion of face shall we be under, when that grand *inquest* begins; when an account of our opportunities of doing good, and a particular of our use or misuse of them, is given in? *Atterbury.*

2. In law.

The *inquest* of jurors, or by jury, is the most usual trial of all causes, both civil and criminal; for in civil causes, after proof is made on either side, so much as each part thinks good for himself, if the doubt be in the fact, it is referred to the discretion of twelve indifferent men, impanelled by the sheriff; and as they bring in their verdict so judgment passes: for the judge saith, The jury finds the fact thus; then is the law thus, and so we judge. *Cowell.*

3. Inquiry; search; study.

This is the laborious and vexatious *inquest* that the soul must make after science. *South.*

INQUI'ETUDE, în-kwî'ê-tûdê. *n. s.* [*inquietude*, Fr. *inquietudo*, *inquietus*, Latin.] Disturbed state; want of quiet; attack on the quiet.

Having had such experience of his fidelity and observance abroad, he found himself engaged in honour to support him at home from any farther *inquietude*. *Wotton.*

Iron, that has stood long in a window, being thence taken, and by a cork balanced in water, where it may have a free mobility, will bewray a kind of *inquietude* and discontentment 'till it attain the former position. *Wotton.*

The youthful hero, with returning light,
Rose anxious from th' *inquietudes* of night. *Pope.*

To I'NQUINATE, îng'kwê-nâte. *v. a.* [*inquino*, Lat.] To pollute; to corrupt.

An old opinion it was, that the ibis feeding upon serpents, that venomous food so *inquinated* their oval conceptions, that they sometimes came forth in serpentine shapes. *Brown.*

INQUINA'TION, îng-kwê-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*inquinatio*, Latin; from *inquinate*.] Corruption; pollution.

Their causes and axioms are so full of imagination, and so infected with the old received theories, as they are mere *inquinations* of experience, and concoct it not. *Bacon.*

The middle action, which produceth such imperfect bodies, is fitly called by some of the ancients *inquination*, or inconcoction, which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon.*

INQUI'RABLE, în-kwî'râ-bl. *adj.* [from *inquire*.] That of which inquisition or inquest may be made.

To INQUI'RE, în'kwire'. *v. n.* [*enquirer*, French; *inquiro*, Latin.]

1. To ask questions; to make search; to exert curiosity on any occasion: with *of* before the person asked.

You have oft *inquir'd*
After the shepherd that complain'd of love. *Shaksp.*

We will call the damsel, and *inquire* at her mouth. *Genesis.*

Herod *inquired of* them diligently. *Matthew.*

They began to *inquire* among themselves, which of them it was that should do this thing? *Luke.*

He sent Hadoram to king David, to *inquire of* his welfare. 1 *Chron.*

It is a subject of a very noble inquiry, to *inquire of* the more subtile perceptions; for it is another key to open nature, as well as the house. *Bacon.*

2. It is used with *into* when something is already imperfectly known.

It may deserve our best skill to *inquire into* those rules by which we may guide our judgment. *South.*

The step-dame poison for the son prepares;
The son *inquires into* his father's years. *Dryden.*

3. Sometimes with *of*.

Under their grateful shade Æneas sat;
His left young Pallas kept, fix'd to his side,
And oft *of* winds *inquir'd*, and *of* the tide. *Dryden.*

4. With *after* when something is lost or missing; in which case *for* is likewise used.

Inquire for one Saul of Tarsus. *Acts.*

They are more in danger to go out of the way, who are marching under a guide that will mislead them, than he that is likelier to be prevailed on to *inquire after* the right way. *Locke.*

5. With *about*, when fuller intelligence is desired.

To those who *inquired about* me, my lover would answer, that I was an old dependent upon his family. *Swift.*

6. To make examination.

Awful Rhadamanthus rules the state;
He hears and judges each committed crime,
Inquires into the manner, place, and time. *Dryden.*

To INQUI'RE, în-kwire.' *v. a.*

1. To ask about; to seek out: as, he *inquired* the way.

2. To call; to name. Obsolete.

Canute had his portion from the rest,
The which he call'd Canutium, for his hire,
Now Cantium, which Kent we commonly *inquire*. *Spenser.*

INQUI'RER, în-kwî'rûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *inquire*.]

1. Searcher; examiner; one curious and inquisitive.

What satisfaction may be obtained from those violent disputers, and eager *inquirers* into what day of the month the world began? *Brown.*

What's good doth open to th' *inquirers* stand,
And itself offers to th' accepting hand. *Denham.*

Superficial *inquirers* may satisfy themselves that the parts of matter are united by ligaments. *Glanv.*

This is a question only of *inquiries*, not disputers, who neither affirm nor deny, but examine. *Locke.*

Late *inquirers* by their glasses find,
That ev'ry insect of each different kind,
In its own egg, chear'd by the solar rays,
Organs involv'd and latent life displays. *Blackm.*

2. One who interrogates; one who questions.

INQUI'RY, în-kwî'rê. *n. s.* [from *inquire*.]

1. Interrogation; search by question.

The men which were sent from Cornelius had made *inquiry* for Simon's house, and stood before the gate. *Acts.*

2. Examination; search.

This exactness is absolutely necessary in *inquiries* after philosophical knowledge, and in controversies about truth. *Locke.*

As to the *inquiry* about liberty, I think the question is not proper, whether the will be free, but whether a man be free? *Locke.*

I have been engaged in physical *inquiries*. *Locke.*

It is a real *inquiry*, concerning the nature of a bird, or a bat, to make their yet imperfect ideas of it more complete. *Locke.*

Judgment or opinion, in a remoter sense, may be called invention: as when a judge or a physician makes an exact *inquiry* into any cause. *Grew.*

INQUISI'TION, îng-kwê-zîsh'ûn.[410] *n. s.* [*inquisition*, Fr. *inquisitio*, Lat.]

1. Judicial inquiry.

When he maketh *inquisition* for blood, he remembereth them; he forgetteth not the cry of the humble. *Psalms.*

When *inquisition* was made of the matter, it was found out. *Esther.*

With much severity, and strict *inquisition*, were punished the adherents and aiders of the late rebels. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Though it may be impossible to recollect every failing, yet you are so far to exercise an *inquisition* upon yourself, as by observing lesser particulars, you may the better discover what the corruption of your nature sways you to. *Taylor.*

By your good leave,
These men will be your judges: we must stand
The *inquisition* of their raillery
On our condition. *Southern.*

2. Examination; discussion.

We were willing to make a pattern or precedent of an exact *inquisition*. *Bacon.*

3. [In law.] A manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge. *Cowell.*

4. The court established in some countries subject to the pope for the detection of heresy.

One kiss of her's, and but eighteen words,
Put quite down the Spanish *inquisition*. *Corbet.*

INQUI'SITIVE, în-kwîz'ê-tîv. *adj.* [*inquisitus*, Lat.] Curious; busy in search; active to pry into any thing: with *about*, *after*, *into*, or *of*, and sometimes *to*.

My boy at eighteen years became *inquisitive*
After his brother. *Shaksp. Comedy of Errours.*

This idleness, together with fear of imminent mischiefs, have been the cause that the Irish were ever the most *inquisitive* people *after* news of any nation in the world. *Davies.*

He is not *inquisitive into* the reasonableness of indifferent and innocent commands. *Taylor.*

It can be no duty to write his heart upon his forehead, and to give all the *inquisitive* and malicious world a survey of those thoughts, which is the prerogative of God only to know. *South.*

His old shaking sire,
Inquisitive of fights, still longs in vain
To find him in the number of the slain. *Dryden.*

Then what the Gallick arms will do,
Art anxiously *inquisitive to* know. *Dryden.*

A Dutch ambassador, entertaining the king of Siam with the particularities of Holland, which he was *inquisitive after*, told him that the water would, in cold weather, be so hard that men walked upon it. *Locke.*

The whole neighbourhood grew *inquisitive after* my name and character. *Addison's Spectator.*

A wise man is not *inquisitive about* things impertinent. *Broome*

They cannot hear with the impertinent questions of a young *inquisitive* and sprightly genius. *Watts.*

INQUI'SITIVELY, in-kwiz'zė-tiv-lė. *adv.* [from *inquisitive.*] With curiosity; with narrow scrutiny.

INQUI'SITIVENESS, in-kwiz'zė-tiv-nės. *n. s.* [from *inquisitive.*] Curiosity; diligence to pry into things hidden.

Though he thought *inquisitiveness* an uncomely guest, he could not but ask who she was. *Sidney.*

Heights that scorn our prospect, and depths in which reason will never touch the bottom, yet surely the pleasure arising from thence is great and noble; for as much as they afford perpetual matter to the *inquisitiveness* of human reason, and so are large enough for it to take its full scopes and range in. *South's Sermons.*

Providence, delivering great conclusions to us, designed to excite our curiosity and *inquisitiveness* after the methods by which things were brought to pass. *Burnet.*

Curiosity in children nature has provided, to remove that ignorance they were born with; which, without this busy *inquisitiveness*, will make them dull. *Locke.*

INQUI'SITOR, in-kwiz'zė-tŭr.[166] *n. s.* [*inquisitor*, Latin; *inquisiteur*, French.]

1. One who examines judicially.

In these particulars I have played myself the *inquisitor*, and find nothing contrary to religion or manners, but rather medicinable. *Bacon.*

Minos, the strict *inquisitor*, appears,
And lives and crimes with his assessors hears. *Dryd.*

2. An officer in the popish courts of inquisition.

To INRA'IL, in-rāle'. *v. a.* [*in* and *rail.*] To enclose with rails.

In things indifferent, what the whole church doth think convenient for the whole, the same if any part do wilfully violate, it may be reformed and *inrailed* again, by that general authority whereunto each particular is subject. *Hooker.*

Where fam'd St. Giles's ancient limits spread,
An *inrail'd* column rears its lofty head;
Here to sev'n streets sev'n dials count the day,
And from each other catch the circling ray. *Gay.*

I'NROAD, in'rōde. *n. s.* [*in* and *road.*] Incursion; sudden and desultory invasion.

Many hot *inroads*
They make in Italy. *Shaksp.*

From Scotland we have had in former times some alarms and *inroads* into the northern parts of this kingdom. *Bacon.*

By proof we feel
Our pow'r sufficient to disturb his heav'n,
And with perpetual *inroads* to alarm,
Though inaccessible, his fatal throne. *Milton.*

The loss of Shrewsbury exposed all North Wales to the daily *inroads* of the enemy. *Clarendon.*

The country open lay without defence;
For poets frequent *inroads* there had made. *Dryden.*

INSA'NABLE, in-sān'nā-bl. *adj.* [*insanabilis*, Latin.] Incurable; irremediable.

INSA'NE, in-sāne'. *adj.* [*insanus*, Latin.]

1. Mad.

2. Making mad.

Were such things here as we do speak about?
Or have we eaten of the *insane* root,
That takes the reason prisoner? *Shaksp.*

INSA'TIABLE, in-sā'shė-ā-bl. *adj.* [*insatiabilis*, Latin; *insatiable*, French.] Greedy beyond measure; greedy so as not to be satisfied.

INSA'TIABLENESS, in-sā'shė-ā-bl-nės. *n. s.* [from *insatiable.*] Greediness not to be appeased.

Some men's hydropick *insatiableness* had learned to thirst the more, by how much more they drank. *King Charles.*

INSA'TIABLY, in-sā'shė-ā-blė. *adv.* [from *insatiable.*] With greediness not to be appeased.

They were extremely ambitious, and *insatiably* covetous; and therefore no impression, from argument or miracles, could reach them. *South.*

INSA'TIATE, in-sā'shė-āte.[91] [542] *adj* [*insatiatus*, Latin.] Greedy so as not to be satisfied.

My mother went with child
Of that *insatiate* Edward. *Shaksp.*

Insatiate to pursue
Vain war with heav'n. *Milton.*

Too oft has pride,
And hellish discord, and *insatiate* thirst
Of others rights, our quiet discompos'd. *Philips.*

INSATISFA'CTION, in-sāt-is-fāk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*in* and *satisfaction.*] Want; unsatisfied state. Not in use.

It is a profound contemplation in nature, to consider the emptiness or *insatisfaction* of several bodies, and of their appetite to take in others. *Bacon.*

INSA'TURABLE, in-sātsh'ū-rā-bl.[461] *adj.* [*insaturabilis*, Lat.] Not to be glutted; not to be filled.

To INSCRI'BE, in-skribe'. *v. a.* [*inscribo*, Latin; *inscrire*, French.]

1. To write on any thing. It is generally applied to something written on a monument, or on the outside of something. It is therefore more frequently used with *on* than *in*.

In all you writ to Rome, or else
To foreign princes, *ego & rex meus*
Was still *inscrib'd*. *Shaksp.*

Connatural principles are in themselves highly reasonable, and deducible by a strong process of ratiocination to be most true, and consequently the high exercise of ratiocination might evince their truth, though there were no such originally *inscribed in* the mind. *Hale.*

Ye weeping loves! the stream with myrtles hide,
And with your golden darts now useless grown,
Inscribe a verse *on* this relenting stone. *Pope.*

2. To mark any thing with writing: as, I *inscribed* the stone with my name.

3. To assign to a patron without a formal dedication.

One ode, which pleased me in the reading, I have attempted to translate in Pindarick verse: 'tis that which is *inscribed* to the present earl of Rochester. *Dryden.*

4. To draw a figure within another.

In the circle *inscribe* a square.
Notes to Creech's Manilius.

INSCRI'PTION, in-skrip'shŭn. *n. s.* [*inscription*, French; *inscriptio*, Latin.]

1. Something written or engraved.

This avarice of praise in time to come,
Those long *inscriptions* crowded on the tomb. *Dryd.*

2. Title.

Joubertus by the same title led our expectation, whereby we reaped no advantage, it answering scarce at all the promise of the *inscription*. *Brown.*

3. In law.

An obligation made in writing, whereby the accuser binds himself to undergo the same punishment, if he shall not prove the crime which he objects to the party accused, in his accusatory libel, as the defendant himself ought to suffer, if the same he proved. *Ayliffe.*

4. Consignment of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.

INSCRU'TABLE, in-skrū'tā-bl. *adj.* [*inscrutabilis*, Latin; *inscrutable*, French.] Unsearchable; not to be traced out by inquiry or study.

A jest unseen, *inscrutable*, invisible,
As a weather-cock on a steeple. *Shaksp.*

This king had a large heart, *inscrutable* for good, and was wholly bent to make his kingdom and people happy. *Bacon.*

O how *inscrutable!* his equity
Twins with his power. *Sandys.*

Hereunto they have recourse as unto the oracle of life, the great determinator of virginity, conception, fertility, and the *inscrutable* infirmities of the whole body. *Brown.*

We should contemplate reverently the works of nature and grace, the *inscrutable* ways of providence, and all the wonderful methods of God's dealing with men. *Atterbury.*

To INSCU'LP, in-skŭlp'. *v. a.* [*insculpo*, Latin.] To engrave; to cut.

A coin that bears the figure of an angel
Stamped in gold, but that *insculpt* upon. *Shaksp.*

INSCU'LPTURE, in-skŭlp'tshŭre.[461] *n. s.* [from *in* and *sculpture.*] Any thing engraved.

Timon is dead,
Entomb'd upon the very hem o' th' sea;
And on the grave-stone this *insculpture*, which
With wax I brought away. *Shaksp.*

It was usual to wear rings on either hand; but when precious gems and rich *insculptures* were added, the custom of wearing them was translated unto the left. *Brown.*

To INSE'AM, in-sēme'. *v. a.* [*in* and *seam.*] To impress or mark by a seam or cicatrix.

Deep o'er his knee *inseam'd* remain'd the scar. *Pope.*

I'NSECT, in'sėkt. *n. s.* [*insecta*, Latin.]

1. *Insects* may be considered together as one great tribe of animals: they are called *insects* from a separation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a small ligature, as we see in wasps and common flies. *Locke.*

Beast, bird, *insect*, or worm, durst enter none. *Milton.*

2. Any thing small or contemptible.

In ancient times the sacred plough employ'd
The kings, and awful fathers of mankind;
And some with whom compar'd, your *insect* tribes
Are but the beings of a summer's day. *Thomson.*

INSECTA'TOR, in-sėk-tā'tŭr.[166] *n. s.* [from *insector*, Latin.] One that persecutes or harasses with pursuits. *Dict.*

INSE'CTILE, in-sėk'til.[140] *adj.* [from *insect.*] Having the nature of insects.

Insectile animals, for want of blood, run all out into legs. *Bacon.*

INSECTO'LOGER, in-sėk-tŏl'ō-jŭr.[518] *n. s.* [*insect* and λογος.] One who studies or describes insects. A word, I believe, unauthorized.

The insect itself is, according to modern *insectologers*, of the ichneumon-fly kind. *Derham.*

INSECU'RE, in-sė-kūre' *adj.* [*in* and *secure.*]

1. Not secure; not confident of safety.

He is liable to a great many inconveniencies every moment of his life, and is continually *insecure* not only of the good things of this life, but even of life itself. *Tillotson.*

2. Not safe.

INSECU'RITY, in-sė-kū'rė-tė. *n. s.* [*in* and *security.*]

1. Uncertainty; want of confidence.

It may be easily perceived with what *insecurity* of truth we ascribe effects, depending upon the natural period of time, unto arbitrary calculations, and such as vary at pleasure. *Brown.*

2. Want of safety; danger; hazard.

The unreasonableness and presumption, the danger and desperate *insecurity* of those that have not so much as a thought, all their lives long, to advance so far as attrition and contrition, sorrow, and resolution of amendment. *Hammond.*

INSEMINA'TION, în-sêm-mė-nā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*insemination*, French; *insemino*, Latin.] The act of scattering seed on ground.

INSECU'TION, în-sė-kū'shŭn. *n. s.* [*insecution*, French; *insecutio*, Latin.] Pursuit. Not in use.

Not the king's own horse got more before the wheel
Of his rich chariot, that might still the *insecution* feel,
With the extreme hairs of his tail. *Chapman.*

INSE'NSATE, în-sên'sāte.[91] *adj.* [*insensé*, French; *insensato*, Italian.] Stupid; wanting thought; wanting sensibility.

Ye be reprobates; obdurate *insensate* creatures. *Hammond.*

So fond are mortal men,
As their own ruin on themselves t' invite,
Insensate left, or to sense reprobate,
And with blindness internal struck. *Milton.*

INSENSIBI'LITY, în-sên-sė-bîl'ė-tė. *n. s.* [*insensibilité*, French; from *insensible*.]

1. Inability to perceive.

Insensibility of slow motions may be thus accounted for: motion cannot be perceived without perception of the parts of space which is left, and those which it next acquires. *Glanville.*

2. Stupidity; dulness of mental perception.

3. Torpor; dulness of corporal sense.

INSE'NSIBLE, în-sên'sė-bl.[405] *adj.* [*insensible*, French.]

1. Imperceptible; not discoverable by the senses.

What is that word honour? air; a trim reckoning. Who hath it? he that died a Wednesday. Doth he feel it? no. Doth he hear it? no. Is it *insensible* then? yea, to the dead: but will it not live with the living? no. Why? detraction will not suffer it. *Shaksp.*

Two small and almost *insensible* pricks were found upon Cleopatra's arm. *Brown.*

The dense and bright light of the circle will obscure the rare and weak light of these dark colours round about it, and render them almost *insensible*. *Newton.*

2. Slowly gradual, so as that no progress is perceived.

They fall away,
And languish with *insensible* decay. *Dryden.*

3. Void of feeling, either mental or corporal.

I thought
I then was passing to my former state
Insensible, and forthwith to dissolve. *Milton.*

Accept an obligation without being a slave to the giver, or *insensible* of his kindness. *Wotton.*

4. Void of emotion or affection.

You grow *insensible* to the conveniency of riches, the delights of honour and praise. *Temple.*

You render mankind *insensible* to their beautics, and have destroyed the empire of love. *Dryden.*

INSE'NSIBLENESS, în-sên'sė-bl-nės. *n. s.* [from *insensible*.] Absence of perception; inability to perceive.

The *insensibleness* of the pain proceeds rather from the relaxation of the nerves than their obstruction. *Ray.*

INSE'NSIBLY, în-sên'sė-blė. *adv.* [from *insensible*.]

1. Imperceptibly; in such a manner as is not discovered by the senses.

The planet earth, so steadfast though she seem,
Insensibly three different motions moves. *Milton.*

The hills rise *insensibly*, and leave the eye a vast uninterrupted prospect. *Addison.*

2. By slow degrees.

Equal they were form'd,
Save what sin hath impair'd, which yet hath wrought
Insensibly. *Milton.*

Proposals agreeable to our passions will *insensibly* prevail upon our weakness. *Rogers.*

Cadenus
Insensibly came on her side. *Swift.*

3. Without mental or corporal sense.

INSEPARABI'LITY, în-sėp-pâr-â-bîl'ė-tė. }
INSE'PARABLENESS, în-sėp'pâr-â-bl-nės. } *n. s.* [from *inseparable*.] The quality of being such as cannot be severed or divided.

The parts of pure space are immoveable, which follows from their *inseparability*, motion being nothing but change of distance between any two things; but this cannot be between parts that are inseparable. *Locke.*

INSE'PARABLE, în-sėp'pâr-â-bl. *adj.* [*inseparable*, Fr. *inseparabilis*, Lat.] Not to be disjoined; united so as not to be parted.

Ancient times figure both the incorporation, and *inseparable* conjunction of counsel with kings, and the wise and politick use of counsel by kings. *Bacon.*

Thou, my shade
Inseparable, must with me along;
For death from sin no pow'r can separate. *Milton.*

Care and toil came into the world with sin, and remain ever since *inseparable* from it. *South.*

No body feels pain, that he wishes not to be eased of, with a desire equal to that pain, and *inseparable* from it. *Locke.*

The parts of pure space are *inseparable* one from the other, so that the continuity cannot be separated, neither really nor mentally. *Locke.*

Together out they fly,
Inseparable now the truth and lie;
And this or that unmixt no mortal e'er shall find. *Pope.*

INSE'PARABLY, în-sėp'pâr-â-blė. *adv.* [from *inseparable*.] With indissoluble union.

Drowning of metals is, when the baser metal is so incorporate with the more rich as it cannot be separated; as if silver should be *inseparably* incorporated with gold. *Bacon.*

Him thou shalt enjoy,
Inseparably thine. *Milton.*

Restlessness of mind seems *inseparably* annexed to human nature. *Temple.*

Atheists must confess, that before that assigned period matter had existed eternally, *inseparably* endued with this principle of attraction; and yet had never attracted nor convened before, during that infinite duration. *Bentley.*

To INSE'RT, în-sėrt'. *v. a.* [*inserer*, Fr. *insero*, *insertum*, Lat.] To place in or among other things.

Those words were very weakly *inserted*, where they are so liable to misconstruction. *Stillingfleet.*

With the worthy gentleman's name I will *insert* it at length in one of my papers. *Addison.*

It is not the editor's interest to *insert* what the author's judgment had rejected. *Swift.*

Poesy and oratory omit things not essential, and *insert* little beautiful digressions, in order to place every thing in the most affecting light. *Watts.*

INSE'RTION, în-sėr'shŭn. *n. s.* [*insertion*, French; *insertio*, Latin.]

1. The act of placing any thing in or among other matter.

The great disadvantage our historians labour under is too tedious an interruption, by the *insertion* of records in their narration. *Felton.*

An ileus, commonly called the twisting of the guts, is either a circumvolution or *insertion* of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The thing inserted.

He softens the relation by such *insertions* before he describes the event. *Broome.*

To INSE'RVE, în-sėrv'. *v. a.* [*inservio*, Lat.] To be of use to an end.

INSE'RVIENT, în-sėr'vė-ėnt. *adj.* [*inserviens*, Lat.] Conducive; of use to an end.

The providence of God, which disposeth of no part in vain, where there is no digestion to be made, makes not any parts *inservient* to that intention. *Brown.*

To INSHE'LL, în-shėl'. *v. a.* [*in* and *shell*.] To hide in a shell. Not used.

Aufidius, hearing of our Marcius' banishment,
Thrusts forth his horns again into the world,
Which were *inshell'd* when Marcius stood for Rome,
And durst not once peep out. *Shaksp.*

To INSHI'P, în-shîp'. *v. a.* [*in* and *ship*.] To shut in a ship; to stow: to embark. Not used. We say simply to *ship*.

See them safely brought to Dover; where, *inshipp'd*,
Commit them to the fortune of the sea. *Shaksp.*

To INSHRI'NE, în-shrine'. *v. a.* [*in* and *shrine*.] To enclose in a shrine or precious case. It is written equally *enshrine*.

Warlike and martial Talbot, Burgundy
Inshrines thee in his heart. *Shaksp.*

Not Babylon,
Equall'd in all its glories, to *inshrine* Belus. *Milton.*

I'NSIDE, în'side. *n. s.* [*in* and *side*.] Interiour part; part within: opposed to the surface or *outside*.

Look'd he o' th' *inside* of the paper?
—He did unseal them. *Shaksp.*

Shew the *inside* of your purse to the outside of his hand, and no more ado. *Shaksp.*

Here are the outsides of the one, the *insides* of the other, and there 's the moiety I promis'd ye. *L'Estrange.*

As for the *inside* of their nest, none but themselves were concerned in it. *Addison.*

INSIDIA'TOR, în-sîd-é-ā'tŭr.[166] *n. s.* [Lat.] One who lies in wait. *Dict.*

INSI'DIOUS, în-sîd'ė-ŭs, *or*, în-sîd'jė-ŭs.[293 294] *adj.* [*insidieux*, Fr. *insidiosus*, Lat.] Sly; circumventive; diligent to entrap; treacherous.

Since men mark all our steps, and watch our haltings, let a sense of their *insidious* vigilance excite us so to behave ourselves, that they may find a conviction of the mighty power of christianity towards regulating the passions. *Atterbury.*

They wing their course,
And dart on distant coasts, if some sharp rock,
Or shoal *insidious*, breaks not their career. *Thomson.*

INSI'DIOUSLY, în-sîd'ė-ŭs-lė. *adv.* [from *insidious*.] In a sly and treacherous manner; with malicious artifice.

The castle of Cadmus was taken by Phebidas the Lacedemonian, *insidiously* and in violation of league. *Bacon.*

Simeon and Levi spoke not only falsely but *insidiously*, nay hypocritically, abusing their proselytes and their religion, for the effecting their cruel designs. *Government of the Tongue.*

I'NSIGHT, în'site. *n. s.* [*insicht*, Dutch. This word had formerly the accent on the last syllable.] Introspection; deep view; knowledge of the interiour parts; thorough skill in any thing.

Hardy shepherd, such as thy merits, such may be her *insight* justly to grant thee reward. *Sidney.*

Straightway sent with careful diligence
To fetch a leech, the which had great *insight*
In that disease of grieved conscience,
And well could cure the same; his name was Patience. *Spenser.*

Now will be the right season of forming them to be able writers, when they shall be thus fraught with an universal *insight* into things. *Milton.*

The use of a little *insight* in those parts of knowledge, which are not a man's proper business, is to accustom our minds to all sorts of ideas. *Locke.*

A garden gives us a great *insight* into the contrivance and wisdom of providence, and suggests innumerable subjects of meditation. *Spectator.*

Due consideration, and a deeper *insight* into things, would soon have made them sensible of their error. *Woodward.*

INSIGNI'FICANCE, în-sîg-nîf'fê-kânse. } INSIGNI'FICANCY, în-sîg-nîf'fê-kân-sê. } *n. s.* [*insignificance*, French; from *insignificant*.]

1. Want of meaning; unmeaning terms.

To give an account of all the *insignificancies* and verbal nothings of this philosophy, would be to transcribe it. *Glanville.*

2. Unimportance.

As I was ruminating on that I had seen, I could not forbear reflecting on the *insignificancy* of human art, when set in comparison with the designs of providence. *Addison.*

My annals are in mouldy mildews wrought,
With easy *insignificance* of thought. *Garth.*

INSIGNI'FICANT, în-sîg-nîf'fê-kânt. *adj.* [*in* and *significant*.]

1. Wanting meaning; void of signification.

'Till you can weight and gravity explain,
Those words are *insignificant* and vain. *Blackmore.*

2. Unimportant; wanting weight; ineffectual. This sense, though supported by authority, is not very proper.

That I might not be vapoured down by *insignificant* testimonies, I presumed to use the great name of your society to annihilate all such arguments. *Glanville.*

Calumny robs the public of all that benefit that it may justly claim from the worth and virtue of particular persons, by rendering their virtue utterly *insignificant*. *South.*

All the arguments to a good life will be very *insignificant* to a man that hath a mind to be wicked, when remission of sins may be had upon cheap terms. *Tillotson.*

Nothing can be more contemptible and *insignificant* than the scum of a people, instigated against a king. *Addison.*

In a hemorrhage from the lungs, no remedy so proper as bleeding, often repeated: styptieks are often *insignificant*. *Arbuthnot.*

INSIGNI'FICANTLY, în-sîg-nîf'fê-kânt-le. *adv.* [from *insignificant*.]

1. Without meaning.

Birds are taught to use articulate words, yet they understand not their import, but use them *insignificantly*, as the organ or pipe renders the tune, which it understands not. *Hale.*

2. Without importance or effect.

INSINCE'RE, în-sîn-sêre'. *adj.* [*insincerus*, Lat. *in* and *sincere*.]

1. Not what he appears; not hearty; dissembling; unfaithful: of persons.

2. Not sound; corrupted: of things.

Ah why, Penelope, this causeless fear
To render sleep's soft blessings *insincere?*
Alike devote to sorrow's dire extreme,
The day reflection, and the midnight dream. *Pope.*

INSINCE'RITY, în-sîn-sêr'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *insincere*.] Dissimulation; want of truth or fidelity.

If men should always act under a mask, and in disguise, that indeed betrays design and *insincerity*. *Broome.*

To INSI'NEW, în-sîn'nû. *v. a.* [*in* and *sinew*.] To strengthen; to confirm. Not used.

All members of our cause,
That are *insinewed* to this action. *Shaksp.*

INSI'NUANT, în-sîn'nû-ânt. *adj.* [French.] Having the power to gain favour.

Men not so quick perhaps of conceit as slow to passions, and commonly less inventive than judicious, howsoever prove very plausible, *insinuant*, and fortunate men. *Wotton.*

To INSI'NUATE, în-sîn'nû-âte. *v. a.* [*insineur*, French; *insinuo*, Latin.]

1. To introduce any thing gently.

The water easily *insinuates* itself into and placidly distends the vessels of vegetables. *Woodward.*

2. To push gently into favour or regard: commonly with a reciprocal pronoun.

There is no particular evil which hath not some appearance of goodness, whereby to *insinuate itself*. *Hooker.*

At the isle of Rhee he *insinuated himself* into the very good grace of the duke of Buckingham. *Clarendon.*

3. To hint; to impart indirectly.

And all the fictions bards pursue
Do but *insinuate* what 's true. *Swift.*

4. To instil; to infuse gently.

All the art of rhetorick, besides order and clearness, are for nothing else but to *insinuate* wrong ideas, move the passions, and thereby mislead the judgment. *Locke.*

To INSI'NUATE, în-sîn'nû-âte. *v. n.*

1. To wheedle; to gain on the affections by gentle degrees.

I love no colours; and without all colour
Of base *insinuating* flattery,
I pluck this white rose with Plantagenet. *Shaksp.*

2. To steal into imperceptibly; to be conveyed insensibly.

Pestilential miasms *insinuate* into the humoral and consistent parts of the body. *Harvey.*

3. I know not whether *Milton* does not use this word, according to its etymology, for, to enfold; to wreath; to wind.

Close the serpent sly
Insinuating, of his fatal guile
Gave proof unheeded. *Milton.*

INSINUA'TION, în-sîn-nû-â'shûn. *n. s.* [*insinuatio*, Latin; *insinuation*, French; from *insinuate*.] The power of pleasing or stealing upon the affections.

When the industry of one man hath settled the work, a new man, by *insinuation*, or misinformation, may not supplant him without a just cause. *Bacon.*

He had a natural *insinuation* and address, which made him acceptable in the best company. *Clarendon.*

INSI'NUATIVE, în-sîn'nû-â-tîv. *adj.* [from *insinuate*.] Stealing on the affections.

It is a strange *insinuative* power which example and custom have upon us. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

INSINUA'TOR, în-sîn'nû-â-tûr.[521] [166] *n. s.* [*insinuator*, Lat.] He that insinuates. *Ainsworth.*

INSI'PID, în-sîp'pîd. *adj.* [*insipide*, Fr. *insipidus*, Latin.]

1. Wanting taste; wanting power of affecting the organs of gust.

Some earths yield, by distillation, a liquor very far from being inodorous or *insipid*. *Boyle.*

Our fathers much admir'd their sauces sweet,
And often call'd for sugar with their meat:
Insipid taste, old friend, to them that Paris knew,
Where rocambole, shallot, and the rank garlick grew. *King.*

This chyle is the natural and alimentary pituita, which the ancients described as *insipid*. *Floyer.*

She lays some useful bile aside,
To tinge the chyle's *insipid* tide. *Prior.*

2. Wanting spirit; wanting pathos; flat; dull; heavy.

The gods have made your noble mind for me,
And her *insipid* soul for Ptolemy;
A heavy lump of earth without desire,
A heap of ashes that o'erlays your fire. *Dryden.*

Some short excursions of a broken vow
He made indeed, but flat *insipid* stuff. *Dryden.*

INSIPI'DITY, în-sê-pîd'ê-tê. } INSI'PIDNESS, în-sîp'pîd-nês. } *n. s.* [*insipidité*, Fr. from *insipid*.]

1. Want of taste.

2. Want of life or spirit.

Dryden's lines shine strongly through the *insipidity* of Tate's. *Pope.*

INSI'PIDLY, în-sîp'pîd-lê. *adv.* [from *insipid*.]

1. Without taste.

2. Dully; without spirit.

One great reason why many children abandon themselves wholly to silly sports, and trifle away all their time *insipidly*, is because they have found their curiosity baulked. *Locke.*

INSI'PIENCE, în-sîp'ê-ênse. *n. s.* [*insipientia*, Lat.] Folly; want of understanding.

To INSI'ST, în-sîst'. *v. n.* [*insister*, Fr. *insisto*, Latin.]

1. To stand or rest upon.

The combs being double, the cells on each side the partition are so ordered, that the angles on one side *insist* upon the centres of the bottom of the cells on the other side. *Ray.*

2. Not to recede from terms or assertions; to persist in.

Upon such large terms, and so absolute,
As our conditions shall *insist* upon,
Our peace shall stand firm as rocky mountains. *Shakspeare.*

3. To dwell upon in discourse.

Were there no other act of hostility but that which we have hitherto *insisted* on, the intercepting of her supplies were irreparably injurious to her. *Decay of Piety.*

INSI'STENT, în-sîs'tênt. *adj.* [*insistens*, Latin.] Resting upon any thing.

The breadth of the substruction must be at least double to the *insistent* wall. *Wotton.*

INSI'STURE, în-sîs'tshûre.[461] *n. s.* [from *insist*.] This word seems in *Shakspeare* to signify constancy or regularity, but is now not used.

The heav'ns themselves, the planets, and the center,
Observe degree, priority, and place,
Insisture, course, proportion, season, form,
Office and custom, in all line of order. *Shaksp.*

INSI'TIENCY, în-sîsh'ên-sê. *n. s.* [*in* and *sitio*, Latin.] Exemption from thirst.

What is more admirable than the fitness of every creature for the use we make of him? The docility of an elephant, and the *insitiency* of a camel for travelling in desarts. *Grew.*

INSI'TION, în-sîsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*insitio*, Lat.] The insertion or ingraffment of one branch into another.

Without the use of these we could have nothing of culture or civility: no tillage, grafting, or *insition*. *Ray.*

To INSNA'RE, în-snâre'. *v. a.* [*in* and *snare*.]

1. To intrap; to catch in a trap, gin, or snare; to inveigle.

Why strew'st thou sugar on that bottled spider,
Whose deadly web *insnareth* thee about? *Shaksp.*

She *insnar'd*
Mankind with her fair looks. *Milton.*
By long experience Durfey may no doubt
Insnare a gudgeon, or perhaps a trout;
Though Dryden once exclaim'd in partial spite;
He fish!—because the man attempts to write.
Fenton.

2. To entangle in difficulties or perplexities.

That which is a great part, in the weightiest causes belonging to this present controversy, hath *insnared* the judgments both of sundry good and of some well learned men, is the manifest truth of certain general principles, whereupon the ordinances that serve for usual practice in the church of God are grounded. *Hooker.*

That the hypocrite reign not, lest the people be *insnared.* *Job.*

3. *Ensnare* is more frequent.

INSNA'RER, în-snâ'rûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *insnare.*] He that insnares.

INSO'CIABLE, în-sô'shè-â-bl.[405] *adj.* [*insociable*, French; *insociabilis*, Latin.]

1. Averse from conversation.

If this austere *insociable* life
Change not your offer made in heat of blood.
Shakspeare.

2. Incapable of connexion or union.

The lowest ledge or row must be merely of stone, closely laid, without mortar, which is a general caution for all parts in building that are contiguous to board or timber, because lime and wood are *insociable.* *Wotton.*

INSOBRI'ETY, în-sô-brî'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*in* and *sobriety.*] Drunkenness; want of sobriety.

He whose conscience upbraids him with profaneness towards God, and *insobriety* towards himself, if he is just to his neighbour, he thinks he has quit scores. *Decay of Piety.*

To I'NSOLATE, în'sô-lâte.[91] *v. a.* [*insolo*, Latin.] To dry in the sun; to expose to the action of the sun.

INSOLA'TION, în-sô-lâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*insolation*, French; from *insolate.*] Exposition to the sun.

We use these towers for *insolation*, refrigeration, conservation, and for the view of divers meteors. *Bacon.*

If it have not a sufficient *insolation* it looketh pale, and attains not its laudable colour, if it be sunned too long, it suffereth a torrefaction. *Brown.*

I'NSOLENCE, în'sô-lênse. } *n. s.* [*insolence*, French; *insolentia*, Latin.] Pride exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt.
I'NSOLENCY, în'sô-lên-sê. }

They could not restrain the *insolency* of O'Neal, who, finding none now to withstand him, made himself lord of those people that remained. *Spenser.*

Such a nature
Tickled with good success, disdains the shadow
Which he treads on at noon; but I do wonder
His *insolence* can brook to be commanded
Under Cominius. *Shaksp.*
Blown with *insolence* and wine. *Milton.*

Publick judgments are the banks and shores upon which God breaks the *insolency* of sinners, and stays their proud waves. *Tillotson*

The steady tyrant man
Who with the thoughtless insolence of power,
For sport alone, pursues the cruel chace. *Thomson.*

The fear of any violence, either against her own person or against her son, might deter Penelope from using any endeavours to remove men of such *insolence* and power. *Broome.*

To I'NSOLENCE, în'sô-lênse. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To insult; to treat with contempt. A very bad word.

The bishops, who were first faulty, *insolenced* and assaulted. *King Charles.*

I'NSOLENT, în'sô-lênt. *adj.* [*insolent*, Fr. *insolens*, Lat.] Contemptuous of others; haughty; overbearing.

We have not pillaged those rich provinces which we rescued: victory itself hath not made us *insolent* masters. *Atterbury.*

I'NSOLENTLY, în'sô-lênt-lê. *adv.* [*insolenter*, Latin.] With contempt of others; haughtily; rudely.

What I must disprove,
He *insolently* talk'd to me of love. *Dryden.*

Not faction, when it shook thy regal seat,
Not senates, *insolently* loud,
Those echoes of a thoughtless crowd,
Could warp thy soul to their unjust decree. *Dryd.*

Briant, naturally of an haughty temper, treated him very *insolently*, more like a criminal than a prisoner of war. *Addison.*

INSO'LVABLE, în-sôl'vâ-bl. *adj.* [*insolvable*, French; *in* and *solve.*]

1. Not to be solved; not to be cleared; inextricable; such as admits of no solution, or explication.

Spend a few thoughts on the puzzling enquiries concerning vacuums, the doctrine of infinities, indivisibles, and incommensurables, wherein there appear some *insolvable* difficulties. *Watts.*

2. That cannot be paid.

INSO'LUBLE, în-sôl'lû-bl.[405] *adj.* [*insoluble*, French; *insolubilis*, Latin.]

1. Not to be cleared; not to be resolved.

Admit this, and what shall the scripture be but a snare and a torment to weak consciences, filling them with infinite scrupulosities, doubts *insoluble*, and extreme despair. *Hooker.*

2. Not to be dissolved or separated.

Stony matter may grow in any part of a human body; for when any thing *insoluble* sticks in any part of the body, it gathers a crust about it. *Arbuthnot.*

INSO'LVENT, în-sôl'vênt. *adj.* [*in* and *solvo*, Latin.] Unable to pay.

By public declaration he proclaimed himself *insolvent* of those vast sums he had taken upon credit. *Howel.*

A farmer accused his guards for robbing him of oxen, and the emperor shot the offenders; but demanding reparation of the accuser for so many brave fellows, and finding him *insolvent*, compounded the matter by taking his life. *Addison.*

An *insolvent* is a man that cannot pay his debts. *Watts.*

Insolvent tenant of incumber'd space. *Smart.*

INSO'LVENCY, în-sôl'vên-sê. *n. s.* [from *insolvent.*] Inability to pay debts. An act of *insolvency* is a law by which imprisoned debtors are released without payment.

INSOMU'CH, în-sô-mûtsh'.[352] *conj.* [*in so much.*] So that; to such a degree that. This word is growing obsolete.

It hath ever been the use of the conqueror to despise the language of the conquered, and to force him to learn his: so did the Romans always use, *insomuch* that there is no nation but is sprinkled with their language. *Spenser.*

To make ground fertile, ashes excel; *insomuch* as the countries about Ætna have amends made them, for the mischiefs the eruptions do. *Bacon.*

Simonides was an excellent poet, *insomuch* that he made his fortune by it. *L'Estrange*

They made the ground uneven about their nest, *insomuch* that the slate did not lie flat upon it, but left a free passage underneath. *Addison.*

To INSPE'CT, în-spêkt'. *v. a.* [*inspicio*, *inspectum*, Latin.] To look into by way of examination.

INSPE'CTION, în-spêk'shûn. *n. s.* [*inspection*, French; *inspectio*, Latin.]

1. Prying examination; narrow and close survey.

With narrow search, and with *inspection* deep,
Consider every creature. *Milton.*

Our religion is a religion that dares to be understood; that offers itself to the search of the inquisitive, to the *inspection* of the severest and the most awakened reason; for, being secure of her substantial truth and purity, she knows that for her to be seen and looked into, is to be embraced and admired, as there needs no greater argument for men to love the light than to see it. *South.*

2. Superintendence; presiding care. In the first sense it should have *into* before the object, and in the second sense may admit *over;* but authors confound them.

We may safely conceal our good deeds, when they run no hazard of being diverted to improper ends, for want of our own *inspection.* *Atterbury.*

We should apply ourselves to study the perfections of God, and to procure lively and vigorous impressions of his perpetual presence with us, and *inspection over* us. *Atterbury.*

The divine *inspection into* the affairs of the world, doth necessarily follow from the nature and being of God; and he that denies this, doth implicitly deny his existence. *Bentley.*

INSPE'CTOR, în-spêk'tûr.[166] *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. A prying examiner.

With their new light our bold *inspectors* press,
Like Cham, to shew their father's nakedness.
Denham.

2. A superintendent.

Young men may travel under a wise *inspector* or tutor to different parts, that they may bring home useful knowledge. *Watts.*

INSPE'RSION, în-spêr'shûn. *n. s.* [*inspersio*, Latin.] A sprinkling upon. *Ains.*

To INSPHE'RE, în-sfêre'. *v. a.* [*in* and *sphere.*] To place in an orb or sphere.

Where those immortal shapes
Of bright aerial spirits live *inspher'd*,
In regions mild of calm and serene air. *Milton.*

INSPI'RABLE, în-spî'râ-bl. *adj.* [from *inspire.*] Which may be drawn in with the breath; which may be infused.

To these *inspirable* hurts, we may enumerate those they sustain from their expiration of fulginous steams. *Harvey.*

INSPIRA'TION, în-spê-râ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *inspire.*]

1. The act of drawing in the breath.

In any inflammation of the diaphragm, the symptoms are a violent fever, and a most exquisite pain increased upon *inspiration*, by which it is distinguished from a pleurisy, in which the greatest pain is in expiration. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The act of breathing into any thing.

3. Infusion of ideas into the mind by a superiour power.

I never spoke with her in all my life.
—How can she then call us by our names,
Unless it be by *inspiration*? *Shaksp.*

Your father was ever virtuous, and holy men at their death have good *inspirations.* *Shaksp.*

We to his high *inspiration* owe,
That what was done before the flood we know.
Denham.

What the tragedian wrote, the late success
Declares was *inspiration*, and not guess. *Denham.*

Inspiration is when an overpowering impression of any proposition is made upon the mind by God himself, that gives a convincing and indubitable evidence of the truth and divinity of it: so were the prophets and the apostles *inspired.* *Watts.*

To INSPI'RE, în-spîre'. *v. n.* [*inspiro*,

Latin; *inspirer*, Fr.] To draw in the breath: opposed to *expire*.

If the *inspiring* and expiring organ of any animal be stopt, it suddenly yields to nature and dies. *Walton.*

To INSPI'RE, în-spire'. *v. a.*

1. To breathe into.

Ye nine, descend and sing,
The breathing instruments *inspire*. *Pope.*

2. To infuse by breathing.

He knew not his Maker, and he that *inspired* into him an active soul, and breathed in a living spirit. *Wisdom.*

3. To infuse into the mind; to impress upon the fancy.

I have been troubled in my sleep this night;
But dawning day new comfort hath *inspir'd*. *Shakspeare.*

Then to the heart *inspir'd*
Vernal delight. *Milton.*

4. To animate by supernatural infusion.

Nor th' *inspir'd*
Castalian spring. *Milton.*

Erato, thy poet's mind *inspire*,
And fill his soul with thy celestial fire. *Dryden.*

The letters are often read to the young religious, to *inspire* them with sentiments of virtue. *Addison.*

5. To draw in with the breath.

By means of sulphurous coal smokes the lungs are stifled and oppressed, whereby they are forced to *inspire* and expire the air with difficulty in comparison of the facility of *inspiring* and expiring the air in the country. *Harvey.*

His baleful breath *inspiring* as he glides;
Now like a chain around her neck he rides. *Dryd.*

INSPI'RER, în-spi'rûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *inspire*.] He that inspires.

To the infinite God, the omnipotent creator and preserver of the world, the most gracious redeemer, sanctifier, and *inspirer* of mankind, be all honour. *Derham.*

To INSPI'RIT, în-spîr'ît. *v. a.* [*in* and *spirit*.] To animate; to actuate; to fill with life and vigour; to enliven; to invigorate; to encourage.

It has pleased God to *inspirit* and actuate all his evangelical methods by a concurrence of supernatural strength, which makes it not only eligible but possible; easy and pleasant to do whatever he commands us. *Decay of Piety.*

A discreet use of becoming ceremonies renders the service of the church solemn and affecting, *inspirits* the sluggish, and inflames even the devout worshipper. *Atterbury.*

The courage of Agamemnon is *inspirited* by love of empire and ambition. *Pope.*

Let joy or ease, let affluence or content,
And the gay conscience of a life well spent,
Calm ev'ry thought, *inspirit* ev'ry grace,
Glow in thy heart, and smile upon thy face. *Pope.*

To INSPI'SSATE, în-spîs'sâte. *v. a.* [*in* and *spissus*, Lat.] To thicken; to make thick.

Sugar doth *inspissate* the spirits of the wine, and maketh them not so easy to resolve into vapour. *Bacon.*

This oil farther *inspissated* by evaporation turns into balm. *Arbuthnot.*

INSPISSA'TION, în-spîs-sâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *inspissate*.] The act of making any liquid thick.

The effect is wrought by the *inspissation* of the air. *Bacon.*

Recent urine will crystallize by *inspissation*, and afford a salt neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbuthnot.*

INSTABI'LITY, în-stâ-bîl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*instabilité*, French; *instabilitas*, from *instabilis*, Latin.] Inconstancy; fickleness; mutability of opinion or conduct.

Instability of temper ought to be checked, when it disposes men to wander from one scheme of government to another; such a fickleness cannot but be fatal to our country. *Addison.*

INSTA'BLE, în-stâ'bl.[405] *adj.* [*instabilis*, Lat.] Inconstant; changing. See UNSTABLE.

To INSTA'LL, în-ståll'.[84 406] *v. a.* [*installer*, French; *in* and *stall*.] To advance to any rank or office, by placing in the seat or stall proper to that condition.

She reigns a goddess now among the saints,
That whilom was the saint of shepherds light,
And is *installed* now in heaven's light. *Spenser.*

Cranmer is return'd with welcome,
Install'd archbishop of Canterbury. *Shakspeare.*

The king chose him master of the horse, after this he was *installed* of the most noble order. *Wotton.*

INSTALLA'TION, în-stål-lâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*installation*, French; from *install*.] The act of giving visible possession of a rank or office, by placing in the proper seat.

Upon the election the bishop gives a mandate for his *installation*. *Ayliffe.*

INSTA'LMENT, în-ståll'mênt. *n. s.* [from *install*.]

1. The act of installing.

Is it not easy
To make lord William Hastings of our mind,
For the *instalment* of this noble duke
In the seat royal? *Shakspeare.*

2. The seat in which one is installed.

Search Windsor-castle, elves,
The several chairs of order look you scour;
Each fair *instalment*, coat and several crest
With loyal blazon evermore be blest! *Shaksp.*

I'NSTANCE, în'stânse. } *n. s* [*instance*, Fr.]
I'NSTANCY, în'stân-sê. }

1. Importunity; urgency; solicitation.

Christian men should much better frame themselves to those heavenly precepts which our Lord and Saviour with so great *instancy* gave us concerning peace and unity, if we did concur to have the ancient councils renewed. *Hooker.*

2. Motive; influence; pressing argument. Not in use.

She dwells so securely upon her honour, that folly dares not present itself. Now, could I come to her with any direction in my hand, my desires had *instance* and argument to commend themselves. *Shakspeare.*

The *instances* that second marriage move,
Are base respects of thrift, but none of love. *Shakspeare.*

3. Prosecution or process of a suit.

The *instance* of a cause is said to be that judicial process which is made from the contestation of a suit, even to the time of pronouncing sentence in the cause, or till the end of three years. *Ayliffe.*

4. Example; document.

Yet doth this accident
So far exceed all *instance*, all discourse,
That I am ready to distrust mine eyes. *Shaksp.*

In furnaces of copper and brass, where vitriol is often cast in, there riseth suddenly a fly, which sometimes moveth on the walls of the furnace; sometimes in the fire below; and dieth presently as soon as it is out of the furnace: which is a noble *instance*, and worthy to be weighed. *Bacon.*

We find in history *instances* of persons, who after their prisons have been flung open, have chosen rather to languish in their dungeons, than stake their miserable lives and fortunes upon the success of a revolution. *Addison.*

The greatest saints are sometimes made the most remarkable *instances* of suffering. *Atterbury.*

Suppose the earth should be removed nearer to the sun, and revolve for *instance* in the orbit of Mercury, the whole ocean would boil with heat. *Bentley.*

The use of *instances* is to illustrate and explain a difficulty; and this end is best answered by such *instances* as are familiar and common. *Baker.*

5. State of any thing.

These seem as if, in the time of Edward the first, they were drawn up into the form of a law in the first *instance*. *Hale.*

6. Occasion; act.

The performances required on our part, are no other than what natural reason has endeavoured to recommend, even in the most severe and difficult *instances* of duty. *Rogers.*

A soul supreme in each hard *instance* try'd
Above all pain, all anger, and all pride. *Pope.*

If Eusebia has lived as free from sin as it is possible for human nature, it is because she is always watching and guarding against all *instances* of pride. *Law's Serious Call.*

To I'NSTANCE, în'stâns. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To give or offer an example.

As to false citations, that the world may see how little he is to be trusted, I shall *instance* in two or three about which he makes the loudest clamour. *Tillotson.*

In tragedy and satire, this age and the last have excelled the ancients; and I would *instance* in Shakspeare of the former, in Dorset of the latter. *Dryden.*

I'NSTANT, în'stânt. *adj.* [*instant*, Fr. *instans*, Lat.]

1. Pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest.

And they were *instant* with loud voices, requiring that he might be crucified. *Luke.*

Rejoicing in hope; patient in tribulation; continuing *instant* in prayer. *Romans.*

2. Immediate; without any time intervening; present.

Our good old friend, bestow
Your needful counsel to our businesses,
Which crave the *instant* use. *Shakspeare.*

Th' *instant* stroke of death denounc'd to-day,
Remov'd far off. *Milton.*

Nor native country thou, nor friend shalt see;
Nor war hast thou to wage, nor year to come;
Impending death is thine, and *instant* doom. *Prior.*

3. Quick; making no delay.

Instant without disturb they took alarm. *Milton.*

Griev'd that a visitant so long should wait
Unmark'd, unhonour'd, at a monarch's gate;
Instant he flew with hospitable haste,
And the new friend with courteous air embrac'd. *Pope.*

I'NSTANT, în'stânt. *n. s.* [*instant*, Fr.]

1. *Instant* is such a part of duration wherein we perceive no succession. *Locke.*

There is scarce an *instant* between their flourishing and their not being. *Hooker.*

Her nimble body yet in time must move,
And not in *instants* through all places stride:
But she is nigh and far, beneath, above,
In point of time, which thought cannot divide. *Davies.*

At any *instant* of time the moving atom is but in one single point in the line; therefore all but that one point is either future or past, and no other parts are co-existent or contemporary with it. *Bentley.*

2. A particular time.

I can at any unseasonable *instant* of the night appoint her to look out at her lady's chamber window. *Shakspeare.*

3. It is used in low and commercial language for a day of the present or current month.

On the twentieth *instant* it is my intention to erect a lion's head. *Addison.*

INSTANTA'NEOUS, în-stân-tâ'nê-ûs. *adj.*

[*instantaneus*, Latin.] Done in an instant; acting at once without any perceptible succession; acting with the utmost speed; done with the utmost speed.

This manner of the beginning or ceasing of the deluge doth not at all agree with the *instantaneous* actions of creation and annihilation. *Burnet.*

The rapid radiance *instantaneous* strikes
Th' illumin'd mountain. *Thomson.*

INSTANTA'NEOUSLY, în-stân-tâ'nè-ûs-lè. *adv.* [from *instantaneous*.] In an indivisible point of time.

What I had heard of the raining of frogs came to my thoughts, there being reason to conclude that those came from the clouds, or were *instantaneously* generated. *Derham.*

I'NSTANTLY, în'stânt-lè. *adv.* [*instanter*, Latin.]

1. Immediately; without any perceptible intervention of time.

In a great whale, the sense and the affects of any one part of the body *instantly* make a transcursion throughout the whole body. *Bacon.*

Sleep *instantly* fell on me. *Milton.*

As sev'ral winds arise,
Just so their natures alter *instantly*. *May.*

2. With urgent importunity.

To INSTA'TE, în-stâte'.[91] *v. a.* [*in* and *state*.]

1. To place in a certain rank or condition.

This kind of conquest does only *instate* the victor in these rights, which the conquered prince had. *Hale.*

Had this glistering monster been born to thy poverty, he could not have been so bad; nor, perhaps, had thy birth *instated* thee in the same greatness, wouldst thou have been better. *South.*

The first of them being eminently holy and dear to God, should derive a blessing to his posterity on that account, and prevail at last to have them also accepted as holy, and *instated* in the favour of God. *Atterbury.*

2. To invest. Obsolete.

For his possessions,
Although by confiscation they are ours,
We do *instate* and widow you withal. *Shaksp.*

INSTAURA'TION, în-stâw-râ'shûn. *n. s.* [*instauration*, French; *instauratio*, Latin.] Restoration; reparation; renewal.

INSTE'AD *of*, în-stèd'.[234] prep. [A word formed by the coalition of *in* and *stead*, place.]

1. In room of; in place of.

They, *instead of* fruit,
Chew'd bitter ashes. *Milton.*

Vary the form of speech, and *instead of* the word church make it a question in politicks, whether the monument be in danger. *Swift.*

2. Equal to.

This very consideration to a wise man is *instead of* a thousand arguments, to satisfy him, that, in those times, no such thing was believed. *Tillotson.*

3. *Instead* is sometimes used without *of*. In the place; in the room.

He in derision sets
Upon their tongues a various spirit, to rase
Quite out their native language, and *instead*
To sow a jangling noise of tongues unknown. *Milton.*

To INSTE'EP, în-stèèp'. *v. a.* [*in* and *steep*.]

1. To soak: to macerate in moisture.

Suffolk first died, and York, all haggled over,
Comes to him where in gore he lay *insteep'd*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Lying under water.

The gutter'd rocks, and congregated sands,
Traitors *insteep'd* to clog the guiltless keel. *Shaksp.*

I'NSTEP, în'stèp. *n. s.* [*in* and *step*.] The upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg.

The caliga was a military shoe with a very thick sole, tied above the *instep* with leather thongs. *Arbuthnot.*

To I'NSTIGATE, în'stè-gâte. *v. a.* [*instigo*, Latin; *instiguer*, French.] To urge to ill; to provoke or incite to a crime.

INSTIGA'TION, în-stè-gâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*instigation*, French; from *instigate*.] Incitement to a crime; encouragement; impulse to ill.

Why, what need we
Commune with you of this? But rather follow
Our forceful *instigation*. *Shakspeare.*

It was partly by the *instigation* of some factious malecontents that bare principal stroke amongst them. *Bacon.*

Shall any man, that wilfully procures the cutting of whole armies to pieces, set up for an innocent? As if the lives that were taken away by his *instigation* were not to be charged upon his account. *L'Estrange.*

We have an abridgement of all the baseness and villainy that both the corruption of nature and the *instigation* of the devil could bring the sons of men to. *South.*

INSTIGA'TOR, în'stè-gâ-tûr.[521] *n. s.* [*instigateur*, French; from *instigate*.] Inciter to ill.

That sea of blood is enough to drown in eternal misery the malicious author or *instigator* of its effusion. *King Charles.*

Either the eagerness of acquiring, or the revenge of missing dignities, have been the great *instigators* of ecclesiastick feuds. *Decay of Piety.*

To INSTI'L, în-stîl'. *v. a.* [*instillo*, Latin; *instiller*, French.]

1. To infuse by drops.

He from the well of life three drops *instill'd*. *Milton.*

2. To insinuate any thing imperceptibly into the mind; to infuse.

Though assemblies be had indeed for religion's sake, hurtful nevertheless they may easily prove, as well in regard of their fitness to serve the turn of hereticks, and such as privily will soonest adventure to *instil* their poison into men's minds. *Hooker.*

He had a farther design to *instil* and insinuate good instruction, by contributing to men's happiness in this present life. *Calamy.*

Those heathens did in a particular manner *instil* the principle into their children of loving their country, which is far otherwise now-a-days. *Swift.*

INSTILLA'TION, în-stîl-lâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*instillatio*, Lat. from *instil*.]

1. The act of pouring in by drops.

2. The act of infusing slowly into the mind.

3. The thing infused.

They embitter the cup of life by insensible *instillations*. *Rambler.*

INSTI'LMENT, în-stîl'mênt. *n. s.* [from *instil*.] Any thing instilled.

The leperous *instilment*. *Shakspeare.*

INSTI'NCT, în-stîngkt'. *adj.* [*instinct*, Fr. *instinctus*, Lat.] Moved; animated. A word not in use.

Forth rush'd with whirlwind sound
The chariot of paternal deity,
Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel undrawn,
Itself *instinct* with spirit, but convoy'd
By four cherubick shapes. *Milton.*

I'NSTINCT, în'stîngkt.[494] *n. s.* [*instinct*, French; *instinctus*, Latin. This word had its accent formerly on the last syllable.] Desire or aversion acting in the mind without the intervention of reason or deliberation; the power of determining the will of brutes.

In him they fear your highness' death;
And mere *instinct* of love and loyalty
Makes them thus forward in his banishment. *Shakspeare.*

Thou knowest I am as valiant as Hercules; but beware *instinct;* the lion will not touch the true prince: *instinct* is a great matter. I was a coward on *instinct:* I shall think the better of myself and thee, during my life; I for a valiant lion, and thee for a true prince. *Shakspeare.*

But providence or *instinct* of nature seems,
Or reason though disturb'd, and scarce consulted,
To have guided me aright. *Milton.*

Nature first pointed out my Portius to me,
And easily taught me by her secret force
To love thy person, ere I knew thy merit;
Till what was *instinct* grew up into friendship. *Addison.*

The philosopher avers,
That reason guides our deed, and *instinct* theirs,
Instinct and reason how shall we divide? *Prior.*

Reason serves when press'd;
But honest *instinct* comes a volunteer. *Pope.*

INSTI'NCTED, în-stîngk'tèd. *adj.* [*instinctus*, Latin.] Impressed as an animated power. This, neither musical nor proper, was perhaps introduced by *Bentley.*

What native unextinguishable beauty must be impressed and *instincted* through the whole, which the defedation of so many parts by a bad printer and a worse editor could not hinder from shining forth! *Bentley.*

INSTI'NCTIVE, în-stîngk'tîv. *adj.* [from *instinct*.] Acting without the application of choice or reason; arising in the mind without apparent cause.

Rais'd
By quick *instinctive* motion, up I sprung,
As thitherward endeavouring. *Milton.*

It will be natural that Ulysses's mind should forbode; and it appears that the *instinctive* presage was a favourite opinion of Homer's. *Broome.*

INSTI'NCTIVELY, în-stîngk'tîv-lè. *adv.* [from *instinctive*.] By instinct; by the call of nature.

The very rats
Instinctively had quit it. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

To I'NSTITUTE, în'stè-tûte. *v. n.* [*instituo*, *institutum*, Latin; *instituer*, Fr.]

1. To fix; to establish; to appoint; to enact; to settle; to prescribe.

God then *instituted* a law natural to be observed by creatures; and therefore, according to the manner of laws, the institution thereof is described as being established by solemn injunction. *Hooker.*

Here let us breathe, and haply *institute*
A course of learning and ingenuous studies. *Shak.*

To the production of the effect they are determined by the laws of their nature, *instituted* and imprinted on them by inimitable wisdom. *Hale.*

The theocracy of the Jews was *instituted* by God himself. *Temple.*

To *institute* a court and country party without materials, would be a very new system in politicks. *Swift.*

2. To educate; to instruct; to form by instruction.

If children were early *instituted*, knowledge would insensibly insinuate itself. *Decay of Piety.*

I'NSTITUTE, în'stè-tûte. *n. s.* [*institut*, Fr. *institutum*, Lat.]

1. Established law; settled order.

This law, though custom now directs the course,
As nature's *institute* is yet in force,
Uncancel'd, though disused. *Dryden.*

2. Precept; maxim; principle.

Thou art pale in mighty studies grown,
To make the stoick *institutes* thy own. *Dryden.*

INSTITU'TION, în-stė-tù'shŭn. *n. s.* [*institution* Fr. *institutio*, Lat.]

1. Act of establishing.

2. Establishment; settlement.

The *institution* of God's law is described as being established by solemn injunction. *Hooker.*

It became him by whom all things are, to be the way of salvation to all, that the *institution* and restitution of the world might be both wrought with one hand. *Hooker.*

This unlimited power placed fundamentally in the body of a people, is what legislators have endeavoured, in their several schemes of *institutions* of government, to deposit in such hands as would preserve the people. *Swift.*

3. Positive law.

They quarrel sometimes with the execution of laws, and sometimes with the *institution*. *Temple.*

The holiness of the first fruits and the lump is an holiness merely of *institution*, outward and nominal; whereas the holiness of the root is an holiness of nature, inherent and real. *Atterbury.*

The law and *institution* founded by Moses was to establish religion, and to make mercy and peace known to the whole earth. *Forbes.*

4. Education.

After baptism, when it is in infancy received, succeeds instruction and *institution* in the nature and several branches of that vow, which was made at the font, in a short intelligible manner. *Hammond.*

It is a necessary piece of providence in the *institution* of our children, to train them up to somewhat in their youth, that may honestly entertain them in their age. *L'Estrange.*

His learning was not the effect of precept or *institution*. *Bentley.*

INSTITU'TIONARY, în-stė-tù'shŭn-ăr-ė.[512] *adj.* [from *institution*.] Elemental; containing the first doctrines, or principles of doctrine.

That it was not out of fashion Aristotle declareth in his politicks among the *institutionary* rules of youth. *Brown.*

I'NSTITUTIST, în'stė-tù-tîst. *n. s.* [from *institute*.] Writer of institutes or elemental instructions.

Green gall the *institutists* would persuade us to be an effect of an over-hot stomach. *Harvey.*

I'NSTITUTOR, în'stė-tù-tŭr.[166 521] *n. s.* [*instituteur*, Fr. *institutor*, Lat.]

1. An establisher; one who settles.

It might have succeeded a little better, if it had pleased the *institutors* of the civil months of the sun to have ordered them alternately odd and even. *Holder on Time.*

2. Instructor; educator.

The two great aims which every *institutor* of youth should mainly and intentionally drive at. *Walker.*

To INSTO'P, în-stŏp'. *v. a.* [*in* and *stop*.] To close up; to stop.

With boiling pitch another near at hand
The seams *instops*. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

To INSTRU'CT, în-strŭkt'. *v. a.* participle preterit *instructed* or *instruct*. [*instruo*, Lat. *instruire*, Fr.]

1. To teach; to form by precept; to inform authoritatively; to educate; to institute; to direct.

Out of heaven he made thee to hear his voice, that he might *instruct* thee. *Deuteronomy.*

His God doth *instruct* him to discretion, and doth teach him. *Isaiah.*

Chenaniah, chief of the Levites, *instructed* about the song, because he was skilful. 1 *Chronicles.*

Thou approvest the things that are more excellent, being *instructed* out of the law. *Romans.*

Instruct me, for thou knowest. *Milton.*

He ever by consulting at thy shrine
Return'd the wiser, or the more *instruct*
To fly or follow what concern'd him most. *Milton.*

2. It has commonly *in* before the thing taught.

They that were *instructed in* the songs of the Lord were two hundred fourscore and eight. 1 *Chronicles.*

These are the things *wherein* Solomon was *instructed* for building of the house of God. 2 *Chron.*

3. To model; to form. Little in use.

They speak to the merits of a cause, after the proctor has prepared and *instructed* the same for a hearing before the judge. *Ayliffe.*

INSTRU'CTER, în-strŭk'tŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *instruct*.] A teacher; an institutor; one who delivers precepts or imparts knowledge. It is often written *instructor*.

Though you have ten thousand *instructors* in Christ. 1 *Corinthians.*

After the flood arts to Chaldea fell,
The father of the faithful there did dwell,
Who both their parent and *instructor* was. *Denham.*

O thou, who future things can'st represent
As present, heav'nly *instructor!* *Milton.*

Poets, the first *instructors* of mankind,
Brought all things to their native proper use. *Roscommon.*

They see how they are beset on every side, not only with temptations, but *instructors* to vice. *Locke.*

Several *instructors* were disposed among this little helpless people. *Addison.*

We have precepts of duty given us by our *instructors*. *Rogers.*

INSTRU'CTION, în-strŭk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*instruction*, French; from *instruct*.]

1. The act of teaching; information.

It lies on you to speak,
Not by your own *instruction*, nor by any matter
Which your heart prompts you to. *Shaksp.*

We are beholden to judicious writers of all ages, for those discoveries and discourses they have left behind them for our *instruction*. *Locke.*

2. Precepts conveying knowledge.

Will ye not receive *instruction* to hearken to receive my words? *Jeremiah.*

On ev'ry thorn delightful wisdom grows,
In ev'ry stream a sweet *instruction* flows;
But some untaught o'erhear the whisp'ring rill,
In spite of sacred leisure, blockheads still. *Young.*

3. Authoritative information; mandate.

See this dispatch'd with all the haste thou can'st; Anon I'll give thee more *instruction*. *Shaksp.*

INSTRU'CTIVE, în-strŭk'tĭv.[167] *adj.* [from *instruct; instructif*, Fr.] Conveying knowledge.

With variety of *instructive* expressions by speech man alone is endowed. *Holder.*

I would not laugh but to instruct; or if my mirth ceases to be *instructive*, it shall never cease to be innocent. *Addison.*

I'NSTRUMENT, în'strù-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*instrument*, Fr. *instrumentum*, Latin.]

1. A tool used for any work or purpose.

If he smite him with an *instrument* of iron, so that he die, he is a murderer. *Numbers.*

What artificial frame, what *instrument*,
Did one superior genius e'er invent;
Which to the muscles is preferr'd? *Blackmore.*

Box is useful for turners and *instrument* makers. *Mortimer.*

2. A frame constructed so as to yield harmonious sounds.

He that striketh an *instrument* with skill, may cause notwithstanding a very pleasant sound, if the string whereon he striketh chance to be capable of harmony. *Hooker.*

She taketh most delight
In musick, *instruments* and poetry. *Shaksp.*

In solitary groves he makes his moan,
Nor, mix'd in mirth, in youthful pleasure shares,
But sighs when songs and *instruments* he hears. *Dryden.*

3. A writing containing any contract or order.

He called Edna his wife, and took paper, and did write an *instrument* of covenants, and sealed it. *Tobias.*

4. The agent. It is used of persons as well as things, but of persons very often in an ill sense.

If, haply, you my father do suspect,
An *instrument* of this your calling back,
Lay not your blame on me. *Shaksp.*

5. That by means whereof something is done.

The gods would not have delivered a soul into the body which hath arms and legs, only *instruments* of doing; but that it were intended the mind should employ them. *Sidney.*

All voluntary self-denials and austerities which christianity commends become necessary, not simply for themselves, but as *instruments* towards a higher end. *Decay of Piety.*

Reputation is the smallest sacrifice those can make us, who have been the *instruments* of our ruin. *Swift.*

There is one thing to be considered concerning reason, whether syllogism be the proper *instrument* of it, and the usefullest way of exercising this faculty. *Locke.*

6. One who acts only to serve the purposes of another.

He scarcely knew what was done in his own chamber, but as it pleased her *instruments* to frame themselves. *Sidney.*

All the *instruments* which aided to expose the child, were even then lost when it was found. *Shakspeare.*

In benefits as well as injuries, it is the principal that we are to consider, not the *instrument;* that which a man does by another, is in truth his own act. *L'Estrange.*

The bold are but the *instruments* of the wise,
They undertake the dangers they advise. *Dryden.*

INSTRUME'NTAL, în-strù-mĕn'tăl. *adj.* [*instrumental*, Fr. *instrumentum*, Latin.]

1. Conducive as means to some end, organical.

All second and *instrumental* causes, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become altogether silent, virtueless, and dead. *Ralcigh.*

Prayer, which is *instrumental* to every thing, hath a particular promise in this thing. *Taylor.*

It is not an essential part of religion, but rather an auxiliary and *instrumental* duty. *Smalridge.*

I discern some excellent final causes of conjunction of body and soul; but the *instrumental* I know not, nor what invisible bands and fetters unite them together. *Bentley.*

2. Acting to some end; contributing to some purpose; helpful: used of persons and things.

The presbyterian merit is of little weight, when they allege themselves *instrumental* towards the restoration. *Swift.*

3. Consisting not of voices but instruments; produced by instruments; not vocal.

They which, under pretence of the law ceremonial abrogated, require the abrogation of *instrumental* musie, approving nevertheless the use of vocal melody to remain, must shew some reason, wherefore the one should be thought a legal ceremony and not the other. *Hooker.*

Oft in bands,
While they keep watch, or nightly rounding walk,
With heavenly touch of *instrumental* sounds
In full harmonious number join'd, their songs
Divide the night, and lift our thoughts to heav'n.
Milton.

Sweet voices, mixt with *instrumental* sounds
Ascend the vaulted roof, the vaulted roof rebounds.
Dryden.

INSTRUMENTA'LITY, în-strû-mĕn-tăl'ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [from *instrumental.*] Subordinate agency; agency of any thing as means to an end.

Those natural and involuntary actings are not done by deliberation and formal command, yet they are done by the virtue, energy, and influx of the soul, and the *instrumentality* of the spirits. *Hale.*

INSTRUME'NTALLY, în-strû-mĕn'tăl-è. *adv.* [from *instrumental.*] In the nature of an instrument; as means to an end.

Man's well-being here in this life is but *instrumentally* good, as being the means for him to be well in the next life. *Digby.*

Habitual preparation for the sacrament consists in a standing, permanent habit, or principle of holiness, wrought chiefly by God's spirit, and *instrumentally* by his word, in the heart or soul of man. *South.*

INSTRUME'NTALNESS, în-strû-mĕn'tăl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *instrumental.*] Usefulness as means to an end.

The *instrumentalness* of riches to works of charity, has rendered it very political, in every christian commonwealth, by laws to settle and secure property. *Hammond.*

INSU'FFERABLE, în-sûf'fûr-â-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *sufferable.*]

1. Intolerable; insupportable; intense beyond endurance.

The one is oppressed with constant heat, the other with *insufferable* cold. *Brown.*

Eyes that confess'd him born for kingly sway,
So fierce, they flash'd *insufferable* day. *Dryden.*

Though great light be *insufferable* to our eyes, yet the highest degree of darkness does not at all disease them; because that causing no disorderly motion, leaves that curious organ unharmed. *Locke.*

2. Detestable; contemptible; disgusting beyond endurance.

A multitude of scribblers, who daily pester the world with their *insufferable* stuff, should be discouraged from writing any more. *Dryden.*

INSU'FFERABLY, în-sûf'fûr-â-blè. *adv.* [from *insufferable.*] To a degree beyond endurance.

Those heav'nly shapes
Will dazzle now this earthly, with their blaze
Insufferably bright. *Milton.*

There is no person remarkably ungrateful, who was not also *insufferably* proud. *South*

INSUFFI'CIENCE, în-sûf-fîsh'ĕnse. } *n. s.*
INSUFFI'CIENCY, în-sûf-fîsh'ĕn-sè. } [*insufficience*, French; *in* and *sufficient.*] Inadequateness to any end or purpose; want of requisite value or power: used of things and persons.

The minister's aptness or *insufficiency*, otherwise than by reading to instruct the flock, standeth in this place as a stranger, with whom our form of common prayer hath nothing to do. *Hooker.*

The *insufficiency* of the light of nature is, by the light of scripture, so fully supplied, that further light than this hath added, there doth not need unto that end. *Hooker.*

We will give you sleepy drinks, that your senses, unintelligent of our *insufficience*, may, though they cannot praise us, as little accuse us. *Shaksp*

Till experience had discovered their defect and *insufficiency*, I did certainly conclude them to be infallible. *Wilkins.*

Consider the pleas made use of to this purpose, and shew the *insufficiency* and weakness of them. *Atterbury.*

INSUFFI'CIENT, în-sûf-fîsh'ĕnt. *adj.* [*insufficient*, French; *in* and *sufficient.*] Inadequate to any need, use, or purpose; wanting abilities; incapable; unfit.

The bishop to whom they shall be presented, may justly reject them as incapable and *insufficient*. *Spenser.*

We are weak, dependant creatures, *insufficient* to our own happiness, full of wants which of ourselves we cannot relieve, exposed to a numerous train of evils which we know not how to divert. *Rogers.*

Fasting kills by the bad state, not by the *insufficient* quantity of fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

INSUFFI'CIENTLY, în-sûf-fîsh'ĕnt-lè. *adv.* [from *insufficient.*] With want of proper ability; not skilfully.

INSUFFLA'TION, în-sûf-flâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*in* and *sufflo*, Latin.] The act of breathing upon.

Imposition of hands is a custom of parents in blessing their children, but taken up by the apostles instead of that divine *insufflation* which Christ used. *Hammond.*

I'NSULAR, în'shû-lâr.[461] } *adj.* [*insulaire*,
I'NSULARY, în'shû-lâr-è. } French; *insularis*, Latin.] Belonging to an island.

Druina, being surrounded with the sea, is hardly to be invaded, having many other *insulary* advantages. *Howel.*

I'NSULATED, în'shû-lâ-tĕd. *adj.* [*insula*, Latin.] Not contiguous on any side.

INSU'LSE, în-sûlse'. *adj.* [*insulsus*, Latin.] Dull; insipid; heavy. *Dict.*

I'NSULT,[492] în'sûlt. *n. s.* [*insultus*, Latin; *insulte*, French.]

1. The act of leaping upon any thing. In this sense it has the accent on the last syllable: the sense is rare.

The bull's *insult* at four she may sustain,
But after ten from nuptial rites refrain. *Dryden.*

2. Act or speech of insolence or contempt.

The ruthless sneer that *insult* adds to grief. *Savage.*

Take the sentence seriously, because railleries are an *insult* on the unfortunate. *Broome.*

To INSU'LT, în-sûlt'. *v. a.* [*insulter*, French; *insulto*, Latin.]

1. To treat with insolence or contempt. It is used sometimes with *over*, sometimes without a preposition.

The poet makes his hero, after he was glutted by the death of Hector, and the honour he did his friend by *insulting over* his murderer, to be moved by the tears of king Priam. *Pope.*

2. To trample upon; to triumph over.

It pleas'd the king his master very lately
To strike at me upon his misconstruction;
When he conjunct, and flatt'ring his displeasure,
Tript me behind; being down, *insulted*, rail'd,
And put upon him such a deal of man,
That worthied him. *Shakspeare.*

So 'scapes the *insulting* fire his narrow jail,
And makes small outlets into open air. *Dryden.*

Ev'n when they sing at ease in full content,
Insulting o'er the toil they underwent,
Yet still they find a future task remain,
To turn the soil. *Dryden.*

INSU'LTER, în-sûlt'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *insult.*] One who treats another with insolent triumph.

Ev'n man, the merciless *insulter* man,
Man, who rejoices in our sex's weakness,
Shall pity thee. *Rowe.*

INSU'LTINGLY, în-sûlt'îng-lè. *adv.* [from *insulting.*] With contemptuous triumph.

Insultingly, he made your love his boast,
Gave me my life, and told me what it cost. *Dryd.*

INSUPERABI'LITY, în-sû-pĕr-â-bîl'ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [from *insuperable.*] The quality of being invincible.

INSU'PERABLE, în-sû'pĕr-â-bl.[454 455 462] *adj.* [*insuperabilis*, Latin.] Invincible; insurmountable; not to be conquered; not to be overcome.

This appears to be an *insuperable* objection, because of the evidence that sense seems to give it. *Digby.*

Much might be done, would we but endeavour; nothing is *insuperable* to pains and patience. *Ray.*

And middle natures how they long to join,
Yet never pass the *insuperable* line. *Pope.*

INSU'PERABLENESS, în-sû'pĕr-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *insuperable.*] Invincibleness, impossibility to be surmounted.

INSU'PERABLY, în-sû'pĕr-â-blè. *adv.* [from *insuperable.*] Invincibly; insurmountably.

Between the grain and the vein of a diamond there is this difference, that the former furthers, the latter, being so *insuperably* hard, hinders the splitting of it. *Grew.*

INSUPPO'RTABLE, în-sŭp-pòr'tâ-bl. *adj.* [*insupportable*, French; *in* and *supportable.*] Intolerable; insufferable; not to be endured.

A disgrace put upon a man in company is *insupportable;* it is heightened according to the greatness, and multiplied according to the number, of the persons that hear. *South.*

The baser the enemies are, the more *insupportable* is the insolence. *L'Estrange.*

The thought of being nothing after death is a burden *insupportable* to a virtuous man; we naturally aim at happiness, and cannot bear to have it confined to our present being. *Dryden.*

To those that dwell under or near the equator, this spring would be a most pestilent and *insupportable* summer; and as for those countries that are nearer the poles, a perpetual spring will not do their business. *Bentley.*

INSUPPO'RTABLENESS, în-sŭp-pòr'tâ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *insupportable.*] Insufferableness; the state of being beyond endurance.

Then fell she to so pitiful a declaration of the *insupportableness* of her desires, that Dorus's ears procured his eyes with tears to give testimony how much they suffered for her suffering. *Sidney.*

INSUPPO'RTABLY, în-sŭp-pòr'tâ-blè. *adv.* [from *insupportable.*] Beyond endurance.

But safest he who stood aloof,
When *insupportably* his foot advanc'd,
In scorn of their proud arms, and warlike tools,
Spurn'd them to death by troops. *Milton.*

The first day's audience sufficiently convinc'd me, that the poem was *insupportably* too long. *Dryden.*

INSURMO'UNTABLE, în-sûr-mòûn'tâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [*insurmountable*, French; *in* and *surmountable.*] Insuperable; unconquerable.

This difficulty is *insurmountable*, till I can make simplicity and variety the same. *Locke.*

Hope thinks nothing difficult; despair tells us, that difficulty is *insurmountable.* *Watts.*

INSURMO'UNTABLY, în-sûr-mòûn'tâ-blè

adv. [from *insurmountable.*] Invincibly; unconquerably.

INSURRE'CTION, în-sûr-rêk'shûn. *n. s.* [*insurgo*, Latin.] A seditious rising; a rebellious commotion.

Between the acting of a dreadful thing,
And the first motion, all the interim is
Like a phantasma, or a hideous dream:
The genius and the mortal instruments
Are then in council; and the state of man,
Like to a little kingdom, suffers then
The nature of an *insurrection.* *Shakspeare.*

This city of old time hath made *insurrection* against kings, and that rebellion and sedition have been made therein. *Ezra.*

There shall be a great *insurrection* upon those that fear the Lord. *2 Esdras.*

Insurrections of base people are commonly more furious in their beginnings. *Bacon.*

The trade of Rome had like to have suffered another great stroke by an *insurrection* in Egypt. *Arbuthnot.*

INSUSURRA'TION, în-sû-sûr-râ'shûn. *n. s.* [*insusurro*, Latin.] The act of whispering into something.

INTA'CTIBLE, în-tâk'tê-bl.[405] *adj.* [*in* and *tactum*, Latin.] Not perceptible to the touch. *Dict.*

INTA'GLIO, în-tâl'yô.[388] *n. s.* [Italian.] Any thing that has figures engraved on it so as to rise above the ground.

We meet with the figures which Juvenal describes on antique *intaglios* and medals. *Addison.*

INTA'STABLE, în-tâs'tâ-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *taste.*] Not raising any sensations in the organs of taste. A word not elegant, nor used.

Something which is invisible, *intastable*, and intangible, as existing only in the fancy, may produce a pleasure superior to that of sense. *Grew.*

INTEGER, în'tê-jûr.[98] *n. s.* [Latin.] The whole of any thing.

As not only signified a piece of money, but any *integer;* from whence is derived the word *ace*, or unit. *Arbuthnot.*

I'NTEGRAL, în'tê-grâl. *adj.* [*integral*, Fr. *integer*, Latin.]

1. Whole: applied to a thing considered as comprising all its constituent parts.

A local motion keepeth bodies *integral*, and their parts together. *Bacon.*

2. Uninjured; complete; not defective.

No wonder if one remain speechless, though of *integral* principles, who, from an infant, should be bred up amongst mutes, and have no teaching. *Holder.*

3. Not fractional; not broken into fractions.

I'NTEGRAL,[503] în'tê-grâl. *n. s.* The whole made up of parts.

Physicians, by the help of anatomical dissections, have searched into those various meanders of the veins, arteries, nerves, and *integrals* of the human body. *Hale.*

Consider the infinite complications and combinations of several concurrences to the constitution and operation of almost every *integral* in nature. *Hale.*

A mathematical whole is better called *integral*, when the several parts, which make up the whole, are distinct, and each may subsist apart. *Watts.*

INTE'GRITY, în-têg'grê-tê. *n. s.* [*integrité*, French; *integritas*, from *integer*, Lat.]

1. Honesty; uncorrupt mind; purity of manners; uncorruptedness.

Your dishonour
Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the state
Of that *integrity* which should become it. *Shaksp.*

Macduff, this noble passion,
Child of *integrity*, hath from my soul
Wip'd the black scruples, reconcil'd my thoughts
To thy good truth and honour. *Shaksp.*

Whoever has examined both parties cannot go far towards the extremes of either, without violence to his *integrity* or understanding. *Swift.*

The libertine, instead of attempting to corrupt our *integrity*, will conceal and disguise his own vices. *Rogers.*

2. Purity; genuine unadulterated state.

Language continued long in its purity and *integrity.* *Hale.*

3. Intireness; unbroken whole.

Take away this transformation, and there is no chasm, nor can it affect the *integrity* of the action. *Broome.*

INTE'GUMENT, în-têg'gû-mênt. *n. s.* [*integumentum*, *intego*, Latin.] Any thing that covers or invelops another.

He could no more live without his frize coat than without his skin: it is not indeed so properly his coat, as what the anatomists call one of the *integuments* of the body. *Addison.*

I'NTELLECT, în'têl-lêkt. *n. s.* [*intellect*, French; *intellectus*, Latin.] The intelligent mind; the power of understanding.

All heart they live, all head, all eye, all ear,
All *intellect*, all sense. *Milton.*

All those arts, rarities, and inventions, which vulgar minds gaze at, and the ingenious pursue, are but the reliques of an *intellect* defaced with sin and time. *South.*

INTELLE'CTION, în-têl-lêk'shûn. *n. s.* [*intellection*, French; *intellectio*, Latin.] The act of understanding.

Simple apprehension denotes the soul's naked *intellection* of an object, without either composition or deduction. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

They will say 'tis not the bulk or substance of the animal spirit, but its motion and agility, that produces *intellection* and sense. *Bentley.*

INTELLE'CTIVE, în-têl-lêk'tîv. *adj.* [*intellectif*, French; from *intellect.*] Having power to understand.

If a man as *intellective* be created, then either he means the whole man, or only that by which he is *intellective.* *Glanville.*

INTELLE'CTUAL, în-têl-lêk'tshû-âl.[461] *adj.* [*intellectuel*, French; *intellectualis*, low Latin.]

1. Relating to the understanding; belonging to the mind; transacted by the understanding.

Religion teaches us to present to God our bodies as well as our souls: if the body serves the soul in actions natural and civil, and *intellectual*, it must not be eased in the only offices of religion. *Taylor.*

2. Mental; comprising the faculty of understanding; belonging to the mind.

Logick is to teach us the right use of our reason, or *intellectual* powers. *Watts.*

3. Ideal; perceived by the intellect, not the senses.

In a dark vision's *intellectual* scene,
Beneath a bow'r for sorrow made,
The melancholy Cowley lay. *Cowley.*

A train of phantoms in wild order rose,
And join'd, this *intellectual* scene compose. *Pope.*

4. Having the power of understanding.

Anaxagoras and Plato term the Maker of the world an *intellectual* worker. *Hooker.*

Who would lose,
Though full of pain, this *intellectual* being,
Those thoughts that wander through eternity,
To perish rather, swallow'd up and lost,
In the wide womb of uncreated night,
Devoid of sense and motion? *Milton.*

5. Proposed as the object not of the senses but intellect: as, *Cudworth* names his book the *intellectual* system of the universe.

INTELLE'CTUAL, în-têl-lêk'tshû-âl. *n. s.* Intellect; understanding; mental powers or faculties. Little in use.

Her husband not nigh,
Whose higher *intellectual* more I shun. *Milton.*

The fancies of most, like the index of a clock, are moved but by the inward springs of the corporeal machine; which, even on the most sublimed *intellectual*, is dangerously influential. *Glanville.*

I have not consulted the repute of my *intellectuals*, in bringing their weaknesses into such discerning presences. *Glanville.*

INTE'LLIGENCE, în-têl'lê-jênse. } *n. s.* [*in-*
INTE'LLIGENCY, în-têl'lê-jên-sê. } *telligence*, French; *intelligentia*, Latin.]

1. Commerce of information; notice; mutual communication; account of things distant or secret.

It was perceived there had not been in the catholics so much foresight as to provide that true *intelligence* might pass between them of what was done. *Hooker.*

A mankind witch! hence with her, out of door!
A most *intelligency* bawd! *Shakspeare.*

He furnished his employed men liberally with money, to draw on and reward *intelligences;* giving them also in charge to advertise continually what they found. *Bacon.*

The advertisements of neighbour princes are always to be regarded, for that they receive *intelligence* from better authors than persons of inferior note. *Hayward.*

Let all the passages
Be well scour'd, that no *intelligence*
May pass between the prince and them. *Denham.*

Those tales had been sung to lull children asleep, before ever Berosus set up his *intelligence* office at Coos. *Bentley.*

2. Commerce of acquaintance; terms on which men live one with another.

Factious followers are worse to be liked, which follow not upon affection to him with whom they range themselves; whereupon commonly ensueth that ill *intelligence* that we see between great personages. *Bacon.*

He lived rather in a fair *intelligence*, than any friendship with the favourites. *Clarendon.*

3. Spirit; unbodied mind.

How fully hast thou satisfied me, pure
Intelligence of heav'n, angel! *Milton.*

There are divers ranks of created beings intermediate between the glorious God and man, as the glorious angels and created *intelligences.* *Hale.*

They hoped to get the favour of the houses, and by the favour of the houses they hoped for that of the *intelligences*, and by their favour, for that of the supreme God. *Stillingfleet.*

The regularity of motion, visible in the great variety and curiosity of bodies, is a demonstration that the whole mass of matter is under the conduct of a mighty *intelligence.* *Collier.*

Satan, appearing like a cherub to Uriel, the *intelligence* of the sun circumvented him even in his own province. *Dryden.*

4. Understanding; skill.

Heaps of huge words, up hoarded hideously,
They think to be chief praise of poetry:
And thereby wanting due *intelligence*,
Have marr'd the face of goodly poesie. *Spenser.*

INTE'LLIGENCER, în-têl'lê-jên-sûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *intelligence.*] One who sends or conveys news; one who gives notice of private or distant transactions; one who carries messages between parties.

His eyes, being his diligent *intelligencers*, could carry unto him no other news but discomfortable. *Sidney.*

How deep you were within the books of heav'n?
To us, th' imagin'd voice of heav'n itself;
The very opener and *intelligencer*
Between the grace and sanctities of heav'n,
And our dull workings. *Shakspeare.*

If they had instructions to that purpose, they might be the best *intelligencers* to the king of the true state of his whole kingdom. *Bacon.*

They are the best sort of *intelligencers;* for they have a way into the inmost closets of princes. *Howel.*

They have news-gatherers and *intelligencers*, who make them acquainted with the conversation of the whole kingdom. *Spectator.*

INTE'LLIGENT, în-tĕl'lĕ-jĕnt. *adj.* [*intelligent*, French; *intelligens*, Latin.]

1. Knowing; instructed; skilful.

It is not only in order of nature for him to govern that is the more *intelligent*, as Aristotle would have it; but there is no less required for government, courage to protect, and above all honesty. *Bacon.*

He of times,
Intelligent, th' harsh hyperborean ice
Shuns for our equal winters; when our suns
Cleave the chill'd soil, he backward wings his way. *Philips.*

Trace out the numerous footsteps of the presence and interposition of a most wise and *intelligent* architect throughout all this stupendous fabrick. *Woodward.*

2. It has *of* before the thing.

Intelligent of seasons, they set forth
Their airy caravan. *Milton.*

3. Giving information.

Servants who seem no less,
Which are to France the spies and speculations
Intelligent of our state. *Shakspeare.*

INTELLIGE'NTIAL, în-tĕl-lĕ-jĕn'shâl. *adj.* [from *intelligent.*]

1. Consisting of unbodied mind.

Food alike those pure
Intelligential substances require,
As doth your rational. *Milton.*

2. Intellectual; exercising understanding.

In at his mouth
The devil enter'd; and his brutal sense,
His heart or head possessing, soon inspir'd
With act *intelligential.* *Milton.*

INTELLIGIBI'LITY, în-tĕl-lĕ-jĕ-bĭl'ĕ-tĕ. *n.s.* [from *intelligible.*]

1. Possibility to be understood.

2. The power of understanding; intellection. Not proper.

The soul's nature consists in *intelligibility.* *Glanville.*

INTE'LLIGIBLE, în-tĕl'lĕ-jĕ-bl. *adj.* [*intelligible*, French; *intelligibilis*, Lat.] To be conceived by the understanding; possible to be understood.

We shall give satisfaction to the mind, to shew it a fair and *intelligible* account of the deluge. *Burnet.*

Something must be lost in all translations, but the sense will remain, which would otherwise be maimed, when it is scarce *intelligible.* *Dryden.*

Many natural duties relating to God, ourselves, and our neighbours, would be exceeding difficult for the bulk of mankind to find out by reason: therefore it has pleased God to express them in a plain manner, *intelligible* to souls of the lowest capacity. *Watts.*

INTE'LLIGIBLENESS, în-tĕl'lĕ-jĕ-bl-nĕs. *n.s.* [from *intelligible.*] Possibility to be understood; perspicuity.

It is in our ideas, that both the rightness of our knowledge, and the propriety or *intelligibleness* of our speaking consists. *Locke.*

INTE'LLIGIBLY, în-tĕl'lĕ-jĕ-blĕ. *adv.* [from *intelligible.*] So as to be understood; clearly; plainly.

The genuine sense, *intelligibly* told,
Shews a translator both discreet and bold. *Roscom.*

To write of metals and minerals *intelligibly*, is a task more difficult than to write of animals. *Woodw.*

INTE'MERATE, în-tĕm'ĕr-âte.[91] *adj.* [*intemeratus*, Latin.] Undefiled; unpolluted.

INTE'MPERAMENT, în-tĕm'pĕr-â-mĕnt. *n.s.* [*in* and *temperament.*] Bad constitution.

Some depend upon the *intemperament* of the part ulcerated, and others upon the afflux of lacerative humours. *Harvey.*

INTE'MPERANCE, în-tĕm'pĕr-ânse. } *n. s.*
INTE'MPERANCY, în-tĕm'pĕr-ân-sĕ. } [*intemperance*, Fr. *intemperantia*, Lat.]

1. Want of temperance; want of moderation: commonly excess in meat or drink.

Boundless *intemperance*
In nature is a tyranny. *Shakspeare.*

Another law of Lycurgus induced to *intemperancy*, and all kinds of incontinency. *Hakewill.*

Some, as thou saw'st, by violent stroke shall die;
By fire, flood, famine, by *intemperance* more
In meats and drinks, which on the earth shall bring
Diseases dire; of which a monstrous crew
Before thee shall appear; that thou may'st know
What misery th' inabstinence of Eve
Shall bring on men. *Milton.*

The Lacedemonians trained up their children to hate drunkenness and *intemperance*, by bringing a drunken man into their company. *Watts.*

2. Excessive addiction to any appetite or affection.

INTE'MPERATE, în-tĕm'pĕr-âte.[91] *adj.* [*intemperant*, Fr. *intemperatus*, Lat.]

1. Immoderate in appetite; excessive in meat or drink; drunken; gluttonous.

More women should die than men, if the number of burials answered in proportion to that of sicknesses; but men, being more *intemperate* than women, die as much by reason of their vices, as women do by the infirmity of their sex. *Graunt.*

Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, and those unanswerable doubts, which, over their cups or their coffee, they pretend to have against christianity; persuade but the covetous man not to deify his money, the *intemperate* man to abandon his revels, and I dare undertake that all their giant-like objections shall vanish. *South.*

2. Passionate; ungovernable; without rule.

You are more *intemperate* in your blood
Than those pamper'd animals
That rage in savage sensuality. *Shakspeare.*

Use not thy mouth to *intemperate* swearing; for therein is the word of sin. *Ecclus.*

3. Excessive; exceeding the just or convenient mean: as, *an* intemperate *climate; we have* intemperate *weather.*

INTE'MPERATELY, în-tĕm'pĕr-âte-lĕ. *adv.* [from *intemperate.*]

1. With breach of the laws of temperance.

How grossly do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the gospel, by living *intemperately* or unjustly. *Tillotson.*

2. Immoderately; excessively.

Do not too many believe no religion to be pure, but what is *intemperately* rigid? Whereas, no religion is true, that is not peaceable as well as pure. *Sprat.*

INTE'MPERATENESS, în-tĕm'pĕr-âte-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *intemperate.*]

1. Want of moderation.

2. Unseasonableness of weather. *Ainsw.*

INTE'MPERATURE, în-tĕm'pĕr-â-tûre. *n. s.* [from *intemperate.*] Excess of some quality.

INTE'NABLE, în-tĕn'â-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *tenable.*] Indefensible: as, *an* intenable *opinion; an* intenable *fortress.*

To INTE'ND, în-tĕnd'. *v. a.* [*intendo*, Latin.]

1. To stretch out. Obsolete.

The same advancing high above his head,
With sharp *intended* sting so rude him smote,
That to the earth him drove, as stricken dead;
Ne living wight would have him life behot *Fairy Queen.*

2. To enforce; to make intense; to strain.

What seems to be the ground of the assertion, is the magnified quality of this star, conceived to cause or *intend* the heat of this season, we find that wiser antiquity was not of this opinion. *Brown.*

By this the lungs are *intended* or remitted. *Hale.*

This vis inertiæ is essential to matter, because it neither can be *intended* or remitted in the same body; but is always proportional to the quantity of matter. *Cheyne.*

Magnetism may be *intended* and remitted, and is found only in the magnet and in iron. *Newton.*

3. To regard; to attend; to take care of.

This they should carefully *intend*, and not, when the sacrament is administered, imagine themselves called only to walk up and down in a white and shining garment. *Hooker.*

Having no children, she did with singular care and tenderness *intend* the education of Philip. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The king prayed them to have patience, 'till a little smoke, that was raised in his country, was over; slighting, as his manner was, that openly, which nevertheless he *intended* seriously. *Bacon.*

4. To pay regard or attention to. This sense is now little used.

They could not *intend* to the recovery of that country of the north. *Spenser.*

Neither was there any who might share in the government, while the king *intended* his pleasure. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The earl was a very acute and sound speaker when he would *intend* it. *Wotton.*

Go therefore, mighty powers! *intend* at home,
While here shall be our home, what best may ease
The present misery. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Their beauty they, and we our loves suspend;
Nought can our wishes, save thy health, *intend.* *Waller.*

5. To mean; to design.

The opinion she had of his wisdom was such, as made her esteem greatly of his words; but that the words themselves sounded so, as she could not imagine what they *intended.* *Sidney.*

The gods would not have delivered a soul into the body which hath arms and legs, only instruments of doing, but that it were *intended* the mind should employ them. *Sidney.*

Thou art sworn
As deeply to affect what we *intend*,
As closely to conceal what we impart. *Shaksp.*

According to this model Horace writ his odes and epods, for his satires and epistles, being *intended* wholly for instruction, required another style. *Dryd.*

INTE'NDANT, în-tĕn'dânt. *n. s.* [French.] An officer of the highest class, who oversees any particular allotment of the public business.

Nearchus, who commanded Alexander's fleet, and Onesicrates, his *intendant* general of marine, have both left relations of the Indies. *Arbuthnot.*

INTE'NDIMENT, în-tĕn'dĕ-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*entendement*, French.] Attention; patient hearing; accurate examination. This word is only to be found in *Spenser.*

Be nought hereat dismay'd,
'Till well ye wot, by grave *intendiment*,

What woman, and wherefore doth we upbraid.
Spenser.

INTE'NDMENT, în-tênd'mênt. *n. s.* [*entendement*, French.] Intention; design.

Out of my love to you, I came hither to acquaint you withal: that either you might stay him from his *intendment*, or brook such disgrace well as he shall run into. *Shakspeare.*

All that worship for fear, profit, or some other by-end, fall more or less within the *intendment* of this emblem. *L'Estrange.*

To INTE'NERATE, în-tên-nêr-âte. *v. a.* [*in* and *tener*, Latin.] To make tender; to soften.

Autumn vigour gives,
Equal, *intenerating*, milky grain. *Philips.*

INTENERA'TION, în-tên nêr-â'shûn. *n. s.* [from *intenerate.*] The act of softening or making tender.

In living creatures the noblest use of nourishment is for the prolongation of life, restoration of some degree of youth, and *inteneration* of the parts. *Bacon.*

INTE'NIBLE, în-tên'ê-bl.[405] *adj.* [*in* and *tenible.*] That cannot hold. Not in use.

I know I love in vain, strive against hope;
Yet in this captious and *intenible* sieve,
I still pour in the waters of my love. *Shakspeare.*

INTE'NSE, în-tênse'. *adj.* [*intensus*, Lat.]

1. Raised to a high degree; strained; forced; not slight; not lax.

To observe the effects of a distillation, prosecuted with so *intense* and unusual a degree of heat, we ventured to come near. *Boyle.*

Sublime or low, unbended or *intense*,
The sound is still a comment to the sense. *Roscom.*

2. Vehement; ardent.

Hebraisms warm and animate our language, and convey our thoughts in more ardent and *intense* phrases. *Addison.*

3. Kept on the stretch; anxiously attentive.

But in disparity
The one *intense;* the other still remiss,
Cannot well suit with either, but soon prove
Tedious alike. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

INTE'NSELY, în-tênse'lê. *adv.* [from *intense.*] To a great degree; not slightly; not remissly.

If an Englishman considers our world, how *intensely* it is heated, he cannot suppose that it will cool again. *Addison.*

INTE'NSENESS, în-tênse'nês. *n. s.* [from *intense.*] The state of being enforced in a high degree; force; contrariety to laxity or remission.

The water of springs and rivers, that sustains a diminution from the heat above, being evaporated more or less, in proportion to the greater or lesser *intenseness* of heat. *Woodward.*

INTE'NSION, în-tên'shûn. *n. s.* [*intension*, French; *intensio*, Latin.] The act of forcing or straining any thing; contrariety to remission or relaxation.

Sounds will be carried further with the wind than against the wind; and likewise to rise and fall with the *intension* or remission of the wind. *Bacon.*

Faith differs from hope in the extension of its object, and in the *intension* of degree. *Taylor.*

INTE'NSIVE, în-tên'sîv.[428] *adj.* [from *intense.*]

1. Stretched or increased with respect to itself; that may admit increase of degree.

As his perfection is infinitely greater than the perfection of a man, so it is infinitely greater than the perfection of an angel; and were it not infinitely greater than the perfection of an angel, it could not be infinitely greater than the perfection of a man, because the *intensive* distance between the perfection of an angel and of a man, is but finite. *Hale.*

2. Intent; unremitted.

Tired with that assiduous attendance and *intensive* circumspection, which a long fortune did require, he was not unwilling to bestow upon another some part of the pains. *Wotton.*

INTE'NSIVELY, în-tên'sîv-lê. *adv.* By increase of degree.

God and the good angels are more free than we are, that is, *intensively* in the degree of freedom; but not extensively in the latitude of the object, according to a liberty of exercise, but not of specification. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

INTE'NT, în-tênt'. *adj.* [*intentus*, Lat.]

1. Anxiously diligent; fixed with close application: formerly with *to.*

Distractions in England made most men *intent to* their own safety. *King Charles.*

2. Commonly with *on.*

When we use but those means which God hath laid before us, it is a good sign that we are rather *intent upon* God's glory than our own conveniency. *Taylor.*

The general himself had been more *intent upon* his command. *Clarendon.*

They *on* their mirth and dance
Intent. *Milton.*

Of action eager, and *intent on* thought,
The chiefs your honourable danger sought. *Dryden.*

Were men as *intent upon* this as on things of lower concernment, there are none so enslaved to the necessities of life, who might not find many vacancies that might be husbanded to this advantage of their knowledge. *Locke.*

Whilst they are *intent on* one particular part of their theme, they bend all their thoughts to prove or disprove some proposition that relates to that part, without attention to the consequences that may affect another. *Watts.*

Be *intent* and solicitous to take up the meaning of the speaker. *Watts.*

INTE'NT, în-tênt'. *n. s.* [from *intend.*]

1. A design; a purpose; a drift; a view formed; meaning.

Although the scripture of God be stored with infinite variety of matter in all kinds, although it abound with all sorts of laws, yet the principal *intent* of scripture is to deliver the laws of duties supernatural. *Hooker.*

Whereas commandment was given to destroy all places where the Canaanites had served the gods, this precept had reference unto a special *intent* and purpose, which was, that there should be but one place whereunto the people might bring offerings. *Hooker.*

Those that accuse him in his *intent* towards our wives, are a yoke of his discarded men. *Shaksp.*

I 'll urge his hatred more to Clarence;
And, if I fail not in my deep *intent*,
Clarence hath not another day to live. *Shaksp.*

This fury fit for her *intent* she chose;
One who delights in wars. *Dryden.*

The Athenians sent their fleet to Sicily, upon pretence only to assist the Leontines; but with an *intent* to make themselves masters of that island. *Grew.*

Of darkness visible so much be lent,
As half to shew, half veil the deep *intent.*
Dunciad.

2. *To all intents.* In all senses, whatever be meant or designed.

There is an incurable blindness caused by a resolution not to see; and, *to all intents* and purposes, he who will not open his eyes is for the present as blind as he that cannot. *South.*

He was miserable *to all intents* and purposes. *L'Estrange.*

INTE'NTION, în-tên'shûn. *n. s.* [*intention*, French; *intentio*, Latin.]

1. Eagerness of desire; closeness of attention; deep thought; vehemence or ardour of mind.

Intention is when the mind with great earnestness, and of choice, fixes its view on any idea, considers it on every side, and will not be called off by the ordinary solicitation of other ideas. *Locke.*

Effectual prayer is joined with a vehement *intention* of the inferior powers of the soul, which cannot therein long continue without pain: it hath been therefore thought good, by turns, to interpose still somewhat for the higher part of the mind and the understanding to work upon. *Hooker.*

She did course o'er my exteriors with such a greedy *intention*, that the appetite of her eye did seem to scorch me up like a burning-glass. *Shaksp.*

In persons possessed with other notions of religion, the understanding cannot quit these but by great examination; which cannot be done without some labour and *intention* of the mind, and the thoughts dwelling a considerable time upon the survey and discussion of each particular. *South.*

2. Design; purpose.

I wish others the same *intention*, and greater successes. *Temple.*

Most part of chronical distempers proceed from laxity of the fibres; in which case the principal *intention* is to restore the tone of the solid parts. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The state of being intense or strained. This for distinction is more generally and more conveniently written *intension.*

The operations of agents admit of *intention* and remission; but essences are not capable of such variation. *Locke.*

INTE'NTIONAL, în-tên'shûn-âl.[88] *adj.* [*intentionel*, Fr. from *intention.*] Designed; done by design.

The glory of God is the end which every intelligent being is bound to consult, by a direct and *intentional* service. *Rogers.*

INTE'NTIONALLY, în-tên'shûn-âl-ê. *adv.* [from *intentional.*]

1. By design; with fixed choice.

I find in myself that this inward principle doth exert many of its actions *intentionally* and purposely. *Hale.*

2. In will, if not in action.

Whenever I am wishing to write to you, I shall conclude you are *intentionally* doing so to me. *Atterbury to Pope.*

INTE'NTIVE, în-tên'tîv.[157] *adj.* [from *intent.*] Diligently applied; busily attentive.

Where the object is fine and accurate, it conduceth much to have the sense *intentive* and erect. *Bacon.*

The naked relation, at least the *intentive* consideration of that, is able still, and at this disadvantage of time, to rend the hearts of pious contemplators. *Brown.*

INTE'NTIVELY, în-tên'tîv-lê. *adv.* [from *intentive.*] With application; closely.

INTE'NTLY, în-tênt'lê. *adv.* [from *intent.*] With close attention; with close application; with eager desire.

If we insist passionately or so *intently* on the truth of our beliefs, as not to proceed to as vigorous pursuit of all just, sober, and godly living. *Hammond.*

The odd paintings of an Indian screen may please a little; but when you fix your eye *intently* upon them, they appear so disproportioned that they give a judicious eye pain. *Atterbury.*

The Chian medal seats him with a volume open, and reading *intently.* *Pope.*

INTE'NTNESS, în-tênt'nês. *n. s.* [from *intent.*] The state of being intent; anxious application.

He is more disengaged from his *intentness* on affairs. *Swift.*

To INTE'R, în-têr'. *v. a.* [*enterrer*, Fr.]

1. To cover under ground; to bury.

Within their chiefest temple I 'll erect
A tomb, wherein his corps shall be *interr'd*. *Shak.*
The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is oft *interred* with their bones. *Shaksp.*
His body shall be royally *interr'd*,
And the last funeral pomps adorn his herse. *Dryd.*
The ashes, in an old record of the convent, are said to have been *interred* between the very wall and the altar where they were taken up. *Addison.*

2. To cover with earth.

The best way is to *inter* them as you furrow pease. *Mortimer.*

INTE'RCALAR, în-têr'kâ-lâr.
INTE'RCALARY, în-têr-kâl'â-rê.[503] [512] [513] *adj.* [*intercalaire*, Fr. *intercalaris*, Lat.] Inserted out of the common order to preserve the equation of time, as the twenty-ninth of February in a leap year is an *intercalary* day.

To INTE'RCALATE, în-têr'kâ-lâte. *v. a.* [*intercaler*, Fr. *intercalo*, Lat.] To insert an extraordinary day.

INTERCALA'TION, în-têr-kâ-lâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*intercalation*, Fr. *intercalatio*, Latin.] Insertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning.

In sixty-three years there may be lost almost eighteen days, omitting the *intercalation* of one day every fourth year, allowed for this quadrant, or six supernumeraries. *Brown.*

To INTERCE'DE, în-têr-sêêd'. *v. n.* [*interceder*, Fr. *intercedo*, Latin.]

1. To pass between.

He supposeth that a vast period *interceded* between that origination and the age wherein he lived. *Hale.*
Those superficies reflect the greatest quantity of light, which have the greatest refracting power, and which *intercede* mediums that differ most in their refractive densities. *Newton.*

2. To mediate; to act between two parties with a view of reconciling differences. It has *with* if only one party be named, and *between* if both be named.

Them the glad son
Presenting, thus to *intercede* began. *Milton.*
Nor was our blessed Saviour only our propitiation to die for us, and procure our atonement, but he is still our advocate, continually *interceding with* his Father in behalf of all true penitents. *Calamy.*
I may restore myself into the good graces of my fair criticks, and your lordship may *intercede with* them on my promise of amendment. *Dryden.*
Origen denies that any prayer is to be made to them, although it be only to *intercede with* God for us, but only the Son of God. *Stillingfleet.*

INTERCE'DER, în-têr-sêê'dûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *intercede*.] One that intercedes; a mediator.

To INTERCE'PT, în-têr-sêpt'. *v. a.* [*intercepter*, Fr. *interceptus*, Latin.]

1. To stop and seize in the way.

The better course should be by planting of garrisons about him, which, whensoever he shall look forth, or be drawn out, shall be always ready to *intercept* his going or coming. *Spenser.*
Who *intercepts* me in my expedition?
——O, she that might have *intercepted* thee,
By strangling thee. *Shaksp.*
I then in London keeper of the king,
Muster'd my soldiers, gather'd flocks of friends,
March'd towards St. Alban's t' *intercept* the queen. *Shaksp.*
Your *intercepted* packets
You writ to the pope. *Shaksp.*
If we hope for things which are at too great a distance from us, it is possible that we may be *intercepted* by death in our progress towards them. *Addis.*

2. To obstruct; to cut off; to stop from being communicated; to stop in the progress. It is used of the thing or person passing.

Though they cannot answer my distress,
Yet in some sort they 're better than the tribunes;
For that they will not *intercept* my tale. *Shaksp.*
Behind the hole I fastened to the pasteboard, with pitch, the blade of a sharp knife, to *intercept* some part of the light which passed through the hole. *Newton.*

3. It is used of the act of passing.

Since death 's near, and runs with so much force,
We must meet first, and *intercept* his course. *Dryden.*

4. It is used of that to which the passage is directed.

On barbed steeds they rode in proud array,
Thick as the college of the bees in May,
When swarming o'er the dusky fields they fly;
New to the flow'rs, and *intercept* the sky. *Dryden.*
The direful woes,
With voyaging from Troy the victors bore,
While storms vindictive *intercept* the shore. *Pope.*

INTERCE'PTION, în-têr-sêp'shûn. *n. s.* [*interception*, Fr. *interceptio*, Lat. from *intercept*.] Stoppage in course; hinderance; obstruction.

The pillars standing at a competent distance from the outmost wall, will, by *interception* of the sight, somewhat in appearance diminish the breadth. *Wotton.*
The word in Matthew doth not only signify suspension, but also suffocation, strangulation or *interception* of breath. *Brown.*

INTERCE'SSION, în-têr-sêsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*intercession*, French; *intercessio*, Latin.] Mediation; interposition; agency between two parties; agency in the cause of another, generally in his favour, sometimes against him.

Loving, and therefore constant, he used still the *intercession* of diligence and faith, ever hoping because he would not put himself into that hell to be hopeless. *Sidney.*
Can you, when you pushed out of your gates the very defender of them, think to front his revenges with the palsied *intercession* of such a decayed dotard as you seem to be? *Shakspeare.*
He maketh *intercession* to God against Israel. *Romans.*
He bare the sin of many, and made *intercession* for the transgressors. *Isaiah.*
Pray not thou for this people, neither make *intercession* to me: for I will not hear thee. *Jer.*
To pray to the saints to obtain things by their merits and *intercessions*, is allowed and contended for by the Romish church. *Stillingfleet.*
Your *intercession* now is needless grown;
Retire, and let me speak with her alone. *Dryden.*

INTERCE'SSOUR, în-têr-sês'sûr. *n. s.* [*intercesseur*, French; *intercessor*, Latin.] Mediator; agent between two parties to procure reconciliation.

Behold the heav'ns! thither thine eyesight bend;
Thy looks, sighs, tears, for *intercessours* send. *Fairfax.*
On man's behalf,
Patron or *intercessour* none appear'd. *Milton.*
When we shall hear our eternal doom from our *intercessour*, it will convince us, that a denial of Christ is more than transitory words. *South.*

To INTERCHA'IN, în-têr-tshâne'. *v. a.* [*inter* and *chain*.] To chain; to link together.
Two bosoms, *interchained* with an oath;
So then two bosoms, and a single troth. *Shaksp.*

To INTERCHA'NGE, în-têr-tshânje'. *v. a.* [*inter* and *change*.]

1. To put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to exchange.

They had left but one piece of one ship, whereon they kept themselves in all truth, having *interchanged* their cares, while either cared for other, each comforting and counselling how to labour for the better, and to abide the worse. *Sidney.*
I shall *interchange*
My wained state for Henry's regal crown. *Shaksp.*

2. To succeed alternately.

His faithful friend and brother Euarchus came so mightily to his succour, that, with some *interchanging* changes of fortune, they begat of a just war, the best child peace. *Sidney.*

INTERCHA'NGE, în'têr-tshânje.[493] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Commerce; permutation of commodities.

Those have an *interchange* or trade with Elana. *Howel.*

2. Alternate succession.

With what delights could I have walk'd thee round!
If I could joy in ought! sweet *interchange*
Of hill and valley, rivers, woods, and plains. *Milt.*
The original measure of time, by help of the lights in the firmament, are perceptible to us by the *interchanges* of light and darkness, and succession of seasons. *Holder.*
Removes and *interchanges* would often happen in the first ages after the flood. *Burnet.*

3. Mutual donation and reception.

Let Diomedes bear him,
And bring us Cressid hither. Good Diomede,
Furnish you fairly for this *interchange*. *Shaksp.*
Farewell; the leisure, and the fearful time,
Cuts off the ceremonious vows of love,
And ample *interchange* of sweet discourse. *Shaksp.*
Since their more mature dignities made separation of their society, their encounters, though not personal, have been royally attornied with *interchange* of gifts. *Shaksp.*
After so vast an obligation, owned by so free an acknowledgement, could any thing be expected but a continual *interchange* of kindnesses. *South.*

INTERCHA'NGEABLE, în-têr-tshân'jâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *interchange*.]

1. Given and taken mutually.

So many testimonies, *interchangeable* warrants, and counterrolments, running through the hands and resting in the power of so many several persons, is sufficient to argue and convince all manner of falsehood. *Bacon.*

2. Following each other in alternate succession.

Just under the line they may seem to have two winters and two summers; but there also they have four *interchangeable* seasons, which is enough whereby to measure. *Holder.*
All along the history of the Old Testament we find the *interchangeable* providences of God, towards the people of Israel, always suited to their manners. *Tillotson.*

INTERCHA'NGEABLY, în-têr-tshân'jâ-blê. *adv.* [from *interchangeable*.] Alternately; in a manner whereby each gives and receives.

In these two things the east and west churches did *interchangeably* both confront the Jews, and concur with them. *Hooker.*
This in myself I boldly will defend,
And *interchangeably* hurl down my gage
Upon this overweening traitor's foot. *Shaksp.*
These articles were signed by our plenipotentiaries and those of Holland; but not by the French, although it ought to have been done *interchangeably*; and the ministers here prevailed on the queen to

execute a ratification of articles, which only one part had signed. *Swift.*

INTERCHA'NGEMENT, ĭn-tĕr-tshānje-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*inter* and *change.*] Exchange; mutual transference.

A contract of eternal bond of love,
Confirm'd by mutual joinder of your hands,
Attested by the holy close of lips,
Strengthen'd by *interchangement* of your rings.
Shaksp.

INTERCI'PIENT, ĭn-tĕr-sĭp'ē-ĕnt. *adj.* [*intercipiens*, Lat.] Obstructing; catching by the way.

INTERCI'PIENT, ĭn-tĕr-sĭp'ē-ĕnt. *n. s.* [*intercipiens*, Lat.] An intercepting power; something that causes a stoppage.

They commend repellents, but not with much astringency, unless as *intercipients* upon the parts above, lest the matter should thereby be impacted in the part. *Wiseman.*

INTERCI'SION, ĭn-tĕr-sĭzh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*inter* and *cædo*, Lat.] Interruption.

By cessation of oracles we may understand their *intercision*, not abscission, or consummate desolation. *Brown.*

To INTERCLU'DE, ĭn-tĕr-klūde'. *v. n.* [*intercludo*, Lat.] To shut from a place or course by something intervening; to intercept.

The voice is sometimes *intercluded* by a hoarseness, or viscous phlegm cleaving to the aspera arteria. *Holder.*

INTERCLU'SION, ĭn-tĕr-klū'zhŭn. *n. s.* [*interclusus*, Lat.] Obstruction; interception.

INTERCOLUMNIA'TION, ĭn-tĕr-kŏ-lŭm-nē-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*inter* and *columna*, Latin.] The space between the pillars.

The distance or *intercolumniation* may be near four of his own diameter, because the materials commonly laid over this pillar were rather of wood than stone. *Wotton.*

To INTERCO'MMON, ĭn-tĕr-kŏm'mŭn. *v. n.* [*inter* and *common.*] To feed at the same table.

Wine is to be forborn in consumptions, for that the spirits of the wine do prey upon the roscid juice of the body, and *intercommon* with the spirits of the body, and so rob them of their nourishment. *Bacon.*

INTERCOMMU'NITY, ĭn-tĕr-kŏm-mū'nē-tē. *n. s.* [*inter* and *community.*]

1. A mutual communication or community.
2. A mutual freedom or exercise of religion.

INTERCO'STAL, ĭn-tĕr-kŏs'tăl. *adj.* [*intercostal*, Fr. *inter* and *costa*, Lat.] Placed between the ribs.

The diaphragm seems the principal instrument of ordinary respiration, although to restrained respiration the *intercostal* muscles may concur. *Boyle.*

By the assistance of the inward *intercostal* muscles, in deep suspirations, we take large gulps of air. *More.*

I'NTERCOURSE, ĭn'tĕr-kōrse. *n. s.* [*entrecours*, French.]

1. Commerce; exchange.

This sweet *intercourse*
Of looks and smiles; for smiles from reason flow,
To brute deny'd, and are of love the food. *Milton.*

2. Communication: followed by *with.*

The choice of the place requireth many circumstances, as the situation near the sea, for the commodiousness of an *intercourse with* England. *Bacon.*

What an honour is it that God should admit us into such a participation of himself! That he should give us minds capable of such an *intercourse with* the Supreme Mind! *Atterbury.*

INTERCU'RRENCE, ĭn-tĕr-kŭr'rĕnse. *n. s.* [from *intercurro*, Latin.] Passage between.

Consider what fluidity saltpetre is capable of, without the *intercurrence* of a liquor. *Boyle.*

INTERCU'RRENT, ĭn-tĕr-kŭr'rĕnt. *adj.* [*intercurrens*, Lat.] Running between.

If into a phial, filled with good spirit of nitre you cast a piece of iron, the liquor whose parts moved placidly before, meeting with particles in the iron, altering the motion of its parts, and perhaps that of some very subtile *intercurrent* matter, those active parts presently begin to penetrate, and scatter abroad particles of the iron. *Boyle.*

INTERDE'AL, ĭn-tĕr-dēle'. *n. s.* [*inter* and *deal.*] Traffick; intercourse. Obsolete.

The Gaulish speech is the very British, which is yet retained of the Welshmen and Britons of France; though the alteration of the trading and *interdeal* with other nations has greatly altered the dialect. *Spenser.*

To INTERDI'CT, ĭn-tĕr-dĭkt'. *v. a.* [*interdire*, French; *interdico*, Latin.]

1. To forbid; to prohibit.

Alone I pass'd through ways
That brought me on a sudden to the tree
Of *interdicted* knowledge. *Milton.*

By magick fenc'd, by spells encompass'd round,
No mortal touch'd this *interdicted* ground. *Tickel.*

2. To prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church.

An archbishop may not only excommunicate and *interdict* his suffragans, but his vicar-general may do the same. *Ayliffe.*

INTERDI'CT, ĭn'tĕr-dĭkt.[493] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Prohibition; prohibiting decree.

Amongst his other fundamental laws, he did ordain the *interdicts* and prohibitions touching entrance of strangers. *Bacon.*

Those are not fruits forbidden, no *interdict*
Defends the touching of these viands pure;
Their taste no knowledge works at least of evil.
Milton.

Had he liv'd to see her happy change,
He would have cancell'd that harsh *interdict*,
And join'd our hands himself. *Dryden.*

2. A papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices.

Nani carried himself meritoriously against the pope, in the time of the *interdict*, which held up his credit among the patriots. *Wotton.*

INTERDI'CTION, ĭn-tĕr-dĭk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*interdiction*, Fr. *interdictio*, Lat. from *interdict.*]

1. Prohibition; forbidding decree.

Sternly he pronounc'd
The rigid *interdiction*, which resounds
Yet dreadful in mine ear. *Milton.*

2. Curse: from the papal *interdict.* An improper use of the word.

The truest issue of thy throne,
By his own *interdiction* stands accurst. *Shaksp.*

INTERDI'CTORY, ĭn-tĕr-dĭk'tŭr-ē.[512] *adj.* [from *interdict.*] Belonging to an interdiction. *Ainsw.*

To INTERE'SS, ĭn'tĕr-ĕs. } *v. a.* [*interes-*
To INTERE'ST, ĭn'tĕr-ĕst. } *ser*, Fr.] To concern; to affect; to give share in.

The mystical communion of all faithful men is such as maketh every one to be *interested* in those precious blessings, which any one of them receiveth at God's hands. *Hooker.*

Our joy,
Although our last not least; to whose young love,
The vines of France and milk of Burgundy,
Strive to be *int'ress'd.* *Shaksp.*

To love our native country, and to study its benefit and its glory, to be *interessed* in its concerns, is natural to all men. *Dryden.*

Scipio, restoring the Spanish bride, gained a great nation to *interest* themselves for Rome against Carthage. *Dryden.*

This was a goddess who used to *interest* herself in marriages. *Addison.*

Ill successes did not discourage that ambitious and *interested* people. *Arbuthnot.*

To INTERE'ST, ĭn'tĕr-ĕst. *v. n.* To affect; to move; to touch with passion; to gain the affections: as, this is an *interesting* story.

I'NTEREST, ĭn'tĕr-ĕst. *n. s.* [*interest*, Lat. *interêt*, French.]

1. Concern; advantage; good.

O give us a serious comprehension of that one great *interest* of others, as well as ourselves. *Hammond.*

Divisions hinder the common *interest* and publick good. *Temple.*

There is no man but God hath put many things into his possession, to be used for the common good and *interest.* *Calamy.*

2. Influence over others.

They, who had hitherto preserv'd them, had now lost their *interest.* *Clarendon.*

Exert, great God, thy *int'rest* in the sky;
Gain each kind pow'r, each guardian deity,
That, conquer'd by the publick vow,
They bear the dismal mischief far away. *Prior.*

3. Share; part in any thing; participation: as, this is a matter in which we have *interest.*

Endeavour to adjust the degrees of influence, that each cause might have in producing the effect, and the proper agency and *interest* of each therein. *Watts.*

4. Regard to private profit.

Wherever *interest* or power thinks fit to interfere, it little imports what principles the opposite parties think fit to charge upon each other. *Swift.*

When *int'rest* calls off all her sneaking train. *Pope.*

5. Money paid for use; usury.

Did he take *interest?*
——No, not take *interest;* not, as you would say,
Directly, *int'rest.* *Shaksp.*

It is a sad life we lead, my dear, to be so teazed; paying *interest* for old debts, and still contracting new ones. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Any surplus of advantage.

With all speed
You shall have your desires with *interest.* *Shaksp.*

To INTERFE'RE, ĭn-tĕr-fēre'. *v. n.* [*inter* and *ferio*, Latin.]

1. To interpose; to intermeddle.

So cautious were our ancestors in conversation, as never to *interfere* with party disputes in the state. *Swift.*

2. To clash; to oppose each other.

If each acts by an independent power, their commands may *interfere.* *Smalridge's Sermons.*

3. A horse is said to *interfere*, when the side of one of his shoes strikes against and hurts one of his fetlocks: or the hitting one leg against another and striking off the skin. *Farrier's Dict.*

INTE'RFLUENT, ĭn-tĕr'flū-ĕnt.[518] *adj.* [*interfluens*, Lat.] Flowing between.

Air may consist of any terrene or aqueous corpuscles, kept swimming in the *interfluent* celestial matter. *Boyle.*

INTERFU'LGENT, ĭn-tĕr-fŭl'jĕnt. *adj.* [*inter* and *fulgens*, Latin.] Shining between.

INTERFU'SED, ĭn-tĕr-fūz'd'.[359] *adj.* [*inter-*

fusus, Latin.] Poured or scattered between.

The ambient air wide *interfus'd*,
Embracing round this florid earth. *Milton.*

INTERJA'CENCY, în-tẽr-jā'sẽn-sė. *n. s.* [from *interjacens*, Latin.]

1. The act or state of lying between.

England and Scotland are divided only by the *interjacency* of the Tweed and some desert ground. *Hale.*

2. The thing lying between.

Its fluctuations are but motions, which winds, storms, shores, and every *interjacency* irregulates. *Brown.*

INTERJA'CENT, în-tẽr-jā'sẽnt. *adj.* [*interjacens*, Latin.] Intervening; lying between.

The sea itself must be very broad, and void of little islands *interjacent*, else will it yield plentiful argument of quarrel to the kingdoms which it serveth. *Raleigh.*

Through this hole objects that were beyond might be seen distinctly, which would not at all be seen through other parts of the glasses, where the air was *interjacent*. *Newton's Opticks.*

INTERJE'CTION, în-tẽr-jẽk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*interjection*, Fr. *interjectio*, Latin.]

1. A part of speech that discovers the mind to be seized or affected with some passion: such as are in English, *O! alas! ah!* *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

Their wild natural notes, when they would express their passions, are at the best but like natural *interjections*, to discover their passions or impressions. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Intervention; interposition; act of something coming between; act of putting something between.

Laughing causeth a continual expulsion of the breath, with the loud noise which maketh the *interjection* of laughing. *Bacon.*

I'NTERIM, în'tẽr-îm. *n. s.* [*interim*, Latin.] Meantime; intervening time.

I a heavy *interim* shall support
By his dear absence. *Shakspeare.*

One bird happened to be foraging for her young ones, and in this *interim* comes a torrent that washes away nest, birds, and all. *L'Estrange.*

In this *interim* my women asked what I thought. *Tatler.*

To INTERJOI'N, în-tẽr-jòîn'. *v. a.* [*inter* and *join*.] To join mutually; to intermarry.

So fellest foes,
Whose passions and whose plots have broke their sleep,
To take the one the other, by some chance,
Some trick not worth an egg, shall grow dear friends,
And *interjoin* their issues. *Shakspeare.*

INTE'RIOUR, în-tẽ'rė-ŭr. *adj.* [*interior*, Lat. *interieur*, French.] Internal; inner; not outward; not superficial.

The fool-multitude, that chuse by show,
Not learning more than the fond eye doth teach,
Which pry not to th' *interiour*. *Shaksp.*

The grosser parts, thus sunk down, would harden and constitute the *interiour* parts of the earth. *Burnet.*

INTERKNO'WLEDGE, în-tẽr-nŏl'lẽdje. *n. s.* [*inter* and *knowledge*.] Mutual knowledge.

All nations have *interknowledge* one of another, either by voyage into foreign parts, or by strangers that come to them. *Bacon.*

To INTERLA'CE, în-tẽr-lāse'. *v. a.* [*entrelasser*, Fr.] To intermix; to put one thing within another.

Some are to be *interlaced* between the divine readings of the law and prophets. *Hooker.*

The ambassadors *interlaced*, in their conference, the purpose of their master to match with the daughter of Maximilian. *Bacon.*

They acknowledged what services he had done for the commonwealth, yet *interlacing* some errors, wherewith they seemed to reproach him. *Hayward.*

Your argument is as strong against the use of rhyme in poems as in plays; for the epick way is every where *interlaced* with dialogue. *Dryden.*

INTERLA'PSE, în-tẽr-lāpse'. *n. s.* [*inter* and *lapse*.] The flow of time between any two events.

These dregs are calcined into such salts, which, after a short *interlapse* of time, produce coughs. *Harvey.*

To INTERLA'RD, în-tẽr-lārd'. *v. a.* [*entrelarder*, French.]

1. To mix meat with bacon, or fat; to diversify lean with fat.

2. To interpose; to insert between.

Jests should be *interlarded*, after the Persian custom, by ages young and old. *Carew.*

3. To diversify by mixture.

The laws of Normandy were the defloration of the English laws, and a transcript of them, though mingled and *interlarded* with many particular laws of their own, which altered the features of the original. *Hale's Laws of England.*

4. *Philips* has used this word very harshly, and probably did not understand it.

They *interlard* their native drinks with choice
Of strongest brandy. *Philips.*

To INTERLE'AVE, în-tẽr-lēve'. *v. a.* [*inter* and *leave*.] To chequer a book by the insertion of blank leaves.

To INTERLI'NE, în-tẽr-līne'. *v. a.* [*inter* and *line*.]

1. To write in alternate lines.

When, by *interlining* Latin and English one with another, he has got a moderate knowledge of the Latin tongue, he may then be advanced farther. *Locke.*

2. To correct by something written between the lines.

He cancell'd an old will, and forg'd a new;
Made wealthy at the small expence of signing,
With a wet seal, and a fresh *interlining*. *Dryden.*

Three things render a writing suspected; the person producing a false instrument, the person that frames it, and the *interlining* and rasing out of words contained in such instruments. *Ayliffe.*

The muse invok'd, sit down to write,
Blot out, correct, and *interline*. *Swift.*

INTERLINEA'TION, în-tẽr-lîn-ė-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*inter* and *lineation*.] Correction made by writing between the lines.

Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent blots and *interlincations*, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual hesitations. *Swift.*

To INTERLI'NK, în-tẽr-lingk'. *v. a.* [*inter* and *link*.] To connect chains one to another; to join one in another.

The fair mixture in pictures causes us to enter into the subject which it imitates, and imprints it the more deeply into our imagination and our memory; these are two chains which are *interlinked*, which contain, and are at the same time contained. *Dryden.*

INTERLOCU'TION, în-tẽr-lŏ-kŭ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*interlocution*, French; *interlocutio*, Latin.]

1. Dialogue; interchange of speech.

The plainest and the most intelligible rehearsal of the psalms they savour not, because it is done by *interlocution*, and with a mutual return of sentences from side to side. *Hooker.*

2. Preparatory proceeding in law; an intermediate act before final decision.

These things are called accidental, because some new incident in judicature may emerge upon them, on which the judge ought to proceed by *interlocution*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INTERLO'CUTOR, în-tẽr-lŏk'kŭ-tŭr.[518] *n. s.* [*inter* and *loquor*, Latin.] Dialogist; one that talks with another.

Some morose readers shall find fault with my having made the *interlocutors* compliment with one another. *Boyle.*

INTERLO'CUTORY, în-tẽr-lŏk'kŭ-tŭr-ė.[512] *adj.* [*interlocutoire*, French; *inter* and *loquor*, Latin.]

1. Consisting of dialogue.

When the minister by exhortation raiseth them up, and the people by protestation of their readiness declare he speaketh not in vain unto them; these *interlocutory* forms of speech, what are they else but most effectual, partly testifications, and partly inflammations of all piety? *Hooker.*

There are several *interlocutory* discourses in the holy scriptures, though the persons speaking are not alternately mentioned or referred to. *Fiddes' Sermons.*

2. Preparatory to decision.

To INTERLO'PE, în-tẽr-lōpe'. *v. n.* [*inter* and *loopen*, Dutch, to run.] To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other; to traffick without a proper licence; to forestal; to anticipate irregularly.

The patron is desired to leave off this *interloping* trade, or admit the knights of the industry to their share. *Tatler.*

INTERLO'PER, în-tẽr-lō'pŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *interlope*.] One who runs into business to which he has no right.

The swallow was a fly-catcher, and was no more an *interloper* upon the spider's right, than the spider was upon the swallow's. *L'Estrange.*

INTERLU'CENT, în-tẽr-lū'sẽnt. *adj.* [*interlucens*, Latin.] Shining between. *Dict.*

I'NTERLUDE, în'tẽr-lūde. *n. s.* [*inter* and *ludus*, Lat.] Something played at the intervals of festivity; a farce.

When there is a queen, and ladies of honour attending her, there must sometimes be masques, and revels, and *interludes*. *Bacon.*

The enemies of Socrates hired Aristophanes to personate him on the stage, and by the insinuations of those *interludes*, conveyed a hatred of him into the people. *Government of the Tongue.*

Dreams are but *interludes*, which fancy makes;
When monarch reason sleeps, this mimick wakes. *Dryden.*

INTERLU'ENCY, în-tẽr-lū'ẽn-sė. *n. s.* [*interluo*, Latin.] Water interposited; interposition of a flood.

Those parts of Asia and America, which are now disjoined by the *interluency* of the sea, might have been formerly contiguous. *Hale.*

INTERLU'NAR, în-tẽr-lū'nâr. } *adj.* [*inter* and *luna*, Lat.] Belonging to the time when the moon, about to change, is invisible.
INTERLU'NARY, în-tẽr-lū'nâr-ė. }

We add the two Egyptian days in every month, the *interlunary* and plenilunary exemptions. *Brown.*

The sun to me is dark,
And silent as the moon,
When she deserts the night,
Hid in her vacant *interlunar* cave. *Milton.*

INTERMA'RRIAGE, în-tẽr-mâr'rîdje.[93] [274] *n. s.* [*inter* and *marriage*.] Marriage be-

tween two families, where each takes one and gives another.

Because the alliances and *intermarriages*, among so small a people, might obstruct justice, they have a foreigner for judge of St. Marino. *Addison.*

To INTERMA'RRY, în-tẽr-mâr'rẽ. *v. n.* [*inter* and *marry.*] To marry some of each family with the other.

About the middle of the fourth century, from the building of Rome, it was declared lawful for nobles and plebeians to *intermarry.* *Swift.*

To INTERME'DDLE, în-tẽr-mẽd'dl. *v. n.* [*inter* and *meddle.*] To interpose officiously.

The practice of Spain hath been by war, and by conditions of treaty, to *intermeddle* with foreign states, and declare themselves protectors general of the catholicks. *Bacon.*

Seeing the king was a sovereign prince, the emperor should not *intermeddle* with ordering his subjects, or directing the affairs of his realm. *Hayward.*

There were no ladies, who disposed themselves to *intermeddle* in business. *Clarendon.*

To INTERME'DDLE, în-tẽr-mẽd'dl. *v. a.* [*entremesler*, Fr.] To intermix; to mingle. This is perhaps misprinted for *intermelled.*

Many other adventures are *intermeddled;* as the love of Britomert, and the virtuousness of Belphœbe. *Spenser.*

INTERME'DDLER, în-tẽr-mẽd'dl-ûr. *n. s.* [from *intermeddle.*] One that interposes officiously; one that thrusts himself into business to which he has no right.

There's hardly a greater pest to government and families, than officious tale-bearers, and busy *intermeddlers.* *L'Estrange.*

Our allies, and our stock-jobbers, direct her majesty not to change her secretary or treasurer, who, for the reasons that these officious *intermeddlers* demanded their continuance, ought never to have been admitted into the least trust. *Swift.*

Shall strangers, sauey *intermeddlers* say,
Thus far, and thus, are you allow'd to punish?
A. Philips.

INTERME'DIACY, în-tẽr-mẽ'dẽ-â-sẽ, *or* în-tẽr-mẽ'jẽ-â-sẽ.[293] *n. s.* [from *intermediate.*] Interposition; intervention. An unauthorized word.

In birds the auditory nerve is affected by only the *intermediacy* of the columella. *Derham.*

INTERME'DIAL, în-tẽr-mẽ'dẽ-âl, *or* în-tẽr-mẽ'jẽ-âl.[294] *adj.* [*inter* and *medius*, Lat.] Intervening; lying between; intervenient.

The love of God makes a man temperate in the midst of feasts, and is active enough without any *intermedial* appetites. *Taylor.*

A gardener prepares the ground, and in all the *intermedial* spaces he is careful to dress it. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

INTERME'DIATE, în-tẽr-mẽ'dẽ-âte. *adj.* [*intermediat*, Fr. *inter* and *medius*, Latin.] Intervening; interposed; holding the middle place or degree between two extremes.

Do not the most refrangible rays excite the shortest vibrations for making a sensation of a deep violet, the least refrangible the largest for making a sensation of deep red, and the several *intermediate* sorts of rays, vibrations of several *intermediate* bignesses, to make sensations of the several *intermediate* colours? *Newton's Opticks.*

An animal consists of solid and fluid parts, unless one should reckon some of an *intermediate* nature, as fat and phlegm. *Arbuthnot.*

Those general natures, which stand between the nearest and most remote, are called *intermediate.* *Watts.*

INTERME'DIATELY, în-tẽr-mẽ'dẽ-âte-lẽ.[370] *adv.* [from *intermediate.*] By way of intervention.

To INTERME'LL, în-tẽr-mẽl'. *v. a.* [*entremesler*, Fr.] To mix; to mingle. Not in use.

By occasion hereof many other adventures are *intermelled,* but rather as accidents than intendments *Spenser.*

INTE'RMENT, în-tẽr'mẽnt. *n. s.* [*interment*, French; from *inter.*] Burial; sepultuer.

INTERMIGRA'TION, în-tẽr-mẽ-grâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*intermigration*, French; *inter* and *migro*, Latin.] Act of removing from one place to another, so as that of two parties removing, each takes the place of the other.

Men have a strange variety in colour, stature, and humour; and all arising from the climate, though the continent be but one, as to point of access, mutual intercourse, and possibility of *intermigrations.* *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

INTE'RMINABLE, în-tẽr'mẽ-nâ-bl. *adj.* [*interminable*, Fr. *in* and *termino*, Latin.] Immense; admitting no boundary.

As if they would confine th' *interminable,*
And tie him to his own prescript. *Milton.*

INTE'RMINATE, în-tẽr-mẽ-nâte.[91] *adj.* [*interminate*, French; *interminatus*, Latin.] Unbounded; unlimited.

Within a thicket I repos'd; when round
I ruffled up fall'n leaves in heaps, and found,
Let fall from heaven, a sleep *interminate.*
Chapm. Odyssey.

INTERMINA'TION, în-tẽr-mẽ-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*intermination*, French; *intermino*, Lat.] Menace; threat.

The threats and *interminations* of the gospel, those terrors of the Lord, as goads, may drive those brutish creatures who will not be attracted. *Decay of Piety.*

To INTERMI'NGLE, în-tẽr-mîng'gl. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mingle.*] To mingle; to mix; to put some things among others.

The church in her liturgies hath *intermingled,* with readings out of the New Testament, lessons taken out of the law and prophets. *Hooker.*

His church he compareth unto a field, where tares, manifestly known and seen by all men, do grow *intermingled* with good corn. *Hooker.*

My lord shall never rest:
I'll *intermingle* every thing he does
With Cassio's suit. *Shaksp.*

Here sailing ships delight the wand'ring eyes;
There trees and *intermingled* temples rise. *Pope.*

To INTERMI'NGLE, în-tẽr-mîng'gl. *v. n.* To be mixed or incorporated.

INTERMI'SSION, în-tẽr-mîsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*Intermission*, Fr. *intermissio*, Lat.]

1. Cessation for a time; pause; intermediate stop.

Came a reeking post,
Deliver'd letters, spight of *intermission,*
Which presently they read. *Shaksp.*

I count *intermission* almost the same thing as change; for that that hath been intermitted, is after a sort new. *Bacon.*

The water ascends gently, and by *intermissions;* but it falls continuately, and with force. *Wilkin's Dæd.*

The peasants work on, in the hottest part of the day, without *intermission.* *Locke.*

2. Intervenient time.

But gentle heav'n
Cut short all *intermission:* front to front,
Bring thou this fiend of Scotland and myself.
Shakspeare.

3. State of being intermitted.

Words borrowed of antiquity, have the authority of years, and out of their *intermission* do win to themselves a kind of grace-like newness. *Ben Jonson.*

4. The space between the paroxysms of a fever, or any fits of pain; rest; pause of sorrow.

Rest or *intermission* none I find. *Milton.*

INTERMI'SSIVE, în-tẽr-mîs'sîv.[158] *adj.* [*intermit.*] Coming by fits; not continual.

I reduced Ireland, after so many *intermissive* wars, to a perfect passive obedience. *Howel.*

As though there were any feriation in nature, or justitiums imaginable in professions, whose subject is under no *intermissive* but constant way of mutation, this season is commonly termed the physicians vacation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To INTERMI'T, în-tẽr-mît'. *v. a.* [*intermitto*, Lat.] To forbear any thing for a time; to interrupt.

If nature should *intermit* her course, and leave altogether, though it were but for a-while, the observation of her own laws. *Hooker.*

Run to your houses, fall upon your knees;
Pray to the gods, to *intermit* the plague
That needs must light on this ingratitude. *Shaksp.*

His misled, lascivious son,
Edward the second, *intermitted* so
The course of glory. *Daniel's Civil War.*

The setting on foot some of those arts that were once well known, would be but the reviving of those arts which were long before practised, though *intermitted* and interrupted by war. *Hale.*

Certain Indians, when a horse is running in his full career, leap down, gather any thing from the ground, and immediately leap up again, the horse not *intermitting* his course. *Wilkins.*

Speech *intermitted,* thus began. *Milton.*

We are furnished with an armour from heaven, but if we are remiss, or persuaded to lay by our arms, and *intermit* our guard, we may be surprised. *Rogers.*

To INTERMI'T, în-tẽr-mît'. *v. n.* To grow mild between the fits or paroxysms. Used of fevers.

INTERMI'TTENT, în-tẽr-mît'tẽnt. *adj.* [*intermittent*, Fr. *intermittens*, Lat.] Coming by fits.

Next to those durable pains, short *intermittent* or swift recurrent pains do precipitate patients into consumptions. *Harvey.*

To INTERMI'X, în-tẽr-mîks'. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mix.*] To mingle; to join; to put some things among others.

Her persuasions she *intermixed* with tears, affirming, that she would depart from him. *Hayward.*

Reveal
To Adam what shall come in future days,
As I shall thee enlighten: *intermix*
My cov'nant in the woman's seed renew'd. *Milton.*

In yonder spring of roses, *intermix'd*
With myrtle, find what to redress 'till noon. *Milton.*

I doubt not to perform the part of a just historian to my royal master without *intermixing* with it any thing of the poet. *Dryden.*

To INTERMI'X, în-tẽr-mîks'. *v. n.* To be mingled together.

INTERMI'XTURE, în-tẽr-mîks'tshûre.[461] *n. s.* [*inter* and *mixtura*, Latin.]

1. Mass formed by mingling bodies.

The analytical preparations of gold or mercury leave persons much unsatisfied, whether the substances they produce be truly the hypostatical principles, or only some *intermixtures* of the divided bodies with those employed. *Boyle.*

2. Something additional mingled in a mass.

In this height of impicty there wanted not an *intermixture* of levity and folly. *Bacon.*

INTERMU'NDANE, în-tẽr-mŭn'dâne. *adj.* [*inter* and *mundus*, Latin.] Subsisting between worlds, or between orb and orb.

The vast distances between these great bodies are called *intermundane* spaces; in which though there may be some fluid, yet it is so thin and subtile, that it is as much as nothing. *Locke.*

INTERMU'RAL, în-tẽr-mŭ'râl. *adj.* [*inter*, *muralis*, *murus*, Latin.] Lying between walls. *Ainsworth.*

INTERMU'TUAL, în-tẽr-mŭ'tshŭ-âl. *adj.* [*inter* and *mutual.*] Mutual; interchanged. *Inter* before *mutual* is improper.

A solemn oath religiously they take,
By *intermutual* vows protesting there,
This never to reveal, nor to forsake
So good a cause. *Daniel's Civil War.*

INTE'RN, în-tẽrn'. *adj.* [*interne*, Fr. *internus*, Latin.] Inward; intestine; not foreign.

The midland towns are most flourishing, which shews that her riches are *intern* and domestick. *Howel.*

INTE'RNAL, în-tẽr'nâl. *adj.* [*internus*, Latin.]

1. Inward; not external.

That ye shall be as gods, since I as man,
Internal man, is but proportion meet. *Milton.*
Myself, my conscience, and *internal* peace. *Milton.*

Bad comes of setting our hearts upon the shape, colour, and external beauty of things, without regard to the *internal* excellence and virtue of them. *L'Estrange.*

If we think most men's actions to be the interpreters of their thoughts, they have no such *internal* veneration for good rules. *Locke.*

2. Intrinsick; not depending on external accidents; real.

We are to provide things honest; to consider not only the *internal* rectitude of our actions in the sight of God, but whether they will be free from all mark or suspicion of evil. *Rogers.*

INTE'RNALLY, în-tẽr'nâl-ė. *adv.* [from *internal.*]

1. Inwardly.

2. Mentally; intellectually.

We are symbolically in the sacrament, and by faith and the spirit of God, *internally* united to Christ. *Taylor.*

INTERNE'CINE, în-tẽr-nė'sine. *adj.* [*internecinus*, Lat.] Endeavouring mutual destruction.

Th' Egyptians worship'd dogs, and for
Their faith made *internecine* war. *Hudibras.*

INTERNE'CION, în-tẽr-nė'shŭn. *n. s.* [*internecion*, Fr. *internecio*, Latin.] Mutual destruction; massacre; slaughter.

That natural propension of self-love, and natural principle of self-preservation, will necessarily break out into wars and *internecions.* *Hale.*

INTERNU'NCIO, în-tẽr-nŭn'shė-ò. *n. s.* [*internuncius*, Lat.] Messenger between two parties.

INTERPELLA'TION, în-tẽr-pêl-lâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*interpellation*, Fr. *interpellatio*, Latin.] A summons; a call upon.

In all extrajudicial acts one citation, monition, or extrajudicial *interpellation* is sufficient. *Ayliffe.*

To INTE'RPOLATE, în-tẽr'pò-lâte.[91] *v. a.* [*interpoler*, French; *interpolo*, Lat.]

1. To foist any thing into a place to which it does not belong.

The Athenians were put in possession of Salamis by another law, which was cited by Solon, or, as some think, *interpolated* by him for that purpose. *Pope.*

2. To renew; to begin again; to carry on with intermissions. In this sense it is not in use.

This motion of the heavenly bodies themselves seems to be partly continued and unintermitted, as that motion of the first moveable, partly *interpolated* and interrupted. *Hale.*

That individual hath necessarily a concomitant succession of *interpolated* motions; namely, the pulses of the heart, and the successive motions of respiration. *Hale.*

INTERPOLA'TION, în-tẽr-pò-lâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*interpolation*, Fr. from *interpolate.*] Something added or put into the original matter.

I have changed the situation of some of the Latin verses, and made some *interpolations.* *Cromwell to Pope.*

INTERPOLA'TOR, în-tẽr'pò-lâ-tŭr.[521] *n. s.* [Lat. *interpolateur*, French.] One that foists in counterfeit passages.

You or your *interpolator* ought to have considered. *Swift.*

INTERPO'SAL, în-tẽr-pò'zâl. *n. s.* [from *interpose.*]

1. Interposition; agency between two persons.

The *interposal* of my lord of Canterbury's command for the publication of this mean discourse, may seem to take away my choice. *South.*

2. Intervention.

Our overshadowed souls may be emblemed by crusted globes, whose influential emissions are intercepted by the *interposal* of the benighting element. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

To INTERPO'SE, în-tẽr-pòze'. *v. a.* [*interpono*, Lat. *interposer*, French.]

1. To place between; to make intervenient.

Some weeks the king did honourably *interpose*, both to give space to his brother's intercession, and to show that he had a conflict with himself what he should do. *Bacon.*

2. To thrust in as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience.

What watchful cares do *interpose* themselves
Betwixt your eyes and night? *Shakspeare.*
Death ready stands to *interpose* his dart. *Milton.*
Human frailty will too often *interpose* itself among persons of the holiest function. *Swift.*

3. To offer as a succour or relief.

The common father of mankind seasonably *interposed* his hand, and rescued miserable man out of the gross stupidity and sensuality whereinto he was plunged. *Woodward.*

To INTERPO'SE, în-tẽr-pòze'. *v. n.*

1. To mediate; to act between two parties.

2. To put in by way of interruption.

But, *interposes* Eleutherius, this objection may be made indeed almost against any hypothesis. *Boyle.*

INTERPO'SER, în-tẽr-pò'zŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *interpose.*]

1. One that comes between others.

I will make haste; but, till I come again,
No bed shall e'er be guilty of my stay;
No rest be *interposer* 'twixt us twain. *Shakspeare.*

2. An intervenient agent; a mediator.

INTERPOSI'TION, în-tẽr-pò-zish'ŭn. *n. s.* [*interposition*, Fr. *interpositio*, Latin; from *interpose.*]

1. Intervenient agency.

There never was a time when the *interposition* of the magistrate was more necessary to secure the honour of religion. *Atterbury.*

Though warlike successes carry in them often the evidences of a divine *interposition*, yet are they no sure marks of the divine favour. *Atterbury.*

2. Mediation; agency between parties.

The town and abbey would have come to an open rupture, had it not been timely prevented by the *interposition* of their common protectors. *Addison.*

3. Intervention; state of being placed between two.

The nights are so cold, fresh, and equal, by reason of the intire *interposition* of the earth, as I know of no other part of the world of better or equal temper. *Raleigh.*

She sits on a globe that stands in water, to denote that she is mistress of a new world, separate from that which the Romans had before conquered, by the *interposition* of the sea. *Addison.*

4. Any thing interposed.

A shelter, and a kind of shading cool
Interposition, as a summer's cloud. *Milton.*

To INTE'RPRET, în-tẽr'prêt. *v. a.* [*interpreter*, French; *interpretor*, Latin.] To explain; to translate; to decipher; to give a solution to; to clear by exposition; to expound.

One, but painted thus,
Would be *interpreted* a thing perplex'd
Beyond self-explication. *Shakspeare.*
You should be women,
And yet your beards forbid me to *interpret*
That you are so. *Shakspeare.*

Pharaoh told them his dreams; but there was none that could *interpret* them unto him. *Genesis.*

An excellent spirit, knowledge, and understanding, *interpreting* of dreams, and shewing of hard sentences, and dissolving of doubts, were found in the same Daniel. *Daniel.*

Hear his sighs, thou mute!
Unskilful with what words to pray, let me
Interpret for him. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

INTE'RPRETABLE, în-tẽr'prė-tâ-bl. *adj.* [from *interpret.*] Capable of being expounded or deciphered.

No man's face is actionable: these singularities are *interpretable* from more innocent causes. *Collier.*

INTERPRETA'TION, în-tẽr-prė-tâ'shŭn. *n. s.* [*interpretation*, Fr. *interpretatio*, Lat. from *interpret.*]

1. The act of interpreting; explanation.

This is a poor epitome of yours,
Which, by th' *interpretation* of full time,
May shew like all yourself. *Shakspeare.*
Look how we can, or sad or merrily,
Interpretation will misquote our looks. *Shakspeare.*

2. The sense given by an interpreter; exposition.

If it be obscure or uncertain what they meant, charity, I hope, constraineth no man, which standeth doubtful of their minds, to lean to the hardest and worst *interpretation* that their words can carry. *Hooker.*

The primitive christians knew how the Jews, who preceded our Saviour, interpreted these predictions, and the marks by which the Messiah would be discovered, and how the Jewish doctors, who succeeded him, deviated from the *interpretations* of their forefathers. *Addison.*

3. The power of explaining.

We beseech thee to prosper this great sign, and to give us the *interpretation* and use of it in mercy. *Bacon.*

INTE'RPRETATIVE, în-tẽr'prė-tâ-tiv[512] *adj.* [from *interpret.*] Collected by interpretation.

Though the creed apostolick were sufficient, yet

when the church hath erected that additional bulwark against hereticks, the rejecting their additions may justly be deemed an *interpretative* siding with heresies. *Hammond.*

INTE'RPRETATIVELY, ĭn-tĕr'prĕ-tā-tĭv-lĕ. [512] *adv.* [from *interpretative.*] As may be collected by interpretation.

By this provision, the Almighty *interpretatively* speaks to him in this manner; I have now placed thee in a well-furnished world. *Ray.*

INTE'RPRETER, ĭn-tĕr'prĕ-tŭr. *n. s.* [*interprete*, Fr. *interpres*, Latin.]

1. An explainer; an expositor; an expounder.

What we oft do best,
By sick *interpreters*, or weak ones, is
Not ours, or not allow'd; what worst, as oft,
Hitting a grosser quality, is cry'd up
For our best act. *Shakspeare.*

In the beginning the earth was without form and void; a fluid, dark, confused mass, and so it is understood by *interpreters*, both Hebrew and Christian. *Burnet.*

We think most men's actions to be the *interpreters* of their thoughts. *Locke.*

2. A translator.

Nor word for word be careful to transfer,
With the same faith as an *interpreter*. *Sherburne.*

How shall any man, who has a genius for history, undertake such a work with spirit, when he considers that in an age or two he shall hardly be understood without an *interpreter*. *Swift.*

INTERPU'NCTION, ĭn-tĕr-pŭngk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*interpunction*, Fr. *interpungo*, Latin.] Pointing between words or sentences.

INTERRE'GNUM, ĭn-tĕr-rēg'nŭm. *n.s.* [Lat.] The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of a prince and accession of another.

Next ensu'd a vacancy,
Thousand worse passions than possess'd
The *interregnum* of my breast:
Bless me from such an anarchy! *Cowley.*

He would shew the queen my memorial with the first opportunity, in order to have it done in this *interregnum* or suspension of title. *Swift.*

INTERRE'IGN, ĭn-tĕr-rāne'. *n. s.* [*interregne*, Fr. *interregnum*, Lat.] Vacancy of the throne.

The king knew there could not be any *interreign* or suspension of title. *Bacon.*

To INTE'RROGATE, ĭn-tĕr'rō-gāte. *v. a.* [*interrogo*, Lat. *interroger*, Fr.] To examine; to question.

To INTE'RROGATE, ĭn-tĕr'rō-gāte. *v. n.* To ask; to put questions.

By his instructions touching the queen of Naples, it seemeth he could *interrogate* touching beauty. *Bacon.*

His proof will be retorted by *interrogating*, Shall the adulterer and the drunkard inherit the kingdom of God? *Hammond.*

INTERROGA'TION, ĭn-tĕr-rō-gā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*interrogation*, Fr. *interrogatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of questioning.

2. A question put; an inquiry.

How demurely soever such men may pretend to sanctity, that *interrogation* of God presses hard upon them, Shall I count them pure with the wicked balances, and with the bag of deceitful weights? *Government of the Tongue.*

This variety is obtained by *interrogations* to things inanimate; by beautiful digressions, but those short. *Pope.*

3. A note that marks a question; thus? as, Does Job serve God for nought?

INTERRO'GATIVE, ĭn-tĕr-rŏg'gā-tĭv. *adj.* [*interrogatif*, Fr. *interrogativus*, Latin.] Denoting a question; expressed in a questionary form of words.

INTERRO'GATIVE, ĭn-tĕr-rŏg'gā-tĭv. [512] *n.s.* A pronoun used in asking questions: as, who? what? which? whether?

INTERRO'GATIVELY, ĭn-tĕr-rŏg'gā-tĭv-lĕ. *adv.* [from *interrogative.*] In form of a question.

INTERRO'GATOR, ĭn-tĕr'rō-gā-tŭr. [521] *n. s.* [from *interrogate.*] An asker of questions.

INTERRO'GATORY, ĭn-tĕr-rŏg'gā-tŭr-ĕ. [512] *n. s.* [*interrogatoire*, French.] A question; an inquiry.

He with no more civility began in captious manner to put *interrogatories* unto him. *Sidney.*

Nor time, nor place,
Will serve long *interrogatories*. *Shakspeare.*

What earthly name to *interrogatories*
Can task the free breath of a sacred king? *Shaksp.*

The examination was summed up with one question, Whether he was prepared for death? The boy was frighted out of his wits by the last dreadful *interrogatory*. *Addison.*

INTERRO'GATORY, ĭn-tĕr-rŏg'gā-tŭr-ĕ. *adj.* Containing a question; expressing a question; as, *an* interrogatory *sentence.*

To INTERRU'PT, ĭn-tĕr-rŭpt'. *v. a.* [*interrompre*, Fr. *interruptus*, Latin.]

1. To hinder the process of any thing by breaking in upon it.

Rage doth rend
Like *interrupted* waters, and o'erbear
What they are used to bear. *Shakspeare.*

He might securely enough have engaged his body of horse against their whole inconsiderable army, there being neither tree nor bush to *interrupt* his charge. *Clarendon.*

This motion of the heavenly bodies seems partly uninterrupted, as that of the first moveable interpolated and *interrupted*. *Hale.*

2. To hinder one from proceeding by interposition.

Answer not before thou hast heard the cause; neither *interrupt* men in the midst of their talk. *Eccles.*

3. To divide; to separate; to rescind from continuity.

INTERRU'PT, ĭn-tĕr-rŭpt'. *adj.* Containing a chasm.

Seest thou what rage
Transports our adversary, whom no bounds,
Nor yet the main abyss wide *interrupt*, can hold? *Milton.*

INTERRU'PTEDLY, ĭn-tĕr-rŭpt'tĕd-lĕ. *adv.* [from *interrupted.*] Not in continuity; not without stoppages.

The incident light that meets with a grosser liquor, will have its beams either refracted or imbibed, or else reflected more or less *interruptedly* than they would be, if the body had been unmoistened. *Boyle on Colours.*

INTERRU'PTER, ĭn-tĕr-rŭpt'ŭr. [98] *n.s.* [from *interrupt.*] He who interrupts.

INTERRU'PTION, ĭn-tĕr-rŭp'shŭn. *n. s.* [*interruption*, Fr. *interruptio*, Latin.]

1. Interposition; breach of continuity.

Places severed from the continent by the *interruption* of the sea. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Intervention; interposition.

You are to touch the one as soon as you have given a stroke of the pencil to the other, lest the *interruption* of time cause you to lose the idea of one part. *Dryden.*

3. Hinderance; stop; let; obstruction.

Bloody England into England gone,
O'erbearing *interruption* spite of France. *Shaksp.*

4. Intermission.

This way of thinking on what we read, will be a rub only in the beginning; when custom has made it familiar, it will be dispatched without resting or *interruption* in the course of our reading. *Locke.*

Amidst the *interruptions* of his sorrow, seeing his penitent overwhelmed with grief, he was only able to bid her be comforted. *Addison.*

INTERSCA'PULAR, ĭn-tĕr-skăp'pū-lăr. *adj.* [*inter* and *scapula*, Latin.] Placed between the shoulders.

To INTERSCI'ND, ĭn-tĕr-sĭnd'. *v. a.* [*inter* and *scindo*, Lat.] To cut off by interruption. *Dict.*

To INTERSCRI'BE, ĭn-tĕr-skribe'. *v. a.* [*inter* and *scribo*, Lat.] To write between. *Dict.*

INTERSE'CANT, ĭn-tĕr-sē'kănt. *adj.* [*intersecans*, Latin.] Dividing any thing into parts.

To INTERSE'CT, ĭn-tĕr-sĕkt'. *v. a.* [*interseco*, Lat.] To cut; to divide each other mutually.

Perfect and viviparous quadrupeds so stand in their position of proneness, that the opposite joints of neighbour legs consist in the same plane; and a line descending from their navel *intersects* at right angles the axis of the earth. *Brown.*

Excited by a vigorous loadstone, the needle will somewhat depress its animated extreme, and *intersect* the horizontal circumference. *Brown.*

To INTERSE'CT, ĭn-tĕr-sĕkt'. *v. n.* To meet and cross each other.

The sagittal suture usually begins at that point where these lines *intersect*. *Wiseman.*

INTERSE'CTION, ĭn-tĕr-sĕk'shŭn. *n. s.* [*intersectio*, Latin; from *intersect.*] Point where lines cross each other.

They did spout over interchangeably from side to side in forms of arches, without any *intersection* or meeting aloft, because the pipes were not opposite. *Wotton.*

The first star of Arics, in the time of Meton the Athenian, was placed in the very *intersection*, which is now elongated, and moved eastward twenty-eight degrees. *Brown.*

Ships would move in one and the same surface; and consequently must needs encounter, when they either advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the *intersection* of cross ones. *Bentley.*

To INTERSE'RT, ĭn-tĕr-sĕrt'. *v. a.* [*intersero*, Latin.] To put in between other things.

If I may *insert* a short speculation, the depth of the sea is determined in Pliny to be fifteen furlongs. *Brerewood.*

INTERSE'RTION, ĭn-tĕr-sĕr'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *intersert.*] An insertion, or thing inserted between any thing.

These two *intersertions* were clear explications of the apostle's old form, God the father, ruler of all, which contained an acknowledgment of the unity. *Hammond.*

To INTERSPE'RSE, ĭn-tĕr-spĕrse'. *v. a.* [*interspersus*, Latin.] To scatter here and there among other things.

The possibility of a body's moving into a void space beyond the utmost bounds of body, as well as into a void space *interspersed* amongst bodies, will always remain clear. *Locke.*

It is the editor's interest to insert what the author's judgment had rejected; and care is taken to *intersperse* these additions, so that scarce any book can be bought without purchasing something unworthy of the author. *Swift.*

INTERSPE'RSION, ĭn-tĕr-spĕr'shŭn. *n. s.*

[from *interspierse.*] The act of scattering here and there.

For want of the *interspersion* of now and then an elegiack or a lyrick ode. *Watts.*

INTERSTE'LLAR, în-tẽr-stẽl'lâr. *adj.* [*inter* and *stella*, Latin.] Intervening between the stars.

The *interstellar* sky hath so much affinity with the star, that there is a rotation of that as well as of the star. *Bacon.*

I'NTERSTICE, în'tẽr-stîs, *or* în-tẽr'stîs. *n. s.* [*interstitium*, Latin; *interstice*, Fr.]

1. Space between one thing and another.

The sun shining through a large prism upon a comb placed immediately behind the prism, his light, which passed through the *interstices* of the teeth, fell upon a white paper: the breadths of the teeth were equal to their *interstices*, and seven teeth together with their *interstices* took up an inch. *Newton.*

The force of the fluid will separate the smallest particles which compose the fibres, so as to leave vacant *interstices* in those places where they cohered before. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Time between one act and another.

I will point out the *interstices* of time which ought to be between one citation and another. *Ayliffe.*

INTERSTI'TIAL, în-tẽr-stîsh'âl. *adj.* [from *interstice.*] Containing interstices.

In oiled papers the *interstitial* division being actuated by the accession of oil, becometh more transparent. *Brown.*

INTERTE'XTURE, în-tẽr-tẽks'tshûre. *n. s.* [*intertexo*, Latin.] Diversification of things mingled or woven one among another.

To INTERTWI'NE, în-tẽr-twîne'. } *v. a.*
To INTERTWI'ST, în-tẽr-twîst'. } [*inter* and *twine*, or *twist.*] To unite by twisting one in another

Under some concourse of shades,
Whose branching arms thick *intertwin'd* might shield
From dews and damps of night his shelter'd head. *Milton.*

I'NTERVAL, în'tẽr-vâl. *n. s.* [*intervalle*, Fr. *intervallum*, Latin.]

1. Space between places; interstice; vacuity; space unoccupied; void place; vacancy; vacant space.

With any obstacle let all the light be now stopped which passes through any one *interval* of the teeth, so that the range of colours which comes from thence may be taken away, and you will see the light of the rest of the ranges to be expanded into the place of the range taken away, and there to be coloured. *Newton.*

2. Time passing between two assignable points.

The century and half following was a very busy period, the *intervals* hetween every war being so short. *Swift.*

3. Remission of a delirium or distemper.

Though he had a long illness, considering the great heat with which it raged, yet his *intervals* of sense being few and short, left but little room for the offices of devotion. *Atterbury.*

To INTERVE'NE, în-tẽr-vêne'. *v. a.* [*intervenio*, Latin; *intervenir*, French.]

1. To come between things or persons.

2. To make intervals.

While so near each other thus all day
Our task we chuse, what wonder, if so near,
Looks *intervene*, and smiles? *Milton.*

3. To cross unexpectedly.

Esteem the danger of an action, and the possibilities of miscarriage, and every cross accident that can *intervene*, to be either a mercy on God's part, or a fault on ours. *Taylor.*

INTERVE'NE, în-tẽr-vêne'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Opposition, or perhaps interview. Out of use.

They had some sharper and some milder differences, which might easily happen in such an *intervene* of grandees, both vehement on the parts which they swayed. *Wotton.*

INTERVE'NIENT, în-tẽr-vé'nê-ênt. *adj.* [*interveniens*, Latin; *intervenant*, French.] Intercedent; interposed; passing between.

There be *intervenient* in the rise of eight, in tones, two hemolls or half notes. *Bacon.*

Many arts were used to discuss new affection: all which notwithstanding, for I omit things *intervenient*, there is conveyed to Mr. Villiers an intimation of the king's pleasure to be sworn his servant. *Wotton.*

INTERVE'NTION, în-tẽr-vên'shûn. *n. s.* [*intervention*, French; *interventio*, Lat.]

1. Agency between persons.

Let us decide our quarrels at home, without the *intervention* of any foreign power. *Temple.*

God will judge the world in righteousness by the *intervention* of the man Christ Jesus, who is the saviour as well as the judge of the world. *Atterbury.*

2. Agency between antecedents and consecutives.

In the dispensation of God's mercies to the world, some things he does by himself, others hy the *intervention* of natural means, and by the mediation of such instruments as he has appointed. *L'Estrange.*

3. Interposition; the state of being interposed.

Sound is shut out hy the *intervention* of that lax membrane, and not suffered to pass into the inward ear. *Holder.*

To INTERVE'RT, în-tẽr-vêrt'. *v. a.* [*interverto*, Lat.]

1. To turn to another course.

The duke *interverted* the bargain, and gave the poor widow of Erpenius for the hooks five hundred pounds. *Wotton.*

2. To turn to another use.

INTERVI'EW, în'tẽr-vû. *n. s.* [*entrevue*, Fr.] Mutual sight; sight of each other. It is commonly used for a formal, appointed, or important meeting or conference.

The day will come, when the passions of former enmity being allayed, we shall with ten times redoubled tokens of reconciled love shew ourselves each towards other the same, which Joseph and the brethren of Joseph were at the time of their *interview* in Egypt. *Hooker.*

His fears were, that the *interview* betwixt
England and France might, through their amity,
Breed him some prejudice. *Shaksp.*

Such happy *interview*, and fair event
Of love, and youth not lost, songs, garlands, flow'rs,
And charming symphonies, attach'd the heart
Of Adam. *Milton.*

To INTERVO'LVE, în-tẽr-vôlv'. *v. a.* [*intervolvo*, Latin.] To involve one with another.

Mystical dance! which yonder starry sphere
Of planets, and of fix'd, in all her wheels
Resemhles nearest; mazes intricate,
Eccentrick, *intervolv'd*, yet regular,
Then most, when most irregular they seem. *Milton.*

To INTERWE'AVE, în-tẽr-wêve'. *v. a.* pret. *interwove*, part. pass. *interwoven*, *interwove*, or *interweaved.* [*inter* and *weave.*] To mix one with another in a regular texture; to intermingle.

Then laid him down
Under the hospitable covert nigh
Of trees thick *interwoven.* *Milton.*

At last
Words *interwove* with sighs found out their way. *Milton.*

I sat me down to watch upon a bank
With ivy canopied, and *interwove*
With flaunting honeysuckle. *Milton.*

None
Can say here nature ends, and art begins,
But mixt like th' elements, and born like twins,
So *interweav'd*, so like, so much the same:
None, this mere nature, that mere art can name. *Denham.*

The proud theatres disclose the scene,
Which *interwoven* Britons seem to raise,
And show the triumph which their shame displays. *Dryden.*

He so *interweaves* truth with prohable fiction, that he puts a pleasing fallacy upon us. *Dryden.*

It appeared a vast ocean planted with islands, that were covered with fruits and flowers; and *interwoven* with a thousand little shining seas that ran among them. *Addison.*

Orchard and flower-garden lie so mixt and *interwoven* with one another, as to look like a natural wilderness. *Spectator.*

The Supreme Infinite could not make intelligent creatures, without implanting in their natures a most ardent desire, *interwoven* in the substance of their spiritual natures of heing reunited with himself. *Cheyne.*

I do not altogether disapprove the *interweaving* texts of scripture through the style of your sermons. *Swift.*

To INTERWI'SH, în-tẽr-wîsh'. *v. a.* [*inter* and *wish.*] To wish mutually to each other.

The venom of all stepdames, gamester's gall,
What tyrants and their suhjects *interwish*,
All ill fall on that man. *Donne.*

INTE'STABLE, în-tês'tâ-bl. *adj.* [*intestabilis*, Latin.] Disqualified to make a will.

A person excommunicated is rendered infamous and *intestable* hoth actively and passively. *Ayliffe.*

INTE'STATE, în-tês'tâte.[91] *adj.* [*intestat*, Fr. *intestatus*, Latin.] Wanting a will; dying without a will.

Why should calamity be full of words?
—Windy attorneys to their client woes,
Airy succeeders to *intestate* joys,
Poor breathing orators of miseries. *Shakspeare.*

Present punishment pursues his maw,
When surfeited and swell'd the peacock raw,
He bears into the hath; whence want of hreath,
Repletions, apoplex, *intestate* death. *Dryden.*

INTESTI'NAL, în-tês'tê-nâl.[88] *adj.* [*intestinal*, French; from *intestine.*] Belonging to the guts.

The mouths of the lacteals are opened by the *intestinal* tube, affecting a straight instead of a spiral cylinder. *Arbuthnot.*

INTE'STINE, în-tês'tîn.[140] *adj.* [*intestin*, French; *intestinus*, Latin.]

1. Internal; inward; not external.

Of these inward and *intestine* enemies to prayer, there are our past sins to wound us, our present cares to distract us, our distempered passions to disorder us, and a whole swarm of loose and floating imaginations to molest us. *Duppa.*

Intestine war no more our passions wage,
Ev'n giddy factions bear away their rage. *Pope.*

2. Contained in the body.

Intestine stone, and ulcer, cholick pangs,
And moon-struck madness. *Milton.*

A wooden jack, which had almost
Lost, by disuse, the art to roast,
A sudden alteration feels,
Increas'd by new *intestine* wheels. *Swift.*

3. Domestick, not foreign. I know not whether the word be properly used in the following example of *Shakspeare:* perhaps for *mortal and intestine* should be read *mortal internecine.*

Since the mortal and *intestine* jars
'Twixt thy seditious countrymen and us,
It hath in solemn synods been decreed
T' admit no traffick to our adverse towns. *Shaksp.*

But God, or Nature, while they thus contend,
To these *intestine* discords put an end. *Dryden.*

She saw her sons with purple death expire,
And dreadful series of *intestine* wars,
Inglorious triumphs and dishonest scars. *Pope.*

INTE'STINE, în-tĕs'tĭn. *n. s.* [*intestinum*, Latin; *intestine*, French.] The gut; the bowel: most commonly without a singular.

The *intestines* or guts may be inflamed by an acrid substance taken inwardly. *Arbuthnot.*

To INTHRA'LL, în-*thr*åwl'.[406] *v. a.* [*in* and *thrall.*] To enslave; to shackle; to reduce to servitude. A word now seldom used, at least in prose.

What though I be *inthrall'd*, he seems a knight,
And will not any way dishonour me. *Shaksp.*

The Turk has sought to extinguish the ancient memory of those people which he has subjected and *inthrall'd.* *Raleigh.*

Authors to themselves in all
Both what they judge, and what they chuse; for so
I form'd them free, and free they must remain
Till they *inthrall* themselves. *Milton.*

She soothes, but never can *inthrall* my mind:
Why may not peace and love for once be join'd?
Prior.

INTHRA'LMENT, în-*th*råwl'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *inthrall.*] Servitude; slavery.

Moses and Aaron sent from God to claim
His people from *inthralment*, they return
With glory and spoil back to their promis'd land.
Milton.

To INTHRO'NE, în-*thr*ōne'. *v. a.* [*in* and *throne.*] To raise to royalty; to seat on a throne: commonly *enthrone.*

One, chief, in gracious dignity *inthron'd*,
Shines o'er the rest. *Thomson.*

I'NTIMACY, în'tĕ-mă-sĕ. *n. s.* [from *intimate.*] Close familiarity.

It is in our power to confine our friendships and *intimacies* to men of virtue. *Rogers.*

I'NTIMATE, în'tĕ-māte.[91] *adj.* [*intimado*, Spanish; *intimus*, Latin.]

1. Inmost, inward; intestine.

They knew not
That what I mention'd was of God, I knew
From *intimate* impulse. *Milton.*

Fear being so *intimate* to our natures, it is the strongest bond of laws. *Tillotson.*

2. Near; not kept at distance.

Moses was with him in the retirements of the mount, received there his private instructions; and when the multitude were thundered away from any approach, he was honoured with an *intimate* and immediate admission. *South.*

3. Familiar; closely acquainted.

United by this sympathetick bond,
You grow familiar, *intimate* and fond. *Roscommon.*

I'NTIMATE, în'tĕ-māte. *n. s.* [*intimado*, Spanish; *intime*, French; *intimus*, Lat.] A familiar friend; one who is trusted with our thoughts.

The design was to entertain his reason with a more equal converse, assign him an *intimate* whose intellect as much corresponded with his as did the outward form. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To I'NTIMATE, în'tĕ-māte.[91] *v. a.* [*intimer*, French; *intimare*, low Latin.] To hint; to point out indirectly, or not very plainly.

Alexander Van Suchten tells us, that by a way he *intimates*, may be made a mercury of copper, not of the silver colour of other mercuries, but green. *Boyle.*

The names of simple ideas and substances, with the abstract ideas in the mind, *intimate* some real existence, from which was derived their original pattern. *Locke.*

'Tis the divinity that stirs within us;
'Tis Heaven itself that points out an hereafter,
And *intimates* eternity to man. *Addison.*

I'NTIMATELY, în'tĕ-māte-lĕ. *adv.* [from *intimate.*]

1. Closely; with intermixture of parts.

The same œconomy is observed in the circulation of the chyle with the blood, by mixing it *intimately* with the parts of the fluid to which it is to be assimilated. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Nearly; inseparably.

Quality, as it regards the mind, has its rise from knowledge and virtue, and is that which is more essential to us, and more *intimately* united with us. *Addison.*

3. Familiarly; with close friendship.

INTIMA'TION, în-tĕ-mā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*intimation*, French; from *intimate.*] Hint; obscure or indirect declaration or direction.

Let him strictly observe the first stirrings and *intimations;* the first hints and whispers of good and evil that pass in his heart. *South.*

Of those that are only probable we have some reasonable *intimations*, but not a demonstrative certainty. *Woodward.*

Besides the more solid parts of learning, there are several little *intimations*, to be met with on medals. *Addison.*

I'NTIME, în'time. *adj.* Inward; being within the mass; not being external, or on the surface; internal. Not used.

As to the composition or dissolution of mixed bodies, which is the chief work of elements, and requires an *intime* application of the agents, water hath the principality and excess over earth. *Digby on Bodies.*

To INTI'MIDATE, în-tĭm'ĕ-dāte. *v. a.* [*intimider*, French; *in* and *timidus*, Latin.] To make fearful; to dastardize; to make cowardly.

At that tribunal stands the writing tribe,
Which nothing can *intimidate* or bribe;
Time is the judge. *Young.*

Now guilt once harbour'd in the conscious breast
Intimidates the brave, degrades the great. *Irene.*

INTI'RE, în-tire'. *n. s.* [*integer*, Latin; *entier*, French; better written *entire*, which see, and all its derivatives.] Whole; undiminished; unbroken.

The lawful power of making laws, to command whole politick societies of men, belongeth so properly unto the same *intire* societies, that for any prince to exercise the same of himself, and not either by express commission immediately and personally received from God, or else by authority derived at the first from their consent upon whose persons he imposes laws, it is no better than mere tyranny. *Hooker.*

INTI'RENESS, în-tire'nĕs. *n. s.* [from *intire:* better *entireness.*] Wholeness; integrity.

So shall all times find me the same;
You this *intireness* better may fulfil,
Who have the pattern with you still. *Donne.*

I'NTO, în'tō. *prep.* [*in* and *to.*]

1. Noting entrance with regard to place; opposed to *out of.*

Water introduces *into* vegetables the matter it bears along with it. *Woodward.*

Acrid substances which pass *into* the capillary tubes, must irritate them into greater contraction. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Noting entrance of one thing into another.

If iron will acquire by mere continuance an habitual inclination to the site it held, how much more may education, being a constant plight and inurement, induce by custom good habits *into* a reasonable creature? *Wotton.*

To give life to that which has yet no being, is to frame a living creature, fashion the parts, and having fitted them together, to put *into* them a living soul. *Locke.*

3. Noting penetration beyond the outside, or some action which reaches beyond the superficies or open part.

To look *into* letters already opened or dropt is held an ungenerous act. *Pope.*

4. Noting inclusion real or figurative.

They have denominated some herbs solar and some lunar, and such like toys put *into* great words. *Bacon.*

5. Noting a new state to which any thing is brought by the agency of a cause.

Compound bodies may be resolved *into* other substances than such as they are divided *into* by the fire. *Boyle.*

A man must sin himself *into* a love of other men's sins; for a bare notion of this black art will not carry him so far. *South.*

Sure thou art born to some peculiar fate,
When the mad people rise against the state,
To look them *into* duty; and command
An awful silence with thy lifted hand. *Dryden.*

It concerns every man that would not trifle away his soul, and fool himself *into* irrecoverable misery, with the greatest seriousness to enquire into these matters. *Tillotson.*

He is not a frail being, that he should be tired *into* compliance by the force of assiduous application. *Smalridge.*

In hollow bottoms, if any fountains chance to rise, they naturally spread themselves *into* lakes, before they can find any issue. *Addison.*

It would have been all irretrievably lost, was it not by this means collected and brought *into* one mass. *Woodward.*

Why are these positions charged upon me as their sole author; and the reader led *into* a belief, that they were never before maintained by any person of virtue? *Atterbury.*

It is no ways congruous, that God should be always frightening men *into* an acknowledgment of the truth, who were made to be wrought upon by calm evidence. *Atterbury.*

A man may whore and drink himself *into* atheism; but it is impossible he should think himself *into* it. *Bentley.*

INTO'LERABLE, în-tŏl'lĕr-ă-bl. *adj.* [*intolerabilis*, Latin; *intolerable*, French.]

1. Insufferable; not to be endured; not to be born; having any quality in a degree too powerful to be endured.

If we bring into one day's thoughts the evil of many, certain and uncertain, what will be and what will never be, our load will be as *intolerable* as it is unreasonable. *Taylor.*

His awful presence did the crowd surprize,
Nor durst the rash spectator meet his eyes;
Eyes that confess'd him born for kingly sway,
So fierce, they flash'd *intolerable* day. *Dryden.*

Some men are quickly weary of one thing: the same study long continued in is as *intolerable* to them, as the appearing long in the same clothes is to a court lady. *Locke.*

From Param's top th' Almighty rode,
Intolerable day proclaim'd the God. *Broome.*

2. Bad beyond sufferance.

INTO'LERABLENESS, în-tŏl'lĕr-ă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.*

[from *intolerable.*] Quality of a thing not to be endured.

INTO'LERABLY, în-tôl'lêr-â-blê. *adv.* [from *intolerable.*] To a degree beyond endurance.

INTO'LERANT, în-tôl-lêr-ânt. *adj.* [*intolerant*, French.] Not enduring; not able to endure.

Too great moisture affects human bodies with one class of diseases, and too great dryness with another; the powers of human bodies being limited and *intolerant* of excesses. *Arbuthnot.*

To INTO'MB, în-tôôm'.[347] *v. a.* [*in* and *tomb.*] To enclose in a funeral monument; to bury.

What commandment had the Jews for the ceremony of odours used about the bodies of their dead, after which custom notwithstanding our Lord was contented that his own most precious blood should be *intomb'd?* *Hooker.*

Is't night's predominance, or the day's shame,
That darkness does the face of earth *intomb?* *Shak.*

Mighty heroes more majestick shades,
And youths *intomb'd* before their father's eyes.
Dryden.

To I'NTONATE, în-tô-nâte'. *v. a.* [*intono*, Latin.] To thunder. *Dict.*

INTONA'TION, în-tô-nâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*intonation*, French, from *intonate.*] The act of thundering. *Dict.*

To INTO'NE, în-tône'. *v. n.* [from *intono*, or rather from *tone; intonner*, French.] To make a slow protracted noise.

So swells each wind-pipe; ass *intones* to ass
Harmonick twang. *Pope's Dunciad.*

To INTO'RT, în-tôrt'. *v. a.* [*intortuo*, Lat.] To twist; to wreath; to wring.

The brain is a congeries of glands, that separate the finer parts of the blood, called animal spirits: and a gland is nothing but a canal variously *intorted* and wound up together. *Arbuthnot.*

With rev'rent hand the king presents the gold,
Which round th' *intorted* horns the glider roll'd.
Pope.

To INTO'XICATE, în-tôks'ê-kâte. *v. a.* [*in* and *toxicum*, Lat.] To inebriate; to make drunk.

The more a man drinketh of the world, the more it t*intoxicateth;* and age doth profit rather in the powers of understanding, than in the virtues of the will and affections. *Bacon.*

As with new wine *intoxicated* both,
They swim in mirth, and fancy that they feel
Divinity within them breeding wings,
Wherewith to scorn the earth. *Milton.*

My early mistress, now my ancient muse,
That strong Circean liquor cease t' infuse,
Wherewith thou didst *intoxicate* my youth.
Denham.

What part of wild fury was there in the bacchanals which we have not seen equall'd, if not exceeded by some *intoxicated* zealots. *Decay of Piety.*

Others, after having done fine things, yet spoil them by endeavouring to make them better; and are so *intoxicated* with an earnest desire of being above all others, that they suffer themselves to be deceived. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Vegetables by fermentation are wrought up to spirituous liquors, having different qualities from the plant; for no fruit taken crude has the *intoxicating* quality of wine. *Arbuthnot.*

INTOXICA'TION, în-tôks-ê-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *intoxicate.*] Inebriation; ebriety; the act of making drunk; the state of being drunk.

That king, being in amity with him, did so burn in hatred towards him, as to drink of the lees and dregs of Perkin's *intoxication*, who was every where else detected. *Bacon.*

Whence can this proceed, but from that besotting *intoxication* which verbal magick brings upon the mind. *South.*

INTRA'CTABLE, în-trâk'tâ-bl. *adj.* [*intractabilis*, Latin; *intraitable*, French.]

1. Ungovernable; violent; stubborn; obstinate.

To love them who love us is so natural a passion, that even the most *intractable* tempers obey its force. *Rogers.*

2. Unmanageable; furious.

By what means serpents, and other noxious and more *intractable* kinds, as well as the more innocent and useful, got together. *Woodward.*

INTRA'CTABLENESS, în-trâk'tâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *intractable.*] Obstinacy; perverseness.

INTRA'CTABLY, în-trâk'tâ-blê. *adv.* [from *intractable.*] Unmanageably; stubbornly.

INTRANQUI'LLITY, în-trân-kwîl-ê-tê. *n. s.* [*in* and *tranquillity.*] Unquietness; want of rest.

Jactations were used for amusement, and allay in constant pains, and to relieve that *intranquillity* which makes men impatient of lying in their beds. *Temple.*

INTRA'NSITIVE, în-trâns'ê-tîv. *adj.* [*intransitivus*, Lat.] [In grammar.] A verb *intransitive* is that which signifies an action, not conceived as having an effect upon any object: as, *curro*, I run. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

INTRANSMU'TABLE, în-trâns-mû'tâ-bl.[405] *adj.* [*in* and *transmutable.*] Unchangeable to any other substance.

Some of the most experienced chemists do affirm quicksilver to be *intransmutable*, and therefore call it liquor æternus. *Ray on the Creation.*

To INTRE'ASURE, în-trêzh'ûre. *v. a.* [*in* and *treasure.*] To lay up as in a treasury.

There is a history in all men's lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceas'd;
The which observ'd, a man may prophesy,
With a near aim, of the main chance of things
As yet not come to life, which in their seeds
And weak beginnings he *intreasur'd.* *Shakspeare.*

To INTRE'NCH, în-trênsh'. *v. n.* [*in* and *trencher*, Fr.] To invade; to encroach; to cut off part of what belongs to another: with *on.*

Little I desire my sceptre should *intrench on* God's sovereignty, which is the only king of men's consciences. *King Charles.*

That crawling insect, who from mud began,
Warm'd by my beams, and kindled into man!
Durst he, who does but for my pleasure live,
Intrench on love, my great prerogative. *Dryden.*

We are not to *intrench upon* truth in any conversation, but least of all with children. *Locke.*

To INTRE'NCH, în-trênsh'. *v. a.*

1. To break with hollows.

His face
Deep scars of thunder had *intrench'd*, and care
Sat on his faded cheek. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. To fortify with a trench: as, the allies were *intrenched* in their camp.

INTRE'NCHANT, în-trênsh'ânt. *adj.* [This word, which is, I believe, found only in *Shakspeare*, is thus explained: The *intrenchant* air means the air which suddenly encroaches and closes upon the space left by any body which had passed through it. *Hanmer.* I believe *Shakspeare* intended rather to express the idea of indivisibility or invulnerableness, and derived *intrenchant*, from *in* privative, and *trencher* to cut; *intrenchant* is indeed properly *not cutting*, rather than *not to be cut;* but this is not the only instance in which *Shakspeare* confounds words of active and passive signification.] Not to be divided; not to be wounded; indivisible.

As easy may'st thou the *intrenchant* air
With thy keen sword impress, as make me bleed.
Shakspeare.

INTRE'NCHMENT, în-trênsh'mênt. *n. s.* [from *intrench.*] Fortification with a trench.

INTRE'PID, în-trêp'îd. *adj.* [*intrepide*, Fr. *intrepidus*, Lat.] Fearless; daring; bold; brave.

Argyle
Calm and *intrepid* in the very throat
Of sulphurous war, on Tenier's dreadful field.
Thomson.

INTREPI'DITY, în-trê-pîd'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*intrepidité*, French.] Fearlessness; courage; boldness.

I could not sufficiently wonder at the *intrepidity* of these diminutive mortals, who durst venture to walk upon my body, without trembling. *Gulliver.*

INTRE'PIDLY, în-trêp'îd-lê. *adv.* [from *intrepid.*] Fearlessly; boldly; daringly.

He takes the globe for the scene; he launches forward *intrepidly*, like one to whom no place is new. *Pope.*

I'NTRICACY, în'trê-kâ-sê. *n. s.* [from *intricate.*] State of being entangled; perplexity; involution; complication of facts or notions.

The part of Ulysses in Homer's Odyssey is much admired by Aristotle, as perplexing that fable with very agreeable plots and *intricacies*, by the many adventures in his voyage, and the subtilty of his behaviour. *Addison.*

I'NTRICATE, în'trê-kâte[91] *adj.* [*intricatus*, Latin.] Entangled; perplexed; involved; complicated; obscure.

Much of that we are to speak may seem to a number perhaps tedious, perhaps obscure, dark, and *intricate.* *Hooker.*

His stile was fit to convey the most *intricate* business to the understanding with the utmost clearness. *Addison.*

To I'NTRICATE, în'trê-kâte.[91] [from the adjective.] To perplex; to darken. Not proper, nor in use.

Alterations of surnames have so *intricated*, or rather obscured, the truth of our pedigrees, that it will be no little hard labour to deduce them. *Camden.*

I'NTRICATELY, în'trê-kâte-lê. *adv.* [from *intricate.*] With involution of one in another; with perplexity.

That variety of factions into which we are so *intricately* engaged, gave occasion to this discourse. *Swift.*

I'NTRICATENESS, în'trê-kâte-nês. *n. s.* [from *intricate.*] Perplexity; involution; obscurity.

He found such *intricateness*, that he could see no way to lead him out of the maze. *Sidney.*

INTRI'GUE, în-trêg'.[112 337] *n. s.* [*intrigue*, French.]

1. A plot; a private transaction in which many parties are engaged: usually an affair of love.

These are the grand *intrigues* of man,
These his huge thoughts, and these his vast desires.
Flatman.

A young fellow long made love, with much artifice and *intrigue*, to a rich widow. *Addison.*

The hero of a comedy is represented victorious in all his *intrigues*. *Swift.*

Now love is dwindled to *intrigue*,
And marriage grown a money league. *Swift.*

2. Intricacy; complication. Little in use.

Though this vicinity of ourselves to ourselves cannot give us the full prospect of all the *intrigues* of our nature, yet we have much more advantage to know ourselves, than to know other things without us. *Hale.*

3. The complication or perplexity of a fable or poem; artful involution of feigned transaction.

As causes are the beginning of the action, the opposite designs against that of the hero are the middle of it, and form that difficulty or *intrigue* which makes up the greatest part of the poem. *Pope.*

To INTRI'GUE, în-trêêg'. *v. n.* [*intriguer*, French, from the noun.] To form plots; to carry on private designs, commonly of love.

INTRI'GUER, în-trêêg'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [*intrigueur*, Fr. from *intrigue*.] One who busies himself in private transactions; one who forms plots; one who pursues women.

I desire that *intriguers* will not make a pimp of my lion, and convey their thoughts to one another. *Addison.*

INTRI'GUINGLY, în-trêêg'îng-lê. *adv.* [from *intrigue*.] With intrigue; with secret plotting.

INTRI'NSECAL, în-trîn'sê-kâl. *adj.* [*intrinsecus*, Latin; *intrinseque*, French. This word is now generally written *intrinsical*, contrary to etymology.]

1. Internal; solid; natural; not accidental; not merely apparent.

These measure the laws of God not by the *intrinsecal* goodness and equity of them, but by reluctancy and opposition which they find in their own hearts against them. *Tillotson.*

The near and *intrinsecal*, and convincing argument of the being of God, is from human nature itself. *Bentley.*

2. Intimate; closely familiar. Out of use.

He falls into *intrinsecal* society with sir John Graham, who dissuaded him from marriage. *Wotton.*

Sir Fulk Greville was a man in appearance *intrinsecal* with him, or at least admitted to his melancholy hours. *Wotton.*

INTRI'NSECALLY, în-trîn'sê-kâl-ê. *adv.* [from *intrinsecal*.]

1. Internally; naturally; really.

A lye is a thing absolutely and *intrinsecally* evil. *South.*

Every one of his pieces is an ingot of gold, *intrinsecally* and solidly valuable. *Prior.*

2. Within; at the inside.

In his countenance no open alteration; but the less he shewed without, the more it wrought *intrinsecally*. *Wotton.*

If once bereaved of motion, matter cannot of itself acquire it again: nor till it be thrust by some other body from without, or *intrinsecally* moved by an immaterial self-active substance that can pervade it. *Bentley.*

INTRI'NSECATE, în-trîn'sê-kâte. *adj.* [This word seems to have been ignorantly formed between *intricate* and *intrinsecal*.] Perplexed; entangled. Not in use.

Such smiling rogues as these,
Like rats, oft bite the holy cords in twain,
Too *intrinsecate* t' unloose. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Come, mortal wretch,
With thy sharp teeth this knot *intrinsecate*
Of life at once untye. *Shakspeare.*

INTRI'NSICK, în-trîn'sîk. *adj.* [*intrinsecus*, Latin.]

1. Inward; internal; real; true.

Intrinsick goodness consists in accordance, and sin in contrariety to the secret will of God, as well as to his revealed. *Hammond.*

2. Not depending on accident; fixed in the nature of the thing.

The difference between worth and merit, strictly taken: that is, a man's *intrinsick*, this, his current value. *Grew.*

His fame, like gold, the more 'tis try'd
The more shall its *intrinsick* worth proclaim. *Prior.*

Beautiful as a jewel set in gold, which, though it adds little to *intrinsick* value, yet improves the lustre, and attracts the eyes of the beholder. *Rogers.*

To INTRODU'CE, în-trô-dûse'.[376] *v. a.* [*introduco*, Latin, *introduire*, French.]

1. To conduct or usher into a place, or to a person.

Mathematicians of advanced speculations may have other ways to *introduce* into their minds ideas of infinity. *Locke.*

2. To bring something into notice or practice.

This vulgar error whosoever is able to reclaim, he shall *introduce* a new way of cure, preserving by theory as well as practice. *Brown.*

An author who should *introduce* a sport of words upon the stage, would meet with small applause. *Broome.*

3. To produce; to give occasion to.

Whatsoever *introduces* habits in children, deserves the care and attention of their governors. *Locke on Education.*

4. To bring into writing or discourse by proper preparatives.

If he will *introduce* himself by prefaces, we cannot help it. *Layer's Trial.*

INTRODU'CER, în-trô-dû'sûr. *n. s.* [*introducteur*, French, from *introduce*.]

1. One who conducts another to a place or person.

2. Any one who brings any thing into practice or notice.

The beginning of the earl of Essex I must attribute to my lord of Leicester; but yet as an *introducer* or supporter, not as a teacher. *Wotton.*

It is commonly charged upon the army, that the beastly vice of drinking to excess hath been lately from their example, restored among us; but whoever the *introducers* were, they have succeeded to a miracle. *Swift.*

INTRODU'CTION, în-trô-dûk'shûn. *n. s.* [*introduction*, French, *introductio*, Latin.]

1. The act of conducting or ushering to any place or person; the state of being ushered or conducted.

2. The act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice.

The archbishop of Canterbury had pursued the *introduction* of the liturgy and the canons into Scotland with great vehemence. *Clarendon.*

3. The preface or part of a book containing previous matter.

INTRODU'CTIVE, în-trô-dûk'tîv. *adj.* [*introductif*, Fr. from *introduce*.] Serving as the means to something else.

The truths of Christ crucified, is the christian's philosophy, and a good life is the christian's logick; that great instrumental *introductive* art, that must guide the mind into the former. *South.*

INTRODU'CTORY, în-trô-dûk'tûr-ê.[512] *adj.* [from *introductus*, Latin.] Previous; serving as a means to something further.

This *introductory* discourse itself is to be but an essay, not a book. *Boyle.*

INTROGRE'SSION, în-trô-grêsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*introgressio*, Lat.] Entrance; the act of entering.

INTRO'IT, în-trôît'. *n. s.* [*introit*, French.] The beginning of the mass; the beginning of public devotions.

INTROMI'SSION, în-trô-mîsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*intromissio*, Lat.]

1. The act of sending in.

If sight be caused by *intromission*, or receiving in the form of that which is seen, contrary species or forms should be received confusedly together, which Aristotle shews to be absurd. *Peacham.*

All the reason that I could ever hear alleged by the chief factors for a general *intromission* of all sects and persuasions into our communion, is, that those who separate from us are stiff and obstinate, and will not submit to the rules of our church, and that therefore they should be taken away. *South.*

2. [In the Scotish law.] The act of intermeddling with another's effects: as, *he shall be brought to an account for his* intromissions *with such an estate.*

To I'NTROMIT, în-trô-mît'. *v. a.* [*intromitto*, Latin.]

1. To send in; to let in; to admit.

2. To allow to enter; to be the medium by which any thing enters.

Glass in the window *intromits* light without cold to those in the room. *Holder.*

Tinged bodies and liquors reflect some sorts of rays, and *intromit* or transmit other sorts. *Newton.*

To INTROSPE'CT, în-trô-spêkt'. *v. a.* [*introspectus*, Lat.] To take a view of the inside.

INTROSPE'CTION, în-trô-spêk'shûn. *n. s.* [from *introspect*.] A view of the inside.

The actings of the mind or imagination itself, by way of reflection or *introspection* of themselves, are discernible by man. *Hale.*

I was forced to make an *introspection* into my own mind, and into that idea of beauty which I have formed in my own imagination. *Dryden.*

INTROVE'NIENT, în-trô-vê'nê-ênt. *adj.* [*intro* and *venio*, Latin.] Entering; coming in.

Scarce any condition which is not exhausted and obscured, from the commixture of *introvenient* nations, either by commerce or conquest. *Brown.*

To INTRU'DE, în-trôôd'. *v. n.* [*intrudo*, Latin.]

1. To come in unwelcome by a kind of violence; to enter without invitation or permission.

Thy years want wit, thy wit wants edge
And manners, to *intrude* where I am grac'd.
Shakspeare.

The Jewish religion was yet in possession; and therefore that this might so enter, as not to *intrude*, it was to bring its warrant from the same hand of omnipotence. *South.*

2. It is followed by *on* before persons, or personal possessions.

Forgive me, fair one, if officious friendship
Intrudes on your repose, and comes thus late
To greet you with the tidings of success. *Rowe.*

Some thoughts rise and *intrude upon* us, while

we shun them, others fly from us, when we would hold them. *Watts.*

3. To encroach, to force in uncalled or unpermitted; sometimes with *into*.

Let no man beguile you of your reward, in a voluntary humility, and worshipping of angels, *intruding into* those things which he hath not seen by his fleshly mind. *Colossians.*

To INTRU'DE, în-trôôd'[339] *v. a.* To force without right or welcome: commonly with the reciprocal pronoun.

Not to *intrude one's self* into the mysteries of government, which the prince keeps secret, is represented by the winds shut up in a bull hide, which the companions of Ulysses would needs be so foolish as to pry into. *Pope.*

INTRU'DER, în-trôô'dûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *intrude.*] One who forces himself into company or affairs without right or welcome.

Unmannerly *intruder* as thou art! *Shaksp.*

Go, base *intruder!* over-weening slave!
Bestow thy fawning smiles on equal mates.
Shaksp.

They were but *intruders* upon the possession, during the minority of the heir: they knew those lands were the rightful inheritance of that young lady. *Davies.*

Will you a bold *intruder* never learn
To know your basket, and your bread discern?
Dryden.

She had seen a great variety of faces; they were all strangers and *intruders*, such as she had no acquaintance with. *Locke.*

The whole fraternity of writers rise up in arms against every new *intruder* into the world of fame. *Addison.*

INTRU'SION, în-trôô'zhûn. *n. s.* [*intrusion*, French; *intrusio*, Latin.]

1. The act of thrusting or forcing any thing or person into any place or state.

Many excellent strains have been jostled off by the *intrusions* of poetical fictions. *Brown.*

The separation of the parts of one body, upon the *intrusion* of another, and the change from rest to motion upon impulse, and the like, seem to have some connection. *Locke.*

2. Encroachment upon any person or place; unwelcome entrance; entrance without invitation or permission.

I think myself in better plight for a lender than you are, the which hath something emboldened me to this unseasoned *intrusion;* for they say, if money go before, all ways do lie open. *Shaksp.*

Frogs, lice, and flies, must all his palace fill
With loath'd *intrusion.* *Par. Lost.*

How 's this, my son? Why this *intrusion?*
Were not my orders that I should be private?
Addison.

I may close, after so long an *intrusion* upon your meditations. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*

3. Voluntary and uncalled undertaking of any thing.

It will be said, I handle an art no way suitable either to my employment or fortune, and so stand charged with *intrusion* and impertinency. *Wotton.*

To INTRU'ST, în-trûst'. *v. a.* [*in* and *trust.*] To treat with confidence; to charge with any secret commission, or thing of value: as, we *intrust* another *with* something; or we *intrust* something *to* another.

His majesty had a solicitous care for the payment of his debts; though in such a manner, that none of the duke's officers were *intrusted* with the knowledge of it. *Clarendon.*

Receive my counsel, and securely move,
Intrust thy fortune to the powers above. *Dryden.*

Are not the lives of those, who draw the sword
In Rome's defence, *intrusted* to our care? *Addison.*

He composed his billet-doux, and at the time appointed went to *intrust* it to the hands of his confidant. *Arbuthnot.*

INTUI'TION, în-tû-îsh'ûn. *n. s.* [*intuitus*, *intueor*, Latin.]

1. Sight of any thing: used commonly of mental view. Immediate knowledge.

At our rate of judging, St. Paul had passed for a most malicious persecutor; whereas God saw he did it ignorantly in unbelief, and upon that *intuition* had mercy on him. *Government of the Tongue.*

The truth of these propositions we know by a bare simple *intuition* of the ideas, and such propositions are called self-evident. *Locke.*

2. Knowledge not obtained by deduction of reason, but instantaneously accompanying the ideas which are its object.

All knowledge of causes is deductive; for we know none by simple *intuition*, but through the mediation of their effects; for the casualty itself is insensible. *Glanville.*

Discourse was then almost as quick as *intuition.* *South.*

He their single virtues did survey,
By *intuition* in his own large breast. *Dryden.*

INTU'ITIVE, în-tû'ê-tîv. *adj.* [*intuitivus*, low Latin; *intuitif*, French.]

1. Seen by the mind immediately without the intervention of argument or testimony.

Immediate perception of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, is when, by comparing them together in our minds, we see their agreement or disagreement; this therefore is called *intuitive* knowledge. *Locke.*

Lofty flights of thought, and almost *intuitive* perception of abstruse notions, or exalted discoveries of mathematical theorems, we sometimes see existent in one person. *Bentley.*

2. Seeing, not barely believing.

Faith beginning here with a weak apprehension of things not seen, endeth with the *intuitive* vision of God in the world to come. *Hooker.*

3. Having the power of discovering truth immediately without ratiocination.

The rule of ghostly or immaterial natures, as spirits and angels, is their *intuitive* intellectual judgment, concerning the amiable beauty and high goodness of that object, which, with unspeakable joy and delight, doth set them on work. *Hooker.*

The soul receives
Discursive or *intuitive.* *Milton.*

INTU'ITIVELY, în-tû'ê-tîv-lê. *adv.* [*intuitivement*, French.] Without deduction of reason; by immediate perception.

That our love is sound and sincere, that it cometh from a pure heart, and a good conscience, and a faith unfeigned, who can pronounce, saving only the searcher of all men's hearts, who alone *intuitively* doth know in this kind who are his? *Hooker.*

God Almighty, who sees all things *intuitively,* does not want logical helps. *Baker on Learning.*

INTUME'SCENCE, în-tû-mês'sênse.
INTUME'SCENCY, în-tû-mês'sên-sê.[510] *n. s.* [*intumescence*, French; *intumesco*, Latin.] Swell; tumour; the act or state of swelling.

According to the temper of the terreous parts at the bottom, as they are more hardly or easily moved, they variously begin, continue, or end their *intumescencies.* *Brown.*

This subterranean heat causes a great rarefaction and *intumescence* of the water of the abyss, putting it into very great commotions, and occasions an earthquake. *Woodward.*

INTURGE'SCENCE, jîn-tûr-ês'sênse.[510] *n. s.* [*in* and *turgesco*, Lat.] Swelling; the act or state of swelling.

Not by attenuation of the upper part of the sea, but *inturgescencies* caused first at the bottom, and carrying the upper part of it before them. *Brown.*

INTU'SE, în-tûse'. *n. s.* [*intusus*, Latin.] Bruise.

She did search the swelling bruze,
And having search'd the *intuse* deep,
She bound it with her scarf. *Spenser.*

To INTWI'NE, în-twine'. *v. a.* [*in* and *twine.*]

1. To twist or wreath together.

This opinion, though false, yet *intwined* with a true, that the souls of men do never perish, abated the fear of death in them. *Hooker.*

2. To be inserted by being wreathed or twisted.

The vest and veil divine,
Which wand'ring foliage and rich flow'rs *intwine.*
Dryden.

To INVA'DE, în-vâde'. *v. a.* [*invado*, Latin.]

1. To attack a country; to make a hostile entrance.

He will *invade* them with troops. *Habb.*

Should he *invade* any part of their country, he would soon see that nation up in arms. *Knolles.*

With dang'rous expedition they *invade*
Heav'n, whose high walls fear no assault. *Milton.*

Thy race in times to come
Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome;
Rome, whose ascending tow'rs shall heav'n *invade,*
Involving earth and ocean in her shade. *Dryden.*

Encouraged with success, he *invades* the province of philosophy. *Dryden.*

In vain did nature's wise command
Divide the waters from the land,
If daring ships, and men prophane,
Invade th' inviolable main. *Dryden.*

2. To attack; to assail; to assault.

There shall be sedition among men, and *invading* one another; they shall not regard their kings. *2 Esdras.*

Thou think'st 'tis much, that this contentious storm
Invades us to the skin; so 'tis to thee:
But where the greater malady is fix'd,
The lesser is scarce felt. *Shaksp.*

3. To violate by the first act of hostility; to attack, not defend.

Your foes are such, as they, not you, have made;
And virtue may repel, though not *invade.* *Dryden.*

INVA'DER, în-vâ'dûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *invado*, Latin.]

1. One who enters with hostility into the possessions of another.

The breath of Scotland the Spaniards could not endure; neither durst they, as *invaders*, land in Ireland. *Bacon.*

Their piety
In sharp contest of battle found no aid
Against *invaders.* *Milton.*

That knowledge, like the coal from the altar, serves only to embroil and consume the sacrilegious *invaders.* *Decay of Piety.*

Where he lost, the naked empire
Would be a prey expos'd to all *invaders.* *Denham.*

The country about Attica was the most barren of any in Greece, through which means it happened that the natives were never expelled by the fury of *invaders.* *Swift.*

Secure, by William's care, let Britain stand,
Nor dread the bold *invader's* hand. *Prior.*

Esteem and judgment with strong fancy join,
To call the fair *invader* in;
My darling favourite inclination, too,
All, all conspiring with the foe. *Granville.*

2. An assailant.

3. Encroacher; intruder.

The substance was formerly comprised in that

uncompounded style, but afterwards prudently enlarged for the repelling and preventing heretical *invaders*. *Hammond.*

INVALE'SCENCE, în-vâ-lês'sênse. *n. s.* [*invalesco*, Lat.] Strength; health; force. *Dict.*

INVA'LID, în-vâl'îd. *adj.* [*invalide*, Fr. *invalidus*, Lat.] Weak; of no weight or cogency.

But this I urge,
Admitting motion in the heav'ns, to shew
Invalid, that which thee to doubt it mov'd. *Milton*

To INVA'LIDATE, în-vâl'ê-dâte. *v. a.* [from *invalid*.] To weaken; to deprive of force or efficacy.

To *invalidate* such a consequence, some things might be speciously enough alledged. *Boyle.*

Tell a man, passionately in love, that he is jilted, bring a score of witnesses of the falsehood of his mistress, and it is ten to one but three kind words of her's shall *invalidate* all their testimonies. *Locke.*

INVALI'DE, în-vâ-lêêd'.[112] *n. s.* [Fr.] One disabled by sickness or hurts.

What beggar in the *invalides*,
With lameness broke, with blindness smitten,
Wish'd ever decently to die? *Prior.*

INVALI'DITY, în-vâ-lîd'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*in* and *validity; invalidité*, French.]

1. Weakness; want of cogency.
2. Want of bodily strength. This is no English meaning.

He ordered, that none who could work should be idle; and that none who could not work, by age, sickness, or *invalidity*, should want. *Temple.*

INVA'LUABLE, în-vâl'ù-â-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *valuable*.] Precious above estimation; inestimable.

The faith produced by terrour would not be so free an act as it ought, to which are annexed all the glorious and *invaluable* privileges of believing. *Atterbury.*

INVA'RIABLE, în-vâ'rê-â-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *varius*, Lat. *invariable*, Fr.] Unchangeable; constant.

Being not able to design times by days, months, or years, they thought best to determine these alterations by some known and *invariable* signs, and such did they conceive the rising and setting of the fixed stars. *Brown.*

The rule of good and evil would not appear uniform and *invariable*, but different, according to men's different complexions and inclinations. *Atterbury.*

INVA'RIABLENESS, în-vâ'rê-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *invariable*.] Immutability; constancy.

INVA'RIABLY, în-vâ'rê-â-blê. *adv.* [from *invariable*.] Unchangeably; constantly.

He who steers his course *invariably* by this rule, takes the surest way to make all men praise him. *Atterbury.*

INVA'SION, în-vâ'zhûn. *n. s.* [*invasion*, Fr. *invasio*, Latin.]

1. Hostile entrance upon the rights or possessions of another; hostile encroachment.

We made an *invasion* upon the Cherethites. 1 *Sam.*

Reason finds a secret grief and remorse from every *invasion* that sin makes upon innocence, and that must render the first entrance and admission of sin uneasy. *South.*

The nations of th' Ausonian shore
Shall hear the dreadful rumour, from afar,
Of arm'd *invasion*, and embrace the war. *Dryden.*

William the conqueror invaded England about the year 1060, which means this; that taking the duration from our Saviour's time 'till now, for one entire length of time, it shews at what distance this *invasion* was from the two extremes. *Locke.*

2. Attack of a disease.

What demonstrates the plague to be endemial to Egypt, is its *invasion* and going off at certain seasons. *Arbuthnot.*

INVA'SIVE, în-vâ'sîv.[158 428] *adj.* [from *invade*.] Entering hostilely upon other men's possessions; not defensive.

I must come closer to my purpose, and not make more *invasive* wars abroad, when, like Hannibal, I am called back to the defence of my country. *Dryd.*

Let other monarchs, with *invasive* bands,
Lessen their people, and extend their lands;
By gasping nations hated and obey'd,
Lords of the desarts that their swords had made.
Arbuthnot.

INVE'CTIVE, în-vêk'tîv.[140] *n. s.* [*invective*, French; *invectiva*, low Latin.]

1. A censure in speech or writing; a reproachful accusation.

Plain men desiring to serve God as they ought, but being not so skilful as to unwind themselves, where the snares of glossing speech do lie to entangle them, are in mind not a little troubled, when they hear so bitter *invectives* against that which this church hath taught them to reverence as holy, to approve as lawful, and to observe as behoveful for the exercise of christian duty. *Hooker.*

If we take satyr, in the general signification of the word, for an *invective*, 'tis almost as old as verse. *Dryden.*

2. It is used with *against*.

So desp'rate thieves all hopeless of their lives,
Breathe out *invectives 'gainst* the officers. *Shaksp.*

Casting off respect, he fell to bitter *invectives against* the French king. *Bacon.*

3. Less properly with *at*.

Whilst we condemn others, we may indeed be in the wrong; and then all the *invectives* we make *at* their supposed errours fall back with a rebounded force upon our own real ones. *Decay of Piety.*

INVE'CTIVE, în-vêk'tîv. *adj.* [from the noun.] Satirical; abusive.

Let him rail on; let his *invective* muse
Have four and twenty letters to abuse. *Dryden.*

INVE'CTIVELY, în-vêk'tîv-lê. *adv.* Satirically; abusively.

Thus most *invectively* he pierceth through
The body of the country, city, court,
Yea, and of this our life; swearing that we
Are mere usurpers, tyrants. *Shaksp.*

To INVE'IGH, în-vâ'.[249 390] *v. a.* [*inveho*, Latin.] To utter censure or reproach: with *against*.

I cannot blame him for *inveighing* so sharply *against* the vices of the clergy in his age. *Dryden.*

He *invighs* severely *against* the folly of parties, in retaining scoundrels to retail their lies. *Arbuth.*

INVE'IGHER, în-vâ'ûr. *n. s.* [from *inveigh*.] Vehement railer.

One of these *inveighers* against mercury, in seven weeks, could not cure one small herpes in the face. *Wiseman.*

To INVE'IGLE, în-vê'gl.[250] *v. a.* [*invogliare*, Italian; *Minshew; aveugler*, or *enaveugler*, Fr. *Skinner* and *Junius*.] To persuade to something bad or hurtful; to wheedle; to allure; to seduce.

Most false Duessa, royal richly dight,
That easy was to *inveigle* weaker sight,
Was, by her wicked arts and wily skill,
Too false and strong for earthly skill or might.
Fairy Queen.

Achilles hath *inveigled* his fool from him. *Shak.*

Yet have they many baits and guileful spells,
To *inveigle* and invite the unwary sences
Of them that pass unweeting by the way. *Milton.*

Both right able
T' *inveigle* and draw in the rabble. *Hudibras.*

Those drops of prettiness, scatteringly sprinkled amongst the creatures, were designed to exalt our conceptions, not *inveigle* or detain our passions. *Boyle.*

I leave the use of garlick to such as are *inveigled* into the gout by the use of too much drinking. *Temple.*

The *inveigling* a woman before she is come to years of discretion, should be as criminal as the seducing of her before she is ten years old. *Spectator.*

INVE'IGLER, în-vê'gl-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *inveigle*.] Seducer; deceiver; allurer to ill.

Being presented to the emperor for his admirable beauty, the prince clapt him up as his *inveigler*. *Sandys.*

To INVE'NT, în-vênt'. *v. a.* [*inventer*, French; *invenio*, Latin.]

1. To discover; to find out; to excogitate; to produce something not made before.

The substance of the service of God, so far forth as it hath in it any thing more than the law of reason doth teach, may not be *invented* of men, but must be received from God himself. *Hooker.*

By their count, which lovers books *invent*,
The sphere of Cupid forty years contains. *Spenser.*

Matter of mirth enough, though there were none
She could devise, and thousand ways *invent*
To feed her foolish humour and vain jollitment.
Fairy Queen.

Woe to them that *invent* to themselves instruments of musick. *Amos.*

We may *invent*
With what more forcible we may offend
Our enemies. *Milton.*

In the motion of the bones in their articulations, a twofold liquor is prepared for the inunction of their heads; both which make up the most apt mixture, for this use, that can be *invented* or thought upon. *Ray.*

Ye skilful masters of Machaon's race,
Who nature's mazy intricacies trace,
By manag'd fire and late *invented* eyes. *Blackmore.*

But when long time the wretches thoughts refin'd,
When want had set an edge upon their mind,
Then various cares their working thoughts employ'd,
And that which each *invented*, all enjoy'd. *Creech.*

The ship, by help of a screw, *invented* by Archimedes, was launched into the water. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To forge; to contrive falsely; to fabricate.

I never did such things as those men have maliciously *invented* against me. *Susannah.*

Here is a strange figure *invented* against the plain sense of the words. *Stillingfleet.*

3. To feign; to make by the imagination.

I would *invent* as bitter searching terms,
With full as many signs of deadly hate,
As lean-fac'd envy in her loathsome cave. *Shaksp.*

Hercules's meeting with Pleasure and Virtue was *invented* by Prodicus, who lived before Socrates, and in the first dawnings of philosophy. *Addison.*

4. To light on; to meet with. Not used.

Far off he wonders what them makes so glad:
Or Bacchus' merry fruit they did *invent*,
Or Cybel's frantick rites have made them mad.
Spenser.

INVE'NTER, în-vênt'ûr. *n. s.* [from *inventeur*, Fr.]

1. One who produces something new; a deviser of something not known before.

As a translator he was just; as an *inventer*, he was rich. *Garth.*

2. A forger.

INVE'NTION, în-vên'shûn. *n. s.* [*invention*, French; *inventio*, Latin.]

1. Excogitation; the act or power of producing something new.

O for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of *invention!* *Shaksp.*
By improving what was writ before,
Invention labours less, but judgment more.
Roscommon.
Invention is a kind of muse, which being possessed of the other advantages common to her sisters, and being warmed by the fire of Apollo, is raised higher than the rest. *Dryden.*
Mine is th' *invention* of the charming lyre:
Sweet notes and heav'nly numbers I inspire. *Dryd.*
The chief excellence of Virgil is judgment, of Homer is *invention.* *Pope.*

2. Discovery.

Nature hath provided several glandules to separate spittle from the blood, and no less than four pair of channels to convey it into the mouth, which are of a late *invention*, and called *ductus salivales. Ray.*

3. Forgery; fiction.

We hear our bloody cousins, not confessing
Their cruel parricide, filling their hearers
With strange *invention.* *Shaksp.*
If thou can'st accuse,
Do it without *invention* suddenly. *Shaksp.*

4. The thing invented.

The garden, a place not fairer in natural ornaments than artificial *inventions.* *Sidney.*
Th' *invention* all admir'd; and each how he
To be th' inventor miss'd, so easy it seem'd
Once found, which yet unfound most would have thought
Impossible. *Milton.*

INVE'NTIVE, în-vên'tîv. *adj.* [*inventif*, Fr. from *invent.*]

1. Quick at contrivance; ready at expedients.

Those have the *inventivest* heads for all purposes, and roundest tongues in all matters. *Ascham.*
That *inventive* head
Her fatal image from the temple drew,
The sleeping guardians of the castle slew. *Dryden.*
The *inventive* god, who never fails his part,
Inspires the wit, when once he warms the heart. *Dryden.*

2. Having the power of excogitation or fiction.

As he had an *inventive* brain, so there never lived any man that believed better thereof, and of himself. *Raleigh.*
Reason, remembrance, wit, *inventive* art,
No nature, but immortal, can impart. *Denham.*

INVE'NTOR, în-vênt'ûr.[166] *n. s.* [*inventor*, Latin.]

1. A finder out of something new. It is written likewise *inventer.*

We have the statue of your Columbus, that discovered the West Indies, also the *inventor* of ships; your Monk, that was the *inventor* of ordnance, and of gunpowder. *Bacon.*
Studious they appear
Of arts that polish life; *inventors* rare,
Unmindful of their maker. *Milton.*
Why are these positions charged upon me as their sole author and *inventor*, and the reader led into a belief, that they were never before maintained by any person of virtue? *Atterbury.*

2. A contriver; a framer. In an ill sense.

In this upshot, purposes mistook,
Fall'n on th' *inventors'* heads. *Shaksp.*

INVENTO'RIALLY, în-vên-tô'rê-âl-ê. *adv.* [from *inventory*, whence perhaps *inventorial.*] In manner of an inventory.

To divide *inventorially*, would dizzy the arithmetick of memory. *Shaksp.*

INVE'NTORY, în'vên-tûr-ê.[512] *n. s.* [*inventoire*, French; *inventarium*, Latin.] An account or catalogue of moveables.

I found,
Forsooth, an *inventory*, thus importing,
The several parcels of his plate. *Shaksp.*
The leanness that afflicts us, the object of our misery, is as an *inventory* to particularize their abundance: our sufferings is a gain to them. *Shak.*
Whoe'er looks,
For themselves dare not go, o'er Cheapside books,
Shall find their wardrobe's *inventory.* *Donne.*
It were of much consequence to have such an *inventory* of nature, wherein, as, on the one hand, nothing should be wanting, so nothing repeated on the other. *Grew.*
In Persia the daughters of Eve are reckoned in the *inventory* of their goods and chattles; and it is usual, when a man sells a bale of silk, to toss half a dozen women into the bargain. *Addison.*

To I'NVENTORY, în'vên-tûr-ê. *v. a.* [*inventorier*, French.] To register; to place in a catalogue.

I will give out divers schedules of my beauty: it shall be *inventoried*, and every particle and utensil labell'd. *Shaksp.*
A man looks on the love of his friend as one of the richest possessions: the philosopher thought friends were to be *inventoried* as well as goods. *Government of the Tongue.*

INVE'NTRESS, în-vên'três. *n. s.* [*inventrice*, French; from *inventor.*] A female that invents.

The arts, with all their retinue of lesser trades, history and tradition tell us when they had their beginning; and how many of their inventors and *inventresses* were deified. *Burnet.*
Cecilia came;
Inventress of the vocal frame;
The sweet enthusiast, from her sacred store,
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds. *Dryden.*

INVE'RSE, în'vêrse.[431] *adj.* [*inverse*, Fr. *inversus*, Latin.] Inverted; reciprocal: opposed to *direct.* It is so called in proportion, when the fourth term is so much greater than the third as the second is less than the first; or so much less than the third as the second is greater than the first.

Every part of matter tends to every part of matter with a force, which is always in a direct proportion of the quantity of matter, and an *inverse* duplicate proportion of the distance. *Garth.*

INVE'RSION, în-vêr'shûn. *n. s.* [*inversion*, French; *inversio*, Latin.]

1. Change of order or time, so as that the last is first, and first last.

If he speaks truth, it is upon a subtle *inversion* of the precept of God, to do good that evil may come of it. *Brown.*
'Tis just the *inversion* of an act of parliament: your lordship first signed it, and then it was passed among the lords and commons. *Dryden.*

2. Change of place, so that each takes the room of the other.

To INVE'RT, în-vêrt'.[556] *v. a.* [*inverto*, Latin.]

1. To turn upside down, to place in contrary method or order to that which was before.

With fate *inverted*, shall I humbly woo?
And some proud prince, in wild Numidia born,
Pray to accept me, and forget my scorn! *Waller.*
Ask not the cause why sullen spring
So long delays her flow'rs to bear,
And winter storms *invert* the year. *Dryden.*
Pocsy and oratory omit things essential, and *invert* times and actions, to place every thing in the most affecting light. *Watts.*

2. To place the last first.

Yes, every poet is a fool;
By demonstration Ned can show it:
Happy, could Ned's *inverted* rule
Prove every fool to be a poet. *Prior.*

3. To divert; to turn into another channel; to embezzle. Instead of this *convert* or *intervert* is now commonly used.

Solyman charged him bitterly with *inverting* his treasures to his own private use, and having secret intelligence with his enemies. *Knolles.*

INVE'RTEDLY, în-vêr'têd-lê. *adv.* [from *inverted.*] In contrary or reversed order.

Placing the forepart of the eye to the hole of the window of a darkened room, we have a pretty landskip of the objects abroad, *invertedly* painted on the paper, on the back of the eye. *Derham.*

To INVE'ST, în-vêst'. *v. a.* [*investir*, Fr. *investio*, Latin.]

1. To dress; to clothe; to array. It has *in* or *with* before the thing superinduced or conferred.

Their gesture sad,
Invest in lank lean cheeks and war-worn coats,
Presented them unto the gazing moon
So many horrid ghosts. *Shakspeare.*
Thou *with* a mantle didst *invest*
The rising world of waters. *Milton.*
Let thy eyes shine forth in their full lustre;
Invest them *with* thy loveliest smiles, put on
Thy choicest looks. *Denham.*

2. To place in possession of a rank or office.

When we sanctify or hallow churches, that which we do is only to testify that we make places of publick resort, that we *invest* God himself *with* them, and that we sever them from common uses. *Hooker.*
After the death of the other archbishop, he was *invested in* that high dignity, and settled in his palace at Lambeth. *Clarendon.*
The practice of all ages, and all countries, hath been to do honour to those who are *invested with* publick authority. *Atterbury.*

3. To adorn; to grace: as clothes or ornaments.

Honour must,
Not accompanied, *invest* him only;
But signs of nobleness, like stars, shall shine
On all deservers. *Shaksp.*
The foolish, over-careful fathers for this engross'd
The canker'd heaps of strong atchieved gold;
For this they have been thoughtful to *invest*
Their sons with arts and martial exercises. *Shak.*
Some great potentate,
Or of the thrones above; such majesty
Invests him coming. *Milton.*

4. To confer; to give.

If there can be found such an inequality between man and man, as there is between man and beast, or between soul and body, it *investeth* a right of government. *Bacon.*

5. To enclose; to surround so as to intercept succours or provisions: as, the enemy *invested* the town.

INVE'STIENT, în-vês'tshênt.[464] *adj.* [*investiens*, Latin.] Covering; clothing.

The shells served as plasms or moulds to this sand, which, when consolidated and freed from its *investient* shell, is of the same shape as the cavity of the shell. *Woodward.*

INVE'STIGABLE, în-vês'tê-gâ-bl. *adj.* [from *investigate.*] To be searched out; discoverable by rational disquisition.

Finally, in such sort they are *investigable*, that the knowledge of them is general; the world hath always been acquainted with them. *Hooker.*
In doing evil, we prefer a less good before a greater, the greatness whereof is by reason *investigable*, and may be known. *Hooker.*

To INVE'STIGATE, în-vês'tê-gâte.[91] *v. a.* [*investigo*, Lat.] To search out; to find out by rational disquisition.

Investigate the variety of motions and figures

made by the organs for articulation. *Holder.*

From the present appearances *investigate* the powers and forces of nature, and from these account for futurc observations. *Cheyne.*

INVESTIGA'TION, ĭn-vĕs-tē-gā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*investigation*, Fr. *investigatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of the mind by which unknown truths are discovered.

Not only the *investigation* of truth, but the communication of it also, is often practised in such a method as neither agrees precisely to synthetick or analytick. *Watts.*

Progressive truth, the patient force of thought
Investigation calm, whose silent powers
Command the world. *Thomson.*

2. Examination.

Your travels I hear much of: my own shall never more be in a strange land, but a diligent *investigation* of my own territories. *Pope.*

INVE'STITURE, ĭn-vĕs'tē-tūre. *n. s.* [Fr.]

1. The right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice.

He had refused to yield up to the pope the *investiture* of bishops, and collation of ecclesiastical dignities within his dominions. *Raleigh.*

2. The act of giving possession.

INVE'STMENT, ĭn-vĕst'mĕnt. *n. s.* [*in* and *vestment*.] Dress; clothes; garment; habit.

Ophelia, do not believe his vows; for they are brokers,
Not of that die which their *investments* shew.
Shakspeare.

You, my lord archbishop,
Whose see is by a civil peace maintained,
Whose beard the silver hand of peace hath touch'd,
Whose learning and good letters peace hath tutor'd,
Whose white *investments* figure innocence,
The dove, and every blessed spirit of peace;
Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself
Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace,
Into the harsh and boist'rous tongue of war?
Shakspeare.

INVE'TERACY, ĭn-vĕt'tĕr-ā-sē. *n. s.* [*inveteratio*, Latin.]

1. Long continuance of any thing bad; obstinacy confirmed by time.

The *inveteracy* of the people's prejudices compelled their rulers to make use of all means for reducing them. *Addison.*

2. [In physick.] Long continuance of a disease.

INVE'TERATE, ĭn-vĕt'tĕr-āte.[91] *adj.* [*inveteratus*, Latin.]

1. Old; long established.

The custom of christians was then, and had been a long time, not to wear garlands, and therefore that undoubtedly they did offend who presumed to violate such a custom by not observing that thing; the very *inveterate* observation whereof was a law, sufficient to bind all men to observe it, unless they could shew some higher law, some law of scripture, to the contrary. *Hooker.*

It is an *inveterate* and received opinion, that cantharides, applied to any part of the body, touch the bladder, and exulcerate it. *Bacon.*

2. Obstinate by long continuance.

It is not every sinful violation of conscience that can quench the spirit: but it must be a long *inveterate* course and custom of sinning, that at length produces and ends in such a cursed effect. *South.*

He who writes satire honestly is no more an enemy to the offender, than the physician to the patient, when he prescribes harsh remedies to an *inveterate* disease. *Dryden.*

In a well-instituted state the executive power will never let abuses grow *inveterate*, or multiply so far that it will be hard to find remedies. *Swift.*

To INVE'TERATE, ĭn-vĕt'tĕr-āte. *v. a.* [*inveterer*, Fr. *invetero*, Latin.] To fix and settle by long continuance.

The vulgar conceived, that now there was an end given, and a consummation to superstitious prophecies, and to an ancient tacit expectation, which had by tradition been infused and *inveterated* into men's minds. *Bacon.*

Let not atheists lay the fault of their sins upon human nature, which have their prevalence from long custom and *inveterated* habit. *Bentley.*

INVE'TERATENESS, ĭn-vĕt'tĕr-āte-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *inveterate*.] Long continuance of any thing bad; obstinacy confirmed by time.

As time hath rendered him more perfect in the art, so hath the *inveterateness* of his malice made him more ready in the execution. *Brown.*

Neither the *inveterateness* of the mischief, nor the prevalency of the fashion, shall be any excuse for those who will not take care about the meaning of their words. *Locke.*

INVETERA'TION, ĭn-vĕt-tĕr-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*inveteratio*, Latin.] The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

INVI'DIOUS, ĭn-vĭd'ē-ŭs, *or* ĭn-vĭd'jē-ŭs. [293] [376] *adj.* [*invidiosus*, Latin.]

1. Envious; malignant.

I shall open to them the interior secrets of this mysterious art, without imposture or *invidious* reserve. *Evelyn.*

2. Likely to incur or to bring hatred. This is the more usual sense.

Agamemnon found it an *invidious* affair to give the preference to any one of the Grecian heroes. *Broome.*

Not to be further tedious, or rather *invidious*, these are a few causes which have contributed to the ruin of our morals. *Swift.*

INVI'DIOUSLY, ĭn-vĭd'ē-ŭs-lē. *adv.* [from *invidious*.]

1. Malignantly; enviously.

2. In a manner likely to provoke hatred.

The clergy murmur against the privileges of the laity; the laity *invidiously* aggravate the immunities of the clergy. *Sprat.*

INVI'DIOUSNESS, ĭn-vĭd'ē-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *invidious*.] Quality of provoking envy or hatred.

To INVI'GORATE, ĭn-vĭg'gō-rāte. *v. a.* [*in* and *vigour*.] To endue with vigour; to strengthen; to animate; to enforce.

The spleen is introduced to *invigorate* the sinister side, which, dilated, would rather infirm and debilitate. *Brown.*

Gentle warmth
Discloses well the earth's all-teeming womb,
Invigorating tender seeds. *Philips.*

I have lived when the prince, instead of *invigorating* the laws, assumed a power of dispensing with them. *Addison.*

No one can enjoy health, without he feel a lightsome and *invigorating* principle, which spurs him to action. *Spectator.*

Christian graces and virtues they cannot be unless fed, *invigorated*, and animated by universal charity. *Atterbury.*

INVIGORA'TION, ĭn-vĭg-gō-rā'shŭn. *n. s.* [from *invigorate*.]

1. The act of invigorating.

2. The state of being invigorated.

I find in myself an appetitive faculty, which is always in the very height of activity and *invigoration*. *Norris.*

INVI'NCIBLE, ĭn-vĭn'sē-bl.[405] *adj.* [*invincible*, French; *invincibilis*, Latin.] Insuperable; unconquerable; not to be subdued.

I would have thought her spirits had been *invincible* against all assaults of affection. *Shaksp.*

Should he invade their country, he would soon see that *invincible* nation with their united forces up in arms. *Knolles.*

The spirit remains *invincible*. *Milton.*

That mistake, which is the consequence of *invincible* errour, scarce deserves the name of wrong judgment. *Locke.*

If an atheist had had the making of himself, he would have framed a constitution that could have kept pace with his insatiable lust, been *invincible* by intemperance, and have held out a thousand years in a perpetual debauch. *Bentley.*

INVI'NCIBLENESS, ĭn-vĭn'sē-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *invincible*.] Unconquerableness; insuperableness.

INVI'NCIBLY, ĭn-vĭn'sē-blē. *adv.* [from *invincible*.] Insuperably; unconquerably.

Ye have been fearless in his righteous cause;
And as ye have receiv'd, so have ye done
Invincibly. *Milton.*

Neither invitations nor threats avail with those who are *invincibly* impeded, to apply them to their benefit. *Decay of Piety.*

INVI'OLABLE, ĭn-vī'ō-lā-bl.[405] *adj.* [*inviolable*, Fr. *inviolabilis*, Latin.]

1. Not to be profaned; not to be injured.

Thou, be sure, shalt give account
To him who sent us, whose charge is to keep
This place *inviolable*, and these from harm. *Milton.*

In vain did nature's wise command
Divide the waters from the land,
If daring ships, and men prophane,
Invade th' *inviolable* main;
Th' eternal fences overleap,
And pass at will the boundless deep. *Dryden.*

Ye lamps of heav'n, he said, and lifted high
His hands, now free; thou venerable sky!
Inviolable pow'rs! ador'd with dread,
Be all of you adjur'd. *Dryden.*

This birthright, when our author pleases, must and must not be sacred and *inviolable*. *Locke.*

2. Not to be broken.

The prophet David thinks, that the very meeting of men together, and their accompanying one another to the house of God, should make the bond of their love insoluble, and tie them in a league of *inviolable* amity. *Hooker.*

See, see, they join, embrace, and seem to kiss,
As if they vow'd some league *inviolable*. *Shaksp.*

3. Insusceptible of hurt or wound.

Th' *inviolable* saints
In cubick phalanx firm advanc'd intire. *Milton.*

INVI'OLABLY, ĭn-vī'ō-lā-blē. *adv.* [from *inviolable*.] Without breach; without failure.

Mere acquaintance you have none: you have drawn them all into a nearer line; and they who have conversed with you, are for ever after *inviolably* yours. *Dryden.*

The true profession of christianity *inviolably* engages all its followers to do good to all men. *Sprat.*

INVI'OLATE, ĭn-vī'ō-lāte.[91] *adj.* [*inviolate*, French; *inviolatus*, Latin.] Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken.

His fortune of arms was still *inviolate*. *Bacon.*

But let *inviolate* truth be always dear
To thee, even before friendship, truth prefer.
Denham.

If the past
Can hope a pardon, by those mutual bonds
Nature has seal'd betwecn us, which, though I
Have cancell'd, thou hast still preserv'd *inviolate*:
I beg thy pardon. *Denham.*

My love your claim *inviolate* secures;
'Tis writ in fate, I can be only yours. *Dryden.*

In all the changes of his doubtful state,
His truth, like heav'n's, was kept *inviolate*. *Dryd.*

I'NVIOUS, în'vê-ûs. *adj.* [*invius*, Latin.] Impassable; untrodden.

If nothing can oppugn his love,
And virtue *invious* ways can prove,
What may not he confide to do,
That brings both love and virtue too? *Hudibras.*

To INVI'SCATE, în-vîs'kâte. *v. a.* [*in* and *viscus*, Latin.] To lime; to entangle in glutinous matter.

The camelion's food being flies, it hath in the tongue a mucous and slimy extremity, whereby, upon a sudden emission, it *inviscates* and intangleth those insects. *Brown.*

INVISIBI'LITY, în-vîz-ê-bîl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [*invisibilité*, French; from *invisible*.] The state of being invisible; imperceptibleness to sight.

They may be demonstrated to be innumerable, substituting their smallness for the reason of their *invisibility*. *Ray.*

INVI'SIBLE, în-vîz'ê-bl.[405] *adj.* [*invisible*, French; *invisibilis*, Lat.] Not perceptible by the sight; not to be seen.

He was *invisible* that hurt me so;
And none *invisible*, but spirits, can go. *Sidney.*

The tareaden sails,
Borne with th' *invisible* and creeping wind,
Drew the huge bottoms to the furrow'd sea. *Shak.*

'Tis wonderful,
That an *invisible* instinct should frame them
To loyalty unlearn'd, honour untaught. *Shaksp.*

To us *invisible*, or dimly seen,
In these thy lowest works. *Milton.*

He that believes a God, believes such a being as hath all perfections; among which this is one, that he is a spirit, and consequently that he is *invisible*, and cannot be seen. *Tillotson.*

It seems easier to make one's self *invisible* to others, than to make another's thoughts visible to me, which are not visible to himself. *Locke.*

INVI'SIBLY, în-vîz'ê-blê. *adv.* [from *invisible*.] Imperceptibly to the sight.

Age by degrees *invisibly* doth creep,
Nor do we seem to die, but fall asleep. *Denham.*

INVITA'TION, în-vê-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*invitation*, French; *invitatio*, Latin.] The act of inviting, bidding, or calling to any thing with ceremony and civility.

That other answer'd with a lowly look,
And soon the gracious *invitation* took. *Dryden.*

INVI'TATORY, în-vê-tâ'tûr-ê. *adj.* [from *invito*, Latin.] Using invitation; containing invitation.

To INVITE, în-vîte'. *v. a.* [*invito*, Lat. *inviter*, French.]

1. To bid; to ask to any place, particularly to one's own house, with intreaty and complaisance.

If thou be *invited* of a mighty man, withdraw thyself. *Ecclus.*

He comes *invited* by a younger son. *Milton.*

When much company is *invited*, then be as sparing as possible of your coals. *Swift.*

2. To allure; to persuade; to induce by hope or pleasure.

A war upon the Turks is more worthy than upon any other gentiles, though facility and hope of success might *invite* some other choice. *Bacon.*

Nor art thou such
Created, or such place hast here to dwell,
As may not oft *invite*, though spirits of heav'n,
To visit thee. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The liberal contributions such teachers met with, served still to *invite* more labourers into that work. *Decay of Piety.*

Shady groves, that easy sleep *invite*,
And after toilsome days a soft repose at night.
Dryden's Virgil.

To INVI'TE, în-vîte'. *v. n.* [*invito*, Latin.] To ask or call to any thing pleasing.

All things *invite*
To peaceful counsels. *Milton.*

INVI'TER, în-vî'tûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *invite*.] He who invites.

They forcibly cut out abortive votes, such as their *inviters* and encouragers most fancied. *King Charles.*

Honour was the aim of the guests, and interest was the scope of the *inviter*. *Smalridge.*

Wines and cates the tables grace,
But most the kind *inviter's* cheerful face. *Pope.*

INVI'TINGLY, în-vî'tîng-lê. *adv.* [from *inviting*.] In such a manner as invites or allures.

If he can but dress up a temptation to look *invitingly*, the business is done. *Decay of Piety.*

To INU'MBRATE, în-ûm'brâte. *v. a.* [*inumbro*, Latin.] To shade; to cover with shades. *Dict.*

INU'NCTION, în-ûngk'shûn. *n. s.* [*inungo*, *inunctus*, Latin.] The act of smearing or anointing.

The wise author of nature hath placed on the rump two glandules, which the bird catches hold upon with her bill, and squeezes out an oily liniment, fit for the *inunction* of the feathers, and causing their filaments to cohere. *Ray.*

INUNDA'TION, în-ûn-dâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*inundation*, French; *inundatio*, Latin.]

1. The overflow of waters; flood; deluge. *Inundation*, says *Cowley*, implies less than deluge.

Her father counts it dangerous,
That she would give her sorrow so much sway;
And in his wisdom hastes our marriage,
To stop the *inundation* of her tears. *Shakspeare.*

The same *inundation* was not past forty foot in most places; so that some few wild inhabitants of the woods escaped. *Bacon.*

All fountains of the deep,
Broke up, shall heave the ocean to usurp
Beyond all bounds, 'till *inundation* rise
Above the highest hills. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

This *inundation* unto the Egyptians happeneth when it is winter unto the Ethiopians. *Brown.*

Your care about your banks infers a fear
Of threatening floods, and *inundations* near. *Dryd.*

No swelling *inundation* hides the grounds,
But crystal currents glide within their bounds. *Gay.*

2. A confluence of any kind.

Many good towns, through that *inundation* of the Irish, were utterly wasted. *Spenser.*

To I'NVOCATE, în'vô-kâte.[91] *v. a.* [*invoco*, Latin.] To invoke; to implore; to call upon; to pray to.

Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!
Be 't lawful, that I *invocate* thy ghost,
To hear the lamentations of poor Anne. *Shaksp.*

If Dagon be thy God,
Go to his temple, *invocate* his aid
With solemnest devotion. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Here rather let me drudge, and earn my bread,
'Till vermin or the draff of servile food
Consume me, and oft *invocated* death
Hasten the welcome end of all my pains. *Milton.*

INVOCA'TION, în-vô-kâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*invocation*, French; *invocatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of calling upon in prayer.

Is not the name of prayer usual to signify even all the service that ever we do unto God? And that for no other cause, as I suppose, but to shew that there is in religion no acceptable duty, which devout *invocation* of the name of God doth not either presuppose or infer. *Hooker.*

2. The form of calling for the assistance or presence of any being.

My *invocation* is
Honest and fair, and in his mistress' name. *Shaksp.*

The proposition of Gratius is contained in a line, and that of *invocation* in half a line. *Wase.*

I will strain myself to breathe out this one *invocation*. *Howel.*

The whole poem is a prayer to fortune, and the *invocation* is divided between the two deities. *Addison on Italy.*

I'NVOICE, în'vôise. *n. s.* [This word is perhaps corrupted from the French word *envoyez*, send.] A catalogue of the freight of a ship, or of the articles and price of goods sent by a factor.

To INVO'KE, în-vôke'. *v. a.* [*invoco*, Latin; *invoquer*, French.] To call upon; to implore; to pray to; to invocate.

The power I will *invoke* dwells in her eyes. *Sidney.*

One peculiar nation to select
From all the rest of whom to be *invok'd*. *Milton.*

The skilful bard,
Striking the Thracian harp, *invokes* Apollo,
To make his hero and himself immortal. *Prior.*

To INVO'LVE, în-vôlv'. *v. a.* [*involvo*, Lat.]

1. To inwrap; to cover with any thing circumfluent.

Leave a singed bottom all *involv'd*
With stench and smoke. *Milton.*

No man could miss his way to heaven for want of light; and yet so vain are they as to think they oblige the world by *involving* it in darkness. *Decay of Piety.*

In a cloud *involv'd*, he takes his flight,
Where Greeks and Trojans mix'd in mortal fight.
Dryden.

2. To imply; to comprise.

We cannot demonstrate these things so as to shew that the contrary necessarily *involves* a contradiction. *Tillotson.*

3. To intwist; to join.

He knows his end with mine *involv'd*. *Milton.*

4. To take in; to catch; to conjoin.

The gath'ring number, as it moves along,
Involves a vast involuntary throng. *Pope.*

Sin we should hate altogether; but our hatred of it may *involve* the person which we should not hate at all. *Sprat.*

One death *involves*
Tyrants and slaves. *Thomson's Summer.*

5. To entangle.

This reference of the name to a thing whereof we have no idea, is so far from helping at all, that it only serves the more to *involve* us in difficulties. *Locke.*

As obscure and imperfect ideas often *involve* our reason, so do dubious words puzzle men's reason. *Locke.*

6. To complicate; to make intricate.

Some *involv'd* their snaky folds. *Milton.*

Syllogism is of necessary use, even to the lovers of truth, to shew them the fallacies that are often concealed in florid, witty, or *involved* discourses. *Locke.*

7. To blend; to mingle together confusedly.

Earth with hell mingle and *involve*. *Milton.*

INVO'LUNTARILY, în-vôl'ûn-tâ-rê-lê. *adv.* [from *involuntary*.] Not by choice; not spontaneously.

INVO'LUNTARY, în-vôl'ûn-tâ-rê. *adj.* [*in* and *voluntarius*, Latin; *involuntaire*, French.]

1. Not having the power of choice.

The gath'ring number, as it moves along,
Involves a vast *involuntary* throng,
Who gently drawn, and struggling less and less,
Roll in her vortex, and her pow'r confess. *Pope.*

2. Not chosen; not done willingly.

The forbearance of that action, consequent to such command of the mind, is called voluntary; and

whatsoever action is performed without such a thought of the mind, is called *involuntary*. *Locke*.

But why, ah tell me, ah too dear!
Steals down my cheek th' *involuntary* tear? *Pope*.

INVOLU'TION, ĭn-vŏ-lū'shŭn. *n. s.* [*involutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of involving or inwrapping.
2. The state of being entangled; complication.

All things are mixed, and causes blended by mutual *involutions*. *Glanville*.

3. That which is wrapped round any thing.

Great conceits are raised of the *involution* or membranous covering called the silly-how, sometimes found about the heads of children. *Brown*.

To INU'RE, ĭn-ūre'. *v. a.* [*in* and *ure*.] To habituate; to make ready or willing by practice and custom; to accustom. It had anciently *with* before the thing practised, now *to*.

Because they so proudly insult, we must a little *inure* their ears *with* hearing how others, whom they more regard, are accustomed to use the selfsame language with us. *Hooker*.

If there might be added true art and learning, there would be as much difference, in maturity of judgment, between men *therewith inured*, and that which now men are, as between men that are now and innocents. *Hooker*.

That it may no painful work endure,
It *to* strong labour can itself *inure*. *Hub. Tale*.

England was a peaceable kingdom, and but lately *inured to* the mild and goodly government of the Confessor. *Spenser*.

The forward hand, *inur'd to* wounds, makes way
Upon the sharpest fronts of the most fierce. *Daniel*.

Then cruel, by their sports *to* blood *inur'd*
Of fighting beasts, and men to beasts expos'd. *Milton*.

To *inure*
Our prompt obedience. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

They, who had been most *inured to* business, had not in their lives ever undergone so great fatigue for twenty days together. *Clarendon*.

We may *inure* ourselves by custom *to* bear the extremities of weather without injury. *Addison*.

INU'REMENT, ĭn-ūre'mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *inure*.] Practice; habit; use; custom; frequency.

If iron will acquire by mere continuance a secret appetite, and habitual inclination to the site it held, then how much more may education, being nothing else but a constant plight and *inurement*, induce by custom good habits into a reasonable creature. *Wotton*.

To INU'RN, ĭn-ūrn'. *v. a.* [*in* and *urn*.] To intomb; to bury.

The sepulchre
Wherein we saw thee quietly *inurn'd*,
Hath op'd its ponderous and marble jaws
To cast thee up again. *Shakspeare's Hamlet*.

Amidst the tears of Trojan dames *inurn'd*,
And by his loyal daughters truly mourn'd. *Dryden*.

INU'STION, ĭn-ŭs'tshŭn.[464] *n. s.* [*inustio*, Latin.] The act of burning.

INU'TILE, ĭn-ū'tĭl.[140] *adj.* [*inutile*, French, *inutilus*, Latin.] Useless; unprofitable.

To refer to heat and cold is a compendious and *inutile* speculation. *Bacon's Nat. History*.

INUTI'LITY, ĭn-ū-tĭl'ĕ-tē. *n. s.* [*inutilité*, French; *inutilitas*, Latin.] Uselessness; unprofitableness.

INVU'LNERABLE, ĭn-vŭl'nĕr-ă-bl. *adj.* [*invulnerable*, Fr. *invulnerabilis*, Latin.] Not to be wounded; secure from wound.

Our cannon's malice vainly shall be spent
Against th' *invulnerable* clouds of heav'n. *Shaksp*.

Nor vainly hope
To be *invulnerable* in those bright arms,
That mortal dint none can resist. *Milton*.

Vanessa, though by Pallas taught,
By love *invulnerable* thought,
Searching in books for wisdom's aid,
Was in the very search betray'd. *Swift*.

To INWA'LL, ĭn-wâll'. *v. a.* [*in* and *wall*.] To enclose or fortify with a wall.

Three such towns in those places with the garrisons, would be so augmented as they would be able with little to *inwall* themselves strongly. *Spenser*.

I'NWARD, ĭn'wârd.[88] } *adv.* [inpeapd, Saxon.]
I'NWARDS, ĭn'wârdz.[88] }

1. Toward the internal parts; within.

The parts of living creatures that be more *inwards*, nourish more than the outward flesh. *Bacon*.

The medicines which go to these magical ointments are so strong, that if they were used *inwards* they would kill; and therefore they work potently, though outwards. *Bacon*.

2. With inflection or incurvity; concavely.

He stretches out his arm in sign of peace, with his breast bending *inward*. *Dryden*.

3. Into the mind or thoughts.

Looking *inward* we are stricken dumb; looking upward we speak and prevail. *Hooker*.

Celestial light
Shine *inwards*, and the soul through all her pow'rs
Irradiate. *Milton*.

I'NWARD, ĭn'wârd. *adj.*

1. Internal; placed not on the outside but within.

He could not rest, but did his stout heart eat,
And waste his *inward* gall with deep despight. *Fairy Queen*.

To each *inward* part
It shoots invisible. *Milton*.

Sickness, contributing no less than old age to the shaking down this scaffolding of the body, may discover the *inward* structure more plainly. *Pope*.

2. Reflecting; deeply thinking.

With outward smiles their flatt'ry I receiv'd!
But bent and *inward* to myself again
Perplex'd, these matters I revolv'd, in vain. *Prior*.

3. Intimate; domestick; familiar.

Though the lord of the liberty do pain himself all he may to yield equal justice unto all, yet can there not but great abuses lurk in so *inward* and absolute a privilege. *Spenser*.

All my *inward* friends abhorred me. *Job*.

4. Seated in the mind.

Princes have but their titles for their glories,
An outward honour for an *inward* toil;
And for unfelt imaginations,
They often feel a world of restless cares. *Shaksp*.

I'NWARD, ĭn'wârd.[88] *n. s.*

1. Any thing within, generally the bowels. Seldom has this sense a singular.

Then sacrificing, laid
The *inwards*, and their fat, with incense strew'd
On the cleft wood, and all due rites perform'd. *Milton*.

They esteem them most profitable, because of the great quantity of fat upon their *inwards*. *Mortimer*.

2. Intimate; near acquaintance. Little used.

Sir, I was an *inward* of his; a sly fellow was the duke; and I know the cause of his withdrawing. *Shakspeare*.

I'NWARDLY, ĭn'wârd-lē. *adv.* [from *inward*.]

1. In the heart; privately.

That which *inwardly* each man should be, the church outwardly ought to testify. *Hooker*.

I bleed *inwardly* for my lord. *Shakspeare*.

Mean time the king, though *inwardly* he mourn'd,
In pomp triumphant to the town return'd,
Attended by the chiefs. *Dryden*.

2. In the parts within; internally.

Let Benedict, like covered fire,
Consume away in sighs, waste *inwardly*. *Shaksp*.

Cantharides he prescribes both outwardly and *inwardly*. *Arbuthnot*.

3. With inflection or concavity.

I'NWARDNESS, ĭn'wârd-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *inward*.] Intimacy; familiarity.

You know my *inwardness* and love
Is very much unto the prince and Claudio. *Shaksp*.

To INWE'AVE, ĭn-wēvē'.[227] pret. *inwove* or *inweaved*, part. pass. *inwove*, *inwoven*, or *inweaved*. [*in* and *weave*.]

1. To mix any thing in weaving, so that it forms part of the texture.

A fair border, wrought of sundry flowers,
Inwoven with an ivy winding trail. *Spenser*.

Down they cast
Their crowns, *inwove* with amaranth and gold. *Milton*.

And o'er soft palls of purple grain unfold
Rich tap'stry, stitch'd with *inwoven* gold. *Pope*.

2. To intertwine; to complicate.

The roof
Of thickest covert was *inwoven* shade. *Milton*.

To INWO'OD, ĭn-wūd'.[307] *v. a.* [*in* and *wood*.] To hide in woods. Not used.

He got out of the river, *inwooded* himself so as the ladies lost the marking his sportfulness. *Sidney*.

To INWRA'P, ĭn-răp'.[474] *v. a.* [*in* and *wrap*.]

1. To cover by involution; to involve.

And over them Arachne high did lift
Her cunning web, and spread her subtil net,
Inwrapped in foul smoak. *Fairy Queen*.

This as an amber drop *inwraps* a bee,
Covering discovers your quick soul; that we
May in your through-shine front our hearts thoughts see. *Donne*.

2. To perplex; to puzzle with difficulty or obscurity.

The case is no sooner made than resolved; if it be made not *inwrapped*, but plainly and perspicuously. *Bacon*.

3. It is doubtful whether the following examples should not be *enrap*, or *inrap*, from *in* and *rapi*, *rapio*, Latin, to ravish or transport.

This pearl she gave me I do feel 't and see 't;
And though 'tis wonder that *enwraps* me thus,
Yet 'tis not madness. *Shakspeare*.

For if such holy song
Enwrap our fancy long,
Time will run back and fetch the age of gold. *Milton*.

INWRO'UGHT, ĭn-râwt'.[319] *adj.* [*in* and *wrought*.] Adorned with work.

Camus, reverend sir, went footing slow,
His mantle hairy and his bonnet sedge,
Inwrought with figures dim, and on the edge
Like to that sanguine flower inscrib'd with woe. *Milton*.

To INWRE'ATHE, ĭn-rēthe'.[467] *v. a.* [*in* and *wreath*.] To surround as with a wreath.

Bind their resplendent locks *inwreath'd* with beams. *Milton*.

Nor less the palm of peace *inwreathes* thy brow. *Thomson*.

JOB, jŏb. *n. s.* [A low word now much in use, of which I cannot tell the etymology.]

1. Petty, piddling work; a piece of chance work.
2. A low mean lucrative busy affair.

He was now with his old friends, like an old favourite of a cunning minister after the *job* is over. *Arbuthnot*.

No cheek is known to blush, no heart to throb,
Save when they lose a question, or a *job*. *Pope*.

Such patents as these never were granted with a view of being a *job*, for the interest of a particular person to the damage of the publick. *Swift.*

3. A sudden stab with a sharp instrument.

To Job, jŏb. *v. a.*

1. To strike suddenly with a sharp instrument.

As an ass with a galled back was feeding in a meadow, a raven pitched upon him, and sat *jobbing* of the sore. *L'Estrange.*

2. To drive in a sharp instrument.

Let peacocke and turkey leave *jobbing* their bex. *Tusser.*

The work would, where a small irregularity of stuff should happen, draw or *job* the edge into the stuff. *Moxon.*

To Job, jŏb. *v. n.* To play the stockjobber; to buy and sell as a broker.

The judge shall *job*, the bishop bite the town,
And mighty dukes pack cards for half a crown. *Pope.*

Job's *tears*, jŏbz-tērz'. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

Jo'bber, jŏb'bŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *job.*]

1. A man who sells stock in the publick funds.

So east it in the southern seas,
And view it through a *jobber's* bill;
Put on what spectacles you please,
Your guinea 's but a guinea still. *Swift.*

2. One who does chance work.

Jobberno'wl, jŏb'bŭr-nōle. *n. s.* [most probably from *jobbe*, Flemish, dull, and *nowl*, hnol, Saxon, a head.] Loggerhead; blockhead.

And like the world, men's *jobbernowls*
Turn round upon their ears, the poles. *Hudibras.*

Jo'ckey, jŏk'kē.[270] *n. s.* [from *Jack*, the diminutive of *John*, comes *Jackey*, or as the Scotch, *Jockey*, used for any boy, and particularly for a boy that rides race-horses.]

1. A fellow that rides horses in the race.

These were the wise ancients, who heaped up greater honours on Pindar's *jockies* than on the poet himself. *Addison.*

2. A man that deals in horses.

3. A cheat; a trickish fellow.

To Jo'ckey, jŏk'kē. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To justle by riding against one.

2. To cheat; to trick.

JOCO'SE, jō-kōse'. *adj.* [*jocosus*, Lat.] Merry; waggish; given to jest.

If the subject be sacred, all ludicrous turns, and *jocose* or comical airs, should be excluded, lest young minds learn to trifle with the awful solemnities of religion. *Watts.*

Joco'sely, jō-kōse'lē. *adv.* [from *jocose.*] Waggishly; in jest; in game.

Spondanus imagines that Ulysses may possibly speak *jocosely*, but in truth Ulysses never behaves with levity. *Broome.*

Joco'seness, jō-kōse'nĕs. } *n. s.* [from *jo-*
Joco'sity. jō-kŏs'ē-tē. } *cose.*] Waggery; merriment.

A laugh there is of contempt or indignation, as well as of mirth or *jocosity*. *Brown.*

JO'CULAR, jŏk'ū-lŭr.[88] *adj.* [*jocularis*, Latin.] Used in jest; merry; jocose; waggish; not serious: used both of men and things.

These *jocular* slanders are often as mischievous as those of deepest design. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

The satire is a dramatick poem; the stile is partly serious, and partly *jocular* *Dryden*

Good Vellum, don't be *jocular*. *Addison.*

Jocula'rity, jŏk-ū-lăr'ē-tē. *n. s.* [from *jocular.*] Merriment; disposition to jest.

The wits of those ages were short of these of ours; when men could maintain immutable faces, and persist unalterably at the efforts of *jocularity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

JO'CUND, jŏk'ŭnd. *adj.* [*jocundus*, Lat.] Merry; gay; airy; lively.

There's comfort yet; then be thou *jocund*. *Shakspeare.*

No *jocund* health that Denmark drinks this day,
But the great cannon to the clouds shall tell. *Shakspeare.*

They on their mirth and dauce
Intent with *jocund* musick charm his ear. *Milton.*

Alexis shunn'd his fellow-swains,
Their rural sports, and *jocund* strains. *Prior.*

Jo'cundly, jŏk'ŭnd-lē. *adv.* [from *jocund.*] Merrily; gayly.

He has no power of himself to leave it; but he is ruined *jocundly* and pleasantly, and damned according to his heart's desire. *South.*

To JOG, jŏg. *v. a.* [*schocken*, Dutch.] To push; to shake by a sudden impulse; to give notice by a sudden push.

Now leaps he upright, *jogs* me and cries, Do you see
Yonder well favour'd youth? *Donne.*

This said, he *jogg'd* his good steed nigher,
And steer'd him gently toward the squire. *Hudib.*

I was pretty well pleased while I expected, till fruition *jogged* me out of my pleasing slumber, and I knew it was but a dream. *Norris.*

Sudden I *jogg'd* Ulysses, who was laid
Fast by my side. *Pope's Odyssey.*

To Jog, jŏg. *v. n.*

1. To move by succussation; to move with small shocks like those of a low trot.

The door is open, sir, there lies good way,
You may be *jogging* while your boots are green. *Shakspeare.*

Here lieth one, who did most truly prove
That he could never die while he could move;
So hung his destiny, never to rot
While he might still *jog* on and keep his trot. *Milton.*

2. To travel idly and heavily.

Jog on, *jog* on the foot-path way,
And merrily heat the stile-a,
A merry heart goes all the day,
Your sad tires in a mile-a. *Shakspeare.*

Away they trotted together: but as they were *jogging* on, the wolf spy'd a bare place about the dog's neck. *L'Estrange.*

Thus they *jog* on, still tricking, never thriving,
And murd'ring plays, which they miscal reviving. *Dryden.*

Jog, jŏg. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A push; a slight shake; a sudden interruption by a push or shake; a hint given by a push.

As a leopard was valuing himself upon his party-coloured skin, a fox gave him a *jog*, and whispered, that the beauty of the mind was above that of a painted outside. *L'Estrange.*

Nick found the means to slip a note into Lewis's hands, which Lewis as slily put into John's pocket, with a pinch or a *jog* to warn him what he was about. *Arbuthnot.*

A letter when I am inditing,
Comes Cupid and gives me a *jog*,
And I fill all the paper with writing
Of nothing but sweet Molly Mog. *Swift.*

2. A rub; a small stop; an irregularity of motion.

How that which penetrates all bodies without the least *jog* or obstruction, should impress a motion on any is inconceivable. *Glanville.*

Jo'gger, jŏg'gŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *jog.*] One who moves heavily and dully.

They, with their fellow *joggers* of the plough. *Dryden.*

To Jo'ggle, jŏg'gl.[405] *v. n.* To shake.

In the head of man, the base of the brain is parallel to the horizon; by which there is less danger of the two brains *joggling*, or slipping out of their place. *Derham.*

Jo'hnapple, jŏn'ăp-pl. *n. s.*

A *johnapple* is a good relished sharp apple the spring following, when most other fruit is spent: they are fit for the cyder plantations. *Mortimer.*

To Join, jŏin. *v. a.* [*joindre*, French.]

1. To add one to another in continuity.

Woe unto them that *join* house to house, that lay field to field. *Isaiah.*

Join them one to another into one stick. *Ezek.*

The wall was *joined* together unto the half. *Nehemiah.*

2. To couple; to combine.

In this faculty of repeating and *joining* together its ideas, the mind has great power. *Locke.*

3. To unite in league or marriage.

One only daughter heirs my crown and state,
Whom not our oracles, nor heav'n, nor fate,
Nor frequent prodigies permit to *join*
With any native of the Ausonian line. *Dryden.*

4. To dash together; to collide; to encounter: this sense is to be found in the phrase *to join battle*, in which, *battle* seems not to signify fight, but troops in array, *committere exercitus*, though it may likewise mean fight, as, *committere prælium.*

When they *joined* battle, Israel was smitten. 1 *Samuel.*

They should with resolute minds endure, until they might *join* battle with their enemies. *Knolles.*

5. To associate.

Go near and *join* thyself to this chariot. *Acts.*

Thou shalt not be *joined* with them in burial. *Isaiah.*

6. To unite in one act.

Our best notes are treason to his fame,
Join'd with the loud applause of publick voice. *Dryden.*

Thy tuneful voice with numbers *join*,
Thy words will more prevail than mine. *Dryden.*

7. To unite in concord.

Be perfectly *joined* together in the same mind. 1 *Corinthians.*

8. To act in concert with.

Know your own int'rest, sir, where'er you lead,
We jointly vow to *join* no other head. *Dryden.*

To Join, jŏin. *v. n.*

1. To grow to; to adhere; to be contiguous.

Justus's house *joined* hard to the synagogue. *Acts.*

2. To close; to clash.

Look you, all you that kiss my lady peace at home, that our armies *join* not in a hot day. *Shak.*

Here's the earl of Wiltshire's blood,
Whom I encounter'd, as the battles *join'd*. *Shaksp.*

3. To unite with in marriage, or any other league.

Should we again break thy commandments, and *join* in affinity with the people? *Ezra.*

4. To become confederate.

When there falleth out any war, they *join* unto our enemies, and fight against us. *Exodus.*

Let us make peace with him, before he *join* with Alexander against us. 1 *Maccabees.*

Ev'n you yourself
Join with the rest; you are armed against me. *Dryd.*

Any other may *join* with him that is injured, and assist him in recovering satisfaction. *Locke.*

Jo'inder, jŏin'dŭr. *n. s.* [from *join.*] Conjunction; joining. Not used.

A contract of eternal bond of love,
Confirm'd by mutual *joinder* of your hands. *Shaksp.*

JO'INER, jŏin'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *join.*] One whose trade is to make utensils of wood compacted.

The people wherewith you plant ought to be smiths, carpenters, and *joiners*. *Bacon's Essays.*

It is counted good workmanship in a *joiner* to bear his hand curiously even. *Moxon's Mech. Ex.*

JO'INERY, jŏin'ŭr-ė. *n. s.* [from *joiner.*]

Joinery is an art whereby several pieces of wood are so fitted and joined together by straight lines, squares, mitres, or any bevel, that they shall seem one entire piece. *Moxon.*

JOINT, jŏint. *n.s.* [*junctura*, Lat. *jointure*, French.]

1. Articulation of limbs; juncture of moveable bones in animal bodies.

Dropsies and asthmas, and *joint* racking rheums. *Milton.*

I felt the same pain in the same *joint*. *Temple.*

2. Hinge; junctures which admit motion of the parts.

The coach, 'the cover whereof was made with such *joints* that as they might, to avoid the weather, pull it up close when they listed; so when they would, they might remain as discovered and open-sighted as on horseback. *Sidney.*

3. In joinery. [*jointe*, French.]

Straight lines, in joiners language, is called a *joint*, that is, two pieces of wood are shot, that is, planed. *Moxon.*

4. A knot or commissure in a plant.

5. One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher.

In bringing a *joint* of meat, it falls out of your hand. *Swift.*

6. *Out of* JOINT. Luxated; slipped from the socket, or correspondent part where it naturally moves.

Jacob's thigh was *out of joint*. *Genesis.*

My head and whole body was sore hurt, and also one of my arms and legs put *out of joint*. *Herbert.*

7. *Out of* JOINT. Thrown into confusion and disorder; confused; full of disturbance.

The time is *out of joint*, oh cursed spight!
That ever I was born to set it right. *Shakspeare.*

JOINT, jŏint. *adj.*

1. Shared among many.

Entertain no more of it,
Than a *joint* burthen laid upon us all. *Shaksp.*

Though it be common in respect of some men it is not so to all mankind; but is the *joint* property of this country, or this parish. *Locke.*

2. United in the same possession: as we say, *joint heirs* or *coheirs*, *joint heiresses* or *coheiresses*.

The sun and man did strive,
Joint tenants of the world, who should survive.
Donne.

Pride then was not; nor arts, that pride to aid;
Man walk'd with beast *joint* tenant of the shade.
Pope.

3. Combined; acting together in concert.

On your *joint* vigour now,
My hold of this new kingdom all depends. *Milton.*

In a war carried on by the *joint* force of so many nations, France could send troops. *Addison.*

To JOINT, jŏint. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form in articulations.

The fingers are *jointed* together for motion, and furnished with several muscles. *Ray.*

2. To form many parts into one.

Against the steed he threw
His forceful spear, which hissing as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks of *jointed* wood.
Dryden.

3. To join together in confederacy. Not used.

The times
Made friends of them, *jointing* their force 'gainst Cæsar. *Shakspeare.*

4. To divide a joint; to cut or quarter into joints.

He *joints* the neck; and with a stroke so strong
The helm flies off; and bears the head along. *Dryd.*

JO'INTED, jŏint'ĕd. *adj.* [from *joint.*] Full of joints, knots, or commissures.

Three cubits high
The *jointed* herbage shoots. *Philips.*

JO'INTER, jŏin'tŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *joint.*] A sort of plane.

The *jointer* is somewhat longer than the fore-plane, and hath its sole perfectly strait; its office is to follow the fore-plane, and shoot an edge perfectly strait, when a joint is to be shot. *Moxon.*

JOI'NTLY, jŏint'lė. *adv.* [from *joint.*]

1. Together; not separately.

I began a combat first with him particularly, and after his death with the others *jointly*. *Sidney.*

Because all that are of the church cannot *jointly* and equally work, the first thing in polity required is a difference of persons in the church. *Hooker.*

The prince told him he could lay no claim to his gratitude, but desired they might go to the altar together, and *jointly* return their thanks to whom only it was due. *Addison.*

2. In a state of union or co-operation.

His name a great example stands, to shew
How strangely high endeavours may be blest,
Where piety and valour *jointly* go. *Dryden.*

JO'INTRESS, jŏin'trĕs. *n. s.* [from *jointure.*] One who holds any thing in jointure.

Our queen
Th' imperial *jointress* of this warlike state,
We've taken now to wife. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

JOINTSTO'OL, jŏint-stōōl'. *n. s.* [*joint* and *stool.*] A stool made not merely by insertion of the feet, but by inserting one part in another.

He rides the wild mare with the boys, and jumps upon *jointstools*, and wears his boot very smooth like unto the sign of the leg. *Shakspeare.*

Could that be eternal which they had seen a rude trunk, and perhaps the other piece of it a *jointstool*? *South.*

He used to lay chairs and *jointstools* in their way, that they might break noses by falling. *Arbuthnot.*

JO'INTURE, jŏin'tshŭre.[461] *n. s.* [*jointure*, French.] Estate settled on a wife to be enjoyed after her husband's decease.

The *jointure* that your king must make,
With her dowry shall be counterpois'd. *Shaksp.*

The old countess of Desmond, who lived in 1589, and many years since, was married in Edward the fourth's time, and held her *jointure* from all the earls of Desmond since then. *Raleigh.*

There's a civil question used of late,
Where lies my *jointure*, where your own estate?
Dryden.

What's property? you see it alter,
Or, in a mortgage, prove a lawyer's share,
Or, in a *jointure*, vanish from the heir. *Pope.*

JOIST, jŏist. *n. s.* [from *joindre*, Fr.] The secondary beam of a floor.

Some wood is not good to use for beams or *joists*, because of the brittleness. *Mortimer.*

The kettle to the top was hoist,
And there stood fastened to a *joist*. *Swift.*

To JOIST, jŏist. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit in the smaller beams of a flooring.

JOKE, jōke. *n. s.* [*jocus*, Lat.] A jest; something not serious.

Link towns to towns with avenues of oak,
Inclose whole downs in walls, 'tis all a *joke!*
Inexorable death shall level all. *Pope.*

Why should public mockery in print, or a merry *joke* upon a stage, be a better test of truth than publick persecutions? *Watts.*

To JOKE, jōke. *v. n.* [*jocor*, Lat.] To jest; to be merry in words or actions.

Our neighbours tell me oft, in *joking* talk,
Of ashes, leather, oat-meal, bran, and chalk. *Gay.*

JO'KER, jō'kŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *joke.*] A jester; a merry fellow.

Thou mad'st thy first appearance in the world like a dry *joker*, buffoon, or jack pudding. *Dennis.*

JOLE, jōle. *n. s.* [*gueule*, Fr. crol, Saxon.]

1. The face or cheek. It is seldom used but in the phrase *cheek by jole*.

Follow! nay, I'll go with thee cheek by *jole*. *Shakspeare.*

And by him in another hole
Afflicted Ralpho, cheek by *jole*. *Hudibras.*

Your wan complexion, and your thin *joles*, father. *Dryden.*

A man, who has digested all the fathers, lets a poor English divine go cheek by *jole* with him. *Collier on Pride.*

2. The head of a fish.

A salmon's belly, Helluo, was thy fate:
The doctor call'd, declares all help too late:
Mercy! cries Helluo, mercy on my soul!
Is there no hope? alas! then bring the *jowl*. *Pope.*

Red-speckled trouts, the salmon's silver *jole*,
The jointed lobster, and unscaly soale. *Gay.*

To JOLL, jōle. *v. a.* [from *joll*, the head.] To beat the head against any thing; to clash with violence.

Howsoe'er their hearts are sever'd in religion, their heads are both one; they may *joll* horns together. *Shakspeare.*

The tortoises envied the easiness of the frogs, 'till they saw them *jolled* to pieces and devoured for want of a buckler. *L'Estrange.*

JO'LLILY, jŏl'lė-lė. *adv.* [from *jolly.*] In a disposition to noisy mirth.

The goodly empress, *jollily* inclin'd
Is to the welcome bearer wond'rous kind. *Dryden.*

JO'LLIMENT, jŏl'lė-mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *jolly.*] Mirth; merriment; gaycty. Obsolete.

Matter of mirth enough, though there were none,
She could devise, and thousand ways invent
To feed her foolish humour, and vain *jolliment*.
Fairy Queen.

JO'LLINESS, jŏl'lė-nĕs.
JO'LLITY, jŏl'lė-tė. } *n. s.* [from *jolly.*]

1. Gayety; elevation of spirit.

He with a proud *jollity* commanded him to leave that quarrel only for him, who was only worthy to enter into it. *Sidney.*

2. Merriment; festivity.

With joyance bring her, and with *jollity*. *Spens.*

There shall these pairs of faithful lovers be
Wedded, with Theseus, all in *jollity*. *Shakspeare.*

The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to roar;
All now was turn'd to *jollity* and game,
To luxury and riot, feast and dance. *Milton.*

Good men are never so surprised as in the midst of their *jollities*, nor so fatally overtaken and caught as when the table is made the snare. *South.*

With branches we the fanes adorn, and waste
In *jollity* the day ordain'd to be the last. *Dryden.*

My heart was filled with melancholy to see several dropping in the midst of mirth and *jollity*. *Addis.*

JO'LLY, jŏl'lė. *adj.* [*joli*, Fr. *jovialis*, Latin.]

1. Gay; merry; airy; cheerful; lively; jovial.

Like a *jolly* troop of huntsmen, come
Our lusty English. *Shakspeare's King John*

O nightingale!

Thou with fresh hope the lover's heart dost fill,
While the *jolly* hours lead on propitious May. *Milt.*
All my griefs to this are *jolly*,
Nought so sad as melancholy. *Burton.*
Ev'n ghosts had learn'd to groan;
But free from punishment, as free from sin,
The shades liv'd *jolly*, and without a king. *Dryden.*
This gentle knight, inspir'd by *jolly* May,
Forsook his easy couch at early day. *Dryden.*
A shepherd now along the plain he roves,
And with his *jolly* pipe delights the groves. *Prior.*

2. Plump; like one in high health.

He catches at an apple of Sodom, which though it may entertain his eye with a florid, *jolly* white and red, yet, upon the touch, it shall fill his hand only with stench and foulness. *South.*

To JOLT, jölt. *v. n.* [I know not whence derived.] To shake as a carriage on rough ground.

Every little unevenness of the ground will cause such a *jolting* of the chariot as to hinder the motion of its sails. *Wilkins.*
Violent motion, as *jolting* in a coach, may be used in this case. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*
A coach and six horses is the utmost exercise you can bear, and how glad would you be, if it could waft you in the air to avoid *jolting*. *Swift.*

To JOLT, jölt. *v. a.* To shake one as a carriage does.

JOLT, jölt. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Shock; violent agitation.

The symptoms are, bloody water upon a sudden *jolt* or violent motion. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*
The first *jolt* had like to have shaken me out; but afterwards the motion was easy. *Swift.*

JO'LTHEAD, jölt'hĕd. *n. s.* [I know not whence derived.] A great head; a dolt; a blockhead.

Fie on thee, *jolthead*, thou can'st not read! *Shak.*
Had man been a dwarf, he had scarce been a reasonable creature; for he must then have either had a *jolthead*, and so there would not have been body and blood enough to supply his brain with spirits; or he must have had a small head, and so there would not have been brain enough for his business. *Grew*

JONQUI'LLE, jŭn-kwĭl'. *n. s.* [*jonquille*, Fr.] A species of daffodil. The flowers of this plant are greatly esteemed for their strong sweet scent. *Miller.*

Nor gradual bloom is wanting,
Nor hyacinths of purest virgin white,
Low bent and blushing inward; nor *jonquilles*
Of potent fragrance. *Thomson's Spring.*

JO'RDEN, jôr'd'n.[103] *n. s.* [χοπ, *stercus*, and δεν, *receptaculum*.] A pot.

They will allow us ne'er a *jorden*, and then we leak in your chimney; and your chamberlye breeds fleas like a loach. *Shakspeare.*
This china *jorden* let the chief o'ercome
Replenish, not ingloriously at home. *Pope.*
The copper-pot can boil milk, heat porridge, hold small-beer, or, in case of necessity, serve for a *jorden*. *Swift.*

JO'SEPH'S *flowers*, jō'zĭfs-flŏŭr'ŭr. *n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

To JO'STLE, jŏs'sl.[472] *v. a.* [*jouster*, Fr.] To justle; to rush against.

JOT, jŏt. *n. s.* [*ἰῶτα*.] A point; a tittle; the least quantity assignable.

As superfluous flesh did rot,
Amendment ready still at hand did wait,
To pluck it out with pincers fiery hot,
That soon in him was left no one corrupt *jot*.
Fairy Queen.
Go, Eros, send his treasure after, do it;
Detain no *jot*, I charge thee. *Shakspeare.*
Let me not stay a *jot* from dinner; go, get it ready. *Shakspeare.*
This nor hurts him nor profits you a *jot*;
Forbear it therefore; give your cause to Heav'n.
Shakspeare.
This bond doth give thee here no *jot* of blood;
The words expressly are a pound of flesh. *Shaksp.*
I argue not
Against Heav'n's hand, or will; nor bate one *jot*
Of heart or hope; but still bear up and steer
Right onwards. *Milton.*
You might, with every *jot* as much justice, hang me up because I'm old, as beat me because I 'm impotent. *L'Estrange.*
A man may read the discourses of a very rational author, and yet acquire not one *jot* of knowledge. *Locke.*
The final event will not be one *jot* less the consequence of our own choice and actions, for God's having from all eternity foreseen and determined what that event shall be. *Rogers.*

JO'VIAL, jō'vē-ăl.[88] *adj.* [*jovial*, Fr. *jovialis*, Lat.]

1. Under the influence of Jupiter.

The fixed stars are astrologically differenced by the planets, and are esteemed martial or *jovial* according to the colours whereby they answer these planets. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Gay; airy; merry.

My lord, sleek o'er your rugged looks,
Be bright and *jovial* 'mong your guests. *Shaksp.*
Our *jovial* star reign'd at his birth. *Shakspeare.*
Some men, of an ill and melancholy nature inclinc the company, into which they come, to be sad and ill-disposed; and contrariwise, others of a *jovial* nature dispose the company to be merry and chearful. *Bacon's Natural History.*
His odes are some of them panegyrical, others moral, the rest *jovial* or bacchanalian. *Dryden.*
Perhaps the jest that charm'd the sprightly crowd,
And made the *jovial* table laugh so loud,
To some false notion ow'd its poor pretence. *Prior.*

JO'VIALLY, jō'vē-ăl-ē. *adv.* [from *jovial*.] Merrily; gayly.

JO'VIALNESS, jō'vē-ăl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *jovial*.] Gayety; merriment.

JO'UISANCE, jōō'ē-sânse. *n. s.* [*rejouissance*, Fr.] Jollity; merriment; festivity. Obsolete.

Colin, my dear, when shall it please thee sing,
As thou were wont, songs of some *jouisance?*
Thy muse too long slumbereth in sorrowing,
Lulled asleep through love's misgovernance.
Spenser.

JO'URNAL, jŭr'nŭl.[88 314] *adj.* [*journale*, Fr. *giornale*, Italian.] Daily; quotidian. Out of use.

Now 'gan the golden Phœbus for to steep
His fiery face in billows of the west,
And his faint steeds water'd in ocean deep,
Whilst from their *journal* labours they did rest.
Fairy Queen.
Ere twice the sun has made his *journal* greeting
To th' under generation, you shall find
Your safety manifested. *Shakspeare.*
Stick to your *journal* course; the breach of custom
Is breach of all. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

JO'URNAL, jŭr'nŭl. *n. s.* [*journale*, Fr. *giornale*, Italian.]

1. A diary; an account kept of daily transactions.

Edward kept a most judicious *journal* of all the principal passages of the affairs of his estate. *Hayward on Edward VI.*
Time has destroyed two noble *journals* of the navigation of Hanno and of Hamilcar. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Any paper published daily.

JO'URNALIST, jŭr'nŭl-ĭst. *n. s.* [from *journal*.] A writer of journals.

JO'URNEY, jŭr'nē.[270] *n. s.* [*journée*, French.]

1. The travel of a day.

When Duncan is asleep
Whereto the rather shall this day's hard *journey*
Soundly invite him. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*
Scarce the sun
Hath finish'd half his *journey*. *Milton.*

2. Travel by land: distinguished from a voyage or travel by sea.

So are the horses of the enemy,
In general *journey* bated and brought low. *Shaksp.*
Before the light of the gospel, mankind travelled like people in the dark, without any certain prospect of the end of their *journey*, or of the way that led to it. *Rogers.*
He for the promis'd *journey* bids prepare
The smooth-hair'd horses and the rapid car. *Pope.*

3. Passage from place to place.

Some, having a long *journey* from the upper regions, would float up and down a good while. *Burnet's Theory.*
Light of the world, the ruler of the year,
Still as thou do'st thy radiant *journies* run
Through every distant climate own,
That in fair Albion thou hast seen
The greatest prince, the brightest queen. *Prior.*

To JO'URNEY, jŭr'nē. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To travel; to pass from place to place.

Gentlemen of good esteem
Are *journeying* to salute the emperor. *Shakspeare.*
We are *journeying* unto the place, of which the Lord said, I will give it you. *Numbers.*
Since such love's natural station is, may still
My love descend, and *journey* down the hill;
Not panting after growing beauties, so
I shall ebb on with them who homeward go.
Donne.
I have *journeyed* this morning, and it is now the heat of the day; therefore your lordship's discourses had need content my ears very well, to make them intreat my eyes to keep open. *Bacon.*
Over the tent a cloud
Shall rest by day, a fiery gleam by night,
Save when they *journey*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Having heated his body by *journeying*, he took cold upon the ground. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

JO'URNEYMAN, jŭr'nē-măn.[88] *n. s.* [*journée*, a day's work, Fr. and *man*.] A hired workman; a workman hired by the day.

They were called *journeymen* that wrought with others by the day, though now by statute to be extended to those likewise that covenant to work in their occupation with another by the year. *Cowell.*
Players have so strutted and bellowed, that I have thought some of nature's *journeymen* had made men, and not made them well. *Shakspeare.*
I intend to work for the court myself, and will have *journeymen* under me to furnish the rest of the nation. *Addison.*
Says Frog to Bull, this old rogue will take the business into his hands: we must starve or turn *journeymen* to old Lewis baboon. *Arbuthnot.*

JO'URNEYWORK, jŭr'nē-wŭrk. *n. s.* [*journée*, Fr. and *work*.] Work performed for hire; work done by the day.

Did no committee sit, where he
Might cut out *journeywork* for thee?
And set thee a task with subornation,
To stitch up sale and sequestration? *Hudibras.*
Her family she was forced to hire out at *journeywork* to her neighbours. *Arbuthnot.*

JOUST, jŭst.[314] *n. s.* [*joust*, Fr.] Tilt; tournament; mock fight. It is now written less properly *just*.

Bases, and tinsel trappings, gorgeous knights
At *joust* and tournament. *Milton.*

To JOUST, jŭst. *v. a.* [*jouster*, Fr.] To run in the tilt.

All who since
Jousted in Aspramont or Montalban. *Milton.*

Jo'WLER, jôle'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [perhaps corrupted from *howler*, as making a hideous noise after the game, whom the rest of the pack follow as their leader.] The name of a hunting dog or beagle.

See him drag his feeble legs about,
Like hounds ill-coupled: *jowler* lugs him still
Through hedges, ditches, and through all this ill.
Dryden.

Jo'WTER, jô'tûr. *n. s.* [perhaps corrupted from *jolter*.]

Plenty of fish is vented to the fish-drivers, whom we call *jowters*. *Carew.*

JOY, jôé.[229] [329] *n. s.* [*joye*, Fr. *giogia*, Italian.]

1. The passion produced by any happy accident; gladness; exultation.

Joy is a delight of the mind, from the consideration of the present, or assured approaching possession of a good. *Locke.*

There appears much *joy* in him; even so much, that joy could not shew itself modest enough without a badge of bitterness. *Shakspeare.*

There should not be such heaviness in their destruction, as shall be *joy* over them that are persuaded to salvation. 2 *Esdras.*

The lightsome passion of *joy* was not that trivial, vanishing, superficial thing, that only gilds the apprehension, and plays upon the surface of the soul. *South.*

2. Gayety; merriment; festivity.

The roofs with *joy* resound;
And hymen, io hymen, rung around. *Dryden.*

3. Happiness; felicity.

My lord Bassanio, and my gentle lady,
I wish you all the *joy* that you can wish. *Shaksp.*

Come, love and health to all;
Then I 'll sit down: give me some wine:
I drink to the general *joy* of the whole table.
Shakspeare.

Almeyda smiling came,
Attended with a train of all her race,
Whom in the rage of empire I had murder'd;
But now, no longer foes, they gave me *joy*
Of my new conquest. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

The bride,
Lovely herself, and lovely by her side,
A bevy of bright nymphs, with sober grace,
Came glitt'ring like a star, and took her place:
Her heav'nly form beheld, all wish'd her *joy;*
And little wanted, but in vain, their wishes all employ. *Dryden.*

4. A term of fondness.

Now our *joy*,
Although our last, yet not our least young love,
What say you? *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

To Joy, jôé. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rejoice; to be glad; to exult.

Sometimes I *joy*, when glad occasion fits,
And mask in mirth like to a comedy;
Soon after, when my joy to sorrow flits,
I will make my woes a tragedy. *Spenser.*

I cannot *joy*, until I be resolv'd
Where our right valiant father is become. *Shaksp.*

He will *joy* over thee with singing. *Zeph.*

I will rejoice in the Lord, I will *joy* in the God of my salvation. *Hab.*

Exceedingly the more *joyed* we for the joy of Titus, because his spirit was refreshed by you. 2 *Cor.*

They laugh, we weep; they *joy* while we lament. *Fairfax.*

No man imparteth his joys to his friend, but he *joyeth* the more; and no man imparteth his griefs, but he grieveth the less. *Bacon's Essays.*

Well then, my soul, *joy* in the midst of pain;
Thy Christ that conquer'd hell, shall from above
With greater triumph yet return again,
And conquer his own justice with his love. *Wotton.*

Joy thou,
In what he gives to thee this paradise,
And thy fair Eve. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Their chearful age with honour youth attends,
Joy'd that from pleasure's slav'ry they are free.
Denham.

To Joy, jôé. *v. a.*

1. To congratulate; to entertain kindly.

Like us they love or hate, like us they know
To *joy* the friend, or grapple with the foe. *Prior.*

2. To gladden; to exhilarate.

She went to Pamela, meaning to delight her eyes, and *joy* her thoughts with the conversation of her beloved sister. *Sidney.*

My soul was *joy'd* in vain;
For angry Neptune rouz'd the raging main. *Pope.*

3. [*jouir de*, French.] To enjoy; to have happy possession of.

Let us hence,
And let her *joy* her raven-colour'd love. *Shaksp.*

I might have liv'd, and *joy'd* immortal bliss,
Yet willingly chose rather death with thee. *Milton.*

Th' usurper *joy'd* not long
His ill-got crown. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

Jo'YANCE, jôé'ânse. *n. s.* [*joyant*, old Fr.] Gayety; festivity. Obsolete.

Bring home with you the glory of her gain;
With *joyance* bring her, and with jollity. *Spenser.*

There him rests in riotous suffisance,
Of all his gladfulness and kingly *joyance*. *Spenser.*

Jo'YFUL, jôé'fûl. *adj.* [*joy* and *full*.]

1. Full of joy; glad; exulting.

They blessed the king, and went unto their tents *joyful* and glad of heart. 1 *Kings.*

My soul shall be *joyful* in my God. *Isaiah.*

2. Sometimes it has *of* before the cause of joy.

Six brave companions from each ship we lost:
With sails outspread we fly th' unequal strife,
Sad for their loss, but *joyful of* our life. *Pope.*

Jo'YFULLY, jôé'fûl-é. *adv.* [from *joyful*.] With joy; gladly.

If we no more meet till we meet in heav'n,
Then *joyfully*, my noble lord of Bedford,
And my kind kinsmen, warriours all, adieu. *Shak.*

Never did men more *joyfully* obey,
Or sooner understood the sign to flie:
With such alacrity they bore away,
As if to praise them all the states stood by. *Dryd.*

The good christian considers pains only as necessary passages to a glorious immortality; that through this dark scene of fancied horror, sees a crown and a throne, and everlasting blessings prepared for him, *joyfully* receives his summons, as he has long impatiently expected it. *Wake.*

Jo'YFULNESS, jôé'fûl-nês. *n. s.* [from *joyful*.] Gladness; joy.

Thou servedst not the Lord thy God with *joyfulness*, and with gladness of heart, for the abundance of all things. *Deut.*

Jo'YLESS, jôé'lês. *adj.* [from *joy*.]

1. Void of joy; feeling no pleasure.

A litte joy enjoys the queen thereof;
For I am she, and altogether *joyless*. *Shakspeare.*

With downcast eyes the *joyless* victor sat,
Revolving in his alter'd soul
The various turns of chance below:
And now and then a sigh he stole,
And tears began to flow. *Dryden.*

2. It has sometimes *of* before the object.

With two fair eyes his mistress burns his breast;
He looks and languishes, and leaves his rest;
Forsakes his food, and, pining for the lass,
Is *joyless of* the grove, and spurns the growing grass.
Dryden.

3. Giving no pleasure.

A *joyless*, dismal, black, and sorrowful issue:
Here is a babe, as loathsome as a toad. *Shaksp.*

Here love his golden shafts employs; here lights
His constant lamp, and waves his purple wings;
Reigns here, and revels: not in the bought smiles
Of harlots, loveless, *joyless*, unendear'd,
Casual fruition. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The pure in heart shall see God; and if any others could so invade this their inclosure, as to take heaven by violence, it surely would be a very *joyless* possession. *Decay of Picty.*

He forgets his sleep, and loaths his food,
That youth, and health, and war are *joyless* to him.
Addison.

Jo'YOUS, jôé'ûs.[314] *adj.* [*joyeux*, French.]

1. Glad; gay; merry.

Most *joyous* man, on whom the shining sun
Did shew his face, myself I did esteem,
And that my falser friend did no less *joyous* deem.
Fairy Queen.

Joyous the birds: fresh gales and gentle airs
Whisper'd it. *Milton.*

Then *joyous* birds frequent the lonely grove,
And beasts, by nature stung, renew their love.
Dryden.

Fast by her flow'ry bank the sons of Arcas,
Fav'rites of heav'n, with happy care protect
Their fleecy charge, and *joyous* drink her wave.
Prior.

2. Giving joy.

They all as glad as birds of *joyous* prime,
Thence led her forth, about her dancing round.
Fairy Queen.

3. It has *of* sometimes before the cause of joy.

Round our death-bed ev'ry friend should run,
And *joyous of* our conquest early won;
While the malicious world with envious tears
Should grudge our happy end, and wish it theirs.
Dryden.

IPECACUA'NHA, ip-pé-kâk-ù-â'nâ. *n. s.* An Indian plant.

Ipecacuanha is a small irregularly contorted root, rough, dense, and firm. One sort is of a dusky greyish colour on the surface, and of a paler grey when broken, brought from Peru: the other sort is a smaller root, resembling the former; but it is of a deep dusky brown on the outside, and white when broken, brought from the Brasils. The grey ought to be preferred, because the brown is apt to operate more roughly. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

IRA'SCIBLE, i-râs'sé-bl.[115] *adj.* [*irascibilis*, low Latin; *irascible*, Fr.] Partaking of the nature of anger.

The *irascible* passions follow the temper of the heart, and the concupiscible distractions the crasis of the liver. *Brown.*

I know more than one instance of *irascible* passions subdued by a vegetable diet. *Arbuthnot.*

We are here in the country surrounded with blessings and pleasures, without any occasion of exercising our *irascible* faculties. *Digby to Pope.*

IRE, ire. *n. s.* [Fr. *ira*, Lat.] Anger; rage; passionate hatred.

She lik'd not his desire;
Fain would be free, but dreaded parents *ire*.
Sidney.

If I digg'd up thy forefathers graves,
And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,
It could not slake mine *ire*, nor ease mine heart.
Shakspeare.

Or Neptune's *ire*, or Juno's, that so long
Perplex'd the Greek and Cytherea's son. *Milton.*

The sentence from thy head remov'd, may light
On me, sole cause to thee of all this woe;
Me! me! only just object of his *ire*. *Milton.*

For this th' avenging pow'r employs his darts,
And empties all his quiver in our hearts;
Thus will persist, relentless in his *ire*,
Till the fair slave be render'd to her sire. *Dryden.*

I'REFUL, ire'fûl. *adj.* [*ire* and *full*.] Angry; raging; furious.

The *ireful* bastard Orleans, that drew blood
From thee, my boy, I soon encounter'd. *Shaksp.*

By many hands your father was subdu'd;
But only slaughter'd by the *ireful* arm
Of unrelenting Clifford. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

There learn'd this maid of arms the *ireful* guise.
Fairfax.

In midst of all the dome misfortune sat,

And gloomy discontent, and fell debate,
And madness laughing in his *ireful* mood. *Dryden.*

I'REFULLY, ire'fûl-ė. *adv.* [from *ire.*] With ire; in an angry manner.

I'RIS, i'ris. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. The rainbow.

Beside the solary *iris*, which God shewed unto Noah, there is another lunary, whose efficient is the moon. *Brown.*

2. Any appearance of light resembling the rainbow.

When both bows appeared more distinct, I measured the breadth of the interior *iris*, 2gr. 10′; and the breadth of the red, yellow, and green, in the exterior *iris*, was to the breadth of the same colours in the interior 3 to 2. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. The circle round the pupil of the eye.

4. The flower-de-luce.

Iris all hues, roses and jessamine. *Milton.*

To IRK, ėrk.[108] *v. a.* [*yrk*, Islandick.] This word is used only impersonally, *it* irks *me; mihi pæne est*, it give me pain; or, I am weary of it. Thus the authors of the accidence say *tædit*, it *irketh*.

Come, shall we go and kill us venison?
And yet it *irks* me, the poor dappled fools
Should, in their own confines, with forked heads,
Have their round haunches gor'd. *Shakspeare.*
It *irks* his heart he cannot be reveng'd. *Shaksp.*

I'RKSOME, ėrk'sûm.[166] *adj.* [from *irk.*] Wearisome; tedious; troublesome; toilsome; tiresome; unpleasing.

I know she is an *irksome* brawling scold. *Shaksp.*
Since that thou can'st talk of love so well,
Thy company, which erst was *irksome* to me,
I will endure. *Shakspeare.*
Where he may likeliest find
Truce to his restless thoughts, and entertain
The *irksome* hours till his great chief return. *Milt.*
For not to *irksome* toil, but to delight
He made us, and delight to reason join'd. *Milton.*
There is nothing so *irksome* as general discourses, especially when they turn chiefly upon words. *Addison's Spectator.*
Frequent appeals from hence have been very *irksome* to that illustrious body. *Swift.*

I'RKSOMELY, ėrk'sûm-lė. *adv.* [from *irksome.*] Wearisomely; tediously.

I'RKSOMENESS, ėrk'sûm-nės. *n. s.* [from *irksome.*] Tediousness; wearisomeness.

I'RON, i'ûrn.[417] *n. s.* [*haiarn*, Welsh; ıɼɐɲn, ıɼen, Saxon; *iorn*, Erse.]

1. A metal common to all parts of the world. Though the lightest of all metals, except tin, it is considerably the hardest; and, when pure, naturally malleable: when wrought into steel, or when in the impure state from its first fusion, it is scarce malleable. Most of the other metals are brittle while they are hot, but this is most malleable as it approaches nearest to fusion. The specifick gravity of iron is to water as 7632 is to 1000. It is the only known substance that is attracted by the loadstone. Iron has greater medicinal virtues than any of the other metals. *Hill.*

Nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of *iron*,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. *Shaksp.*
If he smite him with an instrument of *iron*, so that he die, he is a murderer. *Numbers.*
The power of drawing *iron* is one of the ideas of a loadstone, and to be so drawn is a part of that of *iron*. *Locke.*
In a piece of *iron* ore, of a ferruginous colour, are several thin plates placed parallel to each other. *Woodward.*
There are incredible quantities of *iron* flag in various parts of the forest of Dean. *Woodward.*
Iron stone lies in strata. *Woodward.*
I treated of making *iron* work and steel work. *Moxon.*

2. Any instrument or utensil made of iron: as, a flat *iron*, box *iron*, or smoothing *iron*. In this sense it has a plural.

Irons of a doit, doublets that hangmen would
Bury with those that wore them, these base slaves,
Ere yet the fight be done, pack up. *Shaksp.*
O Thou! whose captain I account myself,
Look on my forces with a gracious eye:
Put in their hands thy bruising *irons* of wrath,
That they may crush down with a heavy fall
Th' usurping helmets of our adversaries. *Shaksp.*
Can'st thou fill his skin with barbed *irons*, or his head with fishspears? *Job.*
For this your locks in paper durance bound?
For this with tort'ring *irons* wreath'd around? *Pope.*

3. Chain; shackle; manacle: as, he was put in *irons*.

The *iron* entered into his soul. *Psalms.*
His feet they hurt with fetters: he was laid in *irons*. *Psalms.*

I'RON, i'ûrn. *adj.*

1. Made of iron.

In *iron* walls they deem'd me not secure. *Shak.*
Get me an *iron* crow, and bring it straight
Unto my cell. *Shaksp.*
Some are of an *iron* red, shining and polite; others not polite, but as if powder'd with *iron* dust. *Woodward.*
Poll-cats and weesels do a great deal of injury to warrens; the way of taking them is in hutches and *iron* traps. *Mortimer.*

2. Resembling iron in colour.

A piece of stone of a dark *iron* grey colour, but in some parts of a ferruginous colour. *Woodward.*
Some of them are of an *iron* red, and very bright. *Woodward.*

3. Harsh; severe; rigid; miserable; calamitous: as, the *iron* age, for an age of hardship and wickedness. These ideas may be found more or less in all the following examples.

Three vigorous virgins, waiting still behind
Assist the throne of th' *iron* scepter'd king. *Crashaw.*
O sad virgin, that thy pow'r
Might bid the soul of Orpheus sing
Such notes as warbled to the string,
Drew *iron* tears from Pluto's cheek,
And made hell grant what love did seek. *Milton.*
In all my *iron* years of wars and dangers,
From blooming youth down to decaying age,
My fame ne'er knew a stain of dishonour. *Rowe.*
Jove crush the nations with an *iron* rod,
And ev'ry monarch be the scourge of God. *Pope.*

4. Indissoluble; unbroken.

Rash Elpenor, in an evil hour,
Dry'd an immeasurable bowl, and thought
T' exhale his surfeit by irriguous sleep;
Imprudent! him death's *iron* sleep opprest. *Philips.*

5. Hard; impenetrable.

I will converse with *iron*-witted fools,
And unrespective boys: none are for me,
That look into me with considerate eyes. *Shaksp.*

To I'RON, i'ûrn. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smooth with an iron.

2. To shackle with irons.

IRO'NICAL, i-rôn'nė-kâl.[88] [115] *adj.* [*ironique*, French; from *irony.*] Expressing one thing and meaning another; speaking by contraries.

In this fallacy may be comprised all *ironical* mistakes, or expressions receiving inverted significations. *Brown.*
I take all your *ironical* civilities in a literal sense, and shall expect them to be literally performed. *Swift.*

IRO'NICALLY, i-rôn'nė-kâl-ė. *adv.* [from *ironical.*] By the use of irony.

Socrates was pronounced by the oracle of Delphos to be the wisest man of Greece, which he would turn from himself *ironically*, saying, There could be nothing in him to verify the oracle, except this, that he was not wise, and knew it; and others were not wise, and knew it not. *Bacon.*
The dean, *ironically* grave,
Still shunn'd the fool, and lash'd the knave. *Swift.*

IRONMO'NGER, i'ûrn-mûng-gûr. *n. s.* [*iron* and *monger.*] A dealer in iron.

I'RONWOOD, i'ûrn-wûd. *n. s.* A kind of wood extremely hard, and so ponderous as to sink in water. It grows in America. *Robinson Crusoe.*

I'RONWORT, i'ûrn-wûrt. *n. s.* [*sideritis*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

I'RONY, i'ûrn-ė. *adj.* [from *iron.*] Made of iron; partaking of iron.

The force they are under is real, and that of their fate but imaginary; it is not strange if the *irony* chains have more solidity than the contemplative. *Hammond.*
Some springs of Hungary, highly impregnated with vitriolick salts, dissolve the body of one metal; suppose iron, put into the spring; and deposit, in lieu of the *irony* particles carried off, coppery particles. *Woodward.*

I'RONY, i'ûrn-ė. *n. s.* [*ironie*, French; *ἐιρωνεία.*] A mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words, as, *Bolingbroke was a holy man.*

So grave a body, upon so solemn an occasion, should not deal in *irony*, or explain their meaning by contraries. *Swift.*

IRRA'DIANCE, ir-rā'dė-ânse. } [505] *n. s.*
IRRA'DIANCY, ir-rā'dė-ân-sė. }
[*irradiance*, French; *irradio*, Latin.]

1. Emission of rays or beams of light upon any object.

The principal affection is its translucency: the *irradiancy* and sparkling, found in many gems, is not discoverable in this. *Brown.*

2. Beams of light emitted.

Love not the heav'nly spirits? or do they mix
Irradiance virtual, or immediate touch? *Milton.*

To IRRA'DIATE, ir-rā'dė-âte. *v. a.* [*irradio*, Latin.]

1. To adorn with light emitted upon it; to brighten.

When he thus perceives that these opacous bodies do not hinder the eye from judging light to have an equal plenary diffusion through the whole place it *irradiates*, he can have no difficulty to allow air, that is diaphanous, to be every where mingled with light. *Digby.*
It is not a converting but a crowning grace; such an one as *irradiates* and puts a circle of glory about the head of him upon whom it descends. *South.*

2. To enlighten intellectually; to illumine; to illuminate.

Celestial light
Shine inward, and the mind through all her pow'rs
Irradiate; there plant eyes; all mist from thence
Purge and disperse. *Milton.*

3. To animate by heat or light.

Ethereal or solar heat must digest, influence, *irradiate*, and put those more simple parts of matter into motion. *Hale.*

4. To decorate with shining ornaments.

No weeping orphan saw his father's store
Our shrines *irradiate*, or emblaze the floor. *Pope.*

IRRADIA'TION, ir-rā-dė-ā'shûn. *n. s.* [*irradiation*, French; from *irradiate.*]

1. The act of emitting beams of light.

If light were a body, it should drive away the air, which is likewise a body, wherever it is admitted; for within the whole sphere of the *irradiation* of it, there is no point but light is found. *Digby.*

The generation of bodies is not effected by *irradiation*, or answerably unto the propagation of light; but herein a transmission is made materially from some parts, and ideally from every one. *Brown.*

2. Illumination; intellectual light.

The means of immediate union of these intelligible objects to the understanding, are sometimes divine and supernatural, as by immediate *irradiation* or revelation. *Hale.*

IRRA'TIONAL, ir-rāsh'ō-nāl. *adj.* [*irrationalis*, Latin.]

1. Void of reason; void of understanding; wanting the discoursive faculty.

Thus began
Outrage from lifeless things; but discord first,
Daughter of sin, among th' *irrational*
Death introduc'd. *Milton.*

He hath eat'n and lives;
And knows, and speaks, and reasons and discerns:
Irrational till then. *Milton.*

2. Absurd; contrary to reason.

Since the brain is only a part transmittent, and that humours oft are precipitated to the lungs before they arrive to the brain, no kind of benefit can be effected from so *irrational* an application. *Harvey.*

I shall quietly submit, not wishing so *irrational* a thing as that every body should be deceived. *Pope.*

IRRATIONA'LITY, ir-rāsh-ō-nāl'ē-tē. *n. s.* [from *irrational.*] Want of reason.

IRRA'TIONALLY, ir-rāsh'ō-nāl-ē. *adv.* [from *irrational.*] Without reason; absurdly.

IRRECLA'IMABLE, ir-rē-klā'mā-bl.[406] *adj.* [*in* and *reclaimable.*] Not to be reclaimed; not to be changed to the better.

As for obstinate, *irreclaimable*, professed enemies, we must expect their calumnies will continue. *Addison.*

IRRECONCI'LABLE, ir-rĕk-ōn-sī'lā-bl. *adj.* [*irreconciliable*, Fr. *in* and *reconcilable.*]

1. Not to be recalled to kindness; not to be appeased.

Wage eternal war,
Irreconcileable to our grand foe. *Milton.*

A weak unequal faction may animate a government; but when it grows equal in strength, and *irreconcileable* by animosity, it cannot end without some crisis. *Temple.*

2. Not to be made consistent: it has *with* or *to.*

There are no factions, though *irreconcilable to* one another, that are not united in their affection to you. *Dryden.*

As she was strictly virtuous herself, so she always put the best construction upon the words and actions of her neighbours, except where they were *irreconcileable to* the rules of honesty and decency. *Arbuthnot.*

Since the sense I oppose is attended *with* such gross *irreconcileable* absurdities, I presume I need not offer any thing farther in support of the one, or in disproof of the other. *Rogers.*

This essential power of gravitation or attraction is *irreconcilable with* the atheists own doctrine of a chaos. *Bentley.*

All that can be transmitted from the stars is wholly unaccountable, and *irreconcilable to* any system of science. *Bentley.*

IRRECONCI'LABLENESS, ir-rĕk-ōn-sī'lā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *irreconcilable.*] Impossibility to be reconciled.

IRRECONCI'LABLY, ir-rĕk-ōn-sī'lā-blē. *adv.* [from *irreconcilable.*] In a manner not admitting reconciliation.

IRRECONCI'LED, ir-rĕk'ōn-sīl'd. *adj.* [*in* and *reconciled.*] Not atoned.

A servant dies in many *irreconciled* iniquities. *Shaksp.*

IRRECO'VERABLE, ir-rē-kŭv'ŭr-ā-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *recoverable.*]

1. Not to be regained; not to be restored or repaired.

Time, in a natural sense, is *irrecoverable:* the moment just fled by us, it is impossible to recall. *Rogers.*

2. Not to be remedied.

The *irrecoverable* loss of so many livings of principal value. *Hooker.*

It concerns every man, that would not trifle away his soul, and fool himself into *irrecoverable* misery, with the greatest seriousness to enquire. *Tillotson.*

IRRECO'VERABLY, ir-rē-kŭv'ŭr-ā-blē. *adv.* [from *irrecoverable.*] Beyond recovery; past repair.

O dark, dark, dark amid' the blaze of noon;
Irrecov'rably dark, total eclipse,
Without all hope of day. *Milton.*

The credit of the exchequer is *irrecoverably* lost by the last breach with the bankers. *Temple.*

IRREDU'CIBLE, ir-rē-dū'sē-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *reducible.*] Not to be brought or reduced.

These observations seem to argue the corpuscles of air to be *irreducible* into water. *Boyle.*

IRREFRAGABI'LITY, ir-rĕf-frā-gā-bĭl'ē-tē. *n. s.* [from *irrefragable.*] Strength of argument not to be refuted.

IRREFRA'GABLE, ir-rĕf'frā-gā-bl, *or*, ir-rē-frā'gā-bl. *adj.* [*irrefragabilis*, school Latin; *irrefragable*, French.] Not to be confuted; superiour to argumental opposition.

Strong and *irrefragable* the evidences of christianity must be; they who resisted them would resist every thing. *Atterbury.*

The danger of introducing unexperienced men was urged as an *irrefragable* reason for working by slow degrees. *Swift.*

IRREFRA'GABLY, ir-rĕf'frā-gā-blē. *adv.* [from *irrefragable.*] With force above confutation.

That they denied a future state is evident from St. Paul's reasonings, which are of no force but only on that supposition, as Origen largely and *irrefragably* proves. *Atterbury.*

IRREFU'TABLE, ir-rē-fū'tā-bl.[617] *adj.* [*irrefutabilis*, Latin.] Not to be overthrown by argument.

IRRE'GULAR, ir-rĕg'gū-lār.[88] *adj.* [*irregulier*, French; *irregularis*, Latin.]

1. Deviating from rule, custom, or nature.

The am'rous youth
Obtain'd of Venus his desire,
Howe'er *irregular* his fire. *Prior.*

2. Immethodical; not confined to any certain rule or order.

This motion seems excentrique and *irregular*, yet not well to be resisted or quieted. *K. Charles.*

Regular
Then most, when most *irregular* they seem. *Milton.*

The numbers of pindariques are wild and *irregular*, and sometimes seem harsh and uncouth. *Cowley.*

3. Not being according to the laws of virtue. A soft word for *vitious.*

IRREGULA'RITY, ir-rĕg-gū-lār'ē-tē. *n. s.* [*irregularité*, Fr. from *irregular.*]

1. Deviation from rule.

2. Neglect of method and order.

This *irregularity* of its unruly and tumultuous motion might afford a beginning unto the common opinion. *Brown.*

As these vast heaps of mountains are thrown together with so much *irregularity* and confusion, they form a great variety of hollow bottoms. *Addison.*

3. Inordinate practice; vice.

Religion is somewhat less in danger of corruption while the sinner acknowledges the obligations of his duty, and is ashamed of his *irregularities.* *Rogers.*

IRRE'GULARLY, ir-rĕg'gū-lār-lē. *adv.* [from *irregular.*] Without observation of rule or method.

Phaeton,
By the wild courses of his fancy drawn,
From east to west *irregularly* hurl'd,
First set on fire himself, and then the world. *Dryd.*

Your's is a soul *irregularly* great,
Which wanting temper, yet abounds with heat. *Dryden.*

It may give some light to those whose concern for their little ones makes them so *irregularly* bold as to consult their own reason, in the education of their children, rather than to rely upon old custom. *Locke.*

To IRRE'GULATE, ir-rĕg'gū-lāte. *v. a.* [from *in* and *regula*, Latin.] To make irregular; to disorder.

Its fluctuations are but motions subservient, which winds, shelves, and every interjaceney *irregulates.* *Brown.*

IRRE'LATIVE, ir-rĕl'lā-tĭv. *adj.* [*in* and *relativus*, Latin.] Having no reference to any thing; single; unconnected.

Separated by the voice of God, things in their species came out in uncommunicated varieties, and *irrelative* seminalities. *Brown.*

IRRELI'GION, ir-rē-lĭd'jŭn. *n. s.* [*irreligion*, French; *in* and *religion.*] Contempt of religion; impiety.

The weapons with which I combat *irreligion* are already consecrated. *Dryden.*

We behold every instance of prophaneness and *irreligion*, not only committed, but defended and gloried in. *Rogers.*

IRRELI'GIOUS, ir-rē-lĭd'jŭs.[314] *adj.* [*irreligieux*, French; *in* and *religious.*]

1. Contemning religion; impious.

The issue of an *irreligious* Moor. *Shaksp.*

Whoever sees these *irreligious* men,
With burthen of a sickness weak and faint,
But hears them talking of religion then,
And vowing of their souls to ev'ry saint. *Davies.*

Shame and reproach is generally the portion of the impious and *irreligious.* *South.*

2. Contrary to religion.

Wherein that scripture standeth not the church of God in any stead, or serveth nothing at all to direct, but may be let pass as needless to be consulted with, we judge it prophane, impious, and *irreligious* to think. *Hooker.*

Might not the queen's domesticks be obliged to avoid swearing, and *irreligious* prophane discourse? *Swift.*

IRRELI'GIOUSLY, ir-rē-lĭd'jŭs-lē. *adv.* [from *irreligious.*] With impiety; with irreligion.

IRRE'MEABLE, ir-rĕ'mē-ā-bl. *adj.* [*irremeabilis*, Latin.] Admitting no return.

The keeper charm'd, the chief without delay
Pass'd on, and took th' *irremeable* way. *Dryden.*

IRREME'DIABLE, ir-rē-mē'dē-ā-blē. *adj.* [*irremediable*, French; *in* and *remediable.*] Admitting no cure; not to be remedied.

They content themselves with that which was the *irremediable* error of former times, or the necessity of the present hath cast upon them. *Hooker.*

A steady hand in military affairs, is more requi-

site than in peace, because an error committed in war may prove *irremediable*. *Bacon.*

Whatever he consults you about, unless it lead to some fatal and *irremediable* mischief, be sure you advise only as a friend. *Locke.*

IRREME'DIABLY, îr-rê-mê'dê-â-blê. *adv.* [from *irremediable*.] Without cure.

It happens to us *irremediably* and inevitably, that we may perceive these accidents are not the fruits of our labour, but gifts of God. *Taylor.*

IRREMI'SSIBLE, îr-rê-mîs'sê-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *remitto*, Latin; *irremissible*, French.] Not to be pardoned.

IRREMI'SSIBLENESS, îr-rê-mîs'sê-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *irremissible*.] The quality of being not be pardoned.

Thence arises the aggravation and *irremissibleness* of the sin. *Hammond.*

IRREMO'VABLE, îr-rê-môôv'â-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *remove*.] Not to be moved; not to be changed.

He is *irremovable*,
Resolv'd for flight. *Shaksp.*

IRRENO'WNED, îr-rê-nôûn'd'.[369] *adj.* [*in* and *renown*.] Void of honour. We now say, *unrenowned*.

For all he did was to deceive good knights,
And draw them from pursuit of praise and fame
To sluggish sloth and sensual delights,
And end their days with *irrenowned* shame.
Fairy Queen.

IRRE'PARABLE, îr-rêp'pâ-râ-bl. *adj.* [*irreparabilis*, Latin; *irreparable*, French.] Not to be recovered; not to be repaired.

Irreparable is the loss, and patience says it is not past her cure. *Shaksp.*

Toil'd with loss *irreparable*. *Milton.*

It is an *irreparable* injustice we are guilty of, when we are prejudiced by the looks of those whom we do not know. *Addison.*

The story of Deucalion and Pyrrha teaches that piety and innocence cannot miss of the divine protection, and that the only loss *irreparable* is that of our probity. *Garth.*

IRRE'PARABLY, îr-rêp'pâ-râ-blê. *adv.* [from *irreparable*.] Without recovery; without amends.

Such adventures befall artists *irreparably*. *Boyle.*

The cutting off that time, industry, and gifts, whereby she would be nourished, were *irreparably* injurious to her. *Decay of Piety.*

IRREPLE'VIABLE, îr-rê-plêv'vê-â-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *replevy*.] Not to be redeemed. A law term.

IRREPREHE'NSIBLE, îr-rêp-prê-hên'sê-bl. *adj.* [*irreprehensible*, French; *irreprehensibilis*, Latin.] Exempt from blame.

IRREPREHE'NSIBLY, îr-rêp-prê-hên'sê-blê. *adv.* [from *irreprehensible*.] Without blame.

IRREPRESE'NTABLE, îr-rêp-prê-zênt'â-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *represent*.] Not to be figured by any representation.

God's *irrepresentable* nature doth hold against making images of God. *Stillingfleet.*

IRREPRO'ACHABLE, îr-rê-prôtsh'â-bl.[295] *adj.* [*in* and *reproachable*.] Free from blame; free from reproach.

He was a serious sincere christian, of an innocent, *irreproachable*, nay, exemplary life. *Atterbury.*

Their prayer may be, that they may raise up and breed as *irreproachable* a young family as their parents have done. *Pope.*

IRREPRO'ACHABLY, îr-rê-prôtsh'â-blê. *adv.* [from *irreproachable*.] Without blame; without reproach.

IRREPRO'VEABLE, îr-rê-prôôv'â-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *reproveable*.] Not to be blamed; irreproachable.

IRRESISTIBI'LITY, îr-rê-zîs-tê-bîl'ê-tê. *n. s.* [from *irresistible*.] Power or force above opposition.

The doctrine of *irresistibility* of grace, if it be acknowledged, there is nothing to be affixed to gratitude. *Hammond.*

IRRESI'STIBLE, îr-rê-zîs'tê-bl. *adj.* [*irresistible*, French; *in* and *resistible*.] Superiour to opposition.

Fear doth grow from an apprehension of the Deity, indued with *irresistible* power to hurt; and is of all affections, anger excepted, the unaptest to admit conference with reason. *Hooker.*

In mighty quadrate join'd
Of union *irresistible*. *Milton.*

Fear of God is inward acknowledgment of an holy just Being, armed with almighty and *irresistible* power. *Tillotson.*

There can be no difference in the subjects, where the application is almighty and *irresistible*, as in creation. *Rogers.*

IRRESI'STIBLY, îr-rê-zîs'tê-blê. *adv.* [from *irresistible*.] In a manner not to be opposed.

God *irresistibly* sways all manner of events on earth. *Dryden.*

Fond of pleasing and endearing ourselves to those we esteem, we are *irresistibly* led into the same inclinations and aversions with them. *Rogers.*

IRRESI'STLESS, îr-rê-zîst'lês. *adj.* [A barbarous ungrammatical conjunction of two negatives.] Irresistible; resistless.

Those radiant eyes, whose *irresistless* flame
Strikes envy dumb, and keeps sedition tame,
They can to gazing multitudes give law,
Convert the factious, and the rebel awe. *Granville.*

IRRE SOLUBLE, îr-rêz'zô-lû-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *resolubilis*, Lat.] Not to be broken; not to be dissolved.

In factitious sal ammoniac the common and urinous salts are so well mingled, that both in the open fire and in subliming vessels they rise together as one salt, which seems in such vessels *irresoluble* by fire alone. *Boyle.*

IRRE'SOLUBLENESS, îr-rêz'zô-lû-bl-nês. *n. s.* [from *irresoluble*.] Resistance to separation of the parts.

Quercetanus has this confession of the *irresolubleness* of diamonds. *Boyle.*

IRRESO'LVEDLY, îr-rê-zôl'vêd-lê. *adv.* [*in* and *resolved*.] Without settled determination.

Divers of my friends have thought it strange to hear me speak so *irresolvedly* concerning those things, which some take to be the elements, and others the principles of all mixed bodies. *Boyle.*

IRRE'SOLUTE, îr-rêz'zô-lûte. *adj.* [*irresolu*, French; *in* and *resolute*.] Not constant in purpose; not determined.

Were he evil us'd, he would outgo
His father, by as much as a performance
Does an *irresolute* purpose. *Shaksp.*

Him, after long debate, *irresolute*,
Of thoughts revolv'd his final sentence chose
Fit vessel, fittest imp of fraud, in whom
To enter. *Milton.*

To make reflections upon what is past, is the part of ingenuous but *irresolute* men. *Temple.*

So Myrrha's mind, impell'd on either side,
Takes ev'ry bent, but cannot long abide;
Irresolute on which she should rely,
At last unfix'd in all, is only fix'd to die. *Dryden.*

IRRE'SOLUTELY, îr-rêz'zô-lûte-lê. *adv.* [from *irresolute*.] Without firmness of mind; without determined purpose.

IRRESOLU'TION, îr-rêz-ô-lû'shûn. *n. s.* [*irresolution*, French; *in* and *resolution*.] Want of firmness of mind.

It hath most force upon things that have the lightest motion, and therefore upon the spirits of men, and in them upon such affections as move lightest; as upon men in fear, or men in *irresolution*. *Bacon.*

Irresolution on the schemes of life which offer themselves to our choice, and inconstancy in pursuing them, are the greatest causes of all our unhappiness. *Addison.*

IRRESPE'CTIVE, îr-rê-spêk'tîv. *adj.* [*in* and *respective*.] Having no regard to any circumstances.

Thus did the Jew, by persuading himself of his particular *irrespective* election, think it safe to run into all sins! *Hammond.*

According to this doctrine, it must be resolved wholly into the absolute *irrespective* will of God. *Rogers.*

IRRESPE'CTIVELY, îr-rê-spêk'tîv-lê. *adv.* [from *irrespective*.] Without regard to circumstances.

He is convinced, that all the promises belong to him absolutely and *irrespectively*. *Hammond.*

IRRETRIE'VABLE, îr-rê-trêê'vâ-bl.[275] *adj.* [*in* and *retrieve*.] Not to be repaired; irrecoverable; irreparable.

IRRETRIE'VABLY, îr-rê-trêê'vâ-blê. *adv.* [from *irretrievable*.] Irreparably; irrecoverably.

It would not defray the charge of the extraction, and therefore must have been all *irretrievably* lost, and useless to mankind, was it not by this means collected. *Woodward.*

IRRE'VERENCE, îr-rêv'vêr-ênse. *n. s.* [*irreverentia*, Latin; *irreverence*, French; *in* and *reverence*.]

1. Want of reverence; want of veneration; want of respect.

Having seen our scandalous *irreverence* towards God's worship in general, 'tis easy to make application to the several parts of it. *Decay of Piety.*

They were a sort of attributes, with which it was a matter of religion to salute them on all occasions, and which it was an *irreverence* to omit. *Pope.*

2. State of being disregarded.

The concurrence of the house of peers in that fury can be imputed to no one thing more than to the *irreverence* and scorn the judges were justly in, who had been always looked upon there as the oracles of the law. *Clarendon.*

IRRE'VERENT, îr-rêv'vêr-ênt. *adj.* [*irreverent*, French; *in* and *reverent*.] Not paying due homage or reverence; not expressing or conceiving due veneration or respect.

As our fear excludeth not that boldness which becometh saints so, if our familiarity with God do not savour of fear, it draweth too near that *irreverent* confidence wherewith true humility can never stand. *Hooker.*

Knowledge men sought for, and covered it from the vulgar sort as jewels of inestimable price, fearing the *irreverent* construction of the ignorant and irreligious. *Raleigh.*

Witness the *irreverent* son
Of him who built the ark; who, for the shame
Done to his father, heard his heavy curse,
Servant of servants, on his vicious race. *Milton.*

Swearing, and the *irreverent* using the name of God in common discourse, is another abuse of the tongue. *Ray.*

If an *irreverent* expression or thought too wanton are crept into my verses, through my inadvertency, let their authors be answerable for them. *Dryden.*

IRRE'VERENTLY, îr-rêv'vêr-ênt-lê. *adv.*

[from *irreverent.*] Without due respect or veneration.

'Tis but an ill essay of reverence and godly fear to use the gospel *irreverently.* *Gov. of the Tongue.*

IRREVE'RSIBLE, îr-rè-vêr'sè-bl. *adj.* [*in* and *reverse.*] Not to be recalled; not to be changed.

The sins of his chamber and his closet shall be produced before men and angels, and an eternal *irreversible* sentence be pronounced. *Rogers.*

IRREVE'RSIBLY, îr-rè-vêr'sè-blè. *adv.* [from *irreversible.*] Without change.

The title of fundamentals, being ordinarily confined to the doctrine of faith, hath occasioned that great scandal in the church, at which so many myriads of solifidians have stumbled, and fallen *irreversibly*, by conceiving heaven a reward of true opinions. *Hammond.*

IRRE'VOCABLE, îr-rêv'vò-kâ-bl. *adj.* [*irrevocabilis*, Latin; *irrevocable*, French.] Not to be recalled; not to be brought back; not to be reversed.

Give thy hand to Warwick,
And, with thy hand, thy faith *irrevocable*,
That only Warwick's daughter shall be thine.
Shaksp.

Firm and *irrevocable* is my doom,
Which I have past upon her. *Shaksp.*

That which is past is gone and *irrevocable*, therefore they do but trifle that labour in past matters. *Bacon.*

The second, both for piety renown'd,
And puissant deeds, a promise shall receive
Irrevocable, that his regal throne
For ever shall endure. *Milton.*

By her *irrevocable* fate,
War shall the country waste, and change the state. *Dryden.*

The other victor flame a moment stood,
Then fell, and lifeless left th' extinguish'd wood;
For ever lost, th' *irrevocable* light
Forsook the black'ning coals, and sunk to night. *Dryden.*

Each sacred accent bears eternal weight,
And each *irrevocable* word is fate. *Pope.*

IRRE'VOCABLY, îr-rêv'vò-kâ-blè. *adv.* [from *irrevocable.*] Without recall.

If air were kept out four or five minutes, the fire would be *irrevocably* extinguished. *Boyle.*

To I'RRIGATE, îr'rè-gâte. *v. a.* [*irrigo*, Latin.] To wet; to moisten; to water.

The heart, which is one of the principal parts of the body, doth continually *irrigate*, nourish, keep hot, and supple all the members. *Ray.*

They keep a bulky charger near their lips,
With which, in often interrupted sleep,
Their frying blood compels to *irrigate*
Their dry furr'd tongues. *A. Philips.*

IRRIGA'TION, îr-rè-gâ'shûn. *n. s.* [from *irrigate.*] The act of watering or moistening.

Help of ground is by watering and *irrigation.* *Bacon.*

IRRI'GUOUS, îr-rîg'gû-ûs. *adj.* [from *irrigate.*]

1. Watery; watered.

The flow'ry lap
Of some *irriguous* valley spreads her store. *Milton.*

2. Dewy; moist. *Philips* seems to have mistaken the Latin phrase *irriguus sopor.*

Rash Elpenor
Dry'd an immeasurable bowl, and thought
T' exhale his surfeit by *irriguous* sleep;
Imprudent! him death's iron sleep oppress. *Philips*

IRRI'SION, îr-rîzh'ûn. *n. s.* [*irrisio*, Latin *irrision*, French.] The act of laughing at another.

Ham, by his indiscreet and unnatural *irrision*, and exposing of his father, incurs his curse. *Woodward.*

To I'RRITATE, îr'rè-tâte.[91] *v. a.* [*irrito*, Latin; *irriter*, French.]

1. To provoke; to tease; to exasperate.

The earl, speaking to the freeholders in imperious language, did not *irritate* the people. *Bacon.*

Laud's power at court could not qualify him to go through with that difficult reformation, whilst he had a superiour in the church, who having the reins in his hand, could slacken them, and was thought to be the more remiss to *irritate* his cholerick disposition. *Clarendon.*

2. To fret; to put into motion or disorder by any irregular or unaccustomed contact; to stimulate; to vellicate.

Cold maketh the spirits vigorous, and *irritateth* them. *Bacon.*

3. To heighten; to agitate, to enforce.

Air, if very cold, *irritateth* the flame, and maketh it burn more fiercely, as fire scorcheth in frosty weather. *Bacon.*

When they are collected, the heat becometh more violent and *irritate*, and thereby expelleth sweat. *Bacon.*

Rous'd
By dash of clouds, or *irritating* war
Of fighting winds, while all is calm below,
They furious spring. *Thomson.*

IRRITA'TION, îr-rè-tâ'shûn. *n. s.* [*irritatio*, Latin; *irritation*, French; from *irritate.*]

1. Provocation; exasperation.

2. Stimulation; vellication.

Violent affections and *irritations* of the nerves, in any part of the body, is caused by something acrimonious. *Arbuthnot.*

IRRU'PTION, îr-rûp'shûn. *n. s.* [*irruption*, Fr. *irruptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of any thing forcing an entrance.

I refrain too suddenly
To utter what will come at last too soon;
Lest evil tidings, with too rude *irruption*,
Hitting thy aged ear, should pierce too deep. *Milt.*

There are frequent inundations made in maritime countries by the *irruption* of the sea. *Burnet.*

A full and sudden *irruption* of thick melancholick blood into the heart puts a stop to its pulsation. *Harvey.*

2. Inroad; burst of invaders into any place.

Notwithstanding the *irruptions* of the barbarous nations, one can scarce imagine how so plentiful a soil should become so miserably unpeopled. *Addison.*

IS, îz.[420] [ıꝛ, Saxon. See *To* BE.]

1. The third person singular of *To be:* I am, thou art, he *is.*

He that *is* of God, heareth God's words. *John.*

Be not afraid of them, for they cannot do evil; neither *is* it in them to do good. *Jer.*

My thought, whose murther yet *is* but fantastical,
Shakes so my single state of man, that function
Is smother'd in surmise; and nothing *is*,
But what *is* not. *Shaksp.*

2. It is sometimes expressed by *'s.*

There *'s* some among you have beheld me fighting. *Shaksp.*

ISCHIA'DICK, îz-kè-â'dîk. *adj.* [ἰσχιον, ἰσχιαδικος; *ischiadique*, French.] In anatomy, an epithet to the crural vein; in pathology, the *ischiadick* passion is the gout in the hip, or the sciatica.

ISCHURE'TICK, îs-kû-rêt'tîk. *n. s.* [*ischuretique*, French; from *ischury.*] Such medicines as force urine when suppressed.

I'SCHURY, îs'kû-rè.[353] *n. s.* [ἰσχυρία, ἰσχω and ουρον, urine; *ischurie*, French; *ischuria*, Latin.] A stoppage of urine, whether by gravel or other cause.

ISH, îsh. [ıꝛc, Saxon.]

1. A termination added to an adjective to express diminution, a small degree, or incipient state of any quality; as, *bluish*, tending to blue; *brightish*, somewhat bright.

2. It is likewise sometimes the termination of a gentile or possessive adjective: as, *Swedish*, *Danish;* the *Danish* territories, or territories of the Danes.

3. It likewise notes participation of the qualities of the substantive to which it is added: as, *fool*, *foolish; man*, *manish; rogue*, *roguish.*

I'SICLE, ì'sîk-kl.[405] *n. s.* [more properly *iceicicle*, but should rather be written *ise;* ıꝛꝛ, Saxon.] A pendent shoot of ice.

Do you know this lady?
——The moon of Rome? chaste as the *isicle*
That 's curdled by the frost from purest snow
Hanging on Dian's temple. *Shaksp.*

The frosts and snows her tender body spare;
Those are not limbs for *isicles* to tear. *Dryden.*

ISINGLA'SS, ì'zîng-glâs. *n. s.* [from *ice*, or *ise*, and *glass; ichthyocolla*, Latin.] A tough, firm, and light substance, of a whitish colour, and in some degree transparent, much resembling glue.

The fish from which *isinglass* is prepared, is one of the cartilaginous kind: it grows to eighteen and twenty feet in length, and greatly resembles the sturgeon. It is frequent in the Danube, the Boristhenes, the Volga, and the larger rivers of Europe. From the intestines of this fish the *isinglass* is prepared by boiling. *Hill.*

The cure of putrefaction requires an incrassating diet, as all viscid broths, hartshorn, ivory, and *isinglass.* *Floyer.*

Some make it clear by reiterated fermentations, and others by additions, as *isinglass.* *Mortimer.*

I'SINGLASS *Stone*, ì'zîng-glâs-stône. *n. s.* A fossil which is one of the purest and simplest of the natural bodies. The masses are of a brownish or reddish colour; but when the plates are separated, they are perfectly colourless, and more bright and pellucid than the finest glass. It is found in Muscovy, Persia, the island of Cyprus, in the Alps and Apennines, and the mountains of Germany. *Hill.*

I'SLAND, ì'lând.[458] *n. s.* [*insula*, Latin; *isola*, Italian; *ealand*, Erse. It is pronounced *iland.*] A tract of land surrounded by water.

He will carry this *island* home in his pocket, and give it his son for an apple.—And sowing the kernels of it in the sea, bring forth more *islands.* *Shaksp.*

Within a long recess there lies a bay,
An *island* shades it from the rolling sea,
And forms a port. *Dryden.*

Island of bliss! amid' the subject seas. *Thomson.*

I'SLANDER, ì'lând-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *island.* Pronounced *ilander.*] An inhabitant of a country surrounded by water.

We, as all *islanders*, are lunares, or the moons' men. *Camden.*

Your dinner, and the generous *islanders*
By you invited, do attend your presence. *Shaksp.*

There are many bitter sayings against *islanders* in general, representing them as fierce, treacherous, and unhospitable: those who live on the continent have such frequent intercourse with men of different religions and languages that they become more kind than those who are the inhabitants of an island. *Addison.*

A race of rugged mariners are these,
Unpolish'd men, and boist'rous as their seas;
The native *islanders* alone their care,
And hateful he that breathes a foreign air. *Pope.*

ISLE, île.[455] *n. s.* [*isle*, Fr. *insula*, Latin. Pronounced *ile*.]

1. An island; a country surrounded by water.

The instalment of this noble duke
In the seat royal of this famous *isle*. *Shaksp.*

The dreadful fight
Betwixt a nation and two whales I write:
Seas stain'd with gore I sing, advent'rous toil,
And how these monsters did disarm an *isle*. *Waller.*

2. [Written, I think, corruptly for *aile*, from *aile*, Fr. from *ala*, Latin, the *aile* being probably at first only a wing or side walk. It may come likewise from *allée*, French, a walk.] A long walk in a church or publick building.

O'er the twilight groves and dusky caves,
Long sounding *isles* and intermingled graves,
Black melancholy sits. *Pope.*

ISOPERIME'TRICAL, î-sô-pêr-ê-mêt'trê-kâl. *n. s.* [ἴσος, πέρι, and μέτρον.] In geometry, are such figures as have equal perimeters or circumferences, of which the circle is the greatest. *Harris.*

ISO'SCELES, î-sôs'sê-lêz. *n. s.* [*isoscele*, Fr. or *equiangular triangle*.] That which hath only two sides equal. *Harris.*

I'SSUE, ish'shû.[457] *n. s.* [*issue*, Fr.]

1. The act of passing out.

2. Exit; egress; passage out.

Unto the Lord belong the *issues* from death. *Psalms.*

Let us examine what bodies touch a moveable whilst in motion, as the only means to find an *issue* out of this difficulty. *Digby on Bodies.*

We might have easily prevented those great returns of money to France; and if it be true the French are so impoverished, in what condition must they have been, if that *issue* of wealth had been stopped? *Swift.*

3. Event; consequence.

Spirits are not finely touch'd
But to fine *issues*. *Shaksp.*

If I were ever fearful
To do a thing, where I the *issue* doubted,
Whereof the execution did cry out
Against the non-performance, 'twas a fear
Which oft infects the wisest. *Shaksp.*

But let the *issue* correspondent prove
To good beginnings of each enterprize. *Fairfax.*

If things were cast upon this *issue*, that God should never prevent sin, 'till man deserved it, the best would sin, and sin for ever. *South.*

The wittiest sayings and sentences will be found the *issues* of chance, and nothing else but so many lucky hits of a roving fancy. *South.*

Our present condition is better for us in the *issue*, than that uninterrupted health and security that the atheist desires. *Bentley.*

4. Termination; conclusion.

He hath preserved Argalus alive under the pretence of having him publickly executed after these wars, of which they hope for a soon and prosperous *issue*. *Sidney.*

What *issue* of my love remains for me!
How wild a passion works within my breast!
With what prodigious flames am I possest! *Dryden.*

Homer, at a loss to bring difficult matters to an *issue*, lays his hero asleep, and this solves the difficulty. *Broome.*

5. Sequel deduced from premises.

I am to pray you not to strain my speech
To grosser *issues*, nor to larger reach,
Than to suspicion. *Shaksp.*

6. A fontanel; a vent made in a muscle for the discharge of humours.

This tumour in his left arm was caused by strict binding of his *issue*. *Wiseman.*

7. Evacuation.

A woman was diseased with an *issue* of blood. *Matthew.*

8. Progeny; offspring.

O nation miserable!
Since that the truest *issue* of thy throne,
By his own interdiction stands accurst. *Shaksp.*

Nor where Abassin kings their *issue* guard,
Mount Amara, though this by some suppos'd
True Paradise, under the Æthiop line
By Nilus' head. *Milton.*

This old peaceful prince, as Heav'n decreed,
Was bless'd with no male *issue* to succeed. *Dryd.*

The frequent productions of monsters, in all the species of animals, and strange *issues* of human birth, carry with them difficulties, not possible to consist with this hypothesis. *Locke.*

9. In law.

Issue hath divers applications in the common law: sometimes used for the children begotten between a man and his wife; sometimes for profits growing from an amercement, fine, or expences of suit; sometimes for profits of lands or tenements; sometimes for that point of matter depending in suit, whereupon the parties join and put their cause to the trial of the jury. *Issue* is either general or special: general *issue* seemeth to be that whereby it is referred to the jury to bring in their verdict, whether the defendant have done any such thing as the plaintiff layeth to his charge. The special *issue* then must be that, where special matter being alleged by the defendant for his defence, both the parties join thereupon, and so grow rather to a demurrer, if it be *quæstio juris;* or to trial by the jury, if it be *quæstio facti*. *Cowell.*

To I'SSUE, ish'shû. *v. n.* [from the noun; *isser*, French; *uscire*, Italian.]

1. To come out; to pass out of any place.

Waters *issued* out from under the threshold of the house. *Ezekiel.*

From the utmost end of the head branches there *issueth* out a gummy juice. *Raleigh.*

Waters *issu'd* from a cave. *Milton.*

Ere Pallas *issu'd* from the thunderer's head,
Dulness o'er all possess'd her ancient right. *Pope.*

2. To make an irruption; to break out.

Three of master Ford's brothers watch the door with pistols, that none should *issue* out, otherwise you might slip away. *Shaksp.*

See that none hence *issue* forth a spy. *Milton.*

Haste, arm your Ardeans, *issue* to the plain;
With faith to friend, assault the Trojan train. *Dryden.*

At length there *issu'd*, from the grove behind,
A fair assembly of the female kind. *Dryden.*

A buzzing noise of bees his ears alarms;
Strait *issue* through the sides assembling swarms. *Dryden.*

Full for the port the Ithacensians stand,
And furl their sails, and *issue* on the land. *Pope*

3. To proceed as an offspring.

Of thy sons that shall *issue* from thee, which thou shalt beget, shall they take away. *2 Kings.*

4. To be produced by any fund.

These altarages *issued* out of the offerings made to the altar, and were payable to the priesthood. *Ayliffe.*

5. To run out in lines.

Pipes made with a belly towards the lower end, and then *issuing* into a strait concave again. *Bacon.*

To I'SSUE, ish'shû. *v. a.*

1. To send out; to send forth.

A weak degree of heat is not able either to digest the parts or to *issue* the spirits. *Bacon.*

The commissioners should *issue* money out to no other use. *Temple.*

2. To send out judicially or authoritatively. This is the more frequent sense. It is commonly followed by a particle, *out* or *forth*.

If the council *issued out* any order against them, or if the king sent a proclamation for their repair to their houses, some noblemen published a protestation. *Clarendon.*

Deep in a rocky cave he makes abode,
A mansion proper for a mourning god:
Here he gives audience, *issuing out* decrees
To rivers, his dependent deities. *Dryden.*

In vain the master *issues out* commands,
In vain the trembling sailors ply their hands;
The tempest unforeseen prevents their care. *Dryd.*

They constantly wait in court to make a due return of what they have done, and to receive such other commands as the judge shall *issue forth*. *Ayliffe.*

I'SSUELESS, ish'shû-lês. *adj.* [from *issue*.] Having no offspring; wanting descendants.

Carew, by virtue of this entail, succeeded to Hugh's portion, as dying *issueless*. *Carew.*

I have done sin;
For which the Heav'ns, taking angry note,
Have left me *issueless*. *Shaksp.*

I'STHMUS, ist'mûs. *n. s.* [*isthmus*, Latin.] A neck of land joining the peninsula to the continent.

There is a castle strongly seated on a high rock, which joineth by an *isthmus* to the land, and is impregnably fortified. *Sandys.*

The Assyrian empire stretcheth northward to that *isthmus* between the Euxine and the Caspian seas. *Brerewood.*

O life, thou nothing's younger brother!
Thou weak built *isthmus*, that dost proudly rise
Up betwixt two eternities,
Yet canst not wave nor wind sustain;
But broken and o'erwhelm'd the ocean meets again. *Cowley.*

Our church of England stands as Corinth between two seas, and there are some busy in cutting the *isthmus*, to let in both at once upon it. *Stilling fleet.*

Cleomenes thinking it more advisable to fortify, not the *isthmus*, but the mountains, put his design in execution. *Creech.*

Plac'd on this *isthmus* of a middle state,
A being darkly wise, and rudely great. *Pope.*

IT, ît. *pronoun.* [hit, Saxon.]

1. The neutral demonstrative. Used in speaking of things. For *it*, our ancestors used *he*, as the neutral pronoun; and for *its* they used *his*. Thus in the Accidence, *a noun adjective is that which cannot stand by* himself, *but requireth another word to be joined with* him *to show* his *signification*.

Nothing can give that to another which *it* hath not itself. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

Will our great anger learn to stoop so low?
I know *it* cannot. *Cowley.*

Tell me, O tell, what kind of thing is wit,
Thou who master art of *it*. *Cowley.*

His son, *it* may be, dreads no harm;
But kindly waits his father's coming home. *Flatman.*

The time will come, *it* will, when you shall know
The rage of love. *Dryden.*

How can I speak? or how, sir, can you hear?
Imagine that which you would most deplore,
And that which I would speak, is *it* or more. *Dryden.*

A mind so furnished, what reason has *it* to acquiesce in *its* conclusions? *Locke.*

The glory which encompassed them covered the place, and darted *its* rays with so much strength, that the whole fabrick began to melt. *Addison.*

If we find a greater good in the present constitution, than would have accrued either from the total privation of *it*, or from other frames and structures, we may then reasonably conclude, that the present constitution proceeded from an intelligent and good being, that formed *it* that particular way out of choice. *Bentley.*

The design, *it* seems, is to avoid the dreadful imputation of pedantry. *Swift.*

2. *It* is used absolutely for the state of a person or affair.

How is *it* with our general?
——Even so
As with a man by his own alms impoison'd
And with his charity slain. *Shaksp.*

3. *It* is used for the thing; the matter; the affair.

It 's come to pass,
That tractable obedience is a slave
To each incensed will. *Shaksp.*

4. *It* is sometimes express'd by *'t*.

He rallied, and again fell to *'t;*
For catching foe by nearer foot,
He lifted with such might and strength,
As would have hurl'd him thrice his length.
Hudibras.

5. *It* is used ludicrously after neutral verbs, to give an emphasis.

If Abraham brought all with him, it is not probable that he meant to walk *it* back again for his pleasure. *Raleigh.*

The Lacedemonians, at the straights of Thermopylæ, when their arms failed them, fought *it* out with their nails and teeth. *Dryden.*

I have often seen people lavish *it* profusely in tricking up their children, and yet starve their minds. *Locke.*

The mole courses *it* not on the ground, like the rat or mouse, but lives under the earth. *Spectator.*

Whether the charmer sinner *it*, or saint *it*,
If folly grows romantick, I must paint *it*. *Pope.*

6. Sometimes applied familiarly, ludicrously, or rudely to persons.

Let us after him.
Whose care is gone before to bid us welcome:
It is a peerless kinsman. *Shaksp.*

Do, child, go to *it* grandam, child:
Give grandam kingdom, and *its* grandam will
Give *it* up him. *Shaksp.*

7. *It* is sometimes used of the first or second person, sometimes of more. This mode of speech, though used by good authors, and supported by the *il y a* of the French, has yet an appearance of barbarism.

Who was 't came by?
—*'Tis* two or three, my lord, that bring you word
Macduff is fled to England. *Shaksp.*

City,
'Tis I, that made thy widows. *Shaksp.*

'Tis these that early taint the female soul. *Pope.*

ITCH, ĭtsh.[352] *n. s.* [gicha, Saxon.]

1. A cutaneous disease extremely contagious, which overspreads the body with small pustules filled with a thin serum, and raised, as microscopes have discovered, by a small animal. It is cured by sulphur.

Lust and liberty
Creep in the minds and marrows of our youths,
That 'gainst the stream of virtue they may strive,
And drown themselves in riot, *itches*, blains.
Shakspeare.

The Lord will smite thee with the scab and with the *itch*, whereof thou can'st not be healed. *Deuteronomy.*

As if divinity had catch'd
The *itch* on purpose to be scratch'd. *Hudibras.*

2. The sensation of uneasiness in the skin; which is eased by rubbing.

3. A constant teasing desire.

A certain *itch* of meddling with other people's matters, puts us upon shifting. *L'Estrange.*

He had still pedigree in his head, and an *itch* of being thought a divine king. *Dryden.*

From servants company a child is to be kept, not by prohibitions, for that will but give him an *itch* after it, but by other ways. *Locke.*

At half mankind when gen'rous Manly raves,
All know 'tis virtue, for he thinks them knaves;
When universal homage Umbra pays,
All see 'tis vice, and *itch* of vulgar praise. *Pope.*

To ITCH, ĭtsh. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feel that uneasiness in the skin which is removed by rubbing.

A troublesome *itching* of the part was occasioned by want of transpiration. *Wiseman.*

My right eye *itches;* some good luck is near;
Perhaps my Amaryllis may appear. *Dryden.*

2. To long; to have continual desire. This sense appears in the following examples, though some of them are equivocal.

Master Shallow, you have yourself been a great fighter, though now a man of peace.—Mr. Page, though now I be old, and of the peace, if I see a sword out, my finger *itches* to make one. *Shaksp.*

Cassius, you yourself
Are much condemn'd to have an *itching* palm,
To sell and mart your offices for gold. *Shakspeare.*

The *itching* ears, being an epidemick disease, gave fair opportunity to every mountebank. *Decay of Piety.*

All such have still an *itching* to deride,
And fain would be upon the laughing side. *Pope.*

I'TCHY, ĭtsh'ē. *adj.* [from *itch.*] Infected with the itch.

I'TEM, ī'tĕm. *adv.* [Latin.] Also. A word used when any article is added to the former.

I'TEM, ī'tĕm. *n. s.*

1. A new article.

I could have looked on him without the help of admiration, though the catalogue of his endowments had been tabled by his side, and I to peruse him by *items*. *Shakspeare.*

2. A hint; an inuendo.

If this discourse have not concluded our weakness, I have one *item* more of mine: if knowledge can be found, I must lose that which I thought I had, that there is none. *Glanville.*

To I'TERATE, ĭt'tĕr-āte.[91] *v. a.* [*itero*, Latin.]

1. To repeat; to utter again; to inculcate by frequent mention.

We covet to make the psalms especially familiar unto all: this is the very cause why we *iterate* the psalms oftener than any other part of scripture besides; the cause wherefore we inure the people together with their minister, and not the minister alone, to read them, as other parts of scripture he doth. *Hooker.*

In the first ages God gave laws unto our fathers, and their memories served instead of books; whereof the imperfections being known to God, he relieved the same by often putting them in mind: in which respect we see how many times one thing hath been *iterated* into the best and wisest. *Hooker.*

The king, to keep a decency towards the French king, sent new solemn ambassadors to intimate unto him the decree of his estates, and to *iterate* his motion that the French would desist from hostility. *Bacon.*

There be two kinds of reflections of sounds; the one at a distance, which is the echo, wherein the original is heard distinctly, and the reflection also distinctly: the other in concurrence, when the sound returneth immediately upon the original, and so *iterateth* it not, but amplifieth it. *Bacon.*

2. To do over again.

Ashes burnt, and well reverberated by fire, after the salt thereof hath been drawn out by *iterated* decoctions. *Brown.*

Adam took no thought,
Eating his fill; nor Eve to *iterate*
Her former trespass fear'd the more to sooth
Him with her lov'd society. *Milton.*

I'TERANT, ĭt'tĕr-ânt. *adj.* [*iterans*, Latin.] Repeating.

Waters being near, make a current echo; but being farther off, they make an *iterant* echo. *Bacon's Natural History.*

ITERA'TION, ĭt-tĕr-ā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*iteration*, Fr. *iteratio*, Lat.] Repetition; recital over again.

Truth tir'd with *iteration*,
As true as steel, as plantage to the moon. *Shaksp.*

My husband!
——Ay, 'twas he that told me first.
——My husband!
——What needs this *iteration*, woman?
I say thy husband. *Shaksp.*

Iterations are commonly loss of time; but there is no such gain of time, as to iterate often the state of the question; for it chaseth away many a frivolous speech. *Bacon.*

In all these respects, it hath a peculiar property to engage the receiver to persevere in all piety, and is farther improved by the frequent *iteration* and repetition. *Hammond.*

ITI'NERANT, ĭ-tĭn'nĕr-ânt. *adj.* [*itinerant*, Fr.] Wandering; not settled.

It should be my care to sweeten and mellow the voices of *itinerant* tradesmen, as also to accommodate their cries to their respective wares. *Addison.*

ITI'NERARY, ĭ-tĭn'nĕr-ār-ē. *n. s.* [*itineraire*, French; *itinerarium*, Lat.] A book of travels.

The clergy are sufficiently reproached, in most *itineraries*, for the universal poverty one meets with in this plentiful kingdom. *Addison.*

ITI'NERARY, ĭ-tĭn'nĕr-ār-ē. *adj.* [*itineraire*, French; *itinerarius*, Lat.] Travelling; done on a journey; done during frequent change of place.

He did make a progress from Lincoln to the northern parts, though it was rather an *itinerary* circuit of justice than a progress. *Bacon.*

ITSE'LF, ĭt-sĕlf'. *pronoun.* [*it* and *self.*] The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things.

Who then shall blame
His pester'd senses, to recoil and start,
When all that is within him does condemn
Itself for being there? *Shaksp.*

Borrowing of foreigners, in *itself*, makes not the kingdom rich or poor. *Locke.*

JU'BILANT, jū'bē-lânt. *adj.* [*jubilans*, Lat.] Uttering songs of triumph.

The planets list'ning stood,
While the bright pomp ascended *jubilant*. *Milton.*

JUBILA'TION, jū-bē-lā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*jubilation*, French; *jubilatio*, Lat.] The act of declaring triumph.

JU'BILEE, jū'bē-lē. *n. s.* [*jubilé*, French; *jubilum*, from *jubilo*, low Latin.] A publick festivity; a time of rejoicing; a season of joy.

Angels utt'ring joy, heav'n rung
With *jubilee*, and loud hosannas filled
Th' eternal regions. *Milton.*

Joy was then a masculine and a severe thing, the

recreation of the judgment, or rejoicing the *jubilee* of reason. *South.*

The town was all a *jubilee* of feasts. *Dryden.*

JUCU'NDITY, jû-kûn'dė-tė. *n. s.* [*jucunditas*, *jucundus*, Lat.] Pleasantness; agreeableness.

The new or unexpected *jucundities*, which present themselves, will have activity enough to excite the earthiest soul, and raise a smile from the most composed tempers. *Brown.*

JUDAS *Tree*, jû'dâs-trėė. *n. s.* [*siliquastrum*, Latin.] A plant.

Judas tree yields a fine purplish, bright, red blossom in the spring, and is increased by layers. *Mortimer.*

To JUDA'IZE, jû'dâ-ize. *v. n.* [*judaiser*, Fr. *judaizo*, low Lat.] To conform to the manner of the Jews.

Paul *judaiz'd* with the Jews, was all to all. *Sandys.*

JUDGE, jûdje. *n. s.* [*juge*, French; *judex*, Latin.]

1. One who is invested with authority to determine any cause or question, real or personal.

Shall not the *judge* of all the earth do right? *Genesis.*

A father of the fatherless, and a *judge* of the widows, is God in his holy habitation. *Psalms.*

Thou art *judge*
Of all things made, and judgest only right. *Milton.*

2. One who presides in a court of judicature.

My lord Bassanio gave his ring away
Unto the *judge* that begg'd it. *Shakspeare.*

A single voice; and that not past me, but
By learned approbation of the *judge*. *Shakspeare.*

How dares your pride,
As in a listed field to fight your cause,
Unask'd the royal grant; nor marshal by,
As knightly rites require, nor *judge* to try. *Dryden.*

It is not sufficient to imitate nature in every circumstance dully: it becomes a painter to take what is most beautiful, as being the sovereign *judge* of his own art. *Dryden.*

3. One who has skill sufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing.

One court there is in which he who knows the secrets of every heart will sit *judge* himself. *Sherlock.*

A perfect *judge* will read each piece of wit
With the same spirit that its author writ. *Pope.*

To JUDGE, jûdje. *v. n.* [*juger*, French; *judico*, Latin.]

1. To pass sentence.

My wrong be upon thee: the Lord *judge* between thee and me. *Genesis.*

Ye *judge* not for man, but for the Lord, who is with you in the judgment. *2 Chron.*

2. To form or give an opinion.

Beshrew me, but I love her heartily;
For she is wise, if I can *judge* aright. *Shaksp.*

Authors to themselves,
Both what they *judge* and what they chuse. *Milton.*

If I did not know the originals, I should never be able to *judge*, by the copies, which was Virgil and which Ovid. *Dryden.*

Whether it be a divine revelation or no, reason must *judge*, which can never permit the mind to reject a greater evidence, to embrace what is less evident. *Locke.*

He proceeds in his inquiry into science, resolved to *judge* of them freely. *Locke.*

3. To discern; to distinguish; to consider accurately.

How doth God know? Can he *judge* through the dark cloud? *Job.*

Judge in yourselves: is it comely a woman pray unto God uncovered? *1 Cor.*

How properly the tories may be called the whole body of the British nation, I leave to any one's *judging*. *Addison.*

To JUDGE, jûdje. *v. a.*

1. To pass sentence upon; to examine authoritatively; to determine finally.

Chaos shall *judge* the strife. *Milton.*

Then those, whom form of laws
Condemn'd to die, when traitors *judg'd* their cause. *Dryden.*

2. To pass severe censure; to doom severely. This is a sense seldom found but in the scriptures.

He shall *judge* among the heathen; he shall fill the places with the dead bodies. *Psalms.*

Judge not, that ye be not *judged*. *Matthew.*

Let no man *judge* you in meat or drink. *Col.*

JU'DGER, jûdje'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *judge*.] One who forms judgment, or passes sentence.

The vulgar threatened to be their oppressors, and *judgers* of their judges. *King Charles.*

They who guide themselves merely by what appears, are ill *judgers* of what they have not well examined. *Digby.*

JU'DGMENT, jûdje'mênt. *n. s.* [*jugement*, French.]

1. The power of discerning the relations between one term or one proposition and another.

O *judgment!* thou art fled to brutish beasts,
And men have lost their reason. *Shaksp.*

The faculty, which God has given man to supply the want of certain knowledge, is *judgment*, whereby the mind takes any proposition to be true or false, without perceiving a demonstrative evidence in the proofs. *Locke.*

Judgment is that whereby we join ideas together by affirmation or negation; so this tree is high. *Watts.*

2. Doom; the right or power of passing judgment.

If my suspect be false, forgive me, God;
For *judgment* only doth belong to thee. *Shaksp.*

3. The act of exercising judicature; judicatory.

They gave *judgment* upon him. *2 Kings.*

When thou, O Lord, shalt stand disclos'd
In majesty severe,
And sit in *judgment* on my soul,
O how shall I appear? *Addison's Spectator.*

4. Determination; decision.

Where distinctions or identities are purely material, the *judgment* is made by the imagination, otherwise by the understanding. *Glanville.*

We shall make a certain *judgment* what kind of dissolution that earth was capable of. *Burnet.*

Reason ought to accompany the exercise of our senses, whenever we would form a just *judgment* of things proposed to our enquiry. *Watts.*

5. The quality of distinguishing propriety and impropriety; criticism.

Judgment, a cool and slow faculty, attends not a man in the rapture of poetical composition. *Dennis.*

'Tis with our *judgments* as our watches, none
Go just alike; yet each believes his own. *Pope.*

6. Opinion; notion.

I see men's *judgments* are
A parcel of their fortunes, and things outward
Draw the inward quality after them,
To suffer all alike. *Shakspeare.*

When she did think my master lov'd her well,
She, in my *judgment*, was as fair as you. *Shaksp.*

7. Sentence against a criminal.

When he was brought again to th' bar, to hear
His knell rung out, his *judgment*, he was stirr'd
With agony. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

The chief priests informed me, desiring to have *judgment* against him. *Acts.*

On Adam last his *judgment* he pronounc'd. *Milton.*

8. Condemnation. This is a theological use.

The *judgment* was by one to condemnation; but the free gift is of many offences unto justification. *Romans.*

The precepts, promises, and threatenings of the gospel will rise up in *judgment* against us, and the articles of our faith will be so many articles of accusation. *Tillotson.*

9. Punishment inflicted by Providence, with reference to some particular crime.

This *judgment* of the heavens that makes us tremble,
Touches us not with pity. *Shaksp.*

We cannot be guilty of greater uncharitableness, than to interpret afflictions as punishments and *judgments:* it aggravates the evil to him who suffers, when he looks upon himself as the mark of divine vengeance. *Addison's Spectator.*

10. Distribution of justice.

The Jews made insurrection against Paul, and brought him to the *judgment* seat. *Acts.*

Your dishonour
Mangles true *judgment*, and bereaves the state
Of that integrity which should become it. *Shaksp.*

In *judgments* between rich and poor, consider not what the poor man needs, but what is his own. *Taylor.*

A bold and wise petitioner goes straight to the throne and *judgment* seat of the monarch. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

11. Judiciary law; statute.

If ye hearken to these *judgments*, and keep and do them, the Lord thy God shall keep unto thee the covenant. *Deuteronomy.*

12. The last doom.

The dreadful *judgment* day
So dreadful will not be as was his sight. *Shaksp.*

JU'DICATORY, jû'dė-kâ-tûr-ė.[512] *n. s.* [*judico*, Latin.]

1. Distribution of justice.

No such crime appeared as the lords, the supreme court of *judicatory*, would judge worthy of death. *Clarendon.*

2. Court of justice.

Human *judicatories* give sentence on matters of right and wrong, but enquire not into bounty and beneficence. *Atterbury.*

JU'DICATURE, jû'dė-kâ-tûre. *n. s.* [*judicature*, French; *judico*, Latin.]

1. Power of distributing justice.

The honour of the judges in their *judicature* is the king's honour. *Bacon.*

If he should bargain for a place of *judicature*, let him be rejected with shame. *Bacon.*

2. Court of justice.

In *judicatures* to take away the trumpet, the scarlet, the attendance, makes justice naked as well as blind. *South.*

JUDI'CIAL, jû-dîsh'âl.[88] *adj.* [*judicium*, Latin.]

1. Practised in the distribution of publick justice.

What government can be without *judicial* proceedings? And what judicature without a religious oath? *Bentley.*

2. Inflicted on as a penalty.

The resistance of those will cause a *judicial* hardness. *South.*

JUDI'CIALLY, jû-dîsh'âl-ė. *adv.* [from *judicial*.] In the forms of legal justice.

It will behove us to think that we see God still looking on, and weighing all our thoughts, words, and actions in the balance of infallible justice, and passing the same judgment which he intends hereafter *judicially* to declare. *Grew.*

JUDI'CIARY, jû-dîsh'âr-ė. *adj.* [*judiciare*, Fr. *judiciarius*, Latin.] Passing judgment upon any thing.

Before weight be laid upon *judiciary* astrologers, the influence of constellations ought to be made out. *Boyle.*

JUDI'CIOUS, jû-dîsh'ûs. *adj.* [*judicieux*, French.] Prudent; wise; skilful in any matter or affair.

For your husband,
He 's noble, wise, *judicious*, and best knows
The fits o' th' season. *Shaksp.*

Love hath his seat
In reason, and is *judicious*. *Milton.*

To each savour meaning we apply,
And palate call *judicious*. *Milton.*

We are beholden to *judicious* writers of all ages for those discoveries they have left behind them. *Locke.*

JUDI'CIOUSLY, jû-dîsh'ûs-lé. *adv.* [from *judicious*.] Skilfully; wisely; with just determination.

So bold, yet so *judiciously* you dare,
That your least praise is to be regular. *Dryden.*

Longinus has *judiciously* preferred the sublime genius that sometimes errs, to the middling or indifferent one, which makes few faults, but seldom rises to excellence. *Dryden.*

JUG, jûg. *n. s.* [*jugge*, Danish.] A large drinking vessel with a gibbous or swelling belly.

You'd rail upon the hostess of the house,
Because she bought stone *jugs* and no seal'd quarts. *Shakspeare.*

He fetch'd 'em drink,
Fill'd a large *jug* up to the brink. *Swift.*

To JU'GGLE, jûg'gl. *v. n.* [*jougler* or *jongler*, Fr. *joculari*, Latin.]

1. To play tricks by slight of hand; to show false appearances of extraordinary performances.

The ancient miracle of Memnon's statue seems to be a *juggling* of the Ethiopian priests. *Digby.*

2. To practise artifice or imposture.

Be these *juggling* fiends no more believ'd,
That palter with us in a double sense. *Shaksp.*

Is 't possible that spells of France should *juggle*
Men into such strange mockeries? *Shaksp.*

They ne'er forswore themselves, nor lied,
Disdain'd to stay for friends consents;
Nor *juggled* about settlements. *Hudibras.*

JU'GGLE, jûg'gl.[405] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A trick by legerdemain.
2. An imposture; a deception.

The notion was not the invention of politicians, and a *juggle* of state to cozen the people into obedience. *Tillotson.*

JU'GGLER, jûg'gl-ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *juggle*.]

1. One who practises slight of hand; one who deceives the eye by nimble conveyance.

They say this town is full of cozenage,
As nimble *jugglers* that deceive the eye,
Drug-working sorcerers that change the mind,
Disguised cheaters, prating mountebanks,
And many such like libertines of sin. *Shaksp.*

I saw a *juggler* that had a pair of cards, and would tell a man what card he thought. *Bacon.*

Aristæus was a famous poet, that flourished in the days of Crœsus, and a notable *juggler*. *Sandys.*

Fortune-tellers, *jugglers*, and impostors, do daily delude them. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The *juggler* which another's slight can show,
But teaches how the world his own may know. *Garth.*

One who is managed by a *juggler* fancies he has money in hand; but let him grasp it never so carefully, upon a word or two it increases or dwindles. *Addison's Freeholder.*

What magick makes our money rise,
When dropt into the southern main:
Or do these *jugglers* cheat our eyes? *Swift.*

2. A cheat; a trickish fellow.

O me, you *juggler*; oh, you canker blossom,
You thief of love; what, have you come by night,
And stol'n my love's heart from him? *Shaksp.*

I sing no harm
To officer, *juggler*, or justice of peace. *Donne.*

JU'GGLINGLY, jûg'gl-îng-lé.[410] *adv.* [from *juggle*.] In a deceptive manner.

JU'GULAR, jû'gû-lâr.[88] *adj.* [*jugulum*, Lat.] Belonging to the throat.

A gentleman was wounded into the internal *jugular*, through his neck. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

JUICE, jûse.[342] *n. s.* [*jus*, French; *juys*, Dutch.]

1. The liquor, sap, or water of plants and fruits.

If I define wine, I must say, wine is a *juice* not liquid, or wine is a substance; for *juice* includes both substance and liquid. *Watts.*

Unnumber'd fruits,
A friendly *juice* to cool thirst's rage contain. *Thomson.*

2. The fluid in animal bodies.

Juice in language is less than blood; for if the words be but becoming and signifying, and the sense gentle, there is *juice:* but where that wanteth, the language is thin, scarce covering the bone. *Ben Jonson's Discovery.*

An animal whose *juices* are unsound can never be nourished: unsound *juices* can never repair the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

JUI'CELESS, jûse'lés. *adj.* [from *juice*.] Dry; without moisture; without juice.

Divine Providence has spread her table every where; not with a *juiceless* green carpet, but with succulent herbage, and nourishing grass. *More.*

When Boreas' spirit blusters sore,
Beware th' inclement heav'ns; now let thy hearth
Crackle with *juiceless* boughs. *Philips.*

JU'ICINESS, jû'sé-nés. *n. s.* [from *juice*.] Plenty of juice; succulence.

JU'ICY, jû'sé. *adj.* [from *juice*.] Moist; full of juice; succulent.

Earth being taken out of watery woods, will put forth herbs of a fat and *juicy* substance. *Bacon.*

Each plant and *juciest* gourd will pluck. *Milton.*

The musk's surpassing worth! that, in its youth,
Its tender nonage, loads its spreading boughs
With large and *juicy* offspring. *Philips.*

To JUKE, jûke. *v. n.* [*jucher*, French.]

1. To perch upon any thing as birds.
2. *Juking*, in Scotland, denotes still any complaisance by bending of the head.

Two asses travelled; the one laden with oats, the other with money: the money-merchant was so proud of his trust, that he went *juking* and tossing of his head. *L'Estrange.*

JU'JUB, jû'jûb. } *n. s.* [*zizyphus*, Lat.]
JU'JUBES, jû'jûbz. } A plant whose flower consists of several leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in form of a rose. The fruit is like a small plum, but it has little flesh upon the stone. *Miller.*

JU'LAP, jû'lâp.[88] *n. s.* [A word of Arabick original; *julapium*, low Lat. *julep*, Fr.] An extemporaneous form of medicine, made of simple and compound water sweetened, and serving for a vehicle to other forms not so convenient to take alone. *Quincy.*

Behold this cordial *julap* here,
That flames and dances in his crystal bounds
With spirits of balm and fragrant syrups mixt. *Milton.*

If any part of the after-birth be left, endeavour the bringing that away; and by good sudorificks and cordials expel the venom, and contemporate the heat and acrimony by *julaps* and emulsions. *Wiseman.*

JU'LUS, jû'lûs. *n. s.*

1. *July flower.*
2. *Julus*, ἰούλος, among botanists, denotes those long worm-like tufts or palms, as they are called, in willows, which at the beginning of the year grow out, and hang pendular down from hazels, walnut-trees, &c. *Miller.*

JU'LY, jû-lî'. *n. s.* [*Julius*, Latin; *juillet*, Fr.] The month anciently called *quintilis*, or the fifth from March; named *July* in honour of *Julius Cæsar;* the seventh month from January.

July I would have drawn in a jacket of light yellow, eating cherries, with his face and bosom sunburnt. *Peacham.*

JU'MART, jû'mârt. *n. s.* [French.]

Mules and *jumarts*, the one from the mixture of an ass and a mare, the other from the mixture of a bull and a mare, are frequent. *Locke.*

To JU'MBLE, jûm'bl.[405] *v. a.* [in *Chaucer jombre*, from *combler*, French, *Skinner.*] To mix violently and confusedly together.

Persons and humours may be *jumbled* and disguised; but nature, like quicksilver, will never be killed. *L'Estrange.*

A verbal concordance leads not always to texts of the same meaning; and one may observe how apt that is to *jumble* together passages of scripture, and thereby disturb the true meaning of holy scripture. *Locke.*

Writing is but just like dice,
And lucky mains make people wise;
And *jumbled* words, if fortune throw them,
Shall, well as Dryden, form a poem. *Prior.*

Is it not a firmer foundation for tranquillity, to believe that all things were created, and are ordered for the best, than that the universe is mere bungling and blundering; all ill-favouredly cobbled and *jumbled* together by the unguided agitation and rude shuffles of matter. *Bentley.*

How tragedy and comedy embrace,
How farce and epick get a *jumbled* race. *Pope.*

That the universe was formed by a fortuitous concourse of atoms, I will no more believe, than that the accidental *jumbling* of the alphabet would fall into a most ingenious treatise of philosophy. *Swift.*

To JU'MBLE, jûm'bl. *v. n.* To be agitated together.

They will all meet and *jumble* together into a perfect harmony. *Swift.*

JU'MBLE, jûm'bl. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Confused mixture; violent and confused agitation.

Had the world been coagmented from the supposed fortuitous *jumble* this hypothesis had been tolerable. *Glanville.*

What *jumble* here is made of ecclesiastical revenues, as if they were all alienated with equal justice. *Swift.*

JU'MENT, jû'mênt. *n. s.* [*jument*, French; *jumentum*, Latin.] Beast of burden.

Juments, as horses, oxen, and asses, have no eructation, or belching. *Brown.*

To JUMP, jûmp. *v. n.* [*gumpen*, Dutch.]

1. To leap; to skip; to move without step or sliding.

Not the worst of the three but *jumps* twelve foot and an half by the square. *Shaksp.*

The herd come *jumping* by me,
And fearless quench their thirst, while I look on,
And take me for their fellow-citizen. *Dryden.*

So have I seen from Severn's brink,
A flock of geese *jump* down together,
Swim where the bird of Jove would sink,
And swimming never wet a feather. *Swift.*

Candidates petition the emperor to entertain the court with a dance on the rope; and whoever *jumps* the highest succeeds in the office. *Gulliver.*

2. To leap suddenly.

One Peregrinus *jumped* into a fiery furnace at the Olympick games, only to shew the company how far his vanity could carry him. *Collier.*

We see a little, presume a great deal, and so *jump* to the conclusion. *Spectator.*

3. To jolt.

The noise of the prancing horses, and of the *jumping* chariots. *Nahum.*

4. To agree; to tally; to join.

Do not embrace me till each circumstance
Of place, time, fortune, do cohere and *jump*
That I am Viola. *Shaksp.*

In some sort it *jumps* with my humour. *Shaksp.*

But though they *jump* not on a just account,
Yet do they all confirm a Turkish fleet. *Shaksp.*

Because I will not *jump* with common spirits,
And rank me with the barb'rous nations. *Shaksp.*

Herein perchance he *jumps* not with Lipsius. *Hakewill.*

Never did trusty squire with knight,
Or knight with squire, e'er *jump* more right;
Their arms and equipage did fit,
As well as virtues, parts, and wit. *Hudibras.*

This shews how perfectly the rump
And commonwealth in nature *jump:*
For as a fly that goes to hed,
Rests with his tail above his head;
So in this mungrel state of ours,
The rabble are the supreme powers. *Hudibras.*

Good wits *jump*, and mine the nimbler of the two. *More.*

Good now, how your devotions *jump* with mine. *Dryden.*

I am happier for finding our judgments *jump* in the notion. *Pope to Swift.*

To JUMP, jůmp. *v. a.* To pass by a leap; to pass eagerly or carelessly over.

Here upon this bank and shelve of time,
We'd *jump* the life to come. *Shaksp.*

JUMP, jůmp. *adv.* Exactly; nicely. Obsolete.

Otherwise one man could not excel another, but all should be either absolutely good, as hitting *jump* that indivisible point or center wherein goodness consisteth; or else missing it, they should be excluded out of the number of well-doers. *Hooker.*

But since so *jump* upon this bloody question,
You from the Polack wars, and you from England,
Are here arrived. *Shaksp.*

Myself the while to draw the Moor apart,
And bring him *jump*, when he may Cassio find
Soliciting his wife. *Shaksp.*

JUMP, jůmp. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of jumping; a leap; a skip; a bound.

The surest way for a learner is, not to advance by *jumps* and large strides; let that which he sets himself to learn next, he as nearly conjoined with what he knows already, as is possible. *Locke.*

2. A lucky chance.

Do not exceed
The prescript of this scrowl: our fortune lies
Upon this *jump*. *Shaksp.*

3. [*jupe*, French.] A waistcoat; a kind of loose or limber stays worn by sickly ladies.

The weeping cassock scar'd into a *jump*,
A sign the preshyter's worn to the stump. *Cleav.*

JU'NCATE, jůng'kît.[91] [408] *n. s.* [*juncade*, Fr. *gioncata*, Italian.]

1. Cheesecake; a kind of sweetmeat of curds and sugar.

2. Any delicacy.

A goodly table of pure ivory,
All spread with *juncates*, fit to entertain
The greatest prince. *Spenser.*

With stories told of many a feat,
How fairy Mab the *juncates* eat. *Milton.*

3. A furtive or private entertainment. It is now improperly written *junket* in this sense, which alone remains much in use. See JUNKET.

JU'NCOUS, jůng'kůs. *adj.* [*junceus*, Lat.] Full of bulrushes.

JU'NCTION, jůng'shůn. *n. s.* [*jonction*, Fr.] Union; coalition.

Upon the *junction* of the two corps, our spies discovered a great cloud of dust. *Addison.*

JU'NCTURE, jůngk'tshůre.[461] *n. s.* [*juctura*, Latin.]

1. The line at which two things are joined together.

Besides those grosser elements of bodies, salt, sulphur, and mercury, there may be ingredients of a more subtile nature, which, being extremely little, may escape unheeded at the *junctures* of the distillatory vessels, though never so carefully luted. *Boyle.*

2. Joint; articulation.

She has made the back-bone of several vertebræ, as being less in danger of breaking than if they were all one entire bone without those gristly *junctures*. *More.*

All other animals have transverse bodies; and though some do raise themselves upon their hinder legs to an upright posture, yet they cannot endure it long, neither are the figures or *junctures*, or order of their bones, fitted to such a posture. *Hale.*

3. Union; amity.

Nor are the soberest of them so apt for that devotional compliance and *juncture* of hearts which I desire to bear in those holy offices to be performed with me. *King Charles.*

4. A critical point or article of time.

By this profession in that *juncture* of time, they bid farewell to all the pleasures of this life. *Addison.*

When any law does not conduce to the public safety, but in some extraordinary *junctures*, the very observation of it would endanger the community, that law ought to be laid asleep. *Addison.*

JUNE, jůne. *n. s.* [*Juin*, French; *Junius*, Lat.] The sixth month from January.

June is drawn in a mantle of dark green. *Peacham.*

JU'NIOR, jů'nė-ůr.[166] *adj.* [*junior*, Latin.] One younger than another.

The fools, my *juniors* by a year,
Are tortur'd with suspense and fear,
Who wisely thought my age a screen,
When death approach'd to stand between. *Swift.*

According to the nature of men of years, I was repining at the rise of my *juniors*, and unequal distribution of wealth. *Tatler.*

JU'NIPER, jů'nė-půr.[98] *n. s.* [*juniperus*, Latin.] A tree.

A clyster may be made of the common decoctions, or of mallows, bay, and *juniper* berries, with oil of linseed. *Wiseman.*

JUNK, jůngk.[408] *n. s.* [probably an Indian word.]

1. A small ship of China.

America, which have now but *junks* and canoes, abounded then in tall ships. *Bacon.*

2. Pieces of old cable.

JU'NKET, jůng'kît.[99] [408] *n. s.* [properly *juncate*.] See JUNCATE.

1. A sweetmeat.

You know there wants no *junkets* at the feast. *Shakspeare.*

2. A stolen entertainment.

To JU'NKET, jůng'kît. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feast secretly; to make entertainments by stealth.

Whatever good bits you can pilfer in the day, save them to *junket* with your fellow-servants at night. *Swift.*

2. To feast.

Job's children *junketted* and feasted together often, but the reckoning cost them dear at last. *South.*

The apostle would have no revelling or *junketing*. *South.*

JU'NTO, jůn'tò. *n. s.* [Italian.] A cabal; a kind of men combined in any secret design.

Would men have spent toilsome days and watchful nights in the laborious quest of knowledge preparative to this work, at length come and dance attendance for approbation upon a *junto* of petty tyrants, acted by party and prejudice, who denied fitness from learning and grace from morality? *South.*

From this time began an intrigue between his majesty and a *junto* of ministers, which had like to have ended in my destruction. *Gulliver.*

I'VORY, i'vůr-ė.[166] *n. s.* [*ivoire*, French; *ebur*, Latin.] A hard, solid, and firm substance, of a fine white colour: it is the dens exertus of the elephant, who carries on each side of his jaws a tooth of six or seven feet in length; the two sometimes weighing three hundred and thirty pounds: these *ivory* tusks are hollow from the base to a certain height, and the cavity is filled with a compact medullary substance. *Hill.*

There is more difference between thy flesh and hers, than between jet and *ivory*. *Shakspeare.*

Draw Erato with a sweet and lovely countenance, bearing a heart with an *ivory* key. *Peacham.*

From their *ivory* port the cherubim
Forth issued. *Milton*

Two gates the silent house of sleep adorn,
Of polish'd *iv'ry* this, that of transparent horn;
True visions through transaprent horn arise,
Through polish'd *iv'ry* pass deluding lies. *Dryden*

JUPPO'N, jůp-pŏn'. *n. s.* [*juppon*, Fr.] A short close coat.

Some wore a breast-plate and a light *juppon*,
Their horses cloth'd with rich caparison. *Dryden.*

J'URAT, jů'rât. *n. s.* [*juratus*, Lat. *juré*, French.] A magistrate in some corporations.

JU'RATORY, jů'râ-tůr-ė.[512] *adj.* [*juratoire*, French; *juro*, Latin.] Comprising an oath.

A contumacious person may be compelled to give *juratory* caution *de parendo juri*. *Ayliffe.*

JURI'DICAL, jů-rîd'dė-kâl. *adj.* [*juridicus*, Latin; *juridique*, French.]

1. Acting in the distribution of justice.

2. Used in courts of justice.

According to a *juridical* account and legal signification, time within memory, by the statute of Westminster, was settled in the beginning of the reign of king Richard the first. *Hale.*

JURI'DICALLY, jů-rîd'dė-kâl-ė. *adv.* [from *juridical*.] With legal authority; according to forms of justice.

JU'RISCONSULT, jů-rîs-kŏn'sůlt. *n. s.* [*juris consultus*, Latin.] One who gives his opinion in cases of law.

There is mention made, in a decision of the *jurisconsult* Javolemus, of a Britannick fleet. *Arbuth.*

JURISDI'CTION, jů-rîs-dik'shůn. *n. s.* [*jurisdictio*, Latin; *jurisdiction*, French.]

1. Legal authority; extent of power.

Sometimes the practice of such *jurisdiction* may swerve through error even in the very best, and for other respects, where less integrity is. *Hooker.*

You wrought to be a legate; by which power
You main'd the *jurisdiction* of all bishops. *Shaksp.*

All persons exercising ecclesiastical *jurisdiction* should have the king's arms in their seals of office. *Hayward.*

This place exempt
From Heav'n's high *jurisdiction*. *Milton.*

As Adam had no such power as gave him sovereign *jurisdiction* over mankind. *Locke.*

This custom in a popular state of impeaching particular men, may seem to be nothing else but the people's choosing to exercise their own *jurisdiction* in person. *Swift.*

2. District to which any authority extends.

JURISPRU'DENCE, jŭ-rĭs-prū'dĕnse. *n. s.* [*jurisprudence*, French; *jurisprudentia*, Latin.] The science of law.

JU'RIST, jū'rĭst. *n. s.* [*juriste*, French; *jura*, Latin.] A civil lawyer; a man who professes the science of the law; a civilian.

This is not to be measured by the principles of *jurists*. *Bacon.*

JU'ROR, jū'rŭr.[166] *n. s.* [*juro*, Latin.] One that serves on the jury.

Were the *jurors* picked out of choice men, the evidence will be as deceitful as the verdict. *Spenser.*

I shall find your lordship judge and *juror*,
You are so merciful, I see your end,
'Tis my undoing. *Shakspeare.*

I sing no harm, good sooth, to any wight,
Juror, or judge. *Donne.*

About noon the *jurors* went together, and because they could not agree, they were shut in. *Hayward.*

JU'RY, jū'rē. *n. s.* [*jurata*, Latin; *juré*, French.] A company of men, as twenty-four or twelve, sworn to deliver truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered them touching the matter in question.

There be three manners of trials in England: one by parliament, another by battle, and the third by assize or *jury*. The trial by assize, be the action civil or criminal, publick or private, personal or real, is referred for the fact to a *jury*, and as they find it, so passeth the judgment. This *jury* is used not only in circuits of justices errant, but also in other courts, and matters of office, as if the escheatour make inquisition in any thing touching his office, he doth it by a *jury* of inquest: if the coroner inquire how a subject found dead came to his end, he useth an inquest: the justices of peace in their quarter-sessions, the sheriff in his county and turn, the bailiff of a hundred, the steward of a court-leet or court-baron, if they inquire of any offence, or decide any cause between party and party, they do it by the same manner: so that where it is said, that all things be triable by parliament, battle, or assize; assize, in this place, is taken for a *jury* or inquest, empannelled upon any cause in a court where this kind of trial is used. This *jury*, though it appertain to most courts of the common law, yet it is most notorious in the half-year courts of the justices errant, commonly called the great assizes, and in the quarter sessions, and in them it is most ordinarily called a *jury*, and that in civil causes; whereas in other courts it is often termed an inquest. In the general assizes there are usually many *juries*, because there be store of causes, both civil and criminal, commonly to be tried, whereof one is called the grand *jury*, and the rest petit *juries*. The grand *jury* consists ordinarily of twenty-four grave and substantial gentlemen, or some of them yeomen, chosen indifferently out of the whole shire by the sheriff, to consider of all bills of indictment preferred to the court; which they do either approve by writing upon them these words, *bilia vera*, or disallow by writing *ignoramus*. Such as they do approve, if they touch life and death, are farther referred to another *jury* to be considered of, because the case is of such importance; but others of lighter moment are, upon their allowance without more work, fined by the bench, except the party traverse the indictment, or challenge it for insufficiency, or remove the cause to a higher court by *certiorari*; in which two former cases it is referred to another *jury*, and in the latter transmitted to the higher. Those that pass upon civil causes real, are all or so many as can conveniently be had, of the same hundred where the land or tenement in question doth lie, and four at the least; and they, upon due examination, bring in their verdict either for the demandant or tenant: according unto which, judgment passeth afterward in the court where the cause first began; and the reason hereof is, because these justices of assize are, in this case, for the ease of the countries only to take the verdict of the *jury* by the virtue of the writ called *nisi prius*, and so return it to the court where the cause is depending. *Cowell.*

The *jury*, passing on the prisoner's life,
May in the sworn twelve have a thief or two
Guiltier than him they try. *Shakspeare.*

How innocent I was,
His noble *jury* and foul cause can witness. *Shaksp.*

Clodius was acquitted by a corrupt *jury*, that had palpably taken shares of money before they gave up their verdict. *Bacon.*

JU'RYMAN, jū'rē-măn.[88] *n. s.* [*jury* and *man*.] One who is impannelled on a jury.

The hungry judges soon the sentence sign,
And wretches hang that *jurymen* may dine. *Pope.*

No judge was known, upon or off the bench, to use the least insinuation, that might affect the interests of any one single *juryman*, much less of a whole jury. *Swift.*

JU'RYMAST, jū'rē-mâst. *n. s.* It seems to be properly *durée mast*, *mât de durée*, a *mast* made to *last* for the present occasion. So the seamen call whatever they set up in the room of a mast lost in a fight or by a storm; being some great yard which they put down into the step of that lost mast, fastening it into the partners, and fitting to it the missen or some lesser yard with sails and ropes, and with it make a shift to sail. *Harris.*

JUST, jŭst. *adj.* [*juste*, French; *justus*, Latin.]

1. Upright; incorrupt; equitable in the distribution of justice.

Take it, while yet 'tis praise, before my rage
Unsafely *just*, break loose on this bad age. *Dryden.*

Men are commonly so *just* to virtue and goodness, as to praise it in others, even when they do not practise it themselves. *Tillotson.*

2. Honest; without crime in dealing with others.

Just balances, *just* weights, and a *just* ephah. *Leviticus.*

3. I know not whether *just of* has any other authority.

Just of thy word, in ev'ry thought sincere,
Who knew no wish but what the world might hear. *Pope.*

4. Exact; proper; accurate.

Boileau's numbers are excellent, his expressions noble, his thoughts *just*, his language pure, and his sense close. *Dryden.*

These scenes were wrought,
Embellish'd with good morals and *just* thought. *Granville.*

Just precepts thus from great examples giv'n,
She drew from them what they deriv'd from Heav'n. *Pope.*

Just to the tale, as present at the fray,
Or taught the labours of the dreadful way. *Pope.*

Once on a time La Mancha's knight, they say,
A certain bard encount'ring on the way,
Discours'd in terms as *just*, with looks as sage,
As ere could Dennis of the laws o' th' stage. *Pope.*

Though the syllogism be irregular, yet the inferences are *just* and true. *Watts' Logick.*

5. Virtuous; innocent; pure.

How should man be *just* with God? *Job.*

A *just* man falleth seven times and riseth. *Proverbs.*

He shall be recompensed at the resurrection of the *just*. *Matthew.*

The *just* th' unjust to serve. *Milton.*

6. True; not forged.

Crimes were laid to his charge too many, the least whereof being *just*, had bereaved him of estimation and credit. *Hooker.*

7. Grounded on principles of justice; rightful.

Me thought *just* right
Did first create your leader. *Milton.*

8. Equally retributed.

He received a *just* recompense of reward. *Hebr.*

Whose damnation is *just*. *Romans.*

As Hesiod sings, spread water o'er thy fields,
And a most *just* and glad increase it yields. *Denh.*

9. Complete without superfluity or defect.

He was a comely personage, a little above *just* stature, well and straight limbed, but slender. *Bacon.*

10. Regular; orderly.

When all
The war shall stand rang'd in its *just* array,
And dreadful pomp, then will I think on thee. *Addison.*

11. Exactly proportioned.

The prince is here at hand: pleaseth your lordship
To meet his grace, *just* distance 'tween our armies? *Shakspeare.*

12. Full; of full dimensions.

His soldiers had skirmishes with the Numidians, so that once the skirmish was like to have come to a *just* battle. *Knolles.*

There is not any one particular above mentioned, but would take up the business of a *just* volume. *Hale.*

There seldom appeared a *just* army in the civil wars. *Dutchess of Newcastle.*

JUST, jŭst. *adv.*

1. Exactly; nicely; accurately.

The god Pan guided my hand *just* to the heart of the beast. *Sidney.*

They go about to make us believe that they are *just* of the same opinion, and that they only think such ceremonies are not to be used when they are unprofitable, or when as good or better may be established. *Hooker.*

There, even *just* there he stood; and as she spoke,
Where last the spectre was, she cast her look. *Dryd.*

A few understand him right; *just* as when our Saviour said, in an allegorical sense, Except ye eat the flesh of the son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you. *Bentley.*

'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none
Go *just* alike, yet each believes his own. *Pope.*

2. Merely; barely.

It is the humour of weak and trifling men to value themselves upon *just* nothing at all. *L'Estrange.*

The Nereids swam before
To smooth the seas; a soft etesian gale
But *just* inspir'd and gently swell'd the sail. *Dryd.*

Give me, ye gods, the product of one field,
That so I neither may be rich nor poor;
And having *just* enough, not covet more. *Dryden.*

3. Nearly; almost; *tantum non*.

Being spent with age, and *just* at the point of death, Democritus called for loaves of new bread to be brought, and with the steam of them under his nose prolonged his life. *Temple.*

JUST, jŭst. *n. s.* [*jouste*, French.] Mock encounter on horseback; tilt; tournament. *Joust* is more proper.

None was either more grateful to the beholders, or more noble in itself, than *justs*, both with sword and lance. *Sidney.*

What news? hold those *justs* and triumphs? *Shakspeare.*

Among themselves the tourney they divide,
In equal squadrons ranged on either side,
Then turn'd their horses' heads, and man to man,
And steed to steed oppos'd, the *justs* began. *Dryd.*

To Just, jŭst. *v. n.* [*jouster*, French.]

1. To engage in a mock fight; to tilt.
2. To push; to drive; to justle.

JU'STICE, jŭs'tĭs.[142] *n. s.* [*justice*, Fr. *justitia*, Latin.]

1. The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due; opposed to *injury* or *wrong*. It is either *distributive*, belonging to magistrates; or *commutative*, respecting common transactions between men.

O that I were judge, I would do *justice*. 2 *Sam.*

The king-becoming graces,
As *justice*, verity, temp'rance, stableness,
I have no relish of them. *Shakspeare.*

The nature and office of *justice* being to dispose the mind to a constant and perpetual readiness to render to every man his due, it is evident, that if gratitude be a part of *justice*, it must be conversant about something that is due to another. *Locke.*

2. Equity; agreeableness to right: as, *he proved the* justice *of his claim.*
3. Vindicative retribution; punishment: opposed to *mercy*.

He executed the *justice* of the Lord. *Deut.*
Let *justice* overtake us. *Isaiah.*

Examples of *justice* must be made, for terror to some; examples of mercy, for comfort to others. *Bacon.*

4. Right; assertion of right.

Draw thy sword,
That if my speech offend a noble heart,
Thy arm may do thee *justice*. *Shakspeare.*

5. [*justiciarius*, Latin.] One deputed by the king to do right by way of judgment. *Cowell.*

And thou, Esdras, ordain judges and *justices*, that they may judge in all Syria. 1 *Esdras.*

6. Ju'stice *of the King's Bench.* [*Justiciarius de Banquo Regis.*] Is a lord by his office, and the chief of the rest; wherefore he is also called *capitalis justiciarius Angliæ*. His office especially is to hear and determine all pleas of the crown; that is, such as concern offences committed against the crown, dignity, and peace of the king; as treasons, felonies, mayhems, and such like: but it is come to pass, that he with his assistants heareth all personal actions, and real also, if they be incident to any personal action depending before them. *Cowell.*

Give that whipster his errand,
He'll take my lord chief *justice*' warrant. *Prior.*

7. Ju'stice *of the Common Pleas.* [*justiciarius Communium Placitorum.*] Is a lord by his office, and is called *dominus justiciarius, communium placitorum*. He with his assistants originally did hear and determine all causes at the common law; that is, all civil causes between common persons, as well personal as real; for which cause it was called the court of common pleas, in opposition to the pleas of the crown, or the king's pleas, which are special, and appertaining to him only. *Cowell.*

8. Ju'stice *of the Forest.* [*justiciarius Forestæ.*] Is a lord by his office, and hath the hearing and determining of all offences within the king's forest, committed against venison or vert: of these there be two, whereof the one hath jurisdiction over all the forests on this side Trent, and the other of all beyond. *Cowell.*

9. Ju'stices *of Assise.* [*justiciarii ad capiendas Assisas.*] Are such as were wont, by special commission, to be sent into this or that county to take assises; the ground of which polity was the ease of the subjects: for whereas these actions pass always by jury, so many men might not, without great hinderance, be brought to London; and therefore justices, for this purpose, were by commission particularly authorized and sent down to them. *Cowell.*

10. Ju'stices *in Eyre.* [*justiciarii itinerantes.*] Are so termed of the French *erre*, *iter*. The use of these, in ancient time, was to send them with commission into divers counties to hear such causes especially as were termed the pleas of the crown, and therefore I must imagine they were sent abroad for the ease of the subjects, who must else have been hurried to the King's Bench, if the cause were too high for the country court. They differed from the justices of Oyer and Terminer, because they were sent upon some one or few especial cases, and to one place; whereas the justices in Eyre were sent through the provinces and countries of the land, with more indefinite and general commission. *Cowell.*

11. Ju'stices *of Gaol Delivery.* [*justiciarii ad Gaolas deliberandas.*] Are such as are sent with commission to hear and determine all causes appertaining to such as for any offence are cast into gaol, part of whose authority is to punish such as let to mainprise those prisoners that by law be not bailable. These by likelihood, in ancient time, were sent to countries upon several occasions; but afterward justices of assise were likewise authorized to this. *Cowell.*

12. Ju'stices *of Nisi Prius* are all one now-a-days with justices of assise; for it is a common adjournment of a cause, in the common pleas, to put it off to such a day; *nisi prius justiciarii venerint ad eas partes ad capiendas assisas;* and upon this clause of adjournment they are called justices of *nisi prius* as well as justices of assise, by reason of the writ or action that they have to deal in. *Cowell.*

13. Ju'stices *of Peace.* [*justiciarii ad Pacem.*] Are they that are appointed by the king's commission, with others, to attend the peace of the country where they dwell; of whom some, upon especial respect, are made of the quorum, because some business of importance may not be dealt in without the presence of them, or one of them. *Cowell.*

The *justice*,
In fair round belly with good capon lin'd,
With eyes severe, and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances,
And so he plays his part. *Shakspeare.*

Thou hast appointed *justices* of the peace to call poor men before them, about matters they were not able to answer. *Shakspeare.*

The *justices* of peace are of great use: anciently they were conservators of the peace; these are the same, saving that several acts of parliament have enlarged their jurisdiction. *Bacon.*

To Ju'stice, jŭs'tĭs. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To administer justice to any. Not in use.

As for the title of proscription, wherein the emperor hath been judge and party, and hath *justiced* himself, God forbid but that it should endure an appeal to a war. *Bacon.*

Whereas one Styward, a Scot, was apprehended for intending to poison the young queen of Scots; the king delivered him to the French king, to be *justiced* by him at his pleasure. *Hayward.*

Ju'sticement, jŭs'tĭs-mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *justice*.] Procedure in courts.

Ju'sticer, jŭs'tĭs-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *To justice*.] Administrator of justice. An old word.

He was a singular good *justicer;* and if he had not died in the second year of his government, was the likeliest person to have reformed the English colonies. *Davies on Ireland.*

Ju'sticeship, jŭs'tĭs-shĭp. *n. s.* [from *justice*.] Rank or office of justice. *Swift.*

Justi'ciable, jŭs-tĭsh'ė-ă-bl.[542] *adj.* [from *justice*.] Proper to be examined in courts of justice.

Ju'stifiable, jŭs'tė-fi-ă-bl.[405] *adj.* [from *justify*.] Defensible by law or reason.

Just are the ways of God,
And *justifiable* to men. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Although some animals in the water do carry a *justifiable* resemblance to some at land, yet are the major part which bear their names unlike. *Brown.*

Ju'stifiableness, jŭs'tė-fi-ă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *justifiable*.] Rectitude; possibility of being fairly defended.

Men, jealous of the *justifiableness* of their doings before God, never think they have human strength enough. *King Charles.*

Ju'stifiably, jŭs'tė-fi-ă-blė. *adv.* [from *justifiable*.] Rightly; so as to be supported by right; defensibly.

A man may more *justifiably* throw cross and pile for his opinions, than take them up by such measures. *Locke.*

Justifica'tion, jŭs-tė-fė-kā'shŭn. *n. s.* [*justification*, Fr. *justificatio*, low Lat.]

1. Absolution.

I hope for my brother's *justification;* he wrote this but as an essay of my virtue. *Shakspeare.*

2. Defence; maintenance; vindication; support.

Among theological arguments in *justification* of absolute obedience, was one of a singular nature. *Swift.*

3. Deliverance by pardon from sins past. *Clarke.*

In such righteousness
To them by faith imputed, they may find
Justification towards God and peace
Of conscience. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

'Tis the consummation of that former act of faith by this latter, or, in the words of St. Paul and St. James, the consummation of faith by charity and good works, that God acceptcth in Christ to *justification*, and not the bare aptness of faith to bring forth works, if those works, by the fault of a rebellious infidel, will not be brought forth. *Hammond.*

JUSTIFICA'TOR, jŭs-tė-fė-kā'tŭr. *n. s.* [from *justify.*] One who supports, defends, vindicates, or justifies.

JU'STIFIER, jŭs-tė-fī-ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *justify.*] One who justifies; one who defends or absolves; one who frees from sin by pardon.

That he might be just, and the *justifier* of him which believeth in Jesus. *Romans.*

To JU'STIFY, jŭs'tė-fī.[183] *v. a.* [*justifier*, French; *justifico*, low Latin.]

1. To clear from imputed guilt; to absolve from an accusation.

The law hath judg'd thee, Eleanor:
I cannot *justify* whom law condemns. *Shakspeare.*

They say, behold a man gluttonous, a friend of publicans and sinners; but wisdom is *justified* of her children. *Matthew.*

How can man be *justified* with God? Or how can he be clean that is born of a woman? *Job.*

There is an exquisite subtilty, and the same is unjust; and there is a wise man that *justifieth* in judgment. *Ecclus.*

Sins may be forgiven through repentance, but no act of wit of man will ever *justify* them. *Sherlock.*

You're neither *justified* nor yet accus'd. *Dryden.*

2. To maintain; to defend; to vindicate.

When we began in courteous manner to lay his unkindness unto him, he seeing himself confronted by so many, like a resolute orator, went not to denial, but to *justify* his cruel falschood. *Sidney.*

What she did, whatever in itself,
Her doing seem'd to *justify* the deed. *Milton.*

My unwilling flight the gods inforce,
And that must *justify* our sad divorce. *Denham.*

Yet still thy fools shall stand in thy defence,
And *justify* their author's want of sense. *Dryden.*

Let others *justify* their missions as they can, we are sure we can *justify* that of our fathers by an uninterrupted succession. *Atterbury.*

3. To free from past sin by pardon.

By him all that believe are *justified* from all things, from which ye could not be *justified* by the law of Moses. *Acts.*

To JU'STLE, jŭs'sl.[405 472] *v. n.* [from *just*, *jouster*, French.] To encounter; to clash; to rush against each other.

While injury of chance
Puts back leave taking, *justles* roughly by
All time of pause, rudely beguiles our lips
Of all rejoindure. *Shakspeare.*

The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall *justle* one against another in the broad ways. *Nahum.*

Argo pass'd
Through Bosphorus, betwixt the *justling* rocks. *Milton.*

Late the clouds
Justling, or push'd with winds, rude in their shock,
Tine the slant lightning. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Not one starry spark,
But gods meet gods, and *justle* in the dark. *Lee.*

Courtiers, therefore *justle* for a grant;
And, when they break their friendship, plead their want. *Dryden.*

The more remote run stumbling with their fear,
And in the dark men *justle* as they meet. *Dryden.*

When elephant 'gainst elephant did rear
His trunk, and castles *justled* in the air,
My sword thy way to victory had shown. *Dryden.*

Was there not one who had set bars and doors to it, and said, Hitherto shalt thou come, but no farther, and here shall thy proud waves be staid; then might we well expect such vicissitudes, such *justlings* and clashings in nature. *Woodward.*

I thought the dean had been too proud
To *justle* here among a croud. *Swift.*

To JU'STLE, jŭs'sl.[405] *v. a.* To push; to drive; to force by rushing against it. It is commonly used with a particle following, as *out* or *off*.

Private and single abilities should not *justle out* and deprive the church of the joint abilities of many learned and godly men. *King Charles.*

Many excellent strains have been *justled off* by their intrusions. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The surly commons shall respect deny,
And *justle* peerage *out* with property. *Dryden.*

It is not to be imagined that the incongruous alphabets and abuses of writing can ever be *justled out* of their possession of all libraries. *Holder.*

Running in the dark, a man may *justle* a post. *Collier.*

Absent good, though thought on, not making any part of unhappiness in its absence, is *justled out*, to make way for the removal of those uneasinesses we feel. *Locke.*

We *justled* one another *out*, and disputed the post for a great while. *Addison.*

JU'STLY, jŭst'lė. *adv.* [from *just.*]

1. Uprightly; honestly; in a just manner.

Nothing can *justly* be despised, that cannot *justly* be blamed: where there is no choice, there can be no blame. *South.*

With ignominy scourg'd, in open sight:
Next view the Tarquin kings; th' avenging sword
Of Brutus *justly* drawn, and Rome restor'd. *Dryden.*

The goddess, studious of her Grecians fate,
Taught them in laws and letters to excel,
In acting *justly*, and in writing well. *Prior.*

2. Properly; exactly; accurately.

Their artful hands instruct the lute to sound,
Their feet assist their hands, and *justly* beat the ground. *Dryden.*

JU'STNESS, jŭst'nės. *n. s.* [from *just.*]

1. Justice; reasonableness; equity. *Justness* is properly applied to things, and *justice* to persons; though we now say the *justice* of a cause, as well as of a judge.

It maketh unto the right of the war against him, whose success useth commonly to be according to the *justness* of the cause for which it is made. *Spenser on Ireland.*

We may not think the *justness* of each act
Such and no other than event doth form it. *Shak.*

2. Accuracy; exactness; propriety. In this sense it is now most used.

I value the satisfaction I had in seeing it represented with all the *justness* and gracefulness of action. *Dryden.*

I appeal to the people, was the usual saying of a very excellent dramatick poet, when he had any dispute with particular persons about the *justness* and regularity of his productions. *Addison.*

To JUT, jŭt. *v. n.* [Supposed to be corrupted from *jet*, perhaps from *shoot.*] To push or shoot into prominences; to come out beyond the main bulk.

Insulting tyranny begins to *jut*
Upon the innocent and awless throne. *Shakspeare.*

All the projected or *jutting* parts should be very moderate, especially the cornices of the lower orders. *Wotton.*

The land, if not restrain'd, had met your way,
Projected out a neck, and *jutted* to the sea. *Dryden.*

Broke by the *jutting* land on either side;
In double streams the briny waters glide. *Dryden.*

It seems to *jut* out of the structure of the poem, and be independent of it. *Broome.*

To JU'TTY, jŭt'tė. *v. a.* [from *jut.*] To shoot out beyond.

Then lend the eye a terrible aspect;
Let it pry through the portage of the head
Like a brass cannon: let the brow o'erwhelm it
As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and *jutty* his confounded base,
Swill'd with the wild and wasteful ocean. *Shaksp.*

JU'VENILE, jū'vė-nīl.[145] *adj.* [*juvenilis*, Latin.] Young; youthful.

Learning hath its infancy when it is almost childish; then its youth, when it is luxuriant and *juvenile*; then its strength of years, when it is solid; and lastly, its old age, when it waxeth dry and exhaust. *Bacon's Essays.*

JUVENI'LITY, jū-vė-nĭl'ė-tė. *n. s.* [from *juvenile.*]

1. Youthfulness.

The restauration of grey hairs to *juvenility*, and renewing exhausted marrow, may be effected without a miracle. *Glanville.*

2. Light and careless manner.

Customary strains and abstracted *juvenilities* have made it difficult to commend and speak credibly in dedications. *Glanville.*

JU'XTAPOSITION, jŭks-tă-pō-zĭsh'ŭn. *n. s.* [*juxtaposition*, Fr. *juxta* and *positio*, Latin.] Apposition; the state of being placed by each other.

Nor can it be a difference, that the parts of solid bodies are held together by hooks, since the coherence of these will be of difficult conception; and we must either suppose an infinite number of them holding together, or at last come to parts that are united by a mere *juxtaposition*. *Glanville.*

I'VY, ī'vė. *n. s.* [ɪfiʒ, Saxon; *hedera*, Latin.] A plant.

Ivy is a parasitick plant, sending forth roots or fibres from its branches, by which it is fastened to either trees, walls, or plants which are near it, and from thence receives a great share of its nourishment. *Miller.*

A gown made of the finest wool;
A belt of straw and *ivy* buds,
With coral clasps and amber studs;
And if these pleasures may thee move,
Come live with me and be my love. *Raleigh.*

Direct the clasping *ivy* where to climb. *Milton.*

JY'MOLD, jĭm'ōld. *adj.* See GIMAL.

Their poor jades
Lob down their heads, dropping the hide and hips;
And in their pale dull mouths the *jymold* bit
Lies, foul with chew'd grass, still and motionless. *Shakspeare.*

K.

K. kå. A letter borrowed by the English from the Greek alphabet. It has before all the vowels one invariable sound: as, *keen*, *ken*, *kill*. It is used after *c* at the end of words; as *knock*, *clock*, *crack*, *back*, *brick*, *stick*, *pluck*, *check*, which were written anciently with *e* final: as, *clocke*, *checke*, *tricke*. It is also in use between a vowel and the silent *e* final: as *cloke*, *broke*, *brake*, *pike*, *duke*, *eke*. It likewise ends a word after a diphthong: as, *look*, *break*, *shook*, *leek*. The English never use *c* at the end of a word. *K* is silent in the prescnt pronunciation before *n:* as, *knife*, *knee*, *knell*.

KA'LENDAR, kål'ên-dûr.[98] *n. s.* [now written *calendar*.] An account of time.

Let this pernicious hour
Stand as accursed in the *kalendar*. *Shakspeare.*

KA'LI, kå'lè. *n. s.* [an Arabick word.] Sea weed, of the ashes of which glass is made; whence the word *alkali*.

The ashes of the weed *kali* are sold to the Venetians for their glass works. *Bacon.*

KAM, kåm. *adj.* Crooked.

Kam, in Erse, is squint eyed, and applied to any thing awry; clean *kam* signifies crooked, athwart, awry, cross from the purpose: *A-schembo*, Italian; hence our English *a-kimbo*.

Clean *kam* is, by vulgar pronunciation, brought to *kim kam*.

This is clean *kam;* merely awry. *Shakspeare.*

To KAW, kåw. *v. n.* [from the sound.] To cry as a raven, crow, or rook.

Jack-daws *kawing* and fluttering about the nest, set all their young ones a gaping; but having nothing in their mouths but air, leave them as hungry as before. *Locke.*

KAW, kåw. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The cry of a raven or crow.

The dastard crow that to the wood made wing,
With her loud *kaws* her craven-kind doth bring,
Who, safe in numbers, cuff the noble bird. *Dryden.*

KAYLE, kåle. *n. s.* [*quille*, French.]

1. Ninepin: kettlepins, of which skittles seems a corruption.

And now at *kcels* they try a harmless chance,
And now their kur they teach to fetch and dance.
Sidney.

The residue of their time they wear out at coits, *kayles*, or the like idle exercises. *Carew.*

2. A kind of play still retained in Scotland, in which nine holes ranged in threes are made in the ground, and an iron bullet rolled in among them.

To KECK, kêk. *v. n.* [*kecken*, Dutch.] To heave the stomach; to reach at vomiting.

All those diets do dry up humours and rheums, which they first attenuate, and while the humour is attenuated it troubleth the body a great deal more; and therefore patients must not *keck* at them at the first. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The faction, is it not notorious,
Keck at the memory of glorious. *Swift.*

To KE'CKLE, kêk'kl. *v. a.* To defend a cable round with rope. *Ainsworth.*

KE'CKSY, kêk'sè. *n. s.* [commonly *kex; cigue*, French; *cicuta*, Latin. *Skinner.*] *Skinner* seems to think *kecksy* or *kex* the same as hemlock. It is used in Staffordshire both for hemlock, and any other hollow-jointed plant.

Nothing teems
But hateful docks, rough thistles, *kecksies*, burs,
Losing both beauty and utility. *Shaksp.*

KE'CKY, kêk'kè. *adj.* [from *kex*.] Resembling a kex.

An Indian sceptre, made of a sort of cane, without any joint, and perfectly round, consisteth of hard and blackish cylinders, mixed with a soft *kecky* body; so as at the end cut transversely, it looks as a bundle of wires. *Grew.*

To KEDGE, kêdje. *v. a.* [*kaghe*, a small vessel, Dutch.]

In bringing a ship up or down a narrow river, when the wind is contrary to the tide, they set the foresail, or foretopsail and mizen, and so let her drive with the tide. The sails are to flat her about, if she comes too near the shore. They also carry out an anchor in the head of the boat, with a hawser that comes from the ship; which anchor, if the ship comes too near the shore, they let fall in the stream, and so wind her head about it; then weigh the anchor again when she is about, which is called *kedging*, and from this use the anchor a kedger. *Harris.*

KE'DGER, kêd'jûr. *n. s.* [from *kedge*.] A small anchor used in a river. See KEDGE.

KE'DLACK, kêd'lâk. *n. s.* A weed that grows among corn; charnock. *Tusser.*

KEE, kêè. The provincial plural of *cow*, properly *kine*.

A lass that Cic'ly hight had won his heart,
Cic'ly the western lass that tends the *kee*. *Gay.*

KEEL, kêêl.[246] *n. s.* [cœle, Saxon; *kiel*, Dutch; *quille*, French.] The bottom of a ship.

Portunus
Heav'd up his lighten'd *keel*, and sunk the sand,
And steer'd the sacred vessel. *Dryden.*

Her sharp bill serves for a *keel* to cut the air before her; her tail she useth as her rudder. *Grew.*

Your cables burst, and you must quickly feel
The waves impetuous cut'ring at your *keel*. *Swift.*

KEELS, kêêlz, the same with *kayles;* which see.

To KEEL, kêêl. *v. n.* [cælan, Sax.] This word, which is preserved in *Shakspeare*, *Hanmer* explains thus:

To *keel* seems to mean to drink so deep, astoturn up the bottom of the pot, like turning up the *keel* of a ship. *Hanmer.*

In Ireland, to *keel* the pot is to *scum* it.

While greasy Joan doth *keel* the pot. *Shaksp.*

KE'ELFAT, kêêl'vât. *n. s.* [cœlan, Saxon, *to cool*, and *fat*, or *vat*, a vessel.] Cooler; a tub in which liquor is let to cool.

KE'ELSON, kêêl'sûn. *n. s.* The next piece of timber in a ship to her keel, lying right over it next above the floor timber. *Harris.*

To KE'ELHALE, kêêl'hâle. *v. a.* [*keel* and *hale*.] To punish in the seaman's way, by dragging the criminal under water on one side of the ship and up again on the other.

KEEN, kêên.[246] *adj.* [cene, Saxon; *kuhn*, German; *koen*, Dutch.]

1. Sharp; well edged; not blunt. We say *keen* of an edge; and sharp, either of edge or point.

Come, thick night,
That my *keen* knife see not the wound it makes.
Shakspeare.

Here is my *keen*-edged sword,
Deck'd with fine flower-de-luces on each side.
Shakspeare.

To me the cries of fighting fields are charms,
Keen be my sabre, and of proof my arms. *Dryden.*
A sword *keen*-edg'd within his right he held,
The warlike emblem of the conquer'd field. *Dryd.*

2. Severe; piercing.

The winds
Blow moist and *keen*, shattering the graceful locks
Of these fair spreading trees; which bids us seek
Some better shroud. *Milton.*

The cold was very supportable; but as it changed to the north-west, or north, it became excessively *keen*. *Ellis' Voyage.*

3. Eager; vehement.

Never did I know
A creature, that did bear the shape of man,
So *keen* and greedy to confound a man. *Shaksp.*
Keen dispatch of real hunger. *Milton.*

The sheep were so *keen* upon the acorns, that they gobbled up a piece of the coat. *L'Estrange.*

Those curs are so extremely hungry, that they are too *keen* at the sport, and worry their game. *Tatler.*

This was a prospect so very inviting, that it could not be easily withstood by any who have so *keen* an appetite for wealth. *Swift.*

4. Acrimonious; bitter of mind.

Good father cardinal, cry thou, amen,
To my *keen* curses. *Shaksp.*

I have known some of these absent officers as *keen* against Ireland, as if they had never been indebted to her. *Swift.*

To KEEN, kéén. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To sharpen. An unauthorized word.

Nor when cold winter *keens* the brightening flood,
Would I weak shiv'ring linger on the brink.
Thomson.

KE'ENLY, kéén'lé. *adv.* [from *keen.*] Sharply; vehemently; eagerly; bitterly.

KE'ENNESS, kéén'nés. *n. s.* [from *keen.*]

1. Sharpness; edge.

No, not the hangman's ax bears half the *keenness*
Of thy sharp envy. *Shaksp.*

2. Rigour of weather; piercing cold.

3. Asperity; bitterness of mind.

That they might keep up the *keenness* against the court, his lordship furnished them with informations, to the king's disadvantage. *Clarendon.*

The sting of every reproachful speech is the truth of it; and to be conscious is that which gives an edge and *keenness* to the invective. *South.*

4. Eagerness; vehemence.

To KEEP,[246] kéép. *v. a.* [cepan, Saxon; *kepen*, old Dutch.]

1. To retain; not to lose.

I *kept* the field with the death of some, and flight of other. *Sidney.*

We have examples in the primitive church of such as by fear being compelled to sacrifice to strange gods, repented, and *kept* still the office of preaching the gospel. *Whitgift.*

Keep in memory what I preached unto you. 1 *Corinthians.*

This charge I *keep* till my appointed day
Of rend'ring up. *Milton.*

His loyalty he *kept*, his love, his zeal. *Milton.*

You have lost a child; but you have *kept* one child, and are likely to do so long. *Temple.*

If we would weigh, and *keep* in our minds, what we are considering, that would instruct us when we should, or should not, branch into distinctions. *Locke.*

2. To have in custody.

The crown of Stephanus, first king of Hungary, was always *kept* in the castle of Vicegrade. *Knolles.*

She *kept* the fatal key. *Milton.*

3. To preserve; not to let go.

The Lord God merciful and gracious, *keeping* mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity. *Exodus.*

I spared it greatly, and have *kept* me a grape of the cluster, and a plant of a great people. 2 *Esdras.*

4. To preserve in a state of security.

We passed by where the duke *keeps* his gallies. *Addison.*

5. To protect; to guard.

Behold I am with thee to *keep* thee. *Genesis.*

6. To restrain from flight.

Paul dwelt with a soldier that *kept* him. *Acts.*

7. To detain, or hold as a motive.

But what's the cause that *keeps* you here with me?
—That I may know what *keeps* me here with you?
Dryden.

8. To hold for another.

A man delivers money or stuff to *keep*. *Exodus.*

Reserv'd from night, and *kept* for thee in store. *Milton.*

9. To tend; to have care of.

God put him in the garden of Eden to *keep* it. *Genesis.*

While in her girlish age she *kept* sheep on the moor, it chanced that a merchant saw her and liked her. *Carew.*

Count it thine
To till and *keep*, and of the fruit to eat. *Milton.*

10. To preserve in the same tenour or state.

To know the true state, I will *keep* this order. *Bacon.*

Take this at least, this last advice, my son,
Keep a stiff rein, and move but gently on:
The coursers of themselves will run too fast,
Your art must be to moderate their haste. *Addison.*

11. To regard; to attend.

While the stars and course of heaven I *keep*,
My weary'd eyes were seized with fatal sleep.
Dryden.

12. To not suffer to fail.

My mercy will I *keep* for him for ever. *Psalms.*

13. To hold in any state.

Ingenuous shame, and the apprehensions of displeasure are the only true restraints: these alone ought to hold the reins, and *keep* the child in order. *Locke on Education.*

Men are guilty of many faults in the exercise of this faculty of the mind, which *keep* them in ignorance. *Locke.*

Happy souls! who *keep* such a sacred dominion over their inferior and animal powers, that the sensitive tumults never rise to disturb the superior and better operations of the reasoning mind. *Watts.*

14. To retain by some degree of force in any place or state. It is often followed in this sense by particles; as, *down*, *under*, *in*, *off*, *out*.

This wickedness is found by thee; no good deeds of mine have been able to *keep* it *down* in thee. *Sidney.*

It is hardly to be thought that any governor should so much malign his successor, as to suffer an evil to grow up which he might timely have *kept under;* or perhaps nourish it with coloured countenance of such sinister means. *Spenser.*

What, old acquaintance! could not all this flesh
Keep in a little life? Poor Jack, farewel. *Shaksp.*

Venus took the guard of noble Hector's corse,
And *kept* the dogs *off:* night and day applying sovereign force
Of rosy balms, that to the dogs were horrible in taste. *Chapman's Iliad.*

The Chinese sail where they will; which sheweth that their law of *keeping out* strangers is a law of pusillanimity and fear. *Bacon.*

And those that cannot live from him asunder,
Ungratefully shall strive to *keep* him *under*. *Milt.*

If any ask me what would satisfy,
To make life easy, thus I would reply:
As much as *keeps out* hunger, thirst, and cold. *Dryd.*

Matters, recommended by our passions, take possession of our minds, and will not be *kept out*. *Locke.*

Prohibited commodities should be *kept out*, and useless ones impoverish us by being brought in. *Locke.*

An officer with one of these unbecoming qualities, is looked upon as a proper person to *keep off* impertinence and solicitation from his superior. *Addison.*

And if two boots *keep out* the weather,
What need you have two hides of leather? *Prior.*

We have it in our power to *keep in* our breaths, and to suspend the efficacy of this natural function. *Cheyne.*

15. To continue any state or action.

Men gave ear, waited, and *kept* silence at my counsel. *Job.*

Auria made no stay, but still *kept* on his course. *Knolles.*

It was then such a calm, that the ships were not able to *keep* way with the gallies. *Knolles.*

The moon that distance *keeps* till night. *Milton.*

An heap of ants on a hillock will more easily be *kept* to an uniformity in motion than these. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

He dy'd in fight:
Fought next my person; as in consort fought:
Kept pace for pace, and blow for blow. *Dryden.*

He, being come to the estate, *keeps* on a very busy family; the markets are weekly frequented, and the commodities of his farm carried out and sold. *Locke.*

Invading foes, without resistance,
With ease I make to *keep* their distance. *Swift.*

16. To preserve in any state.

My son, *keep* the flower of thine age sound,
Ecclesiasticus.

17. To practise; to use habitually.

I rule the family very ill, and *keep* bad hours. *Pope.*

18. To copy carefully.

Her servant's eyes were fix'd upon her face,
And as she mov'd, or turn'd, her motions view'd,
Her measures *kept*, and step by step pursu'd. *Dryd.*

19. To observe or solemnize any time.

This shall be for a memorial; and you shall *keep* it a feast to the Lord. *Exodus.*

That day was not in silence holy *kept*. *Milton.*

20. To observe; not to violate.

It cannot be,
The king should *keep* his word in loving us;
He will suspect us still, and find a time
To punish this offence in other faults. *Shaksp.*

Sworn for three years term to live with me,
My fellow scholars, and to *keep* those statutes,
That are recorded in this schedule here. *Shaksp.*

Lord God, there is none like thee: who *keepest* covenant and mercy with thy servants. 1 *Kings.*

Lord God of Israel, *keep* with thy servant that thou promisedst him. 1 *Kings.*

Obey and *keep* his great command. *Milton.*

His promise Palemon accepts; but pray'd
To *keep* it better than the first he made. *Dryden.*

My debtors do not *keep* their day,
Deny their hands and then refuse to pay. *Dryden.*

My wishes are,
That Ptolemy may *keep* his royal word. *Dryden.*

21. To maintain; to support with necessaries of life.

Much more affliction than already felt
They cannot well impose, nor I sustain,
If they intend advantage of my labours,
The work of many hands, which earns my *keeping*. *Milton.*

22. To have in the house.

Base tyke, call'st thou me host? I scorn the term; nor shall my Nell *keep* lodgers. *Shaksp.*

23. Not to intermit.

Keep a sure watch over a shameless daughter, lest she make thee a laughing-stock to thine enemies, and a bye-word in the city. *Ecclus.*

Not *keeping* strictest watch as she was warn'd. *Milton.*

24. To maintain; to hold.

They were honourably brought to London, where every one of them *kept* house by himself. *Hayward.*

Twelve Spartan virgins, noble, young, and fair,
To the pompous palace did resort,
Where Menelaus *kept* his royal court. *Dryden.*

25. To remain in; not to leave a place.

I pr'ythee tell me, doth he *keep* his bed? *Shaksp.*

26. Not to reveal; not to betray.

A fool cannot *keep* counsel. *Ecclus.*

Great are thy virtues, though *kept* from man. *Milton.*

If he were wise, he would *keep* all this to himself. *Tillotson.*

27. To restrain; to withhold.

If any rebel or vain spirit of mine
Did, with the least affection of a welcome,
Give entertainment to the might of it;
Let heaven for ever *keep* it from my head. *Shaksp.*

Some obscure passages in the inspir'd volume *keep* from the knowledge of divine mysteries. *Boyle.*

If the god of this world did not blind their eyes, it would be impossible, so long as men love themselves, to *keep* them from being religious. *Tillotson.*

There is no virtue children should be excited to, nor fault they should be *kept* from, which they may not be convinced of by reasons. *Locke.*

If a child be constantly *kept* from drinking cold liquor whilst he is hot, the custom of forbearing will preserve him. *Locke.*

By this they may *keep* them from little faults. *Locke.*

28. To debar from any place.

Ill fenc'd for Heav'n to *keep* out such a foe. *Milton.*

29. *To* KEEP *back*. To reserve; to withhold.

Whatsoever the Lord shall answer, I will declare: I will *keep* nothing *back* from you. *Jeremiah.*

Some are so close and reserved, as they will not shew their wares but by a dark light, and seem always to *keep back* somewhat. *Bacon.*

30. *To* KEEP *back*. To withhold; to restrain.

Keep back thy servant from presumptuous sins. *Psalms.*

31. *To* KEEP *company*. To frequent any one; to accompany.

Heav'n doth know, so shall the world perceive,
That I have turn'd away my former self,
So will I those that *kept* me *company*. *Shaksp.*

Why should he call her whore? Who *keeps* her *company?*
What place? What time? *Shakspeare.*

What mean'st thou, bride! this *company* to *keep?*
To sit up, till thou fain would sleep. *Donne.*

Neither will I wretched thee
In death forsake, but *keep* thee *company*. *Dryden.*

32. *To* KEEP *company with*. To have familiar intercourse.

A virtuous woman is obliged not only to avoid immodesty, but the appearance of it; and she could not approve of a young woman *keeping company with* men, without the permission of father or mother. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

33. *To* KEEP *in*. To conceal; not to tell.

I perceive in you so excellent a touch of modesty, that you will not extort from me what I am willing to *keep in*. *Shaksp.*

Syphax, your zeal becomes importunate:
I have hitherto permitted it to rave,
And talk at large, but learn to *keep* it *in*,
Lest it should take more freedom than I'll give it. *Addison.*

34. *To* KEEP *in*. To restrain; to curb.

If thy daughter be shameless, *keep* her *in* straightly, lest she abuse herself through over-much liberty. *Ecclesiasticus.*

It will teach them to *keep in*, and so master their inclinations. *Locke on Education.*

35. *To* KEEP *off*. To bear to distance; not to admit.

36. *To* KEEP *off*. To hinder.

A superficial reading, accompanied with the common opinion of his invincible obscurity, has *kept off* some from seeking in him the coherence of his discourse. *Locke.*

37. *To* KEEP *up*. To maintain without abatement.

Land *kept up* its price, and sold for more years purchase than corresponded to the interest of money. *Locke.*

This restraint of their tongues will *keep up* in them the respect and reverence due to their parents. *Locke.*

Albano *keeps up* its credit still for wine. *Addis.*

This dangerous dissension among us we *keep up* and cherish with much pains. *Addison.*

The ancients were careful to coin money in due weight and fineness, and *kcep* it *up* to the standard. *Arbuthnot.*

38. *To* KEEP *up*. To continue; to hinder from ceasing.

You have enough to keep you alive, and to *keep up* and improve your hopes of heaven. *Taylor.*

In joy, that which *keeps up* the action is the desire to continue it. *Locke.*

Young heirs, from their own reflecting upon the estates they are born to, are of no use but to *keep up* their families, and transmit their lands and houses in a line to posterity. *Addison.*

During his studies and travels he *kept up* a punctual correspondence with Eudoxus. *Addison.*

39. *To* KEEP *under*. To oppress; to subdue.

O happy mixture! whereby things contrary do so qualify and correct the one the danger of the other's excesses, that neither boldness can make us presume, as long as we are *kept under* with the sense of our own wretchedness; nor, while we trust in the mercy of God through Christ Jesus, fear be able to tyrannize over us. *Hooker.*

Truth may be smothered a long time, and *kept under* by violence; but it will break out at last. *Stilling fleet.*

To live like those that have their hope in another life implies, that we *keep under* our appetites, and do not let them loose into the enjoyments of sense. *Atterbury.*

To KEEP, kēēp. *v. n.*

1. To remain by some labour or effort in a certain state.

With all our force we *kept* aloof to sea,
And gain'd the island where our vessels lay. *Pope.*

2. To continue in any place or state; to stay.

She would give her a lesson for walking so late, that should make her *keep* within doors for one fortnight. *Sidney.*

What! *keep* a week away? seven days and nights?
Eightscore eight hours? and lover's absent hours!
Oh weary reckoning. *Shaksp.*

I think it is our way,
If we will *keep* in favour with the king,
To be her men, and wear her livery. *Shaksp.*

Thou shalt *keep* fast by my young men, until they have ended. *Ruth.*

The necessity of *keeping* well with the maratime powers, will persuade them to follow our measures. *Temple.*

On my better hand Ascanius hung,
And with unequal paces tript along:
Creusa *kept* behind. *Dryden.*

The goddess-born in secret pin'd;
Nor visited the camp, nor in the council join'd;
But *keeping* close, his knawing heart he fed
With hopes of vengeance. *Dryden.*

And while it *keeps* there, it *keeps* within our author's limitation. *Locke.*

A man that cannot fence will *keep* out of bullies and gamesters' company. *Locke.*

There are cases in which a man must guard, if he intends to *keep* fair with the world, and turn the penny. *Collier.*

The endeavours Achilles used to meet with Hector, the contrary endeavours of the Trojan to *keep* out of reach, are the intrigue. *Pope.*

3. To remain unhurt; to last; to be durable.

Disdain me not, although I be not fair;
Doth beauty *keep* which never sun can burn,
Nor storms do turn? *Sidney.*

Grapes will *keep* in a vessel half full of wine, so that the grapes touch not the wine. *Bacon.*

If the malt be not thoroughly dried, the ale it makes will not *keep*. *Mortimer.*

4. To dwell; to live constantly.

A breath thou art,
Servile to all the skiey influences,
That do this habitation, where thou *keep'st*,
Hourly afflict. *Shaksp.*

Knock at the study, where, they say, he *keeps*,
To ruminate strange plots of dire revenge. *Shaksp.*

5. To adhere strictly: with *to*.

Did they *keep to* one constant dress they would sometimes be in fashion, which they never are. *Addison.*

It is so whilst we *keep to* our rule; but when we forsake that we go astray. *Baker.*

6. *To* KEEP *on*. To go forward.

So cheerfully he took the doom;
Nor shrunk, nor stept from death,
But, with unalter'd pace, *kept on*. *Dryden.*

7. *To* KEEP *up*. To continue unsubdued.

He grew sick of a consumption; yet he still *kept up*, that he might free his country. *Life of Cleomenes.*

8. The general idea of this word is care, continuance, or duration, sometimes with an intimation of cogency or coercion.

KEEP, kēēp. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Custody; guard.

Pan, thou god of shepherds all,
Which of our lambkins takest *keep*. *Spenser.*

The prison strong,
Within whose *keep* the captive knights were laid,
Was one partition of the palace-wall. *Dryden.*

2. Guardianship; restraint.

Youth is least looked into when they stand in most need of good *keep* and regard. *Ascham.*

KE'EPER, kēēp'ûr.[93] *n. s.* [from *keep.*]

1. One who holds any thing for the use of another.

The good old man having neither reason to dissuade, nor hopes to persuade, received the things with the mind of a *keeper*, not of an owner. *Sidney.*

2. One who has prisoners in custody.

The *keeper* of the prison, call to him. *Shaksp.*

Io now
With horns exalted stands, and seems to lowe:
A noble charge; her *keeper* by her side
To watch her walks his hundred eyes apply'd. *Dryden.*

A pleasant beverage he prepar'd before,
Of wine and water mix'd, with added store
Of opium; to his *keeper* this he brought,
Who swallowed unaware the sleepy draught. *Dryd.*

3. One who has the care of parks, or beasts of chase.

There is an old tale goes, that Herne the hunter,
Sometime a *keeper* here in Windsor forest,
Doth all the winter-time, at still of midnight,
Walk round about an oak with ragged horns. *Shaksp.*

The first fat buck of all the season 's sent,
And *keeper* takes no fee in compliment. *Dryden.*

4. One that has the superintendence or care of any thing.

Hilkiah went unto Hildah, *keeper* of the wardrobe. 2 *Kings.*

KE'EPER *of the great seal*, kēēp'ûr. [*custos magni sigilli*, Latin.] Is a lord by his office, and called lord *keeper* of the great seal of England, and is of the king's privy council, under whose hands pass all charters, commissions, and grants of the king. This lord *keeper*, by the statute of 5 Eliz. c. 18. hath the like jurisdiction, and all other advantages as hath the lord chancellor of England. *Cowell.*

KE'EPERSHIP, kēēp'ûr-shĭp. *n. s.* [from *keeper.*] Office of the keeper.

The gaol of the shire is kept at Launceston: this *keepership* is annexed to the constableship of the castle. *Carew.*

KEG, *vulgarly* kăg, *properly* kĕg. *n. s.* [*caque*, Fr.] A small barrel, commonly used for a fish barrel.

KELL, kĕl. *n. s.* A sort of pottage. *Ainsworth.* It is so called in Scotland, being a soup made with shredded greens.

KELL, kĕl. *n. s.* The omentum; that which inwraps the guts.

The very weight of bowels and *kell*, in fat people, is the occasion of a rupture. *Wiseman.*

KELP, kĕlp. *n. s.* A salt produced from calcined sea weed.

In making alum the workmen use the ashes of a sea-weed called *kelp*, and urine. *Boyle.*

KE'LSON, kĕl'sŭn.[168] *n. s.* [more properly *keelson.*] The wood next the keel.

We have added close pillars in the royal ships,

which being fastened from the *kelson* to the beams of the second deck, keep them from settling or giving way. *Raleigh.*

KE'LTER, kĕl'tûr. *n. s.* [He is not in *kelter*, that is, he is not ready; from *kilter*, to gird, Danish. *Skinner.*]

To KEMB, kĕmb. *v. a.* [cœmban, Saxon; *kammen*, German: now written, perhaps less properly, *to comb.*] To separate or disentangle by a denticulated instrument.

Yet are the men more loose than they,
More *kemb'd* and bath'd, and rubb'd and trimm'd,
More sleek. *Ben Jonson.*

Thy head and hair are sleek;
And then thou *kemb'st* the tuzzes on thy cheek. *Dryden.*

To KEN, kĕn. *v. a.* [cennan, Sax. *kennan*, Dutch, to know.]

1. To see at a distance; to descry.

At once as far as angels *ken* he views
The dismal situation, waste and wild. *Milton.*

The next day about evening we saw, within a *kenning*, thick clouds, which did put us in some hope of land. *Bacon.*

If thou *ken'st* from far,
Among the pleiads, a new-kindled star;
'Tis she that shines in that propitious light. *Dryd.*

We *ken* them from afar, the setting sun
Plays on their shining arms. *Addison.*

2. To know. Obsolete.

'Tis he, I *ken* the manner of his gait. *Shaksp.*

Now plain I *ken* whence love his rise begun:
Sure he was born some bloody butcher's son,
Bred up in shambles. *Gay's Past.*

KEN, kĕn. *n. s.* [from the verb.] View; reach of sight.

Lo! within a *ken* our army lies. *Shaksp.*

When from the mountain top Pisanio shew'd thee,
Thou wast within a *ken*. *Shaksp.*

It was a hill
Of Paradise the highest; from whose top
The hemisphere of earth in clearest *ken*,
Stretch'd out to th' amplest reach of prospect lay. *Milton.*

He soon
Saw within *ken* a glorious angel stand. *Milton.*

Rude, as their ships, was navigation then;
No useful compass or meridian known;
Coasting they kept the land within their *ken*,
And knew the north but when the pole star shone. *Dryden.*

When we consider the reasons we have to think, that what lies within our *ken* is but a small part of the universe, we shall discover an huge abyss of ignorance. *Locke.*

KE'NNEL, kĕn'nĭl.[99] *n. s.* [*chenil*, French.]

1. A cot for dogs.

A dog sure, if he could speak, had wit enough to describe his *kennel*. *Sidney.*

From forth the *kennel* of thy womb hath crept
A hell-hound, that doth hunt us all to death. *Shak.*

The seditious remain within their station, which, by reason of the nastiness of the beastly multitude, might be more fitly termed a *kennel* than a camp. *Hayward.*

2. A number of dogs kept in a kennel.

A little herd of England's tim'rous deer,
Maz'd with a yelping *kennel* of French curs. *Shak.*

3. The hole of a fox, or other beast.

4. [*kennel*, Dutch; *chenal*, French, *canalis*, Latin.] The watercourse of a street.

Bad humours gather to a bile; or, as divers *kennels* flow to one sink, so in a short time their numbers increased. *Hayward.*

He always came in so dirty, as if he had been dragg'd through the *kennel* at a boarding school *Arbuthnot.*

To KE'NNEL, kĕn'nĭl. *v. n.* [from *kennel.*] To lie; to dwell: used of beasts, and of man in contempt.

Yet, when they list, would creep,
If aught disturb'd their noise, into her womb,
And *kennel* there: yet there still bark'd and howl'd
Within, unseen. *Milton.*

The dog *kennelled* in a hollow tree, and the cock roosted upon the boughs. *L'Estrange.*

KEPT, kĕpt. The pret. and part. pass. of *keep.*

KERCHE'IF, kĕr'tshĭf. *n. s.* [*covrecheif*, *Chaucer; couvre*, to cover, and *chef*, the head; and hence a *handkerchief* to wipe the face or hands.]

1. A headdress.

I see how thine eye would emulate the diamond, thou hast the right arched bent of the brow, that becomes the tire vailant.

——A plain *kerchief*, Sir John; my brows become nothing else. *Shaksp.*

O! what a time have you chose out, brave Caius,
To wear a *kerchief*. *Shaksp.*

The proudest *kerchief* of the court shall rest
Well satisfy'd of what they love the best. *Dryden.*

2. Any loose cloth used in dress.

Every man had a large *kerchief* folded about the neck *Hayward.*

KERCHE'IFED, KERCHE'IFT, kĕr'tshĭft.[208] *adj.* [from *kercheif.*] Dressed; hooded.

The evening comes
Kercheift in a comely cloud,
While racking winds are piping loud. *Milton.*

KERF, kĕrf. *n. s.* [ceorfan, Saxon, *to cut.*] The sawn-away slit between two pieces of stuff. *Moxon.*

KE'RMES, kĕr'mĕz. *n. s.* A roundish body, of the bigness of a pea, and of a brownish red colour, It contains a multitude of little distinct granules, soft, and when crushed, yield a scarlet juice. It till lately was understood to be a vegetable excrescence; but we now know it to be the extended body of an animal parent, filled with a numerous offspring, which are the little red granules. *Hill.*

KERN, kĕrn. *n. s.* [an Irish word.] Irish foot-soldier: an Irish boor.

Out of the fry of these rake-hell horseboys, growing up in knavery and villainy, are their *kearn* supplied. *Spenser.*

Justice had with valour arm'd,
Compell'd these skipping *kernes* to trust their heels. *Shaksp.*

If in good plight these northern *kerns* arrive,
Then does fortune promise fair. *Philips.*

KERN, kĕrn. *n. s.* A handmill consisting of two pieces of stone, by which corn is ground. It is written likewise *quern.* It is still used in some parts of Scotland.

To KERN, kĕrn. *v. n.* [probably from *kernel*, or, by change of a vowel, corrupted from *corn.*]

1. To harden as ripened corn.

When the price of corn falleth, men break no more ground than will supply their own turn, wherethrough it falleth out that an ill *kerned* or saved harvest soon emptieth their old store. *Carew.*

2. To take the form of grains; to granulate.

The principal knack is in making the juice, when sufficiently boiled, to *kern* or granulate. *Grew.*

KE'RNEL, kĕr'nĭl.[99] *n. s.* [cyrnel, a gland, Saxon; *karne*, Dutch; *cerneau*, French.]

1. The edible substance contained in a shell.

As brown in hue
As hazle nuts, and sweeter than the *kernels*. *Shak.*

There can be no *kernel* in this light nut; the soul of this man is his cloathes. *Shaksp.*

The *kernel* of the nut serves them for bread and meat, and the shells for cups. *More.*

2. Any thing included in a husk or integument.

The *kernel* of a grape, the fig's small grain,
Can cloath a mountain, and o'ershade a plain. *Denham.*

Oats are ripe when the straw turns yellow and the *kernel* hard. *Mortimer.*

3. The seed of pulpy fruits.

I think he will carry this island home in his pocket, and give it his son for an apple.—And sowing the *kernels* of it in the sea, bring forth more islands. *Shaksp.*

The apple inclosed in wax was as fresh as at the first putting in, and the *kernels* continued white. *Bacon.*

4. The central part of any thing upon which the ambient strata are concreted.

A solid body in the bladder makes the *kernel* of a stone. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Knobby concretions in children's flesh.

To KE'RNEL, kĕr'nĭl. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ripen to kernels.

In staffordshire, garden-rouncivals sown in the fields *kernel* well, and yield a good increase. *Mortimer.*

KE'RNELLY, kĕr'nĭl-ė. *adj.* [from *kernel.*] Full of kernels; having the quality or resemblance of kernels.

KE'RNELWORT, kĕr'nĭl-wûrt. *n. s.* [*scrofularia.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

KE'RSEY, kĕr'zė. *n. s.* [*karsaye*, Dutch; *carisée*, French.] Coarse stuff.

Taffata phrases, linen terms precise,
I do forswear them; and I here protest,
Henceforth my wooing mind shall be exprest,
In russet yeas and honest *kersey* noes. *Shaksp.*

His lackey with a linen stock on one leg, and a *kersey* boot hose on the other. *Shaksp.*

The same wool one man felts it into a hat, another weaves it into cloth, and another into *kersey* or serge. *Hale.*

Thy *kersey* doublet spreading wide,
Drew Cic'ly's eye aside. *Gay.*

KEST, kĕst. The preter tense of *cast.* It is still used in Scotland.

Only that noise heav'ns rolling circles *kest*. *Fairfax.*

KE'STREL, kĕs'trĭl.[99] *n. s.* A little kind of bastard hawk. *Hanmer.*

His *kestrel* kind,
A pleasing vain of glory, vain did find. *F. Queen.*

Kites and *kestrels* have a resemblance with hawks. *Bacon.*

KETCH, kĕtsh. *n. s.* [from *caicchio*, Ital. a barrel.] A heavy ship: as, a bomb *ketch.*

I wonder
That such a *ketch* can with his very bulk
Take up the rays o' th' beneficial sun,
And keep it from the earth. *Shaksp.*

KETTLE, kĕt'tl.[405] *n. s.* [cetl, Saxon; *ketel*, Dutch.] A vessel in which liquor is boiled. In the kitchen the name of *pot* is given to the boiler that grows narrower toward the top, and of *kettle* to that which grows wider. In authors they are confounded.

The fire thus form'd, she sets the *kettle* on;
Like burnish'd gold the little seether shone. *Dryd.*

KE'TTLEDRUM, kĕt'tl-drŭm. *n. s.* [*kettle* and *drum.*] A drum of which the head is spread over a body of brass.

As he drains his draughts of Rhenish down,
The *kettledrum* and trumpet thus bray out
The triumph of his pledge. *Shaksp.*

KEY, kē.[239] *n. s.* [cœȝ, Saxon.]

1. An instrument formed with cavities correspondent to the wards of a lock, by which the bolt of a lock is pushed forward or backward.

If a man were porter of hell gate, he should have old turning the *key*. *Shaksp*

Fortune, that arrant whore,
Ne'er turns the *key* to the poor. *Shaksp.*

The glorious standard last to heav'n they spread,
With Peter's *keys* ennobled and his crown. *Fairfax.*

Yet some there be, that by due steps aspire
To lay their just hands on that golden *key*,
That opes the palace of eternity. *Milton.*

Conscience is its own counsellor, the sole master of its own secrets; and it is the privilege of our nature, that every man should keep the *key* of his own breast. *South.*

He came, and knocking thrice, without delay
The longing lady heard, and turn'd the *key*. *Dryd.*

2. An instrument by which something is screwed or turned.

Hide the *key* of the jack. *Swift.*

3. An explanation of any thing difficult.

An emblem without a *key* to 't, is no more than a tale of a tub. *L'Estrange.*

These notions in the writings of the ancients darkly delivered, receive a clearer light when compared with this theory, which represents every thing plainly, and is a *key* to their thoughts. *Burnet.*

Those who are accustomed to reason have got the true *key* of books. *Locke.*

4. The parts of a musical instrument which are struck with the fingers.

Pamela loves to handle the spinnet, and touch the *keys*. *Pamela.*

5. [In musick.] Is a certain tone whereto every composition, whether long or short, ought to be fitted; and this key is said to be either flat or sharp, not in respect of its own nature, but with relation to the flat or sharp third, which is joined with it. *Harris.*

Hippolita, I woo'd thee with my sword,
And won thy love doing thee injuries;
But I will wed thee in another *key*,
With pomp, with triumph, and with revelling. *Shaksp.*

But speak you with a sad brow? Or do you play the flouting Jack! Come, in what *key* shall a man take you to go in a song? *Shaksp.*

Not now know my voice! Oh, time's extremity!
Hast thou so crack'd and splitted my poor tongue
In sev'n short years, that here my only son
Knows not my feeble *key* of untun'd cares? *Shaksp.*

6. [*kaye*, Dutch; *quai*, French.] A bank raised perpendicular for the ease of lading and unlading ships.

A *key* of fire ran along the shore,
And lighten'd all the river with a blaze. *Dryden.*

7. *Key cold* was a proverbial expression, now out of use.

Poor *key cold* figure of a holy king!
Pale ashes of the house of Lancaster. *Shaksp.*

KE'YAGE, kē'ĭdje.[90] *n. s.* [from *key*.] Money paid for lying at the key, or quay. *Ainsworth.*

KE'YHOLE, kē'hōle. *n. s.* [*key* and *hole*.] The perforation in the door or lock through which the key is put.

Make doors fast upon a woman's wit, and it will out at the casement; shut that, and 'twill out at the *keyhole*. *Shaksp.*

I looked in at the *keyhole*, and saw a well-made man. *Tatler.*

I keep her in one room; I lock it;
The key, look here, is in this pocket;
The *keyhole*, is that left? Most certain. *Prior.*

KE'YSTONE, kē'stōne. *n. s.* [*key* and *stone*.] The middle stone of an arch.

If you will add a *keystone* and chaptrels to the arch, let the breadth of the upper part of the *keystone* be the height of the arch. *Moxon.*

KIBE, kyibe. *n. s.* [from *kerb*, a cut, German, *Skinner;* from *kibwe*, Welsh, *Minshew.*] An ulcerated chilblain; a chap in the heel caused by the cold.

If 'twere a *kibe*, 'twould put me to my slipper. *Shaksp.*

The toe of the peasant comes so near the heel of one courtier, that it galls his *kibe*. *Shaksp.*

One boasted of the cure, calling them a few *kibes*. *Wiseman.*

KIBED, kyib'd.[369] *adj.* [from *kibe*.] Troubled with kibes: as, *kibed* heels.

To KICK, kĭk. *v. a.* [*kauchen*, German; *calco*, Lat.] To strike with the foot.

He must endure and digest all affronts, adore the foot that *kicks* him, and kiss the hand that strikes him. *South.*

It anger'd Turenne once upon a day,
To see a footman *kick'd* that took his pay. *Pope.*

Another, whose son had employments at court, valued not, now and then, a *kicking* or a caning. *Swift.*

To KICK, kĭk. *v. n.* To beat the foot in anger or contempt.

Wherefore *kick* ye at my sacrifice which I have commanded. 1 *Samuel.*

Jeshurun waxed fat and *kicked*. *Deut.*

The doctrines of the holy scriptures are terrible enemies to wicked men, and this is that which makes them *kick* against religion, and spurn at the doctrines of that holy book. *Tillotson.*

KICK, kĭk. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A blow with the foot.

What, are you dumb? Quick, with your answer, quick,
Before my foot salutes you with a *kick*. *Dryden.*

KI'CKER, kĭk'ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *kick*.] One who who strikes with his foot.

KI'CKSHAW, kĭk'shâw. *n. s.* [This word is supposed, I think with truth, to be only a corruption of *quelque chose*, something; yet *Milton* seems to have understood it otherwise; for he writes it *kickshoe*, as if he thought it used in contempt of dancing.]

1. Something uncommon or fantastical; something ridiculous.

Shall we need the monsieurs of Paris to take our youth into their slight custodies, and send them over back again transformed into mimicks, apes, and *kickshoes*? *Milton.*

2. A dish so changed by the cookery that it can scarcely be known.

Some pigeons, a joint of mutton, and any pretty little tiny *kickshaws*. *Shaskp.*

In wit as well as war, they give us vigour;
Cressy was lost by *kickshaws* and soup-meagre. *Fenton.*

KI'CKSY-WICKSEY, kĭk'sē-wĭk'sē. *n. s.* [from *kick* and *wince*.] A made word in ridicule and disdain of a wife. *Hanmer.*

He wears his honour in a box, unseen,
That hugs his *kicksy-wicksey* here at home,
Spending his manly marrow in her arms. *Shaksp.*

KID, kid. *n. s.* [*kid*, Danish.]

1. The young of a goat.

Leaping like wanton *kids*, in pleasant spring. *Fairy Queen.*

There was a herd of goats with their young ones, upon which sight sir Richard Graham tells, he would snap one of the *kids*, and carry him close to their lodging. *Wotton.*

Sporting the lion ramp'd, and in his paw
Dandled the *kid*. *Milton.*

So *kids* and whelps their sires and dams express;
And so the great I measur'd by the less. *Dryden.*

2. [from *cidwlen*, Welsh, a faggot.] A bundle of heath or furze.

To KID, kĭd. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth kids.

KI'DDER, kĭd'dŭr.[98] *n. s.* An engrosser of corn to enhance its price. *Ains.*

To KIDNA'P, kĭd'năp. *v. a.* [from *kind*, Dutch, a child, and *nap*.] To steal children; to steal human beings.

KIDNA'PPER, kĭd'năp-pŭr. *n. s.* [from *kidnap*.] One who steals human beings a manstealer.

The man compounded with the merchant upon condition that he might have his child again; for he had smelt it out, that the merchant himself was the *kidnapper*. *L'Estrange.*

These people lie in wait for our children, and may be considered as a kind of *kidnappers* within the law. *Spectator.*

KI'DNEY, kĭd'nē. *n. s.* [etymology unknown.]

1. These are two in number, one on each side; they have the same figure as kidneybeans: their length is four or five fingers, their breadth three, and their thickness two: the right is under the liver, and the left under the spleen. The use of the kidneys is to separate the urine from the blood, which by the motion of the heart and arteries is thrust into the emulgent branches, which carry it to the little glands, by which the serosity, being separated, is received by the orifice of the little tubes, which go from the glands to the pelvis, and from thence it runs by the ureters into the bladder. *Quincy.*

A youth laboured under a complication of diseases, from his mesentery and *kidneys*. *Wiseman.*

2. Sort; kind; in ludicrous language.

Think of that, a man of my *kidney;* think of that, that am as subject to heat as butter, a man of continual dissolution and thaw. *Shaksp.*

There are millions in the world of this man's *kidney*, that take up the same resolution without noise. *L'Estrange.*

KI'DNEYBEAN, kĭd'nē-bēne. *n. s.* [*phaseolus*. So named from its shape.] A leguminous plant.

Kidneybeans are a sort of cod ware, that are very pleasant wholesome food. *Mortimer.*

KI'DNEYVETCH, kĭd'nē-vĕtsh. [*anthillis*.]
KI'DNEYWORT, kĭd'nē-wŭrt. [*cotyledon*.]
n. s. Plants. *Ainsworth.*

KI'LDERKIN, kĭl'dĕr-kĭn. *n. s.* [*kindekin*, a baby, Dutch.] A small barrel.

Make in the *kilderkin* a great bung-hole of purpose. *Bacon.*

A tun of man in thy large bulk is writ,
But sure thou 'rt but a *kilderkin* of wit. *Dryden.*

To KILL, kĭl. *v. a.* [anciently *To quell;* cpellan, Saxon; *kelen*, Dutch.]

1. To deprive of life; to put to death, as an agent.

Dar'st thou resolve to *kill* a friend of mine?
—Please you, I'd rather *kill* two enemies. *Shaksp.*

Ye have brought us forth into this wilderness, to *kill* this whole assembly with hunger. *Exodus.*

There was *killing* of young and old, making away of men, women, and children. 2 *Mac.*

2. To destroy animals for food.

We're mere usurpers, tyrants, and what's worse,
To fright the animals, and to *kill* them up.
In their assigned and native dwelling place. *Shak.*

Shall I take my bread, and my flesh that I have *killed* for my shearers. 1 *Samuel.*

3. To deprive of life, as a cause or instrument.

The medicines, if they were used inwards, would *kill* those that use them; and therefore they work potently, though outwards. *Bacon.*

4. To deprive of vegetative or other motion or active qualities.

Try with oil, or barm of drink, so they be such things as *kill* not the bough. *Bacon.*

Catharticks of mercurials mix with all animal acids, as appears by *killing* it with spittle. *Floyer.*

Ki'ller, kĭl'lŭr. *n. s.* [from *kill.*] One that deprives of life.

What sorrow, what amazement, what shame was in Amphialus, when he saw his dear foster-father find him the *killer* of his only son? *Sidney.*

Wilt thou for the old lion hunt, or fill
His hungry whelps? and for the *killer* kill,
When couch'd in dreadful dens? *Sandys.*

So rude a time,
When love was held so capital a crime,
That a crown'd head could not compassion find,
But dy'd, because the *killer* had been kind. *Waller.*

Ki'llow, kĭl'lō.[327] *n. s.* [This seems a corruption of *coal* and *low*, a flame, as soot is thereby produced.] An earth of a blackish or deep blue colour, and doubtless had its name from *kollow*, by which name, in the north, the smut or grime on the backs of chimneys is called. *Woodward.*

KILN, kĭl.[411] *n. s.* [cylN, Saxon.] A stove; a fabric formed for admitting heat, in order to dry or burn things contained in it.

I'll creep up into the chimney.—There they always use to discharge their birding pieces: creep into the *kiln* hole. *Shaksp.*

After the putting forth in sprouts, and the drying upon the *kiln*, there will be gained a bushel in eight of malt. *Bacon.*

Physicians chuse lime which is newly drawn out of the *kiln*, and not slacked. *Moxon.*

To Ki'lndry, kĭl'drĭ. *v. a.* [*kiln* and *dry.*] To dry by means of a kiln.

The best way is to *kilndry* them. *Mortimer.*

Kilt, kĭlt. for *killed.* *Spenser.*

Ki'mbo, kĭm'bō. *ad.* [*a schembo*, Italian.] Crooked; bent; arched.

The *kimbo* handles seem with bears-foot carv'd,
And never yet to table have been serv'd. *Dryden.*

He observed them edging towards one another to whisper: so that John was forced to sit with his arms a *kimbo*, to keep them asunder. *Arbuthnot.*

Kin, kĭn. *n. s.* [cynne, Saxon.]

1. Relation either of consanguinity or affinity.

You must use them with fit respects, according to the bonds of nature; but you are of *kin*, and so a friend to their persons, not to their errours. *Bacon.*

Th' unhappy Palamon,
Whom Theseus holds in bonds, and will not free,
Without a crime, except his *kin* to me. *Dryden.*

2. Relatives; those who are of the same race.

Tumultuous wars,
Shall *kin* with *kin*, and kind with kind confound. *Shakspeare.*

The father, mother, and the *kin* beside,
Were overborne by fury of the tide. *Dryden.*

3. A relation; one related.

Then is the soul from God; so pagans say,
Which saw by nature's light her heavenly kind:
Naming her *kin* to God, and God's bright ray,
A citizen of heaven, to earth confin'd. *Davies.*

4. The same generical class, though perhaps not the same species; thing related.

The burst
And the ear-deaf'ning voice of the oracle,
Kin to Jove's thunder, so surpris'd my sense,
That I was nothing. *Shaksp.*

The odour of the fixed nitre is very languid; but that which it discovers, being dissolved in a little hot water, is altogether differing from the stink of the other, being of *kin* to that of other alcalizate salts. *Boyle.*

5. A diminutive termination; from *kind*, a child, Dutch: as, *manikin*, *minikin*, *thomkin*, *wilkin.*

KIND, kynd.[160] *adj.* [from cynne, relation, Saxon.]

1. Benevolent; filled with general good-will.

By the *kind* gods 'tis most ignobly done
To pluck me by the beard. *Shaksp.*

Some of the ancients, like *kind* hearted men, have talked much of annual refrigeriums, or intervals of punishment to the damned, as particularly on the great festivals of the resurrection and ascension. *South.*

2. Favourable; beneficient.

He is *kind* to the unthankful and evil. *Luke.*

Kind, kynd. *n. s.* [cynne, Saxon.]

1. Race; generical class. *Kind* in Teutonick English answers to *genus*, and *sort* to *species;* though this distinction, in popular language, is not always observed.

Thus far we have endeavoured in part to open of what nature and force laws are, according to their *kinds.* *Hooker.*

As when the total *kind*
Of birds, in orderly array on wing,
Came summon'd over Eden, to receive
Their names of thee. *Milton.*

That both are animalia,
I grant; but not rationalia;
For though they do agree in *kind*,
Specifick difference we find. *Hudibras.*

God and Nature do not principally concern themselves in the preservation of particulars, but *kinds* and companies. *South.*

He with his wife were only left behind
Of perish'd man; they two were human *kind.* *Dryd.*

Some acts of virtue are common to heathens and christians; but I suppose them to be performed by christians after a more sublime manner than among the heathens; and even when they do not differ in *kind* from moral virtues, yet differ in the degrees of perfection. *Atterbury.*

He, with a hundred hearts refin'd,
Shall stretch thy conquest over half the *kind.* *Pope.*

2. Particular nature.

No human laws are exempt from faults, since those that have been looked upon as most perfect in their *kind*, have been found to have so many. *Baker.*

3. Natural state.

He did give the goods of all the prisoners unto those that had taken them, either to take them in *kind*, or compound for them. *Bacon.*

The tax upon tillage was often levied in *kind* upon corn, and called *decumæ*, or tithes. *Arbuth.*

4. Nature; natural determination.

The skilful shepherd peel'd me certain wands,
And in the doing of the deed of *kind*,
He stuck them up before the fulsome ewes. *Shaksp.*

Some of you on pure instinct of nature;
Are led by *kind* t' admire your fellow-creature. *Dryden.*

5. Manner; way.

Send me your prisoners with the speediest means,
Or you shall hear in such a *kind* from me
As will displease you. *Shaksp.*

This will encourage industrious improvements, because many will rather venture in that *kind*, than take five in the hundred. *Bacon.*

6. Sort. It has a slight and unimportant sense.

Diogenes was asked in a *kind* of scorn, What was the matter that philosophers haunted rich men, and not rich men philosophers; He answered, Because the one knew what they wanted, the other did not. *Bacon.*

To Ki'ndle, kĭn'dl. *v. a.* [*cinnu*, Welsh; cyndelan, Saxon.]

1. To set on fire; to light; to make to burn.

He will take thereof, and warm himself; yea he *kindleth* it and baketh bread. *Isaiah.*

I was not forgetful of those sparks, which some men's distempers formerly studied to *kindle* in parliaments. *King Charles.*

If the fire burns vigorously, it is no matter by what means it was at first *kindled:* there is the same force, and the same refreshing virtue in it, *kindled* by a spark from a flint, as if it were *kindled* from the sun. *South.*

2. To inflame the passions; to exasperate; to animate; to heat; to fire the mind.

I 've been to you a true and humble wife;
At all times to your will conformable:
Ever in fear to *kindle* your dislike. *Shakspeare.*

He hath *kindled* his wrath against me, and counteth me as one of his enemies. *Job.*

Thus one by one *kindling* each other's fire,
'Till all inflam'd, they all in one agree. *Daniel.*

Each was a cause alone, and all combin'd
To *kindle* vengeance in her haughty mind. *Dryden.*

To Ki'ndle, kĭn'dl.[405] *v. n.*

1. To catch fire.

When thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burnt, neither shall the flame *kindle* upon thee. *Isaiah.*

2. [from cennan, Saxon.] To bring forth. It is used of some particular animals.

Are you native of this place?
—As the coney that you see dwells where she is *kindled.* *Shakspeare.*

Ki'ndler, kĭnd'dl-ŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *kindle.*] One that lights; one who inflames.

Now is the time that rakes their revels keep,
Kindlers of riot, enemies of sleep. *Gay.*

Ki'ndly, kynd'lè. *adv.* [from *kind.*] Benevolently; favourably; with good-will.

Sir Thurio borrows his wit from your ladyship's looks, and spends what he borrows *kindly* in your company. *Shakspeare.*

I sometime lay here in Corioli,
At a poor man's house: he us'd me *kindly.* *Shaksp.*

Be *kindly* affectioned one to another, with brotherly love, in honour preferring one another. *Romans.*

His grief some pity, others blame;
The fatal cause all *kindly* seek. *Prior.*

Who with less designing ends,
Kindlier entertain their friends,
With good words, and count'nance sprightly,
Strive to treat them all politely. *Swift.*

Ki'ndly, kynd'lè. *adj.* [from *kind;* probably from *kind* the substantive.]

1. Homogeneal; congeneal; kindred; of the same nature.

This competency I beseech God I may he able to digest into *kindly* juice, that I may grow thereby. *Hammond.*

These soft fires
Not only enlighten, but with *kindly* heat,
Of various influence, foment and warm,
Temper or nourish. *Milton.*

2. The foregoing sense seems to have been originally implied by this word; but following writers, inattentive to its etymology, confounded it with *kind.*

3. Bland; mild; softening.

Through all the living regions do'st thou move,
And scatter'st, where thou goest, the *kindly* seeds of love. *Dryden.*

Ye heav'ns from high the dewy nectar pour,
And in soft silence shed the *kindly* show'r. *Pope.*

KI'NDNESS, kyind'nês. *n. s.* [from *kind.*] Benevolence; beneficence; good-will; favour; love.

If there be *kindness*, meekness, or comfort in her tongue, then is not her husband like other men. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Old Lelius professes he had an extraordinary *kindness* for several young people. *Collier.*

Ever blest be Cytherea's shrine,
Since thy dear breast has felt an equal wound,
Since in thy *kindness* my desires are crown'd. *Prior.*

Love and inclination can be produced only by an experience or opinion of *kindness* to us. *Rogers.*

KI'NDRED, kin'drêd. *n. s.* [from *kind; cynnene*, Saxon.]

1. Relation by birth or marriage; cognation; consanguinity; affinity.

Like her, of equal *kindred* to the throne,
You keep her conquests, and extend your own. *Dryden.*

2. Relation; suit.

An old mothy saddle, and the stirrups of no *kindred.* *Shakspeare.*

3. Relatives.

I think there is no man secure
But the queen's *kindred.* *Shakspeare.*

Nor needs thy juster title the foul guilt
Of eastern kings, who, to secure their reign,
Must have their brothers, sons, and *kindred* slain. *Denham.*

KI'NDRED, kin'drêd. *adj.* Congenial; related; cognate.

From Tuscan Coritum he claim'd his birth;
But after, when exempt from mortal earth,
From thence ascended to his *kindred* skies
A god. *Dryden.*

KINE, kyine. *n. s.* plur. from *cow.*

To milk the *kine*,
E'er the milk-maid fine
Hath open'd her eyne. *Ben Jonson.*

A field I went, amid the morning dew,
To milk my *kine.* *Gay.*

KING, king. *n. s.* [A contraction of the Teutonick word *cuning*, or *cyning*, the name of sovereign dignity. In the primitive tongue it signifies stout or valiant, the kings of most nations being, in the beginning, chosen by the people on account of their valour and strength. *Verstegan.*]

1. Monarch; supreme governour.

The great *King* of *kings*,
Hath in the table of his law commanded,
That thou shalt do no murder. *Shakspeare.*

A substitute shines brightly as a *king*,
Until a *king* be by; and then his state
Empties itself, as doth an inland brook
Into the main of waters. *Shaksp.*

True hope is swift, and flies with swallow's wings;
Kings it makes gods, and meaner creatures *kings.* *Shakspeare.*

The *king*-becoming graces,
As justice, verity, temp'rance, stableness,
Bounty, persev'rance, mercy, lowliness,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,
I have no relish of them. *Shaksp.*

Thus states were form'd, the name of *king* unknown,
'Till common int'rest plac'd the sway in one:
'Twas virtue only, or in arts or arms,
Diffusing blessings, or averting harms,
The same which in a sire the sons obey'd,
A prince the father of a people made. *Pope.*

2. It is taken by *Bacon* in the feminine; as *prince* also is.

Ferdinand and Isabella, *kings* of Spain, recovered the great and rich kingdom of Granada from the Moors. *Bacon.*

3. A card with the picture of a king.

The *king* unseen
Lurk'd in her hand, and mourn'd his captive queen. *Pope.*

4. KING *at arms*, a principal officer at arms, that has the pre-eminence of the society; of whom there are three in number, viz. Garter, Norroy, and Clarencieux. *Phillips.*

A letter under his own hand was lately shewed me by sir William Dugdale, *king at arms.* *Walton.*

To KING, king. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To supply with a king. A word rather ludicrous.

England is so idly *king'd*,
Her sceptre so fantastically borne,
That fears attend her not. *Shaksp.*

2. To make royal; to raise to royalty.

Sometimes am I a king;
Then treason makes me wish myself a beggar,
And so I am: then crushing penury
Persuades me, I was better when a king;
Then am I *king'd* again. *Shakspeare.*

KI'NGAPPLE, king'âp-pl. *n. s.* A kind of apple.

The *kingapple* is preferred before the jenneting. *Mortimer.*

KI'NGCRAFT, king'krâft. *n. s.* [*king* and *craft.*] The art of governing. A word commonly used by king *James.*

KI'NGCUP, king'kûp. *n. s.* [*king* and *cup.*] The name is properly, according to Gerard, *kingcob.*] A flower; crowfoot.

June is drawn in a mantle of dark grass green, and upon his head a garland of bents, *kingcups*, and maidenhair. *Peacham.*

Fair is the *kingcup* that in meadow blows,
Fair is the daisy that beside her grows. *Gay.*

KI'NGDOM, king'dûm.[166] *n. s.* [from *king.*]

1. The dominion of a king; the territories subject to a monarch.

You're welcome,
Most learned, reverend sir, into our *kingdom.* *Shakspeare.*

Moses gave unto them the *kingdom* of Sihon king of the Amorites, and the *kingdom* of Og king of Bashan. *Numbers.*

2. A different class or order of beings. A word chiefly used among naturalists.

The animal and vegetable *kingdoms* are so nearly joined, that if you take the lowest of one, and the highest of the other, there will scarce be perceived any difference. *Locke.*

3. A region; a tract.

The wat'ry *kingdom* is no bar
To stop the foreign spirits; but they come,
As o'er a brook, to see fair Portia. *Shakspeare.*

KI'NGFISHER, king'fish-ûr. *n. s.* [*halcyon.*] A species of bird.

When dew refreshing on the pasture fields
The moon bestows, *kingfishers* play on shore. *May.*

Bitterns, herons, sea-gulls, *kingfishers*, and water rats, are great enemies to fish. *Mortimer.*

KI'NGLIKE, king'like. } *adj.* [from *king.*]
KI'NGLY, king'lê. }

1. Royal; sovereign; monarchical.

There we'll sit
Ruling in large and ample empery,
O'er France, and all her almost *kingly* dukedoms. *Shakspeare.*

Yet this place
Hath been thy *kingly* seat, and here thy race,
From all the ends of peopled earth, had come
To rev'rence thee. *Dryden.*

In Sparta, a *kingly* government, though the people were perfectly free, the administration was in the two kings and the ephori. *Swift.*

The cities of Greece, when they drove out their tyrannical kings, either chose others from a new family, or abolished the *kingly* government, and became free states. *Swift.*

2. Belonging to a king; suitable to a king.

Why liest thou with the vile
In loathsome beds, and leav'st the *kingly* couch
A watch-case to a common 'larum bell? *Shaksp*

Then shalt thou give me with thy *kingly* hand,
What husband in thy power I will command. *Shak.*

3. Noble; august; magnificent.

He was not born to live a subject life, each action of his bearing in it majesty, such a *kingly* entertainment, such a *kingly* magnificence, such a *kingly* heart for enterprizes. *Sidney.*

I am far better born than is the king;
More like a king, more *kingly* in my thoughts. *Shakspeare.*

KI'NGLY, king'lê. *adv.* With an air of royalty; with superiour dignity.

Adam bow'd low; he, *kingly*, from his state
Inclin'd not. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

His hat which never vail'd to human pride,
Walker with rev'rence took, and laid aside;
Low bow'd the rest, he, *kingly*, did but nod. *Dunciad.*

KINGSE'VIL, kingz-ê'v'l. *n. s.* [*king* and *evil.*] A scrofulous distemper, in which the glands are ulcerated, commonly believed to be cured by the touch of a king.

Sore eyes are frequently a species of the *kingsevil*, and take their beginning from viscous humours inflaming the tunica adnata. *Wiseman.*

KI'NGSHIP, king'ship. *n. s.* [from *king.*] Royalty; monarchy.

They designed and proposed to me the new modelling of sovereignty and *kingship*, without any reality of power, or without any necessity of subjection and obedience. *King Charles.*

We know how successful the late usurper was, while his army believed him real in his zeal against *kingship;* but when they found out the imposture, upon his aspiring to the same himself, he was presently deserted and opposed by them, and never able to crown his usurped greatness with the addition of that title which he passionately thirsted after. *South.*

KI'NGSPEAR, kingz'spêre. *n. s.* [*asphodelus.*] A plant.

KI'NGSTONE, kingz'stône. *n. s.* [*squatina.*] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

KI'NSFOLK, kinz'fôke. *n. s.* [*kin* and *folk.*] Relations; those who are of the same family.

Those lords, since their first grants of those lands have bestowed them amongst their *kinsfolks* *Spenser.*

My *kinsfolk* have failed, and my familiar friends forgotten me. *Job.*

KI'NSMAN, kînz'mân.[88] *n. s.* [*kin* and *man.*] A man of the same race or family.

The jury he made to be chosen out of their nearest *kinsmen*, and their judges he made of their own fathers. *Spenser.*

Both fair, and both of royal blood they seem'd,
Whom *kinsmen* to the crown the heralds deem'd.
Dryden.

Let me stand excluded from my right,
Robb'd of my *kinsman's* arms, who first appear'd in fight. *Dryden's Fables.*

There is a branch of the Medicis in Naples: the head of it has been owned as a *kinsman* by the great duke, and 'tis thought will succeed to his dominions. *Addison on Italy.*

KI'NSWOMAN, kînz'wûm-ûn. *n. s.* [*kin* and *woman.*] A female relation.

A young noble lady, near *kinswoman* to the fair Helen, queen of Corinth, was come thither. *Sidney.*

The duke was as much in love with wit as he was with his *kinswoman.* *Dennis' Letters.*

KIRK, kêrk. *n. s.* [cyrce, Saxon; κυριακη.] A church. An old word yet retained in Scotland.

Home they hasten the posts to dight,
And all the *kirk* pillars ere day-light,
With hawthorn buds and sweet eglantine. *Spenser.*

Nor is it all the nation hath these spots,
There is a church as well as *kirk* of Scots.
Cleaveland.

What one party thought to rivet by the Scots, that the other contemns, despising the *kirk* government and discipline of the Scots. *K. Charles.*

KI'RTLE, kêr'tl.[405] *n. s.* [cyrtel, Saxon.] An upper garment; a gown.

All in a *kirtle* of discoloured say
He clothed was. *Fairy Queen.*

What stuff wilt thou have a *kirtle* of? Thou shalt have a cap to-morrow. *Shakspeare.*

Thy gowns, thy shoes, thy beds of roses,
Thy cap, thy *kirtle*, and thy posies,
Soon break, soon wither, soon forgotten,
In folly ripe, in reason rotten. *Raleigh.*

To KISS, kîs. *v. a.* [*cusan*, Welsh; κυω.]

1. To touch with the lips.

But who those ruddy lips can miss,
Which blessed still themselves do *kiss.* *Sidney.*

He took
The bride about the neck, and *kist* her lips
With such a clamorous smack, that at the parting
All the church echo'd. *Shakspeare.*

Their lips were four red roses on a stalk,
And in their summer beauty *kiss'd* each other. *Shak.*

2. To treat with fondness.

The hearts of princes *kiss* obedience,
So much they love it, but to stubborn spirits,
They swell and grow as terrible as storms. *Shaksp.*

3. To touch gently.

The moon shines bright; in such a night as this,
When the sweet wind did gently *kiss* the trees,
And they did make no noise. *Shakspeare.*

KISS, kîs. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Salute given by joining lips.

What sense had I of her stol'n hours of lust?
I found not Cassio's *kisses* on her lips. *Shaks.*

Upon my livid lips bestow a *kiss:*
O envy not the dead, they feel not bliss! *Dryden.*

KI'SSER, kîs'sûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *kiss.*] One that kisses.

KI'SSINGCRUST, kîs'sing-krûst. *n. s.* [*kissing* and *crust.*] Crust formed where one-loaf in the oven touches another.

These bak'd him *kissingcrusts*, and those
Brought him small beer. *King.*

KIT, kît. *n. s.* [*kitte*, Dutch.]

1. A large bottle. *Skinner.*
2. A small diminutive fiddle.

'Tis kept in a case fitted to it, almost like a dancing-master's *kit.* *Grew.*

3. A small wooden vessel, in which Newcastle salmon is sent up to town.

KI'TCHEN, kîtsh'în.[103] *n. s.* [*kegin*, Welsh; *keg*, Flemish; cycene, Saxon; *cuisine*, Fr. *cusina*, Italian; *kyshen*, Erse.] The room in a house where the provisions are cooked.

These being culpable of this crime, or favourers of their friends, which are such by whom their *kitchens* are sometimes amended, will not suffer any such statute to pass. *Spenser.*

Can we judge at a thing seemly for any man to go about the building of an house to the God of heav'n, with no other appearance than if his end were to rear up a *kitchen* or a parlour for his own use? *Hooker.*

He was taken into service in his court to a base office in his *kitchen;* so that he turned a broach that had worn a crown. *Bacon.*

We see no new-built palaces aspire,
No *kitchens* emulate the vestal fire. *Pope.*

KI'TCHENGARDEN, kitsh'în-gâr-d'n. *n. s.* [*kitchen* and *garden.*] Garden in which esculent plants are produced.

Gardens, if planted with such things as are fit for food, are called *kitchen-gardens.* *Bacon.*

A *kitchen-garden* is a more pleasant sight than the finest orangery. *Spectator.*

KI'TCHENMAID, kîtsh'în-mâde. *n. s.* [*kitchen* and *maid.*] A maid under the cookmaid, whose business is to clean the utensils of the kitchen.

KI'TCHENSTUFF, kîtsh'în-stûf. *n. s.* [*kitchen and stuff.*] The fat of meat scummed off the pot, or gathered out of the dripping-pan.

As a thrifty wench scrapes *kitchenstuff*,
And barrelling the droppings and the snuff
Of wasting candles, which in thirty year,
Reliquely kept, perchance buys wedding cheer.
Donne.

Instead of *kitchenstuff* some cry
A gospel-preaching ministry. *Hudibras.*

KI'TCHENWENCH, kîtsh'în-wênsh. *n. s.* [*kitchen* and *wench.*] Scullion; maid employed to clean the instruments of cookery.

Laura to his lady was but a *kitchenwench.* *Shak.*
Roasting and boiling leave to the *kitchenwench.*
Swift.

KI'TCHENWORK, kîtsh'în-wûrk. *n. s.* [*kitchen* and *work.*] Cookery; work done in the kitchen.

KITE, kyîte.[160] *n. s.* [cyga, Saxon; *milvus.*]

1. A bird of prey that infests the farms, and steals the chickens.

More pity that the eagle should be mew'd,
While *kites* and buzzards prey at liberty. *Shaksp.*

The heron, when she soareth high, so as sometimes she is seen to pass over a cloud, sheweth winds; but *kites*, flying aloft, shew fair and dry weather. *Bacon.*

A leopard and a cat seem to differ just as a *kite* doth from an eagle. *Grew.*

2. A name of reproach denoting rapacity.

Detested *kite!* thou liest. *Shakspeare.*

3. A fictitious bird made of paper.

A man may have a great estate conveyed to him; but if he will madly burn, or childishly make paper *kites* of his deeds, he forfeits his title with his evidence. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

KI'TESFOOT, kyîts'fût. *n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

KI'TTEN, kît't'n.[103] *n. s.* [*katteken*, Dutch. It is probable that the true singular is *kit*, the dimunitive of *cat*, of which the old plural was *kitten* or *young cats*, which was in time taken for the singular, like *chicken.*] A young cat.

That a mare will sooner drown than a horse, is not experienced: nor is the same observed in the drowning of whelps and *kittens.* *Brown.*

It was scratched in playing with a *kitten.*
Wiseman.

Helen was just slipt into bed;
Her eyebrows on the toilet lay,
Away the *kitten* with them fled,
As fees belonging to her prey. *Prior.*

To KI'TTEN, kît't'n. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring forth young cats.

So it would have done
At the same season, if your mother's cat
Had *kitten'd*, though yourself had ne'er been born.
Shakspeare.

The eagle timbered upon the top of a high oak, and the cat *kittened* in the hollow trunk of it.
L'Estrange.

To KLICK, klîk. *v. n.* [from *clack.*]

1. To make a small sharp noise.
2. In Scotland it denotes to pilfer, or steal away suddenly with a snatch.

To KNAB, nâb.[399] *v. a.* [*knapjen*, Dutch; *knaap*, Erse.] To bite. Perhaps properly to bite something brittle, that makes a noise when it is broken; so that *knab* and *knap* may be the same.

I had much rather lie *knabbing* crusts, without fear, in my own hole, than be mistress of the world with cares. *L'Estrange.*

An ass was wishing, in a hard winter, for a little warm weather, and a mouthful of fresh grass to *knab* upon. *L'Estrange.*

To KNA'BBLE, nâb'bl. *v. n.* [from *knab.*] To bite idly, or wantonly; to nibble. This word is perhaps found no where else.

Horses will *knabble* at walls, and rats knaw iron.
Brown.

KNACK, nâk.[399] *n. s.* [cnapinge, skill, Saxon.]

1. A little machine; a petty contrivance; a toy.

When I was young, I was wont
To load my she with *knacks:* I would have ransack'd
The pedlar's silken treasury, and have pour'd it
To her acceptance. *Shakspeare.*

For thee, fond boy,
If I may ever know thou dost but sigh
That thou no more shalt see this *knack*, as never
I mean thou shalt, we'll bar thee from success.
Shakspeare.

This cap was moulded on a porringer,
A velvet dish; fie, fie, 'tis lew'd and filthy:
Why 'tis a cockle, or a walnut shell,
A *knack*, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap. *Shaksp.*

But is 't not presumption to write verse to you,
Who make the better poems of the two?
For all these pretty *knacks* that you compose,
Alas! what are they but poems in prose! *Denham.*

He expounded both his pockets,
And found a watch, with rings and lockets;
A copper-plate, with almanacks
Engrav'd upon't, with other *knacks.* *Hudibras.*

2. A readiness; an habitual facility; a lucky dexterity.

I'll teach you the *knacks*
Of eating of flax,
And out of their noses
Draw ribbands and posies. *Ben Jonson's Gypsies.*

The *knack* of fast and loose passes with foolish people for a turn of wit; but they are not aware all this while of the desperate consequences of an ill habit. *L'Estrange.*

There is a certain *knack* in conversation that

gives a good grace by the manner and address. *L'Estrange.*

Knaves, who in full assemblies have the *knack* Of turning truth to lies, and white to black. *Dryd.*

My author has a great *knack* at remarks: in the end he makes another about our refining in controversy, and coming nearer and nearer to the church of Rome. *Atterbury.*

The dean was famous in his time,
And had a kind of *knack* at rhyme. *Swift.*

3. A nice trick.

For how should equal colours do the *knack?*
Camelcons who can paint in white and black? *Pope.*

To KNACK, nåk.[399] *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a sharp quick noise, as when a stick breaks.

KNA'CKER, nåk'kůr. *n. s.* [from *knack.*]

1. A maker of small work.

One part for plow-right, *knacker* and smith. *Mortimer.*

2. A ropemaker. [*restio*, Latin.] *Ainsw.*

KNAG, någ. *n. s.* [*knag*, a wart, Danish. It is retained in Scotland.] A hard knot in wood.

KNA'GGY, någ'gė. *adj.* [from *knag.*] Knotty; set with hard rough knots.

KNAP, nåp.[399] *n. s.* [*cnaſ*, Welsh, a protuberance, or a broken piece; cnæp, Saxon, a protuberance.] A protuberance; a swelling prominence.

You shall see many fine seats set upon a *knap* of ground, environed with higher hills round about it, whereby the heat of the sun is pent in, and the wind gathered as in troughs. *Bacon.*

To KNAP, nåp. *v. a.* [*knaſſen*, Dutch.]

1. To bite; to break short.

He *knappeth* the spear in sunder. *Com. Prayer.*

He will *knap* the spears a-pieces with his teeth. *More.*

2. [*knaap*, Erse.] To strike so as to make a sharp noise like that of breaking.

Knap a pair of tongs some depth in a vessel of water, and you shall hear the sound of the tongs. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To KNAP, nåp. *v. n.* To make a short sharp noise.

I reduced the sboulders so soon, that the standers-by heard them *knap* in before they knew they were out. *Wiseman.*

KNA'PBOTTLE, nåp'bŏt-tl. *n. s.* [*ſapaver ſpumeum.*] A plant.

To KNA'PPLE, nåp'pl.[405] *v. n.* [from *knap.*] To break off with a sharp quick noise.

KNA'PSACK, nåp'såk. *n. s.* [from *knaſſen*, to eat.] The bag which a soldier carries on his back; a bag of provisions.

The constitutions of this church shall not be repealed, 'till I see more religious motives than soldiers carry in their *knapsacks*. *King Charles.*

If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try for once who can foot it farthest: there are hedges in summer, and barns in winter: I with my *knapsack*, and you with your bottle at your back: we'll leave honour to madmen, and riches to knaves, and travel till we come to the ridge of the world. *Dryden.*

KNA'PWEED, nåp-wėėd. *n. s.* [*jacea*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

KNARE, nåre.[399] *n. s.* [*knor*, German.] A hard knot.

A cake of scurf lies baking on the ground,
And prickly stubs instead of trees are found;
Or woods with knots and *knares* deform'd and old,
Headless the most, and hideous to behold. *Dryden.*

KNAVE, nåve.[399] *n. s.* [cnapa, Saxon.]

1. A boy; a male child.

2. A servant. Both these are obsolete.

For as the moon the eye doth please
With gentle beams not hurting sight,
Yet hath sir sun the greater praise,
Because from him doth come her light;
So if my man must praises have,
What then must I that keep the *knave?* *Sidney.*

He eats and drinks with his domestick slaves,
A verier hind than any of his *knaves.* *Dryden.*

3. A petty rascal; a scoundrel; a dishonest fellow.

Most men rather brook their being reputed *knaves*, than for their honesty be accounted fools: *knave*, in the mean time passing for a name of credit. *South.*

When both plaintiff and defendant happen to be crafty *knaves*, there's equity against both. *L'Estrange.*

An honest man may take a *knave's* advice;
But idiots only may be cozen'd twice. *Dryden.*

See all our fools aspiring to be *knaves.* *Pope.*

4. A card with a soldier painted on it.

For 'twill return, and turn to t' account,
If we are brought in play upon 't,
Or but by casting *knaves* get in,
What power can hinder us to win! *Hudibras.*

KNA'VERY, nå'vůr-ė.[557] *n. s.* [from *knave.*]

1. Dishonesty; tricks; petty villainy.

Here's no *knavery!* See, to beguile the old folks, how the young folks lay their heads together! *Shakspeare.*

If I thought it were not a piece of honesty to acquaint the king withal, I would do it; I hold it the more *knavery* to conceal it. *Shakspeare.*

The cunning courtier should be slighted too,
Who with dull *knavery* makes so much ado;
'Till the shrewd fool, by thriving too too fast,
Like Æsop's fox, becomes a prey at last. *Dryden.*

2. Mischievous tricks or practices. In the following passage it seems a general term for any thing put to an ill use, or perhaps of trifling things of more cost than use.

We'll revel it as bravely as the best.
With amber bracelets, beads, and all this *knav'ry.* *Shakspeare.*

KNA'VISH, nå'vish. *adj.* [from *knave.*]

1. Dishonest; wicked; fraudulent.

'Tis foolish to conceal it at all, and *knavish* to do it from friends. *Pope.*

2. Waggish; mischievous.

Here she comes curst and sad;
Cupid is a *knavish* lad,
Thus to make poor females mad. *Shakspeare.*

KNA'VISHLY, nå'vish-lė. *adv.* [from *knavish.*]

1. Dishonestly; fraudulently.

2. Waggishly; mischievously.

To KNEAD, nėėd.[227] *v. a.* [cnædan, Saxon; *kneden*, Dutch.] To beat or mingle any stuff or substance. It is seldom applied in popular language but to the act of making bread.

Here 's yet in the word hereafter, the *kneading*, the making of the cakes, and the heating of the oven. *Shakspeare.*

It is a lump, where all beasts *kneaded* be;
Wisdom makes him an ark, where all agree. *Donne.*

Thus *kneaded* up with milk the new-made man
His kingdom o'er his kindred world began;
'Till knowledge misapply'd, misunderstood,
And pride of empire, sour'd his balmy blood. *Dryden.*

One paste of flesh on all degrees bestow'd,
And *kneaded* up alike with moist'ning blood. *Dryd.*

Prometheus, in the *kneading* up of the heart, seasoned it with some furious particles of the lion. *Addison.*

No man ever reapt his corn,
Or from the oven drew his bread,
Ere hinds and bakers yet were born,
That taught them both to sow and *knead.* *Prior*

The cake she *kneaded* was the sav'ry meat. *Prior.*

KNE'ADINGTROUGH, nėėd'ing-trŏf. *n. s.* [*knead* and *trough.*] A trough in which the paste of bread is worked together.

Frogs shall come into thy *kneadingtroughs.* *Exodus.*

KNEE, nėė.[399] *n. s.* [cneop, Sax. *knee*, Dutch.]

1. The joint of the leg where the leg is joined to the thigh.

Thy royal father
Was a most sainted king: the queen that bore thee,
Oftener upon her *knees* than on her feet,
Died every day she liv'd. *Shakspeare.*

Scotch skink is a kind of strong nourishment made of the *knees* and sinews of beef long boiled. *Bacon.*

I beg and clasp thy *knees.* *Milton.*

Wearied with length of ways, worn out with toil,
Io lay down, and leaning on her *knees*,
Invok'd the cause of all her miseries;
And cast her languishing regards above,
For help from heav'n, and her ungrateful Jove. *Dryden.*

2. A piece of timber growing crooked, and so cut that the trunk and branch make an angle. *Moxon.*

Such dispositions are the fittest timber to make great politicks of: like to *knee* timber, that is good for ships that are to be tossed; but not for building houses, that shall stand firm. *Bacon.*

To KNEE, nėė. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To supplicate by kneeling.

Go you that banish'd him, a mile before his tent, fall down, and *knee* the way into his mercy. *Shakspeare.*

Return with her!
Why, the hot blooded France that dow'rless took
Our youngest born: I could as well be brought
To *knee* his throne, and squire-like pension beg. *Shakspeare.*

KNEED, nėėd. *adj.* [from *knee.*]

1. Having knees: as, *in-kneed*, or *out-kneed.*

2. Having joints: as, *kneed* grass.

KNE'EDEEP, nėė'dėėp. *adj.* [*knee* and *deep.*]

1. Rising to the knees.

2. Sunk to the knees.

The country peasant meditates no harm,
When clad with skins of beasts to keep him warm;
In winter weather unconcern'd he goes,
Almost *kneedeep* through mire in clumsey shoes. *Dryden.*

KNE'EDGRASS, nėėd'grås. *n. s.* [*gramen geniculatum.*] An herb.

KNE'EHOLM, nėė'hŏme. *n. s.* [*aquifolium.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

KNE'EPAN, nėė'pån. *n. s.* [*knee* and *pan.*] A little round bone about two inches broad, pretty thick, a little convex on both sides, and covered with a smooth cartilage on its foreside. It is soft in children, but very hard in those of riper years: it is called patella or mola. Over it passes the tendon of the muscles which extend the leg, to which it serves as a pully. *Quincy.*

The *kneepan* must be shewn, with the knitting thereof, by a fine shadow underneath the joint. *Peacham.*

To KNEEL, nėėl.[399] *v. n.* [from *knee.*] To

peform the act of genuflexion; to bend the knee.

When thou do'st ask me blessing, I'll *kneel* down
And ask of thee forgiveness. *Shaksp.*

Ere I was risen from the place that shew'd
My duty *kneeling*, came a reeking post,
Stew'd in his haste, half breathing, panting forth
From Goneril, his mistress, salutation. *Shaksp.*

A certain man *kneeling* down to him, said, Lord, have mercy upon my son; for he is lunatick. *Matt.*

As soon as you are dressed, *kneel* and say the Lord's prayer. *Taylor.*

KNE'ETRIBUTE, nēē'trĭb-ūte. *n. s.* [*knee* and *tribute*.] Genuflexion; worship or obeisance shown by kneeling.

Receive from us
Kneetribute yet unpaid, prostration vile. *Milton.*

KNEL, nĕl.[399] *n. s.* [*cnil*, Welsh, a funeral pile; cnyllan, to ring, Sax.] The sound of a bell rung at a funeral.

I would not wish them to a fairer death,
And so his *knell* is knoll'd. *Shaksp.*

Sea nymphs hourly ring his *knell:*
Hark, now I hear them. *Shaksp.*

When he was brought again to th' bar, to hear
His *knell* rung out, his judgment, he was stirr'd
With such an agony, he sweat extremely. *Shaksp.*

All these motions, which we saw,
Are but as ice, which crackles at a thaw:
Or as a lute, which in moist weather rings
Her *knell* alone, by cracking of her strings. *Donne.*

Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,
Which his hours work, as well as hours do tell;
Unhappy 'till the last, the kind releasing *knell*. *Cowley.*

At dawn poor Stella danc'd and sung;
The am'rous youth around her bow'd;
At night her fatal *knell* was rung;
I saw, and kiss'd her in her shrowd. *Prior.*

KNEW, nū.[399] The preterit of *know*.

KNIFE, nīfe.[399] *n. s.* plur. *knives*. [cnif, Sax. *kniff*, Danish.] An instrument edged and pointed, wherewith meat is cut, and animals killed.

Come, thick night,
And pall thee in the dunnest smoke of hell,
That my keen *knife* see not the wound it makes.
Shakspeare.

Blest powers, forbid thy tender life,
Should bleed upon a barbarous *knife*. *Crashaw.*

The sacred priests with ready *knives* bereave
The beast of life, and in full bowls receive
The streaming blood. *Dryden.*

Ev'n in his sleep he starts, and fears the *knife*,
And trembling, in his arms takes his accomplice wife. *Dryden.*

Pain is not in the *knife* that cuts us; but we call it cutting in the *knife*, and pain only in ourselves. *Watts.*

KNIGHT, nīte.[399] *n. s.* [cniht, Saxon; *knecht*, Germ. a servant, or pupil.]

1. A man advanced to a certain degree of military rank. It was anciently the custom to knight every man of rank or fortune, that he might be qualified to give challenges, to fight in the lists, and to perform feats of arms. In England knighthood confers the title of *sir:* as, *sir* Thomas, *sir* Richard. When the name was not known, it was usual to say *sir* knight.

That same *knight's* own sword this is of yore,
Which Merlin made. *Spenser.*

Sir *knight*, if *knight* thou be,
Abandon this forestalled place. *Spenser.*

When every case in law is right,
No squire in debt, and no poor *knight*. *Shaksp.*

This *knight;* but yet why should I call him *knight*,
To give impiety to this rev'rent stile?
Daniel's Civil War.

No squire with *knight* did better fit,
In parts, in manners, and in wit. *Hudibras.*

2. *Shakspeare* uses it of a female; and it must therefore be understood in its original meaning, pupil or follower.

Pardon, goddess of the night,
Those that slew thy virgin *knight;*
For the which, with songs of woe,
Round about her tomb they go. *Shaksp.*

3. A champion.

He suddenly unties the poke,
Which out of it sent such a smoke,
As ready was them all to choke,
So grievous was the pother;
So that the *knights* each other lost,
And stood as still as any post. *Drayton.*

Did I for this my country bring
To help their *knight* against their king,
And raise the first sedition? *Denham.*

KNIGHT *errant*, nīte-ĕr'rānt. [*chevalier errant.*] A wandering knight; one who went about in quest of adventures.

Like a bold *knight errant* did proclaim
Combat to all, and bore away the dame. *Denham.*

The ancient *errant knights*
Won all their mistresses in fights;
They cut whole giants into fritters,
To put them into am'rous twitters. *Hudibras.*

KNIGHT *errantry*, nīte-ĕr'rānt-rē. [from *knight errant.*] The character or manners of wandering knights.

That which with the vulgar passes for courage is a brutish sort of *knight errantry*, seeking out needless encounters. *Norris.*

KNIGHT *of the post*, nīte. A hireling evidence; a knight dubbed at the whipping post, or pillory.

There are *knights of the post*, and holy cheats enough, to swear the truth of the broadest contradictions, where pious frauds shall give them an extraordinary call. *South.*

KNIGHT *of the shire*, nīte. One of the representatives of a county in parliament: he formerly was a military knight, but now any man having an estate in land of six hundred pounds a-year is qualified.

To KNIGHT, nīte. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To create one a knight, which is done by the king, who gives the person kneeling a blow with a sword, and bids him rise up *sir*.

Favours came thick upon him: the next St. George's day he was *knighted*. *Wotton.*

The lord protector *knighted* the king; and immediately the king stood up, took the sword from the lord protector, and dubbed the lord mayor of London knight. *Hayward.*

The hero William, and the martyr Charles,
One *knighted* Blackmore, and one pension'd Quarles. *Pope.*

KNI'GHTLY, nīte'lē. *adv.* [from *knight.*] Befitting a knight; beseeming a knight.

Let us take care of your wound, upon condition that a more *knightly* combat shall be performed between us. *Sidney.*

How dares your pride presume against my laws:
As in a listed field to fight your cause:
Unask'd the royal grant, no marshal by,
As *knightly* rites require, nor judge to try. *Dryden.*

KNI'GHTHOOD, nīte'hŭd. *n. s.* [from *knight.*] The character or dignity of a knight.

The sword which Merlin made,
For that is noursling, when he *knighthood* swore,
Therewith to doen his foes eternal smart. *F. Queen.*

Speak truly on thy *knighthood*, and thine oath,
And so defend thee Heaven and thy valour.
Shakspeare.

Is this the sir, who some waste wife to win,
A *knighthood* bought, to go a-wooing in? *B. Jonson.*

If you needs must write, write Cæsar's praise,
You'll gain at least a *knighthood*, or the bays. *Pope.*

KNI'GHTLESS, nīte'lĕs. *adj.* [from *knight.*] Unbecoming a knight. Obsolete.

Arise, thou cursed miscreant,
That hast with *knightless* guile, and treacherous train,
Fair knighthood foully shamed. *Fairy Queen.*

To KNIT, nĭt.[399] *v. a.* pret. *knit* or *knitted*. [cnittan, Saxon.]

1. To make or unite by texture without a loom.

Sleep, that *knits* up the ravell'd sleeve of care,
The birth of each day's life, sore labour's bath,
Balm of hurt minds. *Shaksp.*

A thousand Cupids in those curls do sit;
Those curious nets thy slender fingers *knit*. *Waller.*

2. To tie.

Send for the county; go tell him of this;
I'll have this knot *knit* up to-morrow morning.
Shakspeare.

3. To join; to unite. This was formerly a word of extensive use; it is now less frequent.

His gall did grate for grief and high disdain,
And *knitting* all his force, got one hand free.
Spenser.

These, mine enemies, are all *knit* up
In their distractions: they are in my power. *Shak.*

O let the vile world end,
And the premised flames of the last day
Knit earth and heav'n together! *Shaksp.*

Lay your highness'
Command upon me; to the which my duties
Are with the most indissoluble tye
For ever *knit*. *Shaksp.*

This royal hand and mine are newly *knit*,
And the conjunction of our inward souls
Married in league. *Shaksp.*

By the simplicity of Venus' doves,
By that which *knitteth* souls, and prospers loves.
Shakspeare.

If ye become peaceably, mine heart shall be *knit* unto you. 1 *Chron.*

That their hearts might be comforted, being *knit* together in love. *Colossians.*

He doth fundamentally and mathematically demonstrate the firmest *knittings* of the upper timbers, which make the roof. *Wotton.*

Pride and impudence, in faction *knit*,
Usurp the chair of wit. *Ben Jonson.*

Ye *knit* my heart to you by asking this question.
Bacon.

These two princes were agreeable to be joined in marriage, and thereby *knit* both realms into one. *Hayward.*

Come, *knit* hands, and beat the ground
In a light fantastic round. *Milton.*

God gave several abilities to several persons, that each might help to supply the public needs, and by joining to fill up all wants, they be *knit* together by justice, as the parts of the world are by nature. *Taylor.*

Nature cannot *knit* the bones, while the parts are under a discharge. *Wiseman.*

4. To contract.

What are the thoughts that *knit* thy brow in frowns,
And turn thy eyes so coldly on thy prince. *Addison.*

5. To tie up.

He saw heaven opened, and a certain vessel descending unto him as it had been a great sheet, *knit* at the four corners, and let down to the earth *Acts.*

To KNIT, nĭt.[399] *v. n.*

1. To weave without a loom.

A young shepherdess *knitting* and singing: her

voice comforted her hands to work, and her hands kept time to her voice's musick. *Sidney.*

Make the world distinguish Julia's son,
From the vile offspring of a trull, that sits
By the town wall, and for her living *knits*. *Dryd.*

2. To join; to close; to unite. Not used.

Our sever'd navy too
Have *knit* again; and float, threat'ning most sea-like. *Shaksp.*

KNIT, nĭt. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Texture.

Let their heads be sleekly comb'd, their blue coats brush'd, and their garters of an indifferent *knit*. *Shakspeare.*

KNI'TTER, nĭt'tŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *knit*.] One who weaves or knits.

The spinsters and the *knitters* in the sun,
And the three maids that weave their thread with bones,
Do use to chant it. *Shaksp.*

KNI'TTINGNEEDLE, nĭt'tĭng-nēē-dl. *n. s.* [*knit* and *needle*.] A wire which women use in knitting.

He gave her a cuff on the ear, she would prick him with her *knittingneedle*. *Arbuthnot.*

KNI'TTLE, nĭt'tl. *n. s.* [from *knit*.] A string that gathers a purse round. *Ainsworth.*

KNOB, nŏb.[399] *n. s.* [cnæp, Sax. *knoop*, Dutch.] A protuberance; any part bluntly rising above the rest.

Just before the entrance of the right auricle of the heart is a remarkable *knob* or bunch, raised up from the subjacent fat. *Ray.*

KNO'BBED, nŏb'd'.[369] *adj.* [from *knob*.] Set with knobs; having protuberances.

The horns of a roe deer of Greenland are pointed at the top, and *knobbed* or tuberous at the bottom. *Grew.*

KNO'BBINESS, nŏb'bē-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *knobby*.] The quality of having knobs.

KNO'BBY, nŏb'bē. *adj.* [from *knob*.]

1. Full of knobs.
2. Hard; stubborn.

The informers continued in a *knobby* kind of obstinacy, resolving still to conceal the names of the authors. *Howel.*

To KNOCK, nŏk.[399] *v. n.* [cnucian, Sax. *cnoce*, a blow, Welsh.]

1. To clash; to be driven suddenly together.

Any hard body thrust forwards by another body contiguous, without *knocking*, giveth no noise. *Bacon.*

They may say, the atoms of the chaos being variously moved according to this catholick law, must needs *knock* and interfere. *Bentley.*

2. To beat as at a door for admittance: commonly with *at*.

Villain, I say, *knock* me *at* this gate,
And rap me well; or I'll knock your knave's pate! *Shakspeare.*

Whether to *knock* against the gates of Rome,
Or rudely visit them in parts remote,
To fright them, ere destroy. *Shaksp.*

I bid the rascal *knock* upon your gate,
And could not get him for my heart to do it. *Shakspeare.*

For harbour *at* a thousand doors they *knock'd*,
Not one of all the thousand but was lock'd. *Dryden.*

Knock at your own breast, and ask your soul
If those fair fatal eyes edg'd not your sword. *Dryd.*

3. *To* KNOCK *under*. A common expression, which denotes that a man yields or submits. Submission is expressed among good fellows by knocking under the table. Followed commonly by a particle; as, to *knock up*, to rouse by knocking; to *knock down*, to fell by a blow.

To KNOCK, nŏk. *v. a.*

1. To affect or change in any respect by blows.

How do you mean removing him?
—Why, by making him incapable of Othello's place; *knocking out* his brains. *Shaksp.*

He that has his chains *knocked off*, and the prison doors set open to him, is perfectly at liberty. *Locke.*

Time was, a sober Englishman would *knock*
His servants *up*, and rise by five o'clock;
Instruct his family in every rule,
And send his wife to church, his son to school. *Pope.*

2. To dash together; to strike; to collide with a sharp noise.

So when the cook saw my jaws thus *knockt* it,
She would have made a pancake of my pocket. *Cleaveland.*

At him he launch'd his spear, and pierc'd his breast;
On the hard earth the Lycian *knock'd* his head,
And lay supine; and forth the spirit fled. *Dryden.*

'Tis the sport of statesmen,
When heroes *knock* their knotty heads together,
And fall by one another. *Rowe.*

3. *To* KNOCK *down*. To fell by a blow.

He began to *knock down* his fellow citizens with a great deal of zeal, and to fill all Arabia with bloodshed. *Addison.*

A man who is gross in a woman's company, ought to be *knocked down* with a club. *Clarissa.*

4. *To* KNOCK *on the head*. To kill by a blow; to destroy.

He betook himself to his orchard, and walking there was *knocked on the head* by a tree. *South.*

Excess either with an apoplexy, *knocks* a man *on the head;* or with a fever, like fire in a strong-water-shop, burns him down to the ground. *Grew.*

KNOCK, nŏk. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A sudden stroke; a blow.

Some men never conceive how the motion of the earth should wave them from a *knock* perpendicularly directed from a body in the air above. *Brown.*

Ajax belabours there an harmless ox,
And thinks that Agamemnon feels the *knocks*. *Dryden.*

2. A loud stroke at a door for admission.

Guiscard, in his leathern frock,
Stood ready with his thrice-repeated *knock:*
Thrice with a doleful sound the jarring grate
Rung deaf and hollow. *Dryden.*

KNO'CKER, nŏk'kŭr.[98] *n. s.* [from *knock*.]

1. He that knocks.
2. The hammer which hangs at the door for strangers to strike.

Shut, shut the door, good John! fatigu'd, I said,
Tie up the *knocker*, say I'm sick, I'm dead. *Pope.*

To KNOLL, nōle. [399] [406] *v. a.* [from *knell*.] To ring the bell, generally for a funeral.

Had I as many sons as I have hairs
I would not wish them to a fairer death,
And so his knell is *knoll'd*. *Shaksp.*

To KNOLL, nōle. *v. n.* To sound as a bell.

If ever you have look'd on better days,
If ever been where bells have *knoll'd* to church. *Shakspeare.*

KNOLL, nōle. *n. s.* A little hill. *Ainsw.*

KNOP, nŏp.[399] *n. s.* [a corruption of *knap*.] Any tufty top. *Ainsworth.*

KNOT, nŏt.[399] *n. s.* [*ranunculus*.] A flower.

KNOT, nŏt. *n. s.* [cnotta, Saxon; *knot*, German; *knutte*, Dutch; *knotte*, Erse.]

1. A complication of a cord or string not easily to be disentangled.

He found that reason's self now reasons found
To fasten *knots*, which fancy first had bound. *Sidney.*

As the fair vestal to the fountain came,
Let none be startled at a vestal's name,
Tir'd with the walk, she laid her down to rest,
And to the winds expos'd her glowing breast,
To take the freshness of the morning air,
And gather'd in a *knot* her flowing hair. *Addison.*

2. Any figure of which the lines frequently intersect each other.

Garden *knots*, the frets of houses, and all equal figures, please: whereas unequal figures are but deformities. *Bacon.*

Our sea-wall'd garden, the whole land
Is full of weeds, her fairest flowers choked up,
Her *knots* disorder'd. *Shakspeare's Richard II.*

It fed flow'rs worthy of paradise, which not nice art
In beds and curious *knots*, but nature boon,
Pour'd forth profuse on hill and dale and plain. *Milton.*

Their quarters are contrived into elegant *knots*, adorned with the most beautiful flowers. *More.*

Henry in *knots* involving Emma's name,
Had half-express'd, and half-conceal'd his flame
Upon this tree; and as the tender mark
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark,
Venus had heard the virgin's soft address,
That, as the wound, the passion might increase. *Prior.*

3. Any bond of association or union.

Confirm that amity
With nuptial *knot*, if thou vouchsafe to grant
That virtuous lady Bona. *Shakspeare.*

Richmond aims
At young Elizabeth, my brother's daughter,
And by that *knot* looks proudly on the crown. *Shakspeare.*

I would he had continued to his country,
As he began, and not unknit himself
The noble *knot* he made. *Shakspeare.*

Why left you wife and children,
Those precious motives, those strong *knots* of love? *Shakspeare.*

Not all that Saul could threaten or persuade,
In this close *knot* the smallest looseness made. *Cowley.*

4. A hard part in a piece of wood caused by the protuberance of a bough, and consequently by a transverse direction of the fibres. A joint in an herb.

Taking the very refuse among those which served to no use, being a crooked piece of wood, and full of *knots*, he hath carved it diligently, when he had nothing else to do. *Wisdom.*

Such *knots* and crossness of grain is objected here, as will hardly suffer that form which they cry up here as the only just reformation, to go on so smoothly here as it might do in Scotland. *King Charles.*

5. Difficulty; intricacy.

A man shall be perplexed with *knots* and problems of business, and contrary affairs, where the determination is dubious, and both parts of the contrariety seem equally weighty; so that which way-soever the choice determines, a man is sure to venture a great concern. *South.*

6. Any intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs.

When the discovery was made that the king was living, which was the *knot* of the play untied, the rest is shut up in the compass of some few lines. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

7. A confederacy; an association; a small band.

Oh you panderly rascals! there 's a *knot*, a gang, a conspiracy against me. *Shakspeare.*

What is there here in Rome that can delight thee?

Where not a soul, without thine own foul *knot*,
But fears and hates thee. *Ben Jonson.*

A *knot* of good fellows borrowed a sum of money of a gentleman upon the king's highway. *L'Estr.*

I am now with a *knot* of his admirers, who make request that you would give notice of the window where the knight intends to appear. *Addison.*

8. A cluster; a collection.

The way of fortune is like the milky way in the sky, which is a meeting or *knot* of a number of small stars, not seen asunder, but giving light together. *Bacon's Essays.*

In a picture, besides the principal figures which compose it, and are placed in the midst of it, there are less groups or *knots* of figures disposed at proper distances, which are parts of the piece, and seem to carry on the same design in a more inferior manner. *Dryden.*

To KNOT, nŏt. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To complicate in knots.

Happy we who from such queens are freed,
That were always telling beads;
But here's a queen when she rides abroad
Is always *knotting* threads. *Sedley.*

2. To entangle; to perplex.

3. To unite.

The party of the papists in England are become more *knotted*, both, in dependence towards Spain and among themselves. *Bacon.*

To KNOT, nŏt. *v. n.*

1. To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation.

Cut hay when it begins to *knot*. *Mortimer.*

2. To knit knots for fringes.

KNO'TBERRYBUSH, nŏt'bĕr-rè-bŭsh. *n. s.* [*chamæmorus.*] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

KNO'TGRASS, nŏt'grâs. *n. s.* [*knot* and *grass: polygonum.*] A plant.

You minimus of hind'ring *knotgrass* made. *Shakspeare.*

KNO'TTED, nŏt'tĕd. *adj.* [from *knot.*] Full of knots.

The knotted oaks shall show'rs of honey weep. *Dryden.*

KNO'TTINESS, nŏt'tè-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *knotty.*] Fulness of knots; unevenness; intricacy; difficulty.

Virtue was represented by Hercules naked, with his lion's skin and knotted club: by his oaken club is signified reason ruling the appetite; the *knottiness* thereof, the difficulty they have that seek after virtue. *Peacham on Drawing.*

KNO'TTY, nŏt'tè. *adj.* [from *knot.*]

1. Full of knots.

I have seen tempests, when the scolding winds
Have riv'd the *knotty* oaks. *Shakspeare.*

The timber in some trees more clean, in some more *knotty:* try it by speaking at one end, and laying the ear at the other; for if it be *knotty*, the voice will not pass well. *Bacon.*

The *knotty* oaks their list'ning branches bow. *Roscommon.*

One with a brand yet burning from the flame,
Arm'd with a *knotty* club another came. *Dryden.*

Where the vales with violets once were crown'd,
Now *knotty* burrs and thorns disgrace the ground. *Dryden.*

2. Hard; rugged.

Valiant fools
Were made by nature for the wise to work with:
They are their tools; and 'tis the sport of statesmen
When heroes knock their *knotty* heads together,
And fall by one another. *Rowe.*

3. Intricate; perplexed; difficult; embarrassed.

King Henry, in the very entrance of his reign, met with a point of great difficulty, and *knotty* to solve, able to trouble and confound the wisest kings. *Bacon.*

Princes exercised skill in putting intricate questions; and he that was the best at the untying of *knotty* difficulties, carried the prize. *L'Estrange.*

Some on the bench the *knotty* laws untie. *Dryd.*

They compliment, they sit, they chat,
Fight o'er the wars; reform the state;
A thousand *knotty* points they clear,
'Till supper and my wife appear. *Prior.*

To KNOW, nō. *v. a.* pret. I *knew*, I have *known*. [cnapan, Saxon.]

1. To perceive with certainty, whether intuitive or discursive.

O, that a man might *know*
The end of this day's business ere it come! *Shakspeare.*

The memorial of virtue is immortal, because it is *known* with God and with men. *Wisdom.*

The gods all things *know*. *Milton.*

Not from experience, for the world was new,
He only from their cause their natures *knew*. *Denham.*

We doubt not, neither can we properly say we think we admire and love you above all other men: there is a certainty in the proposition, and we *know* it. *Dryden.*

When a man makes use of the name of any simple idea, which he perceives is not understood, he is obliged by the laws of ingenuity, and the end of speech, to make *known* what idea he makes it stand for. *Locke.*

2. To be informed of; to be taught.

Ye shall be healed, and it shall be *known* to you why his hand is not removed from you. 1 *Samuel.*

Led on with a desire to *know*
What nearer might concern him. *Milton.*

One would have thought you had *known* better things than to expect a kindness from a common enemy. *L'Estrange.*

3. To distinguish.

Numeration is but the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole a new name, whereby to *know* it from those before and after, and distinguish it from every smaller or greater multitude of units. *Locke.*

4. To recognise.

What art thou, thus to rail on me, that is neither *known* of thee, nor *knows* thee? *Shakspeare.*

They told what things were done in the way, and how he was *known* of them in breaking of bread. *Luke.*

At nearer view he thought he *knew* the dead,
And call'd the wretched man to mind. *Flatman.*

Tell me how I may *know* him. *Milton.*

5. To be no stranger to; to be familiar with.

What are you?
—A most poor man, made tame to fortune's blows,
Who, by the art of *known* and feeling sorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakspeare.*

6. To converse with another sex.

And Adam *knew* Eve his wife. *Genesis.*

To KNOW, nō.[399] *v. n.*

1. To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful.

I *know* of a surety that the Lord hath sent his angel, and delivered me out of the hand of Herod. *Acts.*

2. Not to be ignorant.

When they *know* within themselves they speak of that they do not well *know*, they would nevertheless seem to others to *know* of that which they may not well speak. *Bacon.*

Not to *know* of things remote, but *know*
That which before us lies in daily life,
Is the prime wisdom. *Milton.*

In the other world there is no consideration that will sting our consciences more cruelly than this, that we did wickedly when we *knew* to have done better; and chose to make ourselves miserable, when we understood the way to have been happy. *Tillotson.*

They might understand those excellencies which they blindly valued, so as not to be farther imposed upon by bad pieces, and to *know* when nature was well imitated by the most able masters. *Dryden.*

3. To be informed.

The prince and Mr. Poins will put on our jerkins and aprons, and sir John must not *know* of it. *Shakspeare.*

There is but one mineral body, that we *know* of, heavier than common quicksilver. *Boyle.*

4. *To* KNOW *for.* To have knowledge of. A colloquial expression.

He said the water itself was a good healthy water; for the party that own'd it, but he might have more diseases than he *knew for*. *Shakspeare.*

5. *To* KNOW *of.* In *Shakspeare*, is to take cognisance of, to examine.

Fair Hermia, question your desires;
Know of your youth, examine well your blood,
Whether, if you yield not to your father's choice,
You can endure the livery of a nun,
For ay to be in shady cloister mew'd. *Shakspeare.*

KNO'WABLE, nō'â-bl. *adj.* [from *know.*] Cognoscible; possible to be discovered or understood.

They are resolved into a confessed ignorance and I shall not pursue them to their old asylum; and yet it may be, there is more *knowable* in these, than in less acknowledged mysteries. *Glanville.*

'Tis plain, that under the law of works is comprehended also the law of nature, *knowable* by reason, as well as the law given by Moses. *Locke.*

These two arguments are the voices of nature, the unanimous suffrages of all real beings and substances created, that are naturally *knowable* without revelation. *Bentley.*

KNO'WER, nō'ûr.[98] *n. s.* [from *know.*] One who has skill or knowledge.

If we look on a vegetable, and can only say 'tis cold and dry, we are pitiful *knowers*. *Glanville.*

I know the respect and reverence which in this address I ought to appear in before you, who are a general *knower* of mankind and poetry. *Southern.*

KNO'WING, nō'ing.[410] *adj.* [from *know.*]

1. Skilful; well instructed; remote from ignorance.

You have heard, and with a *knowing* ear,
That he, which hath our noble father slain,
Pursu'd my life. *Shakspeare.*

The *knowingest* of these have of late reformed their hypothesis. *Boyle.*

What makes the clergy glorious is to be *knowing* in their profession, unspotted in their lives, active and laborious in their charges. *South.*

The necessity of preparing for the offices of religion was a lesson which the mere light and dictates of common reason, without the help of revelation, taught all the *knowing* and intelligent part of the world. *South.*

Bellino, one of the first who was of any consideration at Venice, painted very drily, according to the manner of his time: he was very *knowing* both in architecture and perspective. *Dryden.*

All animals of the same kind, which form a society, are more *knowing* than others. *Addison.*

2. Conscious; intelligent.

Could any but a *knowing* prudent cause
Begin such motions and assign such laws?
If the great Mind had form'd a different frame,
Might not your wanton wit the system blame? *Blackmore.*

KNO'WING, nō'ing. *n. s.* [from *know.*] Knowledge.

Let him be so entertain'd as suits gentlemen of your *knowing* to a stranger of his quality. *Shaksp.*

KNO'WINGLY, nō'ing-lè. *adv.* [from *knowing.*] With skill; with knowledge.

He *knowingly* and wittingly brought evil into the world. *More.*

They who were rather fond of it than *knowingly* admired it, might defend their inclination by their reason. *Dryden.*

To the private duties of the closet he repaired, as often as he entered upon any business of consequence: I speak *knowingly*. *Atterbury.*

KNO'WLEDGE, nŏl'lĕdje, *or* nŏ'lĕdje.[530 328 515] *n. s.* [from *know.*]

1. Certain perception; indubitable apprehension.

Knowledge, which is the highest degree of the speculative faculties, consists in the perception of the truth of affirmative or negative propositions. *Locke.*

Do but say to me what I should do,
That in your *knowledge* may by me be done,
And I am prest unto it. *Shakspeare.*

2. Learning; illumination of the mind.

Ignorance is the curse of God,
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

3. Skill in any thing.

Shipmen that have *knowledge* of the sea. *Kings.*

4. Acquaintance with any fact or person.

The dog straight fawned upon his master for old *knowledge*. *Sidney.*

5. Cognizance; notice.

Why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou should'st take *knowledge* of me, seeing I am a stranger? *Ruth.*

A state's anger should not take
Knowledge either of fools or women. *Ben Jonson.*

6. Information; power of knowing.

I pulled off my headpiece, and humbly entreated her pardon, or *knowledge* why she was cruel. *Sidn.*

To KNO'WLEDGE, nŏl'lĕdje. *v. a.* [use.] To acknowledge; to avo

The prophet Hosea tells us that God sa
Jews, they have reigned, but not by m
proveth plainly, that there are governme
God doth not avow; for though they be or
his secret providence, yet they are not *kn*
by his revealed will. *Bacon's Ho*

To KNU'BBLE, nŭb'bl. *v. a.* [*k*
Danish.] To beat.

KNU'CKLE, nŭk'kl.[399 405] *n. s.* [cn
Saxon; *knockle*, Dutch.]

1. The joints of the fingers protub
when the fingers close.

Thus often at the Temple stairs we 've seer
Two tritons of a rough athletic mien,
Sourly dispute some quarrel of the flood,
With *knuckles* bruis'd, and face besmear'd in bl

2. The knee joint of a calf.

Jelly which they used for a restorative, is chi
made of *knuckles* of veal. *Bac*

3. The articulation or joint of a plant.

Divers herbs have joints or *knuckles*, as it we
stops in their germination; as gillyflowers, pinks, an
corn. *Bacon*

To KNU'CKLE, nŭk'kl. *v. n.* [from th
noun.] To submit: I suppose from an odd custom of striking the under side of the table with the knuckles, in confession of an argumental defeat.

KNU'CKLED, nŭk'kl'd.[359] *adj.* [from *knuckle.*] Jointed.

The reed or cane is a watry plant, and groweth not but in the water; it hath these properties, that it is hollow, and it is *knuckled* both stalk and root; that, being dry, it is more hard and fragile than other woods; that it putteth forth no boughs, though many stalks out of one root. *Bacon.*

*Sk*NUFF, nŭf. *n. s.* [perhaps corrupted from *knave*, or the same with *chuff.*] A lout. An old word preserved in a rhyme of prediction.

The country *knuffs*, Hob, Dick, and Hick,
With clubs and clouted shoon,
Shall fill up Dussendale
With slaughter'd bodies soon. *Hayward.*

NUR, nŭr. } *n. s.* [*knor*, German.]
*Ga*NURLE, nĕrle. } A knot; a hard substance.

The stony nodules found lodged in the strata, are alled by the workmen *knurs* and knots. *Woodw.*

NED, kŏnd. for *knew*. *Spenser.*

KYD, kĭd. *v. n.* [corrupted probably from cuð, Saxon.] To know.

But ah, unjust and worthless Colin Clout,
at *kydst* the hidden kinds of many a weed;
Yet *kydst* not one to cure thy sore heart root,
hose rankling wound as yet doth rifely bleed. *Spenser.*

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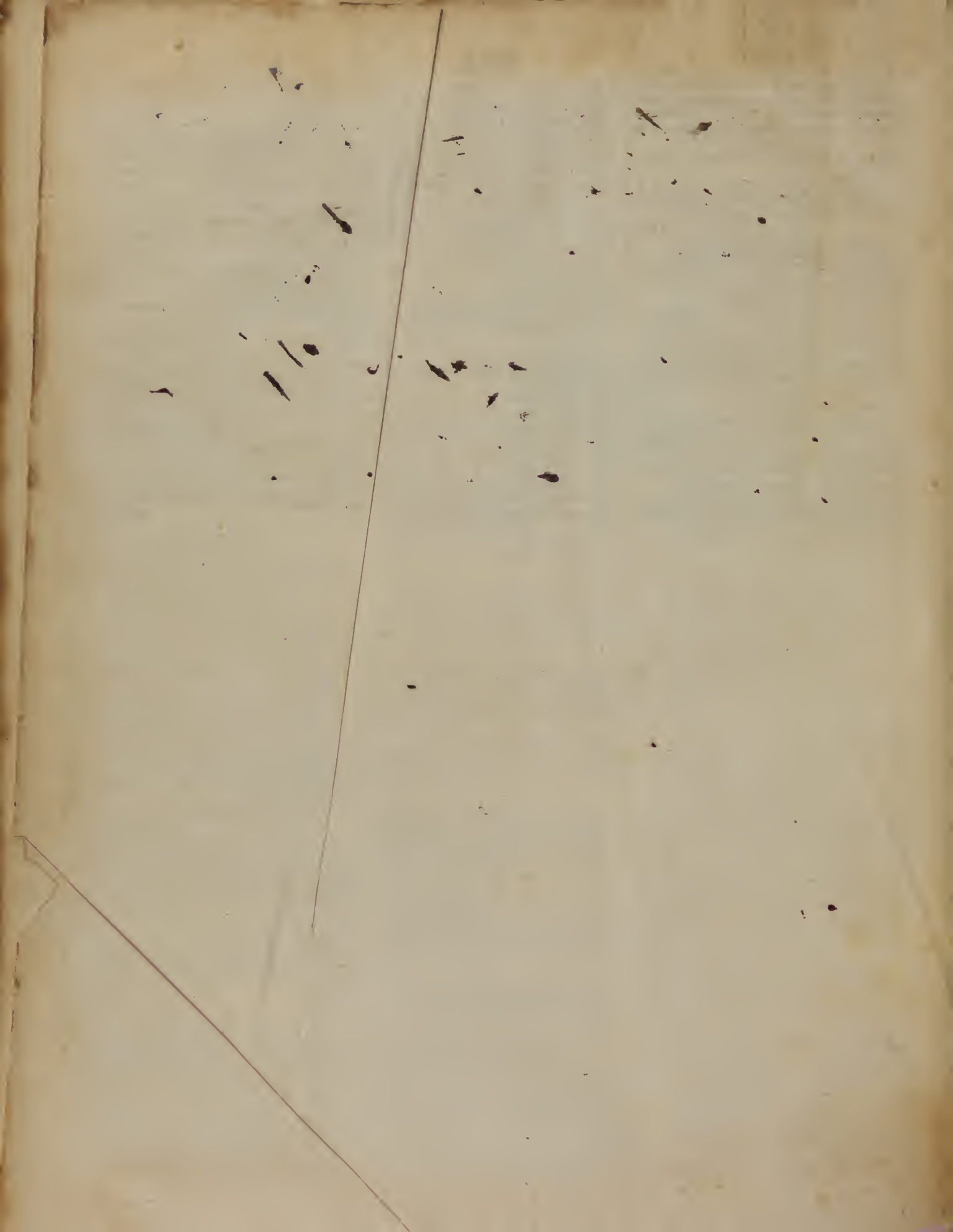

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